

Personal Protective Equipment POLICY

JULY 2020

Daemon fire and security Ltd – Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) policy 2019
M. Ryan – MGR Fire and facilities consultants Ltd July 2019
Review date: July 2020 / Next review date: July 2021



Policy Acceptance:

Daemon fire & security Ltd, have prepared the following anti – bullying & harassment policy and all other relevant policies for the protection of all persons having cause to be employed by and work with the company.

The signature below is the acceptance of the Directors to agree its contents and accept its provisions.

SIGNED: 

NAME / POSITION: *Simon Wootton*

DATE: *10-07-2020*

PPE Policy



Personal Protective Equipment ('PPE') is equipment which protects the user against health or safety risks at work. However, it must only be used as a last resort when no other means of control are available. It includes eye and face protection, hearing protection, head protection, respiratory protection, safety boots and gloves and any protection required where employees must work in adverse weather conditions.

Company Responsibilities

Managers are required to identify, assess, and control the risks to which their employees or other persons are exposed to in the workplace. Where engineering controls and safe systems of work cannot be employed to remove, reduce or isolate risks to an acceptable level, PPE should be considered as a last resort as it only protects the person wearing it and theoretical levels of protection are difficult to achieve in practice.

To meet this requirement to adhere to the CCS Code of Practice, managers/ supervisors must carry out risk assessments to identify the PPE requirements of their staff, arrange for the appropriate PPE to be provided.

When selecting PPE products ensure they meet the CE standard in accordance with the **Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 1992 (as amended 2019)** and choose equipment that suits the user.

Daemon fire and security (Daemon), will provide adequate information, instructions, and training to enable personnel to use the PPE correctly. This will include an explanation of the risks, why PPE is needed, how it should be used and any limitations in its use.

All PPE issued by Daemon will be checked before issue, maintenance and issue records will be kept, monitoring of PPE use will also form a part of the records.

PPE will be provided free of charge to those who need it and suitable storage and cleaning facilities will also be provided.

Spare PPE is available from head office and will be issued by the service department, this PPE must be signed for and will added to the register.

Individual Responsibilities

Individuals must co-operate with Daemon's policy and individual client requirements by using the PPE provided in the correct and specified fashion, employees must not interfere with or compromise PPE provided for their safety or the safety of others.

Individuals should make their manager aware if their PPE needs replacement or changing while on site, at all other times replacement PPE will be available from the service department (head office).



It is the responsibility of the person to whom PPE is allocated, to ensure it is correctly stored and looked after, sub-contractors must use their own PPE but an assessment will be made of this PPE to ensure suitability.

How do I order PPE?

PPE can be arranged through Daemon's service department; all basic PPE will be kept in stock with specific items such as footwear etc. being available via order through the service department.

Specialist PPE required by some clients will be made available based on the project needs, with spare items kept on site (site supervisor / manager), and head office (service department).

What should I have?

- Safety Footwear – to be worn always
- Safety Helmet – safety helmets have an expiry date which should be observed
- Gloves - general purpose gloves for site visits and task specific gloves for activities such as cutting and manual handling are required
- Hi-Vis vest or jacket – to be worn always (company branded)
- Clothing - to include wet weather clothing

Additional PPE may be required depending on project / site activity and associated risk.

Failure to comply with this policy will be regarded as a serious breach of health and safety procedures and any such breach may result in exclusion from the sites, disciplinary action and ultimately could lead to dismissal.

Monitoring and Review:

The operation of this policy will be kept under periodic review and will be revised and update whenever deemed appropriate and necessary to do so.

PPE GUIDANCE

EYE PROTECTION



Protecting the eyes may require safety glasses, goggles, face screen, face shield or visors to safeguard against chemical or metal splash, dust, projectiles, gas and vapour or radiation.

HEAD AND NECK PROTECTION

Industrial safety helmets, bump caps and hairnets may be appropriate to protect against impacts from falling or flying objects, risk of head bumping, getting hair tangled in machinery, chemical drips or splash, climate, or temperature.

EAR PROTECTION

The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 / The Control of Noise at Work Regulations (NI) 2006 ensures that workers' hearing is protected from excessive noise at their place of work, which could cause them to lose their hearing and/or to suffer from tinnitus (permanent ringing in the ears).

Where possible noise levels must be reduced at source to the lowest practical level by using silencers, mufflers, or noise enclosures. When it is not possible to reduce noise levels further and exposure remains above 85 decibels (daily or weekly average exposure) hearing protection and/or a hearing protection zone must be used.

At 80 decibels the manager must assess the risk to workers' health and provide them with information, the exposure limit is 87 decibels, taking account of any reduction in exposure provided by hearing protection, above which workers must not be exposed.

When considering the type of Hearing Protectors to use consider the type of noise, its frequency, the duration of exposure, and compatibility with other types of PPE being worn. Ear plugs or earmuffs may be appropriate.

HANDS AND ARMS PROTECTION

The use of safety gloves, gauntlets and sleeving can protect against abrasion, temperature extremes, cuts and punctures, impact, chemicals, electric shock, radiation, vibration, biological agents, and prolonged immersion in water.

Special consideration should be given to using gloves when operating machines such as bench drills where the gloves might get caught.

Barrier creams are unreliable and are no substitute for the correct PPE, wearing gloves for long periods can make the skin hot and sweaty, leading to skin problems. Using separate cotton inner gloves can help prevent this.

FEET AND LEGS PROTECTION

Safety boots and shoes with protective toecaps and penetration-resistant, mid-sole wellington boots and other site specific footwear, e.g. foundry boots and chainsaw boots may be appropriate to protect against wet, hot and cold conditions, electrostatic build-up, slipping, cuts and punctures, falling objects, heavy loads, metal and chemical splash and vehicles.



Footwear can have a variety of sole patterns and materials to guard against slips in different conditions, including oil or chemical-resistant soles. It can also be anti-static, electrically conductive or thermally insulating so appropriate footwear should be selected for the risks identified.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (RPE)

Whenever materials are being used which are liable to produce dust, toxic gases, or vapours or where the atmosphere may be oxygen deficient there is a hazard to the respiratory system.

Every effort must be made to control the hazard at source. Where this is not possible it will be necessary to provide and use RPE. An assessment of the risk as required by the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) needs to consider the following:

- 1) Ensure the air is not oxygen deficient.
- 2) Nature and level of the contaminant.

If the air is deficient of oxygen, equipment which provides air is required i.e. breathing apparatus. If sufficient air for breathing is present, but the air is contaminated air filtering equipment is required, i.e. a respirator. Where there is a shortage of oxygen or any danger of losing consciousness due to exposure to high levels of harmful fumes, only use breathing apparatus – never use a filtering cartridge. Breathing Apparatus must be used in a confined space or if there is a chance of an oxygen deficiency in the work area.

All operatives required to wear respiratory protection will be trained in their use and be medically fit.

WHOLE BODY PROTECTION

Flame-retardant, anti-static, chain mail, chemically impermeable or high-visibility overalls, boiler suits, aprons or chemical suits should be used to guard against the risk of heat, chemical or metal splash, spray from pressure leaks or spray guns, contaminated dust, impact or penetration, excessive wear or entanglement of own clothing as appropriate.

SAFETY HARNESSSES

They should only be used when it is totally impractical to provide working platforms or safety nets, safety harnesses comprise of shoulder and crutch straps, should be easily adjustable and fitted with a lanyard which will limit the fall distance to a maximum of 2 metres.

Safety harnesses used as part of a rescue device will be directly attached to the rescue lifting device, harness must be inspected prior to use and inspected every 6 months as per LOLER Regs.

