

CONSTRUCTION HAND SAFETY GUIDE

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This guide represents the work of many construction industry members. However, it would not exist without the collaboration of two leaders – Ledcor Construction and the hand protection innovator Superior Glove. Their shared vision of a world where hand injuries are the exception, not the rule, fueled this guide.

Special thanks to so many individuals from across the country and across the different trades, who willingly shared their knowledge. The goal was to have a collection of knowledge shared by folks across the industry for the benefit of the people who work in this industry day in and day out.

A team of interviewers from Superior Glove and Ledcor conducted over 150 face to face interviews in the fall of 2020 across Canada. A special thank you to every hardworking person who took time to share their insights. Information in this guide was drawn from these interviews, real events and a variety of sources including published materials and industry references.

The goal was to capture the real challenges on sites to keep hands safe and to share the knowledge and insights with you. This will be an ongoing process of learning and sharing.

Last, but not least, thank you to Joe Geng, from Superior Glove, for his book, [ReThinking Hand Safety](#), which challenges each of us to do our very best in saving hands one day and one task at a time.

Eliminating hand injuries is an ongoing journey. It's never too late to join.

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Read this section to have a good overview of the things you need to think through to have a safe worksite. Great for anyone with an interest in or responsibility for in hand safety.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Hand injuries are the #1 preventable injury globally. In construction, hand injuries are common and often lead to lost production. Construction is second only to manufacturing for the most lost time hand and finger injuries. According to the Association of Workers Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC), construction accounted for more than 4,000 lost time hand injuries per year as of 2018.¹ That's over 15% of all lost time work injuries.

It is believed that the actual number of hand injuries is much higher. As a common occurrence in construction, many hand injuries go unreported and are accepted as part of the job. When hand injuries are reported, they are often treated at the work location or at a walk-in clinic, and workers do not miss any time from work. Like an iceberg, the real number of hand injuries is hidden. But these injuries are still affecting business and employees. Even injuries that are not categorized as lost time can have a significant effect on production and on employees' quality of life.

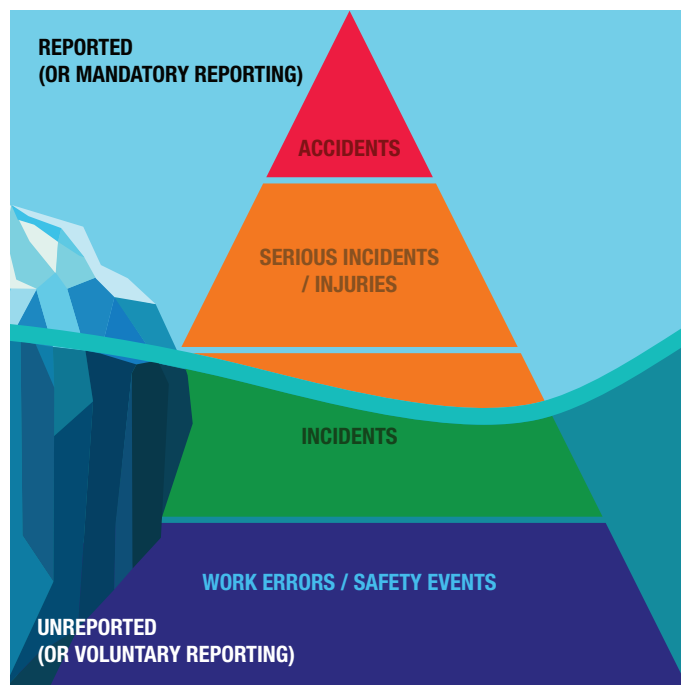


Fig. 01

1 Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC) / L'Association des commissions des accidents du travail du Canada (ACATC) National Work Injury, Disease and Fatality Statistics (NWISP) Publication. Data years 2016-2018. National Work Injury Disease and Fatality Statistics-2016-2018 (awcbc.org) Page 168

2. GUIDE USE AND APPLICATION

In the book *Rethinking Hand Safety*, Superior Glove's Joe Geng identified that "many companies are struggling to get it [hand safety] right. They care but they don't know how to move forward."

The information in this guide is intended to provide construction employers, workers, and others with practical information to improve hand safety. Improving hand safety should always start with an assessment of the hazards to workers hands. Once hazards are identified, the next step is to work to eliminate or reduce those hazards by following the hierarchy of controls (See section 4). If PPE (gloves) will be used to minimize the risk, conduct glove trials and provide training to workers.

This guide provides examples of best practices and gloves appropriate for common construction areas and tasks. Recommendations are based on consultation with many contractors who participated in the development of this guide, industry safety experts, and Superior Glove's hand protection knowledge. Hand protection recommendations in this guide focus on industry standards and will be appropriate regardless of manufacturer or brand. Our hope is that the tools in this guide help you and your company save hands.

3. OHS LEGISLATION

Employers and workers should refer to the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Legislation in their region for a full understanding of their responsibilities for hand safety and personal protective equipment. Compliance with the regulations is not an option and ignorance of the regulations is not a defense for non-compliance. The purpose of this guide is to collect and share the industry's best practices and promote hand safety beyond the minimum regulatory requirements. Employers are encouraged to set standards that exceed regulation, advance industry best practices, and support their safety culture and worker expectations.



4. HAZARD ASSESSMENTS

Job hazard assessments and field level hazard assessments are opportune times to identify hazards to hands and implement controls to protect them. In this process, the hierarchy of safety controls should be followed. In order of preference, the safety controls are elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment (PPE).

In the hierarchy of safety controls PPE is the last defense when all other options are exhausted because it relies on human behaviour. Hand safety is more than gloves. Employers and workers have a responsibility to complete meaningful assessments and institute controls in order from Elimination to PPE.

To address the hazards to hands more fully, hazard assessments must describe the nature of the hazards to hands. Are the hazards spinning or moving parts, repetitive manual handling, abrasion, punctures, cuts, hot or cold?

In some cases, involving equipment like pipe threading machines with rotating parts, wearing gloves can increase the risk of workers hands being caught and pulled into the equipment. Knowing the specific hazards is necessary for choosing the best gloves for the job. Think of it like a tool kit – you don’t use a hammer for every job. Gloves are the same. Certain jobs need certain gloves. For working on a tamper, an anti-vibration glove is important to prevent soft muscle damage, but it may not be helpful handling sharp metal where cut protection is required.

It is the employer’s responsibility to ensure that workers are wearing gloves appropriate for the hazards they may be exposed too. In section 11 of this guide, common construction trade tasks and associated hazards will be reviewed and minimum standards will be provided for glove safety factors based on contractor expertise and feedback.

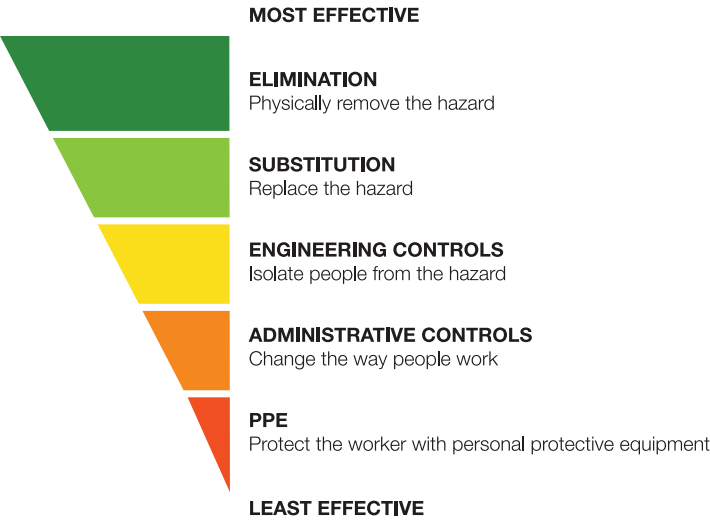
Ledcor Testimonial

We believe that all incidents are preventable, and our goal is Zero. When you have zero as a goal, it puts you in a frame of mind to question commonly held beliefs. One of those beliefs to question is that hand injuries are an inevitable consequence of working in construction. Hand injury statistics reported by Workers Compensation Boards certainly supports this point of view.

When we looked more closely at injury statistics, we found that there was a lack of knowledge about glove safety characteristics, that hazard assessments and procedures did not place sufficient emphasis on hand safety, and that many employers and workers were purchasing gloves based on durability and cost instead of safety factors. We also found that many employers were not aware of their responsibilities for personal protective equipment according to OHS regulations.

We worked with Superior Glove, and industry trade partners to develop this guide to share information and promote a different way of thinking about hand injuries. In [Rethinking Hand Safety](#), Joe Geng makes the point that you don’t truly appreciate your hands until you have lost the use of them. That’s the thing with hand injuries, if you are not actively trying to protect your hands the severity of any injury is left to chance. It doesn’t need to be this way, collectively its within our control to prevent hand injuries. This guide is a useful resource for employers and workers that are committed to safety.

HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS





5. SAFE WORK PRACTICES / SAFE JOB PROCEDURES

Employers should establish safe work practices (SWP)/safe job procedures (SJP) to address significant hazards or risks for routine tasks. OHS Regulations may require employers to have written procedures/instructions for specific activities/conditions. It is important that management and workers are involved in the development of safe work practices. It is management's responsibility to provide training for workers to follow these practices or procedures.

Safe work practices are generally written methods outlining how to perform a task with minimum risk to people, equipment, materials, environment, and processes. Safe job procedures are a series of specific steps that guide a worker through a task from start to finish in a chronological order. Safe job procedures are designed to reduce the risk by minimizing potential exposure. Ideally, SWP and SJP would detail what types of gloves are required.

6. FOSTERING SAFETY CULTURE AND DECISION MAKING

The construction industry relies on workers and supervisors to apply good judgment and be aware of the risks around them. While hazard assessments, safe work practices and operating instructions are important tools to guide workers and keep them safe, they usually reflect work as imagined. Workers seldom work in the ideal conditions that these instructions were developed for. Workers and supervisors are often challenged to make do with the resources at hand and competing pressures of schedule, quality, cost, and safety. Workers and supervisors are often reduced to doing their best to satisfy these pressures at the expense of optimizing one as the following story relates.

A ticketed plumbing worker, with more than 20 years' experience, was tasked with going back and raising the height of a ceiling attached pipe run because of changes in design. The work location was congested with stores of materials from other trades, but the worker found a way to get a 14 ft. step ladder erected to get to his work location. To raise the pipe run, the worker needed to shorten the threaded rod embedded in the ceiling attached to the pipe bracket holding the pipe. On that day, the worker's best tool, a small one-handed band saw, was unavailable because the saw blade was broken and there were no replacement blades on site. The worker used the second-best tool, a slightly larger two-handed portable band saw. This was a task that the worker had done many times before and was confident using the larger tool with one hand.

The blade on this tool was worn and some of the teeth were damaged, but it wasn't quite ready to be replaced. With his left hand the worker steadied himself and pushed up on the pipe to take some pressure off the rod. Because of the size of the saw and the small work area, his hand was close to the tool. The worker was wearing his employer supplied cut resistant gloves and was confident that he would have the rework completed shortly and could get back to installing new pipe runs.

With the threaded rod resting against the back rest of the saw the worker depressed the trigger and commenced sawing through the rod. The damaged teeth on the blade got caught on the threads of the bar and the saw skipped, striking his left hand. The workers gloved index finger got caught by the blade and was lacerated resulting in 5 stitches.

If this worker had completed the task without injury he would have been praised for "figuring it out" and "getting it done". Despite his injury, this worker's employer showed appreciation and understanding for the circumstances that faced the worker. The employer treated the incident as a learning opportunity and the worker led a discussion about the incident with co-workers. The employer focused on making sure that there was a ready supply of saw blades

available in the future, encouraged workers to dispose of worn blades more frequently, and replaced their step ladders with platform ladders so workers have a more stable work platform. The same injury to a different employer could have resulted with the worker being disciplined, retrained, and procedures being rewritten. How employers respond to incidents, influences how transparent workers are about having and reporting them. The employer's actions, especially after an incident, can positively or negatively affect culture and workers opinions about the employer and how future incidents will be reported. Using every incident as a learning opportunity with everyone involved builds problem solving skills, ownership, and will keep your organization learning together.

Construction work today relies less on centralized control and more on project teams and workers adapting to circumstances not necessarily within their control. Employers who foster a culture of safety and have systems that prepare their workers to assess hazards thoughtfully and exercise good judgment and treat them fairly when mistakes happen will be rewarded with more engaged employees, higher productivity, and fewer incidents.

7. TRAINING AND COMPETENCY

All the regions in Canada except for British Columbia and Quebec formally define what is a competent person / competent worker / qualified worker. Broadly speaking, for people to be competent in the health and safety aspects of their work, they will have a combination of the following requirements:

- be qualified because of knowledge, training, and experience to do the assigned work,
- have knowledge about the hazards and risks associated with the job or task to be performed (e.g., knows what hazards and risks are present),
- know how to recognize, evaluate, and control these hazards and risks (e.g., knows what precautions to take or controls to use/are in place for the different hazards or risks),
- have the ability to work so that their health and safety and the health and safety of others is not in danger,
- have knowledge of the laws and regulations that apply to the work being done.

For any information about legislation and the requirement(s) to be competent, always check directly with your jurisdiction for the exact legal interpretation.

