



Couple of takeaways

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is anything a worker wears to protect them from the risk of injury or illness.
- PPE is considered the last line of defence according to the hierarchy of controls. The use of PPE will occur when the elimination of the hazards using the hierarchy of controls is not possible or to provide additional protection.
- All PPE must be carefully selected for the task to ensure it is of the correct strength, material, fit etc. to provide proper protection for the work to be performed.



What is this procedure for?

Hydro Tasmania group continuously works towards providing a safe workplace for its workers, contractors, and visitors. As part of this commitment, hazards will be eliminated from the workplace where practicable. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) will occur when the elimination of the hazards using the hierarchy of controls is not possible or to provide additional protection. This procedure applies to all Hydro Tasmania group workers including contractors who work for Hydro Tasmania.



What are the roles and responsibilities?

Work Requestor shall:

- Request work to be done.

Hydro Tasmania group manager shall

- Authorise the work to be done.

PIC or worker with direct control of workplace shall:

- Ensure approved PPE is freely provided and accessible for the use of workers
- Monitor use of PPE
- Undertake hazards assessment to determine additional PPE requirements
- Provide information to workers on:
 - Approach to assessing hazards
 - Hazards requiring protection
 - why there is need to wear protection
 - Correct use and care of protection; and
 - New equipment and processes.
- Identify if a respiratory protection program is required as outlined within this standard.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Workers shall

- Follow reasonable instructions requiring the use of PPE in the interests of working safely. Dissatisfaction with any item of PPE should not be seen as reason for disregarding the instructions, but rather as a need for consultation and action to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction
- Care for and maintain the items
- Wear PPE if it has been provided
- Report any faulty PPE to the immediate supervisor
- Avoid performing work until the PPE is repaired or replaced if faulty.

WHS team shall

- Provide advice on the selection, care, and use of PPE
- Monitor the effectiveness, training, and compliance for PPE
- Contribute to any review or Hazard assessment on PPE when requested
- Coordinate the WHS risk assessments
- Maintain and review WHS documentation
- Communicate and provide training in the application of WHS processes



How is the process managed?

Selection of personal protective equipment (PPE)

All PPE purchased for use shall comply with Hydro Tasmania group specific requirements and the relevant industry and Australian Standard.

Hydro Tasmania group pre-purchase evaluation standard must be complied with to evaluate PPE prior to purchase. Only items that have been approved through the application of Hydro Tasmania pre-purchase evaluation standard or contract for equipment or services processes as governed by Hydro Tasmania procurement processes shall be used by workers.

Supply of PPE

A list of approved PPE is available on the purchasing portal in SAP. The listing contains a range of equipment and clothing that is used most widely across the business and **workers** must ensure that PPE of suitable size and fit is selected.

Special needs

Where the approved range of PPE supplied to a worker does not meet an individuals' needs (e.g.) medical grounds or what may be considered unique circumstances, the immediate **line manager** shall assist in identifying and evaluating alternate PPE for the worker, if justified. **The WHS team** may assist **line managers** in making the assessment if necessary.

Instruction and training

All workers who are required to wear PPE shall be instructed in its use. This instruction should occur as part of the WHS induction process. Where specific PPE training is provided, records must be maintained by the relevant business unit.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Hydro Tasmania group induction (level 2) and Hydro Tasmania induction site specific (level 3)

Inductions should include information about the provision, use, storage and maintenance of PPE.

Hydro Tasmania induction (Level 2) shall provide:

- Information about the specific Hazards that require PPE
- The requirement to wear PPE for the job

Hydro Tasmania induction site specific (Level 3) shall provide:

- Basic design principles of the equipment
- Correct use and wearing of PPE
- Comfort and fit requirements
- Application and effectiveness of the PPE
- Limitations of the use of the PPE
- Supply, maintenance, and replacement standards
- Any potential limitations or hazards that the PPE may introduce

Compliance

Ongoing observations by supervisors should be performed to ensure that PPE is being used correctly and to confirm workers have been instructed in its use.

