

Origins

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

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Origins Bamboo-Polymer composite decking

The Origins material technology offers decay and weather resistance with protection from biodegradation, insects, and harsh weather. Its streaked colour variation provides a natural look that embodies the essence of timber. Enjoy the stain resistance of this environmentally friendly alternative to timber, which is holistically sustainable from its manufacturing to its use of raw materials.

Product name: Origins decking

Product application: Primarily used in decking, fascia, and similar applications

Material: Origins

Material description: Co-extruded profiles with a cellulose-polymer composite core

Document layout

Eva-Last strives to evaluate their products in depth and present the technical and safety information available in a manner that assists with the application thereof. If additional data or information is required, please do not hesitate to contact us at rad@eva-last.com.

In an attempt to simplify the information, similar data is loosely grouped into the categories summarised below. This document is ordered according to these categories and the applicable page number for the start of each section captured in the Table of contents above.

- Material composition
- Physical properties
- Mechanical properties
- Thermal properties
- Fire reaction properties
- Weathering properties
- Surface properties

The Material compositions section captures a summary of the product make-up from the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). A link to the MSDS is provided for additional detail. Summaries of chemical compliance data available are also collected in this section.

The Physical properties section provides a summary of available profiles and general material properties such as density, water absorption, etc. Additional profile information can be obtained from drawings in the appropriate Appendix. Where possible, material properties that can be assigned to more specific categories are moved to the relevant section.

The Mechanical properties section captures data related to the product's reaction to various load conditions. The section is broadly assembled into the below categories. Additional profile and sectional information are captured by the drawings in the appropriate Appendix.

- Material specific mechanical properties
- Profile specific mechanical properties
- Sectional properties

Product properties such as the expansion coefficient, thermal resistance, etc. are captured, where applicable, in the Thermal properties section.

Information regarding the product's reaction to fire is captured in the Fire Reaction properties section.

Test data relating to the acoustic performance of the, where applicable, is summarised in the acoustic properties section.

Information on the product's resistance to mold, termites, etc. is collected in the Biodegradation properties section.

The Surface properties section summarise information regarding the finish or texture of the product. Test data on aspects such as slip resistance (where applicable) is captured in section.

Where the products form part of a system and, as a result, utilise other components, an additional section to capture useful data regarding these components is added to the document.

Where information is not yet available, the section is simply omitted. In the cases where information can be substituted or supplemented with alternative data (based on similar compositions, etc.), an attempt to do so is made. Where this is the case, it is highlighted. Please make use of the data accordingly. For any additional information regarding this, please feel free to contact rad@eva-last.com.

Ensure the product and application thereof is suitable, rational, and compliant with any applicable regulations or standards. Wherever necessary, consult a suitably qualified professional. For information about the installation and use of the product, please see the applicable Installation Guide (IG). For additional material safety and handling information, please refer to the applicable MSDS. For any further information, please contact rad@eva-last.com.

Please note this is an initial version of a new product and, as a result, limited test data is available. The information within this document is based on internal laboratory reports at various stages of product development and data from what are similar products. The information herein is for internal consumption only. For additional information please contact rad@eva-last.com.

Material composition

This table provides a simplified material composition list for Origins material technology per internal reports. For detailed information, safety guidelines, and handling instructions, please consult the Infinity MSDS, which shares the same core but has a different cap in the interim. To determine substance compatibility or incompatibility with the product, refer to **Appendix B**.

Component	Substance	Mass (%)
Cap and core	Polyethylene (PE)	62
	Cellulose fibre (Bamboo fibres)	28
	Calcium carbonate	4
Additional additives	Other	6

Physical properties

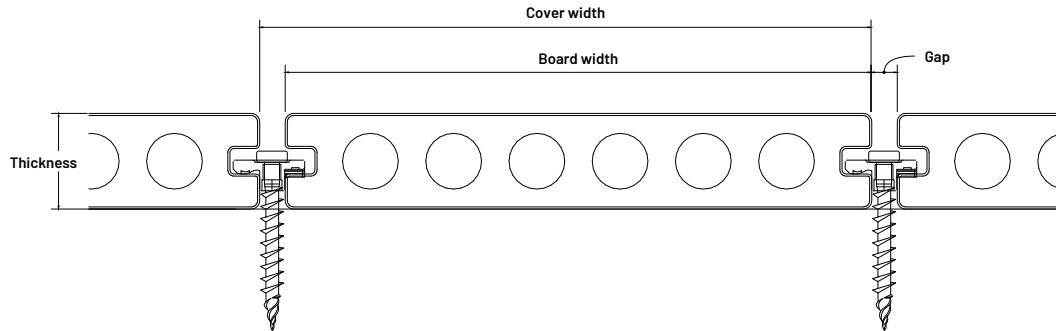
General material properties

Typical properties of the Origins technology based on internal reports are captured below as an indication of the expected behaviour.

