Gentle treatment and cleaning of metal surfaces contaminated with Chromium(VI) as well as chromate-inhibiting effects, where substitution is not (yet) possible or is planned for a later date



for Passenger Cars and Commercial Vehicles

Congratulations on your purchase of the KavarClean® surface cleaner (for mixing yourself) or the convenient, ready-to-use KavarWipe® cleaning cloth.

You have chosen a product from Kavarmat® that has been developed over many years.

It was created in response to a systemic design flaw in the automotive industry, specifically, to eliminate carcinogenic and chronically environmentally harmful chromium(VI) compounds resulting from the use of modern insulation materials on chromium-alloyed hot parts, such as exhaust manifolds, turbochargers, exhaust piping, and exhaust management components (DPF, DOC, SCR, etc.).

You have certainly already been informed in detail by your vehicle manufacturer or service partner about the occupational safety and environmental hazards and the associated protective measures that must be implemented immediately.

The harmful substances (Chromium(VI) compounds; hereinafter referred to as "chromates") released from your vehicle or that may have been dispersed in your workshop over the years are clearly classified as hazardous:

Hazard Statements - H-Statements (Gestis):

H350: May cause cancer.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

MAK/BAT Value List:

KanzKat: 1; Substances that cause cancer in humans and are presumed to contribute to the risk of cancer.

KmutKat: 2; Germ cell mutagens whose effects have been demonstrated by an increased mutation rate among the offspring of exposed mammals.

Hautser: H; Labeling based on studies in humans, or labeling based on studies in animals, or labeling based on in vitro studies.

Sens: Sh; Contact allergenic effect based on human experience, epidemiological studies, or results from experimental studies.

For substances in Categories 1 and 2, exposure to which, based on current knowledge, poses a clear cancer risk to humans, the list does not specify any concentration levels, as no concentration can be identified that is still considered safe.

Mastering Chromium(VI) with KavarClean® and/or KavarWipe®

The chromates that formed and were released directly in the engine compartment resulted, as previously described, from a systemic design flaw.

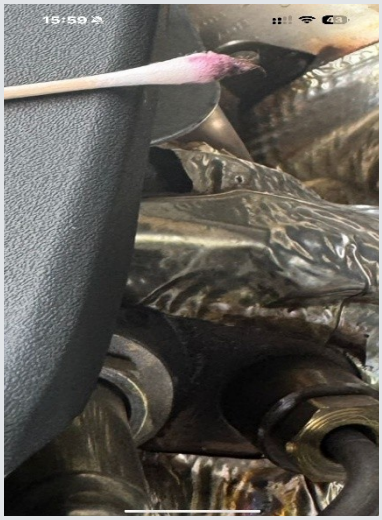
When selecting materials for the heat shields and using fiber-releasing insulation materials, the manufacturers failed to recognize that basic oxides, in particular calcium oxide (CaO), a major component of all common insulation materials used in automotive and powertrain technology - in combination with "thermally stressed, chromium-alloyed industrial components" (BAuA Germany, Technical Guideline for Hazardous Substances (TRGS) 561, "Work with Carcinogenic Metals and Their Compounds") form chromates at higher operating temperatures with the chromium compounds in stainless steels, particularly chromium(III) compounds (Cr_2O_3) - in the presence of oxygen and atmospheric moisture.

For engine compartments, this poses a twofold hazard:

The direct formation of chromates between hot components and insulation material and their subsequent thermodynamic release through heat flow, as well as the inherent release of fibers through heat shields that are not completely sealed; here, fibers that are not yet contaminated become dislodged and settle on uninsulated chromium-alloyed hot parts, where they form carcinogenic fiber compounds that accumulate uncontrollably.



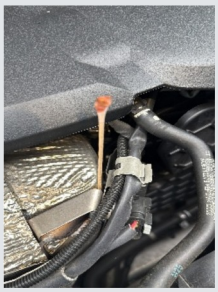




The sample images show chromate detection in various areas of the engine compartment. The purple discoloration of the test tips or reaction samples indicates clear "chromium(VI)-positive" results; for more details on the test methods used, see pages 19–20.

As can be clearly seen in the pictures, the skin-resorbable dust particles are located right within a mechanic's work area. In some models, chromates have also been detected in the intake area for the cabin ventilation system; unfortunately, the extent to which these enter the interior of the vehicles is not yet known, and a theoretical risk that the dust generated in the engine compartment could also reach the driver's and passenger's areas (in the cab of trucks) cannot be ruled out!

