

Euphoria[®]

AVRASYA DETERGENT & COSMETIC CHEMICALS

www.avrasyaexport.com



DETERGENT AND COSMETIC CHEMICALS

PICTURE	PRODUCT NAME	DEFINATION	AREAS OF USE
	SODA ASH DENSE Appearance: White, solid hygroscopic powder. Chemical name: E500, Soda, soda crystal, soda ash, Chemical Formula: Na_2CO_3 Packaging Type: 50 Kg Bag Features: It is the sodium salt of carbonic acid. E500	It dissolves in 30gr/100ml of water at 20°C. It increases the pH value of the pool water and neutralizes the acidic components in the pool due to the high amount of alkaline substances in it. It is undoubtedly the most important of all alkali metal salts in terms of industry. This compound is found in mineral form in certain marine plants and some rocks. Its deposits are in Africa and Asia. In the Solvay method used today for the production of sodium carbonate, saturated sodium chloride solution is first treated with ammonia and then with carbon dioxide, and the sodium carbonate produced in this way is called Solvay soda.	It is used in whitening laundry and especially tulle. Sodium carbonate precipitates the ions that cause hardness in water as carbonate and removes them from the environment. In this way, it is used as a softener in washing machines. It is the most important chemical used in glass production. Sand and soda are combined and raised to very high temperatures and suddenly cooled. Glass is produced in this way. When reactive dye is used in the textile sector, sodium carbonate is used to form the bond between the dye and the fiber. It acts as an acid regulator, anti-caking agent and stabilizer as a food additive. It is used in the production of sherbet powder. It acts as a wetting agent in brick making, thus less water is needed when extruding clay. It is used as a foaming agent in toothpastes. It creates friction and increases the pH of the mouth.
	ACID BORIC Appearance: Crystal, Powder White Chemical Name: Boric Acid Chemical Formula: H_3BO_3 Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags	Boric acid, also boraceous acid, orthoboric acid or acidum borium; a white crystalline, water-soluble inorganic acid generally used in antiseptics, insecticides and deodorizers. It was first discovered by Wilhelm Homberg and emerged as a by-product of sulfuric acid.	Boric acid is one of the most widely produced borates and is widely used in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, in the manufacture of glass and fiberglass, as a nutritional additive, flame retardant, and in the manufacture of wood preservatives to control pests. Boric acid is non-toxic with antibacterial properties and is often used as an antiseptic agent, acne treatment, preservative, insecticide, pH buffer, swimming pool chemicals, flame retardant, and as a precursor to many useful chemicals. It is used industrially to manufacture fiberglass, household glassware, and glass used in LCD screens.
	BETAINE Appearance: Colorless, Crystalline or Powder Solid/Liquid Chemical Name: Cocamidopropyl Betaine Chemical Formula: $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{38}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ Packaging Type: 125 and 220 kg Barrels	Coco amido Propyl Betaine is used as a co-surfactant to improve the properties of anionic surfactants. It also increases the cleaning and softness efficiency of final products such as shampoos and hand washing liquids. Depending on the water solution, it can have anionic or cationic properties, since it contains amphoteric groups. In acidic pH, the cationic property of this substance shows a good conditioning quality and can significantly help cationic proteins and polymers on the hair in special shampoos.	It can produce high viscosity and sometimes gel with anionic surfactants. This type of betaines is compatible with all types of surfactants. This type of betaines is compatible with all types of surfactants and has good cleaning and foaming properties. By using this product, the use of primary surfactants in the formulation can be reduced. Behdaeen is a mild surfactant that can reduce skin irritation caused by other surfactants and gives a pleasant feeling to the skin and hair.
	CAUSTIC SODA PEARLS / PRILL Appearance: White Colored Round Beads Chemical Name: Sodium Hydroxide Chemical Formula: NaOH Packaging Type: 25 Kg bags	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. 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.	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
	BUTYL GLYCOL Appearance: Liquid, Light Color Chemical Name: 2-Butoxyethanol, Butyl Cellosolve Chemical Formula: $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ Packaging Type: In Barrels	Butyl glycol is a clear, colorless oily liquid with a high boiling point, low volatility, and a slightly fruity odor. Like other glycol ethers, it is bifunctional, containing an ether and an alcohol group in the same molecule. It is completely miscible with water and a wide variety of organic solvents. This excellent miscibility makes it a versatile solvent and coupling agent offering excellent performance characteristics in a wide range of applications.	Butyl glycol use is dominated by the paint industry, which consumes approximately 75% of all BG produced. This is because it is a low volatility solvent, and therefore extends the drying times of coatings and increases their flow. It is also a chemical intermediate and therefore a starting material in the production of butyl glycol acetate, which is itself an excellent solvent. It is also a starting material in the production of plasticizers by reaction with phthalic anhydride. Butyl glycol is also a regular ingredient in many household cleaning products, as it is an ingredient in many household cleaning products. It provides very good cleaning power for household cleaning products and also provides the characteristic odor associated with many of these products. It also plays the same role in some industrial and commercial surface cleaners.
	IRON SULPHATE Appearance: Crystalline odorless Chemical Name: Ferrous Sulphate, Ferrous Sulfate Chemical Formula: FeSO_4 Packaging Type: 50 Kg bags	Iron sulfate is a dry chemical substance with a green-blue color, odorless crystalline structure. Iron sulfate is divided into types as unhydrate (anhydrous), monohydrate (1 - single water), pentahydrate (5 - five water), heptahydrate (7 - seven water) according to the amount of water it contains. It is formulated with the chemical formula FeSO_4 . Iron Sulfate contains 17-20% iron. Iron sulfate is a type of iron. Normally, you obtain iron from the foods you eat. In your body, iron becomes a part of hemoglobin and myoglobin. Hemoglobin carries oxygen from your blood to the tissues and organs. Myoglobin helps your muscle cells store oxygen.	Iron sulfate is used in a wide range of industries including the medical, manufacturing and horticultural sectors. It is also used as an effective and cost-effective means of controlling moss and algae and as an ingredient in lawn litter and lawn dressings. Sulfate acidifies soils and promotes good leafy grass growth. High alkaline soil hurts grass growth. Controls unwanted algae that spoils the appearance of your lawn. Reduces the chance of lawn disease Fertilize soil Ferrous sulfate, along with other iron compounds, is used to fortify foods and to treat and prevent iron deficiency anemia.

