

HIGHVISIBILITY INFORMATION

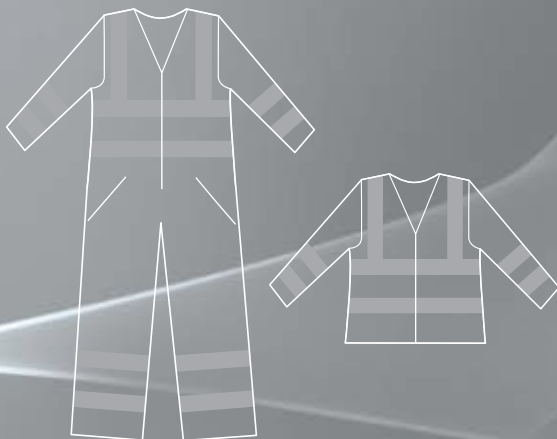


EN471 specification for high visibility clothing

There are 3 classes of garment type based on the levels of conspicuity they provide. On all garments the retro-reflective tape must not be less than 50mm wide.

CLASS 3 Highest Level of Conspicuity

Minimum background material 0.80m^2
Minimum retro-reflective material 0.20m^2



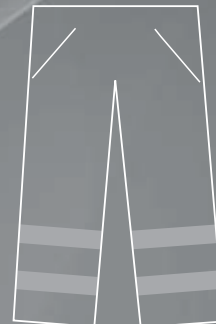
CLASS 2 Intermediate Protection Level

Minimum background material 0.50m^2
Minimum retro-reflective material 0.13m^2



CLASS 1 Lowest Protection Level

Minimum background material 0.14m^2
Minimum retro-reflective material 0.10m^2



HI-VIS WEAR



SAFETY FOOTWEAR INFORMATION

Key to Symbols

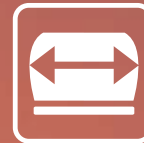
Pierce Resistant Midsole



Anti-static



Wide Fit



Classifications

Our range of safety footwear conforms to BSEN343 (being superseded by EN ISO 20345) - Safety footwear with toe caps tested to 200 joules.

- SB** Safety basic, 200 joules protection
- S1** As SB plus anti-static properties and energy absorption of closed heel region
- S2** As S1 plus water penetration and water absorption resistance
- S3** As S2 plus penetration resistance (i.e. midsole) and cleated outer sole
- S4** All rubber or all polymeric footwear with anti-static properties and energy absorption of closed heel region
- S5** As S4 plus penetration resistance (i.e. midsole) and cleated outer sole

Additional Safety Features

- P** Penetration resistance offered by midsole
- E** Energy absorption of heel region
- A** Anti-static footwear



Our composite toe caps offer exactly the same protection as steel (200 joules).



Footwear Size Conversion Chart

UK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EURO	34	35	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	44	46	47	48	49	50	51

SAFETY FOOTWEAR



HANDPROTECTION INFORMATION

Chemical & Micro-organism - EN374

Rating



EN374-2 - Resistance to penetration by micro-organisms. Referred to as acceptable quality level (AQL).

1 - 3



EN374-3 - Resistance to chemical hazards (Permeation).

1 - 6

Mechanical Hazards - EN388



a) - Resistance to abrasion
b) - Blade Cut Resistance
c) - Tear Resistance
d) - Puncture Resistance

0 - 4
 0 - 5
 0 - 4
 0 - 4



Impact Resistance

Pass
 or
 Fail



Anti-Static

Pass
 or
 Fail

Protection from Cold - EN511

Rating



a) - Resistance to Convective Cold 0 - 4
b) - Resistance to Contact Cold 0 - 4
c) - Permeability to Water 0 - 1

Thermal Hazards Heat and/or Fire - EN407



a) - Burning Behaviour 0 - 4
b) - Contact Heat 0 - 4
c) - Conductive Heat 0 - 4
d) - Radiant Heat 0 - 4
e) - Small Splashes of Molten Metal 0 - 4
f) - Large Splashes of Molten Metal 0 - 4

Food Contact Regulations - SI 1992/3145 - SI 1998/1376



Products intended for use in handling of foods should be labelled "For Food Use" or display the symbol shown.



