

# General Standard

# Personal Protective Equipment and Clothing

## Purpose

This document outlines the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) when accessing the rail corridor. This Standard aims to establish standardisation of PPE within KiwiRail and its Rail contractors.

This document also ensures consistency in the selection, purchase, use, storage and replacement of company supplied Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

## Document Control

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<b>Amended (A)</b>			

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## 1. Revision Procedure and History

This is a 'living' document, that will be up dated every five years or whenever KiwiRail determines that changes to it and processing requirements documented herein are appropriate.

If changes arise from the review this document will be reissued, however, if no changes arise from the review, the current version of this document will remain in force.

Refer to the **Briefing Note(s) for G-ST-AL-9110 Personal Protective Equipment and Clothing** and **Document History** (at the end of this document) for full document changes.

Issue No	Prepared (P) Reviewed (R) Amended (A)	Authorised for Release By	Date Effective

### 1.1 Changes in this issue

Issue No	Section	Description	Page(s)

### 1.2 Withdrawn, closed and superseded

Old Reference	Title	Replaced by

## 2. Associated Documents

Level	Number	Title
SHE tier 3	14-PRI-001	Work Health and Safety
SHE tier 3	14-PRI-002	Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods
SHE tier 4	14-STD-001-NS	Personal Protective Equipment
	AS/NZS 1337.1:2010	Personal eye protection
	AS/NZS 1337.6:2012	Part 6 – Prescription eye protectors against low and medium impact
	AS/NZS 1906.4:2010	Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes
	AS/NZS 2210.1:2010	Safety, Protective and occupational footwear
	AS/NZS 2604	Sunscreen products
	AS/NZS 4399:2017	Sun protective clothing – Evaluation and classification
	AS/NZS 4602.1:2011	Garments for high risk applications
	TTMC-W	NZTA Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management in New Zealand

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### 3. Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms	Definition
COO Group	Chief Operations Officer Group
Exposure	Any situation where an employee, contractor, temporary staff member or visitor may be exposed to identified hazards.
Hazard	Any situation with the potential to cause harm to the safety and health of people, equipment, or the environment.
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
PCBU	Person Conducting a Business Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment - Means anything used or worn by a person (including clothing) to minimise risks to the person's health and safety
Risk	A measure of the significance of a hazard, which takes into consideration the likelihood of the hazard causing an accident and the potential severity of such an accident.
RMTU	Rail and Maritime Transport Union
ROC	Rail Operating Code
RORP	Rail Operators Rules and Procedures
RPO	Rail Protection Officer
SHE	Safety Health and Environment
Specialised PPE	PPE designed specifically for roles, tasks, and/ or specific environmental circumstances. Requirements for specialised PPE is identified through a risk assessment process
SPF	Sun Protection Factor
UPF	Ultraviolet Protection Factor
UV	Ultra Violet
UVR	Ultra Violet Radiation
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZH	Zero Harm

#### 3.1 Notes, caution and warnings

Icon	Definition
	Note(s) to point out something of special importance
	Caution or warning – drawing special attention to anything of important reminder or a safety message

## 4. Scope

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) includes any personal clothing or equipment that is used to minimise risk to a persons' health and safety when accessing railway tracks and other areas including yards and sidings.

This document specifies the minimum requirements for the following classes / types of PPE: (refer to the following sections for specifications)

- High visibility outer clothing
- Protective footwear
- Protective eyewear.

This document does not specify requirements for specialised PPE.

This document applies to all work which involves accessing or undertaking work in the rail corridor. It does not apply to those personnel whose roles do not normally require them to access operational areas. This includes those working in areas accessed by the public and passengers, station and platform personnel such as customer support roles (eg ticketing, cleaners and similar).



If there is a need to access the operational tracks and/or similar areas in the rail corridor in the course of their duties, then these requirements apply.

### 4.1 Use in the field

This document has been designed to be used in the field. It is expected that this document will be opened in an iPad via 'Briefcase' and used as reference to complete the task. Note as written on the front cover the controlled version is held on SharePoint. **Printed copies of this document are uncontrolled.**

## 5. Organisational and Business Unit/Functional Accountability and Responsibility

### 5.1 SHE accountability

For generic accountabilities and responsibilities for the KiwiRail Enterprise-Wide SHE Management System refer to:

- 01-PRI-002 Governance and Internal Control Accountabilities Principle and
- 16-PRI-001 System Governance and Management Control Arrangements Principle.