Properties	Results	Requirement	Test method	Information
Density	1 250 to 1 300 kg/m ² (78.04 to 81.16 lb/ft ³)		EN 15534-1	Based on tests performed upon STGJOTG01 an Infinity material, which shares the same core with Origins.
Water absorption (Mass)	1.93%	Less than 7%	EN 15534-1 for 72 Hours	Origins materials were evaluated for water absorption properties in internal testing. Further testing is underway.
Thickness swell (Dimensional)	1.26%	Less than 5%		
Length swell (Dimensional)	0.18%	Less than 0.6%		
Width swell (Dimensional)	0.44%	Less than 1.2%		

Profile properties

The following table is a summary of the currently available profiles, please see **Appendix A** for profile drawings.



Profile ID	Application Type	Board width (mm) (in)	Thickness (mm) (in)	Mass per length (kg/m) (lb/ft)	Cover width ⁽¹⁾ (mm) (in)	Coverage ⁽²⁾ (m/m ²) (ft/ft ²)	Coverage mass ⁽³⁾ (kg/m ²) (lb/ft ²)
STGJ08B	Round hollow grooved board	136.0	21.5	3.9	142.0	7.0	27.3
TBDRHG	Round hollow grooved board	138.0	22.5	2.9	144.0	6.9	20.0
TBD SS	Square edge solid board	138.0	22.5	4.0	144.0	6.9	28.0
TBD RHG	Round hollow grooved board	210.0	22.5	4.3	216.0	4.6	19.8
TBD SG	Solid grooved board	138.0	22.5	3.9	144.0	6.9	27.2

(1) Coverage width = Board width + an assumed typical gap of 6 mm.

(2) Coverage = 1000/Coverage width

(3) Coverage = Coverage x mass per meter.

Mechanical properties

Material specific mechanical properties

All information within this table is currently based on internal laboratory results of Origins materials.

Properties	Results	Test method	Information
Scratch resistance	8 N (1.79 lbf)	ASTM D4060	A standardised test using weighted sharp nails to scratch the surface of the profiles to determine the surface's scratch resistance.
Cap delamination	5.32mm (0.21")	Internal test method	Peel speed tested at 300mm (11.81") per minute.
Shore hardness (D)	68	ISO 868	A standardised test to determine the depth of penetration of a specific indenter. Results greater than 60 fall under the category "Extra hard".
Impact test - Value of residual indentation	6.37 mm (0.25")	EN 15534-1	A standardised test to determine the resistance to indentation and cracking of the surface cap on the Infinity material. The hardness of the material was measured before the impact test was performed.

Profile flexural performance testing

Flexural properties of polymer composites can be influenced by the profile geometry and span. Typical properties of the Origins material technology are captured below based on internal test results. See **Appendix A** for profile details. Further testing is underway.

Profile	Application	Ultimate force (kN)(lbf)	Flexural Strength MOR (MPa) (lbf/in ²)	Flexural stiffness MOE (MPa) (lbf/in ²)	Span (mm)(in)	Test Method	Notes
STGJ08B	Decking	2.53	25.75	2926.3	400	Internal test methods	An Origins round hollow deck board of 21.5 mm thick was tested internally. Additional tests are ongoing.

Impact of weathering (material factor estimate)

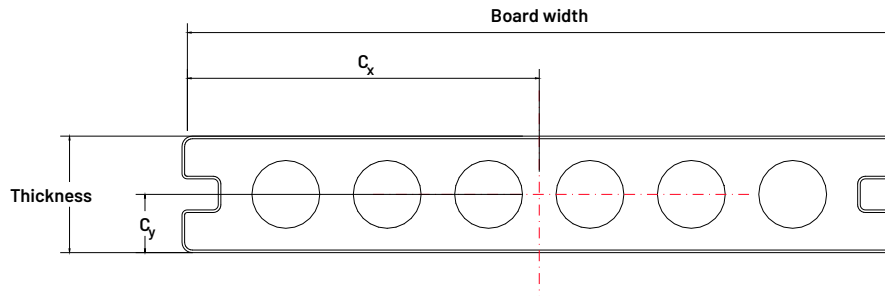
Material properties can vary because of long-term weathering. To estimate this impact on the material's flexural properties, the product is subjected to various weathering effects and the performance with and without weathering is compared. The overall end-use adjustment factor is selected based on the weathering effect that has the most impact on the material.

Typical properties of the Infinity material technology are captured below as an indication of the expected behaviour of Origins given that they share the same core.

Profile	Flexural Strength (%)	Flexural stiffness (%)	Adjustment Factor	Test Method	Information
High temperature effect	96.8	90.3	0.9	ASTM D7032 - 17, ASTM D2565, and ASTM D790.	To confirm compliance with ICC-ES, AC 174, Infinity materials were evaluated for a decking application to determine what affect temperature, moisture and UV exposure had on the flexural performance of the material in accordance with the test methods listed. The end use adjustment factor is based on the effect with the most impact. The results of which can be located within the issued CCR report, here .
Low temperature effect	145.6	137.5	1.0		
Moisture effect	108.3	108.5	1.0		
UV resistance	92.7	94.4	1.0		
Freeze-thaw resistance	104.8	100.7	1.0		
Overall end-Use adjustment factor			0.9		

Sectional properties

The following table provides a sectional property summary of the currently available Origins profiles in typical board orientation. Please see **Appendix A** for profile drawings and further information.