	DI ETHANOL AMINE Appearance: Colorless liquid Chemical Name: Diethanolamine Chemical Formula: C₄H₁₁NO₂ Packaging Type: 200-210 Kg barrels	Diethanolamine, often abbreviated DEA or DEOA, is an organic compound. Pure diethanolamine is a white solid at room temperature, but tends to absorb water and is usually encountered as a colorless, viscous liquid upon supercooling. Diethanolamine is a multifunctional secondary amine and a diol. Like other organic amines, diethanolamine acts as a weak base. DEA is soluble in water, reflecting the hydrophilic character of the secondary amine and hydroxyl groups. Amides prepared from DEA are also frequently hydrophilic.	DEA is used as a surfactant and corrosion inhibitor. It is used to remove hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from natural gas. DEA is used in the production of diethanolamides, a common ingredient in cosmetics, and in shampoos where it is added to provide a creamy texture and foaming effect. In oil refineries, DEA dissolved in water is commonly used to remove hydrogen sulfide from sour gas.
	DI PROPYLENE GLYCOL Appearance: Colorless, Hygroscopic Liquid. Chemical Name: DPG Chemical Formula: CH₃CHOHCH₂OH Packaging Type: 215 Kg Barrel	Dipropylene glycol [HO-(CH₃-CHCH₂O)₂-H] is a clear, colorless, slightly viscous liquid that is much less hygroscopic than other common glycols. It is an excellent solvent, completely miscible with water and many organic compounds, including ethanol, benzene, toluene, castor oil, carbon tetrachloride. Dipropylene glycol is also an excellent mutual solvent or cosolvent.	Dipropylene glycol is used as a heat transfer fluid for both low and high temperature applications. It is used as a high temperature reaction medium in the synthesis of some drugs and also as an antifreeze. Dipropylene glycol has germicidal properties and can be used as an air purifying agent. It is used as a solvent in many sectors. DPG is primarily used in the production of industrial intermediates, unsaturated polyester resins, plasticizers, alkyd resins, cosmetics and urethane polyols, and as an additive in the formulation of antifoaming agents, industrial soaps and functional fluids.
	E.D.T.A Appearance: White crystalline powder Chemical Name: Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid Chemical Formula: C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₈ Packaging Type: 25 Kg. bags	It behaves like a weak organic acid. Carboxylic acids donate hydrogen ions if a base is available to accept them. In this way, they react with both organic (e.g., amines) and inorganic bases. Their reactions with bases, called "neutralizations," are accompanied by significant amounts of heat. Neutralization between an acid and a base produces water plus a salt.	EDTA serves to increase the resistance of the cosmetic product to molecules in the air. Similarly, in personal care and skin care products, EDTA binds to free metal ions and acts as a purifying agent and persistent. It essentially reduces the "hardness" (or presence of metal cations) in tap water so that it can work to clean more effectively other ingredients in shampoos and soaps. EDTA is used in laundry detergents to soften the water that comes into contact with it so that other active ingredients can clean better. In textiles, EDTA prevents discoloration by removing colorless metal ions from dyed fabrics and also removes residue from industrial equipment that must be used at high temperatures (i.e. broilers).
	FORMALDEHYDE Appearance: Colorless with odor Chemical Name: Fannoform, formalth, formic aldehyde, formol, fyd Chemical Formula: CH₂O Packaging Type: In Cans, IBCs, Tankers	Molecular Formula: CH₂O Melting-Boiling point: -15,-21 °C (37% purity) Molar weight: 30.026 g/mol It is the simplest member of aldehydes. Its other name is Methanal. It is formed by bonding one hydrogen to the two empty bonds of the carbonyl group. It is a poisonous chemical. Its boiling point is -15 ° C and its melting point is -21 ° C. Formaldehyde is usually transported or stored as a 37% aqueous solution. This solution is called formalin. When water evaporates and separates from formalin under low pressure, paraformaldehyde is formed. It is a polymer and is a white solid substance with the formula HO (CH₂O)_xH (x is about 30). When this	Formaldehyde is one of the most widely used and produced substances in the chemical industry. Resins used in the production of composite wood products Fertilizers and pesticides Preservatives used in some pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and other consumer products such as dishwashing liquids and fabric softeners Household products such as glues, permanent press fabrics, paints and coatings, paints and coatings and paper products Agriculture, medicine, cosmetics, cleaning, construction chemicals. Formaldehyde is used in the manufacture of cleaning materials. Formaldehyde is used as a disinfectant in animal husbandry. Formaldehyde is used in the cosmetics sector. Formaldehyde is used in the construction sector (in the manufacture of glass wool, rock wool).
	FORMIC ACID 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.	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. 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.	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.
	GLYCERINE Appearance: Colorless, odorless, slightly sweet, dense liquid. Chemical Name: E422, 1,2,3-propanetriol, glycerol Chemical Formula: C₃H₈O₃ Packaging Type: 250 kg. barrels	Glycerin, more formally known as glycerol, is an organic compound. Common sources are animal fat and vegetable oil. Glycerin is a clear, odorless liquid at room temperature with a sweet taste. It is widely used in soaps and is a common ingredient in many pharmaceuticals. The molecular formula for glycerin is C₃H₅(OH)₃. It consists of a chain of three carbon atoms, each carbon atom bonded to a hydrogen atom (H+) and a hydroxyl group (OH-). Each of the two terminal carbon atoms has an additional hydrogen atom, so that the three carbon atoms form a total of four bonds.	It is used as a humectant, solvent and sweetener in foods and beverages and helps preserve foods. It is used as a plumper in low-fat foods and a thickener in liqueurs. It is found in ointments applied externally to the skin in diabetes. It is used as a suppository in constipation. It is used as a solvent and lubricant in personal care products. Most toothpastes, mouthwashes, skin care products, shaving creams, hair care products contain glycerin. It is used as a second ingredient in soap making. It is used in candle making. Glycerin, which is a suitable vehicle for most pharmaceutical forms in animals, increases intestinal contractions when used rectally as an enema or suppository, creating a slurry effect. For this purpose, 25-30 g of glycerin is mixed with 250-500 ml of water and used as an enema.

