

UNDERSTANDING PRODUCT LISTING

All you need to know about your safety products at the tip of your fingers.

Our easy to use guide provides everything you will need to know to decide on the right type of safety gear for your needs.



PRO RISKZONE SYSTEM

The Pro RiskZone System is a system which has been designed to offer you an easy solution to your PPE needs.

We have the solution for you whether you are in a high risk workplace, need compliant PPE or are looking for comfortable, quality, everyday protection. To find out what zone you fit into follow the easy steps below.

Identify which question best fits your PPE requirements.

RISK RATING AT A GLANCE





selecting your PPE in our range.

RISKZONE 3



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BNNL(SIZE)

PROSENSE® FOAM DEXI-PRO - NITRILE ON NYLON & LYCRA INFUSED LINER

Nitrile coating provides superior gripping in wet and dry.

Lightweight lint free nylon machine knit

Lycra infused anti-static liner for improved dexterity and contour to hand shape.

Extra long 20mm cuff.

SIZES: 6-11 / QTY/PACK: 12 PAIRS / QTY/CARTON: 120 PAIRS

Search for the associated Pro Riskzone symbols when

Personal protective equipment protecting you against potentially fatal risks or irreversible damage. These are risks that can cause permanent injury or even death. This PPE protects you against very specific chemical, Environmental and Mechanical hazards. For this reason, look carefully at other standards and choose the right product for a specific task. Products may include: Respiratory, Hearing, Chemical Gloves, Eye Protection and some Protective Coveralls.

Personal protective equipment protecting you against intermediate risks or reversible damage. These are risks that cause damage that can be overcome or reversed. This PPE protects you against mechanical hazards common with cuts, abrasion and puncture risks. Products may include: Cut resistant Gloves,

Personal protective equipment protecting you against low level risks and reversible damage. These are risks that are generally associated with minimal injury to workers and provide added comfort for the user. Products may include: Manual handling /gardening gloves, Single Layer Coveralls, Respirator and Lens

RISK RATING

PROTECTIVE HEADWEAR

SAFETY AND STYLE COMBINED TO PROTECT (AND TURN) HEADS.

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PRO

Hard hat head protection is now required on most industrial work sites around the world. Pro Choice Safety Gear is proud to offer an unprecedented selection of colours, styles, ventilation and adjustments that will suit every application.

Our range is tested and certified to the highest standards required by industries worldwide. This includes our attachable face shields, brow guards, hearing protection and sun shields.



PRO CHOICE SAFETY GEAR



PROTECTIVE HEADWEAR

PROTECTIVE HEADWEAR

Hard hat head protection is required on most work sites in Australia and New Zealand, and Pro Choice Safety Gear is proud to offer an unprecedented selection of colours, styles, ventilation and adjustments that will suit every application.

Our range is tested and Certified to the highest standards as required by Australian and New Zealand industries. It isn't just the range of models that makes our hard hat range so adaptable, it's the availability of the Pro Choice Safety Gear accessories that integrate seamlessly onto all of our models. These include attachable face shields, hearing protection and visors to name a few.

Increasingly companies are using hard hats to identify their company and positions within the work force. To meet this requirement, Pro Choice Safety Gear offer a range of pad printing and vinyl printing services that can be applied to your hat.

Pro Choice Safety Gear hard hats are certified to the following Australian and New Zealand Standard:



AS/NZS 1801:1997 Occupational protective helmets In addition to any instructions provided with the hard hat users should refer to: • AS/NZS 1800:1998 Occupational protective helmets - selection, care and use

A hard hat protects the head from injury by falling objects, impact against moving and stationary surfaces, debris, bad weather and electric shock. The internal webbing on Pro Choice Safety Gear hard hats distributes the weight of the helmet evenly (and therefore the shock of impact) over the entire surface area of the helmet and top of the head. The internal harness also provides a 50mm "buffer zone" between the shell and the head to further absorb shock.

What is a Certified hard hat?

A Certified hard hat meets the industry Standard and has also been tested by an independent third party in accordance with that Standard. The benefit is knowing that claims of Standard approval are accompanied by supporting documentation. Pro Choice Safety Gear are happy to provide our Certification schedule upon request.

How does a hard hat protect you?

- A hard hat protects you by providing the following features:
- A rigid shell that resists and deflects blows to the head;
- A suspension system inside the hard hat that acts as a shock absorber;
- If fitted with a Brow guard and Visor, it shields your face and neck from splashes and debris.
- · If fitted with ear muffs, it provides protection for your hearing.

A HARD HAT PROTECTS YOU BY PROVIDING A RIGID SHELL THAT RESISTS AND DEFLECTS BLOWS TO THE HEAD.

What tests do the hard hats undergo to meet these Standards?

Every production run of Pro Choice Safety Gear helmets is tested to ensure it complies with the Australian and New Zealand Standard AS/NZS1801. Hard hats are conditioned prior to each test to differing heats and conditions to ensure that they comply under a variety of conditions. These are:

- Hot at a temperature of 50 $\pm 2^{\circ}$ C.
- \bullet Cold at a temperature of -10 ±2°C.
- Wet total immersion in water at a temperature of 23 ±5°C.

They then undergo testing for:

- Electrical Resistance where the leakage current cannot exceed 3 mA with no electrical discharge from the material nor flashover over the rim of the helmet.
- Stiffness where the indent of the hard hat shell under a force of 90 ±1 Newtons (N) does not exceed 15 mm when measured between 8 seconds and 10 seconds after application of this force. A Newton is the amount of force required to accelerate a body with a mass of one kilogram at a rate of one metre per second squared.
- Shock Absorption where the impact of 50 ±1 Joules (J) will not cause the deceleration of the striker to exceed 980 m/s2, or the force transmitted to the hard hat wearer will not exceed 5.0 kN. A Joule is the work done, or energy expended, by a force of one Newton moving an object one metre along the direction of the force.
- **Resistance to Penetration** where the head form is not hit by the point of the striker.

What is the in use life span of a hard hat?

When a hard hat shows signs of wear and tear to either the helmet shell or the harness it should be replaced. It should also be replaced after any impact that would have caused the wearer injury, as the integrity of the structure will have been weakened. Although there is no set service life for hard hats, we recommend replacement after no more than 3 years from the date of first use.





An impact has occurred that would have caused wearer injury.

Components of harnesses may deteriorate more rapidly in service, therefore they must be replaced every 2 years from the date of first use.

In use, head protection gear is generally treated with a lack of care, often being thrown or dropped, used as a receptacle or carried on the rear window shelf of a vehicle. None of these actions are conducive to continued performance so Pro Choice Safety Gear recommends users to regularly inspect both the helmet shell and its harness for signs of wear and tear and to store in a cool, dry place when not in use.

Replace your hard hat when:

- · Cracks appear in the shell
- · The shiny surface appears dull or chalky
- · The shell becomes brittle
- Impact with helmet surface has been made

Replace your suspension when:

- The suspension becomes brittle
- One or more of the mounts break off
- The suspension will no longer hold securely to the head
- The cradling straps break or become worn

Date stamp? Is that like a "best before" date?

No, we are required by the Australian Standards to mark each helmet with the month and year of manufacture. This should not be used as a basis for determining the life of an industrial safety helmet.

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OTECTIVE HEADWEAR

What is the importance of the harness, apart from fitting the hard hat to the head?

The harness works by stretching, which absorbs and distributes the force of the energy at impact, thus minimising the effect of the outside force.

PRO CHOICE SAFETY GEAR HAS THE UNIQUE PROLINK ANCHORAGE DESIGN TO CONNECT THE INSIDE WEBBING WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVES SHOCK ABSORPTION.

Hard hats should be replaced after experiencing an impact as the harness may be weakened.

Can the effectiveness of a hard hat be affected by modifications such as drilling holes for ventilation or to secure a light?

Yes, the design of the hard hat is to give maximum protection at minimum weight. This is achieved by the ridging and moulding of the helmet shape. Any interference to the design will weaken the structure.

Can a hard hat be painted?