Some of the challenges facing training in construction include:

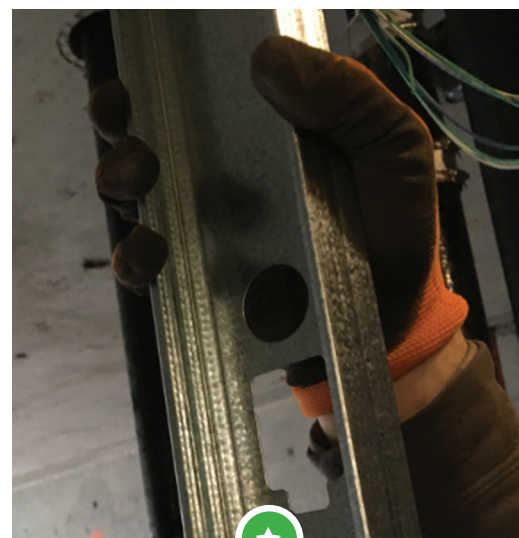
- No clear objectives for training,
- English as a second language,
- Limited time and resources for training,
- A lack of standards for training,
- Access to qualified trainers,
- A transient workforce with varying levels of knowledge and experience.

The couple of the effective and easy to use training concepts to prevent hand injuries in construction include:

Hand placement training – this is very specific task training usually done 1:1. It models hand placement discussing why your hands need to be placed exactly in one place and the risk if placed in the wrong location



Keep your hands clear of pinch points when working with shoring



Hold the metal stud on the outside of the “C” to reduce risk of cuts.

Tool Box Talks – a discussion on a topic where everyone helps everyone. Some topic areas are:

- Discuss hazards and brainstorming potential ways to eliminate, substitute or change work processes to increase hand safety.
- Demonstrate and discuss how to use and handle the equipment safely and properly
- Discuss how to communicate to each other on the job site when noisy, varied weather and ever-changing site conditions.
- Discuss how and when to use personal protective equipment

(Many of the pages in this guide are designed for use as a Tool Box Talk).

Ideally training would be competency based. Ultimately, employers and workers both desire to become more competent at their work and any training provided to workers should have specific learning objectives that relate to workers in their real work environment. Competency based training includes an aspect of monitoring and follow up to verify that the training was effective, and that training has contributed to improving worker performance. Manufacturers and suppliers typically have useful information and training that can be tailored for individual employer use.

Successful companies take training and competency seriously and do it for the right reasons. It’s not about checking a box or being “duly diligent”, it’s about preparing workers by equipping them with the tools to be safer and more productive at their work. Training is the cornerstone of a learning culture.

Sources: CCOHS website <https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/legisl/competent.html>, Superior Glove Hand Safety Training, and ReThinking Hand Safety



8. WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS

Workplace inspections are an opportunity to talk with workers and supervisors and listen to their concerns for hand safety. The purchase, distribution, use and replacement of gloves, like any PPE, can be a complex process.

Important things to discuss with workers include:

- Are workers getting the right types of gloves for the tasks / hazards / environmental conditions?
- Are the gloves effective at protecting workers hands?
- Are workers getting the right sizes of gloves?
- Is there a supply of gloves available at the work location for when they need to be replaced?
- Is there anything that could be done to improve hand safety?

Important things to look for include:

- verifying that workers are not wearing their gloves past their service life. If replacement gloves are not readily accessible workers will continue wearing gloves with holes thinking that some protection is better than none or to be in compliance with mandatory gloves policies.
- Verifying that workers are removing their gloves when gloves could be a hazard around tools and equipment and in accordance with any safe work practices (SWP) or hazard assessments.

Who conducts inspections can be very important to identifying system weaknesses and improvements. Consider the benefits of including management, manufacturers, suppliers, and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Inspectors, to name a few, in your workplace inspections.

- The more management understands and appreciates the challenges faced by workers, the more capable they will be of assisting workers in their tasks safely. If company management does not participate in workplace inspections – they should.
- Manufacturers and suppliers understand their products best. Incorporate them in your workplace inspections. The more engaged they are with the workers that use their products the more capable they are to design products that fit the needs of the work.
- Despite the fear some employers and workers have for OHS Inspectors, they share the similar responsibilities and goals for ensuring safe workplaces. They are industry partners in preventing workplace injuries and illnesses. Take the lead for a change, invite your OHS Inspector to your workplace for an inspection, take advantage of their knowledge and experience and have them share their opinions on workplace safety. When we start thinking of OHS Inspectors as resources and partners instead of police officers, we will all benefit.

Workplace inspection, if they are effective, will result in a higher level of engagement and understanding of the work and improvements in safety and productivity.



9. INCIDENT REPORTING AND INJURY TREATMENT

Learning from Incidents and Establishing Useful Metrics

All hand injuries and near misses should be reported to the Employer for treatment and investigation. Workers have a right to participate in health and safety matters and have an obligation to report incidents and injuries. Injury data falls into the category of lagging indicators. Lagging indicators measure a company's health and safety performance by tracking accident statistics. Examples include:

- injury frequency and severity,
- lost workdays,
- incidents and near misses, and
- workers' compensation costs.

These metrics are used to evaluate the overall past effectiveness of your workplace health and safety program.

Leading indicators focus on future safety performance and continuous improvement. These measures are proactive in nature and report what employees and management are doing on a regular basis to prevent injuries. Leading indicators help identify and understand the factors affecting the risk of injury. Use of this information will help identify ways to prevent the occurrence of work injury and illness.

Leading indicators that are connected to specific occupational health and safety program goals introduce a real level of accountability for those goals. It's important to establish metrics based on impact. For example, don't just track the number and attendance of safety meetings and training sessions – measure the impact of the safety meeting by determining the number of people who met the key learning objectives of the meeting / training.

With regards to leading indicators for hand safety, consider tracking when gloves were:

- not worn when they should have been,
- worn near entanglement hazards or contrary to company rules and equipment specifications,
- worn past their service life (damaged)
- not appropriate for the hazard
- reviewed in Safety Meetings and Tool Box Talks.
- effective at preventing hand injuries, and if they were not effective - why?

It's easy to focus on the negative and non-compliant. People tire quickly of hearing how bad they are doing and may become discouraged and apathetic to safety initiatives and programs. There are always many more positive observations than negative, and they should be represented in statistical data to present a truer picture of actual conditions.

Statistical interpretation is relevant to expectations and the setting of realistic goals is critical to being positive and encouraging incident and near miss reporting. Consider this, 2.5 % of workers not wearing gloves also means that 97.5% were wearing gloves!

Sources: CCOHS website and ReThinking Hand Safety



10. STRETCHING AND MSI INJURY PREVENTION

This guide has mainly focused on external factors that can reduce or avoid hand injuries. Part of a hazard reduction program, however, should also include tactics to help employees manage internal factors related to repetitive or frequent use injuries. An example of this is a Musculoskeletal Injury (MSI).

An MSI is an injury or disorder of the muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, nerves, blood vessels or related soft tissue, including sprains, strains, and inflammation that may be caused or aggravated by work

(<https://pathology.ubc.ca/files/2012/06/SafetyManualAppendixDErgonomics.pdf>)

Hands, fingers and wrists are susceptible to MSI's. To prevent sprains and strains from becoming debilitating injuries, supervisors and workers must be familiar with risk factors, controls and mitigations, and symptoms of potential MSI's

Risk Factors

The risk factors that contribute to the potential for MSI's include:

- **Force:** lifting / lowering, carrying, pushing, pulling, pinching or power gripping. Examples: holding a hammer, lifting a heavy box
- **Repetition:** using the same muscles over and over without rest or recovery. Examples: turning a screwdriver, twisting with a pair of pliers
- **Awkward posture:** any position where a body segment is angled outside the mid-point range of motion for that joint. Examples: installing plumbing or electrical fixtures in ceilings or cabinets
- **Contact stress:** pressure from a hard or sharp object can damage nerves and tissues beneath skin. Examples: ridges / hard edges of hand tools pressing into hand, or sharp edges digging into wrists
- **Vibration** Examples: power tools, vibration from hammer striking surfaces

Often a task will expose workers to several different risk factors, creating a cumulative effect and potential for injury not only to their hands or wrists but also to their arms and backs.

Controls and Mitigations

To reduce the potential for injury:

- identify and document risk factors in Job Hazard Assessments and Field Level Hazard Assessments, and
- implement controls to reduce the potential for injury.

Typical controls include using mechanical aids (screw gun instead of a screwdriver), reducing duration of work, having breaks, using ergonomically designed tools, and using specially designed gloves. Be aware that the implementation of controls to reduce one risk factor may expose workers to another.



Try doing stretches at the start of each shift. Stretching can prepare workers bodies for the work that they will do. Follow a series of hand stretches to lesson the likelihood of developing hand injuries from work.

Warm Up (R, G, V): No holding positions.



Repetitive Strain Injuries = R
 Excessive Gripping Injuries = G
 Vibration Oriented Injuries = V

Repetitive Strain Injuries = R | Excessive Gripping Injuries = G | Vibration Oriented Injuries = V

Symptoms

Workers should monitor their health for symptoms of MSI injuries and promptly notify their supervisor if any develop. Slight MSI symptoms can develop into significant injuries suddenly without warning.

Symptoms include numbness, tingling, pain, swelling, redness, and / or difficulty moving hands fingers or wrists. Untreated early symptoms can progress to:

- Tendinitis (swelling of a tendon) or
- Carpel tunnel syndrome (pressure on a nerve in the wrist, resulting in numbness, tingling, pain or weakness) or
- Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome (reduced blood flow results in blanching of skin, numbness or tingling, and loss of sensation)

Hand Exercises

The following exercises can help you based on the hazard(s) you may have in your job. You can do these hand exercises at breaks and between tasks for good hand health.

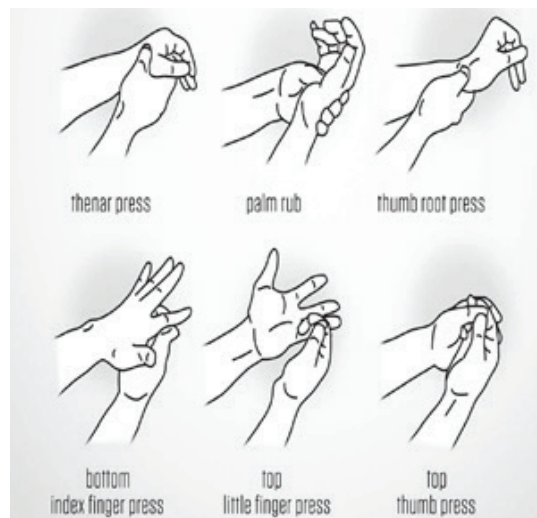
Range of Motion (R, G)

Hold positions for 10-15 seconds.



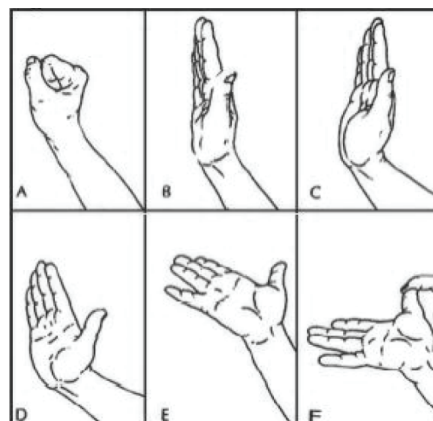
Self Mobilization / Massage (G, V)

Repeat each exercise for 10 seconds.



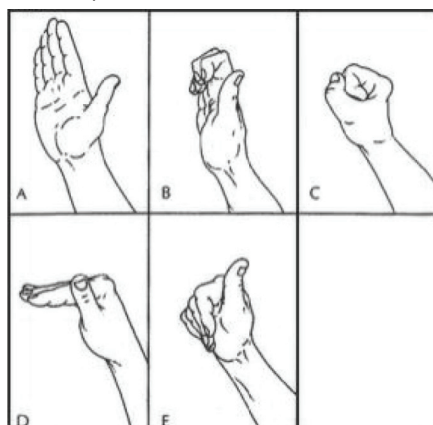
Nerve Gliding Exercises (R, G, V)

Hold each position for 7 seconds.



Tendon Gliding Exercises (R, G, V)

Hold each position for 7 seconds.





