



 **Diamond Trusted**
DenLine[®] Disposable
PPE Lab Coats and Jackets
for OSHA Compliance

Order Styles Through
Heartland's Dentira Site



DL4260
Long Length 44"

DL4230
Mid Length 34"

10 **Tips for Maximizing Employee Protection**
When Using *DenLine Disposables*

Why Fluid Resistant Lab Coats are Required During Dental Treatments

OSHA Mandate

Methods of Compliance- 29 CFR 1910.1030 (d)

12. Personal Protective Equipment

When there is occupational exposure, PPE must be provided at no cost to the employee to prevent blood or OPIM from passing through to, or contacting, the employees' work or street clothes, undergarments, skin, eyes, mouth, or other mucous membranes.

1. Standard Precautions

... a concept of bloodborne disease control which requires that all human blood and OPIM be treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, HCV or other bloodborne pathogens, regardless of the perceived "low risk" status of a patient or patient population.

Enforcement Procedures- CPL 02-12-069:

Occupational Exposure to
Bloodborne Pathogens

Definitions – 29 CFR 1910.1030 (b)

6. Occupational Exposure

The term "reasonably anticipated contact" includes the potential for contact as well as actual contact with blood or OPIM.

Call DenLine Uniforms Customer Service if questions
on the contents of this document:



301 Oak Street
Quincy, IL 62301 USA
800-336-5463
217-228-9272

1 Proper Attire to be Worn During Dental Procedures



Wear DenLine Disposable Lab Coats
Wear Medical Scrub Pants or Slacks
Wear Shoes Made of Impermeable Material*

* CLSI Guidelines - Clinical Lab Safety GP17-A3



Don't Wear Cotton Polyester Lab Coats
Don't Wear Medical Scrubs as Your Outer Garment
Don't Wear Dresses, Cut Offs, Or Other Styles that Expose Legs
Don't Wear Open Toed Shoes, Sandals, Flip Flops or High Heels

2 Who Needs to Wear Disposable Lab Coats?



- All Employees who are Actively Working within Designated Treatment Areas
- Visitors, Students
- Equipment Repair Contractors or Staff

3 Where Lab Coats are to be Worn



Wear In Designated Treatment Areas



Do Not Wear Outside the Treatment Areas, e.g., Restroom, Cafeteria, Break Room, Administrative Offices, or Public Areas of the Facility

4 Selecting the Proper Coat Size



1. Choose a coat with proper length sleeves. Do so by pulling your glove over the cuff, and from a seated position, reach out and upward. If the coat is properly sized, your cuffs should not pull out of your gloves.
2. Choose a coat size that protects the top of your legs when seated. When seated, with the coat snapped from your neck down to the bottom of your torso/ top of your legs, the coat should cover the top of your legs.



Select a coat too tight through the lower body or hips. DenLine Disposable Coats are designed full cut through the lower body so both sexes can comfortably wear. If you are slender through the hips and lower body, selecting a coat that fits your lower body may result in a coat with arm length that is too short. . . so when you reach forward or upward, you will pull out of your gloves.



5 Identifying your Coat

Write your name on the outside back of the collar. This makes your coat easy to find when hung up.



Wear Someone Else's Coat.

6 Maximizing your Comfort...



1. Wear tops under your coat with the highest % cotton as possible.
2. Wear your **coat one size larger** than you typically wear. . . this allows air circulation from below the coat to the upper body. . . helps keep you cool. LOOSER = COOLER



Don't wear tops made of synthetic fabrics (i.e. rayon, nylon, polyester, etc.) or a tight fitting coat, this will only make you hot!



7 Snap Closures

Close all the snaps from top to bottom when treating a patient and performing your work.



Wear the coat open in the front. Wearing your coat open will cause exposure to blood or OPIM in event of splash.



8 Cuffs on DenLine Coats...

Pull your glove over the cuffs. Cuffs terminate the sleeve at the wrist to prevent blood and OPIM from going up the inside of the sleeve.



Don't pull the cuffs up your arm or roll up the sleeves. Doing so exposes your forearms to blood or OPIM.

9 When splashed with Blood or OPIM (Other Potentially Infectious Matter) what should you do?



Remove your Coat ASAP. . . With your gloves on, always remove the coat by unsnapping, reaching forward, and pulling your arm out along with the glove. . . one arm at a time. . . and folding the front of the coat into itself. Place in designated biohazard waste container (same as blood or bodily fluids).



INCIDENTAL SPLASH – Do not attempt to wipe blood or OPIM off the material while the coat is being worn.

While the coat is fluid resistant, and suspends aqueous liquids on the surface, wiping incidental splash while you are wearing the coat has the potential of pushing the blood or OPIM through the material, as the material is designed porous to allow it to breathe.

10 Frequency of Changing Out Disposables



Change when Coats are Splashed with Blood or OPIM, or Otherwise Soiled



Change when Coats are Torn or Ripped
Change when Appearance of the Coat Becomes Unacceptable
Change when Personal Hygiene Dictates Need to Change. . . Sweat, Body Odors, etc.

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE