On approval of the Technical regulations on personal protective equipment

In accordance with Article 14 of Law of Ukraine "On standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures", the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine resolves to:

1. Approve the Technical regulations on personal protective equipment that is attached.

2. Instruct the State Committee for Industrial Safety, Labor Protection, and Mining Supervision to ensure implementation of the Technical regulations approved by this resolution and to exercise control over compliance with their requirements.

3. This resolution shall take effect six months from the date of its publication.

Prime Minister of Ukraine

Y.TIMOSHENKO

Ind. 33

APPROVED
by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
of 27 August 2008 # 761
TECHNICAL REGULATIONS
on personal protective equipment

General provisions

1. These Technical regulations set forth requirements concerning safety level of personal protective equipment, implementation of procedures for assessment of conformity to such requirements, set forth the rules for labeling such equipment and putting it into circulation.

Equipment for personal protection (hereinafter - protective equipment) should be understood as equipment that is intended for wearing by the user and/or for ensuring user’s protection from one or several types of threats to life or health.

Protective equipment also includes:

- a combination of several kinds of devices or equipment that is intended for ensuring protection of the user from one or several kinds of potential (simultaneous) risks;
- protective devices or equipment that is intended for wearing by the user or for ensuring his protection, which form a part of other equipment or are used in combination with other equipment;
- replaceable components of protective equipment that is necessary for normal operation of the equipment and are used only with such equipment.

2. Protective equipment can belong to any of the following three categories:

1) first category - protective equipment that has simple design and is designed for protection from:

   - insignificant mechanical impacts (garden gloves, thimbles etc.);
   - impact of light detergents whose effects can be easily removed (gloves for protection from solutions of detergents);
   - temperature impact resulting from contact with surfaces heated to the temperature that does not exceed 50° C, and not harmful mechanical impacts (gloves, aprons, etc.);
   - weather conditions (hats, seasonal clothes, footwear, etc.);
   - light mechanical impacts and vibrations that do not have an impact on vital body organs and can not cause incurable damages (light protective helmets, gloves, light footwear, etc.);
   - sun light (protective sun glasses);

2) second category - protective equipment that has a design of medium complexity and does not belong to the first or the third categories;

3) third category - protective equipment that has a design of high complexity and is intended for protection from dangers that threaten human life, or from dangers that can cause incurable bodily harm, where the user of protective equipment may be unable to timely assess the degree of the danger.
The third category includes:

filtering devices for protection of respiratory tracts from impact of hard and liquid aerosols, irritating substances, toxic and radioactive gases;

devices for protection of respiratory tracts that ensure complete insulation from the environment, in particular, designed for underwater use;

protective equipment that ensures partial protection from impacts of chemical substances and ionizing radiation;

emergency equipment that is intended for operation under high temperatures, the impact of which may be compared to the impact of the air heated to the temperature of 100° C or higher and which are accompanied /not accompanied by infrared radiation, open flames or release of large quantities of melted substances;

emergency equipment that is intended for operation under low temperatures the effect of which is equivalent to that of the air having the temperature of - 50° C;

protective equipment that protects from electric current;

helmets and helmet shields for motorcyclists;

protective equipment preventing falling from high altitudes.

3. Equipment that is supplied to the market together with the protective equipment and is intended for use in combination with other outside (auxiliary) devices is an integral part of such protective equipment.

4. Free circulation of protective equipment in the territory of Ukraine shall be allowed only if such equipment is safe for life and health, ensures protection of the user from injuries and diseases if used as intended and provided there is a proper level if service and maintenance.

5. Producer or his authorized person or supplier must be informed about the decision passed in conformity with these Technical regulations to limit introduction of the protective equipment into free circulation, specifying reasons for this decision and notifying of protective measures provided for by the legislation and final dates for implementation of such measures.

6. These Technical regulations shall not apply to protective equipment that:

1) is regulated by other technical regulations;

2) is specifically intended for used in the Armed Forces or for law enforcement purposes (helmets, shields, etc.);

3) is intended for self-defense (aerosol sprays, personal weapon for self-defense, etc.);

4) is used on board of vessels, airplanes and during rescue operations and is not intended for constant use/wear;

5) is intended for use by private persons for purposes of protection from:
unfavorable atmospheric conditions (headwear, seasonal clothes, footwear, umbrellas, etc.);
humidity and moisture (gloves for protection of hands when washing, etc.);
impact of high temperature (gloves etc.).

