

20. APPENDIX: GUIDE FOR THE CATEGORISATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Summary of the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 (the “PPE Regulation”) concerning categorisation of PPE, according to the level of risk the intended user is protected against.

1. Definition of PPE (Article 3(1))

Personal protective equipment (PPE) means:

- 1.1. equipment designed and manufactured to be worn or held by a person for protection against one or more risks to that person’s health or safety (Article 3(1)(a));
- 1.2. interchangeable components for equipment referred to in point (a) which are essential for its protective function (Article 3(1)(b));
- 1.3. connexion systems for equipment referred to in point (a) that are not held or worn by a person, that are designed to connect that equipment to an external device or to a reliable anchorage point, that are not designed to be permanently fixed and that do not require fastening works before use (Article 3(1)(c)).

2. Equipment excluded from the scope of the PPE Regulation, referred to in this document as “Not PPE” (Article 2(2)):

- 2.1. PPE specifically designed for use by the armed forces or in the maintenance of law and order (Article 2(2)(a))
(for example: helmets, shields, etc.);
- 2.2. PPE designed to be used for self-defence, with the exception of PPE intended for sporting activities (Article 2(2)(b))
(for example: aerosol canisters, personal deterrent weapons, etc.);
- 2.3. PPE designed for private use to protect against:
 - atmospheric conditions that are not of an extreme nature (Article 2(2)(c)(i)),
(for example: headgear, seasonal clothing, footwear, umbrellas, etc.)
 - damp and water during dishwashing (Article 2(2)(c)(ii))
(for example: dish-washing gloves, etc.);
- 2.4. PPE for exclusive use on seagoing vessels or aircraft that are subject to the relevant international treaties applicable in Member States (Article 2(2)(d));
- 2.5. PPE for head, face or eye protection of users, that is covered by Regulation No 22 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motorcycles and mopeds (Article 2(2)(e)).

3. Risk categories of PPE

The risk categories are defined in Annex I of the PPE Regulation.

- 3.1. Category I includes exclusively the following minimal risks:
 - (a) superficial mechanical injury;
 - (b) contact with cleaning materials of weak action or prolonged contact with water;
 - (c) contact with hot surfaces not exceeding 50 °C;
 - (d) damage to the eyes due to exposure to sunlight (other than during observation of the sun);
 - (e) atmospheric conditions that are not of an extreme nature.

- 3.2. Category II includes risks other than those listed in Categories I and III

- 3.3. Category III includes exclusively the risks that may cause very serious consequences such as death or irreversible damage to health relating to the following:
 - (a) substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health;
 - (b) atmospheres with oxygen deficiency;
 - (c) harmful biological agents;
 - (d) ionising radiation;
 - (e) high-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of at least 100 °C;
 - (f) low-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of –50 °C or less;
 - (g) falling from a height;
 - (h) electric shock and live working;
 - (i) drowning;
 - (j) cuts by hand-held chainsaws;
 - (k) high-pressure jets;
 - (l) bullet wounds or knife stabs;
 - (m) harmful noise.

PART 1: per type of PPE

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
1.	Equipment for hearing protection		
1.1	All equipment protecting hearing (whether worn in or over the ear)	III	3.3. (m)
<i>Except:</i>			
1.2	Earplugs intended for swimmers to prevent water entering the ears	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
1.3	Earplugs not designed to protect against hazards, e.g. earplugs for sleeping and earplugs for flying	Not PPE	Definition of PPE

