



Solvents, Adhesives, Coatings & Chemicals

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Solvents which attack EPS rigid insulation include esters, ketones, ethers, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons and their emulsions, among others. If EPS rigid insulation is to be placed in contact with materials (or their vapors) of unknown composition, pretest for compatibility at maximum exposure temperature.

Do not install or use EPS rigid insulation with coal tar pitch, highly solvent extended mastics, or solvent-based adhesives without adequate separation.

CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY OF ATLAS EPS

Agricultural (Manure, Food, Urine, Soil, Fertilizer)	Excellent
Alcohols (Methanol, Ethanol, Isopropyl Alcohol)	Good
Antifreeze (Ethylene Glycol – Green, Propylene Glycol – Orange)	Excellent
Bases (Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, Ammonia)	Excellent
Beer, Tea, Coffee, Carbonated Soda, Water, Fruit Juice	Excellent
Bleach, Detergents, Borax	Excellent
Cement	Excellent
Cured Mastic, Construction Adhesive, Hardened Asphalt	Good
Formaldehyde, Turpentine, Chloroform, Naphtha	Poor
Household Liquid Spray Insecticides (non-aqueous)	Poor
Hydrocarbons (Hexane, Gasoline, Diesel, Kerosene)	Poor
Inorganic Acids (Muriatic, Sulfuric, Boric Acid)	Excellent
MDI-based Adhesives (Gorilla Glue, Fast-Tac, Dow Great Stuff)	Good
MEK, Methylene Chloride, Acetone	Poor
Mineral Oil	Excellent
Organic Acids (Carbolic, Citric, Acetic Acid)	Good
Other Oils (Corn, Motor, Palm, Coconut Oil)	Good
Salts (Ammonium, Ferrous, Sodium Chloride, Sulfur)	Excellent

Excellent: No degradation, no effect from exposure

Good: Some effect from exposure, but not significant for product performance

Poor: Significant degradation affecting performance, up to completely dissolving product

This table is a guide only – consult Atlas Technical Services for specific questions.

This bulletin is current as of the date above.

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