Polyaluminum C. H. Sulphate (PAC)

1. IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME: Aluminium chloride hydroxide sulphate

CHEMICAL FORMULA: $Al_n(OH)_m(SO_4)_xCl_{(3n-m-2x)}$

CAS No.: 39290-78-3

EINECS No.: 254-400-7

COMPOSITION: Solution of aluminium polyhydroxychlorosulphate

2. FEATURES

The PAC is a clear yellow solution, with negligible odour, completely soluble in water (20°C) and insoluble in organic solvents.
The product is stable for approximately six months

PROPERTIES	METHOD	VALUE
Alumina (% Al2O3)	AQP-LABO-010	> 9,5
Relative basicity (%)	AQP-LABO-011	41,0 ± 5,0
Sulphates (%)	AQP-LABO-012	1,5 ± O,5
pH (1%) (v/v)	AQP-LABO-013	4,0 ± 0,5
Chlorides (%)	AQP-LABO-016	11,5 ± 1,0
Boiling point (ºC)	-	110 ± 10
Density a 25ºC (g/cm3)	-	1,21 ± 0,02
viscosity a 25ºC (mPa.s)	-	8 ± 5
Water solubility (20ºC)	-	Completely soluble
Solubility in organic solvents	-	Insoluble

PROPERTIES	VALUE
Arsenic (mg / kg of Al)	max. ≤ 14
Cadmium (mg / kg of Al)	max. ≤ 3
Chromium (mg / kg of Al)	max. ≤ 30
Mercury (mg / kg of Al)	max. ≤ 4
Nickel (mg / kg of Al)	max. ≤ 20
Lead (mg / kg of Al)	max. ≤ 40
Antimony (mg / kg of Al)	max. ≤ 20
Selenium (mg / kg of Al)	max. ≤ 20

3. APPLICATION

- The main application of PAC is in the coagulation of drinking water and industrial
- As a coagulant in the treatment of industrial effluents

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4. BENEFITS

- It shows excellent behaviour in waters with high organic contamination, and acts in a wide pH range (5-10).
- Allows the reduction of residual aluminium in treated water.
- It has satisfactory behaviour at low temperatures.

5. PRESENTATION

- Granel
- Packaged