



Arkema Kynar® 740 (PVDF)





KYNAR (R) 740 - PLT PVDF

Material Safety Data Sheet

Arkema Inc.

1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Fluoropolymers

Arkema Inc.
2000 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-3222

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300 (24hrs) or (703) 527-3887
Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center
(866) 767-5089 (24Hrs)

Information Telephone Numbers	Phone Number	Available Hrs
Fluoropolymers	(800) 722-9668	Mon. - Fri. 8:00 AM - 6:00PM EST

Product Name KYNAR (R) 740 - PLT PVDF
Product Synonym(s)

Chemical Family Fluoropolymer
Chemical Formula
Chemical Name Vinylidene Fluoride Polymer
EPA Reg Num
Product Use

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS RegistryNumber	Typical %	OSHA
Ethene, 1,1-difluoro-, homopolymer	24937-79-9	100	N

The substance(s) marked with a "Y" in the OSHA column, are identified as hazardous chemicals according to the criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

While this material is not classified as hazardous under Federal OSHA regulations, this MSDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of this product. This MSDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product.

The components of this product are all on the TSCA Inventory list.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Odorless Clear Pellets

HANDLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY PRACTICES.

CAUTION!

MELT PROCESSING MAY RELEASE VAPORS WHICH MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. As a finished product, it is a synthetic, high molecular weight polymer. Due to its chemical and physical properties, this material does not require special handling other than the good industrial hygiene and safety practices employed with any industrial material of this type. Melt processing under normal conditions should not release hazardous fumes in significant amounts. However, if the melt temperature or shear become excessive, hazardous by-products can be released. (See section 10 for additional information). If degradation occurs due to high temperature (which may be caused by excessive shear) hazardous decomposition products will be emitted, which include hydrogen fluoride, and may include polymer fumes and oxides of carbon the concentrations of which may vary with processing time and temperatures.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IN CASE OF CONTACT, flush the area with plenty of water. Remove material from clothing. Wash clothing before reuse. If molten polymer gets on the skin, cool rapidly with cold water. Do not attempt to peel polymer from the skin. Obtain medical treatment for thermal burns.

IF SWALLOWED, do NOT induce vomiting. Give water to drink. Get medical attention immediately. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

IF INHALED, If dust or vapors are inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and get medical attention.

GENERIC FIRST AID, - For hydrogen fluoride (HF). If thermal decomposition of this product occurs releasing HF, additional first aid measures are required. HF decomposition by-product is extremely corrosive and can cause severe burns which may not be immediately visible or painful. Exposure to HF may be fatal if absorbed through the skin, inhaled or swallowed. In all cases of major hydrogen fluoride exposure (including skin burns about the size of the palm of the hand) hypocalcemia may be present. Monitor calcium levels frequently and EKG for signs of calcium depletion. Patients with burns of the neck or face, or with signs of respiratory irritation, should be monitored for delayed pulmonary edema, and edema of the upper airway with respiratory obstruction. Respiratory care should be closely supervised and may include further administration of 2.5% calcium gluconate by nebulization. Do not administer local anesthetics after skin contact as the level of pain is an indication of the effectiveness of the calcium gluconate treatment. If pain continues longer than 30 minutes, consider injecting calcium gluconate (5%) into the skin and subcutaneous tissue beneath, around and within the affected area. If ingestion occurs, do not induce vomiting. Administer 4 to 8 ounces of water followed by 2 to 4 ounces of an antacid containing calcium or magnesium.

First Aid Supplies for Hydrogen Fluoride

Use of the following materials has been shown to be useful for HF treatment as explained above:

2.5% calcium gluconate gel

1.0% calcium gluconate in saline ocular solution

2.5% calcium gluconate in saline inhalant

antacid containing calcium or magnesium

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Fire and Explosive Properties**

Auto-Ignition Temperature	NE	
Flash Point	NE	Flash Point Method
Flammable Limits- Upper	NA	
Lower	NA	

Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent). Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

When burned, the following hazardous products of combustion can occur: Oxides of carbon and Hydrogen fluoride

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**In Case of Spill or Leak**

