



Personal Protective Equipment



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1. INTRODUCTION

This guide manual describes the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) used at CSBP Limited (CSBP), and how standards of use and effectiveness are achieved.

PPE is equipment that prevents the body of a person from coming into contact or impact with either a substance or a source of energy.

PPE includes an extensive range of equipment ranging from shirts, trousers, overalls, goggles and gloves, to safety harnesses, hearing and respiratory protection.

PPE is not suitable for total hazard control but the last option to be implemented when all other measures have been considered or applied.

1.1 HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS

Risk assessment of any task undertaken will include methods to control risks identified.

When considering controls the hierarchy of controls should always be used in order with PPE being the last resort option.

1. Elimination of the risk.
2. Substituting the risk.
3. Engineering out the risk.
4. Provide separation from the risk.
5. Administrative control of the risk, or
6. Personal Protective Equipment.

Risk assessment reviews will be conducted to ensure the most effective control is being used.

2. PURCHASE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

2.1 GENERAL

All PPE shall comply with the relevant Standards Australia Approval (SAA) or an equivalent standard (refer to SECTION 6). PPE that does not meet these standards shall not be purchased or issued to personnel.

Requests for all new protective equipment will be assessed by the PPE Committee. The committee comprises (Chairperson), Safety / Quality Coordinator, Industrial Hygiene Technician, the Purchasing Dept. representative nominated for personal protective equipment purchase, a Stores representative and Safety and Health representatives. Any conflict between committee views and the users is referred to the manager of the area involved.

2.2 PROCEDURE FOR PURCHASE OF PPE

a. CSBP Employee identifies a need for an item of PPE.

1. Clothing.

- (a) Orders for clothes are made by completing the PPE Clothing Request Form [CSBP-SF2593](#). After Supervisor approval, the clothing will be ordered via ARIBA with the designated clothing supplier (Blackwoods Atkins Carlyle, 3 Thorpe Way Kwinana). The various clothing sizes are available for trying on at the supplier's premises between 8am – 5pm Monday to Friday or at the Occupational Health and Safety office block at Kwinana.

Note: All clothing must carry the CSBP logo and all upper body garments, excluding T Shirts, must also carry the employee's first name or abbreviated name embroidered on the garment.

2. All other PPE items.

- (a) Checks whether the item is on the CSBP catalogue.
- If the item is on the CSBP catalogue, completes a Stores Issue Docket and forwards it to the main store.
 - If the item is not on the CSBP catalogue, communicates the requirement to their Supervisor.
- (b) The Supervisor confirms that the item, or an equivalent, is not on the CSBP catalogue, then:
- Completes a New Catalogue Items Request form [CSBP-SF1166](#) with all relevant information and sends it to the Safety Advisor.
- (c) Safety Advisor assesses the item for suitability and compliance with the required standards.

- If the item is acceptable, but will require an evaluation and/or will be made available for general issue, table the item at the next Personal Protective Equipment Committee.
 - If the item is acceptable, and will be issued to individuals in special circumstances, approval must be sought from the Chairperson of the PPE Committee before the New Catalogue Items Request form [CSBP-SF1166](#) is sent to the Purchasing Department.
 - If the item is not acceptable, the Safety Advisor will advise the Supervisor of the reasons.
- (d) Personal Protective Equipment Committee (PPEC) reviews the item, and the PPEC Chairperson approves where applicable the New Catalogue Items Request form [CSBP-SF1166](#) and forwards to the Purchasing Department. The PPEC Chairperson also advising the Safety Advisor of the decision.
- (e) Safety Advisor on receipt of the PPEC decision will advise the Supervisor of the outcome and reasons if the item has not been approved.
- (f) Purchasing Officer purchases the item.

2.3 CHARTER OF THE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE

The objectives of the Committee are to:

- Co-ordinate the specification and purchase of PPE,
- Ensure that all purchased equipment is technically suitable and conforms with required standards for its use,
- Seek consistency within CSBP, in the specification, purchase and use of equipment,
- Optimise the cost of equipment by excluding unnecessary variety and equipment that is not cost effective and ensuring that new products are not introduced until they have been fully evaluated, and
- Research the availability of new or improved PPE.

