

Chemical Hygiene Plan Attachment 4

Glove Selection Guide


Use this chart to choose the appropriate type of protective glove for a task. The Glove Selection & Usage Chart also provides advantages and disadvantages for specific glove types. This guide was prepared for laboratory researchers but is helpful for all people working with hazardous materials. Always **Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)** for each chemical involved. See below for Glove Comparison Guide.

Glove Selection & Usage Chart	
What To Do	How To Do It
<p>1. Identify the hazards of the material(s) you'll be working with.</p>	<p>Base selection of glove type and material on the type of exposure and nature of the hazard. Some chemicals can easily penetrate gloves that work very well for other chemicals.</p> <p>Consider these factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical type • pH • Toxicity • Temperature extremes, cryogenic properties • Physical hazards (sharps, piercing objects) • Infectious potential of biological hazards
<p>2. Determine if you'll have incidental or extended contact with the hazardous materials.</p>	<p>A. Incidental contact includes these situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidental spills or splashes • Accidental overspray from a dispensing device • Handling infectious agents that require barrier protection • To prevent contamination of materials during handling <p>B. Extended contact includes these situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling highly contaminated materials • Submerging hands in a chemical or other hazardous substance • Need for physical protection from temperature extremes or sharp/piercing objects <p>If you will have incidental contact, go to the Step 3. If you will have extended contact, go to Step 4.</p>
<p>3. For incidental contact, follow these selection guidelines.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type of glove: Disposable, surgical-type gloves are appropriate for incidental contact. 2. Nitrile gloves are preferred over latex because of their chemical resistance, their tendency to visibly rip when punctured, and to prevent possible latex allergies. 3. Disposable glove usage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for rips or punctures before use. • Remove and replace gloves immediately with new ones when a chemical spills or splashes on them. • Never wash or reuse disposable gloves. • Always remove glove before touching common objects such as doorknobs, phones, or elevator buttons.




Glove Selection & Usage Chart	
What To Do	How To Do It
<p>4. For extended contact, follow these guidelines.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type of glove: More substantial gloves are required for extended use. 2. Norfoil gloves are recommended for highly toxic materials and materials that are absorbed through the skin. See the Glove Selection Chart below for advantages and disadvantages of commonly used gloves for extended contact. 3. Reusable glove usage: Many gloves intended for extended contact are reusable. <p>Check the gloves for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rips or punctures before and after each use • Prior contamination • Signs of degradation (change in color or texture) • Replace gloves as soon as signs of degradation appear. • Wash after removal and air dry in the laboratory. • Consider wearing inner surgical gloves for extra protection.
<p>5. Dispose of used and damaged gloves according to whether or not they're contaminated with a hazardous material.</p>	<p>ALWAYS wash your hands after removing gloves.</p>

Glove Comparison Chart

Consult this chart for an overview of commonly used glove types for laboratory use and their general advantages and disadvantages. Note: These photos are examples. Glove colors and appearances will vary. Many other models are commercially available in each glove category. EH&S does not intend inclusion of any specific glove to be an endorsement.

Glove Comparison Chart			
Glove Material	Intended Use	Advantages And Disadvantages	Example Photos
Latex (natural rubber)	Incidental contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for biological and water-based materials. • Poor for organic solvents. • Little chemical protection. • Hard to detect puncture holes. • Can cause or trigger latex allergies 	

Glove Comparison Chart			
Glove Material	Intended Use	Advantages And Disadvantages	Example Photos
Nitrile	Incidental contact (disposable exam glove) Extended contact (thicker reusable glove)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent general use glove. Good for solvents, oils, greases, and some acids and bases. • Clear indication of tears and breaks. • Good alternative for those with latex allergies. 	
Butyl rubber	Extended contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for ketones and esters. • Poor for gasoline and aliphatic, aromatic, and halogenated hydrocarbons. 	
Neoprene	Extended contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for acids, bases, alcohols, fuels, peroxides, hydrocarbons, and phenols. • Poor for halogenated and aromatic hydrocarbons. • Good for most hazardous chemicals. 	
Norfoil	Extended contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for most hazardous chemicals. • Poor fit (Note: Dexterity can be partially regained by using a heavier weight Nitrile glove over the Norfoil/Silver Shield glove. 	
Viton	Extended contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for chlorinated and aromatic solvents. • Good resistance to cuts and abrasions. • Poor for ketones. • Expensive. 	
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Specific use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for acids, bases, oils, fats, peroxides, and amines. • Good resistance to abrasions. • Poor for most organic solvents. 	
Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)	Specific use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for aromatic and chlorinated solvents. • Poor for water-based solutions. 	

Glove Comparison Chart			
Glove Material	Intended Use	Advantages And Disadvantages	Example Photos
Stainless steel Kevlar Leather	Specific use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut-resistant gloves. • Sleeves are also available to provide protection to wrists and forearms. • (If potential for biological or chemical contamination: wear appropriate disposable gloves on top of your cut-resistant gloves and discard after use). 	
Cryogenic Resistant Material Leather	Specific use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use with cryogenic materials. • Designed to prevent frostbite. Note: Never dip gloves directly into liquid nitrogen. 	
Nomex	Specific use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For use with pyrophoric materials. • Consider wearing a flame-resistant glove such as a Nomex 'flight' glove with a thin nitrile exam glove underneath. 	

Additional Resources

Use these additional resources for information on specific chemicals or glove materials.

Chemical compatibility and permeation charts

- AnsellPro.com
- [Oklahoma State University \(latex, nitrile, 4H/Silver Shield, and Neoprene gloves\)](#)
- [Environmental Protection Agency \(Guidance for pesticide use\)](#)

Vendor Web sites

- [Fisher Scientific](#)
- [Lab Safety Supply Inc.](#)
- [Kimberly-Clark Professional](#)
- [MAPA Professional](#)
- [North Safety Products](#)
- [Best Glove Selection Tool](#)
- [VWR](#)

Latex information

- [NIOSH Alert: Preventing Allergic Reactions to Natural Latex Rubber in the Workplace \(June 1997\)](#)
- [NIOSH's Latex Allergy Prevention Guide](#)