No. The addition of paint or other chemical compounds such as texter's or permanent markers, may alter the structural and protective effectiveness of the hard hat. The Pro Choice Safety Gear range comes in a series of colours to suit the varying requirements of workplaces.

Will the addition of chin straps, visors or ear muffs affect the effectiveness of the hard hat?

Pro Choice Safety Gear accessories such as chinstraps, ear muffs and visors have been designed to complement the Pro Choice Safety Gear hard hats without compromising the effectiveness of the helmet. Official Pro Choice Safety Gear accessories have been tested and certified by Australian and New Zealand Standards to meet their stringent criteria, when worn with Pro Choice Safety Gear Hard Hats.

Am I able to use chin straps on Pro Choice Safety Gear Hard Hats that are made by another manufacturer?

This is not recommended.

Chin straps are not tested under AS/NZS 1801 for Type 1 helmets but in order to provide the best quality product, Pro Choice Safety Gear Chin Straps are tested and certified by BSI against European Standard EN397:1995 Industrial Safety Helmet. Under the European Standard requirement, it became necessary for the chin strap to break when a specific load is applied. A Pro Choice Safety Gear chin strap may break in a different manner to another company's so it is recommended that you should only use a Pro Choice Safety Gear chin strap on a Pro Choice Safety Gear helmet.

PROTECTIVE HEADWEAR

It's also Important to remember

The other types of head hazards that can be encountered while working such as: sunburn, particles and chemical spray injuries and loud or persistent noise.

Pro Choice Safety Gear supplies products that protect against all these hazards in their head protection range, often in combination, such as browguards, face shields, sun flaps and ear muffs that fit with the Pro Choice Safety Gear hard hats. The Pro Choice Safety Gear range of hard hats and accessories has been designed and manufactured for our tough working conditions.

Old School Familiarity

As revolutionary as the Pro Choice Safety Gear V9 hard hat design is, many Pro Choice Safety Gear customers have grown fond of our V6 hard hat over the years and are comfortable with its classic look, familiar fit, and Standards Certified performance.

V6 hard hats are still available, with all the inbuilt features that have made them popular including:

- PUSHLOCK EASILY ADJUSTED HARNESS
- A LONGER PEAK FOR WEATHER PROTECTION
 CERTIFIED TO AS/NZS 1801
- SIX VENTS (ON VENTED MODELS)
- VAST PRINTABLE SURFACE AREA (24 POINTS)

What is PushLock?

PushLock is a unique easy adjustment harness system for Pro Choice Safety Gear hard hats which also incorporates the ProLink anchorage system. It removes the frustration and guess work out of properly fitting a hard hat. A comfortable and safe fit is achieved without having to remove the hard hat.









HEARING PROTECTION

HEARING LOSS DUE TO INDUSTRIAL NOISE IS ONE OF THE MOST WIDESPREAD YET PREVENTABLE WORKPLACE INJURIES.

Continual exposure to noise from machinery, tools, traffic and general workplace activity can cause significant, irreversible hearing loss. Hearing loss has a dramatic impact on quality of life and may contribute to other safety problems, such as lack of awareness and reduced concentration.

Correctly designed and fitted ear protection will keep industrial noise below harmful levels.The choice of the appropriate protection device for each job is also vitally important. PRO

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PRO CHOICE SAFETY GEAR

HEARING PROTECTION

HEARING PROTECTION

Research and development by Pro Choice Safety Gear has resulted in hearing protection devices that offer the most effective protection available. The types of hearing protection available give you a choice.



EARMUFFS

Suppress unwanted noise by completely covering the outer ear. Our styles come with a variety of features from adjustable headbar to hard hat attachments to suit individual needs.



DISPOSABLE EARPLUGS Made from PU foam and are designed to be compressed and then inserted

into the ear canal, where they expand and seal against noise. These are economical, designed for single use and are available in uncorded and corded options.



POD EARPLUGS

Contoured for comfort and Class 3 or workplaces that require some evel of hearing for safety. Pod arplugs provide a hygienic and ffective option.



REUSABLE EARPLUGS Pre-moulded from washable silicone to fit snuggly. Corded and uncorded options are supplied in handy resealable plastic case and can be reused.

BANDED EARPLUGS

convenient, easily inserted option r those who are constantly in and out of noisy areas.



METAL DETECTABLE EARPLUGS Contain a metal tab in each plug and a metalized cord that can e detected if they accidentally Ill into processing lines.

What is a dB and Attenuation?

dB stands for Decibel, the unit of sound level and noise exposure measurement.

Attenuation is the reduction in sound pressure level incident upon the ear due to the application of a hearing protector or, specifically, the change in hearing threshold level that results when a hearing protector is worn.

How do I know when hearing protection is required?

Have a workplace noise assessment done. Exposure to noise levels above 85 dB can cause permanent hearing loss and therefore hearing protection is required.

What is the "Safe Noise Threshold" ?

85 dB (A) - at this level and above appropriate hearing protection MUST be worn.

What is Tinnitus?

Involuntary noises in the ear, such as ringing or hissing, often associated with hearing loss.

How can I protect my hearing at work?

The best method of preventing occupational deafness is to reduce noise at the source by engineering methods. However, in certain workplace conditions, there is very little or nothing one can do to reduce noise at the source. In these workplaces, workers must wear hearing protection to reduce the amount of noise reaching the ears.

What should I know about the fit of my hearing protection?

Follow manufacturers' instructions. With ear plugs, for example, the ear should be pulled outward and upward with the opposite hand to enlarge and straighten the ear canal, and insert the plug with clean hands. Ensure the hearing protector tightly seals within the ear canal or against the side of the head. Hair and clothing should not be in the way.

Can I "toughen up" my ears?

No. If you think you have grown used to a loud noise, it probably has damaged your ears, and there is no treatment - no medicine, no surgery, not even a hearing aid - that completely restores your hearing once it is damaged by noise.

HEARING PROTECTION

When does noise become harmful to your hearing?

Exposure to sounds greater than 85 dB may cause hearing loss. General estimates of some work-related noises are listed in the chart below.

NOISE LEVEL EXAMPLES	CLASS	SLC80DB	ALLOWABLE NOISE LEVEL
			Less than 90dB Less than 90dB Less than 90dB Less than 90dB
Power Lawn Mower: 90dB Belt Sander: 93dB Tractor: 96db Electric Drill: 98dB Bulldozer: 105dB	2 2 3 3 4	14 - 17 14 - 17 18 - 21 18 - 21 22 - 25	90 - 95dB 90 - 95dB 95 - 100dB 95 - 100dB 95 - 100dB 100 - 105dB
Blasting: 110dB Nail Gun: 110dB Chainsaw: 120dB Propeller Aircraft: 120dB Gun Shot: 130dB Rivetting Hammers: 130dB Jet Engine Aircraft: 140dB	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	26 - 36 26 - 36	110 - 115dB 110 - 115dB 115 - 120dB 115 - 120dB 115 - 120dB 125 - 130dB 125 - 130dB 135 - 140dB

PLEASE NOTE: This table is a general guide only and is not an absolute basis for noise levels selection as some equipment may operate at different noise levels. Every worksite should be tested by OH&S.

How do I choose my hearing protection?

The choice of hearing protection depends on a number of factors including level of noise, comfort, and the suitability of the hearing protection for both the worker and the environment. Most importantly, the hearing protection should provide the desired noise reduction.

It is best where protection must be used, to provide a choice of a number of different types of hearing protection. Each hearing protection device is given a class rating from 1 to 5 to show the level of noise reduction achieved.

If the noise exposure is intermittent, earmuffs are more desirable, since it may be inconvenient to remove and reinsert earplugs.

How is hearing protection tested in Australia and New Zealand and what standards apply?

The SOUND LEVEL CONVERSION (SLC₈₀) rating as applied to hearing protection devices (HPD) is a simple number and class rating derived from a test procedure outlined in the Australian/New Zealand Standard, AS/NZS 1270:2002.