Requirements to safety level of protective equipment

7. Protective equipment is required to ensure proper degree of protection from dangers and have a design that under the anticipated operating conditions ensures the maximum possible level of protection of the user of the equipment who will be able to carry out a risk-involving activity.

8. An optimal level of protection that is taken into account when designing the protective equipment is a level under which the effectiveness of the operation of such equipment will not be reduced during the period when risk factors are present.

If anticipated operating conditions allow distinguishing several levels of danger of one kind, when developing a design of the protective equipment it will be necessary to reflect relevant level of protection.

9. In the course of operation under the anticipated operating conditions protective equipment should not create additional risk factors.

10. Materials used for production of protective equipment, as well as products of disintegration of such materials may not have an adverse effects on health of the user of such equipment and/or other people.

11. Surface of each component part of protective equipment that during its operation comes or may come into contact with the user of this equipment, must be smooth, without sharp edges or parts that stand out and can cause skin irritation or injuries.

12. Restrictions on movements, postures or sensual perceptions of the user of protective equipment that is caused by the use of protective equipment, must be minimal.

13. Protective equipment must have a design which takes into account essential characteristics of human body. Such equipment must remain in the predictable position during the entire period of operation regardless of conditions of the environment, movements and positions of the user.

Protective equipment must be equipped with a regulating/mounting system or must be produced in several sizes.

14. Protective equipment under the anticipated operating conditions shall be required to withstand impacts of environmental factors.

15. In the event where the producer manufactures several models of protective equipment of different classes or types, which are intended for simultaneous protection of adjacent parts of human body from different combinations of threats, such different models of equipment must be compatible with one another.

16. A system for regulation of protective equipment must be designed and produced so that under the regular operating conditions the user would be able to determine if it is regulated correctly.
17. Protective equipment that covers parts of human body shall be required to ensure adequate level of ventilation for the purpose of reducing sweat release. In the event if it is impossible to meet such requirements, the said protective equipment must be equipped with devices that absorb sweat.

18. Restrictions of the scope of sight or reduction in the clarity of sight of the user, caused by the use of protective equipment intended for protection of one’s face, eyes and respiratory tracts, must be minimal.

The degree of neutrality of optical systems of protective equipment shall be required to correspond to the intensity and/or duration of their operation.

If necessary such protective equipment shall have devices or must be treated with agents that prevent formation of condensate.

Models of protective equipment that is intended for users with special eye sight needs must not complicate use of eye glasses or contact lenses.

19. Date of manufacture and/or date of expiration of the usable period must be shown on each component part of protective equipment, as well as on each of its spare parts, which are supplied to the market, for the purpose of preventing incorrect reading of the dates that must be shown on the packaging.

If for a certain reason the producer can not specify the usable period of protective equipment directly on the equipment itself, the producer shall be required to provide the buyer with information regarding minimum usable period of the product taking into account its quality and most favorable conditions for storage, operation, cleaning and technical maintenance.

20. In the event where there is a likelihood of worsening of protective characteristics of protective equipment due to frequent cleaning carried out in conformity with operating instructions, the producer shall be required to specify on each protective equipment that is supplied to the market, and in the documentation accompanying each such equipment, the maximum quantity of cleaning procedures after which the equipment must be examined or recycled.

21. In the event where under the regular operating conditions there is a threat that the protective equipment may become locked on a movable object, the strength of the material from which the said protective equipment is made must be chosen so that it would break or tear when locking to ensure safety of the user.

22. Protective equipment that is intended for operation in emergency and other unpredicted situations must be simple in its operation. Time that is required for mounting/putting on and/or removal of protective equipment must be minimal.

23. Protective equipment that is intended for operation in situations where there is a risk of explosion, may not be a possible source of a sparkle due to electrostatic charge or a sparkle due to other cause, which may become a cause for ignition of potentially explosive mixtures.

24. Protective equipment of the third category must be accompanied by the documentation that will include:
information intended exclusively for experts who, using this information, will provide relevant instructions to the user;

instructions which allow the user to check if protective equipment is properly regulated and can be used.

If protective equipment is provided with an alarm system that goes off in the event of reduction of the level of protection to the unacceptable, such an alarm must be perceived by the user in conditions for which the said equipment is intended.

