



Rector's Directive No. 2/2015

List of personal protective equipment

Article 1

Introductory provisions

According to Government Regulation No. 495/2001 Coll., establishing the scope and more detailed conditions for the provision of personal protective equipment and washing, cleaning and disinfecting agents, as amended, the employer provides such personal protective equipment (hereinafter referred to as "PPE") free of charge and may not replace it with financial compensation under the Labour Code, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "LC"). In particular, this regards PPE to protect the life and health of employees against the effects of mechanical, chemical, physical and biological influences, as well as against dampness, cold and excessive temperatures and where required by safety and hygiene regulations.

Utility time:

The PPE must be effective against the hazards present for the duration of use and its use must not pose an additional risk. The lifetime is determined by the manufacturer of the individual PPE and, if not, the lifetime is determined by the relevant supervisor or teaching staff member who provides the PPE to their subordinates or students based on the frequency and severity of the risks involved, the nature and type of work and the workplace, taking into account the characteristics of the protective equipment.

PPE shall also be provided on an as-needed basis whenever it is destroyed or damaged, irrespective of the stated lifetime. The lifetime may therefore also be determined by the relevant senior staff member or teaching staff member, depending on the functionality and effectiveness of the PPE. New PPE will be replaced on presentation of the destroyed or damaged PPE.

The values shown in the table Provided PPE - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Provision can be made

only of the protective equipment that has been approved by the relevant authorised testing laboratory (Government Regulation No. 21/2003 Coll., laying down technical requirements for personal protective equipment, as amended). The list of PPE applies appropriately to all persons who, with the knowledge of the University, are present at its workplaces. PPE is the property of the University. It is issued (loaned) to employees (students) by the relevant senior staff (teaching staff...) either permanently or for a specified period of time required for the performance of their work. They shall ensure that the employee (student) uses them only for the work to which they have been assigned.

They shall instruct them on how to use it, how to carry out minor daily maintenance and provide them with the means to do so.

Article 2
List of personal protective equipment
(PPE)

for staff (students) who carry out activities in an environment where such equipment is used

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Sanitary facilities

All sanitary facilities must be equipped with cleaning, washing and disinfecting agents according to the nature of the operation (soap, towel or el. hand dryer, toilet paper, sanitary bags and a container for women's toilets).

Welder and welder's helper:

Nature of the job:

Welding in a closed ventilated locksmith workshop in the basement and small repairs at the university's workplaces

An overview of the material used:

- steel tubes and profiles

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- exposure of eyes, face, hands and body to radiation from welding;
- the danger of objects falling from a height onto the feet;
- injuries to hands, feet and body from flying material during welding.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Welding hood with filter (for electric arc welding)	24
2	Welding leather gloves five-fingered	12
3	Protective work boots with steel toe cap against thermal hazards	24
4	Protective workwear with fire impregnation	24
5	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
6	600 grams of cleaning paste	1
7	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

Note: There is no risk of falling objects from height that could cause head injuries and no noisy machines are in operation. Consequently, there is no need to protect the head with a helmet or use ear defenders.

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Van driver

Nature of the job:

Driving a passenger road motor vehicle.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- petroleum products and mineral oils;
- organic solvents, paints and cleaning agents;
- hand tools for car maintenance.

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- hand injuries during car maintenance;
- staining of hands and body with petroleum products and minerals;
- injecting of the above mentioned chemicals into the eyes;
- cold feet due to getting wet;
- head and body cold during loading and unloading in winter;
- being endangered by another driver when repairing, changing or handling on the road in poor visibility

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective glasses	36
2	Five-finger leather gloves (for car maintenance)	12
3	Rubber boots	36
4	Two-piece workwear or coveralls	12
5	Winter coat	36
6	Winter cap	36
7	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
8	300 grams of cleaning paste	1
9	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
10	Protective cream	1

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Risk assessment in the selection of personal protective equipment - Van driver - less clean work

