

April 25, 2021 | Attachment #16

Gloves (PPE)

Cuts, especially on the hands and fingers, are among the most common types of injuries in the construction industry. As you know, to prevent these injuries Raymond has implemented a company-wide mandatory glove policy. The point of wearing a glove is to stop hand cuts and lacerations, and Raymond will only authorize the use of **cut resistant level 3 gloves** for hand protection. When your gloves begin to wear out, the very injuries your PPE is supposed to protect you from become more likely. Some common warning signs include: worn spots, snags, peeling palm coating.

Gloves can create a greater hazard when:

- Workers use machinery with spinning or rotating parts. Gloves are, essentially, an item of “loose clothing” that can be caught and pulled into machinery, trapping the worker and causing a far more serious injury than a splinter or scrape.
- Workers are exposed to chemical hazards. Although a chemical-resistant glove can help to protect workers against contaminants, workers should be careful not to wear ordinary work gloves in the presence of chemical hazards. The gloves can trap contaminants against workers’ skin. Gloves which become saturated with contaminants must be removed and replaced (and not re-used until clean and dry). Consult SDSs available on every jobsite for further information on handling hazardous substances.
- Workers have bad information. Workers may believe that latex or nitrile gloves are safer than leather or cotton work gloves, because they will tear free if caught. Make sure they know this is not true; these kinds of gloves can also lead to dangerous entanglements.

How to Determine Signs of Wear in Work Gloves

 <p>Laundry</p> <p>Soil or Saturation</p> <p>Always follow manufacturer's washing instructions when a glove is soiled or saturated.</p>	 <p>Monitor</p> <p>Light Wear</p> <p>A used glove won't look brand new, but light wear can still be safe. Stay on the lookout for further wear!</p>	 <p>Monitor</p> <p>Light Soil</p> <p>A little soil is acceptable as long as it doesn't compromise glove usability or make it hard to check for wear.</p>	 <p>Discard</p> <p>Thin Spots</p> <p>Thin spots in the shell of your glove can compromise cut, abrasion, and puncture resistance. Thin spots in your glove coating can compromise grip.</p>
			
			

The best way to keep gloves in tip top shape is to carefully examine your PPE before every shift. Check your gloves periodically throughout the work day as glove wear and damage accumulate on the job. Making these habits part of your routine will help to reduce incidents due to glove wear. Remember that it's always better to toss a glove too early than to risk an injury and that if you're unsure consult your supervisor.

Foremen: Don't forget to discuss and document (on Tailgate Meeting Reports) jobsite specific items at your tailgate meetings. **All apprentices must be held back for additional 5 minute training.**

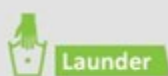
Guantes (PPE)

Los cortes, especialmente en las manos y los dedos, se encuentran entre los tipos más comunes de lesiones en la industria de la construcción. Como saben, para prevenir estas lesiones, Raymond ha implementado una política de guantes obligatorios en toda la empresa. El objetivo de usar un guante es evitar cortes y laceraciones en las manos, y Raymond solo autorizará el uso de **guantes de nivel 3 resistentes a cortes** para la protección de las manos. Cuando sus guantes comienzan a desgastarse, las mismas lesiones de las que se supone que su EPP debe protegerlo se vuelven más probables. Algunas señales de advertencia comunes incluyen: manchas desgastadas, enganches, revestimiento de la palma que se está pelando.

Los guantes pueden crear un peligro mayor cuando:

- Los trabajadores utilizan maquinaria con piezas giratorias o giratorias. Los guantes son, esencialmente, una prenda de "ropa holgada" que puede engancharse y meterse en la maquinaria, atrapando al trabajador y causando una lesión mucho más grave que una astilla o un rasguño.
- Los guantes pueden atrapar contaminantes contra la piel de los trabajadores. Los guantes que se saturan con contaminantes deben quitarse y reemplazarse (y no reutilizarse hasta que estén limpios y secos). Consulte las SDS disponibles en cada lugar de trabajo para obtener más información sobre el manejo de sustancias peligrosas.
- Los trabajadores tienen mala información. Los trabajadores pueden creer que los guantes de látex o nitrilo son más seguros que los guantes de trabajo de cuero o algodón, porque se romperán si se atrapan. Asegúrese de que sepan que esto no es cierto; este tipo de guantes también pueden provocar enredos peligrosos.

How to Determine Signs of Wear in Work Gloves



Laundry

Soil or Saturation

Always follow manufacturer's washing instructions when a glove is soiled or saturated.



Monitor

Light Wear

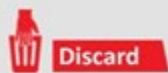
A used glove won't look brand new, but light wear can still be safe. Stay on the lookout for further wear!



Monitor

Light Soil

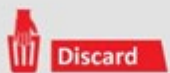
A little soil is acceptable as long as it doesn't compromise glove usability or make it hard to check for wear.



Discard

Thin Spots

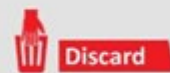
Thin spots in the shell of your glove can compromise cut, abrasion, and puncture resistance. Thin spots in your glove coating can compromise grip.



Discard

Holes, Tears, or Pulls

Never use a glove that has visible holes, tears, or pulls. A damaged glove is an unsafe glove!



Discard

Excessive Soil or Saturation

If a glove is deeply soiled or saturated with oils or chemicals, it may be too far gone to launder.



La mejor manera de mantener los guantes en perfecto estado es examinar cuidadosamente su PPE antes de cada turno. Revise sus guantes periódicamente durante la jornada laboral, ya que el desgaste y el daño de los guantes se acumulan en el trabajo. Hacer que estos hábitos formen parte de su rutina le ayudará a reducir los incidentes debidos al uso de guantes. Recuerde que siempre es mejor tirar un guante demasiado pronto que arriesgarse a sufrir una lesión y que, si no está seguro, consulte a su supervisor.

Capataces: No olviden discutir y documentar (en los informes de las reuniones del portón trasero) en su sitio de trabajo artículos específicos en su reuniones del portón.

Todos los aprendices deben permanecer cinco minutos adicionales para capacitación.