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# TECHNICAL REGULATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS UNION

## TR CU 019/2011

### On the safety of personal protective equipment

2

#### Content

Foreword 3 \_\_\_\_\_

1. Field of application 3 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Definitions ... 5 \_\_\_\_\_

3. Rules of circulation on the market 9 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Safety requirements 10 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Confirmation of conformity 48 \_\_\_\_\_

6. Marking with a single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States  
Customs Union 56

7. Safeguard clause ... 57 \_\_\_\_\_

Appendix number 1. Types of means of individual protection, on which spreads

validity of the technical regulations of the Customs Union 58

Appendix No. 2. Classification of personal protective equipment (components for personal protective equipment)  
by purpose, depending on the protective properties 61

Appendix No. 3 ... 65

Appendix No. 4 Forms of conformity confirmation of personal protective equipment 92

Appendix No. 5 List of personal protective equipment subject to mandatory confirmation of conformity when released into  
circulation on the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union 103

#### Foreword

1. This technical regulation of the Customs Union "On the safety of personal protective equipment" (hereinafter - the technical regulation of the Customs Union) was developed in accordance with the Agreement on common principles and rules of technical regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation dated November 18, 2010.

2. This technical regulation of the Customs Union was developed with the aim of establishing in the unified customs territory of the Customs Union uniform requirements for personal protective equipment, mandatory for application and execution, ensuring the free movement of personal protective equipment released into circulation in the unified customs territory of the Customs Union.

3. If, in respect of personal protective equipment will be taken other technical regulations of the Customs Union, establish requirements for the means of individual protection, the means of individual protection must meet the requirements of the technical regulations of the Customs Union, the effect of which on their spread.

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### **Scope of application**

1.1. This technical regulation of the Customs Union adopted in order to ensure on the territory of the Customs Union, the protection of life and health of citizens, the protection of the surrounding environment, as well as the prevention of actions, introducing to mislead consumers.

1.2. The present technical regulations of the Customs Union applies to the means of personal protection, regardless of their country of origin, have not been in operation (new) and put into circulation at the common customs territory of the Customs Union.

Requirements for the design, manufacture, operation, storage, transportation, realization and utilization of resources of individual protection are not governed by the provisions of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union and the established laws of the State - a member of the Customs Union.

1.3. In this technical regulation of the Customs Union, the safety of personal protective equipment means:

no unacceptable effects on human and environmental impact caused by the use of personal protective equipment, in that including the influence of the materials from which they are made;

human safety when exposed to harmful (hazardous) factors in the process of operation means individually

protection listed below:

- mechanical stress and general industrial pollution;
- harmful chemicals ;
- ionizing and non - ionizing radiation;
- exposure to high (low) temperature;
- exposure to electric current, electric and electromagnetic fields;
- the impact of biological factors (microorganisms, insects);
- reduced visibility.

1.4. Personal protective equipment, which is subject to this technical regulation of the Customs Union, are given in Appendix No. 1 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union.

1.5. Means of individual protection (complexes - torn products means individual protection) are classified by destination in dependence upon the protective properties according to Appendix № 2 to the technical regulations of the Customs Union.

1.6. The identification of personal protective equipment is carried out according to the following rules:

1) identification of means of individual protection made by the applicant, the person performing the functions of a foreign manufacturer, the bodies of state supervision (control) authorities carrying out the customs control bodies of certificates ifikatsii means of individual protection (hereinafter - identifying the person) in the following order:

determination of the belonging of personal protective equipment to the scope of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

prevention activities, introducing in misleading the consumers (buyers and users);

2) during identification, the following are established:

types of funds of individual protection in accordance with Annex No. 1 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

group and subgroup of protection provided by Appendix No. 2 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

name of personal protective equipment in accordance with section 4 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

3) to identify the means of individual protection in order to establish its affiliation to the sphere of action of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union of identifying a person should make sure in the fact that the name of an identifiable means of individual protection corresponds to a particular type or combination of types, provided the application number 1 and section 4 of the Technical Regulations customs Union, and assignment protective properties correspond to the

group and subgroup protection or their soche Tanya, specified in annex № 2 to present technical

regulations of the Customs Union;

4) identification of PPE to establish their belonging to the sphere of this technical regulation Customs Union performed by visual comparison of the type and name of PPE specified in March Kirovka for packaging or directly on the means of individual protection with the name and the type provided by section 4 and Appendix No. 1 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

5) for the identification of means of individual protection in order to claim Warnings action, introducing to mislead consumers (purchasers, users), identifying the person must make sure that the results of the identification procedure, provided for in subparagraphs 1-4 of this paragraph, identified by means of individual protection corresponds to the information specified in the labeling.

1.7. Action of this technical regulation of the Customs Union shall not apply to the following types of personal protective equipment, the requirements for safety that are set in the legislative and other documents of the Member State of the Customs Union and the relevant technical regulations of the Customs Union:

- 1) means an individual protection used when carrying out sports;
- 2) specially designed means of individual protection for the units of fire protection and for units to ensure the elimination of consequences of emergency situations of natural and technogenic character;
- 3) specifically developed by means of individual protection for use in the aviation, space engineering and for subsea operations;
- 4) specially designed means of individual protection for use in medical applications and in microbiology;
- 5) means an individual protection, used in a sample when conducting exhibitions and trade fairs.

## 2. About DEFINITIONS

In the present technical regulations of the Customs Union shall apply the following terms and their definitions:

shock absorber - an independent part or component of a safety system designed to dissipate the kinetic energy developed during a fall from a height;

biological factor - producer microorganisms, living cells and spores contained in bacterial preparations and their components; pathogenic microorganisms and viruses that can initiate an infectious disease; plants, insects, arachnids, animals capable of

cause harm health during their exposure to the organism or hit the inside of the body and on skin integument;

harmful factor - a factor, the impact of which on a person can lead to his illness or deterioration of health;

time of protective action of personal protective equipment - the period of time from the beginning of the use of personal protective equipment by the user in conditions of exposure to a harmful or dangerous factor until the moment a situation arises when the level of exposure to a harmful or dangerous factor on the user exceeds the established standards in the specified conditions, and in the case of mechanical impact in given conditions will lead to a violation of the integrity of the components of personal protective equipment;

degassing means individual protection - neutralization (neutralization, dilution), or removal of hazardous chemicals by means of personal protective equipment;

decontamination of PPE - removal (reduction) of radioactive contamination from the means of individual protection and their components;

disinfection PPE - removal (reduction) of bacterial contamination with means of individual protection and their components;

disinfestation means of individual protection - removal of arthropods with means of individual protection and their component products;

protective helmet - a headgear designed to protect the upper part of the head from damage by falling objects, from moisture, electric current, metal splashes ;

Protective kasketka (protective helmet) - head -dress, designed to protect the upper part of the head from damage in the result of the impact of solid nepod Vision objects;

individual rescue device (ISU) - a device designed to rescue an unprepared person from a height along the outer facade of buildings (structures) independently, without the help of a specialist;

component parts of PPE - interchangeable component component means an individual protection, which are supplied by the manufacturer together or separately by means of individual protection in ready for implementation (use) form, with marking Coy and instructions for use;

component means an individual protection - functionally independent portion means the individual protection (in fact including materials) are designed for assembly PPE, which can be disassemble ana without breach of its integrity and re- used for assembly of the means of individual protection;

factor deactivation means individual protection -

the ratio of the levels of radioactive contamination of personal protective equipment before and after its decontamination;

factor protection means individual protection - fold reduction means individual protection level exposure in man harmful or dangerous factor;

air intake coefficient - an indicator expressed as a percentage of the concentration of the test substance under the face of the personal protective equipment of the respiratory organ to its concentration in the atmosphere, determined under conditions when air penetrates under the face through the obturation strip, through the exhalation and inhalation valves, if any there are, and leaks in the connection of individual constituent components of the personal protective equipment of the respiratory system, bypassing the filter;

coefficient of penetration - index, expressed percentage ratio em concentration of the test substance under the front part of the means of personal respiratory protection to the concentration of the test substance in the atmosphere of the test chamber to predetermined conditions of the test, defined in testers;

the coefficient of permeability through the filter (filter material) - an indicator characterizing the permeability and expressed as a percentage of the concentration of the test substance after it passes through the filter (filter material) to the concentration of the test substance before the filter (filter material) under specified test conditions ;

multiplicity degassing - the ratio of the content of hazardous chemical substances on the surface of the means of individual protection before and after degassing;

circulation of personal protective equipment - stages of the life cycle of personal protective equipment, including the production, transportation, storage, use, disposal and sale of personal protective equipment in the unified customs territory of the Customs Union;

hazardous factor - a factor, the impact of which on a person can lead to his injury or death;

obturation strip - the surface of the fit of the personal protective equipment to the human body, which ensures the sealing of the space inside the personal protective equipment;

user - a natural person, which has become a means of individual protection and carries out his application for appointment;

purchaser - a natural or legal person who has acquired personal protective equipment and organizes its sale on the market and (or) use for its intended purpose;

radiation factor - the impact on a person of external ionizing radiation and (or) radioactive substances entering the body and on the skin ;

regenerative cartridge - completing product means individual protection of respiratory organs insulating type, comprising within chemical substance emitting when it is triggered oxygen and

absorbing carbon dioxide and water vapor ;

regenerative product - chemical substances insure Suitable absorption of dioxide carbon and vapors of water with release of oxygen in the process of switching the regenerative cartridge;

self-rescuer - a means of personal protection of the respiratory system for evacuation from a hazardous atmosphere characterized by the presence of chemical and biological factors, the level of which exceeds the established standards;

Lead equivalent means of individual protection from ionizing radiation - component protective efficacy of material equal to the thickness of the lead plate in millimeters, of one hundred lko same time attenuating power dose of X- radiation both and active material;

connecting element (carabiner) - an opening device for connecting components, which allows the user to attach a fall arrest system in order to connect himself directly or indirectly to the support;

means an individual protection equipment (PPE) - worn on the person means of individual use for preventing or reducing harmful effects on human and (or) dangerous 's factors, and also to protect from contamination;

Respiratory Personal Protective Equipment (RPE) - a technical device worn on a person that protects the body from the inhalation effects of dangerous and harmful factors;

means individual cial protection bodies breathing insulating (breathing apparatus) - means for individual respiratory protection, feeding user air (respiratory mixture) of the source, independent of the environment;

means individual protection bodies breathing filter - means for individual protection of organs of respiration, providing clean air inhaled by the user from the surrounding environment;

means individual protection dermatological - means intended for application to human skin to protect it and purification goal reducing effects of harmful and dangerous factors in terms of industrial production, which does not relate to objects technical regulation technical regulations Customs Union

"On the safety of perfumery and cosmetic products" (TR CU 009/2011); safety harness ( safety harness) - component of a safety system for the coverage of the body of man with the aim of preventing from falling from a height, which can include the



connecting straps, buckles and elements embodied appropriate manner to support the entire body of human and for retaining the body at the time of falling and thereafter;

safety system - personal protective equipment against falls from a height, consisting of a safety harness and a subsystem attached

for insurance;

requirements for the qualification of the user - the list of knowledge and skills, which must have a user in order to ensure their safety when using the means of individual protection;

test substance - a chemical substance (in fact including aerosol), with the help of which define the parameters of PPE bodies breathing characterizing the efficiency of its use;

hard-to-remove label - a label attached to the product, which must ensure the delivery of information to the end consumer with the exception of the possibility of its loss when the product is circulated on the market;

retention harness (belt safety bezlyamochny) - component covering human body and composed of individual parts which in conjunction with straps fixed user at a certain height during the time of operation;

chemical factor - exposure to chemicals, mixtures, including some biological substances (antibiotics, vitamins, hormones, enzymes, protein preparations), which are obtained as a result of chemical synthesis and (or) for the control of which chemical analysis methods are used.

### **3. Rules of circulation on the market**

Personal protective equipment issued into circulation on the market with their compliance requirements of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union, as well as other technical regulations of the Customs Union, the effect of which on their spreads, while whisker lovii, that they have passed the confirmation of conformity in accordance with Article 5 of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union, but also according to other technical regulations of the Customs Union, the effect of which on their spread.

Personal protective equipment, the compliance of which with the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union has not been confirmed, should not be marked with a single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union and are not allowed to be released into circulation on the market.

Personal protective equipment not marked with a single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union is not allowed to be put into circulation on the market.

### **4. Safety requirements**

4.1. Means of individual protection must be designed and manufactured in such a way that when applying them on the purpose and implementation of the requirements for operation and maintenance are provided:

the required level of protection of life and health of a person from harmful and hazardous factors;

absence of an unacceptable risk of situations that can lead to the emergence of dangers;

the required level of protection of life and health of a person from dangers arising when applying means of individual protection;

4.2. Means of individual protection (except for dermatological) must conform to the following general requirements:

1) components (materials and joints) PPE in contact with the body of the user should not have projections which could cause the p azdrazhenie skin or trauma;

2) personal protective equipment must not emit substances in an amount harmful to human health . Sanitary and chemical safety PPE characterized migration modeling environment harmful ent of substances according to Table 1 Application № 3 to present technical regulations Customs Union:

for components (materials) of personal protective equipment that have direct contact with the outer skin and mucous membranes of the human body, including for special clothing in contact with human skin over an area of more than 5 percent, the permissible amount of migration of chemicals in the aquatic model environment should not exceed the established present those to technical regulations Customs union value;

for the components (materials) means an individual protection, having a contact with the inhaled air, in fact including for special clothes, not in contact with the skin of man in the area over 5 percent, the maximum permissible concentration of chemical substances in air a model medium not needs to exceed the established present technical regulations Customs union values;

3) the means of individual protection and their accessories product component (material s) must comply with sanitary-chemical, organoleptic and hygienic-toxicological parameters specified in Table 2 Application № 3 to present technical regulations CU;

4) means of individual protection must possess properties ensuring when used as intended in the provided manufacturer conditions no impact on these means of protection to harmful and (or) hazard to users, or provide the level of exposure to these factors, not exceeding the standards listed in annex № 3 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

5) means of personal protection must be designed and manufactured in such a way that in specified by the manufacturer under the application the user can carry out their activities and funds

personal protection retained their protective properties, safety and reliability;

6) means of personal protection must have a structure corresponding to the anthropometric data User The of Tell, at this size, rostovochny range should take into account all categories of users;

7) ease of use should be ensured with the help of regulation and fixation systems , as well as the selection of the size range;

8) PPE different species irrespective of their types and manufacturing features designed to ensure simultaneous protection of various body parts of



several simultaneously existing hazardous and (or) harmful factors should be structurally compatible and ergonomically;

9) means

of individual protection, adapted for use in fire and explosion protection medium should be made of materials, excluding sparking;

10) personal protective equipment must have a minimum mass without reducing the requirements for structural strength and the effectiveness of protective properties during use;

11) means of individual protection, adapted for use as self-rescue agents and (or) the rescue must be capable of putting on (driving operating state, switching on) or removing in during the time specified on the package and in the production of documentation of the manufacturer;

12) in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection should be indicated completeness, shelf life or expiration, the warranty period (for means of individual protection, losing their protective properties in the process of storage and (or) operation), the rules of safe storage, use (operation and maintenance) transportation and disposal, as well as, if necessary, the climatic design of personal protective equipment and the rules for their degassing, decontamination, disinfection, as well as methods for confirming their protective properties.

4.3. Means of individual protection against mechanical impacts must comply with the following requirements:

1) in respect of clothing special protection and means of individual protection of hands from mechanical influences and general industrial pollution:

Materials and articles for protection against puncture should have a resistance to puncture, including at least 13 N for fabrics, at least 22 N - for artificial leathers and not less than 58 N - for natural leathers;

materials and products for the protection from cuts must have resistance to cuts, in fact including not less than 2 N / mm for tissue, not less than 6 N / mm - for artificial leathers and not less than 8 N / mm - for natural leathers;

materials of personal protective equipment for hands, resistant to

abrasion, must be resistant to abrasion, including at least 500 cycles of exposure to tissue, not less than 1600 exposure cycles - for artificial leather, at least 7000 cycles of exposure - for natural leathers and resistance to uc tyranny abrasive stone for at least 350 cycles of exposure - for knitted fabrics;

clothing special from tissues resistant to abrasion, should have a resistance to attrition is not less than 500 cycles of exposure;

the breaking load of the materials of personal protective equipment for hands from mechanical stress must be at least 600 N for the warp and 400 N for the weft for fabrics, at least 350 N for artificial leather, at least 130 N for natural leather. Strength at break T rikotažnyh webs means an individual hand protection against mechanical impacts to be not less than 140 N;

the breaking load of special clothing fabrics for protection against mechanical stress must be at least 400 N;

breaking load seams garment special alloy for protection from mechanical influences and means individually protecting hands from mechanical stress should be at least 250 N, for materials with lower tensile load breaking load sutures not should be less than the breaking load of materials;

materials and products for protection against non-toxic dust must have dust permeability, depending on the protection group, but not more than 40 g / m<sup>2</sup> and retain their dustproof properties after 5 washes or dry cleanings;

2) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the clothes of special protection and the means to protect hands from mechanical influences and general industrial pollution should indicate their purpose and conditions of application;

3) wear special from possible capture moving parts of mechanisms not should have external into fly-away components and have a breaking load of materials and joints, above which in the case of capture undergone capture material components or the adjacent stitch of the means of individual protection will be destroyed without causing harm to the user;

4) the manufacturer in the operational documentation for special clothing against possible capture by moving parts of mechanisms must indicate the intervals of the breaking load values of the attachment points of components, parts of the product;

5) with regard to personal protective equipment for hands from vibrations: means of individual protection of the hands from the vibration must exclude the contact arm with a vibrating surface;

the maximum thickness of the volar portion of the article with a protective seal (in relaxed state) not should be greater than 8 mm;

the breaking load of the seams must be at least 250 N;

vibration - absorbing materials must ensure the preservation of vibration-absorbing properties provided by the manufacturer, which are not

should deteriorate in the event of loss of mechanical strength or displacement of these materials;

6) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection of the hands from the vibration should specify indicators of efficiency of vibration protection and conditions of application (purpose);

7) with regard to personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from vibrations: footwear must have a vibration protection efficiency of at least 2 dB at a vibration frequency of 16 Hz and at least 4 dB at a vibration frequency of 31.5 Hz and 63 Hz;

other requirements for the material of the sole of the footwear, for the strength of fastening of the parts of the footwear and its other parameters in conditions of exposure to vibration are indicated in subparagraph 9 of this paragraph;

8) the manufacturer in the operational documentation for the personal protective equipment of the legs from vibrations must indicate the value of the effectiveness of vibration protection (transmission coefficient);

9) in relation to personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from impacts, punctures and cuts:

