

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION 424.21

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AT WORK REGULATIONS*

16th May, 2003

*LEGAL NOTICE 121 of 2003, as amended by Legal Notice 3 of 2022
and Act XXXIII of 2024.*

Part I - General Provisions

1. The title of these regulations is the Minimum Requirements for the use of Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations. Title.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires: Interpretation.
Amended by:
XXXIII.2024.
First Schedule.

"Act" means the Health and Safety at Work Act; Cap. 646.

"Authority" means the Occupational Health and Safety Authority established by virtue of article 8 of the Act;

"personal protective equipment" means, without prejudice to the provisions of the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations, all equipment designed to be worn or held by the worker to protect him against one or more hazards likely to endanger his health and safety at work, and any addition or accessory designed to meet this objective, excluding: S.L. 427.38

- ordinary working clothes and uniforms not specifically designed to protect the health and safety of the worker;
- equipment used by emergency and rescue services;
- personal protective equipment for means of road transport;
- sports equipment;
- self-defence or deterrent equipment; and
- portable devices for detecting and signalling risks and nuisances;

"Workers' Health and Safety Representative" and "Representative" mean a person, elected, chosen or designated, as prescribed in regulations, to represent workers on all matters relating to the promotion and protection of their health or safety at work.

3. These regulations shall be without prejudice to the provisions of the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations. Personal Protective Equipment Regulations.
S.L. 427.38

*These regulations have been transferred to Cap. 646. Vide S.L. 646.13 and Act XXXIII of 2024.

General rule.
Amended by:
XXXIII.2024.
First Schedule.

4. Personal protective equipment shall be used when the risks cannot be avoided or sufficiently limited by technical means of collective protection or by measures, methods or procedures of work organisation, or as otherwise required by article 12(2) of the Act.

Part II - Employers' Obligations

Compliance with
the Personal
Protective
Equipment
Regulations.
S.L. 427.38.

5. It shall be the duty of the employer to ensure that, where applicable, all personal protective equipment shall comply with the provisions specified in the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations.

Several items of
personal protective
equipment.

6. Where the presence of more than one risk makes it necessary for a worker to wear simultaneously more than one item of personal protective equipment, the employer shall ensure that such equipment is compatible and continues to be effective against the risk or risks in question.

Employer to
determine
condition of use.

7. The employer shall determine the conditions of use of personal protective equipment, particularly the period for which it is worn, on the basis of the seriousness of the risk, the frequency of exposure to the risk, the characteristics of the workstation of each worker and the performance of the personal protective equipment.

Equipment worn
by one or more
persons.

8. If the circumstances require personal protective equipment to be worn by more than one person, the employer shall take all the appropriate measures to ensure that such use does not create any health or hygiene problem for the different users.

Provision of
adequate
information.

9. The employer shall provide at the workplace adequate information comprehensible to all workers regarding each item of personal protective equipment required under regulations 6 and 7.

Equipment to be
provided free of
charge.

10. (1) Personal protective equipment shall be provided free of charge by the employer.

(2) An employer shall ensure that the equipment is in good working order and satisfactory hygienic condition by means of the necessary maintenance, repair and replacements.

Duty to inform
worker of risks
prevented.

11. Before any worker makes use of personal protective equipment, the employer shall inform him of the risks against which it protects him.

Training and
demonstrations.

12. An employer shall arrange for training and shall, if necessary, organize demonstrations in the wearing and proper use of personal protective equipment.

Equipment to be
used as specified,
instructions.

13. (1) Saving exceptional circumstances, personal protective equipment shall only be used for the purposes specified in accordance with the instructions given to workers by an employer.

(2) Such instructions shall be understandable to the workers.

Duty of employer
to assess
equipment.

14. (1) Before choosing personal protective equipment, the employer shall assess whether the personal protective equipment he intends to use satisfies the requirements of regulations 6 and 7.

(2) Such assessments shall include:

- (a) an analysis and assessment of risks which cannot be avoided by other means;
- (b) the definition of the characteristics which personal protective equipment must have in order to be effective against the risks referred to in paragraph (a), taking into account any risks which this equipment itself may create;
- (c) comparison of the characteristics of the personal protective equipment available with the characteristic referred to in paragraph (b).

(3) Any assessment shall be reviewed if any changes are made to any of its elements.

15. (1) In determining the situations and circumstances when personal protective equipment is to be provided to workers, as well as the nature and type of personal protective equipment to be provided, an employer shall be guided by the results of the risk assessments carried out by virtue of regulation 14, as well as by the Annexes attached to these regulations, which shall constitute rules for the use of personal protective equipment, and rules covering cases and situations where the employer shall provide personal protective equipment.

Rules for use.

