

Corrugated Industrial Tanks

Industrial Process Tanks



Features of Corrugated Industrial Tank

- Specific Gravities from 1.2SG - 2SG
- Operating temperatures from -18°C up to +50°C
- Multiple types of polyethylene available
- One piece construction with self supporting roof
- Corrugated for traditional appearance
- UV stabilised to withstand our harsh climate
- Durable and impact resistant polyethylene for long life
- Manufactured with guidance from Australian Standards
- Available in all of our colour range (Refer to page 14)

Corrugated Industrial Tank Specification

| Code | Capacity (Litres) | Diameter (mm) | Inlet Height (mm) | Total Height (mm) | Available SG |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| IT1000 | 1,000 | 1000 | 1495 | 1550 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT2500 | 2,500 | 1400 | 1900 | 2050 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT2500S | 2,500 | 1850 | 1070 | 1250 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT4500 | 4,500 | 1850 | 1950 | 2100 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT4500S | 4,500 | 2420 | 1200 | 1350 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT9000 | 9,000 | 2420 | 2255 | 2430 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT9000S | 9,000 | 2950 | 1560 | 1825 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT9500 | 9,500 | 2600 | 1915 | 2150 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT13500 | 13,500 | 2950 | 2075 | 2325 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT22500 | 22,500 | 3550 | 2550 | 2825 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT32000 | 32,000 | 3925 | 2740 | 3000 | 1.2 -1.3 |

Please note tank sizes may vary between States and Territories in Australia.

Flat Walled Industrial Tanks

Industrial Process Tanks



Features of Flat Walled Industrial Tank

- Specific Gravities from 1.2SG - 2SG
- Operating temperatures from -18°C up to +50°C
- Multiple types of polyethylene available
- One piece construction with self supporting roof
- Flat-walled design combines strength with a sleek, modern finish
- UV stabilised to withstand our harsh climate
- Durable and impact resistant polyethylene for long life
- Manufactured in guidance with Australian Standards
- Available in all of our colour range (Refer to page 14)

Flat Walled Industrial Tank Specifications

| Code | Capacity (Litres) | Diameter (mm) | Inlet Height (mm) | Total Height (mm) | Available SG |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| IT5300 | 5,300 | 1800 | 2275 | 2275 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT10500 | 10,500 | 2450 | 2445 | 2450 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT14000 | 14,000 | 2475 | 3080 | 3200 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT25000 | 25,000 | 3825 | 2535 | 2555 | 1.2 -2.0 |
| IT50000 | 50,000 | 4575 | 3285 | 3400 | 1.2 -2.0 |

Please note tank sizes may vary between States and Territories in Australia.

Conical Based Process Tank Systems

Industrial Process Tanks



Features

- Complete drainage thanks to a cone-based design making our tanks ideal for mixing or batching liquid solutions, dosing of bio diesel and also pre-mixing of liquid or granular chemicals.
- Available with custom fittings, pipework and agitators. These units can be designed to meet any requirements.
- Available as standard in sizes ranging from 5,000 to 27,000 litres; bespoke sizes may be designed to meet your needs.
- Common uses include chemical mixing/ agitation, bio-diesel processing, trace element mixing.



Cone Based Process Tanks

| Code | Description |
|-------------|--|
| ITCB5000GT | 5,000 Litre Industrial Process Cone Base Storage Tank - With Weir |
| ITCB5000RT | 5,000 Litre Industrial Process Cone Base Storage Tank - Closed Roof Top |
| ITCB9000GT | 9,000 Litre Industrial Process Cone Base Storage Tank - With Weir |
| ITCB9000RT | 9,000 Litre Industrial Process Cone Base Storage Tank - Closed Roof Top |
| ITCB16500RT | 16,500 Litre Industrial Process Cone Base Storage Tank - Closed Roof Top |
| ITCB27000FT | 27,000 Litre Industrial Process Cone Base Storage Tank - Flat Top |
| ITCB27000RT | 27,000 Litre Industrial Process Cone Base Storage Tank - Closed Roof Top |