It provides a simple number guide to the level of noise attenuation that can be expected from a particular HPD.

Because humans are different, the level of protection achieved for each person could also be different and so a scientific formula is used to allow for differences.

The SLC value includes a correction to ensure that the stated degree of noise reduction is obtained on 80% of occasions. Hence the SLC₈₀ rating. The SLC₈₀ rating is the difference between the sound level of the environment in which the HPD is worn and the sound level reaching the wearer's ears.

HEARING PROTECTION

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The testing procedure can be separated into 2 different areas:

1) Mechanical Testing: Where the device is subjected to physical forces, stretching, heating and concussion to simulate real wearing conditions over a period of time.

2) Audiometric Testing: This is a subjective test. A minimum number of human test subjects are selected at random and given a hearing test to establish if they fall into the category of "normal hearing", as outlined in the standard. The attenuation of the HPD is determined by measuring each subject's hearing threshold with and without the HPD fitted. The difference between these two thresholds is the so called real ear attenuation of the HPD to a variety of frequencies.

In simplistic terms, from this data the mean real ear attenuation and standard deviation (variation) at each frequency is calculated. The mean minus standard deviation, when subtracted from the band level gives the attenuation.

HPD are also given a class rating, as outlined below, once the SLC_{so} rating is known, and refers to the level of noise attenuation achieved by each device. The higher the rating, the greater the efficiency of the hearing protection device.

CLASS	SLC80DB	FOR USE IN NOISE
	14 to 17	90 to less than 95dB(A)
	22 to 25	100 to less than 105dB(A)

The SLC_{so} is a rating only, by which in conjunction with the information contained in the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1269.3:2005 Occupational Noise Management -Hearing Protector, the problems of hearing loss due to noise exposure for a given environment are addressed.

A deeper understanding of the SLC_{so} rating or how to apply these ratings to your workplace can be obtained from the OH&S authority in your State.

What are the common problems of hearing protection?

Studies have shown that one half of the workers wearing hearing protectors receive one half or less of the noise reduction potential of their protectors because these devices are not worn continuously while in noise or because they do not fit properly.

A hearing protector that gives an average of 30 dB of noise reduction if worn continuously during an eight hour work day becomes equivalent to only 9 dB of protection if taken off for one hour in the noise. This is because decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale, and there is a ten fold increase in noise energy for each 10 dB increase.

How does hearing loss occur?

Permanent loss of hearing is the result of nerve destruction or damage to the hair cells which transfer sound waves within the ear.

Once these important parts of the hearing mechanism are damaged or destroyed, they can never be regenerated, resulting in slight to total hearing loss that is permanent.

PROTECTIVE EYEVEAR

WE HAVE AN EYE FOR PPE AND PROTECTION IN OUR SIGHTS.

Industrial-related eye injuries are commonly caused by chemical splashes, metal, plastic or wood debris hitting the eye, tools accidentally striking the face, and improper use of equipment.

Another area of sight damage that should not be forgotten is that caused by ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. It can lead to eye complaints ranging from mild irritation to cataracts and cancer of the conjunctiva. All safety glasses from Pro Choice Safety Gear, clear and tinted, meet Australia and New Zealand's harshest Safety Standards preventing at least 99% of harmful UV rays from reaching the sun sensitive parts of the eye.

Legislation around the world decrees that approved safety glasses or eye protection must be worn in a wide variety of workplace environments.

Our Certified range also includes protective goggles and face shields.



PROTECTIVE EYEWEAR

During the National Eye Health Initiative of 2006 – 2010, the most common diagnosis for eye related injury compensation claims in Australia was from a foreign body on the external eye.*

Why wear eye protection?

Industrial related eye injuries are commonly caused by chemical splashes, metal or plastic debris hitting the eye, tools accidentally striking the face, and improper use of equipment.

Given that most Australian and New Zealand industries require protective eyewear to be worn, why not look stylish wearing them?

Pro Choice has an ever changing range of safety specs in the latest materials, designs and colours, which meet the required safety standards.

Our Certified range also includes protective goggles and face shields.

* Eye Health In The Workplace - Comcare 2012

Pro Choice offers a huge range of safety spectacles, goggles and face shields.

In Australian and New Zealand conditions, one area of sight damage that should not be forgotten is that caused by Ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. It can lead to eye complaints ranging from mild irritation to cataracts and cancer of the conjunctiva. Tinted safety glasses from Pro Choice Safety Gear meet Australian Safety Standards preventing at least 99.9% of harmful UV rays from reaching the sun sensitive parts of the eye.

THE PRO CHOICE SAFETY GEAR RANGE OF PROTECTIVE EYE WEAR INCLUDES SPECTACLES THAT OFFER 99.9% UV PROTECTION.

Fortunately, eye protection is required by legislation in many workplace situations and our range meets these requirements with style, comfort and Certified effectiveness.

Pro Choice Safety Gear also provides the wearer with choice. Spectacles, goggles and visors are available in clear, smoke, mirror, amber and polarised models and all meet Australian and New Zealand Safety Standards. Our range is constantly growing, so make regular visits to our website to check on our latest models – our aim is to provide you with the best choice of eyewear in Australia and New Zealand.

What features should be looked for in quality safety glasses?

Check to see that the spectacles have the Australian and New Zealand Standards logo which indicate that they conform to tests for impact resistance. There are also lens markings indicating suitability for specific applications.

Why is eye protection necessary?

Legislation decrees that approved safety glasses or eye protection must be worn in a wide variety of workplace environments. Statistics show that despite such requirements, in Australia, 51,778 people were hospitalised between 2010 and 2015.¹ While in New Zealand, A total of 332,418 adult eye injuries were recorded nationally between 2007 and 2016.²

 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2018). Eye injuries in Australia 2010–11 to 2014–15. Canberra: AIHW.

 Wallace, H. B., Ferguson, R. A., Sung, J., & McKelvie, J. (2020). New Zealand adult ocular trauma study: A 10-year national review of 332 418 cases of ocular injury in adults aged 18 to 99 years. Clinical & experimental ophthalmology, 48(2), 158–168. https://doi.org/10.1111/ceo.13667
 Is there a minimum standard for safety.

Is there a minimum standard for safety glasses in the Pro Choice Safety Gear range?

All Pro Choice Safety Gear models feature medium impact, polycarbonate lenses; 99.9% UV protection and are Certified to AS/NZS1337.1:2010 Standards.

/NZS 1338.1:1 Lic XXXXX

/NZS 1337.1:2 Lic XXXXX

BSI GROUP

AS NZS 1337.1-2010 Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications

SAI GLOBAL

S NZS 1337.1-2010 Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors f poccupational applications

SAI GLOBAL

AS NZS 1338.1-2012 Filters for eye protectors - Filters for protection against radiation generated in welding

LENS SUNLIGHT CHART



SAFETY STANDARDS

What does AS/NZS1337.1:2010 Standard test for?

A number of requirements need to be met before any eye protection can meet this Standard. All eye protection must meet the following criteria:

General Finish: The eye protector must be finished correctly and not cause injury or discomfort during use.

Materials: Materials should not cause skin irritation, abrasion or skin discolouration.

Optical Properties of Lenses: Lenses that offer protection, provide no distortion and are comfortable to wear.

Ventilation: Eye protectors that completely seal the eyes must provide ventilation (Note: some medium and high impact protectors are exempt from this requirement).

Dimensional requirements for face shields and spectacles:

The minimum vertical dimension for face shields is 150mm from the lower edge of the browguard to the lower edge of the visor. For spectacles a length of not less than 42mm and a depth of not less than 32mm is required.

Lateral Protection: In addition to 'impact' testing, eye protectors claiming impact resistance greater than low impact resistance must also provide lateral protection. This is evaluated by placing the eye protector on a manikin head and being subjected to horizontal impact using a metal rod about 2 metres long and 22mm in diameter.

Impact Resistance: All eye protection shall be capable of withstanding impact from a specified weight ball without cracking, detaching or dislodging, breaking or coming into contact with the eye or the head.

