

## **POTENTIAL HAZARDS**

- Skin absorption of harmful substances
- · Chemical, thermal or electrical danger
- Bruises, abrasions, cuts, punctures, fractures or amputations

## **SELECTING PROTECTION**

- Select protection based on the hazard and operation involved
- Inspect gloves before each use to ensure that they are not torn, punctured or made ineffective in any way
- Fill gloves with water and roll the cuffs tightly to help reveal any pinhole leaks
- Do not use gloves that are discolored or stiff. This may indicate deficiencies caused by excessive use or degradation from chemical exposure

## **TYPES OF GLOVES**

- LEATHER Protect against sparks, moderate heat, blows, chips and rough objects
- ALUMINIZED Provide reflective protection against heat
- ARAMID-FIBER AND SYNTHETIC Protect against heat and cold
- FABRIC Protect against dirt, slivers, chafing and abrasion
- COATED-FABRIC For handling wire and chemical lab containers
- BUTYL Made of synthetic rubber and protect against a variety of chemicals; resist oxidation, ozone corrosion and abrasion
- LATEX Resist abrasions caused by grinding and polishing, and protect from water solutions
- NEOPRENE Made from synthetic rubber and protect against hydraulic fuels, gasoline, alcohols, organic acids and alkalis
- NITRILE Provide protection from certain solvents and are intended for jobs requiring dexterity and sensitivity; offer protection against oils, greases, acids, caustics and alcohols