(2) These rules shall be without prejudice to the priority to be given to collective means of protection and where the use of personal protective equipment is necessary.

(3) An employer shall also refer to any significant changes to the risk, to the collective means of protection and to personal protective equipment brought about by technological developments.

16. Without prejudice to article 12(3) of the Act, an employer shall inform workers and, or their representatives of all measures to be taken with regards to the health and safety of workers when personal protective equipment is used by workers at work.

Information for workers.
Amended by:
XXXIII.2024.
First Schedule.

17. (1) A Workers' Health and Safety Representative shall be consulted in the manner specified in article 12(4) of the Act, and in the General Provisions for Health and Safety at Work Places Regulations.

Consultation with Workers' Health and Safety Representative.
S.L. 646.11
Amended by:
XXXIII.2024.
First Schedule.

(2) A Workers' Health and Safety Representative shall have the right to ask the employer to take appropriate measures and to submit proposals to him to that end to mitigate hazards for workers and, or remove sources of danger.

(3) A Workers' Health and Safety Representative shall not be placed at a disadvantage owing to his activities.

18. In any proceedings for an offence under these regulations consisting of a failure to comply with a duty or requirement to do something so far as is practicable or so far as is reasonably practicable, or to use the best practicable means to do something, it shall be for the accused to prove, as the case may be, that it was not practicable or not reasonably practicable to do more than was in

Onus of proof.

fact done to satisfy the duty or requirement, or that there was no better practicable means than was in fact used to satisfy the duty or requirement.

Offences.

19. Any person who knowingly or recklessly interferes with the process of providing a safe and healthy place of work shall be guilty of an offence.

*Substituted by:
L.N. 3 of 2022.*

ANNEX I
RISKS IN RELATION TO THE BODY PARTS TO BE
PROTECTED BY PPE (*)

(*) This list of risks/parts of the body cannot be expected to be exhaustive. The risk assessment will determine the need to provide a PPE and its characteristics according to the provisions of these Regulations.

RISKS – PHYSICAL

MECHANICAL

1. Impact caused by falling or ejected objects, collision with an obstacle and high-pressure jets.
2. Falls due to slipping.
3. Falls from a height.
4. Vibration.
5. Static compression of parts of the body.
6. Mechanical injuries (abrasion, perforation, cuts, bites, wounds or stabs).
7. Entanglement and trapping.

NOISE

1. Noise

THERMAL

1. Heat and/or fire.
2. Cold.

ELECTRICAL

1. Electric shock (Direct or indirect contact).
2. Static electricity.

RADIATION

1. Non-ionizing (Including sunlight (other than direct observation)).
2. Ionizing.

RISKS (CHEMICAL (INCLUDING NANOMATERIAL))**AEROSOLS**

1. Solid (Dusts, fumes, smokes and fibres).
2. Liquid (Mists and fogs).

LIQUIDS

1. Immersion.
2. Splashes, sprays and jets.

GASES AND VAPOURS

1. Gases and vapours.

RISKS (BIOLOGICAL AGENTS (CONTAINED IN))**AEROSOLS**

1. Solids and liquids.

LIQUIDS

1. Direct and indirect contact.
2. Splashes, sprays and jets.

MATERIALS, PERSONS, ANIMALS, ETC

1. Direct and indirect contact.

OTHER RISKS**DROWNING**

1. Drowning.

OXYGEN DEFICIENCY

1. Oxygen deficiency.

NON-VISIBILITY

1. Non-visibility.

PARTS OF THE BODY TO BE PROTECTED

1. Head (Cranium / Whole head).
2. Ears.

3. Eyes.
 4. Face.
 5. Respiratory system.
 6. Hands.
 7. Arms (parts).
 8. Foot.
 9. Legs (parts).
 10. Skin.
 11. Trunk/Abdomen.
 12. Partial body.
 13. Whole body.
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*Substituted by:
L.N. 3 of 2022.*

ANNEX II
NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF TYPES OF PERSONAL
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WITH REGARD TO THE
RISKS THEY PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST

Equipment for HEAD PROTECTION

- Helmets and/or caps/balaclavas/headgears against:
 - Impacts caused by falling or ejected object
 - Collision with an obstacle
 - Mechanical risks (perforation, abrasion)
 - Static compression (lateral crushing)
 - Thermal risks (fire, heat, cold, hot solids including molten metals)
 - Electric shock and live working
 - Chemical risks
 - Non-ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)#

- Hairnets against risk of entanglement

Equipment for HEARING PROTECTION

- Earmuffs (including e.g. earmuffs attached to a helmet, active noise reduction earmuffs, earmuffs with electrical audio input)
- Earplugs (including e.g. level-dependent earplugs, earplugs adapted to the individual)

