

## Personal Protective Equipment Policy

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The latest approved version of this document is online.  
If the review date has passed please contact the Author for advice.

## Version Control

<b>Version</b>	<b>Summary of Changes/Amendments</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>
1	Initial Issue.	March 2024

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## ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

### Key Individuals/Groups Involved in Developing this Document

Role / Designation
Senior Health & Safety Officers.
Infection, Prevention & Control.
Civil Contingencies.
Occupational Health.

### Circulated to the following for Consultation.

Date	Role / Designation
05/07/23	Health and Safety Group.
04/07/23	Infection Prevention and Control.
04/07/23	Civil Contingencies.
04/07/23	Occupational Health.

### Evidence Base

The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.  
The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992.  
The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.  
The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002.  
The Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017.  
The Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2012.  
The Noise at Work Regulations 2005.  
The Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989.  
Management of Health and safety at work Regulations 1999.

## IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Equality Impact Assessment Summary				
	No impact	Adverse	Differential	Positive
<b>Age</b>	√			
<b>Disability</b>	√			
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	√			
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	√			
<b>Race</b>	√			
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	√			
<b>Sex</b>	√			
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	√			
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	√			
<b>Welsh Language</b>	√			
Risk Assessment Summary				
<p><b>Have you identified any risks arising from the implementation of this policy / procedure / written control document?</b></p> <p>No risks identified.</p>				
<p><b>Have you identified any Information Governance issues arising from the implementation of this policy / procedure / written control document?</b></p> <p>As above</p>				
<p><b>Have you identified any training and / or resource implications as a result of implementing this?</b></p> <p>Training in the use and care of PPE, also the requirement for face fit testing of respiratory protective equipment.</p>				

## **1. Policy Statement / Introduction.**

The Health Board recognizes the legal and moral duty placed on it, under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, to provide a safe and healthy environment for all employees, patients, visitors, contractors, and other members of the public who have contact with the organisation. PTHB places great importance on the identification of hazards, assessment of risks and the implementation of suitable and sufficient controls for the health, safety, and welfare of everyone. We will endeavor to continuously improve health and safety across the organisation in partnership and consultation with employees and/or their representatives. It is also identified how important health and safety management is throughout the organisation and the key role this plays.

This procedure supports the health and safety policy (PTHB / HSP 001) and the health and safety risk assessment procedure. The aim of this procedure is to ensure that the need for personal protective equipment is identified, appropriately selected, and provided, maintained, and used safely in accordance with standards set out in the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 1992 and other relevant regulations, previously indicated.

## **2. Objectives.**

To provide staff with information on the correct procedures to follow in order control the exposure, for example, but not limited to dusts, projectiles, gas, particulates, vapors, and infectious diseases.

To state the requirements for managing cases of infectious disease amongst staff, and where staff have been exposed to infections. To clarify roles and responsibilities in the management of staff and associated procedures.

This document will build on existing policies available within the Health Board to minimize the risk of cross infection to our patients and staff. It sets out a minimum standard required for infection prevention and control practices.

To ensure adequate and suitable risk assessments are carried out in the workplace to ensure the health board complies with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations. If the risk cannot be adequately controlled by other means, then following an assessment, provide adequate, suitable, and compatible PPE to employees who may be exposed to the risk to their health or safety.

Ensure PPE is of a suitable quality, be appropriate for the risk(s) and conditions of exposure, take account of ergonomic considerations, be

capable of fitting the wearer correctly, and be adjustable, if necessary, be compatible with other items of PPE and not increase the overall risk.

Ensure adequate training, storage, and maintenance of personal protective equipment.

### **3. Definitions**

- **PTHB** – Powys Teaching Health Board.
- **HSE** – Health and Safety Executive.
- **FFT** – Face Fit Testing.
- **PPE** – Personal Protective Equipment.
- **RPE** – Respiratory Protective Equipment.
- **COSHH** – Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

### **4. Scope of the Policy.**

This policy applies to all PTHB staff, in all locations, agency and bank staff, also and where required external contractors. This policy should be read in conjunction with the All Wales IP&C manual section relating to PPE, which covers the issues relevant to infection prevention & control.

### **5. Responsibilities.**

In order to ensure the effective implementation of this Policy, responsibilities are given within this section.