11. TRADE SPECIFIC HAND RISK ASSESSMENTS

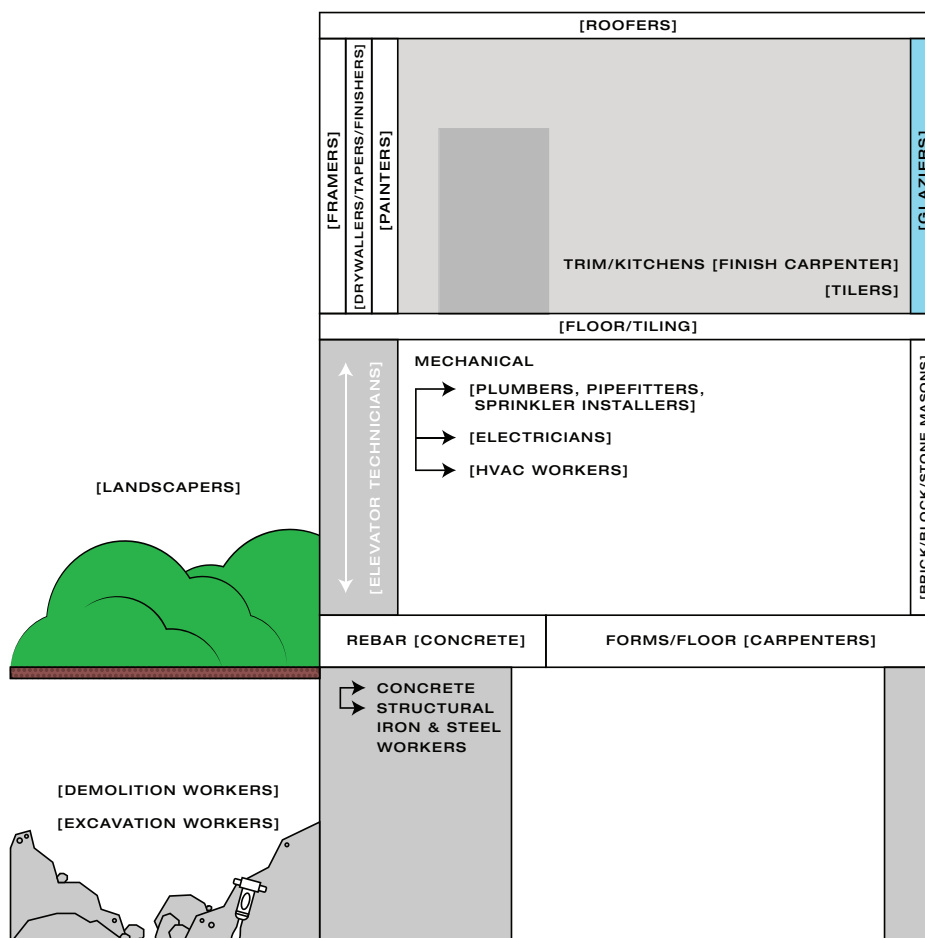
The following information has been developed in consultation with contractors. It is based on field reviews of trade work activities and is provided to assist trades in conducting their hazard assessments and choosing gloves with design characteristics appropriate for the hazard.

Each hazard is rated Extreme, High, Moderate or Low. This rating system aligns with the ANSI standard. If a cut hazard is rated moderate, then a minimum A4 Cut glove will be in the minimum recommendations.

Each primary task has a risk rating. Risk takes into consideration the hazard's severity and likelihood of it happening. Three stars (★★★) is the highest risk task in the work. Awareness of all risks and understanding the greatest risks will help save hands. This is helpful for orientation of new employees or prioritization of safety improvements.

LIST OF TRADES

- 11.1** Brick masons, Block masons, Stonemasons, and Tilers
- 11.2** Concrete Workers / Formers
- 11.3** Construction Labourers
- 11.4** Demolition Workers
- 11.5** Drywallers / Tapers / Finishers
- 11.6** Electricians
- 11.7** Elevator Technicians
- 11.8** Excavation Workers
- 11.9** Finish Carpenters
- 11.10** Framers
- 11.11** Glaziers
- 11.12** HVAC Workers
- 11.13** Landscapers
- 11.14** Painters
- 11.15** Plumbers / Pipefitters / Sprinkler Installers
- 11.16** Roofers
- 11.17** Structural Iron and Steel Workers / Rebar



Tips:

- Every trade line and every trade listed on the building are a link to that trade profile.
- In every profile page, all glove SKU's are links to information about that glove.
- Trades are listed below each glove and this will get you back to the trade profile page.
- If you get stuck somewhere, go to the top left of your page and click on one of the three options.



11.1 BRICKMASONS, BLOCKMASONS, STONEMASONS, AND TILERS

Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons and Tilers lay and bind building materials, such as brick, structural tile, concrete block, cinder block, glass block,stones and terra-cotta block, with mortar and other substances to construct, adorn or repair walls, partitions, arches, and other structures

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
 - Many tools have manufacturer instructions that no gloves be worn while operating their machine. If this is the case, consider adding a label to remind workers to remove their gloves. Example Tile cutting saw
 - Tile Saw Best Practice: DO Turn off before moving the tile. DON'T move the tile before saw is off.
 - Ensure SDS sheets are read in advance to have the correct safety precautions in place. Most mortars and grouts require an impervious glove be worn and hands washed before eating.
- PPE: Gloves

 - ★ High Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **STACXPNRT** (A7 cut, Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch)
 - Impact, Abrasion, Cut, Puncture: **STAFGFNVB** (A4 Cut, Impact level 1, Puncture 3, Wet Grip)
 - High Dexterity, Cut, Abrasion: **S21TAXFN** (A5 Cut, Wet Grip, Touchscreen, 21 gauge)
 - Chemical, High Abrasion: **F236** (Double dipped PVC, rough palm finish for non-slip grip)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Carry bricks, stones, tile to work location and place into position.	Cut Impact Crush	Dexterity		Cut Impact Crush			★★★
Apply and smooth mortar or other mixture over work surface.	Chemical	Dexterity Dry		Chemical			★★
Break or cut bricks, tiles, or blocks to size, using trowel edge, hammer, or power saw.	Cuts Impact Vibration Repetitive Activity	Dexterity Dry		Vibration MSI	Cut Impact		★★★
Remove excess mortar with trowels and hand tools, and finish mortar joints with jointing tools, for a sealed, uniform appearance.	Chemical	Dexterity		Chemical			★★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

The information contained in this report is for discussion purposes and general information only. Superior Glove assumes no responsibility for action taken (or not taken) by the recipient.





11.2 CONCRETE WORKERS / FORMERS

Concrete includes Precast Concrete Erectors, Precast Concrete Finishers, Concrete pump operators and pile drivers as well as floor pouring and pre-cast installation and repair.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
 - Consistent use of hand signals to ensure strong communication for moving concrete into position on top of buildings and around work sites safely.
 - Workers consolidating concrete using a concrete vibrator need to be provided information, training and supervision to ensure proper vibrator use (shaft size and type) and safe use in the consolidation of freshly place concrete.
 - Hammers transmit impact vibration to the workers hand each time they strike a surface. When choosing a hammer consider the benefits of anti-vibration and ergonomic design.
 - Keep work area tidy to reduce trips and hand injuries.
- PPE: Gloves

 - ★ Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **STACXPURT** (A6 cut, Dry Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch)
 - Cut, High Abrasion, Dexterity: **S18TAFGFN** (A4 Cut, Dry Grip, Touchscreen, 18 gauge)
 - Exterior -Elements (Wet): **S18WTFN** (A4 Cut, Wet Grip, 100% waterproof) **S18WTLFN** (fleece-lined)
 - Chemical, High Abrasion: **F236** (Double dipped PVC, rough palm finish for non-slip grip) **FB236** (Fleece lined)
 - Vibration, Cut: **STAGPNVPI** (A4 Cut, Antivibration palm and index finger)
 - General Purpose: **378GOBKL** (A4 Cut, Waterstop™ and Oilbloc™, goatskin leather) **378GOBTKL** (thinsulate lined)
 - Impact, Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **378GKGVB** (A4 Cut, Impact level 2, Puncture 4, Wet Grip, Gel padded palm) **378GKGTVBE** (Thinsulate™ lined)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Framing - building forms for cement	Abrasion on cement Puncture (wire, wood splinters) Impact, Crush Chemical (Form oil)	Dexterity to be able to work with nails and screws. Warmth in winter.	Chemical	Abrasion Puncture Impact Crush			★★★
Pouring – includes getting the cement to the working area.	Chemical Crush	Dexterity Warmth Dry		Chemical			★★
Concrete Vibrator	Vibration, Cuts, Crush Musculoskeletal Injury (MSI) Chemical	Warmth Dry	Cuts	Vibration Chemical Crush			★★
Chipping cement whether poured or precast.	Vibration Cut, Abrasion	Warmth		Vibration Cut			★★
Stripping forms.	Cut Abrasion	Warmth		Cut Abrasion			★★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.3 CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS

Construction labourers keep the site running and work with all trades on site as well as traffic control, hoist, snow removal, housekeeping and materials logistics. This focuses on more general hazards but please also refer to other pages if working in specific areas.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
- A glove clip may be helpful if more than one glove needed in your day as you can be all over the site.
- Keep work area tidy to reduce trips and hand injuries.
- When changing tasks, think through potential hazards and be aware of your surroundings
- Avoid double handling construction waste materials. Each time a worker handles materials with sharp edges or nails or screws they run the risk of inadvertently harming themselves.

PPE: Gloves

- ★ Puncture, High Abrasion, Cut: **S18TAFGNT** (A4 cut, Puncture 5, Abrasion 4, Grip)
- Exterior - Elements (Wet): **S18WTFN** (A4 Cut, Wet Grip, 100% waterproof) **S18WTLFN** (fleece-lined)
- General Purpose: **378GKGE** (A4 Cut, goatskin leather) **378GKGTL*** (thinsulate lined)
- General Purpose: **378GOBKL** (A4 Cut, Waterstop™ and Oilbloc™, goatskin leather) **378GOBTKL** (thinsulate lined)
- Chemical / Abrasion: **F236** (Janitorial / Biohazard, double dipped PVC, Antibacterial treated, flock lined) **FB236** (Fleece lined)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Assisting construction crew in removal of rubble, debris, and hazardous materials	Cuts (glass, steel, wood, nails & screws, wire, saws, utility knife) Biohazard – cigarettes, urine, feces, COVID-19. Abrasion, Chemical, Trip, Impact, Vibration	Dexterity Back of hand protection Grip		Cut Abrasion Chemical Impact Trip	Puncture Biohazards		★★★
Set-up traffic cones, fencing, and barricades, managing traffic flow	Weather (cold, wet)	Grip			Cold		★
Operating site hoist	Weather (cold, wet)	Grip			Cold		★★
Organizing materials delivery, movement on site and short-term storage.	Weather (cold, wet)	Grip			Cold		★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.4 DEMOLITION WORKERS

Demolition is the dismantling, razing, destroying, or wrecking of any building or structure or any part thereof.¹ Demolition is the removal of structures which have outlived their design life and need to be reconstructed for safety and operational requirements.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
 - Heavy equipment training and keeping everyone aware of the plan and their role including being responsible for their PPE.
 - Due to the physical nature of many of these roles, task rotation and stretching are encouraged as well as regular reminders to each other of proper lifting techniques.
 - Read any Safety Data Sheets (SDS) so you can make good decisions on how to protect your hands.
 - Lead paint and asbestos are often found in older structures and are hazardous to workers. Follow protocols for the safe use and disposal of gloves that may be contaminated.
- PPE: Gloves

 - ★ Impact, Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **375KGV** (A4 Cut, Impact level 2, Puncture 5, Waterstop™ and Oilbloc™, Gauntlet Cuff)
 - Impact, Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **378GKGV** (A5 Cut, Impact level 2, Puncture 5, Waterstop™ and Oilbloc™, Gel padded palm)
 - Exterior -Elements (Wet): **S18WTFN** (A4 Cut, Wet Grip, 100% waterproof) **S18WTLFN** (fleece-lined)
 - Cut, Abrasion, Dexterity: **S18TAFGN** (A4 Cut, Wet Grip, Touchscreen, 18 gauge)
 - Welding, High Heat: **505BU** (Split cow hide leather, Heat 2)
 - Disposable Glove : **RD8NPF** (8 Mil Powder-Free Nitrile)

PPE: Sleeve

 - Cut, Abrasion: **KTAG1T18** (A5 Cut, Breathable)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Explosives	Falling masonry - crush	Dexterity		Crush			★★
Manual demolition when best method (cutting, hammer)	Cut Crush Vibration	Consider sleeves for some tasks.		Cut Crush Vibration Heat			★★★
Loading and transporting the debris / manual handling.	Chemical (Asbestos) Crush/Impact			Crush/ Impact		Chemical	★★★
Pneumatic drills and power tools	Vibration			Vibration			★★
Dust suppression	Repetitive activity			Repetitive activity			★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.5 DRYWALLERS / TAPERS / FINISHERS

Drywallers measure and install drywall sheets to make walls. They then tape and mud between the sheets to hide the seam between the two sheets. Once the mud is dry, they sand the mud level to create a smooth finish on the wall.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
- Maintaining good physical condition and using proper lifting techniques can reduce the chance of injury and strain. Working in pairs makes it easier to lift, position, and control sheetrock.
- Rotating tasks (hanging, taping, finishing) will give your muscles a break.
- Using a Drywall T-Square keeps straight cuts and safe hands.
- Seam taping and sanding tools with spring-assisted or powered systems makes overhead finishing work easier by reducing the force that workers must apply.
- Install guardrails around elevated work decks to prevent inadvertently stepping off deck and falling.
- Have hands protected from heat if holding hot lights to do light checks.
- Keep work area tidy to reduce trips and hand injuries.

