TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

HIDE PRESERVATION SALT

APRITECH

1. ORIGIN & RESPECT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

100% natural salt obtained by mining a rock salt deposit.

The open-pit operation meets all the requirements in terms of environmental compliance.

2. USE OF SALT

Long-term hide preservation methods are the following:

- salting
- wet salting
- drying
- dry-salting

These four hide and skin preservation methods are effective for a six-month period with no risk of depreciating the quality of the leather products.

Salt is a biostat which inhibits bacteria growth and activity by reducing the moisture content in raw skins. Various salt preservation methods can be applied. As a general rule, the hides are spread out, coated with salt, and then stacked on top of each other by inserting more salt. The hides must sometimes be re-salted in case of long-term storage.

The raw product undergoes only a mechanical transformation by adding a very low quantity of E 535 anti-agglomerate expressed in anhydrous (anti-caking) Na4 [Fe (CN) 6] to a 20-30 mg/kg concentration on average.

3. AVERAGE CHEMICAL ANALYSES

- Na Cl content (Sodium chloride) > 94%
- soluble sulphate content (Gypsum & Anhydride) < 3%
- water content < 0.5% (= class 1)

4. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- density : 1.22 kg/m^3
- pH : 6-8

5. AVERAGE GRAIN SIZE

• > 3,15 mm	7%
• 0.16-3.15 mm	90%
• < 0,16 mm	3%

6. PACKAGING

- bulk
- 600 kg or 1200 kg big bags
- pallet or containers
- 15 and 25 kg bags

7. TRANSPORT & DELIVERY

By all means: boat, train, truck or barge.

8. SAFETY

Safety data according to the 453/2010/ standard EU indicates that there is no safety or danger impact for this product.

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