

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program

Table of Contents

- 1. Summary 2
- 2. Scope 2
- 3. Policy and Regulation..... 2
- 4. Roles and Responsibilities 2
- 5. Procedures..... 3
- 6. Resources and Assistance 5
- APPENDIX A - Forms..... 6
- APPENDIX B - PPE Information and Training Guides..... 7
- Eye and Face Protection**..... 8
- Protective Clothing**..... 9
- Gloves** 10
- Respiratory Protection** 11
- Hearing Protection** 12
- Foot Protection**..... 13
- Hard Hats** 14
- Electrical Protection** 15
- Fall Protection** 16
- APPENDIX C - CERTIFICATION FOR PPE TRAINING 17

1. Summary

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used to create a protective barrier between a worker and hazards in the workplace. PPE includes such equipment as chemical resistant gloves, safety shoes, hard hats, safety glasses, respirators, and clothing such as gowns and aprons.

2. Scope

These procedures are intended to:

- Assist departments and work units in completing hazard assessment surveys for PPE selection.
- Provide resources for employee information and training.
- Demonstrate compliance with safety regulations.

3. Policy and Regulation

University of Iowa Operations Manual, Part III Human Resources:

- Division II Standards and Ethics, Chapter 16.4.d Policy on Ethics and Responsibilities for University of Iowa Staff
- Division VII Personal Injury and Injury Prevention, Chapter 33: Personal Protective Equipment

General Industry Occupational Safety and Health Regulations, 29 CFR 1910, Subpart I.

- General Requirements (1910.132)
- Eye and Face Protection (1910.133)
- Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
- Head Protection (1910.135)
- Fall Protection (1910.140 & 1910.23)
- Foot Protection (1910.136)
- Electrical Protective Equipment (1910.137)
- Hand Protection (1910.138)

4. Roles and Responsibilities

Deans, Directors and Department Heads are responsible to:

- Designate and empower the department's Health and Safety Coordinator (or Program Coordinator or equivalent) and supervisors.
- Actively support these procedures within individual units.
- Ensure an environment where employees are encouraged to follow these procedures.

The Department Health and Safety Coordinator is responsible to:

- Act as an administrative liaison between the department and EHS.
- Provide administrative oversight of health and safety within the department.
- Facilitate the correction of safety problems within the department.

Supervisors are responsible to:

- Implement these procedures.
- Assure that staff is aware of this program and provided with training and the personal protective equipment.
- Maintain documentation and records as required.

Employees are responsible to:

- Comply with these procedures and any further safety requirements set by supervisors.
- Conduct assigned tasks in a safe manner, wear appropriate personal protective equipment, and obtain training and information.

EHS is responsible to:

- Provide procedural guidelines, educational offerings, administrative consultations and reviews, and select technical and field services.
- Exercise surveillance over health and safety issues at the University.

5. Procedures

Procedures that Apply to All Work Locations

All work locations except offices and classrooms are required to complete a hazard assessment to determine whether hazards are present or likely to be present that would require the use of PPE. Even if PPE will not be required, completion of the hazard assessment is still required.

Appendix A links to forms to use to fulfill OSHA's requirement for a written certification of a hazard assessment. Shops, operations and maintenance, utility plants, business services, and academic areas that are not wet research labs should use the form "Certification of Hazard Assessment Form for PPE Use". Research laboratories should use the form "PPE - Research Laboratory Hazard Assessment Tool".

If it is determined that no hazards exist or are likely to exist for which PPE use would be required, check the box that says "NONE – Hazards requiring personal protective equipment are not present or likely to be present".

A copy of the form should be kept on file in the department so a record of compliance can be produced for a regulatory inspection or audit.

Procedures that Apply Where PPE Use is Required

At work areas where the PPE hazard assessment survey determined that PPE use is required, procedures must be implemented for selection, use, maintenance, training, visitors, and periodic follow ups.

