



University of Arizona
Personal Protective Equipment Program
Environmental Health & Safety (EHS)
Program Administrator: Director, EHS

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1. PURPOSE

The University of Arizona Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program is designed to protect faculty, staff, students, and visitors from workplace hazards through the systematic identification, evaluation, and control of risks that cannot be eliminated through engineering or administrative controls.

This program ensures compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations under 29 CFR 1910, Subpart I, and establishes a consistent, university-wide approach to PPE management.

The University of Arizona is committed to providing a safe and healthful work environment for all personnel. As part of this commitment, the university shall:

- Provide necessary PPE at no cost to employees (“workers”) when required for job safety
- Ensure all PPE meets applicable safety standards and regulations
- Provide training on proper PPE use, maintenance, and limitations
- Maintain records of hazard assessments and training as required by law
- Regularly evaluate and update PPE requirements based on changing work conditions and materials uses

Regulatory Standards

- 29 CFR 1910 Subpart I - Personal Protective Equipment
 - 29 CFR 1910.132 - General requirements
 - 29 CFR 1910.133 - Eye and face protection
 - 29 CFR 1910.134 - Respiratory protection
 - 29 CFR 1910.135 - Head protection
 - 29 CFR 1910.136 - Foot protection
 - 29 CFR 1910.137 - Electrical Protective Equipment
 - 29 CFR 1910.138 - Hand Protection
 - 29 CFR 1910.140 - Personal fall protection systems
- 29 CFR 1910.28 - Duty to have fall protection and falling object protection
- 29 CFR 1910.29 - Fall protection systems and falling object protection-criteria and practices
- 29 CFR 1910.95 - Occupational noise exposure
- 29 CFR 1910.335 - Safeguards for personnel protection

Consensus Standards (always using more recently published version)

- ANSI/ISEA 105: American National Standard for Hand Protection Classification
- ANSI/ISEA 107: American National Standard for High-Visibility Safety Apparel
- ANSI/ISEA Z87.1: American National Standard for Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices
- ANSI/ISEA Z89.1: American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection
- ANSI/ASSP Z359.3: Safety Requirements for Lanyards and Positioning Lanyards
- ANSI/ASSP Z359.4: Safety Requirements for Assisted-Rescue and Self-Rescue Systems, Subsystems and Components



- ANSI/ASSP Z359.6: Specifications and Design Requirements for Active Fall Protection Systems
- ANSI/ASSE Z359.7: Qualification and Verification Testing of Fall Protection Products
- ANSI/ASSE Z359.12: Connecting Components for Personal Fall Arrest System
- ANSI/ASSE Z359.13: Personal Energy Absorbers and Energy Absorbing Lanyards
- ANSI/ASSE Z359.14: Self-Retracting Devices for Fall Arrest and Rescue Systems
- ANSI/ASSE Z359.15, Safety Requirements for Single Anchor Lifelines and Fall Arresters for Personal Fall Arrest and Rescue Systems
- ASTM F2413 and ASTM F2412 Footwear (includes requirements of ANSI Z41)
- ASTM D120-02 - Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves

PPE program protections apply whenever occupational exposure is reasonably anticipated. It does not replace or supersede any other program or specific program requirements – where multiple standards apply, the more protective requirement shall govern.

2. SCOPE

The University recognizes that workplace hazards are present across diverse operational settings including research laboratories, instructional laboratories, maintenance operations, art studios, facilities management, custodial services, grounds operations, and administrative support areas. Accordingly, this program establishes a uniform governance structure applicable across all University-controlled workplaces as related to the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to manage, mitigate, or otherwise control workplace hazards.

2.1. Covered Populations

This program applies to all individuals who may be exposed to hazards that are controlled, whether in part or in full, by the use of PPE in University-controlled workplaces, including but not limited to:

- Faculty
 - Postdoctoral associates
 - Graduate assistants
 - Instructional staff
- Staff:
 - Student employees
 - Temporary employees
 - Visiting researchers
 - Facilities and maintenance personnel
- Contractors and vendors operating within University-controlled areas



Students in instructional settings may be covered when hazard exposure may occur as part of laboratory, studio, shop, or instructional activities. Instructional units may provide hazard awareness training relevant to the course materials as approved by EHS.

