

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART

Key

E Excellent Chemical Resistance

F Fair Chemical Resistance

G Good Chemical Resistance

P Poor Chemical Resistance

CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE	CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE	CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE	CHEMICAL NAME	NITRILE
Acetaldehyde	P	Diallylamine	P	Hydrofluoric Acid, <50%	E	Pentane	E
Acetic Acid	G	Dichloroacetyl Chloride	P	Isobutyl alcohol	E	Perchloric Acid, 30-70%	E
Acetic Anhydride	F	Diesel Fuel	E	Isooctane	E	Perchloroethylene	G
Acetone	F	Diethanolamine	E	Isopropyl Alcohol	E	Peroxyacetic Acid	P
Acetonitrile	F	Diethylamine	G	Isopropylamine	P	Petroleum Ethers, 80-11 OC	G
Acrylic Acid	G	Die Thylene Glycol	E	Jet Fuel, <30% Aromatics 73-248C	G	Phenol, >70%	E
Ammonium Acetate	E	Die Thylene Triamine	P	Kerosene	E	Phosphoric Acid, >70%	E
Ammonium Carbonate	E	Diisobutylketone	G	Lactic Acid	E	Picric Acid	E
Ammonium Fluoride 30-70%	E	Diisobutylamine	E	Lauric Acid	G	Potassium Hydroxide	E
Ammonium Hydroxide <70%	E	Dime Thyl Ether	G	Malathion, 30-70%	E	Potassium Iodide	E
Amyl Alcohol	E	Dime Thyl Sulfoxide (DMSOC)	G	Methanol	F	Propylacetate	F
Aniline	F	Dime Thylace Tamide	F	Methyl Acetate	P	Pyridine	P
Aqua Regia	P	Dimethylformamide (DMF)	P	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	P	Silicon Etch	P
Benzaldehyde	P	1,3-Dioxane	P	Methyl Isobutyle Ketone	P	Silver Nitrate	G
Benzene	G	1,4-Dioxane	P	Methyl Methacrylate	P	Sodium Carbonate	E
Boric Acid	E	Epichlorohydrin	P	Methylene Chloride	P	Sodium Chloride	E
Bromopropionic Acid	F	Ethanol	E	N-Amylacetate	F	Sodium Fluoride	E
Butylacrylate	P	Ethylacetate	P	N-Butylacetate	F	Sodium Hydroxide, 30-70%	E
ButylCellusolve	G	Ethylether	G	N-Butyl Alcohol	E	Sodium Hypochlorite	E
Calcium Hydroxide	E	Ethylene Glycol Dimethylether	F	N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone	P	Sodium Thiosulfate	E
Carbon Disulfide	G	Ethylene Dichloride	P	N-Nitrosodie Thylamine	P	Styrene	P
Carbon Tetrachloride	P	Ethylene Glycol	E	N-Propyl Alcohol	E	Sulfuric Acid, 30-70%	F
Chlorobenzene	P	Formaldehyde, 30-70%	E	Naphtha, 15-20% Aromatics	E	Sulfuric Acid, <30%	G
Chlorodibromomethane	P	Formic Acid	G	Naphta, <3% Aromatics	E	Sulfuric Acid, >70%	P
Chloroform	P	Freon 113 OR TF	E	Nitric Acid, <30%	E	Tannic Acid	G
Chloronaphthalenes	P	Freon TMC	F	Nitric Acid, 30-70%	P	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	E
Chromic Acid	F	Furfural	P	Nitrobenzene	F	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	F
Cisplatin	G	Gasoline, Petrol, 40-50% Aromatics	E	Nitroethane	P	Tetrahydrofuran	F
Citric Acid 30-70%	G	Gasoline, Unleaded Petrol	G	1-Nitropropane	P	Toluene -2,4-Diisocyanate (TDI)	P
Cyclohexane	E	Glutaraldehyde, <5%	G	Octane	E	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	F
Cyclohexanol	E	Glycerol	E	Octylalcohol	E	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	P
Cyclohexanone	P	Heptanes	E	Oleic Acid	E	Trichloroethylene	P
Cyclohexylamine	P	Hesmethydisiloxane	G	Oxalic Acid	E	Tricresylphosphate	G
Di-N-Amylamine	E	Hexane	E	Palmitic Acid	E	Turpentine	E
Di-N-Butylamine	E	Hydrazine	E	PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)	G	Xylenes	F
Di-N-Butylphthalate	E	Hydrochloric Acid, <30%	G	Pentachlorophenol	G		
Di-N-Octylphthalate	E	Hydrochloric Acid, 30 -70%	G				
Diace Tone Alcohol	G						

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.

KBS WorkGear Black 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.

KBS WorkGear Black 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.