Selection, Use and Maintenance Procedures

The PPE Information and Training Guides in Appendix B provide general considerations for the categories and types of PPE, what they are used for,

standards that govern their design, and guidelines for the wearing, limitations and care of PPE.

Only the appropriate type of PPE meeting certain specification criteria can be used. Therefore, when selecting protective clothing or equipment for specific chemical or biological material, it is best to directly consult the safety data sheet and the manufacturer's product specifications and testing data for that product. The Environmental Health & Safety may also be contacted for assistance.

Routine use PPE items such as gloves and goggles are available from University General Stores, Chem Stores, and BioChem Stores.

The employer (i.e., the department, unit, shop or lab in charge of or in control of a work location) must also ensure that PPE appropriate for that work location is available to and used by visitors to that work location. Visitors should be briefed on use of the PPE when it is provided to them.

Training Requirements

Initial training includes two parts: general awareness training and department training.

General Awareness Training

This part may be provided by the department, or the employee may complete EHS's online course. Employees working in research laboratories should take "PPE Awareness for Labs - W157CM", and employees working at all other locations should take "PPE Awareness for Non-Labs - W156OS."

Department-Specific Training

This part must be provided by the employing unit to address PPE selections specific to the work area.

Each employee that is required to use PPE must be trained on the following:

1. When PPE is necessary.
2. What PPE is required?
3. How to properly put on, take off, adjust, and wear PPE.
4. The limitations of the PPE.
5. The proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of the PPE.

Each employee must demonstrate an understanding of the training and the ability to handle the PPE properly.

The department must certify the training (keep a record) by documenting that the employee received and understood the material presented. Choices for acceptable records include:

- The "Certification for PPE Training" form in Appendix C

- Record of completion of EHS online training is included in the individual's HR Self Service Site "My Training", and departments retain the completed site specific training and information form.
- Any alternative record that meets the requirements of OSHA standard 1910.132(f) for written training certifications which include the name of the employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and identification of the material presented in the training.

Repeat or Recurring Requirements

The OSHA standard on PPE does not have automatic annual repeating requirements. EHS recommends that training occur on annual or periodic basis.

Hazard assessments and training must be added to the existing program for:

- A new or different hazard
- A new or different type of PPE
- A new process or procedure

Training only must be accomplished or repeated for:

- A new employee
- A previously trained employee who lacks understanding of PPE use

6. Resources and Assistance

For questions or assistance see "[Contact Us](#)" on EHS's web site, or call 335-8501 to reach the appropriate person based on your work location and the nature of your question.

APPENDIX A - Forms

[Certification of Hazard Assessment Form for PPE Use](#)

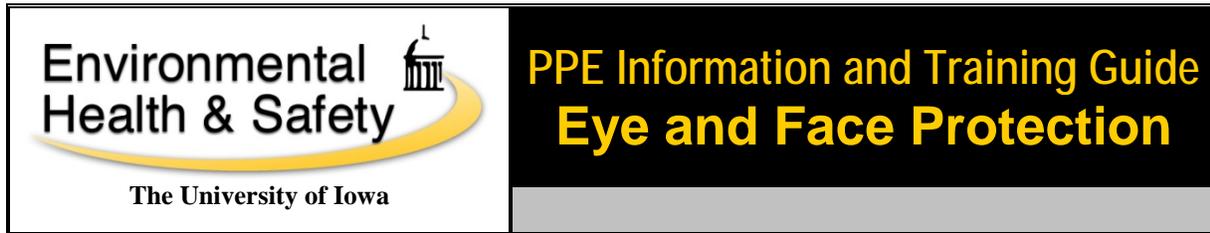
[PPE - Research Laboratory Hazard Assessment Tool](#)

APPENDIX B - PPE Information and Training Guides

PPE Information and Training Guides

- Eye and Face Protection
- Protective Clothing
- Gloves
- Respiratory Protection
- Hearing Protection
- Foot Protection
- Hard Hats
- Electrical Protection
- Fall Protection

Eye and Face Protection



Purpose

Eye and face protection shall be required where there is a reasonable probability that injury could be prevented by such protection. PPE shall be selected in accordance with Iowa OSHA 1910.133, Eye and Face Protection.