Footwear in dependence on the destination must provide protection and equipped with the following protective devices: protective socks, provide protection from impacts in a forefoot energy of not less than 5 J, safety shields, provide protection from impacts to the rear portion of the energy is not less than 3 J, protective shields, both effectiveness to protect from impacts in the region of the ankle energy not less than 2 J, nadpodemnymi flaps, providing protection from impacts in the lifting part of the energy is not less than 15 J, protective shields, provide protection from impacts in the tibia part of the energy is not less than 1 J;

shoes for protection against punctures and cuts must have a puncture-proof lining and provide resistance to a through puncture - not less than 1200 N; it is allowed to complete shoes with the listed protective devices, providing simultaneous protection from several harmful mechanical influences;

the internal safety gap of the protective sock upon impact with energy of 5, 15, 25, 50, 100, 200 J must be at least 20 mm;

shoe sole material must have a strength of at least 2 N / mm<sup>2</sup> and a hardness of no more than 70 Shore units ;

the strength of the fastening of the parts of the bottom with the upper of the shoe must be at least 45 N / cm (except for rubber and polymer shoes). Compounds of parts of shoes, except compounds bottom uppers, must have durability to discharge yv is not less than 120 N / cm;

10) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual toe impact protection shall indicate their purpose and conditions of use;

11) with regard to personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from slipping:

Chassis shoe sole (except for the rubber polymer and shoes) should have a strength at break is not less than 180 N / cm and not should reduce its more than 25 percent over the entire period of service;

the coefficient of sliding friction on greasy surfaces must be at least 0.2;

the requirements for the material of the sole of the footwear, for the strength of fastening of the parts of the footwear and its other parameters are indicated in subparagraph 9 of this paragraph;

12) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection of the feet from sliding should indicate the term preservation product of anti-slip properties and conditions of the application (the destination);

13) with regard to personal protective equipment for the head ( protective helmets ):

protective helmets should not transmit a force of more than 5 kN to the head with an impact energy of at least 50 J, and when exposed to sharp falling objects with an energy of at least 30 J , their contact with the head should not occur ;

protective helmets must provide natural ventilation of the internal space;

the body of the helmet, when it comes into contact with live parts, must protect against damage by alternating current with a frequency of 50 Hz with a voltage of at least 440 V, and in case of exposure to an electric arc, the body of the helmet must provide protection against thermal risks, not burn or melt ;

protective helmets must retain protective properties in the temperature range specified by the manufacturer. Each protective helmet must be permanently marked (including

engraving, embossing, etc.) or a hard-to-remove label with the temperature range at which the helmet can be used, as well as the level of electrical insulating properties, symbols of resistance to lateral deformation and splashes of molten metal (if necessary);

Helmets protective must- s have a system of fasteners on the head, not admitting spontaneous falling or displacement from the head;

when applied in the design of protective helmets chin strap, its width should be at least 10 mm, and fastening mechanisms must break when a force, and not less than 150 N and not more than 250 N;

lateral deformation of the protective helmet during testing is allowed no more than 40 mm, and the residual - no more than 15 mm;

the system for adjusting the position of the protective helmet on the head should not be spontaneously violated after adjustment and adjustment during the entire period of use;

14) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection of the head must indicate the range

operating temperatures, protective properties against the effects of electric current and conditions of use (purpose);

15) in relation to personal protective equipment of the head from impacts against stationary objects (protective caps):

kasketki protection not need to pass the maximum force on the head of more than 10 kN at an impact energy of at least 12.5 J, and upon impact with sharp objects do not should be touch sharp objects with his head at an impact energy of at least 2.5 J;

kasketki safety should provide a natural 've ntilyatsiyu internal space;

when using a chin strap in the design of the caps, its width must be at least 10 mm, and the fastening mechanisms must be destroyed with a force of at least 150 N and no more than 250 N;

16) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection from head strikes an immovable object must specify the purpose and conditions of use;

17) in respect of means of individual protection of the eye (glasses protective), in including those from non-ionizing radiation:

goggles should not have protrusions, sharp edges, burrs or other defects that cause discomfort or harm during use;

Glasses protective, intended for protection against high-speed particles must be resistant to shock a kinetic energy of 0.84 J (low energy shock) and 5.9 J (sredneenergeticheskyy kick);

Glasses protective increased strength must be resistant to impact with a kinetic energy of not less than 0.6 J;

in closed points x indirect ventilation penetration through the vent holes in podochkovoe space dust mixture not be more than 3 mg / min;

the body of the glasses and the side shields of glasses with light filters are made of a material whose transparency is not higher than that of light filters;

the light transmittance of cover glasses and glasses substrates must be at least 85 percent;

optical parts glasses protective (eyeglasses) should not have optical defects (bubbles, scratches, inclusions, turbidity,

erosion, traces casting, washouts, graininess recess peel and roughness) and have an optical effect, degrading the visual perception at this spherical refraction and astigmatism do not have to exceed: for a first optical grade 0.06 diopters, and to the second - 0.12 diopters, a prismatic action in the vertical plane - 0.25 prismatic diopters; in the horizontal plane - 0.75 prismatic diopters for the first and 1.00 prismatic diopters for the second optical class;

the total light transmission during fogging of spectacle lenses should not

decrease in 30 minutes by more than 10 percent when the temperature difference between the environment and the subacute space is  $15 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and relative humidity is  $80 \pm 3$  percent;

18) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection of the eye should point optical class, protective properties and conditions of use (the destination);

19) in respect of means of individual protection of the person (shields protective face): shields protective facial, equipped with systems of regulation must be designed and manufactured in such a way that their adjustment does not spontaneously broken in the course of operation;

the adjustment of the protective facial shields should be carried out without removing the product from the head, while the attachment on the head should not move;

light filters of protective face shields must be colored in bulk and, in addition to the main optical effect (filtration), must not have an additional optical effect that causes deterioration of visual perception. Additional optical effect of light filters should not exceed the values specified in subparagraph 17 of this paragraph;

shields protective facial should have a mass not more than 0.65 kg and have resistance to impact with a kinetic energy of not less than 0.6 J;

protective face shields designed to protect against high-speed particles must be resistant to impact with kinetic energy 0.84 J (low-energy impact), 5.9 J (medium-energy impact) and 14.9 J (high-energy impact);

optical parts protective face shields (inspection and protective coating glass screens) does not need to have an optical effect, causing deterioration in visual perception. The optical action of said parts not should exceed the values specified in paragraph 17 of this paragraph;

20) manufactured in the production of documentation for the means of individual protection entity must specify protective properties and operating conditions with the list and levels of harmful and dangerous factors from which ensures protection;

21) in relation to PPE of fall: in fall arrest systems designed to stop the fall, force transmitted to man at the time of incidence, with the use of a safety harness not be greater than 6 kN;

when using the holding harness force transmitted to man, not should exceed 4 kN;

components and connecting elements belay and restraint systems must withstand a static load of at least 15 kN and the tup nN, made of synthetic material - not less than 22 kN;



personal protection against falls from height must have a structure that excludes back injuries when the works, including those in awkward postures, loss of control of means of individual protection, as well as spontaneous separation of the connecting elements means personal protective equipment;

means an

individual protection from falling from height must withstand dynamic loads arising during the fall load of 100 kg from a height of 4 m, 2 m and 1 m and the retaining harness. (belt safety bezlyamochnye) - with a height equal to two maximum line length;

fastener means of individual protection against fall from a height must exclude the possibility of a spontaneous opening and placed in the front;

the maximum length of the sling, including the length of the end connections, taking into account the shock absorber, should be no more than 2 m;

the design of the carabine should exclude accidental opening, as well as exclude pinching and injury to hands when working with it;

the materials of the connecting elements must be resistant to corrosion, metal parts must not come into direct contact with the human body, except for the hands;

for individual rescue devices (ISU), additional safety requirements are established:

IMS must ensure effective and safe use by any user, regardless of the architectural complexity of the building (structure), be constantly ready for use;

ISU should exclude rotation and the possibility of free fall of the user during descent, as well as a sudden stop of descent;

the speed of descent in the ISU should be provided automatically and not exceed 2 m / s;

The IMS should be able to establish the fact of use in order to prevent reuse, as well as exclude the possibility of a hazard for the user after launching;

components ISU must be resistant to the effects of high temperatures, Biological Effects and maintain its effectiveness after said action;

22) manufactured in the production of documentation for the means of individual protection against falling from height shall indicate the total length of the lanyard with a safety system including a shock absorber, the end connections and the connecting elements and climatic conditions of use, for ISU further specifies the maximum height of the shutter;

23) with regard to personal protective equipment for the organ of hearing:

the force of pressing the headphones to the head around the ear should be at least 8 N and not more than 14 N;

pressure sealing gaskets headphone not be greater than

4500 Pa;

the components of the earphone must not burn or smolder after contact with a hot object;

Antinoise inserts, intended for use in food and pharmaceutical industry, must have a metal detectable components;

when using headphones, combined with the helmet, the force pressing the headband equivalents should not exceed 14 N, but the presence of the device for regulation of the force said parameter to be SET it at no more than 14 h;



the average value of the pressing force of the headband equivalent when using headphones combined with a helmet should not be less than 8 N;

the shock absorber pressure of the headphones combined with the helmet should not exceed 4500 Pa, and if there are devices for adjusting the pressing force of the headband equivalent in the headphones combined with the helmet, the maximum pressing force should be set to not more than 14 N;

fastening means of individual protection organ of hearing is due to provide not less than 2500 cycles of stretching, when this force is pressing not must be reduced more than to 15 per cent of respect to the original value;

anti-noise earbuds must be shaped to allow them to be inserted and removed from the external auditory canal or auricle without causing discomfort and harm to the user;

24) the manufacturer on the packaging and in the documentation for PPE hearing body must point safety its -keeping of personal protective equipment and conditions of use (the destination).

4.4. Means of individual protection from chemical factors must comply with the following requirements:

1) in relation to insulating suits (including those used to protect against biological factors):

When it is forced into the sub-suit space and the breathing zone, air must be supplied in a volume of at least 150 l / min, while the excess pressure in the sub-suit space must not exceed 300 Pa, and the air temperature in the breathing zone must not be higher than + 50 ° C at a relative humidity over 30 percent and + 60 ° C at relative humidity less than 30 percent;

in the event of a sudden (emergency) shutdown of the forced air supply system to the breathing zone, the design of the suit must ensure unhindered natural breathing of a person with a volumetric air flow rate of at least 60 l / min;

resistance breathing not be higher than 200 Pa at the inspiratory and 160 Pa in dresses exhalation insulating autonomous and 80 Pa in the expiratory suits insulating hose at a constant volumetric flow rate

air  $0.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 / \text{ s}$ ;

the amount of air supplied to the insulating hose suit must be at least  $4.2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 / \text{ s}$  (250 l / min), including the breathing zone at least  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 / \text{ s}$  (150 l / min);

the volumetric content of carbon dioxide in the inhaled air is not must exceed 2 percent and oxygen must be at least 18 percent;

air temperature when it is supplied to the forced podkostyumnoe space must with stavlyat from 18 °C to + 23 ° C at a relative humidity of 30 to 60 percent (except suits with self-contained systems forced supply of air);

reduction of the area of the field of view in an insulating suit should not exceed 30 percent of the area of the field of view without an insulating suit ;

the design of an insulating suit should provide the ability to receive and transmit sound, visual or information transmitted using special devices, while sound damping in the speech frequency range should not exceed 10 dB, the decrease in speech perception should be no more than 15 percent, the intelligibility of the transmitted speech should be at least 80 percent

of words, and for works requiring a higher quality of communication - at least 94 percent of words;

sound level produced by the air flow forced by its pitch, not should exceed 70 dB;

the design of the insulating suit must prevent the flow of water and solutions supplied to it by irrigation into the space under the suit for at least 10 minutes;

the design of the insulating suit, its mass and its distribution over the surface of the body should not cause limitation of the user's mobility and performance, preventing him from performing work under the specified operating conditions of the personal protective equipment, movement and evacuation in the event of an emergency, while the mass of the insulating hose suit should not exceed 8.5 kg, and autonomous - 11 kg;

Suit insulating must retain their properties, provide ivayuschie predetermined coefficient protection, after respective kinds of treatment in over the entire period of operation, and also does not have to reduce its durability in service for more than 25 percent of the value declared by the manufacturer;

in regard

to suits insulation, intended for operation in adverse microclimatic conditions should be possible to use devices that provide thermal insulation, retraction or summing heat;

2) the manufacturer in the operational documentation for insulating suits must indicate the protection factor and the conditions under which it is achieved, the maximum time of protective action with an indication of the influencing factors, the duration of continuous

use and conditions under which this is achieved, methods, methods and frequency of degassing (if provided);

3) in relation to insulating personal protective equipment of the respiratory system:

each product must have an identification number applied to the product, packaging and operational documentation;

limiting the area of the field of view may be no more than on 30 percent of all the funds of individual protection bodies breathing this type, in addition to helmets, masks and breathing apparatus, manned goggles and a mask;

Supplementary

Accessories

and Twa individual protection bodies breathing should provide an opportunity to determine the fact that the primary actuation products in working condition or opening;

temperature of the respirable PPE bodies breathing mixtures not should exceed 60 ° C for means of individual protection bodies breath with time of the protective actions until 15 minutes and 55 ° C - with time the protective action over 15 minutes;

personal respiratory protection after exposure to an open flame to a temperature of 800 ° C in for 5 seconds does not need to ignite and burn after removal from the flame;

the volume fraction of oxygen in the inhaled mixture must be at least 21 percent; in the initial period of use, a short-term decrease in the volume fraction of oxygen to 19 percent is allowed for a period of not more than 3 minutes;

means

of individual protection bodies breathing and their constituent components must be sealed;

the level of sound generated by the air flow during its forced supply must not exceed 70 dB, and in the presence of a signaling device, the sound level emitted by it must be at least 80 dB;

elastic components during their presence in the construction of means of individual protection bodies breathing does not have to stick together during prolonged storage in a collapsed condition;

means individual protection bodies breathing must be resistant to loads, similarly arise when falling means of individual protection bodies breathing with a height of 1.5 m on a concrete floor;

organs control means individual protection bodies breathing - breathing apparatus (valves, levers, buttons, etc.) must be available for actuating protected from mechanical damage and from accidental actuation and should operate at a force not used olee 80 N, for respiratory apparatuses intended for underground work - no more than 196 N;

4) The manufacturer of the packaging and in the documentation to all insulating means individual protection bodies breathing should indicate coefficient protection, minimum temperature response regenerative cartridge (for its availability) resistance

breathing to inspiration and expiration time of protective action, duration of continuous use and the conditions under which this is achieved, the rules of safe operation rules accounting, storing and transporting a part of the exclusion heating drop impacts and unauthorized access rules for utilization with taking into account the necessity of its holding in specified by the manufacturer of specialized institutions, the general restrictions on the use, due to age, state of health and other physiological characteristics of users, which may have an impact on the safe use of personal protective equipment for Organ Precursor Cells breathing, rules of training (training) and the admission of users to use;

5) in relation to insulating personal protective equipment for respiratory organs on chemically bound oxygen:

this means the individual protection bodies breathing should secure protection bodies breathing and vision and have a coefficient of protection of at least  $2 \times 10^3$ ;

breathing resistance to inspiration and expiration in pulmonary ventilation  $70 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  not be greater than 1960 Pa, and at pulmonary ventilation  $35 \text{ dm}^3/\text{minute}$  should not exceed 980 Pa;

content dioxide carbon in the inhaled air for all the time the direct use of said means of individual protection bodies breathing not be greater than 3 percent, in conditions of negative temperatures in the first 6 minutes of operation are allowed short (no more than 3 minutes) increase in the volume fraction of dioxide carbon in the inspired gas respiratory mixture up to 5 percent;

dust regenerative product is not to be exposed to the respiratory path member, saliva or condensate should not be an obstacle and the means of individual protection bodies of breath and have harmful effects on the user;

the temperature of the surface of the means of individual protection bodies breathing, facing towards the body of the user, not should cause discomfort in the user, and the construction means individual protection bodies breathing should provide protection against burns in man during its use;

connections of elements of the air duct system must withstand a breaking force of at least 98 N;

of respiratory apparatuses intended for underground work, must be resistant to crushing force of 98 kN in the vertical and inclined positions and the force 392 kN - in a horizontal position;

6) in relation to the insulating means of individual protection bodies breathing on compressed air (oxygen):

this means the individual protection bodies breath without excessive pressure under the front part must provide protection bodies breathing and vision and have a coefficient of protection is not less than  $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ;

means individual protection bodies breathing with excessive pressure under the front part must provide protection bodies breathing and vision and have a coefficient of protection is not less than  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ ;

volumetric proportion of dioxide carbon in the inhaled air in podmasochnom space with redstva individual protection bodies breathing insulating type for compressed air not should exceed 1.5 percent at a pulmonary ventilation  $30 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  and allocating dioxide carbon  $1 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$ ;

this means the individual protection bodies breathing (with the exception of the self-rescuers in the compressed air (oxygen)) should have a warning device beforehand notifying the completion compressed reserve of air (oxygen) in the bottle, at this level of sound produced by the audible warning device at the entrance to bunks uzheny the human ear canal must be at least 80 dB, and the frequency response of the sound must be 800 - 5000 Hz;

Respiratory resistance should not exceed 400 Pa on inhalation and 500 Pa during exhalation with pulmonary ventilation  $30 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  for breathing apparatus without overpressure and should not be less than 0 Pa on inspiration and more than 600 Pa on exhalation with pulmonary ventilation  $30 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  for breathing apparatus with overpressure ;

for hose respiratory apparatus compound elements airway system must withstand breaking load of not less than 98 N, the hose must maintain tightness and withstand impact tensile strength of 50 N without reducing the feed air more than to 5 percent, and elastic components of such agents individual respiratory protection should not stick together during prolonged storage in a rolled state;

air, used for charging the cylinder (cylinder) the means Personal respiratory protection for compressed air to be dehumidified, purified from mechanically eskih impurities and must not contain traces of oil, as well as harmful to the respiration substance over the maximum allowable concentrations of dioxide carbon - 0.1 percent of the volume of the oxide of carbon -  $8 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$ , of oxides of nitrogen -  $0.5 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$ , of hydrocarbons (in terms of carbon) -  $50 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$ ;

in means of individual protection bodies breathing on compressed air (oxygen) should provide for the possibility of control over the pressure of the air at bringing them into the

working position, and for self-rescuers on compressed air (oxygen) - in a position of standby use;

cylinders or valves means of individual protection bodies breathing compressed air (oxygen) must have a safety device, precluding the possibility of destruction of the container due to its LOAD eva. The absence of the specified safety device is allowed when using cylinders that are destroyed without splinters;

cylinders means of individual protection bodies breathing on compressed

air (oxygen) must comply with the requirements of the legislation of the Member State of the Customs Union for vessels and equipment working under pressure;

the documentation for each cylinder must contain information about the manufacturer, information on the confirmation of compliance with the established requirements, conditions of operation and maintenance of the cylinder in accordance with its purpose and design, working pressure in the cylinder, capacity, weight, cylinder service life, rejection criteria (for metal-composite and composite scores), the rules and procedure for the technical examination of the cylinder, the place to fill in the information on the survey procedure carried out, the mark on the acceptance of the product, the manufacturer's warranty, safety requirements;

