





IJSEP Experiment Guide: Materials That Cannot Be Used in Experiments

Some materials can damage the FME mini-lab (i.e. the silicone tubes and the plastic bags where they are stored for the flight) or react dangerously during the mission. If any of these are included in your experiment, the design will not be accepted for flight.

If you think one of these materials is essential, you must contact the IJSEP coordination team **immediately**. A special compatibility test would be needed — but these tests take several weeks and usually cannot be done in time, so please choose safe alternatives.

1. General Rule

Avoid any corrosive, flammable, acidic, or toxic materials.

Typical safe materials are water, saline, simple buffers, sugars, proteins, and nontoxic biological samples.

2. Prohibited or Problematic Substances

Below are examples of materials that cannot be used inside the FME mini-lab. They are grouped by type for easier understanding.

A. Strong Acids & Acid Mixtures

- Hydrochloric Acid (100%, 37%, 20%)
- **Sulfuric Acid** (10–75%, 75–100%, cold concentrated, hot concentrated)
- Nitric Acid (20%, 50%, concentrated)
- Chromic Acid (5%, 10%, 30%, 50%)
- Hydrofluoric Acid (20%, 50%, 75%, 100%)







- Phosphoric Acid (>40%), Phosphoric Acid (crude), Phosphoric Acid Anhydride
- Sulfurous Acid
- Perchloric Acid
- Trichloroacetic Acid
- Chloroacetic Acid, Monochloroacetic Acid
- Formic Acid
- Acetic Acid 80%, Glacial Acetic Acid
- Aqua Regia (80% HCl, 20% HNO₃)
- Citric Acid
- Gallic Acid
- Oleic Acid, Palmitic Acid, Butyric Acid
- Picric Acid
- Fatty Acids
- Carbolic Acid (Phenol) / Phenol (10%)
- Cresols, Cresylic Acid

B. Strong Bases (Alkalis), Lyes & Ammonia

- Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) (20%, 50%, 80%)
- Potassium Hydroxide (KOH)
- Calcium Hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂)
- Lye (NaOH, KOH, Ca(OH)₂)
- Ammonia (10%), Ammonium Hydroxide
- Ammonia, anhydrous; Ammonia, liquid
- Lithium Hydroxide

C. Halogens, Halogenated Reagents & Acylating Agents

• Chlorine (dry), Chlorine, Anhydrous Liquid, Chlorine Water







- Bromine
- Fluorine
- Hydrofluosilicic Acid (20%, 100%)
- Acetyl Chloride (dry), Acetyl Bromide, Acetic Anhydride
- Chlorosulfonic Acid
- Oleum (fuming sulfuric acid) (100% and 25%)

D. Organic Solvents — Hydrocarbons (Aromatics & Aliphatics)

- Aromatic Hydrocarbons
- Benzene, Toluene (Toluol), Xylene
- Naphtha, Naphthalene
- Heptane, Hexane, Isooctane, Pentane, Ligroin
- Cyclohexane, Cyclohexanone
- Mineral Spirits, Stoddard Solvent
- Styrene

E. Organic Solvents — Chlorinated / Halogenated

- Carbon Tetrachloride (incl. "dry")
- Chloroform
- Methylene Chloride
- Dichloroethane, Ethylene Dichloride
- Dichlorobenzene, Chlorobenzene (Mono)
- Chlorobromomethane
- Ethylene Chloride, Ethylene Chlorohydrin, Ethylene Bromide
- Perchloroethylene / Tetrachloroethylene
- Tetrachloroethane
- Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene







F. Organic Solvents — Ethers, Ketones, Esters & Others

- Ether, Ethyl Ether, Diethyl Ether, Isopropyl Ether, Butyl Ether
- Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK), Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK), Methyl Butyl Ketone
- Diacetone Alcohol
- Acetone
- Ethyl Acetate, Amyl Acetate, Vinyl Acetate
- Ethyl Benzoate
- Dimethyl Formamide (DMF)
- Methyl Cellosolve
- Tetrahydrofuran (THF)
- **Ketones** (general)
- Lacquer Thinners, Lacquers

G. Alcohols (listed as problematic)

Alcohols: Amyl

Alcohols: Diacetone

Alcohols: Benzyl

Amyl Alcohol

H. Fuels, Fuel Additives & Greases

- Gasoline (high-aromatic, leaded, unleaded)
- Diesel Fuel (incl. Oils: Diesel Fuel 20/30/40/50)
- Fuel Oils
- Jet Fuel (JP3, JP4, JP5)
- Kerosene
- Grease, Lubricants, Petrolatum, Petroleum







Varnish, Turpentine

I. Compressed/Reactive Gases & Small Molecules

- Methane, Ethane, Ethylene Oxide
- Propane (liquefied), Propylene, Butane, Butadiene, Acetylene

J. Aromatics, Amines, Nitriles & Related

- Aniline, Aniline Hydrochloride
- Amines (general)
- Diethylamine, Dimethyl Aniline, Morpholine, Pyridine
- Acrylonitrile
- Benzaldehyde
- Nitrobenzene, Nitromethane

K. Oils (including essential oils)

• Oils: Aniline, Oils: Cinnamon, Oils: Creosote, Oils: Orange, Oils: Pine, Oils: Rapeseed, Oils: Olive, Oils: Turbine

L. Inorganics, Salts & Other Lab Reagents

- Barium Hydroxide, Barium Nitrate, Barium Sulfate
- Calcium Bisulfate, Calcium Bisulfite, Calcium Hypochlorite
- Copper Cyanide, Copper Nitrate
- Ferrous Chloride
- Sodium Acetate, Sodium Nitrate
- Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Polyphosphate, Sodium Sulfide, Sodium Thiosulfate (hypo)
- Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, Calcium Hydroxide
- Nickel Nitrate







- Urea
- Sodium Hydroxide (20% / 50% / 80%)

M. Halocarbon Refrigerants (Freons)

• Freon 113, Freon 12, Freon 22, Freon TF, Freonr 11

N. Resins, Asphalt & Miscellaneous Organics

- Furan Resin
- Furfural
- Resins (phenolic/furan context)
- Asphalt
- Gasoline, unleaded/leaded (also listed in Fuels)

O. "Household/Everyday" Substances that still damage materials

- Detergents, Soap Solutions
- Mayonnaise

P. Mercury & Other Hazardous Elements

Mercury

3. Packaging Compatibility

Both silicone tubes and polyethylene heat-sealed bags can be damaged by the substances above. Even small amounts can make the FME leak, swell, or fail.







✓ 4. Recommended Safe Materials

When designing your IJSEP experiment, try to use:

- Water (distilled or sterile)
- Saline or phosphate buffers
- Sugars (glucose, sucrose)
- Simple salts (NaCl, KCl, CaCl₂)
- Non-toxic biological materials (plant extracts, seeds, cell-free fluids, etc.)

9 5. Summary

Safe Examples	O Unsafe / Problematic Examples
Water, saline, sugar, mild buffer	Acids, bases, alcohols, solvents
Non-toxic biological samples	Fuels, oils, or chemical reagents
Plant or cell extracts in water	Corrosive or flammable substances

∧ Remember:

If you are unsure about a material, ask your teacher or the IJSEP team **before including it** in your proposal.

<u>Safety comes first</u> — both for your experiment and for the International Space Station!