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# AVRASYA MINING CHEMICALS

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## MINING CHEMICALS

PICTURE	PRODUCT NAME	DEFINATION	AREAS OF USE
	<b>ANIONIC POLYELECTROLYTE</b> Appearance: Solid Granule, White Chemical Name: Anionic Polyelectrolyte Packaging Type: 20 - 25 Kg Polyethylene Bags	<p>In wastewater treatment systems, anionic polyelectrolyte performs the flocculation process after the coagulant (coagulation) process.</p> <p>In chemical wastewater treatment plants, anionic polyelectrolyte is applied by making a solution with water depending on the type of waste. It is a type of polymer used in dewatering sludge resulting from biological treatment processes. It is used in drinking water and wastewater treatment, paper industry, petroleum industry, mining, agriculture, textile, cosmetics industry.</p>	<p>Anionic Poly Electrolyte is specially designed to improvise filtration and purification processes in sugar processing. This organic based copolymer coagulant is effective in complex systems that coagulate solids and immediately form flocs. It is processed more carefully to make this product compatible with any pH range.</p> <p>Anionic Polyelectrolyte Powder is a medium anionic charged powder polyelectrolyte for use as a solidifier in direct filtration processes for the sedimentation of inorganic suspended solids, wastewater.</p>
	<b>CAUSTIC SODA PEARLS / PRILL</b> Appearance: White Colored Round Beads Chemical Name: Sodium Hydroxide Chemical Formula: NaOH Packaging Type: 25 Kg bags	<p>Pure sodium hydroxide is a colorless, crystalline solid that melts at 318 °C without decomposition. It is highly soluble in water, with lower solubility in ethanol and methanol, but is insoluble in ether and other nonpolar solvents.</p> <p>Similar to the hydration of sulfuric acid, dissolving solid sodium hydroxide in water is an extremely exothermic reaction in which a large amount of heat is released [12], posing a safety hazard due to the possibility of splashing. The resulting solution is usually colorless and odorless. As with other alkaline solutions, it is slippery on contact with the skin.</p>	<p>In acid control, removing bad odor, cleaning pipes, balancing pH) In the production of Sodium Aluminate, Sodium Cyanide, Silicate, Polycarbonate, Titanium Oxide, Zeolite In the removal of residues in the final product, whitening In the production of STTP, Sodium Hypo Chloride, Soap, Oven and Pipe Cleaner) In the production of Sodium Phenolate (aspirin and antiseptic)) In oil cleaning, water treatment, equipment cleaning Starch, Caustic, Water, Silicate: Together in the production of Label Adhesive Starch, Caustic, Water, Borax: Together in the production of Corrugated Cardboard Glue In the removal of acid residues in refined products, in the removal of phenols, in the pH balancing of drilling mud, in the removal of calcium and bactericides in drilling Filter Cleaner (in filter pools) and in the cleaning of acid units in mines</p>
	<b>ZINC SULPHATE</b> Appearance: White Crystalline Powder and Granules Chemical Name: Zinc Sulphate Chemical Formula: ZnSO4 Packaging Type: 25 kg bags	<p>Zinc sulfate is a combination of sulfur and zinc. It is a herbicide commonly used for algae control. The toxicity of zinc sulfate depends on the amount of zinc in the product. Zinc is a mineral essential for human, animal, and plant nutrition. Zinc is found naturally in food and water.</p> <p>Zinc sulfate is an inorganic compound and a dietary supplement. It is also used to treat zinc deficiency and prevent high-risk conditions. Side effects may include abdominal pain, vomiting, headache, and fatigue.</p>	<p>In the Agricultural Sector In the Chemical Sector Pigment, Zinc analysis, Pharmaceutical Industry In the extraction of mineral ores Synthetic Fiber Industry, Beer industry Paint, Leather, Yeast industry Feed industry, Zinc fertilizer production Increases the amount of product taken per unit area. Regulates soil pH. Prevents yellowing, premature shedding and shrinkage in leaves. Beautifies the appearance of the fruit, prevents deformity. Increases the number of shoots, prevents stunting. Increases water retention capacity and ensures that the plant is affected by drought later.</p>
	<b>FORMIC ACID</b> Appearance: Colorless, Yellowish Liquid with a slightly characteristic odor Chemical Name: Formic acid Chemical Formula: HCOOH Packaging Type: 36 kg Drum Properties: Very Well Soluble in Solvents Such as Water, Methanol, Ethanol, Acetone, Ether.	<p>Pure formic acid is a colorless liquid with a corrosive and pungent odor. Its density is 1.22 g/mL, its melting point is 8.4 °C, and its boiling point is 101 °C. It is completely miscible with water.</p> <p>Formic acid is a weak acid that behaves like a typical carboxylic acid and has some aldehyde-like properties. It reacts readily with alcohols to form esters. Formic acid decomposes in the presence of acids or heat to give carbon monoxide (CO) and water. In the presence of platinum, it decomposes to carbon dioxide and hydrogen instead.</p>	<p>An important use of formic acid is as a preservative and antibacterial agent in livestock feed. It is applied to silage (including fresh straw) to increase the fermentation of lactic acid and prevent the formation of butyric acid. Formic acid is also used instead of mineral acids for various cleaning products such as descaling and toilet bowl cleaner [6]. During dyeing and finishing processes in the textile sector. In the manufacture of various chemicals such as esters and formicates. It is used in the production of coolants. In laundry cleaning factories. In the production of agricultural pesticides. It is used as a solvent in the electrolytic metal plating industry. In the production of lacquer in the cosmetics sector.</p>