	SODA ASH LIGHT (Sodium Carbonate) Appearance: White, solid hygroscopic powder. Chemical name: E500, Soda, soda crystal, soda ash, Chemical Formula: Na_2CO_3 Packaging Type: 50 kg bags. Features: Sodium salt of carbonic acid. E500	Sodium carbonate (also known as washing soda, soda and soda crystals, and the like in the form of monohydrate crystal carbonate), Na_2CO_3, is the sodium salt of carbonic acid, which is soluble in water. It usually occurs as a white powder, a crystalline decahydrate that is easily absorbed to form the monohydrate. Pure sodium carbonate is a white, odorless powder that is hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air). It has a very alkaline taste and forms a moderately simple solution in water. Sodium carbonate is well known domestically for its daily use as a water softener.	It is used to whiten laundry and especially tulle. Sodium carbonate precipitates the ions that cause hardness in water as carbonate and removes them from the environment. In this way, it is used as a softener in washing machines. It is the most important chemical used in glass production. Sand and soda are combined, raised to very high temperatures and suddenly cooled. Glass is produced in this way. When reactive dye is used in the textile sector, sodium carbonate is used to form the bond between the dye and the fiber. It acts as an acid regulator, anti-caking agent and stabilizer as a food additive. It is used in the production of sherbet powder. It is used as a foaming agent in toothpastes. It creates friction and increases the pH of the mouth.
	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE Appearance: Pale Blue Color Chemical Name: Hydrogen Dioxide Solution Chemical Formula: H_2O_2 Packaging Type: 50 kg Drums, IBCs, Tankers	Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is a pale blue compound that becomes colorless when diluted. The viscosity of hydrogen peroxide is higher than that of water. Hydrogen peroxide is a chemical compound with the formula H_2O_2. In its pure form, it is a liquid with an odor slightly more viscous than water. Hydrogen peroxide is the simplest peroxide (a compound with an oxygen-oxygen single bond). It is used as an oxidizer, bleach, and disinfectant. Concentrated hydrogen peroxide, or "high test peroxide", is a reactive oxygen species and has been used as a rocket propellant.	Hydrogen Peroxide is a powerful, environmentally friendly oxidizing agent used in the bleaching, sterilization and chemical industries. It is a non-toxic, easily available and widely used liquid that can be destroyed without leaving residue. Hydrogen Peroxide is produced in high quality standards in our facility in Bandirma in various purity levels. This industry, which uses the most Hydrogen Peroxide in the world, is forced by public pressure and laws not to use chlorine in bleaching processes. It is as effective as other supported KRAFT bleaching chemicals, especially in mechanical bleaching, recycling and non-wood fibers. Hydrogen Peroxide is a preferred agent in natural cellulose and organic fibers. Its bleach is a substance that is useful for cotton, wool and silk, provides high whitening and low fiber damage, and also has minimum waste problems. Today, it is used in aseptic packaging, food whitening and preservation, microbial control, hair products and the pharmaceutical sector.
	HYDROCHLORIC ACID Chemical name: Muriatic acid, chlorohydric acid Chemical Formula: HCl Packaging Type: 75 Kg Drums, 1200 Kg IBCs, 20 Ton Tankers	Hydrochloric acid is a chemical compound composed of hydrogen and chlorine elements, commonly known as hydrochloric acid. It is gaseous under normal pressure and at room temperature. Today, it is used in all areas from the iron and steel sector to PVC, organic material production and the food sector. In addition to these conveniences, hydrochloric acid actually has a toxic content. It causes damage to many surfaces, including the human body. In order to obtain hydrochloric acid, hydrogen gas must first be obtained. Hydrogen chloride normally boils at 110 degrees and melts at -27 to 32 degrees.	