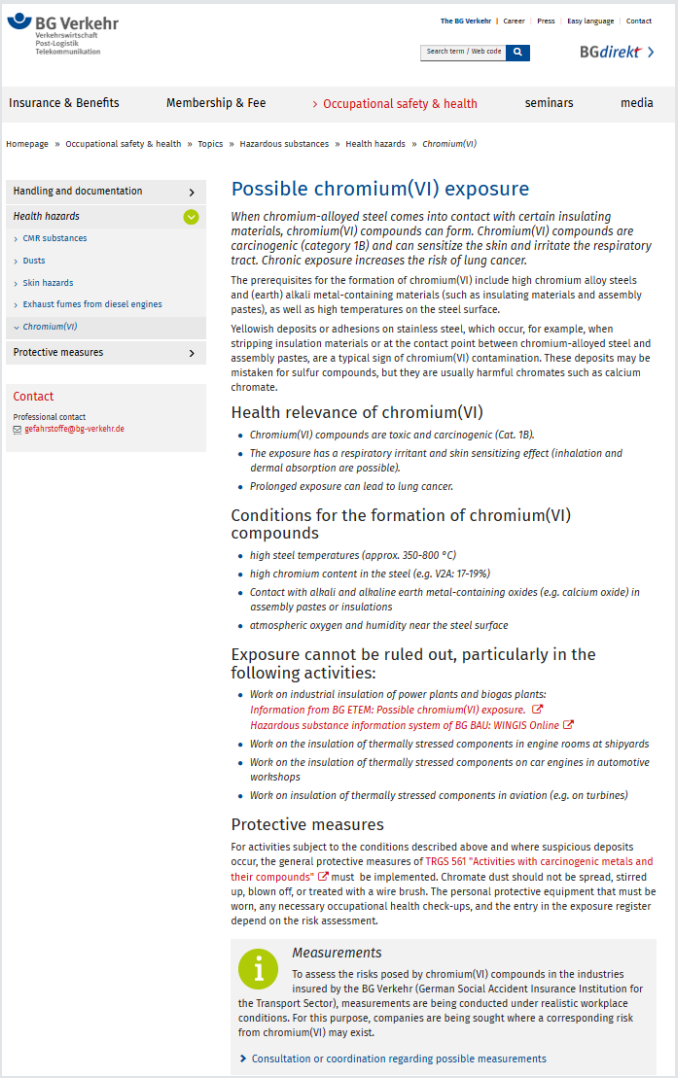




A technical publication by the German occupational accident insurance association "BG Verkehr", the statutory social insurance provider for the transportation industry, confirms the applications described above. It further states:

Exposure cannot be ruled out, particularly in the following activities:

- *Work on industrial insulation of power plants and biogas plants*
- *Work on the insulation of thermally stressed components in engine rooms at shipyards*
- ***Work on the insulation of thermally stressed components on car engines in automotive workshops***
- *Work on the insulation of thermally stressed components in aviation (e.g., on turbines)*



BG Verkehr
Verkehrswirtschaft
Post-Logistik
Telekommunikation

The BG Verkehr | Career | Press | Easy language | Contact

Search term / Web code

BGdirekt

Insurance & Benefits | Membership & Fee | Occupational safety & health | seminars | media

Homepage » Occupational safety & health » Topics » Hazardous substances » Health hazards » Chromium(VI)

Handling and documentation
Health hazards
CMR substances
Dusts
Skin hazards
Exhaust fumes from diesel engines
Chromium(VI)
Protective measures

Contact
Professional contact
gefahrstoffe@bg-verkehr.de

Possible chromium(VI) exposure

When chromium-alloyed steel comes into contact with certain insulating materials, chromium(VI) compounds can form. Chromium(VI) compounds are carcinogenic (category 1B) and can sensitize the skin and irritate the respiratory tract. Chronic exposure increases the risk of lung cancer.

The prerequisites for the formation of chromium(VI) include high chromium alloy steels and (earth) alkali metal-containing materials (such as insulating materials and assembly pastes), as well as high temperatures on the steel surface.

Yellowish deposits or adhesions on stainless steel, which occur, for example, when stripping insulation materials or at the contact point between chromium-alloyed steel and assembly pastes, are a typical sign of chromium(VI) contamination. These deposits may be mistaken for sulfur compounds, but they are usually harmful chromates such as calcium chromate.

Health relevance of chromium(VI)

- *Chromium(VI) compounds are toxic and carcinogenic (Cat. 1B).*
- *The exposure has a respiratory irritant and skin sensitizing effect (inhalation and dermal absorption are possible).*
- *Prolonged exposure can lead to lung cancer.*

Conditions for the formation of chromium(VI) compounds

- *high steel temperatures (approx. 350–800 °C)*
- *high chromium content in the steel (e.g. V2A: 17-19%)*
- *Contact with alkali and alkaline earth metal-containing oxides (e.g. calcium oxide) in assembly pastes or insulations*
- *atmospheric oxygen and humidity near the steel surface*

Exposure cannot be ruled out, particularly in the following activities:

- *Work on industrial insulation of power plants and biogas plants:*
  Information from BG ETEM: Possible chromium(VI) exposure.
  Hazardous substance information system of BG BAU: WINGIS Online
- *Work on the insulation of thermally stressed components in engine rooms at shipyards*
- *Work on the insulation of thermally stressed components on car engines in automotive workshops*
- *Work on insulation of thermally stressed components in aviation (e.g. on turbines)*

Protective measures

For activities subject to the conditions described above and where suspicious deposits occur, the general protective measures of TRGS 561 "Activities with carcinogenic metals and their compounds" must be implemented. Chromate dust should not be spread, stirred up, blown off, or treated with a wire brush. The personal protective equipment that must be worn, any necessary occupational health check-ups, and the entry in the exposure register depend on the risk assessment.

Measurements

To assess the risks posed by chromium(VI) compounds in the industries insured by the BG Verkehr (German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the Transport Sector), measurements are being conducted under realistic workplace conditions. For this purpose, companies are being sought where a corresponding risk from chromium(VI) may exist.

› Consultation or coordination regarding possible measurements

<u>Chromate dust should not be spread, stirred up, blown off, or treated with a wire brush.</u> **The personal protective equipment that must be worn, any necessary occupational health check-ups, and the entry in the exposure register depend on the risk assessment**.

To make it much easier for you, whether you're a mechanic at a repair shop or a driver performing minor repairs, to take the necessary protective measures, we've developed **KavarClean**® and **KavarWipe**®!

Why do we call our products "cleaners" and not "neutralizers"?

Our active ingredient system, consisting of an organic reducing agent and a complexing acid, significantly reduces chromium(VI) compounds to chromium(III) compounds and enables its removal.

