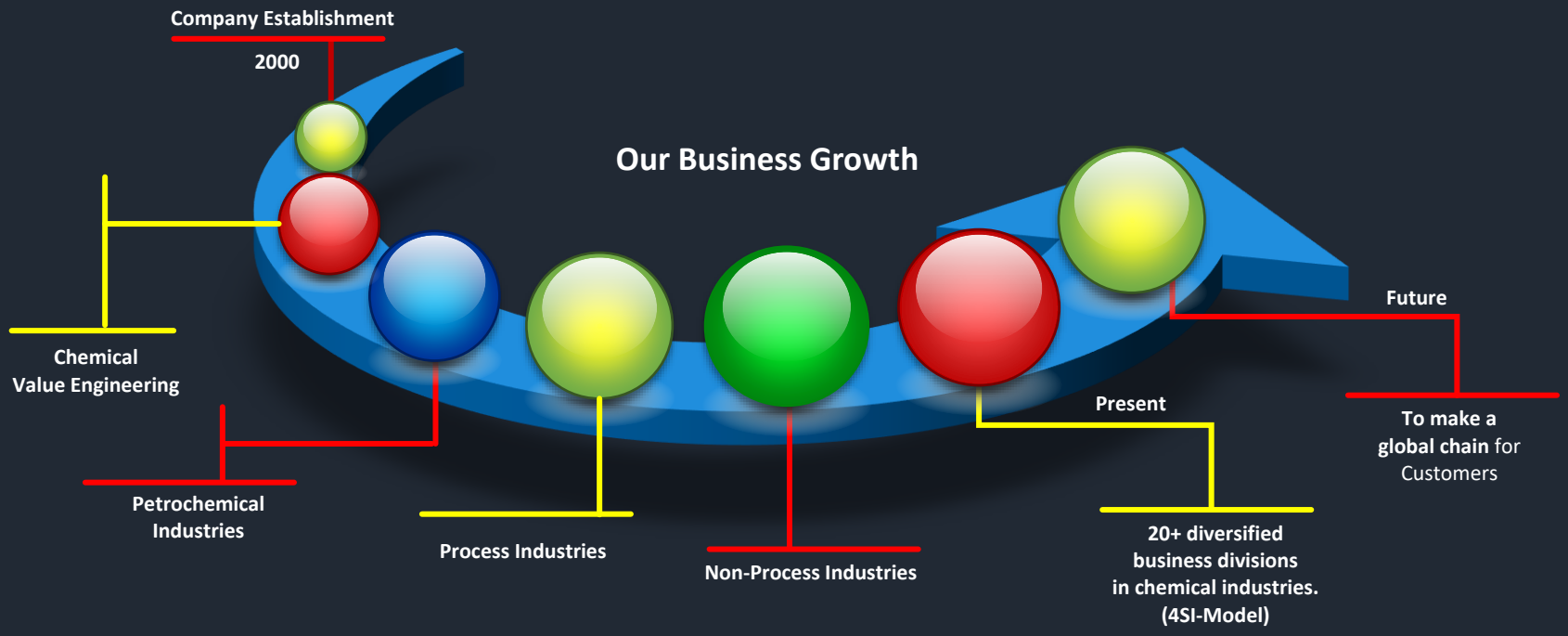

AN CHEMICAL
CORPORATION
BUSINESS APPROACH

1. ABOUT US

We began our journey in the year 2000 with the chemical material business and our founders kept on adding new business activities in various business fields in process and non-process industries at regular intervals. Now we are proud to have known our members in over 20+ diversified business divisions in chemical industries. Over 20 years of progressive experience have improved our skills and abilities to lead cross-functional groups for supporting and supplying the client's requirements together with our trustworthy counterparts. Our well-known business partners are glad to be served you. They have exceptionally well done to get a new business level with an impeccable business reputation in the last several years. Then Join us because.

WE PROVIDE YOU WITH A NEW APPROACH TO SUPPLYING YOUR NEEDS.



BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

Ethical Conduct

Adherence to ethical business practices in all dealings.
Transparency in business operations and communications.
Avoidance of conflicts of interest and fair treatment of all stakeholders.

ANCC

The foundational principles of ANCC Corporation are grounded in robust collaborations with international entities, specialists, manufacturers, and individuals who align with our shared commitment to accentuate and shape a prosperous future. Our corporate ethos is centered on cultivating enduring partnerships that not only emphasize excellence but also contribute significantly to the overarching goal of advancing the well-being of all stakeholders involved.