		Risks																				
		Mechanical									Chemical						Biological					
		Mechanical					Thermal		Electri- city	Radiation		Noise	Aerosols			Liquids			Pathoge- nic bacteria	Pathoge- nic viruses	Mycotic mushro- ms	Non- microbial biolog. antigens
		Falls	Punches, cuts, impacts, crushing	Stabbing, cutting wounds, scratches	Vibrat- ions	Slip- ping, falli- ng	Heat, Fire	Cold		Non- ionising	Ionising		Dust, Filam- ents	Smoke	Vapou- rs	Subme- rsion	Splash- ing	Vapou- rs gases				
Head	Skull																					
	Ears																					
	Eyes													X								
	Respir- atory roads																					
	Face																					
	The whole head						X															
Upper limbs	Hands			X												X						
	Arms (parts)																					
Lower limbs	Feet																					
	Legs (parts)						X															
Miscell- aneous	Skin														X							
	Torso - Belly						X															
	Parente- ral routes																					
	Whole body														X							

Passenger car driver - clerk

Nature of the job:

Driving a passenger road motor vehicle. Minor repairs and maintenance

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- petroleum products and mineral oils;
- organic solvents, paints and cleaning agents;
- hand tools for car maintenance.

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- hand injuries during car maintenance;
- staining of hands and body with petroleum products and minerals;
- injecting of the above mentioned chemicals into the eyes;
- glare (sunlight)
- cold feet and body due to wetness and cold
- slipping off the pedals when driving
- being endangered by another driver when repairing, changing or handling on the road in poor visibility

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective glasses	36
2	Five-fingered leather gloves (included with the car)	12
3	Rubber boots	36
4	Two-piece workwear or coveralls (included in the car)	12
5	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
6	300 grams of cleaning paste	1
7	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
8	Protective cream	1

Note: The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Risk assessment in the selection of personal protective equipment - Passenger car driver - less clean work

		Risks																				
		Mechanical										Chemical						Biological				
		Mechanical					Thermal		Electri- city	Radiation		Noise	Aerosols			Liquids			Pathoge- nic bacteria	Pathoge- nic viruses	Mycotic mushro- ms	Non- microbial biolog. antigens
		Falls	Punches, cuts, impacts, crushing	Stabbing, cutting wounds, scratches	Vibrat- ions	Slip- ping, falli- ng	Heat, Fire	Cold		Non- ionising	Ionising		Dust, Filam- ents	Smoke	Vapou- rs	Subme- rsion	Splash- ing	Vapou- rs gases				
Head	Skull																					
	Ears																					
	Eyes									X					X							
	Respir- atory roads																					
	Face																					
	The whole head																					
Upper limbs	Hands			X													X					
	Arms (parts)																					
Lower limbs	Feet					X																
	Legs (parts)							X									X					
Miscell- aneous	Skin																X					
	Torso - Belly							X														
	Parenter- al routes																					
	Whole body																X					

Metalworker

Nature of the job:

Machine and manual machining of various types of metals and plastics.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- steel, brass, duralumin, bronze;
- plastics
- metal waste (scrap, splinters, shavings)

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- risk to eyes and face from flying material;
- danger of objects falling on the feet;
- injuries to hands and body from flying material during machining.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective face shield against mechanical particles	24
2	Five-fingered leather gloves against mechanical risk	12
3	Protective workwear against mechanical hazards	12
4	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
5	600 grams of cleaning paste	1
6	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

Note: There is no risk of falling objects from height that could cause head injuries and no noisy machines are in operation. Consequently, there is no need to protect the head with a helmet or use ear defenders.

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Conservator

Nature of the job:

Mechanical and chemical cleaning, museum conservation of collection objects made of various materials

An overview of the chemicals being worked with:

- organic solvents (toluene, perchloroethylene, etc.);
- inorganic and organic acids (phosphoric, hydrochloric, sulphuric, citric, etc.);
- solid and solution hydroxides (sodium, potassium, etc.);
- various types of adhesives and resins.

In conservation work, these chemicals are used only in minimal quantities and in very weak solutions that fall far short of the permitted concentration of pollutants.

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

1. Eye and face hazards:

- injecting of chemicals and mechanical parts of dust in the eyes;
- splashing the face with chemicals;

2. Respiratory hazards:

- sodium hydroxide aerosol;
- organic solvent vapours;
- dust from the blasting equipment;

3. Threat to the hands:

- cuts to hands from glass and work tools;
- immersion and splashing of hands in chemical liquids.

4. Threats to the legs:

- protection against liquid chemicals.

