

<< Chemical resistance List of “Korepox EH2350, EH2351” >>

No	Product name	Korepox EH2350, EH2351		Remark
		Resistance	Limitation	
1	Aromatic oil (excluding vegetable oil)	+		
2	Asphalt solutions (Blending stocks)	+	F	
3	Asphalt solutions (Roofers flux)	+	F	
4	Asphalt solutions (Straight run residue)	+	F	
5	Brine	+	G4	
6	Clarified oil	+		
7	Coal, Ore (general)	+	H	
8	Crude condensate	+	H	
9	Crude glycerine (Neutral or alkaline)	+	H.I. II.I2	
10	Crude oil	+	H	
11	Crude solvent naphtha	+	F	
12	Cyclohexane	+		
13	Diesel oil	+		
14	Ethyl benzene	+	C, L	
15	Ethylene glycol	+	C, O	
16	Flashed feed stocks (Distillates)	ND		
17	Fresh water	+	G4	
18	Fuel oil no. 1 (kerosene)	+		
19	Fuel oil no. 1-D	+		
20	Fuel oil no. 2	+		
21	Fuel oil no. 2-D			
22	Fuel oil no. 4	+		
23	Fuel oil no. 5	+	T1	
24	Fuel oil no. 6	+	T1	
25	Gas oil (Cracked)	+		
26	Gas oil general type, low sulphur, low pour	+	H	
27	Gasoline	+		
28	Gasoline automotive	+		
29	Gasoline blending stocks (Alkylates - fuel)	+		
30	Gasoline blending stocks (Polymer - fuel)	+	I, II	
31	Gasoline blending stocks (Reformats)	+	A2	
32	Gasoline MTBE 23% including	+		
33	Gasoline MTBE 7% including	+		
34	Gasoline with alcohol	+	G3, O, R	
35	Gasolines (Automotive)	+		
36	Gasolines (Aviation)	+		
37	Gasolines (Casinghead - natural)	+		
38	Gasolines (Straight run)	+		
39	Grains (general)	+	E	
40	Heavy fuel without heating	+		
41	Hexane	+		
42	Jet fuel all type	+		
43	Jet fuels (Kerosene)	+		
44	Jet fuels (Mineral Spirit)	+	C, L	
45	JP-1 (kerosene)	+		
46	JP-3	+		
47	JP-4	+		
48	JP-5 (kerosene, heavy)	+		
49	Kerosene	+		
50	Kerosine	+		
51	Lamp kerosene	+	H	
52	Lamp oil	+		
53	Lubricating oils and blending stocks	+		
54	Marine diesel fuel	+		
55	Methyl cyclohexane	+	C, L	
56	Mineral oil	+		

57	Mixtures containing crude oil	+	H	
58	MMA (Methyl methacrylate, Lenning solvent 26)	+	A1, G3, O, R	
59	Motor oil	+		
60	MTBE (Methyl tert-butyl ether)	+		
61	Naphtha	+	L	
62	Naphtha (Heartcut distillate oil)	ND		
63	Naphtha (Petroleum)	+	L, H	
64	Naphtha (Solvent)	+	L	
65	Naphtha Aromatic	+	L	
66	Nonane	+		
67	Nonyl phenol	+	G3, O, R	
68	Octane	+		
69	P-Cymene	+	A1, G3, R	
70	Penetrating oil	+		
71	Pentane	+		
72	Pentene	+		
73	Petroleum	+		
74	Petroleum crude	+		
75	Petroleum liquid	+		
76	Petroleum Naphtha	+	L, H	
77	Potassium Hydroxide (20%)	+	J3	
78	Propylene glycol	+	C, G2, O, R	
79	Residual fuel oil	+		
80	Road oil	+		
81	Sea water	+		
82	Sodium Nitrite	+		
83	Soya bean oil (to 113deg.F / 45deg.C)	+	C, I, II	
84	Spindle oil	+		
85	Straight run (Distillates)	+		
86	Tetra-hydronaphatalene	+		
87	Toluene	+	C, L	
88	Toluene Diisocyanate	+	D	
89	Transformer oil	+		
90	Turbine oil	+		
91	Turbo fuel oil	+		
92	Xylene	+	C, L	

[ Abbreviation] + : Resistant, ND : No data

# **“Abbreviation & Notes” in Chemical Resistance List of “Korepox EH2350, EH2351”**

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(A) Abbreviation ;

Cargoes marked “+” : Suitable without restriction

Cargoes marked “+ ( )” : Suitable, subject to specific notes

Cargoes marked “-” : Unsuitable

Cargoes marked “ND” : No data, Cargo has not been tested or testing is underway but incomplete

(B) Notes ;

A. Esters, such as acetates, chlorinated hydrocarbons and brominated hydrocarbons can produce acidic compounds by reactions with water. Other products, like fatty alcohols, may contain small quantities of acids. These products should be free of acidity and not contain more than 100 ppm water.