Equipment for EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

- Spectacles, goggles and face shields (prescription lenses where appropriate) against:
 - Mechanical risks
 - Thermal risks
 - Non-ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
 - Ionizing radiation
 - Solid aerosols and liquids of chemical and biological agents

Equipment for RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

- Filtering devices against:
 - Particles
 - Gases
 - Particles and gases
 - Solid and/or liquid aerosols
- Insulating devices, including with an air supply
- Self-rescue devices
- Diving equipment

Equipment for HAND AND ARM PROTECTION

- Gloves (including mittens and arm protection) against:
 - Mechanical risks
 - Thermal risks (heat, flame and cold)
 - Electric shock and live working (antistatic, conductive, insulating)

- Chemical risks
- Biological agents
- Ionizing radiation and radioactive contamination
- Non-ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
- Vibration risks
- Finger stalls

Equipment for FOOT AND LEG PROTECTION and anti-slip protection

- Footwear (e.g. shoes, including in certain circumstances clogs, boots that may have steel toe-caps) to protect against:
 - Mechanical risks
 - Slipping risks
 - Thermal risks (heat, flame and cold)
 - Electric shock and live working (antistatic, conductive, insulating)
 - Chemicals risks
 - Vibration risks
 - Biological risks
- Removable instep protectors against mechanical risks
- Kneepads against mechanical risks
- Gaiters against mechanical, thermal and chemical risks and biological agents
- Accessories (e.g. spikes, crampons)

SKIN PROTECTION -BARRIER CREAMS*

- There could be barrier creams to protect against:
 - Non ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
 - Ionizing radiation

* In certain circumstances, as a result of the risk assessment, barrier creams could be used together with other PPE with the aim of protecting workers' skin from related risks. Barrier creams are PPE under the scope of Directive 89/656/EEC as this type of equipment can be considered in certain circumstances as "additional or accessory" within the meaning of Article 2 of Directive 89/656/EEC. However, barrier creams are not PPE according to the definition in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

- Chemicals
- Biological agents
- Thermal risks (heat, flame and cold)

Equipment for BODY PROTECTION/OTHER SKIN PROTECTION

- Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height, such as retractable type fall arresters, full body harnesses, sit harnesses, belts for work positioning and restraint and work positioning lanyards, energy absorbers, guided-type fall arresters including an anchor line, rope adjustment devices, anchor devices that are not designed to be permanently fixed and that do not require fastening works before use, connectors, lanyards, rescue harness
 - Protective clothing, including whole body (i.e. suits, overalls) protection and partial body (i.e. gaiters, trousers, jackets, waistcoats, aprons, kneepads, hoods, balaclavas) protection against:
 - Mechanical risks
 - Thermal risks (heat, flame and cold)
 - Chemicals
 - Biological agents
 - Ionizing radiation and radioactive contamination
 - Non-ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
 - Electric shock and live working (antistatic, conductive, insulating)
 - Entanglement and trapping
 - Lifejackets for prevention of drowning and buoyancy aids
 - PPE for signalling the user's presence visually
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Substituted by:
L.N. 3 of 2022.

ANNEX III
NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND
SECTORS OF ACTIVITY WHICH MAY REQUIRE THE
PROVISION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
(*)

*The risk assessment will determine the need to provide PPE and its characteristics according to the provisions of these regulations.

PHYSICAL RISKS – PHYSICAL (MECHANICAL)

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary (*)	Industry and Sectors
Impact caused by falling or ejected objects, collision with an obstacle and high-pressure jets	Cranium Protective helmet	- Work on, underneath or in the vicinity of scaffolding and elevated workplaces.	- Building construction. - Civil engineering construction.
		- Carcase Work and road work.	- Machinery manufacturing, installation and maintenance.
		- Formwork's erection and stripping.	- Shipbuilding.
		- Scaffolding's assembly and installation.	- Mining works.
		- Assembly and installation works.	- Energy production.
		- Demolitions.	- Infrastructure construction and maintenance.
		- Blasting works.	- Iron and Steel industry.
		- Work in pits, trenches, shafts and tunnels.	- Slaughterhouses.
			- Railway shunting work.
			- Harbours, transport and logistics
			- Forest Industry

- Work in the vicinity of lifts, lifting gear, cranes, and conveyors.
- Works in underground workings, quarries, open diggings.
- Work with industrial furnaces, containers, machinery, silos, bunkers and pipelines.
- Slaughtering and Cutting line at slaughterhouses.
- Load handling or transport and storage.
- Forest work.
- Work on steel bridges, steel building construction, steel hydraulic structures, blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, large containers, large pipelines, boiler plants and power stations.
- Earth and rock works.
- Work with bolt-driving tools.
- Work with blast furnaces, direct reduction plants, steelworks, rolling mills, metalworks, forging, drop forging and casting.
- Work involving travelling on bicycles and mechanically propelled bikes.