25. Component parts of protective equipment which must be regulated or replaced by the user shall be required to have a design allowing it to be regulated, mounted or replaced without use of tools.

26. In the event where protective equipment consists of devices attached to the external device, such devices shall be required to be designed and produced so that the said equipment would be connected only to the device of appropriate type.

27. A liquid circulation system, if it is included in the protective equipment, must be designed and produced so that the liquid would freely flow within the limits of the entire part of the body that is subject to protection, regardless of positions or movements of the user under the anticipated operating conditions.

28. Identification or distinctive marks, which directly or indirectly concern protective properties of protective equipment and which are affixed to such equipment, must have the shape of harmonized icons or ideographs and must be clearly readable during the entire anticipated usable period of such equipment. In addition to that, such marks shall be required to include precise and complete information that would not permit multiple interpretations and will be provided in the Ukrainian language and in the language of the country in which this device is used. In the event where it is impossible to affix to the product all or some markings due to the small size of protective equipment, such markings must be affixed to the packaging or must be specified in the documentation accompanying this equipment.

29. Protective equipment that is intended for:

operation in situations, when the user will need to ensure that he can be easily seen/distinguished among other objects, shall be required to have at least one device emitting direct or reflected light of necessary intensity and having appropriate photometric and color properties;

protection of the user simultaneously from several kinds of hazard, shall be required to conform to principal requirements to protective equipment for each kind of hazard;

protection from mechanical impact, shall be required to have damping/absorbing properties, sufficient for ensuring protection of impacted parts of the body.

The degree of protection that is ensured by such equipment shall be determined taking into account the maximum degree of protection, under which the size and mass of protective equipment does not reduce effectiveness of its operation.

30. Materials used for production of protective equipment that is intended for protection of human body or its parts from surface injuries, shall be required to ensure adequate protection
from scratches, cuts and wounds under the range of anticipated operating conditions for such equipment.

31. Soles of anti-slippery shoes must be designed, produced or equipped with additional component parts that ensure sufficient contact with the surface depending on the characteristics and the state of such a surface.

32. Protective equipment that is intended for prevention of falling from high altitudes shall be required to have a system of belts to be attached to the body of the user and a system of fastening to a reliable point. Under the anticipated operating conditions of operation such protective equipment must limit the vertical path of falling of the user so that it would prevent his collision with obstacles. The braking/slowing force in such a case should not cause any bodily harm to the user, nor should it damage any constituent parts of this protective equipment.

After the termination of the movement of the user of protective equipment, the user shall stay in the acceptable position until aid is delivered.

Documentation accompanying protective equipment intended for prevention of falling from high altitudes must include:

requirements to the point of rest and minimal height at which the user can be located;

information regarding fastening the belt system on the body of the user and connection of the protective equipment to the point of rest;

information regarding results of the tests of the equipment, as well as requirements concerning period examination and testing of the protective equipment.

33. Protective equipment that is intended for protection from the impacts of mechanical vibrations is required to sufficiently weaken components of vibrations that affect the protected part of the body. The effective magnitude of the resultant acceleration that is conveyed to the user of the equipment from the vibration should not exceed the maximum levels which are recommended taking into account the maximum value and duration of the anticipated impact during one day on the protected part of the body.

34. Protective equipment that is intended for protection of any part of the body from static pressure/compression, should weaken this pressure sufficiently to prevent any serious injuries or chronic illnesses.

35. Protective equipment intended for protection from drowning should as quickly as possible return to the surface the afflicted user or the user who lost consciousness as a result of falling into the liquid media, without harming his health, and to support him on the surface in the position not obstructing his breathing until the delivery of aid.

Protective equipment may be inflatable, made in full or in part from floating materials, and can be filled with gas automatically or manually.

36. Under the anticipated operating conditions:

the protective equipment shall be required to withstand, without losing its effectiveness, an impact upon the surface of liquid media and withstand factors typical for such environment;
period of time required for inflating inflatable protective equipment must be minimal.

Depending on the anticipated operating conditions certain types of protective equipment must be provided with all necessary inflating/pumping devices and/or light or sound alert system and/or a device for fastening to and removing the user from the liquid media and/or designed for extended periods of operation, is there a danger of the user’s falling into liquid media or when the user is partially submerged in such media.