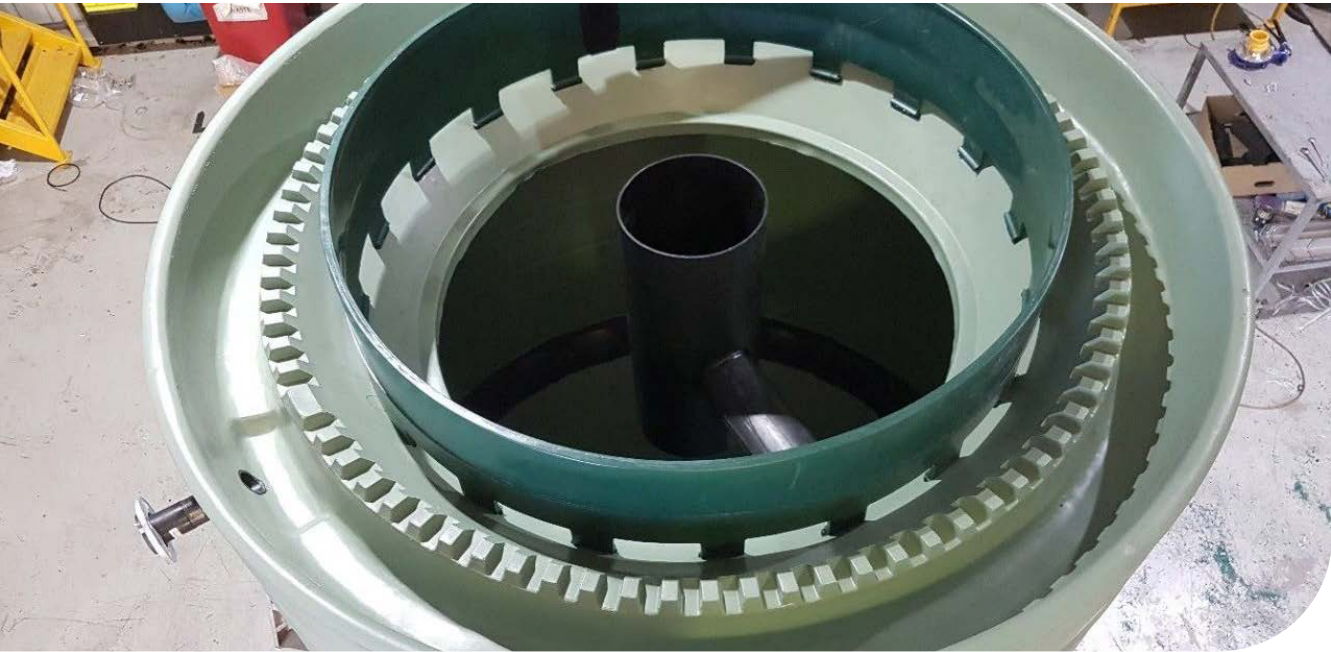
Please note tank sizes may vary between States and Territories in Australia

Cone Based Process Tank Stands

| Code | Description |
|--------------|---|
| ITCB5000S-G | Stand To Suit 5,000L Conical Tank - On Ground - Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB5000S-R | Stand To Suit 5,000L Conical Tank - Raised - Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB9000S-G | Stand To Suit 9,000L Conical Tank - On Ground - Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB9000S-R | Stand To Suit 9,000L Conical Tank - Raised - Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB16500S-R | Stand To Suit 16,500L Conical Tank - Raised - Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB27000S-R | Stand To Suit 27,000L Conical Tank - Raised - Galvanised Steel |

Clarifiers

Industrial Process Tanks



Features

- Manufactured from durable polyethylene
- Chemical and UV resistant
- Cone base allows complete drainage
- Ideal for waste water treatment. Includes inlet, outlet and internal pipework
- Custom modifications to suit your requirements

Industrial Process Clarifier Tanks

| Code | Description |
|-----------|--|
| ITCC5000 | 5,000 Litre Industrial Process Clarifier Tank - Including Overflow Weir, Internal DN300 Centre Pipe And Support Structure |
| ITCC9000 | 9,000 Litre Industrial Process Clarifier Tank - Including Overflow Weir, Internal DN300 Centre Pipe And Support Structure |
| ITCC27000 | 27,000 Litre Industrial Process Clarifier Tank - Including Overflow Weir, Internal DN300 Centre Pipe And Support Structure |