Contain spill. Sweep or scoop up and remove to suitable container. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling**

Avoid breathing processing fumes or vapors. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container tightly closed.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry place. This material is not hazardous under normal storage conditions; however, material should be stored in closed containers, in a secure area to prevent container damage and subsequent spillage.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Engineering Controls**

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures. Provide ventilation if necessary to minimize exposure. Dilution ventilation is acceptable, but local mechanical exhaust ventilation preferred, if practical, at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Eye / Face Protection

Use good industrial practice to avoid eye contact. Processing of this product releases vapors or fumes which may cause eye irritation. Where eye contact may be likely, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.

Skin Protection

Minimize skin contamination by following good industrial hygiene practice. Wearing protective gloves is recommended. Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing processing fumes or vapors. Where airborne exposure is likely, use NIOSH approved respiratory protective equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components and substances released during processing. If exposures cannot be kept at a minimum with engineering controls, consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitation specification by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where there may be a potential for significant exposure, use an approved full-face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

Other Protective Equipment**NOTE:**

In the event of thermal decomposition resulting in an HF exposure or release, decontamination of the equipment involves the use of protective equipment. Contact an Industrial Hygienist or safety personnel for type of equipment necessary.

Airborne Exposure Guidelines for Ingredients

The components of this product have no established Airborne Exposure Guidelines



- Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section.
- Skin contact limits designated with a "Y" above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required.
- ACGIH Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.
- WEEL-AIHA Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic skin reactions.

Other Exposure Limit Information (product-based)

Exposure Limit Memo:

ACGIH ceiling limit for Hydrogen fluoride (HF) has a TLV of 2 ppm.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odor	Odorless Clear Pellets
pH	
Specific Gravity	1.76-1.80
Vapor Pressure	NE
Vapor Density	NE
Melting Point	165-172 deg C
Freezing Point	
Boiling Point	NE
Solubility In Water	Negligible
Evaporation Rate	NE
Percent Volatile	NE

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability**

This material is chemically stable under normal and anticipated storage, handling and processing conditions. Thermal decomposition of polymer will generate hydrogen fluoride (HF). Thermal decomposition of the polymer begins to generate HF at 600 degrees F (315 degrees C) and the evolution of HF becomes rapid at 700 degrees F (370 degrees C). Normal melt processing conditions rarely exceed a melt temperature of 535 degrees F (280 degrees C). The tip and mandrel are often set at higher temperatures. Laboratory testing has shown high polymer stability (TGA in nitrogen) at temperatures up to and including 600 degrees F (315 degrees C). Above this melt temperature, processors should exercise extreme caution because degradation may occur. We recommend that the product manufacturer's technical personnel are consulted if elevated melt temperature processing is required.

Note: When HF is first detected or the decomposition of the polymer is noted, continue to run the equipment with the heat source turned off and turn off the polymer feed. Run the equipment dry, ventilate the area, and remove non-essential personnel. Purging this product from the equipment can be accomplished using a high viscosity polyethylene. In case of a major decomposition event, evacuate all personnel immediately and call the emergency number listed on the first page of this MSDS.

Hazardous Polymerization

Does not occur.

Incompatibility

Contact with strong bases, esters and ketones may cause a low energy release. Silica (glass fibers) and titanium dioxide will accelerate thermal decomposition.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hydrogen fluoride (HF), possible oxides of carbon.

In case of decomposition, see Handling section (7) for additional information.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicological Information**

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below. Ethene, 1,1-difluoro-, homopolymer
The toxicity data available on this material indicates that it is practically non-toxic if swallowed (rat LD50 6,000 mg/kg) and causes minimal or no biological response upon repeated contact or prolonged implantation in tissues. Various solvent extracts of this material also caused no adverse reactions in animals.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicological Information**

No data are available.

Chemical Fate Information

No data are available.

**13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste Disposal**

Recover, reclaim or recycle when practical. Dispose of in an approved landfill if allowed locally. Incinerate only if the incinerator is fitted to scrub out hydrogen fluoride and other acidic combustion gases. Comply with federal, state and local regulations. Dispose of in a permitted waste management facility if incineration or landfill is not practical.