2.2. Covered Locations

This program, with potential additional compliance programs, applies to all University of Arizona operations where hazards controlled by PPE are present, including but not limited to:

- Research facilities
- Instructional laboratories
- Art studios and maker spaces
- Theater scene shops
- Maintenance shops
- Facilities mechanical spaces
- Custodial operations
- Grounds operations
- Chemical storage rooms
- Field research sites under University control

3. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

At the University of Arizona, EHS serves as the delegated authority for regulatory interpretation and institutional compliance oversight. In the event of regulatory ambiguity or evolving guidance, EHS determination governs institutional practice.

Supervisors retain operational responsibility for implementation within their respective areas, but regulatory interpretation authority resides with EHS. No supervisor or operational unit may modify, weaken, or implement alternative hazard communication practices that conflict with this Program without written approval from EHS.

Environmental Health & Safety (EHS)

EHS shall:

- Maintain and update the Master Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program.
- Maintain regulatory alignment with OSHA/ADOSH and related authorities.
- Maintain institutional oversight of PPE assessments, and support/evaluate the proper use, maintenance, and procurement of PPE.
- Provide technical guidance and assistance to departments in conducting assessments, training on use and maintenance of PPE, and procurement of PPE.
- Conduct periodic program evaluations and updates



- Create, upon request, PPE-specific training for units and provide support in documenting and maintaining training records.
- Provide PPE selection requirements and, upon request, recommendations for product types and attributes.

EHS retains authority to:

- Interpret regulatory requirements.
- Issue institutional PPE-related safety directives.
- Approve or reject unit-level programs and procedures.
- Conduct compliance inspections and require corrective actions.
- Require retraining.
- Suspend unsafe operations or remove unsafe PPE from operation.
- Escalate unresolved deficiencies.

Unit Leadership

- Ensure unit compliance with all university PPE requirements
- Plan for and allocate adequate resources, financial or otherwise, for PPE use, maintenance, procurement and training
- Designate personnel to oversee unit PPE evaluations, use, maintenance, and procurement. Personnel must be qualified or receive training to be qualified to properly support all unit PPE needs.
- Be accountable for ensuring PPE requirements (use, maintenance, procurement and training) and expectations are determined and enforced by all supervisors.
- Ensure PPE requirements (use, maintenance, procurement, and training) are communicated to workers.

Supervisors

- Collaborate with EHS to be trained on conducting PPE requirement assessments and/or collaborate directly with EHS who will conduct PPE requirement assessments for their assigned area and scope of responsibility.
- Ensure timely training and provision of serviceable PPE to workers under their supervision.
- Ensure personnel receive proper training before PPE use, including use, maintenance, and limitations of the PPE
- Monitor and enforce compliance with PPE requirements (use, maintenance, procurement, training) for those under their supervision.
- Maintain records of PPE procurement, assignment/distribution, maintenance and inspection, removal from service/replacement.
- Report PPE-related incidents and near-misses promptly

Workers

- Complete training prior to the use and maintenance of all assigned PPE.



- Use assigned PPE as required and maintain in sanitary conditions and according to manufacturer's requirements.
- Inspect PPE before each use, report defects immediately to supervisor, and remove from service as needed.
- Report hazards, incidents, and PPE concerns to supervisors.
- Do not modify, alter, or defeat PPE safety features
- Participate in assessments, training, program evaluations, and improvement efforts.

Contractors/Vendors/Temporary Personnel

- Comply with all applicable PPE requirements while on University property.
- Report to designated university personnel for PPE guidance.
- Follow all University established safety procedures and protocols.
- Communicate scope of work and PPE needs to EHS, in the event UA workers within the area may also require the use of vendor's required PPE.

Stop-Work and Hazard Abatement Authority

EHS retains the authority to require immediate corrective action where PPE hazards present. EHS may require:

- Immediate correction of deficiencies.
- Temporary suspension of operations
- Mandatory retraining
- Supervisor corrective action plans
- Escalation to Unit Leadership

Stop-work authority is exercised procedurally and proportionally and is intended to prevent injury, exposure, regulatory citation, or institutional liability.

Escalation and Accountability Structure

Accountability for safety and compliance follows this escalation structure:
Supervisor → Unit Leadership → Environmental Health & Safety (EHS)

If deficiencies are identified:

- Supervisor is notified and corrective action(s) required.
- If unresolved, corrective action(s) and deadlines are communicated to Unit Leadership.
- If systemic, high-risk, repeated, or unresolved after escalation to Unit Leadership, EHS may intervene directly with authority from their senior leadership

This structured escalation ensures procedural accountability while maintaining institutional oversight.



4. DEFINITIONS

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, whose use is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.