Impact caused by falling or ejected objects, collision with an obstacle and high-pressure jets

Eyes and/or face
Spectacles, goggles and face shields

- Welding, grinding and separating work.
 - Manual hammering.
 - Caulking and chiselling.
 - Rock working and processing.
 - Work with bolt-driving tools.
 - Work on stock removing machines for small chippings
 - Drop forging.
 - The removal and breaking up of fragments.
 - Spraying of abrasive substances.
 - Use of brush cutter or chainsaw.
 - Dental and surgical procedures.
- Building construction.
 - Civil engineering construction.
 - Machinery manufacturing, installation and maintenance.
 - Shipbuilding.
 - Mining works.
 - Energy production.
 - Infrastructure construction and maintenance.
 - Iron and steel industries.
 - Metal and wood industries.
 - Stone carving.
 - Gardening.
 - Healthcare.
 - Forestry.

Impact caused by falling or ejected objects, collision with an obstacle and high-pressure jets	Foot and leg (parts) - Footwear (shoes/boots, etc.) with safety or protective toecap Footwear with metatarsal protection	- Carcase Work and road work.	- Building construction.
		- Erection and stripping of formwork.	- Civil engineering construction.
		- Scaffolding's assembly and installation.	- Machinery manufacturing, installation and maintenance.
		- Demolitions.	- Shipbuilding.
		- Blasting works.	- Mining works.
		- Working and processing of rock.	- Energy production.
		- Slaughtering and Cutting line works.	- Infrastructure construction and maintenance.
		- Transport and storage.	- Iron and Steel industry.
		- Work with moulds in the ceramics industry.	- Slaughterhouses.
		- Work with frozen meat blocks and preserved foods packaging.	- Logistic Companies.
			- Manufacturing Industry.
		- Flat glass products and container glassware, manufacture, working and processing.	- Glass Industry.
			- Forest Industry
		- Conversion and maintenance work.	

- Forest works.
- Work with concrete and prefabricated parts involving formwork erection and stripping.
- Work in contractors' yards and warehouses.
- Roof work.
- Work on steel bridges, steel building construction, masts, towers, lifts, steel hydraulic structures, blast furnaces, steelworks and rolling mills, large containers, large pipelines, cranes, boiler plants and power stations.
- Furnace construction, heating and ventilation installation and metal assembly work.
- Work with blast furnaces, direct reduction plants, steelworks, rolling mills, metal works, forging, drop forging, hot pressing and drawing plants.
- Work in quarries and open diggings, coal stock removal.
- Work with moulds in the ceramics industry.
- Lining of kilns in the ceramics industry.
- Railway shunting work.

Falls due to slipping	Foot Slip-resistant footwear	- Works on slippery surfaces. - Works on humidity environments.	- Building construction. - Civil engineering construction. - Shipbuilding. - Slaughterhouse. - Cleaning. - Food industries. - Gardening. - Fishing industry.
Falls from a height	Whole body PPE designed to prevent or arrest falls from height.	- Work on scaffolding. - Assembly of prefabricated parts. - Works on masts. - Roof work. - Work on vertical or slope surfaces. - Work in high crane cabs. - Work in high cabs of warehouse stacking and retrieval equipment. - Work in high sections of drilling towers. - Work in shafts and sewers.	- Building construction. - Civil engineering construction. - Shipbuilding. - Infrastructure maintenance.
Vibration	Hands Protective Gloves	- Works with hand-guided tools	- Manufacturing industries. - Building work. - Civil Engineering work.
Static compression of parts of the body	Knee (leg parts) Kneepads	- Installation of blocks, tiles and pavers on the floor.	- Building construction. - Civil engineering construction.

	Foot Footwear with toecaps	- Demolition. - Load handling.	- Building construction. - Civil engineering construction. - Transport and storage. - Maintenance. - Building construction.
Mechanical injuries (abrasion, perforation, cuts, bites, wounds or stabs)	Eyes and/or face Spectacles, goggles, face shields	- Works with hand- guided tools. - Welding and forging. - Grinding and separating work. - Chiselling. - Rock working and processing. - Work on stock removing machines for small chippings. - Drop forging. - The removal and breaking up of fragments. - Spraying of abrasive substances. - Use of brush cutter or chainsaw.	- Civil engineering construction. - Shipbuilding. - Mining works. - Energy production. - Infrastructure maintenance. - Iron and Steel industries. - Metal and Wood industries. - Stone carving. - Gardening. - Forestry.
Mechanical injuries (abrasion, perforation, cuts, bites, wounds or stabs)	Hands Mechanical protective gloves	- Works with steel framework. - Handling of sharp- edged objects, other than machines where there is a danger of the gloves being caught. - Regular cutting using a hand knife for production and slaughtering. - Changing the knives of cutting machines. - Forest works. - Gardening work.	- Building construction. - Civil engineering construction. - Shipbuilding. - Infrastructure maintenance. - Manufacturing industries. - Food industry. - Slaughter. - Forest industry.