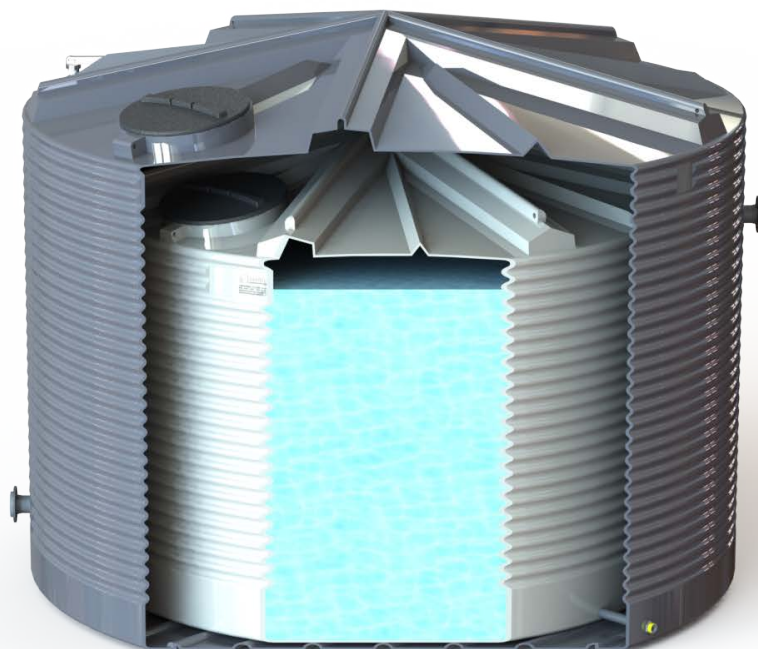
***Tanks are suitable for mediums up to SG1.2. Contact us for mediums of higher densities.**

Industrial Process Clarifier Tank Stands

| Code | Description |
|--------------|--|
| ITCB5000S-G | Stand To Suit 5000L Conical Tank - On Ground - Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB5000S-R | Stand To Suit 5000L Conical Tank - Raised - Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB9000S-G | Stand To Suit 9000L Conical Tank - On Ground - Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB9000S-R | Stand To Suit 9000L Conical Tank - Raised - Hot Dipped Galvanised Steel |
| ITCB27000S-R | Stand To Suit 27000L Conical Tank - Raised - Galvanised Steel |

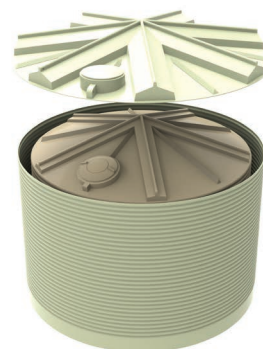
Self Bunded Chemical Tanks

Industrial Process Tanks



Features

- Inner and outer skins both manufactured from durable, light weight, hexene polyethylene
- UV resistant suitable for our harsh climate conditions
- Chemical and impact resistant
- Large range of sizes available
- Designed to suit any project or requirement
- Available in all colourbond colours
- Manufactured with guidance from Australian Standards



Bunded Tanks

| Code | Description |
|-----------|---|
| ITBT5000 | 5,000 Litre (1,110 Gallon) Self Bunded Chemical Tank |
| ITBT8000 | 8,000 Litre (1,760 Gallon) Self Bunded Chemical Tank |
| ITBT13500 | 13,500 Litre (3,000 Gallon) Self Bunded Chemical Tank |
| ITBT22500 | 22,500 Litre (5,000 Gallon) Self Bunded Chemical Tank |
| ITBT32000 | 32,000 Litre (7,000 Gallon) Self Bunded Chemical Tank |

Insulated Tanks

Industrial Process Tanks



Features

- Tough hexene polyethylene construction coated with spray on polyurethane foam
- One-piece construction ensures no weak spots
- UV stabilised to withstand the harsh Australian climate
- Manufactured in accordance with Australian Standards
- Chemical and impact resistant, suitable for a wide range of applications
- Comes with a range of fitting and accessory options to suit your requirements



