

# Head Protection EU Standards

Main standards concerning Head Protection.

## EN397: Protective helmets for industry

Each helmet must bear a moulded or printed marking:

The existing European standard number, the name or reference mark of the manufacture identification, the quarter and year of manufacture, the helmet type, the size or size range. The instructions or recommendations of adjustment, assembly, use, cleaning, disinfection, maintenance and storage are specified in the instructions of use.

## EN50365: Electric insulation

These are electrically insulating helmets for use on low voltage installations.

| CERTIFICATION |          | DESCRIPTION   | DIAMOND | ADVANTAGE II | ADVANTAGE I |
|---------------|----------|---|---------|--------------|-------------|
| CE            | EN397    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Impact*</b>: The force transmitted to the headform must not exceed 5kN at the fall of an object of 5kg from 1 meter height.</li> <li><b>Penetration*</b>: The tip of the mass used in the test (3kg over 1 meter) must not come into contact with the skull.</li> <li><b>Flammability</b>: The helmet should not burn with flame emission more than 5 seconds after removal of the flame.<br/>*The impact and penetration tests are performed at room between 50°C and at -10°C.</li> </ul> | X       | X            | X           |
|               | EN50365  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrically insulating helmets for use near energized equipment (Not exceeding 1000 VAC or 1500 VDC).</li> <li>Used simultaneously with other electrically insulating protective equipment, these helmets prevent dangerous currents passing through to the person's head.</li> </ul>   | X       |              |             |
| ANSI          | ANSI Z89 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection against mechanical risk (impact, penetration, crushing), flammability and electrical insulation.</li> </ul>   |         | X            | X           |
| MS            | MS183    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirm that it has been tested for shock absorption, penetration, stiffness, flammability test &amp; chin strap anchorage test.</li> </ul>  |         | X            | X           |



### Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)

OSHA develops its own standards but also heavily relies on those established by the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI") and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health ("NIOSH"). For additional information about OSHA, ANSI and NIOSH, visit the following websites:

[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

[www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org)

[www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html)

OSHA standard 29 CFR Part 1910 (sections 132-138) sets the standard for Personal Protective Equipment ("PPE").



### American National Standard for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection Devices

ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2010 establishes performance criteria and testing requirements for devices used to protect the eyes and face from injuries from impact, non-ionizing radiation and chemical exposure in workplaces and schools. It covers all types of protector configurations including spectacles (Plano and prescription), goggles, faceshields, welding helmets and full facepiece respirators.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

OSHA requires the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to reduce employee exposure to hazards when engineering and administrative controls are not feasible or effective in reducing these exposures to acceptable levels. Employers are required to determine if PPE should be used to protect their workers.

If PPE is to be used, a PPE program should be implemented. This program should address the hazards present; the selection, maintenance, and use of PPE; the training of employees; and monitoring of the program to ensure its ongoing effectiveness.

PPE is addressed in specific standards for the general industry, shipyard employment, marine terminals, and long shoring.