Mechanical injuries (abrasion, perforation, cuts, bites, wounds or stabs)	Forearms	-Boning and cutting.	-Food industry.
	Arm protection		-Slaughter.
Mechanical injuries (abrasion, perforation, cuts, bites, wounds or stabs)	Trunk / Abdomen / Leg	-Regular cutting using	-Food industry.
	Protective apron,	a hand knife for	-Slaughter.
	gaiters Penetration	production and	-Forest industry.
	resistance trousers	slaughtering.	
	(cut-resistant	-Forest works.	
	trousers)		
Mechanical injuries (abrasion, perforation, cuts, bites, wounds or stabs)	Foot Penetration resistance footwear	-Carcase works and	-Building construction.
		road works.	-Civil engineering
		-Demolition.	construction.
		-Formwork's erection	-Shipbuilding.
		and stripping.	-Mining works.
		-Forest works.	-Forest industry.
Entanglement and trapping	Whole body Protective clothing for use where there is a risk of entanglement with moving parts.	-Entangle oneself in	-Machine building.
		parts of machines.	-Manufacture of heavy
		-Get caught in parts of	duty machines.
		machines.	-Engineering.
		-Get caught with	-Construction.
		garment in parts of	-Agriculture.
		machines.	
		-Get swept away.	

PHYSICAL RISKS – PHYSICAL (NOISE)

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Noise	Ears Hearing protectors	- Work with metal presses. - Work with pneumatic drills. - The work of ground staff at airports. - Works with power tools. - Blasting works. - Pile-driving work. - Wood and textile working.	- Metal industry. - Manufacturing industry - Building construction. - Civil engineering construction. - Aeronautical industry. - Mining works.

PHYSICAL RISKS – PHYSICAL (THERMAL)

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Heat and/or fire	Face / Whole head Welding head-shields, helmets/caps against heat or fire, protective hoods against heat and/or flame	- Work in presence of high temperatures, radiating heat or fire. - Work with or in the vicinity of molten substances. - Work with welding plastic guns.	- Iron and Steel industry. - Metal industry. - Maintenance services. - Manufacturing industry.
Heat and/or fire	Trunk / abdomen / legs Protective apron, gaiters	- Welding and forging. - Casting.	- Iron and Steel industry. - Metal industry. - Maintenance services. - Manufacturing industry.

Heat and/or fire	Hand Protective gloves against heat and/or flame	- Welding and forging.	- Iron and Steel industry.
		- Work in presence of high temperatures, radiating heat or fire.	- Metal industry.
		- Work with or in the vicinity of molten substances.	- Maintenance services.
Heat and/or fire	Forearms Sleeves	- Welding and forging.	- Manufacturing industry.
		- Work with or in the vicinity of molten substances.	- Iron and Steel industry.
			- Metal industry.
Heat and/or fire	Footwear against heat and/or flame	- Work with or in the vicinity of molten substances.	- Maintenance services.
			- Manufacturing industry.
			- Iron and Steel industry.
Heat and/or fire	Whole / partial body Protective clothing against heat and/or flame	- Work with or in the vicinity of molten substances.	- Metal industry.
		- Work in presence of high temperatures, radiating heat or fire.	- Maintenance services.
		- Work in the open air in extreme cold conditions.	- Manufacturing industry.
Cold	Hand Protective gloves against cold	- Work in deep-freeze rooms.	- Iron and Steel industry.
		- Work with cryogenic liquids.	- Metal industry.
			- Forest industry.
	Footwear against cold		- Building construction.
			- Civil engineering construction.
			- Shipbuilding.
			- Mining works.
			- Food industry.
			- Agriculture and fisheries sector.

Cold	Whole / partial body including head	- Work in the open air in cold weather conditions.	- Building construction.
	Protective clothing against cold	- Work in deep-freeze rooms.	- Civil engineering construction. - Shipbuilding. - Mining works. - Food industry. - Agriculture and fisheries sector. - Transport and storage

PHYSICAL RISKS – PHYSICAL (ELECTRICAL)

Risks		Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Electric (direct or indirect contact)	shock	Whole head Electrically insulating helmets	- Live working or close to live parts under electrical tension.	- Energy production.
		Hands Electrically insulating gloves	- Work on electrical system	- Transmission and distribution of electrical energy. - Industrial facilities maintenance.
		Foot Electrically insulating footwear		- Building construction. - Civil engineering construction.
		Whole body / Hands / Foot Conductive PPE intended to be worn by skilled persons during live working at a nominal power system voltage up to 800kV AC and 600kV DC		

Static electricity	Hands Antistatic gloves	- Handling plastic and rubber.	- Manufacturing industry.
	Foot Antistatic/ conductive footwear	- Pouring, collecting or loading into a container.	- Feed industry. - Bagging and packing plants.
	Whole body Antistatic clothing	- Work near to highly charged elements such as conveyor belts.	- Production, storage or transport of explosives.
		- Handling explosives.	

