Certification of Hazard Assessment
Personal Protective Equipment

This written certification is drafted to comply with 29 CFR § 1910.132(d)(2), which requires the university to verify that a workplace hazard assessment has been performed through a written certification that identifies the workplace evaluated; the person certifying that the evaluation has been performed; the date of the hazard assessment; and identifies the document as a certification of hazard assessment.

Workplace Evaluated:
Person Certifying the Evaluation:
Date of Assessment:

The hazard assessment should begin with a walkthrough survey of the workplace to develop a list of potential hazards in the following basic hazard categories:

- Impact
- Penetration
- Compression (roll-over)
- Chemical
- Heat/cold
- Harmful dust
- Light (optical) radiation
- Biologic

In addition to noting the basic layout of the facility and reviewing any history of occupational illnesses or injuries, things to look for during the walkthrough survey include:

- Sources of electricity.
- Sources of motion such as machines or processes where movement may exist that could result in an impact between personnel and equipment.
- Sources of high temperatures that could result in burns, eye injuries or fire.
- Types of chemicals used in the workplace.
- Sources of harmful dusts.
- Sources of light radiation, such as welding, brazing, cutting, furnaces, heat treating, high intensity lights, etc.
- The potential for falling or dropping objects.
- Sharp objects that could poke, cut, stab or puncture.
- Biologic hazards such as blood or other potentially infected material.

When the walkthrough is complete, use the following questionnaire to organize and analyze the data so that it may be efficiently used in determining the proper types of PPE required at the worksite.

Foot Protection:

Hazard	Protection
□ Punctures	Metal insoles or reinforced soles
□ Electrical shock or burns	Metal – free footwear
□ Cold or damp	Insulated footwear
□ Hot floors	Heat-resistant soles
□ Hot metal splashes or welding sparks	Easily removed over-the-ankle spats
□ Chemical splashes	Close toed shoes
□ Wet floors	Rubber type boots/ leather shoes with special sole
□ Falling objects or bumps	Reinforced impact-resistant toes or metatarsal footguard

Head Protection:

Hazard	Protection
□ Impact, penetration, or up to 2,200 volts	Class G Hard Hat
□ Impact, penetration, or up to 20,000 volts	Class E Hard Hat
□ Impact or penetration. No electrical hazards.	Class C Hard Hat
□ Low head clearance, bumps or lacerations.	Bump Hat

Eye Protection:

Hazard	Protection
☐ Flying or swinging objects	Safety spectacles or goggles
☐ Splashes from chemicals, acids and corrosives or molten metal	Safety goggles or spectacles with side protection
☐ Electrical arcs and sparks	Welding goggles/hoods with filtered lenses
☐ Radiation	Welding goggles/hoods with filtered lenses
☐ Dust, fumes, mists, gases	Face shield over safety glasses or goggles
☐ Class 3 and Class 4 lasers	Laser protective eyewear

Hand Protection:

Hazard	Protection
☐ Chemicals	Check the SDS for recommended glove type
☐ Biological Agents	Disposable gloves
☐ Chips and sparks	Leather gloves
☐ Dirt	Cotton gloves
☐ Electrical shock and burns	Special insulated rubber gloves
☐ Heat and cold	Insulated gloves
☐ Open flames	Insulated, fire-retardant gloves
☐ Radiant heat	Insulated reflective gloves
☐ Rough surfaces	Leather gloves / kevlar gloves
☐ Sharp objects	Metal mesh gloves
☐ Splinters and abrasions	Cotton gloves

Body Protection:

Hazard	Protection
☐ Minor chemical splashes	Lab coats (Material based on task performed)
☐ Corrosive Chemicals	Aprons (Vinyl, PVC or Neoprene)
☐ Biological agents	Lab coats (Material based on task performed)
☐ When cleaning and decontamination of reusable clothing is difficult	Disposable Outer garments
☐ Hot splashes from molten metals	Full body leather aprons

Other Hazards

Hazard	Protection