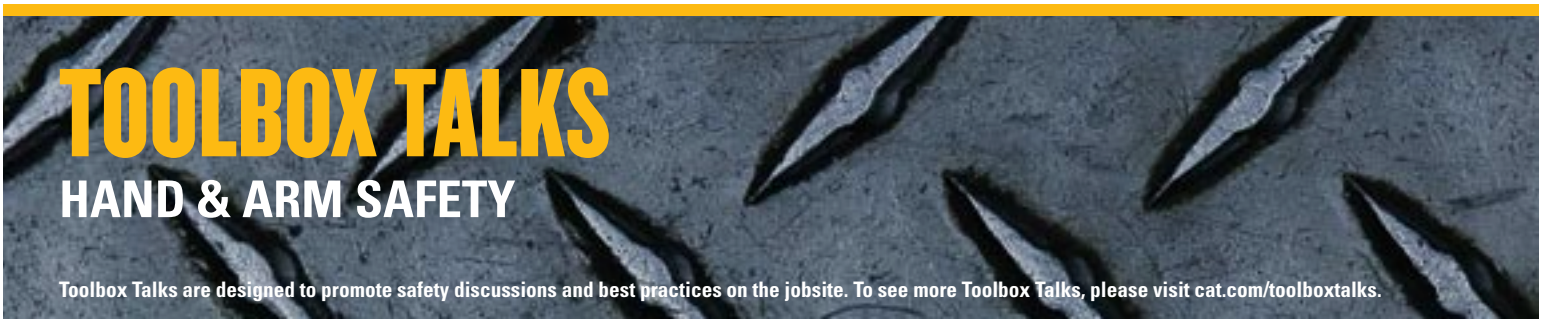

TOOLBOX TALKS

HAND & ARM SAFETY

Toolbox Talks are designed to promote safety discussions and best practices on the jobsite. To see more Toolbox Talks, please visit cat.com/toolboxtalks.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

- Skin absorption of harmful substances
- Chemical, thermal or electrical danger
- Bruises, abrasions, cuts, punctures, fractures or amputations

SELECTING PROTECTION

- Select protection based on the hazard and operation involved
- Inspect gloves before each use to ensure that they are not torn, punctured or made ineffective in any way
- Fill gloves with water and roll the cuffs tightly to help reveal any pinhole leaks
- Do not use gloves that are discolored or stiff. This may indicate deficiencies caused by excessive use or degradation from chemical exposure

TYPES OF GLOVES

- **LEATHER -** Protect against sparks, moderate heat, blows, chips and rough objects
- **ALUMINIZED -** Provide reflective protection against heat
- **ARAMID-FIBER AND SYNTHETIC -** Protect against heat and cold
- **FABRIC -** Protect against dirt, slivers, chafing and abrasion
- **COATED-FABRIC -** For handling wire and chemical lab containers
- **BUTYL -** Made of synthetic rubber and protect against a variety of chemicals; resist oxidation, ozone corrosion and abrasion
- **LATEX -** Resist abrasions caused by grinding and polishing, and protect from water solutions
- **NEOPRENE -** Made from synthetic rubber and protect against hydraulic fuels, gasoline, alcohols, organic acids and alkalis
- **NITRILE -** Provide protection from certain solvents and are intended for jobs requiring dexterity and sensitivity; offer protection against oils, greases, acids, caustics and alcohols

Discussion Date: _____

Employee Participants:

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There are a lot of moving parts on the jobsite. To find a safety topic relevant to your operation, please visit cat.com/toolboxtalks.