

1. Test method

- Apply 3 drops of each chemical reagent on the surface of Staron® Solid Surfaces
- Expose the sample for 16 hours; covered with glass plate and uncovered
- Check the surface and scrub the surface with a wet Scotch-Brite® Pad and bleaching cleanser such as Ajax®

2. Test result

The residue from the following chemical reagents can be removed with a wet Scotch-Brite® pad and bleaching cleanser.

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| - Acetic acid (10%) | - Acetone |
| - Ammonia | - Ammonium hydroxide (5,28%) |
| - Amyl acetate | - Amyl alcohol |
| - Ball point pen | - Benzene |
| - Bleach (household type) | - Blood |
| - B-4 body conditioner | - Butyl alcohol |
| - Carbon disulfide | - Carbon tetrachloride |
| - Citric acid (10%) | - Calcium thiocyanate (78%) |
| - Cigarette (nicotine and tar) | - Coffee |
| - Cooking oils | - Cottonseed oil |
| - Crystal Violet (Biochemical colorants) | - Dishwashing liquid/powders |
| - Cupra ammonia | - Ethyl acetate |
| - Ethanol | - Formaldehyde |
| - Ethyl ether | - Gentian violet |
| - Gasoline | - Hair dyes |
| - Grape juice | - Hydrochloric acid (20,30,37%) |
| - Household soaps | - Iodine (1%) |
| - Hydrogen peroxide | - Lemon juice |
| - Ketchup | - Mercurochrome (2%) |
| - Lipstick | - Methylene Blue (Biochemical colorants) |
| - Methanol | - Methyl ethyl ketone |
| - Methyl orange (1%) | - Methyl red (1%) |
| - Mineral oil | - Mustard |
| - Nail polish | - Naphthalene |
| - N-hexane | - Olive oil |
| - Pencil lead | - Perchloric acid |
| - Permanent marker pen | - Povidon-iodine(PVP-I) "Betadine" solution |
| - Potassium hydroxide solution (5, 10, 25, 40%) | - Shoe polish |
| - Soapless detergents | - Sodium bisulfate |
| - Sodium hydroxide solution (5,10,25,40%) | - Soy sauce |
| - Sodium sulfate | - Sulfuric acid (25,33,60%) |
| - Sugar (sucrose) | - Tea |
| - Tetrahydrofuran | - Toluene |
| - Tomato juice | - Urea (6%) |
| - Uric acid | - Vinegar |
| - Washable inks | - Wine |
| - Xylene | - Zinc Chloride |

Note: Biochemical colorants is a dyeing material . It may leave stain on Staron instantly.

When Staron is exposed to biochemical colorant, please remove it within a few minute with acetone.

Chemical Resistance (Continued)

The following chemical reagents may cause a damage that requires sanding for complete removal. Frequent and/or prolonged exposure to these reagents should be avoided.

- Acetic acid (90,98%)
- Acid drain cleansers
- Chlorobenzene
- Chloroform (100%)
- Chromic trioxide acid
- Cresol
- Dioxane
- Ethyl acetate
- Equalizing mix (50/50)
- Film developer
- Formic acid (50,90%)
- Furfural
- Acridine Orange (Biochemical colorants)
- Safranin (Biochemical colorants)
- Glacial acetic acid
- Giemsa (Biochemical colorants)
- Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
- Luralite mix (50/50)
- Methylene chloride based products such as paint removers, brush cleansers and some metal cleansers
- Nitric acid (25,30,70%)
- Phenol (40,85%)
- Phosphoric acid (75,90%)
- Sulfuric acid (77,96%)
- Trichloroacetic acid (10,50%)
- 3M Avagard™ D



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