#### **5.1 Chief Executive.**

It will be the responsibility of chief executive to ensure that: -

Ensuring that this policy is implemented and reviewed as necessary, and for advising the Board accordingly.

Ensuring that sufficient resources are available to implement all measures needed to comply with Health and Safety legislation, and associated guidance.

Ensuring that all Directors and appointed lead Directors are aware of their individual responsibilities, as well as their nominated responsibilities within the context of this policy, across the Health Board.

Ensuring that the Board is regularly informed regarding Health and Safety matters.

	<p><b>5.2 Executive Directors.</b></p> <p>It will be the responsibility of each executive director to ensure that: -</p> <p>Executive Directors are responsible to the Chief Executive for the overall coordination and implementation of the procedure within their areas of control.</p>
	<p><b>5.3 Nominated Lead Directors.</b></p> <p>It will be the responsibility of each lead director to ensure that: -</p> <p>All Board Directors have responsibility for ensuring the delivery of a robust Health and Safety approach and supporting the delivery of the policy and work programs that deliver this.</p>
	<p><b>5.4 Senior Health &amp; Safety Officers.</b></p> <p>Will provide specialist technical advice and resource in order to effectively support this policy and ensure legal compliance with current legislation.</p>
	<p><b>5.5 Deputy and Assistant Directors.</b></p> <p>It will be the responsibility of every deputy and assistant director to ensure that: -</p> <p>Deputy and Assistant Directors are responsible and accountable to the relevant Executive Director for ensuring that all health &amp; safety risks in their respective departments are adequately assessed, controlled, and managed.</p>
	<p><b>5.6 Service Managers and Heads of Departments.</b></p> <p>It will be the duty of every service manager to ensure that: -</p> <p>Service Managers have a joint responsibility to ensure this policy is implemented, within their area of responsibility.</p>
	<p><b>5.7 Line Managers with day-to-day responsibility for staff, Ward Managers, Team Leaders, and Supervisors etc.</b></p> <p>It will be the responsibility of line managers to ensure that: -</p>

Ensuring adequate and suitable risk assessments are carried out in the workplace to ensure the health board complies with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations.

If the risk cannot be adequately controlled by other means, then following a documented risk assessment provide adequate, suitable, and compatible PPE to employees who may be exposed to the risk to their health or safety.

PPE is of a suitable quality, be appropriate for the risk(s) and conditions of exposure, take account of ergonomic considerations, be capable of fitting the wearer correctly, and be adjustable, if necessary, PPE provided for clinical application complies with standards set out in the health board's infection control manual and policies.

Where an item of PPE has been specified for a particular task, it must always be worn for that purpose. Never allow exemptions to those jobs that 'only take a few minutes.

PPE is: - Maintained in good condition. - Cleaned regularly. - Stored in suitable conditions.

Ensure practical and theoretical training are provided in the use of PPE, which includes: - The nature of the hazard. - The performance and limitations of PPE. - The correct method of use. - The care, cleaning, and storage of PPE. - Arrangements for repair or replacement.

A record of training is kept.

An adequate stock of PPE is held, in order to make prompt replacements.

Advice is sought from the health and safety unit or infection, prevention & control team for clinical applications where the manager is unsure.

Manufacturer guidance for PPE/RPE is obtained, kept, and is provided to employees during training and instruction.

PPE/RPE is purchased in accordance with procurement policies and procedures.

Ensure selected PPE/RPE meets the relevant British and European standards, suitable and is CE marked or UKCA marked from January 2022.

Ensure that the PPE has been assessed as suitable for the intended use, having been part of a selection process. Have a system in place to record the issue of PPE and RPE.

Carry out monitoring and supervision to ensure PPE and RPE is used and worn appropriately.

Ensure PPE and RPE is replaced when worn out, damaged or past its use by/shelf-life date and disposed of correctly.

When implementing the selection and use of PPE and/or RPE, ensure consultation has taken place with employees.

Ensure only non-latex gloves (powder free, low protein gloves) are available for all employees and effectively manage provision through the risk assessment process and appropriate control measures. Latex gloves should only be used if there is a specific clinical reason, and a risk assessment has been carried out. These risk assessments should be reviewed and updated as necessary.

### **5.8 Employees.**

It will be the duty of every employee to ensure that: -

They take reasonable care of themselves and others who may be affected by their work activities.

Instruction and training sessions are attended as deemed necessary, by the health board, as detailed in the task specific risk assessments, control measures.