However, this does not result in permanent "neutralization," as some suppliers claim.

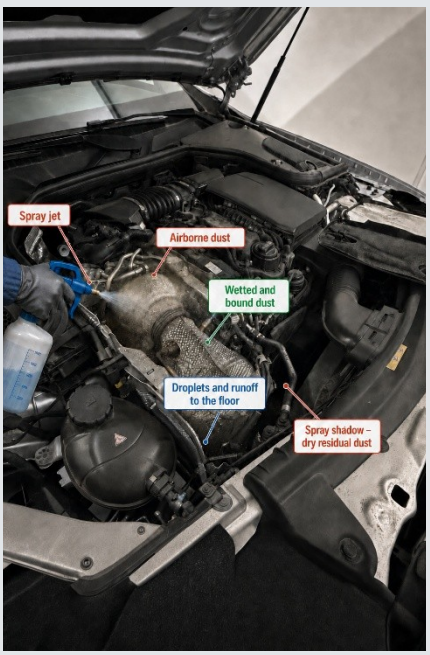
As long as the calcium-containing insulation remains in place, the cause of chromate formation also persists; therefore, one would have to "neutralize" the calcium-containing thermal insulation in particular, and this is only possible by replacing the insulation material itself.

Under operating conditions, Chromium(VI) can therefore form again, **only cleaning and replacement provide a sustainable solution**.

While spraying a solution can wet and bind respirable dust, the spray itself can initially stir up or blow away loose particles.

Furthermore, on round, irregularly shaped, or hard-to-reach components, "spray shadows" can form, meaning that complete wetting and reliable dust binding cannot be guaranteed. The "Neutralizer" is said to have properties that, upon closer inspection, it is technically incapable of fulfilling.

Thus, simply applying or spraying the solution causes uncontrolled dripping, which also poses an environmental risk. Byproducts and final substances must not enter the sewer system without a protection plan in place.





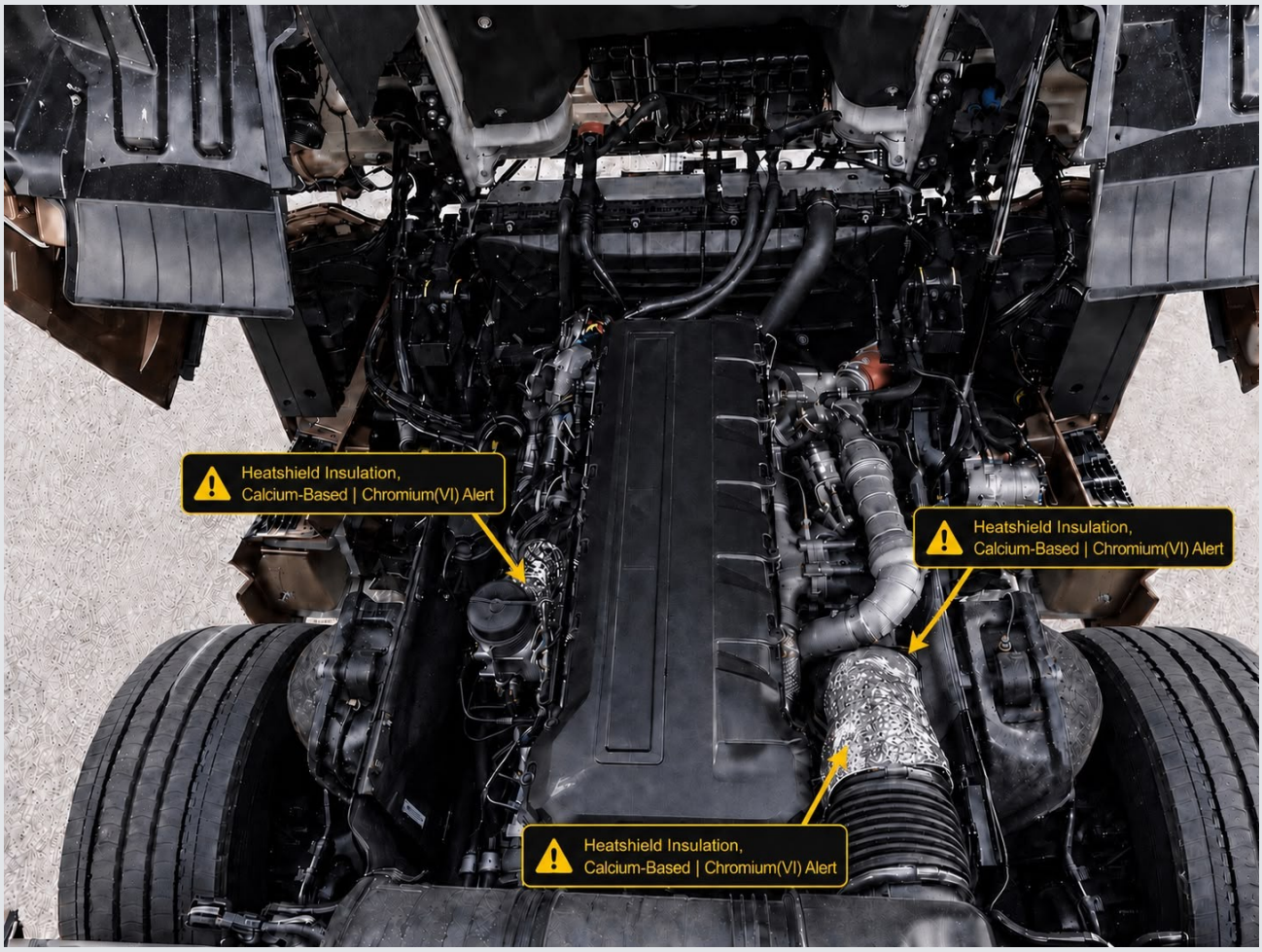
We would like to point out that, regardless of which system you choose, wearing full protective clothing, including nitrile gloves, a respirator, and safety goggles, is required by occupational safety regulations.

