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FIREWALKER GEN 2

Wildland Firefighting Gloves
GFWWCW: Wool Lined GFWWCU: Unlined
Certified by BSI/Benchmark to AS/NZS 2161.6:2003 TYPE 1
Made in PRC to Pac Fire's quality specifications



AS/NZS 2161.6



BMP 538335

USE LIMITATIONS

1. These gloves are designed to provide limited protection to the hands and wrists against hazards during some fire fighting operations, including:

- Heat and flame
- Physical protection
- Cold weather

2. Do not use these gloves for the following applications:

- Aggressive, interior structural fire fighting
- Proximity or entry fire fighting
- Emergency operations involving liquid exposure
- Activities requiring direct flame contact or exposure to molten metals
- Protection against hazardous chemicals, biological, or radiological agents



WARNING: These gloves will not protect against all hazards under all use conditions. Many applications may present hazards that exceed the protection qualities of these gloves. The use of these gloves should be based on an assessment of the hazards present and the potential for wearer exposure.

3. Properly care and maintain your gloves by frequently inspecting and cleaning gloves and storing under the proper conditions.



WARNING: Failure to properly care and maintain gloves may result in undetected loss of performance leading to early exposure to hazards. Always wear clean and thoroughly dry protective gloves for fire fighting and related appropriate emergency operations. Soiled or contaminated gloves may be combustible, causing serious burns to the wearer.

4. Ensure that gloves properly fit your hands and provide sufficient overlap with protective clothing sleeves.



WARNING: Never wear gloves that fit improperly. If you have a question about the fit of your gloves, check with your supervisor or safety officer for your organization. Wearing protective gloves that do not fit could lead to loss of dexterity, reduce protection and result in severe burns, cuts, and other forms of exposure to hazards.

5. Understand the effect of hazards in your environment and the limitations of your gloves in providing protection.

DANGER: Moisture in protective gloves can reduce insulation and lead to scalding burns under some use conditions. Always make sure your gloves are dry before wearing in any emergency situation. Dry your gloves between uses to reduce risk of serious burn injuries.

DANGER: You can be burned by conductive heat by contacting hot surfaces or objects. Contact with objects can severely reduce insulation and result in scalding and burning without warning. If you feel tingling, immediately move to a cooler location. Failure to react immediately could cause serious burn injuries.



WARNING: Convective or radiant heat can penetrate quickly into your protective gloves. Dangerous levels of heat may be present inside or outside a structure despite the lack of flames and burns can occur at relatively low temperatures. If you feel thermal radiation burns developing, move to another location. You may be seriously burned without any warning signals.



WARNING: Prolonged or repeated exposure to heat can gradually increase protective gloves temperatures and can cause burns even after the firefighter is no longer exposed to high temperatures. Minimize exposure to heat by using water to cool the environment, or by escaping quickly after a short period of time. Failure to follow these instructions will result in serious burn injuries.



WARNING: The build-up of heat in protective gloves can lead to burns without any sign of damage to the gloves. Never wait for signs of damage to the gloves to warn of imminent burns. Always be aware of your surrounding environment and be ready to escape if you feel burning or tingling sensations.



WARNING: Your protective gloves are not designed to protect you against electrocution. When entering a building, you should never touch live wiring, especially if your gloves are wet. Never allow hoses, nozzles, or other fire equipment to contact live wiring.



WARNING: Your protective gloves are not designed to protect you against infection from blood borne pathogens cause by contact with sharp objects (e.g., needles). Always use extreme care in handling sharp objects.

DONNING

(putting gloves on)

1. Put on protective gloves after donning other protective clothing and equipment.
2. Pull the wristlet or gauntlet, if available, over the wristlet of your protective coat for a secure seal.

DANGER: Always wear your protective gloves when entering a hazardous area. Always wear full protective clothing, including gloves, during all phases of fire suppression, including overhaul. Failure to wear protective gloves and other protective clothing may result in serious injuries or death.