Low Impact: Can withstand impact from an object moving at 12 metres per second (46km/h).

Medium Impact: Can withstand impact from an object moving up to 45 metres per second (162km/h).

High Impact: Can withstand impact from an object moving up to 120 metres per second (432km/h).

Extra High Impact: Can withstand impact from an object moving up to 190 metres per second (632km/h).

Penetration Resistance: Eye protection must withstand penetration of a specified weight projectile without cracking into two or more pieces, being pierced or allowing the projectile to come into contact with the eye or the head.

Flame Propagation: Materials used in the construction of protectors should withstand heat so that the burning rate of the material will be no greater than 100mm per minute.

Thermal Stability: Materials used in the construction of protectors shall be stable at elevated temperatures and will show no physical distortion in optical properties or strength.

Protection Against Corrosion: When tested for corrosion, the materials shall have a smooth surface free from corrosion.

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- **Low Impact Protection:** All eye protection should be capable of withstanding the relevant test for low impact.
- **Medium Impact Protection:** Medium impact protection is required for wide vision goggles, wide vision spectacles, faceshields and eye shields.
- **High Impact Protection:** High impact resistant shields should be worn during impact tasks including metal chipping, hydraulic nailing or any mechanical procedure involving high velocity machinery.

What is the difference between safety glasses and safety goggles?

Safety glasses do allow air in and around the eye area and despite providing protection for many workplace scenarios, are not suitable for others. Safety goggles fit tight against the face offering protection against dust and splashes. Choose a model that suits your work environment and application.

What are the features that differentiate between the various models of Pro Choice Safety Gear safety glasses?

The range caters for a variety of uses. There are clear and smoke lenses for indoor/outdoor work; Anti-fog lenses for use in humid conditions; and styles to suit individual comfort requirements as well as appearance.



EYEWEAR SELECTION GUIDE								
WORK APPLICATION	SPECTACLE	GOGGLE	FACESHIELD					
		•	•					
EDUCATION	•	•	•					
GENERAL ENGINEERING WORKSHOP	•	•	•					
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL USE (SPLASH)		•						
LABORATORIES - HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL		•	•					
LIGHT CHEMICAL USE (NO SPLASH)	•	•	•					
			•					
MEDICAL AND DENTISTRY	•	•	•					
SOLID CHEMICAL HANDLING	•	•	•					
WASTE HANDLING	•	•	•					
WOODWORKING (POWER TOOLS)		•	•					

PLEASE NOTE: This table is a general guide only and is not an absolute basis for eyewear selection as some working conditions may require customised protection.

MARKING OF ASSEMBLED EYE **AND FACE PROTECTORS**

Markings included on assembled eye and face protection, including packaging.

PROTECTOR MARKING GUIDE						
TYPE OF PROTECTOR	OCULAR MARKING	EYE PROTECTOR MARKING				
LOW IMPACT	THE LETTERS 'HT' WHERE THE OCULAR HEAT IS TEMPERED THE LETTERS 'CT' WHERE THE OCULAR IS CHEMICALLY TREATED USE OF THE LETTER 'S' IS OPTIONAL	S (OPTIONAL)				
MEDIUM IMPACT	l or F	l or F				
EXTRA HIGH IMPACT		А				
SPLASHPROOF	AS FOR LOW IMPACT	C or 3				
GASTIGHT	AS FOR LOW IMPACT	G or 5				
OUTDOOR USE, UNTINTED		0				
HIGH TEMPERATURE	Н	Н				

* Second letter or number is that specified in the EN and proposed ISO Standard. Future revision will specify this marking where there is currently an alternative

LENS SELECTION GUIDE

Which eyewear should I use?

The following table gives some guidance in the selection of appropriate protective eyewear; whether a spectacle, goggle or faceshield. In all cases, a proper risk assessment should be carried out by a suitably qualified Occupational Health and Safety professional. Remember:

- Use only AS/NZS1337 certified eyewear
- Review the work area for potential hazards and select the appropriate eye and/or face protection in consultation with your Occupational Health and Safety professional
- Faceshields can be worn over spectacles or goggles

LENS SELECTION GUIDE							
TYPE OF LENS	LENS BENEFIT	LENS Category	VLT% Range				
AMBER	ENHANCES CONTRAST IN POORLY LIT WORKING CONDITIONS		80-100%				
LIGHT BROWN	ENHANCE CONTRAST AND DEPTH PERCEPTION AND ARE GREAT FOR OVERCAST, HAZY AND FOGGY CONDITIONS		43-80%				
SMOKE	REDUCES BRIGHT LIGHT AND GLARE FROM NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	3	8-18%				

*This table is a general guide only - refer to manufacturer test report for the specific lens category and VLT%

SAFETY GLASSES FEATURE **SELECTION GUIDE**

SAFETY GLASSES FEATURE SELECTION GUIDE																			
PART NUMBER	NAME	CLEAR LENS	SMOKE LENS	BLUE MIRROR LENS	SILVER LENS	AMBER LENS	INDOOR / OUTDOOR LENS	LIGHT BROWN LENS	SMOKE POLARISED LENS	BROWN POLARISED LENS	ANTI-F0G	ANTI-SCRATCH	EXTENDABLE ARMS	RATCHET ARMS	SILICONE NOSE BRIDGE	POSITIVE SEAL GASKET	SPEC CORD	SOFT TIP ARMS	HEAD STRAP
	TSUNAMI	•	•																
300(COLOUR)	VISITORS		•																
	SWITCH		•	•															
630(COLOUR)	RICHTER		•			•						•							
	THE GENERAL		•																
820(COLOUR)	MERCURY								•			•							
907(COLOUR)	AMBUSH		•									•		•					
918(COLOUR)	CIRRUS		•									•			•			•	
	FUSION		•				•						•				•		
990(COLOUR)	9900 SERIES		•	•								•							

LENS COLOUR CODES: CLEAR LENS = 0 | SMOKE LENS = 2 | BLUE MIRROR LENS = 3 | SILVER LENS = 4 | AMBER LENS = 5 INDOOR / OUTDOOR LENS = 8 | LIGHT BROWN LENS = 9 | SMOKE POLARISED LENS = 12 | BROWN POLARISED LENS = 19





RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

BREATH EASIER IN WHATEVER HAZARD YOUR WORK ENVIRONMENT PRESENTS, BY CHOOSING AN APPROVED RESPIRATOR OR MASK FROM THE PRO CHOICE SAFETY GEAR

Lung borne health issues as a result of exposure to fumes and particles are now well known. Airborne hazards include dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays or common vapours. The best form of protection is to eliminate or prevent the hazard by altering workplace practices or accepted engineering control measures. When controls are not feasible, appropriate respirators must be used. Pro Choice Safety Gear has a full range of tested and Certified products – from disposable masks to reusable half mask respirators with a variety of filters.



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

The Pro Choice Safety Gear options include a choice of flat folded disposable masks through to the ProMesh[®] range, as well as cartridge respirators. You can breathe easy with Pro Choice Safety Gear.

Our disposable and reusable respirators are colour coded for easy selection for the correct application and fit. For your safety and confidence all Pro Choice dust masks are certified independently by the BSI Group or SAI Global to AS/NZS 1716 requirements.



AS/NZ Respiratory Protection Standards

There are two Australian/New Zealand Standards covering personal respiratory protection and risk management. These Standards form a basis for the selection, use and maintenance of RPE in Australian and New Zealand workplaces. When respirator use is required in the workplace, respirators shall conform to the requirements of AS/NZS 1716.

AS/NZS 1716 Respiratory Protective Devices. This Standard offers information to manufacturers, suppliers, employers and users by setting out performance requirements for different types of RPE.

AS/NZS 1715 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Equipment. This Standard offers information to employers and users on different types of RPE, how to select the right type for the job and how to correctly maintain it.

Is the use of respiratory equipment required by law?

In certain hazardous conditions or in a workplace where fumes or dust particles are present, OH&S regulations and company policies require that appropriate respiratory gear is worn.

How should respirators be stored?