Payment for PPE: PPE shall be provided to workers at no cost, **with** the following exceptions:

- Non-specialty safety toe shoes and prescription safety eye wear, so long as they are permitted to be used off the worksite;
- Shoes with built-in metatarsal protection, so long as the worker has been provided with separate metatarsal guards;
- Logging boots;
- Everyday clothing (pants, shirts, etc.) and clothing, skin creams, or associated items used to protect from the weather (coats, parkas, rain boots, etc.).

Employee-owned equipment: Equipment provided by employees, which the supervisor and/or EHS shall evaluate to assure its adequacy, including proper maintenance, and sanitation.

Work area: A room or defined space in a workplace where hazards have been identified that are controlled by the use of personal protective equipment, whether in full or in part.

Unit: Any University college, school, department, program, or other operating unit.

Unit Leader(s): Any person of authority and responsibility, from supervisor to senior university leader, within a Unit.

Workers: Refers to all employees, non-employees, or administrators that are or may be exposed to hazardous chemicals.

Employees: All University employees, including faculty, staff, graduate assistants/associates, and student workers, whether their employment is full-time, part-time, permanent, or temporary.

Non-Employee: All University students, affiliates, associates, volunteers, and interns who are granted a status (enrollee, DCC, etc.) by the University, who are participating in a university-sanctioned program to benefit educationally and/or professionally.



Administrative/Other: Any UA affiliated person who does not fit within the Employee or Non-Employee category, such as a vendor providing services.

Competency Evaluation: Demonstration by a worker showing that they fully understand and are capable of utilizing required PPE. Demonstration can include a written or oral examination or a practical demonstration of PPE use.

5. HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND PPE SELECTION

5.1. Hazard Assessment Requirements

In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.132(d), the University of Arizona requires comprehensive hazard assessments for all work areas to identify potential sources of injury and determine appropriate PPE requirements. PPE needs must be assessed both for the task and the work area.

It is the supervisor's responsibility to conduct a hazard assessment for all activities performed or managed by workers under their supervision as well as for any areas that are managed by that supervisor. Supervisors should involve EHS in hazard assessment activities and are encouraged to collaborate to ensure appropriate protections are implemented.

Generally, the following areas can be expected to not require the use of PPE for entry alone but must still be evaluated by the supervisor and/or unit:

- Lecture-based learning spaces
- Administrative offices and conference rooms
- Libraries and study areas
- Student lounges and recreational spaces
- Corridors and common areas

5.3 Hazard Assessment Process

Step 1: Preliminary Survey

- Review work processes and procedures
- Identify potential hazard sources and exposure pathways
- Evaluate existing control measures and their effectiveness, prioritizing elimination or substitution and engineering controls where feasible
- Consider normal operations, maintenance, and emergency situations
- Document findings using standardized assessment for EHS (See Appendices)

Step 2: Hazard Categorization



Assess potential for exposure to the following, as well as any other identifiable hazards. This must be done both for the task(s) to be performed and for inherent hazards within the area of operation (see Appendices for assessment form):

- **Impact, Struck-by hazards:** Falling or flying objects, moving machinery, etc.
- **Cut, Laceration, Penetration hazards:** Sharp objects, nails, metal fragments, etc.
- **Caught-In hazards:** Rolling objects, crushing equipment, etc.
- **Chemical hazards:** Corrosives, toxics, solvents, cleaners, etc.
 - See University Hazard Communication and Chemical Hygiene Plans for more information
- **Thermal hazards:** High temperature surfaces, molten materials, welding, low temperatures, cryogenics, etc.
- **Electrical hazards:** Live or non-live electrical work, etc.
- **Non-Ionizing Radiation hazards:** Ultraviolet, infrared, laser, radiofrequency, ELF, ULF, etc.
- **Ionizing Radiation hazards:** Radioactive materials, radiation generating machines, sealed sources, etc.
- **Biological hazards:** Infectious agents, allergens, toxins, etc.
- **Noise hazards:** Noise averaging ≥ 80 dBA over an 8-hour work day (requiring raised voice to be heard)
- **Miscellaneous hazards:** Other PPE may be required dependent upon additional hazards

Step 3: PPE Selection

- Identify appropriate PPE types and performance requirements (See Purpose)
- Consider compatibility with other required PPE and identify if any PPE may introduce new or elevated hazards
- Evaluate comfort, fit, and user acceptance factors
- Ensure compliance with applicable safety standards
- Document selection rationale and specifications

