Final draft
October 2006

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
-
Guide for drafting the Information to be supplied by the manufacturers to the users in compliance with Directive 89/686/EEC

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All names of Manufacturers, Notified Bodies, Marks, Models, etc, are fictitious and they are only given for a better understanding of the document. They don't represent any reality.

All the examples given in the different clauses don't reproduce the reality exactly. They are given only for a better interpretation of each one of the applicable requirements of the PPE Directive.

Excerpts of the PPE Directive 89/686/EEC to which the guidances are referring to, are given in the grey boxes.

Excerpts of the EU Guidelines on the application of the PPE Directive 89/686/EEC published in July 2006 are presented in italics.

Introduction

This guide is addressed mainly to manufacturers to help them in the drafting of the "Information to be supplied by manufacturers" so that they can fulfil the requirements of the Directive 89/686/EC. However, Notified Bodies, Market Surveillance Authorities and PPE standard writers (TCs and WGs) can also use this document in its tasks of certification, control or in the drafting in the product standards of the clause(s) related to Information to be supplied by the manufacturer.

According to the EU Guidelines on the application of the PPE Directive 89/686/EEC published in July 2006 and endorsed by all Member States [2], the "*Information to be supplied by manufacturers» is to be considered:*

- *as an integral part of any PPE* and shall meet all applicable Essential Health and Safety Requirements laid down in the Annex II of the PPE Directive 89/686/EEC (Essential Requirement 1.4, and also with other specific Essential Requirements where applicable).

- *as one of the fundamental elements of any product and as such it has to be clear, concise, understandable and giving the appropriate information for the end users. It should be taken into account that the Information supplied by the manufacturer may only be considered as effective, when it is perceived, understood, retained and appropriately used. Since that Information supplied by the manufacturer increases the bases on which consumers can make a reasoned selection, it is also one of the means to increase the health and safety of the intended end user. High quality Information minimizes the risk of an incorrect selection and/or of a wrong use. The better the quality of information, the easier the selection and correct use of the PPE.*

When the Guide for drafting Information to be supplied by the manufacturers to the users refers to mandatory requirements of the PPE Directive, the term "SHALL" or equivalent is used.

The examples in clause 3 are only given to concretely illustrate what could be the possible ways to comply with the requirements of the PPE Directive. Obviously, other alternative equivalent solutions can be used.

1 - SCOPE

This document provides PPE manufacturers with the information necessary to develop product information complying with the requirements of the Directive 89/686/EEC. This Guide only covers those matters required by the Directive. This Guide is applicable to the Information to be supplied by the manufacturer for all types of PPE, independently of the field of use. Thus, among others, it covers the Information for PPE used at work, sports, leisure or by consumers (e.g. do-it yourself).

This document doesn't give any explicit example of complete information of any PPE in particular. Examples are given only with regard to each one of the individual requirements of the Directive for different PPE.

This document doesn't cover the layout or structure of the Information to be provided by the manufacturer. The order in which the information appears in this document, is the one of the Directive and in no case it represents the order in which that information has to be given. The presentation of the product information is very important. That information should be given in a logical order, avoiding redundancies and/or repetitions.

In the PPE Directive, there are, in addition to the general requirements laid down in BHSR 1.4, several additional requirements applicable to the information to be supplied by manufacturer. All these requirements have been taken into consideration in this Guide and they are listed in Annex 1 that also gives, for each of them, the relationship between the clauses of this Guide and the corresponding BHSR (**B**asic **H**ealth and **S**afety **R**equirements).

2 - TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Authorised representative

any natural or legal person appointed by the manufacturer to act on his behalf.

Note 1 The authorised representative must be established inside the Community.
Note 2 Commercial representatives of the manufacturer or importers are not to be confused with the authorised representative.

2.2 Cleaning

process by which a PPE is made again serviceable and/or hygienically wearable by removing any dirt or contamination. A cleaning cycle is typically a washing plus drying or a dry cleaning treatment followed, if required, by ironing or other finishing

2.2 Disinfecting

actions taken to destroy or prevent the growth of micro-organisms (bacteria, parasite, fungus, virus, etc)in order to prevent the development of diseases.

2.3 Information supplied by the manufacturer

set of statements or descriptions on aspects that can affect to the protection provided by a PPE, on legal aspects related with the placing on the market or on any other aspect that may have effects related with the user's health and safety. This information must allow the intended end user to make a proper selection and use of the PPE. This Information shall accompany each PPE, every time that it is offered in the market.

Shipping documents and promotional material, shall not be mixed or merged with this information

Among others: texts, drawings, pictures, tables or any combination of them that has to accompany to a specific PPE in the moment of its placing in the market.

2.4 Limitation of use

Restrictions or limits in the use of a PPE under defined conditions in order to avoid damage or risks for the user's health and safety.

2.5 Maintenance

any action aiming at retaining the PPE in a serviceable condition or restoring it to serviceable condition or avoiding any deleterious alteration of the protective properties of a PPE. It includes inspection, testing, classification as to usable, repair, rebuilding and ultimate removal from service

2.6 Manufacturer

any natural or legal person who is responsible for designing and manufacturing a product with a view to placing it on the Community market under his own name.

Note The manufacturer may be based in the Community or elsewhere.

2.7 Maximum use time

Maximum time of use of a PPE in a continuous way beyond which problems for the users may occur.

2.8 Obsolescence deadline

corresponds to the date from which, the PPE becomes useless for its intended use or is no longer fit for purpose, due, either to changes in its protective properties or to loss in functionality and it must be discarded or repaired. This date of obsolescence or period of obsolescence refers either to the shelf life, or to the useful life span, or to the time of use or to the ageing or to any other circumstance that may affect the PPE performances.

2.9 Placing on the market

the initial action of making a product available for the first time on the Community market, with a view to distribution or use in the Community. Making available can be either for payment or free of charge.

2.10 Servicing

the action of repairing a PPE after it has been damaged in order to restore it to its original property and reuse it safely. Major repairs are usually made by the manufacturer or a person or a body appointed by the manufacturer.

3 - INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE MANUFACTURER [2]

3.1 General

The information to be supplied by the manufacturer should conform to the relevant clauses of this Guide.

Information supplied by the manufacturer shall accompany any specific PPE (independently of its category – I, II or III) any time it is placed on the market. It shall be associated unequivocally with a specific PPE and shall contain all the necessary data to allow to the end-user a correct selection and use of the PPE.

The manufacturer has the obligation to deliver the information in paper form to users with each unit of PPE put on the market. Information supplied by the manufacturer shall be provided at least with the smallest commercial packaging and always with the PPE when sold as a single item. *For some types of PPE, such as ear-plugs or specific protective gloves which are sometimes sold in dispenser boxes, the instructions for use can be affixed to the boxes or be provided with each unit. [2].*

Depending on the product characteristics, the Information to be supplied by the manufacturer may be on a brochure, or written on the product itself, or on packaging, or in any other accompanying document or in any combination of these forms.

The information supplied by the manufacturer shall be provided at least in the official language(s) of the Member State of destination. In the case of information given on the product itself (marking) or in a label attached to the product, that information must be permanent and legible throughout the foreseeable useful life of the PPE. If the marking or the label includes words or sentences those must be in the official language(s) where the equipment is to be used.

The instructions should apply the communication principles to the likely sequence of events in use of the product: "First read, then act". It should be addressed to the target group in an understandable and useful way. Recognised methods and means like typography, layout and printing procedures should be used to enhance the readability.

The wording of that information shall be based on a simple and easily comprehensible use of the language. The use of technical terminology shall be restricted to an absolute minimum. Otherwise the technical terminology shall be explained. The information supplied by the

manufacturer shall be written in a way that is readily understood by a user with no previous experience of the PPE.

The Information supplied by the manufacturer shall be immediately available to the user in a written form with the PPE. All the information shall be given in a clear, concise, unambiguous and understandable way. It shall allow to the users the assessment of the complete PPE in relation to their own individual necessities. Information that in some way may affect to the user's health and safety should be marked with "DON'T THROW IT. KEEP IT FOR FUTURE USE" or something similar

For products aimed at the professional users, people drafting the information (mainly manufacturers, but also TCs or WGs when they draft the EN clause regarding Information to be supplied by the manufacturer) should consider the case of possible migration of the products to other consumers (e.g. in the do-it-yourself market) without specific technical background.

Reasonable foreseeable misuse and risks of the PPE should be considered and adequate warnings be given.

Any information aiming at promoting the product shall not be mixed, hide nor reduce understanding of the information relative to identification, health and safety and selection and use of the PPE

More information related to those topics (Readable, Comprehensible, Legible, Consistency, use of language, etc, etc), can be found in the documents given in the Bibliography clause at the end of this document. [2 to 19]

3.2 Traceability. [2]

3.2.1 Information traceability

The information shall be traceable. Product, manufacturer and information have to be clearly interrelated

3.2.2 Product traceability

The information shall show in a clear and unequivocal way to which product it is applicable. In the case that the information is applicable to families of PPE the name or reference of all defined products to those that it is applicable shall be shown

This may be done indicating in the information the model name and/or type, trademark, serial number, reference designation, etc of the PPE to which that information refers. This identification shall be the same one that is marked on the PPE.

Examples:

Chemical protective gloves Blue safe 300;
Full face mask Model: Oxy safe. Type: 30M;
Hardplastic®;
Multi-Chem High-Pro;
Helmet model Tri-Safe IFE;
Anti skid-Pro 8;
98000 HF;
Reflect-viewer Y;
etc.

