



Use personal protection equipment within an electrical network environment

US 10507

Training and Assessment Resource

NCES Level 2

# Contents

Introduction to Training Assessment Resource.....	3
Purpose .....	3
1.    Legislation, Standards, Specifications and Codes of Practice .....	4
2.    Personal Protective Equipment Procedures.....	6
2.1 Selecting Personal, Protective Equipment (PPE).....	7
Eye Protection .....	8
Head Protection.....	9
Hearing Protection.....	9
Fitting Personal Hearing Protection .....	10
Respirators .....	14
Footwear.....	14
Personal Fall Arrest Systems.....	14
Insulating Gloves .....	16
Safety Belts.....	17
Ultra Violet Radiation.....	18
2.2 Maintaining Personal Protective Equipment.....	20
3.    Routine Inspections of Personal Protective Equipment .....	21
3.1 Inspecting Personal Protective Equipment.....	21
3.2 Reports on the Status of Personal Protective Equipment .....	23
4.    Conclusions .....	25
Next Steps .....	26
Model Answers to Activity Questions.....	27

---

# Introduction to Training Assessment Resource

This Training Assessment Resource (TAR) contains the information that you require to complete the written assignment in the assessment pack for this unit standard.

## Purpose

People who obtain credit for this unit standard are able to:

- > Select electricity network personal protective equipment
- > Use electricity network personal protective equipment
- > Service electricity network personal protective equipment
- > Report on the status of personal protective equipment

# 1. Legislation, Standards, Specifications and Codes of Practice

The electricity supply industry in New Zealand is controlled through Government legislation and this determines what can be done within the industry. The relevant documents that describe these requirements are:



## Electricity Act 1992

The legislation that provides for the regulation of the supply of electricity and the electricity industry in New Zealand including the regulation and control of people who work in the industry.

## Electricity Regulations 1997 and subsequent Amendments

The regulations that govern the standards of installation, plant and equipment used within the electricity industry.

## New Zealand Electrical Codes of Practice (NZECP)

These provide additional information to clarify the interpretation of the regulations and set standard work practices.

## Joint Australian/New Zealand Standards (AS/NZ)

There is a move towards the utilisation of standards rather than regulation and to make them common to both Australia and New Zealand. At the moment this change is in transition and there is a choice as to whether an installation complies with either the standard or the regulation. The difference between standards and regulations are; standards give you the expected outcome while the regulations, with the NZECP are more concise in respect to what is required. Standards are replacing the Electrical Codes of Practice (ECP).

---

Two common standards are:

1. AS/NZS 3000:2000 Wiring Rules: The standard that is commonly used by electricians for the installation of electrical wiring.
2. AS/NZS 3760:2003 In-service Safety Inspection and Testing of Electrical Equipment: The standard that is commonly used by electrical service technicians and covers the requirements for portable electrical appliances, plant and equipment.

#### Safety Manual - Electricity Industry (SMEI) parts 1-3, 2004

Published by the Electricity Engineers Association of NZ (EEA) specifically covering the requirements for safety in the New Zealand electricity generation, transmission and distribution industry.

#### Health and Safety in Employment (HSE) Act 1992 and subsequent amendments and regulations

Important legislation that impacts on safety in the workplace. It places a lot of responsibility on employers and employees to ensure that workplace accidents are minimised.

## 2. Personal Protective Equipment Procedures

The HSE Act 1992 requires employers, with the involvement of their employees to identify and control significant hazards. This is to be done in a systematic way and will involve the use of checklists, hazard identification forms, tail-gate meetings etc., before any work commences or if there is a change in the work plan.



The HSE Act 1992 encourages employers to be very active in the identification of both hazards and potential hazards and involve the employee in this process. The aim of satisfactory health and safety policies and procedures is to:

1. If practicable, eliminate or remove the hazard;
2. If it is not practicable to eliminate or remove the hazard, then the hazard must be isolated; and
3. If none of these are possible then the effects of the hazard must be minimised.

Following these steps will mean that you are doing everything practicable to make your work and workplace a safe place. This will include:

- > Providing and ensuring the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and protective clothing, and;
- > Monitoring employee's exposure to hazards.

---

The following factors should be taken into consideration when selecting appropriate PPE for specific general working conditions in an electrical environment:

Work Environment	Minimum PPE Required
Work at ground or floor level	Boots; overalls; hard hat; line gloves
Work above ground or floor level	Boots; overalls; hard hat; line gloves; eye protection; fall arrest harness. <i>Note: Work above ground or floor level may require special training and/or permits.</i>
Work below ground or floor level	Boots; overalls; hard hat; line gloves; eye protection; fall arrest harness. <i>Note: Work above ground or floor level may require special training and/or permits.</i>

These factors do not include PPE required to work on live electrical equipment, circuits or systems. You should refer to your supervisor and to the industry codes of practice for further advice.