7) in relation to the filter means of individual protection bodies breathing, in including the self-rescuers:

it is not allowed to use filtering personal protective equipment for the respiratory organs when the oxygen content in the inhaled air is less than 17 percent;

allowed limit of the field of view is not more than to 30 percent;

the content of carbon dioxide in the inhaled air for filtering personal protective equipment of the respiratory system should not exceed 1 percent (by volume);

filtering means of

individual protection bodies breathing should retain their performance after mechanical and thermal effects;

component filter PPE bodies respiration with insulating facepiece which may be susceptible to the effects of the flame during the time directly application after exposure to an open flame to a temperature of 800 ° C (turn over an open flame at 180 °a within 5 seconds) not be easily ignited and burn after removing from the flame;

a filter for personal protection authorities rows Haniya, intended for use in possible occurrence of inflammable and explosive situations not allowed use

of pure aluminum, magnesium and titanium, or alloys containing these materials in proportions which are in the process of operation can lead to produce sparks;

mass filter (filters) attachable directly to the front part of the filter means of individual protection bodies breathing, should not exceed 200 g for the mouthpiece (die), 300 g - for polumaso to and 500 g - for masks, filters with greater weight should be connected to the front parts with a connecting tube;

the filter materials and gaseous products carried out by the air flow from the filter must not harm the user and cause him discomfort;

8) filtering means of individual protection bodies breathing in



depending on their effectiveness, they are divided into three classes - low, medium and high efficiency;

9) The types of substances from which provided protection, their concentrations and protective characteristics means of individual protection must be specified by the manufacturer by applying a corresponding marking on the filter means individual respiratory protection, its packaging, and also contained in ekspluata translational documentation for a particular product;

10) in relation to the filter means of individual protection Respiratory half-mask with filter in addition to the requirements of paragraphs 7-9 of this item:

aerosol penetration coefficient - for the test substance - sodium loride and for the test substance - the oil mist through the aerosol agent should not exceed 22 percent, 8 percent and 2 percent for products of low, medium and high efficiency, respectively ;

coefficient of permeability of the filter material - for test substance, sodium chloride and a test substance, the oil mist at a flow rate constant air flow of  $95 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  does not have to exceed 20 percent, 6 percent and 1 percent, respectively, for manufacturing low, medium and high efficiency or a constant air flow rate of  $30 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  should not exceed 16 percent, 2 percent and 0.4 percent for products of low, medium and high efficiency, respectively ;

the initial resistance of the personal protective equipment of the respiratory system to the air flow should not exceed 60 Pa, 70 Pa and 100 Pa during inhalation at a constant air flow rate of  $30 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  for personal protective equipment of the respiratory system, respectively, of low, medium and high efficiency; on exhalation during consumption e constant air flow of  $160 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  - 300 Pa for means of individual protection bodies respiration any efficiency;

if there is an exhalation valve in the filtering half mask, it must be protected from dirt and mechanical damage;

valve exhalation should maintain performance in within the claimed shelf life manufacturer PPE organs of respiration;

resistance to the air flow on inhalation after dust filtering half masks with valves exhalation at a flow rate constant yannogo air flow  $95 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  does not has to exceed 400 Pa, 500 Pa and 700 Pa for respirators , respectively low, medium and high efficiency;

the air flow resistance of the filtering half mask with exhalation valves after dusting on exhalation should not exceed 300 Pa at a constant air flow rate of  $160 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$ ;

air resistance on inspiration and exhalation after dust filtering half masks without valves with flow rate constant airy Nogo

flow  $95 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  not be greater than 500 Pa;

air resistance on inspiration and exhalation after dust filtering half masks without valves at a constant flow rate of the air flow  $95 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  does not has to exceed 300 Pa, 400 Pa and 500 Pa for the products , respectively low, medium and high efficiency;



11) in relation to anti-aerosol personal protective equipment of the respiratory system with an insulating face part and in addition to the requirements of subparagraphs 7-9 of this paragraph:

coefficient choke under the front portion of the test substance - spray oil mist and for the test substance - aerosol chloride Sodium not have to exceed 2 percent for manufacturing a half-mask (chetvertmaskoy), 1 percent - for articles with a mouthpiece and 0.05 percent - coagulant - for products with a mask; resistance to the air flow respirators / chetvertmasok not be higher than 200 Pa at the inspiratory and 300 Pa for exhalation when exposed to a pulsating air stream 25 cycles / min ( $2.0 \text{ dm}^3$  / stroke) or

constant air flow with a flow rate of  $160 \text{ dm}^3$  / min;

the design of the inhalation and exhalation valves should exclude the functioning of the exhalation valves in the inhalation cycle or the inhalation valves in the exhalation cycle ;

valve exhalation must be protected from ingress of dirt and mechanical damage;

valve exhalation should maintain performance in within the claimed shelf life manufacturer PPE organs of respiration;

the initial resistance of the aerosol filter to a constant air flow at a speed of  $30 \text{ dm}^3$  / min should not exceed 60 Pa, 70 Pa and 100 Pa for products of low, medium and high efficiency, respectively ;

The permeability coefficient of the test substance - the oil mist and the test substance - sodium chloride at an air flow rate of  $95 \text{ dm}^3$  / min does not have to exceed 20 percent, 6 percent , and 0.05 percent for filters low, respectively, the middle and high efficiency;

the resistance to air flow during inhalation and exhalation after dusting the filters at a constant air flow rate of  $95 \text{ dm}^3$  / min should not exceed 400 Pa, 500 Pa and 700 Pa for products of low, medium and high efficiency, respectively ;

12) in relation to anti-gas filter means of individual protection bodies breathing with insulating front part and in addition to the requirements of paragraphs 7-9 of this item:

choke coefficient under the front part of the test substance hexafluoride sulfur does not have to exceed 2 percent for manufacturing a half-mask (chetvertmaskoy), 1 percent - for articles with a mouthpiece and 0.05 percent - for articles with a mask;

requirements to the facial parts, used in anti-gas filter means of individual protection bodies breathing with

insulating the front part, except for the coefficient of suction similar to the requirements of the facial part of the particle with redstv individual protection bodies breathing;

gas filters are divided into brands and efficiency classes depending on vapors and gases of hazardous and harmful substances and their concentrations, from which they provide protection:

grade A - for protection against organic gases and vapors with a boiling point above  $65^\circ \text{C}$ ;

grade B - for protection against inorganic gases and vapors, with the exception of carbon monoxide and other substances that must be specified by the manufacturer;

grade E - for protection against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors; grade K - for protection against ammonia and its organic derivatives;

grade AX - for protection against organic gases and vapors with a boiling point of no more than 65 ° C;

SX grade - for protection against carbon monoxide (CO) and other gases and vapors not named in other grades;

grade HgP3 - for protection against mercury vapors ;

Brand NOP3 - for protection of oxides of nitrogen;

filters of the HgP3 and NOP3 brands should only be of high efficiency;

the initial resistance of gas filters to air flow at 30 dm<sup>3</sup>/ min should not exceed 100 Pa, 140 Pa and 160 Pa for filters of low, medium and high efficiency, respectively ;

13) in relation

to protivogazoerolnyh (combined) filtering means individually th protection bodies breathing with insulating facepiece and in addition to the requirements of paragraphs 7-9 of this item:

the requirements for the face parts used in the specified type of personal protective equipment for the respiratory system are similar to the requirements for the face parts of the gas mask for personal protection of the respiratory system;

protivogazoerolnye (combined) filters must be divided on the brand and class efficiency in dependence of aerosols, vapors and gases, hazardous and harmful substances and their concentrations, from which they provide protection similar anti-gas filters;

the initial resistance of the combined filters to the air flow should not exceed 160 Pa, 200 Pa and 280 Pa at 30 dm<sup>3</sup>/ min for products of low, medium and high efficiency, respectively; and 820 Pa, 980 Pa and 1060 Pa at 95 dm<sup>3</sup>/ min for products of low, medium and high efficiency, respectively;

resistance filter air flow after dusting with 95 dm<sup>3</sup>/ min not be greater than 1040 Pa for manufacturing low efficiency and 1060 Pa for manufacturing medium and high efficiency;

permeability coefficient for the test substance sulfur hexafluoride 5 percent for low- efficiency products and 2 percent for products

medium and high efficiency.

14) in relation to filtering self-rescuers and in addition to the requirements of subparagraphs 7-9 of this paragraph:

Universal filter self-rescuers must provide protection bodies breathing, eye and skin integument head person with respect to the first air humidity up to 98 percent of aerosol different nature, vapors and gases hazardous chemical substances is not less than 4 groups, the respective filters marks (A, B, E, K ) specified in subparagraph 12 of this paragraph;

special filter self-rescuers should ensure the protection of bodies of breath or bodies of breath, eyes and skin covers the human head from one or more of the damaging factors (substances); permeability coefficients for the test substance - oil aerosol

fog or test substance - sodium chloride aerosol through a universal filtering self-rescuer should not exceed 2 percent, 1 percent and 0.01 percent - for the indicated self-rescuers, respectively, of low, medium and high efficiency;

suction coefficients for the test substance - aerosol of oil mist or for the test substance - sodium chloride aerosol into the breathing zone and into the eye zone for filter self-rescuers should not exceed 6 percent, 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively, for self-rescuers of low, medium and high efficiency and for the test substance - sulfur hexafluoride should not exceed 2 percent for low-efficiency products, 1 percent for medium- efficiency products and 0.1 percent for high- efficiency products ;

the filter self-rescuers in the conjugated otivlenie breathing at a flow rate of air  $95 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$  does not has to exceed to inhale 800 Pa and at exhalation - 300 Pa;

content dioxide carbon in the inhaled air is not be greater than 2 percent;

driving time of the operating condition of the filter self-rescuer not be greater than 60 seconds;

the porthole of the filtering self-rescuer should not distort visibility and fog up during the entire time of the protective action;

the filter self-rescuers must have a weight not more than 1 kg;

15) in relation to the filter self-rescuers , used during fires, except for the requirements specified in subparagraph 14 of the item to be applied the requirement of providing for not less than 30 minutes of protection bodies breathing eye and skin integument head person from products of combustion - aerosol (smoke) , vapors and gases of organic, inorganic acidic, inorganic basic substances, as well as from carbon monoxide when the maximum permissible content of a toxic substance is exceeded . The level of maximum permissible content in relation to and each substance is established in the regulatory documents on fire safety of the countries participating in the Customs

union;

16) manufactured by filter means individual protection respiratory stipulated subparagraphs 7 - 15 of this paragraph in the production of documentation and (or) for packaging a product has to indicate kinds of substances from which provided protection, their concentration ratio protection, especially the use of I means individual protection of bodies of breath, due to the age of users and their physiognomic features (size of the head, the geometric parameters of the face and neck, the presence of beards, mustaches, long hair, glasses and defects person);

17) in relation to clothing special protective and clothes filtering protection, as well as the means of individual protection of hands from chemical factors:

special clothing for protection from atmospheric precipitation must have a water resistance of at least 1800 Pa, and when exposed to jets of water - at least 3000 Pa;

clothing special for protection against acids and materials for its manufacture must be kislotionepronitsaemyi and kislotoskoykimi and maintain ACID properties after 5 washings

or dry cleanings, the loss of strength of the materials from exposure to acids not should exceed 15%;

clothing special for protection from alkalis and materials for its manufacture must have schelochepronitsaemost in dependence on the established groups and maintain schelochezaschitnye properties after 5 washings or dry cleanings, the loss of strength of materials by impact alkalis not should exceed 15%;

clothing special for the protection of oil and petroleum products and materials for its manufacture must be oil impermeable and oil-resistant, maintain neftezaschitnye properties after 5 washes or himchisto to, loss of strength of materials by exposure to oil and oil products do not should exceed 15%;

protective filtering clothing must provide protection against gases, vapors, aerosols of chemicals specified by the manufacturer; maintain protective properties in over 12 and more months of operation, after six or more washes, dry cleaners, neutralization (degassing); must be combined with RPE, PPE of hands and feet, its design must ensure tightness (complete cover of the skin) of the product; external air must enter the space under the suit by filtration through a bag of materials of protective filtering clothing; it must be operated in the "hermetically sealed" position when there is an excess of MPC for substances in the air of the working area; if the concentration of hazardous and (or) harmful substances does not exceed the permissible level, then it is operated in a depressurized form - in the "ready" position ,

the mass of filtering protective clothing should not exceed 3.8 kg;

means of individual protection of the hands from chemical factors must be waterproof, acid- and schelochepronitsaemost

should be no more than 1.0 units. pH;

18) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the clothes of special protective, filtering protective clothing and means of protection of hands from chemical ble factors should indicate the time of protective action and the terms of use (the destination);

19) with regard to personal eye protection (goggles) against chemical factors:

means of individual protection of the eye should meet the requirements provided for in subparagraph 17 of paragraph 4.3 of the technical regulations of the Customs Union;

Spectacle glass glasses protective no need to have an optical effect, causing deterioration in visual perception;

Glasses protective hermetic must provide protection of the eyes from droplets of chemical products, and also from the gas, vapor and aerosols;

20) manufactured in the production of documentation for the means of individual protection of the eye from chemical factors must indicate optical class, time of protective action, types of chemicals from which provided protection, their concentration and aggregation state;

21) in relation to personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from chemical factors:

the coefficient of decrease in the strength of fastening parts of the bottom of footwear from the effects of chemical factors must be at least 0.5, the coefficient of decrease in the strength of thread fastenings of parts of the upper of shoes from exposure to chemical factors must be at least 0.6

the requirements for the material of the sole of the shoe, for the strength of the fastening of the parts of the shoe and its other parameters are specified in subparagraph 9 of paragraph 4.3;

22) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection legs from chemical factors should indicate the time of protective action and the conditions under which this protective effect is achieved, but also the conditions of storage.

#### 4.5. Means

of individual protection from radiation factors (external ionizing radiation and radioactive substances) must comply with the following requirements:

1) in relation to the general requirements to the means of individual radiation protection factors (external ionizing radiation and radioactive substances):

materials of personal protective equipment against beta radiation must not contain chemical elements with an atomic number of more than 30;

protection factors against beta radiation and soft photon radiation (60 keV) must be at least 3;

coefficient of permeability of the self-rescuers filter for radioactive substances at the concentration of iodine-131 and vapor iodide bromide  $10^{-5} \text{Ci} / \text{m}^3$  does not have to exceed 2 percent for manufacturing low efficiency, 1 percent for product average efficiency and 0.1 percent for manufacturing high efficiency;

the decontamination factor for the outer shell of insulating suits made of textile materials with an elastomeric coating, for insulating elastomeric materials for the face parts of personal respiratory protection equipment, as well as for materials of basic special footwear and personal protective equipment for the head, eyes and face must be at least 10;

factor deactivation for materials of shell suits insulating with a plastic coating and film, to plastic and metal materials insulating facial parts of personal respiratory protection, and also to materials of clothes and add special protective flax special shoes must be not less than 20;

materials means individual protection, in addition to means of individual protection one-time application must retain the protective properties after 5 cycles of contamination - decontamination:

the breaking load of these materials and their tear resistance should not decrease by more than 10 percent;

shrinkage materials after carrying 5 Deactivation not should exceed 3.5 percent;

wear special protective and means of protection of hands must comply with the requirements of subparagraph 17 of paragraph 4.4 of the technical regulations of the Customs Union;

means of individual protection of the eye should meet the requirements of subparagraph 19 of paragraph 4.4 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

means of individual protection of the feet must meet the requirements of subparagraph 21 of paragraph 4.4 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

2) manufactured in the production of documentation for the means of individual protection from radiation factors (outside shoe ionizing radiation and radioactive substances) must indicate the



coefficients protection and conditions under which these coefficients are reached, and the means, methods and decontamination factor (if decontamination is provided by the manufacturer);

3) with regard to insulating suits to protect the skin and respiratory organs from radioactive substances:

insulating suits when taking off and putting on must exclude the danger of radioactive contamination of the user;

design suit insulating, its cut and camshaft edelenie mass must not hamper or obstruct movement of the user more than 30 percent relative movements without suit;

the weight of an insulating suit without a breathing apparatus should not exceed 8.5 kg, and with a breathing apparatus - 20 kg;

costumes of oliruyuschie should have a coefficient of protection is not less than 2000;

the design of the insulating suit should prevent the flow of water and solutions supplied to it by irrigation into the space under the suit for at least 10 minutes;

the breaking load of the materials used for the manufacture of insulating decontaminated suits must be at least 150 N, and for non-deactivating suits - at least 60 N;

resistance to abrasion of materials used for the manufacture of suits of oliruyuschie decontaminated, should be not less than 1500 cycles, and to suit nedeaktiviruemyh - not less than 100 cycles;

the resistance to bending of materials used for the manufacture of insulating decontaminated suits must be at least 20,000 cycles, and for non-deactivating suits - at least 2000 cycles;

the puncture resistance of materials used for the manufacture of decontaminated insulating suits must be at least 100 N, and for non-deactivating suits - at least 10 N;

tear resistance materials should be at least 20 N for a means of individual protection of a single use and not less than 40 N - for the means of individual protection of multiple applications;

the stiffness of materials with a polymer coating should be no more than 0.2 N, and the stiffness of film materials with a thickness of 0.25 mm should be no more than 0.02 N;

seam strength of products should be less than the strength of the materials from which they are made, and the strength of the compounds of another type - not less than 100 N;

costumes strength should not deteriorate in service more than to 25 percent of the value declared by the manufacturer in the production of documentation;

content dioxide carbon in the inhaled air does not should exceed one percent of the volume;

the requirement for the amount of air supplied to the insulating suit must comply with the requirements provided for in subparagraph 1 of paragraph 4.4 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

when using devices sound (light) signaling should be provided warning the user about the necessity of using the device for emergency respiration and providing exit from the footprint of the radiation factor. In this case, the sound level should be from 85 to 90 dBA in the region of a person with a range of sound frequencies from 2000 to 4000 Hz;



the limitation of the area of the field of view should not exceed 30 percent. When using a sight glass may decrease the visual acuity is not more than on 2 - line optometric table, and mechanical Ceska strength sight glasses must meet the requirements of impact energy in subparagraphs 17 and 19, paragraph 4.3 of the Technical Regulations of the Customs union;

excess pressure inside the suit insulating not be greater than 1000 Pa and the average value of 2000 Pa - on the maximum value and must be maintained during use of this type of means of individual protection;

connection between the suit and the outer hose for suits insulating hose must withstand a tensile force of 250 N. When exposed to a hose 50 N tensile force air flow should not decrease more than to 5 percent, and the elongation of the hose not be greater than 200 percent of the original length;

4) MANUFACTURING rer in the production of documentation for costume insulation for protecting the skin and organs of respiration of radioactive substances must indicate the protection factor and the conditions under which it is achieved, means, methods and factor deactivation (if the deactivation is provided by the manufacturer), but also the duration of the safe continuous use ;

5) in respect of personal respiratory protection (in fact including filtration) of radioactive substances:

insulating means of individual protection bodies breathing must conform to the requirements of subparagraphs 3 5 and 6 of paragraph 4.4 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

filtering means of individual protection of the respiratory organs, in the including by radioactive substances, must Correspondingly Vova requirements of paragraphs 7 - 14 , paragraph 4.4 of the technical regulations of the Customs Union;

Protection coefficient filter PPE bodies breathing with the facing portions of the filter materials of radioactive aerosols should be at least 50, and the resistance to inhalation and exhalation - not more than 60 Pa at a flow rate of a constant air flow of 30 dm<sup>3</sup>/min for protivogazoerozolnyh means

of individual protection bodies breathing and not more than 50 Pa at a flow rate of a constant air flow of 30 dm<sup>3</sup>/min for the PPE of the particle bodies of breath;

protection filter coefficient PPE bodies breathing with the facing portions of the insulating material of radioactive aerosols leu should be not less than 500, and the resistance to inhalation and exhalation - not more than 200 Pa at a flow rate of a constant air flow of 30 dm<sup>3</sup>/min;

6) the manufacturer in the operational documentation for filtering means of personal protection of respiratory organs from radioactive substances must indicate the coefficient of protection against aerosols and the time of protective action against gases and vapors, as well as the conditions under which these factors and time are achieved.