Container Tank Systems

| Code | Description |
|------------|---|
| IT-FM1000 | Insulation of 1,000L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM2500 | Insulation of 2,500L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM2500S | Insulation of 2,500L Squat Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM4500 | Insulation of 4,500L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM4500S | Insulation of 4,500L Squat Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM5300 | Insulation of 5,300L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM9000 | Insulation of 9,000L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM9000S | Insulation of 9,000L Squat Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM9500 | Insulation of 9,500L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM10500 | Insulation of 10,500L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM13500 | Insulation of 13,500L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM14000 | Insulation of 14,000L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM22500 | Insulation of 22,500L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM25000 | Insulation of 25,000L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM32000 | Insulation of 32,000L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |
| IT-FM50000 | Insulation of 50,000L Storage Tank - 50mm Foam |

Available in the following colours:



White



Beige



Smooth Cream

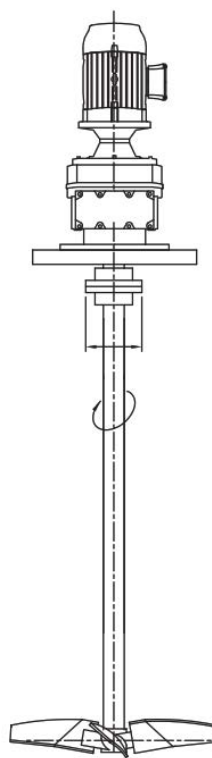
Agitator Tanks

Industrial Process Tanks



Features

- Tanks ranging from 1,000litre to 50,000litre
- Tough hexene polyethylene construction
- One-piece construction ensures no weak spots
- UV stabilised to withstand the harsh Australian climate
- Agitator options available for processing a wide variety of viscosities and applications
- Manufactured in accordance with Australian Standards
- Engineered support stands and overhead frames available
- Chemical and impact resistant, suitable for a wide range of applications
- Wide range of fitting and accessory options to suit your requirements
- Available with personal access platforms fully compliant to Australian Standards



To ensure you are getting the correct mixer, you need to know the following details;

- Product being agitated/mixed
- Specific Gravity of the product (liquid and solid)
- Voltage of motor required

All mixers/agitator recommendations are made based on the information provided.

Container Tank Systems

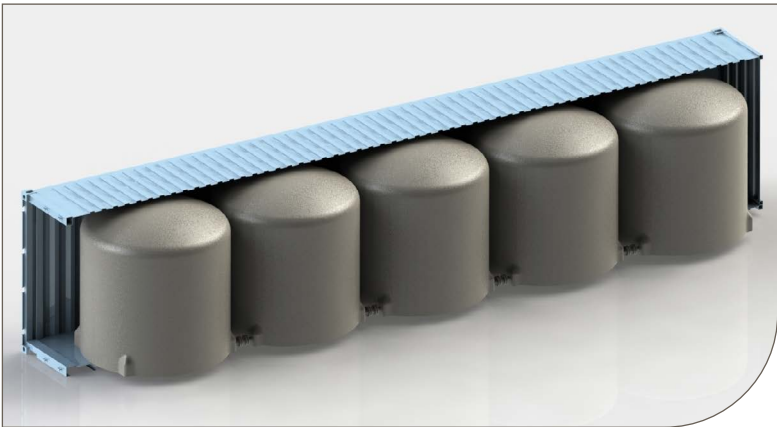
Industrial Process Tanks



| Container Tank Systems | |
|------------------------|--|
| Code | Description |
| CMT20-20 | 20,000 Litre Modular Container Tank System |
| CMT50-40 | 50,000 Litre Modular Container Tank System |

Features

- Available in capacities to suit 20 foot and 40 foot sea containers
- Durable polyethylene tanks means no rust
- 10,000 litres per unit
- Tank units fastened securely for safe transport
- Packaged unit conforms to international shipping and transport dimensional requirements for easy logistics
- Suitable for short or long term water storage in remote areas



Underground Storage Tanks

Industrial Process Tanks



URT4000



URT7000



URT11000



URT15000



URT19000



URT23000



URT27000



URT31000

Product images are a close guide only and may not represent actual product

Features

- Underground design offers greater flexibility
- Engineered and manufactured in accordance with Australian Standards
- UV stabilised to withstand the harsh Australian climate
- Made using the best linear low-density food grade polyethylene
- Available in a wide range of sizes to suit all applications
- Sealed lid for additional safety
- Unbeatable quality and value for money
- A wide range of riser options available for access