	<b>CALCIUM CHLORIDE</b> Appearance: Flake Chemical Name: Calcium dichloride Chemical Formula: CaCl2 Packaging Type: 25 Kg. In Bags	<p>Calcium chloride chloride and production, the water-soluble aquo complex [Ca (lH 2 O) 6 ] 2+ . In this way, these solutions are sources of "free" calcium and free chloride ions. This explanation is illustrated by the reaction of these solutions with phosphate sources to give a solid precipitate of calcium phosphate: 3 CaCl2 + 2 PO3 - 4 Ca → 3 (PO4 ) 2 + 6 Cl - Calcium chloride exhibits a very high enthalpy change, indicated by a significant temperature increase, upon dissolution of the anhydrous salt in water. This property forms the basis of its largest-scale application.</p>	<p>As it is hygroscopic, it is used as a dust collector in construction. In purification: To reduce high fluoride levels in drinking water. Also, in the purification of wastewater from industrial facilities such as oil refineries and aluminum factories. Oil Exploration/Drilling: Used intensively. In sports drinks In canned food (especially pickles) In some chocolate products In milk, cheese (as a calcium additive) In brewing (as an enzyme) In ice cream: As a freezer In animal feed: In dairy cattle, to reduce milk fever and prevent disease To provide calcium to plants To reduce sodium levels in the soil</p>
	<b>MONO ETHYLENE GLYCOL</b> Appearance: Viscous liquid Chemical Name: 1,2-Dihydroxyethane Chemical Formula: (CH2OH)2 Packaging Type: 230 Kg. In Barrels, IBCs, Tankers	<p>It is a colorless transparent viscous liquid with a strong taste and moisture absorption ability. It is also miscible with water, lower aliphatic alcohols, glycerol, acetic acid, acetone, ketones, aldehydes, pyridine and similar coal tar bases. It is slightly soluble in ether but practically insoluble in benzene and its homologues, chlorinated hydrocarbons, petroleum ether and oils.</p>	<p>Mono ethylene glycol is mainly used as an antifreeze agent for the preparation of automobile cooling systems and as a raw material for the production of polyethylene terephthalate (polyester fiber raw material and plastic material). It can also be used in the production of synthetic resins, solvents, lubricants, surfactants, softeners, moisturizers, explosives, etc. Glycol can often be used as an alternative to glycerol and can generally be used as a hydrating agent and solvent in the tanning industry and the pharmaceutical industry. Glycol has a strong solubility, but it can be easily oxidized to toxic metabolic oxalic acid, and therefore cannot be widely used as a solvent. Ethylene glycol can be added to hydraulic fluid and used to prevent the melting of oil-based hydraulic fluid on the rubber of the system.</p>

	<p>CITRIC ACID Chemical Name: 3-Hydroxypentanedioic Acid, 3-Carboxylic Acid, Hydrogen Citrate Chemical Formula: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> Packaging Type: 25 Kg. Bags</p>	<p>Citric acid is frequently used in many areas of modern industry. The chemical formula of the crystalline and colorless compound, which is a very important compound in terms of meeting many needs of the ever-increasing world population, is expressed as "C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub>". Citric acid, which is present in the structure of almost all plants, plays a role in many cellular activities in nature. If we talk about the areas of use of citric acid; It is in active areas such as the food sector, agriculture sector, metal production and processing, pharmaceutical sector and beverage sector.</p>	<p>Citric acid, which is widely used in industrial applications and different food areas, is used more in citrate carbonated and non-carbonated beverages. Citric acid is used alone or with citrate salts in low-calorie beverages, fruit juice and thirst-quenching beverages and is used as a flavoring. Apart from this, Citric Acid is added to sugars in industrial production to give sourness. It is also used in sugar varieties used in pastry shops and companies selling confectionery products to increase maximum gel strength by using pectin gel. It is used in food to increase the durability of the product. It controls pH. It is used in non-alcoholic beverages for flavoring purposes. It is used in confectionery and drug production. It prevents crystallization of sugar in confectionery production. It is used as an additive in bathroom and kitchen cleaners.</p>