### 5.2 SHE risk management

The SHE risk management process detailed in this Enterprise-Wide SHE Standard is implemented to enhance SHE management within KiwiRail and to enable KiwiRail to meet its legal obligations.

To achieve this, the following steps are to be taken in descending order:

- 1) Always immediately **Eliminate** the hazard if it is possible and you have the appropriate authority and competence to do so.
- 2) If there is a **Regulation** or other legally prescribed treatment that, when applied in isolation minimises, SHE risks in accordance with this Standard, then apply it.
- 3) If there is a **Statutory Code of Practice** that minimises the SHE risks, then apply it or use an alternative methodology where you can demonstrate a better level of risk management.
- 4) If there is an **Industry best practice Guideline** that minimises the SHE risks, then apply it. (If there are multiple then apply the one most appropriate for the activity).
- 5) If there is an **Industry, International or New Zealand Standard** that minimises the SHE risks then apply it where relevant. (If there are multiple then apply the one most appropriate for the activity.)
- 6) If none of the above steps are available, or applicable or cannot be used in isolation or combination, or if after their application there remains a level of untreated risk, then complete the full risk management process.

In addition, Planning and Engineering is governed by the following documents contained within the 'Principles and Standards' controlled document library when discharging the above responsibilities:

- G-PR-AL-9002 Infrastructure Engineering Principle
- G-PR-AL-9027 Responsibilities and Accountabilities
- G-ST-AL-9100 Document Management
- G-ST-AL-9102 Technical Committees
- G-ST-AL-9103 Departure from Standard
- G-ST-AL-9104 Type Approval
- G-ST-AL-9110 Personal Protective Equipment and Clothing
- G-ST-AL-9112 Engineering Drawing Issue and Control
- G-ST-AL-9125 Principles and Standards Business Rules
- G-ST-AL-9126 Principles and Standards and SHE Integration

## 6. Responsibilities

**Employers** have a duty to provide personal protective equipment to workers carrying out the work. They must ensure that any personal protective equipment provided is:

Selected to minimise risks to health and safety, including by ensuring that the equipment is:

- suitable, having regard to the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work
- a suitable size and fit and reasonably comfortable for the worker who is to wear or use it.

Maintained, repaired, or replaced so that it continues to minimise risk to the worker who uses it, including by ensuring that the equipment is:

- clean and hygienic; and
- in good order; and
- worn or used by the worker, so far as is reasonably practicable; and compatible with any other personal protective equipment that is required to be worn or used by the worker.

Provide the worker with information about, and training and instruction in the:

- proper wearing or use of personal protective equipment; and
- storage and maintenance of personal protective equipment.

The Health and Safety at Work Act states that the employer is 'to provide' rather than to 'ensure that there is provided' and the wording clarifies that while it is the employer's responsibility to ensure the clothing or equipment is worn, the employee has a responsibility to wear it. An employer cannot satisfy the duty by paying an allowance or extra remuneration instead of providing the equipment. Neither can they comply by requiring the employee to provide his or her own equipment or clothing as a precondition to or as a condition of an employment agreement.

**Line Managers** have the responsibility to ensure that their staff and any contractor(s) working with their gangs or in their area have, and use the appropriate and approved PPE.

**Employees** must comply with the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016-Part 1 General duties-Personal protective equipment which in part states:

#### 18 Duty of worker to wear or use personal protective equipment

- (1) This regulation applies to a worker—
  - (a) who has been provided with personal protective equipment by a PCBU under regulation 15(2); or
  - (b) who has chosen to provide his or her personal protective equipment under regulation 16(1).
- (2) The worker must wear or use the personal protective equipment in accordance with any information, training, or reasonable instruction by the PCBU.
- (3) The worker must not intentionally misuse or damage the equipment.
- (4) The worker must inform the PCBU of any damage to, defect in, or need to clean or decontaminate any of the equipment that the worker becomes aware of.

