



HSE Pack

April

COLLECTIVE & PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



Protection



Personal Protection

Last Line of Defence



Introduction



Why are we talking about protective equipment?

Events regularly occur during our activities, such as :



**Collisions / Shocks /
Concussion**



Cuts / Wounds



**Burns / Irritation /
Combustion**

Across our group events in 2025, this represents:

23%

13%

11%



Employers Responsibilities



Employers Must Protect Employees

- This can be done by group protection – Collective PPE – things like: Handrails, Ventilation, Guarding of rotating machinery etc.
- Or it can be done by Personal Protection – Hats, Boots, Coveralls, Eye Protection, Respiratory Protection etc.

Employers Duties:

- Assess the workplace and tasks
- Eliminate and reduce the hazards found using engineering and administrative controls
- Then use appropriate collective or personal protective equipment
- Remember, Personal Protective Equipment is the last level of control and can fail to injury



How are CPE and PPE Defined?



EPC

Collective Protection Equipment (CPE) is **designed to protect all workers** against a hazard by limiting/reducing the risk.



PPE

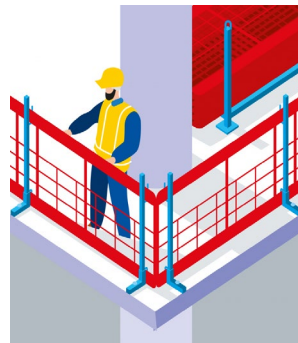
Personal protective equipment (PPE) is **a device designed to protect an individual** against one or more risks likely to threaten their health or safety.