Pigmented, filled and/or solvent laden product may require special disposal practices in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Name Not Regulated
DOT Technical Name
DOT Hazard Class
UN Number
DOT Packing Group PG
RQ

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title III Rules (40 CFR Part 370)**

Immediate (Acute) Health	N	Fire	N
Delayed (Chronic) Health	N	Reactive	N
		Sudden Release of Pressure	N

The components of this product are all on the TSCA Inventory list.

Ingredient Related Regulatory Information:**SARA Reportable Quantities**

Ethene, 1,1-difluoro-, homopolymer

CERCLA RQ

SARA TPQ

NE

16 OTHER INFORMATION**Revision Information**

Revision Date 02 JAN 2008 Revision Number 7
Supersedes Revision Dated 19-DEC-2006

Revision Summary

This product has been reassigned to a different division ID

Key

NE= Not Established NA= Not Applicable (R) = Registered Trademark



KYNAR (R) 740 - PLT PVDF

Material Safety Data Sheet

Arkema Inc.

Arkema Inc. believes that the information and recommendations contained herein (including data and statements) are accurate as of the date hereof. NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE CONCERNING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN. The information provided herein relates only to the specific product designated and may not be valid where such product is used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Further, since the conditions and methods of use are beyond the control of Arkema Inc., Arkema Inc. expressly disclaims any and all liability as to any results obtained or arising from any use of the product or reliance on such information.



Arkema Inc.

September 8, 2006

RE: RoHS Compliance

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please see below regarding RoHS compliance information on **Kynar®** and **Kynar Flex®** products, manufactured by Arkema Inc.

The following substances and their compounds are not intentionally added to the material above and to the best of our knowledge, our raw material suppliers do not use these substances or their compounds in the manufacture of their products:

Polybrominated Biphenyl (PBB)
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE)
Penta-Bromodiphenyl Ether (penta-BDE)
Octa-Bromodiphenyl Ether (octa-BDE)
Cadmium
Hexavalent Chromium
Lead
Mercury

Based on this information, we are confident that the levels of these substances and their compounds in the resins and materials that we supply to your company are within the limits specified in the following regulations:

- **RoHS/Directive on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic equipment (2002/95/EC) which sets a limit for unintended trace levels at 100 ppm for cadmium and 1000 ppm for the other metals.**
- **2003/11/EC, which amends Council Directive 76/769/EC to include penta-BDE and octa-BDE relating to restrictions of marketing and use of certain dangerous substances.**
- **WEEE/Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2002/96/EC), which sets a limit for unintended trace, levels at 100 ppm for cadmium and 1000 ppm for each of the other metals.**
- **CONEG/Coalition of Northeastern Governors, 1994, requirement for limiting heavy metal content to a maximum of 100 ppm total for cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, and mercury.**

Arkema Inc
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Chemical Compatibility

Our products are leak tested before they are shipped, so you should never find one of our products to leak. If you ever find that one of our products is leaking, chances are you are looking at a chemical compatibility issue. Don't worry, this is an issue that we can solve with a little testing and your help.

The first thing to keep in mind is that you should test every chemical you plan to use with the product. The fact that water worked fine in the first test, has little relevance to the acid that you actually intend to use.

Next, know what to look for. If you find that the couplings are harder to connect then they have been in the past, you might be looking at a chemical compatibility issue. In an extreme case, if you find that the Shut-Off valves "Freeze" open, then you are very likely looking at a chemical issue. No, the products are not designed to work that way, and no it is not a flaw in the product design. What is happening is, at least one of the materials is swelling from the chemical, and because of the close tolerance of our products, the valve is clamped open. Again, this is easily solved with a little testing.

Don't be afraid to talk to us about any issues that you may have, in most cases we can easily solve it. After all, we have a very good idea what we are doing here.

The table listed below is a good place to start your testing. If you see that any of the chemicals are listed as less than good, you may need a different material than what is on our standard products. Go ahead, call us at 970.593.3185 so that we can lend you a hand. Because we offer semi-custom options, we can help you figure out what you need.