Please never forget that you are working with carcinogenic and chronically environmentally harmful substances.

Anyone exposed to chromium(VI) compounds in the workplace has the right to written information, pre- and post-exposure medical examinations, and—in the case of particularly dusty work involving carcinogenic substances—the right to have such work recorded in the exposure log, which the employer is required to retain for 40 years.

Therefore, please speak with your workshop manager, your safety officer, or your employer directly, as working with carcinogenic substances involves tasks that go beyond the normal scope of employment for a service technician, repair technician, or vehicle operator.

Upon request, we're happy to assist you free of charge with any questions that arise via our hotline or by email; you can find our contact information at www.kavarclean.com.

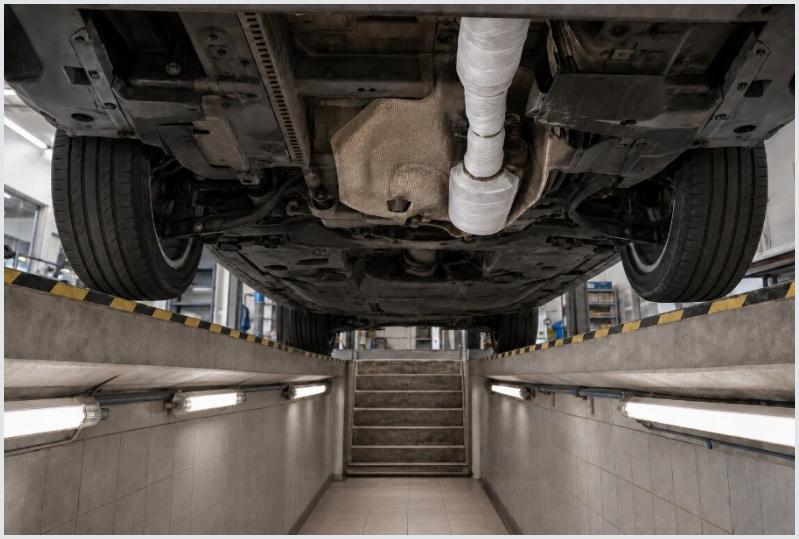


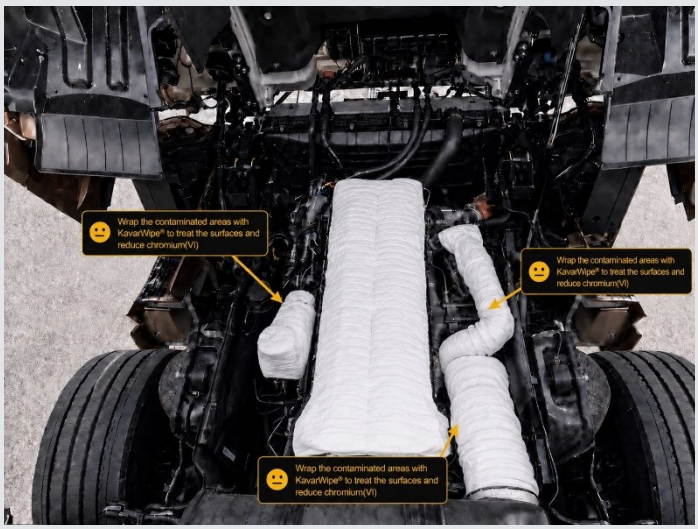
KavarWipe® - Mild surface cleaning with a recycling promise











The KavarClean® treatment method prevents the uncontrolled release of fiber dust caused by spray bursts through the application of KavarWipe® cloths, while simultaneously providing a gentle surface treatment.

The damp wipes immediately bind the dust particles upon application, thereby ensuring that virtually all airborne contaminants are captured.

After a short contact time, the wipes are lightly misted once more with the KavarClean® spray bottle to apply additional reducing liquid and thereby enhance deep-penetrating chromium(VI) reduction.

The application thus remains hand-moist rather than requiring uncontrolled spraying, as is the case with other solutions.

However, always keep in mind that, as with all other providers and methods, this process involves cleaning only - not the suggested elimination (neutralization).

Since the calcium-containing insulation material remains on the vehicle, new chromates may have formed again, especially by the time of the next visit to the shop.

To prevent the formation of carcinogenic dust, a calcium-free heat shield would need to be used (substitution); speak with the vehicle manufacturer, they will be familiar with the problem.


1
KavarClean® Cleaning Cycle
Wrap contaminated components
Completely wrap the components with damp KavarWipe® sheets, ensuring close surface contact
KavarWipe®
KavarWipe®


2
KavarClean® Cleaning Cycle
Leave in place for 10–15 minutes
Leave the KavarWipe® sheets undisturbed on the surfaces during the contact time
12
3
6
9


3
KavarClean® Cleaning Cycle
Lightly re-wet
Lightly and evenly moisten the KavarWipe® sheets with KavarClean®
KavarClean
Cr(VI) Surface Cleaner
for contaminated
stainless steel parts
500 ml


6
KavarClean® Cleaning Cycle
Return to Kavarmat® in the original carton
Pack the sealed PE bag – Kavarmat® handles professional disposal
Kavarmat®
KavarWipe®
Return
Kavarmat®

KavarClean® Spray Solution – Mixing Instructions

One 50 g bottle prepares two 500 ml spray bottles.