Eye and Face Protection Use

The minimum types of PPE necessary for physical and chemical hazards are listed below:

1. Safety glasses, as a minimum, are required where there is a potential of eyes being struck by projectile objects. Side shields are required if there is a hazard from flying objects from the side.
2. Direct vented goggles (those with perforated holes on the sides) are an acceptable substitute for safety glasses with side shields.
3. Chemical splash goggles (those with indirect ventilation on sides) are required where protection is needed against chemical splashes or sprays. These may also be used where impact protection is required.
4. Face shields are required where facial skin protection is needed. They can only be used in conjunction with eye protection. The face shield is not a substitute for the safety glasses or goggles.
5. Shaded eye/face protection is required for radiant energy sources from arc and gas welding, soldering and brazing, laser, ultraviolet, and infrared.

Exposure to Bloodborne pathogens

The OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard defines potential contamination as including generation of splashes, spray, splatter or droplets of blood or other potentially infectious materials called OPIM. Eye and face protection must be worn when potential exists for contamination of mucous membranes. Since the goal is to provide protection of the eyes, nose and mouth, protection may consist of one of two choices: 1) eye protection (that includes side shields) and a face mask, or 2) a chin length face shield only.

Eye and Face Protection Equipment Sources

When prescription safety glasses are required, the purchase is handled through UI Optical with an interdepartmental requisition. The eye exam cost is the employee's responsibility.

Eye and Face Protection Design Standards

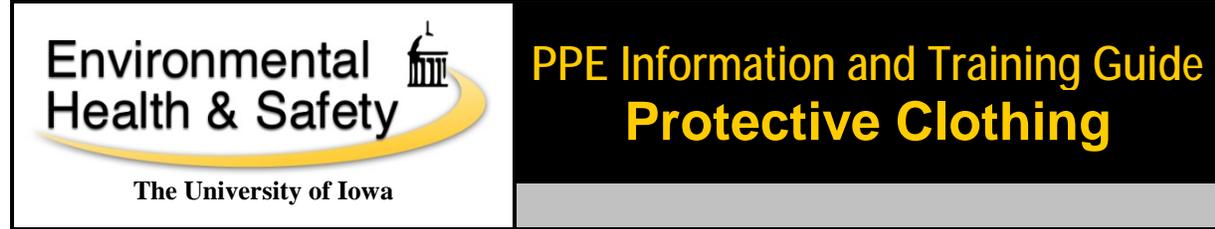
PPE shall meet requirements specified in American National Standards Institute, *Z87.1, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection*. This standard covers exposure related to physical hazards and chemical hazards. This standard does not apply to Bloodborne Pathogens or protective equipment for lasers, X-rays, gamma rays and microwaves. Users should contact the manufacturer or EHS for selection assistance.

Eye and Face Protection Wear Factors and Limitations

When lenses become severely scratched or pitted they should be replaced. Frames and elastic bands should be replaced when they become worn or broken.

Eye and face protection should be selected based on the hazard present as stated above.

Protective Clothing



Purpose

Personal protective clothing is required where employees may be exposed to such hazards as toxic or corrosive chemicals, biological pathogens, molten metal splashes, thermal extremes, etc. The protective clothing may take the form of aprons, coveralls, coats, pants, hats, hoods, sleeves, gloves, and totally encapsulating chemical protective suits. An example of special clothing is a vest to reflect light for outdoor night workers.

Clothing Use

It is important to select clothing based upon its ability to resist degradation and permeation caused by different agents.