Profile details		Moments of inertia			Centroid		Elastic sectional modulus			
Profile ID	Application	Width (mm) (in)	Thickness (mm) (in)	Area (mm ²) (in ²)	I _x (mm ⁴) (in ⁴)	I _y (mm ⁴) (in ⁴)	C _x (mm) (in)	C _y (mm) (in)	S _x (mm ³) (in ³)	S _y (mm ³) (in ³)
STGJ08B	Round hollow grooved	136.0 (5.36)	21.5 (0.85)	2107 (3.27)	1 055 593 (2.54)	3 245 068 (7.79)	68.0 (2.68)	10.75 (0.42)	9 822 (0.60)	47 721 (2.912)
TBD RHG	Round hollow grooved	138.0 (5.43)	22.5 (0.89)	2217 (3.44)	1 055 593 (2.54)	3 646 892 (8.76)	69.0 (2.72)	11.25 (0.44)	10 830 (0.66)	52 853 (3.225)
TBD SS	Square edge solid	138.0 (5.43)	22.5 (0.89)	3101 (4.81)	130 575 (0.31)	4 910 831 (11.79)	69.0 (2.72)	11.25 (0.44)	11 606 (0.71)	71 171 (4.343)
TBD RHG	Round hollow grooved	210.0 (8.27)	22.5 (0.89)	3292 (5.11)	184 499 (0.44)	12 430 848 (29.87)	105.0 (4.14)	11.25 (0.44)	16 399 (1.01)	11 389 (0.695)
TBD SG	Solid Groove	138.0 (5.43)	22.5 (0.89)	3017 (4.68)	130 320 (0.31)	4 549 340 (10.93)	69.0 (2.72)	11.25 (0.44)	11 584 (0.71)	65 932 (4.023)

Thermal properties

Typical properties of the Infinity material technology are captured below.

Properties	Results	Test method	Information
Coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE)	45 x 10 ⁻⁶ mm/mm.°C	ISO 11359-1 and 2 (A)	Materials were tested at temperatures between 23.6°C and 80°C resulting in a total temperature change of 56 °C. The full details of this testing can be in the following SGS EU report here .

Fire Reaction properties

Typical properties of Infinity material technologies are captured below as an indication of their expected behaviour in a decking application.

Infinity

The following tables provide properties for the Infinity material technology in a decking application. As Infinity and Origins share the same core, it is assumed that Origins would react similarly.

Standard	Properties	Result	Requirement	Test Method	Information
ICC-ES AC 174	Flame spread index (FSI)	110	Less than 200	ASTM E84	STGJ02AEN was tested in a decking application, by an external laboratory.
	Smoke development index	500	Less than 450	STGJ08B	

The following tables provide properties for the Infinity material technology in a decking application. As Infinity and Origins share the same core, it is assumed that Origins would react similarly.

Standard	Properties	Result	Requirement	Test Method	Information
EN 13501	Critical Flux	82 kW/m ²	Less than 8.0 kW/m ²	EN 13823	Infinity STGJ02AE was tested externally per SGS laboratory, the report can be located here .
	Smoke	19.9%.min	Less than 750%.minute		
	Flame spread	Pass	Less than 150 mm (5.91") in 60 seconds	EN ISO 11925-2 Exposure 30 s	

Weathering

The environment to which materials are exposed influences how quickly the material will weather (or deteriorate). This includes degradation factors like UV exposure, oxidation or contact with organisms within the environment such as termites or mold. The impact of these factors is captured below. The impact of weathering on the flexural performance (material factor estimate) of the products is captured in the Mechanical properties section above.

Colour fade

Weathering over time can result in a colour change of the material. ΔE is a common form of measurement for colour fade. The ΔE denotes the colour difference between an original sample and a tested sample after different levels of exposure to UV light (and potentially other weathering effects). ΔE is measured on a scale of 1 to 100 and attempts to provide a simple metric of how the human eye perceives colour change. Both 'light' and 'dark' colours are tested to provide an indication of the range of performance of the product.

Name	Hours	ΔE	Observations	Test Method	Notes
Origins	1000	0.78	Changes not perceptible to the human eye	ASTM G155-13	An Origins profile was tested internally.
	2000	1.79			
	3000	2.59			

Biodegradation

Materials exposed to organisms such as termites or mold can degrade as a result.

Fungal and Termite resistance.

The Infinity material technology was submitted for testing to confirm the effectiveness of fungistatic compounds within the composition's formulation, then visually assessed in accordance with the following scale. As Infinity and Origins share the same core, it is assumed that Origins would react similarly.