PPE: Gloves

- ★ High Dexterity, Cut, Abrasion: **S21TAXFN** (A5 Cut, Wet Grip, Touchscreen, 21 gauge)
- Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **STACXPURT** (A6 cut, Dry Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch)
- Disposable Glove : **RD8NPF** (8 Mil Powder-Free Nitrile Disposable Gloves)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Measure and cut dry wall.	Cut (drywall edge and utility knife) Chemical (Gypsum)		Chemical	Cut			★★★
Putting the drywall into position.	Cuts from metal frames, steel wires. Cuts from edges of drywall.	Dexterity for screws.	Cut				★★
Taping and mudding drywall seams.	Cut (tape) Chemical (mud)	Dexterity	Chemical				★
Sanding mud off walls.	Chemical (dust and dries skin) Heat (light checks)	Dexterity	Chemical Heat				★
Cutting out holes as needed for electrical etc.	Rotating (Rotor) Cut (utility knife)	Blister prevention.	Cut Rotating				★★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.6 ELECTRICIANS

Electricians prepare, assemble, install, and test electrical wiring fixtures, control devices and related equipment in all types of buildings and structures.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
 - Ensure power is off when working.
 - Test for voltage before touching an outlet or conductor.
 - If you leave a live area or can't be seen, use the lockout / tagout procedure.
 - Use insulated hand tools as electricity creates an extra risk.
 - Cut wire sheath away from yourself.
- PPE: Gloves
- ★ High Dexterity, Cut, Abrasion: **S21TAXFN** (A5 Cut, Puncture 3, Grip, Touchscreen, 21 gauge)
 - Arc rated, Cut, Dexterity: **S13FRNE** (Arc rating level 2, A4 Cut, Grip)
 - Puncture, Cut, Abrasion, Dexterity: **S18TAFGNT** (Puncture 5, A4 Cut, Grip, Touchscreen, 18 gauge)
 - Impact, Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **STAFGFNVB** (A4 Cut, Puncture 3, Impact level 1, Puncture 3, Wet Grip)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Installing electrical wiring	Cut on metal edges / utility knife / screws Abrasion on cement Puncture from electrical wire ends Impact (pulling wires)	Grip on wires Dexterity	Impact	Cut Abrasion	Puncture		★★
Installing light fixtures and equipment, including switches and circuit breakers	Puncture	Dexterity (handling screws) and small pieces		Puncture			★
Connecting power to communications equipment, signaling devices	Arc flash	Dexterity			Arc flash		★★
Connecting power to heating and cooling systems	Arc flash Cut	Dexterity		Cut	Arc flash		★★★
Reading and interpreting drawings and blueprints	n/a	Touchscreen if digital					

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.7 ELEVATOR TECHNICIANS

Elevator constructors and mechanics assemble, install, maintain and repair freight and passenger elevators, escalators, walkways and other related equipment.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day. Always be aware of your space and location of your hands. Lockout and tagout electrical when away from it. Keep work area tidy to reduce trips and hand injuries. | <p>PPE: Gloves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Cut, High Abrasion, Dexterity: S18TAFGFN (A4 Cut, Grip, Touchscreen, 18 gauge) High Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: STACXPNRT (A7 cut, Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch) Arc rated, Cut, Dexterity : S13FRNE (Arc rating level 2, A4 Cut, Grip) General Purpose: 378GOBKL (A4 Cut, Waterstop™ and Oilbloc™, goatskin leather) <p>PPE: Protective Sleeves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut, Abrasion: KTAG1T18 (A5 Cut, Breathable) |
|---|--|

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Installing elevators and related equipment	Cut on metal edges / utility knives Impact Abrasion	Dexterity		Abrasion Impact	Cut		★★★
Connecting elevator car frames to counterweights	Impact	Dexterity		Impact			★★
Assembling elevator cars	Cut from metal Impact	Dexterity		Impact	Cut		★★
Installing and wiring electric and electronic control systems	Arc flash	Dexterity		Arc flash			★
Installing, testing, and adjusting safety control devices		Dexterity					

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.8 EXCAVATION WORKERS

Excavation uses different tools and techniques to move soil, rock, and other material to form a cavity and prepare the area for construct.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
- The need for protective equipment is determined by what work is being carried out and the conditions (small space, contaminated soil, water, shoring, etc).
- Be alert and aware at all times to prevent slips, trips and falls – especially near the edge of the excavation area.
- When handling a chain to lift equipment, loop and hook so then end of the chain hangs up. (Hold the tail)
- Wash your hands with soap and water before eating or smoking to avoid transferring germs, bacteria or viruses in the soil into your body. Washing is important because hand sanitizer is less effective on dirty hands.

PPE: Gloves

- ★ Impact, Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **378GKGVBE** (A4 Cut, Impact level 2, Puncture 4, Wet Grip)
- General Purpose: **378GKGE** (A4 Cut, goatskin leather) **378GKGTLL** (thinsulate lined)
- Impact, Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **STAFGFNVB** (A4 Cut, Impact level 1, Puncture 3, Wet Grip)
- Vibration, Cut: **STAGPNVPI** (A4 Cut, Antivibration palm and index finger)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Maneuvering motorized heavy equipment to ensure the accurate removal and placement of materials	Crush – Cave in of sides or movement of earth.	Dexterity		Crush			★
Loading and offloading rocks, debris, and other materials from heavy equipment	Cut, Crush/Impact Abrasion, Repetitive activity Chemical if earth is contaminated. Cold (winter) Wet - Fluids (water and other liquids)	Comfort - glove fit		Cut Impact Repetitive activity Abrasion Wet	Crush Cold		★★★
Handling rigging and related equipment	Impact Crush	Dexterity		Crush Impact			★★
Excavation supports (shoring or battering) as needed.	Crush/Impact from installing shoring.	Dexterity while moving materials and securing.		Crush Impact			★★
Pipe placement in a hole	Crush / Impact Vibration (tampering)			Vibration			★★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.9 FINISH CARPENTERS

Finish carpenters do the final steps in the carpentry process. They install finish woods and trims as well as cabinets and cupboards.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
 - Many saw manufacturer’s request no gloves be worn while operating their machine. If this is the case, consider adding a label to remind workers to remove their gloves. Ensure sleeves are rolled up and securely out of the way.
 - Keep work area tidy to reduce trips and hand injuries.
 - Ensure safety guards working on equipment.
- PPE: Gloves

 - ★ High Dexterity, Cut, Abrasion: **S21TAXFN** (A5 Cut, Wet Grip, Touchscreen, 21 gauge)
 - High Puncture, Cut, Abrasion, Dexterity: **S18TAFGNT** (A4 Cut, Dry Grip, Touchscreen, 18 gauge)
 - Cut, High Abrasion: **STACXPURT** (A6 cut, Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch)
 - General Purpose: **378GKGGE** (A4 Cut, goatskin leather) **378GKGTL** (thinsulate lined)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Building foundations, installing floor beams, laying sub-flooring, and installing walls and roofing systems	Puncture - Splinters from wood. Abrasion on cement Cut, Trip when clutter	Dexterity to be able to work with screws and nails.		Puncture Abrasion Cut			★★★
Fitting and installing trim, doors, stairs, moulding and hardware	Puncture - Splinters Cut Abrasion	Precision to measure	Abrasion	Cut Puncture			★★
Measuring, cutting, and joining materials made of wood or wood substitutes	Puncture - Splinters Cut Abrasion		Abrasion	Cut Puncture			★★
Reading and interpreting blueprints, drawings, and sketches		Ability to read on paper and digital. (Touchscreen)					

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.10 FRAMERS

Framing, in construction, is the fitting together of pieces to give a structure support and shape. Framing materials are usually wood, engineered wood, or structural steel. Many large construction projects are built with mass wall construction with framing inside for interior walls with studs, sills, and headers.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
- Many tools have manufacturer instructions that no gloves be worn while operating their machine. If this is the case, consider adding a label to remind workers to remove their gloves. Example: Table Saw
- Training: Hand awareness and placement on steel wall frames can reduce risk of cuts to the hands as illustrated in the image. Strive to hold on the back of the frame.
- In sourcing materials, source wall frames with a flange and a return so reduced risk of cuts to hands, extension cords and other body parts.

PPE: Gloves

- ★ High Puncture, High Abrasion, Cut, Dexterity: **S18TAFGNT** (A4 Cut, Dry Grip, Touchscreen, 18 gauge)
- Cut, High Abrasion: **STACXPURT** (A6 cut, Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch)
- Impact, Abrasion, Cut, Puncture: **STAFGFNVB** (A4 Cut, Impact level 1, Puncture 3, Wet Grip)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Selecting, measuring and marking materials for walls, floors, roofs, foundations, doors and windows.	Cuts from metal. Abrasion from concrete.	Dexterity		Cut Abrasion			★★
Installing metal wall frames into concrete.	Cuts from frames.	Dexterity Dry Grip		Cut			★★
Cutting and shaping materials and joining them with nails, screws, bolts, or glue	Cut Puncture from nails, screws. Chemical from glue.	Dexterity for screws, bolts and nails. Dry Grip		Cut Puncture Chemical			★★
Using power tools such as tin snips, saws and drills.	Cut Impact	Dexterity		Cut Crush			★
Lifting and moving materials into position.	Crush Impact Cut	Dexterity Dry Grip		Cut Crush Impact			★★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.11 GLAZIERS

Glaziers cut, fit, install, and replace glass in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. and on exterior walls of buildings and other structures.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
- Ensure glass is dry and free of dust before handling and be mindful of broken edges.
- Clean work area with brush and never with your hands, so you don't get glass slivers.

PPE: Gloves

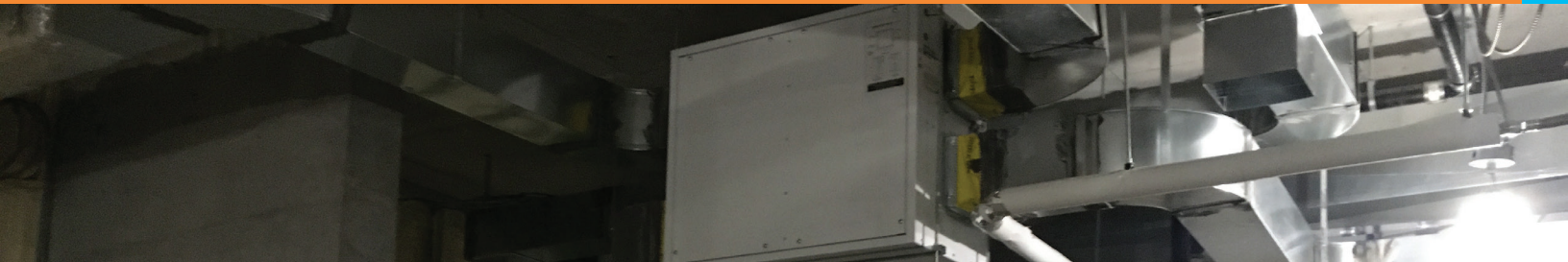
- ★ High Cut, Puncture: **STACXPNT** (A7 Cut, Grip)
- Exterior – Elements (Wet): **S18WTFN** (A4 Cut, Grip, 100% waterproof) **S18WTLFN** (fleece-lined)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Assembling and installing prefabricated glass, mirrors, and other glass products on walls, ceilings, showers and exteriors of buildings including windows and balconies.	Cut Handling Glass	Dry grip Wet grip	Puncture			Cut	★★★
Measuring, marking, cutting, and tinting glass	Cutters wheel Chemical, Cutting oil Repetitive Activity Grinding	Dexterity Wet grip	Chemical Abrasion	Cut			★★
Fabricating metal frames for glass installation	Cut Puncture			Cut			★★★
Reading and interpreting blueprints		Dexterity Touchscreen if digital.					

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.12 HVAC WORKERS

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) is the technology of indoor environmental comfort. Its goal is to provide thermal comfort and acceptable indoor air quality.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
- Always read the SDS before using any chemical products and take recommended safety precautions.
- Keep cylinders stored in a well-ventilated area ensuring completely closed. Keep away from excessive heat or electrical circuits.
- Turn off power to corresponding circuit and lock out tag out to ensure no one turns on the power while you are working.

