

## Jersette 301

Chemical Product	CAS #	Breakthrough time (minutes)	Permeation level	Standard	Degradation level	Rating
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134A) freon 134A 99%	811-97-2	51	2	ASTM F739	NT	NA
Acetone 99%	67-64-1	9	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Diethylamine 98%	109-89-7	3	0	EN 374-3:2003	1	-
Dimethylformamide 99%	68-12-2	31	2	ASTM F739	4	+
Formaldehyde 37%	50-00-0	>480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	NT	NA
Freon 114 99%	76-14-2	78	3	ASTM F739	NT	NA
Freon 124 99%	2837-89-0	41	2	ASTM F739	NT	NA
Freon 152A 99%	75-37-6	9	0	ASTM F739	NT	NA
Hydrogen chloride 99%	7647-01-0	117	3	ASTM F739	NT	NA
Hydrogen peroxide 30%	7722-84-1	>480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	NT	NA
Methanol 99%	67-56-1	21	1	EN 374-3:2003	4	+
Sodium hydroxide 20%	1310-73-2	>480	6	EN 374-3:2003	4	++
Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2	>480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	4	++
Sodium hydroxide 50%	1310-73-2	>480	6	EN 374-3:2003	4	++
Styrene 99%	100-42-5	9	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Sulfuric acid 96%	7664-93-9	<30	1	ASTM F739	2	=
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene) 99%	127-18-4	5	0	EN 374-3:2003	1	-
Toluene 99%	108-88-3	5	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	NA
Vinyl Chloride 99%	75-01-4	11	1	ASTM F739	NT	NA

\*not normalized result

### OVERALL CHEMICAL PROTECTION RATING

Protection rating is determined by taking into account the effects of both permeation and degradation in an attempt to provide users with an overall protection guideline when using our glove products against specific chemicals.

■ Used for **high chemical exposure** or chemical immersion, limited to breakthrough time based on a working day.

■ Used for **repeated chemical contact**, limited to total chemical exposure i.e. : accumulative breakthrough time based on a working day.

■ **Splash protection only**, on chemical exposure the gloves should be discarded and new gloves worn as soon as possible.

■ **Not recommended**, these gloves are deemed unsuitable for work with this chemical.

□ NT: Not tested

■ NA: "Not applicable" because not fully tested (only degradation OR permeation results)

The chemical test data and overall chemical protection rating should not be used as the absolute basis for glove selection. Actual in-use conditions may vary glove performance from the controlled conditions of laboratory tests. Factors other than chemical contact time