Step 4: Documentation

- Complete PPE Assessment Form (See Appendices)
- Distribute copies to affected workers and EHS
- Review routinely:
 - Annually
 - When work processes or materials change significantly
 - Following incidents or near-miss events
 - When new equipment or technologies are introduced
 - Upon recommendation by EHS
 - In the event regulatory requirements change



6. PPE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

6.1. General Requirements

All PPE procured and used by the University of Arizona must:

- Minimally meet applicable regulatory and consensus standards (See Purpose for list of regulatory and consensus standards)
- Provide adequate protection, without creating additional hazards
- Be appropriate for the identified hazards and work conditions
- Be maintained per the manufacturer's requirements and kept sanitary and operable
- Be used only for the appropriate task, equipment, and/or location
- Be used only by trained and authorized individuals
- Be removed from service as required, per the manufacturer, or upon visible damage or end of service life

6.2. Eye and Face Protection

All eye and face protection use and selection must meet criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.133 and consensus standard ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2020. Additional consensus standards may also be referenced in selecting appropriate eye and face protection. Eye and face protection is required in all areas where eyes or face may be exposed to injury from flying particles, molten metal, chemicals (such as but not limited to corrosive or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, dust and particulate matter, etc.) or potentially injurious light radiation.

Prescription eyewear users must wear appropriate over-glasses protection or prescription safety eyewear (coverage for prescription safety eyewear should be discussed with EHS and a worker's supervisor). Contact lenses are discouraged when working with hazardous materials that can enter the eye, as they can increase contact time on the eye or potentially fuse to the eye.

- **Safety Glasses:**
 - Minimum protection for impact hazards from flying particles
 - Must include side shields when hazard exists from multiple directions
 - Prescription safety glasses acceptable when incorporating appropriate protection features
- **Goggles:**
 - Required for chemical splash protection and dusty environments
 - Must form complete seal around eyes
 - Available in vented (impact/dust) and non-vented (chemical) configurations, as well as over the glasses configurations
- **Face Shields:**
 - Required for protection against chemical splashes, heat, non-ionizing radiation (IR, UV, etc.) large flying particles



- Must be worn over primary eye protection (safety glasses or goggles)
- Must cover entire face, chin, and neck area when specified
- *Specialized Protection:*
 - Welding helmets and filters for arc welding operations
 - Laser safety eyewear for Class 3B and Class 4 laser operations
 - UV protection for outdoor work and UV-emitting equipment

6.3. Head Protection

All head protection use and selection must meet criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.135 and consensus standard ANSI/ISEA Z89.1-2014. Additional consensus standards may also be referenced in selecting appropriate foot and leg protection. Head protection is required anywhere workers exposed to falling objects, electrical hazards, or struck-by/bumping hazards.

Selection should be based on the type and level of protection needed per task and area:

- Type I: Helmets for impact and penetration resistance
- Type II: Helmets for lateral impact protection
- Class G (General): Low voltage electrical protection up to 2,200 volts
- Class E (Electrical): High voltage electrical protection up to 20,000 volts
- Class C (Conductive): No electrical protection, lightweight for comfort

6.4. Foot & Leg Protection

All foot and leg protection use and selection must meet criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.136 and consensus standards ASTM F2412-2018 and F2413-2018. Additional consensus standards may also be referenced in selecting appropriate foot and leg protection.

Foot and leg protection is required anywhere workers face foot injury hazards from falling objects, crushing, punctures, cuts, burns, static, or electrical hazards.

Selection should be based on the type and level of protection needed per task and area:

- Impact and Compression: Standard safety toe protection (75 foot-pounds impact, 2,500 pounds compression)
- Puncture Resistance: Sole protection against sharp objects
- Electrical Hazard (EH): Protection against electrical shock and electrocution
- Conductive: For use in environments requiring static electricity dissipation
- Chemical Resistance: Protection against specific chemical exposures
- Cut Resistance: Protection against sharp tools and materials
- Metatarsal Protection: Protection for the top of the foot, which is not covered by safety toe/steel toe shoes
- Shin and Leg Protection: Shin and leg guarding may be required, whether for chemical resistance, puncture resistance (e.g., snake gaiters), or any other task or area based needs



6.5. Hand & Arm Protection

All hand protection must meet criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.138 and all consensus standard criteria for the specific application. Examples of hand protection criteria include the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70E, ANSI 105, etc. Hand protection must be selected based on durability, dexterity and tactile needs, as well as the hazard(s) involved:

- Chemical Resistant: Nitrile, neoprene, PVC, butyl rubber for specific chemical families
- Cut Resistant: Cut-resistant fibers, metal mesh, leather for sharp object protection
- Thermal Resistant: Leather, aramid fibers, aluminized materials for thermal protection
- General Purpose: Leather, cotton, synthetic materials, nitrile, latex for general handling tasks and general chemical or biological protection (“universal precautions”)
- Electrical Protection: Rubber gloves rated to the electrical voltage to be worked with, along with leather outer gloves (see Section 6.9 for additional information)
- Miscellaneous: Vibration gloves or other glove types may be required, dependent upon the hazard(s)

6.6. Hearing Protection:

All hearing protection use and selection must meet criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.95. Hearing protection needs and selection are described in the University’s Hearing Conservation Program.