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
2.	Equipment for eye protection		
2.1	All eye protectors and filters, including eye protectors against artificial UV radiation (e.g. in sunbeds) and protective glasses for phototherapy on babies	II	3.2.
<i>Except:</i>			
2.2	Eye protectors and filters designed and manufactured for use in high-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of 100 °C or more and which may or may not be characterised by the presence of infra-red radiation, flames, hot splashes or the projection of large amounts of molten materials	III	3.3. (e)
2.3	Eye protectors and filters designed and manufactured to provide protection against ionising radiation	III	3.3. (d)
2.4	Eye protectors and filters designed and manufactured to provide protection against electric shock	III	3.3. (h)
2.5	Swimming and/or diving goggles and masks	I	3.1. (a)
2.6	Eye protectors and filters designed and manufactured exclusively to provide protection against sunlight, sun glasses (not corrective) for private and professional use. This includes cases where glasses are tinted after manufacturing or any other assembly after manufacturing (e.g. assembly of sunlight protective lenses in a non CE marked frame)	I	3.1. (d)
2.7	Ski goggles of all types, except corrective spectacles	I	3.1. (d)
2.8	Corrective spectacles including corrective sunglasses <i>Note: Where corrective spectacles provide protection other than protection against sunlight (e.g. against impact, abrasive projections, etc.), they are classified as personal protective equipment of the category corresponding to the risk in question solely in respect of their protective features</i>	Depends on which risk protection is given against	<i>See also the interpretative document between the PPE and MDD¹³</i>
2.9	Visors incorporated into helmets designed and manufactured for use with two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles	Not PPE	2.5.

¹³ <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/10262/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/pdf>.

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
3.	Equipment for protection against falls from a height		
3.1	<p>All protective equipment designed and manufactured to provide protection against falls from a height, for private or professional use (working at heights, falling off boats, mountaineering, rock climbing, speleology, etc.). This category also includes equipment for working at a height and with support (harnesses, thigh straps, belts, etc.) and descenders fitted with a built-in speed-regulating system</p> <p><i>Note: This equipment includes harnesses (thigh straps, shoulder belts, etc.) and all accessories intended for attaching a person to a structure, with the exception of anchorage points forming an integral part of the structure or rock face.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>For example: for professional use: lanyards, mobile fall arresters, karabiners, energy absorbers, connectors, anchor points, etc.</i> ○ <i>For mountaineering, rock climbing, and speleology: dynamic mountaineering ropes, slings, connectors (climbing karabiners), rope clamps, chocks, rock anchors (pitons), ice anchors, ice tools that can serve as an anchor point (e.g. for climbing), etc.</i> <p><i>Note: The categorisation is not influenced by the fact that the equipment is factory made/assembled or produced/assembled by the (employer) user himself (e.g. double lanyards)</i></p>	III	3.3. (g)
<i>Except:</i>			
3.2	<p>Anchorage points forming an integral part of the structure or rock face, or require tools for its installation</p> <p><i>Example: Anchor devices of classes A, C and D according to EN 795:2012¹⁴</i></p>	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
3.3	<p>Equipment for accessing or leaving positions at a height (winch seats, descenders not fitted with a built-in speed-regulating system, etc.)</p>	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
3.4	<p>Equipment for climbing, rock climbing, speleology etc. (hammers, descenders not fitted with a built-in speed-regulating system, rope-climbing equipment, etc.)</p>	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
3.5	<p>Support equipment (harnesses, etc.) designed and manufactured for use with parachutes, paragliders, hang-gliders, etc. and which cannot be used for purposes other than those for which they were designed</p>	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
3.6	Emergency parachutes	Not PPE	2.4.

¹⁴ The reader's attention is drawn to the warning published in the OJEU regarding EN 795:2012, see: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards/personal-protective-equipment_en.

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
4.	Equipment for head protection <i>Note: Equipment protecting against several risks of different categories is subject to the most stringent conformity assessment procedure</i>		
4.1	Head protection equipment including head protection for sports against mechanical impact	II	3.2.
<i>Except:</i>			
4.2	Head protection equipment designed and manufactured to provide protection, including thermal protection, for use in high-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of 100 °C or more and which may or may not be characterised by the presence of infra-red radiation, flames, hot splashes or the projection of large amounts of molten materials	III	3.3. (e)
4.3	Head protection equipment designed and manufactured to provide protection, including thermal protection, for use in low-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of –50 °C or less	III	3.3. (f)
4.4	Head protection equipment designed and manufactured to provide protection against electric shock	III	3.3. (h)
4.5	Light headgear designed and manufactured to provide scalp protection against minor impacts whose effects cannot cause irreversible lesions	I	3.1. (a)
4.6	Helmets designed and manufactured for riders of 2- or 3- wheeled motor vehicles, including racing helmets <i>Note: Car racing helmets are not excluded from the PPE Regulation and are thus Category II PPE</i>	Not PPE	2.5.
4.7	Helmets designed and manufactured specifically for use by the armed forces or in the maintenance of law and order	Not PPE	2.1.

