



Product standards

Personal Protective Equipment

Guidance notes on UK Regulations

January 1996

dti

Department of Trade and Industry

**(the Personal Protective Equipment
(EC Directive) Regulations S.I. 1992/3139)
implementing Council Directive 89/686/EEC
as amended by the
Personal Protective Equipment
(EC Directive) (Amendment)
Regulations S.I. 1993/3074
implementing Council Directive 93/95/EEC
and the Personal Protective Equipment
(EC Directive) (Amendment)
Regulations 1994 S.I. 1994/2326
implementing Council Directive 93/68/EEC
as it relates to PPE)**

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Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this booklet is accurate, the Department of Trade and Industry cannot accept liability for any errors, omissions or misleading statements in that information, whether caused by negligence or otherwise.

1 Key Dates

The Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992/3139) (the 'principal Regulations'), which gave force to the Directive's requirements in United Kingdom law, were made on 10 December 1992 and entered into force on 1 January 1993. They have since been amended by the Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment) Regulations 1993 (SI 1993/3074), which implemented Directive 93/95/EEC (which was adopted on 29 October 1993) and provide a transitional period until 30 June 1995 for compliance. Until that date, Member States must allow PPE to be placed on the market and brought into service if they conform with national Regulations in force in their territory on 30 June 1992.

The Amending Directive and the above Amendment Regulations also exclude motorcycle helmets and visors from the scope of the principal Directive and Regulations. Responsibility for these products, will now rest with the Department of Transport (see contact on page 35).

Manufacturers who are not already doing so, should ensure that all their stocks of PPE comply with the Directive without delay and should also take into account the provisions of the laws of the other Member States where they are exporting within the European Community and do not comply with the Directive.

The principal Regulations have been further amended by the Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994/2326) which implement the CE Marking Directive (93/68/EEC) as it affects personal protective equipment. Their main effect is to bring greater consistency to the CE marking arrangements across a range of New Approach Directives. Their main provisions entered into force on 1 January 1995, with a two year transition period while manufacturers adapt to the changed CE marking requirements. These amending Regulations also provide a simplified and more flexible approach to enforcement, reducing burdens on UK businesses - **see Offences, page 22.**

There is **no** obligation under the principal Regulations on retailers and similar suppliers to scrap old stocks of PPE which do not bear CE marking, but it would be advisable for retailers to liaise closely with their suppliers to enable a smooth transition to conforming stock as soon as possible. Where quantities of old stock look likely to be held after 1 July 1995, the supplier must also retain all invoice details pertaining to such stocks in case of challenge by the enforcement authorities.

2 Free movement of goods

Achieving the free movement of goods - one of the four basic freedoms - lies at the heart of the drive to create the single European market.

In May 1985, European Community Ministers agreed on a 'New Approach to Technical Harmonisation and Standards' to fulfil this objective.

'New Approach' Directives (that is Community laws) set out 'essential requirements' (for safety, for example), written in general terms, which must be met before products may be supplied in the United Kingdom or anywhere else in the Community. European standards then fill in the detail. Conformity with such standards is the main way for businesses to comply with the 'essential requirements'. The Directives also say how manufacturers are to show that products meet the 'essential requirements'. Products meeting these requirements carry CE marking, which means that they can be sold anywhere in the Community.

For the wider background and to find out more about what the single European market means for your business, get your copy of *Keeping your product on the market* by telephoning DTI's Publications Orderline on 0870 1502 500.

3 General Product Coverage

The responsibility for deciding whether a product is covered by the Directive and if so, to which category that PPE belongs, rests with the manufacturer or his authorised representative in the Community. Articles 8.3 and 8.4.(a) of the Directive provide **exclusive** lists of 'simple' and 'complex' design PPE respectively.

Product categorisation

Because of uncertainties about the scope of the 'simple' and 'complex' categories of the Directive and the categorisation of products covered by it not only within, but also between, the Member States, the Commission is preparing guidance which will be circulated to interested parties as soon as it becomes available.

However, that guidance should not be taken as a definitive interpretation of the law, but only as a guide to manufacturers and Notified Bodies, to help them decide how the Directive affects the PPE in question. The guidance will be amended and updated as and when appropriate, as further information becomes available. Manufacturers and Notified Bodies should settle any remaining doubts between themselves (see chapter 5 'Mechanism for settling doubts about coverage'). In doing so they should bear in mind that DTI is committed to deregulation. It follows that our intention is to implement EC directives in such a way that the minimum burdens are imposed on businesses whilst introducing the necessary provisions effectively.

'Complex' design PPE

Article 8.4(a) of the Directive defines PPE 'of complex design' intended to protect against mortal danger, or against dangers that may seriously and irreversibly harm the health of an individual, the immediate effects of which cannot be identified in sufficient time as covering exclusively:

- filtering respiratory devices for protection against solid and liquid aerosols or irritant, dangerous, toxic or radiotoxic gases;
- respiratory protection devices providing full insulation from the atmosphere, including those for use in diving;

- ❑ PPE providing only limited protection against chemical attack or against ionizing radiation;
- ❑ emergency equipment for use in high-temperature environments, the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of 100°C or more and which may or may not be characterised by the presence of infra-red radiation, flames or the projection of large amounts of molten material;
- ❑ emergency equipment for use in low-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of -50°C or less;
- ❑ PPE to protect against falls from a height;
- ❑ PPE to protect against electrical risks and dangerous voltages or that used as insulation in high-tension work.

'Simple' design PPE

Article 8.3 of the Directive defines PPE 'of simple design' as covering exclusively PPE intended to protect the wearer against:

- ❑ mechanical action whose effects are superficial (gardening gloves, thimbles etc);
- ❑ cleaning materials of weak action and easily reversible effects (gloves affording protection against diluted detergents, aprons etc);
- ❑ risks encountered in the handling of hot components which do not expose the user to a temperature exceeding 50°C, or to dangerous impacts (gloves, aprons for professional use etc);
- ❑ atmospheric agents of a neither exceptional nor extreme nature (headgear, seasonal clothing, footwear etc);
- ❑ minor impacts and vibrations etc which do not affect vital areas of the body and whose effects cannot cause irreversible lesions (light anti-scalping helmets, gloves, light footwear etc);
- ❑ sunlight (sunglasses).

4 PPE specifically excluded from the Directive's scope

- 1 PPE manufactured solely for export to a country outside the Community, where the supplier believes with reasonable cause that the PPE will not be used either in the United Kingdom or another Member State.

- 2 Non-compliant PPE for presentation at trade fairs, exhibitions and the like, provided that an appropriate notice is displayed drawing attention to the fact that:
 - ❑ the PPE is not in conformity with the provisions of the Directive; and
 - ❑ there is a prohibition on its acquisition and/or use for any purpose whatsoever until it has been brought into conformity by the manufacturer or his authorised representative established in the Community (Article 2.3).
- 3 PPE designed and manufactured specifically for use by the armed forces or in the maintenance of law and order (Article 1.4).
- 4 PPE for self-defence (Article 1.4).
- 5 PPE designed and manufactured for domestic use against adverse weather; damp and water; and heat (Article 1.4).
- 6 PPE intended for the protection or rescue of persons on vessels or aircraft, not worn all the time (Article 1.4).
- 7 Helmets and visors intended for users of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles.
- 8 Second-hand PPE, except for that which, since its last use, has been subjected to further manufacture.
- 9 PPE covered by another Directive, designed to achieve the same objectives as this Directive with regard to placing on the market, free movement of goods and safety (Article 1.4).

