

[^{F1}ANNEX II**NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF TYPES OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
WITH REGARD TO THE RISKS THEY PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST****Textual Amendments**

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Directive 2019/1832 of 24 October 2019 amending Annexes I, II and III to Council Directive 89/656/EEC as regards purely technical adjustments.](#)

Equipment for HEAD PROTECTION

- Helmets and/or caps/balaclavas/headgears against:
 - Impacts caused by falling or ejected object
 - Collision with an obstacle
 - Mechanical risks (perforation, abrasion)
 - Static compression (lateral crushing)
 - Thermal risks (fire, heat, cold, hot solids including molten metals)
 - Electric shock and live working
 - Chemical risks
 - Non-ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
- Hairnets against risk of entanglement

Equipment for HEARING PROTECTION

- Earmuffs (including e.g. earmuffs attached to a helmet, active noise reduction earmuffs, earmuffs with electrical audio input)
- Earplugs (including e.g. level-dependent earplugs, earplugs adapted to the individual)

Equipment for EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

- Spectacles, goggles and face shields (prescription lenses where appropriate) against:
 - Mechanical risks
 - Thermal risks
 - Non-ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
 - Ionizing radiation
 - Solid aerosols and liquids of chemical and biological agents

Equipment for RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

- Filtering devices against:
 - Particles
 - Gases
 - Particles and gases
 - Solid and/or liquid aerosols
- Insulating devices, including with an air supply
- Self-rescue devices
- Diving equipment

Equipment for HAND AND ARM PROTECTION

- Gloves (including mittens and arm protection) against:
 - Mechanical risks
 - Thermal risks (heat, flame and cold)
 - Electric shock and live working (antistatic, conductive, insulating)
 - Chemical risks

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- Biological agents
 - Ionizing radiation and radioactive contamination
 - Non-ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
 - Vibration risks
 - Finger stalls
- Equipment for FOOT AND LEG PROTECTION and anti-slip protection***
- Footwear (e.g. shoes, including in certain circumstances clogs, boots that may have steel toe-caps) to protect against:
 - Mechanical risks
 - Slipping risks
 - Thermal risks (heat, flame and cold)
 - Electric shock and live working (antistatic, conductive, insulating)
 - Chemicals risks
 - Vibration risks
 - Biological risks
 - Removable instep protectors against mechanical risks
 - Kneepads against mechanical risks
 - Gaiters against mechanical, thermal and chemical risks and biological agents
 - Accessories (e.g. spikes, crampons)
- SKIN PROTECTION — BARRIER CREAMS⁽¹⁾***
- There could be barrier creams to protect against:
 - Non ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
 - Ionizing radiation
 - Chemicals
 - Biological agents
 - Thermal risks (heat, flame and cold)
- Equipment for BODY PROTECTION/OTHER SKIN PROTECTION***
- Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height, such as retractable type fall arresters, full body harnesses, sit harnesses, belts for work positioning and restraint and work positioning lanyards, energy absorbers, guided-type fall arresters including an anchor line, rope adjustment devices, anchor devices that are not designed to be permanently fixed and that do not require fastening works before use, connectors, lanyards, rescue harness
 - Protective clothing, including whole body (i.e. suits, overalls) protection and partial body (i.e. gaiters, trousers, jackets, waistcoats, aprons, kneepads, hoods, balaclavas) protection against:
 - Mechanical risks
 - Thermal risks (heat, flame and cold)
 - Chemicals
 - Biological agents
 - Ionizing radiation and radioactive contamination
 - Non-ionizing radiation (UV, IR, solar or welding radiation)
 - Electric shock and live working (antistatic, conductive, insulating)
 - Entanglement and trapping
 - Lif jackets for prevention of drowning and buoyancy aids
 - PPE for signalling the user's presence visually]

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- (1) [^{F1}In certain circumstances, as a result of the risk assessment, barrier creams could be used together with other PPE with the aim of protecting workers' skin from related risks. Barrier creams are PPE under the scope of Directive 89/656/EEC as this type of equipment can be considered in certain circumstances as 'additional or accessory' within the meaning of Article 2 of Directive 89/656/EEC. However, barrier creams are not PPE according to the definition in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/425.]

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