



## CHEMICAL RESISTANCE & BARRIER GUIDE

The chemical compatibility information on this chart is intended to provide general information about the reaction of Nitrile and Natural Rubber Latex glove films to the commonly used chemicals listed.

### **RATINGS:**

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The compatibility of the glove films with each chemical is coded:

P POOR chemical resistance

F FAIR chemical resistance

G - E GOOD to EXCELLENT chemical resistance

**Information is based upon published research data. AMG Medical Inc. gloves have not been individually tested against these chemicals. Variability in material thickness, chemical concentration, temperature and length of exposure to chemicals will affect specific performance.**

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE	NATURAL
ACETALDEHYDE	P	G
ACETIC ACID	G	E
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	F	G
ACETONE	F	G
ACETONITRILE	F	F
ACRYLIC ACID	G	G
AMMONIUM ACETATE	E	E
AMMONIUM CARBONATE	E	E
AMMONIUM FLUORIDE, 30-70%	E	E
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, 30 -70%	E	E
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE,<30%	E	E
AMYL ALCOHOL	E	G
ANILINE	F	G
AQUA REGIA	P	P
AZT	no info	G
BENZALDEHYDE	P	F
BENZENE	F	P
BORIC ACID	E	G
BROMOPROPIONIC ACID	F	G

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE	NATURAL
BUTYL ACRYLATE	P	P
BUTYL CELLUSOLVE	G	G
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	E	E
CARBON DISULFIDE	G	P
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	P	P
CHLOROBENZENE	P	P
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	P	P
CHLOROFORM	P	P
CHLORONAPHTHALENES	P	P
CHROMIC ACID	F	P
CISPLATIN	G	G
CITRIC ACID, 30-70%	E	E
CYCLOHEXANE	E	P
CYCLOHEXANOL	E	G
CYCLOHEXANONE	P	P
CYCLOHEXYLAMINE	P	P
DI-N-AMYLAMINE	E	P
DI-N-BUTYLAMINE	E	P
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	E	F
DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE	E	F
DIACETONE ALCOHOL	G	F
DIALLYLAMINE	P	P
DICHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE	P	P
DIESEL FUEL	E	P
DIETHANOLAMINE	E	E
DIETHYLAMINE	G	F
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	E	E
DIETHYLENETRIAMINE	P	P
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	G	P
DIISOBUTYLAMINE	E	P
DIMETHYL ETHER	G	P
DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE (DMSO)	G	E
DIMETHYLACETAMIDE	F	G
DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE (DMF)	P	P
1, 3-DIOXANE	P	F
1, 4-DIOXANE	P	P
EPICHLOROHYDRIN	P	F

ETHANOL	E	E
ETHYL ACETATE	P	F
ETHYL ETHER	G	P
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER	F	F
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	P	P
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	E	E
FORMALDEHYDE, 30-70%	E	G
FORMIC ACID	G	E
FREON 113 OR TF	E	P
FREON TMC	F	F
FURFURAL	P	P

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE	NATURAL
GASOLINE, 40-50% AROMATICS	E	P
GASOLINE, UNLEADED	G	P
GLUTARALDEHYDE, <5%	G	G
GLYCEROL	E	E
HEPTANES	E	P
HEXAMETHYLDISILOXANE	G	P
HEXANE	E	P
HYDRAZINE	E	F
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, <30%	G	E
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, 30-70%	G	G
HYDROFLUORIC ACID, <50%	E	E
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	E	P
ISOOCTANE	E	P
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	E	E
ISOPROPYLAMINE	P	P
JET FUEL <30% AROMATICS 73-248C,	G	P
KEROSENE	E	P
LACTIC ACID	E	E
LAURIC ACID	G	G
MALATHION,30-70%	E	E
MALEIC ACID	G	G
METHANOL	F	F
METHYL ACETATE	P	P

METHYL ETHYL KETONE	P	P
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	P	P
METHYL METHACRYLATE	P	P
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	P	P
N-AMYL ACETATE	F	P
N-BUTYL ACETATE	F	P
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	E	E
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	P	E
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	P	no info
N-PROPYL ALCOHOL	E	E
NAPHTHA, 15-20% AROMATICS	E	P
NAPHTHA, <3% AROMATICS	E	P
NITRIC ACID, <30%	E	E
NITRIC ACID, 30-70%	P	P
NITROBENZENE	F	F
NITROETHANE	P	E
1-NITROPROPANE	P	G
2-NITROPROPANE	P	P
OCTANE	E	P
OCTYL ALCOHOL	E	E
OLEIC ACID	E	G
OXALIC ACID	E	E
PALMITIC ACID	E	F
PCB (POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS)	G	P

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE	NATURAL
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	G	P
PENTANE	E	P
PERCHLORIC ACID, 30-70%	E	F
PERCHLOROETHYLENE	G	P
PEROXYACETIC ACID	P	P
PETROLEUM ETHERS, 80-110C	G	P
PHENOL,>70%	G	G
PHOSPHORIC ACID, >70%	E	G
PICRIC ACID	E	G

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	E	G
POTASSIUM IODIDE	E	E
PROPYL ACETATE	F	P
PYRIDINE	P	P
SILICON ETCH	P	P
SILVER NITRATE	G	E
SODIUM CARBONATE	E	E
SODIUM CHLORIDE	E	E
SODIUM FLUORIDE	E	E
SODIUM HYDROXIDE, 30-70%	E	E
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	E	E
SODIUM THIOSULFATE	E	E
STYRENE	P	P
SULFURIC ACID, 30-70%	F	E
SULFURIC ACID, <30%	no info	E
SULFURIC ACID, >70%	P	P
TANNIC ACID	G	G
1,2,4,5-TETRACHLOROBENZENE	E	no info
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	F	P
TETRAHYDROFURAN	F	P
TOLUENE	F	P
TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE (TDI)	P	P
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	F	P
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	P	P
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	P	P
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	P	P
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE	G	G
TRIETHANOLAMINE	E	E
TURPENTINE	E	P
XYLENES	F	P

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The chemical compatibility information on this chart is intended to provide general information about the reaction of Nitrile and Natural Rubber Latex glove films to the commonly used chemicals listed.

The ratings 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.

AMG Medical Inc.'s Nitrile and Natural Rubber Latex gloves are disposable products designed to provide 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 use of our gloves in applications where incidental splash exposure to various chemicals may occur.

AMG Medical Inc. 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.
- Do not use powdered gloves with substances known to pose inhalant hazards.