5 Mechanism for settling doubts about coverage

If the manufacturer cannot decide to his satisfaction whether or not his product falls within the scope of the Directive or, if it does, to which category it belongs, advice is available from the following sources:

- ❑ **British Safety Industry Federation (BSIF):** which represents the UK PPE industry in dealings with DTI concerning the Directive (and its amending Directives) and is responsible for disseminating to interested parties information about it - including matters concerning CE marking and product classification (see contact on page 33);
- ❑ **trade associations:** which BSIF keeps fully informed of all developments relating to the Directive and its implementation. They will be familiar with the products produced by the industries they represent and should be able to help individual manufacturers consider where their products fall within the Directive (see chapter 19, page 36);

- ❑ **independent legal advice:** which should be sought by those affected by the Regulations wherever doubt remains on matters of legal interpretation of the Directive and/or how PPE should be treated under it;
- ❑ **Approved Bodies:** which are responsible for undertaking the testing and certification procedures required by the Directive. They will liaise with the other Approved Bodies, both here and in the other Member States, and as such will have a unique insight into the treatment of PPE in all Member States. These bodies should, therefore, be able to provide advice and guidance which will help to ensure that problems will not be encountered during testing and certification;
- ❑ **standards-making bodies:** which are responsible for the development of harmonised European standards and as such have access to many experts in the technical field. Specific technical and standards related problems should be referred to them for advice (see contact on page 34);
- ❑ **local enforcement authorities:** which will be familiar with any regulatory difficulties and related problems being experienced by affected industries and will be able to offer local home authority advice to businesses (see contact on page 33); and
- ❑ **Department of Trade and Industry:** which maintains an overview of implementation in the other Member States and on the development of standards. The DTI also liaises with the standards making bodies, Approved Bodies and other major representative organisations, (see chapter 18, page 33 and chapter 19, page 36).

Where doubts remain, competent authorities may raise them with the Commission who, in certain circumstances, may refer these matters to either:

- ❑ the Standing Committee on PPE set up by Article 6.2 of Directive 89/392/EEC (the 'Machinery Directive'), which may be appraised of any matters relating to the implementation and practical application of the PPE Directive. The Commission's representative to meetings of the Standing Committee is required to present a draft of the measures to be taken by the Commission, which will be considered by the Committee and its opinion on the draft delivered. The Commission is required to take the utmost account of the Committee's opinion when making its final proposals; or
- ❑ in the case of specific problems relating to a harmonised standard's suitability for meeting the basic health and safety requirements of the Directive, the matter may be raised with the Standing Committee set up under Article 5 of Directive 83/189/EEC.

6 Free circulation

Member States are required to ensure that PPE is placed on the market and brought into service only if it preserves the health and ensures the safety of users without prejudice to the health or safety of other people, domestic animals or property, when properly maintained and used for its intended purpose.

However, Member States may not prohibit, restrict or hinder the marketing of PPE or PPE components which satisfy the provisions of the Directive and which bear CE marking. Member States are to presume that PPE satisfies the basic health and safety requirements if it bears CE marking.

7 General duties of manufacturers, importers and others

Under the Directive, the onus to comply lies with the manufacturer, his authorised representative established in the Community (where the manufacturer has appointed such a representative) or, in certain circumstances, the importer responsible for first bringing the PPE into the Community. Retailers are not affected by the Regulations unless they are also the manufacturer or are responsible for importing PPE and placing it for the first time on the Community Market. The various duties placed on each of these parties by the Regulations are set out below.

The manufacturer decides, in the light of all the information available to him, whether the products he manufactures fall within the scope of the Directive and if so, to which category they fall (ie 'complex' design, 'simple' design or other). He should then follow the appropriate conformity assessment procedures set out in the Directive, which have been produced in columnar form on page 10 of these guidance notes. Basically those procedures are:

- for 'simple' design PPE - manufacture directly to the appropriate basic health and safety requirements;
- for all other PPE - manufacture in accordance with harmonised European standards or in accordance with other technical specifications (verified by an Approved Body as meeting the Directive's requirements);
- preparation of the technical documentation required under Article 8(1);
- submission of the PPE, other than that of 'simple' design, for EC type-examination by an Approved Body in accordance with Article 10;
- preparation of the EC declaration of production conformity for all conforming PPE in accordance with Article 12;
- affixation of CE marking to all conforming PPE, as provided for by Article 13; and

- ❑ for PPE of 'complex design' - application of one of the systems specified in Article 11 of the Directive, to ensure that on-going manufactures continue to conform with the Directive's requirements in accordance with the PPE model which has undergone EC type-examination.

The manufacturer's authorised representative (where such a representative exists) is responsible for ensuring that the above-mentioned conformity assessment procedures are carried out fully and correctly, on the manufacturer's behalf.

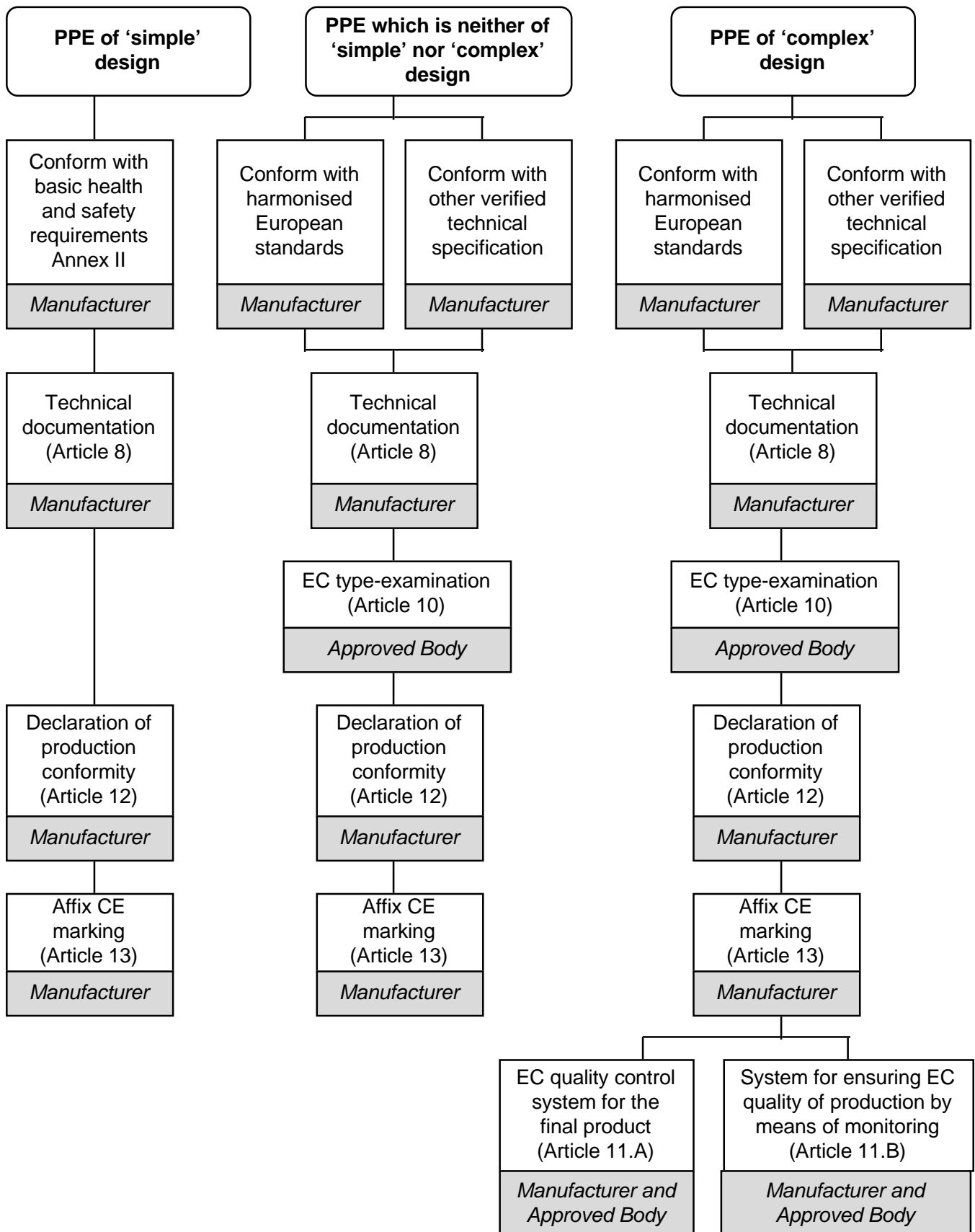
The importer should ensure that all PPE which he brings directly into the European Community, with a view to placing it on the Community market, has been manufactured in accordance with the Directive's requirements and bears the CE marking. This may involve the importer himself arranging for the conformity assessment procedures mentioned above to be undertaken, where this has not been done previously.