4.6. Means of individual protection against low temperatures, high temperatures and Teplov 's emissions must comply with the following requirements:

1) in respect of clothing special and means individually protecting the hands of the convective heat, thermal radiation, contact with a heated surface, momentary contact with the heated surface, sparks, spatter and splash of molten metal:

special clothing and personal protective equipment hands should provide an internal bed temperature defined in paragraph 4 table 2 application № 3 to present technical p eglamentu Customs Union, for all the time of use in the conditions specified by the manufacturer, with this:

the indicator of convective heat transfer must be at least 3 seconds when a heat flux with a density of  $80 \text{ kW} / \text{m}^2$  passes through a material that has undergone at least 5 wash (dry cleaners) - dryings;

the index of the transfer of thermal radiation must be at least 8 seconds when a heat flow with a density of  $20 \text{ kW} / \text{m}^2$  passes through a material that has undergone at least 5 cycles of washing (dry cleaning) - drying;

clothing materials and special PPE hands after at least 5 cycles of washings (dry cleaners) -sushek followed by keeping them in a flame at over 30 does not have to burn, smolder and melted when rushing from the flame, a residual combustion and smoldering is not permitted;

the breaking load of the connecting seams must be at least 250 N; the breaking load of fabrics of special clothing and PPE of hands to protect against sparks and splashes of molten metal must be at least 800 N, the tearing load is at least 70 N on the warp and 60 N on

the weft, PPE for protection against radiant heat must be resistant to multiple bending at least 9000 cycles;

resistance of materials used in clothing special and means of individual protection hand for protection against sparks and splashes of molten metal to the action heated to a temperature of  $800 \pm 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  irritant element should be at least 50 seconds to overlap and protect items 3 class; not less than 30 seconds - for one layer of material or not less than 50 seconds for two layers of materials (base material and protective pad) in products of protection class 2 ;

resistance of materials used in clothing special, to the effects of sparks and splashes of molten metal must be not less than 30 drops to 1 degree of protection;

materials used in clothing special and means of individual protection hand for protection against splashes of molten metal must withstand the splash of the molten metal mass of not less than 60 g for 30 seconds without sticking to the metal with the external Loe material and without damaging the skin of the body the user;

materials used in clothing special and means of individual protection hand for protection against contact heat must withstand contact with surfaces heated to  $250 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for at least 5 seconds;

2) manufactured in the production of documentation for clothes special and means individually protecting the hands of the convective heat, radiant heat, sparks and weld spatter must indicate this designation means the individual protection equipment, protection class and the level of protection, including limiting the temperature;

3) in respect of clothes special and means of individual protection of hands from exposure to low temperatures:

clothing special in dependence on the climatic region, time continuous stay in the cold, the air permeability material top and with taking into account the severity of executed work must be heat-shielding properties: thermal insulation kit consisting of special protective clothing, PPE hand PPE head and PPE legs, in the range of from 0.451 up to 0.823 ° C · m<sup>2</sup>/ W, or the total thermal resistance of a package of special clothing materials, determined by the protection class, must be at least 0.50 ° C · m<sup>2</sup>/ W;

breathability of the upper layer packet, or clothing materials of special not d ave to exceed of 40 dm<sup>3</sup>/ m<sup>2</sup> · s;

4) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection against low temperatures must indicate the operating conditions in the recommended climatic zones (regions);

5) autonomous heat sources located under outer clothing and in shoes, during the entire operation period specified by the manufacturer, should not create conditions for increasing the temperature of the human skin surface more than + 40 ° C, at this working surface a source of heat not must be heated more than to + 65 ° C;

6) the manufacturer, in the operational documentation for an autonomous heat source located under outerwear and in shoes, must indicate its temperature parameters on the surface of the heat source (nominal, minimum and maximum temperatures), the duration of continuous operation of the source and the conditions under which these parameters are achieved;

7) with regard to personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from high and (or) low temperatures, contact with a heated surface, sparks and splashes of molten metal:

footwear must prevent entering inside sparks and splashes of molten metal and have a resistant to short-term effects of an open flame;

the coefficient of reduction of the strength of fastening of parts n from shoes of the nail fastening method from exposure to high temperatures to + 150 ° C must be at least 0.85;

footwear, intended for use in conditions of exposure to lower temperatures, should retain its protective properties to the specified manufacturer range of temperatures (climatic zone) in over all regulatory term operation;

the requirements for the material of the sole of the shoe, for the strength of the fastening of the parts of the shoe and its other parameters are specified in subparagraph 9 of paragraph 4.3;

the strength of fastening parts of the bottom with the top of the shoe must be at least 120 N / cm;

the material of the sole of the footwear must have a heat resistance of at least 160 ° C;

8) manufactured in the production of documentation for Drugs individual leg protection (shoes) of high and (or) low temperatures, contact with a heated surface, sparks and splashes of molten metal must specify protective properties and conditions of use (assignment);

9) in relation to personal head protection equipment used in conditions of high and (or) low temperatures ( protective helmets ):

Helmets protective shall prevent penetration of molten metal through the helmet body (body will not ignite after 5 seconds after contact with the molten th metal or an open flame);

Helmets protective, designed for operation at elevated and (or) lower temperatures, should retain its protective properties in the range of temperatures of the ambient air, indicated by the manufacturer;

protective helmets in terms of mechanical characteristics, resistance to perforation and shock absorption must comply with the requirements provided for in subparagraph 13 of paragraph 4.3 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

10) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection of the head of the higher and (or) low temperatures should indicate the protective properties and conditions of the application (the destination);

11) with regard to personal eye protection (goggles) and face ( protective face shields ) from splashes of molten metal and hot particles:

the minimum field of view of the face shield along the central vertical line must be at least 150 mm;

personal eye protection (goggles) and face ( protective face shields ) in terms of impact energy must meet the requirements provided for in subparagraphs 17 and 19 of paragraph 4.3 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

means individual protection eye should have resistance to penetration by these hot solids at a time nepreryvnog of exposure not less than 7 seconds;

spectacle glasses reflecting the infrared region of the spectrum must have a spectral reflectance of more than 60 percent in the wavelength range from 780 nm to 2000 nm;

the thickness of the sight glasses must be at least 1.4 mm;

12) the manufacturer in the operational documentation for the means

personal protection of eyes and face from splashes of molten metal and hot particles should indicate the protective properties and conditions of use (purpose).

4.7. Means individuals Noi protection against thermal risks of an electric arc, non-ionizing radiation, causing an electric shock, but also from the effects of static electricity must meet the following requirements:

1) in relation to special protective clothing against thermal risks of an electric arc:

clothing for protection against thermal hazards of an electric arc should be applied in complete with baptismal sheets, PPE head, face, hands, feet;

protection of special protective clothing against thermal risks arcing determined after 5 cycles of washings (dry cleaners) - dryers must not decrease by more than 5 percent of the original level after 50 cycles of washings (dry cleaners) - dryers;

values of indicators of resistance materials clothing special protection from thermal risks of electric arc to mechanical influences and indicator breathability not need to decrease more than in 20 percent after 50 cycles of washings (dry cleaners) - dryers;

the value of the specific surface electrical resistance of the materials of special protective clothing against the thermal risks of an electric arc after 50 wash cycles (dry cleaners) - dryers should not exceed  $10^7 \text{ Ohm}$ ;

clothing special, gloves thermos Toyko, linen heat resistance, Liners thermoresistant must be made of materials with constant heat resistant properties and meet the requirements of paragraph 1, para. 4.6 of the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union in part protection of convective heat and thermal radiation;

residual combustion time, materials used to manufacture PPE by thermal risks of arcing when exposed to a flame for 10 s must not exceed 2, the length of the OCU glivaniya not should exceed 100 mm;

special protective clothing against thermal risks of an electric arc must protect the user from second degree burns when exposed to an electric arc with an intensity of a falling heat flux with a density of 5 to 100  $\text{cal} / \text{cm}^2$  (from 20.93 to 418.6  $\text{J} / \text{cm}^2$ ) specified in product documentation ;

for the manufacture of clothing special protection from thermal risks of electric arc should be used thermal and fire-resistant non-metallic fittings and or fittings must be closed layers of fire-resistant material;

special protective clothing materials against the thermal risks of an electric arc must be resistant to abrasion by gray-knit cloth for at least 4000 cycles, a breaking load of at least 800 N, a tearing load of at least 40 N, air permeability not

less than  $30 \text{ dm}^3 / \text{m}^2 \text{ s}$ ;

the breaking load of the seams of the products must be at least 250 N; clasps used to make special clothing protective against thermal risks of an electric arc, must be designed so as to prevent their spontaneous opening after thermal exposure;

thermoresistant properties garments a safeguard against thermal arcing risks must persist for yc tanovlenii manufacturer storage period under the conditions provided by the manufacturer, without additional action by the user;

2) manufactured in the production of documentation for clothes special protective against thermal risks of an electric arc must specify a limit value of the incident energy, which can lead to the occurrence of burn of the second degree, the region and the conditions of application (purpose), but also demands on care for taco minutes special clothing;

3) in relation to personal protective equipment of a person against thermal risks of an electric arc (protective face shields):

face shields must not have conductive protrusions, the sight glasses of the face shields must have a thickness of at least 1.4 mm, and the viewing area of the sight glass in the frame along the central vertical line of the face shield must be at least 150 mm;

the shield of the shield must be made of material, the burning rate of which must not exceed  $1.25 \text{ mm} / \text{s}$ ;

a protective face shield should provide protection of the face from the front and from the sides;

the outer side of the sight glass must have a heat-resistant edging to prevent ignition at the time of the formation of an electric arc;



the sight glasses of the protective shield must be held in any position of the face shields, provide protection against ultraviolet radiation with a wavelength of at least 313 nm, protection against infrared radiation - in accordance with subparagraph 1 1 of paragraph 4.6 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union and be resistant to a single impact from kinetic energy of at least 0.6 J, and for shock-resistant performance - at least 1.2 J, when exposed to high-speed particles, protective shields must meet the requirements of subparagraph 19 of paragraph 4.3 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

4) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection of the person from the thermal risk of electric arc should indicate the protective properties and condition of the application (purpose);

5) in relation to personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) used with clothing to protect against thermal risks of an electric arc:

the sole of the shoe must be oil- and petrol - resistant and

withstand exposure to temperatures not lower than + 300 ° C for at least 60 s, the time is determined by test methods;

the toe of the shoe must provide protection against impacts with an energy of at least 5 J;

shoes must not contain metal parts, all seams must be stitched with heat-resistant threads, natural fur or artificial fire-resistant insulation can be used as a heater for winter shoes ;

the requirements for the material of the sole of the footwear, for the strength of fastening of the parts of the footwear and its other parameters are specified in subparagraph 9 of paragraph 4.3 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

6) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection of the feet of the thermal risk of electric arc should indicate the protective properties and conditions of the application (the destination);

7) underwear heat-resistant, gloves , heat-resistant and heat-resistant balaclavas from thermal risks of an electric arc must protect the user from burns of the second degree, manufactured of fire-resistant material with heat-resistant properties, referred to in subparagraph 1 of paragraph 4.6 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union should not burn, melt and to smolder after exposure to them an open flame in within 10 seconds, resistance to the effects of an open flame should be maintained after 5 washings (dry cleaners);

8) manufactured in the documentation to undergarment worn under heat resistance, heat-resistant heat-resistant glove liner and by thermal risks of electric arc must have proven protective properties and conditions of use (assignment);

9) in regard to clothing special and other means of personal protection against lesions electric current feedback electrostatic, electric and electromagnetic fields and also personal protection against static electricity: clothing special and other means of personal protection should have electrified not more than 15 kV / m and to protect the user from injury electric current, but also the impact of electrostatic, electric or electromagnetic field with



intensity exceeding the maximum permissible levels;

the attenuation coefficient of the intensity of the electrostatic, electric or electromagnetic field in the operating frequency range must be at least 30;

clothing for protection against electrostatic, electric and electromagnetic fields should retain its protective properties in during the entire lifetime;

the electrical resistance of conductive parts of special clothing for protection against the effects of an electric or electromagnetic field should not exceed 10 ohms;

the specified special clothing must be made of

a cotton cloth spacer that insulates the wearer's body from electrically conductive cloth and metal parts;

the materials of the specified special clothing must be resistant to mechanical stress and air permeability specified in subparagraph 1 of paragraph 4.7 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

fasteners used for the manufacture of special clothing must ensure reliable electrical contact between the components of such clothing and prevent spontaneous opening;

said special clothing must ensure evap py inner layer is not more than + 40 ° C for the time of its use under the conditions specified by the manufacturer;

for the manufacture of means of individual protection from the effects of static electricity must be used materials with specific surface dielectric strength them resistivity not more than  $10^7$  ohm or possessing the property of decreasing the charge;

shielding PPE should provide protection against lesion of electric current flowing through the body of a person in the moment of touching a disconnected electrical equipment located under voltage induced electromagnetic or electrostatic by and having a value higher than 25 V;

shielding PPE must protect the body of a person from injury electric current through the current shunt passing through the human body through the galvanic elements connected electrically special protective clothing, shoes and means Hand protection;

the value of the electric current flowing through the body of a person dressed in shielding PPE should not exceed the maximum allowable value for industrial frequency - 6 mA;

electric resistance of the shielding clothes in gathering, incoming in the composition shunt PPE, not should exceed 10 Ohm, resistance means protection hand - not more than 30 ohms;

means of protection of hands, shoes and clothes, included in the composition of shielding PPE must be insulated body of a man from the conductive elements

electric resistance between the conductive element PPE from static electricity and the ground should amounted vlyat from  $10^6$  to  $10^8$  ohms;

the electrical resistance between the center pad and the running side of the sole of the shoe should be from  $10^6$  to  $10^8$  ohms;

resistance between man, dressed in a set of PPE for protection from static electricity, and the ground shall be not less than  $10^8$  ohms; anti-electrostatic rings and bracelets must provide electrical resistance in the human - earth circuit from  $10^7$  to  $10^8$  ohms; means of individual protection from the effects of static electricity shall exclude the occurrence of sparks or discharges

static electricity with an energy exceeding 40 percent of the minimum ignition energy of the environment, or with a charge per pulse exceeding 40 percent of the igniting value of a charge per pulse for the environment;

10) manufactured in the production of documentation for clothes special and other means of personal protection from destruction electric current feedback electrostatic, electric and electromagnetic fields and also with redstva individual protection from the effects of static electricity must specify the limiting values of the incident electrostatic, electric, magnetic or electromagnetic field, at which ensures compliance with the established maximum permissible exposure levels to a user, the coefficient of attenuation of the field in the working range of the frequency domain and the conditions of application (purpose) and the requirements for maintenance for such special clothing;

11) with regard to personal eye protection (goggles) and face (face shields) from the effects of an electromagnetic field:

the requirements for the optical indicators of these personal protective equipment are set out in paragraphs 17 and 19 of section 4.3 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union;

personal protective equipment for eyes and face must provide protection for the eyes or face from the front and sides;

said means of individual protection must have a minimum area view of the central vertical line is not less than 150 mm;

glass or (glass) must be colorless, provide protection from the electromagnetic field and be resistant to impact with a kinetic energy of at least 1.2 J;

12) manufacturer in the operational documentation to the means of individual protection for eyes and face from exposure to electromagnetic fields should indicate the intensity of the electromagnetic field, from which provided protection and the conditions under which this protection is achieved;

13) with regard to dielectric personal protective equipment against the effects of electric current (dielectric gloves, dielectric boots and galoshes):

dielectric means individual protection from the effects of electric current must be made of dielectric material, preserving Prot itnye properties while observing the conditions of application in during all the period of operation, provided by the manufacturer;

dielectric means individual protection from the effects of electric current should be hermetic and be resistant to the effects of external mechanical and chemical factors, as well as moisture and maintain its protective properties to the operation;

the maximum value of current leakage to dielectric means

Individual protection not should exceed 9 mA;  
shoes must have an insulating cotton fabric;

the electrical resistance of dielectric special clothing must be at least 4 kOhm, dielectric boots and galoshes - at least 2 kOhm, dielectric boots - at least 4 kOhm, for dielectric gloves, the leakage current at a given voltage should not exceed 9 mA; Dielectric means of individual protection against exposure electric current must be checked at the intervals provided for by the regulatory documents on electrical safety, which is also indicated by the manufacturer in the documentation for the product.

14) manufacturer in the documentation to the dielectric means of individual protection from the effects of electric current must specify the purpose and conditions of paragraph USAGE (destination), as well as the period of validity, dates of the last and next inspection of the product.

