Tychem Suit Training

Donning and Doffing

Tychem Suit by DuPont

Levels of PPE

OSHA vs. NFPA 1994 Comparison Chart			
OSHA-Defined Threat	**OSHA Level**	**NFPA 1994 Class**	**NFPA-Defined Threat**
Airborne and liquid concentrations are at or above IDLH* requiring the highest level of protection for both respiratory system and skin.	**Level A:** User and SCBA are fully encapsulated within the suit.	**NA**	**NA**
Airborne concentrations are at or above IDLH* requiring the highest level of protection for respiratory system. Liquid concentrations are below IDLH* allowing for a lesser level of skin protection.	**Level B:** User is encapsulated within the suit, while the SCBA is contained outside.	**Class 2:** User is encapsulated within the suit, while the SCBA is contained outside.	Airborne and liquid concentrations are at or above IDLH* requiring the highest level of protection for both respiratory system and skin.
Airborne and liquid concentrations are below IDLH* allowing for a lesser level of respiratory and skin protection.	**Level C:** User is encapsulated within the suit and using an APR or PAPR.	**Class 3:** User is encapsulated within the suit and using an APR or PAPR.	Airborne and liquid concentrations are below IDLH* allowing for a lesser level of respiratory and skin protection.
Nuisance, Non-Chemical "Powder" Contamination	**Level D:** Use of basic shield PPE such as coveralls, disposable outer boots, safety glasses. Dust filter required for radiation contamination.	**Class 4:** User is wearing a dust filter APR and basic shield PPE such as coveralls, disposable outer boots, safety glasses.	Nuisance, Non-Chemical "Powder" Contamination

Uses

- Protect workers from exposures to blood borne pathogens
- Body substance isolation from bodily fluids, vomit, or feces
- Chemical exposure protection
- Some nuclear radiation contamination protection
- Reliable decontamination protection
- Also used in food processing, oil and gas, and painting industries

Competencies and Requirements

- Proper attire/ equipment (PPE)
- Proper training
- Familiarity, frequency of training.
- Specific incident protocol

