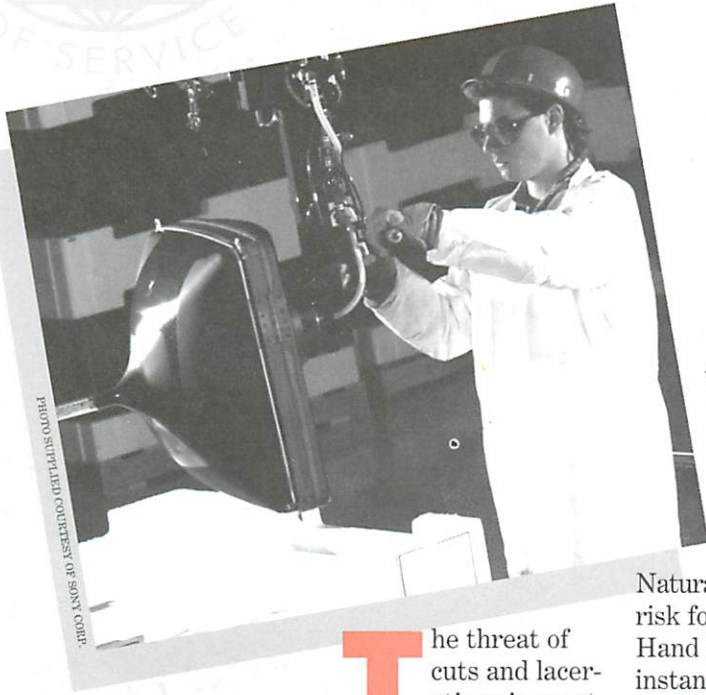


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S MATTERS

THE MAGID GLOVE & SAFETY MANUFACTURING SAFETY REPORT



Lacerations Everyone is at Risk

the inside of the picture tube that are razor sharp. With the help of Kevlar gloves and arm guards, our workers are protected from this danger as well."

The threat of cuts and lacerations is great throughout a plant. Contact with sharp objects and activities such as manual materials handling, grinding, buffing, and sandblasting create common hazards in a variety of industries and across job classifications.

At Sony's San Diego CRT manufacturing plant, for instance, the risk of serious laceration is greatest for workers who handle and inspect glass CRT tubes, which are under vacuum pressure and can implode in a worker's hand. "We are using Kevlar gloves and arm guards to protect workers against lacerations," says Rudy Burruss, safety specialist for Sony Corp. "We require any employee who handles picture tubes to wear these PPE devices."

As Burruss points out, glass is not the only concern at Sony: "We also have thin metal parts that are on

Naturally, hands are at the greatest risk for laceration (see "Types of Hand Injuries" chart). In 1993, for instance, there were more than 130,000 hand lacerations, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

OSHA's hand protection regulation (C.F.R. 1910.138) spells out exactly what employers are required to provide workers. "Employers shall select and require employees to use appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances; severe cuts or lacerations; severe abrasions; punctures; chemical burns; thermal burns; and harmful temperature extremes."¹

For example, foundry workers generally must wear gloves that provide thermal protection, while meat cutters must wear gloves that protect against cuts. While the selection of the appropriate type of glove for a certain task or hazard may seem to be obvious, the record indicates that many

hand injuries have occurred because the wrong type of glove was used for a certain task. Therefore, OSHA has determined that employers need more explicit guidance in determining what

hand protection their employees need. The agency anticipates that compliance with this provision will assure that employees use the appropriate type of hand protection for the assigned tasks and the identified hazards. "Magid, too, is involved in helping customers, like Sony, determine the most appropriate glove for the task," says Sony's Burruss. "Our Magid representatives work closely with us to evaluate and test gloves and other PPE products to help ensure that the correct hand and body protection is selected."