The committee comprises a Chairperson, Safety Advisors and Manager, Hygiene Advisors and Technicians, a Purchasing representative nominated for personal protective equipment purchase, and Safety and Health representatives.

The committee will meet bi-monthly, minutes will be produced and distributed.

3. SELECTION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Adequate PPE shall be provided to protect employees from hazards.

When selecting PPE for use in the workplace, it is necessary to evaluate the following:

- a. nature of the hazard,
- b. circumstances and restrictions of the task to be performed,
- c. acceptable level of risk to which the worker may be exposed, and
- d. performance requirement for the PPE.

The level of PPE to be worn is established by:

- a. prescribed conditions for entry into the area,

Note: At Kwinana, specific boundaries and the dress code requirements within those boundaries have been identified. Refer form [CSBP-IF1667](#).

- b. trade or craft practices (for example welding),
- c. particular requirements for:
 1. specific work tasks,
 2. process operations,
 3. environmental conditions and considerations,
- d. Work Procedures and statutory regulations.

3.2 VISITORS

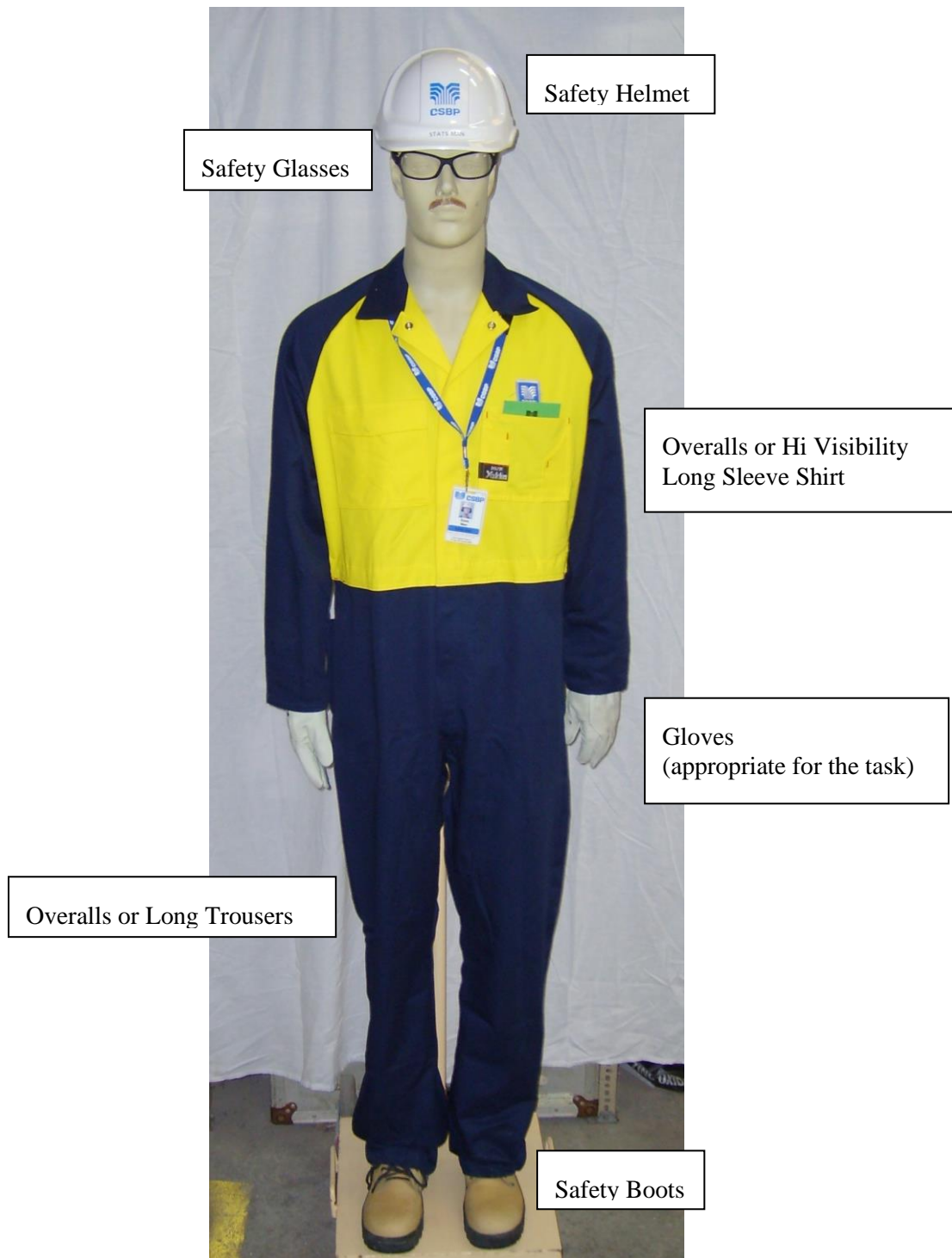
The CSBP responsible officer will provide appropriate PPE to their visitor for the specific area being visited.