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The Components

- Suit

The Components

- Goggles

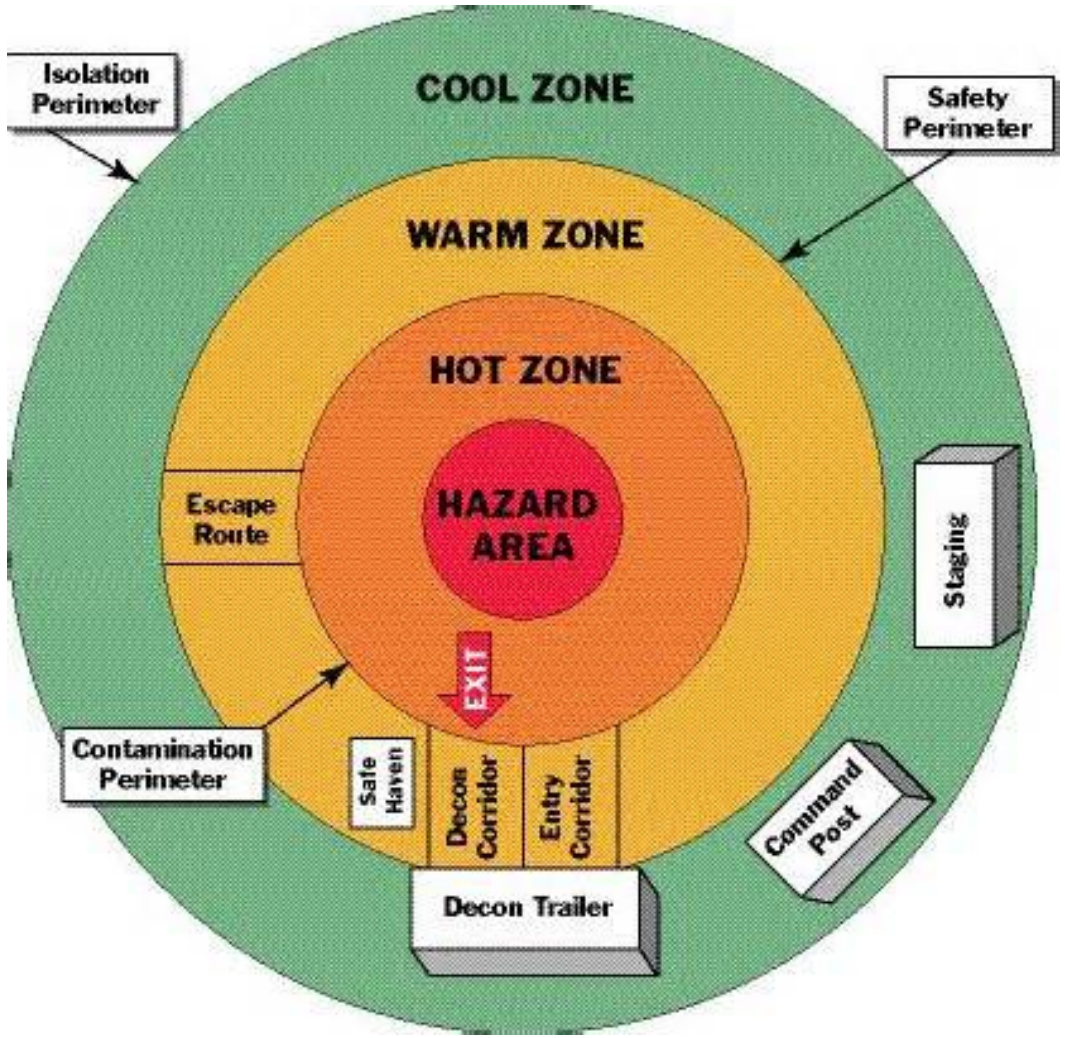
The Components

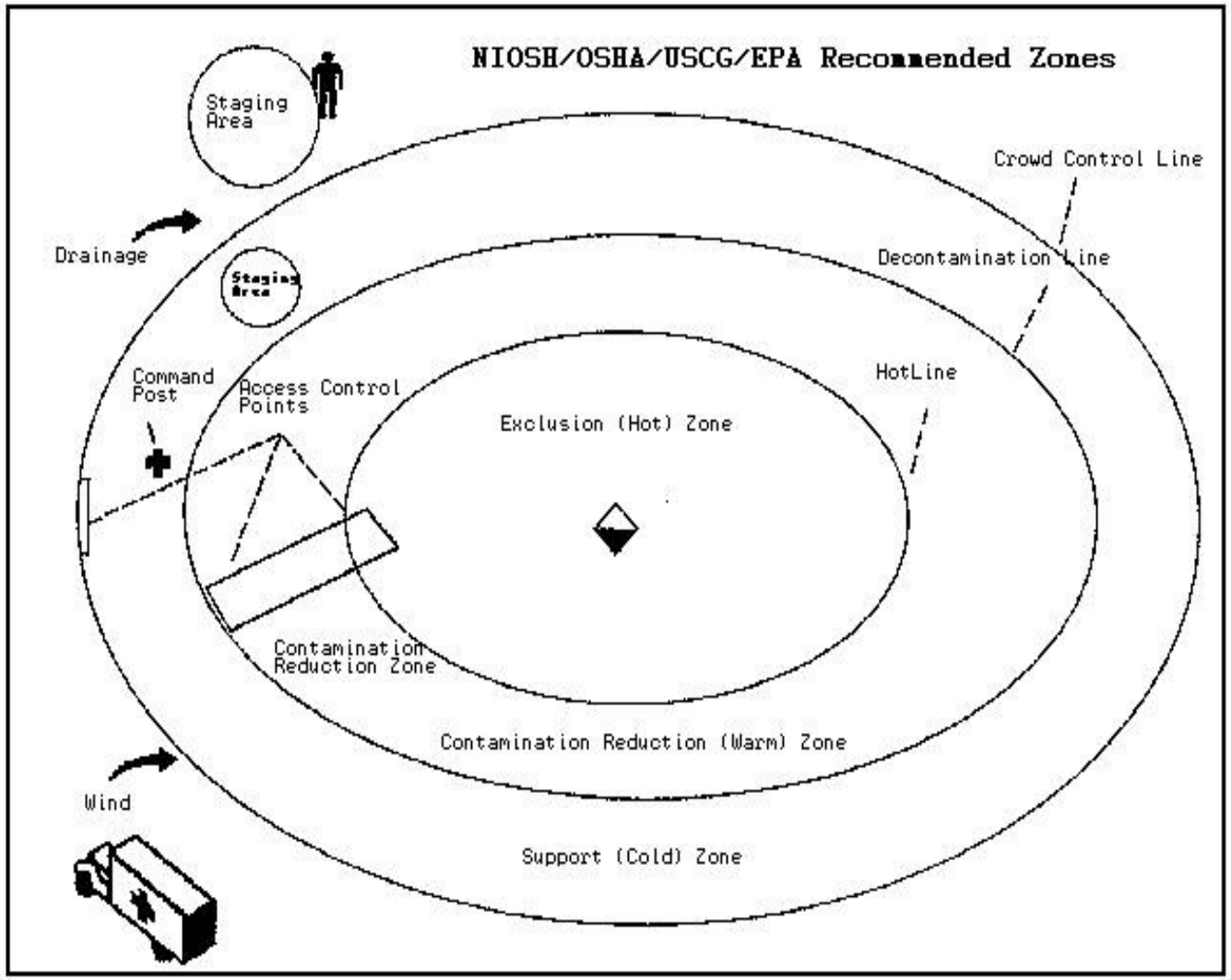
- Mask

The Components

- Hand/Foot Protection

