

Jersette 300

Chemical Product	CAS #	BTT (minutes)	Permeation level	Standard	Degradation level	Rating
1,1,1-Trichloroethane 99%	71-55-6	NT	NT		1	NA
2-Nitropropane 99%	79-46-9	15	1	EN 374-3:2003	3	=
2-Propanol (Isopropanol) 99%	67-63-0	40	2	EN 374-3:2003	4	+
Acetic acid 99%	64-19-7	NT	NT		3	NA
Bleach 12°	7681-52-9	NT	NT		4	NA
Butyl Acetate 99%	123-86-4	5	0	EN 374-3:2003	1	-
Cyclohexane 99%	110-82-7	6	0	EN 374-3:2003	1	-
Dimethylformamide 99%	68-12-2	38	2	EN 374-3:2003	3	+
Ethanol 95%	64-17-5	11	1	EN 374-3:2003	4	+
Methanol 99%	67-56-1	21	1	EN 374-3:2003	3	=
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone) 99%	78-93-3	5	0	EN 374-3:2003	3	=
N-methyl-2-Pyrrolidone 99%	872-50-4	NT	NT		3	NA
Nitric acid 10%	7697-37-2	NT	NT		4	NA
Nitric acid 20%	7697-37-2	NT	NT		4	NA
Sodium hydroxide 20%	1310-73-2	NT	NT		4	NA
Sodium Metabisulfite 20%	7681-57-4	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	4	++
Sulfuric acid 10%	7664-93-9	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	4	++
Sulfuric acid 40%	7664-93-9	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	4	++
Sulfuric acid 50%	7664-93-9	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	4	++
t-Butyl Methyl Ether 98%	1634-04-4	6	0	EN 374-3:2003	2	-
Toluene 99%	108-88-3	4	0	EN 374-3:2003	1	-
Xylene 99%	1330-20-7	2	0	EN 374-3:2003	1	-

*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 BTT based on a working day.
- Used for **repeated chemical contact**, limited to total chemical exposure i.e. : accumulative BTT 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, such as concentration and temperature, glove thickness and glove reuse, may also affect performance. Other glove requirements, such as length, dexterity, cut, abrasion, puncture and snag resistance, or glove grip also need to be considered in making your final selection.