The higher the score, the better the performance. '0' represents a fail, 'x' denotes no test was carried out.

HANDPROTECTION



FALLARREST INFORMATION

Fall Protection Legislation

Every day in the European construction industry, one person dies due to a fall from height.

Health and Safety legislation states that fall protection measures must be put in place by the employer of any person working at height where a fall hazard exists.

If it is not feasible to eliminate the hazard using a collective system, then a personal protective equipment system must be selected and used, be it for restraint, work positioning or fall arrest purposes.

This system consists of a full body harness, an intermediate attachment and an anchorage point located close to the work area.

The personal protective equipment manufactured by Bacou-Dalloz includes fall protection systems designed to save the life of the worker (category 3 - PPE against mortal or serious and irreversible danger).

Each product conforms to the harmonised European standards.

European Standards

Standard	Heading
EN353-1	Guided type fall arrest - rigid anchorage line and rails
EN353-2	Guided type fall arrest - flexible anchorage line
EN354	Lanyards
EN355	Shock absorbers
EN358	Work positioning systems
EN360	Retractable type fall arresters
EN361	Full body harness
EN362	Connectors
EN795(b)	Anchorage devices - Class B
EN363	Fall arrest systems

FALLARREST



HEADPROTECTION INFORMATION

Regulations

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992, require head protection to be worn where there is a possibility of the head being injured.

The Construction (Head Protection) Regulation imposes a mandatory requirement on employers in the construction industry to supply head protection for their employees.

Lifespan

Although there is no current legislation concerning the expected lifespan of safety helmets, Heathbrook highly recommend they are replaced every 2-3 years.

Excessive wear and tear will drastically reduce both the suggested lifespan and helmet performance should it be put to the test.

If your helmet becomes cut or badly scratched it should be discarded immediately.

Product Standards

EN397	Specification for Industrial Safety Helmets
EN346	Specification for light duty bump cap helmets
EN812	Specification for bump and scrape protection

Typical Hazards

- Construction
- Offshore
- Food Processing
- Foundries
- Mining
- Tree Felling
- Abattoirs
- Chemicals

Assessment of Hazards

A comprehensive assessment is essential to establish the need for head protection within the work area and to determine the suitability of products.

HEADPROTECTION



EYEPROTECTION INFORMATION

Product Standards

EN166 Specification for protective eyewear including impact resistance and optical clarity.

Lens Marking Example

Shade number Optical clarity CE mark of conformity

2-1,2 **W 1 F** **DIN** **CE**

Filter type Manufacturer Impact strength

Optical Class:	Frame	Lens
Refractive tolerance \pm 0.06 dio.		1
Refractive tolerance \pm 0.12 dio.		2
Refractive tolerance + 0.12/ -0.25 dio.		3
Impact Resistance:		
Increased Robustness		
Low - 12m/s (28mph)	S	S
Medium - 45m/s (101mph)	F	F
High - 120m/s (270mph)	B	B
Very High - 190m/s (405mph)	A	A

Field of Use:	Frame	Lens
Liquids (Chemical)	3	
Large dust particles (Dust)	4	
Gas and fine dust particles (Gas)	5	
Short circuit electric arc	8	
Molten metals and hot solids	9	9
Optional Requirements:		
Resistance to misting		N
Resistance to surface damage (Anti-scratch)		K

EYEPROTECTION



HEARING PROTECTION INFORMATION

Regulations

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations require hearing protection to be supplied when an individual is exposed to noise that will damage hearing.

The noise at work regulations 2005 sets two noise level parameters:

- 1) **80dBA** Hearing protection must be provided over this level.
- 2) **85dBA** Hearing protection must be worn within designated hearing protection zones over this level.

Product Standards

EN352 Specification for hearing protective devices (industrial) is further defined by:

- EN352.1** For ear defenders
- EN352.2** For earplugs and band protectors
- EN352.3** For helmet-mounted ear defenders

Noise Hazards

Space Shuttle (1/4 mile away)	140dB
Thunderclap	130dB
Aircraft taking off	120dB
Pneumatic drill	110dB
Fireworks	100dB
Petrol lawn mower	90dB
Alarm clock at 2ft	80dB
Normal conversation	70dB
Light traffic	50dB
Rustling leaves	30dB
Threshold of sound	10dB

HEARING PROTECTION



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION INFORMATION

European Standards

All respirators are tested and must carry the **CE** mark plus the European Standard and performance category markings.