3.2.3 Manufacturer identification

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

In addition to the name and address of the manufacturer and/or his authorized representative established in the Community, the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

The information shall contain the name and address of the PPE manufacturer and/or his authorised representative established in the European Community. It could be convenient to add also any quick contact way (Phone, Fax, e-mail, etc)

Examples:

XYZ Sécurité SA
128 avenue Carnot - 69008 LYON

JobSafe Ltd.
North Hill Street
NW1 3UP London,
United Kingdom
Phone +44 1670 35 2891
Fax +44 1670 356 266
www.jobsafe.org.uk

ZZZ Deutschland GmbH
Adolf Schrenk Straße 1
D-10249 Berlín
Telefon: 02131/14-0
Fax: 02131/14-2649
zzz@fastcom.de

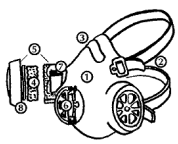
3.3 Description

The information, where relevant, shall contain a description of the PPE, mainly in that related with what the PPE comprises or with other elements with those that it shall be used. In the event that another manufacturer manufactures those other elements, it shall be given all the necessary information to avoid any misinterpretation or mistake (e.g. manufacturer's name and item reference). To make more understandable the description of a PPE the use of drawings may be useful.

Examples:

- The self contained breathing apparatus H-2000, comprises: 2 pressure vessel, body harness, lung governed demand valve, pressure indicator, warning device, connecting hoses and full face mask.
- The harness mod. K-fall is to be used jointly with any guided type fall arresters including a flexible anchor line
- The combined filters F-10PA, F-100PA or F-1000PA, are formed by an absorbent layer maintained between two supporting elements. In the front part there is a mechanical filter and a metallic perforated element that provides mechanical resistance to the whole PPE. These filters shall only be used with the half-masks HM-1 or HM-2 manufactured by Respi-Safe.
- The protective equipment is composed from helmet IMPACT-R plus the ear protectors Noise-Reduc
- The protective clothing model Chem is composed by a jacket model Chem-CH2 plus the trousers model TR2.
- The half mask model HiPro-1 is composed of:

1. Body of half mask
2. Head harness
3. Nose adjuster
4. Filter
5. Filter cage
6. Exhalation valve
7. Inhalation valve
8. Mechanical filter



3.4 Storage

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(a) storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions.

The storage instructions shall specify the necessary requirements to store and to maintain the product in good use conditions. These instructions have to consider so much the storage of the PPE before its use as the storage among uses. If it was the case, information on the storage of contaminated products before their disposal shall be given. Where possible manufacturers should give guidance on suitable methods of disposal of contaminated products.
Examples:

- After using, clean the garment and keep it unfolded and protected from dust in a dry atmosphere (max 65% rh) and to a temperature between 20ºC and 40ºC;
- Store helmets at ambient temperature in a clean and dry place. Avoid direct exposure to sunlight.
- Store the unused filter in its original package in a clean place at a temperature of 10ºC to 40ºC and a relative humidity between 25% and 65%. Keep away from direct sunlight, chemical pollutants or dust. Between uses kept the filter in its original package or in an airtight bag in not-polluted atmospheres and at temperatures lower than 40 ºC.
- Keep footwear in a dry and aerated place. Warning: doesn't keep footwear wet
- Keep contaminated products segregated from new or in use products. For disposal, use airtight containers. National legislation shall be followed.
- Contaminated or potentially contaminated PPE shall be stored in a well-ventilated area, separate from unused PPE or clean PPE while waiting for decontamination or disposal.
- ....

3.5 Use

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(a) storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Instructions for use shall contain all the available data that allow the end user a safe use of the product. The instructions of use shall, as relevant, contain or provide information on:

a) Hazard (s) and/or hazard (s) related activities for those that the use of the PPE is recommended. If necessary the parts of the body or the organs protected shall be indicated.

b) If the PPE is intended to be used only by experienced people or training is needed before use, this fact has to be indicated.
c) In the event that the PPE is composed of several items, a WARNING that the protection is only afforded if all the items are worn together.
d) How to select the appropriate size
e) Pre-use examination and checks required and how to carry them out
f) How to put on and to take off the PPE
g) How to adjust the PPE. It should be considered adjustments to adapt the PPE to user morphology, to maintain it in place for the foreseeable period of use and to facilitate its correct positioning. Adjustment of parameters of the system shall also be considered (pressure, flow, etc)
h) Fit-checking to ensure that the PPE has been donned correctly each time the device is worn.
i) Emergency procedures when wearing the PPE.
j) Maximum recommended period of use. i.e. maximum period during which the PPE can be used in a continuous way
k) The compatibility with other PPE
l) Limitations and capabilities of the protective item
m) Foreseeable misuse that would result in a dangerous situation for the user
n) Innocuousness. It would be convenient that the manufacturer includes in the information the available data on the innocuousness of the component materials of the PPE, mainly those that could produce sensitizations or to affect specially predisposed users

NOTE Several of the statements above may be combined in a single statement

Examples:

a) Hazard (s) and/or hazard (s) related activities

- This helmet protects the user head against falling objects and collision of the head with obstacles.
- The boots H-500 protects the fingers of the feet against impacts forces of up 140 J and compressive loads up to 1200 daN. The sole is resistant to the perforation and therefore it protects against perforation. They have shock-absorbing heels and it is water-resistant. These boots are recommended for its use in construction works.
- This model E-H100 has been designed to protect the user face and eyes against the effects of an electric arc.
- This SCBA has been designed to protect you in heavy polluted atmospheres or in atmospheres with less than 17% O2 whilst maintaining enough mobility to develop your tasks.
- Helmet Rider-Pro protects your head in the case of a fall from the horse. Due its high lateral resistance to crushing and compression it protects also in the event that the horse rolls on you
- These overalls protect your body, except hands, feet and head, against the effects of radiant heat up to 20 Kw/m^2 (approximately equivalent to the radiation received standing at 5 m from a fire in a building). To get full protection, other items (gloves, boots and/or head and face protectors) may be necessary.
- This PPE has been designed to protect your chest, abdomen and genitals while you are doing fencing. Be aware that in order to get a full protection, other items may be necessary (gloves and face and eye protectors)
- Chemical suit model CHE-H is a type 6 suit that protect your body, except face, hands and feet against the contact with small splashes of liquid products with low volatility and low toxicity. It has been designed for single use only. Don't re-use it. Wear always this suit over normal working garments. After use, discard the suit in safe containers.
- Harness you are provided has been designed to be connected to a guided type fall arrester including a rigid anchor line complying with EN 353-1or to a guided type fall arrester including a flexible anchor line complying with EN 353-2. To make easy the connection, the harness is supplied with a lanyard, 0,75 m long connected to the D-

shaped chest attachment. The free end of the lanyard is terminated with a connector to allow its connection to the fall arrester. This equipment together with the correspondent sub-system is suitable for work in maintenance or repair of buildings and in any vertical work where lateral displacement is not necessary.

- ....

b) PPE used only by experienced people or training is needed

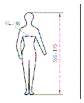
- This PPE shall only be used by experienced people. Training and refresher courses shall be foreseen
- .....

c) PPE is composed of several items and the protection is only afforded if all the items are worn together

- Warning, this protective clothing is composed from jacket and trousers. The protection is only provided if both garments are worn together and the closing system is fastened.
- PPE is composed of helmet X-100 + earmuffs NPE-y. Wear both always to get the necessary protection against noise.
- To get full protection this helmet shall always be used with the face protector in use position.
- ....

d) How to select the appropriate size

- Pictogram shows the main body dimensions, in centimetres, of the wearer for whom the garment is intended to provide a good fit. In order to check the fit, wear the garment and make some exercises which are typical for your business.



- size 59 (59 is the circumference of the head in centimetres)
- This ear-muffs is “Normal size range”. It fits most of wearers
- ....

e) Pre-use examination and checks

- Before use: Check that the filters to be used with the half-mask are of the appropriate type, not damaged and suitable for the intended use. Check the expiry date of filters. Verify that the filters are connected correctly.
- Before use, check for rips, tears or cuts. Seams or closing systems shall be checked for any damage or malfunction. If the garment presents holes, although small, the garment shall be discarded
- Before enter a potentially explosive area, always check that the sole material of your footwear is not contaminated with isolating products (oils, greases, etc). Verify that the ground resistance will not affect the protective qualities of your antistatic shoes.
- Check for scratches or fissures. Scratches and fissures weaken the resistance against impacts. If lenses are scratched or present fissures, the goggles shall be discarded.
- Carry out a visual inspection of the harness. Make sure that there is not any broken or open seam; that the bands are not ripped or the buckles are not broken or rusty. In

the even that some of those anomalies are detected, the harness shall be taken off immediately from the use.

- Before use verify that the structural anchorage device to which the fall prevention system will be connected has a minimum resistance of 14 kN and it is located above the work position. Make sure that the free space under you is enough to avoid crashing against any surface in the event of a fall.
- Before each use, verify that the product has not been open (seal intact). Verify that the manometer reading is within the range of 200 bar ± 10 bar. If any of those circumstances is observed, the self rescue respirator shall be segregated for inspection or recharge
- ....

f) How to put on and take off the PPE

Donning

- Adjust the ear-cups to the lowest position. Place the cups over the ears. Make sure that the cushions seat firmly around the ears. Adjust the headband so that it rests straight on the top of the head. In order to get an optimal adjustment it is convenient to maintain your hair far from the ears.
- Place the filtering half masks on your mouth and nose. Put the rubber band above and beyond your head. Adjust the nose clip
- Open the thigh belts of the harness. Put the shoulder straps over your shoulders. Make sure that the attachment point is on the upper part of your back. Fasten the buckle of the belt. Pass the thigh belts around your thighs and fasten the clasps. Adjust the thigh belts pulling the free end of the belts through the clasp
- Take out the lifejacket from its package and unfold it. Slip the head through the opening. Pass the straps around your waist and fasten the clasp in front of you, then adjust by pulling from the free end of the strap. In the case that a fall into the water happens, inflate the lifejacket pulling strongly from the red plastic tag. If this doesn't work, the lifejacket may also be inflated blowing through the mouth tubes.
- Place the skater's helmet on the head. With the hands press firmly down until it is secured and comfortable. Ensure that it protects your forehead. Fasten the chinstrap and adjust to maintain tension. Wearing the helmet with the chinstrap unfastened may result in the helmet come off in case of an impact.
- ....