PPE: Gloves

- ★ Cut, High Abrasion: **STACXPURT** (A6 cut, Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch)
- Dexterity, Cut, Abrasion: **STAGXPU** (A5 Cut, Grip, Breathable)
- Arc rated, Cut, Dexterity : **S13FRNE** (Arc rating level 2, A4 Cut, Grip)
- Refrigerant: **S18WTLFN** (A4 Cut, Grip, 100% waterproof, fleece-lined)
- Welding: **370GFKL** (A2 Cut, Heat 3, Puncture 3, Goatskin leather)

PPE: Protective Sleeves

- Cut, Heat: **KAWC10** (A3 Cut, Heat, 2 ply)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Installing duct work, which may require taping, welding, insulating.	Cuts / puncture from metal, tape. Puncture – Slivers from insulation. Chemical – glues and oils. Repetitive Activity – Hand tools and power tools	Dexterity Grip		Burn Chemical Repetitive Activity	Cut Puncture		★★★
Measuring and connecting pipes and welding together.	Burns from welding. Cut	Dexterity		Burn	Cut		★★
Testing systems for leaks.	Thermal – Refrigerant (burn (gas), frostbite (liquid)) Chemical – Pressurized gas	Dexterity			Chemical Thermal (Burn/ Frostbite)		★★
Electrical wiring	Arc Flash Cut	Dexterity Grip		Cut	Arc Flash		★★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.13 LANDSCAPERS

Landscapers design, build and maintain gardens and other landscaped areas, they’re employed by residential, industrial, and commercial contractors.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
 - Alternate tasks when doing work with vibrating equipment or repetitive activities as much as possible.
 - Ensure familiar with safe operation of all equipment and ensure guards in place.
 - Suggest no jewelry on site. Consider tattoo or silicone rings.
 - Wash your hands with soap and water before eating or smoking to avoid transferring germs, bacteria or viruses in the soil into your body. Washing is important because hand sanitizer is less effective on dirty hands.
 - Be mindful of hand placement when working with rocks to prevent a crush. When laying in rocks, keep hands on top of the rock
- PPE: Gloves

 - ★ Cut, High Abrasion: [STACXPURT](#) (A6 cut, Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch)
 - Vibration, Cut: [STAGPNVPI](#) (A4 Cut, Antivibration palm and index finger)
 - Exterior -Elements (Wet): [S18WTFN](#) (A4 Cut, Grip, 100% waterproof) [S18WTLFN](#) (fleece-lined)
 - Impact, Abrasion, Cut, Puncture: [STAFGFNVB](#) (A4 Cut, Impact level 1, Puncture 3, Wet Grip)
 - General Purpose: [378GOBKL](#) (A4 Cut, Waterstop™ and Oilbloc™, goatskin leather) [378GOBTKL](#) (thinsulate lined)

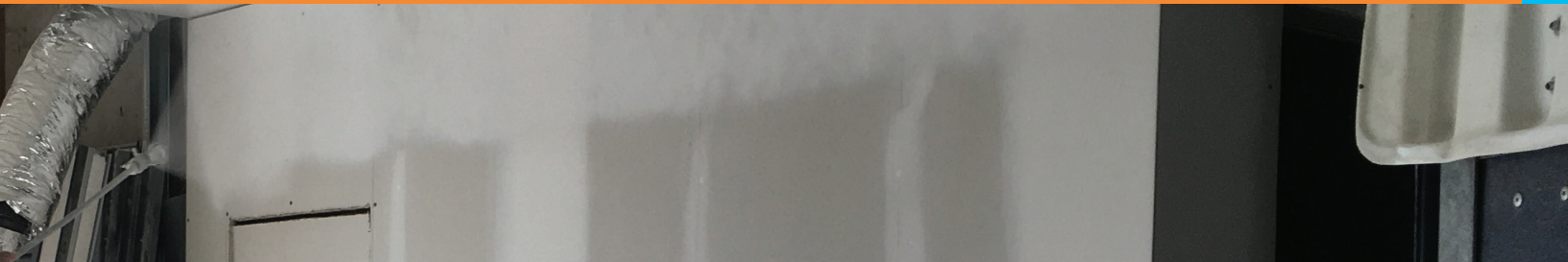
OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Consulting with contractors on landscape designs, plant selection and care.		Touchscreen if on job site and glove policy in place.					
Installing rock gardens, ponds, decks, drainage systems, fences, and planters.	Cuts on rocks, wood and metal. Abrasion on rocks. Crush between rocks. Vibration from pneumatic tools and packers/tampers	Dexterity Grip Comfort (dry and cool)		Cut Puncture Abrasion Impact Vibration			★★★
Installing, operating, watering systems.	Cut on pipes.	Dexterity		Cut			★★
Planting various nursery stock. Seeding and sodding.	Repetitive Activity and Blisters from shovels, rakes Elements (wet)	Dexterity	Abrasion	Puncture			★★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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11.14 PAINTERS

Painters prepare surfaces for paint (stain, varnish, enamel, and other finishes) and paints the surface evenly with the appropriate number of coats using brushes, rollers and/or spray guns.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
 - Plan work so not too long in any one position when possible.
 - If gripping a brush or roller for extended periods, do hand exercises as often as possible.
 - Install guardrails around elevated work decks to prevent inadvertently stepping off deck and falling.
- PPE: Gloves

 - Dexterity, Cut, Abrasion: **STAGXPU** (A5 Cut, Dry Grip, Breathable)
 - Disposable Glove: **RD8NPF** (8 Mil Powder-Free Nitrile Disposable Gloves)

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Preparing the work area (cover floors, outlets etc, position ladder).	Cut Abrasion	Dexterity	Cut Abrasion				★★
Mix the paint according to the instructions and following the SDS guidelines.	Chemical Cut		Cut	Chemical			★
Applies the paint to the surface (wall, ceiling, floor) and repeats as required.	Repetitive activity Muscular Skeletal (overhead) Extended grip			Repetitive activity Gripping			★★★
Cleans up equipment and the area when painting complete.	Chemical Cut		Cut	Chemical			★

Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

The information contained in this report is for discussion purposes and general information only. Superior Glove assumes no responsibility for action taken (or not taken) by the recipient.

Installing pipes and fittings that carry water, gas, and other fluids and substances.

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
- Many tools have manufacturer instructions that no gloves be worn while operating their machine. If this is the case, consider adding a label to remind workers to remove their gloves. E.g. Pipe threaders.
- Keep work area tidy to reduce trips and hand injuries.
- For larger pipes or pipes overhead, work in pairs for lifting sections of pipe into place and keeping unit stable while clamps are being tightened. (Preventing muscular skeletal issues over time).
- To avoid injury watch for and remove nails or tie wire that has been left projecting from the ceiling. In this photo you can actually nails in the ceiling.

- ★ Cut, Puncture, Abrasion: **STACXPURT** (A6 cut, Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch)
- Cut, High Abrasion, Dexterity: **S18TAFGFN** (A4 Cut, Grip, Touchscreen, 18 gauge)
- Impact, Cut, Abrasion, Puncture: **STAFGFNVB** (A4 Cut, Impact level 1, Puncture 3, Wet Grip)
- Welding: **370GFKL** (A2 Cut, Heat 3, Puncture 3, Goatskin leather)
- Elements (Wet): **S18WTFN** (A4 Cut, Wet Grip, 100% waterproof) **S18WTLFN** (fleece-lined)

- Cut, Heat: **KAWC10** (A3 Cut, Heat, 2 ply)

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Install pipes and fittings that carry water, gas, and other fluids and substances	Cuts from sharp tools / metal framing or clamps Impact Burns (Heat) from hot pipes. Crush / Impact (tools & tight places) Cold, Wet Abrasion on concrete	Grip to lift pipes into position. Dexterity for small pieces. Touch screen to use iPad / phone for drawings.	Abrasion Chemical Impact	Burn (Heat) Cold Wet Crush	Cut		★★★
Welding and soldering.	Burns (Heat) from soldering equipment and welding	Dexterity		Burn			★★
Install fixtures	Cuts Chemical (sealants, grout, caulking)	Grip Dexterity		Cut Wet	Chemical		★
Cutting Pipes – Cutting, sanding and fitting together Threading pipes.	Cuts from the pipe / grinder. Burrs on the pipe Metal slivers Cleaners, oils	Grip Dexterity	Chemical	Cut			★★

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11.16 ROOFERS

Industrial and Commercial Roofers specialize in in the design and construction of roofs that vary in shape, size, and complexity.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day. Read the SDS for the tar before application. Keep work area tidy to reduce trips and hand injuries. Keep hands out of moving parts. Follow requirements for permitting if work is designated "hot work" including having a fire extinguisher nearby in case of fire. | <p>PPE: Gloves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ High Puncture, High Cut, High Abrasion: STACKPURT (A6 cut, Grip, Reinforced thumb-crotch) Exterior -Elements (Wet): S18WTFN (A4 Cut, Grip, 100% waterproof) S18WTLFN (fleece-lined) Chemical, High Abrasion: F236 (Double dipped PVC, rough palm finish for non-slip grip) High Heat: 505BU (Split cow hide leather, Heat 2) General Purpose: 378GOBKL (A4 Cut, Waterstop™ and Oilbloc™, goatskin leather) 378GOBTKL (thinsulate lined) |
|---|---|

OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY HAND TASKS, HAZARDS, AND RISK:

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Cutting roofing paper to size using knives; Nail and staple roofing paper to roofs	Cuts (Utility knives)	Dexterity for nail and staple gun		Cut			★★
Tar, asphalt, and roofing paper application; Uniformly mop entire surface of roof	Burn (Heat) from hot tar (e.g. Kettle Operators) Chemical Repetitive activity	Protection from blisters	Abrasion Repetitive Strain	Chemical	Heat		★★★
Cut felt, shingles, and strips of flashing; Fit them into angle formed by walls, vents, and intersecting roof surfaces	Cut (metal flashing, utility knife) Puncture Abrasion (shingles)	Grip Dexterity (cutting and fitting) (screws?)		Abrasion	Cut		★★★

★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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Structural iron and steel workers erect, place, and join steel girders, columns, and other pieces to form structural frameworks. They also may assemble precut metal buildings and the cranes and derricks that move materials and equipment around the construction site.

Minimum Recommendations based on primary hand hazards:

- Review field level hazard assessment at the beginning of each day.
 - Ensure tie wires are looped to reduce risk of cuts / punctures or cut wires shorter.
 - Teach hand placement for high-risk procedures.
 - Keep work area tidy to reduce trips and hand injuries.
 - Ensure good wash up protocols if a risk of lead poisoning.

Primary Tasks	Primary Hand Hazard	Hand Requirements	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Risk Level 1 Low, 3 High
Rigging and lifting steel to the working area.	Crush/Impact between cables and steel	Warm / cool hands Dry Dexterity			Cold	Crush Impact	★★
Cut, Attach (bolt, weld) steel.	Burn Weather Lead Poisoning	Warm Dexterity		Cut	Burn (weld) Cold		★★
Bend steel rods with hand-tools and rod-bending machines, and weld them in	Burn Cut Impact	Warm Dexterity Dry		Impact Cut	Burn		★★
Cut rods to required length using shears, hacksaws, bar cutters, and acetylene torches	Cut Burn	Warm Dexterity Dry			Burn Cut		★★
Position and secure steel bars, rods, cables, and mesh into concrete forms	Cut Crush Abrasion			Abrasion	Puncture Cut		★★★

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12.1 GLOVE TRADE MATRIX

[↓ DOWNLOAD 24" X 36" POSTER](#)

- Palm Coated
- Chemical
- Welding / Heat
- Impact
- General Purpose
- Disposable
- Glove Liner

	S13FRNE	S18TAFGN	S18TAFGNT	S21TAXFN	STACXPNT	STACXPURT	STAGXPU	S18WTFN*	STAGPNVPI	F236*	370GFKL	505BU	STAFGNVB	378GKGVB*	378GKGVB*	375KGV*	378GKGE*	378GOBKL*	RD8NPF	S18TAFG
Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, Tilers				●	★					●			●							
Concrete Workers / Formers		●				★		●	●	●				●				●		
Construction Labourers			★					●		●							●	●		
Demolition Workers		●						●				●			●	★			●	
Drywallers / Tapers / Finishers				★		●													●	
Electricians	●		●	★									●							
Elevator Technicians	●	★			●													●		
Excavation Workers									●				●	★			●			
Finish Carpenters			●	★		●											●			
Framers			★			●							●							
Glaziers					★			●												
HVAC Workers	●					★	●	●			●									
Landscapers						★		●	●				●					●		
Painters							★												●	
Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Installers		●				★		●			●		●							
Roofers					★			●		●		●						●		
Structural Iron & Steel Workers / Rebar			★									●					●			●

*Winter version available | ★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.





















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12.2 GLOVE SELECTION GUIDE

[↓ DOWNLOAD 24" X 36" POSTER](#)

- Palm Coated
- Chemical
- Welding / Heat
- Impact
- General Purpose
- Disposable
- Glove Liner

			Brickmasons, Stonemasons, Tilers	Concrete Workers / Formers	Construction Labourers	Demolition Workers	Drywallers / Tapers / Finishers	Electricians	Elevator Technicians	Excavation Workers	Finish Carpenters	Framers	Glaziers	HVAC Workers	Landscapers	Painters	Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Installers	Roofers	Structural Iron & Steel Workers / Rebar
S13FRNE		5-11						●	●					●					
S18TAFGFN		5-12		●		●			★								●		
S18TAFGNT		5-11			★			●			●	★							★
S21TAXFN		5-12	●				★	★			★								
STACXPNRT		5-12	★						●				★					★	
STACXPURT		5-12		●			●				●	●		★	★		★		
STAGXPU		5-12												●		★			
S18WTFN*		8-12		●	●	●							●	●	●		●	●	
STAGPNVPI		6-12		●						●					●				
F236*		XL	●	●	●													●	
370GFKL		M-2XL												●			●		
505BU		L				●												●	●
STAFGFNVB		6-12	●					●		●		●			●		●		
378GKGVB*		XS-3XL		★						★									
378GKGVB*		XS-3XL				●													
375KGVB*		S-2XL				★													
378GKGE*		S-3XL			●					●	●								●
378GOBKL*		S-3XL		●	●				●						●			●	
RD8NPF		S-2XL				●	●									●			
S18TAFG		5-11																	●

*Winter version available | ★ Pro's Choice - The glove professionals wear 80% of the time.

