

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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1.0 Purpose

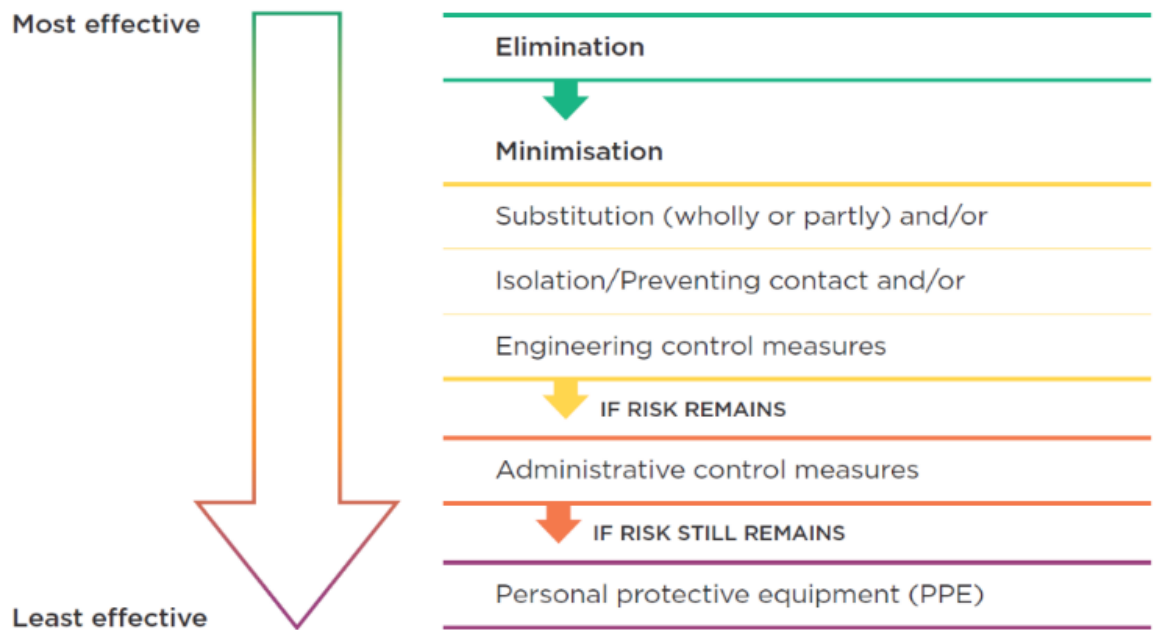
The purpose of this standard is to outline the requirements for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that **MUST** be applied across Contact Energy sites and operations. This Standard does not detail individual site requirements for PPE, rather sets the benchmark which can be used by sites to develop specific requirements that will be applied.

2.0 Overview

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is the last line of defence and **MUST** be used after all reasonably practicable actions have been taken to eliminate or minimise any risks associated with the work that you do.

In the first instance, work related risks **MUST** be managed by elimination, and where this is not reasonably practicable, then risks should be managed through minimisation. You can minimise risk by using substitution, isolation, or engineering control measures.

If it is not reasonably practicable to minimise using those control measures, you can use administrative controls, and then finally, PPE to reduce any remaining risks to workers' health and safety.



People coming to work on Contact sites or undertaking work for Contact **MUST** have the appropriate PPE with them for the tasks they are expecting to undertake. The requirements around PPE use **MUST** be established through a process of risk assessment and in all cases other controls should be put in place before a reliance on the use of PPE. Where appropriate, PPE will be made available to employees and contractors on an as needs basis (for site work and during overhauls).

Exceptions - If the wearing of PPE introduces a hazard, alternate methods of managing the risk may be considered. These **MUST** be clearly defined in a risk assessment, agreed with the workplace supervisor, or nominated competent person and communicated in the set to work process.

3.0 General Requirements

As a Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU), Contact has a responsibility to provide our people with PPE appropriate to the tasks they undertake and where required advice on what PPE is appropriate for the work that they are undertaking. In certain circumstances, task specific PPE may be provided by Contact, and this will be identified through the risk assessment / work planning process.

Site specific PPE requirements will be outlined within site specific induction material and on signage at the sites.

Where minimum PPE requirements are changed, the changes will be notified through site-based communications, specific outage inductions, toolbox talks or in the setting to work process.

Care and maintenance

It is the responsibility of the wearer to ensure their PPE is in good condition and within any expiry dates. If PPE is excessively worn or damaged it **MUST** be replaced before commencing work. Where necessary, function testing of PPE should be performed (i.e., seal testing of respiratory protection).

PPE for visitors

All sites **MUST** maintain enough PPE to ensure that visitors are able to meet minimum PPE requirements while on site.

Fit and comfort of PPE.

PPE **MUST** fit the worker properly for both comfort and safety.