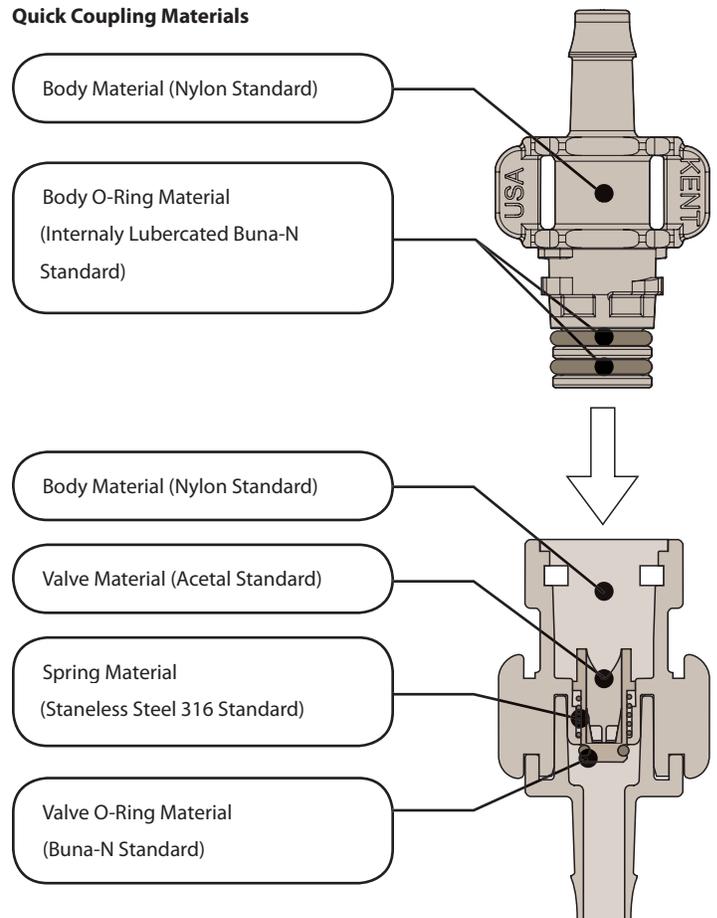
OK now the legal stuff. The data presented in this table is for reference only. We recommend that you obtain Free Samples of our products for your testing. All information is supplied without expressed or implied warranty and does not constitute an endorsement.

Keep in mind that different products will have materials in them. Quick couplings have a number of different materials and are some times not visible when looking at the product. Be sure to test properly test your products before use.

We specialize in solutions and can solve most chemical issues



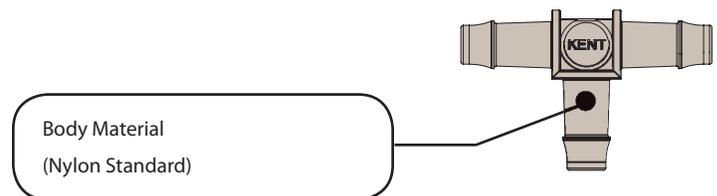
Quick Coupling Materials



Quick Coupling Chemical Compatibility Symptoms

- Hard Connection or Disconnection
- Valve "Freezing"
- Leaking from the Coupling
- Leaking from the Valve

Fitting Materials



Tube Fitting Chemical Compatibility Symptoms

- Product Becoming Softer
- Leaking From Side Wall
- Leaking around barb

Chemical Compatibility Information (Plastic Materials)