3. BUSINESS DIVISIONS

3.1. Rubber Industries

Rubber Chemical Material

Material Description	Remark
General-Purpose Elastomers	Natural Rubber-Synthetic Natural Rubber-Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR)-Butadiene Rubber (BR)-Ethylene Propylene Diene Rubber (EPDM)
Specialty Elastomers	Butyl Rubber-Halobutyl Rubber-BIMSM-Nitrile Rubber-Hydrogenated Nitrile Rubber (HNBR)-Curable PVC/NBR Polyblends-Acrylic Rubber-Polychloroprene (CR)-Chlorinated Polyethylene Rubber-Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene (CSM-Epichlorohydrin Rubber-Ethylene Acrylic Elastomer (AEM)-Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA)-Fluoroelastomers -Perfluoroelastomers (FFKM)-Silicone Rubber
Textile Reinforcing Materials	Aramid-Carbon Fibers-Glass Fibers-Nylon-Polyester Fiber-Rayon-Steel Cord and Cable
Adhesive System- Dips for Rubber-to-Cord Adhesion	Resorcinol Formaldehyde Resin (Liquid)-Styrene Butadiene Vinylpyridine Latex -Isocyanate and/or Epoxy Treatment
Adhesive System- Rubber Compounding Additives for Cord Adhesion	Hydrated Precipitated Silica-Resorcinol Formaldehyde Resin (Solid)-HMMM-HMT-Cobalt Stearate
Thermoplastic Elastomers	Styrenic Block Copolymers (SBC)-Thermoplastic Olefins (TPO)-Thermoplastic Vulcanizate (TPV) Based on PP/EPDM-Thermoplastic Vulcanizate (TPV) Based on NBR/PP-Thermoplastic Vulcanizate (TPV) Based on IIR/PP-Thermoplastic Vulcanizate (TPV) Based on ACM/Nylon-Thermoplastic Vulcanizate (TPV) Based on BIMS/Nylon-Thermoplastic Polyurethanes (TPUs)-Copolyester and Polyamide Block Copolymers
Polyurethane	Polyols-Adipic Acid-Ethylene Glycol Polyester Polyol-Polypropylene Glycol Polyol-Isocyanates-Chain Extenders (1,4-Butanediol (1,4-BD)-Bis(beta-hydroxyethyl) Ether of Resorcinol (HER)-7.5.3 Hydroquinone Di-(2-hydroxyethyl) Ether (HQEE)-Trimethylolpropane (TMP))-Methylene-Bis-o-chloroaniline (MBCA)
Carbon Black, Fillers, Reinforcing Agents, and Coupling Agents	Furnace Carbon Blacks-Thermal Carbon Black-Acetylene Carbon Black-Hydrated Precipitated Silica-Fumed Silica-TESPT Organosilane Coupling Agent-Kaolin Clay-Calcium Carbonate-Talc-Titanium Dioxide-Ground Coal-Iron Oxide
Activators	Zinc Oxide -Stearic Acid

Rubber Chemical Material

Material Description	Remark
Primary Accelerators	N-t-butyl-2-benzothiazole Sulfenamide (TBBS)-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole Sulfenamide (CBS)-2-(4-Morpholinothio)-benzothiazole Sulfenamide (MBS)-N,N'-Dicyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole Sulfenamide (DCBS)-4-Morpholinyl-2-benzothiazole Disulfide (MBSS)-Alkyl Phenol Disulfide-Ethylene Thiourea (ETU)
Secondary Accelerators	Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)-Benzothiazole Disulfide (MBTS)-Tetramethyl Thiuram Monosulfide (TMTM)-Zinc Dibutyldithiocarbamate (ZnDBC) -Zinc Dimethyldithiocarbamate (ZnDMC) -Tellurium Diethyldithiocarbamate (TeDEC)-Diphenyl Guanidine (DPG) -Di-o-Tolylguanidine (DOTG)
Inhibitors and Retarders	Cyclohexylthiophthalimide (CTP)-Benzoic Acid-Phthalic Anhydride-Salicylic Acid-Magnesium Oxide (MgO)
Non-sulfur Vulcanizing Agents	Di-cumyl Peroxide (DCP)-Di (2-t-butyl peroxy isopropyl) benzene (BBPIB)-Methylol-Terminated p-Alkyl-Substituted Phenol Formaldehyde (Curing Resin)-Zinc Oxide
Antioxidants	2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline (TMQ)-Acetone Diphenylamine Condensation Product (ADPA)-Phenyl-alpha-naphthylamine (PAN)-Octylated Diphenylamine (8DPA)-Methylene-bis-methylbutyl phenol (o-MBp14)-N,N'-Di-beta-naphthyl-p-phenylene Diamine (DNPD)
Antiozonants	N-1,3-Dimethylbutyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylene Diamine (6PPD)-N-N'-bis (1-methyl heptyl)-p-phenylene Diamine (i88PD)-N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylene Diamine (DPPD)-Protective Waxes
Tackifiers	Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins-Phenol Acetylene Tackifying Resin-Petroleum Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Resins-Polyterpene Resins
Blowing Agents (for Sponge Rubber)	Azodicarbonamide (ADC)-p,p'-Oxybis(benzenesulfonyl) Hydrazide (OBSH)
Flame Retardants	Antimony Oxide (Antimony Trioxide)-Chlorinated Paraffin (CP)-Alumina Trihydrate (ATH)-Zinc Borate Hydrate- Triaryl Phosphate (TAP)
Intermediate Feedstocks	Acetaldehyde-Acetic Acid-Acetone-Acetylene-Acrylonitrile (ACN)-Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR)-Adipic Acid p-Alkylphenol (para-Alkylphenol)-4-Aminodiphenylamine (4-ADPA)-Ammonia-Ammonium Thiocyanate-t-Amylene Aniline-Aniline Hydrochloride-Antimony-Antimony Trichloride-Benzene-Benzothiazyl Disulfide (MBTS)-Borates (Borax)-Boric Acid-Bromine-Butadiene (BD)-Butane -1,4-Butanediol (BDO)-Butanol (Butyl Alcohol) -n-Butyl Acrylate