Lockout Device



Fume Extraction



Guard Rail



Impact Glove



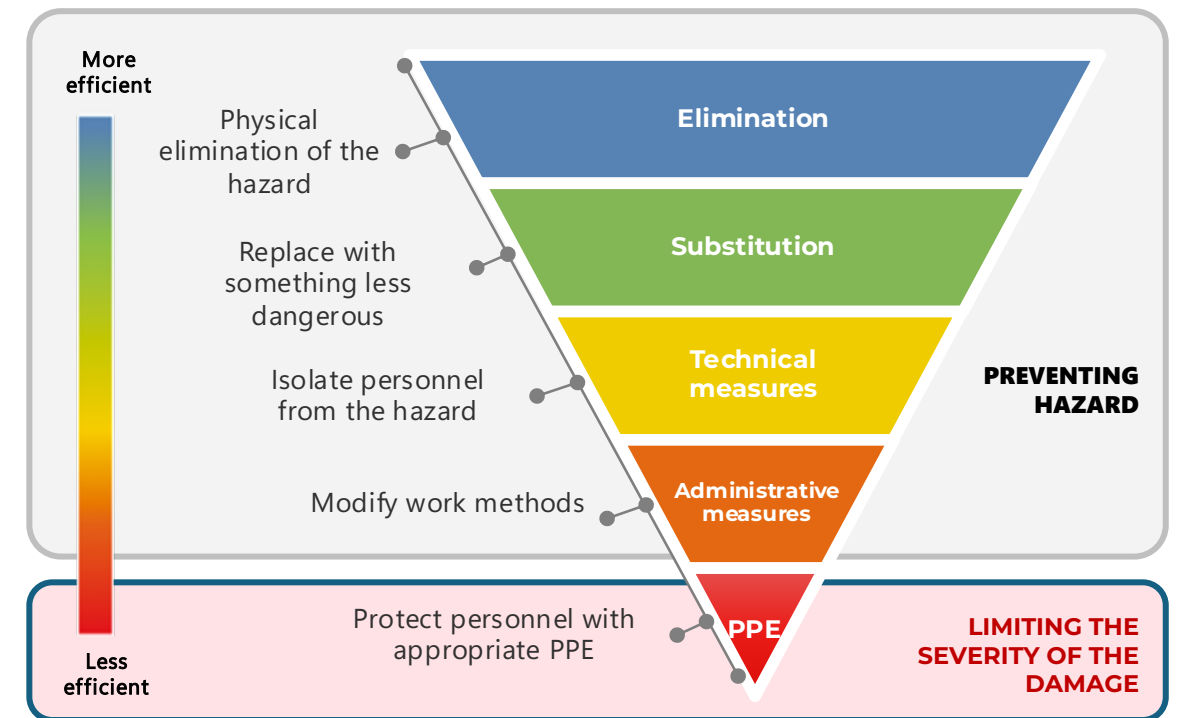
Safety Shoes



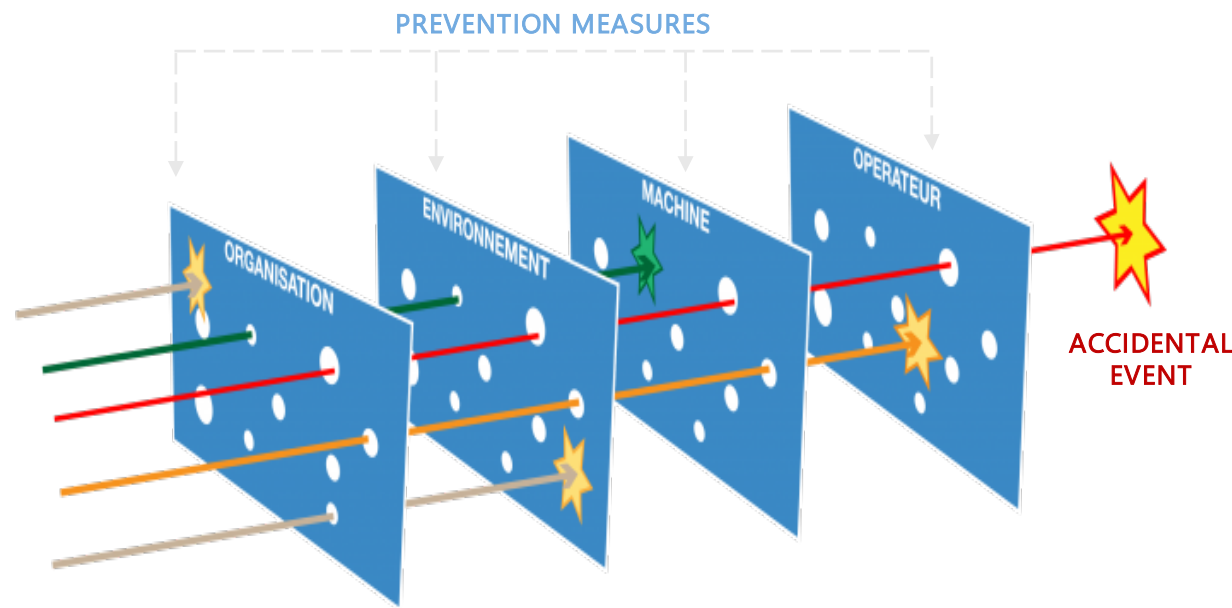
Ventilated Bonnet

How is Protective Equipment Chosen?

Phase	Tasks	Resources	Risks	Measures



How is Protective Equipment Chosen?



Preventive measures are implemented to avoid the accidental situation.

They are based on experience feedback and, in order to be deployed, must be communicated to all employees.

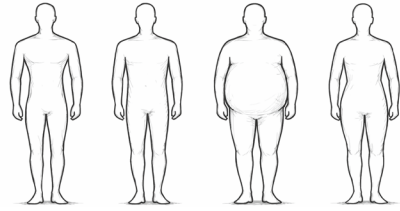
What about protective measures?



These are the measures taken to:

- isolate risks (CPE)
- reduce the severity of damage (PPE)

Why Prioritise CPEs?



Do not need to be adapted to the morphology of individuals



Protect as many people as possible

The 4 Principles Governing CPE

**Priority over
individual Measures**

**Prevention and
Risk Elimination**

**Suitability and
Stability**

**Maintenance
And Inspection**

Where CPE is installed – it reduces the potential of Human Error to forget to use.

Examples of CPEs



Collective protection against falls

OR ELSE



A fully enclosed pipe machining unit with a protective casing:

- Physical barrier preventing hand access to moving parts
- Reduction and containment of noise and projections
- Machine visible but inaccessible during operation

Why not bypass CPEs?



Collective protection equipment is there to protect you and your colleagues.

Bypassing it, moving it or not using it as intended immediately puts everyone at risk.



5
SAFETY
CONTROLS



What principle of EPC applies in this situation?

**PROTECTION BY
CONSIGNMENT**

What about Personal Protection?