3.3 NEW EMPLOYEE CLOTHING ENTITLEMENT

ITEM	INITIAL ISSUE QUANTITY	ENTITLEMENT
Shirts: Navy Blue / Yellow Hi-visibility Cotton with reflective tape	5	Standard
Men’s or women’s Trousers: Navy Blue Cotton Drill	3	Standard
Overalls: Navy Blue / Yellow Hi-visibility coveralls in either lightweight or cotton drill with reflective tape	3	In lieu of 1 shirt and 1 pair of trousers.
Orange overalls: AGR Solids plant employees only		Issued as required by AGR Plant Manager
T-shirts: Blue Cotton (under garment)	2	If required
Jumper: Navy Blue / Yellow hi-visibility with reflective tape	1	If required
Winter Platinum Jacket hi-visibility with reflective tape	1	Standard
Shirt Parvotex yellow / navy (arc flash)	5	Electrical personnel only
Trousers Parvotex drill navy (arc flash) or trousers Parvotex cargo r/t navy (arc flash)	3	Electrical personnel only
Jacket yellow / navy (arc flash)	1	Electrical personnel only
Overalls yellow /navy (arc flash)	3	Electrical personnel only

Table 1 – New Employee Clothing Entitlement



3.3.1 Figure 1 - Acceptable Minimum Protective Clothing in Operational Areas

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 SUPERVISORS / MANAGERS

- a. Are responsible for ensuring that:
1. members of their team have the PPE required to perform their work safely,
 2. the equipment fits properly and are aware of its limitations, and
 3. team members are instructed in its proper use, storage requirements and maintenance.
 4. New PPE is only purchased after appropriate approvals have been given.

4.2 PURCHASING OFFICERS

Are responsible for ensuring that no new PPE is purchased unless a New Catalogue Item Request form [CSBP-SF1166](#) is received and it has been approved by the Chairperson of the PPE Committee.

4.3 PPE COMMITTEE

- a. Are responsible for:
1. coordinating the specification and purchase of PPE,
 2. ensuring that all purchased equipment is technically suitable and conforms to required standards for its use,
 3. seeking consistency within CSBP, in the specification, purchase and use of equipment,
 4. optimising the cost of equipment by excluding unnecessary variety and equipment that is not cost effective and ensuring that new products are not introduced until they have been fully evaluated, and
 5. researching the availability of new or improved PPE.

4.4 ALL PERSONNEL

- a. Are responsible for:
1. ensuring they have the PPE required to perform the task safely,
 2. maintaining the PPE in good order,
 3. replacement of faulty items or equipment when necessary, and
 4. wearing the PPE as designated by the work area or the task being performed.
 5. Removing PPE in such a way that any potential contaminants on the PPE does not effect their own or others health and safety



Failure to wear and maintain P.P.E. correctly can reduce its protective capability and make it ineffective; and is a breach of CSBP procedures and will result in disciplinary actions.

5. TYPES OF PROTECTION

5.1 WORK CLOTHING

Approved clothing (long trousers, high visibility long sleeved shirt, overalls or hi-visibility vest) gives general body protection in manufacturing and similar environments.