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13.1 GLOVE RECOMMENDATIONS - PALM COATED

DEXTERITY®



#S13FRNE | 5-11

- 13-gauge knit shell increases dexterity and hand movement
- Flame-resistant neoprene palm coating provides excellent wet and dry grip
- Arc flash testing placed these gloves at Level 2, with an Arc Thermal Performance Value (ATPV) of 9.2 cal/cm²
- ESD (electrostatic dissipating) carbon filament to impart anti-static properties
- Treated with Ultra-Fresh to achieve 99.9% antimicrobial status



Trades/Roles:

Electricians, Elevator Technicians, HVAC Workers

TENACTIV™



#S18TAFGN | 5-12

- 18-gauge composite filament-fiber knit glove
- Foam nitrile coating provides good grip for lightly oiled parts
- Specifically designed for electrostatic dissipative (ESD) properties when working with micro-electronic work
- Treated with Ultra-Fresh to achieve 99.9% antimicrobial status
- Touchscreen compatible



Trades/Roles:

Concrete Workers / Formers, Demolition Workers, Elevator Technicians, Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Installers

TENACTIV™



#S18TAFGN | 5-11

- The ZedCoat™ palm coating on these gloves provide excellent protection against abrasion hazards and offers amazing dry-tacky grip
- 18-gauge lint-free composite filament-fiber
- Treated with Ultra-Fresh to achieve 99.9% antimicrobial status
- Silicone-free
- Touchscreen compatible



Trades/Roles:

Construction Labourers, Electricians, Finish Carpenters, Framers, Structural Iron & Steel Workers / Rebar

TENACTIV™



#S21TAXFN | 5-12

- TenActiv™ wire-core composite filament fiber blend provides 360° cut protection
- High-strength fibers are kept away from skin to increase both comfort and useful life
- Hand-conforming 21-gauge knit provides a bare handed feel and unbeatable dexterity
- Foam nitrile palm coating keeps grip secure when handling lightly oiled parts
- Touchscreen compatible



Trades/Roles:

Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, Tilers, Drywallers / Tapers / Finishers, Electricians, Finish Carpenters

TENACTIV™



#STACXPNT | 5-12

- Offering excellent cut resistance paired with puncture and abrasion protection, these gloves provide protection from multiple angles
- TenActiv™/ HPPE / steel / composite filament-fiber blend
- Micropore nitrile coating provides excellent grip by displacing oil on slippery surfaces
- Nitrile thumb crotch reinforcement



Trades/Roles:

Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, Tilers, Elevator Technicians, Glaziers, Roofers

TENACTIV™



#STACXPURT | 5-12

- TenActiv™/ HPPE/steel/composite filament-fiber blend
- Polyurethane palm coating provides great grip and excellent tactile feel
- Reinforced nitrile coating thumb crotch



Trades/Roles:

Concrete Workers / Formers, Drywallers / Tapers / Finishers, Finish Carpenters, Framers, HVAC Workers, Landscapers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Installers

TENACTIV™



#STAGXPU | 5-12

- 13-gauge blend of steel, HPPE, composite filament-fiber
- Polyurethane palm coating provides great grip and excellent tactile feel



Trades/Roles:

HVAC Workers, Painters

TENACTIV™



#S18TAXFN | 6-12

- TenActiv™/HPPE/wire-core/composite filament fiber blend provides excellent cut protection
- High-strength fiber is incorporated in a way that it cannot come through to the hand for total comfort and extended glove life
- Hand conforming 18-gauge knit for bare hand feel
- Foam nitrile palm coating provides good grip for lightly oiled parts
- Hi-viz color keeps wearer alert to hand placement
- Touchscreen compatible



Trades/Roles:

General Purpose - Where a hi-viz alternative is needed

TENACTIV™



#STAGPNVPI | 6-12

- These cut-resistant, vibration-dampening gloves are made with micropore nitrile grip, ensuring hands stay dry
- Made with TenActiv™ composite filament-fiber yarn that is stronger than steel on an equal-weight basis
- Neoprene padding on palms and index fingers for excellent vibration dampening
- Micropore nitrile coating does not absorb oils or liquids so hands stay dry
- Craters act like tiny suction cups to improve grip in wet and oily conditions



Trades/Roles:

Concrete Workers / Formers, Excavation Workers, Landscapers

TENACTIV™



#S18WTFN | 8-12

- Featuring a Water-Tite membrane, these gloves seal water out
- 18-gauge blended HPPE
- Foam nitrile palm coating acts like a sponge to absorb liquids providing excellent grip in wet or light oil applications
- Winter version available (S18WTLFN)



Trades/Roles:

Concrete Workers / Formers, Construction Labourers, Demolition Workers, Glaziers, HVAC Workers, Landscapers, Roofers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Installers

13.2 GLOVE RECOMMENDATIONS - CHEMICAL

CHEMSTOP™



#F236 | ONE SIZE (XL)

- These double-dipped PVC gloves offer a CFIA approval, making them safe for food handling
- 14" premium quality double-dipped PVC offers good abrasion resistance
- Absorbent fleece jersey liner for comfort
- Anti-bacterial treatment for better odor protection
- Winter version available (FB236)



Trades/Roles:

Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, Tilers, Concrete Workers, Construction Labourers, Roofers

13.3 GLOVE RECOMMENDATIONS - WELDING / HEAT



#370GFKL | M-2XL

- Featuring cut and heat protection, these goatskin gloves keep you well-covered
- Goatskin stays durable and tough, while still maintaining its high tensile strength
- Hand portion of gloves is lined with cut-and-sewn fine-gauge DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber interlock knit
- Fully DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber sewn throughout for heat resistance and seam integrity
- Wide-fitting split-cowgrain gauntlet cuffs



•DUPONT•
Kevlar®

Trades/Roles:

HVAC Workers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Installers



#505BU | ONE SIZE (L)

- These flame-resistant split-cowhide gloves come in a continuous one-piece back
- Select split-cowhide for comfortable yet rugged service
- Full semi-sock thermal-knit cotton lining for comfort and added heat protection
- Flame resistant properties, gloves will not burn, drip or melt
- Leather welting in all vulnerable seams and DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber stitching throughout



•DUPONT•
Kevlar®

Trades/Roles:

Demolition Workers, Roofers, Structural Iron & Steel Workers

13.4 GLOVE RECOMMENDATIONS - IMPACT



#STAFGFNVB | 6-12

- 13-gauge TenActiv™ yarn provides excellent cut protection while feeling cool and comfortable against your skin
- Foam nitrile coating provides good grip for lightly oiled parts



Trades/Roles:

Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, Tilers, Electricians, Excavation Workers, Framers, Landscapers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Installers.



#378GKGVBE | XS-3XL

- High tensile strength goatskin provides outstanding abrasion resistance
- Excellent cut resistance thanks to blended DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber/composite filament-fiber lining
- Gel-padded palms for vibration dampening
- Also available in winter version (#378GKGTVE)



•DUPONT•
Kevlar®

Trades/Roles:

Concrete Workers / Formers, Excavation Workers

ENDURA®



#378GKGV | XS-3XL

- This glove provides Level 3 arc flash protection, with an Arc Thermal Performance Value (ATPV) of 33 cal/cm²
- High tensile strength goatskin provides outstanding abrasion resistance
- Treated with Oilbloc™ for oil and water repellency
- Gel-padded palms for vibration dampening
- Also available in winter version (#378KGTVB), winter version does not include arc flash protection



Trades/Roles:

Demolition Workers

ENDURA®



#375KGV | S-2XL

- Featuring DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber and composite filament-fiber lining, this glove is sure to please
- High tensile strength goatskin provides outstanding abrasion resistance
- Treated with Oilbloc™ for oil and water repellency
- Also available in a winter version (#375KGTVB)



Trades/Roles:

Demolition Workers

13.5 GLOVE RECOMMENDATIONS - GENERAL PURPOSE

ENDURA®



#378GKGE | S-3XL

- High tensile strength goatskin provides outstanding abrasion resistance
- Blended DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber/composite filament-fiber lining
- Arc flash testing placed these gloves at Level 3, with an Arc Thermal Performance Value (ATPV) of 36 cal/cm²
- Also available in winter version (#378GKGTL)



Trades/Roles:

Construction Labourers, Excavation Workers, Finish Carpenter, Structural Iron & Steel Workers/Rebar

ENDURA®



#378G0BKL | S-3XL

- High tensile strength goatskin provides outstanding abrasion resistance
- Treated with Oilbloc™ for oil and water resistance
- Cut-resistant DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber lining
- Arc flash testing placed these gloves at Level 4, with an Arc Thermal Performance Value (ATPV) of 41 cal/cm²
- Also available in winter version (#378G0BTKL)



Trades/Roles:

Concrete Workers / Formers, Construction Labourers, Elevator Technicians, Landscapers, Roofers

ENDURA®



#365DLX6KG | S-XL

- Made with select heavyweight 3½ oz. cowgrain leather
- Excellent water, oil, and stain-repellent properties
- Performance thumb/palm patch
- Gauntlet cuffs include two 3M™ retroreflective silver strips that are each flanked by hi-viz bands for ultimate visibility
- Inner DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber lining provides ANSI level A4 cut protection and ANSI level 5 puncture resistance
- Also available in winter version (#365DLXTKG)



Trades/Roles:

General Purpose - Where a hi-viz alternative is needed

CLUTCH GEAR®



#MXGKGHV | S-3XL

- Goat-grain palms provide amazing abrasion resistance and added durability
- Leather wraps around finger tips to eliminate seam placement in traditional wear areas for increased lifespan
- DuPont™ Kevlar® fiber and composite filament fiber lining for 2412 grams (ANSI level A5) of cut protection
- Wide elastic wrists with hook and loop closure tabs at the back means you can adjust these gloves for a snug, comfortable fit that keeps debris out



Trades/Roles:

General Purpose - Where a hi-viz alternative is needed

13.6 GLOVE RECOMMENDATIONS - DISPOSABLE

KEEPKLEEN®



#RD8NPF | S-2XL

- 8 mil, powder-free nitrile
- Nitrile provides better puncture and tear resistance
- Silicone-free
- Not for medical use

CFIA

Trades/Roles:

Demolition Workers, Drywallers / Tapers / Finishers, Painters

13.7 OTHER PRODUCT RECOMMENDATIONS

CONTENDER®



#KAWC10 | ONE SIZE

- Double-layer para-aramid cut-resistant and heat-resistant tubular knit sleeves
- Flame resistant properties, sleeve will not burn, drip or melt
- Available with thumbhole (#KAWC10TH)



Trades/Roles:

HVAC Workers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinkler Installers

TENACTIV™



#KTAG1T18 | S-2XL

- Elasticized STAYz-UP™ armbands hold sleeves in place for full arm coverage
- Sleeves stay cool for all-day comfort
- Available with thumbhole (#KTAG1T18T)



Trades/Roles:

Demolition Workers, Elevator Technicians

SUPERA™



#SXNMCM12 | M-XL

- Waterproof and breathable membrane to prevent water soak-through and improved comfort
- Coolmax™ liner wicks moisture away quickly to help keep feet dry
- Seamless knit to improve comfort and reduce stress from seamlines
- Nylon stretch outer shell for improved stretch and comfort
- Determination of resistance to water penetration-hydro static pressure test CAN/CGSB-4.2, No. 26.3-2010/ISO 811:1981

Trades/Roles:

General Use

SUPERIOR®



#GLV-BLT-CLIP | ONE SIZE

Gloves that are out of reach are gloves that don't get worn – make sure hand protection is never more than an arm's length away with our Superior glove clip.

- Designed for ease of use and weightless feel, the glove clips fasten easily to any belt loop
- Built-in magnetic breakaway for a safe, easy release in case of snags or catches

Trades/Roles:

General Use - Any role or time when you need a second pair of gloves handy

SURE KNIT™



#SQ | XS-XL

- Ideal as a liner for additional warmth in cold conditions
- 7-gauge cotton/polyester blend is cool, comfortable and launders extremely well
- 50 gram weight per pair



Trades/Roles:

General Use - Liner/Cold Conditions

TENACTIV™



#S18TAFG | 5-11

- TenActiv™ gloves feature lint-free, continuous filament yarn that is stronger than steel on an equal-weight basis
- Fine-gauge ANSI cut-level 4 protection, truly unparalleled cut resistance in a glove so dexterous and with such high tactile sensitivity
- High-strength fiber is incorporated in a way that it cannot come through to the hand for total comfort and extended glove life
- Silicone-free



Trades/Roles:

General use as a cut protection liner or for applications where no palm coating is helpful (i.e. Rebar Workers)



14.1 FULL TIME GLOVE USE

Ideally, workers should wear their gloves all the time they are at work unless gloves increase the risk of hand injury. In cases where gloves increase the risk of hand injury, gloves should be removed in accordance with recognition of the hazard (ex. could cause entanglement) and in accordance with hazard assessments, SWP or SJP or manufacturer / supplier operating instructions.

Routinely wearing gloves appropriately suited to hand hazards 100% of the time results in fewer injuries versus a reliance on workers remembering to carry and don gloves just prior to starting tasks. Experience has shown that when workers have their gloves on their hands all the time, they are better prepared and they are also protected from other incidental contact with hazards like slivers, and abrasive or sharp surfaces.

The benefit of conducting glove trials that allow workers to try various glove options is critical to finding gloves that workers feel comfortable wearing all day and that are appropriate for task hazards. Reputable glove suppliers should be willing to participate in glove trials with employers.

Since the gloves that workers wear need to be task appropriate, many employers may find that workers will need more than one pair of gloves. Waterproof gloves for rainy days and breathable gloves for hot days for example.

There will be some trade-offs when it comes to supplying workers with the necessary gloves while managing glove inventory. The recommendations in this guide were developed from contractors' experiences and have been streamlined to provide complete hand protection with the fewest pairs of gloves.

Having a spare pair available should be incorporated in work planning and procurement. Many injuries have been attributed to workers not having a ready replacement for gloves that were wet, worn out or misplaced.

