

Personal Protective Equipment (Hand and Arm)

Safety Meeting Packet

Protect Your Workforce



When engineering and work practice controls fail to eliminate the risk of injury to your employees' hands or arms, protective gloves are the primary means of protecting their hands. There is a wide assortment of gloves available, making it important that the employer conduct a thorough hazard assessment to determine the types of protective gloves required.

Glove Materials

Gloves are manufactured from a variety of materials and should be evaluated for their ability to address the work hazard.

Leather

Leather gloves protect against sparks, moderate heat, blows, chips, and rough objects. Welders often need the durability that is available in higher-quality leather gloves.



Aluminized

Aluminized gloves provide reflective and insulating protection against heat. They require an insert of synthetic materials to protect against heat and cold and are typically used for welding, furnace, and foundry work.

Aramid Fiber

Aramid is a synthetic material that protects against heat and cold while providing cut and abrasive resistance.

Synthetic Materials

Other synthetic materials are used by glove manufacturers and these materials often provide protection against hot or cold temperatures, diluted acids, cuts, and abrasives. Synthetic materials often are not resistant to alkalis and solvents.

Fabric and Coated Fabric

Gloves made of cotton or other fabric protect against dirt, slivers, chafing, and abrasion, but do not provide sufficient protection to be used with rough, sharp, or heavy materials.



Cotton flannel gloves coated with plastic become more of a general-purpose hand protection with slip-resistant qualities. These gloves are often used for handling materials like bricks and wire rope. Although they may also be used to handle chemical containers in laboratories, it is recommended to confirm with the manufacturer that the glove is suitable for the type(s) of chemicals being used.

Specialty Gloves

Some gloves are manufactured to address a specific type of hazard. The gloves described below are designed to withstand certain hazards.

Insulating

Insulating gloves provide protection against electric shock. Rubber insulating sleeves are also available when protection is needed against shock. Gloves in this group are separated into types and categories.

The type refers to the glove's ability to resist deterioration resulting from ozone exposure.

- Type I – Non-ozone-resistant
- Type II – Ozone-resistant

The category identifies the approved voltage level the glove is designed to protect against. The class is identified by number, and a color coding system. The color code is used on the glove's identifying tag.

Color	Class	Proof Test Voltage	Max. Usage Voltage
Beige	00	2,500 / 10,000	500 / 750
Red	0	5,000 / 20,000	1,000 / 1,500
White	1	10,000 / 40,000	7,500 / 11,250
Yellow	2	20,000 / 50,000	17,000 / 25,500
Green	3	30,000 / 60,000	26,500 / 39,750
Orange	4	40,000 / 70,000	36,000 / 54,000

Chemical and Liquid Resistant

Gloves made of rubber, plastic, or synthetic rubber-like material such as neoprene protect workers from burns, irritation, and dermatitis caused by contact with oils, greases, solvents, and other chemicals. This type of glove also reduces the risk of exposure to blood and other potentially infectious substances. The material used affects the glove's resistance to certain chemicals or fluids.



- Butyl Rubber
 - Protects against nitric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, red fuming nitric acid, rocket fuels, and peroxide
 - Resists oxidation and ozone corrosion.
 - Resists abrasion and remains flexible at low temperatures.
- Natural Latex or Rubber
 - Comfortable and pliable, along with their protective qualities, make them a popular general-purpose glove
 - Resists abrasions from sandblasting, grinding, and polishing
 - Protects against most water solutions of acids, alkalis, salts, and ketones
 - Hypoallergenic gloves, glove liners, and powderless gloves are possible alternatives for those allergic to latex

- Neoprene Gloves
 - Pliable, resulting in better finger dexterity
 - High density and tear resistant
 - Protection from hydraulic fluids, gasoline, alcohols, organic acids, and alkalis
- Nitrile Rubber
 - Protection from chlorinated solvents such as trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene
 - Intended for jobs requiring dexterity and sensitivity, yet stand up to heavy use even after prolonged exposure that cause other gloves to deteriorate
 - Resists abrasion, puncturing, snagging, and tearing

Maintenance and Care

Proper maintenance of work gloves will maintain their integrity and useful lifespan. Before each shift or use, it is recommended to inspect gloves for damage. Defective or damaged equipment should not be used.

Certain types of gloves, like insulating gloves, have specific testing requirements to ensure that they continue to provide the appropriate level of protection.

For additional information, please review OSHA standards:

- 29 CFR 1910.137 – Electrical Protective Equipment
 - 29 CFR 1910.138 – Hand Protection
 - 29 CFR 1910.269 – Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution
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Personal Protective Equipment (Hand and Arm) Safety Meeting Attendance Acknowledgement

Company Name _____
 Department / Division _____
 Meeting Date & Time _____ AM PM
 Meeting Location _____
 Name & Title of Individual Conducting Meeting _____

Key Meeting Discussion Points / Important Reminders:

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Internal Procedures Reviewed:

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By signing this document, you confirm your attendance at the meeting and acknowledge the issues addressed above!

Employees in Attendance

(Print):	(Print):	(Print):
(Sign):	(Sign):	(Sign):
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Employees not present: _____

Suggestions/Recommendations to improve workplace safety and health: _____

Actions Taken: _____

Manager/Supervisor: _____ Date: _____

Disclaimer:

The information provided above was assembled using multiple resources. However, these materials do not contain ALL the information available regarding the required safety standards under local, provincial, state, or federal law for your industry.