In General:

- Wool and specially treated cotton clothing are fire-resistant and comfortable.
- Heavy fabrics protect against cuts and bruises from heavy, sharp or rough materials.
- Leather guards against dry heat and flame.
- Rubber protects against acids and chemicals.
- Synthetic materials may catch on fire more easily.
- Disposable suits of paper like material protect against dusty materials.
- Disposable or reusable suits for liquid or vapor protection should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Clothing Design Standards

The OSHA rule states that protective clothing shall be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed. The clothing selected should be able to protect the body by preventing injury or impairment through absorption or physical contact.

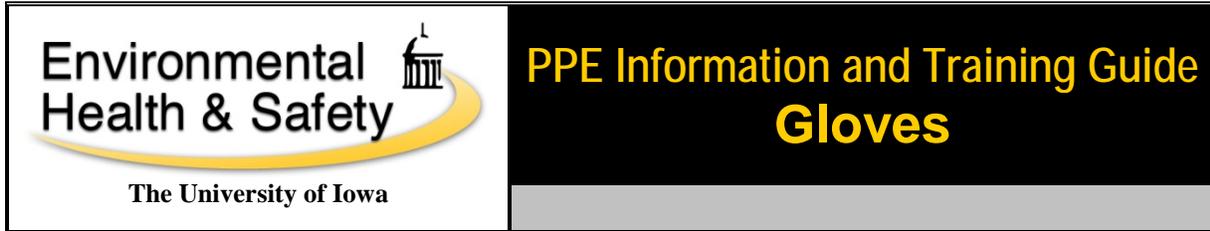
Clothing Wear Factors

Shall be provided and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition. Defective or damaged clothing should not be used.

Clothing Limitations

Generic chemical resistance information should be verified with the manufacturer since similar materials (e.g., nitrile) available from different manufacturers may vary widely in their performance depending upon the particular manufacturing method and glove design.

Gloves



Purpose

Gloves must be worn when there is the potential for injury or exposure to skin contact from chemicals, infectious agents, heat, cold, abrasive, and cutting objects.

Glove Use

Not all gloves are equally effective in preventing skin contact, especially from chemical exposures. Chemicals eventually permeate gloves; however, they can be used safely for specific time periods when the conditions of use and glove characteristics, i.e., thickness, permeation, rate and time, are known. EHS is also available for assistance with your glove selection.

Glove Design Standards

Appropriate gloves are best selected by referring to glove specifications in laboratory or safety supply catalogs. Chemical resistance information should be verified with each manufacturer since similar materials (e.g., nitrile) available from different manufacturers may vary widely in their performance depending upon the particular manufacturing method and glove design.

General information for gloves available from General Stores is provided in their catalog. The glove manufacturer or EHS may also be contacted.

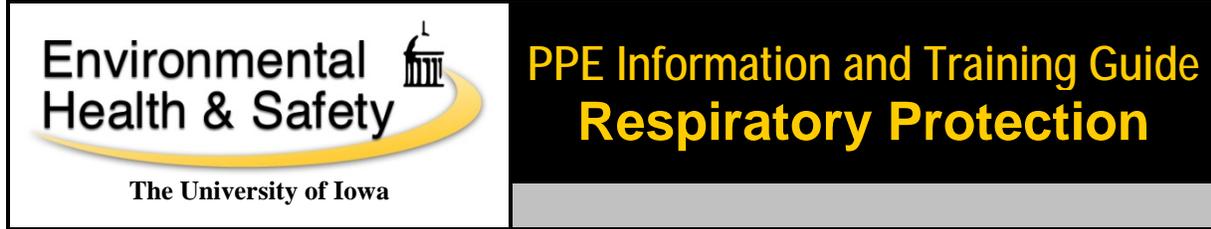
Glove Wear Factors

Gloves must be cleaned after use and replaced periodically depending upon chemical permeability to the material handled. When gloves become torn or worn through by physical contact they should be replaced.

Glove Limitations

Glove limitations are based upon the physical or chemical characteristics of the materials being handled, and the type and duration of work being performed.

Respiratory Protection



Note: If you have or use respirators, other than surgical masks for patient protection, please contact EHS if your area has not had a respirator selection survey by EHS. OSHA requirements apply to both respirators required to be worn and those used voluntarily for comfort or convenience.