37. Protective equipment that under the anticipated operating conditions can sufficiently support the user on the surface of liquid media must ensure unrestricted movements of the user, in particular allow the user to swim and take steps necessary to rescue himself and other people.

38. Protective equipment that is intended for protection from harmful impact of noise is required to reduce the noise to the level that does not exceed the level equivalent to permissible level of noise. Such equipment must be bear markings containing information the level of noise reduction and the index of comfort. In the event if it is impossible to display such information on the protective equipment, this information will be shown on packaging.

39. Heat resistance and mechanical strength of protective equipment used for protection of parts of human body from impact of heat and/or fire must conform to the anticipated operating conditions of such equipment.

Materials and other component parts, which are used to produce protective equipment intended for protection from radiating and convection heat, are required to have appropriate thermo-convection coefficient. The degree of fire-resistance of such materials must be sufficient to prevent any self-ignition under the anticipated operating conditions.

If outside surface of the said materials and other component parts have reflecting properties, the reflecting capacity of this surface must be sufficient to reflect a flow of heat and infra-red radiation.

40. Materials and other component parts, which are used to produce protective equipment intended for short-term operation under high temperature of the environment, and protective equipment which can be subjected to the impact of high-temperature substances, in particular of large quantities of melted materials, are required to have adequate thermo resistance during the period needed for the user to leave a dangerous area and free from the protective equipment.

Materials and other component parts of protective equipment shall be required to have sufficient strength to withstand mechanical impact.

The degree of fire-resistance of the materials, which are used to produce protective equipment and which may be subjected to direct impact of fire, as well as that of the materials that are used for production of fire-fighting equipment, is required to conform to the hazard class for the anticipated operating conditions. Such materials should not melt or help spread the fire.

The protective equipment, which is ready for use under the anticipated operating conditions, shall be required to have the following properties:

Amount of heat that is conveyed to the user, must be insignificant enough to make sure that the temperature of the protected part of the body does not rise to the level which causes pain or when there is likelihood of causing harm to the health of the user;
to avoid fire burns the protective casing of protective equipment should not be in contact with the skin of the user and should not be penetrable by liquid or vapor;

if protective equipment is equipped with cooling devices that are intended for absorbing the heat by way of vaporizing liquid or solid substance, the design of such equipment must ensure discharge of volatile substances from the user and prevent penetration of such substances under the protective cover of the protective equipment;

a respiratory device attached to the protective equipment must ensure proper degree of protection under the anticipated operating conditions. The documentation, which is provided with the protective equipment intended for short-term operation under high temperatures, must contain information required for determination the maximum permissible level of heat impact on the user that is conveyed by the device during its operation.

41. Heat resistance and mechanical strength of protective equipment that is intended for protection of parts of the body from impact of low temperatures must conform to anticipated operating conditions.

Materials and other component parts, which are used to produce protective equipment that is intended for protection from low temperatures, are required to have the coefficient of direct heat flow convection that conforms anticipated operating conditions. Elastic materials, which are used to produce protective equipment that is intended for protection from the impact of low temperatures, are required to maintain their elasticity to avoid restricting freedom of movements of the user.

Materials of protective equipment and their component parts, which may be subjected to the impact of large quantities of cooled liquid substances, are required to have sufficient strength to withstand mechanical impact.

Ready for use protective equipment that can operate under the anticipated operating conditions is required to have the following properties:

Amount of heat passing through the protective equipment must be such that to prevent the temperature of the protected part of the body (including finger and toe phalanges in case of hands or feet) falling to the level causing pain or likelihood of inflicting harm to the health of the user;

to avoid excessive cooling, the protective casing of protective equipment should not be in contact with the skin of the user and must be water insulated.

A respiratory device attached to the protective equipment is required to ensure proper degree of protection under the anticipated operating conditions.

The documentation on the models of protective equipment that are intended for protection from the impact of low temperatures during short-term operation, must contain, in particular, information required for determination the maximum permissible impact of low temperatures on the user.

42. Protective equipment that is intended for protection of the entire body or its part from injury due to the electric current is required to ensure sufficient insulation under the voltage to which the user can be subjected under the most adverse conditions.
The current leaking through the protective casing of protective equipment of this class that is measured during the tests for the voltage under the anticipated operating conditions, must be minimal in all situations.