At Badger Die Casting Corp. (Milwaukee, WI), foundry personnel use Kevlar sleeves to protect themselves from the thermal heat of the newly manufactured castings. According to Jan Geisler, personnel director for Badger, the sleeves are doing their job. "They have significantly reduced the potential for injury in the foundry. Use of Magid's mitts and handguards have also helped us to achieve our

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Terrycloth Gloves

Magid's terrycloth gloves are built tough. Their fabric is tightly knit with thousands of tiny loops to provide excellent protection from heat, abrasion, and laceration. The gloves are available in a myriad of different weight fabrics to suit a variety of applications. These gloves have high employee acceptance due to fit and comfort. They are reversible for either hand — giving them twice the life of ordinary gloves.

Terrycloth has long been a staple for metal stamping operations. It features a unique combination of comfort, breathability, cut protection, and provides firm control over oily objects at an economical price.

Protective Kevlar® Sleeves

The synthetic fiber, Kevlar, is a key ingredient in Magid's protective sleeve products. Ounce for ounce, Kevlar is stronger than steel — five times stronger. Protective sleeves made with Kevlar offer exceptional cut, puncture, and flame resistance. The sleeves will not support combustion and may be washed with virtually no loss of its protective properties and with

minimal shrinkage. Protective Kevlar sleeves come in a variety of styles, colors, and sizes.

Heavyweight Rainwear

Magid's heavyweight rainwear shields the wearer from those rugged jobs that require dependable protection. These tough garments come with a double layer of vinyl material that is tear resistant and feature a nylon, lightweight inner lining for great wear and durability.

Tingley's Series 3000 suits are an excellent example of Magid's rainwear offerings. The Tingley American Suit, for instance, is generously cut to fit over heavy clothes. The fabric is two layers of polyester plied in two different directions, then coated with PVC. The inner surface has a soft nap finish for added comfort. The jacket has a snap front and is available with an attached or detachable hood.



OSHA News and Notes

Complaint Department

In a typical year, OSHA receives thousands of complaints from workers. In 1994, for example, OSHA received nearly 31,000 complaints alleging safety and health hazards in the workplace. About 7,400 of these were formal (written) complaints, which generated 23 percent

of all of OSHA's inspections for that year.

The complaint inspection average has been 24 percent of all OSHA inspections, for

the last five years. During this period, between one-quarter and one-half of OSHA violations were the result of complaint-initiated inspections. Responding to complaints is a vital part of OSHA's enforcement effort.

... as the record shows, employees who bring problems to the attention of OSHA are taken very seriously.

OSHA recommends that employees try to resolve safety and health issues by reporting them to their superiors, managers, or company safety and health committees. As a supervisor, it's in your best interest to resolve complaints before they are filed with OSHA, because, as the record shows, employees who bring problems to the attention of OSHA are taken very seriously.

New Software Solves OSHA Reporting Problems

Federal Law requires companies to report injuries and illnesses which occur in the workplace. The reporting and posting of these incidents as mandated by OSHA is traditionally a very complex process. In fact, the process is so complex that an 82 page booklet has been published by the U.S. Department of Labor explaining the procedure.

A new software package, called

OSHA, from MicroAge Infosystems Services (Lake Mary, FL) provides a flexible and powerful working tool to enhance OSHA record keeping and reporting of incidents. The software automates the process of reporting injuries and illnesses. By leading the user step-by-step through data collection, it increases accuracy and encourages reporting. It also makes all data collected on the OSHA 200 Log accessible for analysis — creating valuable information to help reduce future injury risk. Furthermore, it cuts through the complexity of governmental requirements and makes OSHA reporting easy.


The OSHA application is very simple to use, yet extremely intelligent in design. The forms and views contained in the application provide an easy means of capturing data, with automatic completion of the necessary forms to comply with OSHA regulations. 

PHOTO SUPPLIED COURTESY OF TINGLEY RUBBER CORP.