PVC overalls, or PVC jacket and trousers, provide short term body protection against splashes of corrosive or other hazardous liquids. Microchem 4000 chemical suits may also be used for short term body protection against splashes of corrosive or other hazardous liquids.

Due to risk of exposure to heat, welders will only wear hi-visibility cotton drill clothing.

Due to risk of exposure to arc flash, electricians will only wear hi-visibility arc flash rated clothing (see Section 5.2).

Clothing of synthetic fibres or other non-conducting materials is not permitted in areas where flammable or explosive materials are liable to be present, unless rendered conducting by available antistatic solutions. It is important to realize that such solutions may only be effective for limited periods and should therefore be applied at regular intervals and at least every time the garment is washed. To reduce the risk of static electricity clothing manufactured from the following materials is suitable for plant areas:

- (a) Cotton.
- (b) Polyester 50 percent and cotton 50 percent blend.

Unsuitable materials include the following:

- (i) Nylon.
- (ii) Pure wool and wool blends (unless treated with an antistatic process).
- (iii) Polyvinyl materials—especially if coated with a nylon base.

For personnel doing particularly dirty jobs and other specified work, disposable overalls are available from the stores.

5.2 WORK CLOTHING FOR ELECTRICAL PERSONNEL

All personnel employed to conduct electrical work (greater than 50V) must wear flame retardant (arc flash rated) clothing. The minimum standard for this clothing is NFPA70E Hazard Risk



Category (HRC) 2 or a minimum arc thermal performance value (ATPV) of 8cal/cm². Clothing must be marked with the HRC rating or the APTV value.

5.3 FOOT PROTECTION

Approved safety footwear shall be worn in manufacture and despatch areas. Footwear will meet the following attributes:

- Chemical Resistance (Acid and Alkali)
- Oil Resistant
- Anti-static
- Safety toed
- Bellows Tongue

The store has safety footwear for issue to new employees, and will exchange or replace items when required.

Personnel with medical or special requirements in safety footwear shall be assessed by the Site Nurse, and arrangements made for the provision of suitable approved safety footwear.

5.4 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Respiratory protection equipment shall not be issued without instruction in its proper use. Apparatus that delivers supplied air must have the accompanied qualification i.e.: SCBA

Respiratory protection shall be used in accordance with the protection required, the respiratory hazard present and the expected activity of the user in accordance with AS1715.

No person shall be exposed to an atmosphere that is, or may be injurious to health, without suitable protection that meets the requirements of AS1716.

Company guidelines on respiratory protection shall be followed at all times. These guidelines are contained in [Respiratory Protection \(CSBP-GM-11-031-05\)](#).

5.5 HAND PROTECTION

Industrial safety gloves or mittens shall carried at all times when in operational areas. Appropriate gloves are to be worn for the task.

Table 2 is a guide and different gloves may be required for specific tasks, this should be determined in the JSA or risk assessment. All these gloves are available from the stores.

HAZARD GROUP	TYPICAL OPERATIONS	RECOMMENDED GLOVES OR MITTENS
Heat and Abrasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welding • Heat Treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black & Gold Welders

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furnace operations 	
Sharp edged materials and objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling swarf and metal sheets • Handling undressed castings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATG MaxiCut (Cut rating 5) • Maxi-Flex Cut (Cut rating 3)
Abrasion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy duty • Light duty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling bricks • Handling steel stock • Handling heavy duty packaging • Handling packaged goods • General labouring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATG MaxiCut (Cut rating 5) • Maxi-Flex Cut (Cut rating 3) • ATG MaxiCut (Cut rating 5) • Maxi-Flex Cut (Cut rating 3)
Chemicals (general) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Acids, alkalis etc. b. Solvents c. Oils, petrol d. Oxidising Agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant operation/testing • acid dipping • Electrical component cleaning • Fibre glassing • Paint spraying • Gearbox oil change • Vehicle filling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ansell Alpha Tec 58-535

Table 2 – Safety Gloves Selection Guide

5.6 EYE PROTECTION

5.6.1 General

Safety glasses provide only the minimum protection and they are not a substitute for safety goggles, full face masks, face shields and screens, which are essential for some types of work. Safety glasses worn at CSBP must meet the requirements of AS1337.1 and be rated at a minimum for medium impact and ultraviolet light protection.