5. Threats to the body:

- chemical splashes.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Faceplate	24
2	Respirator	6
3	Five-fingered gloves for protection against mechanical injury¹⁾	12
4	Five-fingered gloves for protection against chemical influences¹⁾	12
5	Apron for protection against chemicals¹⁾	24
6	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
7	600 grams of cleaning paste	1
8	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
9	Protective cream	1

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

¹⁾ The relevant supervisor (teaching staff) will assess the need for equipment in view of the variability of the work to be carried out

Technical and economic staff and others

Nature of the job:

- routine office work.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- paper, pencil, computer technology, photocopiers and typewriters, etc.

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- without risk.

PPE provided:

1	200 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
2	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

If there are sanitary facilities (toilets...) with soap and paper towels or an automatic hand dryer, these sanitary products are not required.

Note:

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Woodworker

Nature of the job:

- repairs of damaged furniture;
- piece production of wood products.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- hardwood and softwood
- various types of multilayer boards (Melamine, lath, chipboard, etc.);
- adhesives, sealants, resins, paints and solvents based on organic solvents.
- metal fasteners (nails, screws, etc.).

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- risk to eyes and face from flying material;
- respiratory hazards from wood dust and organic solvent vapours;
- exposure of the ears to noise above 85 dB;
- Injuries to hands, arms, body and feet from flying and falling material;
- skin hazards from contact with organic solvents and resins.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Earmuffs or earplugs	36
2	Respirator	6
3	Protective face shield against mechanical particles	24
4	Five-fingered leather gloves against mechanical risk	12
5	Protective apron with reinforcement	24
6	Protective workwear against mechanical hazards	12
7	Leather shoes with rubber soles	24
8	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary equipment)	1
9	300 grams of cleaning paste	1
10	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
11	Protective cream	1

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Cleaner and maid

Nature of the job:

- cleaning of the school premises (corridors, offices, auditoriums, cloakrooms, sanitary facilities, wash-rooms).

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- cleaning and disinfecting agents, water;

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- slipping on a wet floor;
- Hand contact with various types of cleaning and disinfecting agents (chemical solutions);
- splashing the body with chemical solutions.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective work coat or clothing	12
2	Five-fingered gloves for protection against chemical influences	12
3	Shoes with rubber soles	12
4	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
5	300 grams of cleaning paste	1
6	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
7	Protective cream	1

Note:

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Risk assessment in the selection of personal protective equipment - Cleaner and maid - less clean work

		Risks																				
		Mechanical										Chemical						Biological				
		Mechanical					Thermal		Electri- city	Radiation		Noise	Aerosols			Liquids			Pathoge- nic bacteria	Pathoge- nic viruses	Mycotic mushro- oms	Non- microbial biolog. antigens
		Falls	Punches, cuts, impacts, crushing	Stabbing, cutting wounds, scratches	Vibrat- ions	Slip- ping, falli- ng	Heat, Fire	Cold		Non- ionising	Ionising		Dust, Filam- ents	Smoke	Vapou- rs	Subme- rsion	Splash- ing	Vapou- rs gases				
Head	Skull																					
	Ears																					
	Eyes																					
	Respir- atory roads																					
	Face																					
	The whole head																					
Upper limbs	Hands															X						
	Arms (parts)																					
Lower limbs	Feet					X																
	Legs (parts)																					
Miscell- aneous	Skin																					
	Torso - Belly																					
	Parenter- al routes																					
	Whole body															X						

Cleaner + outdoor

Nature of the job:

- cleaning in the school premises (corridors, offices, lecture halls, cloakrooms, sanitary facilities, wash-rooms) and auxiliary work in the outdoor environment (maintenance of lawns, sidewalks ...)

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- cleaning and disinfecting agents, water;

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- slipping on a wet floor;
- hypothermia in winter and waterlogging;
- hand contact with various types of cleaning and disinfecting agents (chemical solutions);
- splashing the body with chemical solutions.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective work coat or clothing	12
2	Five-fingered gloves for protection against chemical influences	12
3	Shoes with rubber soles	12
4	Waterproof raincoat	36
5	Winter boots	36
6	Winter clothing ¹⁾	36
7	Winter caps	36
8	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
9	300 grams of cleaning paste	1
10	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
11	Protective cream	1

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

¹⁾The relevant supervisor shall equip the workplace with suitable clothing

Risk assessment in the selection of personal protective equipment - Cleaner + outdoor environment - less clean work

