

Supplementary Paper for the PLVAC meeting on March 2006

Subject:- Amendments to Draft Code of Practice for Using Protective Clothing and Equipment at Work on Vessels

This paper is to follow up the action for the 39th PLVAC meeting. The following are the suggested amendments to the relevant paragraphs of the Draft Code as recommended on the 39th meeting and by the industry during consultation in the past two months :-

6. Safety Footwear

6.2 A safety footwear should be sturdy, with non-slippery soles and have adequate protection against impact for the toes. ~~Canvas shoes and sport shoes, though non-slippery at certain conditions, are not considered as safety footwear for use at work onboard vessels.~~ Where there is reasonably foreseeable risk of the sole injury of the person employed, such as employed in marine construction or ship-repairing, safety shoes with steel *(or other materials having the same protection effects)* soles should be provided to the person employed. The suitable standards of safety footwear are shown in Appendix 2: A2.2.

9. Protection against Drowning

9.2 Lifejacket and Buoyancy Aid

9.2.1 When works are carried out in wet weathers, under strong winds or on vessels in choppy waters, every person employed *at a location less than 1 metre from the unfenced shipside where* having a foreseeable risk of falling into the sea should wear a lifejacket *or buoyancy aid.*

9.2.2 A buoyancy aid means a garment or device which, when correctly worn or used in water, will provide a specific amount of buoyancy positioned in the garment or device to enable the wearer to float without appreciable effort in a face-up or vertical position with mouth and nose clear of the water.

Appendix 2

Standards Acceptable to Administration

(Other equivalent standards not mentioned below are also acceptable)

Marine Industrial Safety Section

Marine Department

Hong Kong SAR Government

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