A1. Tanks must be dry and water leaks must be avoided. Do not leave residues in the tanks after discharge.

A2. Those products in this group, which are carried at ambient temperature, should not neighbor with tanks carrying heated products. Ventilate tanks after transportation.

B1. The tank lining is resistant to these products only when the applied tank lining system has been heat cured, or when these tanks have carried hot cargoes (like mineral oils, lube oils or lube oil additives) for sufficient time at temperatures recommended for heat curing in the product data sheet.

C. Products may pick up traces of solvent from freshly applied coating. For this reason these products should not be carried until coating has reached ultimate cure. This can be aided by carrying products marked as suitable, without limitation, for at least 2 months. Those products normally heated during transport are preferred, i.e. lube oils. Butterworth with fresh water to which is added a small quantity of an approved detergent or cleaning agent followed by light ventilation has been effective in dissipating solvent traces from freshly applied coating, so that tanks, treated in this manner, will also be acceptable for cargoes.

D. Isocyanates are completely acceptable provided sufficient precautions are taken to exclude humidity, since water will react with isocyanates and may cause unremovable deposits on the coating. Tanks which have transported isocyanates must be cleaned very carefully.

E. The tank lining is resistant to molasses and diluted residues of molasses, provided the pH of these products is between 4 and 11. After transportation of molasses, tanks should be properly cleaned, since this product increases in acidity when diluted.

E1. Conditions of temperature and concentration are critical in determining the suitability of the tank lining for service with sugar solutions. A specific recommendation has to be obtained.

E2. Provided pH of these products is between 4 and 11.

- F. Due to the wide variation in the composition of these products, a specific recommendation has to be obtained from KCC and laboratory tests may be required.
- F1. The tank lining is resistant to beverages. However, before transportation or storage of these products in lined tanks, specific testing is recommended to insure that flavor and aroma are not adversely affected.
- G. The tank lining is resistant to these products, provided the exposure is not longer than the following number of days at a time.
- G-1 14 days
  - G-2 30 days
  - G-3 60 days
  - G-4 90 days
- H. Crude petroleum products and residues can be carried. Special attention should be given to cleaning procedures prior to loading pure chemicals.
- I. Suitability for transport of animal and vegetable oils is dependent upon the amount of free fatty acid and temperature. The acid value in raw oils varies with the nature and quality of the product and can change with age. Products with an acid value of max.10 (free fatty acid content approx. 5%) are completely acceptable for transportation.
- I1. Cargoes of oils having an acid value of 10-20 (free fatty acid content approx. 5-10%) are acceptable, provided these products are not held for more than 60 days at a time. After transportation tanks should be properly cleaned, since these products in contact with water increase in acidity rapidly.
- J. Alkalies at 40-60% concentration, can be carried and stored at temperatures of up to 140°F (60°C).
- J1. Aqueous urea ammonia nitrate solutions with a maximum of 2.0% free ammonia (pH max.9.5) can be carried. After transportation tanks should be ventilated and washed with cold water until ammonia smell has disappeared. Hatch covers should be open during tank washing.
- J3. Tank lining system is resistant to alkalies at a 30 to 50 percent concentration up to 140°F (60°C). Dilute solutions of alkalies should not be left in the tanks.
- K. Gasoline which is modified with alcohol(s) has not been thoroughly tested and therefore should not be stored in tanks lined with this product. Consult your KCC representative for current status of test data.
- K2. Gasoline which is modified with alcohol(s) should not be stored at temperatures above 140°F (60°C) or for longer than 60 days.
- L. These products can be transported without limitations on time. Ventilate tanks after transportation.
- N. Insufficient information.

O. During transport, adjacent tanks should not carry heated cargoes. After transport, tanks should be ventilated until all solvents have evaporated.

R. The tank lining is resistant to these products, however, after carriage of these products, the following products cannot be carried as subsequent cargoes unless the coating has regained its original hardness. Forced ventilation may be required.

- a) Ballast water,
- b) Caustic soda,
- c) Aqueous salt solution (including fertilizer solutions).

S. See specific chemical

T. Maximum loading temperature of by heating for crude oil is up to 85 °C. (the loading time is limited within 48 hours).

T1. Maximum carriage temperature of heat resistance for crude oil/fuel oil is up to 60 °C.

T2. If the temperature difference between cargo tank and cargo (crude oil) is higher than 50 °C when the cargo is loading, the temperature should be controlled to prevent thermal shocking.

U. Methanol recovery time : Min. 10 days.

U1. Minimum hot cure time for methanol (the required time for loading the methanol after finish final coat.) : 50. °C x 72 hours (the ventilation should be required).