The distributor has no specific responsibility under the Regulations (as under the Directive) unless he imports PPE directly from a country outside the European Community, for resale within it. However, it should be noted that the safety provisions of the Consumer Protection Act 1987, section 6 of the Health & Safety at Work etc., Act 1974 and Article 7 of the Health & Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 continue to apply to any PPE that falls within the scope of their provisions and action may be taken against any person supplying goods that fail to comply with these provisions.

The retailer, like the distributor, has no specific responsibility under the Regulations unless he either manufactures the PPE in question himself or imports PPE directly from a manufacturer outside the Community for sale within it. In such cases the retailer would be considered to be the manufacturer or importer and the relevant obligations detailed above would apply. As with the distributor, the safety provisions of the Consumer Protection Act 1987, section 6 of the Health & Safety at Work etc., Act 1974 and Article 7 of the Health & Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 continue to apply to any PPE that falls within the scope of their provisions and action may be taken against any person supplying goods that fail to comply with these provisions.

Conformity Assessment Procedures

showing the responsibilities of manufacturers or their authorised representatives in the Community and Approved Bodies



8 Technical file and other record keeping requirements

A technical file must be compiled by the manufacturer or his authorised representative established in the Community for all PPE (except for that of 'simple' design affording protection against minimal risks), prior to its being placed on the market. The format and content of the file will vary according to the type of PPE; level of risk being protected against; method of manufacture of the PPE to which it relates (ie against specified harmonised standards or against other technical specifications), etc.

Annex III of the Directive lists the technical documentation which must be supplied by the manufacturer before placing an item of PPE on the market. The technical file is a major element of this documentation.

Technical documentation

This documentation essentially provides the evidence against which manufacturers of all PPE demonstrate compliance with the Directive and its CE marking requirements. The contents must comprise all relevant data on the means used by the manufacturer to ensure that the PPE complies with the basic health & safety requirements relating to it. It may therefore contain the following:

- description of and/or sample of the PPE to which the file relates;
- list of the basic health and safety requirements relating to the PPE in question and the means used to satisfy these requirements, including:
 - details of any harmonised European standards employed, in full or in part, in the PPE's manufacture;
 - details of any other national or other standards, or recognised specifications, employed in full or in part in the PPE's manufacture;
 - any other technical specifications taken into account;
- performance characteristics and details of intended use.

Technical file

Article 8.1 of the Directive requires a manufacturer of PPE of other than that of 'simple' design, or his authorised representative established in the Community, to compile a technical file which will normally include:

- (a) overall and detailed plans of the PPE in question, together with, where appropriate:
 - (i) particulars of the calculations employed in the design of the PPE; and

- (ii) the results of the tests of any prototype of the PPE in question, which are necessary to verify its compliance with the relevant basic health and safety requirements;
- (b) a complete list of the basic health and safety requirements, national standards (if any) and other technical specifications taken into account in its design;
- (c) a description of the control and test facilities used in the manufacturer's plant to check compliance of PPE units with the relevant national standards, or other relevant technical specifications and to maintain the quality of production; and
- (d) a copy of the information notice referred to in paragraph 1.4 of Annex II of the Directive.

Other record keeping requirements

These details may form part of the technical file itself or may be annexed to it and should be held at the disposal of the competent authority, by the manufacturer or his authorised representative established in the Community, for a period of at least ten years from the date of last manufacture of a production PPE. They are:

- (a) a copy of the relevant documentation referred to in, and in accordance with, the following paragraphs of Annex II of the Directive:

paragraph 1.4	general information;
paragraph 2.4	PPE subject to ageing;
paragraph 2.8	PPE for use in very dangerous situations;
paragraph 3.1.2.2	PPE for protection against mechanical impact - falls from a height;
paragraph 3.6.2	PPE for use in high temperature environments;
paragraph 3.7.2	PPE for protection against cold;
paragraph 3.8	PPE for protection against electric shock;
paragraph 3.10.1	PPE for protection against dangerous substances and infective agents - respiratory protection;
paragraph 3.10.2	PPE for protection against dangerous substances and infective agents - protection against cutaneous and ocular contact.
- (b) a copy of any application made by the manufacturer or his authorised representative established in the Community for any relevant EC type-examination certificate and copies of all documents provided to an Approved Body in connection with an application for that certificate;

- (c) any relevant type-examination certificate issued to the manufacturer or to his authorised representative established in the Community;
- (d) a copy of any application to an Approved Body for approval of any relevant quality control system, or a change in an approved quality control system and of all documents provided to the Approved Body in connection with the application;
- (e) any approval of a relevant approved quality control system (including a system which has been changed) issued by an Approved Body;
- (f) any report made by an Approved Body of the results of:
 - (i) its investigations relating to its monitoring of production of PPE of complex design; and
 - (ii) its surveillance of an approved quality control system.

9 Approved Bodies

Bodies which the Secretary of State considers to satisfy the United Kingdom's criteria for appointment, which are set out on page 15 and meet the minimum requirements set out in Annex V of the Directive, may be approved by him (under Regulation 4) for the purposes of undertaking the conformity assessment requirements (Regulation 3) of the PPE Directive.

Any such approval may be given for specified purposes. The name of any such Body⁽¹⁾ and the scope of its approval will be notified to the Commission and to the other Member States.

Also under Regulation 4, the Secretary of State may withdraw an approval if the Body ceases to satisfy the minimum criteria of Annex V of the Directive. If this happens, the Commission and the other Member States will be notified of the withdrawal of approval.