Underground Tank Range

| Code | Description |
|----------|--|
| URT4000 | 4,000 Litre (880 Gallon) Underground Tank incl. 455mm Lid |
| URT7000 | 7,000 Litre (1,600 Gallon) Underground Tank incl. 455mm Lid |
| URT11000 | 11,000 Litre (2,500 Gallon) Underground Tank incl. 455mm Lid |
| URT15000 | 15,000 Litre (3,300 Gallon) Underground Tank incl. 455mm Lid |
| URT19000 | 19,000 Litre (4,200 Gallon) Underground Tank incl. 455mm Lid |
| URT23000 | 23,000 Litre (5,100 Gallon) Underground Tank incl. 455mm Lid |
| URT27000 | 27,000 Litre (6,000 Gallon) Underground Tank incl. 455mm Lid |
| URT31000 | 31,000 Litre (7,000 Gallon) Underground Tank incl. 455mm Lid |

Coerco Industrial Process Tanks

Coerco poly water tanks are designed and manufactured under strict controls to ensure suitability for drinking quality and UV stabilised in all colours to withstand the harsh Australian climate. Our tanks are manufactured using the best linear low density food grade polyethylene and in guidance with the following standards:

- AS/NZS 4766(INT) polyethylene storage tanks for water and chemicals
- AS/NZS 4020 Australian Standards for drinking water
- AS 2070 Part 1 and Part 8 Australian Standards for food contact

Standard Tank Colours



Optional COLORBOND® colours are available but may be subject to surcharge and/or delivery delay. Due to printing differences, some colours may vary. COLORBOND® and colour names are registered trademarks of Blue Scope Steel Ltd. ™Colour names are trademarks of Blue Scope Steel Ltd. Coerco colours represented match COLORBOND® steel colours.



All tanks are rotationally moulded and tested to ensure walls are the thickest at the base where water pressure is greatest



An important feature of Coerco tanks is its **one piece construction**. The roof and walls are moulded as one with no joins seams or parts lines down the walls. At no stage is the roof cut off and screwed back on.

Moulded lifting lugs



Chemical Resistance Chart

This Chemical Resistance chart is to be used as a guide to assist you in determining the suitability of LLDPE Rotathene® for storing the chemical indicated.

Chemical Storage is a critical application which requires the optimum processing of the part.

Many chemicals can attack, degrade and cause swelling in LLDPE. Other agents (e.g. detergents, alcohols, oils etc) may cause cracking of the LLDPE especially when the part is under stress.

The following key has been used in this table:

| | |
|---|---|
| • | indicates satisfactory , negligible attack |
| - | indicates some attack or absorption (may be considered where alternative materials are unsatisfactory) |
| | indicates unsatisfactory , extensive attack (polyethylene should not be used for any applications where these environments are present). |
| o | indicates possibility of 'environmental stress cracking' |

NOTE:

Information provided by Coerco Pty Ltd with respect to chemical resistance is to be used as a guide for application and is not to be taken as a guarantee of ultimate field performance.

Satisfactory chemical resistance does not necessarily imply freedom from environmental stress cracking or chemical oxidation.

The ultimate serviceability of a chemical tank is subject to factors outside of the control of Coerco Pty Ltd. These factors include processing conditions, design, installation, operating conditions and environment which may all compromise the supplied resin.

This data is supplied in good faith and is not the result of evaluations conducted by Coerco Pty Ltd.

Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical | Concentration (% by weight in aqueous solution) | Temperature | | Environmental cracking hazard |
|------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 20°C | 60°C | |
| Acetaldehyde | 100 | - | I | o |
| Acetic acid | 10 60 Glacial | • • - | • • I | • • |
| Acetone | 100 | I | I | o |
| Alcohol, amyl | | • | | o |
| Alcohol, butyl | | • | | o |
| Alcohol, cetyl | | • | | o |
| Alcohol, ethyl | 40 100 | • I | | o |
| Alcohol, furfuryl | | I | | o |
| Alcohol, methyl | 6 100 | • - | | |
| Alum | | • | • | |
| Aluminium chloride | | • | • | |
| Aluminium fluoride | | • | • | |
| Aluminium hydroxide | | • | • | |
| Aluminium sulphate | | • | • | |
| Ammonia | 0.88 SG Dry Gas | • | • | |
| Ammonium bicarbonate | | • | • | |
| Ammonium carbonate | | • | • | |
| Ammonium chloride | | • | • | |
| Ammonium hydrosulphide | | • | • | |
| Ammonium hydroxide | | • | • | |
| Ammonium metaphosphate | | • | • | |
| Ammonium nitrate | | • | • | |
| Ammonium persulphate | | • | • | |
| Ammonium phosphate | | • | • | |
| Ammonium sulphate | | • | • | |
| Ammonium sulphide | | • | • | |
| Ammonium thiocyanate | | • | • | |
| Amyl acetate | | I | | o |
| Aniline | | I | | |
| Aniline hydrochloride | | I | | |
| Aniline sulphate | | I | | |
| Animal oils | | - | I | o |
| Antimony pentachloride | | • | • | |
| Antimony trichloride | | • | • | |
| "Arcton" 6 | | - | | o |
| Barium carbonate | | • | • | |
| Barium chloride | | • | • | |
| Barium hydroxide | | • | • | |
| Barium sulphate | | • | • | |

| Chemical | Concentration (% by weight in aqueous solution) | Temperature | | Environmental cracking hazard |
|------------------------|--|-------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 20°C | 60°C | |
| Barium sulphide | | • | • | |
| Beer | | • | • | |
| Benzaldehyde | 100 | I | | o |
| Benzene | | I | | o |
| Benzene sulphonie acid | | I | | |
| Benzyl alcohol | | I | | |
| Bismuth carbonate | | • | • | |
| Borax | | • | • | |
| Boric acid | | • | • | |
| Boron trifluoride | | • | | |
| Brine | | • | • | |
| Bromine | Dry Gas | I | | |
| Calcium bisulphite | | • | • | |
| Calcium carbonate | | • | • | |
| Calcium chlorate | | • | • | |
| Calcium chloride | | • | • | |
| Calcium hydroxide | | • | • | |
| Calcium hypochlorite | | • | | |
| Calcium nitrate | | • | | |
| Calcium phosphate | | • | | |
| Calcium sulphate | | • | | |
| Camphor oil | | I | | o |
| Carbon dioxide | | • | | |
| Carbon disulphide | | I | | |
| Carbon monoxide | | • | | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | | I | | |
| Castor oil | | I | | o |
| Chloral hydrate | | I | | |
| Chlorine | Dry Gas Liquid | - I | I | |
| Chlorine water | 2 Sat. Solution | • • | • - | |
| Chloroform | | I | | o |
| Chlorosulphonic acid | | I | I | |
| Chrome alum | | • | • | |
| Chromic acid | Planting solution | • | • | |
| Cider | | • | | |
| Citric acid | | • | • | |
| Copper cyanide | | • | • | |
| Copper fluoride | | • | • | |
| Copper nitrate | | • | • | |
| Copper sulphate | | • | • | |
| Creosote | | I | | o |

Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical | Concentration (% by weight in aqueous solution) | Temperature | | Environmental cracking hazard |
|---|--|-------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 20°C | 60°C | |
| Cresols | | I | | o |
| Cresylic acid (crude) | | I | | |
| Cupric chloride | | • | • | |
| Cupric nitrate | | • | • | |
| Cupric sulphate | | • | • | |
| Cyclohexanol | | I | | |
| Cyclohexanone | | I | | |
| Detergents, synthetic (normal user conditions) | | • | • | o |
| Developers, photographic | | • | • | |
| Dextrose | | • | • | |
| Dibutyl phthalate | | - | I | o |
| Diethyl ether | | I | I | o |
| Diethyl phthalate | | - | I | o |
| Disodium phosphate | | • | | |
| Emulsifiers | All conc. | • | • | |
| Emulsions, photographic | | • | | |
| Ether | | I | | o |
| Ethyl acetate | | - | I | |
| Ethylene dichloride | | I | | o |
| Ethylene glycol | | • | | |
| Ferric chloride | | • | | |
| Ferric sulphate | | • | | |
| Ferrous ammonium citrate | | • | • | |
| Ferrous sulphate | | • | • | |
| Fixing solution, photographic | | • | • | |
| Fluorine | | - | I | |
| Fluorsilicic acid | | • | | |
| Formaldehyde | 40 | • | • | |
| Formic acid | 3 | • | • | |
| | 10 | • | • | |
| | 25 | • | • | |
| | 50 | • | • | |
| | 100 | • | • | |
| Fruit pulp | | • | | |
| Furfuryl alcohol | | I | | o |
| Glucose | | • | | |
| Glycerine | | • | • | |
| Grape sugar | | • | • | |
| Hydrobromic acid | 50 100 | • | • | |
| Hydrochloric acid | 10 | • | • | |
| Hydrochloric acid | 22 Conc. | • | • | |
| | | • | • | |

