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2007

Pesticide 2007 - Gloves 2007

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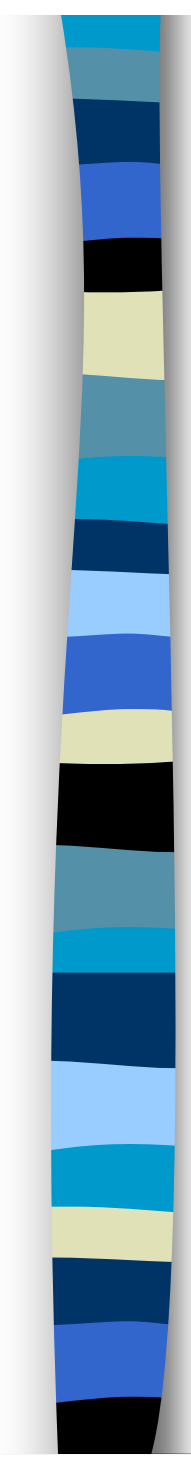
Using the Correct Gloves

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Why worry about gloves?

- Studies show that farmers working with pesticides reduced their exposures tenfold when they used the proper gloves.

- Pesticide handlers get the most exposure on their hands and arms.

Choosing the right glove - label requirements – listed under PPE on the first page of the label.

- Glove type - if not specified (e.g. 'waterproof') use chemical resistant for Category A. Nitrile and barrier laminate are recommended.

- If specified - use the category called for.

- Gloves should be at least 14 mils thick (0.014 inch). Exception is barrier laminate -- Silver shield is 0.004"

EPA CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CATEGORY SELECTION CHART
For use when PPE section on pesticide label lists a chemical resistance category

SELECTION CATEGORY LISTED ON PESTICIDE LABEL	TYPE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE MATERIAL							
	Barrier Laminate	Butyl Rubber > 14 mils	Nitrile Rubber > 14 mils	Neoprene Rubber > 14 mils	Natural Rubber* > 14 mils	Polyethylene	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) > 14 mils	Viton > 14 mils
A (dry and water-based formulations)	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high
B	high	high	slight	slight	none	slight	slight	slight
C	high	high	high	high	moderate	moderate	high	high
D	high	high	moderate	moderate	none	none	none	slight
E	high	slight	high	high	slight	none	moderate	high
F	high	high	high	moderate	slight	none	slight	high
G	high	slight	slight	slight	none	none	none	high
H	high	slight	slight	slight	none	none	none	high

*Includes natural rubber blends and laminates

Cranberry pesticides - which gloves?

- READ THE LABEL
  - Look under PPE (personal protective equipment)
  - Usually on the first or second page of the label
  - All but barrier laminate should be at least 14 mil thick

Cranberry pesticides - which gloves?

- READ THE LABEL
  - Use the class listed or choose based on the description
  - If no class listed
    - Waterproof = Class A
    - Any Chemical-resistant = Barrier laminate preferred but any Class A should be ok
    - If specific ones listed, they are the best choice

Cranberry pesticides - which gloves?

- **Herbicides**
  - Select and Poast – Category G
    - barrier laminate or >14 mil Viton
  - all others: waterproof
    - (Category A implied)

Cranberry pesticides - which gloves?

- **Fungicides**
  - All are stated or implied Category A
  - BUT check your label

Cranberry pesticides - which gloves?

- **Insecticides**
  - Sevin XLR+ -- Category E
    - Barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton
  - All other Sevin formulations – Category A

Cranberry pesticides - which gloves?

- **Insecticides**
  - Diazinon – Category F
    - Barrier laminate, butyl or nitrile rubber, or viton

Cranberry pesticides - which gloves?
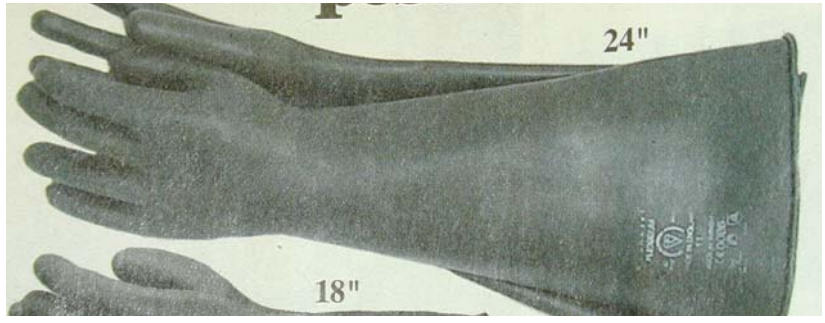
- **Insecticides**
  - Lorsban 4E/Nufos 4E – Category G
    - Barrier laminate or viton
  - Lorsban 75WG/Chlorpyrifos 4E-AG – Category H
    - Barrier laminate or viton

Cranberry pesticides - which gloves?

- **Insecticides**
  - Trilogy (neem) – Category C
    - barrier laminate; butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubber; PVC; or Viton
  - Spintor: no gloves listed
  - all others: waterproof (Category A implied)

Natural rubber

24"

18"

Nitrile

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XL (11).

Item No. 727G

Neoprene

NEOPRENE
01 1533 10

Barrier laminate

SILVER SHIELD
Barrier Laminate
0120 CE
Medium (9-10)

NO CLOTH
CUFFS !!
No linings !!

No perfect solutions

- Laminate gloves protect from all categories but can tear and are non-dextrous

- Disposables are easy to work in but not thick enough - all plastic and rubber require >14 mil

- Try thinner gloves over the laminates - get the advantage of both

No lined gloves - but liners allowed

- All agricultural workers (harvesters, cultivators, pesticide handlers) are permitted to wear separable glove liners beneath chemical-resistant gloves.

  - Workers may choose when to wear the liners.
  - The liners may not be longer than the chemical-resistant glove so that they do not extend outside of the glove.
  - The liners must be disposed of after 8 hours of use, or at the end of the work day, whichever comes first.

Choosing gloves for fit

- Too loose - lose dexterity
- Too tight - bind hands and may tear more easily
- Assure that pesticide can't run down into the glove
- The glove should be at least 12 inches long (half-way to elbow) but longer if reaching into containers.

Inspect your gloves

- Leaky gloves are much worse than no gloves - chemical gets in and is trapped near your skin.

- Check for tears, pinholes, and signs of chemical damage - even new gloves!

- Keep a spare pair handy (seal in a zipper bag to keep clean)

Cleaning your gloves

- Wash the gloves <u>on your hands</u>
- Remove carefully - don't use your teeth!!
- Wash your hands
- If you plan to use again - wash in bucket of heavy-duty detergent solution right away - the jury's out on submerging
- If disposable - cut up before trashing

All gloves are permeable

- It's just a matter of time.
- Choosing the right material will buy you more time but even the common barrier laminate 4H is rated for only 4 hours of <u>constant</u> exposure.
- The glove may not look any different when it fails.

When should I dispose of my gloves?

- Make glove replacement a high priority.
- Replace after 5-7 days of use (10-14 if a heavy duty glove).
- Look for signs of wear but remember - it doesn't always show.

Signs that it's time to dispose of your gloves

- Staining or color change (in or outside)
- Softening, swelling, bubbling
- Stiffening, cracking, surface change
- Dissolving or becoming 'jelly-like'
- Leaking at any time (have a spare handy - wash hands before putting on new ones)