		Risks																				
		Mechanical										Chemical						Biological				
		Mechanical					Thermal		Electri city	Radiation		Noise	Aerosols			Liquids			Pathoge nic bacteria	Pathoge nic viruses	Mycotic mushro ms	Non- microbial biolog. antigens
		Falls	Punches, cuts, impacts, crushing	Stabbing, cutting wounds, scratches	Vibrat ions	Slip ping, falli ng	Heat, Fire	Cold		Non- ionising	Ionising		Dust, Filam ents	Smoke	Vapou rs	Subme rsion	Splash ing	Vapou rs gases				
Head	Skull						X															
	Ears																					
	Eyes																					
	Respir atory roads																					
	Face																					
	The whole head																					
Upper limbs	Hands						X								X							
	Arms (parts)																					
Lower limbs	Feet					X																
	Legs (parts)						X															
Miscell aneous	Skin																					
	Torso - Belly						X															
	Parenter al routes																					
	Whole body														X							

Electrician

Nature of the job:

- installation of el. installation according to project documentation, maintenance and inspection of el. equipment and post-acquisition repairs.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- el. conductors (wires), bricks, plaster, concrete, plaster;
- hand tools and instruments (hammer, chisel, pliers, screwdriver, spatula, hand power tools, etc.).

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- ingress of mechanical particles into the eyes;
- facial injuries from flying material;
- respiratory exposure to dust;
- hypothermia in winter and waterlogging;
- scratching hands and body with sharp materials;
- objects falling on the feet;
- contact with live parts of el. equipment.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective workwear against mechanical hazards	12
2	Respirator	6
3	Five-fingered leather gloves against mechanical risk	12
4	Winter clothing¹⁾	36
5	Winter cap	36
6	Protective face shield against mechanical particles	24
7	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
8	300 grams of cleaning paste	1
9	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

Note: .

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

¹⁾ The relevant supervisor shall equip staff with appropriate clothing

Gas boiler room operator

Nature of the job:

- operation of hot water gas boilers.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- burner flames, hot pipes, water, gas, electric. equipment.

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- splashing hot water on the face, hands, feet and entire body;
- glare to the eyes from the flame;
- scratching hands and body with sharp materials;
- touching the hot pipe with all parts of your body.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective workwear	12
2	Five-fingered leather gloves against mechanical risk	12
3	200 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
4	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Risk assessment in the selection of personal protective equipment - Gas boiler room operator - clean work

		Risks																				
		Mechanical										Chemical						Biological				
		Mechanical					Thermal		Electri city	Radiation		Noise	Aerosols			Liquids			Pathoge nic bacteria	Pathoge nic viruses	Mycotic mushro ms	Non- microbial biolog. antigens
		Falls	Punches, cuts, impacts, crushing	Stabbing, cutting wounds, scratches	Vibrat ions	Slip ping, falli ng	Heat, Fire	Cold		Non- ionising	Ionising		Dust, Filam ents	Smoke	Vapou rs	Subme rsion	Splash ing	Vapou rs gases				
Head	Skull																					
	Ears																					
	Eyes						X															
	Respir atory roads																					
	Face													X								
	The whole head																					
Upper limbs	Hands			X			X															
	Arms (parts)																					
Lower limbs	Feet														X							
	Legs (parts)																					
Miscell aneous	Skin																					
	Torso - Belly																					
	Parenter al routes																					
	Whole body			X											X							

Laser worker

Nature of the job:

- teaching and research on lasers

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- laser radiation
- Class III(a) and Class III(b) He-Ne (helium-neon) lasers up to 20 mW

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- eye exposure to laser radiation

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective glasses against laser radiation (type of glasses e.g. B-V 46 H-N, manufacturer OKULA - Nýrsko)	36
2	200 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
3	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Maintenance worker of multiple professions

Nature of the job:

- all maintenance work related to the management of buildings at school facilities (masonry, locksmith, gardening, plumbing and other work, not requiring a certificate of professional competence to perform that activity).

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- mortar, stone, concrete, soil, bricks, wood, steel pipes and various profiles, wires, hay, leaves, dust, water, snow;
 - cleaning agents, paints, organic solvents, petroleum products, sealants, resins, gypsum and other chemicals.

