

Determining Maximum Filling Limit in gallons at loading using the coefficient of cubical expansion of a liquid method

Tank Number	SHQX10754	Commodity Name				
Tank Specification	DOT-112J500I	Anhydrous Ammonia				
Tank Capacity (gals)	33670	Haz. Class	202	ID No.	1005	PG
Step 1:	Enter Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor				0.00136	
Step 2:	Place "X" in applicable box (°F or °C ?)		°F	X	°C	
Use the same temperature scale for the Reference Temperature & Loading Temperature as used for the Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor (i.e., °F or °C)						
Step 3:	Determine the appropriate Reference Temperature, enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the boxes below:					
For Liquefied Petroleum Gas & Anhydrous Ammonia (November → March) ONLY !						
	Insulated Tank	85° F		29.4° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	90° F		32.2° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	100° F		37.8° C		
For LPG & Anhydrous Ammonia (April → October) & All other products year round !						
	Insulated Tank	105° F	X	40.5° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	110° F		43.3° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	115° F		46.1° C		
Step 4:	Enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the applicable boxes below:					
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard					
	Anhydrous Ammonia or Ammonia > 50%	X				
	All Other Materials					
Step 5:	Enter the product Loading Temperature, using the same temp. scale in °F or °C					40
Click HERE for Results						
Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at Loading Temperature of			40 F	30,317		
Compare the Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at the Loading Temperature to the gallons actually loaded !						

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of some common liquids

Chemical Name	Coefficient per °F	Coefficient per °C
Acetic acid	0.00061	0.00110
Acetone	0.00079	0.00143
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	0.00061	0.00109
Ammonia	0.00136	0.00245
Aniline	0.00047	0.00085
Benzene	0.00069	0.00125
Bromine	0.00061	0.00110
Carbon disulfide	0.00066	0.00119
Carbon tetrachloride	0.00068	0.00122
Chloroform	0.00071	0.00127
Ether	0.00089	0.00160
Ethyl acetate	0.00077	0.00138
Ethylene glycol	0.00032	0.00057
n-Heptane	0.00069	0.00124
Isobutyl alcohol	0.00052	0.00094
Gasoline	0.00056	0.00100
Kerosene	0.00056	0.00100
Mercury	0.00010	0.00018
Methyl alcohol	0.00066	0.00119
Methyl iodide	0.00067	0.00120
n-Octane	0.00063	0.00114
n-Pentane	0.00088	0.00158
Phenol	0.00050	0.00090
Sulfuric acid (50%)	0.00045	0.00081
Sulfuric acid (96%)	0.00053	0.00095
Toluene	0.00063	0.00113
Trichloroethylene	0.00065	0.00117
Turpentine	0.00056	0.00100
Water	0.00010	0.00018

Determining Maximum Filling Limit in gallons at loading using the coefficient of cubical expansion of a liquid method

Tank Number	SHQX10805	Commodity Name				
Tank Specification	DOT-112J500I	Anhydrous Ammonia				
Tank Capacity (gals)	33670	Haz. Class	2.2	ID No.	1005	PG
Step 1:	Enter Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor				0.00136	
Step 2:	Place "X" in applicable box (°F or °C ?)		°F	X	°C	
Use the same temperature scale for the Reference Temperature & Loading Temperature as used for the Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor (i.e., °F or °C)						
Step 3:	Determine the appropriate Reference Temperature, enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the boxes below:					
For Liquefied Petroleum Gas & Anhydrous Ammonia (November → March) ONLY !						
	Insulated Tank	85° F		29.4° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	90° F		32.2° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	100° F		37.8° C		
For LPG & Anhydrous Ammonia (April → October) & All other products year round !						
	Insulated Tank	105° F		40.5° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	110° F	X	43.3° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	115° F		46.1° C		
Step 4:	Enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the applicable boxes below:					
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard					
	Anhydrous Ammonia or Ammonia > 50%	X				
	All Other Materials					
Step 5:	Enter the product Loading Temperature, using the same temp. scale in °F or °C					40
Click HERE for Results						
Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at Loading Temperature of			40 F	30,128		
Compare the Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at the Loading Temperature to the gallons actually loaded !						