Face shields do not afford sufficient eye protection when worn without safety goggles or glasses.

Employees requiring eye protection to perform tasks, who wear prescription spectacles shall be provided with over-glasses for short term use or spectacles with plastic/metal frames, side shields and prescription safety lenses for long term use - refer to [Prescription Spectacles \(CSBP-DP-11-031-07\)](#).

Contact lenses do not afford eye protection and should not be considered as such. Due to the increased risk of eye injury contact lenses are not recommended in the plant areas.

Eye protection shall be worn when there is a risk of eye injury. The following are common causes:

- dust,
- grit,
- sparks,
- welding arcs,
- flying particles,
- chemical splash,
- vapours, mists and gases,
- wind.

5.6.2 Eye Protection Selection

a. Safety Glasses.

1. Safety glasses are supplied in four glass types:

(a) Dark tint - for use in bright day light.

Dark tint glasses are not suitable for low light environments and shall not be worn at night or inside buildings. They do provide UV protection.

(b) Amber - designed for use in low light environments.

Amber glasses will enhance the light at the lower end of the light spectrum improving visibility in poor light areas. They do provide some UV protection, however, they are not recommended for use in bright sun light as eye strain may result.

(c) Indoor / Outdoor – Used predominantly by personnel who are constantly exposed to extremes of lighting.

- (d) Clear - for general purpose in all areas.

Clear glasses are suited for general purpose work but are not recommended where glare is a problem. They do provide some UV protection.

- b. Safety Goggles.

1. There are two types of safety goggles worn on CSBP work sites:

- (a) non-vented goggles, chemical and limited gas protection design, or
(b) vented goggles, for chemical splash protection.

Note: The appropriate protection for the work being done will be defined by risk assessment.

5.6.3 Double Eye Protection

Personnel conducting grinding, chipping and certain types of cutting work are required to wear double eye protection. Tasks that require double eye protection:

- Grinding with grinders, including the use of wire brush discs and flap discs,
- Cutting metal using cut off saws or cutting discs in grinders,
- Cutting masonry or concrete with quick cut saws or grinders,
- All other high speed metal, concrete and masonry cutting,
- Chipping using needle guns and de-scalers or,
- Any other task that a risk assessment or procedure indicates it is required.

Double eye protection is the use of safety glasses or mono-goggles with a face shield. The choice on whether to use mono-goggles or safety glasses will be task specific and is to be documented in the task risk assessment. As a guideline if there is a chance that particles may come from another any other direction than straight ahead mono-goggles should be worn.

Goggles and glasses worn together do not constitute double eye protection. All face shields must be rated for High Impact (marked 'V' on the lens).

5.7 HEAD PROTECTION

All personnel must wear head protection in operational areas. The accepted head protection is a correctly worn safety helmet that complies with AS1801.

Coloured safety helmets are used to identify types of personnel, as follows:

- White - general issue,

- Blue - Visitor to the site (loan helmet),
- Green - Safety and Health Representative / Safety Committee member,
- Red - Emergency Response Team member.

5.7.1 Head protection in restrictive confined spaces

It is acknowledged that in certain confined space entry or restricted space tasks the use of a safety helmet (that complies with AS1801) may restrict the wearer's visibility and may become a hindrance. If a safety helmet complying with AS1801 cannot be correctly and safely worn then a suitable alternative, approved by the CSBP safety department must be worn. The use of an alternative helmet must be part of the risk controls recognised through the risk assessment process and be added to the JSA/risk assessment for the task as such

5.8 HEARING PROTECTION

Hearing protection shall be worn in designated hearing protection areas and when there is a possibility of exposure to noise in excess of the CSBP Standard of 140 dB (Lin) - peak or 85 dB(A) - $L_{Aeq,8h}$ (8-hour exposure limit), 83 dB(A)- $L_{Aeq,12h}$ (12 hour limit).

