







# PROTECTION PROPERTIES

| RISKS           | Description   | Norm  |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Micro-organisms | 1000 ml water test. Performance level 3, AQL < 0.25 (inspection level G1).  | ISO 374-2:2019  |
| Viruses         | Viral penetration test using Phi-X174 bacteriophage according to ISO 16604:2004 Procedure B.  | ISO 374-5:2016  |
| Chemicals       | <u>Performance</u> : Type B (JKPT).<br><u>Permeation</u> : Extensively tested. Online chemical resistance guide on <a href="http://www.shieldscientific.com">www.shieldscientific.com</a> .<br><u>Degradation</u> : Tested for determination of resistance to degradation by chemicals. | ISO 374-1:2016+A1:2018<br>EN 16523-1:2015+A1:2018<br>ISO 374-4:2019 |
| Radioactivity   | Protection from radioactive contamination.  | EN 421:2010   |
| Cytotoxic       | Tested for permeation to potentially hazardous cancer chemotherapy drugs under conditions of continuous contact.  | ASTM D6978-05 (2019)  |
| ESD             | Tested for electrostatic properties.  | EN 1149-1/2/3 & 5   |

| ALLERGIES          |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Bio-compatibility  | Demonstrated by skin irritation and sensitization tests in accordance with ISO 10993-10:2010.   |
| Accelerators       | Accelerator-free to minimize the risk of allergic contact dermatitis (also known as Type IV, delayed hypersensitivity or chemical allergy).                                     |
| Chemical allergens | Non-detectable levels using aqueous solution extraction (Phosphate buffered solution) and High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) assay method for quantitative analysis. |
| Residual powder    | Powder-free to minimize the potential consequences of powder-borne dermatitis. Residual powder content is 1.0 mg/glove (typical) with a limit of 2.0 mg/glove (ISO 21171:2006). |
| Latex protein      | Latex-free.   |