CHEMICAL	NYLON	ACETAL	POLYPROPYLENE	POLYCARBONATE	PVDF (KYNAR®)
Acetic Acid	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	B-Good	B-Good	C-Fair
Acetone	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	D-Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect
Acetylene	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Alcohols:Amyl	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	B-Good	A-Excellent
Alcohols:Benzyl	Good	Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A	A-Excellent
Alcohols:Butyl	Severe Effect	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Alcohols:Diacetone	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	N/A	A-Excellent
Alcohols:Ethyl	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	B-Good	N/A
Alcohols:Hexyl	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alcohols:Isobutyl	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A	N/A
Alcohols:Isopropyl	Severe Effect	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A
Alcohols:Methyl	Good	Excellent	A-Excellent	B-Good	A-Excellent
Alcohols:Octyl	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alcohols:Propyl	Severe Effect	Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A	A-Excellent
Aluminum Hydroxide	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	B-Good	A-Excellent
Antifreeze	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	N/A	N/A
Barium Sulfate	Excellent	Good	B-Good	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Benzene	Excellent	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Benzoic Acid	Severe Effect	Good	B-Good	B-Good	A-Excellent
Brewery Slop	N/A	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butter	N/A	Excellent	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buttermilk	Good	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A
Cane Juice	Excellent	Excellent	C-Fair	N/A	A-Excellent
Carbon Dioxide (dry)	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A	A-Excellent
Carbon Monoxide	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A	B-Good
Carbon Tetrachloride	Severe Effect	Good	D-Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Catsup	Excellent	Good	A-Excellent	N/A	N/A
Chlorine (dry)	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	N/A	A-Excellent
Chlorine Water	Fair	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	N/A	B-Good
Chlorobenzene (Mono)	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	C-Fair	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Chocolate Syrup	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A
Clorox® (Bleach)	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	N/A	A-Excellent
Coffee	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A	N/A
Cyclohexanone	Excellent	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect
Diesel Fuel	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Ethanol	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	B-Good	N/A
Ethyl Acetate	Excellent	Excellent		D-Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect
Ethylene Glycol	Excellent	Good	A-Excellent	B-Good	A-Excellent
Fluorine	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	C-Fair	A-Excellent
Fruit Juice	Excellent	Severe Effect	B-Good	N/A	A-Excellent
Gasoline (high-aromatic)	Excellent	Good	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
"Gasoline, leaded, ref."	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
"Gasoline, unleaded"	Excellent	Excellent	C-Fair	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Grape Juice	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	A-Excellent
Honey	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Hydrocyanic Acid	Good	Good	C-Fair	N/A	A-Excellent
Hydrogen Peroxide 100%	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	B-Good	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
"Jet Fuel (JP3, JP4, JP5)"	Fair	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	B-Good
Kerosene	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Magnesium Chloride	Excellent	Good	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)	Good	Excellent	A-Excellent	B-Good	A-Excellent
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Excellent	Fair	B-Good	D-Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect
Milk	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Motor oil	Excellent	Good	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	B-Good
Nitric Acid (Concentrated)	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	C-Fair	A-Excellent
Ozone	Severe Effect	Fair	B-Good	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Phenol (10%)	Severe Effect	Good	B-Good	B-Good	A-Excellent
Rum	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A	N/A
Sea Water	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Sodium Chloride	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Sodium Hydroxide (80%)	Fair	Severe Effect	A-Excellent	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Sulfuric Acid (75-100%)	Severe Effect	N/A	C-Fair	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Sulfuric Acid (cold concentrated)	Severe Effect	N/A	A-Excellent	N/A	A-Excellent
Sulfuric Acid (hot concentrated)	Severe Effect	N/A	D-Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	C-Fair
Tetrahydrofuran	Excellent	Excellent	C-Fair	D-Severe Effect	B-Good
Toluene (Toluol)	Excellent	Fair	C-Fair	D-Severe Effect	A-Excellent
Trichloroethylene	Fair	Severe Effect	C-Fair	N/A	B-Good
Urine	Good	Excellent	A-Excellent	N/A	A-Excellent
Water:Deionized	Excellent	N/A	A-Excellent	N/A	A-Excellent
Water:Distilled	Excellent	Good	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Water:Fresh	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Water:Salt	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent
Whiskey & Wines	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent	A-Excellent

Disclaimer: The data presented in this publication is for reference only. It was compiled primarily from outside sources provided by feedstock materials suppliers and resin manufacturers, and is offered to our customers as a means of comparing the characteristics of resins and materials used by KENT Systems at the time of publication. The particular conditions of your use and application of our products are beyond our control. Thus, it is imperative that you test our products in your specific application to determine their ultimate suitability. All information is provided without implied or expressed warranty or guarantee by KENT Systems, or the resin and feedstock manufacturers. KENT Systems, assumes no liability with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein and none of the information provided constitutes a recommendation or endorsement of any kind by KENT Systems.

