WORKARMA

PREMIUM NITRILE CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVE

High Chemical Resistance

Textured Palm

Soft Flock Lining

High Dexterity

EN 388:2016
4101X

EN ISO 374-1/ TYPE B
AJKL

FEATURES

- Tested against EN ISO 21420:2020 - General Requirements and Test Methods
- Tested against EN 388:2016+A1:2018 - Protection Against Mechanical Risks
- Tested against EN ISO 374-1:2016 - Protective Gloves Against Dangerous Chemicals and Micro-Organisms
- Dexterous nitrile glove for high chemical protection
- 33cm in length providing additional arm protection
- Diamond textured high grip palm
- Protects against known chemicals Methanol, n-Heptane, Sodium Hydroxide 40% and Sulphuric Acid 96%
- Available in sizes M - 2XL

AVAILABLE RANGE

PART NUMBER	SIZE	PACK QTY
GCNSG331MD2	Medium	1 Pair
GCNSG331LG2	Large	1 Pair
GCNSG331XL2	XL	1 Pair
GCNSG3312X2	2XL	1 Pair

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Hand Protection

TEST AND CERTIFICATION

Tested against

- **EN ISO 21420:2020** - General Requirements and Test Methods
- **EN 388:2016+A1:2018** - Protection Against Mechanical Risks
- **EN ISO 374.1:2016** - Protective Gloves Against Dangerous Chemicals and Micro-Organisms

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TEST RESULT

STANDARD	TEST DESCRIPTION	CONFORMITY
EN 388:2016 +A1:2018	Abrasion resistance: 2016	Level 4
	Cut resistance: 2016	Level 1
	Tear strength resistance: 2016	Level 0
	Puncture resistance: 2016	Level 1
EN ISO 21420:2020	pH - Textile (KCl solution)	Pass
	Azo-dyes	Pass
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Pass
	Dexterity	Level 5
EN ISO 374-1:2016	Air Leak Test	Pass
	Water Leak Test	Pass
	Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals – A (Methanol)	Level 1
	Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals – J (n-Heptane)	Level 6
	Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals – K (Sodium hydroxide 40%)	Level 6
	Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals – L (Sulphuric acid 96%)	Level 2

UNDERSTANDING CHEMICAL HAND PROTECTION (EN ISO 374-1:2016)

The three classifications are used to identify the gloves performance level against the tested chemical. The classification, test duration and minimum number of samples that pass the associated breakthrough time are defined below and are marked either Type A, Type B or Type C as defined in EN ISO 374-1:2016

TYPE	MINIMUM TEST DURATION	MINIMUM NUMBER OF CHEMICALS THAT PASS THE TEST DURATION
A	Greater than 30 mins	6
B	Greater than 30 mins	3
C	Greater than 10 mins	1

EN 374 CHEMICAL LIST

CODE LETTER	CHEMICAL	CASE NUMBER
A	Methanol	67-56-1
B	Acetone	67-64-1
C	Acetonitrile	75-05-8
D	Dichloromethane	75-09-2
E	Carbon di sulphide	75-15-0
F	Toluene	108-88-3
G	Diethyl amine	109-89-7
H	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9
I	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6
J	n-Heptane	142-82-5
K	Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2
L	Sulphuric acid 96%	7664-93-9
M	Nitric acid 65%	7697-37-2
N	Acetic acid 99%	64-19-7
O	Ammonium hydroxide 25%	1336-21-6
P	Hydrogen peroxide 30%	7722-84-1
S	Hydrofluoric acid 40%	7664-39-3
T	Formaldehyde 37%	50-00-0

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UNDERSTANDING PROTECTION AGAINST MECHANICAL HAZARDS (EN 388:2016 +A1:2018)

Protection against mechanical hazards is symbolised by a pictogram followed by four numbers (performance levels) then two letters. For the first 4 positions the higher the number, the higher the level of protection. For the 5th position, the TDM cut test, A to F will be awarded for each gloves test result, with A being the lower score and F being the highest score. The letter P in the six position (if applicable) is for gloves certified to provide impact protection.

Example:

TEST	RATING RANGE	EXAMPLE RESULT	
Abrasion	1-4	4	EN 388:2016  4X42CP
Cut (Coupe Test)	1-5	x	
Tear	1-4	4	
Puncture	1-4	2	
Cut (TDM Test ISO 13997)	A-F	C	
Impact protection	P	P	

For dulling during the cut resistance test, the coupe test results are only indicative, while the TDM cut resistance test is the reference performance result

If there is an X in any of the positions, it means this performance metric was not tested.

The above information should be used in conjunction with the wearers own risk assessment, adequate knowledge of AS/NZS standards.

APPLICATIONS

Including but not limited to industries such as:

- Automotive
- Food handling
- Manufacturing
- Spill cleaning
- Petroleum refining
- Maintenance

FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

Donning chemical gloves

1. Inspect for any faults
2. Wash your hands and make sure they're completely dry
3. Put on one glove at a time

Doffing your gloves

1. Rinse your gloves to reduce potential contamination to the skin. If this is not possible, be extra careful for chemical splashes
2. Pull your fingertips of one of the gloves
3. Crumple your loosened fingertips into a ball and free your hand partially
4. Using the cuff of your partially loosened glove, grip the other cuff and pull down until the second glove is inside out and over the top of your first glove
5. Use your fingertips to fully remove the chemical gloves. Pay attention not to make any contact with the contaminated side of the glove. You can either throw them into an appropriate waste bin or decontaminate them as per the below instructions

DECONTAMINATION

- Remove gloves as per the doffing instruction and immediately wash hands with soap and water
- Wash gloves in a mixture of soap and water, including the inside of the gloves
- Hang them to dry in a clean location away from direct sunlight. Make sure they are completely dry before storage
- Store the gloves in a dry, cool area, away from sunlight
- Before next use, check gloves for holes, cracks, tears, colour change and discard any glove presenting such defects
- DO NOT USE DAMAGED GLOVES

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WARNINGS AND LIMITATIONS OF USE

- Wearer must complete a risk assessment to determine suitable protection required
- Risk assessment must determine if glove is suitable for known contamination
- Replace gloves when glove shows signs of wear and tear
- Gloves shall not be worn when there is a risk of entanglement by moving parts of machines
- The information does not reflect the actual duration of protection in the workplace and the differentiation between mixtures and pure chemicals
- The chemical resistance has been assessed under laboratory conditions from samples taken from the palm only and relates only to the chemical tested. It can be different if it is used in a mixture
- It is recommended to check that the gloves are suitable for the intended use because the conditions in the workplace may differ from the type test depending on temperature, abrasion and degradation
- When used protective gloves may provide less resistance to the dangerous chemical due to changes in physical properties. Movements, snag, rubbing, degradation caused by the chemical contact etc. may reduce the actual use time significantly
- For corrosive chemicals, degradation can be the most important factor to consider in selection of chemical resistant gloves
- Before usage inspect the gloves for any defect or imperfection

STORAGE, SHELF LIFE AND CLEANING

- Store in a clean, dry environment with temperatures between -5°C and +45°C
- Sunlight may cause gloves to become discoloured and lose their dexterity. Store away from direct sunlight

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