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
5.	Equipment for part or whole face protection		
5.1	All equipment	II	3.2.
<i>Except:</i>			
5.2	Equipment designed and manufactured for use in high-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of 100 °C or more and which may or may not be characterised by the presence of infra-red radiation, flames, hot splashes or the projection of large amounts of molten materials	III	3.3. (e)
5.3	Equipment designed and manufactured for use in low-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of –50 °C or less	III	3.3. (f)
5.4	Equipment designed and manufactured to provide protection against electric shock	III	3.3. (h)
5.5	Visors designed and manufactured for incorporation into helmets used by riders of 2- or 3-wheeled motor vehicles, including racing visors	Not PPE	2.5.

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
6.	Protective clothing		
6.1	<p>All items of clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide specific protection</p> <p><i>Remark: This category includes also:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>protective clothing used for sports activities, such as diving and immersion suits providing thermal protection, protective clothes for waterskiing, etc.;</i> ○ <i>protective clothing, such as coveralls and two-piece suits, providing thermal protection in case of accidental fall into the water</i> ○ <i>Garments providing additional protection against tick bites</i> ○ <i>Beekeeper equipment, in particular beekeeper veils and beekeeper garments which provide protection from bee stings, with the exception of garments that only protect from dirt, and of bee smokers</i> 	II	3.2.
<i>Except:</i>			
6.2	<p>Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against electric shock</p>	III	3.3. (h)
6.3	<p>Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable), designed and manufactured for use in high-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of 100 °C or more and which may or may not be characterised by the presence of infra-red radiation, flames, hot splashes or the projection of large amounts of molten materials</p> <p><i>Example: protective clothing for wildland firefighters</i></p>	III	3.3. (e)
6.4	<p>Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable), designed and manufactured for use in low-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of –50 °C or less</p>	III	3.3. (f)
6.5	<p>Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide only limited protection against substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health, harmful biological agents or ionising radiation</p> <p><i>Note: The manufacturer shall indicate the products against which protection is provided, and the time for which such protection lasts</i></p>	III	3.3. (a) and (c)-(d)
6.6	<p>Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide complete insulation of the respiratory tract from the atmosphere, including those for use in diving</p>	III	3.3. (a)-(d)

6.7	Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to protect against liquid chemicals <i>Note: The manufacturer shall indicate the products against which protection is provided, and the time for which such protection lasts</i>	III	3.3. (a)
6.8	Clothing protecting against bullet wound and/or knife stabs used by other than the armed forces (for instance security guards);	III	3.3. (l)
6.9	Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) for professional use designed and manufactured to provide protection against weather conditions which are neither exceptional nor extreme, such as rain, ocean spray and water splash	I	3.1. (e)
6.10	Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against mechanical action the effects of which are superficial	I	3.1. (a)
6.11	Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against risks arising from handling hot components which do not expose the user to a temperature of over 50 °C or to dangerous impacts	I	3.1. (c)
6.12	Clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured specifically for use by the armed forces or in the maintenance of law and order, including bullet-proof clothing or jackets, clothing protecting against biological contamination or ionising radiation <i>Remark: The given examples of garments used by others than armed forces or maintenance of law and order, are PPE and to be categorised depending on the type of risk they provide protection against</i>	Not PPE	2.1.
6.13	Clothing and/or accessories for private use (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against adverse atmospheric conditions	Not PPE	2.3.
6.14	Ordinary clothing and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) or sports clothing and/or accessories (not providing specific protection), including uniforms	Not PPE	2.3.
6.15	Motorcyclists' garments and additional protection <i>See point 14</i>		