Minimum personal protective clothing

PPE is mandatory where designated with the use of signage. Where possible, PPE shall be provided for the exclusive use of the worker it is issued to. Equipment that is suitable for use by more than one worker should be properly cleaned before being reissued. Only approved personal protective clothing shall be worn by workers who perform work within operational assets. The minimum requirements include:

- High visibility long sleeved shirt and long trousers, or overalls, buttoned to the wrist* (see protective clothing)
- Footwear with protective toe caps and leather uppers (refer to foot protection)
- Head protection (see head protection)
- Eye protection (see eye and face protection)
- The carrying of hearing protection (see hearing protection) and gloves (see hand protection)

Note 1: The wearing of shorts and short sleeved shirts is not permitted on Hydro Tasmania group operational worksites or whilst undertaking work on behalf of Hydro Tasmania in outdoor environments.

Contractors

Contractors working on Hydro Tasmania group operational worksites must, as a minimum, comply with the standards contained in this procedure for PPE. Hydro Tasmania group employees who engage the services of a contractor must ensure a copy of this document is provided to that contractor and assist them in complying with it where necessary.

Visitors

Visitors to Hydro Tasmania group operational worksites will be provided with a minimum of:

- Safety helmet
- Safety boots or enclosed sturdy footwear
- Hi-visibility vest
- Hearing Protection (must be carried)
- Eye protection
- Gloves (must be carried)

The host group / host workers responsible for hosting the visitors shall ensure that the appropriate PPE is provided before arriving at the worksite or is available on arrival at the worksite. The host group is responsible for liaising with workers at the worksite to ensure adequate PPE is available.

Jewellery and adornment

Wearing of metallic jewellery, such as ear or face studs, rings, neck chains is not permitted when working on or near exposed live electrical parts.

Metal watches may be worn provided they are covered.

Wearing of metallic jewellery may also present a mechanical hazard by catching on material and injuring a worker. Workers should consider removing jewellery prior to performing work where mechanical hazards are identified.

Long hair and beards shall be safely contained.

Exemptions

Subject to a risk assessment, an approved request for variance using WHS system change variance request form may exempt a specific area from wearing a particular item of PPE or approve the use of other PPE providing it is incorporated into the Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS).

Head protection

Industrial helmets

Industrial Helmets shall comply with AS / NZS 1801- Occupations protective helmets. 'Type 1' – Industrial helmets are suitable for work within most Hydro Tasmania group environments. Helmet mounted clear eye shields are permitted when workers are not engaged in work activities on the worksite or by visitors to the worksite. Workers must ensure that when involved in work activities, the appropriate eye protection for the task is worn (see section on Eye and Face Protection).

Helmets designed for work at heights/climbing that meet AS1801 or an equivalent standard may be used for certain tasks based on a risk assessment. These helmets may be equipped with a 4-point chin strap and often have short or non-existent peaks and the shell may be made of different material types.

All components, shells, harnesses, headbands, and accessories should be visually inspected routinely for dents, cracks, or other damage. If the integrity of the helmet has deteriorated, it should be replaced.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Issue and replacement of helmets

At the time of issue, the helmet shall be marked on the pre-attached sticker with the issue date and the recipient's name to avoid usage by others and to determine replacement date.

Industrial helmets that are used regularly (daily or weekly) shall be replaced every 2 years from date of issue and the old helmet withdrawn from service and disposed of accordingly. For those that are used less than this e.g., helmets provided to visitors, replacement can be extended to 5 years, however visual inspections as above should be carried out prior to every use.

Helmets designed for work at heights/climbing may have longer lifespans and will be disposed of as per the manufacturer's recommendations.

Sun hats

The type of hat worn will depend on the work being carried out and what other PPE is required to be worn with the hat e.g., earmuffs. A wide brimmed hat is recommended for those working outside or if a safety helmet is worn, a material neck cover be attached to provide sun protection for the neck.

Eye and face protection

A minimum of clear safety glasses shall be worn which complies with AS / NZS 1337.1: Personal Eye protectors - eye and face protectors for occupational application. Further to this, minimum standards for eye protection whilst engaged in designated tasks or areas are outlined in Table 1: Eye and Face Protection. An approved request for variance using HSE System Change Variance Request Form may endorse a risk

assessment where a different level of protection is to be applied (see Exemptions).

Metal framed eye protection must not be worn when working on or near exposed energised conductors or in switchyards within safe limits of approach.

It is not mandatory to wear eye protection in office environments, amenities, or passenger vehicles unless normal working conditions have been altered and a risk assessment deems it necessary. Public tours conducted at asset worksites are exempt providing they are confined to the designated viewing platform area; any deviation from this area will require eye protection.

Prescription safety glasses

Prescription safety glasses are provided to employees by Hydro Tasmania group.

