



SURPLUS 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

Phosphoric Acid

Phosphoric acid, also known as orthophosphoric acid, is the most important oxygen acid of phosphorus with the chemical formula H_3PO_4 . It is also the most common orthophosphoric acid. Pure form of phosphoric acid is a crystalline solid with a 42.35°C melting point. Its gravity is 1.834 at the temperature of 18°C and soluble in water and alcohol. It is a colourless, syrupy liquid form in less concentrated form. It can also combine with them to form a range of compounds that are also referred to as phosphoric acids.

HS Code : 2809.20.20
CAS No. : 7664-38-2
Origin : China
Packaging : 640 @ 35 kg Plastic Drums
22.4 MT / 20'FCL



Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Appearance		Colourless liquid
Chroma	%	20.0
Purity (H_3PO_4)	%	75.0
As	%	0.005
Sulphate (SO_4)	%	0.005
Heavy Metals (Pb)	%	0.001
Iron (Fe)	%	0.002
Chlorine (Cl)	%	0.0005

Applications :



Paint & Coating Industry

Phosphoric acid is applied as a "rust converter", by direct application to rusted iron, steel tools, or surfaces. The phosphoric acid will transform reddish-brown iron(III) oxide, Fe_2O_3 (rust) to black ferric phosphate, $FePO_4$.



Metallurgy Industry

It is used to produce hydrogen halide by reacting it with halide. Phosphoric acid finds important place as electrolyte in phosphoric acid fuel cells, oxy-hydrogen generators and Copper electro polishing.



Agricultural Industry

Used as reaction fertilizer in the soil around a granule acidification is generated that improves the utilization of phosphorus applied and available in the rhizosphere.

Carbon Black

Carbon black (subtypes are acetylene black, channel black, furnace black, lamp black and thermal black) is a material produced by the incomplete combustion of heavy petroleum products such as FCC tar, coal tar, ethylene cracking tar, and a small amount from vegetable oil. Its physical appearance is that of a black, finely divided pellet or powder.

HS Code	: 2803.00.00
CAS No.	: 1333-86-4
Origin	: India
Packaging	: 640 @ 25 kg Paper bag, 16 MT / 20'FCL

Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Appearance		Black solid, powdered solid
Iodine	mg/gm	160±5
DBPA	ml/100 gm	113±5
Compressed DBPA	ml/100 gm	92 - 102
N ₂ SA	m ² /kg	131 - 413
Tint	% ITRB	118 - 128
Heat Loss	%	2.5
325M Grit	%	0.1
35M Grit	%	0.001
Fines	%	10
Pour Density	kg/m ³	346±25
Modulus Diff. from IRB7	mpa	-4.83 to -1.37

Applications :



Rubber Industry

Carbon black is mainly used as a pigment and reinforcing filler in tires and other rubber products.



Paint & Coating Industry

Carbon black is also an excellent coloring agent as black pigment, and therefore is widely used for printing inks, resin coloring, paints and toners.



Electronic Industry

Carbon black is used in various other applications as an electronic conductive agent, including antistatic films, fibers, and floppy disks.



Other Applications

In addition, Carbon black is used as a food coloring, and widely used in the treatment of drinking water, in odor control of industrial wastes and in solvent recovery.

Crude Glycerine

Crude glycerine (C₃H₈O₃) is a viscous liquid with naturally sweet taste and light yellow to dark brown in colour. It is the impure form of refined glycerine. Crude glycerine is derived from both natural and chemical feedstocks. Glycerine occurs in combined form in vegetable oils and fats as triglyceride. It is also found in animal fats. Crude glycerine is obtained as a byproduct from biodiesel manufacturing plant and oleochemical industries.



HS Code : 1520.00.00
 CAS No. : 56-81-5
 Origin : China, Indonesia
 Packaging : • 1 @ 22 MT Flexible Tank, 22 MT / 20'FCL
 • 80 @ 250 kg HDPE Carbuoys, 20 MT / 20'FCL

Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Appearance at 25°C		Light yellow to dark brown, viscous liquid
Glycerol Content	%	70 - 82
Water	% (m/m)	0.5 - 6.0
Methanol	%	2.0 - 4.0
Ash	%	3.0 - 6.0
Viscosity at 20°C	cSt	350 - 550
Density at 20°C	g/ml	1.15 - 1.23
MONG (methanol included)	% (m/m)	8.0 - 16.0

Applications :



Oil Industry

Crude glycerine is used as an alternative to petroleum for the production of polyurethane. Polyurethanes are used to manufacture flexible and rigid foams.



