



THE ULTIMATE GUIDE TO SELECTING GLOVES FOR **PEST CONTROL**

Pests can invade homes for various reasons, from cold weather to poor infrastructure. To drive these pests out, you'll need chemicals and gloves. Different chemicals work for various pests, and different gloves work best with different chemicals. This guide will help you understand how to choose the right gloves for pest control.

FINDING THE RIGHT FIT AND THICKNESS

The fit and thickness of your gloves are crucial. If your gloves are too loose, they may not provide the proper protection and allow chemicals to seep in. Pest control chemicals can be harsh and may irritate your skin. Always refer to the proper sizing guide when buying your gloves.

Similarly, you should find suitably thick gloves for dealing with chemicals. Gloves that are too thin won't provide as much protection as gloves with more thickness. Once you get your gloves, try them on and move your hands around. Try doing a few tasks to make sure they allow your hands to move correctly while protecting your skin.

CHECKING FOR CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Not all disposable gloves are created equal. Some gloves that work wonderfully with nitric acid may work terribly with fertilizer or other chemicals. It's essential to check a chemical resistance chart to ensure the gloves you're buying will work well with the chemicals in your pest control products.

PICKING THE RIGHT MATERIALS FOR PEST CONTROL



Lastly, it's always essential to ensure you're picking gloves made with a suitable material based on the chemicals you're working with. Using the wrong material gloves can allow chemicals to seep through the materials, especially if the gloves are thin, and attack your skin or other body parts.

For most pest control chemicals, you will want to try gloves made of nitrile or latex gloves. Check the active ingredient in the chemicals and your chemical resistance chart before you choose your material.



HOW TO DISPOSE GLOVES AFTER USE

The wonderful thing about disposable gloves is that you get to throw them away once you're done with them and don't have to deal with them again. However, this also means it's up to you to dispose of your gloves responsibly. This will ensure that the chemicals on the gloves don't come into contact with anyone else or any animals.



Pesticides can enter the body in four main ways: by mouth, by inhalation, or by contact with the skin or eyes. In most pesticide handling situations, the skin is the part of the body most likely to receive exposure. About 97% of human exposure to pesticides during application of liquid sprays occurs through contact with the skin. To prevent exposure, pesticide applicators should wear protective clothing and personal protective equipment (PPE). The use of gloves while handling pesticides can go a long way in reducing dermal exposure.

GLOVE SELECTION FOR WORKING WITH PESTICIDES

Every pesticide product label contains specific information about necessary clothing and equipment to be worn while mixing, loading, and applying that product. The information may be found in the "Precautionary Statements" section of the label. Remember, the label is the law. Read it and wear the appropriate equipment.

Gloves used for handling pesticides should be unlined and not made of cotton, leather, canvas, or other absorbent materials. The type of material that will offer protection varies depending on the chemicals used. No material resists all chemicals equally well, so you may need different types of gloves for different pesticides.

Properly protecting yourself when handling pesticides can decrease the risk a pesticide poses to your health and safety. Pesticide handling includes mixing, loading, or applying pesticides, all of which could expose your hands to chemicals. Using the right gloves is essential because the majority of pesticide exposure occurs through the skin. Chemical-resistant gloves are one of the most important pieces of personal protective equipment (PPE).



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