6.7. Respiratory Protection:

All respiratory protection use and selection must meet criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.134. Respiratory protection needs and selection are described in the University’s Respiratory Protection Program.

6.8. Fall Protection

All fall protection use and selection must meet criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.140 and consensus standards ANSI/ASSE Z359.1, ANSI/ASSE Z359.3, ANSI/ASSE Z359.4, ANSI/ASSE Z359.6, ANSI/ASSE Z359.12-15. Minimally, fall protection is required for work performed at heights ≥ 6 (heights of ≥ 4 may require protection, depending upon the industry). Fall protection needs and selection are described in the University’s Fall Protection/Walking and Working Hazards Program.

6.9. Electrical Protection



All electrical protective equipment must meet criteria specified in 29 CFR 1910.137 and all consensus standard criteria for the specific application. Examples of protection criteria include the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70E, ANSI 105, etc.

Electrical protective equipment includes but is not limited to rubber insulating blankets, rubber insulating matting, rubber insulating covers, rubber insulating line hose, rubber insulating gloves, and rubber insulating sleeves.

- Protector gloves (leather) must be worn except: under limited-use conditions and/or when small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity.
- Insulating gloves that have been used without protector gloves shall not be reused until they have been tested.

7. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

7.1. Training Authority and Responsibility

EHS provides and supports unit-driven PPE training programs for the University of Arizona community. Training may be delivered through:

- Direct instruction by EHS personnel
- EHS-approved (via documented train-the-trainer programming) unit-level trainers
- Online training modules created or approved by EHS
- Vendor-provided training, as approved in writing by EHS (e.g., electrical protective equipment training provided during NFPA 70E training)

7.2. Conditions Requiring Training

Initial Training

- All workers must receive PPE training prior to assignment of any task or any area requiring the use of PPE.
 - Training can be provided by EHS, unit-level trainer, or vendor and must minimally cover requirements specified in Section 7.3.
- Unit-level trainers shall receive train-the-trainer training from EHS or an EHS-approved vendor prior to providing training to their unit.
- Supervisors should receive additional training from EHS or their unit leadership upon assignment of supervisory duties, including assessment and selection criteria, incident reporting obligations, and more.

Additional Training

- Retraining shall be provided to any previously trained worker when:
 - Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete,



- Changes in the types of PPE to be used render previous training obsolete,
 - Potential or known inadequacies are identified (through incident, injury, near miss, etc.) in an affected worker's knowledge or use of assigned PPE to indicate that they have not retained the requisite understanding or skill to properly utilize the PPE.
- Routine refresher training should be provided to all PPE users annually and may be required for selected PPE types, based on the regulatory requirements and consensus standard best practices.
 - Examples include respiratory protection, hearing protection, etc.

7.3. Training Content Requirements

All PPE training shall minimally address the following elements, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.132(f), and shall also include a demonstration of competency by the worker:

- **When PPE is Necessary:**
 - Situations and conditions requiring PPE use
 - Hazard recognition and risk assessment
 - Personal responsibility for PPE compliance
- **What PPE is Necessary:**
 - Specific PPE requirements for tasks and areas
 - Performance standards and specifications
 - Selection criteria for different hazard types
 - Compatibility considerations for use conditions and when multiple PPE items are used simultaneously
- **How to Properly Use PPE:**
 - Correct donning and doffing procedures
 - Adjustment and fit verification
 - Inspection procedures and defect recognition
 - Proper storage and handling
- **PPE Limitations:**
 - Performance limitations and failure modes
 - Conditions that may compromise protection
 - Signs of wear, damage, or degradation
 - When PPE must be removed from service, replaced, or upgraded
 - Disposal methods for PPE that has been removed from service
- **Proper Care and Maintenance:**
 - Cleaning and decontamination procedures
 - Storage requirements and conditions
 - Inspection schedules and procedures
 - Replacement schedules and criteria
 - Disposal procedures for contaminated PPE

7.4. Training Documentation



All PPE training must be documented with records including:

- Employee name and identification
- Training date and duration
- Training content and method
- Trainer name and qualifications
- Competency evaluation results
- Refresher training schedule

8. RECORDKEEPING

9.1 Recordkeeping Requirements

The University of Arizona maintains comprehensive records to demonstrate program compliance and support continuous improvement efforts. Records are maintained in accordance with OSHA requirements and university policy.