The protective equipment (and its packaging) that is intended for operation with electric equipment under voltage, or near such equipment, must be labeled to indicate class of class of protection and/or relevant operating voltage, serial number and date of manufacture. In addition to that, on the external surface of the protective casing of such equipment it will be necessary to designate a place for records of dates of putting it into operation, regular examinations, check-ups and tests.

The documentation must specify the area of application of the protective equipment, as well as the nature and frequency of testing of its dielectric properties.

43. Protective equipment that is intended for protection of eyes from acute or chronic injuries, which could be incurred as a result of the impact of non-ionizing radiation, will be required to absorb or reflect a larger part of the energy of radiation in the dangerous range of frequencies without weakening the components of the radiation that belong to the visible part of the spectrum, without reducing the contrast of the viewed images or the user’s ability to discern colors under the anticipated operating conditions.

Protective eyeglasses must have the transparency coefficient that would not allow the intensity of radiation to exceed the maximum permissible value.

Protective eyeglasses should not lose their properties due to impact of radiation under the anticipated operating conditions. The packaging of each such product supplied to the market must bear value for the transparency coefficient.

Eyeglasses that are intended for protection from radiation of a particular kind are classified based on the coefficient of protection. The documentation must contain the diagrams enabling selection of the most suitable protective equipment while taking into account factors such as distance from the source of radiation and the spectrum distribution of radiation at this distance.

Producer is required to specify relevant transparency coefficient on each copy of protective eyeglasses.

44. Materials and other component parts, which are used to produce protective equipment that is intended for protection of all parts of the body from radioactive dust, gas, liquid or mixtures, must ensure effective protection from penetration of polluting substances under the anticipated operating conditions.

Depending on the nature and state of polluting substances, the protective equipment shall be required to ensure proper degree of insulation by way of using a protective casing and/or insulation and ventilation systems preventing reverse diffusion of polluting substances.

Conducting the procedure for disinfection of protective equipment should not affect its suitability for further operation during the anticipated usable period.

45. The intensity of electron radiation (beta-radiation) or proton radiation (X-rays, gamma-radiation) reflected/emitted by protective equipment used for protection of the user from external radiation by means of complete or partial reduction of the radiation must be insignificant.
Materials and other component parts, from which such protective equipment are made shall be required to ensure such a degree of protection of the user that is appropriate for the anticipated operating conditions, without restricting the user’s movements, as a result of which the period of impact of radiation can be extended.

The protective equipment must bear information regarding type and thickness of the materials used.

46. Protective equipment that is intended for protection of respiratory tracts is required to ensure supplying the organism of the user with air suitable for breathing, when such user is in the contaminated environment or in the environment with insufficient or excessive oxygen content.

The air suitable for breathing must be supplied through the filters in the air duct.

Materials and other component parts, which are used to produce protective equipment that is intended for protection of respiratory tracts, will be required to ensure proper breathing of the user during the entire period of its operation under the anticipated operating conditions.

Hermetic insulation of the mask, the lowering pressure when breathing and (in the event where protective equipment is a filtering device) effectiveness of filtering/purification of the air are necessary to guarantee protection from the penetration from the outside environment of contaminated air in volumes that may cause harm to the health of the user.

Protective equipment that is intended for protection of respiratory tracts shall be marked with the identification sign or mark of the producer. In addition to that, characteristics of such type of equipment must be shown on the cover of the equipment, and operating instructions must be attached.

The documentation that is provided for the devices of filtering type must also include information regarding storage periods for filters kept in original packaging.

47. Protective equipment that is intended for protection of all parts of human body from contact with hazardous substances, including such that may cause infection, is required to prevent penetration or diffusion of said substances through protective cover of the equipment under the anticipated operating conditions.

Materials used to make the said protective equipment, as well as design of such equipment, are required to ensure complete hermetic insulation enabling to use the protective equipment during an extended period.

In the event where hazardous substances due to their nature or under anticipated operating conditions have high penetrating capacity that limits the maximum period of continuous operation of protective equipment, it will be necessary to carry out the tests of such equipment for the purpose of determination of its classification based on the effectiveness criteria. Protective equipment that has passed the tests must have labels attached specifying names/titles or code headings of substances used during the tests, as well as information regarding permissible period for protection. If required, the documentation must contain description of the said code headings, detailed descriptions of standardized tests and information required for determination of maximum permissible usable period for protective equipment under various anticipated operating conditions.
48. Protective equipment units that are intended for protection of respiratory tracts in the diving equipment will be required to ensure that the organism of the user is supplied with suitable for breathing gaseous mixtures under the anticipated operating conditions.