Keep unused disposable respirators in their closed box in a dry, uncontaminated area. Disposable respirators can be stored for up to 3 years in this way. Half mask cartridges and pre-filters can be stored for up to 3 years this way.

What is technically meant by oxygen deficiency?

Oxygen deficiency occurs when the percentage of oxygen in the air falls below 18% by volume. It may be caused by fire or when chemicals replace the oxygen in the air. Places with poor ventilation or in confined spaces such as unventilated workspaces, are likely environments for oxygen deficiency.

Is a disposable mask all that is needed to protect against harmful airborne material?

No. There are six types of airborne hazards – dust, mist, fumes, vapour, gas and oxygen deficiency/enrichment.

Respiratory gear is designed, manufactured, tested and Certified for use against a number of different hazards and should be selected for a specific purpose. Charts are available to choose the appropriate protection. Check the charts and the label/type of each respirator.

P1 rated respirators protect against mechanically generated particles.

P2 rated respirators protect against mechanically and some thermally generated particles.

Respirators fitted with an **Active Carbon Filter** protect against nuisance-level organic vapours.

P3 rated respirators protect against highly toxic or irritant particles.

Can a half mask with organic filters be used to protect against inorganic compounds?

No. The levels at which inorganic material can be detected by taste or smell are much higher than the maximum exposure limit, so it would be impossible to detect when exposure is occurring. In these environments an air fed system should be used.

Replace the respirator with a new one if:

- The respirator is removed in a contaminated area
- Excessive clogging of the respirator causes breathing difficulty
- The respirator becomes damaged
- · The smell of vapours becomes apparent

A mask should fit snugly for the entire shift. If not, the mask should be replaced, and the old one disposed of in an approved rubbish receptacle.



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Classification of respiratory hazards:

Understanding the types of respiratory hazards you may encounter on a worksite is the first step in properly managing them. Australian Standard AS/NZS 1715:2009 classifies contaminated air into the following types:



Solid particles generated by mechanical means such as crushing, cutting & sanding. Examples are calcium carbonate, cement (silica) dust, sulphur, glass-wool, coal, clay, cellulose, cotton dust, flour, ferrous metals (steel, stainless steel, cast iron) wood dust & asbestos.

MISTS



Airborne droplets of liquid suspended in air. They are usually formed by condensation of vapour back to a liquid state or by breaking up as a liquid into a dispersed state such as by splashing, spraying or atomising. Examples are oil mist produced during cutting & grinding operations, acid mists from electroplating, acid & alkali mists from pickling operations, condensation of water vapour to form a fog & paint mist.



Fine particles, usually less than 1.0µm in diameter, formed from a volatilised solid that has condensed in cool air. In most cases the hot vapour reacts with air to form an oxide. Fumes are often associated with molten metals especially in processes such as welding. Examples are welding, soldering, brazing & bushfire smoke.

GASES



Gases are formless fluids that expand to occupy the space or enclosure in which they are confined. Examples are nitrogen, oxygen & carbon dioxide & carbon monoxide.

VAPOUR



Vapour is the gaseous form of a substance which is normally in the solid or liquid state at room temperature & pressure. Examples are methylene chloride, toluene & mineral spirits.



When an atmosphere is likely to contain less than 18% oxygen (or where conditions may exist in the future for this to happen); & in certain circumstances where the risk may be oxygen enrichment, which can lead to explosion & severe impairment of operatives.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

What is the Standard for respirators and how are they tested?

AS/NZS1716:2012 is the Standard that dust masks must comply with in Australia and New Zealand. Each device must be tested to show that it provides effective respiratory protection against certain hazards. The respiratory device should be issued as part of a full respiratory protection program that covers: Hazard Control, Selection of PPE, Fit Testing, Maintenance and Storage Procedures.

Resistance to Flame Testing

This is where the respirator is assessed for its resistance to heat, for use in hot work environments.

Quantitative Sodium Chloride Test

A panel of people assess the performance of the respirator against sodium chloride (a gas which has much smaller particles than those found in the workplace). The test is for fit and does not indicate the performance of the respirator.

Breathing Simulator Test

This is where the respirator is tested on a breathing machine which simulates natural breathing in one of a number of environmental and test conditions such as carbon monoxide, temperature rises, carbon dioxide accumulation, resistance to breathing, positive pressure and exhaled air humidity.

Exhalation Valve Leakage Test

This is where the respirator is checked for potential leakages with a leakage meter apparatus.

Breathing Resistance Test

Breathing resistance is measured under continuous flow conditions at specified flow rates at a temperature of 23 +/- 3° C.

Simulated Rough Usage Test

This tests the respirators under conditions for rough usage and handling such as vibration and impact from falls.

Particulate Filters – Test for Filtering Efficiency

Tests for initial filter penetration using sodium chloride.

Simulated Works Test

This test is designed to assess the suitability of self rescue and supply-air respirators for a variety of work situations.

Cylinder Valve Requirements

Valves are assessed for construction, materials, pressure rating, valve stem thread, valve outlet connection and manufacturer markings.



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Assigned Protection Factors

The assigned protection factor (APF) of a respirator reflects the level of protection that a properly functioning respirator would be expected to provide to a population of properly fitted and trained users. For example, an APF of 10 for a respirator means that the air inside the respirator is ten times cleaner than the outside contaminated air. An APF of 20 means the air inside the respirator is 20 times cleaner than the outside air and where a user could expect to inhale no more than one tenth of the airborne contaminant present.

REQUIRED MINIMUM PROTECTION FACTOR	MAXIMUM GAS/VAPOUR CONCENTRATION PRESENT IN AIR P.P.M. (PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME)	SUITABLE RESPIRATOR REQUIRED FOR THE JOB
Up to 50	1,000	Class AUS or Class 1 filter with FULL mask

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WHICH TYPE OF MASK SHOULD I USE?						
MASK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	WHEN DO YOU USE IT?				
Combination Mask	A device combining the filtration capabilities of gas/vapour and particulate filters.	When the filtration of multiple types of substances is required and are likely to be present in the environment in which you will be working.				
	A close fitting device to cover the nose, mouth and chin and can be secured in position by suitable means, such as a head strap. These are to be used with the appropriate Filter Cartridges.	When certain gases and vapours are required to be removed from the inhaled air.				

HOW TO CORRECTLY FIT A DISPOSABLE MASK

3



Hold respirator in hand with moulded nose contour (narrow end) at fingertips. Allow head-straps to hang below hand.



Place the top strap Place respirator against your face with high on the back of your head. Move the the nose-piece on the bridge of your nose. bottom strap over your head and position it below your ears.



Use both hands to mould the nose-piece to the shape of your nose for a secure, comfortable fit.



Test the fit. Cup both hands over the respirator and exhale strongly. If airflows around your nose, tighten the nose-piece. If air escapes around the edges, reposition the straps for a better fit.

PRO RESPIRATOR PROTECTION CLASSES

P1	P2	A1
The rating given to a respirator for protection against mechanically generated dust particles. e.g. particles formed by grinding, drilling, sanding and cutting.	P2 is the rating given to a respirator for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particles. e.g. welding fumes and paint mists.	A1P2 is th given to a for protec against or gases, va mechanic thermally particles.
FRO S	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	ie-
PC301	PC321	НМ
CUTTING	CUTTING	
DRILLING	DRILLING	DRIL
GRINDING	GRINDING	GRIN
SANDING	SANDING	SAN
	WELDING	VAPOL

PLEASE NOTE: This guide is produced as an aid to selection of respiratory protective equipment and is a general guide only. This information should not be considered a final or authoritative list.



P2

ne rating respirator tion ganic pours, and ally and generated















DING





ABEK1

ABEK1 is the rating given to a respirator for protection against a wide range of chemicals including organic vapour, acid gas, sulphur and ammonia.













ABEKP2 is the rating given to a respirator for protection against organic, inorganic, acid gases and vapours, ammonia, and solid and liquid particles.



















RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

SELECTING A PRO CHOICE DISPOSABLE RESPIRATOR

Step 1. Choose a Protection Class:



Step 2. Choose a Valved or Unvalved Respirator:



exhalation resistance and heat stress · Stays comfortable for longer

· Less likely to fog up glasses or goggles

· ProValve exhalation valve for decreased





Step 4. Fit Test:

The respirator cannot protect you if it does not fit your face. It is recommended that wearers be fit tested in accordance with AS/NZS 1715: Selection. Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Equipment. It specifies that users of any tight fitting respirators are to be fit tested prior to starting work and then at least annually after this. There are 2 types of facial fit testing:

QUANTITATIVE FIT TEST

A facial fit test giving numerical results and not relying on the subject's response to a test agent.



QUALITATIVE FIT TEST

· Reduces potential for wearer

Lower unit cost

contamination of their environment

A facial fit test to identify pass/fail results and relying on the subject's response to a test agent.



GAS AND VAPOUR FILTER CLASSIFICATION

The different types of filters specified in the table and AS/NZS 1716:2012. The classes are distinguished by their gas absorptive capacity and by their size and mass.

Filters are classified in one of the following:



FILTER TYPE	CHEMICAL CLASS	
A (All classes)	Organic vapours	Solvents (wi
B AUS or B1	Acid gases	Chlorine/ste organic cher
B2		
B3	Acid gas and hydrogen cyanide (HCN)	HCN fumigat
	Agriculture chemicals	Low vapour vapours, pes
Hg	Mercury	Metallic mer
MB	Methyl bromide	Fumigation
AX		
Specific Chemical	Specific chemical name	For use agai as specified

PARTICULATE FILTER CLASSIFICATION

When sealed to a suitable former and tested, non-powered respirator, filters should not show penetration in excess of the following:



CLASSIFICATION	EFFICIENCY	EXAMPLES OF CONTAMINANTS/USES
P1	80% (particles to 1µm micron = 0.001mm size)	
P2	94% (particles to 0.3µm micron = 0.0003mm size)	Toxic dusts including asbestos, welding fumes
P3	99.95% (particles to <0.3µm micron = less than 0.0003mm size)	

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HAND PROTECTON

TRIED AND TESTED FOR OVER 27 YEARS.

Paramount Safety Products was founded on hand protection in 1992. Our products have been tried, tested and evolved for over 27 years. Since 2005 all our Hand Protection products were rebranded Pro Choice Safety Gear. Same innovative designs, comfort, quality and value for money.

Pro Choice Safety Gear has the most diversified protective glove range for use in manufacturing, building, mining, laboratory, horticulture, food handling, medical and forestry applications.

Our glove range is at the core of our business and is continually improved to meet the requirements of modern industry. Our research and development team has developed gloves that meet the exacting Standards of specialised industries such as chemical, food handling, medical, mining and welding as well as general manual handling protection.



PRO CHOICE SAFETY GEAR

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HAND PROTECTION

HAND PROTECTION

Choosing the correct glove for work can be a very important safety decision. Gloves must be comfortable, fit well, protect against the hazards of a particular task and provide good grip under working conditions.

Pro Choice Safety Gear has Australia and New Zealand's most diversified protective glove range for use in manufacturing, building, mining, laboratory, horticulture, food handling, medical and forestry applications.

In Australia, the construction, food and manufacturing industries record the highest incidence of hand injuries.

The most common activities associated with injuries to the hand and wrist are:

- Using a sharp edged tool
- Operating an unguarded powered plant or machinery
- Using an unguarded powered hand tool or appliance
- · Preparing food with an appliance or knife¹

PRO CHOICE SAFETY GEAR HAVE A RANGE OF GLOVES THAT WILL PROTECT AGAINST ALL SUCH HAZARDS.

Optimal hand function is essential for good quality of life. Unfortunately, hand injuries are very common and finger and hand injuries are the most common type of work related injury in Australia².

^{1, 2} July 2008 Australian Safety and Compensation Council All complies with Australian and New Zealand Standards -AS/NZS 2604:2012

PRO CHOICE SAFETY GEAR HAS A PROTECTIVE GLOVE FOR A BROAD RANGE OF INDUSTRIES AND TASKS.

Advances in machine and tooling present new safety challenges, however technology also develops new materials to improve the efficiency of the gloves available.

Our glove range has been continually improved to meet the requirements of industry since 1992. That's why Pro Choice Safety Gear is Australia a premium industrial glove supplier. We offer Australasia's most comprehensive selection of protective, safety and work gloves.

Our Research and Development team has developed gloves that meet the exacting Standards of specialised industries such as chemical, food handling, medical, mining and welding as well as general manual handling protection.

Pro Choice Safety Gear gloves meet the appropriate specifications for each industry of use whether it be Australian and New Zealand Standards for protective gloves, HACCP accreditation for the food industry or TGA listings for the medical industry.

Australian / New Zealand occupational protective gloves standards



BSI GROUP

Safety Gear gloves have been dependently audited by a third AS/NZS 2161:2005 Standards.

European Standards



EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ProChoice's gloves is assessed cross a range of criteria for their specified usage for each Standard.

Each glove is given a performance rating for a number of factors against the specified usage. The usage is denoted

HACCP

EUROPEAN **STANDARDS**

The following are the most common categories of European Standards:

_____**i**

EN420 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

EN511 PROTECTION FROM COLD Resistance to Contact Cold

EN374

CHEMICAL RISKS Resistance to chemical hazards; the measurement of time for a chemical t

STANDARD REQUIREMENTS

EN420 - General Occupational Protective Standards

To achieve a standard, gloves must meet minimum performance levels for the following:

- · Clear manufacturer identification, product and size marking
- · Neutral pH of the materials and will not harm the health of the user
- · Respect of agreed sizes (see the following size measurement table)

MEASUREMENTS									
GLOVE SIZE	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Min. Length (mm)	220	230	240	250	260				

· Dexterity: it is advisable that a glove allows as much dexterity as possible according to the intended use

PROTECTION

HAND



GEAR

PE	RFOR	RMAN	ICE	
PERFORMANCE LEVEL		2	3	

- · Glove composition any seams present in the construction of the glove do not result in a significant decrease in product performance
- Packing, storage, maintenance and cleaning
- · Information to the user on instruction for use whatever the PPE category: performances, pictograms, uses, use precautions, available size range

AS/NZS Equivalent:

AS/NZS 2161.2:2005 Occupational protective gloves -General requirements



INNOVATION & TECHNOLOGY



protection.



ProFit delivers endless options in protection. Utilising multiple materials into the glove's design allow for unique performance characteristics, like flexible neoprene knuckle panels, magnetic nail holders, anti vibration foam padded palms, impact absorbing back of hand protection, non slip silicone dotted palms, velcro fasteners, & fingerless features for small parts handling, to name but a few that ensure workers needs are met every time!

PROSENSE

Want only the best dexterity? ProSense utilises super fine yet durable materials and coatings to ensure the gloves you wear don't feel like you're wearing them at all. Combine that with exceptional durability and ProSense will allow you to get on with your day without needing to worry about your hands



heat risks.



The workhorse of the Pro Choice Safety Gear glove range. Riggamate has been the stayer of the glove world and that's no luck. Utilising only select grade leather and tanning processes sees the Riggamate continue to protect hard workers wherever they go.



Covering a broad range of high risk industrial environments. The ProChem range provides wearers with comfort, protection and confidence against many chemicals.

Cut protection engineered for specific tasks and risk levels. Blending fibers using the latest in technology and innovation to deliver class leading hand

High level protection you can trust. Pyromate Welding gear uses only the best A grade leather and composite materials to ensure protection against extreme

GEAR SAFETY CHOICE 0 Ъ В В

GLOVE COATINGS MATRIX

NITRILE RUBBER

Nitrile rubber is a synthetic composition of butadiene and acrylonitrile, they are both durable and resistant to cutting and punctures.

High quality nitrile rubber also provides very good dry grip, impervious to oil, solvents and grease.