## 7. Hierarchy of Controls

The higher levels of control (elimination, substitution, isolate and engineering) change the physical work environment to make it safer or healthier; the lower levels (administrative and PPE) rely on human behaviour for their effectiveness. Controls that rely on human behaviour are less reliable because humans make mistakes; although much emphasised and visible on work sites, PPE should be seen as a solution of last resort. This is shown in Figure 7.1.

PPE will be supplied by the employer to protect employees from identified work hazards.

- Elimination (the most effective control)
- Substitution (replace something that produces a hazard with something less hazardous)
- Isolation (to prevent any person coming into contact with it)
- Engineering controls (which physically isolate people from hazards)
- Administrative controls (safe work procedures, job rotation schemes etc) and
- Personal Protective Equipment (thought to be the last line of defence and the least effective form of control).

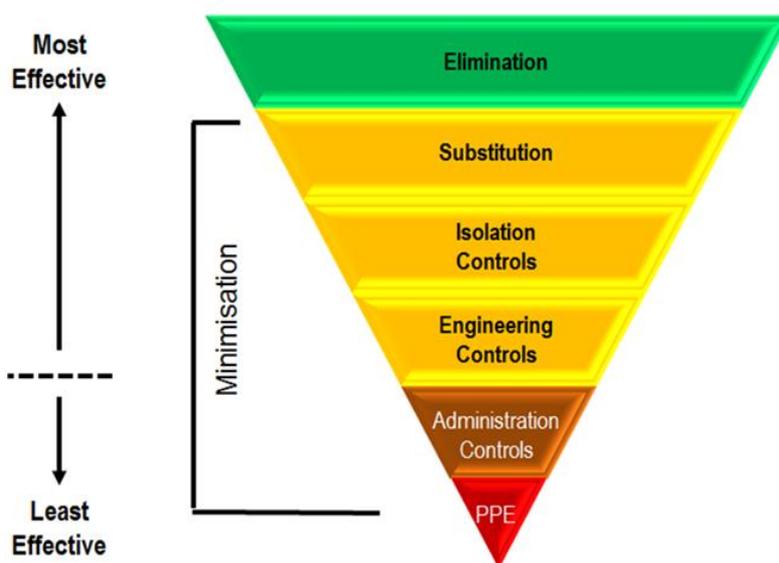


Figure 7.1 Hierarchy of controls

Full Body cover is ankle to elbow coverage.

Table 7.1 Standards to be applied

Description	Standards	
Top Half Body Cover	TTMC-W AS/NZS 1906.4	AS/NZS 4602.1
Bottom Half Body Cover	AS/NZS 1906.4	AS/NZS 4602.1

## 8. Minimum PPE When Accessing the Rail Corridor

Organisations shall undertake a documented risk assessment of the various tasks performed to identify suitable hazard controls, including PPE (refer to Appendix 1).

The selected PPE shall be risk assessed for suitability to the task. This assessment should consider the role, task, working and environmental conditions within which the PPE is to be used to determine if the proposed controls are appropriate and if additional risk controls are required.

There are a range of specific roles, tasks or working environments that will require specialised PPE whilst accessing or performing activities in the rail corridor. Specialised PPE should be identified through a risk assessment process and include high risk roles as well as specific environmental circumstances.

PPE works best when it is used to supplement higher-level control measures. This is illustrated by the Hierarchy of Controls (Appendix 1)) which outlines the hazard controls in order of effectiveness with elimination (physically removing the hazard) as the most effective and PPE as the least effective.

## 9. High Visibility Outer Clothing

High visibility clothing is an essential item of personal protective equipment, increasing visibility of the wearer to train crew, track vehicle drivers and plant operators.

KiwiRail requires all workers and contractors within the rail corridor to wear high visibility outer clothing that meets the requirements of AS/NZ 4602.1 This Standard also references the colour and chromaticity coordinates required for routine high visibility requirements.

There are three classes of high visibility outer clothing specified in AS/NZS 4602.1:

- Class D – Day time use ONLY
- Class N – Night time use ONLY and
- Class D/N – suitable for day and night use.

Class D/N is the chosen standard for the COO Group.

### 9.1 Class D/N – suitable for day and night use

These garments are designed for both day and night use, comprising fluorescent (class F) or non-fluorescent (class NF) high visibility background material and retro-reflective strips at least 50mm wide on an unspecified colour background in specific tape configurations. Class D/N garments are intended to ensure that the wearer is highly visible under normal daylight and night time (under retro-reflected light) viewing. These garments combine the requirements of both Class D and N.

