



# Personal protective equipment

The term personal protective equipment (or PPE for short) is used to describe equipment and clothing that protects against health or safety risks at work. Examples include safety helmets, gloves, eye protection, high-visibility clothing, hearing protection, harnesses and footwear.

In an industrial setting, PPE is considered a last resort where these risks cannot be adequately controlled in other ways. This is because it is often the last line of defence against someone being harmed. It also relies upon the equipment working properly, being used correctly and being properly maintained. That said, sometimes its use is a necessity.

Occasionally, there maybe a few activities where people may need PPE to complete a task safely. This could be for some types of maintenance work inside or outside your premises.

## Legal requirements

Generally, if someone is injured you may need to show that you have met your duty of care.

In addition to this, if you are an employer you must comply with more specific health and safety law as well. This includes the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations. Here, you must:

- provide suitable PPE for employees (and volunteers if you have them) where necessary
- assess the suitability of any PPE before use, making sure it is fit for purpose
- provide employees (and volunteers if you have them) with instructions on how to use it safely
- make sure that it is used correctly
- ensure that it is properly maintained and stored.

An employer is not permitted to charge for any PPE provided whether returnable or otherwise.

## Hazards to look out for

Some of the typical hazards where the use of PPE might be necessary include:

- tasks where stones or other flying debris might be thrown up (e.g. when using a strimmer)
- harmful dusts from cutting stone, wood and some other building materials
- falling materials or objects from height
- corrosive liquids that could splash in the eyes
- chemicals or pesticides used in maintenance work
- discarded needles and drug paraphernalia
- hot pots, pans or other plates when preparing food.

Sometimes, the PPE itself might pose a hazard. For example, it may:

- restrict the wearer by limiting mobility, visibility, or ability to grip well
- alter the wearers perception of other hazards around them.\*

\*Note: this list is not exhaustive

## Precautions you can take

Typical precautions include:

- making sure PPE is suitable and appropriate for the circumstances
- choosing equipment that suits the wearer (i.e. in terms of size, fit and weight)
- checking that PPE carries the 'CE' mark
- taking account of the wearers health (e.g. if equipment is very heavy or wearers have pre-existing health issues)
- maintaining equipment properly and providing a suitable place to store it
- providing information and instruction on how to use PPE and how to report defects
- replacing damaged equipment promptly.\*

\*Note: this list is not exhaustive

## Making a start

Action	Guidance
1. Identify all tasks where the use of PPE may be required to protect people from danger.	<p>If you are an employer and need to complete formal risk assessments, these will help you identify circumstances where the use of PPE might be required for certain tasks.</p> <p>Otherwise, the hazards listed above may help you do this. It is not exhaustive and you may need to consider others depending upon your own particular circumstances.</p> <p>In many smaller premises, identifying what you need will be very simple and straightforward. Usually, it will be limited to a few items needed perhaps for cleaning and gardening. For larger premises, you may have to provide more equipment depending upon your own particular circumstances and the tasks involved.</p>
2. Make sure that any PPE you provide is suitable.	<p>If you are an employer, you need to formally assess the suitability of any equipment provided taking account a range of factors. Further guidance is available at <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/ppe.htm">www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/ppe.htm</a>.</p> <p>In general, PPE should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect the wearer from the risks, taking account of where it will be used (e.g. eye protection designed to protect against pesticides may not be adequate to do the same for dust)</li> <li>• not increase the overall level of risk or add new risks (e.g. by making communication with others more difficult)</li> <li>• adjust to fit the wearer correctly</li> <li>• reflect the needs of the job (e.g. taking account of the length of time the PPE needs to be worn).</li> </ul> <p>Further advice may be sought from suppliers of PPE, or in particularly difficult cases from specialist sources or from the PPE manufacturer.</p>

Action	Guidance
<p>3. Make sure people know how to use any PPE properly.</p> <p>Make a note of any information or training that is provided to individuals.</p>	<p>If you are an employer, you will need to provide any necessary information and training to your employees (and volunteers if you have them).</p> <p>This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the reasons why the equipment is necessary, where it is to be used and what its limitations are</li> <li>• instruction on how the equipment is used properly</li> <li>• insisting that it is used in all circumstances where required</li> <li>• details about how to store the equipment, check for damage, make simple repairs, get a replacement and report any defects in it.</li> </ul> <p>You should check regularly that PPE is being used and investigate incidents where it is not. In some circumstances, you may have to display adequate safety signs.</p>
<p>4. Make sure that any PPE is properly maintained and stored.</p>	<p>As an employer, you will need to provide appropriate accommodation for any PPE that you provide. You will also need to ensure that any PPE is properly maintained.</p> <p>In any case, it is sensible to make sure that equipment is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• well looked after and properly stored when it is not being used</li> <li>• kept clean and in good repair, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions</li> <li>• replaced at recommended intervals, taking account of any 'shelf-life' limits</li> <li>• properly maintained, using replacement parts that match the original.</li> </ul> <p>In some cases, it may be appropriate to make sure that suitable replacement PPE is always readily available.</p>
<p>5. Document your arrangements and responsibilities for the use of PPE.</p>	<p>If you have prepared a health and safety policy, record these as part of it.</p>

## Want to know more?

Further useful resources are available at  
[www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/ppe.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/ppe.htm)

**Note:** if you are in Ireland, Northern Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man, then regional variations might apply. In this instance, you should check the guidance provided by the Enforcing Agency for your region. This will be freely available on their website.

## Risk advice line

(provided by Ecclesiastical professionals or external specialists)

Phone: **0345 600 7531**

Email: [risk.advice@ecclesiastical.com](mailto:risk.advice@ecclesiastical.com)

Risk specialists are on hand to advise you on a range of topics, including:

- property protection, security, business continuity planning
- health and safety, food safety, environmental management
- construction safety, fire safety, occupational health, water safety or asbestos.

Available Monday to Friday 9am – 5pm (excluding public and bank holidays).

For further information speak to your insurance advisor or call us on **0345 60 20 999**

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