

# CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Description	% Conc.	70°	140°	Description	% Conc.	70°	140°	Description	% Conc.	70°	140°
n-Heptane *+		V	V	n-Octane		S	S	Sulfuric Acid***	80	S	U
Hexachlorobenzene		S	-	Oils and Fats*		U	U	Sulfuric Acid***	96	V	U
Hexanol, Tertiary*		S	S	Oleic Acid		V	U	Sulfuric Acid***	98-Conc.	V	U
Hydraulic Oils (Petroleum)		U	U	Oxalic Acid	Satd.	S	S	Sulfuric Acid, Fuming***		U	U
Hydraulic Oils (Synthetic)		U	U	Phosphoric Acid	50	S	S	Sulfurous Acid	Conc.	S	S
Hydrobromic Acid	50	S	S	Phosphoric Acid	95	S	S	Tallow+		S	-
Hydrochloric Acid	All Conc.	S	S	Perchloroethylene+		U	U	Tannic Acid*	Satd.	S	S
Hydrocyanic Acid	Satd.	S	S	Photographic Solutions		S	S	Tanning Liquors		-	-
Hydrofluoric Acid	60	S	S	Pickling Baths, Hydrochloric Acid*		U	U	Tartaric Acid		S	S
Hydrogen	100	S	S	Pickling Baths, Sulfuric Acid*		U	U	Tetrohydrofuran*+		V	U
Hydrogen Chloride Gas, Dry		S	S	Pickling Baths, Sulfuric-Nitric*		U	U	Titanium Tetrachloride*	Satd.	U	-
Hydrogen Peroxide	10	S	S	Picric Acid*	1	U	U	Toluene*		V	V
Hydrogen Peroxide	30	V	V	Plating Solutions Without Wetting Agents		S	U	Trichloroethylene*+		U	U
Hydrogen Phosphide	100	S	S	Potassium Bicarbonate	Satd.	S	S	Triethylene Glycol*		S	S
Hydrogen Sulfide		S	S	Potassium Bromide	Satd.	S	S	Trisodium Phosphate	Satd.	S	S
Hydrogen Sulfide, Aqueous Sol'n		S	S	Potassium Bromate	10	S	S	Turpentine*		U	U
Hydroquinone		S	S	Potassium Bromate	10	S	S	Urea	30	S	S
Hypochlorous Acid	Conc.	S	S	Potassium Carbonate		S	S	Urine		S	S
Inks+		S	S	Potassium Chlorate	Satd.	S	S	Vanilla Extract*		S	S
Iodine#	in kl sol'n	V	-	Potassium Chloride	Satd.	S	S	Vinegar		S	S
Iodine (K Sol'n)	Conc.	U	U	Potassium Chromate	40	S	S	Water, Acid, Mine		-	-
Isopropyl Ether		-	-	Potassium Cyanide	Satd.	S	S	Water, Distilled		-	-
Isooctane		-	-	Potassium Dichromate	40	S	S	Water, Deionized		U	U
Jet Fuel (JP3, JP4, JP5)		-	-	Potassium Ferri/Ferro Cyanide	Satd.	S	S	Water, Fresh		S	S
Kerosene*		U	U	Potassium Fluoride		S	S	Water, Salt		S	S
Ketones		-	-	Potassium Hydroxide	Conc.	S	S	Wetting Agents*		S	S
Lactic Acid*	20	S	S	Potassium Nitrate	Satd.	S	S	Whiskey*		S	S
Latex*		U	U	Potassium Perborate	Satd.	S	S	White Liquor (Pulp Mill)		-	-
Lard Oil		U	U	Potassium Perchlorate	10	S	S	White Water (Paper Mill)		-	-
Lead Acetate	Satd.	S	S	Potassium Permanganate	20	S	S	Wines*		S	S
Lead Nitrate		S	S	Potassium Persulphate	Satd.	S	S	Xylene+		U	U
Lime	30	-	-	Potassium Sulphate	Conc.	S	S	Yeast		S	S
Linseed Oil*	100	V	U	Potassium Sulphide	Conc.	S	S	Zinc Bromide	Satd.	S	S
Magnesium Salts	Satd.	S	S	Potassium Sulphite	Conc.	S	S	Zinc Carbonate	Satd.	S	S
Mercuric Chloride	40	S	S	Propane		-	-	Zinc Chloride	Satd.	S	S
Mercuric Cyanide	Satd.	S	S	Propylene Dichloride*+	100	U	U	Zinc Oxide	Satd.	S	S
Mercury		S	S	Propylene Glycol*		A	A	Zinc Stearate		S	S
Methyl Acetate		-	-	Pyridine*		A	-	Zinc Sulphate	Satd.	S	S
Methyl Bromide		U	U	Resorcinol	Satd.	S	S				
Methyl Butyl Ketone		-	-	Salicylic Acid	Satd.	S	S				
Methyl Cellosolve		-	-	Sea Water		S	S				
Methyl Chloride*		U	U	Selenic Acid		S	S				
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone		-	-	Shortening*		S	S				
Methyl Ethyl Ketone*+	100	U	U	Silver Salts		S	S				
Methyl Methacrylate		-	-	Soap Solution*	Any Conc.	S	S				
Methyl Sulfuric Acid*		U	U	Soda Ash		S	S				
Methylethyl Ke tone	100	V	U	Sodium Salts		S	S				
Methylene Chloride*	100	U	U	Sodium Hydroxide*	Conc.	S	S				
Milk		S	S	Sodium Hypochlorite^		S	S				
Mineral Oils+		V	U	Stannic Salts		S	S				
Molasses	Comm.	S	S	Stannous Salts		S	S				
Naphtha*+		V	U	Starch Solution	Satd.	S	S				
Naphthalene*+		B	-	Stearic Acid*	100	S	S				
Nickel Salts		S	S	Stoddard's Solvent		-	-				
Nicotine*	Dilute	S	S	Styrene Monomer		-	-				
Nitric Acid	0-30	S	S	Sulfur		S	U				
Nitric Acid#	30-50	S	V	Sulfur Chloride		U	U				
Nitric Acid#	70	S	V	Sulfur Dioxide		S	U				
Nitric Acid#	95-98	U	U	Sulfuric Acid***	0-50	S	S				
Nitrobenzene*+	100	U	U	Sulfuric Acid***	70	S	V				

## Legend:

S - Satisfactory

V - Variable resistance, depending on conditions of use.

U - Unsatisfactory

- - No Test Data

\* - These chemicals can cause stress-cracking of medium-density polyethylene under certain conditions.

Rotomolded tanks are essentially stress-free and are not usually affected by stress-cracking chemicals.

However, these chemicals may affect the service life of tanks with welded fittings or seams, and unsupported tanks operating under heavy loads.

+ - Permeation by this solvent may cause softening, swelling and/or considerable loss of fluid in polyethylene tanks.

\*\* - Mostly satisfactory, but black liquor varies considerably in composition and temperature. Field testing is recommended.

\*\*\* - Use of Sulfuric Acid may cause initial discoloration of interior tank wall surface due to oxidation.

^ - Welded tank connections are not recommended.