9.2 Required Records

Hazard Assessment Certifications (29 CFR 1910.132(d)(2)):

- Workplace identification and description
- Assessment date and assessor identification
- Hazards identified and evaluation methodology
- PPE selection rationale and specifications
- Review and update schedule

Training Records (29 CFR 1910.132(f)):

- Employee identification and department
- Training date, duration, and content
- Trainer qualifications and certification
- Competency evaluation results
- Refresher training schedule and completion

PPE Distribution and Maintenance:

- PPE inventory and procurement records
- Individual PPE assignments and distribution
- Inspection and maintenance schedules
- Replacement and disposal documentation

Incident and Investigation Records:

- PPE-related incident reports and analysis
- Investigation findings and corrective actions
- Follow-up and effectiveness verification
- Lessons learned and program improvements



9.3 Record Management System

EHS maintains centralized records for:

- University-wide program documentation and updates
- Training records for EHS-delivered programs
- Hazard assessments conducted by EHS
- Incident investigations and trend analysis
- Regulatory correspondence and compliance documentation

Units maintain records for:

- Unit hazard assessments and PPE selections
- Individual training records and competency evaluations
- PPE distribution, maintenance, and replacement
- Local incident reports and corrective actions

9.4 Record Access and Confidentiality

Records are maintained in accordance with university policy and regulatory requirements:

- Employee access to personal training and medical records
- Supervisor access to records for assigned personnel
- EHS access for program administration
- Regulatory agency access as required by law
- Confidentiality protection for medical and personal information

9. APPENDICES



9.1. PPE Assessment Form Template

Assessment Conducted By:		Assessment Date:	
Affected Employee Name(s):		Program(s)	
Work Area(s):		Description of the Hazard(s) and Task(s):	

Attach any exposure assessments or other relevant documentation to support PPE recommendations and decisions.

Body Part	Hazard(s)	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Eye/Face	Falling/Flying Objects Dusts, particulate matter, fibers Extreme Heat/Cold (burns, frostbite) Chemical (gas, vapor, mists, sprays, etc.) Optical (light) Radiation Biological Other: List hazard(s):	<u>1° Protection</u> Safety Glasses Goggles Filter Lenses - shade: _____ (2-14) <u>2° Protection</u> (w/ 1° Protection) Face Shield Welding Helmet Other:
Hand/Arm	Chemical Scrapes/Cuts/Punctures Extreme Heat/Cold Electrical Shock/Burn Biological Radiological	Chemical/Liquid Resistant Gloves (list type) Temperature Resistant Gloves Abrasion/Cut/Puncture Resistant Gloves (list rating) Slip Resistant Gloves Non-Conductive Gloves (list class) Protective Gloves (Leather)
Respiratory Tract	Mist or spray Dusts or particulates Fibers Gas or Vapor Biological Radiological Other: List hazard(s):	Face Filtering Respirator Half-face APR Full-face APR Power Air-purifying Respirator Airline or SAR SCBA Other: Make/Model Recommended:



Final Description of Required PPE:	



9.2. Job Safety Assessment (JSA) Template with PPE Requirements

Job Safety Assessment: <i>Title</i>	
Activity or Process:	Program(s):
Overall Risk Rating: Low/Moderate/High Low = highlight green Moderate – highlight yellow High/Extremely High – highlight red	
Required Training	Required Equipment
Required PPE	Notes



Probability / Severity	Frequent (F) 5	Likely (L) 4	Occasional (O) 3	Seldom (S) 2	Unlikely (U) 1
Catastrophic (Ca) 4	E	E	H	H	M
Critical (Cr) 3	E	H	H	M	L
Marginal (M) 2	H	M	M	L	L
Negligible (N) 1	M	L	L	L	L

Step	Hazards	Hazard Controls	Photos/Exam ples	Probability x Severity	Risk Level
1.	•	•			
2.	•	•			
3.	•	•			
4.	•	•			
5.	•	•			
6.	•	•			
7.	•	•			
8.	•	•			
9.	•	•			
10.	•	•			