Note: Prescription safety glasses are rated for low impact work only. If you are doing 'high impact' rated work, you will require additional protection like a face shield or overspecs.

Issue of prescription safety glasses is a minimum of 2 yearly except where an employees' prescription varies significantly requiring a new pair to be issued. Where replacement is required within the 2 years due to neglect or misuse, the employee may be required to contribute to the payment.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Overspecs

Large eye protectors can be worn over the top of prescription safety glasses to provide medium level impact protection. Overspecs are best for short-term use by visitors to the workplace.

Helmet visors

These are rated medium impact to AS / NZS 1337.1: Personal Eye Protection - Eye and Face Protectors for Occupational Applications and provide protection for general activities. They are not to be used for specific tasks such as working with chemicals or grinding as they do not provide adequate protection for the worker.

Working outside

Ultraviolet (UV) and Infrared radiation

UV radiation is present in sunlight as well as being produced by a wide range of industrial processes such as welding and heating. Short exposure to excessive levels of UV radiation may lead to superficial burning of the skin and the surface covering the eye (cornea) in the form of flash burns (see Table 1 Eye and Face Protection for information on required eye protection for welders).

In addition, protection should also be provided to welders assistants with filter shades of up to 3 and noted that assistants should not look in the vicinity of the arc without the equivalent eye protection as the welder.

Electric welding and similar operations should be carried out in screened enclosures. Where this is not possible, the use of mobile screens is

recommended to shield other workers from stray radiation. Safety glasses providing UV protection should be used by workers who are in the vicinity of but not engaged in welding activities.

Skin protection

Workers are to minimise direct exposure to UV radiation and protect the skin by wearing sun hats, helmets with skirts, long trousers and long-sleeved shirts.

Sunscreen shall be provided to workers for protection against strong sunlight and will have a sun protection factor of SPF30. Sunscreen shall be applied to the skin before the commencement of outdoor duties and re-applied at regular intervals in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to ensure continued protection.

Skin protection may also be required when activities such as welding are conducted. Additional protection such as welding hoods, helmets and face shields will provide protection to the face and neck area whilst long gloves will provide protection for the hands and forearms.

Insect repellent

Insect Repellent shall be provided to workers who are at risk of insect bites from working outdoors

Solar radiation

Outdoor work requires eye protection and shall meet the requirements for light transmittance set out in AS / NZS 1337.1: Personal Eye protection - Eye and Face Protectors for Occupational Application which

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limit the coloration of the lenses that can interfere with colour perception and cause confusion with recognising warning lights and signs.

Laser radiation

The need for protection against Laser radiation is related to the type of laser being used and the possibility of exposure to harmful levels of radiation. Where possible engineering controls shall be adopted to limit exposure to radiation such as laser equipment being fully enclosed or electrical cut-off interlocks. If adequate controls are not possible, then eye protection should be selected dependent on the class of laser in use and in accordance with AS / NZS IEC60825.1: Safety of laser products Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements and AS / NZS IEC60825.14 - safety of laser products a user's guide.

Table 1: Eye and Face Protection

	Safety Glasses	Tinted Safety Glasses	Face Shield	Goggles	Welding Shield / Helmet	Oxy Acetylene Goggles
Low speed machines, lathe work, milling and drilling	X*		X ^m	X*		
Use of compressed gas and fluids				X		
High Speed tools including EPT's, (double protection must be used)	X*		X^p	X*		
Grinding (double protection must be used)	X*		X^p	X*		
Brush cutting, chain saw operations			X ^m or ^p			
Handling caustics / acids			X*	X ^p		
Gas welding and cutting						X (shades 3 to 7)
Electric welding	X*			X*	X (shades 7 to 15)	
Lawn Mowing	X*	X*	X ^m ^p			
Battery Testing				X		
Soldering	X					
Fibre Optic jointing	X					
Exposure to high glare and reflective environments		X				
Live Electrical Equipment	X ⁿ					

Consideration to either tinted or clear glasses for protection against UV Radiation in outdoor areas should be given.

Tinted Safety Glasses should not be worn indoors unless required for Hazard specific work.

* denotes a choice between any one of the X's

^p denotes polycarbonate

^m denotes mesh

X in bold font mandatory item of PPE, where double protection is required. This item must be used in addition to the second piece.