4.8. With regard to clothing of special signal increased visibility:

1) clothing special signal increased visibility must be made with the use of fluorescent and reflective materials, having a square set of signal elements from the fluorescent material is not less than  $0.14 \text{ m}^2$ , of the retroreflective material - not less than  $0.10 \text{ m}^2$  and the composite material - not less than  $0.20 \text{ m}^2$ ;

factor coefficient of retroreflection of retroreflective materials with values of the observation angle of  $12^\circ$  and angle illumination  $5^\circ$  should be at least  $250 \text{ cd} / (\text{lux m}^2)$  for the materials of class 1, at least  $330 \text{ cd} / (\text{lux m}^2)$  for materials 2nd class and not less than  $65 \text{ cd} / (\text{lux m}^2)$  for composite materials;

the color characteristics of the background and composite materials must be in the range of chromaticity coordinates :

for yellow fluorescent (0.387; 0.610 - 0.356; 0.494 - 0.398; 0.452 - 0.460; 0.540);

for orange Fluor estsentnogo (0.610; 0.390 - 0.535; 0.375 - 0.570; 0.340 - 0.655; 0.344);

for red fluorescent (0.655; 0.344 - 0.570; 0.340 - 0.595; 0.314 - 0.690; 0.310).

The luminance factor of the background and combined materials must be at least:

for yellow fluorescent - 0.76; for orange fluorescent - 0.40; for red fluorescent - 0.25.

when the signal elements in the form of bands, they have to be of width not less than 50 mm, and their arrangement must provide a visual indication of the body of man;

clothing materials for special signal high visibility

must retain retroreflective properties during the period of its operation established by the manufacturer ;

2) the manufacturer in the operational documentation for clothing with special signaling increased visibility must indicate the purpose, protection class of clothing and the class of protection of retroreflective material.

4.9. Complex means of individual protection must comply with the following requirements:

1) the manufacturer shall comply with the requirements for each component of comprehensive personal protective equipment provided by the present technical regulations of the Customs Union, and to every means of individual protection, separate incoming in its composition;

2) attachable components to complex media personal protection should not reduce the safety and performance properties of the other components. Features of personal protective equipment when used together must be indicated by the manufacturer in the documentation for the product with the necessary safety indicators ;

3) about the change of ergonomic properties of complex means of individual protection in depending on their equipment the manufacturer must indicate in the documentation for the product with reduction indicators;

4) the reliability of the connection of components of complex means of individual protection needs to ensure safe operation of the product at all time of the protective action of its components;

5) construction nodes compound (mount) component integrated with redstv individual protection not should allow to attach these components in any other manner, except for the method provided by the manufacturer;

6) manufactured in the production of documentation for complex means of individual protection in addition to the information privedenny in subparagraphs 2) and 3) of this paragraph shall specify protective properties and conditions of use (assignment).

4.10. The marking of personal protective equipment (except for personal protective equipment for dermatological) must comply with the following requirements:

1) Each piece of personal protective equipment, including replaceable components, must be labeled. The marking is applied directly to the product and to its packaging.

If the mark cannot be applied directly to the product , it is applied to a hard-to-remove label affixed to the product. In the absence of the possibility of applying markings to full screen directly onto itself a product allowed not to apply part of the information in the labeling, with the proviso that the corresponding information is applied to the individual packaging products and to attached to the product that is difficult to label.

For antinoise inserts and PPE eye allowed the application of the marking only on individual packaging. On PPE from falling or rescue from a height and RPE with an insulating or filtering front part, it is allowed to apply marking only on individual packaging, and in its absence - on group packaging , provided that all components are marked .

2) markings applied directly to the product or to a hard- to- remove label attached to the product must contain:

- product name (if available - the name of the model, code, article);
- manufacturer's name and (or) its trademark (if any); protective properties;
- size (if available);

the designation of the technical regulations of the Customs Union, the requirements which must comply with the means of individual protection;

a single sign of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union;

the date (month, year) of manufacture or date of the end of the period of validity, if it is set;

information about the class of protection and climatic zone, determined in accordance with Table 3 ppe Nia № 3 of the present technical regulations Customs Union and in which are applied means of individual protection (if necessary);

Information about the methods of care and requirements for disposing means of individual protection;

information about the document in accordance with which the personal protective equipment was manufactured ;

other information in accordance with the manufacturer's documentation ;

3) information should be applied in any embossed manner ( including embossing, silk-screen printing, engraving, casting, stamping) or with hard-to-remove paint directly on the product or on a hard- to- remove label attached to the product. It is allowed to apply information in the form of pictograms, which can be used as hazard indicators or the scope of personal protective equipment. Information should be easy to read, stand with storage, transportation, realization and use of the product for intended purpose in during the entire period of validity, period of service and (or) warranty period of storage;

4) marking a minute, to be applied to the packaging the product must contain the following:

product name (if available - the name of the model, code, article);

manufacturer's country name ;

name, legal address and trade mark (if any) of the manufacturer;

designation of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, the requirements of which must correspond to the means of individual protection;

size (if available); protective properties of the product;

ways of caring for the product (if necessary);

the date of manufacture, and (or) the date of closure period of validity, if fitted;

term storage for tools Individual Protection, losing their protective properties in the process of storage;

a single sign of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union;

value dangerous or harmful factor limiting the use of the means of individual protection (if any);

restrictions on use due to age, health status and other physiological characteristics of users;

information on the class of protection and climatic zone, determined in accordance with table 3 of Appendix No. 3 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, and in which personal protective equipment can be used (if necessary);



information about the document in accordance with which the personal protective equipment was manufactured ;

other information in accordance with the manufacturer's documentation ;

4.11. Marking and operational documents are carried out in the official and state (s) language (s) of the state (s) - a member (s) of the Customs Union, with the exception of the name of the manufacturer and the name of the product, as well as other text included in the registered trademark . The simultaneous use of several languages of the Member States of the Customs Union is allowed . Complementary use of foreign languages is allowed under condition of full identity of content with text.

4.12. The marking of personal protective equipment must be legible, easy to read and applied to the surface of the product (label, packaging), accessible for inspection without removing the packaging, disassembling or using tools.

4.13. Instructions on the use of personal protective equipment are included in the operational documentation for personal protective equipment and must contain:

- 1) The area of application;
- 2) restrictions on the use of personal protective equipment by exposure factors , as well as by age categories and health status of users (if any);
- 3) the order of the use of means of individual protection (for means of individual protection complicated structure);
- 4) requirements for the qualifications of the user, the procedure for admission to the use of personal protective equipment (if any);
- 5) form means an individual protection according to annex 1 to the present technical regulations Customs union;
- 6) the name cf. COROLLARY individual protection;
- 7) indicators protective and operational properties of the means of individual protection according to the requirements for information to the purchaser (user) and the conditions under which these indicators are achieved;
- 8) information about the methods of safe use of the means of individual protection;
- 9) the procedure for carrying out maintenance and periodic inspections means of individual protection (if necessary);
- 10) information on the amount of means of individual protection in the units of measurement used in the states - members of the Customs Union (if any);
- 11) rules, conditions and terms of storage means of individual protection;
- 12) requirements for the safe transportation of personal protective equipment (if any );
- 13) for recycling PPE requirements (if available such requirements);
- 14) a single sign of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union;
- 15) the designation of the technical regulations of the Customs Union requirements which must conform means of individual protection;
- 16) the name of the country of manufacture and the name of the manufacturer, its legal address;
- 17) information about the document in accordance with which the personal protective equipment was manufactured ;

18) the date of manufacture and / or the shelf life or the expiration date, if they are established, it is allowed to indicate the storage period with the obligatory indication of information about the place of application and the method for determining the date of manufacture or the end of the shelf life;

19) a means of individual protection losing protective properties in the course of storage;

20) manufacturer's guarantees when using the product for its intended purpose.

4.14. Means of individual protection dermatological must comply with the following requirements:

1) a means of individual protection dermatological, issued into circulation at the common customs territory of the Customs Union, when used as directed should not cause harm to the life and health of a person and have targeted efficiency on alongside a ystviya specific harmful production factors;

2) the safety of dermatological personal protective equipment is ensured by a set of requirements for the composition, microbiological indicators, the level of toxic elements content, toxicological safety, clinical and laboratory safety, consumer packaging and information for consumers (purchasers and users);

3) to an ingredient means the individual protection

dermatological it is forbidden to use silicones, mineral abrasives, flammable, volatile, organic solvents in an amount exceeding 10 percent for each substance, but also substances forbidden to use in as ingredients of perfume and cosmetic products;

4) to an ingredient means the individual protection dermatological permitted colorings and salt dyes, preservatives, UV filters or other substances permitted for use in as ingredients of perfume and cosmetic claim roduktсии;

5) means an individual protection dermatological with antibacterial effect must possess antibacterial (anti microbial) activity against gram-negative bacteria and Gram-positive bacteria - pathogens infectious diseases (sanitary indicative species - Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus);

6) means of individual protection dermatological with antifungal effect must possess antifungal (fungicidal) activity in respect of pathogens infections - dermatophytosis - T, Candida, other pathogenic fungi, dermatophytes (sanitary illustrative view - Candida albicans);

7) PPE dermatological from exposure to low temperatures (creams for face and hand from frostbite) must have a mouth oychivy to low temperatures and to withstand at least 3 cycles of freezing and thawing (from -20 C to +20 C), does not have to stratify and change their organoleptic and physicochemical properties. Said means from the effects of low temperatures should not form a film on the cutaneous cover and prevent normal gas exchange, lowest operating temperature must be specified marking;

8) the total number of mesophyll aerobic x and facultative anaerobic bacteria in 1 g or in 1 cm<sup>3</sup> means an individual protection dermatological not be greater than 1000 colony forming units;

9) the amount of yeast, and yeast-like fungi in 1 g or in 1 cm<sup>3</sup> means an individual protection dermatological not should exceed 100 colony forming units;

10) enterobacteria and pathogenic staphylococci should not be detected in 1 g or 1 cm<sup>3</sup> of the product;

11) Pseudomonas wand in means of individual protection dermatological should be absent;

12) in the means of individual protection dermatological permitted content of arsenic is not more than 5 mg / kg of lead - is not more than 5 mg / kg and mercury - not more than 1 mg / kg;

13) means of individual protection dermatological not need to have a skin-resorptive, irritating and sensitizing effect;

14) the use of personal protective equipment of a dermatological regenerating, restoring and cleansing type in conditions of exposure to radioactive substances and ionizing radiation is not allowed.

4.15. The marking of personal dermatological protective equipment must comply with the following requirements:

1) marking means individual protection dermatological applied directly to the consumer packagings ed Elia, and (or) the product packaging, and (or) a label and (or) a label, the method adopted for particular PPE, and should contain:

the name and purpose of the product, while it is not allowed in the name to indicate that it is a product of the type of other known product;

the name of the manufacturer and of his place of residence, the name of the country and (or) place of origin of the product, and the name and place of location of the applicant (if the latter is not a manufacturer)

net weight, nominal volume, quantity; party code, assigned by the manufacturer;

list of ingredients;

expiration date (from the date of manufacture);

a single sign of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union;

the designation of the technical regulations of the Customs Union, the requirements which must comply with the means of individual protection dermatology;

information on correct use and storage, as well as warnings;

2) the list of ingredients of personal protective equipment for dermatological must meet the following requirements:

the list of ingredients of personal protective equipment dermatological must be preceded by the inscription "Ingredients" or "Structure";

ingredients means individual protection dermatological specified in the list or in accordance with the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (the INCI) with the use of letters of the Latin alphabet, or in the state (s) language (s) of the Member State of the Customs Union;

Ingredients funds individually th protection dermatological specified in the list according to the formulation in order to reduce their mass fraction. Perfume (aromatic) composition is indicated as a single ingredient;

ingredients of personal protective equipment for dermatological, the mass fraction of which is less than 1 percent, are listed in any order after those ingredients, the mass fraction of which is more than 1 percent;

dyes are listed in any order after the rest

ingredients in accordance with the color index or accepted designations;

3) to indicate the period of validity of means of individual protection dermatological should apply the wording "Gaudin (used) to (month, year)" or the wording "Period of validity ... (months, years). Manufacturing date (month, year)". The term of validity for the specific names means of individual protection dermatological sets manufacturer;

4) information for the exception of the list of ingredients means of individual protection dermatological, should be listed on the Russian language, and, if necessary, to the state (s) language (s) of the state (in) - a member (s) of the Customs Union. Allowed the name of the manufacturer, the name of the product and the place of finding a foreign manufacturer to specify a Spanish olzovaniem letters of the Latin alphabet. The information for the exception name means individual protection dermatological, name of the manufacturer and of his place of finding, contained in a labeling means individual protection dermatological foreign manufacturers should be translated into the Russian language, and, if necessary, the state language of the State - a member of the Customs Union, and is presented in form available to the consumer.

## 5. Confirmation of conformity

5.1. Acc obstacle means of individual protection present technical regulations CU ensures performing its safety requirements directly as well as through the use of standards in the List of standards, results are applied Nia which on a voluntary basis is provided by compliance requirements of the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union.

### 5.2. Methods

of research (tests) and measurements means individual protection established in the documents in the field of standardization are included in the list of documents in the field of standards containing rules and methods of researches (tests) and measurements, in that those rules of selection of samples needed for the implementation and enforcement of the requirements of this technical regulations of the Customs Union "and the assessment (confirmation) of the conformity of products.

5.3. Before release into circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union means of individual protection, to which applies the action of the technical regulations, must be subjected to conformity assessment procedure set out in its security requirements.

5.4. Confirmation of the compliance of personal protective equipment with the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union is carried out in the following forms:

- 1) declaration of conformity;
- 2) certification.

5.5. When choosing forms of confirmation of conformity, personal protective equipment is classified according to the degree of risk of harm to the user:

- 1) The first class - means of individual protection etc. ostroy structure used in conditions with minimal risk of causing damage to the user, which are subject to declaration of compliance;
- 2) The second class - means of individual protection of complex structures, protect from death or from dangers that may cause irreversible harm to the health of the user, which are subject to mandatory certification.

5.6. Personal protective equipment, depending on the degree of risk of harm to the user (class), are subject to confirmation of conformity in accordance with the forms given in Appendix No. 4 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union.

5.7. Declaration of conformity of personal protective equipment is carried out by adopting a declaration of conformity based on their own evidence or evidence obtained with the participation of a third party - an accredited testing laboratory (center) included in the Unified Register of Certification Bodies and Testing Laboratories (Centers) of the Customs Union, in accordance with with standard schemes approved in accordance with the established procedure.

5.8. When the declaration of conformity to an applicant may act as registered in accordance with the legislation of the states - members of the Customs Union on its territory a legal entity or natural person to an individual entrepreneur, are the manufacturer or vendor or operating functions of the foreign manufacturer on the basis of an agreement with the manufacturer of the software compliance supplied by means of individual protection treb Hovhan the present technical regulations of the Customs Union and in terms of liability for non-conformity of supplied funds of individual protection requirements of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union (the person performing the functions of the foreign manufacturer).

5.9. In accordance with the standard schemes for the declaration of conformity, approved by the Commission of the Customs Union:

- for manufactured serially PPE simple design for declaration of compliance which do not require involvement of a third party, used is Busy circuit 1D;
- for batches and individual samples of PPE of simple design, for the declaration of conformity of which the participation of a third party is not required, the 2D scheme is applied ;
- to let out commercially PPE, when the declaration of conformity

koto ryh necessary participation of the third parties, applied the scheme of 3D;

- for batches and single samples of PPE, when declaring conformity, the participation of a third party is required, the 4D scheme is applied.

Schemes for declaring conformity used for various types of personal protective equipment are specified in Appendix No. 4 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union.



5.10. When declaring conformity, the applicant independently forms evidence, which must contain:

1) copy of the registration documents of the applicant in that including: full and abbreviated, in fact including brand (if any), the name of the legal entity, its organizational and legal form; the postal address of the location of the organization; information on state registration; taxpayer identification number; information about the document confirming the fact of the organization's registration with the tax authority (date, number, issued by whom);

2) the name of the technical conditions, the description of the means of individual protection, operational documents to him;

3) a list of interstate, national (state) standards of the State - a member of the Customs Union, applied in whole or in part, and included in the lists of documents attached to this technical regulation of the Customs Union in the field of standardization, ensuring compliance with the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union and necessary for the assessment (confirmation) of conformity and, if not applied these standards in full or in part, the description of solutions adopted to meet the requirements of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union, which corresponds to the means of individual protection, other information, in accordance with the technical documentation manufacture middle and identifying their attributes in accordance with paragraph

1.4 of section 1 and section 4 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, the declared quantity (batch production, batch or unit of production), the code according to the product classifier of the Member States of the Customs Union or the code of imported products in accordance with the Unified Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union;

4) Research Protocols (tests) and measurements for compliance samples means individuals hydrochloric protection requirements of the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union obtained with participation accredited test laboratory (center), if required in accordance with the scheme declaration.

The manufacturer (authorized by the manufacturer of the face) is taking all the necessary measures, to the process of production was stable and ensures compliance of manufactured means individual protection

the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union. The manufacturer (a person authorized by the manufacturer) ensures the production control (for conformity declaration schemes 1D and 3D). With the purpose of monitoring compliance means of individual protection requirements of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union, the applicant carries out testing of samples of means of individual protection in the testing laboratory (center) (schemes for declaration of conformity of 3D and 4D).

5.11. As an additional evidentiary materials the applicant for his choice may Use Vat:

1) protocols for testing samples of personal protective equipment for compliance with the requirements

of national standards, interstate standards, international standards, organizational standards, technical specifications;

2) certificate (s) of the system of voluntary certification on compliance with the requirements of national standards, international and interstate standards, standards organizations, sets of rules and systems of voluntary certification (in fact including Quality etc. oduktsii), as well as the terms of contracts.

5.12. Protocols of studies (tests) and measurements of samples of personal protective equipment to confirm compliance in the form of a declaration, along with the name of personal protective equipment, must contain:

1) a general description and purpose of personal protective equipment in accordance with clause 1.6 of section 1 and clauses 4.2-4.8 of section 4 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union directly or with reference to it;

2) results of research (test) and measurement of samples means of individual protection obtained with the assistance of an accredited test laboratory (center), the confirmation matching the requirements of the Technical Regulations CU.

5.13. Declaration of conformity executed on a single form, approved by the decision of the Commission of the Customs Union. The declaration of conformity is subject to registration in accordance with the procedure established by the Commission of the Customs Union.

The applicant, after registering a declaration of compliance means of individual protection requirements of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union marks a means of individual protection, in respect of which accepted the declaration of conformity, a single sign of products on the market sovereigns - members of the Customs Union and takes measures to ensure at the production and implementation of such personal protective equipment for their compliance with the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union.

The term of the declaration of conformity for manufactured commercially

PPE is 5 years, for parties and individual samples of personal protection - up to the moment of realization (or the expiration of the term of validity) of the declared sample or the latest products and of the declared party, but not more than 1 year.