PPE is used correctly in accordance with any training provided by the health board.

Reasonable care is taken of any PPE which is provided for their use.

Any loss of or defective PPE is reported to their line manager.

Where personal protection equipment has been identified as a requirement as a result of a risk assessment and has been issued to an individual but is not used, or not used appropriately, the individual is in breach of the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, such a breach could render the individual liable to prosecution, and/or disciplinary action.

### **5.9 Infection, Prevention & Control.**

Has an organisation wide remit to provide infection prevention and control advice through the normal range of primary and secondary care to all professional and nonprofessional groups within Powys. Comprehensive information and guidance for all staff is contained within the IP&C infection control policy, to which the health and safety team provide support and further expert advice.

### **5.10 Occupational Health.**

Provide support to managers and departments for health screening, and surveillance.

Provide support where staff have been referred, in connection with this policy.

## **6. Types of Personal Protective Equipment.**

There are many types of personal protective equipment. Detailed in appendix A, is a selection and is by no means exhaustive.

Prior to selecting PPE, a risk assessment of the work task must be undertaken. This risk assessment will then determine the exact type of PPE which is to be used. There are various standards for the provision of PPE i.e., gloves to EN388 or EN374 depending on the hazard identified.

## **7. Risk Assessment.**

Where a hazard or risk cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level, it is necessary to introduce controls to ensure the safety of all employees, and any other person who may be affected by the work activity.

If after carrying out the risk assessment the scoring has not reduced the level to as low as reasonably practicable, only then should it be necessary to introduce PPE.

Where risks cannot be adequately controlled by other means, employers must assess:

- who is exposed and to what.
- how long they are exposed for.
- how much are they exposed to.
- availability of PPE.

- what type of PPE would provide suitable protection against those risks.

This must be done before choosing any PPE and must be reviewed if:

- there is reason to suspect it is no longer valid, for example, complaints from users, reports of accidents or ill health, new information about the PPE, no longer available from the supplier.
- there have been significant changes, for example, in users, or risks or in working conditions.

Involvement of wearers should be considered in the assessment and selection of PPE. It is important that PPE should also be available to visitors or members of the public when visiting areas where PPE is used.

PPE should be the last resort to protect against risks. Consider controls in the following order, with elimination being the most effective and PPE being the least effective:

- Elimination – physically remove the hazard.
- Substitution – replace the hazard.
- Engineering controls – isolate people from the hazard
- Administrative controls – change the way people work.
- PPE – protect the worker with equipment.

PPE must not to be used as a quick or a more economical method of controlling risks. Wearing PPE does not eliminate the hazard and will present the wearer with the maximum health risk if the equipment fails.

PPE must be used correctly, and it should be recognised that PPE:

- only protects the person wearing the equipment.
- relies on people wearing it, at all times when required.
- must be replaced or upgraded when it no longer offers the correct level of protection.

There are several types of PPE which are not primarily concerned with protection from hazardous substances and should be worn, at all times when the job dictates, these include:

- respiratory protection e.g., masks.
- hand and skin protection e.g., gloves.
- eye protection e.g., goggles or visors.
- head protection e.g., bump caps.
- protective clothing e.g., aprons or gowns.

There may be a better solution, for example, improving ventilation, changing the way the job is done or by improving guards on machinery. Whenever health and safety risks cannot be adequately controlled by other means the organisation must provide employees with suitable PPE. However, sometimes PPE will still be needed in addition to other improvements.

All PPE must be tested and approved to appropriate UKCA and/or CE marking standard and marked as such. Following a risk assessment, the correct method of employee protection must be implemented. Any PPE provided must be suitable and the following factors need to be considered when assessing the sustainability of PPE. PPE must:

- be fit for purpose.
- be appropriate for the risks involved and the conditions at the place where exposure to the risk may occur.
- protect employees whilst allowing them to carry out the work required in their workplace. The ergonomic requirements must be considered.
- the effects of PPE on the wearer and on the work must be considered when selecting PPE.
- PPE must be adjusted to fit the wearer correctly.
- badly fitting or uncomfortable PPE may put strain on wearers and make the work unnecessarily difficult, it may even result in the PPE not being used.
- The organisation will ensure that it offers a range of types and sizes of PPE, users should be involved in selection and fitting of PPE must not endanger the health of the users.
- employees who suffer from pre-existing health issues e.g., heart or lung problems may not be able to use RPE as a normal part of their work.

