

## Personal Protective Equipment – Skin and Hand Protection

Skin and hand protection is a critical aspect of personal protective equipment (PPE) in NCC T&D operations. Workers are often exposed to hazards such as sharp objects, extreme temperatures, electrical risks, and harmful chemicals. Proper selection and use of protective gloves and other skin protection measures help prevent injuries and long-term health effects.

### Key Responsibilities

NCC T&D Management Must:

- Identify and control skin and hand hazards at the source whenever possible.
- Provide appropriate PPE when risks cannot be eliminated.
- Train workers on the correct selection, use, maintenance, and limitations of skin and hand protection.
- Ensure compliance with PPE policies through regular inspections and enforcement.

### Workers Must:

- Wear assigned skin and hand protection when required.
- Inspect gloves and protective gear before each use.
- Use PPE as instructed and replace damaged or worn-out protection.
- Report any issues with PPE or exposure to hazardous substances.

### Common Hazards Requiring Skin and Hand Protection

Workers must use protective gloves and skin barriers when exposed to:

- Sharp Objects: Protection against cuts, punctures, and abrasions from tools, wires, and materials.
- Chemical Exposure: Prevention of burns, irritation, or absorption of harmful substances.
- Electrical Contact: Insulated gloves must be used for electrical work to prevent shocks and burns.
- Extreme Temperatures: Protection against hot surfaces, molten materials, and cold environments.
- Dust, Fumes, and Liquids: Barrier creams, sleeves, or specialized gloves may be required.

### Types of Skin and Hand Protection

Selecting the right protection depends on the nature of the hazard:

- Cut-Resistant Gloves: Kevlar or reinforced gloves for handling sharp objects.
- Chemical-Resistant Gloves: Nitrile, neoprene, or latex gloves for chemical exposure.
- Insulated Electrical Gloves: Approved rubber gloves with leather protectors for electrical work.
- Heat-Resistant Gloves: Designed for welding, hot surfaces, or high-temperature environments.
- General Work Gloves: Leather, fabric, or coated gloves for basic hand protection.

### Additional Considerations for NCC T&D Projects

- Proper Fit: Gloves should fit securely without restricting movement.
- Glove Integrity: Damaged or contaminated gloves must be replaced immediately.
- Task-Specific Selection: The right glove type must be chosen based on work requirements.
- Client-Specific Standards: Workers must comply with project-specific PPE requirements set by clients.

### Key Takeaways

Hazard Control: PPE is a last line of defense—hazards should be controlled at the source first.

- Proper Selection: Use gloves and skin protection suited for the task.
- Training & Awareness: Workers must understand PPE requirements and limitations.
- Inspection & Maintenance: Regularly check, clean, and replace protective equipment.
- Enforcement: PPE use must be consistently applied in all required areas.

For more information, refer to NCC T&D's relevant IMS procedures or consult our HSE Department for expert guidance and training resources.