
**Protective gloves against dangerous
chemicals and micro-organisms —**

**Part 5:
Terminology and performance
requirements for micro-organisms
risks**

Gants de protection contre les micro-organismes —

*Partie 5: Terminologie et exigences de performance pour des risques
par des micro-organisme*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

ISO 374-5 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 13 *Protective clothing* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 374 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms*:

- *Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks*
- *Part 5: Terminology and performance requirements for micro-organism risks*

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms —

Part 5: Terminology and performance requirements for micro-organisms risks

1 Scope

This part of ISO 374 specifies the requirements and test methods for protective gloves intended to protect the user against micro-organisms.

NOTE If other protection features is to be needed, e.g. chemical risks, mechanical risks, thermal risks, electrostatic dissipation etc., the appropriate specific performance standard is to be used in addition. Further information on protective gloves standards can be found in the EN 420.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 374-2:2014, *Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms — Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration*

EN 420:2009, *Protective gloves — General requirements and test methods*

ISO 16604:2004, *Clothing for protection against contact with blood and body fluids — Determination of resistance of protective clothing materials to penetration by blood-borne pathogens — Test method using Phi-X 174 bacteriophage*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

protective gloves against micro-organisms

protective gloves which form a protective barrier to microbiological agents

Note 1 to entry: Microbiological agents are bacteria or virus or fungi.

3.2

bacteria

very large group of micro-organisms comprising one of the three domains of living organisms, they are prokaryotic, unicellular, and either free-living in soil or water or parasites of plants or animals

3.3

virus

any of various simple sub-microscopic parasites of plants, animals, and bacteria that often cause disease and that consist essentially of a core of RNA or DNA surrounded by a protein coat

Note 1 to entry: Unable to replicate without a host cell, viruses are typically not considered living organisms.