Subject to the terms of the Secretary of State's approval, an Approved Body may:

- conduct examinations and tests and issue EC type-examination certificates in respect of pre-production PPE, other than those of 'simple' design;
- monitor a manufacturer's production of PPE of 'complex' design; and
- approve and monitor a manufacturer's quality control system for the manufacture of PPE of 'complex' design;

If for any reason an Approved Body ceases to be an Approved Body, the Secretary of State may designate another to take over its functions in respect of such cases as he may specify.

(1) Guidelines for Applicants seeking Approved Body Status is available from the DTI contact on page 35. A booklet giving fuller details of Approved and Notified Bodies throughout the European Community is available from DTI's Publications Orderline on 0870 1502 500.

Criteria for appointment of UK Approved Bodies

	FUNCTION		
	EC type-examination	EC quality control for the final product	Ensuring EC quality of production by means of monitoring
PPE manufactured in accordance with relevant national standards	NAMAS accredited against EN45001 or NACCB accredited against EN45011	NAMAS accredited against EN45001 or NACCB accredited against EN45011	NACCB accredited against EN45012
PPE not so manufactured	NACCB accredited against EN45011	NACCB accredited against EN45011	NACCB accredited against EN45012

Notes:

- 1 The types of PPE for which a Body will be approved will reflect its accredited scope.
- 2 Accreditation forms the basis for deciding whether a Body should be approved. The tasks of the Body, once approved, are as set out in the Regulations.
- 3 The Directive requires Approved Bodies carrying out EC type-examination to 'conduct the necessary examinations and tests': it is therefore essentially for the Approved Body to decide to what extent material provided by the manufacturer reduces the extent of the necessary tests and examinations.
- 4 The appointment of accredited manufacturers' laboratories as Approved Bodies continues to be the subject of current Community discussion.
- 5 These criteria are subject to modification in the light of experience.

10 EC Type-examination procedures

Regulation 3(1) requires EC type-examination for all PPE covered by Article 8.2 of the Directive (ie all PPE except that of 'simple' design affording protection against minimal risks, as defined in Article 8.3).

Article 10.2 of the Directive requires applications to be made by the manufacturer, or the manufacturer's authorised representative, to a single Approved Body in respect of pre-production PPE. The application should be accompanied by an appropriate number of specimens of the PPE to which the application relates and include the following details:

- a) the name and address of the manufacturer or where the application is made by an authorised representative, his name and address;
- b) details of the manufacturing site which will produce the PPE to which the application relates; and
- c) the manufacturer's technical file.

Unless the Approved Body agrees beforehand, all documentation should be in the official language(s) of the Member State in which that Approved Body is established.

The Approved Body will examine the manufacturer's technical file, in accordance with Article 10.4 of the Directive, to establish that the relevant harmonised European standards and/or technical specifications applied to the PPE are suitable for demonstrating its compliance with the relevant basic health & safety requirements. It will then instigate appropriate examinations and tests of the specimens provided, to establish their conformity with the technical file.

If the Approved Body is satisfied that the PPE specimens provided meet fully the appropriate requirements of the Directive, it will prepare an EC type-examination certificate (Article 10.5) which it will issue to the applicant. That certificate will reproduce the findings of the examinations and tests, specify any conditions attaching to its issue and incorporate descriptions and drawings necessary for the identification of the approved PPE.

Additionally, the EC type-examination certificate will be sent on request (**and on a reasoned request**, a copy of the manufacturer's technical file and reports on the examinations and tests carried out by that Body will also be sent) to the Secretary of State, the Commission, the appropriate authorities in any other Member State and any other Approved Body in any Member State.

11 Manufacturer's EC Declaration of Conformity

The manufacturer's EC declaration of conformity is a declaration in the form set out in Annex VI of the Directive (reproduced below for ease of reference) or in a form substantially to the like effect. It is prepared by the manufacturer, or his authorised representative established in the Community, certifying that the PPE covered by it is in conformity with the Directive's requirements.

Annex VI

MODEL EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The manufacturer or his authorised representative established in the Community⁽¹⁾:.....
.....
.....
declares that the new PPE described hereafter⁽²⁾
.....
.....
.....

is in conformity with the provisions of Council Directive 89/686/EEC and, where such is the case, with the national standard transposing harmonized standard No.....(for the PPE referred to in Article 8(3))

is identical to the PPE which is the subject of EC certificate of conformity No.....issued by ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾.....
.....
.....

is subject to the procedure set out in Article 11 point A or point B⁽⁴⁾ of Directive 89/686/EEC under the supervision of the notified body⁽³⁾.....
.....
.....

Done at.....,on.....

.....
Signature⁽⁵⁾

⁽¹⁾ Business name and full address; authorised representatives must also give the business name and address of the manufacturer.
⁽²⁾ Description of the PPE (make, type, serial number, etc).
⁽³⁾ Name and address of the approved body.
⁽⁴⁾ Delete whichever is inapplicable.
⁽⁵⁾ Name and position of the person empowered to sign on behalf of the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

12 CE marking requirements

Before any item of PPE may be placed on the European Community market, it must meet fully the requirements of the Directive, including the CE marking requirement under Articles 12 and 13 and as from 1 January 1997 the changed CE marking requirements under the CE Marking Directive (93/68/EEC), see below. The marking currently consists of the letters 'CE', taking the form shown below, followed by the year of affixation and should be affixed to the product and to its packaging.

The marking is as illustrated in diagram 1. It may not be smaller than 5mm in its vertical height, and the proportions in diagram 2, must be maintained whatever its size. **The grid does not form part of the marking and is for information only.**



Diagram 1

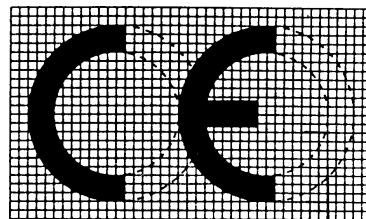


Diagram 2

- This mark looks the same as some previous marks, but there are subtle changes, and diagram 2 should be studied closely. It should be noted, for example, that the C and E are not formed by perfect semi-circles, i.e. the top and bottom arms extend one square beyond the semi-circles, and the middle arm of the E stops one square short.

Where an Approved Body is involved in the EC type-examination of PPE under Article 10 of the Directive, that Body's identification number must be added to the marking (eg **CE94 0123**) under the principal and amendment Regulations.

However, under the second amendment Regulations concerning CE marking, the requirements are as follows:

- for PPE of 'simple' design the CE marking will consist of the letters 'CE' only. All other PPE (including PPE of 'complex' design) the CE marking will consist of the letters 'CE' followed by the last two digits of the year of affixation ⁽¹⁾;
- for PPE of 'complex' design the identification number of the Notified Body involved in the production control phase (ie Article 11 of the Directive) will be added to the above marking (ie the letters 'CE' followed by the last two digits of the year of affixation.)

(1) the Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 were implemented and came into force on 1 January 1997. The amending Regulations provide that the last two digits of the year in which the CE marking was affixed is no longer required.

Manufacturers should note that where PPE is subject additionally to other directives which require CE marking, the affixation of CE marking shall indicate that the PPE also fulfils the provisions of the other directives.

The CE Marking Directive (93/68/EEC) was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 22 July 1993 and amends the CE marking requirements of a range of Directives. It has been transposed into national legislation by means of amendments to existing Regulations and enters into force on 1 January 1995, with a two year transition period until 1 January 1997.