POLYURETHANE (PU)

Polyurethane (PU) provides excellent grip, good protection from oil and grease without causing the coating to stick.

PU tends to be a low cost coating, however, durability and resistance to heat is compromised.

NSD

KKN

AND

ARAX® WET GRIP

342DG

PROSENSE® KNITTED Poly/Cotton

PROSENSE® KNITTED

KEVLAR BLACK NITRILE

PROSENSE® SAND GRIP

LATEX / NATURAL RUBBER

Latex coatings are very elastic and resistant to cutting, wear and tear. Glove coatings made from natural rubber and latex provide good chemical protection against alcohols and solvents.

Latex may cause allergic reactions in some cases.

PVC (VINYL)

Provides good durability with sound wet and dry grip. Offers good protection against many water soluble chemicals such as cleaning chemicals (acids and alkaline). Limited protection against organic solvents.

Does not contain materials such as proteins and accelerators which can cause allergic reactions.







24



PROSENSE® LITEGRIP WATER REPELLENT





ΔRΔX[®] HFΔVY DIITY



PROSENSE® STINGA



APUD

ARAX® TOUCH



PROSENSE® PROLITE



ANEC

LAB

PROSENSE® ARCTICPRO

PUNY-PU PI

PROSENSE[®] C5 CUT Resistant PU Dipped

ARAX® GRIP EXTENDER







ΔRAX® ΡΙ ΔΤΙΝΙΙΜ SUPER-FLEX



LFN PROSENSE® LATEX FOAM





ARAX[®] GOLD PU DIP



FROST



PROSENSE® BLACK PANTHER



ULTRA THIN PU



NSURE YOU GET THE CORRECT AT.

The effectiveness of any safety glove depends on correct fit. Poorly fitted gloves can cause injury due to slippage and lack of 'feel'. Pro Choice Safety Gear gloves come in a range of sizes to fit most hands. Use this simple guide to determine which glove size offers the best fit.

FIND YOUR GLOVE SIZE:

- 1. High five the hand print lining up your index finger with the dotted line
- 2. The size indicated along the right hand side of your little finger is your suggested glove size *





ONNFRBP N





APNPUD N NP





AFYPU PROSENSE[®] C5 CUT RESISTANT PU DIPPED







PROSENSE® STINGA



LN

PUPE-PU





PROSENSE® LITEGRIP

















MECHANICAL RISK STANDARD



EN388 - Mechanical Risk Standards

The European EN388 Mechanical Risk standard was updated in 2016 to make testing procedures and results more precise.

Key changes to the standard are an additional cut test (ISO13997) if the traditional cut test (Coupe Test) fails and a non-compulsory impact resistance test.

As fabrics, in particular cut resistant fabrics have become more technically advanced in protecting against cuts and lacerations, limitations of the traditional methods for measuring cut resistance (Coupe Test) have been identified.

The Coupe Test measures cut resistance by recording the number of cycles it takes to cut through a glove material at a constant speed and pressure when compared to a cotton reference. Five (5) is the highest score a glove can receive, using the Coupe Test.

Many cut resistant fabrics have evolved significantly from when the EN388 standard was originally written. In fact, many of these fabrics will blunt the Coupe Test blade, further compromising the accuracy of test results.

EN388:2016 states that if the Coupe Test blade is deemed "blunt", the Coupe Test is abandoned and ISO 13997 shall be used.

ISO 13997 measures the amount of pressure required to make an incision in the test fabric over a 20mm travel distance using a razor sharp blade. Performance is rated in the letters A to F depending on resistance to pressure, which is measured in Newtons (N). "F" is the maximum cut resistance of the ISO 13997 test and is awarded to any fabric that achieves a cut resistance of equal to or grater than 30N or approximately 3.06kg.

The ISO 13997 Cut Test is commonly referred to as a "real world" cut test because of its ability to measure cut force, which is widely considered a more relevant metric in workplace situations when a cut risk is present.

The EN388:2016 impact test measures resistance to a 2.5kg weight impacting with an energy of 5J (Joules) onto the glove. The material may not fracture or split and is measured in accordance with EN13594:2015. The glove is awarded a "Pass" (P) if it can reduce the amount of force to below nine (9) Kilo Newtons (kN) of force. The glove itself will be marked with either a "P" or nothing if it fails or is untested.

Other updates in EN388:2016 include a pre-defined sandpaper grit for the abrasive test to provide more consistent results.

An "X" rating is marked on the glove if the glove has not been tested, or if the test is not applicable to the glove.



DO YOUR GLOVES MAKE THE CUT? WE EXTERIMENT, SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO!







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PROTECTIVE VORKVEAR

HIGH QUALITY WORKWEAR FOR EVERY JOB.

The Pro Choice Safety Gear range of protective workwear guards clothing and skin against dirt, sparks, molten metal, rain, chemicals and hazardous material. Where appropriate, hi-vis materials are used for added safety on site.

If you're working with hazardous materials, dirty products, hot metals or in the rain, we have the apparel to protect you and your clothing.



E STANDARDS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Protective clothing is designed to resist various hazardous situations. Regulation (EU) 2016/425 indicates the categories of risk against which PPE is intended to protect users.

Chemical protective clothing complies with Category III, which includes exclusively the risks that may cause very serious consequences such as death or irreversible damage to health. The requested certification enumerate on the following explanation.



TYPE 4 EN 14605

SPRAY TIGHT SUITS Suits which can protect against saturation of liquid chemical, where the volume of the liquid builds up on the suit forming pools, resulting in rivulets. Requires a barrier fabric and sealed seam.



ANTI-STATIC EN 1149-5

Protection against static electricity or charge decay.

EN 1149-5

TYPE 5 EN ISO 13982-1 DRY PARTICLE SUITS Suits for protection against hazardous



AGAINST LIMITED FLAME SPREAD PROTECTION EN ISO 14116 Limited flame spread materials,

material assemblies and clothing.



TYPE 5

TYPE 6 EN 13034

dry particles.

REDUCED SPRAY SUITS splashes of liquid chemicals where there is no directional spray or build up of liquid on the suit, but there may be a fine mist of droplets in the atmosphere.



AGAINST RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION EN 1073-2

Protective clothing against radioactive

EN 14126

AGAINST BIOLOGICAL **HAZARDS EN 14126**

Protection against biological hazards



AGAINST PESTICIDES DIN 32781

Suits for protection against pesticides.

DIN 32781

SELECTING THE RIGHT COVERALL



1110

COVERALL CATEGORY

TYPE 4

TYPE 5/6

PROTECTION TYPE

SPRAY TIGHT

LIGHT SPRAY TIGHT /

PARTICULATE TIGHT

March 199 199 199 199

SATURATED LIQUID SPLASH

PROTECTION AGAINST

LIQUID SPRAY / HARMFUL **PARTICULATES**

LIGHT PROTECTION

USE FOR NON-HAZARDOUS **ENVIRONMENT** PROTECTIVE WORKWEAR

BARRIERTECH **TECHNOLOGY**



BarrierTech range of coveralls has been designed using only the best in materials coupled with ergonomic design for the ideal balance of comfort, protection and durability.

We offer three unique levels of protection available to cover all working situations. Certified to strict European Standards for dependable, 100% silicone free, full body protection.

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION



INNOVATIVE **DESIGN FEATURES**

BarrierTech coveralls include a range of design features built from the ground up to ensure the wearer is always granted the best in coverage, protection and agility, through class leading innovation.

These features include 2 & 3 panel hoods, resealable flaps, and elasticated openings.





3 PANEL HOOD Provides a better shape for the wearers head for long wear comfort.





Enables easy access to pockets without the need to doff (take off) the coverall.

PATTERN DESIGN	An ergonomically styled garment pattern affects comfort and durability. Low cost garments often use a very basic pattern This results in an uncomfortable garment that is less effectiv protecting and soon splits – often first at the crotch.
GARMENT SIZE	Effective sizing and styling of a garment has a major effect or protection, comfort and durability. Low cost garments often a smaller in order to use less fabric and save cost.
GARMENT FEATURES	Well designed features can enhance the comfort and durabil of a garment.