DOFFING

(taking gloves off)

1. Never remove gloves until you are sure that you have left the hazard area.
2. Remove gloves by grasping fingers and firmly pulling off the hand.
3. If gloves are contaminated, remove gloves immediately avoiding contact with contaminated parts of the gloves (see section below on glove disposal).



WARNING: Never use your teeth to pull your gloves off your hands. You may irreparably destroy the glove by separating the liner from the outer shell. You may also be at risk to exposure to hazardous substances through ingestion.

INSPECTION

1. Perform inspection on regular basis (at least once a month), before and after each cleaning, or after evidence of damage or contamination.
2. Visually inspect for:
 - tears, cuts, holes, loose or open seams;
 - abrasive materials such as glass, wire, or other foreign material embedded in glove material
 - discoloration, charring (heat, chemical, or UV light damage)
 - cleanliness (dirt, tar, oils, body fluids, and biohazardous materials)
3. If any of the above conditions are found, remove gloves from service for repair, cleaning, or disposal.



WARNING: Gloves that have been contaminated with hazardous chemicals or blood or body fluids containing blood borne pathogens should be disposed of in accordance with local, regional, or national standard.

CLEANING

General

Clean gloves by machine washing or by hand washing as described below. Pre-treat heavily soiled gloves with a pre-cleaner or spot cleaner before washing.

CAUTION: Cleaning of gloves helps reduce the wearer's exposure to toxic substances that may be detrimental to the wearer's health and safety. Cleaning of gloves also aids inspection of gloves for continued use and increases service life. Do not wash contaminated gloves with domestic clothing, or in domestic washers.

Machine Wash

1. Fill washing machine with warm water at 40° C and 1 cup of mild detergent
2. Add gloves up to 20 pairs per standard washer size

3. Wash using normal wash cycle
4. Remove gloves from washer and hand dry in ventilated, cool, dry, and shaded area

Hand Wash

1. Fill basin with warm water at 40°C and 60ml of mild liquid detergent for 7L of water
2. Wear protective rubber gloves for protection from potential hazardous contaminants
3. Add gloves and soak until thoroughly wet
4. Use a medium bristle brush scrub gloves gently for approximately 3 minutes
5. Rinse thoroughly with clean water
6. Hang to dry in ventilated, cool, dry and shaded area

CARE INSTRUCTIONS



Machine wash
at 40 °C max.
Regular.



Do not tumble
dry.
Hang dry.



Do not use
chlorine
bleach.

MARKING

Mark gloves with any colored permanent ink that is non-toxic.

CAUTION: Never mark on the manufacturer's product safety or cleaning labels.

STORAGE

1. Store completely dry gloves in a cool, dark area away from UV light and high humidity.
2. Store gloves away from sharp objects or other materials that may physically damage gloves, whether in the fire engines or during transport.



WARNING: Never store your gloves in direct sunlight or in fluorescent light. Exposure to ultraviolet light will severely weaken and damage some materials used in the construction of your gloves, even after a few days.

REPAIR

1. Damaged gloves should be removed from service. Never attempt to repair gloves yourself.
2. All repairs and alterations should be referred to the manufacturer.

RETIREMENT

1. Remove gloves from service when they can no longer be safely used and the cost of repair would exceed the cost of replacement.
2. Assess gloves for:
 - Age and frequency of use;
 - Number and type of previous repairs;
 - Type of work performed by wearer;
 - Length of exposure to extreme heat and the intensity of heat;
 - Length of exposure to hazardous materials;
 - Length of exposure to sunlight or other light containing UV rays.

DISPOSAL

1. If gloves are contaminated, immediately isolate and bag gloves. Dispose of gloves in accordance with local, regional, or national standards.
2. Destroy retired gloves in a manner to prevent their unauthorized or mistaken use.



WARNING: To avoid injury, never use retired gloves for training purposes. Use of retired gloves may result in serious injuries.

GLOVES COMPOSITION

1. Palm and back of hand: cow grain leather
2. Cuff: 50% para-aramid / 50% meta-aramid
3. Lining: 90% wool / 10% polyamide (optional GFWWCW)