During that transition period the CE marking requirements of the PPE Directive will also continue to apply. It is hoped that Trading Standards Officers will take a pragmatic approach when considering CE marking, taking into account (where appropriate) the requirements of the CE Marking Directive in relation to those of the PPE Directive.

13 Quality control procedures

The Directive requires that PPE of 'complex' design should not only undergo EC type-examination, but should also be subject to one of two quality control systems (Article 11). This is to ensure that PPE affording protection against mortal danger, or against dangers that may seriously and irreversibly harm the health, continue to be manufactured in such a way as to ensure conformance with the pre-production PPE which successfully passed the EC type-examination. These two systems are:

The 'EC' quality control system for the final product (Article 11.A of the Directive)

Under this system the manufacturer appoints an Approved Body (not necessarily the same body that carried out the EC type-examination) which will, at least once a year, make all checks necessary to assure itself that the PPE being manufactured:

- is homogenous;
- conforms with the pre-production PPE for which an EC type-examination certificate has been issued; and
- meets the relevant basic health and safety requirements of the Directive.

To achieve this, the Approved Body will select at random, adequate samples of the manufactured PPE and instigate any appropriate tests as may be necessary. It is anticipated that these tests are likely to mirror those conducted under the original EC type-examination.

Where the Approved Body is not that which issued the relevant EC type-examination certificate, it should be able to identify and consult the issuing Body.

In accordance with Article 11.A.5, the manufacturer will be provided with a report of the Approved Body's investigations and conclusions. If the Approved Body concludes in this report that it has not been able to satisfy itself that the PPE tested by it fully meets the requirements of the relevant EC type-examination certificate, it will write to the Secretary of State informing him of those findings and consider whether it should revoke that certificate. If it is not the Body which issued that certificate, it is required to notify the issuing Body of its findings. Upon receipt of such notification the Body which issued the original certificate will itself consider revoking the certificate. If requested to do so, the manufacturer should provide the Secretary of State with a copy of the report of the Approved Body and permit inspection of the original thereof.

System for ensuring EC quality of production by means of monitoring (Article 11.B of the Directive)

This system requires the manufacturer to check each item of PPE having had his quality control system approved and periodically audited by a suitably qualified Approved Body. Whilst it is not a requirement of the Directive, the Commission is generally of the opinion that a quality control system that has been certified as conforming to EN/ISO 9003 (BS5750 pt 3) may be presumed to meet the requirements for such a system.

Approval of the quality control system

This will be undertaken by an Approved Body of the manufacturer's choice. The manufacturer will provide that Body with all relevant information relating to the PPE concerned, including the EC type-examination certificate (together with any documents annexed to it) and the technical file. All relevant information relating to the quality control system shall also be provided, including:

- the quality objectives, organisation chart, responsibilities of executives and their powers in respect of product quality;
- the checks and tests which the manufacturer requires to be carried out after manufacture; and
- the means employed to check the efficient operation of the system.

An undertaking should also be made by the manufacturer to the Approved Body, to maintain that system and its adequacy and efficiency in the manufacture of the PPE concerned.

The Approved Body will carry out an objective evaluation of the system to ascertain whether it corresponds with the information supplied by the manufacturer pertaining to it and to determine whether the system is such as to ensure that the PPE to be manufactured under it will conform with the PPE approved under the original EC type-examination. The Approved Body will then provide the manufacturer with a report of its findings and conclusions

in accordance with Article 11.B.1(c) of the Directive. If it is satisfied that the system ensures that these requirements are fully met and therefore, that the relevant basic health and safety requirements of the Directive are satisfied, it will approve the system. If it is not so satisfied, it will refuse approval of the system and state its reasons for that decision.

The manufacturer should not make any change to an approved quality control system such that any of the information provided to the Approved Body, about it in its original application, requires modification. If the manufacturer intends to make such changes, the Approved Body which approved the original system, must first be informed. On being so informed, that Body will make all necessary investigations to satisfy itself that, if the intended changes were implemented, the modified system would still ensure conformity of the PPE with the EC type-examination certificate and the relevant basic health and safety requirements. A report of its investigations and conclusions will be made to the manufacturer in accordance with Article 11.B.2(d) of the Directive. If the Body is satisfied with the modified system it will approve the changes; if it is not so satisfied, it will refuse approval giving the reasons for its decision.

Monitoring of an approved quality control system

To ensure that a manufacturer fulfils his obligations under an approved quality control system (including a system which has been modified) the Approved Body should be able to:

- have access to all premises relevant to any investigations necessary for this purpose;
- inspect all such premises and things therein; and
- inspect all documents which are relevant to the investigation including, in particular, those relating to the approved quality control system technical documentation and quality control manuals.

If requested, the manufacturer should also provide all such other information and assistance as the Approved Body may require in accordance with Article 11.B.2(b) of the Directive.

The Approved Body will, from time to time, carry out audits (Article 11.B.2(c)) to ensure that the manufacturer is maintaining and applying the approved quality control system and provide the manufacturer with an audit report (Article 11.B.2(d)). Unannounced visits to the manufacturer may also be made and a report of any such visit and audit report, if appropriate, shall also be provided to the manufacturer.

14 Harmonised European Standards

The PPE Directive provides manufacturers with the option of complying with its requirements by manufacturing either directly in accordance with its basic health and safety requirements, or to harmonised European standards which have been developed specifically to allow a presumption of conformity with those requirements.

Industry and many of the Approved Bodies have been involved in the development of European standards and it seems likely that these standards will be the preferred option for demonstrating compliance.

Harmonised European standards are technical specifications adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) on the basis of the General Orientations signed between the European Standards Organisations and the Commission on 13 November 1984, following a Mandate by the Commission pursuant to Directive 83/189/EEC.

After consultation with that Committee, the Commission issued its first Mandate in 1988 inviting CEN formally to present harmonised standards to support the manufacture of PPE covered by the Directive.

A number of European standards (ENs), have so far been published by CEN, under Mandates from the European Commission. Many more European standards will be published in the next few years. All published ENs are implemented in the UK as BS ENs.

Most of the standards produced under the first Mandate cover equipment used in industry; this is also the case with the second and third Mandates, but some equipment relating to non-industrial or leisure use is also covered. For details of mandated standards and for the latest standards information generally, please contact BSI at the address given on page 34.

Every Member State is represented on CEN, through its national standards organisation, as are the EFTA countries who, with the exception of Switzerland, will also apply the Directive's requirements under the European Economic Area Agreement which came into force on 1 January 1994.

In the United Kingdom, the national standards body is the British Standards Institution (BSI) and it is through BSI Technical Committees that the United Kingdom contributes to the development of standards within CEN.

It is open to any competent body, organisation or manufacturer to initiate and submit a standard (or amendment) through BSI to CEN for any item of PPE which has not already been published, provided it fulfils the requirements of the PPE Directive. CEN would then consider the proposal with a view to its possible adoption as a harmonised European standard and following Formal Vote and publication by the European Commission in the *Official Journal*, the new harmonised European standard would be transposed into a national standard.

Member States are obliged to publish the harmonised European standards for the information of their manufacturers and Notified Bodies. In the United Kingdom, such information appears in *BSI News* and *Business Briefing* which are published by the British Standards Institution and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, respectively.