25 g powder + water to 500 ml = 1 ready-to-use spray bottle

1 Measure 25 g

Use the dosing scoop to measure 25 g of KavarClean® powder.



2 Insert the paper funnel

Remove the trigger head and place the paper funnel in the 500 ml KavarClean® spray bottle.



3 Add the powder

Pour the measured 25 g through the funnel into the spray bottle.



4 Fill with water

Top up with water to 500 ml. Remove the funnel and refit the trigger head.



5 Shake well

Close the bottle securely and shake thoroughly.



6 Wait 1 minute

Leave to stand for 1 minute. The KavarClean® spray solution is ready to use.



KavarWipe® Cleaner Solution – Mixing Instructions

The bucket is supplied empty. The KavarWipe® roll is supplied separately wrapped.

2 L water + 250 g KavarClean® powder + 1 KavarWipe® roll = 250 ready-to-use wipes

1 Fill with water

Remove the lid and pour 2 L of clean water into the empty KavarWipe® bucket.



2 Add the powder

Add all 250 g of KavarClean® powder to the water and dissolve completely.



3 Insert the wipe roll

Remove the protective packaging and place the complete KavarWipe® roll upright in the bucket.



4 Soak for 15–20 minutes

Close the bucket and leave it undisturbed so the wipes absorb the cleaner solution.



5 Feed the first wipe

Open the lid and pull the inner end of the wipe roll through the central dispenser opening.



6 Close and use

Refit the lid securely. The KavarWipe® wipes are ready to use.



KavarClean® - Product Line









KavarClean® - Value Packs

Starter-Kit, 6x50g Bottle



Deal Pack, 4x 250g Powder



KavarClean® - Workshop Edition



KavarClean® - Driver Edition, Ready to use, Safe Trip

Depending on the type of vehicle, carcinogenic chromates can also form in areas where car and/or truck drivers or construction equipment operators work:

When checking the oil

When inspecting or refilling consumable fluids

During light maintenance work

Before performing the above tasks, you should therefore always have cleaning wipes on hand, **as Chromium(VI) compounds, if absorbed through the skin or, in the worst case, swallowed, are extremely dangerous**!

So, before starting these tasks, carefully and thoroughly wipe down the work area of your engine compartment with KavarWipe cloths and place the used cleaning wipes in the included bags, which you can return to us for proper disposal.





KavarClean® - Responsibility Until the Very End

Reduce packaging materials and handle disposal for you



KavarClean® - Don't Give Chromium(VI) a Chance!

Distributed by:

D/A/CH:

Kavarmat® Sp. z o.o. Sp.k.
Robotnicza 59-61
55-095 Długołęka, PL

BeNeLux:

Cleansulation® Technology B.V.
Damsluisweg 52
1332 ED Almere, NL

UK:

The Chromate Experts UK Ltd.
44 Thornyville Villas
Plymouth PL9 7LB, England



Online-Shop: www.kavar.shop

Recommended by:

Chromatexperten Effinowicz GmbH
Chromatexperten Switzerland
The Chromate Experts UK Ltd.

Chromates. that is, hexavalent chromium compounds - are formed, among other ways, thermochemically through the interaction of chromium compounds and so-called basic oxides such as calcium oxide, sodium oxide, and others.

When chromates are present in their fully formed state, they can be identified as yellowish or greenish-yellow deposits, particularly on stainless steel; at that point, the formation process is complete.

However, they may also have already formed before taking on their typical color, as respirable dust that is easily mistaken for ordinary dirt or bound within deposits.

The Dutch company **SEEF B.V**. has developed a patented testing method that specifically detects chromates formed on hot stainless steel components by processed insulation materials such as **mineral wool**, **glass fiber**, and **AES wool**; insulation materials found not only in **vehicles** (**heat shields**, **exhaust aftertreatment** components, etc.) but also on **industrial engines**, **steam** and **gas turbines**, as well as in **engine rooms of ships**, **yachts**, and **diesel locomotives**, and even on **aircraft turbines**.





At **Kavarmat®**, we exclusively use the analytical technology from **SEEF B.V**., just as "**Die Chromatexperten**" do in **Germany**, **Switzerland**, and **The Chromate Experts UK** in Great Britain, and especially the Dutch company **Cleansulation®Technology B.V**., which has created a **comprehensive ecosystem dedicated to combating and subsequently preventing carcinogenic and chronically environmentally harmful chromium(VI) compounds** and offers its own product line **VitroSilK®** that are **free of the aforementioned basic oxides** and serve as **fully viable substitutes for today's heat-shielding products**.

In accordance with the principle of "**Understanding – Mastering – Preventing Chromium(VI)**", all key players act according to the motto:

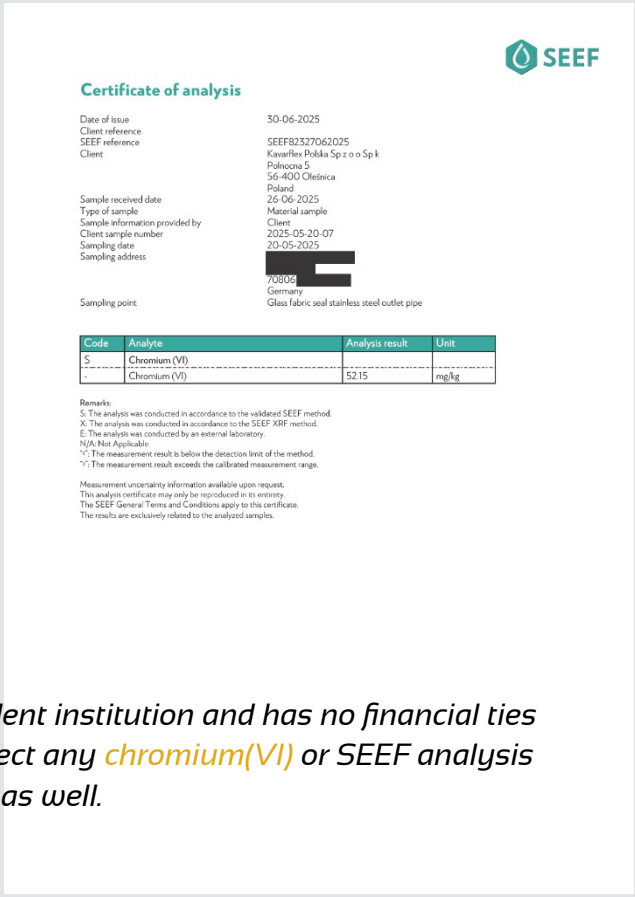
Don't Give Chromium(VI) a Chance.

Identification is thus the first step in the chain, guided by the principle of safety for people and the environment.

So if Kavarmat® or its listed partner companies are commissioned to perform chromium(VI) detection, you can rest assured that the analysis will be conducted exclusively using accredited analytical techniques and SEEF's own products.

Using our mobile laboratory equipment or SEEF's new shaking test, we can quickly and reliably detect chromium(VI) contamination; precise certificates of analysis based on wipe and/or material samples are prepared by the laboratory of SEEF B.V. in the Netherlands and provided in writing.





SEEF

Certificate of analysis

Date of issue	30-06-2025
Client reference	
SEEF reference	SEEF82327062025
Client	Kavarflex Polska Sp z o o Sp k Północna 5 56-400 Oleśnica Poland
Sample received date	26-06-2025
Type of sample	Material sample
Sample information provided by	Client
Client sample number	2025-05-20-07
Sampling date	20-05-2025
Sampling address	[redacted] 70806 Germany
Sampling point	Glass fabric seal stainless steel outlet pipe

Code	Analyte	Analysis result	Unit
S	Chromium (VI)		
-	Chromium (VI)	52.15	mg/kg

Remarks:
S: The analysis was conducted in accordance to the validated SEEF method.
X: The analysis was conducted in accordance to the SEEF XRF method.
E: The analysis was conducted by an external laboratory.
N/A: Not Applicable
'<': The measurement result is below the detection limit of the method.
'>': The measurement result exceeds the calibrated measurement range.

Measurement uncertainty information available upon request.
This analysis certificate may only be reproduced in its entirety.
The SEEF General Terms and Conditions apply to this certificate.
The results are exclusively related to the analyzed samples.

Please note that SEEF operates as a completely independent institution and has no financial ties to any of the companies mentioned here. If we do not detect any chromium(VI) or SEEF analysis shows a negative result we will clearly inform you of this as well.

Chromium(VI) compounds on the surfaces and connecting components of exhaust aftertreatment components.

Who hasn't seen them—the yellowish/greenish, but also whitish deposits in the flange area, on the edges of heat shields, or in the immediate or nearby vicinity of thermally insulated double-wall components in exhaust aftertreatment systems, such as diesel particulate filters, downpipes, turbochargers, catalytic converters, mufflers, or even complete SCR systems? Even these dusts, which can be absorbed by the skin and become airborne, may consist of pure chromates or chromate-contaminated deposits and thus pose a health and environmental hazard.





How do carcinogenic and skin-allergenic chromata deposits form, and what is the cause?

In almost all cases, **the yellowish-green chromates in their fully developed form and the dusts that are still whitish but already contain chromate are calcium and/or sodium chromate ($CaCrO_4$ | Na_2CrO_4)**.

Stainless steel has a chromium(III)-containing passive layer. **A stainless steel hot part contains NO chromium(VI) in its original state.**

Chromate dust always has an external source, which, as the two names mentioned above already indicate, is calcium oxide and/or sodium oxide.

Where is this source of calcium oxide and/or sodium oxide located?



The answer to this question is as simple as it is alarming!

The source - and thus the cause - of carcinogenic, skin-resorbable, partially mutagenic, and reprotoxic substances (chromium(VI) compounds) that are also chronically harmful to the environment over the long term is the insulating material containing calcium and/or sodium oxide, whose basic oxides (CaO and/or Na_2O) react at higher temperatures (in some cases as low as 200°C) with oxygen (O_2), atmospheric moisture (H_2O), and the chromium(III) compounds (Cr_2O_3) contained in the passive layer to form chromate, which damages DNA.

Almost all insulating materials used in automotive engineering contain 15–20% basic oxides; in materials designed for particularly high temperatures, this figure can even reach 40–60% calcium oxide.
Over the course of operation, these oxides increasingly react with the thermally stressed passive layer to form chromates, whose melting point is well above the operating temperature; as a result, once chromium(VI) compounds are formed, they never break down again. It is a vicious cycle caused by a systemic design flaw in a globally active industry.



The same chromate formation process occurs when using gaskets and assembly pastes containing calcium oxide, meaning that flanges, connecting bolts, and nuts are also affected by the Chromium(VI) issue!

As long as the industry does not switch to alternatives -as is actually required-

you,
as someone affected and bearing the brunt of this, will need KavarClean® and **KavarWipe®**.

This applies to every maintenance procedure in which you come into even the slightest contact with this carcinogen to protect yourself and of course to protect our environment; we only have this one Earth!