Rubber Chemical Material

Material Description	Remark
Acrylonitrile Butadiene (NBR)	Provides rubber gas tightness and tensile, bending strength
Butadiene (BR)	Gives rubber abrasion resistance
Isoprene (IR)	Gives rubber elasticity, damping properties
Styrene Butadiene (SBR)	Used in the production of general purpose rubber, provides abrasion resistance
Accelerator	Used as an accelerator in vulcanization and polymerization processes
Antioxidant	This additive is used as an antioxidant and anti ozonate. Commonly used in tire manufacturing
Catalyst CBS	Used as an accelerator in the rubber industry
Catalyst Converter TMTD (TIURAM)	Used as a vulcanization accelerator
Resin	Resin C9; Petroleum resin; Indene-Cumarone-Resins
Lithopone	Alternative names: ZnS + BaSO4
Filler	Alternative names: Black coal – Soot Used as a filler
Vulcanizing agents	Sulfur (powder) Used for vulcanizing rubber

Rubber Chemical Material

Material Description	Remark
Solvent	**Alternative names: C10H16; Isoprene; 3-carene; Turpentine**
Additives	**Zinc Oxide : Silica; Anti-ozone Wax & …**

3.2. Plastics & PVC Industries

Plastics & PVC Industries

Material Description	Remark
Fillers	Calcium Carbonate (CaCO3); Fumed Silica ;Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (PCC)
Flame Retardants	Ammonium Polyphosphate (APP); Antimony Trioxide (ATO); Decabromodiphenyl Ethane; Tri (butoxyethyl) Phosphate (TBEP); Zinc Borate
Pigments	Napthol Red 210; Titanium Dioxide (TiO2)- Anatase Grade; Titanium Dioxide (TiO2)- Rutile Grade; Zinc Oxide Powder; Zinc Oxide Powder; Zinc Sulfide (ZnS)
Plasticizers	1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic Acid, Diisononyl Ester (DHIN); Acetyl Tributyl Citrate (ATBC); Benzyl Benzoate; Benzyl Butyl Phthalate (BBP); BioCeed 100; BioCeed 40; Di-(2-Propyl Heptyl) Phthalate (DPHP); Dibutyl Maleate (DBM); Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP); Dibutyl Sebacate (DBS); Dibutyl Sebacate (DBS) Powder; Diethyl Phthalate (DEP); Diisobutyl Phthalate (DIBP); Diisodecyl Adipate (DIDA); Diisodecyl Phthalate (DIDP); Diisononyl Adipate (DINA); Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP); Dimethyl Sebacate (DMS); Dioctyl Adipate (DOA); Dioctyl Maleate (DOM); Dioctyl Phthalate (DOP); Dioctyl Sebacate (DOS); Dioctyl Terephthalate (DOTP); Dipropylene Glycol Dibenzoate; Diundecyl Phthalate (DUP) – Stabilized; Epoxidized Linseed Oil (ELO); Epoxidized Soybean Oil (ESO); Linear 911P; Tri (butoxyethyl) Phosphate (TBEP); Tributyl Phosphate (TBP); Triethyl Phosphate (TEP); Trioctyl Phosphate (TOF); Trioctyl Trimellitate - Electrical Grade (TOTM-E); Trioctyl Trimellitate (TOTM)
Specialty Items & Process Aids	Azodicarbonamide (AZO); Carbon Nanotubes; Ethyl Acetoacetate (EAA); Ethylene Bis-Stearamide (EBS) Beaded; Graphene; Graphene Oxide; Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (PCC); Zinc Stearate
Plasticizers	Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP); Dioctyl Terephthalate (DOTP); Diisodecyl adipate (DIDA); Dioctyl adipate (DOA); Dioctyl sebacate (DOS); Trioctyl Trimellitate (TOTM); Epoxy fatty acid monoester
Flame Retardants	Antimony trioxide (ATO); Decabromodiphenyl ethane; Tri (butoxyethyl) phosphate (TBEP); Zinc borate
Heat Stabilizers	When exposed to temperatures above 100 degrees Celsius, PVC starts to lose its structural integrity. The addition of heat stabilizers helps the material maintain its stability and structure in high-temperature environments.
Pigments	Naphthol red 210; Titanium dioxide (TiO2); Zinc oxide (ZnO); Zinc sulfide (ZnS)

3.3. Polymers and Masterbatches

Polymers and Masterbatches

Material Description	Remark
Additives for PVC	Solid Calcium,organic systems (COS) supplied in a wide variety of physical forms; Tin based stabilisers; Liquid Mixed Metal soap stabilisers; Co-stabilisers and anti-oxidants; Blended One-pack systems to include additives such as lubricants and blowing agents
Anti-blocking additives	Anti-blocking additives are recommended to improve the adhesion of polymeric films made of LDPE, LLDPE and PP to each other or in the roll.Additive is invisible in the film, by giving the surface micro roughness, it make easier to open bags, improve printing ink adherence, helps improve heat seal strength
Anti-corrosion additive	Film with anti-corrosion additive protects metal products from corrosion.
Anti-scratch additive	Increases scratch resistance of the plastic surface
Antifog additive	The accumulation of moisture on the surface of the greenhouse film reduces light transmission, which can reduce crop. Falling drops of condensate can cause rotting and increase the risk of plant disease. In the case of packaging films, drops of moisture spoil the aesthetic appearance of the packaging, food products may be damaged and fungus can occur. Anti-fogging additives prevent the formation of condensation droplets and help avoid these negative cases.
Antioxidants	Antioxidants are recommended to prevent thermal oxidation of the polymer during processing and to inhibit chemical degradation during storage and use of the final product. These additives are also used to protect plastic products from corrosive environments.
Antislip additive	It roughens the surface of polyethylene films and thus reduces possible slipping.
Antistatic additives	Antistatic additives help to eliminate the static effects inherent in all plastics. These additives facilitate the manufacturing process and reduce dust build-up on plastic products.
Black masterbatches	Black masterbatches are suitable for a wide range of applications, from pipes, cables and packaging films to agricultural films, which must be particularly weather resistant and meet international standards. A range of black concentrates can also be used for casting electronic parts when deep blacks and a glossy finish are required.