High visibility outer clothing worn in the rail corridor shall:

- feature a high visibility fluorescent orange which complies with chromaticity coordinates that lay within the colour spaces specified in table 2.1 of AS/NZS 1906.4.
- meets the requirements of Temporary Traffic Management (TTMC-W).
- have a minimum luminance factor in accordance with table 2.2 of AS/NZS 1906.4 for Class F garments and table 2.3 for class NF. (where this luminance factor cannot be met as per this Standard, a risk assessment shall be completed, documented and retained by the RPO to ensure the high visibility clothing item is visible from the same distance, in various conditions, as an item of high visibility clothing which meets the prescribed luminance factor).

- feature colourfastness after UV exposure compliant with AS/NZS 1906.4 tested to AS/NZS 1906.4: 2010 Appendix A.
- in low light conditions (such as at dawn, dusk, adverse weather including fog or in enclosed structures such as stations) the clothing shall be day and night compliant to AS/NZS 4602.1.
- be of a suitable size for the individual to cover the entire torso, and, if a vest, extend at least 100mm below waist level and the back enough to cover the buttocks.

All high visibility outer clothing shall be fitted with retro-reflective strips which:

- meet either requirements of Class R material in AS/NZS 1906.4.
- are positioned on the garment be in accordance with AS/NZS 4602.1.
- are at least 50mm wide.
- are silver in colour.

## 9.2 Protective footwear

KiwiRail requires all workers and contractors within the rail corridor to wear protective footwear. Protective footwear shall be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 2210.1. A documented risk assessment for the role and/or task shall be used to identify any specific footwear requirements beyond the basic safety footwear (eg puncture protection/top of foot/welding, in the rail corridor).

If safety boots are determined to be the appropriate footwear, they shall:

- have protective toes
- be ankle length or high sided<sup>1</sup>
- be lace up or have a zip side or a combination of both or an equivalent model
- be water resistant
- have a protective, slip resistant sole and
- be certified to the standard.

## 9.3 Protective eyewear

Protective eyewear requirements will depend on the work situation and can include safety glasses, safety goggles and face shields. Safety eyewear or over-glasses shall be worn in the rail corridor. Safety glasses or over-glasses shall:

- include a suitable set of safety frames;
- have side protection or are wrap around.

People with prescription glasses should wear prescription safety glasses or over-glasses. Prescription safety glasses shall be certified to AS/NZS 1337.6.



<sup>1</sup> Elastic sided or slip on boots are not acceptable in the rail corridor.

Permanent employees who wear prescription eyewear may be issued with prescription safety glasses.

The following process is to be followed:

Step	Action
1.	The employee seeks authorisation/purchase order to purchase a pair of prescription safety glasses from the Manager.
2.	The employee then undergoes an eye examination by a registered optometrist, as to determine the lens type required.
3.	Optometrist places order via the Protector Safety/KiwiRail website (instructions on-line).
4.	Order will be completed and dispatched.
	Transitional lenses will be provided unless otherwise stated by the Optometrist. Frame options will be provided during the optometrist consultation.

## 10. Sun Protection Equipment

### 10.1 General

Sun protection equipment includes clothing, hats and helmets, sunscreen, and sunglasses. Sun protection equipment shall be worn in accordance with advice from the World Health Organisation (WHO).

More information can be found at

[https://www.who.int/uv/intersunprogramme/activities/uv\\_index/en/](https://www.who.int/uv/intersunprogramme/activities/uv_index/en/)

### 10.2 Sun-protective clothing

Where required, sun-protective clothing shall be worn and be rated at UPF 50+ in accordance with AS/NZS 4399. Sun-protective clothing should include long sleeved shirts and long pants.

When sun protection clothing is worn in the rail corridor, consideration should also be given to other risks such as heat exposure. A risk assessment should be undertaken to determine fit for purpose sun protection PPE suitable to the conditions at the specific location.

### 10.3 Hats and helmets

Where required, sun-protective hats or helmets shall be worn. Sun protective hats and helmets should be of a design which provides maximum shade for the face, head, ears and neck.