- It should not interfere with normal movement required for the job.
- It should not be too loose or baggy, nor too tight.
- Pants and sleeves should not hang down over hands or feet because rolled up sleeves and trousers could get caught in machinery.
- Protective clothing should cover an entire area, even when a worker is moving.
- Head protection should be snug. It should not be able to slide around or tip forward.

Protective clothing designed specifically for women.





- clothes should be designed to fit female body proportions.
- Consider using narrower fitting work boots. Wearing thicker socks to accommodate work boots designed for men is not acceptable.
- Use smaller sized and narrower fitting safety gloves.

Regardless of gender, where an employee of Contact requires special fit clothing, we will work with that person to ensure that the best PPE options are made available for them.

Jewellery, loose clothing, and hair

Those people who are engaged in physical work (including inspections) **MUST** ensure that all loose clothing, long hair, necklaces, and other forms of jewellery such as rings are either removed or contained within protective clothing. Where rings cannot be removed, they **MUST** be covered.

4.0 PPE Table






Signage	Type of PPE	Standard	Notes
	High Visibility Clothing	AS/NZS 4602.1:2011 Day/Night High Viz Standard	Clothing needs to be kept clean enough to function correctly with no rips or tears. In some cases, for example in geothermal settings, full body cover will be required and should cover ankle to wrist and include Hi-Visibility markings.
	Anti-Static clothing	BS EN 1149-5:2018	Required for entry into Zone 1 and Zone 2 in areas such as a Binary plant. This clothing is designed to protect against electrostatic discharge where there is a risk of explosion. It is important to follow the care and washing instructions provided with the clothing to ensure it remains effective.
	Hard Hats	AS/NZ 1801:1997 BS EN 355:2002	<p>At the time of issue to the wearer, the hard hat should be marked with the issue date, there is normally a sticker to fill out on the inside of the helmet.</p> <p>Hard hats will need to be assessed by the wearer regularly, and replaced at a maximum of three years after the date of issue if no defects are apparent before this time. Petzl (specifically) have a shelf-life of 10 years maximum, if no defects are apparent.</p> <p>The user should discard and replace the hard hat if any damage becomes evident. Excessive discolouration of the shell colour or weathering of the surface and splitting or cracking of the material may indicate a loss of strength and these hard hats should be discarded and replaced.</p> <p>When working at height or where a falling hat would present a hazard, Hard Hats need be fitted with chin straps and the straps MUST be worn.</p>
	Safety Helmets Climbing / Mountaineers Helmets	BS EN12492:2012	<p>A climbing safety helmet used in an industrial setting MUST be approved by the manufacturer for industrial use.</p> <p>Safety helmets are impact tested from above and from front, rear & side and as a result, offer a greater level of protection to the wearer.</p>

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	Bump caps	BS EN 812:2012	Bump caps, unlike industrial helmets, are intended to protect the wearer from static objects, walking into low ceilings or hanging obstructions, pipelines etc. They are much lighter and more comfortable to wear than safety helmets but offer little protection from falling objects or side impacts.
 EYE PROTECTION MUST BE WORN IN THIS AREA	Eye protection	AS/NZ 1337:2010	Safety eyewear needs to be clean and scratch free. Safety glasses with damaged lenses MUST be replaced. Safety glass cleaning stations are provided and maintained at all sites. For outdoor tasks the use of UV (sun) safety glasses should be considered. The wearing of UV safety glasses should not reduce the ability to complete the task safely and should not be worn indoors or in poor light situations.
 EYE PROTECTION MUST BE WORN IN THIS AREA	Prescription safety eyewear	AS/NZ 1337:2010	Normal prescription glasses are not suitable for use as safety glasses. Over glasses MUST be worn or prescription safety glasses may be supplied in consultation with your people leader.
 HEARING PROTECTION MUST BE WORN IN THIS AREA	Hearing Protection	AS/NZ 1270:2002	There are different levels of hearing protection required depending on noise levels. Signage will inform you of the required level of protection required. The minimum requirement for hearing protection on Contact Energy sites is Class 4 although greater may be needed at times and will be clearly signed. Earmuffs should be regularly inspected for damage and replaced or refurbished as required. Custom fit earplugs may be available depending on your role. Please consult with your people leader.
	Hand protection	AS/NZ 2161.1:2016	There are a wide variety of gloves available to provide protection during the task that you are undertaking, and it is important that you select the most appropriate to provide protection against the hazards that exist. Gloves should be replaced when their condition impacts their effectiveness.