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of some common liquids

Chemical Name	Coefficient per °F	Coefficient per °C
Acetic acid	0.00061	0.00110
Acetone	0.00079	0.00143
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	0.00061	0.00109
Ammonia	0.00136	0.00245
Aniline	0.00047	0.00085
Benzene	0.00069	0.00125
Bromine	0.00061	0.00110
Carbon disulfide	0.00066	0.00119
Carbon tetrachloride	0.00068	0.00122
Chloroform	0.00071	0.00127
Ether	0.00089	0.00160
Ethyl acetate	0.00077	0.00138
Ethylene glycol	0.00032	0.00057
n-Heptane	0.00069	0.00124
Isobutyl alcohol	0.00052	0.00094
Gasoline	0.00056	0.00100
Kerosene	0.00056	0.00100
Mercury	0.00010	0.00018
Methyl alcohol	0.00066	0.00119
Methyl iodide	0.00067	0.00120
n-Octane	0.00063	0.00114
n-Pentane	0.00088	0.00158
Phenol	0.00050	0.00090
Sulfuric acid (50%)	0.00045	0.00081
Sulfuric acid (96%)	0.00053	0.00095
Toluene	0.00063	0.00113
Trichloroethylene	0.00065	0.00117
Turpentine	0.00056	0.00100
Water	0.00010	0.00018

Determining Maximum Filling Limit in gallons at loading using the coefficient of cubical expansion of a liquid method

Tank Number	TILX500730	Commodity Name				
Tank Specification	DOT-112J500I	Anhydrous Ammonia				
Tank Capacity (gals)	34370	Haz. Class	2.2	ID No.	1005	PG
Step 1:	Enter Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor					0.00136
Step 2:	Place "X" in applicable box (°F or °C ?)		°F	X	°C	
Use the same temperature scale for the Reference Temperature & Loading Temperature as used for the Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor (i.e., °F or °C)						
Step 3:	Determine the appropriate Reference Temperature, enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the boxes below:					
For Liquefied Petroleum Gas & Anhydrous Ammonia (November → March) ONLY !						
	Insulated Tank	85° F		29.4° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	90° F		32.2° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	100° F		37.8° C		
For LPG & Anhydrous Ammonia (April → October) & All other products year round !						
	Insulated Tank	105° F	X	40.5° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	110° F		43.3° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	115° F		46.1° C		
Step 4:	Enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the applicable boxes below:					
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard					
	Anhydrous Ammonia or Ammonia > 50%	X				
	All Other Materials					
Step 5:	Enter the product Loading Temperature, using the same temp. scale in °F or °C					40
Click HERE for Results						
Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at Loading Temperature of			40 F	30,947		
Compare the Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at the Loading Temperature to the gallons actually loaded !						

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of some common liquids

Chemical Name	Coefficient per °F	Coefficient per °C
Acetic acid	0.00061	0.00110
Acetone	0.00079	0.00143
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	0.00061	0.00109
Ammonia	0.00136	0.00245
Aniline	0.00047	0.00085
Benzene	0.00069	0.00125
Bromine	0.00061	0.00110
Carbon disulfide	0.00066	0.00119
Carbon tetrachloride	0.00068	0.00122
Chloroform	0.00071	0.00127
Ether	0.00089	0.00160
Ethyl acetate	0.00077	0.00138
Ethylene glycol	0.00032	0.00057
n-Heptane	0.00069	0.00124
Isobutyl alcohol	0.00052	0.00094
Gasoline	0.00056	0.00100
Kerosene	0.00056	0.00100
Mercury	0.00010	0.00018
Methyl alcohol	0.00066	0.00119
Methyl iodide	0.00067	0.00120
n-Octane	0.00063	0.00114
n-Pentane	0.00088	0.00158
Phenol	0.00050	0.00090
Sulfuric acid (50%)	0.00045	0.00081
Sulfuric acid (96%)	0.00053	0.00095
Toluene	0.00063	0.00113
Trichloroethylene	0.00065	0.00117
Turpentine	0.00056	0.00100
Water	0.00010	0.00018

Determining Maximum Filling Limit in gallons at loading using the coefficient of cubical expansion of a liquid method