Doffing

- These are chemical protective gloves. Avoid touching the outside of the gloves with the bare hand. Remove one of the gloves, pulling with the other from the fingers. Fold it so the inside is out. Take it and take off the other glove, pulling from the cuff.
- To take off the mask, loosen the head straps by lifting the adjustment buckles slightly. Once the head straps are loosened remove the mask pushing it up and back

- To remove the ear plug, pull the plug slowly towards outside from the ear channel while rotates it gently in order to gradually break the seal. Quick removal may damage the eardrum.

- Procedure to doff the emergency chemical suit CHE-5000.
  Warning: To avoid any harm, follow always this procedure.

  To doff the suit assistant is needed. Before doffing the suit proceed to an emergency decontamination using the portable shower supplied.
  Have assistant to open the suit completely by pulling from the zipper.
  Sit down and while seated, assistant will lift carefully the hood over the head of the wearer and rest it on the back.
  Take out the arms from the suit, one every time. Once arms are out, assistant will rest the upper part of the suit flat behind the wearer.

Loosen the buckles of the harness of the SCBA. Loosen the clasps of the head harness of the full-face mask. Pulling up and back take off the mask. Close the valves of the bottles and take off the SCBA with the bottles.
Remove both legs from the suit.
Take off the underwear and wash the body thoroughly.
Take the suit for further decontamination if it is necessary.

- ....

g) How to adjust the PPE

- Maintaining the mask on the face put the head straps over the head. The mask is adjusted pulling from the free end of the head straps through the clasps.
- To adjust the helmet to your size, open the neck strap pressing the sidebars simultaneously. Adjust to your size by pulling the end of the open neck strap through the loops of the band.
- To maintain the gloves in its place avoiding any sliding adjust tightly the strap around your wrist.
- ....

- Using the air pressure regulator, adjust the airflow until the indicator reads 200 l/min. Once achieved, the regulator shall be locked to avoid any not wished modification
- ....

h) Fit-checking

- - Always check the leaktightness of the half mask with the face before each use. To do this, cover the filter with the hands, inspire gently until the half mask collapse. Hold the breathing. Check that the half mask remains collapsed (the created vacuum remains). If leakage is detected, re-adjust the half mask and re-test.
- To verify the fitting of the hood, bend the torso forward and back. Move the head towards right and left. Make sure that the hood remains in place, it has not been moved and the visual field has not been modified.
- ....

i) Emergency procedures

- Whenever a fall prevention system is used it shall be established a plan to deal with any emergency that can happen (e.g. rescue after a fall)
- If the PPE is used in a confined space, an emergency team will be foreseen to act if the necessity arises. Whenever it is possible an intercommunication system shall be used
- WARNING: If during firefighting your clothing is splashed with flammable liquids or chemical products, leave the place immediately, take off the clothing in a safe area. Clean it and/or proceed to its decontamination before using it again.
- ....

j) Maximum recommended period of use

- These eye protectors are provided with optical class 3 oculars. Not use the eye protectors during periods of more than 1 hour. These oculars are not advisable to be used during long periods.
- This protective clothing may be used in an environment at -25 ºC and with a negligible air velocity during a period of 1 hour provided that additionally you are

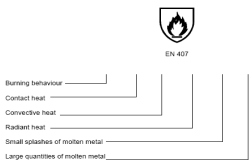
using protection of the hand-, foot- and head- with the same thermal insulation and developing a light activity (115 W/m2)
- If a high level of activity is being developed and in order to avoid heat strain this clothing shall not be used for periods longer than 30 minutes. For a low level of activity it can be used until 3 hours.
- The maximum time of use of the filter is determined by the moment in which the user begins to smell the contaminant
- This PPE can be worn during a complete shift, however, after contamination with chemical splashes this suit has to be taken off immediately
- ....

k) compatibility with other PPE

- The ear muff model HPro can be used coupled with the helmets models F-super; G-thermo and K- cold manufactured by EnPro Ltd. in France and with the helmet reference 2300 manufactured by Shock S.A. in Spain.
- This firefighter helmet is compatible with the use of the visor Xma against radiant heat. The visor Xma is available from Skoll Inc. UK
- This protective suit is composed from jacked, trousers, gloves, overboots and hood. It is guaranteed that all the articles are compatible.
- ....

l) Limitations and capabilities

- Use only to protect against the heat risks and levels indicated below



- WARNING: These filters SHALL NOT be used in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life; to protect against carbon monoxide or in environments less that 17 % O_2. Half masks with filters shall not be used in wells, confined spaces or sewers. These filters can only be used coupled with the half masks models RESP S and RESP Q.
- You are using high protective sunglasses against solar radiation. Don't use in twilight or at night.
- These welder's protective gloves DON'T protect against electrical shock
- This is an escape and self-rescue equipment. Don't use it in rescue operations, emergency works or in any other activity. The duration of use is limited to 20 minutes.
- This is a firefighting clothing. It protects you against thermal risks. Be careful, this clothing DON'T protect you against other risks
- Be careful with the use of respirators. Not all workers can wear respirators. Individuals with impaired lung function, with beard, big scars or psychological syndromes (e.g. claustrophobia) may be unable to use a respirator
- This protective clothing for welders is intended to be used with gas welding, MIG welding, TIG welding. It is not intended to be used when performing welding techniques with heavy formation of spatters or drops or for oxygen cutting
- ....

m) Foreseeable misuse

- Don’t use the gloves against other chemicals that those indicated in the table.
- This is a chemical protective glove. DON'T USE IT IN ELECTRICAL WORKS, EVEN WITH LOW VOLTAGE.
- You are using antistatic shoes. NEVER wear insulating elements inside the shoes, even socks made from insulating materials. Antistatic footwear CANNOT guarantee protection against electrical shock.
- Any helmet that has suffered a strong impact shall be retired from use.
- Any modification of the PPE may affect the protective performances
- WARNING: DON'T use these gloves near moving elements or machinery with not protected parts
- Cleaning of the PPE with other procedures can change its protective properties
- ....

n) Innocuousness

- This glove has been manufactured with latex. People with allergy antecedents must abstain from using it.
- Although the Ni release is below the required limit, you must be careful if you have any sensitization problem or any allergy to metallic compounds.
- ....

3.6 Cleaning

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(a) storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Cleaning is the process by which a PPE, after its use, is made again serviceable and/or hygienically wearable by removing soiling and/or contaminants. The cleaning process shall be selected so that it doesn't have any adverse effect on the protective properties of PPE nor of none of its components. Cleaning products must have no adverse effect on users.

Cleaning instructions must specify clearly the procedures of cleaning and the products to be used (or the criteria necessary to select them). These procedures have to specify the temperatures, the cleaning time, the maximum number of cleaning cycles, the conditions or procedures of drying, the ironing, the finishing, etc. Internationally recognised symbols may be used. If it is necessary, the concentrations of cleaning products, the use of bleaching agents or the preliminary operations, such as the disassembling of certain sensitive components, shall be specified.

Examples:

- Hand or washing machine at 40 ºC maximum with neutral detergent
  Don't use lye nor any bleaching agent
  Tumble drum dryer allowed

Ironing at 180 ºC maximum

- Washing not allowed. Wipe the external aluminised surface with a damped cloth. Allow drying by hanging it in a dust free environment
- To clean the eye protector, use a mild liquid detergent followed by a plentiful rinsing with water or use a suitable lens cleaner. Never clean lenses when dry
- Brush the footwear to remove dust. Use good quality shoe polish to clean and soften the leather.
- Industrial wash at 75° C with tunnel finisher drying at a temperature not exceeding 90ºC is recommended
- Do not clean this item with solvent. Clean regularly the outside of hearing protector with a cloth damped with lukewarm water. Always use cleaning products that are known as not harmful for the users. **Don't immerse the hearing protector in water**
- 

- FULL FACEMASK mod. Res-22. RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING-DISINFECTING.
  - → Disassemble your full facemask by removing filters and inhalation and exhalation valves.
  - → Wash mask and components in lukewarm water with a neutral detergent.
  - → Rinse mask and components with plentiful clean, lukewarm water. Let draining the excess of water.
  - → If disinfecting is to be performed, immerse the full facemask and the components in a hypochlorite solution (50 ppm of chlorine) for two minutes. Rinse thoroughly with plentiful water. Be careful with rinsing. Detergents or disinfectants that dry on the full facemask may result in dermatitis or may damage the full facemask.
  - → Let air-drying. If necessary, it can also be dried by wiping with a clean, lint-free cloth.
  - → Reassemble and check the full facemask to ensure that works properly.
- All plastic parts may be cleaned with soapy water. Don't use solvents for cleaning the helmet
- ....

Decontamination (if it is applicable) has to be considered as a form of cleaning. In many cases washing or rinsing has to follow to the decontamination process. As in the cleaning procedures, manufacturer must indicate all operations to be made so that the product becomes again serviceable.