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- ingress of mechanical particles and chemicals into the eyes;
 - facial injuries from flying material;
 - noise protection;
 - falling objects from a height;
 - respiratory exposure to dust and chemical vapours;
 - hypothermia in winter and waterlogging;
 - scratching hands and body with sharp materials;
 - objects falling on the feet.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective face shield against mechanical particles	24
2	Earmuffs or earplugs	36
3	Protective helmet	36
4	Respirator	6
5	Protective workwear against mechanical hazards	12
6	Five-fingered leather gloves against mechanical risk	12
7	Five-fingered rubber gloves	6
8	Rubber boots	36
9	Winter boots	36
10	Winter clothing¹⁾	36
11	Winter cap	36
12	Boots with protective toe	24
13	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
14	600 grams of cleaning paste	1
15	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
16	Protective cream	1

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

¹⁾ The relevant supervisor shall equip the staff with appropriate clothing

Exchanger station worker

Nature of the job:

- operation of the hot water heat exchanger station.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- hot pipes, water;

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- splashing hot water on the face, hands, feet and entire body;
- scratching hands and body with sharp materials;
- touching the hot pipe with all parts of the body.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective face shield	24
2	Protective workwear	12
3	Rubber boots	36
4	Five-fingered leather gloves against mechanical risk	12
5	200 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
6	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

Risk assessment in the selection of personal protective equipment - Exchanger station worker - clean work

		Risks																				
		Mechanical										Chemical						Biological				
		Mechanical					Thermal		Electri city	Radiation		Noise	Aerosols			Liquids			Pathoge nic bacteria	Pathoge nic viruses	Mycotic mushro oms	Non- microbial biolog. antigens
		Falls	Punches, cuts, impacts, crushing	Stabbing, cutting wounds, scratches	Vibrat ions	Slip ping, falli ng	Heat, Fire	Cold		Non- ionising	Ionising		Dust, Filam ents	Smoke	Vapou rs	Subme rsion	Splash ing	Vapou rs gases				
Head	Skull																					
	Ears																					
	Eyes																					
	Respir atory roads																					
	Face														X							
	The whole head																					
Upper limbs	Hands			X				X														
	Arms (parts)																					
Lower limbs	Feet															X						
	Legs (parts)																					
Miscell aneous	Skin																					
	Torso - Belly																					
	Parenter al routes																					
	Whole body			X												X						

Photo Lab Worker

Nature of the job:

- developing films and photographs by chemical means.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- chemical solutions (developer, fixer).

Identification of risks involved in work activities:

- injecting chemicals into the eyes;
- splashing the face with chemicals;
- immersion and splashing of hands with chemical liquids;
- splashing the body with chemical liquids and slipping on wet floors.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Faceplate¹⁾	24
2	Apron for protection against chemicals¹⁾	24
3	Protective working jacket¹⁾	12
4	Leather shoes with rubber soles¹⁾	24
5	Five-fingered gloves for protection against chemical influences¹⁾	12
6	200 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
7	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
8	Protective cream	1

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

¹⁾ The relevant supervisor (teaching staff) shall assess the necessity and appropriateness of the use of personal protective equipment in view of the variability of the work to be carried out

Archaeological research worker

Nature of the job:

- Leads and carries out excavation work in open ground, in existing built-up area or caves.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- clay, stone, brick, ceramics, sand, water, wood, metals, manure, faeces, etc.;

- spade, shovel, hoe, rake, pick, scraper, brush and other small tools.

Identification of the risks involved in work activities:

- risk to eyes, face, hands and body from flying material;

- full-body injuries with own tools;

- danger of objects falling on the head and feet;

- colds in winter or as a result of getting wet;

- risk of infection in unhygienic and dusty environments;

- the risk of heatstroke in summer.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective face shield against mechanical particles¹⁾	24
2	Five-fingered leather gloves against mechanical risk¹⁾	12
3	Protective helmet¹⁾	36
4	Respirator¹⁾	6
5	Protective workwear against mechanical hazards¹⁾	12
6	Winter clothing¹⁾	36
7	Waterproof raincoat¹⁾	36
8	Winter cap¹⁾	36
9	Canvas summer cap¹⁾	24
10	Rubber boots¹⁾	36
11	Winter shoes¹⁾	36
12	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
13	600 grams of cleaning paste	1
14	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
15	Protective cream	1

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

¹⁾ The relevant supervisor (teaching staff) shall assess the necessity and appropriateness of the use of personal protective equipment in view of the variability of the work to be carried out

Chef, sous chef and kitchen assistant

Nature of the job:

- food preparation and cooking;

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- all the ingredients for cooking meals;

Identification of the risks involved in work activities:

