
PAPER CHEMICALS

BROCHURE

About Us

Tradeasia International Pte. Ltd. is a privately owned, independent company headquartered in Singapore. We are a global trading organization providing integrated chemical procurement services with certainty and trust, which makes Tradeasia unique.



Tradeasia International was setup with the sole intention of carrying out chemical distribution services especially to commodity industries in many parts of the world. Today, Tradeasia International represents a growing number of businesses that are serving a variety of markets. We source and supply about 500-600 containers monthly to our customers worldwide.

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Locations

50+

Suppliers

500+

Products

400+

Clients

Hydrogen Peroxide

Hydrogen peroxide is a colourless liquid at room temperature with a bitter taste with formula H_2O_2 . Small amounts of gaseous hydrogen peroxide occur naturally in the air. Hydrogen peroxide is unstable, decomposing readily to oxygen and water with release of heat. Although non-flammable, it is a powerful oxidizing agent that can cause spontaneous combustion when it comes in contact with organic material.

HS Code : 2847.00.00
CAS No. : 7722-84-1
Origin : Taiwan
Packaging : 672 @ 30 kg Polycans,
20.16 MT / 20°FCL



Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Appearance		Colourless liquid
Purity	%	50
pH		1.2 - 2.5
Density at 20°C	g/cm ³	1.195
Free Acid as H ₂ SO ₄	%	0.05
Residual	%	0.20
Stability	%	97

Applications :



Pulp & Paper Industry

Hydrogen peroxide is used as a clean bleaching agent during chemical and mechanical pulping process of paper and pulp.



Textile Industry

Hydrogen peroxide is used as a bleaching agent in textile industry and they are more environmental friendly than the chlorine-based bleaches. Hydrogen peroxide is also used in dyes.



Waste-water Treatment

Hydrogen peroxide is a cleaner oxidizing agent which is used to treat waste water, contaminated soil, and toxic air emissions.



Chemical Intermediates

Hydrogen peroxide is also used to manufacture a wide range of organic and inorganic compounds such as hydroquinone, ketones, aldehydes, alcohols, hydro-oxyl amines, epoxy derivatives, etc.



Sodium Chlorate

Sodium chlorate is an odourless pale yellow to white crystalline solid. It is appreciably soluble in water and heavier, so may be expected to sink and dissolve at a rapid rate. Although it is not itself flammable, contact with wood, organic matter, ammonium salts, sulfur, sulfuric acid, various metals, and other chemicals may result in fires or explosions, particularly if any solid materials are finely divided.

HS Code : 2829.11.00
CAS No. : 7775-09-9
Origin : China
Packaging : 1000 @ 25 kg PP woven bag,
25 MT/20'FCL

Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Appearance		White powder
Purity	%	99.5
Density at 20°C	g/cm ³	2.49
Melting Point	°C	248
pH		5 - 7
Solubility in Water	g/L	1000 (20°C)
Storage Condition	°C	25

Applications :



Pulp & Paper Industry

Sodium Chlorate is widely used to produce Chlorine Dioxide (ClO₂), which is used as a major component for bleaching wood pulp. This wood pulp is then processed to give good quality white paper products.



Agriculture Industry

Due to its property of being phytotoxic to green plants and its ability of killing through root adsorption, it is used as a non-selective herbicide. It is also utilized as a defoliant and desiccant for products such as rice, corn, flax, etc.

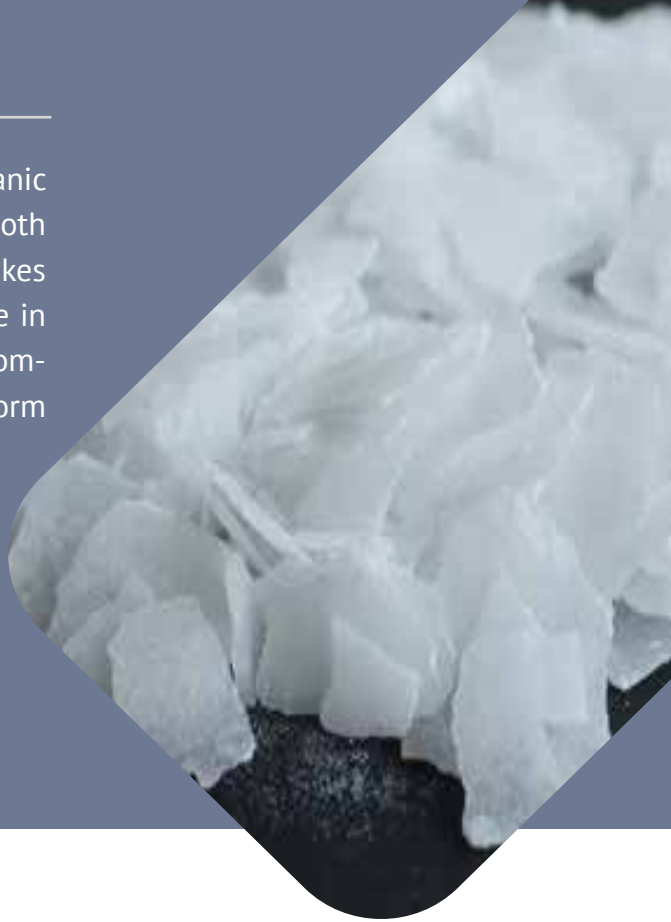


Aerospace Industry

When Sodium Chlorate is mixed with iron powder and oxidized, it produces more Oxygen than it consumes and Chlorine as the by-product. The Chlorine is absorbed by Barium Peroxide. This phenomenon finds application as chemical Oxygen generators in aircrafts.