Polymers and Masterbatches

Material Description	Remark
Blowing additives	Product weight can be reduced by using blowing additives. Typical applications are packaging, technical parts, insulation products.
Chloroparaffins (CO)	Chloroparaffins (CO)
Cleaning additives and compounds	Cleaning additives and compounds are used to clean, maintain and protect equipment from raw material residues. It also used to transition from one color to another when fast result is needed.
Colour masterbatches, everyday colors and tailor made products	Development and production of colour masterbatches according RAL, PANTONE color systems and according to the provided standard. Manufacture of various combined products such as colour and additive or additives (eg colour, flame retardant and UV protection).
Combination masterbatch	Combined products are useful when you want to use one product with multiple functions. Such complexes are tailored to the needs of the user and balance and facilitate the production process. Advantages: easier dosing, fast dispersion, economy and more convenient storage compared to individual products.
Epoxidized soybean oil	PVC Lubricant/Stabilizer
Flame retardants	In some areas, such as construction, transportation, electronics, home appliances, etc., the materials have strict fire safety requirements. The nature of most plastics is such, that they cannot be made completely fire resistant. However, it is possible to influence their flammability. For this, flame retardants are used, which reduce the likelihood of fire and slow the spread of fire.
HDPE	High-density polyethylene it is a lightweight plastic, strong and resistant to various chemicals. Main applications: plastic bottles, food containers, corrosion-resistant pipes, flexible packaging, various technical details.
Infrared barriers (IR)	Infrared barriers in the film prevent greenhouses and tunnels from cooling overnight and protect them from excessive sunlight during the day.
LDPE	Low density polyethylene is very flexible material especially suitable for the production of various films, shopping bags, pipes, cable covers, containers, surface coating (lamination).

Polymers and Masterbatches

Material Description	Remark
Laser additive masterbatch	The main functions of laseradditive masterbatch are marking and decoration. Laser technology offers many advantages compared to other decoration methods. Laser marking is resistant to abrasion, chemicals and weather conditions and can be used even on soft, rough, stepped or curved surfaces. This technology is also very flexible, making it ideal for small batches and fast changing layouts. Applications: lottery codes on beverage lids, barcodes, food and cosmetic packaging with logos, product information, shelf life or decorative designs, animal ear tags, security seals, keyboards, cables and tubes, electronic components, medical devices and laboratory equipment.
LLDPE	Linear low density polyethylene it is a strong and elastic plastic with good chemical resistance. It is often used in blends with low density polyethylene (LDPE) and high density polyethylene (HDPE), in the production of thin films, multilayer packaging, various containers.
Mattifying effect additive	Gives a matte surface to final article
Moisture-absorbing additives	Moisture-absorbing additives are used to dry or dehydrate all types of recycled polyethylene and polypropylene raw materials in order to improve the process stability and mechanical properties of the final product.
Mould release additive	Prevents the cast product from sticking to the mold, making it easier to release
Nucleating additive	The additive makes polypropylene products more transparent, improves mechanical properties, and allow to make production cycle shorter
Oxygen Scavenger	Used to facilitate removal or reduction of oxygen content in packaging to ensure product safety and prolong shelf life.
Plasticizer citrates	Plasticizer citrates
Plasticizers adipates (DOA)	Plasticizers adipates (DOA)
Plasticizers high molecule weght (polymeric)	Plasticizers high molecule weght (polymeric); Plasticizers special (for pharma applications)

Polymers and Masterbatches

Material Description	Remark
Plasticizers phthalates (DEP, DPHP, DINP, DOTP)	Plasticizers are used in the production of plastisols.
PP	Polypropylene is a rigid plastic resistant to aggressive chemicals with good mechanical and dielectric properties. Polypropylenes are divided into homopolymers (PPH) and copolymers (PPC). The copolymers are divided into high-transparency Random and impact-resistant Block. Typical applications: tapes, tubes, sheets, profiles, packaging films, toys, containers, household products, car parts and components, bottles and cosmetic packaging.
Processing additives (PPA)	PPAs are fluorinated polymers for improving of the extrusion quality, better homogenization of pigments and fillers and output of thermoplastic polymers, saves energy and equipment. Typical applications: foaming and extrusion of films, pipes, cables, tapes.
Protec™ additive	The innovative PROTEC additive has been developed to ensure process and quality control. It can be used to protect products from plagiarism, and the originality of the product is confirmed or rejected by the sensor.
Slip additives	Slip additives form a layer of lubricant on the surface of the product, reducing the coefficient of friction. Adds shine and ease removal of molded parts from molds
Special effect masterbatches	Unique effects for plastics: metal look, stone and marble, wooden look, pearlescent effect, polychromatic and holographic color effects.
Torque release additives	Lubricant to simplify opening behavior of bottle caps and closures
UV Stabilizers and absorbers	Polymers are sensitive to UV rays. Exposure to light and atmosphere will significantly shorten the life of the plastic. By using a light stabilizer, a UV resistant product can be obtained that will last longer and retain its original color and mechanical properties. UV absorbers absorb energy from solar radiation and convert it into a heat.
White masterbatches	White masterbatches of various concentrations and shades for packaging food products, household goods, agricultural films, industrial products. Excellent temperature stability and outstanding pigment dispersion allow dosing of concentrated products from 0.5%, depending on the final product.