0 - No growth, the material is resistant to fungal attack.

1 - Initial growth, the material is partially protected against fungal attack or generally not susceptible to such attack.

2 - Obvious growth and sporulation, the material is susceptible to fungal attack.

Standard	Fungal strand	Measured value	Test Method	Information
Eurocode	A. Niger, ATCC 6275	0	ISO 16869	To confirm compliance with ISO 16869 for fungal, Infinity samples were exposed to spores for a period of 21 days and their growth rates monitored. The report can be found here .
	C. Globosum, ATCC 6205	0		
	P. Variotii, CICC 40379	0		
	P. Funiculosum, CICC 40279	0		
	T. Longibrachiatum CICC 13053	0		

As a certain percentage of the Infinity cellulose-polymer composition contains cellulose fibres which may provide nutrition to fungi and mold, promote growth, samples were exposed to spores and their growth rates monitored. As Infinity and Origins share the same core, it is assumed that Origins would react similarly.

Standard	Fungal strand	Measured value	Test Method	Information
ICC-ES AC 174 (Fungal resistance)	G. trabeum (change in mass)	0.77%	ASTM D 2017	To confirm compliance with ICC-ES, AC 174, biodegradation resistance requirements. The results of which can be located within the issued CCR report, here .
	P. Placenta (change in mass)	0.91%		
	T. Versicolor (change in mass)	0.90%		
	I. Lacteus (change in mass)	0.91%		
ICC-ES AC 174 (Termite resistance)	G. trabeum (change in mass)	0.77%		

Surface properties

Slip resistance.

Slip resistance refers to a surfaces ability to prevent people from slipping or losing their footing. There are various methods used to measure slip resistance. These tests provide a measurement of slip resistance that can be used to compare different flooring materials. Slip resistance is influenced by factors such as the material and its surface, the angle of incline, the type of shoe being worn, and the presence of moisture or multiple contaminants.

The provided slip resistance ratings were obtained using the Pendulum test method to determine both R, ABC and HSE equivalent ratings. The HSE has established that there is an approximate cross reference between the DIN51130 (R-Rating) and DIN51097 (ABC rating) tests, and the Pendulum Test Values (PTV). This cross-reference allows for comparison and correlation between the different rating systems.

Origins material technology slip resistance results

The following table provides the Slip resistance values (SRV) results, and equivalent slip resistance classes results for Origins material technology using slider 55 in a barefoot application as provided by an external laboratory.

Finish	SRV with slider 55		ABC rating	HSE equivalent rating	
	Dry conditions	Wet conditions		Risk of slip	Probability of slip
R	72	21	A	High	1 in 20

The following table provides the Slip resistance values (SRV) results, and equivalent slip resistance classes results for Origins material technology using slider 96 in a shod application as provided by an external laboratory.

Finish	SRV with slider 96		R rating	HSE equivalent rating	
	Dry conditions	Wet conditions		Risk of slip	Probability of slip
R	36	14	R9	High	1 in 20

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While most data have been compiled from research, case histories, experience and testing, small changes in the environment can produce marked differences in performance. The decision to use a material, and in what manner, is made at your own risk. The use of a material and method may therefore need to be modified to its intended end use and environment.

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Contact information

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Website: www.eva-last.com

Appendix A

Profiles

Profile properties

Product code	
Sectional area (mm ²)	2217
Approximate mass (kg/m)	3.9



Sectional properties

I_x (mm ⁴)	121 843
I_y (mm ⁴)	3 646 892
C_x (mm)	69.0
C_y (mm)	11.3
S_x (mm ³)	10830
S_y (mm ³)	52 854

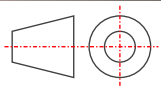
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Hollow grooved board 2

File name

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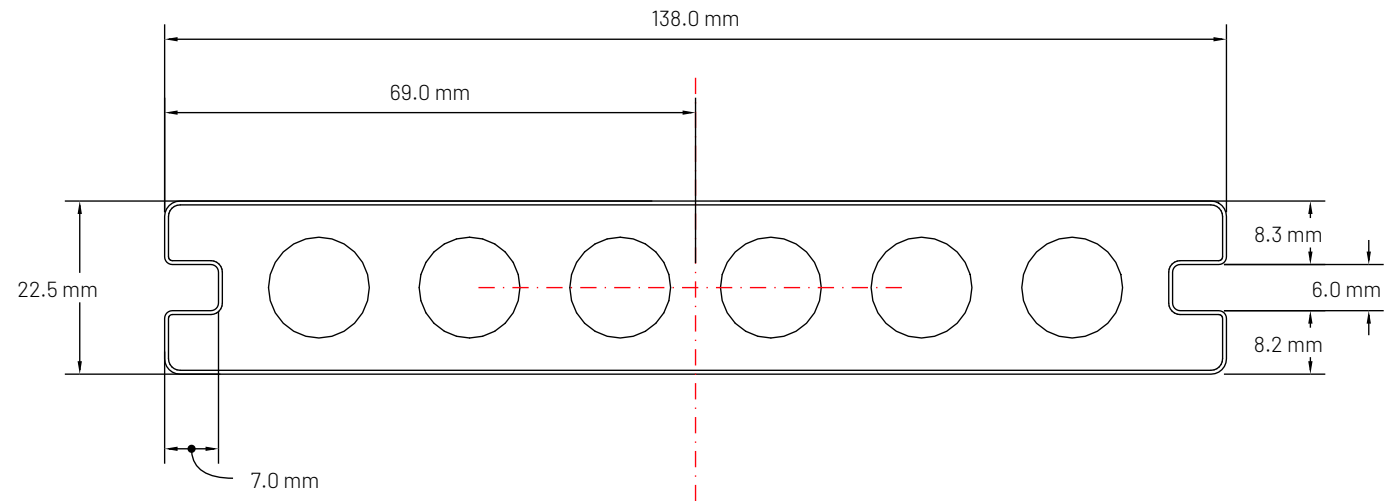
File details