This compound is an inorganic acid used in different areas. The concentration of the acid varies depending on the area it is used in. It is used in many areas such as pickling of steel, production of inorganic substances, creation of organic compounds, and provision of pH balance. It is used in the industry in areas such as petroleum, resin regeneration, paper, medicine, paint, chemistry, textile, and metal chloride production. Other areas of use: Hydrochloric acid, one of the most important substances in the chemical sector, is a material used in many branches of industry. It is also used in house cleaning, leatherworking, and the construction sector. Oil exploration is carried out with hydrochloric acid injected into rocks. It is also used in the food sector in the production of additives.
	CASTOR OIL Appearance: Colorless-pale-yellow Color, Light Odor Chemical Name: Castor Oil Chemical Formula: Packaging Type: In Sheet Metal Barrels	Castor oil plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) is a plant species from the euphorbiaceae family, native to India. It grows naturally or is cultivated in areas with a Mediterranean climate. The Ricin substance found in its seeds is poisonous. The oil obtained from its seeds is a colorless-pale yellow-colored, slightly odorous oil. It is easily soluble in alcohol. Since the oil is difficult to digest, it is not used as a cooking oil. It is widely used in medicine.	Detergents and Cosmetics Veterinary Medicine Polyurethane Adhesive industry
	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL Appearance: Colorless liquid Chemical name: propan-2-ol Chemical Formula: $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ Packaging Type: In barrels	Isopropyl alcohol, a colorless, flammable liquid known by a variety of other names. For example, in the laboratory it may be referred to as isopropanol, isopro, iso, isopropyl or simply by the abbreviation IPA. Also sometimes called 2-propanol, the reference is probably to an isomer of the inorganic compound propanol, also known as propanol. Of course, isopropyl alcohol is most commonly known as simple spirit. It forms solutions with water, ethanol, acetone, chloroform and benzene in all proportions, can undergo all the typical reactions of secondary alcohols, and reacts strongly with strong oxidizing agents.	As a solvent; it finds application in the extraction and purification of natural products such as vegetable and animal oils, gum resins, waxes, colorants, aromas, alkaloids, vitamins and alginates; as a carrier in the production of foodstuffs; in the purification, crystallization and precipitation of organic chemicals; in synthetic polymers such as phenolic varnishes and nitrocellulose lacquers. Also as a solvent; it is added to the formulations of cosmetics, hair tonics, perfumes, skin lotions, hair dye rinses, skin cleansers, deodorants, nail polishes, shampoos, hair sprays and air fresheners.
	LABSA Appearance: Brownish liquid Chemical Name: Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid Chemical Formula: $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ Packaging Type: 220 Kg Barrel	Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulfonic Acid is an anionic surfactant widely used in the production of detergents and emulsifiers. It can be dried as powder and is environmentally friendly.	LABSA is formed by the reaction of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) with SO_3 (sulfonation). Today, LABSA is used as the main surface active agent in liquid, gel or powder detergent production processes. It is one of the main raw materials of the synthetic detergent industry. Such as laundry, dishwasher powder detergents, detergent gels, liquid soaps, cleaning powders, oil soaps, etc. It is used as a mercerizing and washing agent in the textile sector. As the raw material of detergent, it is used in the production of alkynebenzene solphonic acid sodium, which has decontamination, emulsion, dispersion performance, wetting and foaming properties. It is widely used in the production of various detergents and emulsions such as washing powder, dishwashing detergent, light or difficult dirt detergent, cleaner in the textile industry, paint assistant, coating and leather making industry and paper making industry.