ⁿ non-metallic

Hearing protection

Standard hearing testing shall be conducted at the start of employment for anyone who will be exposed to a threshold of noise that exceeds the occupational exposure limits. The initial test shall be followed up at least every two years unless the audiologist directs complex testing which may be more frequent.

Workers who may be exposed to excessive noise shall be provided with protective hearing equipment. Designated hearing protection areas should be clearly labelled as such using appropriate signage.

When selecting which type of hearing protection to use, the minimum standard of providing protection where noise levels exceed 85dBA for an 8hr shift shall be adhered to.

Earmuffs

It is recommended that earmuffs purchased have a minimum rating of Class 5, SLC8030dB unless a recognised audiologist or ear nose throat specialist specifies the wearing of a different earmuff (on an individual basis). It is also recommended that direct issue earmuffs be labelled with the worker's name to minimise risk of inadvertent usage by another worker.

Note: Earmuffs provide better protection than earplugs due to their ability to stop additional 'conducted noise' (noise that travels in solids) from entering through the skull bone behind the ears. However, overprotection may introduce additional risk such as the ability for effective communication between parties.

Earplugs

Earplugs should only be used once. Earplugs are not suitable for long-term use due to the noise levels transmitted in certain parts of power stations. Strict hygiene regimes must be adhered to if using re-usable earplugs such as individually moulded earplugs.

Note: Ear canal caps are not suitable for Hydro Tasmania group conditions and shall not be used.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection shall be supplied and worn by workers potentially exposed to harmful airborne substances. All reasonable measures shall be taken to ensure that no worker is exposed to harmful substances. These measures can include ensuring that appropriate ventilation or exhaust systems that effectively extract harmful substances are in place or that PPE is issued to those working in harmful atmospheres.

Respirators can be disposable or re-usable. There are two ways of providing respiratory protection:

- Purifying the air that is breathed
- Supplying respirable air.

An assessment of the respiratory hazards (see - Pre-Purchase Evaluation Standard) shall be made to ensure the correct type of respiratory protection is issued to workers.

The following principles are applied when respirators are within use:

- Any time a respirator is worn, the user should be clean shaven

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- The worker shall receive training and supervision in the use of the respiratory protection being used, and be fit tested prior to use
- The worker shall inspect the respirator for damage before and after use, and dispose / repair / replace any damaged respiratory equipment as required
- The worker shall exit the contaminated worksite and remove any breathing apparatus or respiratory device if:
 - Breathing difficulty occurs
 - The worker can taste or smell any contaminant
 - The respirator malfunctions
- Do not leave respirators unprotected in contaminated worksites during breaks or intermittent work
- When not in use, respirators shall be stored in a clean plastic bag and kept in a clean disinfected condition.

Note: Workers who cannot wear respiratory equipment due to medical or other reasons shall ensure they discuss this with their line manager or job manager as part of the initial risk assessment for undertaking the work.

Respiratory protection program

During the planning stages of work (operations / maintenance / project), the **PIC or worker with direct control of the workplace** shall identify respiratory risks (potential toxic exposures and hazardous operations) to confirm that standards or equipment necessary are specified and included in the project plan or site register. Where additional measures to mitigate respiratory hazards are identified (i.e. use of respiratory protective equipment other than disposable air purifying devices), a respiratory protection program (see AS / NZS 1715: Selection, use and

maintenance of respiratory protective devices) shall be developed by the **PIC or worker in direct control of the workplace** in consultation with the workers and relevant SME for the scope and duration of works. All respiratory protection equipment (RPE) shall be selected, stored, used and maintained in accordance with this standard and relevant manufacturer's instructions.

Air purifying respirators

Air purifying devices fall into the following categories:

- Gas filters – are used to remove low concentrations of certain gases and vapours
- Particulate filters – a filter that is designed to remove solid or liquid particles from inhaled air. These filters are classed P1, P2 and P3 and indicate the filtration efficiency:
 - CLASS P1 – intended for use against mechanically generated particulates (e.g. silica)
 - CLASS P2 – intended for use against mechanical and thermally generated particulates (e.g. metal fumes)
 - CLASS P3 – intended for use against all particulates including highly toxic materials. This Class of protection requires full-face mask protection
- Combined gas and particulate filters – this filter combination is used where both types of hazards exist. Users should ensure that filters and masks are matched accordingly.

Note1: Respiratory filters do not provide oxygen and should not be used in an oxygen deficient environment.