[Safety Manual - Electricity Industry \(SM-EI\), Parts 1 & 2, Section 13, covers the industry requirements for personal protective equipment.](#)

## 2.1 Selecting Personal, Protective Equipment (PPE)

Every electricity asset owner or network contractor has particular requirements with regard to the selection, use and care of PPE. Each network company or contractor will detail how to test and set up the equipment onsite.

As a general rule employees shall use suitable PPE where required and ensure they have been appropriately trained to use the PPE. Each network company or contractor's manuals will give instructions on how to adjust, attach and use PPE to achieve the greatest level of security for the employee. An example of this would be the use of personal fall arrest systems and breathing apparatus.

When fully trained, an employee should know:

- > Safe and practical methods of carrying out the work;
- > Correct ways to use tools, plant and equipment safely;
- > How tools and equipment should be stored or secured;
- > Systems in use to protect employees and others from injury;
- > Emergency procedures to be adopted in the event of an accident or mishap; and
- > The correct fitting, use and storage of items of personal protection or fall arrest gear.

Electricity workers must be aware of the reasons for selecting various types of PPE and understand how to use them correctly. Some of the selection issues and how to use specific items of PPE is discussed in the following pages.



### Activity

List the minimum PPE you would require when working above ground level:

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Eye Protection

To protect eyes, precautions must be taken, including the wearing of eye protection in all designated eye protection areas and in any area where there is a risk of injury to the eyes. Use close fitting goggles or face masks unless safety spectacles provide adequate protection.

AS/NZS 1336:1997 Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection and AS/NZS 1337:1992 Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications, set the standards required for eye protection.



---

### Head Protection

Safety helmets (hard hats) must comply with the correct New Zealand standard and shall be worn in all designated areas or where there is a risk of head injury.

Only non-conducting helmets are to be worn and the typical areas where safety helmets are required to be used are:

- > Switchyards
- > Construction sites
- > Any areas near cranes and lifting devices

In control rooms, canteens etc the wearing of safety helmets would not be required.

### Hearing Protection

Protect your ears in areas where you are exposed to high noise levels for long durations of time.

The range of hearing protectors include:

- > Earplugs made of breathable urethane composition that is non-irritant, easy to insert and remove and offer highly effective noise protection.
- > Ear muffs made in various grades to give maximum strength and minimal weight, yet provide a superior and effective protection from noise.

There are different levels of noise and time that a person can be exposed to them. For this reason it is necessary to wear noise protection of the correct grade.

Here is a quick self-test to check where you or your fellow worker is at risk:

	Yes	No
At work do you have to shout to make yourself understood by someone about an arms length away?		
Do you have to turn up the volume on the TV or radio after a day at work?		
Do you get ringing or buzzing in your ears after work, or after particular jobs at work?		
Do you often have to ask people to repeat things they have said?		
Does your family say you have difficulty hearing them when you are at home?		

If you answered "Yes" to any of these questions, chances are that noise in your workplace has or could be putting your hearing at risk.

For more detailed information consult:

<http://www.osh.govt.nz/order/catalogue/pdf/listen-p.pdf>

### Fitting Personal Hearing Protection

Unless noise exposure at work can be made safe by limiting the level and the exposure time, employers have a responsibility to provide employees with suitable hearing protectors, and employees have a responsibility to use them.

The main types of hearing protector are ear muffs and ear plugs. Either type can provide effective protection provided it makes an airtight seal in your ear (plugs) or around it (muffs).

### Earplugs

Always read the instructions supplied with the earplugs. Some earplugs (e.g. compressible foam type) come in only one size. If the plugs are made in several sizes, you need the right size for each ear.

---

To fit the earplugs:

1. Reach around your head and take hold of the back of your ear about half way down.
2. Gently pull your ear outwards and upwards to straighten the ear canal.
3. Insert the plug into your ear canal with the other hand.



If the plug is a compressible foam type:

1. Roll the plug slowly and smoothly into a thin crease free cylinder (depending on how small you roll the plug, it can take up to 30 seconds to do this, possibly longer if you haven't done it before)
2. Immediately insert the plug well into the ear canal and hold it in place until it has begun to expand and block the noise. Aim to get three-quarters of the length of the plug into the canal.