Be careful also with glass or basalt insulation tape wrapped around stainless steel exhaust pipes

This "solution" is particularly problematic, because the calcium-containing glass fibers not only react on the surface of the wrapped pipe, but **dissolved fibers can settle anywhere in the installation space on other hot stainless steel components and form chromates there—far away from the actual insulation**.

Carefully remove the fabric tape and clean the engine compartment with **KavarClean®** products. **Ask your chromate experts about calcium-free insulation solutions, including those available in tape form**.



Professional Component Decontamination by Experts in Chromate Removal



Before and After (Illustration)



Professional Component Decontamination by Experts in Chromate Removal

Europe's first decontamination center for chromate-contaminated components is currently being built in Dlugoleka, Lower Silesia, Poland!

Kavarmat® is building Europe's first decontamination center for chromate-contaminated components.

From downpipes to complete CHP engine blocks, The Chromate Experts and Decontamination Specialists, the **KavarTeam** professionally clean (decontaminate) all types of chromium(VI) deposits on hot parts and then test them using the proven **SEEF** technology.

Only when the chromium(VI) tests are consistently negative is the component returned to the customer for further use.

In custom-built spray booths, the contamination is **localized**, **removed from the component**, **surface-cleaned with KavarClean® Spray**, and **tested**.

We don't give Chromium(VI) a chance!




KavarClean® Decontamination Cycle
Contaminated components safely reconditioned, tested and returned
1 Pack contaminated components
Shipping in suitable original packaging
2 Delivery to Kavarmat®
Controlled receiving at the facility
Kavarmat®
3 Protected pre-cleaning
Under the highest occupational health and environmental protection standards
4 Decontamination in the spray bath
With KavarClean® spray solution
5 Gentle surface reconditioning
Gentle – without unnecessary material removal
6 SEEF testing for Chromium(VI)
Validated analysis using SEEF equipment
7 Cr(VI) not detected
Cr⁶-free Certificate
8 Clean & Safe return to the customer
Return shipment in the same packaging
Kavarmat®
KAVARMAT
Cleansulation® Technology
Redefining Industrial Insulation

We Don't Give Chromium(VI) a Chance

Our chromate experts are also specialists in on-site chromate remediation

CHP plants, steam and gas turbines, permanently installed systems, and waste incinerators cannot be transported; the only solution is on-site treatment.

The KavarTeam, with its many years of experience and KavarClean® products at its disposal, knows how to manage chromate exposure.



No matter where in Europe you need professional removal of contaminated thermal insulation or thorough room and surface decontamination, we're here for you.
Day and night, even on weekends, on land or at sea—because ships and yachts are also affected by chromate-related issues.

We Don't Give Chromium(VI) a Chance

Our chromate experts are also specialists in on-site chromate testing, deinstalling and remediation as well.















The Cleansulation®Technology

Understand – Master – Prevent

or

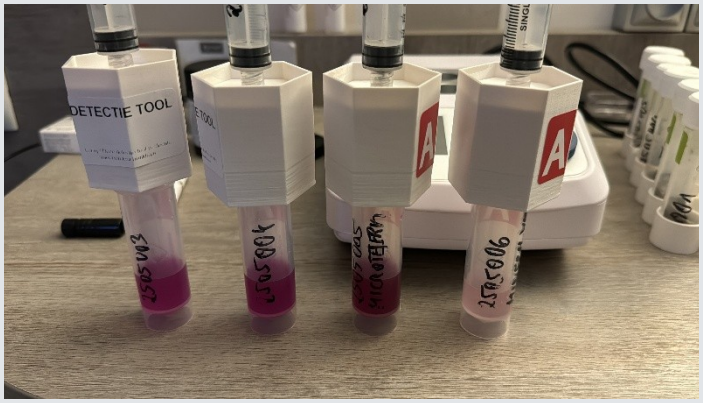
Identify – Remove – Replace

are the two sets of three principles of our parent company, **Cleansulation®Technology B.V.** in Almere, NL.

Both as **Chromate Experts** who have been studying the formation and spread of Chromium(VI) for many years and thus **Understand** Chromium(VI), and who, - equipped with the **correct analytical technology** (**SEEF**), are able to **Identify** Chromium(VI) – and as **Chromate Remediation Specialists** who **Master** Chromium(VI) and, ideally, **Remove** Chromium(VI), we – as **manufacturers and developers of high-temperature insulation materials and systems free from all basic oxides** (*responsible for the formation of chromates in CHP- or other power plants and also vehicles with their heatshields*) –

Prevent Chromium(VI) and achieve this through **substitution with our VitroSilK product range** which is specifically **free from calcium and sodium oxides** – thereby **replacing the old systems**, because **industrial heating has, in recent decades, relied on the wrong solutions**:

insulation systems containing, in particular, calcium and sodium oxides, and thus the exact opposite of what we develop and use - **VitroSilK®** *- the new silken glass fiber, the basic of insulation felts and mats and of course removable insulation blankets, which can be used at temperatures in excess of 750°C* ***without the possibility of thermochemical formation of chromates!***

