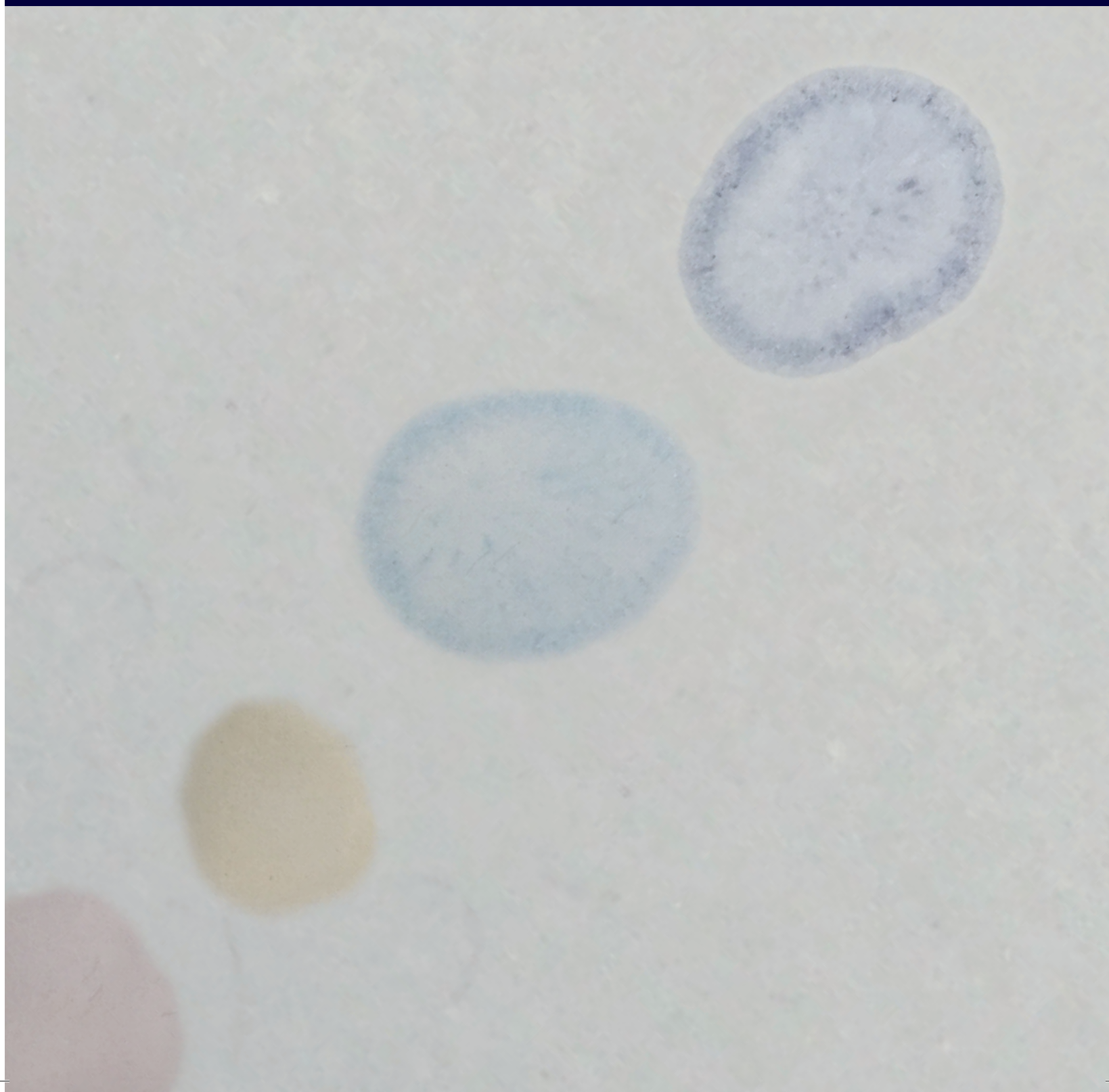




Chemical Sensitisation



Description

If a chemical substance is used to attempt to alter the information printed on the sheet, the specific area of attack will react to that chemical and show up as a coloured staining, the colour of which indicating the type of chemical being used.

Threat countered

Alteration or removal of data via chemical abrasion

Benefits to customer

- Immediately obvious and visible reaction
- Permanent reaction
- Clearly indicates area of attack with strong tamper evidence

How it works

Hidden chemical sensitisation dyes are included during the paper manufacturing process. These chemical agents then react when they come into contact with a substance used for attempted alteration, leaving a permanent and visible staining to the document.

Any additional info

- Available sensitisation agents include reactions to: Ethanol, Cellosolve, Methanol, Acetone, Bleach, Pet Ether, Isopropanol, Sulphuric Acid and Sodium Hydroxide.
- Depending on the substance used, the resultant colour of the staining indicates which chemical was used in the attempted attack
- Feature compliant with the recommendations laid out in ICAO document 9303 Part 2

Acetone / Non-Polar Solvent



Acid



Alkali



Oxidant / Bleach



Cellosolve / Polar Solvent



Ethanol / Polar Solvent

