

Workplace Instruction –
Personal Protective Equipment



Use of protective gloves

Guidance for safety briefing

Correct use of protective gloves means safety

Facts

Skin diseases account for one third of all occupational diseases. Many chemical substances damage or destroy the uppermost skin layer. Solvents affect the fatty tissue, alkaline solutions and acids affect the deeper

skin layers. Damaged skin barriers let allergens, dirt particles, germs and fungal spores penetrate. This can lead to skin diseases – sometimes even years after exposure.

Tip

The online portal for hand and skin protection of the BG ETEM offers user-friendly and comprehensive decision-making support in the selection of suitable

- Protective gloves
- Skin protection agents
- Skin cleansing products
- Skin care products

Selection of adequate protective gloves with safe material/fabrics

Viele Chemikalien wirken schädlich auf der menschlichen Haut. Deshalb sollten bei jeglichem Umgang mit chemischen Stoffen Schutzhandschuhe getragen werden. Für das Arbeiten mit Chemikalien sind z. B. Lederhandschuhe oder teilweise beschichtete Gewebhandschuhe ungeeignet. Hier müssen immer geeignete

Chemikalien-Schutzhandschuhe getragen werden. Handschuhe dürfen nur bis zu der vom Hersteller angegebenen Durchbruchzeit gegenüber den eingesetzten Gefahrstoffen verwendet werden (Tragezeit plus Trocknungszeit kleiner Durchbruchzeit).



Chemikalien-Schutzhandschuhe können unterschiedlich dick sein und aus verschiedenen Materialien bestehen, wie z. B. Latex, Nitril- oder Butylkautschuk, Chloropren, PVC und PVA.

Ob es sich um einen geprüften Chemikalien-Schutzhandschuh handelt, erkennt man an dessen Kennzeichnung. Gleich aus welchem Material, alle Chemikalien-Schutzhandschuhe tragen als Piktogramm den Erlenmeyerkolben.



hautschutz.
bgetem.de

Documentation of work areas and the adequate, suitable protective gloves! (nitrile, fabric, coated fabric)

WORK AREA

SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES



Safe handling of chemicals

Tools, operating and machine units should not be touched by gloves that are contaminated with chemicals because the chemical substance you wanted to protect against is distributed over the machine- and unit surface. Each contact without protective gloves leads to contact with hazardous substances. Thus, contaminated units shall be cleaned immediately.

Example: Cleaning works with solvents must be performed with protective gloves; if necessary operate switches with the hand on which you don't wear gloves.

Protective gloves shall dry out after use

Protective gloves get wet due to the hands sweating within them. Therefore gloves should be hung out and allowed to completely dry – including each of the fingers.

This stops the germs and bacteria that can cause skin damage from multiplying.



Form a collecting groove

When working with raised arms, the chemical substances may run down your arms and harm the skin. You can prevent this turning the gauntlet of the glove so it collects the substance (collecting grooves).

Replace damaged protective gloves!

Protective gloves that have become hard and brittle or have holes and rips are not safe and can no longer protect. Harmful substances could penetrate the skin, spread and are par-

ticularly harmful. Therefore daily visual checks are necessary and damaged gloves shall be exchanged. Good hygiene practices dictate that gloves should be replaced in good time.