| Chemical | Concentration (% by weight in aqueous solution) | | | Environmental cracking hazard |
|---------------------|--|------|------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 20°C | 60°C | |
| Hydrofluoric acid | 4 40 50 Conc. | • | • | |
| | | • | • | |
| | | • | • | |
| | | • | - | |
| Hydrogen | | • | • | |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 3 (10 vol.) 12 (40 vol.) 30 (100 vol.) 90 and above | • | | |
| | | • | | |
| | | • | | |
| | | • | | |
| Hydrogen sulphide | | • | | |
| Hydroquinone | | • | | |
| Hypochlorous acid | | - | I | |
| Lactic acid | 10 100 | • | • | |
| | | • | • | |
| Lead acetate | | • | | |
| Lead arsenate | | • | | |
| Lead tetra-ethyl | | • | | |
| Linseed oil | | - | I | o |
| Magnesium carbonate | | • | • | |
| Magnesium chloride | | • | • | |
| Magnesium hydroxide | | • | • | |
| Magnesium nitrate | | • | • | |
| Magnesium sulphate | | • | • | |
| Maleic acid | 25 50 Conc. | • | • | |
| | | | | |
| Magnesium sulphate | | • | • | |
| Mercuric chloride | | • | • | |
| Mercuric cyanide | | • | • | |
| Mercury | | • | | |
| Metallic soaps | | • | | o |
| Methyl acetate | | I | I | |
| Methyl bromide | | - | I | |
| Methyl chloride | | I | I | |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | | - | I | o |
| Milk | | • | | |
| Mineral oils | | - | I | o |
| Monochlorobenzene | | I | I | |
| Nickel chloride | | • | • | |
| Nickel nitrate | | • | • | |
| Nickel sulphate | | • | • | |
| Nitric acid | 5 10 25 | • | • | Oxidising agent |
| | | • | • | |
| | | • | • | |
| | | • | • | |

Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical | Concentration (% by weight in aqueous solution) | Temperature | | Environmental cracking hazard |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 20°C | 60°C | |
| Nitric Acid | 50 70 95 | - - I | I I I | Oxidising agent |
| Nitrobenzene | | - | I | o |
| Oxalic acid | | • | • | |
| Oxygen | | • | | |
| Paraffin | | - | I | |
| Petrol | | I | I | |
| Petroleum ether | | I | I | |
| Phenol | | I | | o |
| Phosphoric acid | 25 30 50 | • • • | • • • | |
| Phosphorus oxychloride | | I | I | |
| Phosphorus pentoxide | | • | • | |
| Phosphorus trichloride | | • | | |
| Photographic developers | | • | • | |
| Photographic emulsions | | • | | |
| Photographic fixing solutions | | • | • | |
| Picric acid | 1 10% x./ alcohol | • • | | |
| Potassium bicarbonate | | • | • | |
| Potassium bichromate | | • | • | |
| Potassium bisulphate | | • | • | |
| Potassium bisulphite | | • | • | |
| Potassium borate | | • | • | |
| Potassium bromate | | • | • | |
| Potassium bromide | | • | • | |
| Potassium carbonate | | • | • | |
| Potassium chlorate | | • | • | |
| Potassium chloride | | • | • | |
| Potassium chromate | | • | • | |
| Potassium cuprocyanide | | • | • | |
| Potassium cyanide | | • | • | |
| Potassium dichromate | | • | • | |
| Potassium ferricyanide | | • | • | |
| Potassium ferrocyanide | | • | • | |
| Potassium fluoride | | • | • | |
| Potassium hydroxide | 1 10 Conc. | • • • | • • • | o |
| Potassium nitrate | | • | • | |
| Potassium perborate | | • | • | |

