



RECOMMENDED USE DEFINITIONS

IMMERSION SERVICE (Most Severe) – IS

Suitable for continuous contact with chemical exposure up to specified temperature.

CARGO/TEMPORARY IMMERSION – CI

Suitable for 60 day continuous contact with chemical exposure up to specified temperature. Coating will show no effect except slight softening or color change, possibly permanent, after 60 days or less continuous immersion. When used in transport or hauling conditions, the vessel must be completely drained to prevent puddling that would constitute continuous immersion.

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT – SC

Suitable for continuous contact with chemical for up to 72 hours. Softening or discoloration may occur during the exposure.

FREQUENT CONTACT – FC

Suitable for frequent splash or up to 72 hours exposure to concentrated vapors. The coating will show no effects except slight softening or color change, possibly permanent, after eight hours continuous immersion in the liquid chemical or 72 hours exposure to the vapor.

OCCASIONAL CONTACT (Least Severe) – OC

Suitable for occasional splash and spillage or occasional exposure to concentrated vapors. The coating shows no effects, except slight softening or color changes, following short exposure to splash or spillage which evaporates, is hosed off, or dried overnight or, 24 hours exposure to vapor.

NOT TESTED – This chemical has not been tested or evaluated for the listed chemical.

NOT RECOMMENDED – This product is not recommended for the listed exposure. The product's resistance to the listed chemical is often queried, therefore this information is provided as a reference even though the product is not recommended.

IMPORTANT NOTES

The term "chemicals" is used broadly in this guide and can refer to various constituents including, but not limited to, acids, fatty acids, food and beverage materials, finished and unrefined hydrocarbons, as well as individual chemicals and chemical blends.

Temperature can have a significant effect on a coating's chemical resistance. Prior to coating selection, due care should be taken to determine the service temperature of stored chemicals, elevated temperature caused by natural environmental conditions (i.e. radiant heat from sun, weather), and temperature fluctuations during service (i.e. loading of cargo, service cycling).

Chemical mixtures and alternating chemical storage can aggressively degrade a coating or lining system. Prior to coating selection and application, the expected chemical exposures and sequence of chemical storage should be discussed with Tnemec Technical Service to ensure the proper coating is selected.

Proper surface preparation is always important to ensure optimum coating performance but it is even more so for coatings that will undergo chemical exposure. Carefully read product data sheets along with related application guides to determine the required level of surface preparation and surface profile.

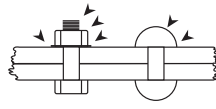
Structural designs of tanks, structures, and containment areas can greatly affect coating performance. Sharp angles, channels, edges, corners, pits, voids, defects, rough welds, and other similar conditions present areas that are either difficult to coat or achieve the required film thickness. Avoid skip welds in favor of continuous welds. A stripe coat on these areas, prior to full coating application, can help achieve needed film thickness and prevent premature coating failure. (Reference NACE SP0178-2007 for more information.)

The length of a coating system's service life depends on surface cleanliness and preparation prior to application, proper application procedures, exposure conditions, physical abuse, cleaning techniques, and frequency of inspection, maintenance, and repair. No coating system has an unlimited service life. Regular inspection of the coating system can prolong service life by identifying areas in need of repair. Additionally, regular inspections can determine when the coating system is nearing its end of service and should be completely replaced.

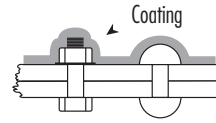
Chemical resistance information is provided for the purpose of establishing a general profile of the coating and was obtained through laboratory testing, field experience, and industry knowledge. Test results were produced in a controlled environment and Tnemec makes no claim that any tests, or published chemical resistance information, accurately represent all environments or correlate to actual field performance. Application, environmental and design factors, chemical temperatures, chemical mixtures, sequence of storage, conditions of service, and cleaning procedures can significantly impact coating performance, so due care must be exercised in the selection and use of the coating. Tnemec disclaims responsibility for product use outside its published information. Contact Tnemec Technical Service to review full project details before the coating or coating system is selected and applied.

