CHEMICAL RESISTANCE GUIDE

GLOBAL SCIENCE
P O Box 101253, NSMC
Auckland, New Zealand
Phone: 0800 734 100
Fax: 0800 999 002
Email: global@globalscience.co.nz
Website: www.globalscience.co.nz

- NuTex
- Gammex
- NuTex Non-Sterile
- Medigrip
- Exam Gloves
- NuTex DermaShield

- Derma Prene DermaShield

- NitraTex
- NitraTouch

	LATEX	NEOPRENE	NITRILE
Acetic Acid, Glacial	Good Protection	Preferred Protection	Good Protection
Acetone	Limited Protection	Limited Protection	Not Recommended
Ammonium Hydroxide, Conc	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Blood/Body Fluid	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Cationic Detergent	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Caustic Soda	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Chlorhexidine Solutions	Limited Protection	Fair Protection	Preferred Protection
Chloroform	Not Recommended	Not Recommended	Not Recommended
Citric Acid, 10%	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Detergents	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Diguanide	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Dimethyl Sulfoxide	Good Protection	Preferred Protection	Good Protection
Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)	Limited Protection	Fair Protection	Preferred Protection
Ethyl Ether	Not Recommended	Limited Protection	Fair Protection
Formaldehyde (Formalin)	Limited Protection	Fair Protection	Preferred Protection
Glutaraldehyde, 2%-25%	Good Protection	Not rated	Good Protection
Hydrochloric Acid, 10%	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Hydrogen Peroxide, 30%	Good Protection	Not Recommended	Good Protection
Hypochlorite, 3%-15%	Fair Protection	Good Protection	Fair Protection
Iodine	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Povidone Iodine	Preferred Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Isopropyl Alcohol (Isopropanol)	Limited Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Lactic Acid	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Mercury	Not rated	Not rated	Preferred Protection
Methylated Spirits	Limited Protection	Fair Protection	Preferred Protection
Methyl Methacrylate	Not Recommended	Not Recommended	Not Recommended
Mineral Oil	Not Recommended	Good Protection	Preferred Protection
Oleic Acid	Fair Protection	Fair Protection	Preferred Protection
Phenol, 90%	Limited Protection	Good Protection	Not Recommended
Phenolic Disinfectant (Typical)	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Phosphoric Acid, 35%	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Sodium Chloride (Saline Solution)	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Sodium Hydroxide, 50%	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Sodium Hypochlorite (to 15%)	Fair Protection	Good Protection	Fair Protection
Sodium Nitrate Solutions	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Triclosan (Irgasan DP 300)	Fair Protection	Fair Protection	Fair Protection
Triethanolamine, 85%	Fair Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection
Urea	Good Protection	Good Protection	Good Protection

KEY TO DEGRADATION RATING

PREFERRED PROTECTION
Little or no degradation or permeation.

GOOD PROTECTION
Minimal degradation; permeation should not occur in less than 30 minutes.

FAIR PROTECTION
Degradation may occur, and/or some chemical is likely to permeate the glove in less than 30 minutes.

LIMITED PROTECTION
Degradation is likely to occur; some chemical will probably permeate or penetrate the glove in less than 5 minutes.

NOT RECOMMENDED
Severe degradation and permeation is likely.

NOT RATED
Insufficient data is available to make a recommendation.

These barrier ratings are based on laboratory evaluations. They reflect the best judgement of Ansell Medical in the light of data available to us at the time of their preparation and are in accordance with the current revision of ASTM F 739. They are intended to guide and inform healthcare personnel, safety specialists and other qualified professionals involved in ensuring safety in the healthcare environment. Because the conditions of ultimate use are beyond our control, and because we cannot run permeation tests in all possible work environments and across all combinations or chemical solutions, these guides are solely advisory. The suitability of the product for a specific job must be determined by testing by the purchaser. Ansell Medical believes this information is the best currently available; it is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience are gained. Test data herein reflects laboratory performance of partial gloves and not necessarily the complete unit. Anyone intending to use the suggestions contained in this publication should first verify that the glove selected is suitable for the intended use and meets all appropriate health standards.

Neither this guide nor any other statement made herein by or on behalf of Ansell Medical should be construed as a warranty of merchantability or that any Ansell Medical product is fit for a particular purpose. Ansell Medical assumes no responsibility for the suitability or adequacy of an end user's selection of gloves or clothing for a specific indication.

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A GUIDE TO SAFE HANDLING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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Guidelines for Healthcare Personnel Who Deal With Hazardous Drugs

Cytotoxic drugs (CD's), including chemotherapy or antineoplastic drugs, represent a significant health risk to healthcare personnel. Such drugs have been found to be carcinogenic, to cause chromosomal damage and may also cause damage to normal skin and necrosis of compromised skin. The most common exposures are the result of inadvertent ingestion of a drug on food, inhalation of drug dusts or droplets or direct skin contact. Proper training and the use of personal protective equipment such as suitable gloves are critical to ensure the safety of healthcare workers who handle cytotoxic drugs (CDs). Both OSHA (Occupational, Safety and Health Act) and ASHP (American Society of Hospital Pharmacists) have set guidelines for the handling of CDs during drug preparation, administration, cleanup and general handling. Although the two guidelines differ slightly in some areas, the summary below represents the key elements of both.

DRUG PREPARATION

- Surgical latex gloves, not polyvinyl chloride (PVC) gloves, are recommended for handling cytotoxic drugs.
- Never use powdered gloves during drug preparation.
- Use double gloving unless it interferes with the drug preparation technique. A double layer of gloves is substantially less permeable to CDs.
- Change of all gloves regularly (hourly) or immediately if they are torn or punctured.
- Do not wear gloves outside the preparation area.
- Dispose of used gloves according to proper hospital toxic waste procedures.

DRUG ADMINISTRATION

- Wear disposable surgical latex gloves when administering CDs. Double gloving is recommended.
- Wash hands before putting on gloves.
- Change contaminated gloves immediately.
- Wash hands after removing gloves.
- Dispose of gloves according to proper hospital toxic waste procedures.

DRUG CLEAN UP AND GENERAL HANDLING

- Wear surgical latex gloves when dealing with blood, vomitus, excreta and other bodily fluids from CD patients.
- Discard gloves after each use.
- Laundry personnel coming into contact with linen contaminated with CD patients' body fluids should wear surgical latex gloves.
- Housekeeping personnel should wear surgical latex gloves when handling waste containers.
- Spills should only be cleaned up by personnel wearing a double layer of gloves.
- Spill kits for use in responding to spills should include two (2) pairs of gloved, one outer pair of utility gloves and one inner pair of latex gloves.
- All personnel involved in any aspect of handling CDs just receive an orientation on CDs including proper use of protective equipment.

GLOVE TIPS

- Always use natural rubber latex gloves when handling CDs. Studies have shown that latex provides a better barrier than PVC.
- Always use powder-free gloves. Glove powders contaminated with CDs can become airborne and may be subsequently inhaled. Also, powder residue will attach to supplies, work surfaces and the skin.
- Use extra-thick latex gloves, or better yet, use double gloves.
- Before handling CDs, always inspect gloves for holes, tears or any type of defect. Unless film is intact, it cannot provide a barrier.
- Although surgical latex gloves are recommended for preparation, administration, cleanup and general handling, sterility is not always required especially with cleanup and housekeeping procedures. Surgical gloves are available for non-sterile presentations for these purposes.

GLOBAL SCIENCE

For more information contact
GLOBAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY LTD
☎ **0800 734 100** 🖷 **0800 999 002**
global@globalscience.co.nz
www.globalscience.co.nz