



Appendix B Glove Selection

Summary: Consult this chart for an overview of commonly used glove types and their general advantages and disadvantages.

Read [Glove Selection and Usage](#) for more information on how to select the right glove for a job.

Glove material	Intended use	Advantages and disadvantages
Latex (natural rubber)	Incidental contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for biological and water-based materials • Poor for organic solvents • Little chemical protection • Hard to detect puncture holes • Can cause or trigger latex allergies
Nitrile	Incidental contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for solvents, oils, greases, and some acids and bases • Clear indication of tears and breaks • Good alternative for those with latex allergies
Butyl rubber	Extended contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for ketones and esters • Poor for gasoline and aliphatic, aromatic, and halogenated hydrocarbons
Neoprene	Extended contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for acids, bases, alcohols, fuels, peroxides, hydrocarbons, and phenols • Poor for halogenated and aromatic hydrocarbons
Norfoil	Extended contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for most hazardous chemicals • Poor fit (Note: Dexterity can be partially regained by using a heavier weight Nitrile glove over the Norfoil glove. Also, 4H brand gloves tend to provide better dexterity than the Silver Shield brand.)
Viton	Extended contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for chlorinated and aromatic solvents • Good resistance to cuts and abrasions • Poor for ketones

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Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Specific use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good for acids, bases, oils, fats, peroxides, and amines• Good resistance to abrasions• Poor for most organic solvents
Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)	Specific use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good for aromatic and chlorinated solvents• Poor for water-based solutions