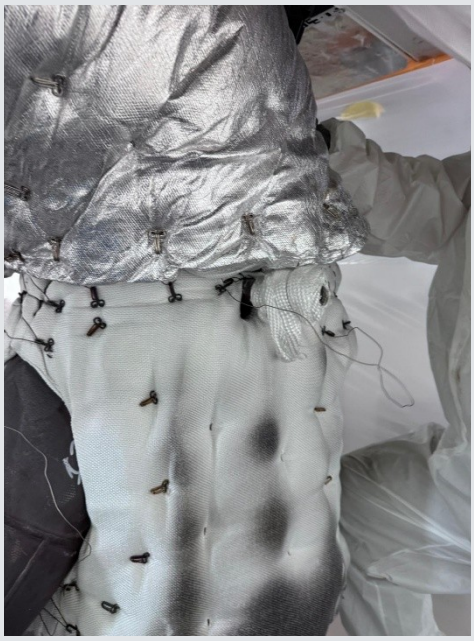




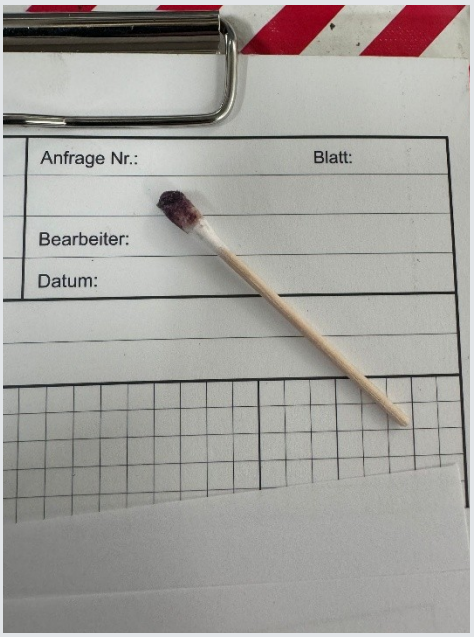


The Cleansulation® Technology

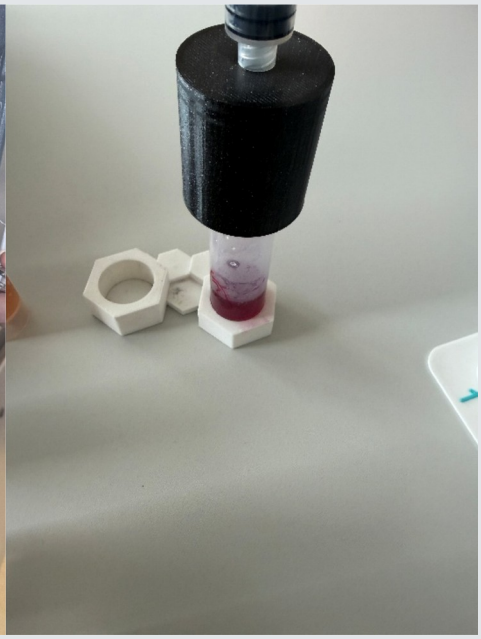
Understanding – Mastering – Preventing Chromium(VI)







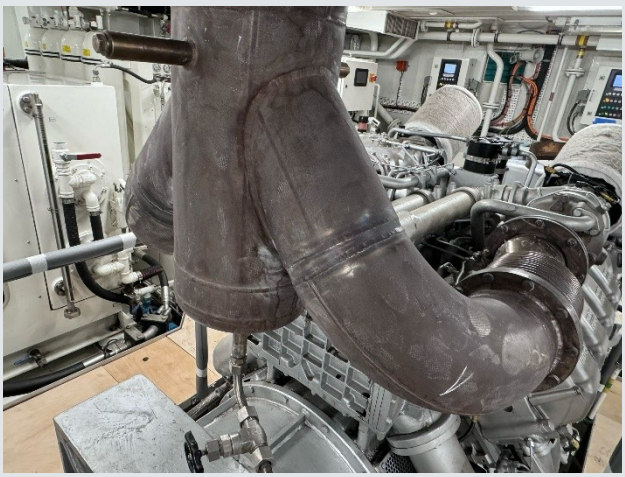


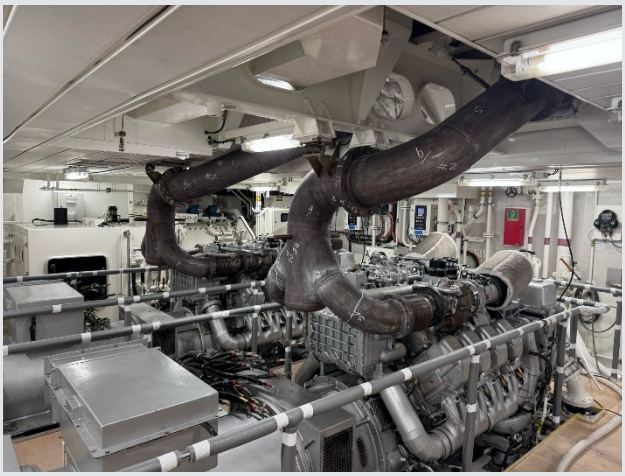




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Understanding – Mastering – Preventing Chromium(VI)









a KAVARMAT® brand
KavarWipe®
Mastering Chromium(VI)
Safety for People and Environment
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KavarClean® Surface Cleaner
Active Ingredient Complex
Ingredients: 3-Oxo-L-gulofuranolactone, 2-hydroxypropane-1,2,3-tricarboxylic acid.
Store in a dry place.
Cr(VI) Surface Cleaner for contaminated stainless steel parts
a KavarClean® product
Distributor:
Kavarmat® Sp. z o.o. Sp.k.
Robotnicza 59-61
55-095 Dugołęka
250
250 wipes
100 m
100 meter
Damp - 1L
Wet - 2L
STRONG
250 wipes - 100 meter
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Mastering Chromium(VI)
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www.KavarClean.com
Cr(VI) Surface Cleaner for contaminated stainless steel parts
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50 g
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Cr(VI) Surface Cleaner for contaminated stainless steel parts
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