

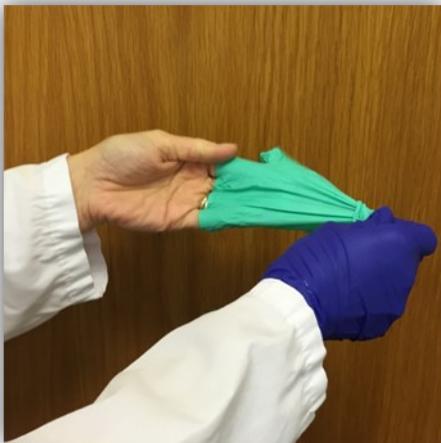
## Proper Removal of Contaminated Gloves



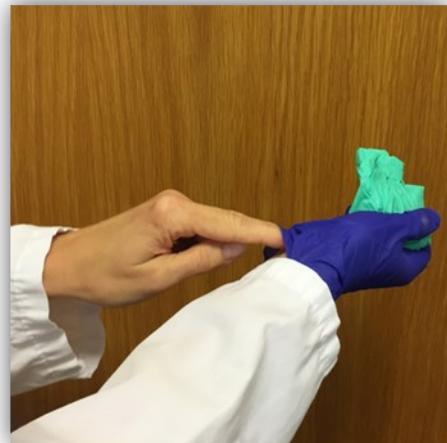
**Figure 1:** Grip one glove near your wrist.



**Figure 2:** As you pull the glove over your



**Figure 3:** Pull the glove off & grip it in your gloved hand. Do not snap the glove.



**Figure 4:** Slide your finger under your 2nd glove, still gripping the 1st glove.



**Figure 5:** Pull the 2nd glove off the tips of your fingers, concealing the 1st glove inside.



**Figure 6:** The 1st glove will be contained within the 2nd glove. Dispose appropriately.

## Gloves

For information on other PPE, see the PPE selection guide.

### Glove Selection

No single glove material can protect against all chemical, physical or biological hazards. It is critical to select the correct glove for the hazard.

Gloves made of appropriate material are required to protect the hands and arms from thermal burns, cuts, or biological or chemical exposures that may result in absorption through the skin or reaction on the surface of the skin. Gloves should be selected for their resistance to the chemicals or agents used in the protocol.

To select the appropriate gloves:

- Look for physical hazards, such as heat, cold, or sharp objects, consult the PPE Selection Guide.
- Consult Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), chemical labels, and other sources for general recommendations.
- Check chemical resistance data from glove manufacturers.
- When guidance on glove selection for a particular chemical is lacking, double glove using two different materials, or purchase a multilayered laminated glove.

### Latex Allergies

Latex gloves, especially thin, disposable exam gloves, are widely used in labs. However, many workers have developed allergies to the proteins in the gloves and their use should be reevaluated.

To reduce the chance of reactions to latex in the workplace:

- Use powder-free, reduced-protein latex gloves, since sensitized workers may react to inhalation of airborne powders.
- Wash hands with a mild soap and dry thoroughly after removing gloves.
- Frequently clean areas and equipment contaminated with latex-containing dust.

### Disposable Gloves:

Inspect visually for tears or rips. Torn or damaged gloves should be replaced immediately.

#### Use:

- Replace when chemical contact occurs or when damage is suspected.

- Remove gloves before you leave the lab or handle objects such as doorknobs, telephones, or computer keyboards. Use designated pens when wearing gloves.
- Use proper doffing techniques when you remove your gloves.
- Wash hands after removing gloves (even when double gloving).

### Reusable Gloves

#### Inspection:

- Inspect gloves visually for tears and rips before and after each use.
- Check for perforations in reusable gloves by inflating gloves with air.
- Discoloration or stiffness may indicate chemical degradation.
- Torn or damaged gloves should be removed from service and disposed of immediately.

#### Use:

- Wear a clean pair of disposable gloves under reusable gloves.
- Remove and replace when damage is suspected.
- Remove gloves before you leave the lab or handle objects such as doorknobs, telephones, or computer keyboards. Use designated pens when wearing gloves.
- Use proper doffing techniques when you remove your gloves.
- Wash hands after removing gloves (even when double gloving).

#### Cleaning and Storage: (Disposable & Reusable)

- Wash gloves before removal and air dry in lab.
- Store gloves in clean area away from chemicals, temperature extremes, and other hazards.

#### Disposal Considerations: (Disposable & Reusable)

- Gloves contaminated with radioactive materials, BSL-2 and higher biological materials, stench chemicals, highly-toxic chemicals, and mercury should be disposed of in appropriate hazardous waste containers.
- Most other contaminated gloves can be disposed of in the regular trash.