

Protective Clothing

Wear protective equipment as described in the chart to reduce exposure

Equipment	Protection	How to wear it
Coveralls	<p>There are two types of coveralls: disposable and reusable. Disposable coveralls are lightweight and comfortable on warm days. They can be worn for mixing and applying pesticides then discarded at the day's end. If they become contaminated, they should be discarded at once.</p> <p>The second type of coveralls is made of washable fabric and may be reused many times. These fabric coveralls are adequate for use with all but the most highly toxic and concentrated pesticides.</p>	<p>Button (or zip) right up to the neck. Loose coveralls around the neck will suck and blow pesticide in and out of the interior of the coveralls as you bend and move.</p> <p>Wear coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt and pants.</p>
Aprons	<p>When pouring or otherwise handling concentrated pesticides, it makes good sense to wear protection in the form of an apron. The apron protects the front of your body from spills or splashes of the concentrate. The apron should be made of rubber or synthetic liquid-proof material that will resist the solvents used in formulating the pesticide.</p>	<p>Make sure the apron covers your body from your chest to your boots.</p>
Gloves	<p>Protect your hands by wearing appropriate chemical-resistant gloves. Verify that they are designed for use with solvents and pesticides. Refer to the product label for specific recommendations on the type of personal protective equipment required. Never use lined gloves, gloves with wristbands or leather gloves.</p>	<p>Put gloves on and roll up the first or two of the cuff. That way when you lift your hands, any liquid on the glove won't drip down your arm.</p>
Hats	<p>Use a chemical-resistant hat, preferably made of washable plastic. The hat may be a hard hat, or it may be made of flexible plastic. In either case, it should have a plastic sweatband. Wash and dry entire hat after each use and before storing. Ordinary baseball caps with cloth sweatband are dangerous as they absorb the pesticide and re-contaminate the forehead each time you wear them. Even small amounts of moderately or slightly toxic pesticides may cause severe skin irritation or other illness if exposure continues for several days.</p>	<p>Ensure that hat fits snugly on your head.</p>
Boots	<p>Wear chemical-resistant, unlined boots. Verify that they are designed for use with solvents and pesticides. Knee-length boots offer greater protection because they extend above the lower end of the apron. Avoid leather or fabric boots and shoes as they will absorb pesticide and cannot be cleaned effectively.</p>	<p>Wear your pant legs outside the top of your boots. This will prevent spills and splashes from running into the boot and on to your leg.</p>