



Synthopol worldwide – our global presence

HEADQUARTERS

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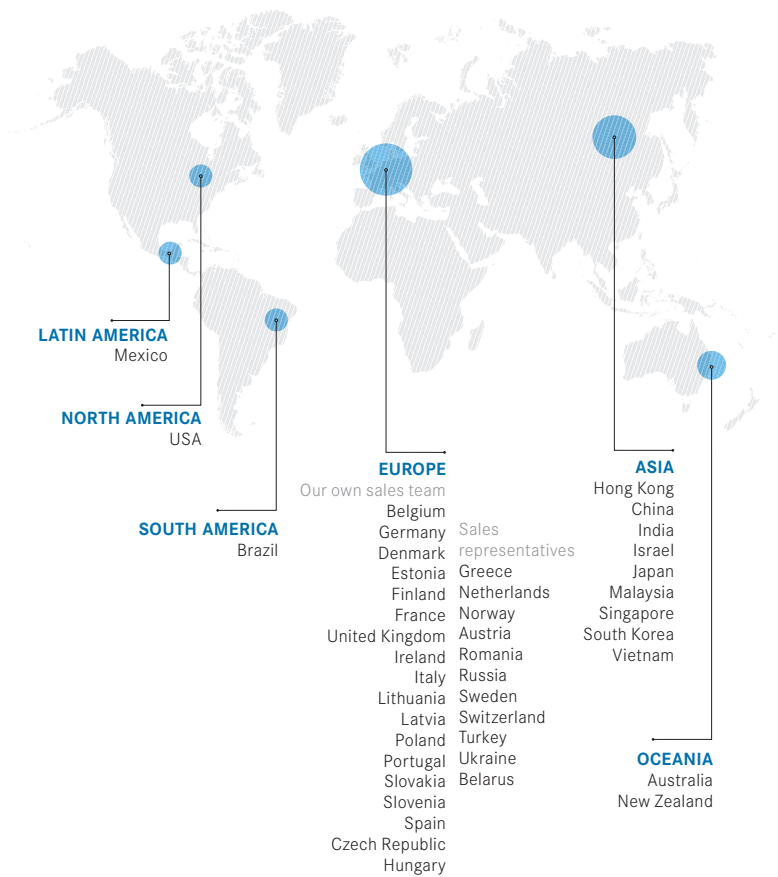


For highest quality demands

Binders manufactured by us are also used in the production of paint materials for the automotive industry. Contamination of paint with so-called paint-wetting impairment substances (PWIS) can lead to coating defects during application. Production in the paint shop may even have to be halted in extreme cases.

Manufacture of our binders is therefore subject to stringent requirements. In addition, we pay special attention to raw materials and packaging used as well as the production, filling and logistics processes. Involvement of our business partners and their awareness with regard to avoiding contamination is an important component of this.

This brochure is intended to provide information about sources of contamination, effects of PWIS incompatibility in paints and possible prevention measures. Please use it to identify any risks in your company and initiate appropriate measures if necessary.



*Prevention
of paint-wetting
impairment*

Contaminants

Specialists have identified approx. 3,000 contaminants as PWIS. These mainly include:

- Silicones and silicone oils
- Perfluorinated hydrocarbons
- Surfactants, especially silicone-based surfactants and /or (per)fluorinated surfactants
- Fats
- Other non-polar, low-volatile organic compounds

These occur for instance in:

- Lubricants, silicone and cockpit sprays
- High-temperature fats based on polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon) or perfluorinated polyethers
- Defoamers
- Cosmetics and personal care products such as hand creams, hair sprays and gels
- Additives in textiles
- Cleaning agents
- Plasticisers



*Prevention
Quality
Control*

Origination

Contamination with PWIS can result from direct contact with e.g.:

- Solvents
- Packaging
- Filter bags
- Sealings
- Valves
- Ball cocks
- Piping

Contamination with PWIS can result from indirect contact with e.g.:

- Work and protective clothing
- Cleaning rags
- Compressors
- Components

Effect

If paint material is contaminated with PWIS or a PWIS particle comes into contact with a freshly painted surface, the paint material is displaced leading to crater formation.

Depending on the chemical composition and the paint material used, 5 mg of a substance with high PWIS activity may suffice to trigger a complaint about a 20-ton-batch of paint material. Consequences can include complaints, rectification demands, production standstill, expenditures for cleaning contaminated production facilities as well as damage to image.

Avoiding PWIS contamination

Your support in our collaboration is essential for avoidance and/or minimisation of the risk of contamination with PWIS:

Suppliers and freight forwarders

- Implement and observe our supply agreement.
- Avoid contact with the specified contaminants during manufacturing and logistics processes.
- Raise awareness of own staff and third parties involved if applicable.
- Thoroughly clean tank wagons and packaging as well as tubes and other aids used for loading/unloading.
- Avoid earlier loading of critical products/known contaminants.

Outside companies

- Avoid contact with known contaminants during maintenance process.
- Register planned use of own auxiliary material (lubricant and sealing materials etc.).
- Raise awareness of own staff and third parties involved if applicable.

**You need more information?
Please feel free to contact us.**

Our contact person for the subject
“paint-wetting impairment” – Mr. Ralph Petrasovits –
is always at your disposal:

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