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Note2: When wearing an air purifying pressure respirator, a positive and negative pressure fit check shall be performed.

Supplied Air Respirators

Supplied air respirators deliver breathing air or oxygen to the wearer from an independent source. These devices would not normally be used for routine duties but only for more specialised tasks. Specialised training in the use of this equipment must be obtained before operation. There are three main categories of supplied air respirators:

- Air-hose respirators – air supplied is not pressurized (at or near atmospheric pressure)
- Air-line respirators – air supplied is pressurized (greater than atmospheric pressure)
- Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) – air supplied is also pressurized but uses cylinders of compressed air strapped to the body.

Oxygen self-rescuers

These are closed circuit respirators where the expired air is recycled, and the CO₂ removed. They may be used to facilitate evacuation from areas in the event of a fire or the presence of gas. Workers required to use these devices shall be properly instructed.

Issuing of Respiratory Protection Equipment (RPE)

When issuing RPE, the following precautions shall be followed:

- Issuing and fitting of respiratory protection to a worker is by a person that is familiar with manufacturer's instruction and the RPE use and limitations
- An assessment at the time of fitting should determine if a worker is unable to physically use a respirator (e.g. facial hair prevents proper fitting of respirator)
- Additional PPE used for the work prevents a proper fit (e.g. protective eyewear temple bars).

Cleaning and maintenance shall be carried out in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

CAUTION: SUBSTITUTION OF PARTS OR FILTERS FROM A DIFFERENT BRAND OR TYPE OF RESPIRATOR WILL INVALIDATE THE APPROVAL OF THE RESPIRATOR.

Note: Disposable respirators shall not be repaired.

Hand protection

Hand protection in the form of gloves shall be always carried when entering or working on operational assets to reduce injury to the hands and wrist area when exposed to sharp or abrasive materials, water or steam, chemicals, hot or cold surfaces, biological agents, electrical contact, and other hazards as necessary.

Gloves shall be issued to individuals and not shared. General purpose gloves shall be available however other gloves may be required for specific tasks. See the MSDS for further information on the type of gloves recommended when handling chemicals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Gloves should not be worn when there is a risk of entanglement, and the glove may be drawn into the rotating device.

Gloves should be closely inspected to detect potential weakness or defects because of manufacture or wear. Gloves with obvious faults should be discarded.

Wet or damp leather gauntlets may expose welders to and electric shock therefore welders should use dry gauntlets.

Insulating gloves

Insulating gloves need to be marked in accordance with AS 2225 – insulating gloves for electrical purposes.

Insulating gloves are to be a minimum length of 360mm and are to be individually labelled or marked with a means of establishing the last test date and next test date due.

Immediately prior to use, insulating gloves are to be visually examined for any sign of damage or deterioration and for legibility of marking. Users are to stretch the gloves by hand to ensure the mechanical strength is adequate and then test the glove by rolling it from the cuff to force air into it (integrity test).

HV Gloves used for work purposes are to be visually inspected and integrity tested 6 monthly and insulation tested 12 monthly. Replace when damage or wear is evident, or the gloves fail testing.

LV Gloves supplied for work and in rescue kits are to be visually inspected and integrity tested 6 monthly and replaced every 3 years.

Foot protection

Safety footwear shall be worn when undertaking work activities on Hydro Tasmania group operational assets which comply with AS / NZS 2210.3: Occupational protective footwear Part 3: Specification for safety footwear and AS / NZS 2210.1: Safety, protective and Occupational footwear Part 1: Guide to selection, care and use.

Note: Sturdy enclosed footwear is acceptable for visitors not engaged in work activities based on risk or walking through active worksites.

Electrical conductive properties: electrically conducting footwear should be used where it is necessary to minimize electrostatic build-up by dissipating electrostatic charges to earth through constant contact with a conductive floor

Anti-static properties: anti-static footwear should be used where a slower rate of discharge is required.

Protective clothing

High visibility clothing shall be worn by workers at Hydro Tasmania group operational assets including power stations, switchyards, pump stations and general outdoor areas. When undertaking general outdoor fieldwork, the outermost garment worn must be high visibility complying with AS / NZS 4602.1- High visibility safety garments – garments for high-risk applications and AS / NZS 1906.4- Retro reflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes.

Where there is a need to vary high visibility clothing, a request for variance using HSE System Change Variance Request Form based on a risk assessment may result in an approval for different clothing e.g. BSI workers.