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
7.	Respiratory protective equipment		
7.1	All respiratory protective equipment (however described) designed and manufactured to provide protection against solid aerosols, liquid aerosols or gases All respiratory protective equipment designed and manufactured to provide full insulation from the atmosphere; all respiratory protective equipment designed and manufactured for use in diving	III	3.3. (a)-(d)
<i>Except:</i>			
7.2	All respiratory protective equipment designed and manufactured specifically for use by the armed forces or in the maintenance of law and order	Not PPE	2.1.
7.3	Surgical masks <i>Note: Where such masks are also intended to protect the wearer against microbial and viral infections, etc. they are also Category III PPE (personal protection and medical use)</i>	Not PPE	<i>See also the interpretative document between the PPED and MDD¹⁵</i>
7.4	Nose plugs intended for swimmers to prevent water entering the nose	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
7.5	Nose filters to prevent mainly the nasal inhalation of pollen and other allergens	Not PPE	Definition of PPE

¹⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/10262/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/pdf>.

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
8.	Equipment for leg and/or foot and anti-slip protection		
8.1	All equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured specifically to protect the foot and/or the leg and to provide anti-slip protection, e.g. snow- and ice-spikes <i>Note: Protection against static electricity is included in this category since this equipment is used in environments with potential risk of explosion</i>	II	3.2.
<i>Except:</i>			
8.2	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against electric shock for work involving dangerous voltages, or used to provide insulation against high voltages	III	3.3. (h)
8.3	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured for use in high-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of 100 °C or more and which may or may not be characterised by the presence of infra-red radiation, flames, hot splashes or the projection of large amounts of molten materials	III	3.3. (e)
8.4	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured for use in low-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of –50 °C or less	III	3.3. (f)
8.5	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide only limited protection against substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health, harmful biological agents or ionising radiation <i>Note: The manufacturer shall indicate the products against which protection is provided, and the time for which such protection lasts</i>	III	3.3 (a), (c) and (d)
8.6	Sports equipment (in particular sport shoes) and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to protect against superficial mechanical injury <i>Note: Sport shin-guards (e.g. for football, hockey) and protective equipment are generally Category II PPE unless designed only for protection against superficial mechanical injury</i>	I	3.1. (a)

8.7	Equipment and/or accessories for professional use (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against weather conditions which are neither exceptional nor extreme	I	3.1. (e)
8.8	Equipment and/or accessories for private use (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against atmospheric conditions	Not PPE	2.3.
8.9	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured specifically for use by the armed forces or in the maintenance of law and order, including equipment protecting against biological contamination or ionising radiation	Not PPE	2.1.
8.10	Some shoes, in particular sports shoes, contain components intended to absorb shock when walking, running, etc. or to ensure a good grip or stability. These components are to be regarded as being intended to increase comfort <i>Note: This category includes in particular football and spiked running shoes</i>	Not PPE	Definition of PPE

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
9	Equipment for hand and arm protection		
9.1	All equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured specifically to protect the arm and/or the hand <i>Note: This includes all equipment or garments protecting the hand or part of the hand, including gloves, fingerless gloves, mittens, garments protecting the fingers only or the palm only, etc.</i>	II	3.2.
<i>Except:</i>			
9.2	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against electric shock for work involving dangerous voltages, or used to provide insulation against high voltages	III	3.3. (h)
9.3	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured for use in high-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of 100 °C or more and which may or may not be characterised by the presence of infra-red radiation, flames, hot splashes or the projection of large amounts of molten materials, including fire-fighters' equipment, gloves for welders, etc.	III	3.3. (e)
9.4	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured for use in low-temperature environments the effects of which are comparable to those of an air temperature of –50 °C or less	III	3.3. (f)
9.5	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide only limited protection against substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health, harmful biological agents or ionising radiation <i>Note: The manufacturer shall indicate the products against which protection is provided and the time for which such protection lasts</i>	III	3.3. (a), (c) and (d)
9.6	Equipment and/or accessories for professional use (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to protect against cleaning materials of weak action (for dishwashing, cleaning etc.)	I	3.1. (b)
9.7	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to provide protection against mechanical action the effects of which are superficial (pricks due to sewing, gardening, dirty work, sports – including bag gloves for boxing –, etc.)	I	3.1. (a)