Animal Feed Industry

Crude glycerine is used in the production of animal feed as it has a high absorption rate in animals and rich in energy. Once absorbed by animals, it is converted to glucose by the enzyme glycerol kinase for energy production in the liver of animals.



Pharmaceutical Industry

Glycerine is used in medical and pharmaceutical, mainly as a means of improving smoothness, providing lubrication and as a humectant. It is present in allergen immunotherapies, cough syrups and expectorants

Ethyl Acetate

Ethyl acetate is a clear colourless liquid with a fruity odour. It is found in alcoholic beverages. It is also found in cereal crops, radishes, fruit juices, beer, wine, spirits etc. It is produced by Anthemis nobilis (Roman chamomile) and the Rubus species. Ethyl Acetate is an organic ester compound with a molecular formula of $C_4H_8O_2$, commonly abbreviated as EtOAc or EA. Due to its agreeable aroma and low cost, ethyl acetate is commonly used and manufactured large scale worldwide.

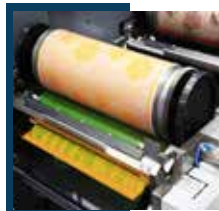


HS Code : 2905.12.20
CAS No. : 67-63-0
Origin : China
Packaging : 80 @ 160 Kg in Iron Drum, 12.8 MT/ 20'FCL

Specifications:

Property	Unit	Value
Appearance		Colourless liquid
Purity	%	≥99.5
Residue on Evaporation	%	≤0.003
Water	%	≤0.2
Titrateable Acid	meq/g	≤0.0008

Applications :



Solvent

Ethyl acetate is commonly used in a wide range of applications, including printing, inks, varnishes and car care chemicals and in the production of enamels, plastics and rubber.



Paint & Coating Industry

It is used in variety of paint and coating formulations such as epoxies for applications in wood furniture and fixtures, agricultural, construction and mining equipment, auto refinishing and marine etc.



Other Applications

It also plays a role in manufacturing printing inks, in the packaging industry and in the production of adhesives. In perfumes, it evaporates quickly, leaving only the scent of perfume on the skin.

Sodium Sulfate Anhydrous



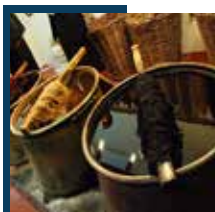
Glauber's salt is also a synonym for sodium sulfate anhydrous and is commonly used in the industries. Sodium sulfate anhydrous, also known as thenardite, has a formula of Na_2SO_4 . It has an appearance of white crystalline solid and is chemically very stable. It is unreactive toward most oxidizing or reducing agents at normal temperatures. In addition to that, it can be converted to sodium sulfide at high temperature by carbo-thermal reduction.

HS Code : 2833.11.00
 CAS No. : 7757-82-6
 Origin : Indonesia
 Packaging : 500 @ 50 kg PP/PE bags, 25 MT / 20' FCL

Specifications:

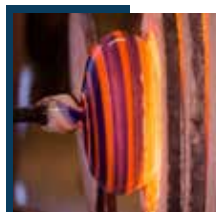
Property	Unit	Value
Appearance		White Powder
Na_2SO_4	%	99.93 (min)
Insoluble in Water	%	0.2 (max)
NaCl	%	0.2 (max)
Fe	ppm	20
Water Content	%	0.1 (max)

Applications :



Textile Industry

Sodium sulfate is used as a "leveling" agent where it reduces the negative charges on fibers.



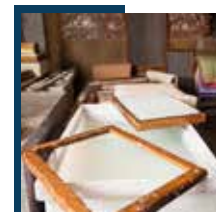
Glass Industry

Another common use of sodium sulphate is in glass industries to prevent the formation of air bubbles in molten glass.



Detergent Industry

The major use of sodium sulphate is as a filler in powder products, for example in detergents.



Paper Industry

In paper industries, sodium sulphate is used in the Kraft process of wood pulp



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