Caustic Soda Flakes

Caustic soda, also known as sodium hydroxide, is an inorganic alkali salt which is hygroscopic in nature and is soluble in both water and polar solvent. Common form of caustic soda are flakes and pearls. It has a slippery feel and absorbs carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to form sodium carbonate. Being a basic compound, it undergoes neutralization reaction with acid and form the corresponding salt and water.



HS Code : 2815.11.00
CAS No. : 1310-73-2
Origin : China, India, Taiwan
Packaging : 1000 @ 25 kg PP/PE bags,
25 MT / 20'FCL

Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Apperance		White flakes, pearls, micropearls
Purity	%	98.0 (min)
Density	g/cm ³	2.13
Boiling Point	°C	1388
Melting Point	°C	318
Solubility in Water	g/100mL	41.8

Applications :



Textile Industry

Caustic soda is used in the manufacturing of textile. Caustic soda is used in the scouring process, mercerization process, as well as dyeing process.



Leather Industry

In leather industry, caustic soda is used during the liming process to help swell the hides or skins



Paper Industry

Caustic soda is used in pulp and paper industry during the cooking process and oxygen delignification process.



Detergent Industry

It is also used to manufacture soap and detergents, applied during the saponification process in soap industry and neutralization process in detergent industry..

Calcium Oxide

Calcium oxide (CaO), also known as quicklime or burnt lime, is a highly corrosive and alkaline white crystalline solid at room temperature. Being an inexpensive compound to produce, along with calcium hydroxide, they are important chemicals for numerous industries. Calcium oxide is produced by thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate of calcium carbonate materials such as limestone in a lime kiln.



HS Code : 2805.1200.90
CAS No. : 1305-78-8
Origin : China, Vietnam
Packaging : • 1000 @ 25 kg PP/PE bags, 25 MT / 20'FCL
• 880 @ 25 kg PP bag, 22 MT/ 20'FCL

Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Purity	%	95 (min.)
Magnesia	%	0.35 (max.)
Ferric Oxide	%	0.36 (max.)
Alumina	%	0.5 (max.)
Silica	%	0.4 (max.)
Hydrochloric Insolubles	%	0.7 (max.)

Applications :



Paint Industry

Quicklime is widely used in the manufacture of cement paint. It is also used as a filler. Quicklime is also a required to produce precipitated calcium carbonate which is used as a coating and filling agent in paper.



Paper Industry

Calcium oxide is used to regenerate sodium hydroxide from sodium carbonate in the chemical recovery at Kraft pulp mills.



Mining & Oil Industry

Water detection pastes contain a mix of calcium oxide and phenolphthalein. Should this paste come into contact with water in a fuel storage tank, the CaO reacts with the water to form calcium hydroxide.



Construction Industry

Calcium oxide is used in the construction industry to make cement and mortar for building purposes. It is added in asphalt for building roads to extend its lifespan and improve cohesion.

Sulphuric Acid



Sulphuric acid, also known as Hydrogen Sulphate, is classified as diprotic acid and strong acid with chemical formula H_2SO_4 . The physical properties of sulphuric acid is colorless to slightly yellow liquid. It was known as oil of vitriol. Sulphuric acid is very soluble in water in every concentration. Sulphuric acid does not occur in nature in anhydrous form because of its hygroscopic properties, which can absorb water vapor from the air.

HS Code : 2870.00.00
CAS No. : 7664-93-9
Origin : China
Packaging : • 200 @ 50 kg Drum, 10 MT / 20'FCL
• 785 @ 30 kg Drum, 23.55 MT / 20'FCL

Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Appearance		Colorless liquid
Purity	%	98.0 (min)
Iron (Fe)	%	0.005 (max)
Heavy Metal (Pb)		0.005 (max)
Arsenic (AsO)	%	0.0001 (max)
Chromaticity	ml	2.0 (max)
Transparency	mm	80.0 (min)

Applications :



Agriculture Industry

Each year, about 30% of sulphuric acid production is used to make fertilizer. Phosphoric acid that contains in super phosphate fertilizer is produced from reaction of sulphuric acid with phosphate rock.



Paper Industry

In pulp industry, sulphuric acid is used as a pH regulator when recovering pulp chemicals and to produce chlorine dioxide for bleaching.



Detergent Industry

Sulfuric acid is often used as a dehydrating agent when manufacturing dyes, detergents and explosive devices. It effectively draws out condensation and moisture from a diverse range of substances.



Waste-water Treatment

For wastewater treatment, sulphuric acid is used to remove impurities from various substances. Sulphuric acid is used to neutralize the water that contaminates from basic substances and also used to break emulsions.

