

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). <u>Permeation</u> : Extensively tested. Online chemical resistance guide on www.shieldscientific.com . <u>Degradation</u> : Tested for determination of resistance to degradation by chemicals.	ISO 374-1:2016+A1:2018 EN 16523-1:2015+A1:2018 ISO 374-4:2019
Radioactivity	Protection from radioactive contamination.	EN 421:2010
ESD	Tested for electrostatic properties.	EN 1149-1/2/3 & 5
Cleanliness	Compatible with sterile processing. Typical value: < 3,000 particles per cm ² and at 0.5 µm.	ISO 15848-2:2013 AAMI STER-CC005.4 (2013)
DNase and RNase contamination	DNase and RNase free.	MO BIO Certification
Sterility	Terminally sterilized by gamma irradiation to Sterility Assurance Level (SAL) of 10 ⁻⁶ .	ISO 11137-2:2015
Endotoxins	Low endotoxin content at < 20 EU/pair - Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate (LAL) kinetic turbidimetric test.	EN 455-3:2015
Cytotoxic	Tested for permeation to potentially hazardous cancer chemotherapy drugs under conditions of continuous contact.	ASTM D6978-05 (2019)

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.