	NITRIC ACID Appearance: Colorless Liquid Chemical Name: Aqua Fortis, Niter Spirit Chemical Formula: HNO_3 Packaging Type: 75 Kg. Drums, IBCs, Bulk Tankers	Nitric acid is a strong inorganic acid known as nitrate among the public. Since its salts are called nitrates, it is also defined as nitrate acid. The 100% nitric acid shown with the formula HNO_3 is called absolute nitric acid, while the 60-66% and commercially available form is called ordinary nitric acid, or as it is called among the public, nitric acid. Nitric acid, which is smokeless up to 69%, becomes smoky with increasing density and starts to fog even in the open air. Nitric acid, which was obtained from saltpeter in the past, began to be obtained in other ways due to its unavailability everywhere and the use of the acid in explosives.	It is used in fertilizer production. It is used in the metal industry to purify metals. It is used during the etching process of metals. It is used in the production of explosives. It is used in places such as water treatment where pH reduction is required. It is used in the paint chemicals sector. It is used in the production of dynamite. It is used to produce silver nitrate. It is used in electropolishing processes.
	NP 4-6-8-10-20-30 Appearance: Colorless Transparent Liquid Chemical Name: Nonionic Polyelectrolytes Chemical Formula: $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}$ Packaging Type: In Barrels	Nonylphenols are a family of closely related organic compounds called alkylphenols. They are used in the production of antioxidants, lubricating oil additives, laundry and dishwashing detergents, emulsifiers, and solubilizers. These compounds are also present in nonionic surfactants such as alkylphenol ethoxylates and nonylphenol ethoxylates, which are used in detergents, dyes, pesticides, personal care products, and plastics. Nonylphenol has attracted attention because of its prevalence in the environment and its potential role as an endocrine disruptor and xenoestrogen due to its ability to act through estrogen-like activity.	Nonylphenol is used in the production of antioxidants, lubricant additives, laundry and dishwashing detergents, emulsifiers and solubilizers. It can also be used to produce tris (4-nonyl-phenyl) phosphite (TNPP), an antioxidant used to protect polymers such as rubber, vinyl polymers, polyolefins and polystyrene. It is also a stabilizer in plastic food packaging. Barium and calcium salts of nonylphenol are also used as heat stabilizers for polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Nonylphenol is also commonly used as an intermediate in the production of non-ionic surfactants nonylphenol ethoxylates, which are used in detergents, paints, insecticides, personal care products and plastics. Nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates are used only as ingredients in household detergents outside Europe.
	CAUSTIC SODA FLAKE Chemical Name: Sodium Hydroxide Chemical Formula: NaOH Packaging Type: 25 Kg Bags	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. 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, posing a safety hazard due to the possibility of splashing. The resulting solution is usually colorless and odorless. As with other alkaline solutions, it becomes slippery on contact with the skin.	In acid control, cleaning bad odors, cleaning pipes, pH balancing) In the production of Sodium Aluminate, Sodium Cyanide, Silicate, Polycarbonate, Titanium Oxide, Zeolite In the final product, in removing residues, in 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 In filter cleaner (in filter pools) and cleaning acid units in mines, Also, Caustic (Sodium Hydroxide) or Lime (Calcium Hydroxide) is used to adjust the pH value of the Sodium Cyanide used. In acid control, cleaning bad odors, cleaning pipes, pH balancing)
	PERCHLOROETHYLENE Appearance: Colorless with its own odor Chemical Name: Tetrachloroethylene Chemical Formula: C_2Cl_4 Packaging Type: 330 Kg. in barrels	Tetrachloroethylene is a chlorinated hydrocarbon used as a solvent and coolant in industrial transformers. It is a colorless, volatile, non-flammable liquid with an ether-like odor. Most tetrachloroethylene is produced by high-temperature chlorolysis of light hydrocarbons. It is an excellent solvent for organic materials. Perchloroethylene is a non-flammable but volatile solvent. It has a strong odor that can be detected by humans at levels as small as 1 ppm in the air.	Perchloroethylene is used as a solvent in many applications. Many organic substances dissolve in perchloroethylene. It is also used in the automotive and other metal-related industries to remove oils from metal. It is an ingredient in consumer products such as mulch and stain removers. Another area of use is in the production of refrigerants such as HCFC. It is volatile, stable and non-flammable and therefore widely used in dry cleaning. It can also be used to degrease metal parts in the automotive and other metalworking industries after being mixed with other chlorocarbons. It can also be used in neutrino detectors. Metal Cleaning/Degreasing Dry Cleaning: In the cleaning of textiles such as silk, wool, leather
	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE Appearance: White, Flake Crystal Chemical Name: Potash Caustic Chemical Formula: KOH Packaging Type: 25 Kg. Bags	Potassium hydroxide is also known as Potash Caustic, Potassium hydroxide formula is known as KOH, it is a solid, white chemical substance. It releases heat when dissolved in water. In addition, potassium hydroxide has a moisture retention feature. It absorbs moisture in the environment and has a structure that can melt slowly. It is used in industrial products, cleaning sector, agriculture, fertilizer sector, veterinary and many other areas.	In general, it is used instead of sodium hydroxide in substances where sodium levels must be limited. It is used in foods, dyes, rubber production and organic synthesis. It is used in potassium salt preparation, in carbonate composition, in phosphate substances, in nitrate substances, permanganate substances, xanthate substances and iodide substances synthesis, in the production of industrial detergents, in the formation of fertilizers in solution, in insecticides and weed killers, in the production of pigment substances, in the production of rubber substances, in papers used for the rubber industry, in the photography industry, in the medical industry, in alkaline batteries, that is, in the production of batteries.
	CITRIC ACID Chemical Name: 3-Hydroxypentanedioic Acid, 3-Carboxylic Acid, Hydrogen Citrate Chemical Formula: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$ Packaging Type: 25 Kg. Bags	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 "$\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$". 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.	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.