Examples:

- To remove the splashes of sulphuric acid from your suit, apply carefully on them a 10% solution of sodium bicarbonate in water followed by a plentiful rinsing with water. Allow drying by hanging the suit in a ventilated room, far away from heat sources or direct sun light.
- WARNING: Before leave the contaminated area and in order to allow a safe doffing of the clothing proceeds to field decontamination using a portable shower. If necessary and in order to remove any contaminating dust, a soft brush can be used to scrub the clothing. Use a non-ionic detergent in water. Be sure that all contaminated areas are washed out. After doffing keep the clothing in a safe container until final decontamination is carried out.
  For final decontamination, wash in a solution of non-ionic detergent in water (1:50) at 45 ºC during 40 minutes with gently rotating. Three rinsing must be made within the full cleaning cycle. After the final rinsing, drain the excess of water by centrifuging at 250 rpm maximum. Allow drying by hanging the clothing in the shadow. CAUTION: Don't wash your contaminated clothing with non-contaminated items or personal clothing.
- ....

3.7 Maintenance

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(a) storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant

The maintenance information shall include the procedures for inspection, repairs, replacement of parts and withdrawal from service. This information has to include in particular what, when and how has to be verified. This information shall include so much those procedures authorised to the user and the way to carrying out them as those that require the manufacturer's intervention. Products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE nor on any of its part nor on users

Examples:

- This PPE has a chemical fireproof treatment. PPE shall be re-treated after 10 cleansing cycles. A record of the cleansing cycles should be maintained and the PPE shall be sent to the manufacturer for re-treatment after the specified cleaning cycles. The use of the equipment after the specified cleansing cycles without having been re-treated may put the user at serious danger.
- Inspect your earmuffs for cracks, fissures or noise leakage regularly. Check that the cushions not become hard or brittle or loss its shape. As soon any of these circumstances appear replace the earmuff or the cushions. Anyway and in order to maintain the performances of your earmuffs replace the cushions at least every 3 month.
  To do that pull out the old or damaged cushions. Carefully place a new cushion on each one of the ear-cups so the marks on both elements coincide. Press firmly so that the cushion fits in its place. Be sure that the replacement cushion is the only recommended by the earmuff manufacturer

- After use, brush any residuals deposited on the footwear. If wet, dry it in the dark far away from any heat source. Use regularly a good shoe polish to maintain the leather flexible. For day-to-day use maintain the footwear in a dry well-ventilated room. For medium to long term storage keep the footwear dry in its cardboard box.
- Revise the inhalation and exhalation valves at least once a week. Check that there are neither deformations nor fissures. If it is necessary replaces them by other new ones. Always use the spare parts recommended by the manufacturer. For the replacement of the valves, rotates the valve protector clockwise. Lift the old membrane and pull gently towards you. Insert the new membrane taking care that it fits smoothly on the seat. The valve protector is placed again by rotating it counter-clockwise.

- Maintenance table for SCBA model 41-BRE

After use	Clean and visually inspect for any damaged part, mainly hoses, connections and visor. If evidence of damage exist replace damaged parts. In extreme cases discard the equipment. Charge bottle(s) to correct pressure

Every month	Check pressure stored bottle(s)
Every month	Check operation of relief valves
Every 2 month	Replace demand valve and relief valve O rings
Every 6 month	Replace pressure relief valves
....	....
....	....
Every year	Check adjustment of medium pressure stage
Every year	Replace sintered filter and high pressure O ring of the pressure reducer
As required by National Legislation	Bottle(s) re-certification

3.8 Servicing

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(a) storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Information should be provided on repair of a PPE and in which cases, only the manufacturer or an authorised company can make these repairs.

Examples:

- In case that the ventilated protective suit becomes damaged shall be immediately withdrawn from service. Don't repair the suit yourself. Manufacturer is the only authorised to repair the suit. The suit shall be returned to the manufacturer for a full inspection and repair.
- In case that pressure reducer becomes defective, return it to AIR GmbH for servicing.
- Tearing, open seams, reflective strips or zippers may be repaired or replaced by the user. Use always items (even threads) with the same characteristics that original. These items are available from the manufacturer.
- ....

3.9 Disinfecting

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(a) storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection. Cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant products recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Disinfection instructions must specify clearly the procedures of disinfecting and the products to be used (or the criteria necessary to select them). Among others, these procedures should indicate the temperatures, the disinfecting time and any action to be carried out after disinfecting.
Examples:

- The whole helmet can be disinfected using any commercial disinfectant. Follow the instructions of the disinfectant manufacturer.
- Immerse the PPE in a solution of a cationic detergent at 30 ºC during 15 minutes. After the immersion carry out several rinsing with water. Allow drying in air.
- ....

3.10 Performance as recorded during technical tests

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(b) performance as recorded during technical tests to check the levels or classes of protection provided by the PPE in question;

Manufacturer shall give the performances reached by the PPE during the technical tests carried out in order to verify the conformity with the Essential Requirements of the PPE Directive. For PPE categories II or III, these performances refer only to the results provided by the Notified Body during the certification process. For category I those performances refers to the results obtained by the manufacturer (Notified Bodies are not involved in PPE category I certification) These performances will serve to the user to make a proper selection of the product. Manufacturer has to take into account that these performances refer only to the results provided by the Notified Body during the certification process. Any other information that may be misleading to the user shall be avoided.

These performances values must be given as quantitative results or as performance levels. In all cases it must be indicated in which specification (standard) may be found the meaning of that result or level and which has been the procedure to obtain it. At least it should be given those performances that may be critical for the correct selection and use of the PPE.

Examples:

- Chemical protective glove has been tested using the following standards: EN 388, EN 420 and EN 374-3. Please refer to these standards for the meaning of the results given. Read the tables below for specific results

Mechanical performance level

Model / Property	Chem-pro STD	Chem-pro NEO	Chem-pro NIT	Chem-pro BUT
Dexterity (EN 420)	5	5	5	5
Abrasion resistance (EN 388)	1	1	2	2
Tear resistance (EN 388)	1	1	2	1

Chemical performance level (EN 374-1)

Model / Chemical	Chem-pro STD	Chem-pro NEO	Chem-pro NIT	Chem-pro BUT
Clorhidric acid 36%	4	6	6	
Sulfuric acid 50%		6		
Sodium hidroxide 40%	4	6		

Metanol	3			4
Trietanolamina	5			3
Kerosene			6	4

- The chemical protective glove, reference 2000, has been tested using the test methods described in EN 420 and EN 374-1. Look at those standards for the meaning of the values.

  Resistance to tear 28 N
  Resistance to penetration 52 N
  Breakthrough time at 40 ºC for:
  Ethylenglycol 84 min
  Methanol 26 min
  Acetone 163 min

- This chemical filter has been designed as type A2B2. The filter comply the relevant requirements of EN 14387:2004. It shall be used only with masks equipped with a standard thread complying with EN 148-1.

  Performances: Breathing resistance
  At 30 l/min 1,32 mbar
  At 95 l/min 4,94 mbar
  Protection capacity
  Chlorine (Cl) 2 124 min
  Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) 6 320 min

- This high performance helmet has been designed to fulfil the rational expectations of those doing riding. Performances reached in the tests carried out for CE type-examination using EN 14572 are given below.

High energy impacts	Pass the test on both anvils. Helmet is capable to absorb the energy equivalent to a free fall from 2 m to 2,5 m
Penetration	Pass the test
Lateral impact (crushing)	Transmitted force 8,9 N
Lateral compression	3,2 kN

- This model of boots Saf-x4 conforms the applicable requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC. To verify that conformity, the relevant requirements and test methods laid down in EN 20345 are used. The results obtained were:

  Whole boot: Penetration resistance 2 300 N
  Toe cap: Impact up to 200 J Pass
  Compression load at 15 kN Pass
  Upper: water vapour permeability 2,4 mg/cm^2 · h
  water vapour coefficient 36 mg/cm^2
  water penetration 0,14 g
  water absorption 21 %

- Ear muff SUPER H200

  Weight 265 g
  Confort index 4
  Sound attenuation values

Frequency	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Mean attenuation (dB)	16,2	21,8	33,1	39,8	32,7	41,5	39,0
Standard deviation	2,1	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,1	3,6	2,4
APV	14,8	20,6	31,1	37,2	35,4	40,0	38,6

H=39 dB M=30 dB L=21 dB SNR=32 dB

NOTE: All these values have been obtained using the procedures described in EN 352-1

- Goggles you are wearing comply with the relevant general requirements in EN 166 for optical class 1. In addition also comply with the requirements for protection against high-speed particles (120 m/s), low energy impact and its ocular is resistant to fogging.
- ....

3.11 Suitable PPE accessories and/or characteristics of appropriate spare parts

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(c) suitable PPE accessories and the characteristics of appropriate spare parts;

Manufacturer must give information on those accessories and/or spare parts with that which the PPE is provided or can be used, of its applications and of the compatibility with the own PPE.

Examples:

- Helmet is provided with two plastic pieces located at each one of the sides and immediately above the brim for the adaptation of hearing protectors or face shield protector. Use only earmuffs models 4H-lp or 4H-hp manufactured by Acustiche Srl in Italy or a face shield reference O222-R available from CARA in Belgium. Don't use any other type of protector. Compatibility cannot be assured with these other protectors and therefore the protection could not be guaranteed.

- In order to protect the airways of the user while he is in rough water, the lifejacket can be used with sprayhood. This sprayhood, supplied as an accessory, can be stowed in the pocket located at the front of the lifejacket and it is readily accessible by any of user's hands. Only sprayhoods supplied as spare part SH-L 150:275 shall be used.
- ....

- Use only filters supplied as part number F100-A2B2K2
- Use only filters model Hig-C 100, available from Filtración S.R. Spain.