SEAM CONSTRUCTION



4 THREAD OVERLOCK/SERGED SEAM

BarrierTech utilises 4-thread overlock/serged seam design on all products as standard. This high quality stitch pattern ensures optimal strength educing splitting. This seam increases particulate protection



4 THREAD OVERLOCK/SERGED AND TAPED SEAM

BarrierTech utilises 4-thread overlock/serged seam design on all products as standard. This high quality stitch pattern ensures optimal strength reducing splitting. This seam increases particulate protection. The addition of flexible liquid proof tape adds seam strength and enhances liquid protection

ELASTICATED HOOD. **WRISTS & ANKLES**

Keeps out unwanted particulates whilst moving about.



ELASTICATED WAIST

Improves fit, comfort and range of movement





4 PANEL **BACK DESIGN**

Improves range of movement and reduces the chances of seam tear when bending over.

A low cost garmen represent a saving

poorly sized garment is often uncomforta it may be lower cost but is not a real savi

Simple garments may be cheaper but are also less effective and less durable.

PROTECTIVE WORKWEAR

TEST **METHOD**



GEAR

CHOICE SAFETY

PRO

TYPE 4 EN 14605 SPRAY TIGHT SUITS

- Determination of resistance to penetration by liquid spray:
- · Four nozzles with general overspray of liquid without penetration on coverall.
- Low surface tension of liquid sprays being tested on whole garment to experiment saturation of fabric.
- Fabric, seams and joints being tested without pressurized liquid spray.





EN 1073-2

AGAINST RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

Determination of inward leakage of aerosols and solid particles:

- . The standard was developed to be applied in nuclear industry with no protection against ionizing radiation.
- \bullet The test follows the same protocols as Type 5 test with difference judgement criteria.
- Three classifications indicate different protection level.



TYPE 5 EN ISO 13982-1 PARTICULATE TIGHT SUITS

Determination of inward leakage of aerosols and solid particles:

 Spray cabin filled with particles. . The test is performed by real person, aims to simulate daily use. • Subject (real person) performs three exercises on treadmill. Particle inward leakage (II) and total inward leakage (TIL) must meet test requirements.





EN ISO 14116

FLAME RETARDANT TEST

- To check whether the fabric/materials burn while contacting heat source. . To check whether the fabric stops flame spreading if burned.
- Requirements for limited flame spread Index 1 including no spreading of the flame, no flaming debris, no afterglow, a hole may be formed.

TYPE 6 EN 13034

REDUCED SPRAY SUITS

Determination of resistance to penetration by reduced liquid spray:

- · Four nozzles with general overspray of liquid without penetration on coverall.
- · Low surface tension of liquid sprays being tested on whole garment to experiment saturation of fabric.
- · Fabric, seams and joints being tested without pressurized liquid spray. About 40% of the liquid spray is loaded onto the suit compared with Type 4 test.





EN 14126

AGAINST BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

- The standards specifies a set of requirements and test methods to measure the fabric protection against infective agents. • ISO 16603, ISO 16604, ISO/DIS 22611 determines penetration by blood, body fluids, blood borne and biologically contaminated aerosol.
- ISO 22612, ISO 22610 determines the resistance of dry and wet microbial penetration.



ANTISTATIC

- The standards specifies a set of requirements and test methods to measure the fabric protection against static electricity or charge decay.
- Coveralls according to this standard do not offer protection from main voltages.



DIN 32781

AGAINST PESTICIDES

- The test standard covers requirements in chemical penetration, fabric strength and ergonomics. • The certification includes EN 14786, which simulates liquid spray of drugs.
- Five different pesticides including U46-D-Fluid (BASF), Pirimor Granulat (Syngenta), Amistar (Syngenta), Betanal Expert (Bayer), Folicur (Bayer) are tested to ensure protection against pesticides.

PROTECTIVE WORKWEAR







· Electrostatic resistance is required when the worker is exposed to environments where sparks could cause explosions or ignition.

BACK SUPPORT BELT

Pro Choice Safety Gear Back Support Belts are scientifically designed to support the back and aid in the prevention of strain and injury. They are durable, lightweight and washable, with Velcro fastening to allow precise and comfortable adjustment for firm support. The belts are held in the correct position by braces with smooth-glide adjustable clips.



BB(SIZE)

BACK SUPPORT BELT

Adjustable belt & braces for the perfect fit.
Easy-adjust elastic outer panels for added lower back support.

Tapered abdomen support panels. Smooth glide adjustable clips
35mm wide support elastic braces.

SIZES: S-2XL / QTY/CARTON: 20

BENEFITS OF A BACK SUPPORT BELT \$, A LOT OF USERS BACK BRACES LUMBAR IF YOU ARE IN A UPPORT BRACES CLAIM THAT CAN MAKE IT LABOUR INTENSIV THE LUMBAR BRACE SUPPORTS THE ABDOMEN COMFORTABLE TO CHAINGE YOU POSITION FROM STANDING JOB, THE BRACE May allow you to return to work earlier REDUCE THE PAIN AFTER AN AND HELPS TO **INJURY TO THE** BACK BRACES CAN HAVE NUMEROUS BENEFITS TO ALL TYPES OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES THAN BEFORE LOWER BACK

	BACK	SUPPORT BEL	T SIZING GUID	E	
SIZES	S	М	L	XL	2XL
TO FIT WAIST (CM)	72–82	83–94	95–107	108–122	123–137

KNEE PAD RANGE

KPHS

TURTLE BACK KNEE PADS

- Hard "Turtle Back" shell for easy swivelling and durability.
- Padded back and sides enhances comfort and assists in even weight distribution.
- Double straps provide secure, comfort fit.
- Clip on buckle for easy on/off and easy adjustment.
- SIZES: 0S / QTY/CARTON: 20

KPLS

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PROCOMFORT® KNEE PADS

- Non slip, non marking soft synthetic leather shell, suitable for use on all interior floors.
- Padded back and sides enhances comfort, flexibility and assists in even weight distribution.
- Double straps provide secure, comfortable fit.
- Clip on buckle for easy on/off and easy adjustment.

SIZES: 0S / QTY/CARTON: 20

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KPSS
PROFLEX [®] KNEE PADS
Non slip, non marking soft shell.
· Soft shell flexes with knee, allowing greater mobility of joint

- Suitable for use on all interior floors.
- Two adjustable hook and loop straps for easy donning and doffing.
- SIZES: 0S / QTY/CARTON: 20



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PROTECTIVE WORKWEAR

WELDERS RANGE

PyroMate[®] Welding Gear from Pro Choice Safety Gear utilises Pyrovatex[®] flame retardant cotton developed by Ciba Geigy.



What is Pyrovatex®?

Pyrovatex[®] is one of the world's leading flame retardant finishes on 100% cotton fabrics and is considered superior to other flame inhibitors. Utilising lightweight, cool, cotton instead of heavy, hot alternatives makes PyroMate[®] Welding Gear perfect for Australian and New Zealand conditions, and it has guaranteed flame retardancy for the life of the garment.

Pyrovatex[®] fabric will not ignite.

Pyrovatex[®] fabric will not ignite, melt, drip or expose the skin of the wearer. PyroMate[®] Welding Gear protects welders from radiation, heat, impact from flying sparks, metal spatter, slag chips produced during welding, brazing, soldering and cutting.



PVJ(SIZE) PYROMATE[®] WELDER'S JACKET

Pyrovatex[®] treated cotton drill for enhanced breathability.
Aramid Fibre[®] stitched with chrome leather sleeves.

Velcro fastenings and collar.
Lightweight and cool.

SIZES: L-3XL / QTY/CARTON: 10





PYROMATE® WELDER'S JACKET. ARAMID FIBRE® STITCHED WITH CHROME LEATHER SLEEVES. LIGHTWEIGHT AND COOL



PYROMATE® WELDER'S HOOD. COTTON DRILL FOR ENHANCED BREATHABLILTY.

