



FOOT SAFETY ...on the job...

"when your feet hurt, you hurt all over"



FOOT SAFETY

WHAT SHOULD I KNOW:

- About foot safety ?
- About footwear selection ?
- About footwear fit ?
- About footwear care ?







WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT FOOT SAFETY?

- About 10% of all injuries at work are foot injuries
- There is no job that is immune to foot injuries, but the hazards vary considerably
- Some hazards can be prevented through the design of the job or workplace
- Some hazards cannot be completely prevented. If there are risks to injuring your feet at work, then you should wear proper protective footwear. Common risks include: impact, compression, puncture, strains
- Having proper footwear includes selection, fit, inspection and care.
- Select CSA-certified footwear that is rated for the working conditions

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Green triangle – Grade 1 protective toe (withstands impact up to 125 joules) with sole puncture protection. Used in heavy work environment

Yellow triangle – Grade 2 protective toe (withstands impact up to 90 joules) with sole puncture protection. Used in light industrial work



ASSOCIATION

Blue rectangle with "CSA" – Grade 1 protective toe. For industrial work not requiring puncture protecton.

Grey rectangle with "CSA" – Grade 2 protective toe. For institutional and non-industrial work not requiring puncture protection.

White rectangle with Orange "omega" – soles that provide resistance to electrical shock. Used in industrial work and risk of contact with live conductors

Yellow rectangle with green letters "SD" and grounding symbol — soles that provide anti-static protection. Used in industrial work with static discharge.

Red rectangle with black letter "C" and grounding symbol - soles that are electrically conductive. Used in industrial work with static discharge can create an explosion.

White rectangle with green tree – protection using chainsaws. For forestry or work around hand-held cutting tools.



- Handling Chemicals
- Slippery Floors
- Metal filings
- Molten metal
- Jumping and uneven terrain
- Hot/cold resistance
- Wet floors





- Comfort
- Style
- Aeration
- Flexibility
- Weight







WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT FIT?

• Fit:

- Walk in new footwear to make sure it is comfortable
- Do not expect footwear that is too tight to stretch
- Should have ample toe room (12.5 mm from front)
- Make allowances for extra socks or special inserts
- Should fit snugly around heel and ankle when laced up
- Lace up fully. High cut boots provide support against ankle injuries
- Should grip heel firmly
- Ask for a doctor's advice if proper fitting shoes are not available.





WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT CARE?

Care:

- Use protective coating to make footwear water resistant
- Inspect footwear regularly for damage
- Repair or replace worn or defective footwear





WHAT ABOUT PERSONAL FOOT CARE?

- Wash your feet daily with soap, rinse thoroughly and dry, especially between the toes
- Trim toenails straight across and not too short, do not cut into the corners
- Wear clean socks daily
- If your feet sweat a lot, keep an extra pair of socks on hand and allow shoes to dry out
- Non-colored wool or cotton socks are recommended for some
- For sweaty feet, try foot powder or consult a doctor if problematic



And finally...

- Be logical:
 - Determine your risks
 - Add your own safety criteria look for proper code or symbols
 - Select comfortable footwear
 - Take care of your footwear & your own feet



HAPPY FEET = SAFE FEET!



Work Authority (formerly Iseco)

SOME SAMPLES:

Kodiak Bleu



The Steel Worker



Terra