MANUFACTURER / SUPPLIER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Knowing and following the equipment or tool manufacturer's instructions for operation are critical to preventing workers hands from being injured. For example, failing to use the blade guard or side handle of a portable grinder has resulted in many preventable injuries. Similarly, many workers operating aerial work platforms have suffered needless hand injuries, because they rested their hands on the guardrail, leading to their fingers being pinched between the machine and a stationary surface when the machine moved. In some cases, involving equipment like drill presses, wearing gloves can increase the risk of workers hands being caught and pulled into the equipment. Labeling these pieces of equipment helps everyone remember.



PPE402

superiorglove

14.2 COMFORT AND FUNCTIONALITY FACTORS

Comfort and functionality factors are important to workers and directly impact their use of gloves directly and should be part of the evaluation to determine gloves that are appropriate for workers. These factors include fit, grip, breathability, flexibility, tactile sense, dexterity, and touch screen compatibility. If a worker's gloves lack these factors, workers may be inclined to remove their gloves or not wear their gloves and expose their hands to hazards unnecessarily. Glove trials are a helpful step in finding the rights gloves especially with regards to comfort and functionality.

14.3 DESIGN STANDARDS

Often employers and workers base their decisions for glove purchase and use on cost and durability without regard to safety factors. There are no CSA standards for hand protection and glove design. Worldwide there are two cut standards: the ANSI 105-2016 standard (American) and the EN388 standard (European). Many employers and workers may be unfamiliar with these standards.

The following guide to ANSI & ASTM standards for glove performance can help employers and workers identify glove performance as it relates to task hazards. The five main glove performance guidelines cover cut, impact, heat, abrasion, and puncture.



CUT TEST

A glove's ability to protect against cuts and lacerations is tested using ASTM F2992-15 as required by the ANSI/ISEA 105-2016 standard.



IMPACT TEST

A glove's ability to protect hands against impact injuries is tested using the ANSI/ISEA 138-2019 standard.



HEAT TEST

The standard rates the material between level 1 (under 176°F) and level 5 (608°F). While the test stops at 608°F the glove may have higher thermal protection.



ABRASION TEST

A glove's ability to protect hands against injury from abrasions is tested using ASTM D3389 as required by the ANSI/ISEA 105-2016 standard.



(HYPODERMIC NEEDLE) PUNCTURE TEST

A glove's ability to protect hands against fine puncture injuries (e.g. hypodermic needles) is tested using ASTM F2878 as required by the ANSI/ISEA 105-2016 standard.












PUNCTURE TEST

A glove's ability to protect hands against large puncture injuries (e.g. screws and nails) is tested in accordance with clause 6.4 of EN 388:2003 as required by the ANSI/ISEA 105-2016 standard.

14.4 GUIDE TO ANSI & ATSM RATINGS

CUT RESISTANCE

Which **Cut Level** do I choose?

	 		 	  
NUISANCE Cut Hazards	LOW Cut Hazards	MODERATE Cut Hazards	HIGH Cut Hazards	EXTREME Cut Hazards
200 – 499 grams to cut Paper Cuts, Material Handling, Parts Assembly	500 – 1,499 grams to cut Material Handling, Small Parts Handling, General Purpose, Warehouse, Construction	1,500 – 2,199 grams to cut Bottle & Glass Handling, Drywalling, Electrical, HVAC, Automotive Assembly, Metal Handling	2,200 – 3,999 grams to cut Sharp Metal Stamping, Metal Recycling, Pulp & Paper, Automotive, Aerospace Industry, Meat Processing	4,000 – 6,000+ grams to cut Sharp Metal Stamping, Butchering, Pulp & Paper, Oil & Gas, Industrial Pipe Fitting, Sheet Metal, Steel Cable Handling, Food Processing

ABRASION RESISTANCE

Which **Abrasion Level** do I choose?

COATED GLOVES







Coated gloves provide better grip in wet and dry conditions and let your hand move more freely than a leather glove. But if you're dealing with high abrasion like pulling ropes, palm coatings may wear down too quickly.

LEATHER GLOVES

Leather gets a bit of a bad wrap. But when it comes to abrasion resistance, leather is amazing. It will protect your hands, take a beating, and will have a longer lifespan than a coated glove.

HYBRID GLOVES













The best thing about glove innovation is that you get the best of both worlds. Like our Clutch Gear® Goatskin Mechanics Glove. It features nylon backing for freedom of movement and a double leather palm for amazing abrasion resistance.

TESTED AT 500g OF FORCE			TESTED AT 1,000g OF FORCE		
					
≥ 100 Abrasion Revolutions	≥ 500 Abrasion Revolutions	≥ 1,000 Abrasion Revolutions	≥ 3,000 Abrasion Revolutions	≥ 10,000 Abrasion Revolutions	≥ 20,000 Abrasion Revolutions

PUNCTURE RESISTANCE

Which **Puncture Level** do I choose?

Most puncture gloves only protect the palm area of the hand, which is okay for many applications — just be aware of this. Full-coverage puncture gloves are available, but they tend to be more expensive and offer less comfort and dexterity.

 ASTM F2878: FINE OBJECT PUNCTURE THREAT					 EN 388:1994: LARGE OBJECT PUNCTURE THREAT				
									
≥ 2 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 4 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 6 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 8 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 10 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 10 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 20 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 60 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 100 Newtons of Puncture	≥ 150 Newtons of Puncture
Waste Handling, Law Enforcement, Pulp & Paper, Recycling (risk of needles)					Glass, Recycling (without risk of needles), Lumber				

HEAT RESISTANCE

Which **Heat Level** do I choose?

HEAT TESTING







Heat testing measures the conductive heat resistance of a material to determine its thermal insulation properties for contact with hot surfaces.

TIME TO PAIN

The glove's rating is determined by the highest contact temperature where time to second degree burn is over 15 seconds and time to pain is over 4 seconds.

STANDARD TEMPERATURE


The standard rates the material between level 1 (under 176°F) and level 5 (608°F). Note: While the test stops at 608°F, the glove may have higher thermal protection.

HIGHEST CONTACT TEMPERATURE (°F) AT WHICH BOTH TIME TO 2 ND DEGREE BURN > 15 SECONDS AND ALARM TIME > 4 SECONDS					
					
≤ 176°F Heat Temperature	176°F Heat Temperature	284°F Heat Temperature	392°F Heat Temperature	500°F Heat Temperature	608°F + Heat Temperature

IMPACT RESISTANCE

Which **Impact Level** do I choose?

ANSI / ISEA 138 is the first impact standard for the North American market and goes above and beyond the requirements in the European standard, EN 388. Under the new standard, both the knuckles and fingers are tested and the lowest impact protection level achieved is the one assigned to the glove. It is the only standard that requires testing be conducted by a third-party in an accredited lab, a first for PPE protection standards.

		
MEAN ≤ 9 All Impacts ≤ 11.3 kN	MEAN ≤ 6.5 All Impacts ≤ 8.1 kN	MEAN ≤ 4 All Impacts ≤ 5 kN

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14.5 WORKING WITH HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OR SUBSTANCES

If a task includes handling hazardous products or substances, employers and workers must verify that the gloves they intend to wear are appropriate. Additionally, because of the potential for the material to spill or splash, long sleeve, arm or wrist protection may be required.

Refer to controlled product's **safety data sheets (SDS)** and exposure control plans (ECP) to understand the hazardous properties and hand PPE requirements.

Importance of protecting hands with construction's most common building material - concrete.

Ready mix concrete contains Portland Cement and may contain hexavalent chromium which can harm workers with skin contact. Wet concrete is highly caustic and can cause chemical skin burns from prolonged contact and skin abrasion from contact with the sand and aggregate in concrete. Workers are also subject to allergic reactions to chemicals like hexavalent chromium that are added to cement. Contaminated gloves can trap cement against the skin.

Chemicals will degrade the material components of gloves, so it is important that workers regularly inspect the condition of their gloves to identify any potential compromises in their integrity.

Choosing the correct chemical-resistant glove can be a complex process. The following chart is intended as a guideline for the initial evaluation of chemical appropriate gloves. Employers should discuss their glove choices with the manufacturer to be of getting the right glove. Remember, when it comes to protecting your hands from chemical hazards wearing gloves is not enough – you need to wear the right gloves. Ensure you have the correct size and are correctly donning and doffing gloves (without touching glove's outer surface so you do not contaminate yourself). After handling chemicals, follow your exposure control plan (ECP) for disposal or decontaminating / cleaning your gloves. A best practice is to always wash your hands thoroughly before the next task and especially before eating.



CHEMICAL CHART

CHEMICAL	LATEX	VINYL (PVC)	NITRILE
ACETALDEHYDE	Excellent •	Poor	Fair
ACETIC ACID	Excellent •	Fair	Good
ACETONE	Excellent •	Poor	Poor
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
AMYL ACETATE	Poor	Fair	Fair
ANILINE	Good	Poor	Excellent •
ANIMAL FATS	Fair	Poor	Excellent •
ASPHALT	Poor	Poor	Excellent •
BENZYLIC ALCOHOL	Fair	Excellent •	Excellent •
BLEACH	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
BORIC ACID	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
BRAKE FLUID	Fair	Fair	Excellent •
BUTYL ACETATE	Poor	Fair	Fair
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	Poor	Fair	Good
CHLORACETONE	Excellent •	Poor	Poor
CHROMIC ACID 50%	Poor	Good	Fair
CITRIC ACID 10%	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
CREOSOTE	Fair	Excellent •	Excellent •
CUTTING OIL	Poor	Excellent •	Excellent •
CYCLOHEXANE	Poor	Poor	Excellent •
DIESEL FUEL	Poor	Poor	Excellent •
DIETHANOLAMINE	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
DIETHYL ETHER	Fair	Fair	Excellent •
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE (DOP)	Fair	Poor	Good
ETHYL ACETATE	Good	Poor	Poor
ETHYL ALCOHOL (Ethanol)	Excellent •	Fair	Excellent •
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
FERTILIZERS	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
FISH (Shell Fish)	Fair	Fair	Excellent •
FLUORIDES	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
FORMALDEHYDE 37% (Formalin)	Excellent •	Excellent •	Excellent •
FUEL OIL	Poor	Fair	Excellent •
GASOLINE	Poor	Fair	Excellent •
HEXANE	Poor	Fair	Excellent •
HOUSEHOLD DETERGENTS	Good	Good	Good
HYDRAULIC FLUID	Excellent •	Good	Excellent •

LEGEND

Excellent • – Optimal choice. | Good – Moderate protection. | Fair – Minimal protection. | Poor – Not recommended.

The data provided is based on the informed judgement of Superior Glove collected from data available at the time. This is intended to guide and inform solely as advisory information. Suitability of a glove for a specific job must be determined through controlled testing by the user.

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CHEMICAL

HYDROCHLORIC ACID 30%
 HYDROFLUORIC ACID 30%
 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
 KEROSENE
 LINSEED OIL
 METHYL ALCOHOL (Methanol)
 METHYL ETHYL KETONE (MEK)
 METHYL FORMATE
 MINERAL OILS
 NAPHTHA
 NAPHTHALENE
 NITRIC ACID
 NITROBENZENE
 OLEIC ACID
 PERCHLOROETHYLENE
 PHOSPHORIC ACID
 PHOTO DEVELOPER FIXER
 PINE OIL
 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE 50% KOH
 POULTRY
 PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
 SILICATES
 SODIUM HYDROXIDE 50% NaOH
 SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE
 STEARIC ACID
 SULPHURIC ACID (Concentrated)
 SULPHURIC ACID (Diluted)
 TETRAHYDROFURAN (THF)
 TOLUENE (Toluol)
 TRINITROBENZENE
 TURPENTINE
 VEGETABLE OIL
 WEED KILLER
 WOOD PRESERVATIVES
 XYLENE

LATEX

Fair
 Good
 Good
 Poor
 Poor
 Excellent •
 Fair
 Fair
 Poor
 Poor
 Poor
 Good
 Poor
 Fair
 Poor
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Poor
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Good
 Poor
 Fair
 Poor
 Poor
 Poor
 Poor
 Excellent •
 Poor
 Poor
 Poor

VINYL (PVC)

Good
 Good
 Poor
 Fair
 Good
 Good
 Poor
 Fair
 Fair
 Fair
 Poor
 Poor
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Fair
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
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 Excellent •
 Fair
 Fair
 Poor

NITRILE

Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Excellent •
 Poor
 Fair
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LEGEND

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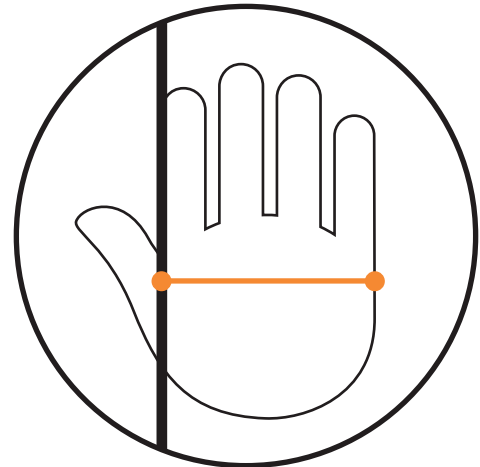
14.6 SIZING GUIDE

GLOVE SIZING GUIDE

A proper fit is extremely important. An uncomfortable fit causes hand fatigue and ultimately could lead to a potential workplace hazard.