15 Enforcement, penalties and interaction with other legislation

Enforcement

Regulation 3(2)(c) provides for the enforcement of the Regulations, which implement the Directive in the United Kingdom, to be the sole responsibility of local weights and measures authorities (ie local authority Trading Standards Departments) in Great Britain and of district councils in Northern Ireland.

To ensure that only compliant PPE is being placed on the market, these enforcement authorities will carry out their own surveillance (for both consumer and industrial PPE) and will investigate complaints from industry and the public etc to establish whether there are justifiable grounds for taking enforcement action in such cases. In response to complaints, trading standards departments will seek evidence (with the assistance of technical experts where necessary) that the Regulations have been breached and consider what action should be taken.

LACOTS (the Local Authorities Co-ordinating Body on Food and Trading Standards) is a body whose objective is to co-ordinate enforcement and provide uniformity of interpretation. It is producing guidance to local enforcement authorities. LACOTS will also meet relevant representative organisations as and when the need arises. Businesses should be aware of the importance attached by LACOTS and the local authorities to the provision of 'home authority' advice (ie where each enforcement authority in whose area a business is based assumes a proactive responsibility for the provision of guidance and advice to that business). Local authorities are seeking to work with manufacturers to help them to comply with the Regulations properly as well as taking enforcement action against manufacturers of non-compliant PPE.

For further advice on this subject contact your local trading standards authority.

Offences

There are **no** new specific criminal offences created by the Regulations.

Enforcement of the Regulations is achieved through the application of certain provisions of the Consumer Protection Act 1987, ie those comprised in section 13, 'prohibition notices' and 'notices to warn' and sections 14, 16 and 17, 'suspension notices' and 'forfeiture'. Action may be directed against any person supplying goods, including retailers, distributors (whose general duties under the Regulations are given on page 9) and dealers.

It should also be noted that the safety provisions of both the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (section 6), the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 (Article 7), and the Consumer Protection Act 1987 continue to apply to PPE that falls within the scope of their provisions - including secondhand PPE (section 10 of the 1987 Act provides a defence in relation to the supply of second-hand goods).

In seeking to ensure proper compliance it seems likely that Trading Standards Departments may issue 'suspension notices', under section 14 of the 1987 Act and apply the 'forfeiture' provisions of sections 16 and 17 on the grounds that there has been a contravention in relation to the PPE of a safety provision. In relation to 'suspension notices', contravention of any provisions of the Regulations (which incorporate the provisions of the Directive) will be a contravention of a safety provision for the purposes of section 14 and such notices may be served on any supplier.

In appropriate circumstances, the Secretary of State may issue 'prohibition notices' and/or 'notices to warn' under section 13 of the 1987 Act in relation to PPE considered to be unsafe. Such notices may be served on any supplier.

Should any person on whom notices are served choose to ignore them, criminal penalties (including fines and/or imprisonment) are provided for by the 1987 Act and proceedings may be taken.

However, it should be noted that the second amendment Regulations provide a simplified and more flexible approach to enforcement, reducing the burdens on UK businesses. They allow the postponement of enforcement action for administrative breaches, such as incorrect documentation, until the manufacturer or importer in the European Economic Area (EEA) has been given the opportunity to correct the breach.

Penalties

Thus, whilst the provisions of the Regulations do not in themselves impose new criminal offences in respect of contravention of any of their provisions, a person upon whom a 'prohibition notice', 'notice to warn' or 'suspension notice' is served who fails to comply with that notice will be committing an offence under the Consumer Protection Act 1987.

As such and subject to the nature of the offence and any mitigating circumstances, a person found to have contravened the Regulations by illegally supplying non-CE marked PPE or CE marked PPE which, when properly maintained and used for its intended purpose, could compromise the safety of individuals, domestic animals or property, and continuing to contravene the principal Regulations, may be fined up to level 5 (£5,000) on the standard scale in Great Britain, £2,000 in Northern Ireland and/or imprisoned for up to three months.

Interaction with other legislation

Consumer Protection Act 1987

Section 10 of the Consumer Protection Act 1987 provides for criminal penalties which may be imposed on manufacturers of non-compliant PPE in an appropriate case.

In relation to this section, the basic health and safety requirements of the PPE Directive will be the relevant standard of safety for the purposes of establishing whether PPE complies with the general safety requirement. If PPE within the definition of consumer goods fails to comply with the basic health and safety requirements of the Directive, any person who supplies, offers or agrees to supply such goods, or exposes/possesses such goods for supply, will be guilty of an offence.

In relation to section 10 offences, certain defences are available, including defences for those acting as retailers and in relation to any offence under the 1987 Act a due diligence defence may be invoked.

The Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974

Although the Health & Safety Executive (HSE) have no enforcement powers under the Regulations they may, in an appropriate case, take action against manufacturers and suppliers of PPE for use in the workplace under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974. Section 6 (General duties of manufacturers etc., as regards articles and substances for use at work) of that Act makes provision for action to be taken under it to prevent the use/further use of unsafe products. These provisions may be applied to PPE which can clearly be shown to be unsafe.

Criminal proceedings may be brought against a manufacturer or supplier of PPE under the provisions of section 33 (Offences) of that Act.

The Health & Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978

Like the Health & Safety Executive in Great Britain, the Departments of Agriculture and Economic Development in Northern Ireland have no enforcement powers under the Regulations. However, they may take action against manufacturers and suppliers of PPE for use in the workplace, under Articles 7 and 31 of the Health & Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978, where that PPE can be shown to be unsafe.

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (S.I.1992/2966)

In addition to the PPE Directive there is also a Directive dealing with the 'use of PPE in the workplace' (89/656/EEC). The latter Directive requires the use of PPE at work wherever there are risks to health and safety that are not adequately controlled by other means. That Directive was implemented on 1 January 1993

by the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992, (SI 1992/2966), in conjunction with several other pieces of pre-existing legislation⁽¹⁾ (similar legislation applies in Northern Ireland). These Regulations are being enforced by the HSE and Local Authority Environmental Health Departments in Great Britain, the Departments of Agriculture and Economic Development and district councils in Northern Ireland and apply to both employers and the self-employed. Guidance on those Regulations can be found in the HSE booklet, *Personal Protective Equipment at Work* (ISBN 0 11 8863347), which is available from HSE's Information Centre (see address on page 35), HMSO and other selected bookshops, priced £5. Separate Northern Ireland guidance is expected to be published shortly; further details are available from the contact point shown on page 36.

PPE covered by the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 is defined as all equipment designed to be worn or held to protect against one or more risks to health and safety. This includes hard hats, safety footwear, life-jackets, eye and hearing protection, high visibility clothing and clothing to protect against adverse weather (sufficient to cause a risk to health and safety), but not ordinary working clothes and uniforms, PPE provided for road transport (eg crash helmets), or portable devices for detecting or signalling risks and nuisances.

Employers are required to provide PPE free of charge where there are risks to health and safety that cannot be adequately controlled by other means. Employers are to consider the PPE available in order to select PPE most suitable for controlling the risks present to health and safety. PPE must also be suitable for the user and the conditions in which it is to be used (eg fits correctly and is compatible with other items of PPE). Regulation 4(3)(e) requires, through Schedule 1, that all new PPE provided for use at work after 1 January 1993 should comply with the PPE (EC Directive) Regulations 1992 and bear CE marking. That Schedule 1, is amended also by Regulation 2(2) of the Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment) Regulations 1993, to take account of the new transitional provisions contained therein.