Some of the relevant RPE standards are:

EN136	Full face pieces
EN140	Half mask face pieces
EN141	Gas/vapour filters
EN143	Particulate filters
EN149 - 2001	Filtering face piece (FFP) respirators to protect against particles

Selecting the Correct Protection

Selecting and specifying the appropriate respiratory protection may appear daunting with so many things to consider. Here are some basic points which will help enable you to make the correct decision.

EN149 and EN143 divide particulate protection into the following categories:

Protection Level	Restrictions
FFP1	Only against solid particles of non toxic substances (80% efficient)
FFP2	Against solid particles of fine toxic dusts, and water/oil based mists and fumes (95% efficient)
FFP3	Very fine dust, mists and metal fumes (99.95% efficient)

Gases and Vapours

Gases and vapours consist of molecules and as such make up a part of the air we breathe. They are so small that they penetrate a particulate filter. In these cases a chemical absorbent should be used. Here are several examples of applications where gas and vapour protection may be required. EN141 and EN405 divide gas/vapour into the following categories:

- A** Organic Gases and Vapours
- B** Inorganic Gases and Vapours
- E** Acid Gases and Vapours
- K** Ammonia
- P** P1 - 80% / P2 - 95% Efficient - Dusts and Water-based Mists
P3 - 99.95% Efficient - Dusts, Oil Based Mists, Fumes, Bacteria
- Ax** Organic Gases and Vapours with a boiling point below 65°C
- Hg** Mercury Vapour

RESPIRATORY

WORKPLACE SAFETY INFORMATION



Spill Control Management - The COSHH Code

The COSHH codes of practice specify that when dealing with hazardous spillages "Established Emergency Procedures" should be in practice. Our product range help to minimise the effects of such spillages to employees, equipment and the environment.

Types of absorbents

- **General Purpose** - for use with most non-aggressive fluids.
- **Oil Only** - for use with 'oil on water' applications where the oil will be absorbed, but not the water, e.g. rivers, lakes etc.
- **Chemical** - for use on all aggressive liquids including strong acids and alkalis.

Free Site Survey

As all sites vary in size, type of product stored, etc. It may be necessary to assess the exact requirements specific to a particular location. We offer a Free Site Survey to assist you in your obligations under "Duty of Care".

Environmental Responsibilities

You may be overlooking your environmental responsibilities, which in the event of a spillage, may result in heavy financial penalties being imposed.

Customised Spillage Kits

Offers an economical alternative to buying standard product. Ensures that only product that will be used is supplied.

Fire Protection - Legislation

The regulations apply to all workplaces and the self employed. To conform with the new legislation the employer is now responsible for carrying out a Fire Risk Assessment covering the safety of all persons in the event of a fire. Based on this assessment, the employer then has to develop policies and procedures to deal with the risk of fire and ensure employees receive regular training and fire drills.

Key features of the new legislation:

- All previous fire legislation including the Fire Precautions Act 1971 and the amended 1997 Fire Precautions (Workplace) Act has been replaced by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
- Fire Certificates are no longer valid.
- Fire risk assessments must be conducted.
- Steps must be taken to remove or reduce the risks identified from the assessment.
- Employers must also provide clearly marked escape routes and ensure regular maintenance of fire protection equipment.

Failing to comply with the new regulations could result in a £5,000 fine or up to 5 years in prison!

Safety Signs - Legislation

The European Safety Signs Directive (92/58/EEC), has been designed to standardise safety signage across Europe and ensure that with the free movement of labour, there is no risk of safety signs being misunderstood.

The legislation:

- Requires employers to use a safety sign whenever there is risk that cannot be controlled by any other means.
- Demands that all safety sign boards contain a pictogram as part of their intrinsic design features.
- Increases the number of safety symbols.
- Incorporates fire safety signs.

WORKPLACE SAFETY