Measure the width of your hand from the base of your first finger and across your knuckles.

5 / 2XS	50 mm / 2 inches	9 / L	101 mm / 4 inches
6 / XS	63 mm / 2.5 inches	10 / XL	113 mm / 4.5 inches
7 / S	75 mm / 3 inches	11 / 2XL	126 mm / 5 inches
8 / M	88 mm / 3.5 inches	12 / 3XL	140 mm / 5.5 inches

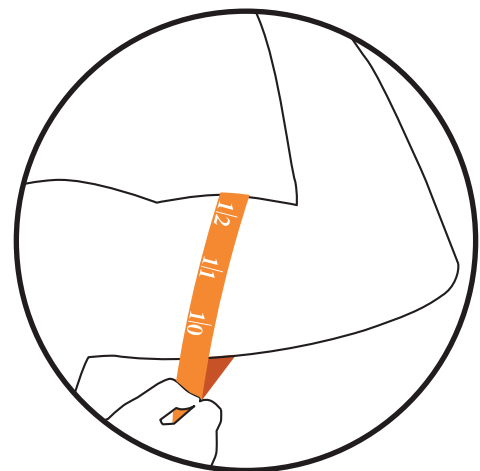


SLEEVE SIZING GUIDE

To find the best fit, measure the circumference of your bicep and choose sizing according to the chart below.

Sleeves come in multiple lengths (18", 22").

2XS	250 mm / 9.75 inches	L	295 mm / 11.75 inches
XS	260 mm / 10.25 inches	XL	370 mm / 14.5 inches
S	265 mm / 10.5 inches	2XL	450 mm / 17.5 inches
M	280 mm / 11 inches		



For a more natural fit, sleeves come in a tapered version which provide better comfort and staying power. Tapered sleeves are designed to fit the contours of your arm and won't lose shape due to stretching.



14.7 GLOVE PALM COATING CHART

POLYURETHANE (PU) Typical Industries: Aerospace Appliance Manufacturing	<table><tr><td>DRY GRIP</td><td>WET GRIP</td><td>SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES</td><td>DURABILITY</td><td>COMFORT</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>F</td><td>E</td></tr></table>	DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT	E	F	P	F	E
DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT							
E	F	P	F	E							
NEOPRENE Typical Industries: Electrical/Gas Utilities Chemical	<table><tr><td>DRY GRIP</td><td>WET GRIP</td><td>SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES</td><td>DURABILITY</td><td>COMFORT</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>F</td><td>G</td></tr></table>	DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT	G	F	P	F	G
DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT							
G	F	P	F	G							
NITRILE Typical Industries: General Industry Carpentry	<table><tr><td>DRY GRIP</td><td>WET GRIP</td><td>SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES</td><td>DURABILITY</td><td>COMFORT</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>P</td><td>P</td><td>E</td><td>F</td></tr></table>	DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT	G	P	P	E	F
DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT							
G	P	P	E	F							
FOAM NITRILE Typical Industries: General Industry Carpentry	<table><tr><td>DRY GRIP</td><td>WET GRIP</td><td>SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES</td><td>DURABILITY</td><td>COMFORT</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>G</td><td>P</td><td>G</td><td>G</td></tr></table>	DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT	G	G	P	G	G
DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT							
G	G	P	G	G							
MICROPORE NITRILE Typical Industries: Metal Fabrication Automotive Assembly	<table><tr><td>DRY GRIP</td><td>WET GRIP</td><td>SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES</td><td>DURABILITY</td><td>COMFORT</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>G</td><td>P</td><td>E</td><td>F</td></tr></table>	DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT	G	G	P	E	F
DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT							
G	G	P	E	F							
PVC Typical Industries: Furniture Manufacturing	<table><tr><td>DRY GRIP</td><td>WET GRIP</td><td>SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES</td><td>DURABILITY</td><td>COMFORT</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>F</td><td>E</td><td>F</td><td>F</td></tr></table>	DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT	G	F	E	F	F
DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT							
G	F	E	F	F							
LATEX Typical Industries: Glass Manufacturing Construction	<table><tr><td>DRY GRIP</td><td>WET GRIP</td><td>SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES</td><td>DURABILITY</td><td>COMFORT</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>P</td><td>P</td><td>G</td><td>G</td></tr></table>	DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT	E	P	P	G	G
DRY GRIP	WET GRIP	SUITABILITY FOR USE WITH ADHESIVES	DURABILITY	COMFORT							
E	P	P	G	G							

LEGEND

Excellent ● | Good ● | Fair ● | Poor ●

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14.8 GLOVE GAUGE GUIDE

The word “gauge” designates the number of stitches (the lines that run up and down, from the fingers to the cuff) per inch of a particular glove. The rule is that as the number of stitches per inch increase, the glove’s gauge increases as well.

In general, our 7 gauge gloves are the most coarse, thickest gloves that Superior Glove makes and, as such, are the ones that require the biggest needles. In contrast, the smallest needles are needed to make our 21 gauge gloves, since the yarn used to make them is much thinner.

On another note, typically, the density/tightness of the knit also increases as you go up in glove gauges.

So why are there so many different glove gauges?

Well, in a nutshell, that’s because certain glove gauges are better suited for certain applications than others since they offer different advantages.

Once upon a time, seven cut knit gloves used to be the standard size in the glove world; they are knit with seven stitches per inch. However, due to the technological advancements in knitting equipment in recent years, Superior Glove and other glove manufacturers are now making 10, 13, 15, 18, and even 21 gauge gloves.

Understandably, everyone wants the thinnest, most comfortable glove that will afford them the protection they need while they’re on the job. It used to be the case that certain gauges were recommended for protection against certain hazards. For example, if you were looking for a glove that would stop a sharp knife or shard of metal from perforating through to your skin, it used to be that a 7 gauge glove would be your best choice. The reasoning would be that since it’s the thickest type of glove available on the market, it would therefore offer the thickest barrier between the sharp object and your hand. However, nowadays, it’s not that simple: thanks to engineered yarn technology, glove manufacturers are now able to offer protection against multiple types of hazards while still keeping the glove very thin and dexterous. Using engineered yarn to make our gloves allows us to offer the same valuable cut protection, abrasion resistance, and dexterity that used to only be available in a 13 gauge glove, in a much thinner, more comfortable 18 or 21 gauge glove.

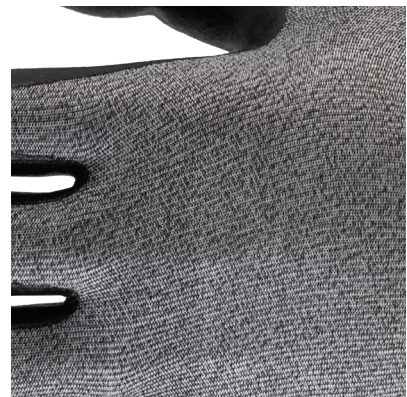
7 GAUGE GLOVE

7 stitches per inch



21 GAUGE GLOVE

21 stitches per inch



14.9 REPLACING GLOVES

Needing to replace gloves worn every day is normal.

A work glove's longevity depends on the nature of the work, the type of glove being used, the materials it is constructed from, and the duration of the task or application.

Wear and tear are the clearest signs for replacement. Any area of damage reduces the level of protection. If a knitted glove with an ANSI Level A4 cut rating snags and pulls, it alters the construction of the glove. The glove may still offer cut protection, but not necessarily at the original level.

Wear and tear can compromise a glove's gripping and protection capabilities.

For example, you notice that the coating is wearing thin in places on your glove. Test the grip by picking up an object that requires your glove to have good grip, like a wet piece of metal sheeting. If it isn't sticky enough, get a new pair of gloves.

Laundering: Washing gloves results in significant savings, especially in the case of high quality leather. Refer to Glove Laundering on the next page.

Examples of gloves being worn on work sites that should be replaced and never worn to this level of wear.



14.10 ROI CALCULATOR

For every \$1 invested on PPE an employer receives a \$4 return through reduced injury costs and improved employee productivity, according to OSHA.

Try the ROI Calculator by simply inputting your company's annual number of hand injuries and annual number of lost-time hand injuries to uncover your total annual expenses on hand injuries.

ROI CALCULATOR or visit, <https://www.superiorglove.com/en/roi-calculator>



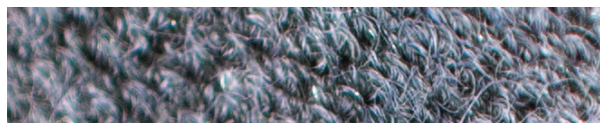
14.11 GLOVE LAUNDERING

Buying Superior gloves is an investment - an investment in your employees' safety and quality. Our gloves are designed and built to out-perform and out-last the competition – but you can get even more out of your investment.

Guidelines

For a professional clean, our customer service representatives can recommend the best launderers in your area.

If you would rather wash your gloves yourself, keep in mind that different materials require different treatments. The following are general guidelines for laundering different materials that you can use to extend the useful life of your gloves.



TENACTIV™ OR DYNEEMA®

TenActiv™ and Dyneema® can be washed, dry cleaned, or bleached, all without affecting the materials' specific properties; you may wash and re-use the gloves multiple times as standard detergents, ammonium, sodium hydroxides, and hydrochloric acids are not known to affect the performance of the fiber.

Washing:

1. Wash in cold water of 104°F/40°C or less only
2. Tumble dry with low or no heat

One limitation of fibers such as these is hot temperatures – the fibers will not withstand temperatures (wet or dry) over 291°F/144°C



KEVLAR®

The cut-resistant qualities of Kevlar® are inherent and remain unchanged over the life of the glove.

Kevlar® can be washed over and over without any effect on shrinkage, weight loss, or changes in tensile strength.

Detergent Wash:

1. Use approximately five pounds of commercial laundry soap or detergent per 100 pounds of Kevlar®
2. Wash in hot water (170°F/75°C)
3. Wash for 20 minutes
4. Rinse with hot water
5. If necessary, repeat steps 3 and 4
6. Rinse in cold water
7. Tumble dry for 35 minutes at 155°F/70°C

Dry Clean:

1. Pre-wash using perchloroethylene for 5 minutes
2. Drain
3. Wash for 20 minutes using perchloroethylene and twelve ounces of anionic surfactant per 100 pounds of Kevlar®
4. Tumble dry at 140°F/60°C or less

While resistant to many chemicals and solvents, Kevlar® must never be bleached (oxygen 'bleach' can be used in place of chlorine bleach)

LAUNDERING OTHER MATERIALS



Tips:

- When washing palm coated gloves, they can be turned inside out to tumble dry or air dry.
- If you are washing your gloves with your other work clothes, be sure to not cross contaminate and clean appropriately to all laundering requirements.

Cost Savings

If you're not laundering your gloves, you could be missing out on cost savings. If you're using gloves made from high-quality leather, TenActiv™, Dyneema®, or Kevlar®, laundering your gloves can significantly increase their useful life and result in substantial cost savings without impeding performance.

RETHINKING HAND SAFETY

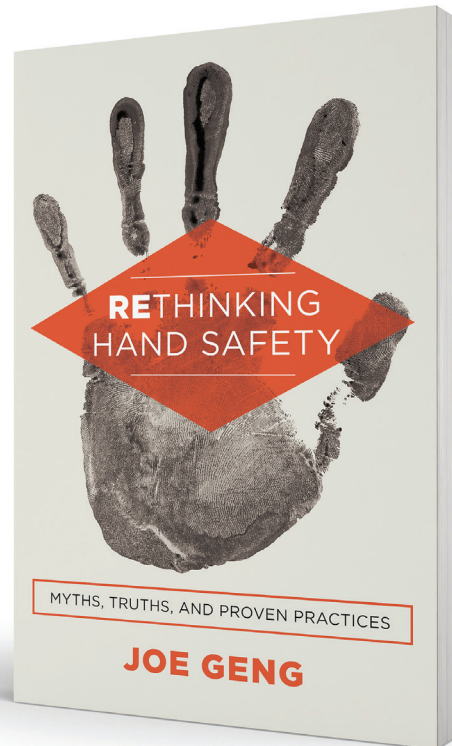
THE ESSENTIAL GUIDE FOR ANYONE LOOKING TO ELIMINATE WORKPLACE HAND INJURIES.

Hand injuries are the number one preventable global injury. But what actually protects workers' hands? What kind of training actually gets through? What causes a worker to act safely (or not) in the moment? Which infrastructure and PPE decisions really pay off? And how have others reduced hand injuries by 50, even 90 percent?

REThinking Hand Safety answers these questions and helps you understand how to change company culture, alter worker attitudes, and finally do safety right. It's a must-read for safety managers, or anyone who wants to create a safer, better workplace.

Available on **Amazon** or you can download by visiting:

superiorglove.com/hand_safety



Corenne T. ★★★★★

As someone who works in the safety industry, I read a lot of safety books. By far, Rethinking Hand Safety is the most comprehensive, in-depth analysis of what it takes to truly cultivate a culture of safety. Filled with plenty of real-world examples and case studies, this book is a must-read for safety professionals and anyone looking to foster a safe, productive work environment.

Brad W. ★★★★★

This is a phenomenal book! The methods and themes in this book are so down to earth and applicable to today's generation of work force that will become the safety professionals of tomorrow. If you are involved with safety in the workplace, specifically hand safety, then this book needs to be on your kindle, desk or night stand!



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