Personal protective equipment (PPE) **DOES NOT PREVENT ACCIDENTS!** It is there to limit the severity of the damage.



Examples :

A helmet limits the severity of an impact to the head, it does not prevent falling objects.

Examples:

A fall protection device (harness + lanyard + anchor point) **does not prevent a fall.**



When is PPE effective?



1

Compliance with
manufacturer's instructions



2

In good condition, correctly
checked and up to date



3

Adapt to body shape



4

Correctly used

PPE Maintenance



Some PPE may require maintenance:

This can be:

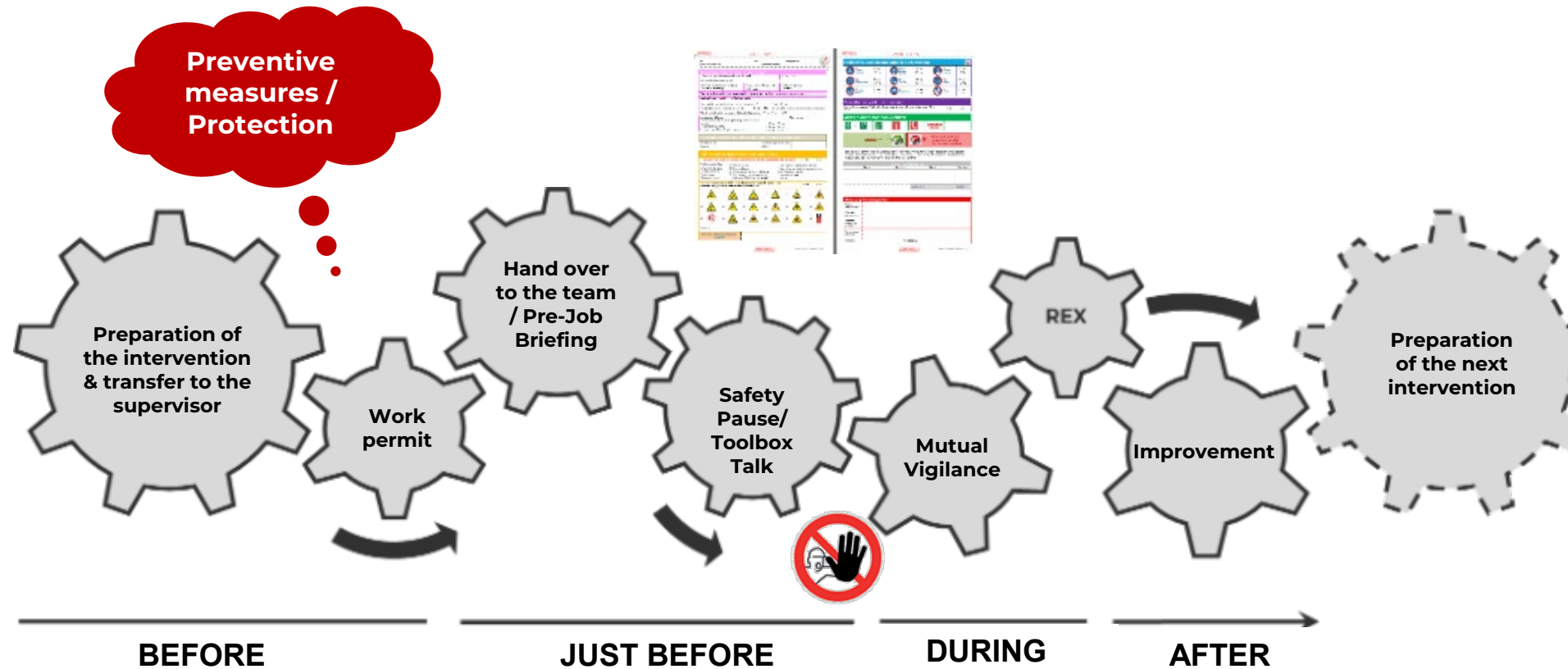
- Inspection for damage
- Washing of RPE
- Changing of filters
- Washing of Coveralls
- Cleaning of Eye Protection

If in doubt about what you need to do to keep your equipment clean and hygienic ...Ask



Protection – One part of Work?

Safety: a continuous chain



"The aim is the same: to prevent accidents, protect health and ensure a safe working environment".