Nitrile gloves, in a selection of sizes, must be made readily available to prevent latex allergies - Latex gloves are prohibited for use within the organization.

The needs of the specific tasks required of the individual should be taken into consideration and the specific demands that these place on the wearer This includes, but may not be limited to:

- length of time the PPE needs to be worn.
- physical effort needed to do the job.

- need for visibility and communication.

It is essential that risk assessments consider the effectiveness and comfort of the combination of items of PPE that is identified for use, and not just individual items of PPE.

Where more than one type of PPE is being worn, they must be compatible. This may mean selecting specifically designed equipment such as safety helmets designed to be worn with visors or ear defenders. At all times, all risks should be adequately controlled without the unintended consequence of a control action creating new risks. Poorly chosen PPE can result in adverse outcomes such as:

- causing a tripping hazard.
- getting caught in mechanical equipment.
- causing a slowing of an individual's movement.
- obscuring vision. Dirty PPE can cause skin problems and wearing ear defenders can make it difficult to hear warning sirens and colleagues. This must all be considered when assessing the management of any identified health and safety risks. It should be noted that exemptions from wearing PPE should never be allowed on the basis that a task or activity "only take a few minutes."

Anyone using PPE must be made aware of why it is needed, when it is to be used, repaired, or replaced and its limitations. Managers must ensure that appropriate training and instruction has been provided to staff on how to use the PPE properly and make sure they are doing this.

Because PPE is the last resort after other methods of protection have been considered, it is important that users wear it all the time they are exposed to the risk. Never allow exemptions for those jobs which take 'just a few minutes.

## **8. Procurement.**

Shared Service Procurement are responsible for supporting and assisting the health board to achieve best value and improve service quality from its contractors / service providers / suppliers for non-property related procurement; they will advise on a compliant procurement route for PPE/RPE.

Any contract clearly defines the service scope and identifies the necessary Health and Safety protocols.

Those procuring PPE/RPE in PTHB shall be responsible for defining the technical specifications for new PPE/RPE in relation to the needs identified through the risk assessment process. Where there is PPE/RPE currently in use it will be necessary, retrospectively, to assess the technical suitability for the tasks for which it is used. These resulting specifications shall be communicated to procurement services for purchasing. The sourcing and use of any items of PPE/RPE from outside of the official procurement arrangements is not permitted.

## **9. Maintenance and Storage.**

It is important to make sure equipment is kept clean, in good repair and good working order, that manufacturer's instructions for the safe operation is Understood and adhered to and including recommended replacement periods and shelf life.

There should be systems in place to examine, test, repair and replace PPE as appropriate, with agreed arrangements for cleaning and disinfecting. PPE must be well looked after and properly stored when it is not being used. This should protect PPE from contamination, dirt ingress, loss, or damage.

Depending on the type of PPE and the workplace, the storage may be lockers, pegs, boxes etc. Special arrangements are needed for the storage, cleaning, or disposal of infected or contaminated PPE. Stocks of disposable PPE and replacement parts, which must be suitably marked with the UKCA and/or CE marking, if applicable, must be available as and when required. Simple maintenance can be carried out by the trained wearer, but more technical repairs should only be done by specialists. Ordinary clothing such as employees' own coats worn to work should be kept separate from PPE.

Adequate PPE storage must be provided on vehicles when used by mobile workers who may also need to carry separate containers for contaminated or used disposable PPE.

## **10. Training and Face Fit Testing.**

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 require employers to provide adequate health and safety training when employees are recruited, when there have been significant changes, and at appropriate intervals (refresher training) during employment.

PTHB through the relevant line manager will provide employees with adequate and appropriate information, instruction, and training. This must be understood by the employee before they use any item of PPE/RPE.

Information, instruction, and training in the use of PPE should include, the following points.