3.4. Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceuticals

Material Description	Remark
Acetonitrile (Methyl Cyanide, cyanomethane, ethanenitrile, ethyl nitrile, methanecarbonitrile, CAN)	Acetonitrile is a colorless liquid that is widely used as a solvent due to its relatively high dielectric constant, low viscosity, and low chemical reactivity. Acetonitrile's low viscosity makes it desirable for liquid chromatography. With its high dielectric constant and ability to dissolve electrolytes, Acetonitrile is often used in battery applications as well. Other applications for acetonitrile include use in pharmaceuticals and photographic film.
Adipic Acid (hexanedioic acid, hexane-1,6-dicarboxylic acid, hexane-1,6-dioic acid, 1,4-Butane Dicarboxylic Acid)	Adipic acid is most commonly used to produce nylon, which can be processed into fibers to create textiles and other fabrics. Adipic Acid is also used in the production of adipate plasticizes such as Dioctyl Adipate. As a food ingredient, Adipic acid can be used as a flavorant to give a tart taste, as well as a gelling aid. Adipic acid is also an intermediate in the production of some polyurethanes.
Citric Acid, Anhydrous USP (2-Hydroxy-1,2,3 Propanetricarboxylic Acid Solution)	Citric acid is an excellent chelating agent, making it useful in cleaners to remove limescale and to soften water in soaps and detergents. For pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, citric acid is used as a pH adjuster. As a food additive, citric acid is a natural preservative and is also used to add acidic or sour taste to foods and drinks.
Dibutyl Sebacate (DBS) (Dibutyl Ester; Bis(N-butyl)Sebacate; Butyl Sebacate)	Dibutyl Sebacate (DBS) is used as a plasticizer suited for low temperature and is compatible with PVC, acrylic, nitrile rubber, and celluloses. Due to its non-toxicity and low temp performance DBS is ideal for vinyl food contact films. In addition, Dibutyl Sebacate finds use in coatings, cosmetics, lubricants, and pharmaceuticals.
Dicyandiamide (DICY) (Cyanoguanidine) (Diaminoethane-tetraacetic acid, Edetic acid, Ethylenedinitrilo-tetraacetic acid, Versene)	Dicyandiamide is used as a slow release fertilizer. In the adhesive industry, Dicyandiamide is used as a curing agent for epoxies. Dicyandiamide is also used as a flame retardant additive in paper and textile industries. Additional applications include use in powder coatings, dielectric coatings, water treatment chemicals, rubber, dye fixing, and pharmaceutical applications. Dicyandiamide is also used as a stabilizer compound for PVC flooring.
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid (EDTA)	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) is mainly used to bind metal ions in aqueous solution making EDTA useful in a wide variety of uses as a chelating agent. It is widely used to dissolve limescale. In shampoos, cleaners, and other personal care products EDTA salts are used as stabilizers. EDTA is added to some food as a preservative or stabilizer to prevent catalytic oxidative decoloration, which is catalyzed by metal ions. In the pulp and paper industry, EDTA inhibits the ability of metal ions, especially Mn2+, from catalyzing the disproportionation of hydrogen peroxide, which is used in "chlorine-free bleaching."

Pharmaceuticals

Material Description	Remark
Fumaric Acid (but-2-enedioic acid, Trans-butenedioic acid, (E)-Butenedioic acid.)	Fumaric acid is a food additive used as an antioxidant and to keep moisture from hardening food powders. Fumaric acid is also used in applications such as coatings, resins, pharmaceuticals and plasticizers.
Glycerin - 99% USP (Glycerol, glycerin, 1,2,3-Propanetriol)	Glycerin is a versatile and widely used humecant, thickener, lubricant, solvent, and sweetener used in many food, pharmaceutical, and personal care applications. Additional applications include use as an antifreeze or a chemical intermediate. Glycerin can be derived from natural, renewable sources, as a byproduct of biodiesel, or it can be synthetically created.
Melatonin (Acetamide, N-(2-(5-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl)- (9CI), N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine, Melatonin, Melatonine, 5-Methoxy-N-acetyltryptamine, N-(2-(5-Methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl)acetamide)	Melatonin is typically used in dietary supplements as a sleep aid.
Polyethylene Glycol(s) – PEG	Polyethylene Glycol 200 – PEG 200 Polyethylene Glycol 400 – PEG 400 Polyethylene Glycol 600 – PEG 600 Polyethylene Glycol 1450 – PEG 1450 Polyethylene Glycol 3350 – PEG 3350 Polyethylene Glycol 8000 – PEG 8000
Salicylic Acid (Benzoic Acid, 2-Hydroxy*O-Hydroxybenzoic Acid * 2-Hydroxybenzoic Acid * Orthohydroxybenzoic Acid)	Acne Treatment, Anti Dandruff Shampoo, Aspirin, Astringent, BHA Cleansers, Foundations, Fungicide, Preservative, Skin Care