PHYSICAL RISKS – PHYSICAL (RADIATION)

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Non-ionizing radiation, including sunlight (other than direct observation)	Head Caps and helmets	- Work with open air.	- Fishing and Agriculture.
			- Building construction.
			- Civil engineering construction.
Non-ionizing radiation, including sunlight (other than direct observation)	Eyes Protective spectacles, goggles and face shields	- Work with radiant heat.	- Iron and Steel industries.
		- Furnace operations.	- Manufacturing industry.
		- Work with laser.	- Fishing and Agriculture.
		- Work in open air.	
		- Welding and gas cutting.	
		- Glass bowing.	
		- Germicidal lamps.	

Non-ionizing radiation, including PPE against natural sunlight (other than direct observation)	Whole body (skin)	- Work in the open air.	- Building construction.
		- Electrical welding.	- Civil engineering construction.
		- Germicidal lamps.	- Shipbuilding.
		- Xenon lamps.	- Mining works.
			- Energy production.
			- Infrastructure maintenance.
			- Fishing and Agriculture.
			- Forest industry.
			- Gardening.
			- Food industry.
Ionizing radiation	Eyes Protective spectacles / goggles against ionizing radiation	- Operating in X-ray facilities.	- Plastic industry.
		- Operating in the areas of medical radio diagnosis.	- Printing industry.
		- Work with radioactive products.	- Healthcare.
			- Veterinary care.
			- Radioactive waste plant.
Ionizing radiation	Hands Protective gloves against ionizing radiation		- Energy production.
Ionizing radiation	Trunk / abdomen / partial body Protective apron against x-rays / Coat / Vest / Skirt against x-rays	- Operating in X-ray facilities.	- Healthcare.
		- Operating in the areas of medical radio diagnosis.	- Veterinary care.
			- Dental care.
			- Urology.
			- Surgery.
			- Interventional radiology.
			- Laboratories.

Ionizing radiation	Head Headwear & Caps PPE for protection against e.g. development of brain tumours	- Medical X-ray work places and facilities.	- Healthcare. - Veterinary care. - Dental care. - Urology. - Surgery. - Interventional radiology.
Ionizing radiation	Partial body PPE for thyroid protection PPE for gonads protection	- Operating in X-ray facilities. - Operating in the areas of medical diagnosis.	- Healthcare. - Veterinary care.
Ionizing radiation	Whole body Protective clothing against ionizing radiation	- Operating in the area of medical radio diagnosis. - Work with radioactive products.	- Energy production. - Radioactive waste plant.

**CHEMICAL RISKS (INCLUDING NANOMATERIAL) – CHEMICAL -
AEROSOLS**

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Solid (dusts, fumes, smokes, fibres, and nanomaterial)	Respiratory system Respiratory protective devices against particles	- Demolition.	- Building construction.
		- Blasting works.	- Civil engineering construction.
		- Sanding and Polishing of surfaces.	- Shipbuilding.
		- Work in presence of asbestos.	- Mining works.
		- Use of materials consisting of/ containing nanoparticles.	- Iron and Steel industries.
		- Welding.	- Metal and Wood industries.
		- Chimney sweeper.	- Automotive industry.
		- Work on the lining of furnaces and ladles where there may be dust.	- Stone carving.
		- Work in the vicinity of blast furnace taps where there may be heavy metal fumes.	- Pharmaceuticals industry.
		- Work in the vicinity of the blast furnace charge.	- Healthcare services.
Solid (dusts, fumes, smokes, fibres, and nanomaterial)	Hands Chemical Protective gloves and barrier cream as an additional/ accessory protection	- Work in presence of asbestos.	- Preparation of cytostatics.
		- Use of materials consisting of/ containing nanoparticles.	- Building construction.
			- Civil engineering construction.
			- Shipbuilding.
			- Industrial facilities maintenance.