Points to remember:

- > Plugs can work loose and may need to be repositioned occasionally.
- > Remove plugs slowly so that the suction does not hurt your ear.

### Fitting earmuffs

Inspect the muffs and note which way they are meant to be worn. Some earmuff cups are marked top or front and should be worn that way. Oval shaped cups are meant to be worn so that the oval is vertical.



Extend the headband to its maximum length.



Brush as much hair as possible away from the ears.



Place the muffs over the ears, making sure that the ears fit right inside the cups and are not pressed against the head.



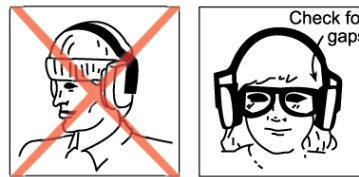
---

Holding the cups firmly in place by pressing inwards and upwards with the thumbs, tighten the headband so that it takes the weight of the cups and hold them firmly in position.



Now run your fingers around the cushions to check that they are making a good seal against your head.

Some things that can prevent a good seal are prominent cheek bones, an unusually deep groove behind the lower jaw, thick hair, a cap, and spectacle frames.



If you are unable to get a good seal, try different muffs, change your spectacle frames to a thinner type or try earplugs instead.

#### Looking after your hearing protectors

- > Keep muffs and plugs clean with soap and water.
- > As soon as plugs become hard or damaged, get a new pair.
- > Don't stretch the headband of your earmuffs - it makes them less effective.
- > Replace the cushions on your earmuffs as soon as they start to harden.
- > If your earmuffs are damaged, get the damaged part replaced.

#### Getting used to wearing hearing protectors

It takes two to three weeks to get used to wearing hearing protectors. Once you are used to them, you will:

- > Feel less stressed while you're working,
- > Feel less tired at the end of the day,
- > Know your hearing is safe.

### Respirators

Employees must use supplied-air respirators where:

- > The atmosphere is known or suspected to be deficient in oxygen and/or,
- > Toxic gases, hazardous dusts or fibres are present in dangerous quantities.

Air purifying respirators must be used:

- > When working in dusty atmospheres, and
- > Where toxic gases are present.

For more detailed information consult:

<http://www.osh.govt.nz/order/catalogue/pdf/RespiratoryProtection>

### Footwear

Safety footwear must be used in all circumstances where there is a possibility of any plant or equipment falling or if there is a chance of stepping on sharp objects.

Safety footwear must comply with current safety standards

### Personal Fall Arrest Systems

When using personal fall arrest systems (PFAS), including harnesses and associated equipment, and safety belts (line worker body belts) the following requirements shall be complied with:

1. When using safety belts, no free fall shall be possible;
2. When using a lower body harness, the possible free fall allowed must not exceed 600mm; and
3. Only PFAS equipment that has been thoroughly inspected by a competent person at intervals not exceeding 7 months and found to be free of defects shall be used.

For more detailed information consult:

[www.eea.co.nz/images/Publications - Guide for the use of PFAS 2004](http://www.eea.co.nz/images/Publications - Guide for the use of PFAS 2004).

Fall arrest systems are designed to support and hold a person in the event of a fall. They are not designed to support a person while working; this would be a work positioning system.

An evaluation of the different types of equipment combined with a task assessment is needed to make a practical and safe selection for a particular job.

---

The arresting force applied to the worker should a fall occur must be less than 6 kilonewtons (kN). Using a 2 metre lanyard with a personal energy absorber (tear web) or a type 2 or 3 fall arrest device should achieve this.

The lanyard or anchor line must be attached to the top dorsal position at chest height.

Anchorage for a lanyard should be fixed as high as practical but within easy reach. An anchorage at foot level will allow a person to fall the length of the lanyard plus the distance between the anchorage and harness fixing point.

All attachment hardware shall be designed to withstand a load of 15 kN.

Emergency procedures must be in place so that a person suspended after a fall can be recovered before physiological injuries can occur.

Harnesses which incorporate integral tool frogs or pouches may have an advantage.

The simplest form of restraint is to use a structural member as an anchorage point.

Loop an 8mm wire complying with AS1394 or webbing sling around a structural member and fasten its two ends and the anchor line or lanyard together with a suitable D ring or karabiner.

A sleeve over the line may be necessary to prevent damage.

#### Fall Factor

The fall factor is the length of the fall divided by the length of the lanyard assembly e.g:

1. Length of lanyard is 2 metres, length of fall is 2 metres, therefore fall factor equals 1.
2. Length of lanyard is 2 metres, length of fall is 4 metres, therefore fall factor equals 2.