The declaration of conformity and are part of the evidentiary materials of the documents stored in the applicant in for 10 years from the date of expiry of the declaration of conformity as a result of removing the product from the prospect oizvodstva or implementing the latest products from the declared PPE party.

5.14. Certification of personal protective equipment is carried out by an accredited certification body, included in the Unified Register of bodies on certification and test laboratories (centers) of the Customs Union.

Mandatory certification is carried out by the certification body on the basis of a contract with the applicant, shall include the registered in accordance with the legislation of the State - a member of the Customs Union and on its territory a legal entity or natural person to an individual entrepreneur, are the manufacturer or vendor, or perform functions of a foreign manufacturer on the basis of a contract with this manufacturer in part to ensure compliance with the supplied means of individual protection requirements of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union

and of the responsibility for the discrepancy between the supplied means of individual protection requirements hereof T amozhennogo Union (the person performing the functions of the foreign manufacturer).

Mandatory certification means individual protection is carried out in accordance with the Model schemes of certification, approved by the decision of the Commission of the Customs Union:

- for produced se serially PPE, the quality of which depends on the parameters of safety, applicable diagram 1C;
- for PPE consignments, the 3C scheme is used;
- for single items of PPE (samples), the 4C scheme is used;
- when putting into production (introduction into a series) of PPE, the 5C scheme is used;
- when putting into production (introducing into a series) PPE, the manufacturer of which claims the certification of the management system, the 6C scheme is applied.

Certification schemes used for various types of personal protective equipment are specified in Appendix No. 4 to this technical regulation of the Customs Union.

5.15. Authority of certification means individual protection:

- 1) draws on a contractual basis for the conduct of studies accredited bodies for certification, included in the Unified Register of bodies on certification and test laboratories (centers)

The Customs Union;

- 2) carries out annual inspection control of certified personal protective equipment in accordance with the certification scheme and the contract with the applicant;

- 3) pro leads the selection of samples of products;

- 4) conducting production state analysis (for circuits 1C and 5C) or management system certification (certification scheme to 6C), and performs control for stable operation of the system management;

- 5) provides information on issued certificates of conformity to the Unified Register of issued certificates of conformity and registered declarations of conformity drawn up in a single form;

- 6) informs the state control (supervision) bodies specified in clauses 5.21 and 5.22 of this section of this technical regulation of the Customs Union about personal protective equipment received for certification, but not passed it;

- 7) issues a certificate of conformity, suspends or terminates the action issued them certificates of conformity, sends information about them to the authorized state body - a member of the Customs Union;

- 8) ensures the provision of information to applicants on the procedure for conducting mandatory certification;

- 9) draws up a contract with the applicant on carrying out of works on certification;

- 10) takes a decision on the confirmation of the action of the certificate of conformity of the results of conducted inspection control of certified means of individual protection.

5.16. The applicant may apply to the application on hold certification in any accredited body for certification of means of

individual protection, included in the of bodies on certification and test laboratories (cents) of the Customs Union.

The manufacturer (authorized by the manufacturer of the face) is taking all the necessary measures, to the process of production was stable and ensures compliance of the manufactured PPE requirements of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union (for certification schemes 1C and 5C), and e shall take all necessary measures to ensure the stability of the operation of the system management and production conditions for the manufacture of personal protective equipment that meet the requirements of this technical regulation of the Customs Union (for certification scheme 6C).

5.17. When conducting certification, the applicant submits an application to the certification body, as well as a set of documentation in Russian and (if necessary) the language (s) of the state (s) - a member (s) of the Customs Union, which includes:

- 1) copy of the registration documents of the applicant in that including:
  - full and abbreviated, in fact including brand (if any), the name of the legal entity, its organizational and legal form;
  - the postal address of the location of the organization; information about state registration; taxpayer identification number ;
  - information about the document confirming the fact of the organization 's registration with the tax authority (date, number, issued by whom);
- 2) the name of the technical conditions, the description of the means of individual protection, maintenance documents to him;
- 3) information about personal protective equipment and their identifying features in accordance with clause 1.4 of section 1 and section 4 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union, the declared quantity (batch production, batch or unit of production), product code in accordance with the Unified Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the countries The Customs Union, as well as information about the manufacturer of the products;
- 4) information on the conditions of storage, operation, care, repair, maintenance, transportation and disposal of personal protective equipment;
- 5) the operational characteristics in that those limits application;
- 6) data on the details (components) and replacement products means individualnoy protection;
- 7) information about the classes of protection;
- 8) the expiration date of the personal protective equipment and (or) its components;
- 9) information on the type of packaging for personal protective equipment;
- 10) a description of the meaning of any marking applied to the personal protective equipment .
- 11) for the circuit 6C is further provided with a copy of the certificate of conformity of the system of management, issued by the authority for the certification of systems of management, confirming compliance with the system of management and covers the design and (or) production declared on certification of means of individual protection.

5.18. Authority of certification means individual protection examines submitted by the applicant applied, and a set of documents in a period not exceeding five working days from the date of receipt of the application to consideration, takes a decision on the application.

Accredited testing laboratory (center) conducts research (tests) and measurements of samples of means of individual protection, prepares the minutes of their researches (tests) and measurements, and presents it to the body of certification means individual protection.

Copies of documents on the basis of which a certificate of conformity of personal protective equipment was issued to the requirements of this

technical regulations of the Customs Union and a copy of the certificate of conformity must be stored in the body of the certification, issued the certificate during the validity of the certificate and at least 5 years after the end of his action.

Copies (in fact including electronic) protocols of research (tests) and measurements to be stored in the test lab is not less than 10 years from the date of their registration.

5.19. The validity period of the certificate of conformity issued according to the 3C and 4C schemes is no more than 1 year; the validity period of the certificate of conformity issued according to certification schemes 5C and 6C is 3 years; the validity period of the certificate of conformity issued under the 1C certification scheme is 5 years.

5.20. The common customs territory of the Customs Union should be stored set of documents on:

personal protective equipment - from the manufacturer (the person authorized by the manufacturer) for at least 10 years from the date of withdrawal (termination) of the production of this personal protective equipment;

a batch of personal protective equipment - from the importer (supplier) for at least 10 years from the date of sale of the last product from the batch.

A set of documents confirming compliance must be provided to the state control (supervision) bodies according to their requirements.

5.21. State control (supervision) over the compliance of personal protective equipment with the requirements of this technical regulation is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the state - a member of the Customs Union.

5.22. Manufacturers, retailers, individuals performing the functions of a foreign manufacturer, bodies on certification of production and testing laboratories (centers), violated the provisions of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union, are liable in accordance with the laws of the State - a member of the Customs Union on the territory of which the owls ersheno violation.

## **6. Marking with a single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union**

6.1. Personal protective equipment that meets safety requirements and has passed the conformity assessment procedure in accordance with Article 5 of this technical regulation of the Customs Union must be marked with a single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union.

6.2. Marking with a single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union is carried out before the release of personal protective equipment into circulation on the market.



6.3. Single sign of products on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union is applied at the very means of individual protection , or

on the hard- to- remove label and on the packaging, and is also given in the operating documentation attached to it .

A single mark of product circulation on the market of the Customs Union member states is applied in any way that provides a clear and clear image during the entire service life of the personal protective equipment. For means of individual protection, consisting of several parts, a single sign -treatment products on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union is applied to all of their parts, which can be used separately, and on completing means of individual protection. When marking with a single sign of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union of personal protective equipment that have passed the procedure for declaring conformity, the registration number of the declaration of conformity can be applied under its graphic image , and for personal protective equipment that have passed the certification procedure - the number of the certificate of conformity and the registration number of the body according to the certification that performed the certification.

6.4. It is allowed to bear a single mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union only for packaging and an indication in the operating documents attached to it, if it cannot be applied directly to personal protective equipment.

6.5. Means of individual protection are marked with a single sign of products on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union, which is a testament to the fact that this product meets the requirements of security of the technical regulations of the Customs with oyuz, all the technical regulations of the Customs Union, the effect of which on their spreads, which provide for the application of this mark of product circulation on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union.

## 7. Safeguard clause

7.1. When the detection means of individual protection, is not relevant requirements of the present technical regulations of the Customs Union, or subject to evaluation (confirmation) and entering or being in circulation without the document on assessment (confirmation) of conformity to this technical regulation of the Customs Union and (or) without marking a single sign -treatment products on the market of the Member States of the Customs Union, endowed with the power authorities of the Member state of the Customs Union are obliged to take measures to prevent these products in circulation, to seize it from circulation in accordance with the legislation of the Member state of the Customs Union, as well as to inform the other States - members of the Customs Union.

7.2. The competent authorities of the Member State of the Customs Union, authorized to exercise supervision functions in the relevant field of activity, are obliged to notify the Commission of the Customs Union and

the competent authorities of other member states of the Customs Union on the prospect in accordance with Clause 7.1 the decision with an indication of the reasons for this decision and the provision of evidence explaining the need for the adoption of this measure.

Appendix No. 1  
to the technical regulations of  
the Customs Union  
"On the safety of personal protective  
equipment" (TR CU 019/2011)

### **The types of personal protective equipment for which technical regulation of the Customs Union applies**

- 1) a means of individual protection against mechanical impacts:
  - special protective clothing against mechanical stress and general industrial pollution;
  - personal protective equipment for hands from mechanical stress; special clothing against possible entrapment by moving parts mechanisms;
  - means of individual protection of the hands from vibration;
  - means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from vibration;
  - means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from bumps, punctures and cuts;
  - means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from sliding;
  - means of individual protection of the head (the helmet safety and protective kasketki);
  - means of individual protection of the eye (glasses protective);
  - means of individual protection of the person (shields protective face);
  - means an individual protection from falling from height and means saving the height (IMS);
  - means individual th of protection organ of hearing;
- 2) the means of individual protection from chemical factors:
  - insulating suits from chemical factors ( including those used to protect against biological factors);
  - means individual protection bodies breathing insulating (in including breathing apparatus, PPE bodies respiration in chemically bound oxygen, the means of individual protection of organs of respiration on the compressed air, means personal respiratory protection with pressurized oxygen in the chi follows nonautonomous (hose) RPD );
  - personal respiratory protection filter (in fact those of the particle means of individual protection bodies breathing with filtering half-mask, of the particle means of individual protection bodies breathing with insulating front part,

anti-gas agents individual protection bodies breathing with insulating facepiece, protivogazoerozolnye (combined) personal respiratory protection insulating second front part, the filter self-rescuers);

wear special protective, in that those clothes filtering protection from chemical factors;

means of individual protection of the eye (glasses protective) by chemical factors;

means of individual protection of the hands from chemical factors;

means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from chemical factors;

3) means an

individual protection from radiation factors (external ionizing radiation and radioactive substances):

costumes insulation to protect the skin and organs of respiration of the radioactive substances;

means of individual protection bodies of breath (in fact including filtration) of the radioactive substances;

special protective clothing against radioactive substances and ionizing radiation;

special protective footwear from radioactive substances and ionizing radiation;

means of individual protection of the hands of radioactive substances and ionizing radiation;

means of individual protection of the eyes and face from ionizing radiations.

4) means of individual protection from the elevated and (or) low temperature:

special protective clothing and personal protective equipment for hands from convective heat, thermal radiation;

special protective clothing and personal protective equipment for hands from sparks and splashes of molten metal;

special protective clothing and personal protective equipment for hands from exposure to low temperatures;

personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from high and (or) low temperatures, contact with a heated surface, heat radiation, sparks and splashes of molten metal;

personal protective equipment for the head from low temperatures, high temperatures and heat radiation;

personal protective equipment for eyes (goggles) and face ( protective face shields ) from splashes of molten metal and hot particles;

5) means an individual protection from thermal risks of arcing, non-ionizing radiation, an electric current, but also from the effects of static electricity:

special protective clothing and hand protection against thermal risks of an electric arc; means of individual protection of the person from the thermal risk of electric arc (protective shields facial);

personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from thermal risks of an electric arc;

underwear heat-resistant and so on ermostoykie balaclavas from thermal hazards of an electric arc;

clothing special and other means of personal protection from destruction electric current feedback electrostatic, electric and el

electromagnetic fields, in fact including shielding means of individual protection and means of individual protection from the effects of static electricity;

personal eye protection (goggles) and face ( protective face shields ) from the effects of the electromagnetic field;

Dielectric ue means of individual protection from exposure to electric current;

6) special signal clothing of increased visibility;

7) comprehensive means of individual protection;

8) the means of individual protection dermatological.

Appendix No. 2  
to the technical regulations of  
the Customs Union  
"On the safety of personal protective  
equipment" (TR CU 019/2011)

**Classification of personal protective equipment  
(accessories products means individual protection) to the destination  
in dependence of the protective properties**

Group Protection Subgroup protection

1. From mechanical stress

1.1. From mechanical stress

1.2. From general  
industrial pollution

1.3. From water and solutions of non-toxic substances

from abrasion

from punctures, cuts from vibration

from the noise

from blows to different parts of the body

from possible capture by moving parts of mechanisms

from falling from a height and rescue equipment from a height (ISU)

from solutions of surfactants

waterproof waterproof

1.4. Non -toxic dust from fiberglass dust , asbestos

from explosive dust from fine dust  
from coarse dust

1.5. From sliding on surfaces

contaminated with fats and oils, icy

#### Group Protection Subgroup protection

2. From chemical factors

2.1. From toxic substances from solid toxic substances

from liquid toxic substances

from gaseous toxic substances from aerosols of  
toxic substances

2.2. From the solutions of acids Subgroup protection from different  
concentrations

2.3. Against alkalis Subgroups of protection against  
different concentrations

2.4. From organic  
solvents, including those of varnishes and paints on their basis



from organic solvents from aromatic substances  
from non-aromatic substances  
from chlorinated hydrocarbons

## 2.5. From oil petroleum products, oils and fats

from crude oil  
from light fraction products  
from petroleum oils and products of heavy fractions  
from vegetable and animal oils and fats  
from solid petroleum products

## 3. From biological factors

### 3.1. From harmful biological factors

from microorganisms  
from insects and arachnids

## 4. From radiation factors

### 4.1. From radioactive contamination and ionizing radiation

from radioactive contamination from ionizing radiation

5. From high (low) temperatures, sparks and splashes  
molten metal

5.1. From high temperatures

caused by the climate from heat radiation from an open flame

Group Protection Subgroup protection

from sparks, splashes and splashes  
molten metal, dross

from contact with heated surfaces above 45 ° C

from contact with heated surfaces from 40 to 100 °  
C

from contact with heated surfaces from 100 to 400 °  
C

from contact with heated surfaces over 400 ° C

from convective heat

5.2. From low temperatures

by low temperature air

from low air and wind temperatures

up to -20 ° C to -30 ° C

up to -40 ° C to -50 ° C

from contact with cooled surfaces

6. From the thermal hazards of an electric arc, non-  
ionizing radiation, lesions electric shock, impact  
static electricity

6.1. From thermal risks of  
an electric arc

6.2. From defeat  
electric shock

6.3. Against electrostatic charges and fields

6.4. From electrical and  
electromagnetic fields

from electric current with voltage up to 1000 V

from electric current with voltage over 1000 V

from electric fields

from electromagnetic fields

7. Special signal clothing of increased visibility

Protection group	Protection subgroup
7.1. Special clothing high visibility alarm	
8.	Complex means of individual protection
8.1. Complex means of individual protection	It is determined in dependence on the the appointment of personal protective equipment included in them
nine	Means of individual protection dermatological
9.1. Facilities personal protection dermatological	Protective agents hydrophilic, hydrophobic, combined action
	Protective equipment against the effects of low temperatures, high temperatures, the wind
	Protective equipment against exposure ultraviolet radiation of ranges A, B, C

Protective means from the impact of biological factors:

- insects
- microorganisms

cleaning means

Regenerating, restoring agents

Appendix No. 3  
to the technical regulations of  
the Customs Union  
"On the safety of personal protective  
equipment" (TR CU 019/2011)

Table 1

**The allowable number of migration and the maximum permissible concentration of chemical substances emitted from components (material) means of individual protection**

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible quantity migration to water model Wednesday, mg / l	Ultimately permissible concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
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I. Polymer materials and plastic masses on their basis

1. Polyethylene (LDPE, HDPE), polypropylene, copolymers of propylene with ethylene, polybutylene, polyisobutylene, combined materials based on polyolefins	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
	ethyl acetate	0.1	0.1
	hexane	0.1	-
	heptane	0.1	-
	hexene	-	0.085
	heptene	-	0.065
	acetone alcohols:	0.1	0.35
	methyl	0.2	0.5
	propyl	0.1	0.3
	isopropyl	0.1	0.6
	butyl	0.5	0.1
	isobutyl	0.5	0.1

2.