9.8	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured to protect against heat and risks encountered in the handling of hot components which do not expose the user to a temperature exceeding 50 °C or to dangerous impacts and against and for professional use against unexceptional cold weather,	I	3.1. (c). and (d)
9.9	Gloves and finger guards for medical use in the patient's environment	Depending on the type of protection	See also the interpretative document between the PPED and MDD ¹⁶
9.10	Gloves designed and manufactured to provide protection against adverse atmospheric conditions, damp and water or cold for private use	Not PPE	2.3.
9.11	Equipment and/or accessories (whether or not detachable) designed and manufactured specifically for use by the armed forces or in the maintenance of law and order, including equipment protecting against biological contamination or ionising radiation	Not PPE	2.1.
9.12	Boxing gloves <i>Note: Bag gloves are Category I PPE</i>	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
9.13	Dry gloves for divers	II	3.2.
9.14	Protective gloves against harmful biological agents (e.g. micro-organisms)	III	3.3. (c)
9.15	Protective gloves against heat for private use	II	3.2.

¹⁶ <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/10262/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/pdf>.

PART 2: per type of risk

Remark: the tables in this part contain all type of PPE and are not in contradiction with the tables in part 1. These are only given for further clarification.

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
10.	Equipment designed to prevent drowning or for use as buoyancy aids		
10.1	All equipment designed and manufactured for use as buoyancy aids, including swimming aids and inflatable buoys which are not regarded as toys (for use exclusively in shallow water) <i>Note:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Includes crampons and other equipment used to get out of water after falling through ice ○ Also included: swimming suits with incorporated floats ○ Also included: swimming armbands 	II	3.2.
10.2	Life-buoys and life-jackets to prevent drowning	III	3.3. (i)
	<i>Except:</i>		
10.3	Life-buoys and life-jackets for emergency use by ship and aircraft passengers <i>Note: The terms “ship” and “aircraft” refer exclusively to those carrying passengers and to seagoing vessels subject to the international conventions of the IMO. Pleasure craft (motor boats and sailing boats), fishing boats, working boats, etc. are not included in this category</i>	Not PPE	2.4.
10.4	Buoyancy aids that are not worn but held by the user (such as foam boards, etc.)	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
10.5	Buoyancy aids that are not designed to be kept in place while worn or assure the upright position of the wearer (such as “tyre type” buoys, floating belts, etc.)	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
10.6	Ropes to exit water after a fall through ice	Not PPE	Definition of PPE

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
11.	Equipment for protection against electric shock		
11.1	Equipment for protection against electric shock <i>Note: Dangerous voltages means a voltage equal to or exceeding 50 V alternating current (AC) or 75 V direct current (DC)</i>	III	3.3. (h)
<i>Except:</i>			
11.2	Hand-held insulating tools	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
11.3	Protective equipment (such as shoes, garments, etc.) against static electricity <i>Note: This equipment is used in environments with potential risk of explosion due to sparks</i>	II	3.2.