Broad brimmed bucket or legionnaire style hats provide the best protection. Helmets should be fitted with a wide brim and neck flap

Overall protection provided will depend on the material from which the hat or helmet brim and neck flap are made. The ultraviolet protection factor (UPF) rating of the fabric should be checked. The more transparent or loose weave the material is the more UV light will penetrate, hence a close weave is important. As with clothing,

hats will carry a swing tag if the material has been tested to determine how effectively it blocks solar UVR (Ultraviolet Radiation).

## 10.4 Sunscreen and sunglasses

Sunscreen shall provide broad spectrum protection rated at a minimum of SPF 30+ and comply with AS/NZS 2604. Sunscreen should be applied as per the manufacturer's instructions.

For guidance on selecting the appropriate sunglasses and eye protection refer to Australian/New Zealand Standards (AS/NZS 1067.1:2016) Eye and face protection – Sunglasses and fashion spectacles for guidance.

## 11. Selection and Issue

### 11.1 Selection of and protective equipment

PPE shall be issued and used in accordance with the hierarchy of controls, that is, when a hazard cannot be eliminated, PPE will be supplied to minimise exposure to the hazard.

As a minimum all PPE must conform to legislative requirements and the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards (AS/NZS 4602) and Temporary Traffic Management (TTMC-W) unless otherwise specified.

The introduction of new PPE or alterations to existing products shall be planned and include prior consultation with employees or employee representative via the PPE Review Panel and/or the Zero Harm Team.

## 12. Purchase and Provision

All PPE is to be obtained through the KiwiRail preferred provider. Area or local administrators have access and authorisation to place orders on-line. In unforeseen circumstances where items need to be purchased outside this system a purchase order is required, this also applies to visa card purchases.

Any expense incurred in the purchasing of equipment or clothing to meet the requirements of this document is to be the responsibility of the line/area manager.

Exchanges will be on a fair wear and tear basis or as determined/recommended under current legislation, code of practice or KiwiRail Network Services procedure and/or instruction.

The quantities of clothing and PPE supplied to employees, will either fall within the requirements of the relevant Collective Employment Contract, or will be decided in consultation between the PPE Review Panel which includes elected staff representatives, Zero Harm, management and union representation.



PPE supplied to females will be, where possible, the same standard as males.

## 12.1 Issue amount

Employees who predominately work within the rail corridor i.e. on average for more than three (3) days in a week are entitled to an initial issue of four (4) sets.

Employees who work within the rail corridor for less than three (3) days on average a week are entitled to an initial issue of two (2) sets.

Employees who seldom work within the rail corridor will be entitled to an initial issue of 1 (one) set of, with authorisation from the Manager.

In some circumstances, additional sets of protective cover clothing can be issued with authorisation from the Manager.

## 13. PPE Issue

As a minimum, employees who work in the rail environment must wear:

- steel toe-capped above ankle laced up boots or an equivalent model
- full body cover clothing (refer to table 1)
- eye protection suitable for the tasks being performed
- if worksite is deemed a construction site or if work is being performed around moving machinery, where there is a risk of being struck or in tunnel hard hats must be worn.
- ear protection must be worn when working in noisy environments and
- task specific Gloves are recommended to be worn at all times.

## 14. Casual/Short Term Employees

Casual/Short Term employees will come under the relevant Collective Employment Contract for the issue of PPE. Consideration will be given to the length and frequency of employment as to the numbers of items issued.

PPE for the tasks to be undertaken shall be supplied/issued regardless of the length of employment.

## 15. Temporary Employees

Candidates for Temporary Positions will commence work with PPE suitable for the position; minimum requirements for working on the corridor will include safety boots, Hi Vis vest or jacket and eye protection as provided by the supplier. Any additional PPE required will be provided by KiwiRail.

PPE for the tasks to be undertaken shall be supplied or issued regardless of length of employment.

## 16. Contractors and Visitors

Any contractor, sub-contractor or visitor entering a KiwiRail Network Services worksite must adhere to the PPE standards for working within the rail corridor and other relevant legislation, code of practice or KiwiRail Network Services instruction or procedure.

Visitors entering a KiwiRail Network Services worksite, who are not supplied with PPE supplied by KiwiRail Network Services, must adhere to the minimum PPE standards as outlined in this document.

## 17. Options

Employees can choose from the following approved protective clothing options:

- Combination Hi-Viz overalls.
- Hi-Viz long sleeve shirt (polo and/or cotton) and Hi-Viz trousers.
- Easy action overall with either cotton buttoned shirt or polo shirt underneath.

Two sets equates to two (2) shirts and one (1) trouser.

One set equates to one (1) shirt and one (1) trouser.



This option is designed to be worn by employees who are seldom exposed to the rail corridor. This option must be worn with a hi-visibility vest (and eye protection and safety boots) when entering the rail corridor.

Options can be interchanged but must still meet the hi-visibility standards defined in TTMC-W and AS/NZS 4602.1:2011 (ie hi-visibility long sleeve shirt with overalls or trousers as a minimum).

Due to the nature of their work, plant fitters can be issued fire retardant overalls but must conform to all other requirements.

## 18. Cold Weather Clothing

Cold weather jackets (dry cold) are provided to employees who are required to work in cold weather conditions or at night. The issue of the jackets will be at the discretion of the Manager but must still meet the hi-visibility standards defined in TTMC-W.

Thermal clothing is to be made available to people who work in cold weather conditions or at night. The issue is as follows:

- Four (4) items of thermals will be initially supplied for new employees – up to three (3) items per year to supplement the initial issue can be supplied if required.

## 19. Use and Training

Correct PPE and must be worn to control the identified hazard i.e. earmuffs/earplugs for noise, hard hats for overhead hazards. All employees shall be given training in the correct identification, inspection, maintenance, use and fitting of

PPE. Records of PPE issue and this training must be documented and filed accordingly.

Employer will provide the worker with information about, and training and instruction in the:

- proper wearing or use of personal protective equipment and
- storage and maintenance of personal protective equipment.

Employees shall wear/use the required PPE in the correct manner for the correct task/s. PPE found to be damaged or outside the relevant specification or standards shall be tagged, not used and supervisor notified. Employees shall not make substitutions to the PPE supplied issued. There is to be no deliberate damage or altering of any supplied issued.

## 20. Maintenance and care of PPE

PPE shall be properly maintained and regularly inspected by the user before each use. This shall include provision for the appropriate storage, cleaning and servicing of PPE.

PPE shall be serviced and/or replaced in line with manufacturer's guidelines or when there is obvious sign of wear and tear.

PPE should be replaced when:

- the safe working life has expired (as specified by the manufacturer if the equipment).
- it is worn or faded to a point that its function is impaired.
- it is damaged or defective in a way that its function is impaired (eg footwear soles worn out or split, eye wear lenses scratched or cracked).

PPE should never be shared. It should always be personal issue unless of specialised types which are cleaned and stored after every use or other items that do not involve direct skin contact. This is to prevent any possible cross infection, particularly with footwear.

## 21. PPE Review Panel and Consultation

A representative panel is established for the purposes of reviewing and updating KiwiRail Network Services PPE. The panel will be made up of the following (note it is not limited to this number of representatives):

- Seven employee representatives (covering disciplines/regions and a minimum of one female)
  - 1 x Zero Harm Rep
  - 1 x RMTU Rep
  - 1 x Engineering Rep
  - 1 x Management Rep
  - 1 x preferred PPE supplier Rep (Acct Manager)

The feedback/consultation process is via the HSE Action Teams who represent staff in their respective areas.

## 22. Specialist PPE

When operating in certain hazardous environments, the findings of a risk assessment will require the use of specialist PPE. Specialist PPE is normally used in addition to other control measures to keep exposure as low as reasonably practicable or when specific risks cannot be adequately controlled by other means.

