

Talk No: 59	Title: DERMAL EXPOSURE
<p>Introduction: Most chemicals are readily absorbed through the skin and can cause other health effects and/or contribute to the dose absorbed by inhalation of the chemical from the air. This is particularly true for non-volatile chemicals which are relatively toxic and which remain on work surfaces for long periods of time.</p>	
<p>Main points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Substitution to a less toxic chemical is almost always a good option, unless the alternative chemical is much more volatile. – Personal protection in the form of chemical protective gloves, an apron, or clothing should be selected. – Glove breakthrough can occur in considerably less time than expected based upon many factors. <p>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</p> <p>Hand contact is possibly the most common cause for dermal exposure. Therefore, proper glove selection is a major means of controlling dermal exposure. Factors that affect glove selection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – type of chemical(s) to be handled (or used) – frequency and duration of chemical contact (often to rarely) – nature of contact (total immersion, splash, mist, contaminated surfaces) – concentration of the chemical – temperature of the chemical – abrasion, puncture, tear resistance requirements of the job or task – length to be protected (hand only, forearm, arm) – dexterity requirements of the job or task – grip requirements (dry grip, wet grip, oily) – glove features (e.g. cuff edge, lining, colour (to show contamination)) – thermal protection – size and comfort requirements – price <p style="text-align: center;">BEAUTIFUL SKIN BEGINS WITH SKIN CARE?</p>	
<p>Notes:</p>	