

AIM

To set the basic requirements on the use of personal protective equipment.

SCOPE

Applies to everyone performing work or who has some other reason to visit LVAB.

RESPONSIBILITY

LVAB is responsible of providing the operations necessary safety equipment for employees and visitors, and to verify the compliance with these rules acc. AML chapter.3.

Contractors and agency staff is to provide their own safety equipment that meets the security requirements of commissioned work and is to be responsible for them being used to the necessary extent.

Anyone staying or working within the LVAB's area of activity are obliged to follow the issued laws and regulations of the authorities (AFS 2001: 01; 2001: 03) and LVAB's local rules regarding personal protective equipment.

METHOD

Personal protective equipment means any equipment designed to be worn or held by an individual for protection against one or several risks that might endanger his/hers safety and health at work or during the visit, and any accessories that are designed to meet this target.

3.1.1 Visitors - restrictions and exemptions

The minimum age for visitors is 13 years (except areas which are detailed in paragraph 3.1.3 below). Visitors own access only to the designated areas along with a guide or a host. Field trips that follow a predetermined loop through the factory is exempt from the requirement of wearing safety shoes.

Exemption from certain safety equipment and the minimum age for visitors may in special cases be granted by the visit host/guide after consultation with the company's safety representative. This could e.g. be deviation from the requirement of protective footwear for a larger group of visitors if it is considered possible without risk. Consent for exemption must be in writing.

3.1.2 Instruction for personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment should generally always be used at work and during visits at LVAB. Personal protective equipment must be nurtured by the person assigned to it so that it is clean and has full function.

3.1.3 Areas exempt from requirements of personal protective equipment

- Office, control room and staff facilities with associated entrances, stairwells and parking lots.
- Distribution storage with associated offices, staff facilities and workshop.
- Mill-, Baling- and Loader cabins.
- Switchgear and electrical workshop with storage.

3.1.4 Minimum requirements of the use of personal protective equipment

- Protective helmet

Protective helmet that complies with the standard EN 397.
Exemption from helmet requirements is provided for special operations where the helmet can not be used, for example during welding. Whenever possible, the following color code on the helmets must be followed:
Visitors = white, safety representative = green, supervisor = gray, other staff = blue, chemicals = red.
- Safety shoes / boots

Shoes / boots with steel cap and penetration resistance is to be used. Where work requires special shoes / boots, requirements for penetration resistance and steel cap may be exempt, e.g. boots that protect against heat or harmful substances.

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- Clothing

When outdoors, the upper body is required to wear high visibility clothing, e.g. safety vest. When indoors, the recommendation of the upper body is high visibility clothing or by the company supplied clothing with high visibility.
They are exempted at specific tasks where the required attire is unsuitable in terms of safety.
Please note paragraph "3.1.5 Protective clothing" below for specific requirements of clothing depending on the professional category and duties.
- Hearing protection

Earmuffs, alternatively earplugs, must be used in facility components posted with: "Use ear protectors", and in operations where noise levels could damage the hearing. Hearing protection must be of the type Peltor Optime 2 or having the equivalent attenuation curve.
- Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection for dust, alternatively full or half mask with particle or gas filter, must be used in facility components that are signposted with "Use respirators", and where the work requires it. Respiratory protection must be of class P3.
Respiratory protection must be used e.g. for work in:

 - fuel storage and fuel transport equipment.
 - fireplace areas, smoke ducts, flue gas cleaning and ash conveyors.
 - space at the ammonia tank.

- **Eye Protection** Goggles / face shield, must be used during work where there is a risk of eye injuries, such as welding, grinding, chiseling, as well as when working with acids, lye, lime, etc. Ordinary glasses is not acceptable as eye protection.
- **Safety transformer** During all work in boilers, tanks, etc. only tools and lighting connected to 24 V safety transformer, alternately electrical distribution box "Elkulan" with its own circuit (230 V) may be used
- **Fall Protection Harness** Is to be used where there is a risk of fall injuries and where fall protection has not been organized in a satisfactory and safe manner.
- **Protective clothing** During all work in the facility, protective clothing for each specific job must be used. This includes, for example, coveralls, gloves and the material that clothes are made of.
- **Diphotherine** A bottle with Diphotherine must be carried by everyone who has been assigned to it.

3.1.5 Protective clothing

- All staff within Distribution must wear clothing with a high visibility safety class 3 on jackets or tops because of heavy exposure in city traffic (this is consistent with the policy of the municipality) and bottoms with a minimum notice Class 1.
- All personnel within the Fuel and operation department must wear clothing with a minimum high visibility safety Class 1 or by the company supplied clothes with high visibility.
- Staff at the Maintenance department can if necessary carry the flame retardant workwear with elements of high visibility, and during outdoor activities be strengthened with visibility vests, for example, during work in the cargo area, reception halls, etc.
- Other personnel must wear a safety vest/jacket or by the company supplied clothes with high visibility before granted access to the area of the facility.

3.1.6 Protection for handling chemicals or hot work

For further information, see the operating instructions for each specific chemical type and current job descriptions for "hot work".