



## SAFETY INFOGRAM

Hand protection is designed to protect hands against a wide variety of hazards. The protection can be provided in a number of different ways: barrier creams, finger guards, cots and thimbles, hand pads, mitts and gloves.

- **CHOOSE** hand protection that adequately protects from the hazard.

GUIDE TO THE SELECTION OF HAND PROTECTION		
Hazard	Degree of Hazard	Protective Material
Abrasion	Severe	- Reinforced heavy rubber, staple- reinforced reinforced heavy leather
	Less severe	- rubber, plastic, leather, polyester, nylon, Cotton
Sharp edges	Severe	- Metal mesh, staple-reinforced heavy leather, leather, Kevlar-steel mesh
	Less severe	- Leather, terry cloth (Aramid fiber)
	Mild with delicate work	- Lightweight leather, polyester, nylon, cotton
Chemicals and Fluids	Refer to ACGIH Guideline for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing. The manufacturer, product SDS or CCOHS	- Dependant on chemical job-rated rubber or synthetic of the following rubber or synthetic of the following material: Natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile butyl rubber. Viton, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl alcohol and others.
Cold		- Leather, insulated plastic or rubber, wool, cotton
Electricity		- Rubber-insulating gloves tested to appropriate voltage (CSA Standard Z259.4-M1979) with leather outerglove
Heat	High temperatures (over 350°C)	- Asbestos, neoprene-coated asbestos
	Medium high (up to 350°C)	- Nomex, Kevlar, neoprene-coated asbestos, heat-resistant leather with linings
	Warm (up to 200°C)	- Nomex, Kevlar, heat-resistant leather, terry cloth (Aramid fiber)
	Less warm (up to 100°C)	- Chrome-tanned leather, terry cloth
General Duty		- Cotton, barrier creams, terry cloth, leather
Product Contamination		- Thin-film plastic, lightweight leather, cotton, polyester, nylon
Radiation		- Lead-lined rubber, plastic or leather

- **FOLLOW** manufacturer's instructions for care and maintenance of gloves.
- **ENSURE** gloves fit properly.
- **ENSURE** all exposed skin is covered by gloves. Gloves should be long enough so that there is no gap between the glove and sleeve.
- **DO NOT WEAR** gloves with metal parts near electrical equipment.
- **DO NOT USE** worn or torn gloves.

- **DO NOT WEAR** gloves while working on moving equipment; they can become caught.
- **WASH** off all chemical- protective gloves with water before removing them.
- **INSPECT** and test gloves for defects before using.
- **TEST** all rubber or synthetic gloves for leaks by inflating them.