PHOTO SUPPLIED COURTESY OF THE DUPONT COMPANY

Terrycloth Gloves Reduce Laceration Risk at General Motors

If an item of personal protection equipment (PPE) doesn't fit right or is uncomfortable to wear, workers are not likely to use it, even at the risk of a serious injury. This is especially true of gloves.

At General Motors' Pittsburgh parts stamping facility, where more than 1,000 workers are involved in processing large quantities of steel into finished parts, gloves are the first line of defense against lacerations. "We are handling steel through a number of processes," says Tom Lyons, supervisor of safety at the plant. "Our workers are exposed to production metal, and they require gloves and other PPE to protect them."


In the past, GM relied on an eight-ounce canvas glove, with either a Kevlar or stainless steel liner, as the standard instrument of protection from lacerations. However, many of the plant's workers were unhappy with the "fit and feel" of these gloves and often neglected to wear them.

Early this year, GM's Magid representative provided the auto giant with a terrycloth alternative (see Product Roundup) to the canvas glove, which he knew would solve GM's problem. "From the start, it was obvious that these gloves were better suited to our needs," says Jim Sydeski, the UAWA health and safety representative at the plant. "We tried 600 pair, and laceration injuries went down sharply."

Sydeski continues. "Even though the terrycloth gloves cost a few pennies more per pair, we are actually saving money, because we are not going through as many pairs as before. The terrycloth gloves hold up better, and because they are reversible, last twice as long."

"Employees with larger hands find these gloves more comfortable," adds Lyons. "Plus, these gloves are versatile. In other words, a worker doesn't have to stop what he's doing and switch to a different pair of gloves to do a different task."

Lyons and Sydeski give Magid much of the credit for their success in preventing laceration injuries at the plant. "Magid worked with us to solve the problem. They were willing to let us try different styles until we found exactly the right ones. Our Magid representative was innovative in telling us about the terrycloth glove, and he works closely with our purchasing group to get these gloves in here on a timely basis,"

Lyons concludes. 

"Even though the terrycloth gloves cost a few pennies more per pair, we are actually saving money, because we are not going through as many pairs as before."

Jim Sydeski

UAWA health and safety representative
General Motors

TYPES OF HAND INJURIES

number of hand, finger and wrist injuries involving days away from work in 1993


cuts, lacerations	130,324
sprains, strains, and tears	73,180
fractures	53,863
bruises, contusions	45,756
carpal tunnel syndrome (wrist only)	41,019
rheumatism	27,738
heat burns, scalds	19,034
tendonitis	18,520
crushing injuries	17,177
punctures, except bites	16,300
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.	5,982

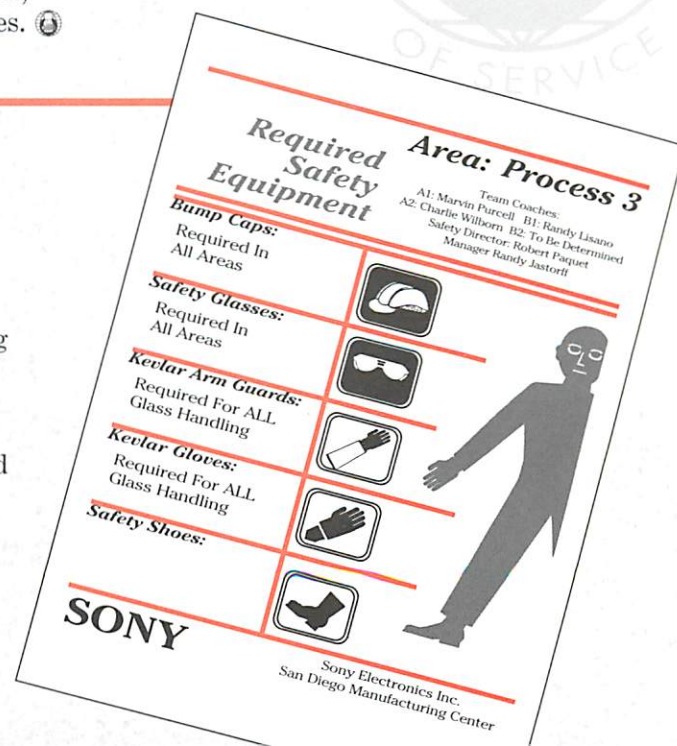
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Lacerations continued from cover goal of providing a safe work environment for our workers."