- Escape respirator JK 15. Spare parts

Code	Description
015.1.100	Fireproof hood
015.2.300	High pressure tube
015.2.000	Low pressure hose
015.0.111	Pressure vessel
015.1.050	Pressure relief valve
015.3.200	Pressure indicator
015.3.002	Warning device
015.4.000	Air bottle

3.12 Classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk and the corresponding limits of use;

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(d) the classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk and the corresponding limits of use;

For each type of claimed protection, the manufacturer shall specify the level of risk covered and the corresponding limits of use. This may be done through reference to the results obtained in the certification process and/or through the specification of the suitable job or task.

Examples:

- This clothing is suitable to work near to tempering furnaces, melting ovens or blast furnaces where the risk of radiant heat is not over 20 kw/m2 and the risk to be splashed by molten metal is low. However due the high heat strain, the continuous use of this clothing should be limited to a maximum of 15 min. Appropriate rest periods should be allowed between uses.
- This visor, which can be used in conjunction with a hood, has been laboratory tested to an impact energy of aprox. 7 J. This visor can be mounted in equipment used for cast iron trimming, paint removal with zinc chips or any other similar task. However, this visor shall not be used if through a risk assessment is determined that it is likely that particles with higher energy collide against the visor.
- ....

3.13 Obsolescence deadline or period of obsolescence;

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(e) the obsolescence deadline or period of obsolescence of PPE or certain of its components;

If it is known, that the design performances of new PPE may be significantly affected by ageing, the date of manufacture and/or, if possible, the date of obsolescence, must be indelibly inscribed on every PPE item or interchangeable component. This information must also be indelibly inscribed on the packaging.

If it is not possible to foresee the useful life of PPE, manufacturer must provide all the information necessary to enable the user to establish a reasonable obsolescence date. i.e. the date from which, the PPE becomes useless, due, either to changes in its protective properties or to loss in functionality and it must be discarded or repaired. This date of obsolescence or

period of obsolescence refers either to the shelf life, or to the useful life span, or to the time of use or to the ageing or to any other circumstance that may affect the PPE performances.

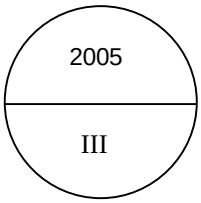
It must be noted that this obsolescence refers to the PPE and/or to any of its components. If a PPE is composed by different elements impossible to be replaced individually, the date of obsolescence will be the shorter of all them and it will be considered as the date of obsolescence of the complete PPE. If on the contrary, those different elements or components are interchangeable, a different obsolescence date may be considered for each one of these components that will allow the user to replace each one in due time.

That information shall be clear and easily understandable and it shall be given in the way of an indelible marking of the date of manufacture and/or the date of obsolescence (if it is known) on every PPE, on every interchangeable component and on the packaging. If for space reasons or because the marking can damage the PPE or the interchangeable component, that marking will be put only on the packaging (see Essential Requirement 2.4). This marking will help to the user so he can discard the PPE or replace any element in due time.

It would be convenient that this marking is also given in the information supplied by the manufacturer.

Examples:

- The expiry deadline is indicated in the figure below. The number above indicates the year and the one below the quarter. This date is valid only if the filter remains in its original packaging, its seal has not been open and the storage recommendations are followed.



- From the manufacture date, the chemical gloves Model Nitril have a shelf life of 12 month. See manufacture date in the plastic envelope.
- Safety harness HR-1. Under normal use conditions the useful life of the harness is of 3 years.

- Within the storage conditions the shelf life is 3 year from the manufacture date. Once opened it shall be used within 1 year.
- This SCBA is equipped with two 6-litre bottles filled to 300 bar. This might allow the continuous use of the equipment for 90 min if you are developing a light activity. This time is reduced to 40 min if your activity is in medium range and to 20 min if you are developing an activity at the highest stress.
- ....

3.14 Type of packaging suitable for transport

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(f) the type of packaging suitable for transport;

If the transport of PPE (or storage) needs some special packaging this shall be clearly described.

Examples:

- Always use the original packaging for transport. This packaging must be used also for medium to long term storage (> 1 month). For transport between uses a plastic bag can be used.
- No special packaging is needed for transporting your fall arrest equipment. However, in order to avoid any damage as consequence of wet environments, sharp edges or any other situation that it is likely to damage the device, it is recommended to use a bag or a rigid box for transporting.
- ....

3.15 Significance of any markings (see also 3.21)

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(g) the significance of any markings (see BHSR 2.12).

Manufacturer shall explain the meaning of any marking that appears on the PPE itself.

However it is necessary to keep in mind that in some cases, e.g. by space reasons (PPE too small) or as consequence of the characteristics of the PPE (e.g. marking may damage the PPE), that marking cannot be affixed on the PPE itself. In such cases, the marking must be mentioned on the packaging and in the information supplied with the PPE. Therefore, the manufacturer shall explain the meaning of any marking that appears on the PPE itself, on the packaging or in the own information.

Examples:

- Glove Mech-xx22 - Marking

  On the label attached to the glove:

  CE 0XYZ (0XYZ number of Notified Body controlling the production)
  ProGlo Ltd (manufacturer)
  EN 420 + EN 407 (standards to which the glove conforms)
  Mech-xx22 (model)

  On the packaging

  ProGlo Ltd (manufacturer)

  EN 407
  3-2-X-X-X-X

This pictogram means that the product protects against thermal risks and complies with EN 407. The numbers under the pictogram mean:
1st Level 3 for burning behaviour
2nd Level 2 for Contact heat
3rd Not for use against Convective heat
4th Not for use against Radiant heat
5th Not for use against Small splashes of molten metal
6th Not for use against Large quantities of molten metal

- Safety shoes model SAL

The shoes are marked as: **SB+ P+HI+WRU+M**
The meaning of marking is: SB - comply with the basic requirements of EN ISO 20345
P - resistant to penetration
HI - Heat insulation of sole
WRU - Upper resistant to water penetration and water absorption
M - Metatarsal protection

In addition, they have the following:

CE - Type approved. Conform the requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC
? - manufacturer logo
44 SAL – Size and model

- You are wearing a protective spectacles with lateral protection reference SLP-21. For marking interpretation, please, see table below

Performances	Marking
Impact	
Increased robustness	S
Low energy impact	F
Medium energy impact	B
High energy impact	A
Resistant to damage by fine particles	K
Resistant to fogging	N
Use against liquid splashes and droplets	3
Use against large dust particles	4
Use against gas and fine dust particles	5
Use against short circuit arc	6
Use against molten metals and hot solids	9
Optical class	
Class 1	1
Class 2	2
Class 3	3

Other markings and its meaning are

CE (fulfils the requirements of the Directive 89/686/EEC)
EN 166 (manufactured in accordance with that standard)
WOP (manufacturer)

SLP-21 (model)

- Combined Filter 100S

  The following marks are on the filter

  ? Manufacturer identification
  A2E2P3 A solvents boiling point >65ºC
  E sulphur dioxide and other acidic gases
  P particles
  1, 2 or 3: low, medium or high capacity or effectiveness.

  For easy identification, there are also three coloured bands surrounding the filter:
  White (particles), Brown (solvents BP > 65ºC) and yellow (sulphur dioxide)

  100S (model)
  CE 0XXX Type approved and Notified Body controlling the production
  2005/06 Obsolescence date (year/month)

  → Air flow direction within the filter

- Ear muff Silen-EM

  Silen-EM (model)
  L and R (Refers to the left and right cups respectively)
  9,7 N (indicates the Head band force)
  SNR (global attenuation level)
  CE
  2 Manufacturer logo
  EN 352-1 refer to the standard to which conform

- Lifejacket model AutoSave- Marking

  Manufactured by SEA-SAFE
  (+49 5314 142-1

  AutoSave, Level 150 Lifejacket model and performance level:

  M⇒70/80 Means the size and the user weight

  180 / 100 Means the amount of inflatable buoyancy and inherent buoyancy respectively

  Warning: Full protection is not provided until fully inflated.
  EN ISO 12402-3

  2005@01 Date of manufacture

   it means: read the informative booklet

- The symbol x 25, behind the care symbols, means that the PPE can only be subjected to a maximum of 25 cleaning cycles. Once reached this maximum the PPE shall be discarded, since the performances cannot be guaranteed
- ....

3.16 Where appropriate, the references of the Directives applied in accordance with Article 5 (6) (b)

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(h) where appropriate, the references of the Directives applied in accordance with Article 5 (6) (b);

This point refers to the situation where two or more Directives are applicable and where manufacturer can choose which one he wants to apply.

In that situation, particulars of the Directive applied, must be given in the documents, notices or instructions required by the applied Directive. [1]

Examples:

- The CE marking affixed to the glove model PRO-2000, means that the product comply with the Directive 89/686/EC relating to personal protective equipment.
- The CE marking affixed to the glove model XXZ indicate that the product comply with the Directive 93/42/EC relating to medical devices..

3.17 Name, address and identification number of the notified body involved in the design stage of the PPE

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

…the notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

(i) the name, address and identification number of the notified body involved in the design stage of the PPE.

Notified body involved in the design stage of the PPE has to be understood as the Notified Body involved in the EC type examination. It is applicable to PPE categories II and III.

Examples:

- The full body harness Fall-28C has been EC-Type examined by the Notified Body:

  Cert S&H
  Ron Str. 24
  D- 25001 Dusseldorf

Identification number. 9999

3.18 Compatibility of different classes or types of PPE designed for simultaneous use

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

1.3.3. Compatibility of different classes or types of PPE designed for simultaneous use

… several PPE models of different classes or types in order to ensure the simultaneous protection of adjacent parts of the body against combined risks, these must be compatible.