A selection of ear muffs and ear plugs shall be available on request from the store. Supervisors shall discuss the most suitable form of hearing protection with team members before drawing equipment from the store. Hearing protectors for CSBP must be rated to a minimum of Class 4 or SLC80 22dB.

All areas where personnel may be exposed to noise in excess of the standard limit shall be identified by yellow lines defining their boundaries and HEARING PROTECTION MUST BE WORN signs posted (refer Figure 2). Personnel shall not enter these areas unless they are wearing effective hearing protection.



**HEARING
PROTECTION
MUST BE WORN**

Figure 2 – Mandatory hearing protection signs

5.9 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Substances are divided into three classifications according to the nature of the hazard (ref Figure 3).

5.9.1 Class 1 Substance

Class 1 substances are hazardous because of their physical condition. The following are examples of Class 1 substances:

- a. Ammonium nitrate melt and solution
- b. Aqueous ammonia
- c. Fertiliser intermediate melts or slurries
- d. Hot coating agent oil
- e. Hot fuel oil
- f. Molten coating wax
- g. Steam and hot condensate.
- h. Ammonium Nitrate Emulsion

5.9.1.1 Recommended Class 1 Personal Protective Equipment

The recommended PPE required when working with Class 1 substances is:

- a. Safety helmet.
- b. Chemical goggles (vented goggles are acceptable) worn with a face shield.



Safety Glasses are not an Acceptable Alternative to Chemical Goggles.

- c. Heat resistant jacket or PVC jacket and trousers as appropriate.
- d. Appropriate glove
- e. Safety Footwear

5.9.2 Class 2 Substances

Class 2 substances are hazardous because of their chemical properties. The following are examples of Class 2 substances:

- a. Fluorosilicic acid
- b. Hydrochloric acid

- c. Nitric acid,
- d. Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)
- e. Sodium hypochlorite (hypo)
- f. Sulphuric acid
- g. Scrubber liquors
- h. Sodium cyanide solution
- i. Sodium Cyanide Powder*
- j. Methyldiethanolamine (MDEA)
- k. Water treatment chemicals.
- l. Oxidiser solution additives (for AN Emulsion)

5.9.2.1 Recommended Class 2 Personal Protective Equipment

The recommended PPE required when working with class 2 substances is:

- a. Safety helmet.
- b. Chemical goggles (vented goggles are acceptable) worn with a face shield.



Safety Glasses are not an Acceptable Alternative to Chemical Goggles.

- c. PVC waterproof clothing (jacket and trousers, or overalls) or MicroChem 4000 complete coverall.
- d. PVC gauntlet gloves or chemical resistant gloves.
- e. Rubber boots

** Full face mask with ABEK canister is required in this instance instead of chemical goggles worn with face shield.*

5.9.3 Class 3 Substances

Class 3 substances are hazardous because of the possibility that they may produce toxic gas in high concentrations. The following are examples of Class 3 substances:

- a. Anhydrous ammonia
- b. NO_x gas
- c. Hydrogen cyanide gas.



5.9.3.1 Recommended Class 3 Personal Protective Equipment

The recommended PPE required when working with Class 3 substances is:

- a. Supplied-air breathing apparatus (full face-piece) or self-contained breathing apparatus
- b. Full PVC overalls with elastic hood or MicroChem 4000 complete coverall.
- c. PVC gauntlet gloves or chemical resistant gloves
- d. Rubber boots.

Note: A standby person in Class 3 PPE is required when Class 3 PPE is worn.

5.9.4 Cooling Tower PPE

The minimum PPE for inspection and maintenance of cooling towers at CSBP in addition to the minimum operational area PPE (see [Figure 1](#)) is a P2 particulate mask.

Task specific PPE shall be worn in addition to the minimum cooling tower PPE as determined by a risk assessment process which takes into account the task hazards and plant conditions.

