Nitrile Glove Chemical-Compatibility Reference

In general, nitrile rubber provides short-term splash protection* against the following chemicals.

Nitrile has good general resistance to:

- Oils
- Fuels
- Some organic solvents
- Weak acids
- Weak caustics

*Breakthrough will not occur in under 15 mins for a 5-mil or greater thickness glove.

If gloves come in contact with the chemical below, they must be changed **immediately*** to avoid exposure.

Nitrile has poor resistance to:

- Alcohols
- Ketones
- Halogenated hydrocarbons
- Aromatic hydrocarbons
- Esters
- Ethers
- Amines
- Concentrated acids

*Breakthrough may occur in under one minute for a 5-mil or lesser thickness glove.

Nitrile: Short-term splash protection

OrganicsAqueous/InorganicCyclohexane37% FormaldehydeGlutaraldehyde10% Hydrochloric acidHeptane37% Hydrochloric acidMineral spirits30% Hydrogen peroxide

Pentane 10% Nitric acid

Propylene glycol 50% Potassium hydroxide
Naphtha 85% Phosphoric acid
Octane 50% Sodium hydroxide

Octanol 10 - 13% Bleach
Hexane 47% Sulfuric acid
Heptane Ethidium bromide
Mercury (metallic)

Nitrile: Poor protection (<1 minute) Organics

Ethanol Acetone 1.4-Dioxane Ethyl acetate Methanol Acetonitrile Acrylonitrile n-Butanol Benzene Nitrobenzene Carbon disulfide o-Xvlene Chloroform Phenol Dichloromethane Pyridine

Diethyl ether Tetrahydrofuran

Dimethylformamide (DMF) Toluene

The chemicals listed in red are able to penetrate the skin, contributing to systemic toxic effects of exposure to the chemical (ACGIH, Skin notation)

Disposable nitrile gloves do not provide protection against these highly corrosive chemicals

These are just a few examples. This is not a complete list.

Poor resistance (<1-minute breakthrough) + Skin corrosion hazard and/or high toxicity

Concentrated acetic acid 88% Formic acid 30% Ammonium hydroxide 70% Nitric acid

95% Sulfuric acid *Hydrofluoric acid (HF)

*See the <u>FACT SHEET: Hydrofluoric Acid</u> in the Chemical Hygiene Plan for glove recommendations for HF.