Maximum fall factor allowed is 1.

### Insulating Gloves

Insulating gloves must be suitable for the proposed use that they are being used for. That is, they must be able to handle the rated maximum voltage of the circuit being worked on and have the appropriate standard marked on them.

Immediately before use, the gloves must be examined for cuts and weak spots, and each glove shall be rolled up from the cuff end to check for air tightness. Insulating gloves shall where practicable, be used with over-gloves for mechanical protection.

During use care must be taken to ensure that:

- > Gloves are not damaged by rough surfaces or sharp objects,
- > Gloves are not unnecessarily exposed to heat or strong sunlight or allowed to come into contact with oils and grease.



An extract from the EEA Guide to Live Low Voltage (LV) Electrical Work (March 2005):

“All insulating gloves should be either class 0 or 00 rated or other equivalent rating and comply with ASTM D120 ‘Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves’ or an equivalent internationally recognised Standard. It is electricity supply industry practice that insulating gloves be clearly identified with their maximum safe working voltage and that inspection of safety equipment, including insulating gloves, be carried out at six monthly intervals. Inspection alone is considered inadequate by the industry to ensure the continuing safety of insulating gloves used for protection against LV. Accordingly; it is the practice of the industry, as a practicable step to safeguard employees, to also test LV insulating gloves at the required inspection intervals and mark their container with a ‘next due for test’ date. A recording system must be used to record the scheduled inspections, tests and service lives of insulating gloves. For tracking and recording purposes, the gloves should be marked with a unique identifying number. Gloves that do not carry the required information, including the ‘next due for test’ date, must not be used; instead they must be withdrawn from service until they have been retested, found to be safe and adequately marked. Immediately prior to use, the gloves should be visually checked for defects and the test certification is current i.e. not past the next due for test date and then tested for any air leaks through cuts and weak spots. This is best done by rolling them up tightly, beginning at the cuff end, and noting if air escapes. Always use over-gloves for mechanical protection wherever practicable. Insulating gloves should be kept in special containers to prevent damage in storage or being transported.”

Note: Insulating gloves for use on LV are available with protective ratings for up to 650V AC nominal maximum voltage and 1000V AC nominal maximum voltage and the correctly rated gloves must be selected for the nominal voltage of the equipment to be worked on.



### Activity

What would you look for when inspecting insulating gloves prior to use?

---

---

---

---

How would you ensure that the insulating gloves are appropriate for the work you are about to carry out?

---

---

---

---

### Safety Belts

The safety belt is the part of a safety harness that is fastened around the waist. When using safety belts, precautions to be taken include:

1. Each time a belt is used it must be carefully checked and examined for defects with particular attention to snap-hook latches.
2. Where separate pole straps are in use with interchangeable body belts, snap hook and O-ring coupling tests shall be made before using the complete assembly, to ensure that they are the correct matching type.
3. Both snap locks of the pole strap shall not be engaged in one D-ring.
4. Before any weight is placed on a safety belt:
  - a. The fastenings shall be properly engaged, with the snap-hooks hooked into the D-rings with the latch outwards.
  - b. The pole strap shall be attached to a secure part of the structure from which it cannot slip.
5. Before climbing or changing position while wearing a safety belt, a check should be made to ensure that it will not become caught or snagged during movement and that free fall cannot occur.



An extract from the EEA Technical Guide for the use of PFAS (January 2004):

“Body belts and pole straps are still recognised for use within the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI). They should, however, be used only for the purposes of fall restraint at the work position, as they are not normally suited for attachment while changing work position, or for use in any possible event of free fall. With the withdrawal and superseding of NZS 5811: Part 1:1981 any future purchasing of fall-arrest system equipment must be in accordance with AS/NZS 1891: Part 1 or other accepted international Standard.

“All body belts and pole straps in use must be inspected for safety at intervals which will ensure they are safe for use. Such inspection intervals and inspection requirements are as specified in section 9 of this Guide, and in AS/NZS 1891.4 Section 9, irrespective of the Standard they were purchased to. Any equipment not meeting the inspection requirements shall not be used.

“The EEA recommends that body belts and pole straps which were not purchased to NZS 5811, AS/NZS 1891.1 or other accepted international Standard, should no longer be used. Pole straps which cannot be adjusted with one hand, ie old straps with double buckle type adjustment, must no longer be used.”