Solid (dusts, fumes, smokes, fibres, and nanomaterial)	Whole body Protective clothing against particles.	- Demolition.	- Building construction.
		- Work in presence of asbestos.	- Civil engineering construction.
		- Use of materials consisting of / containing nonparticles.	- Shipbuilding.
		- Chimney sweeper.	- Industrial facilities maintenance.
		- Reparation of plant protection products.	- Agriculture.
Solid (dusts, fumes, smokes, fibres, and nanomaterial)	Eyes Spectacles / goggles and face shields	- Wood-working.	- Mining industry.
		- Road work.	- Metal and wood industry.
			- Civil engineering construction.
Liquid (mists and fogs)	Respiratory system Respiratory protective devices against particles	- Surface treatment (e.g. varnishing / painting, abrasive blasting).	- Metal industry.
			- Manufacturing industry.
Liquid (mists and fogs)	Hands Chemical protective gloves	- Surface cleaning.	- Automotive sector.
		- Surface treatment.	- Metal industry.
		- Surface cleaning.	- Manufacturing industry.
		- Work with liquid sprays.	- Automotive sector.
		- Work with acids and caustic solutions, disinfectants and corrosive cleaning substances.	
Liquid (mists and fogs)	Whole body Chemical protective clothing	- Surface treatment.	- Metal industry.
		- Surface cleaning.	- Manufacturing industry.
			- Automotive sector.

Immersion Splashes, sprays and jets	Hands Chemical protective gloves	- Work with liquid sprays.	- Textile and clothing industry.
		- Work with acids and caustic solutions, disinfectants and corrosive cleaning products.	- Cleaning industry. - Automobile industry. - Beauty and hairdressing sectors.
		- Processing of coating materials.	
		- Tanning.	
		- Work in hairdressers and beauty salons.	
Immersion Splashes, sprays and jets	Forearms Chemical protective sleeves	- Works with acids and caustic solutions, disinfectants and corrosive cleaning products.	- Cleaning - Chemical industry - Cleaning industry.
			- Automobile industry.
Immersion Splashes, sprays and jets	Foot Chemical protective boots	- Work with liquid sprays.	- Textile and clothing industry.
		- Works with acids and caustic solutions, disinfectants and corrosive cleaning products.	- Cleaning industry. - Automobile industry.
Immersion Splashes, sprays and jets	Whole body Chemical protective clothing	- Work with liquid sprays.	- Cleaning - Cleaning industry.
		- Works with acids and caustic solutions, disinfectants and corrosive cleaning products.	- Chemical industry. - Automobile industry.
			- Agriculture.

CHEMICAL RISKS (INCLUDING NANOMATERIAL) – CHEMICAL – GASES AND VAPOURS

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Gases and vapours	Respiratory system Respiratory protective devices against gases	- Surface treatment (e.g. varnishing / painting, abrasive blasting).	- Metal industry.
		- Surface cleaning.	- Automotive sector.
		- Work in fermentation and distilling rooms.	- Manufacturing industry.
		- Work inside tanks and digesters.	- Cleaning industry.
		- Work in containers, restricted areas and gas fired industrial furnaces where there may be gas or insufficient oxygen.	- Alcoholic drinks production.
		- Chimney sweeper.	- Wastewater treatment plants.
		- Disinfectants and corrosive cleaning substances.	- Waste treatment plant.
		- Work in the vicinity of gas converters and blast furnace gas pipes.	- Chemical industry.
			- Petrochemical industry.

Gases and vapours	Hands	- Surface treatment.	- Metal industry.
	Chemical protective gloves	- Surface cleaning.	- Automotive sector.
		- Work in fermentation and distilling rooms.	- Manufacturing industry.
		- Work inside tanks and digesters.	- Alcoholic drinks production.
		- Work in containers, restricted areas and gas fired industrial furnaces where there may be gas or insufficient oxygen.	- Wastewaters treatment plants. - Waste treatment plant. - Chemical industry.
Gases and vapours	Eyes		- Petrochemical industry.
	Spectacles, goggles and face shields	- Spray painting.	- Automotive sector.
		- Woodworking.	- Manufacturing industry.
		- Mining operations.	- Mine industry.
			- Chemical industry. - Petrochemical industry.

Gases and vapours	Whole body Chemical protective Clothing	-	Surface treatment	-	Metal industry
		-	Surface cleaning	-	Automotive sector
		-	Work in fermentation and distilling rooms	-	Manufacturing industry
		-	Work inside tanks and digesters	-	Alcoholic drinks production
		-	Work in containers, restricted areas and gas-fired industrial furnaces where there may be gas or insufficient oxygen	-	Wastewater treatment plants
		-		-	Waste treatment plant
				-	Chemical Industry
				-	Petro-chemical industry

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS (CONTAINED IN) - AEROSOLS

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Solids and liquids	Respiratory system Respiratory protective devices against particles	- Work that involve contact with human body and animal fluids and tissues. - Work in presence of biological agent.	- Healthcare. - Veterinary clinics. - Clinical analysis laboratories. - Research laboratories. - Retirement homes. - Homes assistances. - Wastewater treatment plants. - Waste treatment plant. - Food industry.
			- Biochemical production.
Solids and liquids	Hands Protective gloves against microorganisms	- Work that involve contact with human body and animal fluids and tissues.	- Healthcare. - Veterinary clinics.
	Whole / partial body Protective clothing against biological agents	- Work in presence of biological agent.	- Clinical analysis laboratories. - Research laboratories.
	Eyes and/or face Protective spectacles, goggles and face shields.		- Retirement homes. - Homes assistances. - Wastewater treatment plants. - Waste treatment plant. - Food industry.