At another metal plant, Edsal Manufacturing (Chicago, IL), Safety Director, Bruce Murray, explains how his company protects its 1,200 employees: "For lacerations, we use leather palm gloves and terrycloth sleeves. When we are making larger parts, they need to be flipped over and put into the machine, and then taken out and flipped again. The sleeves and gloves protect the worker from being cut by the

large, metal pieces during this process. It's also important to note that all of these parts are oily, so the leather palm helps to insure the parts don't slip through the workers' hands."

With the threat of laceration lurking around every sharp corner, it's imperative that employees wear the right glove for the job. At Magid - where gloves are designed and custom manufactured - we take this decision very seriously, and welcome an opportunity to assist in the evaluation process. 



Required Safety Equipment

Area: Process 3

Team Coaches:
A1: Marvin Purcell B1: Randy Lisano
A2: Charlie Wilborn B2: To Be Determined
Safety Director: Robert Paquet
Manager Randy Jastorf

- Bump Caps:** Required In All Areas
- Safety Glasses:** Required In All Areas
- Kevlar Arm Guards:** Required For ALL Glass Handling
- Kevlar Gloves:** Required For ALL Glass Handling
- Safety Shoes:**

SONY

Sony Electronics Inc.
San Diego Manufacturing Center



Which glove material is recommended for jobs with potential cut and laceration hazards?

There is no panacea product for cut and laceration protection. However, the correct material choice is often related to the physical considerations of the job. For example, synthetic fiber and textiles offer more cut resistance than does cotton, but cotton provides better gripping characteristics in wet or oily conditions. The better a product can be gripped, the less risk of it slipping through the worker's hands — slicing the worker as it does. Once the lacerating action begins, however, many synthetics provide better cut protection than does cotton. Therefore, a double gloving approach is often the best solution.

In our plant we have several permit-required confined spaces that are only entered once every several years. Is it necessary to do rescue training every year for those spaces?

If a confined space will not be entered, then there is no need for rescue training for that space. However, under 1910.146 (K) (1) (iii) if the confined space could be entered for any reason, such as in an emergency, then rescue training for that space must be conducted prior to entry and at least once every 12 months.

For providing wrist and lower forearm protection, would you recommend gloves with gauntlet cuffs or separate sleeves?

To answer that question, one must consider the application.

For instance, a gauntlet cuff, which adds several dollars to the cost of a dozen gloves, provides sufficient protection. Because the cuff is permanently attached to the glove, employee compliance is assured, if the glove is worn. On the other hand, when a separate sleeve is worn, it is easier for an employee to forget to wear both the sleeve and the glove. However, from a purely economical standpoint, sleeves commonly outlast several pairs of gloves. When any portion of the glove/cuff combo wears out, the entire glove must be discarded, and the extra cost invested in the cuff is lost. If the laceration danger is extreme, such as in the metal stamping operation, the best solution may be to insist that employees wear both types of protection.

¹Inspection Guidelines for 29 C.F.R. 1910. Subpart 1, the revised Personal Protective Equipment Standards for General Industry.

²National Safety Council (1995) *Accident Facts*, 1995 edition, Itasca, IL.

The information contained in Safety Matters is based solely on opinion and/or recommendations of Magid Glove and Safety Manufacturing Company and is not intended to represent and/or warrant compliance with official OSHA requirements. For complete OSHA Federal regulations, the Code of Federal Regulations; and specifically Title 29 C. F. R. Section 1910 for "general industry" and Section 1926 for "construction" are available for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-4328.

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