

Exhibit

BNL Guidance on “Splash Protection & Incidental Contact” for laboratory and fine detail work

If you have any questions about the appropriate type of Personal Protection Equipment required for your work activity, contact your Supervisor or the Safety & Health Representative, ESH Coordinator or the PPE Subject Matter Expert.

When selecting chemical protective gloves, a choice must be made regarding thickness and length. Thicker gloves have better chemical resistance than thinner gloves. However, thinner gloves offer better touch sensitivity and flexibility.

Glove thickness is stated in either mils or gauge. A 10-gauge glove equals 10 mils, or 0.010 inches. When choosing your glove, look for the stated thickness on the manufacturer's test data

Thin gloves sacrifice chemical resistance. Generally, doubling the thickness of a glove quadruples the breakthrough time of the chemical (more protective). Because surgical gloves are so thin, the material is easily stretched over the hand, allowing better sensitivity. But this stretching also leaves larger spaces in the glove material polymer. These larger spaces allow many chemicals to permeate through quickly, limiting the amount of time the glove can be worn. Some surgical gloves offer limited splash protection from some chemicals. But almost always, these gloves are not intended for complete immersion in chemicals, and should only be used for a very limited time period. Check the glove manufacturer's recommendations in regards to usage with your chemical.



BNL GUIDANCE

This BNL Guidance is applicable for gloves used in “fine detail” laboratory work for SPLASH PROTECTION & INCIDENTAL CONTACT (i.e., procedures where no contact or very little actual contact with a chemical in use is anticipated). It is NOT applicable where immersion is a factor.

1. Select the best disposable glove polymer - Nitrile, PVC, or natural rubber (Latex). When test data is not available, Nitrile is almost always the best choice.
2. If the glove has a “recommended” rating by the manufacturer (fair/good/excellent) for use with the chemical, use the glove within the guidelines provided by the manufacturer.
3. If breakthrough time is known, whenever the chemical is contacted always remove the glove sooner than the breakthrough time.
4. If breakthrough time is not known or the glove does not have a manufacturer's approval, wear the disposable glove with strong adherence to this policy:

“REMOVE THE GLOVE **INSTANTLY** WHEN CONTACTED BY A SPLASH or with RESIDUES of the chemical”.