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For workers that work in an office environment that is adjacent to a power station and for visitors to these areas, a high visibility vest must be worn when entering the environments listed above.

Table 2: Field Shirt or Coverall Required

Job Category	Task/Location			
	HV Switchyard	Live Work	Other	Office
Distribution Workers	AF	AF	HW	HW or Corporate
Fitter Operators	HW	HW	HW	HW or Corporate
Electrical Fitter	HW	HW	HW	HW or Corporate
Mechanical Fitter	HW	n / a	LW	HW, LW or Corporate
Maintenance Assistant	HW	n / a	LW	HW, LW or Corporate
Protection and Test	HW	HW	HW	HW or Corporate
Functional Testing	HW	HW	HW	HW or Corporate
Technical Visits	HW	HW	HW	HW or Corporate
Telecommunications	HW	HW	LW	HW, LW or Corporate
Visitors	HW	n / a	LW	HW or LW

AF = Arc Flash rated (220gsm) - Yellow

HW = Heavy Weight (185gsm) – Yellow / Navy or Pink Navy

LW = Light Weight (155gsm) – Orange / Navy

Table 2: Field Shirt or Coverall Required gives the minimum weight field shirt or coverall required by job category depending on task or location.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Table 3: Clothing Specifications

Clothing Type	Composition	Colour	Additional Requirements
Shirts	100% cotton long sleeved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 220gsm = Arc Flash rated (used by BSI Distribution Workers) 185gsm = All Field Work Polo top – 50% wool, 50% polyester for use in office/non operational environments only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> yellow / navy or pink / navy shirts for 185gsm or greater. 	Gusseted sleeve option for electrical environment for full protection of forearm
Coveralls / Overalls	100% cotton drill	Yellow / Navy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gusseted sleeve option for electrical environment for full protection of forearm; and complying shirt must be worn underneath overalls
Trousers	100% cotton drill or 100% cotton moleskin	Navy	
Jumpers	100% wool – medium or heavy weight	Yellow / Navy	
Jackets	90% wool, 10% polyester	Orange / Navy	100% cotton shirt must be worn underneath if wearing in electrical environments
Hi-Vis Vests	100% cotton (where possible)	Orange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If polyester or nylon vests are worn there must be 100% cotton garments worn underneath Vest must have retro reflective tape attached to comply with minimum requirements of AS / NZS 4602.1:2011 - High visibility safety garments – Garments for high Risk applications
Wet Weather	Usually mix of nylon / polyester	Various	100% cotton shirt must be worn underneath if wearing in electrical environments

****Note1: whilst the garment colours listed are supplied to HT employees, Contractors may use different colours providing the material composition is adhered to for the environment which they are working in and the outer garment worn is high-visibility**

Note2: Clothing shall be properly fitted and fastened at all times to prevent entanglement

Issue of clothing

Clothing is provided for Hydro Tasmania group employees at 100% subsidised rate where it is a compulsory requirement for safety reasons. The following clothing is suggested as an initial issue:

Table 4: Clothing Provided by Hydro Tasmania

	Field Staff	Office based working in field regularly	Office based / Visitors
Shirts	5	2	Managers approval
Trousers	3	2	Managers approval
Overalls	2	Managers approval	-
Jumpers	2	1	-
Jacket	1	Managers approval	-
Wet Weather	Managers approval	Managers approval	-
Hi-Vis Vests	1	1	1

Note1: Increases to these limits or additional PPE items are purchased at Managers discretion. Subsequent issue of PPE will be on an 'old for new' basis

Work in electrical environments

Clothing complying to, but not limited to the following, shall be worn as a minimum when conducting work on or near exposed energized electrical parts:

- Have properties not inferior to 185gsm 100% cotton drill
- Be worn so that the body is covered from neck to wrist to ankle with the clothing
- Have non-metallic fasteners or have fasteners protected by a layer of the same material as that of the garment on both the top and undersides

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- If clothing consists of materials such as nylon / polyester (e.g. rain gear), 185gsm 100% cotton garments must be worn underneath.

Arc flash

Minimum PPE for electrical work where there is a risk of arc flash is fire resistant 185 gsm cotton (or equivalent fabric) high visibility clothing covering ankle-wrist-neck. For activities such as high voltage switching, additional arc flash resistant PPE will be required. This PPE is available on site at each Hydro Tasmania group operational site and has been provided based on local fault current conditions.