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 also require:

- employers to ensure that PPE is properly maintained and that there are proper facilities for its storage;
- employees to be adequately instructed and trained in the safe and proper use of any PPE required for their work;
 - to make full and proper use of the PPE provided to them by virtue of HSE's Regulations;
 - to report any defect in any PPE to their employer; and
 - to return PPE to its storage place after use.

(1) Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989; Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987; Control of Lead at Work Regulations 1980; Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988; Ionising Radiations Regulations 1985; and Noise at Work Regulations 1989.

General Product Safety Directive (GPSD) (92/59/EEC)

The underlying purpose of the GPSD is to fill in gaps in existing Community product safety legislation. The Directive therefore excludes from its scope any aspect of the safety of consumer products which is covered by other Community legislation.

It follows from this that there can be no overlap between this Directive and the Personal Protective Equipment Directive (89/686/EEC).

However, a consumer product may be subject to the provisions of both Directives, in so far as the PPE Directive may not regulate every aspect of the safety of that product.

Medical Devices Directive (93/42/EEC)

The Commission (DGIII) is considering the interaction between this Directive and the Personal Protective Equipment Directive (89/686/EEC), with a view to issuing guidance clarifying the scope of each Directive and the demarcation between the two.

16 Definitions

This list is intended to be neither exhaustive nor comprehensive. Rather, it seeks to clarify those terms used in the Directive and Regulations about which we are most frequently asked. The European Commission's Guide to the New Approach Directives (also known as the *Vade Mecum*) will, when published, contain further information of particular relevance to the items asterisked (*) below.

Affix	to place on or attach, e.g. CE Marking.
Amending Directive	Council Directive 93/95/EEC amending Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to PPE.
Amendment Regulations	The Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment) Regulations 1993 (SI 1993/3074) giving force to the Amending Directive (93/95/EEC).
Approved Body *	a body which is approved by the Secretary of State under regulation 4 for the purposes of carrying out the certification and monitoring procedures laid down in Articles 10 & 11 of the Directive.
Approved Inspection Body	a body formally accredited by an appropriate accreditation body for the purpose of under-taking EC type-examination under Article 10 of the Directive.
Authorised representative *	a person appointed by the manufacturer to act on his behalf within the Community in carrying out certain tasks required by the Directive, which have been delegated to him formally by the manufacturer.
Basic health and safety requirements	the basic health and safety requirements in Annex II to the Directive.
Bring into service *	first use within the Community by the end user of PPE covered by the Directive.
CE marking *	the conformity marking to be affixed to compliant PPE as required under Article 13 of the Directive, and of which an example is given in Annex IV to the Directive. (N.B. These requirements have been amended as a result of the implementation of the CE Marking Directive 93/68/EEC).
Competent authority	the national authority responsible for implementation of the Directive, i.e. DTI in the UK.

Commission	the European Commission.
Community	the European Community (formerly the European Economic Community).
'Complex' design PPE	PPE designed and manufactured to protect against mortal danger or against dangers that may seriously and irreversibly harm health, the immediate effects of which the designer assumes the user cannot identify in sufficient time.
Council	the Council of Ministers from the Member States.
Directive	Council Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to PPE.
EC Declaration of Conformity	a declaration in the form set out in Annex VI to the Directive drawn up by the manufacturer or his authorised representative in the Community.
EC Type-examination Certificate	a certificate issued by an approved body that a pre-production model of PPE satisfies the relevant provisions of the Directive.
Enforcement authority*	an authority appointed under the Regulations to be responsible for ensuring that the PPE covered by the Directive is manufactured, placed on the market, and brought into service in accordance with the Directive's requirements.
European Communities	collectively the European Community (EC); the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC); and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).
European Economic Area (EEA)	the wider market (established under EC law by the EEA Agreement and which entered into force on 1 January 1994) comprising the EC Member States and EFTA countries (excluding Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein).
European Union	established by the Maastricht 'Treaty on European Union' and comprises the European Communities supplemented by the policies and forms of co-operation established by this Treaty.
Harmonised Standard	a technical specification prepared by a CEN technical committee 'mandated' (ie formally requested) and adopted by the EC Commission after successful formal vote by all Member States and published in the <i>Official Journal</i> .

Manufacturer*	the person responsible for designing and manufacturing PPE covered by the Directive with a view to placing it on the Community Market on his own behalf. However, if importers or retailers seek PPE made to their individual specific requirements they may be considered to be the manufacturer of the PPE in question.
Market	the Single Market of the European Community.
MDD	Medical Devices Directive (93/42/EEC).
Member State(s)	the Member States of the European Community.
NACCB	National Accreditation Council for Certification Bodies.
NAMAS	National Measurement Accreditation Service.
Notified Body	a body approved by the Secretary of State under Regulation 4 and Notified to the Commission and all other Member States.
Official Journal	<i>The Official Journal of the European Communities.</i>
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	any device or appliance designed to be worn or held by an individual for protection against one or more health and safety hazards.
Placing on the market*	the initial action of making available on the Community Market, for payment or free of charge, PPE covered by the Directive, with a view to distribution and/or use in the Community.
Private use	use for personal or domestic purposes, not intended for professional use or use in the workplace.
Regulations	the Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations, 1992 (SI 1992/3139) giving force to the Personal Protective Equipment Directive (89/686/EEC) ie the principal Regulations giving force to that Directive in UK law.
Safeguard clause	the provision (including action to be taken) under Article 7 of the Directive for Member States to remove CE marked PPE from the Market and prohibit its marketing and free movement if, when used in accordance with its intended purpose, it could compromise the safety of individuals, domestic animals or property.

Second Amendment Regulations	The Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment), Regulations 1994 (SI 1994/2326) giving force to the Amending Directive 93/68/EEC.
Second-hand	PPE which has previously been brought into service in the Community.
Secretary of State	The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.
'Simple' design PPE	defined under Article 8.3 of the Directive as PPE for which the designer assumes the user can himself assess the level of protection provided against the minimal risks concerned; the effects of which, when they are gradual, can be safely identified by the user in good time.
Technical file	required under Article 8(1) and Annex III to the Directive and comprising generally: the manufacturer's overall and detailed plans of the PPE in question, together with particulars to verify its compliance with the relevant basic health and safety requirements. Supported by relevant documentation concerning any national standards or other appropriate technical specifications employed, together with full particulars of the control and test facilities used to ensure continued compliance.
Transition period	the period following entry into force of a directive during which those affected by it may continue to manufacture and supply PPE covered by it in accordance with the national arrangements in force on the date of adoption, thereby providing time for adaption to changed requirements.
Treaty	the Treaty of Rome.

17 Details of other relevant documents and publications

Statutory Instruments & Acts:

- The Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992/3139): ISBN 0-11-025252-7;
- The Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment) Regulations 1993 (S.I. 1993/3074): ISBN 0-11-034043-4
- The Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/2326): ISBN 0-11-045326-3;
- The Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (S.I. 1996/3039);
- The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992/2966): ISBN 0-11-025832-0;
- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993 (S.R. 1993 no. 20): ISBN 0-337-90520-7;
- The Consumer Protection Act 1987 (chapter 43): ISBN 0-10-544387-5;
- Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (chapter 37): ISBN 0-10-543774-3;
- Health & Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 (S.I. 1978/1039 (N.I.9)): ISBN 0-11-084039-9.