Tank Number	TILX500890	Commodity Name				
Tank Specification	DOT-112J500I	Anhydrous Ammonia				
Tank Capacity (gals)	34250	Haz. Class	2.2	ID No.	1005	PG
Step 1:	Enter Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor				0.00136	
Step 2:	Place "X" in applicable box (°F or °C ?)		°F	X	°C	
Use the same temperature scale for the Reference Temperature & Loading Temperature as used for the Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor (i.e., °F or °C)						
Step 3:	Determine the appropriate Reference Temperature, enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the boxes below:					
For Liquefied Petroleum Gas & Anhydrous Ammonia (November → March) ONLY !						
	Insulated Tank	85° F		29.4° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	90° F		32.2° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	100° F		37.8° C		
For LPG & Anhydrous Ammonia (April → October) & All other products year round !						
	Insulated Tank	105° F	X	40.5° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	110° F		43.3° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	115° F		46.1° C		
Step 4:	Enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the applicable boxes below:					
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard					
	Anhydrous Ammonia or Ammonia > 50%	X				
	All Other Materials					
Step 5:	Enter the product Loading Temperature, using the same temp. scale in °F or °C					40
Click HERE for Results						
Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at Loading Temperature of			40 F	30,839		
Compare the Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at the Loading Temperature to the gallons actually loaded !						

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of some common liquids

Chemical Name	Coefficient per °F	Coefficient per °C
Acetic acid	0.00061	0.00110
Acetone	0.00079	0.00143
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	0.00061	0.00109
Ammonia	0.00136	0.00245
Aniline	0.00047	0.00085
Benzene	0.00069	0.00125
Bromine	0.00061	0.00110
Carbon disulfide	0.00066	0.00119
Carbon tetrachloride	0.00068	0.00122
Chloroform	0.00071	0.00127
Ether	0.00089	0.00160
Ethyl acetate	0.00077	0.00138
Ethylene glycol	0.00032	0.00057
n-Heptane	0.00069	0.00124
Isobutyl alcohol	0.00052	0.00094
Gasoline	0.00056	0.00100
Kerosene	0.00056	0.00100
Mercury	0.00010	0.00018
Methyl alcohol	0.00066	0.00119
Methyl iodide	0.00067	0.00120
n-Octane	0.00063	0.00114
n-Pentane	0.00088	0.00158
Phenol	0.00050	0.00090
Sulfuric acid (50%)	0.00045	0.00081
Sulfuric acid (96%)	0.00053	0.00095
Toluene	0.00063	0.00113
Trichloroethylene	0.00065	0.00117
Turpentine	0.00056	0.00100
Water	0.00010	0.00018

Determining Maximum Filling Limit in gallons at loading using the coefficient of cubical expansion of a liquid method

Tank Number	TILX501050	Commodity Name				
Tank Specification	DOT-112J500I	Anhydrous Ammonia				
Tank Capacity (gals)	34260	Haz. Class	2.2	ID No.	1005	PG
Step 1:	Enter Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor				0.00136	
Step 2:	Place "X" in applicable box (°F or °C ?)		°F	X	°C	
Use the same temperature scale for the Reference Temperature & Loading Temperature as used for the Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor (i.e., °F or °C)						
Step 3:	Determine the appropriate Reference Temperature, enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the boxes below:					
For Liquefied Petroleum Gas & Anhydrous Ammonia (November → March) ONLY !						
	Insulated Tank	85° F		29.4° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	90° F		32.2° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	100° F		37.8° C		
For LPG & Anhydrous Ammonia (April → October) & All other products year round !						
	Insulated Tank	105° F	X	40.5° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	110° F		43.3° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	115° F		46.1° C		
Step 4:	Enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the applicable boxes below:					
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard					
	Anhydrous Ammonia or Ammonia > 50%	X				
	All Other Materials					
Step 5:	Enter the product Loading Temperature, using the same temp. scale in °F or °C					40
Click HERE for Results						
Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at Loading Temperature of			40 F	30,848		
Compare the Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at the Loading Temperature to the gallons actually loaded !						

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of some common liquids

Chemical Name	Coefficient per °F	Coefficient per °C
Acetic acid	0.00061	0.00110
Acetone	0.00079	0.00143
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	0.00061	0.00109
Ammonia	0.00136	0.00245
Aniline	0.00047	0.00085
Benzene	0.00069	0.00125
Bromine	0.00061	0.00110
Carbon disulfide	0.00066	0.00119
Carbon tetrachloride	0.00068	0.00122
Chloroform	0.00071	0.00127
Ether	0.00089	0.00160
Ethyl acetate	0.00077	0.00138
Ethylene glycol	0.00032	0.00057
n-Heptane	0.00069	0.00124
Isobutyl alcohol	0.00052	0.00094
Gasoline	0.00056	0.00100
Kerosene	0.00056	0.00100
Mercury	0.00010	0.00018
Methyl alcohol	0.00066	0.00119
Methyl iodide	0.00067	0.00120
n-Octane	0.00063	0.00114
n-Pentane	0.00088	0.00158
Phenol	0.00050	0.00090
Sulfuric acid (50%)	0.00045	0.00081
Sulfuric acid (96%)	0.00053	0.00095
Toluene	0.00063	0.00113
Trichloroethylene	0.00065	0.00117
Turpentine	0.00056	0.00100
Water	0.00010	0.00018

