

Personal Protective Equipment (Body/Torso)

Safety Meeting Packet

Protect Your Workforce



All workers who may be exposed to potential injury of the body that cannot be eliminated through engineering, work practice, or administrative controls must wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that provides protection for body parts that may encounter a specific type of hazard while performing their job duties. Employers should be aware of the different types of PPE available and the levels of protection they provide.

There are several workplace hazards that may require body personal protective equipment and include:

- Extreme temperatures
- Molten metals and other hot liquids that may splash
- Impacts from tools, materials, and/or machinery
- Sharp or coarse materials
- Hazardous chemicals
- Radiation

Types of Body Protective Equipment

For specific hazards, there are many varieties of protective clothing. Employers are required to ensure employees wear personal protective equipment for the body parts exposed to possible injury. There are several types of body protection, including:

- full body suits
- coveralls
- laboratory coats
- surgical gowns
- jackets
- vests
- aprons



Inspection

If a hazard assessment identifies that full body protection is necessary, the full body suit must be inspected before each use. The inspection must look for damage, ensure that the suit fits properly, confirm that it meets the function for which it is intended, and that the employee is fully protected from the hazards that he or she may encounter during the work task.

Materials

Protective clothing is available in a variety of materials. Each material is effective against different hazards. Different options for materials, listed from least to most durable, include:

- Disposable suits are made of paper or similar fiber. These suits provide protection against dust and splashes.
- Treated wool and cotton suits adapt well to changing temperatures and are comfortable to wear. They offer some moderate fire protection and protect against dust, abrasions, and rough or irritating surfaces.
- Duck is a closely-woven cotton fabric. Suits made of this material provide moderate protection against liquid spills, cuts, and bruises. It holds up well when handling heavy, sharp, or rough materials.
- Leather suits are the best choice to protect against flames and dry heat.
- Rubber and rubberized fabrics like neoprene are used in suits that protect against certain chemicals and other physical hazards. Plastics can also be used against certain chemicals.

Always check with the clothing manufacturer before use to ensure the type of suit selected will offer adequate protection against the hazards present in the workplace.

For additional information, please review OSHA Personal Protective Equipment standard 29 CFR 1910.132.



Personal Protective Equipment (Body/Torso) Safety Meeting Attendance Acknowledgement

Company Name _____
 Department / Division _____
 Meeting Date & Time _____ AM PM
 Meeting Location _____
 Name & Title of Individual Conducting Meeting _____

Key Meeting Discussion Points / Important Reminders:

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Internal Procedures Reviewed:

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By signing this document, you confirm your attendance at the meeting and acknowledge the issues addressed above!

Employees in Attendance

(Print):	(Print):	(Print):
(Sign):	(Sign):	(Sign):
(Print):	(Print):	(Print):
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(Sign):	(Sign):	(Sign):

Employees not present: _____

Suggestions/Recommendations to improve workplace safety and health: _____

Actions Taken: _____

Manager/Supervisor: _____ Date: _____

Disclaimer:

The information provided above was assembled using multiple resources. However, these materials do not contain ALL the information available regarding the required safety standards under local, provincial, state, or federal law for your industry.