- why the PPE is needed, when to access it and what its limitations are.
- information on how to access and understand risk assessments and select the correct PPE.
- an explanation of the risks identified by the risk assessment which the PPE will negate or reduce.
- special procedures such as permits to work.
- practice and instruction in inspection and testing of PPE before use.
- practice in putting on and removing items of PPE.
- the importance of using the PPE provided correctly and the possible consequences of PPE failure and not wearing PPE.
- limitations and factors affecting performance of PPE such as other PPE, poor fit, working conditions, defective equipment, wear, and tear contamination.
- practice and information in any maintenance or actions to be done by the wearer to maintain the PPE in clean and efficient repair, the user must know when to change the PPE such as a glove or air filter.
- instruction in safe storage of PPE, the importance of keeping it in the storage facilities provided and where the storage is located.
- how to recognise defects in PPE.
- details of their individual legal duty under the regulations to report any loss of PPE, defects, or other problems they may find, including any PPE used away from PTHB premises. Training must take place during working hours, so special arrangements may need to be made for part-time and mobile workers.

It is important that Line Managers also receive training, so they are able to ensure that their staff are using it correctly.

Where respiratory protective equipment (RPE) is used, it must be able to provide adequate protection for individual wearers. RPE cannot protect the wearer if it leaks. A major cause of leaks is poor fit – tight-fitting facepieces need to fit the wearer's face to be effective. The selection of appropriate (RPE) and correct filters for particular hazardous substances must be done by a competent person.

The following information, must be taken into consideration.

- details of the hazardous substance especially if it is a gas, vapor, dust, or combination of all three.
- presence of a beard or other facial hair which may prevent a leak free fit  
- Face fit testing is required on tight face fitting respirators.
- the size and shape of the face of the wearer and physical fitness.
- compatibility with other PPE such as ear defenders.
- the nature of the work, agility and mobility required. The organisation must ensure that there is regular:

Quantitative FFT for the half-face RPE can be used for half masks or the FFP3 and FFP2 disposable respirators. The test is currently required every 2 years or when facial characteristics change, a new type of respirator is used or if you have a personal respirator the test must be on your own respirator. If it is on a disposable respirator then the make model, type and protection must be noted and only this model used.

Respiratory protective equipment can be sub-divided into two categories, respirators which filter and clean the air and breathing apparatus which supplies breathable air.

Respirators should not be worn in air, which is dangerous to health, including oxygen deficient atmospheres. Respirators come in several forms including:

- filtering half-mask often known as a disposable made of filtering material. This covers the nose and mouth and removes respirable size dust particles. It is normally replaced after a specific time of use depending upon what it is being used for and in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.
- half-mask respirator which is usually made of rubber or plastic and covers the nose and mouth. These can be used for vapors, gases, or dusts but it is extremely important that the correct filter is used for the job.
- full face mask respirator is similar to the half mask but covers the eyes with the visor.
- powered respirator has a battery-operated fan which delivers air through a filter to the face mask, hood, helmet, or visor. Breathing apparatus comes in three types:

- self-contained breathing apparatus where air is supplied from compressed air in a cylinder and forms a completely sealed system.
- fresh air hose apparatus where fresh air is delivered through a hose to a sealed face mask from an uncontaminated source - the air can be delivered by the wearer, by natural breathing or be fan assisted.
- compressed air line apparatus has air delivered through a hose from a compressed air line either continuously or on demand. The air must be properly filtered, and the air pressure must be reduced.

Maintenance of RPE should be carried out by properly trained personnel. A thorough maintenance, examination and tests should be carried out at least once a month. However, if the RPE is used only occasionally, an examination and test should be carried out before use and in any event the interval should not exceed three months. A record of the inspection must be kept for at least five years. There should be a routine cleaning system in place and proper storage facilities.

Where it has been identified through the completion of the risk assessment process, that staff will require RPE, contact must be made with the health and safety unit, in order that the face fit testing can be completed. It must be noted that until staff have been tested, they must not enter the hazardous area. Line managers will need to ensure they is planned and that suitable resilience within their respective teams until the testing can be completed.

### **11. Records.**

Accurate records must be kept when re-usable items of PPE are issued to staff, and also any checks of the PPE/RPE that may be required, also any training that has been undertaken by staff, this will include when staff were face fit tested for RPE, documents issued as part of the face fit testing procedure, must be retained by both the manager and the employee.

Records must be kept for at least 5 years.

### **12. Policy Implementation Plan.**

All Powys Teaching Health Board Health & Safety policies will be implemented and communicated in the following ways:

- Through Powys Announcements.
- The Health & Safety pages on the PTHB intranet site.
- Site and Departmental Management Team meetings.

