The Glove company PTY LTD

TGC WORK GEAR NITRILE GLOVES ORANGE HI-VIS

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART

Key

E Excellent Chemical Resistance
F Fair Chemical Resistance
G Good Chemical Resistance
P Poor Chemical Resistance

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE
Acetalehyde	P
Acetic Acid	G
Acetic Anhydrine	F
Acetone	F
Acetonitrile	F
Acrylic Acid	G
Ammonium Acetate	E
Ammonium Carbonate	E
Ammonium Flouride 30-70%	E
Ammounium Hydroxide <70%	E
Amyl Alcohol	E
Aniline	F
Aqua Regia	P
Benzaldehyde	P
Benzene	G
Boric Acid	E
Bromopropionic Acid	F
Butylacrylate	P
ButylCellusolve	G
Calcium Hydroxide	E
Carbon Disulfide	G
Carbon Tetrachloride	P
Chlorobenzene	P
Chlorodibromomethane	P
Chloroform	P
Chloronaphthalenes	P
Chromic Acid	F
Cisplatin	G
Citric Acid 30-70%	G
Cyclohexane	E
Cyclohexanol	E
Cyclohexanone	P
Cyclohexylamine	P
Di-N-Amylamine	E
Di-N-Butylamine	E
Di-N-Butylphthalate	E
Di-N-Octylphthalate	E
Diace Tone Alcohol	G

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE
Diallylamine	P
Dichloroacetyl Chloride	P
Diesel Fuel	E
Diethamolamine	E
Diethylamine	G
Die Thylene Glycol	E
Die Thylene Triamine	P
Diisobutylketone	G
Diisobutylamine	E
Dime Thyl Ether	G
Dime Thyl Sulfoxide (DMSOC)	G
Dime Thylace Tamide	F
Dimethylformamide (DMF)	P
1,3-Dioxane	P
1,4-Dioxane	P
Epichlorohydrin	P
Ethanol	E
Ethylacetate	P
Ethylether	G
Ethylene Glycol Dimethylether	F
Ethylene Dichloride	P
Ethylene Glycol	E
Formaldehyde, 30-70%	E
Formic Acid	G
Freon 113 OR TF	E
Freon TMC	F
Furfural	P
Gasoline, Petrol, 40-50% Aromatics	E
Gasoline, Unleaded Petrol	G
Glutaraldehyde, <5%	G
Glycerol	E
Heptanes	E
Hesmethyldisiloxane	G
Hexane	E
Hydrazine	E
Hydrochloric Acid, <30%	G
Hydrochloric Acid, 30 -70%	G

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE
Hydrofluoric Acid, <50%	E
Isobutyl alcohol	E
Isooctane	E
Isopropyl Alcohol	E
Isopropylamine	P
Jet Fuel, <30% Aromatics 73-248C	G
Kerosene	E
Lactic Acid	E
Lauric Acid	G
Malathion, 30-70%	E
Methanol	F
Methyl Acetate	P
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	P
Methyl Isobutyle Ketone	P
Methyl Methacrylate	P
Methylene Chloride	P
N-Amylacetate	F
N-Butylacetate	F
N-Butyl Alcohol	E
N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone	P
N-Nitrosodie Thylamine	P
N-Propyl Alcohol	E
Naphtha, 15-20% Aromatics	E
Naphta, <3% Aromatics	E
Nitric Acid, <30%	E
Nitric Acid, 30-70%	P
Nitrobenzene	F
Nitroethane	P
1-Nitropropane	P
Octane	E
Octylalcohol	E
Oleic Acid	E
Oxalic Acid	E
Palmitic Acid	E
PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)	G
Pentachlorophenol	G

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE
Pentane	E
Perchloric Acid, 30-70%	E
Perchloroethylene	G
Peroxyacetic Acid	P
Petroleum Ethers, 80-11 0C	G
Phenol, >70%	E
Phosphoric Acid, >70%	E
Picric Acid	E
Potassium Hydroxide	E
Potassium Iodide	E
Propylacetate	F
Pyridine	P
Silicon Etch	P
Silver Nitrate	G
Sodium Carbonate	E
Sodium Chloride	E
Sodium Flouride	E
Sodium Hydroxide, 30-70%	E
Sodium Hypochorite	E
Sodium Thiosulfate	E
Styrene	P
Sulfuric Acid, 30-70%	F
Sulfuric Acid, <30%	G
Sulfuric Acid, >70%	P
Tannic Acid	G
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	E
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	F
Tetrahydrofuran	F
Toluene	F
Toluene -2,4-Diisocyanate (TDI)	P
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	F
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	P
Trichloroethylene	P
Tricresylphophate	G
Turpentine	E
Xylenes	F

The chemical resistance information on this chart is intended to provide general information about the reaction of Nitrile examination glove films to the commonly used chemicals listed. The rating scale takes into consideration three primary factors: 1) The ability of the chemical to permeate (pass through) the glove film; 2) The ability of the chemical to degrade (break down) the physical structure of the glove film; 3) The risk that contact exposure to the chemical poses to the glove wearer.
TGC WorkGear Orange Hi-Vis Nitrile Gloves are thin gauge disposable products designed to provide a barrier protection and tactile sensitivity to the wearer. Our gloves are not designed for applications involving prolonged, direct exposure to chemicals. Our intent in providing this chemical compatibility information is to provide a guideline for the use of our gloves in applications where incidental splash exposure to various chemicals may occur.
TGC WorkGear Orange Hi-Vis Nitrile Glove recommends that you USE CAUTION AT ALL TIMES.
Verify that your gloves are compatible with your specific applications, processes, and materials before using. When performing processes where gloves will receive prolonged, direct exposure to chemicals, use a glove specifically designed for chemical handling. Avoid the risk of exposing your workers, products, and facilities to chemical cross contamination: immediately dispose of gloves after contact with chemicals. Double gloving provides additional barrier protection and allows the outer glove to be disposed of after contact with chemicals without exposing the hand.