Drawing number	01
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Scale	NTS

Unless otherwise specified all dimensions are in millimeters.

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Origins

Profile properties

Product code	
Sectional area (mm ²)	3 293
Approximate mass (kg/m)	4.3

**Sectional properties**

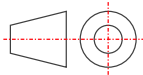
I_x (mm ⁴)	184 499
I_y (mm ⁴)	12 430 849
C_x (mm)	105.0
C_y (mm)	11.3
S_x (mm ³)	16 400
S_y (mm ³)	11 389

Drawing title

Hollow grooved board Large

File name

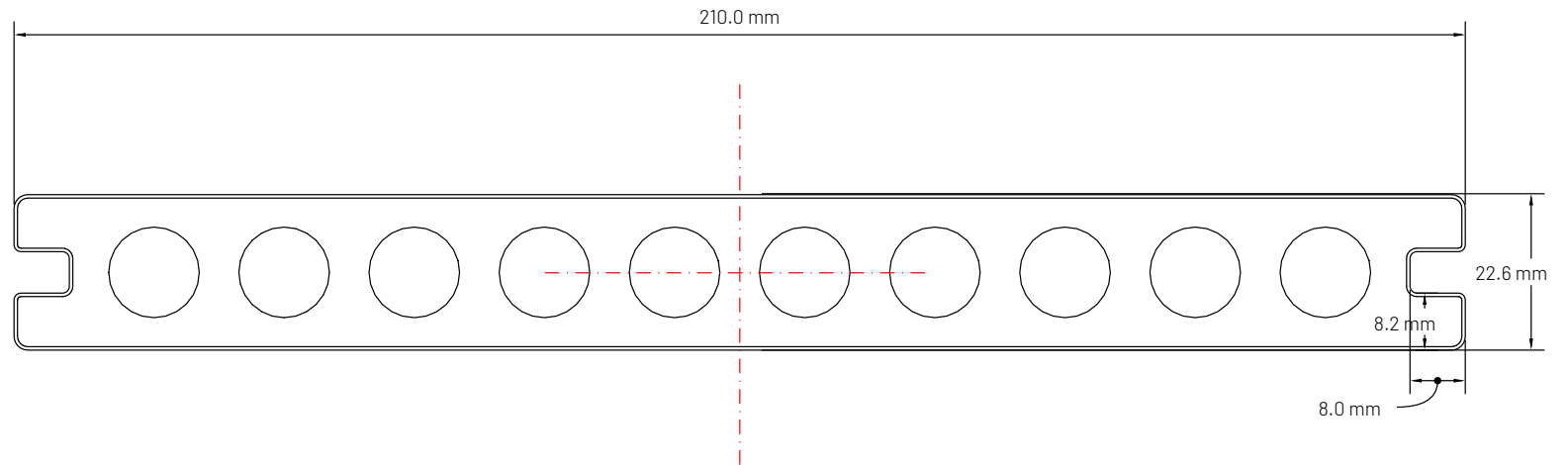
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Profile properties

Product code	
Sectional area (mm ²)	3 293
Approximate mass (kg/m)	3.9



Sectional properties

I_x (mm ⁴)	130 320
I_y (mm ⁴)	4 549 341
C_x (mm)	105.0
C_y (mm)	11.3
S_x (mm ³)	11 584
S_y (mm ³)	65 932