Purpose

Respirators are required to prevent occupational diseases caused by inhalation of contaminated air. A respirator is any device used to protect an individual from the inhalation of contaminated air or from exposure to hazardous atmospheres such as low oxygen. Respirators include dust masks, chemical cartridge respirators, PAPR (powered air purifying respirators), airlines, and SCBA (self-contained breathing apparatus). Respirators do not include staff use of surgical masks for patient or product protection.

Respirator Use

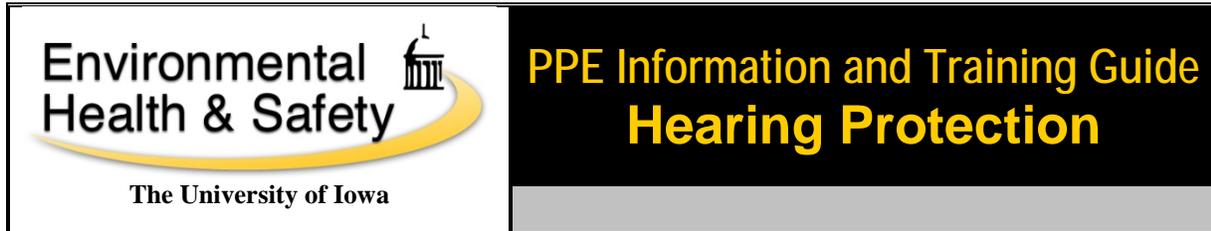
EHS must evaluate the respirator selection and will also assist in implementing respirator program elements such as evaluations, monitoring, training, fit-testing, and model written programs. Departments are responsible for maintaining their respirator programs.

Respirator Standard

Required elements of the Respiratory Protection Standard are:

1. Exposure evaluation to determine protection needed.
2. Written program to document program procedures.
3. Medical evaluations prior to respirator use. The University Employee Health Clinic provides this service for employees. Students should go through the Student Health Service for this evaluation.
4. Respirator selection based on the exposure evaluation.
5. Fit testing prior to use.
6. Training prior to use.
7. Recordkeeping including employee names, type of respirators selected fit testing, and training. These records must be maintained indefinitely by departments.

Hearing Protection



Note: If you have or use hearing protection, please contact EHS if your area has not had a noise survey by EHS.

Purpose

Hearing protectors are required to prevent noise induced hearing loss. Hearing protection devices reduce the noise energy reaching and causing damage to the inner ear. Ear muffs and earplugs are the most common types of PPE.

Hearing Protection Use

PPE for hearing protection is required for employees who are exposed to noise levels equal to or greater than 85 decibels averaged over an eight-hour period.

Purchase Sources

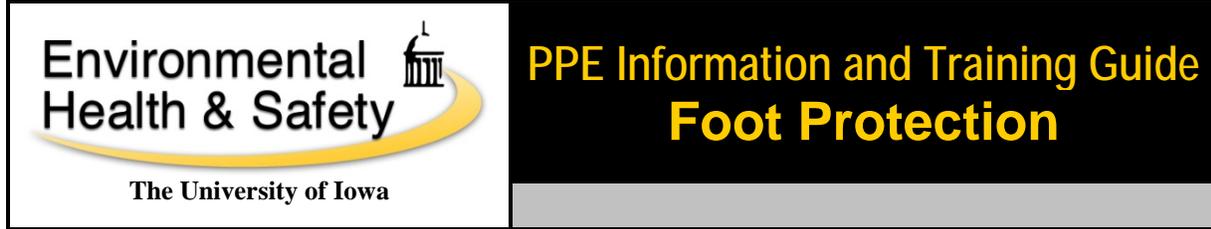
General Stores stocks a selection of hearing protectors, which can be obtained with a safety requisition form.