Polystyrene plastics:

polystyrene (block, suspension, shockproof)	styrene alcohols:	0.01	0.002
	methyl	0.2	0.5
	butyl	0.5	0.1
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	benzene	0.01	0.1

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
	toluene	0.5	0.6
	ethylbenzene	0.01	0.02
copolymer of styrene with acrylonitrile	styrene	0.01	0.002
	acrylonitrile	0.02	0.03
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	benzaldehyde	0.003	0.04
ABS plastics	styrene	0.01	0.002
	acrylonitrile	0.02	0.03
	alpha- methylstyrene	0.1	0.04
	benzene	0.01	0.1
	toluene	0.5	0.6
	ethylbenzene	0.01	0.02
	benzaldehyde	0.003	0.04
	xylenes (mixture of isomers)	0.05	0.2
copolymer of styrene with methyl methacrylate	styrene	0.01	0.002
	methyl methacrylate	0.25	0.01
	methyl alcohol	0.2	0.5
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
copolymer of styrene with methyl methacrylate and acrylonitrile	styrene	0.01	0.002
	methyl methacrylate	0.25	0.01
	acrylonitrile	0.02	0.03
	methyl alcohol	0.2	0.5



	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
copolymer of styrene with alphamethylstyrene	styrene	0.01	0.002
	alpha-methylstyrene	0.1	0.04
	benzaldehyde	0.003	0.04
	acetophenone	0.1	0.003
styrene - butadiene copolymers	styrene	0.01	0.002
	butadiene	0.05	one
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
	acetone	0.1	0.35

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
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	alcohols:		
	methyl	0.2	0.5
	butyl	0.5	0.1
	xylenes (mixture of isomers)	0.05	0.2
expanded polystyrene	styrene	0.01	0.002
	benzene	0.01	0.1
	toluene	0.5	0.6
	ethylbenzene	0.01	0.02
	cumene (isopropyl benzene)	0.1	0.014
	methyl alcohol	0.2	0.5
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003

3. Polyvinyl chloride plastics (PVC):

rigid PVC	vinyl chloride	0.01 or 1.0 mg / kg (1 ppm) finished produc t	0.01
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
	acetone	0.1	0.3
	alcohols:		
	methyl	0.2	0.5
	propyl	0.1	0.3
	isopropyl	0.1	0.6
	butyl	0.5	0.1
	isobutyl	0.5	0.1
	benzene	0.01	0.1
	toluene	0.5	0.6
	zinc (Zn)	one	-
	tin (Sn)	2	-
plasticized	dioctyl phthalate	0.2	0.1

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
PVC, in addition to the values indicated for rigid PVC, should define	didodecyl phthalate	0.2	0.1
	isododecyl phthalate	0.2	0.1
4. Polymers based on vinyl acetate and its derivatives: polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol,	vinyl acetate	0.2	0.1 5
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003

copolymer dispersion of vinyl acetate with dibutyl maleate	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.0
			1
	hexane	0.1	-
	heptane	0.1	-
5. Polyacrylates	hexane	0.1	-
	heptane	0.1	-
	acrylonitrile	0.0	0.0
		2	3
	methyl acrylate	0.0	0.0
		2	1
	methyl methacrylate	0.2	0.0
		5	1
	butyl acrylate	0.0	0.0075
		1	
6. Polyorganosiloxanes (silicones)	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.0
			1
	phenol	0.0	0.003
		5	
	alcohols:		
	methyl	0.2	0.5
	butyl	0.5	0.1
benzene	0.0	0.1	
	1		
7. Polyamides:			
polyamide 6 (polycaproamide, nylon)	E-caprolactam	0.5	0.0
			6
	benzene	0.0	0.1
		1	
	phenol	0.0	0.003
		5	
polyamide 66 (polyhexamethylene dipamide, nylon)	examethylene diamine	0.0	0.001
		1	
	methyl alcohol	0.2	0.5

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>	
		benzene	0.0 1	0.1
polyamide 610 (polyhexamethylene- sebacamide)		hexamethylene diamine	0.0 1	0.001
		methyl alcohol	0.2	0.5
		benzene	0.0 1	0.1
		ethyl alcohol	0.2	0.5
8. Polyurethanes		ethylene glycol	0.1	0.1
		acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
		formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
		ethyl acetate	0.1	0.1
		butyl acetate	0.1	0.1
		acetone	0.1	0.35
		alcohols:		
		methyl	0.2	0.5
		propyl	0.1	0.3
		isopropyl	0.1	0.6
		benzene	0.0 1	0.1
	toluene	0.5	0.6	
9. Polyesters:				
polyethylene oxide		formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
		acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
polypropylene oxide		methyl acetate	0.1	0.07
		acetone	0.1	0.35
		formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
		acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
polytetramethylene oxide		propyl alcohol	0.1	0.3
		acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
		formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
polyphenylene oxide		phenol	0.0 5	0.003
		formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
		methyl alcohol	0.2	0.5

polyethylene terephthalate and

acetaldehyde

0.2

0.01

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
copolymers based on terephthalic acid	ethylene glycol	one	one
	dimethylterephthalate	1.5	0.01
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	alcohols:		
	methyl	0.2	0.5
	butyl	0.5	0.1
	isobutyl	0.5	0.1
polycarbonate	acetone	0.1	0.350
	phenol	0.05	0.003
	diphenylolpropane	0.01	0.04
	methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	0.02	-
	chlorobenzene	0.02	0.1
polysulfone	diphenylolpropane	0.01	0.04
	benzene	0.01	0.1
	phenol	0.05	0.003
polyphenylene sulfide	phenol	0.05	0.003
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
	methyl alcohol	0.2	0.5
	dichlorobenzene	0.002	0.03
	boron (B)	0.5	-
when used as a binder:			
phenol- formaldehyde resins	phenol	0.05	0.003
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
organosilicon resins	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
	phenol	0.05	0.003
	alcohols:		



methyl	0.2	0.5
butyl	0.5	0.1

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
	benzene	0.01	0.1
epoxy resins	epichlorohydrin	0.1	0.2
	phenol	0.05	0.003
	diphenylolpropane	0.01	0.04
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
10. Fluoroplastics: fluoroplastic-3, fluoroplastic-4, teflon	fluorine - ion (total)	0.5	-
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	hexane	0.1	-
	heptane	0.1	-
11. Plastics based phenolic resins (phenolic)	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
	phenol	0.05	0.003
12. Polyformaldehyde	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
13. Aminoplastics ( pressed masses urea and melamine- formaldehyde)	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
14. Polymer epoxy resin materials	epichlorohydrin	0.1	0.2
	phenol	0.05	0.003
	diphenylolpropane	0.01	0.04
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003

15. The ionomer resin in including Surlyn

acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
acetone	0.1	0.35
methyl alcohol	0.2	0.5
zinc (Zn)	one	-

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
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16. Cellulose

ethyl acetate	0.1	0.1
formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
benzene	0.01	0.1
acetone	0.1	0.35

17. Ether cellulose plastics (etrols)

ethyl acetate	0.1	0.1
acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
alcohols:		
methyl	0.2	0.5
isobutyl	0.5	0.1
acetone	0.1	0.35

18. Collagen (biopolymer)

formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
ethyl acetate	0.1	0.1
butyl acetate	0.1	0.1
acetone	0.1	0.35
alcohols:		
methyl	0.2	0.5
propyl	0.1	0.3
isopropyl	0.1	0.6
butyl	0.5	0.1
isobutyl	0.5	0.1

II. Components of rubber and rubber-fabric materials

19. Nitrile butadiene synthetic rubbers

acrylic acid nitrile	0.02	0.007
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20. Styrene and styrene-butadiene synthetic rubbers	styrene	0.01	0.002
	phenol	0.05	0.003
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	ethylbenzene	0.01	0.02
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01

Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
21. Chloroprene synthetic rubbers	chloroprene	-	0.002
22. Polyurethane synthetic rubbers	toluylendii- zotsianat	-	0.002
23. Of all rubbers and latexes	thiuram D	0.5	0.02
	thiuram E	0.5	0.03
	cymat	0.6	-
	ethylcymate	0.05	-
	captax	0,4	0.012
	altax	0,4	0.03
	dibutyl phthalate	0.2	0.1
	zinc ions	1.0	-
	butadiene	-	1.0

### III. Fabric materials (for fibers included in the composition of tissue)

24. Natural fiber	total for pesticides:		
	pentachlorophenol	0.05	-
	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
25. Artificial fiber (viscose, acetates)	carbon disulfide	one	0.005
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01
26. Chemical fiber (polyester - PE, lavsan)	ethylene glycol	one	one
	dimethyl terephthalate	1.5	0.05

27. Polyamide fiber (PA, nylon, nylon)	caprolactam	0.5	0.06
	hexamethylene diamine	0.01	0.001

28.	acrylonitrile	0.02	0.03
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Name material, product	Controlled indicators	Permissible amount of migration to water model medium, mg / l	Maximum allowable concentration in the air model medium, mg / m <sup>3</sup>
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Polyacrylonitrile fiber (PAN, nitron)	vinyl acetate	0.2	0.15
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29. Polyvinyl chloride fiber (PVC, chlorine)	benzene	0.01	0.1
	toluene	0.5	0.6
	dioctyl phthalate	2	0.02
	dibutyl phthalate	0.2	-
	vinyl chloride	0.01	

30. Polyvinyl alcohol fiber (PVA, vinol)	vinyl acetate	0.2	0.15
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31. Polyolefin fiber (polypropylene, polyethylene)	formaldehyde	0.1	0.003
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01

32. Polyurethane fiber (spandex)	ethylene glycol	one	one
	acetaldehyde	0.2	0.01

#### IV. Dyes

33. Dyes	based on benzidine	not allowed	not allowed
	arsenic (As)	0.05	0.003
	lead (Pb)	0.03	0.000

cadmium (Cd)	0.001	0.000
chromium (Cr)	0.1	0.001
cobalt (Co)	0.1	0.001
copper (Cu)	one	0.001
nickel (Ni)	0.1	0.001
mercury (Hg)	0.000	0.000

**Basic requirements for personal protective equipment and their safety indicators**

No p / p	products (goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		N o t e s ( e d i t )
		index	acceptable levels	
o ne .	Materials means of individual protection	<b>Sanitary and hygienic indicators</b> <i>Odorimetry (smell of materials of product samples )</i>	<i>no more than 2 points</i>	
		<b>Sanitary and chemical indicators of the state of water extracts</b>		



	<p><i>Od</i> or Col or Tur bid ity pH Changing the pH Oxida bility Bro miruemos t *) UV absorption in the wavelength rang e 220-360 nm Reducing impurities</p>	<p><i>no more than 2 points</i> no more than 20 ° on a scale no more than 2 points in the range of 6-9 ed.rN + 1 unit pH no more than 5 mgO<sub>2</sub>/l no more than 0.3 mgBr<sub>2</sub>/ l no more than 0.3 units of OP. no more than 1.0 ml 0.02N solu tion Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></p>	
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No p / p	products (g oods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes (edit)
		index	acceptable levels	
		<b>Migration of harmful substances into distilled water (based on the composition of materials)</b>	DCM (mg / l, not more than indicated in table 1)	MAC for acetaldehyde is established for the case of drinking w ater
		<b>Migration of harmful substances in the air environment (proceedi ng from the composition of materials)</b>	MPC s.s. in atmosphe ric air (mg / m <sup>3</sup> ), not more than indicated in table 1	Standard for formaldehyde is specified withou t taking into account the background poll ution ambient air
		<b>Toxicological and hygienic indicators</b>		
		Irritant effect on skin integument (in an experiment on animals)	No annoying actions - 0 points	

		Irritant effect on mucous membranes (in an experiment on animals) - only for products intended for contact with the skin of the face and with human mucous membranes	No annoying actions - 0 points	
		Skin-resorptive effect - only for products intended for contact with the skin and with mucosal membranes human	Lack of action	
		Sensitizing effect (in an experiment on animals) - only for products intended for contact with the skin of the face and with human mucous membranes	Lack of sensitizing effect - 0 points	

No products (goods) / p	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		
	index	acceptable levels	
	toxicity index	70-120 %	
	<b>Electrification of materials</b> (electrostatic field strength) for class products):	no more than 15 kV / m	
2	Respiratory personal protective equipment, insulating suits	<b>Sanitary-chemical and toxicological indicators according to claim 1 ( depending on the</b>	

		composition of materials)		
		Weight of products	in accordance with the regulatory and technical documentation for specific types of products	
3	Signal clothing with application fluorescent and reflective materials	All indicators for section 1, in addition: Evaluation of the composition of fluorescent dyes in order to exclude use of radioactive substances.		
four	Special clothing for protection against exposure to low temperatures and thermal radiation (insulated suits, shoes, gloves,	All indicators for section 1, in addition:  Thermal insulation properties of products as a whole and individual items, assessed according to the results of physiological		

		and hygienic studies with the participation of testers in climatic chambers.		
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№ p / p	products (goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes (edit)
		index	acceptable levels	
	gloves, head gear, thermal underwear, sleeping and other means of individual protection)	bags	The amount of thermal insulation in real conditions of its use for climatic regions (zones) ***) , $m^2 \text{ } ^\circ C / W$ , not less:  protective clothing set X (against cold):	
		PPE head ( head wear):	- IA (special) 0.513 - IB (IV) 0.681 - II (III) 0.442 - III (II) 0.360	
		PPE legs (shoes):	- IA (special) 0.397 - IB (IV) 0.447 - II (III) 0.329 - III (II) 0.295	
			- IA (special) 0.437 - IB (IV) 0.572 - II (III) 0.422 - III (II) 0.332	

		<p>PPE hands (mittens, etc.):</p>	<p>- IA (special) 0.497                  - IB (IV) 0.551                  - II (III) 0.403                  - III (II) 0.377</p>	
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No p / p	products (goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		
		index	acceptable levels	
		<p>Calculation of the actual thermal insulation properties of products as a whole and individual items, carried out on the basis of the results of assessing the indicators of the thermal state of a person:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin temperature (weighted thermal and local)</li> <li>• Body temperature</li> <li>• Average body temperature</li> <li>• Change in heat content</li> <li>• Frequency heart rate</li> <li>• Moisture loss</li> <li>• Heat sensation</li> <li>• Energy consumption level</li> </ul>	
		<p>The mass of products for which the permissible values are established (shoes, insulating sets of PPE, etc.)</p>	<p>in accordance with the regulatory and technical documentation for specific</p>	



			types of products	
for	Clothing special for protection from exposure to	All indicators for section 1, in addition (for shoes):		

№ products (goods) / p	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		N o t e s ( e d i t )
	index	acceptable levels	
high temperatures (suits, shoes, mittens, gloves, head - dresses)	Thermal insulation properties of products as a whole and individual items, assessed according to the results of physiological and hygienic studies with the participation of testers in climatic chambers according to the criteria of the thermal state of a person (see paragraph 3), as well as by indicators: - temperatures of the inner surfaces of clothing - temperature of air in pododezhnom space	no more than 40 °C no more than	

			40 ° C	
		Resistance of shoe sole materials to contact heat (shoe thermal resistance), assessed based on the results of physiological and hygienic studies with the participation of testers using a special installation. Characteristic sole changes after the contact with the heated to $(300 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ the surface to within $(60 \pm 1)$ s and subsequent 10- minute cooling - the appearance of the sole of the tested shoes (melting, cracking, charring) and psychophysiological indicators human conditions : -subjective feelings	burning sensation in the sole area	

№ p / p	products (goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes (edit)
		index	acceptable levels	

		-the temperature of the skin in the sole area	not more than 40 °C	
		Weight of products for which the set allowable value (shoes, and the like)	in accordance with the regulatory and technical documentation for specific types of products	
five	Work and special clothing and personal protective equipment from exposure electrical and electromagnetic fields (jackets, overalls, nakasniki, gloves, boots, aprons, kerchiefs, curtains), gloves against exposure to constant magnetic field	All indicators for section 1, in addition:	DCM	
		<p>Specific sanitary and hygienic characteristics of materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- migration of harmful substances into water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- made of copper-containing fabrics: copper</li> </ul> </li> <li>- from other shielding materials, control of migratory substances, based on the composition of the fabric;</li> </ul> <p>- migration of harmful substances into the air</p>	<p>no more than 1.0 mg / l</p> <p>in accordance with the MPC and OBUV of harmful substances in the water;</p> <p>in accordance with the MPC and footwear hazardous</p>	

№ p / p	products (goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes (edit)	
		index	acceptable levels		
		environment of materials (if necessary)	substances in atmospheric air		

		<p>Shielding properties of materials and garments in general to protect against electrical fields (EF) of a commercial frequency of 50 Hz (50 Hz EP) and electromagnetic radiofrequency fields (EMF RF), estimated with the use of stands, mannequins and testers in conditions of physiological and hygienic research:</p> <p>EP-levels 50 Hz EMF and RF acting on a person wearing a protective garment, measured in pododezhnom space must</p>		
		<p>match:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Voltage EP frequency of 50 Hz;</li> <li>- EF intensity in the frequency range <math>\geq 10-30</math> kHz;</li> <li>- EF intensity in the frequency range, MHz: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\geq 0.03-3.0</math></li> <li><math>\geq 3.0-30.0</math></li> <li><math>\geq 30.0-50.0</math></li> <li><math>\geq 50.0-300.0</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>no more than 5 kV</p> <p>/</p> <p>m no more than 0.5 kV / m</p> <p>no more than 0.5 kV / m no more than 0.03 kV / m no more than 0.08 kV / m no more than 0.08 kV / m</p>	

№ p / p	products (goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes (edit)
		index	acceptable levels	

		- the calculated shielding coefficient ( $K_e$ ) or the coefficient of attenuation of materials and clothing must correspond	requirements of regulatory documents for products.	
		Protective properties of materials of products against exposure to constant magnetic field (PMF): - the levels of PMF, acting locally on the hands of a person, measured under protective gloves should be in the range	MPU of the magnetic induction of the PMF equal to 10 mT	
6	Human protection means from ionizing radiation	All indicators for section 1, in addition:		
		Specific sanitary and hygienic characteristics of materials: - migration of harmful substances into water, mg / l, no more		
		Specific sanitary and hygienic characteristics of materials: - migration of harmful substances into water - from lead-, tin-containing fabrics: - lead; - tin;	DCM no more than 0.03 mg / l no more than 2.0 mg / l	

№ p / p	products (goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes (edit)
		index	acceptable levels	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- from other X-ray protective materials, control of migratory substances should be carried out based on the composition of the tissue;</li> <li>- migration of harmful substances in the air environment of the materials (if necessary)</li> </ul>	<p>in accordance with the list of MPCs and footwears of harmful substances in water</p> <p>in accordance with the list of MPCs and footwears of harmful substances in atmospheric air</p>	
7	Other types of protective clothing and materials with specified special properties	<p>All indicators for section 1, in addition:</p> <p>Specific sanitary and hygienic characteristics of materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- migration of harmful substances into water, mg / l, no more</li> <li>- migration of harmful substances into the air , mg / m<sup>3</sup>, no more</li> </ul>	<p>The migration of harmful substances is controlled based on the composition of materials in accordance with the list of MPCs and footwears of harmful substances in water</p> <p>in accordance with the list of MPCs and footwears of harmful substances in atmospheric air</p>	

№ products (goods) / p	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes (edit)
	index	acceptable levels	



8	Absorbers, catalysts for personal respiratory protection, absorption boxes, regenerative cartridges	<p>Toxicological indicators, established in experiments on animals - toxicometry parameters, the degree of toxicity of products (to determine the requirements of safety during manufacturing and handling with products)</p> <p><i>Indicators toxicometry :</i></p>		
		- Acute toxicity when inhaled	Lack of clinical signs of intoxication with spraying products and lack of changes in functional indicators of the state of animals after exposure.	If there are signs of exposure, only a sealed product placement.
		- Irritant effect on the skin (once, repeatedly)	0 points No signs of irritation.	- "-
		- Irritant effect of the product on mucous membranes and upper airway by inhalation	0 points No signs of irritation.	- "-

№ products (goods)	Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements		Notes (edit)
	index	acceptable levels	

		- Resorptive action through the skin, (once, repeatedly)	Lack of	- "-
		- Sensitizing action	0 points No signs of sensitizing action	- "-
		Temperature of materials in contact with the human body and heated from the surface of the regenerative cartridges facing the human body during operation (in the event of an exothermic reaction)	not more than 40 °C	
		Determination of substances to be controlled in the air of the working area and on the skin, and x hygienic standards and preventive measures in the production and use of products in accordance with the following regulatory documents (depending on the area of application):	- The list of MPCs and footwears of harmful substances in the air of the working area - PDK and FOOTWEAR harmful substances in atmospheric air	

\*) The indicator is assessed, if necessary, based on the composition of materials

In Depending on the duration of continuous wear and the frequency of use of the product on the point system are divided into:

- regular use (daily from 4 hours or more) - 1 point;

- occasional use (1-2 times a week - no more than 4 hours) - 2 points.

