

## Chemical Resistance Guide

Acetic Acid	G	Isobutyl Alcohol	G
Acetone	F	Isooctane	E
Acetonitrile	F	Isopropyl Alcohol	G
Allyl Alcohol	F	Kerosene	E
Ammonium Hydroxide	G	Lactic Acid (85%)	E
Amyl Acetate	F	Maleic Acid	E
Amyl Alcohol	E	Methyl Alcohol	P
Butyl Alcohol	E	Methyl Amine	G
Butyl Cellosolve	E	Methyl T-Butyl Ether	P
Carbon Tetrachloride	F	Mineral Spirits	G
Citric Acid (10%)	E	Monoethanoline	E
Diacetone Alcohol	P	Naptha	F
Dibutyl Phthalate	E	Octanol	E
Dimethol Sulfoxide	G	Oleic Acid	E
Ethyl Acetate	P	Oxalic Acid	E
Ethyl Alcohol	G	Pentachlorophenol	E
Ethyl Ether	F	Pentane	P
Ethyl Glycol Ether	G	Perchloroethylene	F
Ethylene Glycol	E	Potassium Hydroxide	E
Formaldehyde	F	Propyl Alcohol	G
Gasoline	F	Sodium Hydroxide	E
Hexane	E	Stoddard Solvent	E
Hydrazene (65%)	E	Sulfuric Acid	E
Hydrochloric Acid (10%)	E	Toluene	F
Hydrogen Peroxide (30%)	E	Turpentine	G
Hydroquinone	E	Xylene	F

E=Excellent    G=Good    F=Fair    P=Poor

### **Note from Manufacturer:**

Please note that nitrile gloves are dipped thin for dexterity and comfort and do not provide the high degree of chemical protection that is found in heavier weight gloves that are dipped specifically for chemical use. These gloves provide a degree of chemical "splash" protection and the above recommendations are meant to be used only as a guide when selecting gloves for any chemical contact use.