

Other special protective clothing, such as eye protection, aprons, and leggings, should be required for the handling of certain types of materials

Gloves should be dry and free of grease and oil. Hand protection to prevent injury from splinters should be worn when wooden crates are handled. Clean leather-palm gloves give better holding power on smooth metal objects than do cotton or other types. However, it may be unsafe for workers to wear gloves near conveyors, or elsewhere where the risk of catching exists. Care should be taken not to bruise or squeeze the hands at doorways or other points where clearance is close. During inclement weather, special foul weather apparel may be necessary.

Where toxic or irritating solids are handled, workmen should take daily showers to remove the material from their persons before they leave the plant. Even though the exposure does not necessitate showers, workers should be encouraged to wash thoroughly at the end of their shifts. Cleansing materials, shower stalls, and wash basins should be provided.

Washable suits of tightly woven fabric, preferably full-length coveralls, and washable caps should be worn. Suits, caps, socks and underwear should be laundered daily at the plant. Clothing should be laundered less frequently only at the express direction of the plant medical department.

Skin contact with chemicals should be avoided. See Chapters 37 and 39 for details.

References

- American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. *Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks*, RP 2015
- American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018
Gray Finishes for Industrial Apparatus and Equipment, Z55.1
Practice For Industrial Lighting, A11.1
Safety Code for Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes, B30.5
Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, A14.3
Safety Codes for Powered Industrial Trucks, B56.1-4
Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards, Z53.1
Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems, A13.1
- Association of American Railroads, Operating-Transportation Div., 1920 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. *Recommended Methods for Loading, Bracing and Blocking Carload Shipments of Machinery in Closed Cars*, Pamphlet No. 21
- E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Explosives Dept., Wilmington, Del. 19898. *Blasters Handbook*, 15th ed., 1967
- Illuminating Engineering Society, 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. *IES Handbook*
- Institute of Makers of Explosives, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. *Safety in the Handling and Use of Explosives*
- Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 1825 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009
Manual Sheets, TC Series (on unloading various hazardous liquids from tank cars)
Guide to Precautionary Labeling of Hazardous Materials Manual L-1
- National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02210
Cleaning or Safeguarding Small Tanks and Containers, No. 327
Code for Explosives and Blasting Agents, No. 495
Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, No. 30
Fundamental Principles for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Industrial Plants, No. 63
National Electrical Code, No. 70
National Fire Codes, Vol. 4, "Flammable Liquids and Gases"
Rack Storage of Materials, 231C