If the same manufacturer markets different PPE to protect simultaneously several parts of the body against the same or different risks, those PPE must be compatible (don't interfere with each other) and this should be made clear in the information supplied.

On the other hand, when those PPE come from several manufacturers, the manufacturer who claim for their compatibility (besides to verify that compatibility) shall specify clearly in the information supplied with each PPE, which those others PPE are.

Examples:

- The protective suit model 200-HST is composed from jacket, trousers, hood, gloves and overboots. To get the required protection all those items shall be worn simultaneously. The compatibility among those items is guaranteed.
- The helmet 22.002 can be used in noisy environments coupled to ear muff model Anti-N manufactured by ALL-P in Germany. The use of any other hearing protector may commit the protection.
- Half mask model 11-HRP shall be used with filters F-1000; F-1010 and F-1050. These filters are available from Respir Ltd, B.P. 21000, F-26003 Roissy. Tel. 01 23 31 65 47
- Harness Anti-CAI is to be used in conjunction with guided type fall arresters including a flexible anchor line
- ....

3.19 PPE subject to ageing

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

2.4. PPE subject to ageing

… the date of manufacture and/or, if possible, the date of obsolescence, must be indelibly inscribed on every PPE item or interchangeable component […] in such a way as to preclude any misinterpretation; this information must also be indelibly inscribed on the packaging.

… his notes must provide all the information necessary to enable the purchaser or user to establish a reasonable obsolescence date, bearing in mind the quality level of the model and the effective conditions of storage, use, cleaning, servicing and maintenance.

Where appreciable and rapid deterioration in PPE performance is likely to be caused by ageing resulting from the periodic use of a cleaning process recommended by the manufacturer, the latter must, if possible, affix a mark to each item of PPE […] indicating the maximum number of cleaning operations that may be carried out […]; failing that, the manufacturer must give this information in his notes.

Manufacturer must give all the necessary information so the user can establish a reasonable time of practical use. This may be accomplished giving the date of manufacture, the date of obsolescence, the limits of environmental conditions of use or any other information to help the user to establish a safe period of use. The dates of manufacture and/or the date of obsolescence must be indelibly inscribed in the PPE itself and in the packaging. However if by technical reasons this is not possible that information should be given in the information supplied with each PPE. It must be understood, that this ageing refers to the PPE itself and/or to any of its components, whichever it is the lowest (see 3.13)

If the ageing may be consequence of cleaning process, the manufacturer, besides to give the cleaning procedure, must affix on the PPE itself (or in a label permanently joined to the PPE) the maximum number of cleaning cycles that can be done before the PPE has to be re-treated or discarded. If for technical reasons this is not possible this maximum number of cleaning cycles must be given in the information supplied. However, although that number is marked in the PPE, it is recommended that it be also given in the information. As above, this ageing refers to the PPE itself and/or to any of its components, whichever it is the lowest (see 3.13)

Examples:

- The UV generated when welding may affect the performances of this clothing. If loss in tensile resistance is observed (e.g. it breaks when stretching with the hands) the clothing shall be discarded.
- Date of manufacture 2004/06
- Under normal conditions of use, this helmet can be used during 3 years.
- Only industrial cleaning allowed. Maximum 15 complete processes.
- The rope shall be discarded if anyone of the threads of those that it is formed is broken.
- Date of manufacture 04/2005. In its closed original packaging the expiry date is 3 years. Once open and in use, supposed that the recommendations of use, cleaning and maintenance given in the corresponding sections are followed, the dates of expiration for the different elements of the mask are:
  - → body mask :2 years
  - → visor: 1 year
  - → valve: membranes 3 months
- This hearing protector won't be exposed to temperatures higher than 55 ºC nor lower than 10 ºC. Doing this may affect the protective characteristics of protector negatively
- ....

In the marking and/or in the packaging. (Should be explained in the information supplied)

- 2005/01 (Date of manufacture)
-  **X 25**

  These markings you can find in the label attached to the PPE mean that the maximum washing temperature is 40 ºC. Neither hypochlorite nor tumble drying allowed. Maximum number of cleaning cycles is 25.
- ….

3.20 PPE for use in very dangerous situations

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

2.8. PPE for use in very dangerous situations

The information notes supplied by the manufacturer together with PPE for use in the very dangerous situations […] must include, in particular, data intended for the exclusive use of competent trained individuals who are qualified to interpret them …

… must also describe the procedure to be adopted in order to verify that PPE is correctly adjusted and functional when worn by the user.

The information notes supplied by the manufacturer with a PPE for use in the very dangerous situations (PPE category 3) must include all the necessary data intended for the exclusive use of competent trained users who are capable to interpret them and apply them.

That information must also describe the procedure to verify that PPE is correctly adjusted and functional when worn by the user.

Examples:

- Only use this SCBA if you have been trained and informed on the use of this equipment. You must be clean shaved to allow a good seal with your face. Before use the SCBA, always check that all periodic examinations have been carried out. Always check that the equipment is in good order (no visible damage in valves, visor, warning device, connectors, hoses, etc) and that the bottles are fully charged (verifying that the gauge read 300 bar). The sound pressure level of the audible warning signal of this equipment is 93 dB(A), be sure that environmental noise won't prevent you to hear the signal.

- This device shall only be used by personal appropriately trained. Each potential user shall be trained in the safe use of the device before the initial use and after that, it must receive refresher training at least every year. The training should include at least, information on:

  The hazards against which the device is to be used. The risks to the user if the device is not worn and used correctly. How the device works, what it can do and what it cannot do. Limitations in its use. Pre-use checks and how to recognise faults.

- ....

3.21 PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

2.12. PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety

… these marks must be complete, precise and comprehensible so as to prevent any misinterpretation; in particular, when such marks incorporate words or sentences, the latter must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the equipment is to be used.

Manufacturer shall explain in its information notice the meaning of any mark that appears on the PPE itself. This explanation should also cover additional markings that are on the packaging. (for more information see 3.15)

Examples:

- The filter is marked with **10 WOP 1.** Its meaning is:

  10 is the scale number for welding. It is recommended for manual welding with covered electrodes at a current intensity of 100 A -150 A; or for MAG welding at 100 A -150 A; or for TIG welding at 70 A -125 A
  WOP is the manufacturer identification, and
  1 is the optical class

- 

  The marking above, that appear on the label of your clothing ref 23.ach, means that you are wearing a protective clothing against cold and chemical products. The **i** inside the book, recall you to read carefully this information notice, where you will find information on the chemical products against which the clothing protects.

- The following marks that you can see on the fire protective clothing and in its packaging mean that this clothing shall be washed at 40 ºC, shall not be tumble-dried and ironed without steam. In addition the symbol x25, means that after 25 cleaning cycles, the clothing shall be discarded since the protection afforded cannot be guaranteed further on.

   **X 25**

- Close to the glove cuff you can find the following markings

  Electro Ltd
  High-ElecPro
  IEC 60903:2004
  Electro Ltd
  10
  1
  05/2005

  Where,
  The double triangle means that the glove is suitable for live working.
  Electro Ltd is the manufacturer identification
  High-ElecPro refers to the glove model
  IEC 60903:2004 standard to which the glove conforms
  10 refers to the glove size
  1 refers to the glove class
  02/2005 is the manufacture date
  H means that additionally the glove is oil resistance

  In addition there is an empty rectangle for marking the date of the current inspection and/or test

- ....

3.22 Prevention of falls from a height

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

3.1.2.2. Prevention of falls from a height
…
The manufacturer's notes must specify in particular all relevant information relating to:
— the characteristics required for the reliable anchorage point and the necessary minimum clearance below the user,
— the proper way of putting on the body harness and of connecting

Manufacturer must give in the information supplied with each PPE designed to prevent falls from a height all the relevant information in regard to

— the characteristics required for the reliable anchorage point and the necessary minimum clearance below the user,
— the proper way of putting on the body harness and of connecting the attachment system to the reliable anchorage point.

The characteristics of the anchorage point shall include not only those related to the anchorage point itself but, if it is needed, also the characteristics related to the junction of that anchorage point with the supporting structure (building structure, crane, chimneys, etc).

In the case that manufacturer manufacture only one element and not a complete system, he must inform with which other elements (harness, lanyards, connectors, energy absorbers, etc) can be used to form the complete system.

In the case of a harness, information shall also be given on how to don it and adjust it and how to connect the attachment system to the anchorage point.

Examples:

- The fall arrest system FAS-02 that you are using is a complete system and it is composed of

  Full body harness FAS-02-H
  Attachment sub-system FAS-02-SS composed of an energy absorber integral with a lanyard. The total length, including connectors is 2 m. The braking force of the subsystem is 4,8 kN.

  This system should always be used connected to an anchorage point secured to vertical, horizontal or inclined surfaces and located above the work point. The static resistance of the anchor point shall be at least of 10 kN and the dynamic resistance shall able to support an impact in the direction of use with an energy of 2500 J (equivalent to the fall of a mass of 100 kg from a height of 2,5 m). Be sure that the way of securing the anchorage point to the structure provides, at least, the same resistances that the anchorage point.

  The minimum clearance below the user shall be 4 m.

  To don the harness, open all the buckles. Pass the shoulder straps over your shoulders. Adjust the shoulder straps using the adjustment elements. Fasten the buckles of the belt of the chest and that of the waist. Verify that the attachment point is on the upper part of your back. Place the sit strap in position, pass the thigh straps around your thighs and fasten the clasps. Adjust by pulling the free end of the straps.

Connect the attachment element of the harness located on your back to the connector of the energy absorber. Close and lock the connector. Verify that the connection is OK. Using the lanyard connector, connect the system to the anchor point. Close and secure the connector. To carry out all this operations, help may be needed.