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 <p>SAFETY FOOTWEAR MUST BE WORN IN THIS AREA</p>	<p>Foot Protection</p>	<p>AS/NZ 2210.8:2001 AS/NZS 2210.3:2009</p>	<p>Safety footwear MUST be in a serviceable condition free from splits, exposed toecaps, broken laces and excessively worn or damaged soles. In some circumstances, covered shoes may be worn if work is not being carried out and there is minimal risk of injury.</p>
 <p>SAFETY HARNESS MUST BE WORN</p>	<p>Fall Restraint</p>	<p>AS/NZS 1891.1:2020</p>	<p>Fall Restraint - Where a total restraint or work positioning system is used, the system MUST consist of equipment rated for a fall and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a full body harness. • a lanyard or safety line • suitable anchorage points or horizontal lifeline.
 <p>SAFETY HARNESS MUST BE WORN</p>	<p>Fall Arrest</p>	<p>AS/NZS 1891.1:2020</p>	<p>Fall Arrest systems should only be used where total restraint or work positioning systems are not practical.</p> <p>A fall-arrest system is an assembly of designed, interconnecting components that prevent a person from contacting the ground in the event of a fall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUST be an approved fall arrest harness that is suitable for the work being performed. • MUST be fitted to the worker correctly. • Fall arrest systems MUST be attached to approved attachment points. • Workers MUST be trained in the use of fall arrest equipment.
 <p>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION MUST BE WORN</p>	<p>Respiratory Protective Equipment</p>	<p>AS/NZS 1715:2009 AS/NZS 1716:2012</p>	<p>Required when performing work involving exposure (or potential exposure) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmful airborne contaminants • Chemicals or fumes • Hazardous atmospheres <p>When respiratory equipment is used, Respiratory equipment is to be fit tested to ensure a sufficient facial seal – regular review of this by the users MUST take place.</p>
 <p>INTRINSICALLY SAFE</p>	<p>Torches</p>	<p>(For intrinsically safe torches - IEC 60079 25:2020)</p>	<p>Torches may be needed in the course of work; these may be fitted to safety helmets or be handheld. There are a wide variety of torches available, you should select the type and style that suits the work that you will undertake. Where they are required to be intrinsically safe, they MUST meet IEC 60079 25:2020</p>

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	<p>Sun Protection</p>	<p>AS/NZS 4399:2017</p>	<p>Often the nature of our work exposes us to the damaging effects of the sun, and we should use sunscreen to protect us from UV rays. Even on cloudy days, our skin is susceptible to the sun's rays. All sites provide sunscreen and protective clothing that helps to protect from the harmful effects of the sun.</p> <p>Sun hats or hard hat brims should also be considered to provide protection from the sun.</p>
	<p>Gas Monitors</p>	<p>AS/NZ 60079.18:2011</p>	<p>It will be clearly signed when the use of gas monitors is required.</p> <p>At Geothermal the carrying of personal gas monitors is required before entry into any operational building and will be signed clearly.</p> <p>You MUST be trained in the use of gas monitors.</p>
	<p>Arc Flash clothing</p>	<p>EEA Arc Flash guide</p>	<p>For information on Arc Flash clothing , please refer to the Arc Flash Management Standard DMS 10000003144</p>

5.0 Procurement & Purchasing

When purchasing PPE for staff member, this standard can be used as a guide to ensure that we meet our expectations and are able to provide to our people PPE which is fit for purpose and provides good levels of protection. All sites will maintain an induction process that will establish the minimum levels of PPE that can be used on that site.

This standard sets out the minimum expectations, and where sites consider the risk of an activity to require a higher level of protection, sites should work with their supplier to identify appropriate PPE.

Each of our sites will have slightly different process used to procure or purchase PPE. Sites may also use an individual or have multiple buyers that can assist in the purchase of PPE. Some sites have shops in their vicinity that provide PPE directly to our people.

Most standard PPE will be available through the site stores. If the item you require is not stocked in stores, our sites will either use a purchase order number or a P Card to process payment for PPE.

If you require PPE, talk with your people leader, or site HS Advisor. They will be able to direct you to the buyer or person who will be able to help.

You may also choose to look at [Blackwoods](#) to help you decide what type of PPE best suits your needs.

6.0 Supporting PPE Standards

AS/NZ 4602: 2011 – High Visibility garments

AS/NZ2210.2: 2009 – Occupational Protective Footwear

AS/NZ2201.3: 2009 – Occupational Protective Footwear

AS/NZ 1337.1: 2010 – Personal eye protection

AS/NZ 1270: 2002 – Acoustics - hearing protection

AS/NZ 1801: 1997 – Occupational protective helmets

AS/NZ 2161.2:2020 – occupational protective gloves

AS/NZ 60079.0:2019 – Explosive atmospheres

AS/NZS 1715:2009 – Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.

AS/NZS ISO 16900.2:2023 – Respiratory protective devices

BS EN 1149-5:2018 – Technical fabric for protective clothing

BS EN 355:2002 – Personal Protective Equipment Against Falls from Height

7.0 Supporting Documentation

Arc Flash Management Standard DMS 10000003144

Respiratory Protection Guidelines DMS 10000015780

Procedure for Prescription Safety Glasses DMS 10000020397