	SLES Appearance: Light Yellow Paste, Fluid Structure. Chemical Name: Teksafon, Sodium lauryl ether sulphate, Sodium laureth sulfate Chemical Formula: $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OS O}_3\text{Na}$ Packaging Type: 160 Kg Barrel	Sodium laureth sulfate (SLES), a commonly accepted contraction of sodium lauryl ether sulfate (SLES), is an anionic detergent and surfactant found in many personal care products (such as soaps, shampoos, toothpastes, etc.). SLES is an inexpensive and very effective foaming agent. SLES, sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), ammonium lauryl sulfate (ALS), and sodium pareth sulfate are surfactants used in many cosmetic products for their cleansing and emulsifying properties. They act similarly to soap.	It is used in the production of liquid dishwashing and machine detergents, technical cleaning materials. It is used to reduce surface tension in cosmetic cleaning products such as shampoo, soap, shower gel and bath foam. It is preferred for this process because it is easily diluted with salts and has a good foaming character. It is used in the production of toothpaste.
	SODIUM META SILICATE Appearance: White Powder. Chemical name: Sodium Silicate, Sodium Metasilicate, Water Glass, Liquid Glass, Glass Water Chemical Formula: Na_2SiO_3 Packaging Type: 25 kg. Bags	Sodium metasilicate is a salt of silicic acid and is classified as an inorganic salt product, and its molecular formula is Na_2SiO_3. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol or acids. Its aqueous solution is alkaline and has hygroscopicity and solubility when in contact with air. It has purifying, emulsifying, dispersing, wetting, penetrating and PH buffering properties. Sodium metasilicate is a low molecular weight crystal resulting from the heat reaction between alkaline and caustic soda water that foams. Products include anhydrous, pentahydrate and nonahydrate compounds.	Raw materials for industrial products (silica sola, silica gel, sedimentary silicas, zeolites, aluminosilicas, magnesium silicas, synthetic clays, ceramics and catalysts) Detergents (fabric washing powders, dishwashing detergents, industrial cleaning agents) Pulp and paper manufacturing (deinking and bleaching) Water treatment (protection from corrosion) Civil engineering (soil sealing, stabilization in drilling, tunneling, mining, scaling land, pit construction, stabilization in shoreline maintenance) Reclaimed petroleum recovery (improving oil flow) Textile processing (bleach and dye stabilizer)
	SODIUM TRIPOLY PHOSPHATE Appearance: White powder or granule Chemical Name: STPP, sodium tripoly phosphate Chemical Formula: $\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$ Properties: Sodium tripolyphosphate is a salt of triphosphoric acid. It is an inorganic acid Packaging Type: Available in 25 kg bags	Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Sodium tripolyphosphate is the sodium salt of triphosphoric acid. Sodium tripolyphosphate is an inorganic salt. It is found in white powder or granular form. Sodium Tripolyphosphate, which can be dissolved in water, is a high pH product and its pH is approximately 10.5. Sodium tripolyphosphate: It is used in toothpaste, soap and detergents to improve the cleaning function. It is also a structuring filler in detergents and soap. Sodium tripolyphosphate has the property of removing the hardness of water and binding dirt to its structure by breaking it off from the laundry.	Sodium tripolyphosphate is widely used in regular and compact laundry detergents such as powder, liquid, gel and tablets, automatic dishwashing detergents, Toilet cleaners and surface cleaners. It is used in the processes of reducing water hardness. It is used for dirt emulsification and sedimentation prevention properties. It is used to buffer pH in the chemical sector. It is used as a coagulation disrupting agent in oil wells and as a separating agent in cotton boiling. It is used in toothpaste, soap, detergents to improve their cleaning ability. It is also a structuring filler in soaps and detergents. STTP has the feature of removing water hardness and separating dirt from laundry and binding it to its own structure.
