

USE OF THE CHEMICAL RESISTANCE TABLES

The data supplied has been generated over the years by observing the behavior of Monarch products in use, laboratory testing and interpolation of our testing and results contained in the literature. They are based on total immersion of the product in the specified chemical at ambient temperature. As such they can only act guidelines for actual applications since the factors described in the section above may significantly affect performance. Note that data for an emergency repair product, UPLAP, refer to short term inversion only.

There is NO substitute for realistic testing. It often makes sense to test an application on a small scale by, for instance, coating only one pump in twenty or repairing an area of conveyor belt rather than the whole belt. If we are unsure of any application, in either a positive or negative way, we will always advise you to either test on a small scale .

The data is shown as a comparative resistance to attack

5 = Excellent

4 = Good

3 = Fair

2 = Poor

1 = Not Recommended

Only resting of 3-5 should taken as any indication of suitability – testing is recommended for any 3 rating. Where the word “Guide” is used this indicates that a wide range of products are available under this designation and the rating is for a limited sample of this range.

The information contained in these Chemical Resistance Charts is given in good faith is believed to be reliable. We cannot assume responsibility for extrapolation of this data into situations which are different from the actual test conditions. It is the users responsibility to determine the suitability of any of the products for actual use, in consultation with Monarch.

Time of contact

Obviously the longer the time of contact the greater the chance of any chemical change occurring. The product not recommended for long term immersion. It is perfectly adequate in a situation where it may only get “splashes”, which are cleaned up or diluted immediately.

Mechanical , Thermal or fluid Stress

The physical form and temperature besides mechanical forces like abrasion, expansion and contraction and freezing/thawing can effect perceived resistance to chemical attack, by helping delamination.

Mechanical attack by abrasion or chipping can reduce chemical resistance by exposing the Product/Substrate Interface, by continually exposing new layers of Product to attack or by increasing the area of product open to attack.

Thermal stress can cause, or help to cause, delamination. A further manifestation of this is the “cold Wall” effect. If a hot chemical is in contact with Monarch adhered to a metal surface which is exposed to ambient temperatures then a very rapid drop in temperatures (a high temperature “gradient”) will occur over the Monarch/Metal Interface. This causes large Physical stresses to develop in this area, accelerating chemical attack. In many cases this effect can be minimized by insulating the metal surface.

Fluid stress can be caused by high velocity flow in the liquid in contact with the Monarch or other lining material. Such flow can cause cavitations (which can generate pressures on the lining of up to 2,000 Bar) or erosion. This may mask the effects of chemical attack, so that in a situation where high abrasion or cavitation is expected as well as chemical attack, it is important that all the factors be tested, not simply chemical resistance.

Chemical Concentration and composition

The chemical attack will be more severe as the concentration of the attacking material increases. For instance, a dilute solution of acetic acid (e.g. vinegar) has little affect on Monarch Titanium Putty but glacial (100%) acetic acid will destroy it. The only exception to this rule is for strongly acid or strongly basic materials where the degree of damage may increase with concentration to a point, and then plateau or even fall with increasing concentration to the point where anhydro (100%) acids or bases create far less problems than moderately concentrated solutions of the same product.

Many industrials chemicals may not be pure, so beware of using data which is given for the major constituent only – the minor components or contaminants can have a great effect on chemical resistance either singly or as part of the overall impure environment.

Combinations

The combination of factors mentioned above can occur – tor instance elevated temperature (giving thermal stress and more rapid attack) plus fluid flow (cavitation/abrasion) that will provide reduced resistance to chemicals than would the same items tested singly.

| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Acetic Acid (dilute) | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Acetic Acid (glacial) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Acetone | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Acetylene | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Allyl Alcohol | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Alums | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Aluminium Chloride (dry) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Aluminium Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ammonia (anhydrous) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Ammonium Bicarbonate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ammonium Carbonate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ammonium Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ammonium Hydroxide (0-10%) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Ammonium Hydroxide (10-20%) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Ammonium Hydroxide (20%+) | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Ammonium(mono)Phosphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ammonium(di) Phosphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ammonium(tri) Phosphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ammonium Nitrate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ammonium Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Amyl Acetate | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Amyl Alcohol | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Aniline | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Aniline Dyes | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Antimony Trichloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Antimony Oxide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Apple Juice | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Argon | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Arsenic Acid | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Asphalt, Liquid | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Asphalt, Emulsion | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Aviation Fuel | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| AVGAS – see Aviation Fuel | | | | |

