

ICS 13.340.01
CCS C 73



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 29510-2013

**General requirements for the distribution of personal protection
equipment**

(English Translation)

Issued on: May 9, 2013

Implemented on: February 1, 2014

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine**

Table of Contents

Foreword...	3
1 Scope...	4
2 Normative references...	4
3 Terms and definitions...	5
4 Basic requirements...	5
5 Principles and methods for identifying hazard and harmful factors...	6
6 Distribution procedures...	7
7 Classification, rating and scope of application...	8
8 Distribution requirements...	21
9 Management and training...	22
Bibliography...	24

1 Scope

This Standard specifies basic requirements, identification principles and methods of dangerous and harmful factors, equipment procedures, classification, rating and scope of application, equipment requirements, management and training for distribution of personal protection equipment.

This Standard is applicable to selection, distribution, use, maintenance and scrap management for personal protection equipment of production and business operation entity.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

GB 2890-2009, Respiratory protection - Non-powered air-purifying respirators

GB/T 6441, The classification for casualty accidents of enterprise staff and workers

GB/T 11651-2009, Code of practice for selection of personal protective equipment

GB/T 12903, Personal protective equipment terminology

GB/T 14366, Acoustics - Estimation of noise-induced hearing loss

GB/T 18664-2002, Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment

GB/T 23466-2009, Guideline for selection of hearing protectors

GB/T 23468-2009, Code of practice for safety use of fall protection equipment

4.5 When multiple protection equipment is required at the same time, the use compatibility and functional substitution shall be considered to avoid protection failure.

5 Principles and methods for identifying hazard and

harmful factors

5.1.1 Identify hazard and harmful factors based on scientific, systematic and comprehensive basic principles.

5.1.2 According to safety science theory, national laws, regulations, standards and professional knowledge, according to the characteristics of different workplaces, production processes and operating environments, identify possible hazard and harmful factors.

5.1.3 Systematically analyze hazard and harmful factors in all links of production and operation activities. Determine the location of the hazard and harmful factors, the hazards, the ways and consequences of the accident.

5.1.4 Identify in terms of personnel, equipment and facilities, environmental conditions, management systems. It shall not only analyze hazard and harmful factors existing in normal production operations, but also possible hazard and harmful factors in the case of changes in technology, materials, processes, equipment damage or failure, and personnel operation errors.

5.2 Identification method

5.2.1

The production and business operation entity shall, according to the accident categories specified in GB 6441, the hazard factors in the "Category of Occupational Disease Hazard Factors" published by the Ministry of Health and other occupational health regulations, identify hazard and harmful factors.

5.2.2

Professionals shall analyze the hazard and harmful factors in the working environment by means of on-site investigation, measurement, inspection of relevant records, safety checklists, inquiry and communication. Determine hazard and harmful factors, types of injuries, likelihood, extent and consequences of harm to humans.

5.2.3

When identifying hazard and harmful factors, it shall analyze mainly from the following aspects:

- Normal working condition;

Table 1 -- Classification, rating and scope of application of personal protection equipment

Protection classification	Name of protection equipment	Features	Rating	Grade indicator	Reference scope of application
---------------------------	------------------------------	----------	--------	-----------------	--------------------------------

Head protection

Ordinary hard hat

Made of plastic, rubber, fiberglass and other materials.

Resist damage from falling objects

-- -- Places where there is a danger of falling objects or a possible collision with the head

Flame retardant hard hat

Add flame retardant function on the basis of ordinary hard hat to resist the injury caused by open flame burning

-- --

Places where there is a danger of falling objects or a collision with the head, open flames or flammable substances

Anti-static hard hat

Eliminate the accumulation of charge on the hat body based on the ordinary hard hat

-- --

Places where there is a danger of falling objects or a collision with the head and no discharge is allowed. Mostly used in precision instrument processing, petrochemical, coal mining and other industries

Electrically insulated hard hat

Prevent current from passing on the basis of the ordinary hard hat to prevent accidental electric shock

-- --

Work places where there is a danger of falling objects or a collision with the head and live working, such as power and water conservancy industry

Compression resistant hard hat

It has lateral rigidity on the basis of ordinary hard hat to prevent the head from being crushed

-- --

Work places where there is a danger of falling objects or the head may be bumped and squeezed, such as tunnels, mines

Cold protection hard hat

On the basis of ordinary hard hats, it has low temperature resistance and heat insulation performance to prevent personnel from frostbite

-- --

Places where there is a danger of falling objects or a collision with the head in a low-temperature operating environment, such as cold storage, forestry

High temperature resistant hard hat

High temperature resistance on the basis of the ordinary hard hat to prevent personnel from being injured by high temperature

-- --

Places where there is a danger of falling objects or a collision with the head in a hot working environment, such as forging, steelmaking

Eye and face protection Impact-resistant eye protection gear

Prevent the impact of particles and splash debris L

Test impact speed is (45~46.5) m/s

Low-energy impact workplaces such as cutting, metal cutting, and stone crushing fabric after washing $p \geq 1020 \text{ Pa}$

Shielding clothing for live work

With electromagnetic shielding and flame retardancy, the resistance value between the far points of the entire suit is less than 20 ohm

Type I

Voltage level is AC 110 (66)kV~500kV, DC

$\pm 500 \text{ kV}$ and below

Live work on electrical equipment with voltage level AC 110 (66)kV~500kV, DC $\pm 500 \text{ kV}$ and below

Type II Voltage level is 750kV AC