	SULPHAMIC ACID Appearance: odorless white crystal. Chemical Name: amidosulfonic acid, amidosulfuric acid, aminosulfonic acid, Chemical Formula: $\text{H}_2\text{NSO}_3\text{H}$ Properties: Soluble in water with slow hydrolysis. It is an acidic substance. Packaging Type: 25 Kg. bags	Sulfamic acid is an odorless, colorless, water-soluble and non-volatile chemical compound with the chemical formula $\text{H}_3\text{NO}_3\text{S}$. It is hygroscopic and non-volatile. Sulfamic acid solutions are less corrosive to metals than other mineral acids. Aqueous solutions are stable at room temperature, but rapid hydrolysis occurs with increasing temperature. It is a very strong acid. Its strength is comparable to hydrochloric acid and nitric acid. It dissolves in water at 20 °C at 21.5 g/100 g.	It is a cleaning agent in milking processes, beer, milk, sugar factories and paper mills. It is used as a cleaner and scale remover. It is used to remove lime deposits. It is used for metal pickling. It is used in galvanizing and electro-refinery processes. It is used in sulfonation and sulfation processes. It is used as a raw material for the production of artificial sweeteners. It is used to remove nitrite diazotization in the production of pigments and dyes. It is used as a catalyst in esterification processes. It is used as a pH adjuster for painting and other systems. It is found in tablets used to clean dentures.
	TRI ETHANOL AMINE Appearance: Light Yellow Clear Liquid, Hygroscopic Chemical Name: TEA Chemical Formula: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$ Packaging Type: 210 kg. barrels	Triethanolamine, often abbreviated as TEA, is a viscous organic compound that is both a tertiary amine and a triol. A triol is a molecule with three alcohol groups. Triethanolamine is a strong base. Triethanolamine is also abbreviated as TEOA, which can help distinguish it from triethylamine. Approximately 150,000 tons were produced in 1999. It is a colorless compound, although samples may appear yellow due to impurities. Triethanolamine is produced by the reaction of ethylene oxide with aqueous ammonia, producing ethanolamine and diethanolamine.	Triethanolamine is also used as an organic additive (0.1% by weight) in the grinding of cement clinker. It facilitates the grinding process by preventing the agglomeration of balls and dust agglomeration and coating of the mill wall. In pharmacy, triethanolamine is the active ingredient of some ear drops used to treat impacted earwax. It is also used in many different cosmetic products, including cleansing creams and milks, skin lotions, eye gels, moisturizers, shampoos, shaving foams, etc. Another common use of TEA is as a complexing agent for aluminum ions in aqueous solutions. It is used to mask before complexometric titrations with another chelating agent such as EDTA.
	TRICHLOR ETHYLENE Appearance: Colorless liquid Chemical Name: Ethylene Trichloride, 1,1,2 Trichlor Ethene, Acetylen Tri Chloride TCE, Trethylene, Triclene. Chemical Formula: C_2HCl_3 Properties: A Flame-Resistant Liquid with a Sweet Smell Packaging Type: In 300 kg barrels	The chemical composition of trichloroethylene is a halocarbon widely used as an industrial solvent. It is a clear non-flammable liquid with a sweet odor. It should not be confused with the similar 1,1,1-trichloroethane, commonly known as chloroethene. Its IUPAC name is trichloroethene. Industrial abbreviations include TCE, trichlor, Trike, Trick, and tri. It has been sold under various trade names. Under the trade names Trimar and Trilene, trichloroethylene has been used as a volatile anesthetic and as an inhaled obstetric analgesic in millions of patients.	As a cleaning agent, it has been rapidly developing in the cleaning market of colored parts, refrigerators, cars, air conditioners, precision machinery and other metal parts and electronic components. It is currently used for the consumption of chemical intermediates. Domestic industrialized sub-products of trichloroethylene include tetrachloroethylene, hexachloroethane, dichloroacetyl chloride, octachlorodipropylether, HFC-134a, etc. It is mainly provided by the production of HFC-134a. Due to the rapid industrialization of domestic production of HFC-134a, the proportion of trichloroethylene in the consumption structure as chemical intermediates has increased significantly. As a solvent, extracting agent, its consumption is about 15% of the total consumption, mainly used for the production of caprolactam, insecticides and medicines. Trichloroethylene pesticides as solvents include trichlorfon and dimethoate, which are popular pesticides in China.