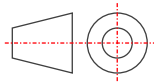
Drawing title

Solid grooved board

File name

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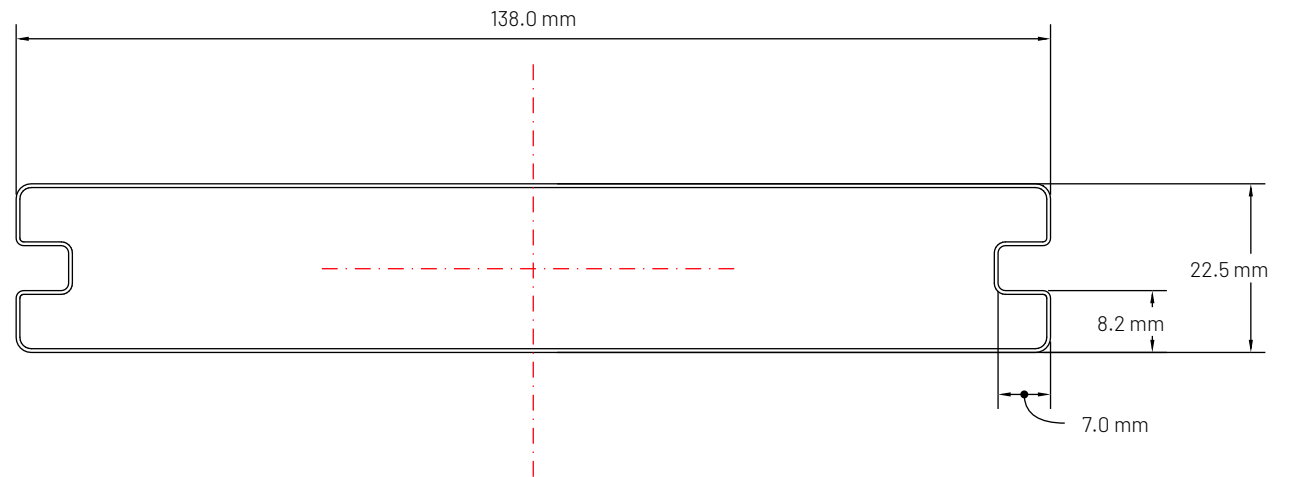
File details



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Origins

Profile properties

Product code	
Sectional area (mm ²)	3101.42
Approximate mass (kg/m)	4.3



Sectional properties

I_x (mm ⁴)	130 575
I_y (mm ⁴)	4 910 831
C_x (mm)	69.0
C_y (mm)	11.3
S_x (mm ³)	11 607
S_y (mm ³)	71 172

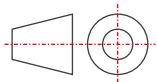
Drawing title

Solid square edge board

File name

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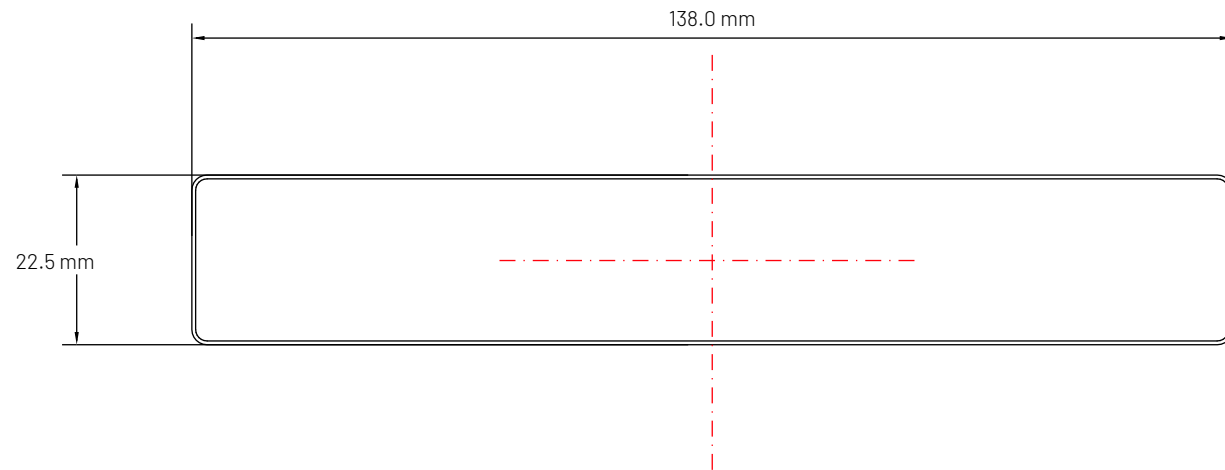
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Origins

Appendix B
Material Compatibility

The following information provides a list of substances that may negatively impact that Apex cap material. Below is an extensive (not complete) list of common substances and solutions known to influence the surface of cap on Apex. It is important to check material compatibility when choosing chemicals that the product may encounter, as they may prematurely degrade the product, these may include ingredients in cleaning products, pool additives and even oils and saps from local vegetation.

Symbol legend

The symbols and abbreviations used have the following meanings:

- + = Resistant over a period of months to years.
- 0 = Limited resistance: some swelling, solvation or environmental stress cracking is possible.
- = Not resistant: severe swelling, decomposition, solvation or environmental stress cracking.
- soln. = Saturated aqueous solution.

Resistance definition

Good resistance: Water, aqueous salt solutions, detergent solutions, dilute acids, and alkalis.

Limited resistance: Alcohols, aliphatic hydrocarbons, oils, and fats.

Not resistant: Concentrated mineral acids, aromatic and/or halogenated hydrocarbons, esters, ethers, ketones.