Determining Maximum Filling Limit in gallons at loading using the coefficient of cubical expansion of a liquid method

Tank Number	TILX501231	Commodity Name				
Tank Specification	DOT-112J500I	Anhydrous Ammonia				
Tank Capacity (gals)	34230	Haz. Class	2.2	ID No.	1005	PG
Step 1:	Enter Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor				0.00136	
Step 2:	Place "X" in applicable box (°F or °C ?)		°F	X	°C	
Use the same temperature scale for the Reference Temperature & Loading Temperature as used for the Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor (i.e., °F or °C)						
Step 3:	Determine the appropriate Reference Temperature, enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the boxes below:					
For Liquefied Petroleum Gas & Anhydrous Ammonia (November → March) ONLY !						
	Insulated Tank	85° F		29.4° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	90° F		32.2° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	100° F		37.8° C		
For LPG & Anhydrous Ammonia (April → October) & All other products year round !						
	Insulated Tank	105° F	X	40.5° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	110° F		43.3° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	115° F		46.1° C		
Step 4:	Enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the applicable boxes below:					
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard					
	Anhydrous Ammonia or Ammonia > 50%	X				
	All Other Materials					
Step 5:	Enter the product Loading Temperature, using the same temp. scale in °F or °C					40
Click HERE for Results						
Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at Loading Temperature of			40 F	30,821		
Compare the Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at the Loading Temperature to the gallons actually loaded !						

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of some common liquids

Chemical Name	Coefficient per °F	Coefficient per °C
Acetic acid	0.00061	0.00110
Acetone	0.00079	0.00143
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	0.00061	0.00109
Ammonia	0.00136	0.00245
Aniline	0.00047	0.00085
Benzene	0.00069	0.00125
Bromine	0.00061	0.00110
Carbon disulfide	0.00066	0.00119
Carbon tetrachloride	0.00068	0.00122
Chloroform	0.00071	0.00127
Ether	0.00089	0.00160
Ethyl acetate	0.00077	0.00138
Ethylene glycol	0.00032	0.00057
n-Heptane	0.00069	0.00124
Isobutyl alcohol	0.00052	0.00094
Gasoline	0.00056	0.00100
Kerosene	0.00056	0.00100
Mercury	0.00010	0.00018
Methyl alcohol	0.00066	0.00119
Methyl iodide	0.00067	0.00120
n-Octane	0.00063	0.00114
n-Pentane	0.00088	0.00158
Phenol	0.00050	0.00090
Sulfuric acid (50%)	0.00045	0.00081
Sulfuric acid (96%)	0.00053	0.00095
Toluene	0.00063	0.00113
Trichloroethylene	0.00065	0.00117
Turpentine	0.00056	0.00100
Water	0.00010	0.00018

Determining Maximum Filling Limit in gallons at loading using the coefficient of cubical expansion of a liquid method

Tank Number	UTLX971162	Commodity Name				
Tank Specification	DOT-112J500I	Anhydrous Ammonia				
Tank Capacity (gals)	33780	Haz. Class	2.2	ID No.	1005	PG
Step 1:	Enter Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor					0.00136
Step 2:	Place "X" in applicable box (°F or °C ?)		°F	X	°C	
Use the same temperature scale for the Reference Temperature & Loading Temperature as used for the Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor (i.e., °F or °C)						
Step 3:	Determine the appropriate Reference Temperature, enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the boxes below:					
For Liquefied Petroleum Gas & Anhydrous Ammonia (November → March) ONLY !						
	Insulated Tank	85° F		29.4° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	90° F		32.2° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	100° F		37.8° C		
For LPG & Anhydrous Ammonia (April → October) & All other products year round !						
	Insulated Tank	105° F	X	40.5° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	110° F		43.3° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	115° F		46.1° C		
Step 4:	Enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the applicable boxes below:					
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard					
	Anhydrous Ammonia or Ammonia > 50%	X				
	All Other Materials					
Step 5:	Enter the product Loading Temperature, using the same temp. scale in °F or °C					40
Click HERE for Results						
Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at Loading Temperature of			40 F	30,416		
Compare the Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at the Loading Temperature to the gallons actually loaded !						