- Harness model 4000 can be used coupled to any energy absorber integral with a retractable lanyard with a maximum length of 4 m and a minimum static strength of 17 kN. The system may be connected to any type of anchorage point except rigid or flexible anchor lines and dead-weight anchor devices. The anchorage point shall have a minimum static resistance of 15 kN. If the attachment system (energy absorber integral with a retractable lanyard) is not provided with connectors, use screwlink connectors with a minimum static strength along its major axis of 25 kN and 14 kN along its minor axis

  With the anchorage point in the worse position (located below the working point) the minimum clearance below the user shall be 6 m.

  To put on the harness the buckles of the belt and those of the thigh belts must be opened. Pass the arms below the shoulders straps and fasten the belt. Fasten the chest belt. Adjust the thigh belts on each thigh and fasten them. Once the harness has been put on, connect the terminal from the energy absorber to the D-shaped metal clasp located in the back of the harness and the terminal from the retractable lanyard to the anchorage point.
- ....

3.23 Protection against the harmful effects of noise

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

3.5. Protection against the harmful effects of noise

All PPE must bear labelling indicating the noise attenuation level and the value of the comfort index provided by the PPE; should this not be possible, the labelling must be fixed to the packaging.

Manufacturer shall mark the hearing protector with the noise attenuation level. If it is possible, marks indicating the comfort index should be included. Such marks may include pressure against the head, weight, type of materials, and so on. If for space reasons this was not possible, that marking shall be given in the packaging. For practical reasons (many times the packaging is discarded) it is recommended that this information be also given in the notice of information.

Examples:

- Your ear muffs are marked with SNR 22 dB. This marking means that the global attenuation for noise is 22 dB(A)
- The noise attenuation levels are H = 23 dB; M = 18 dB; L = 14 dB. These values indicate that the global attenuation for noise with frequencies predominant high, medium or low is 23dB, 18dB, 14dB respectively. These values have been marked in the packaging. For more information see the complete table on attenuation.
  The weight of the complete protector is 165 g, the force of the headband is 10 N as a maximum and the cushion pressure on your ears is 3000 Pa.
- The table marked on the packaging of the ear plugs gives the mean attenuation minus the standard deviation for each test frequency.
- ....

3.24 Complete PPE ready for use (Heat and/or fire)

Annex II, PPE Directive(89/686/EEC

3.6. Protection against heat and/or fire
3.6.2. Complete PPE ready for use

The manufacturer's notes accompanying each PPE model intended for brief use in high-temperature environments must in particular provide all relevant data for the determination of the maximum permissible user exposure to the heat transmitted by the equipment when used in accordance with its intended purpose.

Manufacturer must give in his information notice the maximum time of use when the equipment is intended for brief use in high-temperature environments or should this not be possible, manufacturer must give all relevant data so the user can determine a safe time of use.

Examples:

- The protective suit ALU-HT, bases its protective function in the reflective power of its surface. It has been designed to protect you against the effects of radiant heat of up to 50 kw/m2. However, taking into account the high thermal conductivity of the aluminised external surface, the maximum continuous time of use is established in 10 minutes. For lower radiant heat fluxes the time of use may be slightly increased but never beyond 15 minutes.
- ....

3.25 Complete PPE ready for use (Cold)

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

3.7. Protection against cold
3.7.2. Complete PPE ready for use

The manufacturer's notes accompanying each PPE model intended for brief use in low-temperature environments must provide all relevant data concerning the maximum permissible user exposure to the cold transmitted by the equipment.

Manufacturer must give in his information notice the maximum time of use when the equipment is intended for brief use in low-temperature environments or should this not be possible, manufacturer must give all relevant data so the user can determine a safe time of use.

Examples:

- The ensemble against cold, ref 25CO 1H, is composed of a coat closeable to the neck that overlap the trousers by 30 cm. The trousers are supported by suspenders and they have adjustable bottoms. The ensemble shall be worn over underwear composed by a shirt, an undershirt with long sleeves and long underpants. All this underwear is supplied together with the ensemble. Wearing other items may alter the thermal insulation. To get complete protection the ensemble must be worn with head, hand and feet protectors with equivalent thermal insulation.

The maximum time of use at –35 ºC is 45 minutes if you are developing a light activity or 1,5 hours if your activity is medium to high.

3.26 Protection against electric shock

Annex II, PPE Directive (89/686/EEC)

3.8. Protection against electric shock

The manufacturer's notes must indicate, in particular, the exclusive use for which these PPE types are intended and the nature and frequency of the dielectric tests to which they are to be subjected during their useful life.

The manufacturer must include in the information supplied with each PPE, clear information on the exclusive use for which these PPE types are intended and the nature and frequency of the dielectric tests to which the PPE are to be subjected during their useful life.

Examples:

- This glove is suitable for use for live working in electrical equipment or electrical installations up to 7500 V (rms) AC or 11250 V DC. WARNING: only competent persons shall use this glove. In order to increase the safety of the user it is recommended to use additional protective measures such as carrying out the task standing on an insulating bench. If it is likely that an electric arc may happen, then face, arm and torso protectors against the effect of that electric arc shall be worn also. In the table below, it is given the maintenance operation and checks

Period	Operation	Observations
Storage	Keep it in a dry environment at a temperature between 15 ºC and 21 ºC. Maintain in their package, not compressed or folded. Keep away from any sources of artificial heat or exposed to direct sunlight, artificial light or other ozone sources	
Before use	Check that has not lapsed more than 3 months from the last test. Both gloves of a pair should be visually inspected and subjected to an air test. If any doubt on safety exists on either glove, the pair shall not be used and shall be returned for testing.	If more that 3 months have lapsed from the last test (even for those kept in storage), the pair shall not be used and shall be returned for testing.
After use	If soiled, clean the glove with mild-soap and water at 50 ºC. After washing, the glove shall be thoroughly dried. Under no circumstance the temperature of the glove should raise more that 60ºC,	
Every 3 month	AC proof test	The date of test must be inscribed in the rectangle of the glove
Every 3 month	DC proof test	The date of test must be inscribed in the rectangle of the glove

3.27 Non-ionizing radiation

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

3.9. Radiation protection
3.9.1. Non-ionizing radiation

Glasses suitable for radiation sources of the same type must be classified in the ascending order of their protection factors and the manufacturer's notes must indicate, in particular, the transmission curves which make it possible to select the most appropriate PPE bearing in mind such inherent factors of the effective conditions of use as distance to source and the spectral distribution of the energy radiated at that distance.

The relevant protection-factor number must be marked on all specimens of filtering glasses by the manufacturer.

It must be clear that this requirement apply only to PPE designed to prevent eye-damage. Manufacturers, in order to help the user in selecting the most appropriate PPE, shall provide in its information notice, the transmission curves corresponding to the particular PPE.

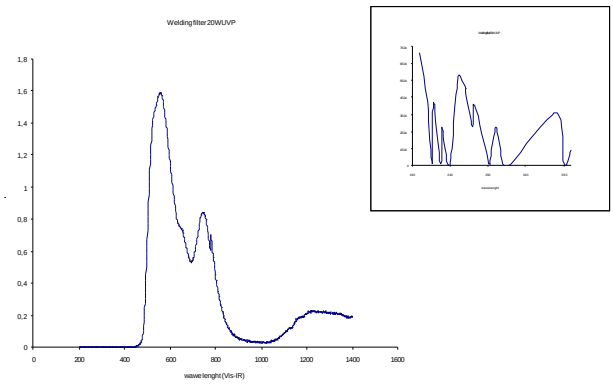
The Directive requires that all the information is readable, understandable, not misleading and not ambiguous. Therefore, keeping in mind the difference in the magnitude of the values of the transmission corresponding to the VIS-IR part of the spectrum and those corresponding to the UV part (a lot smaller), manufacturer should be very careful in the presentation of that transmission curves so that they were readable and comprehensible. It would be convenient that the transmission curves were given as two separate curves, one corresponding to the VIS-IR part of the spectrum and another corresponding to the UV part.

However, considering that the requirement of inclusion of the transmission curves, is to help the user in selecting the most appropriate protector, in certain cases, those curves could be substituted by some other suitable element, e.g. a symbol from some international standard that provides the same information. That symbol should be explained.

On the other hand, the relevant protection-factor must be marked on all filtering glasses. According to 3.21, the meaning of this protection-factor shall be explained in the manufacturer notes

Examples:

- Welding filter mod. 20WUVP. Transmission curves



- Welding filter mod. 20WUVP.

  Shade number 5

  The shade number 5, means that the filter is appropriate for gas welding and braze welding with a flow rate of acetylene within 70 and 200 litres per hour or micro-plasma arc welding with a current intensity between 6 and 15 ampere. It can also be used for oxygen cutting with an oxygen flow included between 900 and 2000 litres per hour.

- Welding filter mod. 20WUVP.
  Shade number 5

  See EN 169:2002 for explanation

- ....

- Each ocular of your protective glasses is marked with the scale number **2-1,2,** where (**2**) means that the glasses protect you against UV radiation but may alter the colour perception and **1,2** is the shade number
- The sunglare has the following marking: **6 – 1,7**. This means that it is a sun glare filter with infrared specification (**6**) and with a grade of protection of **1,7**.
- ....

3.28 Limited protection against external irradiation

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

3.9. Radiation protection
3.9.2. Ionizing radiation
3.9.2.2. Limited protection against external irradiation
…

PPE must bear a mark indicating the type and thickness of the constituent material(s) suitable for the foreseeable conditions of use.