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
12.	Equipment designed and manufactured to protect against the result of mechanical action		
12.1	All PPE designed and manufactured to protect the wearer against vibrations	II	3.2.
12.2	PPE designed and manufactured to protect the skin of the user against friction (e.g. patches)	I	3.1. (a)
12.3	PPE designed and manufactured to protect the wearer against increased risk levels arising from impacts with other persons or from falling while performing sports (e.g. back protectors for mountain bikers, football shin-guards, ice hockey protectors, ...)	II	3.2.
12.4	PPE designed and manufactured to protect the wearer against impacts resulting from g-forces (e.g. karting collar, racing neck braces, ...)	II	3.2.
12.5	PPE designed and manufactured to protect the wearer against high pressure jets with a work pressure of more 200 bars	III	3.3. (k)
<i>Except:</i>			
12.6	Equipment protecting against superficial mechanical injury (such as light anti-scalping helmets, gloves, light footwear, etc.)	I	3.1. (a)
12.7	Sports equipment protecting against minor impacts from falling (protection against bruises, abrasion, light burns, ...), such as volleyball knee pads, ...	I	3.1. (a)
12.8	Some equipment designed and manufactured to enhance comfort and performance such as footwear and gloves, e.g. running shoes and sport gloves containing components intended to absorb shock when walking, running etc. or to ensure a good grip or stability	Not PPE	Definition of PPE
12.9	Needle caps	Not PPE	Definition of PPE

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
13.	Rescue equipment		
13.1	Resuscitation masks: if the mask has, apart from allowing adequate artificial breathing, also a protective function for the rescuer (protection against contagion by contact with the mouth of the victim for instance) then they are PPE	Depending on the type of protection	
13.2	If the rescue equipment is worn before the accident which prompts the rescue, then it is PPE <i>Example: A wet suit worn continuously to prevent hypothermia in the event of falling into water is PPE</i>	Depending on the type of protection	
13.3	Equipment used by a rescuer to protect the rescuer himself <i>Example: respiratory protective devices used by firemen when retrieving people from smoke-filled buildings</i>	Depending on the type of protection	
13.4	Anti-avalanche airbags	II	3.2.
<i>Except:</i>			
13.5	If the rescue equipment is placed on the person after the accident occurs, it is not a PPE <i>Example: A sling used to rescue an unconscious person from an inaccessible point</i>	Not PPE	Definition of PPE

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
14.	Motorcyclists' equipment		
14.1	Motorcyclists' helmets	Not PPE	2.5.
14.2	Motorcyclists' garments and additional protection such as gloves for private use as long as only protection against climatic conditions are provided	Not PPE	2.3.
<i>Except:</i>			
14.3	Motorcyclists' garments and additional protection (e.g. gloves, boots) only protecting against climatic conditions for professional use	I	3.1. (e)
14.4	Motorcyclists' garments and additional protection (e.g. gloves, footwear) for which additional protection is provided (e.g. airbag, impact protectors for limb or back, pads for elbow or shoulders, protection against cuts and abrasion, ...)	II	3.2.

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
15.	High visibility clothing and accessories		
15.1	High visibility clothing	II	3.2.
15.2	High visibility accessories (e.g. reflective stickers, free hanging accessories such as dangling tags)	II	3.2.
15.3	Hunters' jacket made of fluorescent material to signal the presence of the users	II	3.2.
<i>Except:</i>			
15.4	High visibility gadgets (e.g. reflective keyrings, backpacks with reflective and/or fluorescent material, etc.)	Not PPE	Definition of PPE

Type of PPE		Certification category	Reason
16.	Protection against UV radiation		
16.1	Eyes protection against natural UV radiation (normal level) <i>Example: sunglasses</i>	I	3.1. (d)
16.2	Eyes protection against natural UV radiation (higher level) <i>Example: solar eclipse glasses</i>	II	3.2.
16.3	Eyes protection against artificial UV radiation <i>Safety glasses having specific UV-protective properties (e.g. welding goggles)</i>	II	3.2.
16.4	Eyes and skin protection against artificial UV radiation <i>Example: face shields with specific UV-protective properties</i>	II	3.2.
16.5	Skin protection against artificial UV radiation <i>All garments, including partial or whole body clothing, caps and helmets, gloves, and shoes, designed and manufactured to have specific UV-protective properties against artificial UV radiation (e.g. welder's clothing)</i>	II	3.2.
16.6	Skin protection against natural UV radiation <i>All garments, including partial or whole body clothing, caps and helmets, gloves, and shoes, designed and manufactured to have specific UV-protective properties against natural UV radiation</i>	I	3.1. (e)