3.5. Solvents

Solvents

Material Description	Remark
Diethylenetriamine	Alternative names: 1,4,7-triazaheptane; C4H13N3
Dipropylene glycol	Alternative names: oxybispropanol; C6H14O3
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	Alternative names: 2- (2-methoxypropoxy) propanol; Solvenon DPM
Dipropylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	Alternative names: 1- (2-butoxy-1-methylethoxy) propan-2-ol; DPNB
Ethoxypropanol	Alternative names: 1-ethoxy-2-propanol; C5H12O2
Ethyl acetate	Alternative names: Acetic ester; biobased ethyl acetate; C4H8O2; ETAC
Ethyl diglycol	Alternative names: 2- (2-ethoxyethoxy) ethanol; Ethyl diethylene glycol
Gamma butyr lactone	Alternative names: GBL; BLO; 1,2-butanol
Isobutanol	Alternative names: 2-methylpropan-1-ol
Isobutyl acetate	

Solvents

Material Description	Remark
Isopropanol	Alternative names: isopropyl alcohol; 2-propanol; IPA; C3H8O
Isopropyl acetate	Alternative names: 2-methylethylethanate; 2-Propyl acetate; C5H10O2
Mesamoll	Alternative names: C6H6O; Phenol
1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid diisononyl ester	Alternative names: Di-isononyl-cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylate; DINCH
1,4-butanediol	Alternative names: Butylene glycol; 1,4-tetramethylene glycol
Acetone	Alternative names: C3H6O; Dimethyl ketone; 2-propanone
Butyl diglycol	Alternative names: 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol; Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; Butoxydiethylene glycol; C8H18O3
Butyl diglycol acetate	Alternative names: Diethylene glycol butyl ether acetate; diethylene glycol acetate; 2- (2-butoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate
Butyl glycol	Alternative names: Butyl glycol ether; 2-butoxyethanol
Butyl glycol acetate	Alternative names: BGA; C8H16O3; 2-butoxyethyl acetate
Butyl triglycol	Alternative names: (2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethoxy) ethanol; triethylene glycol butyl ester; C10H22O4
Cyclohexanone	Alternative names: Oxocyclohexane; Hexanone

Solvents

Material Description	Remark
Diacetone alcohol	Alternative names: 2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-4-pentanone; 2-Methyl-3-pentanol-4-one
Diethanolamine	Alternative names: DEA; C4H11NO2; 2,2-iminodiethanol
Diethyl ether	Alternative names: C4H10O; MEG
Diethylene glycol	Alternative names: C4H10O3; DEG; 2,2-oxybisethanol
Methoxybutanol	Alternative names: 3-Methoxybutan-1-ol; 3-Methoxybutanol
Methoxypropanol	Alternative names: propylene glycol monomethyl ether; 1-methoxy-2-propanol
Methoxypropyl acetate	Alternative names: 1-Methoxy-2-propyl acetate
Methyl ethyl ketone	Alternative names: 2-Ketobutane; 2-Oxobutane; 3-Butanone; MEK; C4H8O
Methyl isobutyl ketone	Alternative names: MIBK; 4-methyl-2-pentanone
Monoethanolamine	Alternative names: MEA; C2H7NO; 2-aminoethanol
Monoethylene glycol	Alternative names: C2H6O2; Ethylene glycol; ethanediol
Monoprolylene glycol	Alternative names: propano-1,2-diol; 1,2-dihydroxypropane; C3H8O2

Solvents

Material Description	Remark
N-butanol	Alternative names: butanol; butanol alcohol; 1-butanol
N-butyl acetate	Alternative names: 1-butyl acetate; 1-acetoxybutane; C6H12O2
N-ethylpyrrolidone	Alternative names: 1-ethylpyrrolidin-2-one; ethyl-2-pyrrolidone; NEP
N-methylpyrrolidone	Alternative names: 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; N-methyl-2-ketopyrrolidine
N-propanol	Alternative names: C3H7OH; 1-propanol
N-propyl acetate	Alternative names: C5H10O2; propyl ethanonate; 1-acetoxypropane
Propylene carbonate S	Alternative names: C4H6O3; 4-methyl-13-diocalan-2-one
Solvenon PNB	Alternative names: 3-Butoxypropan-2-ol; n-butoxypropanol; C7H16O2
Tetraethylene glycol dimethyl ether	Alternative names: tetraglym
Tetrahydrofuran	Alternative names: C4H8O, THF
Triethanolamine	Alternative names: C6H15NO3; TEA; 2,2,2-nitrilotriethanol

Solvents

Material Description	Remark
Triethylene glycol	Alternative names: 2,2- (ethylenedioxy) diethanol; TEG
Tripropylene glycol butyl ether	Alternative names: Tripropylene glycol n-butyl ether; TPnB
Xylene	