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| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Barium Acetate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Barium Carbonate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Barium Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Barium Hydroxide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Barium Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Barium Sulphide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Beet | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Beet Sugar Liquor | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Benzaldehyde | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Benzene | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Benzoic Acid | 5 | - | 5 | 3 |
| Bisphenol A | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Bleach (domestic) See Sodium Hypochlorite | | | | |
| Bleaching Powder | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Bourbon | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Brake Fluid (Guide) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Brine – See Water | | | | |
| Bromine | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Bunker Oil | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Butane | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Butter | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Butter Milk | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Butyl Acetate | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Butyl Alcohol | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Butylene | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Calcium Bisulphite | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Calcium Carbonate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Calcium Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Calcium Hydroxide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Calcium Hypochlorite | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Calcium Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Carbon Dioxide (dry) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Carbon Monoxide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

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Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3-4 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (wet) | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Carbonic Acid | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Caster Oil | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Chlorine (dry) | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Chlorine (Wet) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Chloroacetic Acid | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Chlorobenzene | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Chloroform | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Chlorosulphoric Acid (dry) | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Chlorosulphoric Acid (wet) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Chromo Alum | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Cider | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Coconut Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Cod Liver Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Coke Oven Gas | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Copper Acetate | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Copper Chloride | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Copper Nitrate | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Copper Sulphate | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Corn Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Cotton Seed Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Creosote | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Cresylic Acid | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Crude Oil (sweet) | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Crude Oil (sour) | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Cutting Oils (Guide) | | | | |
| Oil Based | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Solvent Based | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Water Emulsion | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Cyclohexane | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Cyclohexanol | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Cyclohexanone | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Di-Acetone Alcohol | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

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| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Di-Butyl Adipate | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Di-Butyl Ether | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Di-Butyl Phthalate | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Di-Butyl Sebacate | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Di- Ethyl Amine | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Di-Ethyl Ether | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Diesel Oil | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Di-Octyl Adipate | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Di-Octyl Phthalate | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Di-Octyl Sebacane | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Distilled Water – see Water | | | | |
| Drilling mud | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Dry Cleaning Fluid- See Tetrachlorethylene See Trichlorethylene See Stoddard Solvent | | | | |
| Drying oils (Guide) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Epson Salts | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ethane | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ethyl Acetate | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Ethyl Acrylate | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Ethyl Alcohol | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Ethyl Ether See Di-Ethyl Ether | | | | |
| Ethylene Glycol | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Ethylene Oxide | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Fatty Acids (long chain) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Ferric Chloride (anhydrous) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ferric Chloride (wet) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Ferric Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ferrous Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ferrous Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Fertilizer Liquid | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Fluorine | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Formic Acid | 3 | - | 3 | 1 |

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Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Freon | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Fresh Water See Water | | | | |
| Gasoline See Petrol also | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Gelatine | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Gin | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Glucose Solution | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Glycerol | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Glycols | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Grain Alcohol | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Grapefruit Juice | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Helium | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Heptane | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Hexane | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Hexanol | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Hydrobromic Acid(dilute) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Hydrochloric Acid(0-10%) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Hydrochloric Acid(10-20%) | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Hydrochloric Acid(20%+) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Hydrofluoric Acid | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Hydrofluorosilicic Acid | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Hydrogen | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Hydraulic Oil (Guide) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Iodoform | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Ink (Guide only) | | | | |
| Oil Base | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Solvent Base | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Water Base | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Iso Propyl Ether | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Iso Octane | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ketchup | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Kerosine | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Lactic Acid | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |

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Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Lard | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Lead Acetate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Lemon Juice | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Lime Water | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Linoleic Acid | 5 | - | 5 | 3 |
| Linseed Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| LPG | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Lubricating Oil | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Magnesium Bisulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Magnesium Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Magnesium Hydroxide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Magnesium Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Maleic Acid | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Malic Acid | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Margarine | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Mayonnaise | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Mercurous Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Mercurous Cyanide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Mercurous Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Mercury | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Methane | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Methyl Acetate | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Methyl Acetone | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Methyl Alcohol | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Methyl Amine | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Methyl Cellosolve | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Methylene Chloride | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Milk | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Mineral Spirit | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Mineral Water – see Water | | | | |
| Mixed Citrus Juice | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Molasses (crude) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Molasses (refined) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |

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Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Molybdenum Disulphide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Mustard | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Naptha | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Napthalene | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Natural Gas | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Neon | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nickel Ammonium Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nickel Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nickel Nitrate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nickel Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nitric Acid (0-10%) | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Nitric Acid (10-20%) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Nitric Acid (20%+) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Nitrogen | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Nitrous Acid (Dilute) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Nitrous Oxide | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Octane (Normal) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Octane (iso) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Oleum | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Oleic Acid | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Olive Oile | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Orange Juice | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Oxygen (100%) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Ozone (dry) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ozone(wet) | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Paraffin | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Paraffin Wax | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Paints (Guide) | | | | |
| Emulsion | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Oil Base | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Palmitic Acid | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Palm Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Perchlorethylene see Tetrachlorethylene | | | | |

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| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Petrol | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Petroleum Oil (refined) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Petroleum Oil (sour) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Phenol (100%) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Phosphoric Acid (dilute) | 3-4 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 2-3 |
| Phenol (10% solution) | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Phthalic Acids | 5 | - | 5 | 3 |
| Phthalic Anhydride | 5 | - | 5 | 3 |
| Picric Acid | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pineapple Juice | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Pine Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Pitch | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Aluminium sulphate (Potash Alum) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Bisulphite | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Bromide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Carbonate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Chlorate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Cyanide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Dichromate | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Diphosphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Ferricyanide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Hydroxide(0-10%) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Potassium Hydroxide(10-20%) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Potassium Hydroxide(20%+) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Potassium Iodide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Nitrate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Permanganate | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Sulphide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Potassium Sulphite | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Producer Gas | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Propane | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

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Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Propanol (normal) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Propanol (iso) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Propylene | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Propylene Glycol | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Resin(Guide) | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Resorcinol | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Rosin | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Rubber Latexes | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Salicylic Acid | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sea Water see Water | | | | |
| Sewage (Guide) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Shellac | 5 | - | 5 | 4 |
| Silicone Oil | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Silver Nitrate | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Soaps | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Acetate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Bicarbonate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Bisulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Bisulphite | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Borate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Bromide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Carbonate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Chlorate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Chromate | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Cyanide | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Diphosphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Fluoride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Hydroxide(0-10%) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Sodium Hydroxide(10-20%) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Sodium Hydroxide(20%+) | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Sodium Hydrochloride | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Sodium Hypochlorite | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |

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| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sodium Monophosphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Meta Silicate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Nitrate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Silicate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Sulphite | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Trisulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Sodium Triphosphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sodium Zeolite | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Soyabean Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Stannic Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Stannous Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Starch | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Stearic Acid | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Stoddard Solvent | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Styrene | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Sugar solutions (e.g. Glucose, Sucrose, Fructose, Lactose) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sulphur | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Sulphuric Acid(0-10%) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Sulphuric Acid(10-20%) | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Sulphuric Acid(20%+) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Sulphur Dioxide (dry) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Sulphur Dioxide (wet) | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Synthetic Gas | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Tall Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Tannic Acid | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Tar | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tartaric Acid | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Turpentine | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tetrachlorethylene | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Tetra Ethyl Lead | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tin Salts (see Stannous/Stannic) | | | | |

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| Chemical Components | Metal Reclamation Putties & Sticks | Rubber repair Flexanes | Maintenance coatings | Under Pressure Leak Arrest Putties |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Tomato Juice | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tomato Ketchup | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Toluene(Toluol) | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Transformer Oil (Guide) | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| TriButyl Phosphate | 5 | - | 5 | 4 |
| Trichloroethylene | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Tung Oil | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Urea | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Uric Acid | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Vegetable Oil (Guide) | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Vinegar | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Vodka | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Water (Distilled, Fresh, Mineral, Sea, Brine etc) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Waxes(Guide) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Wax Emulsions | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Whiskey | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| White Spirit | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Wine | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Xylene | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Zinc Chloride | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Zinc Hydrosulphite | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Zinc Sulphate | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

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