	<p>SODIUM CHLORIDE Appearance: White solid crystalline. Chemical Name: Sodium chloride Chemical Formula: NaCl Packaging Type: Available in 25-50 kg bags.</p>	<p>Sodium chloride, table salt is defined in chemistry as sodium chloride (NaCl). Sodium chloride is a white crystalline compound. Salt is one of the nutrients of all living things. It is also a commercially important substance. Table salt has been an important need throughout history all over the world. Salt is one of the important and essential parts of life. Sodium chloride is one of the main ions found in extracellular fluids, including blood plasma. In this case, sodium chloride plays an important role in many life-supporting processes.</p>	<p>In oil and gas exploration, salt is an important component of drilling fluids. It is used to increase the density and agglomerate the drilling fluid to overcome high gas pressure. Salt is also used to increase the hardening of concrete in cementitious coatings. In textiles and dyeing, salt is used as a brine rinse to separate organic contaminants, to promote the "salting" of paint deposits, and to standardize them by mixing them with concentrated dyes. One of its main functions is to provide a positive ion charge to increase the absorption of negatively charged ions. It is also used in the processing of aluminum, beryllium, copper, steel, and vanadium.</p>
	<p>SODIUM NITRATE Appearance: White powder Chemical Name: Sodium Nitrate Chemical Formula: NaNO<sub>3</sub> Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags</p>	<p>Sodium Nitrate, Also known as saltpeter, the molecular formula of this chemical is NaNO<sub>3</sub>. It is a white powder-like colorless crystal. This substance, which can be dissolved at high temperatures, is a sweet chemical. Sodium nitrate, which has an oxidizing and irritating structure, is soluble in alcohol, ammonia and pyridine. It does not have a flammable structure. This chemical compound, which is a member of the salt family, is found in abundance in Chile compared to other countries in the world. Accordingly, Chile is the place where it is produced the most. Sodium nitrate is more soluble in water than potassium nitrate and absorbs moisture from the air.</p>	<p>It is used especially in meat and meat products to provide color and durability. It is used as a fertilizer in the agricultural sector. It is used in the content of smoke bombs. It is used as an auxiliary material in the ceramic sector. It is used in the production of explosives (fireworks, gunpowder and similar). It is used in heat transfer processes in industry. It is used as a solid rocket propellant fuel. It is used as a cement additive in the construction sector. It is used as an auxiliary material in blueing baths for steel and in the metal sector. It is used to help the production of other chemicals in petrochemical and metal processing. It is used in glass production to increase the quality and brightness of glass, to provide cleaning and color order.</p>
	<p>SODIUM NITRITE Appearance: White or Yellowish Solid Chemical Formula: NaNO<sub>2</sub> Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags</p>	<p>Sodium nitrite is a component of heat transfer salts used in many branches of industry, such as the chemical, petrochemical and metalworking industries. It is readily soluble in water, giving rise to weakly alkaline solutions. Preparation of solutions is accompanied by a decrease in temperature. Sodium nitrite is soluble in aqueous ammonia and in various organic solvents (such as ethanediol, propanediol and methanol). Sodium nitrite can act as an oxidizing and reducing agent.</p>	<p>It is used in tank rinses used for the production of azo dyes, the production of diazo compounds, the production of nitroso and isonitroso compounds, the stabilization of nitric acid gases, the transportation and storage of butadiene. Accelerator during phosphating; in the preparation of baths for hot-worked metals; steel descaling and cast iron; as an additive to alkaline pickling baths of aluminum and aluminum alloys; in neutral cleaning and deactivating baths. In water recovery systems, cooling water and cooling fluids (antifreezes); in cracked oils, hydraulic fluids, lubricants and extinguishers; in chemical processes; in the production of solid and liquid anti-corrosion agents; in the production of emulsion paints; as an antioxidant for special soaps; as an additive for glass raw material glazing; in water circulation systems; as an additive in special concrete; as an anti-corrosion agent for steel and iron; in the production of products used to protect oil fuel tanks from corrosion. It is used as a preservative in foods. It prevents bacterial growth and discoloration, in general</p>
	<p>THIO UREA Appearance: White powder Chemical Name: Thiourea, Thiocarbamide Chemical Formula: CH<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S Packaging Type: 25 kg bags.</p>	<p>Thiourea is an organic compound similar to urea, formed by substituting a sulfur atom for the oxygen atom of urea. It is also known as sulfocarbamide, sulfururea or thiocarbamide. Its chemical formula is CS(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. It is a solid that melts at 172 °C. It is soluble in water and alcohol.</p>	<p>Although not of much commercial importance, it is used primarily in photography, the production of thermoset resins, insecticides, textiles, and some dyes and drugs. It is a toxic substance. Thiourea is a reagent that can complex with gold and silver. Thiourea can dissolve metallic gold and silver with a suitable oxidizer. Other industrial uses of thiourea include the production of flame retardant resins and as a vulcanization accelerator. Thiourea is used as an auxiliary agent in diazo paper, photosensitive photocopy paper, and almost all other copy papers. It is also used for tone silver gelatin photographic prints. Thiourea is used in Clifton-Phillips and Beaver gloss and semigloss electroplating processes. It is also used in a solution containing tin(II) chloride as an electrolytic tin plating solution for copper printed circuit boards.</p>