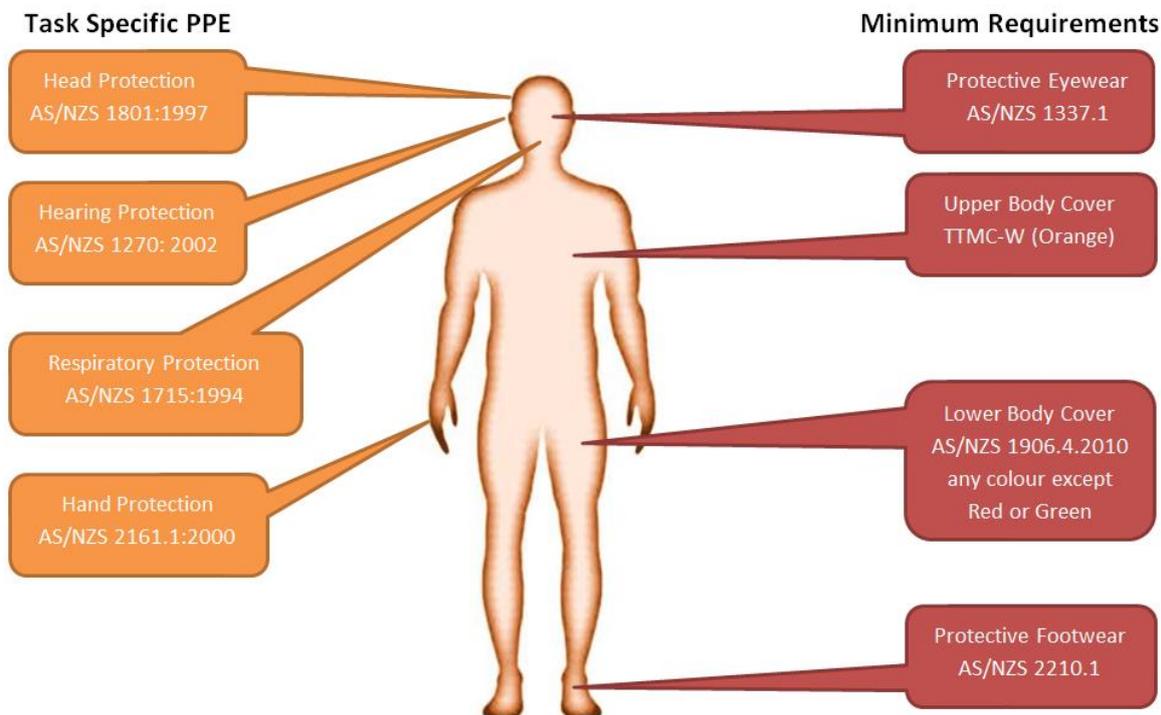
Specialist PPE includes (and is not limited to):

- Hearing protection.
- Respiratory protection and breathing apparatus.
- Chemical protection (clothing, gloves and glasses).
- Fall protection (safety harnesses, fall arrest systems and lanyards).
- Physical protection (thermal and high impact).
- ARC flash resistant overalls are available for electrical and traction employees.

Specialist PPE must be compatible with other PPE which is required to be worn.

Where a risk assessment prescribes the need to control a risk with specialist PPE, advice from a competent Zero Harm Advisor must be sought.

## Appendix 1 PPE Standards



### Notes:

- 1) All materials need to be naturally made fibre (which is fire resistance) Natural Fibre for example 100% cotton (eg no materials which easily combust or melt when exposed to flame or spark) except for wet weather PPE.
- 2) Lower body cover to inhere to AS/NZS 1906.4.2010, any colour except green and red.
- 3) High visibility fluorescent orange is required for upper body cover only.

## Briefing Note(s) for G-ST-AL-9110 Personal Protective Equipment and Clothing

Date Effective 30/06/2020 Issue No. Published

### Background

This document outlines the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) when accessing in the rail corridor. This Standard aims to establish standardisation of PPE within KiwiRail and its Rail contractors.

### Key changes / compliance

This is the first issue of a new document.

### Implementation

This document should be cascaded down to all staff impacted by this Standard in the field. The changes contained in this document will become effective as soon as a 'Tool Box' briefing has been conducted for effected staff but no later than 31st March 2020.

Applicability (Select relevant boxes)	General	Civil	Signals and Telecommunications	Structures	Track	Traction and Electrical
Zero Harm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Learning and Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Management Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manager Property Revenue and Grants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Train Control Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Engineering Services Manager	<input type="checkbox"/>					
National Supply Chain and Distribution Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional Head	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Network Services Managers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Region Operations Managers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STTE Managers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Production Managers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Asset Engineers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Document History

**Note** page numbers relate to the document at the time of amendment and may not match page numbers in current document.

Issue No.	Section	Description	Page(s)
1.0		First publication	