

SUPPORTED & UNSUPPORTED DEGRADATION CHART

CHEMICAL	NEOPRENE	PVC	RUBBER	NITRILE
Acetaldehyde	●	●	●	●
Acetic Acid	●	●	●	●
Acetone	●	●	●	●
Acetonitrile	●	●	●	●
Ammonium Hydroxide < 30%	●	●	●	●
Amyl Acetate	●	●	●	●
Amyl Alcohol	●	●	●	●
Aniline	●	●	●	●
Animal Fats	●	●	●	●
Battery Acid	●	●	●	●
Benzaldehyde	●	●	●	●
Benzene	●	●	●	●
Benzoyl Chloride	●	●	●	●
Butane	●	●	●	●
Butyl Acetate	●	●	●	●
Butyl Alcohol	●	●	●	●
Butyl Cellosolve	●	●	●	●
Carbolic Acid	●	●	●	●
Carbon Disulfide	●	●	●	●
Carbon Tetrachloride	●	●	●	●
Castor Oil	●	●	●	●
Cellosolve Acetate	●	●	●	●
Cellosolve Solvent	●	●	●	●
Chlorobenzene	●	●	●	●
Chloroform	●	●	●	●
Chloronaphthalenes	●	●	●	●
Chlorothene VG	●	●	●	●
Chromic Acid	●	●	●	●
Citric Acid	●	●	●	●
Cottonseed Oil	●	●	●	●
Cresol	●	●	●	●
Cutting Oil	●	●	●	●
Cyclohexane	●	●	●	●
Cyclohexanol	●	●	●	●
Dibutyl Phthalate	●	●	●	●
Diethylamine	●	●	●	●
Di-Isobutyl Ketone	●	●	●	●
Dimethyl Formamide (DMF)	●	●	●	●
Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)	●	●	●	●
Diethyl Phthalate (DOP)	●	●	●	●
Dioxane	●	●	●	●
Ethyl Acetate	●	●	●	●
Ethyl Alcohol	●	●	●	●
Ethylene Dichloride	●	●	●	●
Ethylene Glycol	●	●	●	●
Ethyl Ether	●	●	●	●
Ethylene Trichloride	●	●	●	●
Formaldehyde	●	●	●	●
Formic Acid	●	●	●	●
Freon	●	●	●	●
Furfural	●	●	●	●
Gasoline	●	●	●	●
Hexane	●	●	●	●
Hydraulic Fluid - Petroleum Base	●	●	●	●
Hydraulic Fluid - Ester Base	●	●	●	●
Hydrazine 65%	●	●	●	●
Hydrochloric Acid	●	●	●	●
Hydrofluoric Acid	●	●	●	●
Hydrogen Peroxide	●	●	●	●
Hydroquinone	●	●	●	●
Isobutyl Alcohol	●	●	●	●
Iso-Octane	●	●	●	●

CHEMICAL	NEOPRENE	PVC	RUBBER	NITRILE
Isopropyl Alcohol	●	●	●	●
Kerosene	●	●	●	●
Lactic Acid	●	●	●	●
Lauric Acid	●	●	●	●
Linoleic Acid	●	●	●	●
Linseed Oil	●	●	●	●
Maleic Acid	●	●	●	●
Methyl Acetate	●	●	●	●
Methyl Alcohol	●	●	●	●
Methylamine	●	●	●	●
Methylene Bromide	●	●	●	●
Methylene Chloride	●	●	●	●
Methyl Cellosolve	●	●	●	●
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	●	●	●	●
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	●	●	●	●
Methyl Methacrylate	●	●	●	●
Mineral Oil	●	●	●	●
Mineral Spirits	●	●	●	●
Monoethanolamine	●	●	●	●
Morpholine	●	●	●	●
Muriatic Acid	●	●	●	●
Naptha VM & P	●	●	●	●
Nitric Acid < 30%	●	●	●	●
Nitric Acid 70%	●	●	●	●
Nitric Acid Red Fuming	●	●	●	●
Nitric Acid White Fuming	●	●	●	●
Nitrobenzene	●	●	●	●
Nitromethane	●	●	●	●
Nitropropane	●	●	●	●
Octyl Alcohol	●	●	●	●
Oleic Acid	●	●	●	●
Paint Remover	●	●	●	●
Palmitic Acid	●	●	●	●
Pentachlorophenol	●	●	●	●
Pentane	●	●	●	●
Perchloric Acid 60%	●	●	●	●
Perchloroethylene	●	●	●	●
Phenol	●	●	●	●
Phosphoric Acid	●	●	●	●
Piricic Acid 60%	●	●	●	●
Potassium Hydroxide < 50%	●	●	●	●
Printing Ink	●	●	●	●
Propyl Acetate	●	●	●	●
Propyl Alcohol	●	●	●	●
Propylene Oxide	●	●	●	●
Rubber Solvent	●	●	●	●
Sodium Hydroxide < 50%	●	●	●	●
Stoddard Solvent	●	●	●	●
Styrene	●	●	●	●
Sulfuric Acid 95%	●	●	●	●
Tannic Acid 65%	●	●	●	●
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	●	●	●	●
Toluene	●	●	●	●
Toluene Di-Isocyanate (TDI)	●	●	●	●
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	●	●	●	●
Tricresyl Phosphate (TCP)	●	●	●	●
Triethanolamine 85% (TEA)	●	●	●	●
Tung Oil	●	●	●	●
Turbine Oil	●	●	●	●
Turpentine	●	●	●	●
Vegetable Oil	●	●	●	●
Xylene	●	●	●	●

GRADING KEY ● Excellent ● Good ● Fair ● Poor ● Not Recommended

WARNING: CORDOVA gloves have not been individually tested against the chemicals in this chart. We assume no responsibility for the suitability of a user's selection for a specific application. Failure by the user to select the correct glove material could result in injury, sickness, or death. This chart is provided only as a general guide for the suitability of various unsupported glove materials against commonly used chemicals. The data provided is based on published information, including OSHA 3151-12R-2001, and is believed to be accurate; however, we cannot guarantee its accuracy. Chemical resistance is affected by many factors including temperature, concentration, glove thickness, glove durability, and chemical exposure time. It is solely the responsibility of the user to determine the risk associated with a particular application and to make the appropriate choice for protection against such risk. Gloves referenced as "fair", "poor", or "not recommended" should never be used. It is always best to perform a trial by exposing gloves referenced as "good" or "excellent" to the chemical before using. Check for chemical penetration, discoloration, cracking, or swelling. Discontinue use and consider another glove material should any degradation of the glove material occur.