

UltraNeo 340

Chemical Product	CAS #	Breakthrough time (minutes)	Permeation level	Standard	Degradation level	Rating
Acetic acid 99%	64-19-7	480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	3	++
Acetonitrile 99%	75-05-8	47	2	EN 374-3:2003	4	+
Ammonia 99%	7664-41-7	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	
Chlorine 100%	7782-50-5	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	
Cyclohexane 99%	110-82-7	32	2	EN 374-3:2003	NT	
Formaldehyde 37%	50-00-0	480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	4	++
Hydrofluoric Acid 10%	7664-39-3	480	6	ASTM F739	NT	
Hydrofluoric Acid 40%	7664-39-3	480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	NT	
Hydrofluoric Acid 49%	7664-39-3	480	6	ASTM F739	NT	
Hydrogen chloride 99%	7647-01-0	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	
Hydrogen peroxide 30%	7722-84-1	480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	NT	
Methanol 99%	67-56-1	10	0	EN 374-3:2003	NT	
n-Heptane 99%	142-82-5	19	1	EN 374-3:2003	NT	
Nitric acid 65%	7697-37-2	480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	3	++
Sodium hydroxide 20%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	
Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 16523-1:2015	NT	
Sodium hydroxide 50%	1310-73-2	480	6	EN 374-3:2003	NT	
Sulfuric acid 96%	7664-93-9	100	3	EN 374-3:2003	4	++

*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