In the event where anticipated operating conditions so require, such protective equipment shall include:

Outfit/suit that protects the user from high pressure of the liquid at the diving depth and/or from effects of cold;

alert system that notifies the user of possible interruption of supply of gaseous mixtures suitable for breathing;

rescue outfit that ensures the return of the user to the surface.

**Requirements to production of protective equipment**

49. To manufacture any model of protective equipment, the producer will be required to have documents including:

1) information regarding materials to be used for production of the particular model of protective equipment, detailed drawing of the said equipment, if required, with notes attached containing estimates and results of the tests of a sample equipment which are needed for determination of the degree of conformity of protective equipment to principal requirements;

2) description of the testing and controlling equipment used to examine the protective equipment for conformity to standards and other technical requirements;

3) name/title and location of the producer or his authorized representative or supplier;

4) operating instructions, storage instructions, instructions for storing, cleaning, servicing and disinfecting the protective equipment. Tools and means recommended for cleaning, technical servicing and disinfection, should not have a negative impact on protective equipment or its user provided that applicable instructions are complied with;

5) characteristics of the protective equipment obtained on the basis of the results of technical tests;

6) information regarding:

class of protection of the equipment that corresponds to the level of its safety and sphere of application;

auxiliary component parts and characteristics of spare parts;

usable period of the protective equipment and its component parts;

packaging that meets transportation requirements for protective equipment;

meaning of marking signs and notes.
The specified documents shall be provided in Ukrainian language or in the language of the country in which the protective equipment will be used.

**A conformity assessment procedure**

50. Assessment of conformity of protective equipment to requirements of these Technical regulations shall be carried out by the producer or his authorized person by means of application of procedures (conformity assessment modules) specified by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 7 October 2003 # 1585 "On approval of the Technical regulations modules for assessment of conformity and requirements relating to application of the national mark of conformity, which are used in technical regulations" (Official gazette of Ukraine, 2003, # 41, p. 2175; 2007, # 1, p. 31).

Assessment of conformity of protective equipment that belongs to the first category shall be carried out in accordance with module A. In the event where the user of protective equipment himself can assess the degree of protection from minimal hazard or harmful effects and timely identify such effects, assessment of conformity to standards from the officially published list national standards, application of which conforms to requirements of these Technical regulations, will not be required.

Assessment of conformity of protective equipment that belongs to the second and the third categories shall be carried out at the choice of the producer in accordance with module B and in combination with modules C or D.

51. In the course of the assessment of conformity the producer or his authorized person or supplier shall:

- prepare a declaration of conformity as provided in Annex, which will be submitted at the request of the designated government authorities;

- mark each unit of the protective equipment with the national mark of conformity in accordance with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 29 November 2001 # 1599 "On approval of the description and rules for application of the national mark of conformity" (Official gazette of Ukraine, 2001, # 49, p. 2188).

The national mark of conformity, which must be easily readable and withstand erasing during the anticipated usable period, must be affixed at the clearly accessible place to protective equipment that is supplied to the market, as well as on its packaging.
DECLARATION
of conformity of personal protection equipment to requirements of
the Technical regulations

(full name of the producer or his authorized representative or supplier; their location, code in conformity with EDRPOU)
represented by

(job title, surname, first and second name of the producer or his authorized representative or supplier)

confirm that ____________________________ (full name of personal protective equipment, type, make, model)

which is produced in conformity with ____________________________
(names and denomination of regulatory documents that verify conformity to Technical regulations)

conforms to Technical regulations.

Certificate of conformity* ____________________________
(number of the certificate, date of its registration, period of effectiveness, name/title and location of the designated conformity assessment authority)

This declaration is prepared under responsibility of ____________________________
(the producer, his authorized person or supplier (specify in writing)

(job title of individual who prepared the declaration) (signature) (initials and surname)

Place of seal ____________________________ 20__ p.

Place for a mark on registration of the declaration

* Provided that the producer uses a module in which procedure of assessment of conformity of personal protective equipment shall be carried out by the designated authority.