Solvents: Examples are methyl ethyl ketone, tetrahydrofuran, toluene, dimethyl-formamide.

Source data:

BASF – Chemical resistance of styrene co-polymers - www.basf.de/plastics

TEST SUBSTANCE	20°C	50°C	TEST SUBSTANCE	20°C	50°C	TEST SUBSTANCE	20°C	50°C
Acetamide	+	+	Amyl cinnamaldehyde	-	-	Brake fluid (ATE)	-	-
Acetic acid (100%)	-	-	Amyl mercaptan	-	-	Brandy	+	+
Acetic acid (25%)	+	+	Aniline	-	-	Bromine (liquid)	-	-
Acetic acid (50%)	+	0	Anise, oil of	-	-	Butane	+	+
Acetone	-	-	Aniseed	+	+	Butter	+	+
Acetophenone	-	-	Apple juice	+	+	Butyl acetate	-	-
Acetylsalicylic acid (soln.)	+	+	Aqua regia	0	-	Butyl acetate	-	-
Allyl alcohol	-	-	Atropine sulphate	+	+	Butyric acid	-	-
Allyl mustard oil	-	-						
Almond, bitter, oil of	+	0	Barium bromide (soln.)	+	+	Cadmium bromide (soln.)	+	+
Almond, oil of	+	+	Barium carbonate (soln.)	+	+	Caffeine (soln.)	+	+
Alum (soln.)	+	+	Barium chloride (soln.)	+	+	Calcium bromide (soln.)	+	+
Aluminium chloride (soln.)	+	+	Beef tallow	+	+	Calcium chloride (soln.)	+	+
Aluminium sulphate (soln.)	+	+	Benzaldehyde	-	-	Calcium hypochlorite (solid)	+	+
Ammonia, aqueous (25%)	+	+	Benzene	-	-	Calcium hypochlorite (soln.)	+	+
Ammonium carbonate (soln.)	+	+	Benzoic acid	+	+	Calcium oxide	+	+
Ammonium chloride (soln.)	+	+	Benzyl acetate	-	-	Camphor	+	+
Ammonium molybdate (soln.)	+	+	Benzyl acetate	-	-	Caraway seed (ground)	+	+
Ammonium nitrate (soln.)	+	+	Benzyl alcohol	-	-	Carbazole	+	+
Ammonium rhodanide (soln.)	+	+	Bismuth chloride (soln.)	+	+	Carbon dioxide	+	+
Ammonium sulphate (soln.)	+	+	Bismuth subnitrate (soln.)	+	+	Carbon sulphide	-	-
Amyl acetate	-	-	Bone oil	+	+	Cardamom	+	+
Amyl acetate	-	-	Borax (soln.)	+	+	Carnauba wax	+	+
Amyl alcohol	+	0	Boric acid (soln.)	+	+	Carrot juice	+	+

