



EHM Safe at work

Safety Standards and technical information



x **EN 471**
y

x: garment class

Class 3—highest level:

consists of upper body and full sleeved garments

Class 2—intermediate level:

consists of short or no sleeve garments and some trousers

Class 1—lowest level:

consists of lower body or partially fluorescent garments



x **ISO EN 20471**

y: 2 performance classes of the retro-reflective material.

2 = Highest 1 = Lowest



x **EN 343**
y **RAIN PROTECTION & BREATHABLE PROPERTIES**

x: 3 classes of protection against water penetration

y: breathable properties (3 classes)

Class 3:3 - level 3 resistance to water penetration; level 3 water vapour resistance (breathability)

Class 3:2 - level 3 resistance to water penetration; level 2 water vapour resistance (breathability)

Class 3:1 - level 3 resistance to water penetration; level 1 water vapour resistance (breathability)

y: breathable properties (3 classes)



ISO EN 11612
PROTECTION AGAINST HEAT & FLAME

A: essential condition of limited flame spread - fabric combination conforms to EN14116 index 3

B: (B1-B5) - insulation against convection heat

C: (C1-C4) - insulation against radiant heat

D: (D1-D3) - insulation against molten aluminium

E: (E1-E3) - insulation against molten cast iron

F: (F1-F3) - insulation against contact heat



RIS 3279-TOM
formerly
GO/RT 3279

RIS 3279-TOM has now replaced GO/RT 3279 Issue 8. However, garments previously certified to GO/RT 3279 continue to meet the requirements of the rail industry standard.

This is the minimum requirement for high visibility clothing that is to be provided for wearing by people on the lineside or on or near the line. It applies to all high visibility clothing worn in order to meet the requirements of GE/RT8000 Rule Book.



EN ISO 11611
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING FOR USE IN WELDING AND ALLIED PROCESS

Class 1: less hazardous welding situations

Class 2: More hazardous welding situations



EN1149-5
PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTROSTATIC

2 test methods (EN1149-1/EN1149-3) and the performance requirements (EN1149-5). It specifies material and design requirements for electrostatic dissipative protection clothing used as part of a total earthed system to avoid incendiary discharge of static electricity. Note that garments meeting this standard do not offer protection from mains voltage.



IEC 61482
PROTECTION AGAINST THE THERMAL HAZARDS OF AN ELECTRIC ARC

IEC 61482-2 is the European standard for the thermal hazards of an arc flash. The standard includes requirements for material testing and additional information for garments constructed from compliant materials.

Garments certified to this standard are defined as complex design and are subject to annual audits under Article 11 of the PPE Directive.

ATPV

ARC THERMAL PROTECTIVE VALUE

An Arc Thermal Protective Value (ATPV) refers to the maximum incident energy (in calories per centimetre squared) that protective equipment can be exposed to and prevent the onset of a second-degree burn.

EBT

ARC THERMAL PROTECTIVE VALUE (KNIT WEAR)

Ratings can be stacked when using a layered system. A higher rating means better protection based on the total weight of the fabric.