Hearing Protection Standard

When employees are exposed to noise levels over 85 dBA/TWA, the standard requires that a Hearing Conservation Program be implemented. Required elements are:

1. Noise evaluations.
2. Selection of hearing protection.
3. Initial training.
4. Annual refresher training.

Foot Protection



Purpose

Safety shoes are required where the potential for serious injury to the foot may result from an employee's daily job duties. Foot injuries may occur in areas where there are rolling or falling objects, objects piercing the sole, or where feet are exposed to electrical hazards. These guidelines are not intended to apply to functions performed by an employee on a rare or special occasion, unless the risk of foot injury is great.

Use of Safety Shoes

In general, the need for safety shoes is indicated if work involves:

- Hand carrying rigid equipment or objects weighing 20 lbs. or more up and down stairs
- Lifting or carrying rigid equipment or objects on a floor or level surface where:
20 to 49 lbs. or lifted or carried object is above knee level, or,
50 lbs. or more is lifted or carried at any elevation.
- Use of wheeled carts or dollies that have a load of 50 lbs. or more.
- Use of mechanical lifting equipment such as overhead hoists to lift and move material.
- Areas where sharp objects may puncture the feet.
- Areas with manual material handling carts or heavy pipes that could roll over the feet.
- Frequenting areas where others are engaged in the above activities.

Shoe Design Standards

Safety shoes and boots meeting the ANSI Z41 most current standard provide both impact and compression protection. Special types of shoes can also be obtained that provide puncture protection, or offer electrical insulation from foot contact with electrical sources.

Shoe Purchase Sources

Each department is responsible for procuring safety shoes with outside vendors for its employees. Shoes may be paid for with a departmental Pcard or Purchase Order, or the department may reimburse the employees for shoes purchased directly. Departments should decide on a reasonable amount they will reimburse for shoes based upon their departmental budgets.

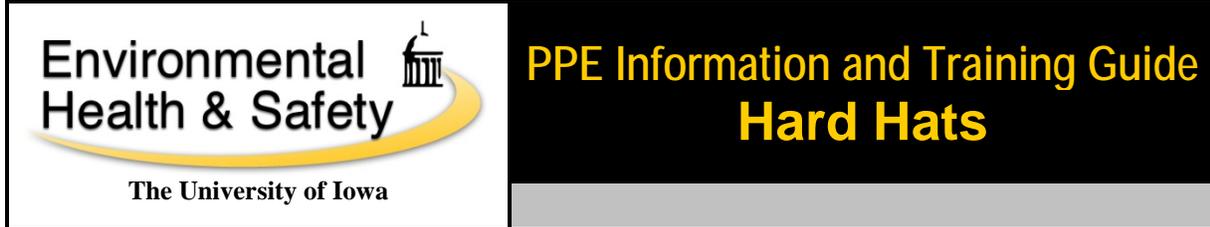
Shoe Wear Factors

Damaged or defective shoes should be replaced.

Shoe Limitations

Safety shoes only protect the toes and not the instep or metatarsals.

Hard Hats



Purpose

Hard hats are required when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects. In addition, hard hats designed to reduce electrical shock are required when working near exposed electrical conductors that may contact the head.

Specialty types of hard hats include those with miner's light attachments, reflective stripe for night work, face shields for welders, and attachments for visors or earmuffs.

Use of Hard Hats

Hard hats should be used when falling object hazards may result from activities with proximity to:

- persons or operations where accidental dropping or loss of material, tools, equipment or other articles could lead to a head injury;
- a barricaded or posted demolition or construction area where head hazards exist;
- objects stored on shelves, platforms, etc. that may fall and cause head injury; or
- overhead exposed energized conductors nearby.

Hard Hat Design Standards

All hard hats must comply with ANSI Z89.1, *American National Standard for Personal Protection - Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers - Requirements*.

Hard Hat Types: The two types of hard hats are defined by the area of the head that is protected.

- Type I offers protection to the top of the head and is commonly used in the United States.
- Type II offers protection to the top and sides of the head and is commonly used in Europe.