Castor oil	+	+	Lactic acid (10%)	+	+	Potassium persulfate (soln.)	+	+
Gallic acid	+	+				Potassium sulphate (soln.)	+	+
Garlic (powder)	+	+	Lactic acid (80%)	+	+	Potassium sulphide (soln.)	+	+
Gasoline (Premium unleaded)	0	-	Lactose (soln.)	+	+	Prontosil	+	+
Gasoline (Standard unleaded)	0	0	Lanolin +	+	+	Propane (liquid)	+	+
Ginger (ground)	0	0	Laurel (ground)	+	+	Propane (liquid) chloride	-	-
Glucose (30 %)	+	+	Lauryl alcohol	+	+	Propane glycol	+	+
Glycerine	+	+	Lead acetate (soln.)	+	+	Propylene glycol methyl ether	-	-
Grapefruit juice	+	+	Lead nitrate (soln.)	+	+			
Gravy	+	+	Lead stearate	+	+	Propylene oxide	-	-
			Lead sulphate (soln.)	+	+	Pyridine	-	-
Heating oil	+	+	Lemon grass, oil of	-	-	Pyrogallol (soln.)	+	0
Heptane	0	0	Lemon juice	+	+			
Heptyl alcohol	+	0	Lemon, oil of	0	0	Resorcin (soln.)	0	0
Hexachlorobenzene	+	+	Ligroin	+	+	Rongalite (soln.)	+	+
Hexane	0	0	Lime water	+	+	Roses, oil of	0	0
Hexanediol	+	+	Linseed oil	+	+	Rum	+	+
Hexanol	+	0				Rum essence	+	+
Honey	+	+	Mace (ground)	+	0			
Horse radish	+	+	Magnesium bromide	+	+	Salicylic acid (soln.)	+	+
Household detergent (soln.)	+	+	Magnesium carbonate	+	+	Salt, common (dry)	+	+
Hydrochloric acid (15%)	+	0	Magnesium chloride (soln.)	+	+	Sandalwood, oil of	-	-
Hydrochloric acid (conc.)	+	0	Magnesium sulphate (soln.)	+	+	Sassafras oil	-	-
Hydrofluoric acid (40%)	0	0	Maize oil	+	+	Sea water	+	+
Hydrogen peroxide (3%)	+	+	Malic acid (10%)	+	+	Sebacic acid dibutyl ester	-	-
Hydrogen peroxide (30%)	+	+	Mandarin orange, oil of	0	0	Silicone fluid	+	+
Hydrogen sulphide	+	+	Margarine	+	+	Silver nitrate (soln.)	+	+
Hydroquinone (soln.)	+	0	Marjoram (ground)	+	+	Sodium acetate (soln.)	+	+
Hydroxyacetone	0	0	Marmalade	+	+	Sodium benzoate (soln.)	+	+
			Mayonnaise	+	+	Sodium bicarbonate (soln.)	+	+
Ink, writing	+	+	Potassium bromide (soln.)	+	+	Sodium bisulfite (soln.)	+	+
Iodine, tincture of	0	-	Potassium chloride (soln.)	+	+	Sodium borate (soln.)	+	+
Iron (II) chloride (solid)	+	+	Potassium chromate (soln.)	+	+	Sodium bromate (soln.)	+	+
Iron (II) chloride (soln.)	+	+	Potassium dichromate (soln.)	+	0	Sodium bromide (soln.)	+	+
Iron (II) sulphate (solid)	+	+	Potassium ferricyanide	+	+	Sodium carbonate (soln.)	+	+
Iron (III) chloride (soln.)	+	+	Potassium fluoride (soln.)	+	+	Sodium chloride (dry)	+	+
Iron ammonium sulphate	+	+	Potassium hydroxide (10%)	+	+	Sodium chloride (soln.)	+	+
Iron nitrate (soln.)	+	+	Potassium hydroxide (50%)	+	+	Sodium chromate (soln.)	+	+
Isoamyl alcohol	+	0	Potassium hydroxide (concentrated soln.)	+	0	Sodium fluoride (soln.)	+	+
Isobutanol	0	-				Sodium hydrogen sulfite	+	+
Isooctane	+	+	Potassium iodate (soln.)	+	+	Sodium hydroxide (50%)	+	+
Isooctane	+	+	Potassium iodide (soln.)	+	+	Sodium hypochlorite (soln. with 12% Cl)	+	+
Isopropanol	+	-	Potassium nitrate (soln.)	+	+			
Isopropyl acetate	-	-	Potassium permanganate (soln.)	+	0			

Sodium hypochlorite (soln., 12% chlorine)	+	+	Triethanolamine	+	+
Sodium nitrate	+	+	Triethylene glycol	+	+
Sodium nitrite	+	+	Triglycol acetate	-	-
Sodium perborate (soln.)	+	+	Trypaflavin (R)	+	+
Sodium phosphate (sec.)(soln.)	+	+	Tryptophane (d or l)	+	+
Sodium phosphate (tert.)(soln.)	+	+	Turpentine	0	0
Sodium sulphate (soln.)	+	+	Turpentine substitute	+	0
Sodium sulphide (soln.)	+	+	Tyrosine (d or l)	+	+
Sodium sulfite (soln.)	+	+	Undecanol	+	+
Sodium thiosulfate (soln.)	+	+	Urea (soln.)	+	+
Soy oil	+	+	Urotropin (soln.)	+	+
Sperm oil	+	+	Valerian drops	+	+
Stearic acid	+	+	Verbena oil	-	
Strontium bromide	+	+	Vinegar	+	+
Strychnine	+	+	Water	+	+
Sugar (soln, 30%)	+	+	Watercolours	+	+
Sulphur	+	+	Water glass	+	+
Sulphur hexafluoride	+	+	Wax (bleached)	+	+
Sulfuric acid (10%)	+	+	White oil	+	+
Tannic acid	+	+	Xylene	-	-
Tartaric acid (soln.)	+	+	Zinc bromide	+	+
Tea leaves (moist)	+	+	Zinc carbonate	+	+
Tea, instant	+	+	Zinc chloride (soln.)	+	+
Tetrachlorethane	-	-	Zinc nitrate	+	+
Tetrachloromethane	-	-	Zinc ointment	+	+
Tetrahydrofuran	-	-	Zinc oxide	+	+
Tetrahydrofurfural	-	-	Zinc stearate	+	+
Tetralin (R)	-	-	Zinc sulphate (soln.)	+	+
Thionyl chloride	-	-			
Thiophene	-	-			
Thymol	-	-			
Tin (II) chloride (soln.)	+	+			
Tin (IV) chloride (soln.)	-	-			
Titanium tetrachloride	-	-			
Toluene	-	-			
Tomato juice	+	+			
Tragacanth (gum tragacanth)	+	+			
Transformer oil	+	0			
Trichlorobenzene	-	-			
Trichloroethane	-	-			
Trichloroethylene	-	-			
Trichlorophenol	-	-			
Tricresyl phosphate	-	-			