

# CLEVELAND INTEGRITY SERVICES, INC.

#### **Hand Protection**

## Goals: This safety session should teach employees to:

- Understand job-related hazards that could harm hands.
- Know how to select and use gloves to protect hands.

Applicable Regulations: 29 CFR 1910.132, .138

## 1. Hands and Fingers Need Protection from Injuries and Other Health Hazards

OSHA requires employers to provide employees with hand protection to prevent:

- **Absorption** of harmful substances
- Severe cuts, lacerations, abrasions, or punctures
- Chemical, heat, or electrical burns
- Extreme **heat** or **cold**
- Bloodborne pathogens

### 2. Gloves Are an Important Form of Hand Protection

They provide an effective barrier between the hand and the hazard.

• Don't wear gloves if they create a greater hazard; e.g., catching in a machine.

# 3. Select Gloves Designed to Protect Against Your Specific Job Hazards

- **Insulated** gloves protect against heat and cold.
  - Choose fire-retardant materials for exposure to open flames.
  - Choose reflective materials for exposure to radiant heat.
- Neoprene, rubber, vinyl, and other materials protect against chemicals.
  - No gloves protect against all chemicals; check the MSDS for instructions.
- **Special insulated rubber** gloves protect against electrical shock and burns.
- **Metal mesh** or other cut-resistant gloves protect against sharp objects.
- Leather gloves protect against rough surfaces, chips and sparks, and moderate heat.
- Cotton gloves protect against dirt, splinters, and abrasion and help grip slippery objects.
  - Cotton is not good protection for use with rough, sharp, or heavy materials.

#### 4. Inspect Gloves Before Putting Them On

- Don't wear them if they're torn, cracked, or otherwise damaged.
- Make sure they cover hands completely with a snug, but not uncomfortable, fit.
- Bandage cuts or scrapes before putting on chemical-resistant gloves.



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#### 5. Other PPE Can Provide Added Hand Protection

- **Hand pads** can protect against heat, rough surfaces, and splinters.
  - You can't wear hand pads if you're doing delicate work.
- Thumb or finger guards or tapes can provide extra protection on dangerous jobs.
- Long cuffs, wristlets, and duct tape can keep chemicals or heat outside the glove.
- **Barrier creams** can help protect skin when gloves can't be worn. However, a barrier cream is not a substitute for a glove.
  - Creams must be applied frequently and only on clean skin.

### 6. Remove Chemical-Protective Gloves With Special Care

- Rinse gloves thoroughly before taking them off.
- Remove contaminated gloves so contamination doesn't touch your skin.
- Wash hands thoroughly after removing gloves.
- Place gloves in the proper containers for decontamination or disposal.
- Store clean gloves right side out, cuffs unfolded, in a cool, dark, dry place.

#### 7. Take Other Precautions to Protect Your Hands

- Don't clean your hands with solvents or industrial detergents.
- Check materials for sharp edges, splinters, hot or cold temperatures, etc., before handling them.
- Keep your hands away from moving machine parts.
- Always cut away from your body.

## 8. Respond Quickly and Correctly to Hand Injuries

- **Chemical contact:** Wash skin thoroughly for 15 minutes.
- Cut: If large and bleeding, apply direct pressure and raise hand over the shoulder.
  - If small, wash with soap and warm water and cover with a sterile bandage.
- **Burn:** Soak a minor burn in cold water and cover with a sterile bandage.
  - Get immediate medical help for a burn that's charred or blistered.
- **Amputation:** Put the body part on ice and go with it to a hospital immediately.
- **Broken bones:** Keep the hand still and get medical attention.

## **Conclusion: Hands Are Always on the Job and Need Protection Against Hazards**

Wear the proper gloves and take every precaution to protect your hands against injury, burns, and exposure to hazardous substances.