ANSI Hard Hat Classes Hard Hat Classes: The three classes are based on the level of protection they provide from electrical hazards.

- Class G (General) hard hats are rated for 2,200 volts (equivalent to the old Class A). Good impact protection, but limited voltage protection.
- Class E (Electrical) hard hats are rated for 20,000 volts (equivalent to the old Class B). Protect against falling objects, high-voltage shock/burns.
- Class C (Conductive) Designed for comfort, offer limited protection. Protects heads that may bump against fixed objects, but do not protect against falling objects or electrical shock.

Labeling Requirements

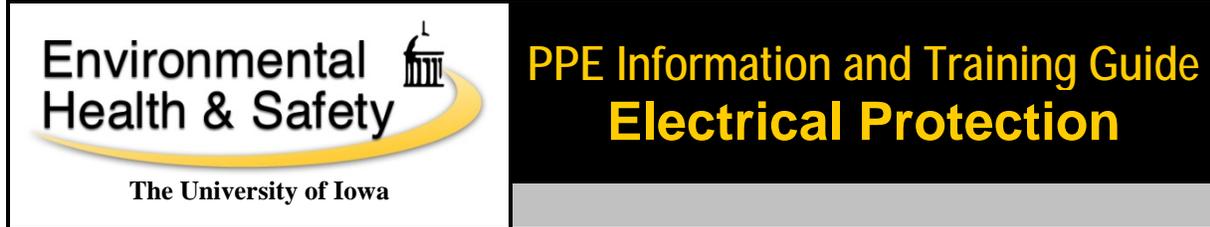
Each hard hat must have the following information clearly marked inside the hat:

- Manufacturer's name
- ANSI standard that the hard hat conforms with, such as "ANSI Z89.1-2009"
- ANSI type (type I or II) and class designation (G, E or C)
- Size range for fitting
- Date of manufacture

Hard Hat Wear Factors and Limitations

Hard hat headbands and chin and nape straps should be adjusted to keep the hat comfortably on the head. Liners or sweatbands can be added for warmth or cooling. The shell or other parts of the hat should be replaced when they become damaged. Clean hats by dipping in hot water with detergent, scrub the shell and rinse in clear hot water. Cleaning solvents may damage the shell.

Electrical Protection



Purpose

Depending on the job task to be performed, PPE for electrical work generally includes safety glasses, face shields, hard hats, safety shoes, insulating (rubber) gloves with leather protectors, insulating sleeves, and flame-resistant (FR) clothing. OSHA Standard 1910.137 (Electric Protective Equipment) addresses rubber insulating electrical equipment such as gloves, sleeves, blankets, covers, line hose and matting which is required when employees must work on energized lines and other parts of electrical equipment. In addition, NFPA 70E outlines specific PPE that should be worn depending the hazard/risk category classification. In these situations, such equipment is often the only line of defense against electric shock and arc flash. Only “Qualified Persons” are allowed to work on “live” electrical parts.

Electrical PPE

Employees working in areas where electrical hazards are present shall be provided with, and shall use, protective equipment that helps to protect the worker from electrical shock and arc flash hazards. All employees that are trained in accordance with and perform work within NFPA 70E shall wear the appropriate PPE.

- The PPE shall be designed and constructed for the specific part of the body to be protected and for the work to be performed.
- Shock protection: The appropriate nonconductive protective PPE shall be selected and used to protect the electrical worker from injury due to electrical shock from live parts. For example, voltage rated gloves are required to protect the hands from possible electric shock while testing an electrical component for the presence of voltage.
- Arc flash protection: The appropriate flame-resistant PPE shall be selected and used to minimize the thermal effects of an electrical arc flash on the electrical worker.