- Through delivery at Assistant Director Development Sessions and On-line Workshops.
- Implementation and compliance will be monitored through audits that form the Health and Safety Team forward work Programme.

### **13. Monitoring Compliance, Audit & Review.**

Monitoring and auditing compliance with this policy will be undertaken as part of the corporate health & safety audit schedule. This document will be reviewed every three years or earlier should audit results or changes to legislation / practice within PTHB indicate otherwise.

### **14. References / Bibliography**

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## Types of PPE.

### Using the right type of PPE

When your risk assessment shows you should provide PPE, you need to make sure you choose the right type to protect different parts of the body. This appendix explains how that can be achieved.

#### Eyes

Hazards to the eyes include chemical or metal splash, dust, projectiles, gas and vapour or radiation.

PPE options include safety spectacles, goggles, face screens, face shields and visors.

Make sure the PPE you choose has the right combination of eye protection against various hazards of impact, dust, splash, or molten metal. It should also be appropriate for the task and fit the user properly.

#### Head and neck

Hazards to the head and neck include falling or flying objects, risk of banging the head, hair getting tangled in machinery, chemical drips or splash, climate or extreme temperatures.

PPE options include safety helmets, bump caps and hairnets. Some safety helmets incorporate or can be fitted with specially designed eye or hearing protection. Don't forget neck protection, for example, during welding.

Always replace head protection if it is damaged.

#### Ears

Hazards to the ears from noise come from a combination of sound level and duration of exposure. Very high-level sounds are a hazard even with short duration.

PPE options include earplugs, earmuffs, or semi-insert/canal caps.

Provide the right hearing protectors for the type of work, and make sure workers know how to fit them. Choose protectors while allowing for safety and communication.

## **Hands and arms**

Hazards to the hands and arms include abrasion, temperature, cuts, impact, chemicals, electric shock, radiation, biological agents or prolonged immersion in water.

PPE options are gloves (including gloves with a cuff), gauntlets and sleeving that covers part or all the arms.

Avoid gloves when operating machines such as bench drills where they might get caught.

Barrier creams are not a substitute for proper PPE. Using separate cotton inner gloves can help prevent skin problems from wearing gloves for long periods. Choose gloves made from materials that are not quickly penetrated by chemicals.

## **Feet and legs**

Hazards to the feet and legs include temperature, electrostatic build-up, slipping, cuts, falling objects, heavy loads, metal, and chemical splash or being struck by a vehicle.

PPE options include penetration-resistant safety boots and shoes with protective toecaps or specific footwear, for example foundry boots and chainsaw boots.

Select appropriate footwear for the risks. It can have a variety of sole patterns and materials to help prevent slips in different conditions, including oil or chemical-resistant soles. It can also be anti-static, electrically conductive or thermally insulating.

## **Lungs**

Hazards to the lungs include oxygen-deficient atmospheres, dusts, gases or vapours.

Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) options include respirators which rely on filtering contaminants from workplace air. These can be simple filtering facepieces and respirators or power-assisted respirators. Some RPE may be face fitted.

Some types of RPE give an independent supply of breathable air, for example fresh-air hose, compressed airline, and self-contained breathing apparatus.

## **Whole body**

Hazards to the whole body include heat, chemical or metal splash, spray from pressure leaks or spray guns, contaminated dust, impact, or penetration.

PPE options include safety harnesses, life jackets, conventional or disposable overalls, boiler suits, aprons, and chemical suits. Where it is needed, choose material that is flame-retardant, anti-static, chain mail, chemically impermeable or high visibility.

## **Emergency equipment**

Careful selection and maintenance and regular operator training is needed for equipment to use in emergencies, like compressed-air escape breathing apparatus, respirators and safety ropes or harnesses.

# REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

## EYE AND EAR



## HEAD AND FACE



## RESPIRATORY



## GLOVES



## CLOTHING



## FOOTWEAR



ON THE JOB SAFETY BEGINS WITH YOU!

**Mandatory Signs.**



**Eye protection must be worn**



**Safety helmet must be worn**



**Ear protection must be worn**



**Respiratory equipment must be worn**



**Safety boots must be worn**



**Safety gloves must be worn**



**Safety overalls must be worn**



**Face protection must be worn**



**Safety harness must be worn**



**Pedestrians must use this route**



**General mandatory sign  
(to be accompanied where necessary by another sign)**