CLASS '1' PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Safety helmet
- Chemical goggles worn with a face shield
- Heat resistant jacket or PVC jacket and trousers as appropriate
- Appropriate gloves
- Safety footwear



- Ammonium nitrate melt and solution
- Aqueous Ammonia
- Fertiliser melts
- Hot coating agent oil
- Hot fuel oil
- Molten coating wax
- Steam & hot condensate
- Ammonium Nitrate Emulsion

CLASS '2' PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Safety helmet
- Chemical goggles worn with a face shield
- PVC waterproof clothing (jacket and trousers or overalls)
- Appropriate chemical gauntlet gloves
- Rubber boots



- Fluorosilicic acid
- Hydrochloric acid
- Phosphoric Acid
- Nitric acid
- Sodium hydroxide
- Sodium hypochlorite
- Sulphuric acid
- Scrubber liquors
- Sodium cyanide solution and slurry
- Sodium cyanide powder *
- Methyldiethanolamine (MDEA)
- Water treatment chemicals
- Oxidiser Solution Additives

CLASS '3' PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Supplied air (full face piece) or self contained breathing apparatus
- Full PVC overalls with elastic hood
- Appropriate chemical gauntlet gloves
- Rubber boots



- Anhydrous ammonia
- Hydrogen cyanide gas
- NOx gas

Figure 3 – Minimum PPE for Class 1, 2 and 3 Products

5.10 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT CABINETS

Normal issue protective equipment shall be stored in a suitable location.

Protective clothing and breathing apparatus for emergency use is located in special protective equipment cabinets throughout the plant or area. These cabinets are coloured green and white in accordance with Australian Standards (AS 1318 and AS 1319). This equipment is assigned to the plant or area, for the use of the personnel working in the area, who are also responsible for the care of the equipment.

Employees shall acquaint themselves with the location of the protective equipment cabinet nearest their place of work. Items such as gas respirators face masks and clothing, taken from these cabinets and used, shall be replaced and, on completion of the task used equipment must be tagged as contaminated and sent for cleaning.

Supplied-air cylinders shall be checked for minimum pressure and exchanged when necessary.

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that the plant protective equipment cabinets are inspected weekly, kept clean, and are properly stocked. A list of the equipment provided is displayed on the door of each cabinet.

The levels of protective appliances and equipment, as applied to specific work tasks, are to be detailed in works / department instructions and procedures.

5.11 CONTAMINATED PPE



PPE can become contaminated with hazardous substances during use. PPE must be removed in a manner that will ensure any hazardous substances on PPE do not adversely affect the wearer or any other person.

Consideration should be given to:

- Possible contaminants on the PPE (toxins, acids, or alkali's) and what level of risk they present.
- The order that items of PPE are removed. Removing PPE in the correct order will assist in preventing cross contamination of PPE and protect vital areas for as long as possible i.e. remove PPE in the following order:
 - Protective clothing such as PVC coveralls,
 - Head, face protection and respiratory protection (helmet and face shield),
 - Gloves.
 - Check in mirror, if available, for contamination on face and hair or; brush face and hair with clean hands to remove any contamination

- Lastly, with face pointing down, pull goggles or glasses off and away from face
- The Location PPE is removed. PPE must be removed in a location that will prevent any possible contamination from adversely affecting others workers or the hygiene of clean areas such as crib rooms
- Decontamination of PPE before storage in order to prevent possible injury upon it's next use and damage to PPE
- Disposal of contaminated PPE. Some PPE is designed for one use only or it may become so contaminated that decontamination is not possible. Dispose of this PPE in the appropriate place.
- If a particular task will frequently result in contaminated PPE then the removal and/or decontamination of PPE should be included in the procedure and risk assessment (JSA) for the task.

6. REFERENCES

CSBP adheres to the following Australian and New Zealand Standards relating to the use of PPE.

AS/NZ'S	STANDARD TITLE
1270	Acoustics - Hearing Protectors
1337 / 1338	Eye Protection
1588	Protective Clothing for Welders
1715	Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
1716	Respiratory Protective Devices
1801	Industrial Safety Helmets
2126	Protective Gloves and Mittens
2210	Occupational Protective Footwear
2375	Guide to the Selection, Care and Use of Clothing for Protection Against Heat and Fire
2919	Industrial Clothing
3765	Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals
Hand Book 9	Occupational Personal Protection

Table 3 – Australian / New Zealand Standards Relating to PPE Use