3.6. Textile Industries

Textile Industries

Material Description	Remark
Antibacterial additive Ultra-Fresh	Ultra-Fresh is designed for a wide range of material types. It is a durable antimicrobial technology that provides lasting freshness, stain protection and extended product life by controlling growth of unwanted microbes that cause odors, staining and product degradation. This advanced antimicrobial technology is applied during normal textile finishing processes. No special equipment or extra processing steps are required and Ultra-Fresh can be used in combination with other common auxiliaries such as softeners, moisture management systems or fluorocarbons.
Antifoam	High performance anti-foam can be used in at kinds of textile processing. We can suggest silicone free, stable at high temperatures and is compatible with disperse dyestuffs
Bleaches	
Dyebath assistants	We can suggest additives for disperse dyes on polyester blends, atmospheric dyeing of Polyester/Cotton and a speciality product which controls the levelness and reproducibility of reactive dyes through controlling the harmful effects of sodium bicarbonate.
Finishing	A wide range of softeners and more sophisticated finishing products are available. It is recommended that individual requirements are discussed.
Fixation and washing off assistants	We can suggest zero-formaldehyde cationic fixing agent, additives helpful to improve the wet fastness properties, dry and wet rubbing/crocking fastness
Lubricants	Lubricants has Excellent anti-creasing and lubricating properties, assists in the emulsification of hydrolyzed reactive dyes so assisting in reducing the length of the washing off process.
Machine Cleaning	We can suggest powerful machine cleaning system combining dispersing, scouring and emulsifying agents. Effective in the removal of dye tar and oligomer deposits. Designed to be high foaming to ensure that all areas of the machinery are cleaned.

Textile Industries

Material Description	Remark
Preparation additives	We can suggest scouring agent specifically engineered to remove silicone, knitting and spinning oils from fabrics containing elastomeric yarns; multi-functional product which is suitable for all fibres and increasing the rate of absorption of the bath eliminating undyed spots; peroxide stabilizer; a high performance, low foaming, alkali stable wetting agent; a powerful de-mineralization agent for cotton which can replace the sodium hypochlorite process prior to bleaching.
Sequestering agents	A sequestering agent with dispersing properties stable over a wide temperature and pH range.
Wetting agents	We can suggest very concentrated silicon free multi-functional product which is suitable for all fibres, drives out air bubbles trapped in textiles increasing the rate of absorption of the bath eliminating undyed spots; a combination product which is designed to provide rapid wetting and control foam during preparation and dyeing; a high-performance low foaming, alkali stable wetting agent and detergent suitable for continuous and batch preparation processes of cotton.

3.7. Household chemicals / Industrial cleaning / Auto chemistries

Household chemicals / Industrial cleaning / Auto chemistries

Material Description	Remark
Anti-foaming materials	A defoamer or an anti-foaming agent is a chemical additive that reduces and hinders the formation of foam in industrial process liquids.
Essential oils	Essential oil is a mixture of many compounds obtained from plant leaves, fruits, flowers, wood, roots, bark and wood resins. The essential oil of one plant can contain from several to several dozen components.
Fragrances	Flavorings, specific, strong-smelling organic compounds used for flavoring.
Optical brighteners	
Phosphonates	Phosphonates are derived from the following physical and chemical properties: 1)Strong sequestration of heavy transition metal ions 2)Strong scale inhibition of phosphate, carbonate and sulphate scales 3)Dispersion and deflocculation of solids and lipids soils
Plant extracts	Vegetable oil extracts are extracts obtained by maintaining the relevant plants or parts of plants filled with vegetable oils for the required period. Effective soluble plant substances enter the vegetable oil during this process.
Preservatives	Preservative means a natural or synthetic chemical, or a mixture thereof, which protects against deterioration and which is added to prevent degradation by micro-organisms or undesirable chemical transformations.
Silicones	Silicones contain up to 60% silicon and oxygen, which are the most common elements in the earth's crust, they are chemically inert and safe ingredients used in many Industries.
Solvents	Constantly smelling, non-toxic solvents that dissolve fat and are later produced, sold and used as household cleaners.
Surfactants and their blends	Surfactants (PAMs) are compounds that reduce the surface tension of a liquid.
Vegetable oils	Vegetable oil – a type of oil obtained from various oil plants used in the manufacture of cosmetics, hygiene products

