

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVE

Identify the hazards of the chemical. Read the MSDS report and determine if your hands will be exposed to incidental splash/spray or if you'll be in extended contact/submerging in chemical.

360°
Total Coverage

IDENTIFY
HAZARDS

INCIDENTAL
SPLASH/SPRAY

EXTENDED
CONTACT/
SUBMERGING

Incidental splash/spray is when you have little or no direct contact with chemical. The best gloves for incidental splash are nitrile disposable gloves. Nitrile disposables are preferred because of their chemical resistance and they also prevent possible latex allergies.

Extended contact/submerging is when your glove will be in contact with the chemical for a lengthy amount of time. You will need to look at the MSDS report to determine which chemicals it needs to protect from and the breakthrough time required. The types of gloves that are best to protect from extended contact are:

NITRILE

PVC

BUTYL

NEOPRENE

NORFOIL

VITRON

Look for gloves that have the EN374-3 Limited Chemical shield as shown below (C).

Look for gloves that have the passed the EN374-3 Resistance to permeation test. Chemical shield shown below (B). Read our Chemical Defence chart and see which gloves has the longest breakthrough time for that particular chemical. **No one glove material is resistant to all chemicals. Read the MSDS Sheet.

EN374:2003 CHEMICAL & MICRO-ORGANISMS

- A.** EN374-2: Gloves must pass this test (at least a Performance level 2) in order to prove that they are an effective barrier against liquids and micro-organisms.
- B.** EN374-3: Resistance to permeation is assessed by measuring the time for a chemical to break through the glove material. Chemicals tested against are designated by an identifying letter from A-L.
- C.** EN374-3: Limited Chemical: To be used for gloves that do not achieve a breakthrough time of at least 30 minutes against 3 chemicals, but passes EN374-2 AQL 4 or lower.

EN 374-2



A

EN 374-3



B

EN 374-3



C