

### 4 Steps To Choosing Personal Protective Equipment [PPE] For Hands



Most workplaces require hand protection by wearing gloves. Conduct a hazard

assessment of the workplace to prevent hand/arm injuries. It's important to consider the requirements of a particular application when choosing a glove material AND as it relates to the hazards and protection.



### ARE YOUR WORKERS WEARING THE CORRECT HAND-WEAR PPE?



#### Hazards to consider when deciding on the appropriate Hand-wear PPE:

- Type of chemicals handled and Nature of contact (total immersion, splash, etc.)
- Heat and cold exposure, sparks
- STEP 1 IDENTIFY HAZARDS
- sharp and rough objects
- slippery, dirty objects [dry, wet, oily]
- machines, guarding
- pace of work

# When recruiting or dispatching a worker to the worksite, ensure the safety hand-wear worn to ensure safely while being productive.



Cut-resistant gloves come in various fabrics offering different level of cut resistance.

**Leather, Canvas or Metal Mesh Gloves** - protection against cuts and burns. Leather or canvass gloves also protect against sustained heat.

**Chemical- and Liquid-Resistant Gloves** – protect against chemicals and are made with different kinds of rubber

K Hint: the thicker the glove material, the greater the chemical resistance

**Cotton Flannel Fabric and Coated Fabric Gloves** - protection against dirt, slivers, chafing and abrasions. Coated gloves have plastic on one side offering slip-resistant

qualities. These gloves are used for tasks ranging from handling bricks and wire to chemical laboratory containers.



ANSI standards are used across North America to determine the level of protection needed for puncture resistance, abrasion resistance, and impact force.

- 9 ANSI cut levels and the types of hazards that they're suitable for:
- Gram

## STEP 3 **IDENTIFY LEVEL OF PROTECTION**

### **3 ANSI FORCES:**

Gloves with ANSI/ISEA 138 level performance should be used for impact resistant hand protection to protect the knuckles and fingers from impact forces:

PERFORMANCE LEVEL	MEAN TRANSMITTED FORCE	INCREASING PROTECTION
ANSI/ISEA 138	<u>≺</u> 4 KN	
ANSI/ISEA 138	<u>≼</u> 6.5 KN	
ANSI/ISEA 138	<u>≺</u> 9 KN	

ams to Cut 📗 Cut Levels 📗 Cut Hazards			
200g - 400g		LIGHT Applications in assembly, warehouse, construction, material handling	
500g - 999g	ANSE A2	LIGHT - MEDIUM Applications in automotive assembly, packaging, metal handling, construction	
1000g - 1499g	ANSI A3	LIGHT - MEDIUM Applications in automotive assembly, packaging, metal handling, construction	
1500g - 2199g	ANSI A4	MEDIUM Applications in glass handling, HVAC, appliance manufacturing, automotive, machining, metal fabrication	
2200g - 2999g	ANSI AS ST	MEDIUM - HIGH Applications in glass handling, HVAC, appliance manufacturing, automotive, machining, metal fabrication	
3000g - 3999g	ANSI AG	HIGH Applications in metal stamping & fabrication, glass handling, HVAC, electrical, construction	
4000g - 4999g	ANSI A7	HIGHER Applications in metal stamping & fabrication, glass handling, HVA electrical, construction, window manufacturing, recycling, aerosp	
5000g - 5999g	ANSI AB	HIGHEST Applications in metal stamping & fabrication, glass handling, HV. electrical, construction, window manufacturing, recycling, aerosp	
6000g +	ANSI A9	EXTREME Applications in metal stamping & fabrication, glass handling, HVA electrical, construction, window manufacturing, recycling, aerosp	

Canadian standards also stress the employer's responsibility to give relevant training to each worker who will use PPE.

This training should cover when to wear specific types of PPE, how to properly use it, and what the limitations are.



STEP 4 TRAINING