‘Work positioning harnesses’ are presently included in AS/NZS 1891; these are equivalent to the lower body harness (AS/NZS 1891.4 recognises that these can be used for limited free falls). Some network owners and contracting companies are requiring the use of a full-body harness with integral body belt, for pole work. This is the choice of the individual asset owner or contracting company and exceeds the current minimum safety requirements as outlined in the current codes and industry guidelines, but the EEA recommends this as good practice.

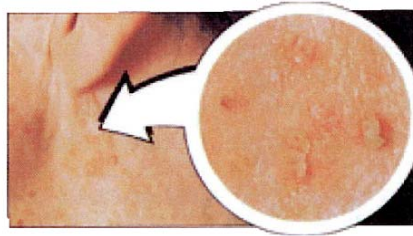
### Ultra Violet Radiation

Personal protection is an important component in any plan to control exposure to solar radiation. An effective plan will usually involve protective clothing, hat and a sunscreen. Complete reliance should not be placed on any one form of protection. Sunscreen should be applied to all uncovered skin. Care must be taken to ensure that the personal protection selected to reduce UV exposure does not create other dangers. Excessive clothing may lead to discomfort and heat stress; very loose clothing may be hazardous when worn near machinery; wide brimmed hats may restrict vision.

Early detection of skin cancers is important in ensuring that effective action is taken to treat the condition. Self checking - examining your body for possible skin cancers - is recommended as a routine practice. All of the body should be checked as melanomas can occur anywhere.

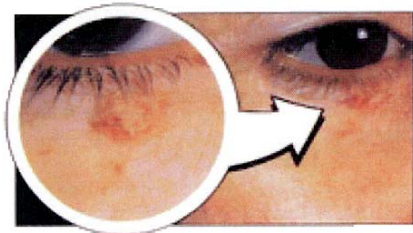
### Solar Keratoses (Sunspots)

These rough dry and firm spots are not skin cancers but they do show that your skin has had an overdose of UV radiation. Very occasionally sunspots turn into cancers.



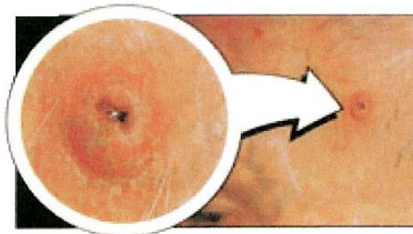
### Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC)

This is the most common but least dangerous type of skin cancer usually found on the face and neck. BCCs first appear as small, round or flattened lumps which are red, pale or pearly in colour and may have blood vessels over the surface. If untreated they will continue to spread into surrounding tissue, eventually breaking down to form ulcers.



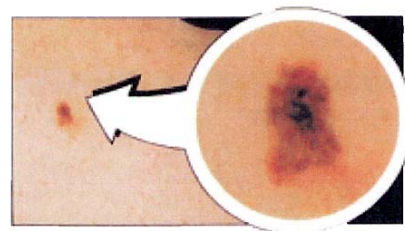
### Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)

This skin cancer is less common but more dangerous than BCC. Caused by sunlight, this cancer can occur on the lips, particularly the lower lip. SCCs appear as red scaly areas that may bleed easily and turn into ulcers, or can look like a sore that doesn't heal.



### Melanoma

Melanoma is the least common but most dangerous skin cancer. It can be fatal but nearly all melanomas are cured when treated early. A melanoma usually starts as a new freckle or mole on the skin that changes colour, thickness or shape over weeks or months. It may also develop from an existing mole or appear on parts of the body that have not been exposed to the sun. Melanomas can be black brown to black, red or blue-black or a combination of colours with an irregular outline or shape. Melanomas can spread to internal organs and cause death if not detected and removed promptly.



## 2.2 Maintaining Personal Protective Equipment

It is a requirement of the HSE Act 1992 and the Electricity Regulationst 1997, that all equipment used for personal safety be tested on a regular basis.

There are individual AS/NZS standards that cover the testing requirements of all safety gear used in the ESI. Generally most PPE is required to be tested at intervals not greater than seven months.

The following procedures identify the maintenance that would be considered a minimum requirement for items of PPE that you would use in an electricity network environment.