Hot, Warm, Cold Zones





Zone Classification

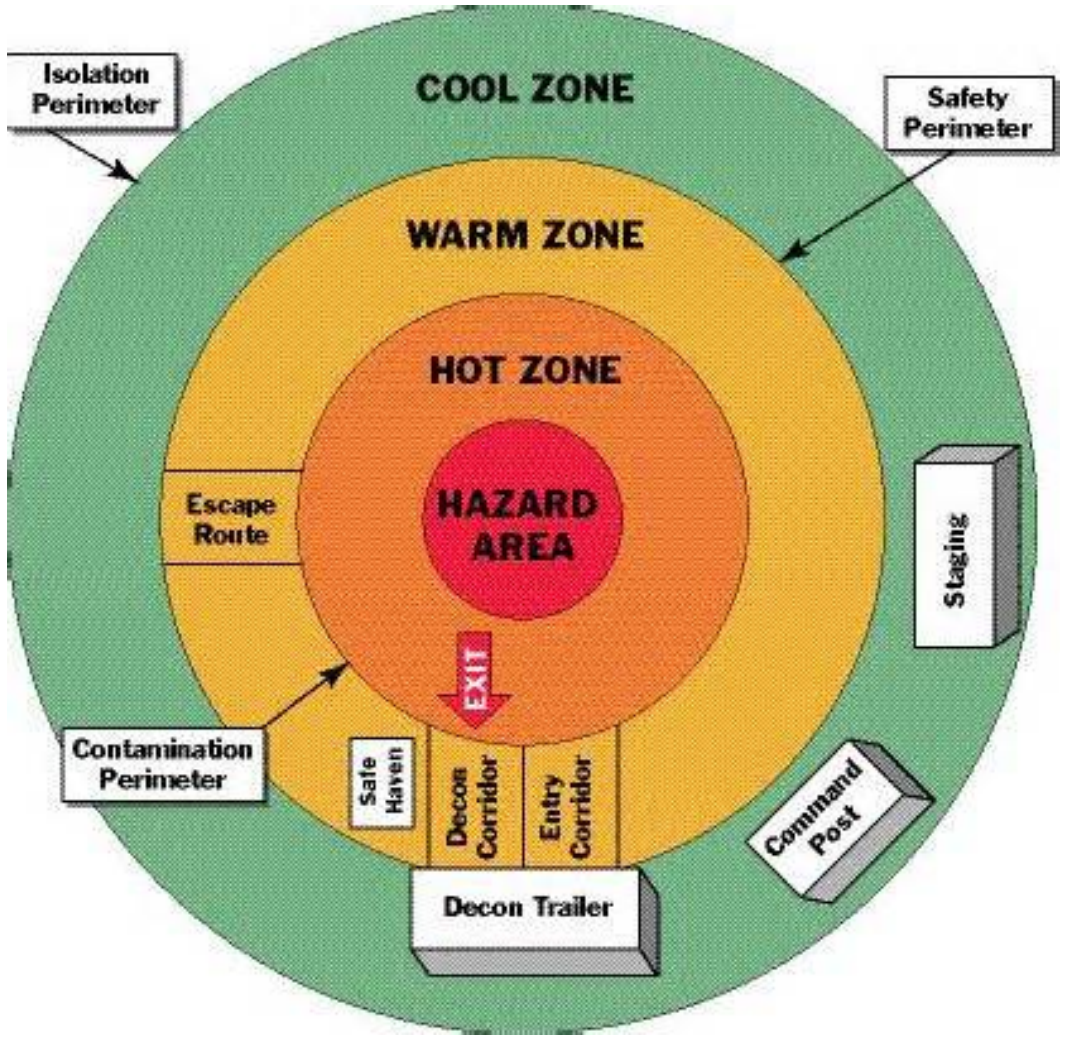
- **Zone A** – Exclusion (Hot) Zone; Where incident occurred. Most dangerous. IDLH atmosphere. Highest level of skin and respiratory protection required.