PPE must have a marking indicating the type and thickness of the constituent material(s) suitable for the foreseeable conditions of use. Therefore manufacturer has to explain in his information supplied with each PPE the meaning of that marking.

Examples:

- The light protective apron covers the front part of the body from the throat to 10 cm down the knees and the shoulders. The protection afforded is on their entire area. It has the following marking:

  Light protective apron model X-100, Pb 0,35/100 M

  Where:
  Pb 0,35 is the thickness (in mm) of Pb giving the same protection
  100 is the x-ray tube voltage used for the determination of the attenuation equivalent, and
  M is the size (medium)
- ....

3.29 Respiratory protection (Dangerous substances and infective agents)

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

3.10. Protection against dangerous substances and infective agents
3.10.1. Respiratory protection
…
The PPE must bear the manufacturer's identification mark and details of the specific characteristics of that type of equipment which, in conjunction with the instructions for use, will enable a trained and qualified user to employ the PPE correctly.

The manufacturer's notes must also in the case of filtering devices, indicate the deadline for the storage of filters as new and kept in their original packaging.

The Directive requires that the PPE bear the manufacturer's identification mark and details of the specific characteristics of equipment. Furthermore, the manufacturer must give in his informative notes, details for a correct use

On the other hand, in the case of filtering devices, manufacturer must give information on the shelf life of filters as new and kept in their original packaging. Therefore explanation is needed in the informative notes

Examples:

- This is a self-rescue device. When it is in use be sure that the nose clip is put on. Be aware that one must not speak under any circumstance. The filter of the device doesn't provide protection against oxygen deficiency. The filter of the device is for single use only, once it has been used shall be discarded. If you are developing a light to medium activity (breathing rate 30 l/min), the filter provides protection against Carbon Monoxide for 75 min. At higher breathing rates (high level of activity) the filter duration will be less.

  Don't open the packaging of the device if it is not necessary. This would invalidate the protective function of the equipment.

  To put it on: Check that the packaging of the device has not been open. Open the packaging pulling strongly from the luminescent strap. Put the mouthpiece in your mouth, sustaining it with your teeth and sealing with the lips. Put the clip on your nose and breath normally.

  On the filter you will find the following markings:

  Asalv-75/Euro S.p.A./FSR 2A/Single use/CO/ 02-2005 (6)

  Where

Asalv-75	is the filter identification
Euro S.p.A.	is the manufacturer identification
FSR 2A	is the filter class. It means that it has a duration of 75 minutes at a breathing rate of 30 l/min
Single use	Not reusable. The filter shall be discarded after use
CO	Chemical compound against which the filter provides protection
02-2005 (6)	month and year of manufacture. (6) shelf life in months after the manufacture date.

- ….

3.30 Protection against cutaneous and ocular contact (Dangerous substances and infective agents)

Annex II, PPE Directive 89/686/EEC

3.10. Protection against dangerous substances and infective agents
3.10.2. Protection against cutaneous and ocular contact

… PPE which is considered to be in conformity with the test specifications must bear a mark indicating, in particular, the names or, failing this, the codes of the substances used in the tests and the corresponding standard period of protection. The manufacturer's notes must also contain, in particular, an explanation of the codes (if necessary), a detailed description of the standard tests and all appropriate information for the determination of the maximum permissible period of wear under the different foreseeable conditions of use.

PPE must be marked with the names or codes of the chemical products against which the PPE protects and the protective period for each one of the chemicals. However, for technical and practical reasons, this is generally not possible and then it can be accepted that those informations are given in the informative note.

Therefore, the information supplied by the manufacturer must contain the names or codes of the chemical products against which the PPE protects and the protective period for each one of the chemicals. In addition it shall contain a description of the tests (or where it may be found) used for the determination of protective period (or performance level).

That information shall also provide all appropriate information for the determination of the maximum permissible period of wear.

Examples:

- This glove has been specifically designed to protect your hands against hydrofluoric acid. The protective time (breakthrough) has been determined using the standard EN 374-3 at 45ºC. Don't use the glove to protect against other chemicals or at temperatures higher that the specified.

  Hydrofluoric acid (FH) Breakthrough time 32 min at 45ºC

  Be careful when handling hydrofluoric acid. This acid is extremely corrosive and toxic. Protection for other parts of your body may be necessary.

  After use rinse the outside thoroughly with water. Leave immersed in water for 3 h. Drain the water. Rinse outside and inside with water. Allow drying in air, fingers up. In this way the overall time of use is 6 hours.

- This airtight chemical emergency suit shall only be used by specially trained people whose medical record is considered as satisfactory. It shall always be used with SCBA worn inside. The wearer will never undertake any task alone. In any intervention in the event of an emergency it will be always prepared a rescue team.

  The list of chemicals against which the suit has been tested is given below. The performance levels have been obtained using the test method described in EN 369. For the meaning of the level refer to EN 374-1.

Diclhoromethane	level 1
Methanol	level 2
n-Heptane	level 4

Sodium hydroxide 40%	level 5
Sulphuric acid 96%	level 4
Ammonia gas	level 2
Chlorine gas	level 1
Hydrochloric acid gas	level 2
Acetone	level 3
Acetonitrile	level 3
Ethyl acetate	level 3
Carbon disulphide	level 1
Tetrahydrofuran	level 1

The maximum time of use is mainly determined by the duration of the air of the SCBA. This suit shall not be used when it is probable the existence of products for those that only a performance level 1 has been reached. Anyway, whichever it is the reached level (always equal or higher than 2), the maximum time of continuous use shall be limited to 30 min. Have in mind that mixtures of chemicals can be significantly more aggressive towards protective clothing materials than any single chemical alone. In the case that this suit is used in emergency situations in those that the present chemical product or the existence of mixtures, are not known, it is recommended that the continuous use of the suit is limited to 10 min.

When the user observes that a degradation of the material of the suit is taking place or begin to notice dizziness, unusual fatigue, disorientation, perception of odours or skin irritation, the user will leave the place immediately and he will move to a safe place. Before taking off the suit it shall be proceeded to an emergency decontamination by means of a shower and soapy water. The decontamination liquid should not be discarded freely, but rather it shall be kept in containers until it can be discarded in a safe way. The suit decontaminated in this way shall be placed in plastic bags pending of further decontamination and/or disposal. The user shall never doff the suit until he is in a safe place and an emergency decontamination has been done.

For any question related with the use of the SCBA, please refer to their manufacturer's instructions.

4- REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The documents given below provide the reader, among others, with useful information on aspect related to readability, comprehension, legibility, language use, etc

4.1 Directive and other related documents:

[1] PPE directive
[2] EU guide on PPE Directive application
[3] Useful facts
[4] Blue guide

4.2 ISO and CEN deliverables:

[5] ISO/IEC Guide 14:2001, Purchase information on goods and services intended for consumers
[6] ISO/IEC Guide 37:1995, Instructions for use of products of consumer interest
[7] ISO/IEC Guide 41:2001, Packaging – Recommendations for addressing consumer needs
[8] ISO/IEC Guide 50:2002, Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety
[9] ISO/IEC Guide 51:1999, Safety aspects – guidelines for their inclusion in standards
[10] ISO/IEC Guide 71:2001, Guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities
[11] CEN Guide 11:2005, Product information relevant to consumers. Guidelines for standards developers.

[12] CEN/CENELEC Guide 6:2002, Guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities
[13] CEN/CENELEC Guide ** , CEN Guide child safety (not yet published)
[14] CR 13387:1999, Child use and care articles – General and common safety guidelines
[15] EN 62079:2001, Preparations of instructions – Structuring, content and presentation
[16] EN-ISO 12100-1:2003, Safety of machinery; Basic concepts, general principles for design; Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology
[17] ISO 3864-1:2002, Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Part 1: Design principles for safety signs in workplaces and public areas
[18] ISO/DIS 3864-2:2002, Safety colours and safety signs - Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels
[19] ISO 7000:1989, Graphical symbols for use on equipment – Index and synopsis

ANNEX 1

Relation between clauses of this guide and requirements of Annex II of the Directive 89/686/EEC (PPE Directive)

Warning: The clauses of this Guide don't provide presumption of conformity with the applicable Essential Requirements. This table only shows the relationship of the different clauses of this Guide to the individual requirements of the Directive. The table is only given for a better understanding of the possible users of this guide.

Clause	Essential Requirement	
3.1	1.4	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.2	1.4	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.3	1.4	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.4	1.4 a (storage)	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.5	1.4 a (use)	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.6	1.4 a (cleaning)	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.7	1.4 a (maintenance)	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.8	1.4 a (servicing)	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.9	1.4 a (disinfecting)	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.10	1.4 b	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.11	1.4 c	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.12	1.4 d	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.13	1.4 e	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.14	1.4 f	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.15	1.4 g	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.16	1.4 h	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.17	1.4 i	Information supplied by the manufacturer
3.18	1.3.3	Compatibility of different classes or types of PPE designed for simultaneous use
3.19	2.4	PPE subject to ageing
3.20	2.8	PPE for use in very dangerous situations
3.21	2.12	PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety
3.22	3.1.2.2	Prevention of falls from a height
3.23	3.5	Protection against the harmful effects of noise
3.24		Protection against heat and/or fire
	3.6.2	Complete PPE ready for use
3.25		Protection against cold
	3.7.2	Protection against heat and/or fire
3.26	3.8	Protection against electric shock
3.27		Radiation protection
	3.9.1	Non-ionizing radiation
3.28	3.9.2.2	Limited protection against external irradiation
3.29		Protection against dangerous substances and infective agents
	3.10.1	Respiratory protection
3.30		Protection against dangerous substances and infective agents
	3.10.2	Protection against cutaneous and ocular contact