| Chemical | Concentration (% by weight in aqueous solution) | Temperature | | Environmental cracking hazard |
|------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 20°C | 60°C | |
| Potassium permanganate | | • | • | |
| Potassium persulphate | | • | • | |
| Potassium phosphate | | • | • | |
| Potassium sulphate | | • | • | |
| Potassium sulphide | | • | • | |
| Potassium thiosulphate | | • | • | |
| Salicylic acid | | • | • | |
| Sea water | | • | • | |
| Silicone fluids | | - | | o |
| Silver cyanide | | • | • | |
| Silver nitrate | | • | • | |
| Soap solution | | • | • | o |
| Sodium acetate | | • | • | |
| Sodium aluminate | | • | • | |
| Sodium benzoate | | • | • | |
| Sodium bicarbonate | | • | • | |
| Sodium bisulphate | | • | • | |
| Sodium bisulphite | | • | • | |
| Sodium borate | | • | • | |
| Sodium bromide | | • | • | |
| Sodium carbonate | | • | • | |
| Sodium chlorate | | • | • | |
| Sodium chloride | | • | • | |
| Sodium cyanide | | • | • | |
| Sodium ferricyanide | | • | • | |
| Sodium ferrocyanide | | • | • | |
| Sodium fluoride | | • | • | |
| Sodium hydroxide | 1 10 40 | • • • | • • • | o |
| Sodium hyposulphates | Conc. | • | • | |
| Sodium hypochlorite | 15% chlorine | • | • | |
| Sodium metaphosphate | | • | • | |
| Sodium nitrate | | • | • | |
| Sodium nitrite | | • | • | |
| Sodium peroxide | | • | • | |
| Sodium phosphate | | • | • | |
| Sodium silicate | | • | • | |
| Sodium sulphate | | • | • | |
| Sodium sulphide | 25 Conc. | • | • | |
| Sodium sulphite | | • | • | |
| Sodium thiosulphate | | • | • | |
| Soft soap | | • | • | o |

Chemical Resistance Chart

| Chemical | Concentration (% by weight in aqueous solution) | Temperature | | Environmental cracking hazard |
|---|--|-------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 20°C | 60°C | |
| Stannic chloride | | • | • | |
| Stannous chloride | | • | • | |
| Starch | | • | • | |
| Stearic acid | | • | • | |
| Sucrose | | • | • | |
| Sulphur | Colloidal | • | | |
| Sulphur dioxide | Dry gas | • | | |
| | Moist | • | | |
| Sulphuric acid | 10 | • | • | |
| | 20 | • | • | |
| | 30 | • | • | |
| | 40 | • | • | |
| | 50 | • | • | |
| | 60 | • | • | |
| | 70 | • | - | |
| | 95 | - | | |
| | 98 | - | | |
| | Fuming | | | |
| Surface-active agents (Emulsifiers, synthetic detergents and wetting agents) | Normal dilutions | • | • | o |
| Tallow | | • | | |
| Tannic acid | | • | • | |
| Tanning extracts | 10 | • | • | |
| Tartaric acid | | • | • | |
| Toluene | | | | |
| Transformer oil | | H | | o |
| Trichloroethylene | | | | o |
| Tricresyl phosphate | | | | o |
| Triethanolamine | | - | | o |
| Trisodium phosphate | | • | • | |
| Turpentine | | - | | o |
| Vegetable oils | | - | | o |
| Vinegar | | • | • | |
| Water | | • | • | |
| Wetting agents | Normal dilutions | • | • | o |
| Whey | | • | | |
| Wines and spirits | | • | | o |
| Xylene | | | | |
| Yeast | | • | | |
| Zinc chloride | | • | • | |
| Zinc oxide | | • | • | |
| Zinc sulphate | | • | • | |