UREA

Appearance: White granule structure

Chemical Formula: $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO} \rightarrow \text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$

Packaging Type: 50 Kg bags

Urea plays an important role in the metabolism of nitrogen-containing compounds and is the main nitrogen-containing substance in mammalian urine. It is a colorless, odorless solid, highly soluble in water and practically non-toxic. Dissolved in water, it is neither acidic nor alkaline. The body uses it in many processes, most notably in the excretion of nitrogen. The liver forms it by combining two molecules of ammonia (NH_3) with one molecule of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the urea cycle. Urea is widely used in fertilizers as a source of nitrogen and is an important raw material for the chemical industry.

Urea is the raw material for producing two main classes of materials: urea-formaldehyde resins and urea-melamine-formaldehyde, which is used in marine plywood.

Urea can be used to create urea nitrate, a high explosive used industrially and as part of some improvised explosive devices. It is a stabilizer in nitrocellulose explosives.

Over 90% of the world's industrial urea production is shipped for use as nitrogen-releasing fertilizers.

Urea has the highest nitrogen content of common nitrogenous fertilizers.

Therefore, it has the lowest transportation cost per unit of nitrogenous nutrient.

Due to the high concentration of nitrogen in urea, it is very important to ensure even distribution. Application equipment must be properly calibrated and used correctly.

AVRASYA GIDA TEKS. INS. VE MAK. SAN. TIC. LTD. STI.

Address: Hürriyet Mah. Mahmutbey Cad. No:17/507

34188 Bahçelievler / İstanbul / Türkiye

Tel/ Fax:+90 212 503 00 02

www.avrasyaexport.com

info@avrasyaexport.com