Item	Maintenance Allowed
Overalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Launder and air or machine dry</li> <li>&gt; Commercial Dry-clean</li> <li>&gt; Self or professional repair with like material and true cotton threads</li> </ul>
Safety Footwear	Wash inside and out and air dry Clean and polish Professional repairs to cuts and stitching Professional replacement of soles
Safety Helmet	Wash with water and hand soap
Personal Fall Arrest Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Wash with water and hand soap</li> <li>&gt; Rinse well, and dry</li> </ul>
Attachment Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Wash with water and hand soap</li> <li>&gt; Rinse well, and dry</li> </ul>
Lanyards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Wash with water and hand soap</li> <li>&gt; Rinse well, and dry</li> </ul>
Insulating Gloves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Wash with water and hand soap</li> <li>&gt; Rinse well, and dry</li> <li>&gt; Withstand a high voltage test 3x their voltage rating for at least one minute</li> </ul>

If any item of PPE is found to be defective or in need of repair, then it must be tagged and withdrawn from service immediately.

---

## 3. Routine Inspections of Personal Protective Equipment

A routine inspection, testing and replacement policy is required to ensure that all equipment used for personal protection is kept in optimum condition. This is necessary so that:

1. The company is confident that their employees are safe at all times whilst working;
2. The company is meeting its obligations to both the HSE Act and the Electricity Regulations 1997; and
3. The employees are confident that the equipment they are using will perform when needed.

### 3.1 Inspecting Personal Protective Equipment

A typical minimum routine inspection schedule for PPE equipment is tabled below:

Item	User Inspection	Qualified Inspection
Overalls	Daily or after hard wear use	
Safety Footwear	Daily or after hard wear use	
Safety Helmet	Thorough inspection before every use	
Personal Fall Arrest Devices	Thorough inspection before every use	Thorough inspection by competent person at intervals averaging six months and not exceeding seven months as required by SM-EI.  All fall arrest devices, attachment devices and lanyards must be withdrawn from service immediately after use in any fall. They must then be inspected or destroyed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and Codes of Practice.

Attachment Devices	Thorough inspection before every use	<p>Thorough inspection by competent person at intervals averaging six months and not exceeding seven months as required by SM-EI.</p> <p>All fall arrest devices, attachment devices and lanyards must be withdrawn from service immediately after use in any fall. They must then be inspected or destroyed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and Codes of Practice.</p>
Lanyards	Thorough inspection before every use	<p>Thorough inspection by competent person at intervals averaging six months and not exceeding seven months as required by SM-EI.</p> <p>All fall arrest devices, attachment devices and lanyards must be withdrawn from service immediately after use in any fall. They must then be inspected or destroyed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and Codes of Practice.</p>
Insulating Gloves	Thorough inspection before every use	Thorough inspection by competent person at intervals averaging six months and not exceeding seven months as required by SM-EI.
Ladders	Thorough inspection before every use	Thorough inspection by competent person at intervals averaging six months and not exceeding seven months as required by SM-EI.

As a general rule - If any item of PPE is found to be defective or in need of repair, then it must be tagged and withdrawn from service immediately.

### 3.2 Reports on the Status of Personal Protective Equipment

The current status of all PPE equipment is to be recorded in an appropriate manner and available for inspection by NZ Government Labour Department officers.



## Defect Advice

### Station-

Date Raised \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

Raised by \_\_\_\_\_

Equipment \_\_\_\_\_

Problem \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### PARTIES ADVISED

	Person Advised
OAC	
TPDO	
Electrix	
Opus	

Further Action Required \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Defect completed by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

Action Taken \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Example of a defect form.



**Activity**

Provide details of how you record the status of your PPE:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 4. Conclusions

To meet the statutory requirements of the HSE 1992 Act and the Electricity Act both employers and employees have a responsibility to ensure that they are competent in:

- > Selecting electricity network personal protective equipment;
- > Using electricity network personal protective equipment;
- > Servicing electricity network personal protective equipment; and
- > Reporting on the status of personal protective equipment.

## Next Steps

Well done! You have completed the training assessment resource for Unit Standard 10507 – Use personal protection equipment within an electrical network environment.

When you are ready to complete your assessment tasks, please contact your assessor for instructions.

---

# Model Answers to Activity Questions



## Activity (page 8)

List the minimum PPE you would require when working above ground level:

Boots, overalls, hard hat, line gloves, eye protection, fall arrest harness.



## Activity (page 17)

What would you look for when inspecting insulating gloves prior to use?

Gloves must be examined for cuts and weak spots, and each glove shall be rolled up from the cuff end to check for air tightness.

How would you ensure that the insulating gloves are appropriate for the work you are about to carry out?

They must be able to handle the rated maximum voltage of the circuit being worked on and have the appropriate standard marked on them.



## Activity (page 24)

Provide details of how you record the status of your PPE:

Use of the company PPE register or defects reporting system.