Use of Equipment for Electrical Protection

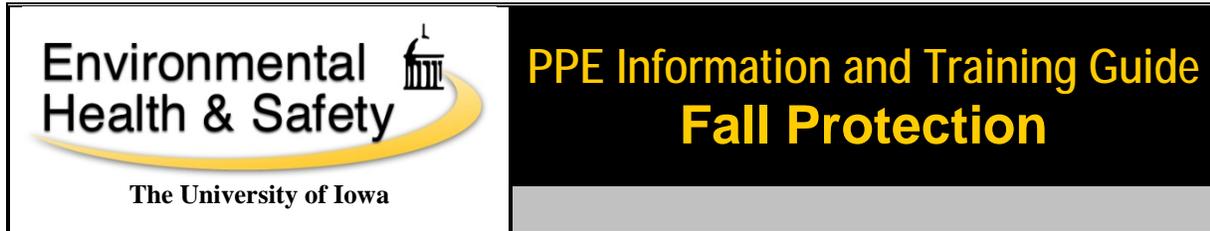
Electrical protective equipment for this type of work must be selected and used to meet OSHA 1910.137 requirements. This specialized PPE must be tested, and certified as tested, at intervals as stated in the standard. Regular routine inspection is required for equipment defects. The protective equipment must be cleaned and properly stored.

Standard on Electrical Protective Equipment

OSHA 1910.137 details requirements that must be followed for the selection, use, and maintenance of specialized electrical protective equipment.

Note: The number of University employees covered by this standard is very limited.

Fall Protection



Purpose

Fall Protection is any equipment, device or system that prevents an accidental fall or that mitigates the effect of such a fall. OSHA requires that fall protection be provided at elevations of four feet in general industry (1910.140 & 1910.23) and six feet in the construction industry (1926.500-503). University of Iowa employees should wear fall protection wherever the potential to fall four feet or more exists.

Personal Fall Protection Systems

Active Fall Protection – requires individual involvement, training and understanding of equipment and proper use of harnesses, lanyards, ropes, D-rings, SRL's, etc.

- Restraint systems
- Arrest systems
- Positioning systems
- Ladder Safety systems

Restraint (harness and restraint system; “the leash”)

- Restraint systems prevent workers from falling by keeping them from reaching an area where the fall hazard exists.
- Securing the individual to an anchorage point using a lanyard short enough to prevent the person's center of gravity from reaching the fall hazard.
- Leading edge work where there are no guardrails.
- Within aerial boom lifts so the center of gravity cannot move beyond the bucket rails.
- Restraint is typically the preferred fall protection system when the environment allows because a fall is completely avoided.

Fall Arrest - these systems require the most extensive work to properly implement, train, and maintain.

- A – Anchorage: Primary support structure that can sustain a fall and suspend an individual until rescue.
- B – Body Support: Full body harness to distribute the forces on the body during a fall.
- C – Connector: Devices that connect the harness to the anchorage point.
- D – Descent/Rescue: Plan on how to safely retrieve someone once a fall has occurred.

Positioning system – allows users to rest during ascent or descent on vertical structures (ladders, trusses) and/or work hands free in a more comfortable position.

- Although a positioning system uses the same equipment (harness, lanyards, snap hooks), it does not constitute fall protection and a primary fall protection system must be in place for the user.

Ladder Safety Systems – by the year 2036 all fixed ladders that extend over 24 feet will have to be equipped with a ladder safety or personal fall arrest system. At that point the use of cages and wells as a means of fall protection on fixed ladders will be prohibited (§1910.28(b) (9)). In addition, any new or replacement ladder (over 24 feet) installed between now and then must be equipped with a ladder safety or personal fall arrest system.

APPENDIX C - CERTIFICATION FOR PPE TRAINING

CERTIFICATION FOR PPE TRAINING

The following employees of _____ (department) received training in the following:

1. When PPE is necessary;
2. What PPE is required;
3. How to properly put on, take off, adjust, and wear PPE;
4. The limitations of the PPE; and
5. The proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of the PPE.

EMPLOYEE NAME

EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE

As a part of this training, employees were informed of the personal protective equipment selected by this facility for their use. By my signature and those of the employees listed above, we certify that each employee has demonstrated his/her understanding of this training.

(Name of trainer)

(Date)