All the above are available from HMSO bookshops and their agents or from the HMSO Publications Centre. Tel: 0171 873 9090. Fax: 0171 873 8200.

DTI Publications about PPE:

- The Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992 - Approved Bodies^(*);
- Personal Protective Equipment - Sources of Information (leaflet)^(*);
- Guidelines for organisations seeking Approved Body status to undertake testing and certification of Personal Protective Equipment;
- List of Trade associations & other representative bodies for the PPE sector;
- List of other Member States' competent authorities.

Available from the General and Trade Matters and DTI contact points shown on page 33 of this booklet.

^(*) Available from DTI's Publications Orderline on 0870 1502 500.

HSE Publications about PPE:

- ❑ Personal Protective Equipment at Work: Guidance on Regulations - ISBN 0-11-886334-7 (Priced £5).

Available from HSE's Information Centre (see address on page 35), HMSO and other selected bookshops.

European Commission documents:

- ❑ Council Directive of 21 December 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment (89/686/EEC) - OJ No L399, 30.12.1989, p.18;
- ❑ Council Directive 93/68/EEC of 22 July 1993 amending various directives including Directive 89/686/EEC (Personal Protective Equipment) - OJ No L220, 30.8.1993, p.1;
- ❑ Council Directive 93/95/EEC of 29 October 1993 amending Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment - OJ No L276, 9.11.1993, p.11;
- ❑ Council Directive of 30 November 1989 on the minimum health and safety requirements for the use by workers of personal protective equipment at the workplace (89/656/EEC) - OJ No L393, 30.12.1989, p.18;
- ❑ Council Directive of 14 June 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery (89/392/EEC) - OJ No L183, 29.6.1989, p.9;
- ❑ Council Directive of 28 March 1983 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations (83/189/EEC) - OJ No L109, 26.4.1983, p.8;
- ❑ Council Directive of 29 June 1992 concerning general product safety (92/59/EEC) - OJ No L228, 11.8.1992, p.24;
- ❑ Council Directive of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices (93/42/EEC) - OJ Number L169, 12.7.1993, p.1;
- ❑ Council Decision of 22 July 1993 concerning the modules for the various phases of the conformity assessment procedures and the rules for the affixing and use of CE marking, which are intended to be used in the technical harmonisation Directives (93/465/EEC) - OJ No L220, 30.8.1993, p.23.

The complete texts of these Commission documents have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* and are available from your local European Information Centre or European Documentation Centre.

18 Useful contacts and addresses

The PPE (89/686/EEC) Directive and UK Regulations

General and Trade Matters

Geoff Hooke
Secretary General
British Safety Industry Federation
St Asaph Business Park
Glascoed Road
St Asaph
Clywd LL17 0LJ

Tel: 01745 585600
Fax: 01745 585800

Enforcement Matters

Ron Gainsford
Assistant Chief Executive
LACOTS
P O Box 6
1a Robert Street
Croydon CR9 1LG

Tel: 0181 688 1996
Fax: 0181 680 1509

PPE Sectoral Matters

Miss Jodi Truss
Department of Trade & Industry
Consumer Goods, Business & Postal
Services Directorate 2a
151 Buckingham Palace Road
London SW1W 9SS
Tel: 0171 215 1446
Fax: 0171 215 1854

DTI Policy Matters

Isaac Phillip
Department of Trade & Industry
Standards & Technical Regulations
Directorate
321 Red Zone
151 Buckingham Palace Road
London SW1W 9SS

Tel: 0171 215 1573
Fax: 0171 215 1529

The PPE (89/656/EEC) 'use' Directive and Regulations

Great Britain

Mark Farrell
Health & Safety Executive
Rose Court
2 Southwark Bridge
London SE1 9HF

Tel: 0171 717 6340
Fax: 0171 717 6680

HSE Information Centre
Broad Lane
Sheffield S3 7HQ

Tel: 01742 892345
Fax: 01742 892333

HSE Area Offices can also supply information - see your local area telephone directory for details.

The PPE (89/656/EEC) 'use' Directive and Regulations (contd)

Northern Ireland

Tom Blacker
Department of Economic Development
Health and Safety Division
83 Ladas Drive
Belfast BT6 9FJ

Tel: 01232 251333
Fax: 01232 546888

Information on standards

Consumer Group
BSI
389 Chiswick High Road
Chiswick
London W4 4AL

Tel: 0181 996 7022
Fax: 0181 996 7048

The Secretariat
CEN
rue de Stassart, 36
B-1050 BRUSSELS

Tel: 00 322 519 6811
Fax: 00 322 519 6819

Accreditation Body

Peter Key
United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS)
21 - 47 High Street
Feltham
Middlesex TW13 4UN

Tel: 0181 917 8400
Fax: 0181 917 8500

Implementaton of the PPE Directive in the European Community

Jean-Pierre van Gheluwe
Commission of the European
Communities
DG III/D/4
Rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 BRUSSELS

Tel: 00 322 296 0964
Fax: 00 322 296 6273

Nick Blomquist
European Free Trade Association
74 rue de Treves
B-1040 BRUSSELS

Tel: 00 322 286 1711
Fax: 00 322 286 1750

Medical Devices Directive

Richard Gutowski
Medical Devices Agency
Department of Health
Hannibal House
Elephant and Castle
London SE1 6TQ

Tel: 0171 972 8253 / 8300
Fax: 0171 972 8112

General Product Safety Directive

Ms Rachel Bealey
Department of Trade & Industry
Consumer Affairs Directorate
Bay 426
1 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0ET

Tel: 0171 215 0033
Fax: 0171 215 0357

Motorcyclists' Crash Helmets and Visors

Steve Gillingham
Department of the Environment, Transport & the Regions
Vehicle Standards and Engineering Division
Zone 2/03
Great Minster House
76 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DR

Tel: 0171 271 4681
Fax: 0171 271 4624

19 Trade associations and other representative organisations

Association of British Healthcare Industries
(ABHI)
St George's House
195 - 203 Waterloo Road
London SE1 8WD

Clive Powell
Tel: 0171 787 3060
Fax: 0171 787 6061

Association of British Mountaineering
Equipment Manufacturers (ABMEM)
c/o Allcord Limited
Ilford Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
Tyne & Wear NE2 3NX

Alan Birkmyre
Tel: 0191 284 8444
Fax: 0191 284 1550

Association of the British Pharmaceutical
Industry (ABPI)
12 Whitehall
London SW1A 2DY

Tel: 0171 930 3477
Fax: 0171 747 1411

Association of the Laboratory Supply Industry
Guild House
30-32 Worple Road
London SW19 4EF

Patrick Flanagan
Tel: 0181 946 2548
Fax: 0181 879 1219

British Agrochemicals Association
4 Lincoln Court
Lincoln Road
Peterborough PE1 2RP

Ross Dyer
Tel: 01733 349225
Fax: 01733 562523

British Canoe Union
John Dodderidge House
Adbolton Lane
West Bridgeford
Nottinghamshire NG2 5AS

Coaching Department
Tel: 0115 982 1100
Fax: 0115 982 1797

British Clothing Industry Association (BCIA)
British Apparel & Textiles House
5 Portland Place
London W1N 3AA

Simon Ward
Tel: 0171 636 7788
Fax: 0171 636 7515

British Dental Association
64 Wimpole Street
London W1M 8AL

Linda Wallace
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