

PROTECTIVE GLOVE STANDARD

1.0 PURPOSE

This manufacturing standard shall apply to all Ford Motor Company facilities/operations for the selection and use of protective gloves. All protective gloves used shall comply with appropriate local and governmental requirements.

2.0 REFERENCES

Ford Motor Company

- Industrial Toxicology Bulletin # 103, Protective Glove Selection.
- Industrial Toxicology Bulletin # 114, Chlorinated Solvents, Glove Selection.
- GRASP reinforcement modules

Other

- ANSI
- DIN
- CSA
- ISO
- Ansell Protective Products Chemical Resistance Guide

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The most effective and preferred way of dealing with potential risks in the workplace/environment is to eliminate them through engineering or administrative controls. When this is not feasible, actions must be taken to protect people from the harmful effects of the particular hazard. This may be done with the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), in this case protective gloves.

Since PPE does not eliminate the risk, the equipment must be properly selected and employees must be sufficiently trained to ensure adequate protection is achieved.

A risk assessment must be performed in each workplace by a qualified health and safety professional to determine if hazards are present or are likely to be present. Based on this assessment, equipment will be selected which when used properly, prevents the employee from being affected by the hazardous condition.

United States and Canadian locations must use approved protective gloves purchased through your Global Distribution Alliance (GDA) representative. The GDA representative can also provide product information including specifications for each of the approved products.

3.1 TRAINING

Once appropriate PPE has been identified, training must be provided to ensure employees understand the following:

- Conditions and locations where PPE is required;
- Type of PPE required;
- How to properly put on, wear, adjust, and take off PPE;
- PPE maintenance;
- PPE limitations, useful life, and disposal process.

If the wrong equipment is used, or if the right equipment is used improperly, the person will not be fully protected and may suffer harmful effects.

3.2 HAND PROTECTION

When hands are exposed to hazards such as skin absorption of harmful substances, cuts and lacerations, abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, ionising radiation, electrical hazards or extreme heat or cold; the appropriate type of hand protection must be provided. In most cases, suitable gloves will provide the necessary protection. In some cases, cuffs and sleeves may be needed. Occasionally, gloves may introduce additional risks. (Example, gloves should not be worn when working with rotating parts or equipment.) Choosing the right glove for the job is important since the wrong type may provide no protection at all. The Chemical Fact Sheet, Material Safety Data Sheet, and the safety professional should be consulted when choosing the proper glove.

3.3 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

If you suspect Personal Protective Equipment is needed because of exposures or potential exposures, contact a safety professional for an evaluation.

- Know PPE requirements for your area, availability and how to obtain it.

- Set an example by wearing PPE as required, and enforce the use of PPE by others.
- Ensure PPE has been approved for use, is stored properly, and that employees have been trained as specified above.
- Where PPE is required, ensure an adequate supply is available, employees use PPE properly, and that damaged or defective equipment is not used.

3.4 **SELECTION AND USAGE OF CHEMICALLY RESISTANT GLOVES**

Chemical resistant gloves are an important aspect of protection against hazardous materials. It is critical that users select the correct glove material based on the chemicals used and the glove's permeation data. Inappropriate use of glove material may actually injure a worker as chemicals can quickly permeate the barrier. Please review the manufacturer's, test data, and the included glove usage recommendations. Together the information will allow you to select the best glove material for your application. The appropriate glove materials should be secured through the Qualified Source List.

GUIDELINES FOR USE OF CHEMICALLY RESISTANT GLOVES

All gloves are permeable

Permeation is a process in which chemicals seep through glove material. This process does not always leave the glove visibly changed, which makes understanding the permeation process essential when selecting gloves.

Breakthrough is the time lapse between first contact of the chemical and glove and the time to detection inside the glove.

Degradation may cause such noticeable changes as swelling, discoloration, hardening or softening.

There is no such thing as a “universal” chemically resistant glove

Some laminate gloves offer protection against a wide range of hazardous chemicals, however, there may be limitations in dexterity, tactile sensitivity, ability to grip when wet, tear and puncture resistance.