



CO-ORDINATION OF NOTIFIED BODIES
PPE Regulation 2016/425

PPE-R/08.039
Revision 01
Language: E

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Number of pages: 1		Approval stage:	Approved on:
Origin: VG8		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vertical Group	13.12.2018
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Committee	13.07.2018
		<input type="checkbox"/> EU PPE Working Group	Comment received
Question related to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPE Regulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EN/prEN: EN 14225-2:2017	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Article:	Annex:	Clause: 4.6.2.2 & 5.7.2	
Key words: Diving drysuit inflation and deflation devices for chemical protection			
Question: What method is to be used for testing of inflation and deflation devices to be used in diving drysuits intended to provide the user with protection against chemicals in the diving environment to show compliance with EN 14225-2:2017, clause 4.6.2.2?			
Solution: EN 14225-2:2017 currently states: '4.6.2.2 Resistance against chemicals <i>For a dry suit to offer chemical resistance all components of the suit shall be shown to comply fully with this standard. It is recognized that most suit inflation and deflation devices are unable to be tested in accordance with 5.7.2. In addition suit inflation and deflation devices would need to show that they offer protection during their operation. As a result it is likely that only suits without inflation and deflation devices are able to meet the requirements of this standard.'</i> The current text described in the method prescribed in clause 5.7.2 references the standard EN 16523-1 which is Determination of material resistance to permeation by chemicals - Part 1: Permeation by liquid chemical under conditions of continuous contact – but this is not relevant for testing of inflation and deflation valves, only for testing textiles. A test method that may be used for testing of drysuit inflation and deflation devices can be found in NFPA 1953 (Standard on Protective Ensembles for Contaminated Water Diving) edition 2016 clause 7.1.17 which involves testing of the valve, after exposure to chemicals, in a specifically made up 'bag' construction made with the drysuit materials. See text in Annex. It should be noted that the current edition (ed. 2016) of NFPA 1953 contains an error in that the valve is specified to positioned "inside out" in the testing bag which is obviously a mistake. The standard is currently under revision and we can expect this error to be corrected in the next edition (ed. 2021). Test shall be carried out with the chemicals and exposure times required in EN 14225-2:2017 for chemical protection instead of NFPA 1953 8.25.5.3. to 8.25.5.6.			