- scalding of the hands and body with hot liquid or grease;
- hand contact with cleaning agents;
- risk of slipping on wet floors;
- the need to comply with hygiene regulations in catering establishments.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided¹⁾ :

1	Scarf or hair net	4
2	Five-finger rubber gloves	3
3	Rubber or plastic apron	12
4	White work coat	4
5	White twill apron	6
6	Protective footwear with non-slip sole	12
7	200 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
8	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6
9	Protective cream	1

Note:

The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

¹⁾ The relevant supervisor (teaching staff) shall assess the necessity and appropriateness of the use of personal protective equipment in view of the variability of the work to be carried out

Risk assessment in the selection of personal protective equipment - Chef and sous chef, kitchen assistant - clean work

		Risks																				
		Mechanical										Chemical						Biological				
		Mechanical					Thermal		Electricity	Radiation		Noise	Aerosols			Liquids			Pathogenic bacteria	Pathogenic viruses	Mycotic mushrooms	Non-microbial biolog. antigens
		Falls	Punches, cuts, impacts, crushing	Stabbing, cutting wounds, scratches	Vibrations	Slipping, falling	Heat, Fire	Cold		Non-ionising	Ionising		Dust, Filaments	Smoke	Vapours	Submersion	Splashing	Vapours gases				
Head	Skull																					
	Ears																					
	Eyes																					
	Respiratory roads																					
	Face																					
	The whole head																					
Upper limbs	Hands															X						
	Arms (parts)																					
Lower limbs	Feet					X																
	Legs (parts)																					
Miscellaneous	Skin																					
	Torso - Belly						X									X						
	Parenteral routes																					
	Whole body						X									X						

Doorman

Nature of the job:

- guarding a building, checking the entry and exit of vehicles, rounds around the building, checking the locking during non-working hours and keeping the roads passable in winter.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- keys, flash-light, broom, shovel.

Identification of risks and occurring in work activities:

- getting wet in the rain and cold in the winter.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Winter clothing¹⁾	36
2	Winter boots	36
3	Winter cap	36
4	Raincoat	36
5	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
6	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

¹⁾ The relevant supervisor (teaching staff) shall assess the necessity and appropriateness of the use of personal protective equipment, taking into account the variability of the work to be carried out, and shall equip the workplace with suitable clothing

Receptionist

Nature of the job:

- reception of guests, sale of small-scale groceries, guarding the building, rounds around the building.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- keys, flash-light.

Identification of risks and occurring in work activities:

- getting wet in the rain and cold in the winter. The small-scale groceries are sold only in the original hygienic packaging and therefore there is no risk of contamination.

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective work clothing including footwear (social)	36
2	100 grams of soap (see Sanitary facilities)	1
3	Towel (see Sanitary facilities)	6

Teaching nursing procedures

Nature of the job:

- Conducts teaching program on mannequins, students and in the training laboratory following the nursing procedures of the medical staff.

An overview of the materials and substances used:

- samples of substances for laboratory purposes;
- needles, scissors, pipettes, dressing material, training dummies and small tools and instruments.

Identification of the risks involved in work activities:

- risk to eyes, face, hands and body from flying or splashing substances;
- injuries to the whole body by tools or implements;
- the risk of the dummy or student falling during handling;
- risk of infection in an unhygienic environment;

For the risks identified, see the risk assessment in the selection of PPE table.

PPE provided:

1	Protective face shield (goggles)¹⁾	24
2	Five-finger surgical gloves (non-sterile)¹⁾	12
3	Protective medical apron¹⁾	36
4	Mouthpiece (Respirator)¹⁾	6
5	White work coat (for laboratories, simulation centres)¹⁾	12
6	White work coat for teaching nursing procedures¹⁾	36

Note: The values shown in the table PPE provided - third column are for information only and are intended for the depreciation calendar.

¹⁾ The relevant supervisor (teaching staff) shall assess the necessity and appropriateness of the use of personal protective equipment in view of the variability of the work to be carried out

Parenteral routes	- intrusion, injury through the skin
Pathogenic bacteria	- transmission by touch, contact
Pathogenic viruses	- transmission by droplet infection
Mycotic fungi	- fungi (also on the body)
Non-microbial biological antigens	- antibodies other than microbial

Article 3

Final provisions

This Directive cancels Rector's Directive No. 12/2007 and becomes effective on the date of its issue.

In Opava on

Prof. PhDr. Rudolf Žáček, Dr.
Rector