COMMON PROBLEM AREAS FOR COATINGS AND SOLUTIONS

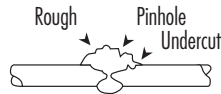
Problem:
Points of failure due to thin spots in coating



Solution:
Carefully and fully coat



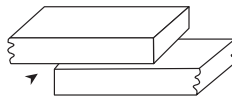
Problem:
Uneven welds



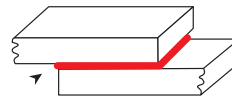
Solution:
Grind smooth



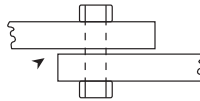
Problem:
Gaps between plates, coating can not cover



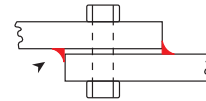
Solution:
Continuous welds



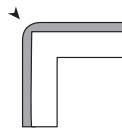
Problem:
Gaps between plates, coating can not cover



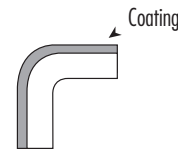
Solution:
Continuous welds



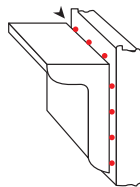
Problem:
Sharp surface contours create thin spots in coating



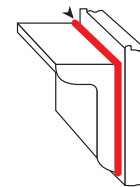
Solution:
Round the contours



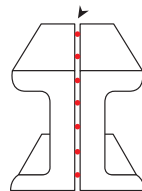
Problem:
Skip welding creates gaps that coating can not cover



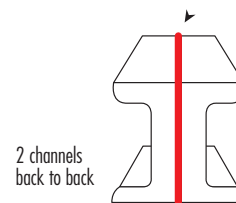
Solution:
Continuous welds



Problem:
Skip welding creates gaps that coating can not cover



Solution:
Continuous welds



2 channels back to back

IMPORTANT: Definitions for the terms and acronyms used in this guide to describe the recommended exposures, along with other important information, can be found on the cover page of this guide or by contacting Tnemec Technical Service. Coatings should not be applied in a chemical exposure environment until the user has thoroughly read and understood the product information and full project details have been discussed with Tnemec Technical Service.

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¹ Product is NOT suitable for direct or indirect food contact. Intended Use and temperature information relates to product's performance capabilities only.

² Product is suitable for direct or indirect food contact. Reference the product data sheet for more information.

Chemical	Intended Use (Maximum Temperature Listed)				
	Occasional Contact	Frequent Contact	Secondary Containment	Cargo Immersion	Immersion Service
Animal Oil	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
ASTM Reference (Fuels A & C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Aviation Gas	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Corn Oil (non-food contact) ¹	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Crude Oil (Sour)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Crude Oil (Sweet)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Diesel Fuel (Fuel Oil, Diesel Oil)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol, Denatured Alcohol)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Gasohol E10 (10% Ethanol)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Gasoline (Reformulated)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Gasoline (Unleaded)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Gasoline (w/ETBE, 15% max)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Gasoline (w/TAME, 15% max)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Gasoline (w/TBA, 15% max)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Gasoline (w/WTBE, 15% max)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Hydraulic Fluid (Hydraulic Oil)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Jet A Fuel	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
JP-4 Aviation Fuel	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
JP-5 Aviation Fuel	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Kerosene	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Lubricating Oil (SAE 5W-40, et al) (Motor Oil)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mineral Spirits	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Naphtha	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Petroleum Oil	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)

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	Occasional Contact	Frequent Contact	Secondary Containment	Cargo Immersion	Immersion Service
Skydrol	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Sodium Bicarbonate	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Sodium Carbonate (slurry)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Sodium Chloride (sat'd) (Brine, Water (Sea), Salt Brine)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda)					
50%	PC	PC	PC	PC	PC
Water (deionized, non-potable) (Water (Demineralized, Non-potable))	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Water (distilled, non-potable)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Water (fresh, non-potable)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Zinc Bromide	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)
Zinc Chloride					
40%	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)	100°F (38°C)

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