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of some common liquids

Chemical Name	Coefficient per °F	Coefficient per °C
Acetic acid	0.00061	0.00110
Acetone	0.00079	0.00143
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	0.00061	0.00109
Ammonia	0.00136	0.00245
Aniline	0.00047	0.00085
Benzene	0.00069	0.00125
Bromine	0.00061	0.00110
Carbon disulfide	0.00066	0.00119
Carbon tetrachloride	0.00068	0.00122
Chloroform	0.00071	0.00127
Ether	0.00089	0.00160
Ethyl acetate	0.00077	0.00138
Ethylene glycol	0.00032	0.00057
n-Heptane	0.00069	0.00124
Isobutyl alcohol	0.00052	0.00094
Gasoline	0.00056	0.00100
Kerosene	0.00056	0.00100
Mercury	0.00010	0.00018
Methyl alcohol	0.00066	0.00119
Methyl iodide	0.00067	0.00120
n-Octane	0.00063	0.00114
n-Pentane	0.00088	0.00158
Phenol	0.00050	0.00090
Sulfuric acid (50%)	0.00045	0.00081
Sulfuric acid (96%)	0.00053	0.00095
Toluene	0.00063	0.00113
Trichloroethylene	0.00065	0.00117
Turpentine	0.00056	0.00100
Water	0.00010	0.00018

Determining Maximum Filling Limit in gallons at loading using the coefficient of cubical expansion of a liquid method

Tank Number	UTLX971273	Commodity Name				
Tank Specification	DOT-112J500I	Anhydrous Ammonia				
Tank Capacity (gals)	33780	Haz. Class	2.2	ID No.	1005	PG
Step 1:	Enter Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor				0.00136	
Step 2:	Place "X" in applicable box (°F or °C ?)		°F	X	°C	
Use the same temperature scale for the Reference Temperature & Loading Temperature as used for the Coefficient of Cubical Expansion Factor (i.e., °F or °C)						
Step 3:	Determine the appropriate Reference Temperature, enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the boxes below:					
For Liquefied Petroleum Gas & Anhydrous Ammonia (November → March) ONLY !						
	Insulated Tank	85° F		29.4° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	90° F		32.2° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	100° F		37.8° C		
For LPG & Anhydrous Ammonia (April → October) & All other products year round !						
	Insulated Tank	105° F	X	40.5° C		
	Quasi-Insulated Tank (DOT 112J or 114J)	110° F		43.3° C		
	Non-Insulated Tank	115° F		46.1° C		
Step 4:	Enter an "X" in <u>one</u> of the applicable boxes below:					
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard					
	Anhydrous Ammonia or Ammonia > 50%	X				
	All Other Materials					
Step 5:	Enter the product Loading Temperature, using the same temp. scale in °F or °C					40
Click HERE for Results						
Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at Loading Temperature of			40 F	30,416		
Compare the Max. Allowable Filling Limit in gallons at the Loading Temperature to the gallons actually loaded !						

Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of some common liquids

Chemical Name	Coefficient per °F	Coefficient per °C
Acetic acid	0.00061	0.00110
Acetone	0.00079	0.00143
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)	0.00061	0.00109
Ammonia	0.00136	0.00245
Aniline	0.00047	0.00085
Benzene	0.00069	0.00125
Bromine	0.00061	0.00110
Carbon disulfide	0.00066	0.00119
Carbon tetrachloride	0.00068	0.00122
Chloroform	0.00071	0.00127
Ether	0.00089	0.00160
Ethyl acetate	0.00077	0.00138
Ethylene glycol	0.00032	0.00057
n-Heptane	0.00069	0.00124
Isobutyl alcohol	0.00052	0.00094
Gasoline	0.00056	0.00100
Kerosene	0.00056	0.00100
Mercury	0.00010	0.00018
Methyl alcohol	0.00066	0.00119
Methyl iodide	0.00067	0.00120
n-Octane	0.00063	0.00114
n-Pentane	0.00088	0.00158
Phenol	0.00050	0.00090
Sulfuric acid (50%)	0.00045	0.00081
Sulfuric acid (96%)	0.00053	0.00095
Toluene	0.00063	0.00113
Trichloroethylene	0.00065	0.00117
Turpentine	0.00056	0.00100
Water	0.00010	0.00018