In accordance with the hygienic classification by a point system, for each specific product , a classification indicator (CP) should be determined , which establishes the degree of risk of exposure of the product to the health of children and adults, according to the formula:

- the sum of points assigned to the product in accordance with the classification;

- *the* maximum possible amount of points assigned in accordance with the classification;

- the minimum possible amount of points assigned in accordance with the classification. Products, in dependence on the values of the classifying index, should be subdivided in the 4 classes:

- Class I - classifying indicator - 0.38-0.55; II class - classifying indicator - 0.56-0.70; III class - classifying indicator - 0.71-0.92; IV class - classifying indicator - 0.93-1.25

\*\*\*) Climatic regions are taken based on the climatic zoning of Russia or similar regions of other states ( depending on the geographical latitude and local climatic conditions) in accordance with Table 3

Table 3  
CLIMATE REGIONS (BELTS).

climatic region (belt)	Region	Representative cities
IV (I) ( - 1.0 ° * ;	Russian Federation: Astrakhan region, Kalmykia, Rostov region, Stavropol Territory	Stavropol, Krasnodar, Novorossiysk, Rostov-na-

2.7 m / s **)		Don, Sochi, Astrakhan
III (II) (- 9.7 ° C *; 5.6 m / s **)	Russian Federation: Bryansk region, Vladimir region, Voronezh region, Ivanovo region, Kaluga region, Kursk region, Leningrad region, Lipetsk region, Republic of Mari El, Republic of Mordovia, Moscow region, Nizhny Novgorod region, Novgorod region, Oryol region. Republic of Belarus: Minsk region, Vitebsk region, Mogilev region, Grodno region, Gomel region, Brest region. Republic of Kazakhstan: Akyubinskaya oblast, Atyrau oblast, Almaty oblast, Zhambyl oblast, Kyzylorda oblast, Mangistau oblast, South Kazakhstan oblast	Arkhangelsk, St. Petersburg Moscow, Saratov, Murmansk, N. Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Tambov, Kazan, Volgograd, Samara.  Minsk Almaty,
II (III) (- 18.0 ° C *; 3.6 m / s **)	Russian Federation: Republic of Altai, Amur Region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Buryatia, Vologda Region, Irkutsk Region (except for areas listed below) Republic of Karelia, Kemerovo Region, Kirov Region, Kostroma Region, Krasnoyarsk Territory (except for areas listed below) Kurgan region, Novosibirsk region, Omsk region, Orenburg region, Perm region, Sakhalin region (except	Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Syktyvkar, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Tyumen, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk, Perm, Orenburg.

conditional designation climatic region (belt)	Region	Representative cities
	areas listed below) Sverdlovsk region, Republic of Tatarstan, Tomsk region (except for areas listed below) Republic of Tuva, Tyumen region (except for areas listed below) Udmurt Republic, Khabarovsk Territory (except for areas listed below) Chelyabinsk region, Chita region. The Republic of Kazakhstan: Akmola region, East-Kazakhstan region, West-	Astana

	Kazakhstan oblast, Karaganda region, Kostanai oblast, Pavlodar I region, North Kazakhstan region.	
<p>IB (IV)</p> <p>( - 41 ° C *; 1.3 m / s **)</p>	<p>Arkhangelsk region (except for areas located beyond the Polar all around), Irkutsk region (areas: Bodaibinsky, Katangsky, Kirensky, Mamsko-Chuisky), Kamchatka Territory, Republic of Karelia (north of 63 ° north latitude), the Komi Republic (areas located south of the Arctic Circle), Krasnoyarsk Territory (the territory of the Even Autonomous Okrug and the Turukhansk region, located south of the Arctic Circle), the Kuril Islands,</p> <p>Magadan region (except for the areas listed below)</p> <p>Murmansk region, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (except for Oymyakonsky region and areas located north of the Arctic Circle),</p> <p>Sakhalin region (areas: Noglikovsky, Okhtinsky), Tomsk region (areas: Bakcharsky, Verkhneketsky, Krivosheinsky, Molchanovsky, Parabelsky, Chainsky and territories Aleksandrovsky and Kargasovsky districts located to the south of 60 ° north latitude), Tyumen region (areas of Khanty-</p> <p>Mansiysk and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Districts, except for areas</p>	<p>Yakutsk, Oymyakon, Verkhoyansk, Turukhansk,</p> <p>Urengoy, Nadym, Salekhard, Magadan, Olekminsk</p>

	located north of 60 ° north latitude), Khabarovsk Territory	
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conditional designation climatic region (belt)	Region	Representative cities
	(districts: Ayano-Maisky, Nikolaevsky, Okhotsky, named after Polina Osipenko, Tuguro-Chumikansky, Ulchsky	
IA ("special") (- 25 ° C *; 6.8 m / s **)	Magadan region (districts: Omsukchansky, Olsky, Severo - Evensky, Srednekansky, Susumansky, Tenkinsky, Khasynsky, Yagodninsky), Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (Oymyakonsky district), Territory located north of the Arctic Circle (except for the Murmansk region), Tomsk region (territories Alexander ovsky and Kargasoksky districts located north of 60 ° north latitude), Tyumen region (districts of the Khanty-Mansiysk and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug located north of 60 ° north latitude), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	Norilsk, Surgut, Tiksi, Dikson

Note. \* - the average temperature of the air the winter months;

\*\* - average wind speed from the most probable values.

APPENDIX No. 4  
to the technical regulations  
of the Customs Union  
"On the safety of personal  
protective  
equipment" (TR CU  
019/2011)

## FORMS

**confirmation of the conformity of personal protective equipment**



Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk class	Certification scheme katsii or deklariro- Bani	Note
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### I. Means of individual protection from mechanical influences

1. Clothes special protection against mechanical impacts, including from non-toxic dust and general industrial pollution	deklariro- vanie	the first	1D, 2D	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes deklariro- Bani
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2. Clothes special from possible capture by moving in parts mechanisms	deklariro- vanie	the first	1D, 2D	- "-
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Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk class	Certification scheme katsii or deklariro- Bani	Note
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3. Means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from strikes	- "-	- "-	3D, 4D	- "-
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four. Means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from vibrations	deklariro- vanie	the first	3D, 4D	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes
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five	Means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from punctures, cuts	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes certification
6.	Means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from sliding	deklariro- vane	the first	1D, 2D	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes deklariro- Bani
7.	Means of individual head protection (helmets protective)	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes certification
8.	Means of individual protection from head impacts on fixed objects ( protective helmets lightweight and caps)	deklariro- vane	the first	3D, 4D	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes deklariro- Bani

Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk class	Certification scheme katsii or deklariro- Bani	Not e
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nine.	Means of an individual eye protection (goggles protective)	- "-	- "-	3D, 4D	- "-
ten.	Means of individual protection a uthority hearing	- "-	- "-	3D, 4D	- "-
eleve n.	Facilities personal protection of the face (protective face shield s )	- "-	- "-	3D, 4D	- "-
12.	Means of individual protection against f all from a height and a means of salvation from the height (ISU)	certification	seco nd	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes certification
thirte en.	Means of individual protection of hands from mechanical stress	deklariro- v anie	the first	3D, 4D	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes deklariro- Bani
14.	Means of individual protection of hands from the vibration	deklariro- v anie	the first	3D, 4D	- "-

II. Means of individual protection from chemical factors

Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk cl ass	Certification sch eme katsii or deklariro- Bani	Not e
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1 5.	Chemical insulating suits factors ( including including those used to protect against biological factors)	certificat ion	seco nd	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT in accordance with the Typical Sch emes certification
1 6.	Means of individual protection bodies breathing insulation	- "-	- "-	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
1 7.	Respiratory Personal Protective Eq uipment filtering	certificat ion	seco nd	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
1 8.	clothing special protective clothing , includi ng clothing filtering protection against chemical factors	- "-	- "-	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
1 9.	Means of an individual eye protection (goggles protective) of chemical factors	- "-	- "-	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-

Name of funds individual protec tion	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk cl ass	Certification sch eme katsii or deklariro- Bani	Not e
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twenty Facilities individual	- "-	- "-	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
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	protect hands from chemical factors				
21.	Facilities  individual foot protection (shoes) from chemical factors	- "-	- "-	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
III. Means of individual protection from radiation factors					
22.	Costumes  insulating for skin protection and bodies of breath from radioactive substances	certificatio n	secon d	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT  conformit y with Mode 1 schemes certificatio n
23.	Facilities  individual organ protection breathing ( including number of filtering) from radioactive substances	- "-	- "-	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
24	wear special protective of  radioactive substances and ionizing radiation;	- "-	- "-	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-

Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk class	Certification scheme katsii or deklariro- Bani	Note
2 special protective footwear from radioactive substances 5 and ionizing radiation;		- "-	- "- 1C, 3 C, 4 C, 5C, 6 C	- "-
2 means of individual protection of hands 6 against radioactive substances and ionizing radiation;		- "-	- "- 1C, 3 C, 4 C, 5C, 6 C	- "-
2 means of personal eye and face protection from 7 ionizing radiation.		- "-	- "- 1C, 3 C, 4 C, 5C, 6 C	- "-
protection from high and (or) low temperatures				
2 clothing 8 . special protective and facilities individual protect hands from convective heat, thermal radiation, sparks and splashing molten metal		certifi cation	se co nd 1C, 3 C, 4 C, 5C, 6 C	AT  confo rmy with Mode l sche mes certifi cation



Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk class	Certification scheme katsii or deklariro- Bani	Note
29. clothing special protective equipment and means personal protection of hands from exposure to low temperatures		certification	second 1C, 3C, 4 C, 5C, 6C	- " -
thirty . Means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from the higher and (or) low temperatures contact with a heated surface, thermal radiation, sparks and splashes molten metal		certification	second 1C, 3C, 4 C, 5C, 6C	- " -
31. Means of individual protection for the head of the high (low) temperature, heat radiation		certification	second 1C, 3C, 4 C, 5C, 6C	- " -

Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk class	Certification scheme or deklariro- Bani	Note
32. Facilities individual eye protection (glasses protective) and faces ( protective shields facial) from splashes molten metal and hot particles	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
<p>V. Personal protective equipment against thermal risks of an electric arc, non-ionizing radiation, lesions electric current (in that number shielding), as well as from the effects of static electricity</p>				
33. clothing special protective against thermal risks electric arc	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT conformity with Model schemes certification
34. Facilities individual protect the person from thermal risks electric arc ( protective shields facial)	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
35. Facilities individual foot protection (shoes) from thermal risks electric arc	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-

Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk class	Certification scheme or deklariro- Bani	Note
36 Heat-resistant underwear , heat-resistant and heat-resistant gloves liners against thermal risks of an electric arc	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
37 clothing special and other personal protective equipment against defeats electric shock (including shielding), impact electrostatic , electric, electromagnetic fields	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	- "-
38 Means of an individual eye protection (goggles protective) and face (protective shields facial) of exposure electromagnetic field	deklariro- van ie	the first	3D, 4D	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes deklariro- Bani

Name of funds individual protection	Shape confirmed D enia conformity	Risk class	Certification scheme	Notes
39 Means of individual protection against exposure static electricity	deklariro- va nie	the first	3D, 4D	- "-
40 Dielectric means of individual protection against exposure electric current	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes certification
Vi. Clothing special signal increased visibility				
41 clothing special high visibility signal	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes certification
VII. Means of individual protection dermatological				
42 Means of individual protection dermatological	certification	second	1C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	AT in accordance with the Typical Schemes certification
VIII. Complex means of individual protection				
43 Complex means of individual protection	for the complex means of individual protection compliance validation is done on the forms and schemes of confirmation of compliance of their constituent elements. The compatibility of the elements of funds personal protection is declared by the manufacturer based on his own evidence			

Appendix No. 5  
to the technical regulations  
of the Customs Union  
"On the safety of personal  
protective  
equipment" (TR CU  
019/2011)

**List of personal protective equipment subject to mandatory confirmation of conformity when released into circulation on the territory of the Member States of the Customs Union**

1. Personal protective equipment against mechanical

factors Clothes special protection from mechanical factors, in that those from possible capture by moving parts of mechanisms

Suits for men and women for protection from general industrial pollution and mechanical stress (including separate items: jacket, trousers, semi-overalls)

Suits for men and women for protection from non-toxic dust coats, raincoats for men and women to protect against water Co. styumy men and women for protection from water

Men's suits for miners to protect against mechanical stress and general industrial pollution

Overalls for men and women for protection against non-toxic dust, mechanical stress and general industrial pollution

Special aprons

Dressing gowns for men and women for workers and special purposes

Means of individual protection of hands from mechanical factors

Sewing protective gloves and gloves, except for those intended for firefighters

Products knitted glove, except for children

Means of individual protection of the hands from the vibration

Personal protective equipment for hands against vibrations  
 Personal protective equipment for feet against vibrations  
 Special vibration-resistant footwear  
 Means of an individual's Protect the legs from blows

Special leather footwear and other materials for protection against mechanical influences (impacts, punctures, cuts)

Special leather footwear for protection from general industrial pollution and mechanical stress

Means of individual protection of the feet from sliding

Special footwear for anti-slip protection, including on greasy surfaces

Personal protective equipment for the head

Protective helmets and safety helmets

Protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motorcycles and mop food

Personal eye protection

Points protection

Individual protection means

Face shields protecting facial

Means of individual protection against fall from height

Safety belts, their components and accessories for them  
 Personal protective equipment for the organ of hearing

Anti-noise headphones and their components Anti -

noise earbuds (earplugs)

2. Means of individual protection from chemical factors

Costumes isolation of chemical factors  
 ( including those used to protect against biological factors)

Costumes insulating, in that those with forced feeding air



- Personal respiratory protection insulating type in the number of self-rescuers, except designed for firefighters
- Respiratory protection equipment for chemically bound oxygen, isolating apparatus for chemically bound oxygen (self-rescuers)
- Compressed air respiratory protection (breathing apparatus)
- Personal protective equipment for respiratory organs with compressed oxygen (breathing apparatus)
- Rubber face pieces for personal protective equipment, except for products for firefighters
- Filter-type personal protective equipment for respiratory organs ( including self-rescuers), replaceable elements for them
- Anti-aerosol personal respiratory protection with a filter half mask
- Anti-aerosol respiratory protective equipment with insulating face piece
- Respiratory gas mask with insulating face piece
- Protivogazoerozolnye (combined) personal protection bodies breathing with insulating facepiece
- Filter self-rescuers
- Rubber face pieces for personal protective equipment, except for products for firefighters
- Replaceable filters (filter elements) for personal protective equipment
- Special protective clothing, including
  - filtering protective clothing against chemical factors
  - Special clothing for limited protection against toxic substances
- Suits for men and women for protection against mechanical stress, water and alkalis
- Suits for men for protection against oil and oil products Suits for women for protection against oil and oil products Suits for men for protection against acids Women's suits for protection against acids

Personal eye protection against chemical factors Goggles

Consumer hand protection against chemical factors Gloves  
Chamber gloves

Means of individual protection of the feet (shoes) from chemical factors

Special leather footwear and other materials for protection against oil, oil products, acids, alkalis, non-toxic and explosive dust

Molded rubber boots protecting against oil, oil products and fats (except for products for firefighters)

Special rubber molded boots that protect against water, oil oils and mechanical stress (except for products for firefighters)

3. Personal protective equipment against radiation factors (external ionizing radiation and radioactive substances):

Costumes insulation to protect the skin and organs of respiration of radioactive substances

Means of individual protection bodies of breath (in fact including filtration) of radioactive substances

Special protective clothing against radioactive substances and ionizing radiation

Special protective footwear against radioactive substances and ionizing radiation

Means of individual protection of the hands of radioactive substances and ionizing radiation

Personal protective equipment for eyes and face against Ionizing Radiation means

of individual protection bodies breathing filter type from radioactive substances

Personal protective equipment of the respiratory system of the filtering type from radioactive substances

#### 4. Personal protective equipment against high and (or) low

temperatures Clothes special protective and means of individual protection of

hands

from convective heat, heat radiation, sparks and splashes  
of molten metal, except for products for firefighters

Suits for men for protection against high

temperatures Suits for women for protection against high tempe

ratures

Suits for men for protection against sparks and splashes of molten metal

Gloves and gloves for protection from the elevated temperatures of the  
various ma materials under

Special protective clothing and personal protective equipment for  
hands from exposure to low temperatures

Men's suits for protection against low temperatures  
(including separate items: jacket, trousers, semi-overalls)

Overalls for men for protection from low temperatures

Women's suits for protection from low temperatures  
(including separate items: jacket, trousers, semi-overalls)

Overalls for women for protection from low temperatures

Gloves and mittens for protection from low temperatures made of  
various materials

Personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from high and (or)  
low temperatures, heat radiation, sparks and splashes of molten metal

Special leather footwear and footwear made of other materials for  
protection against high temperatures, except for footwear for firefighters

Special leather footwear and other materials for protection from low  
temperatures

Personal protective equipment for the head from high and (or)  
low temperatures, heat radiation

Helmets protective and safety kasketki

Personal protective equipment for eyes and face from splashes of molten metal and hot particles

Points protection

Shields Protective facial

5. Means of individual protection from heat exposure electric arcs, non-ionizing radiation, an electric current, but also from static electricity

Special protective clothing against thermal effects of an electric arc

Protective clothing for protection against heat arcing means of

individual protection of the person from heat exposure

electric

arc Shields Protective facial

Personal protective equipment for feet (shoes) from the thermal effects of an electric arc

Special leather footwear for protection against high temperatures, except for firefighters shoes

Heat-resistant underwear and heat-resistant comforters from the thermal effect of an electric arc

Underwear heat-resistant from the thermal effects of an electric arc Heat-resistant linen from the thermal effects of an electric arc

Special clothes and other personal protective equipment from the effects of electrostatic, electric, mag - magnetic and electromagnetic fields, in that those means individual

protection from exposure to static electricity

Individual shielding kit for protection against electric fields of industrial frequency currents

Personal protective equipment for eyes and face from exposure to electromagnetic fields

Points protection

Shields Protective facial

Dielectric personal protective equipment against electric current

Special dielectric footwear made of polymer materials  
 Special rubber dielectric footwear

Aprons Special

Dielectric gloves special dielectric

6. Wear a special signal increased

visibility clothing special signal increased visibility

7. Complex means of individual protection

Integrated personal protective equipment is installed according to the protection codes of the individual protective equipment included in them

8. Personal protective equipment,

dermatological Protective equipment:

hydrophilic, hydrophobic, combined action from exposure

to low temperatures, wind

from exposure to ultraviolet radiation of ranges A, B, C

from the effects

of biological factors: insects, microorganisms  
 Cleansers : creams, pastes, gels

Regenerating, restoring products - creams, emulsions