Chemical Compatibility Information (Springs and O-Rings)

CHEMICAL	BUNA-N	VITON A	EPDM	SILICONE	STAINLESS STEEL
Acetic Acid	Fair	Good	Excellent	C-Fair	Severe Effect
Acetone	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Acetylene	Good	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	Excellent
Alcohols:Amyl	Good	Excellent	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Alcohols:Benzyl	Severe Effect	Excellent	Good	N/A	Good
Alcohols:Butyl	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	Excellent
Alcohols:Diacetone	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Alcohols:Ethyl	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	Excellent
Alcohols:Hexyl	Excellent	Fair	Fair	B-Good	Excellent
Alcohols:Isobutyl	Good	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Alcohols:Isopropyl	Good	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Good
Alcohols:Methyl	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Alcohols:Octyl	Good	Good	Excellent	B-Good	Excellent
Alcohols:Propyl	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Aluminum Hydroxide	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Excellent
Antifreeze	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	C-Fair	N/A
Barium Sulfate	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Good
Benzene	Severe Effect	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Good
Benzoic Acid	Severe Effect	Excellent	Severe Effect	B-Good	Good
Brewery Slop	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butter	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	Fair
Buttermilk	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Cane Juice	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Carbon Dioxide (dry)	Excellent	Good	Good	B-Good	Excellent
Carbon Monoxide	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Carbon Tetrachloride	Severe Effect	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Good
Catsup	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Excellent
Chlorine (dry)	Good	Excellent	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Chlorine Water	Severe Effect	Excellent	Fair	D-Severe Effect	Fair
Chlorobenzene (Mono)	Severe Effect	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Chocolate Syrup	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Excellent
Clorox® (Bleach)	Severe Effect	Excellent	Good	N/A	Excellent
Coffee	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Cyclohexanone	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	Good	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Diesel Fuel	Excellent	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Ethanol	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	Excellent
Ethyl Acetate	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	Good	B-Good	Good
Ethylene Glycol	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Good
Fluorine	Severe Effect	Fair	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	Fair
Fruit Juice	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	N/A	Excellent
Gasoline (high-aromatic)	Excellent	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
"Gasoline, leaded, ref."	Excellent	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
"Gasoline, unleaded"	Excellent	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Grape Juice	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Honey	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Hydrocyanic Acid	Good	Excellent	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	Good
Hydrogen Peroxide 100%	Severe Effect	Excellent	Severe Effect	B-Good	Good
"Jet Fuel (JP3, JP4, JP5)"	Excellent	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Kerosene	Excellent	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Magnesium Chloride	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Severe Effect
Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	Excellent	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Milk	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Motor oil	Excellent	N/A	Severe Effect	N/A	Excellent
Nitric Acid (Concentrated)	Severe Effect	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Ozone	Severe Effect	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Good
Phenol (10%)	Severe Effect	Excellent	Good	D-Severe Effect	Good
Rum	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent
Sea Water	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Fair
Sodium Chloride	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Good
Sodium Hydroxide (80%)	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	Good	A-Excellent	Fair
Sulfuric Acid (75-100%)	Fair	Excellent	Good	D-Severe Effect	Fair
Sulfuric Acid (cold concentrated)	Severe Effect	Good	Fair	D-Severe Effect	Fair
Sulfuric Acid (hot concentrated)	Severe Effect	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Severe Effect
Tetrahydrofuran	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Toluene (Toluol)	Severe Effect	Fair	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Excellent
Trichloroethylene	Severe Effect	Excellent	Severe Effect	D-Severe Effect	Good
Urine	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Excellent
Water:Deionized	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	N/A	Excellent
Water:Distilled	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	C-Fair	Excellent
Water:Fresh	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	Excellent
Water:Salt	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	B-Good	Good
Whiskey & Wines	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	A-Excellent	Excellent

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