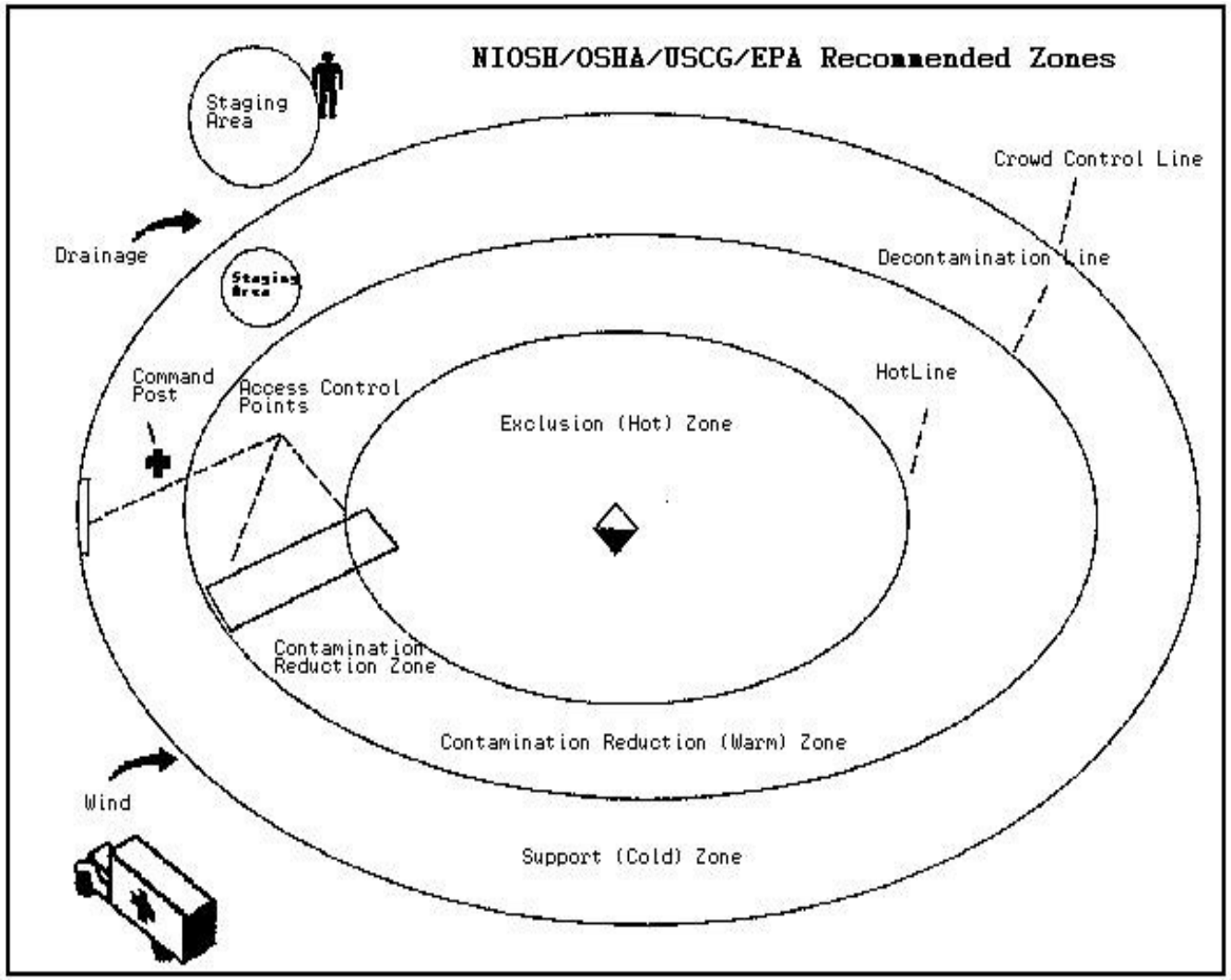
- **Zone B** – Warm zone; Level of protection required must match that of hot zone. Highest level of respiratory protection.

- **Zone C** – Cold zone; Support team – first responders, medical, police. Same level of protection as Zone B required. Less respiratory protection required.

- **Zone D** – Considered a safe zone; Public allowed to be here. Minimal protection needed; Standard work uniform.

Hot, Warm, Cold Zones





Putting it Together

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Pop Quiz

1.) Level of PPE required for the HOT zone is:

a.) same ppe as warm zone

b.) less ppe than warm zone

c.) hot zone does not require ppe

d.) more ppe than warm zone

2.) Decontamination personnel do not need PPE.

True or False

3.) PPE is the only component needed for proper isolation protection.

True or False