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS (CONTAINED IN) - LIQUIDS

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Direct and indirect contact	Hands Protective gloves against microorganisms	- Work that involve contact with human body and animal fluids and tissues (bites, stings).	- Healthcare. - Veterinary clinics. - Clinical analysis laboratories.
	Whole/partial body Protective clothing against biological agents	- Work in presence of biological agent.	- Research laboratories. - Retirement homes. - Homes assistances. - Wastewater treatment plants. - Waste treatment plant. - Waste treatment plant - Food industry. - Forest industry.
	Eyes and/or face Protective goggles and face shields		
Splashes, sprays and jets	Hands Protective gloves against micro organisms	- Work that involve contact with human body and animal fluids and tissues. - Work in presence of biological agent.	- Healthcare. - Veterinary clinics. - Clinical analysis laboratories. - Research laboratories. - Retirement Homes. - Homes assistances. - Wastewater treatment plants. - Waste treatment plant. - Food industry

Splashes, sprays and jets	Forearms	- Work that involve contact with human body and animal fluids and tissues.	- Healthcare.
	Protective sleeves against micro organisms	- Work in presence of biological agent.	- Veterinary clinics.
			- Clinical analysis laboratories.
			- Research laboratories,
			- Retirement Homes.
			- Homes assistances.
			- Wastewater treatment plants.
			- Waste treatment plant.
			- Food industry.
Splashes, sprays and jets	Foot / legs	- Work that involve contact with human body and animal fluids and tissues.	- Healthcare.
	Protective over boots and gaiters	- Work in presence of biological agent.	- Veterinary clinics.
			- Clinical analysis laboratories.
			- Research laboratories.
			- Retirement homes.
			- Homes assistances.
			- Wastewater treatment plants.
			- Waste treatment plant.
			- Food industry.

Splashes, sprays and jets	Whole body	- Work that involve contact with human body and animal fluids and tissues.	- Healthcare.
	Protective clothing against biological agents	- Work in presence of biological agent.	- Veterinary clinics. - Clinical analysis laboratories. - Research laboratories. - Retirement homes. - Homes assistances. - Wastewater treatment plants. - Waste treatment plant. - Food industry.

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS (CONTAINED IN) – MATERIALS, PERSONS, ANIMALS ETC.

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Direct and indirect contact	Hands Protective gloves against microorganisms	- Work that involve contact with human body and animal fluids and tissues (bites, stings).	- Healthcare. - Veterinary clinics. - Clinical analysis laboratories.
	Whole / partial body Protective clothing against biological agents	- Work in presence of biological agent.	- Research laboratories. - Retirement homes. - Homes assistances.
	Eyes and/or face Protective goggles and face shields		- Wastewater treatment plants. - Waste treatment plant. - Food industry. - Forest industry.

OTHER RISKS

Risks	Body part affected Type of PPE	Examples of activities where the use of the corresponding type of PPE may be necessary	Industry and Sectors
Non-visibility	Whole body PPE for signalling the user's presence visually	- Work in proximity of movement of vehicles. - Asphalt works and road marking. - Railway works. - Driving means of transport. - Work of ground staff at airport.	- Building construction. - Civil engineering construction. - Shipbuilding. - Mining works. - Transport services and passengers transports.
Oxygen deficiency	Respiratory system Insulating respiratory protectives devices.	- Work in confined spaces. - Work in fermentation and distilling rooms. - Work inside tanks and digesters. - Work in containers, restricted areas and gas fired industrial furnaces where there may be gas or insufficient oxygen. - Work in shafts, sewers and other underground areas connected with sewage.	- Alcoholic drinks production. - Civil engineering construction. - Chemical industry. - Petro-chemical industry.
Oxygen deficiency	Respiratory system Diving equipment	- Underwater works	- Civil engineering construction.

Drowning

Whole body
Life jacket

- Work on or near water.
 - Work in the sea.
 - Work in an airplane.
- Fishing industry.
 - Aeronautical industry.
 - Building construction.
 - Civil engineering construction.
 - Shipbuilding.
 - Docks and harbours.
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