3.8. Cosmetics & Personal Care

Cosmetics & Personal Care

Material Description	Remark
Emollients	Acetyl Tributyl Citrate (ATBC); Dibutyl Sebacate (DBS); Diisodecyl Adipate (DIDA); Dioctyl Maleate (DOM); Lanolin, USP grade; Polyethylene Glycol 400 - PEG 400; Sebacic Acid Granular (SBA); Sebacic Acid Powder (SBA)
Fatty Oils, Acids & Alcohol	C12/C14 Fatty Alcohol; C12/C18 Fatty Alcohol; C8/C10 Fatty Acid; C8/C10 Fatty Alcohol; Capric Acid; Caprylic Acid; Lanolin, USP grade; Lauric Acid; Mineral Oil 100 W; Mineral Oil 130 W; Mineral Oil 150 W; Mineral Oil 180 W; Mineral Oil 220 W; Mineral Oil 350 W; Mineral Oil 500 W; Mineral Oil 60 W; Mineral Oil 70 W; Mineral Oil 90 W; Myristic Acid; Stearic Acid; Succinic Acid; Tall Oil Fatty Acid (TOFA)
Food Grade Products	Azodicarbonamide (AZO); Citric Acid, Anhydrous USP; Citric Acid, Monohydrate; Monosodium Glutamate (MSG); Phosphoric Acid
Fragrance	C8 C10 Methyl Ester; Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP); Diethyl Phthalate; Diethyl Phthalate - Perfume Grade; Diethyl Phthalate (DEP); Ethyl Acetoacetate (EAA); Propylene Carbonate
Lab Grade Chemicals	Glyoxal 40
Pigments	Napthol Red 210; Titanium Dioxide (TiO2)- Anatase Grade; Titanium Dioxide (TiO2)- Rutile Grade; Zinc Oxide Powder, 4-6 m2/g; Zinc Oxide Powder, 8-10 m2/g; Zinc Sulfide (ZnS)
Preservatives/Antimicrobials	Methyl Paraben; Salicylic Acid; Sodium Benzoate; Tertiary Butyl Hydroquinone (TBHQ)
Active substances	ctive substances that slow down the aging process, have a calming effect, protection against external factors.
BB cream bases	These are ready-to-use dispersions of various shades of color, designed specifically for BB creams or their bases
Conditioning materials	The conditioning substances in it make combing easier, help to prevent fine curling, and reduce hair electrification

Cosmetics & Personal Care

Material Description	Remark
Cosmetic clays	Pelavie® products are part of derived mineral ingredients, as the bentonite and colorants used are obtained by chemical treatment of naturally occurring minerals
Dyes – pigments	Pigment (Lat. Pigmentum – paint) an organic or inorganic material having a color.
Emulsifiers	An emulsifier is a substance that helps to form and stabilize an emulsion of two immiscible liquids.
Essential oils	Essential oil is a mixture of many compounds obtained from plant leaves, fruits, flowers, wood, roots, bark and wood resins. The essential oil of one plant can contain from several to several dozen components.
Fatty acids	Fatty acid is a carboxylic acid with a long aliphatic chain, which is either saturated or unsaturated. Most naturally occurring fatty acids have an unbranched chain of an even number of carbon atoms, from 4 to 28.
Fragrances	Flavorings, specific, strong-smelling organic compounds used for flavoring.
Hydrolates	Hydrolates are distilled aromatic floral waters
Paraffin oils	Paraffin oil or liquid paraffin oil is obtained in the process of crude oil distillation
Plant extracts	Vegetable oil extracts are extracts obtained by maintaining the relevant plants or parts of plants filled with vegetable oils for the required period. Effective soluble plant substances enter the vegetable oil during this process.
Preservatives	Preservative means a natural or synthetic chemical, or a mixture thereof, which protects against deterioration and which is added to prevent degradation by micro-organisms or undesirable chemical transformations.
Silicones	Silicones contain up to 60% silicon and oxygen, which are the most common elements in the earth's crust, they are chemically inert and safe ingredients used in many Industries.
Solubilizers	Solubilizers- they relate to making cosmetics, help to make otherwise insoluble liquids soluble in water

Cosmetics & Personal Care

Material Description	Remark
Solvents	Constantly smelling, non-toxic solvents that dissolve fat and are later produced, sold and used as household cleaners.
Surfactants and their blends	Surfactants (PAMs) are compounds that reduce the surface tension of a liquid.
Thickeners	Thickening agent or thickener is a substance which can increase the viscosity of a liquid without substantially changing its other properties
UVA / UVB filters	Protection against UVA and UVB radiation.
Vegetable oils	Vegetable oil – a type of oil obtained from various oil plants used in the manufacture of cosmetics, hygiene products

3.9. Lubrication & Greases

Lubrication & Greases

Material Description	Remark
Acids	Adipic Acid; Boric Acid; Azelaic Acid 79%; Succinic Acid
Base Oils	Mineral Oil 100 W; Mineral Oil 130 W; Mineral Oil 150 W; Mineral Oil 180 W; Mineral Oil 220 W; Mineral Oil 350 W; Mineral Oil 500 W; Mineral Oil 60 W; Mineral Oil 70 W; Mineral Oil 90 W; mPolyalphaolefin 100 (mPAO 100); mPolyalphaolefin 135 (mPAO 135); mPolyalphaolefin 50 (mPAO 50); Polyalphaolefin 10 (PAO 10); Polyalphaolefin 100 (PAO 100); Polyalphaolefin 2 (PAO 2); Polyalphaolefin 4 (PAO 4); Polyalphaolefin 40 (PAO 40); Polyalphaolefin 4X (PAO 4X); Polyalphaolefin 6 (PAO 6); Polyalphaolefin 6X (PAO 6X); Polyalphaolefin 8 (PAO 8); Polybutene 1000 (PIB); Polybutene 1300 (PIB); Polybutene 1400 (PIB); Polybutene 2000 (PIB); Polybutene 2100 (PIB); Polybutene 2200 (PIB); Polybutene 2300 (PIB); Polybutene 2400 (PIB); Polybutene 300 (PIB); Polybutene 400 (PIB); Polybutene 560 (PIB); Polybutene 680 (PIB); Polybutene 730 (PIB); Polybutene 950 (PIB); Polybutene H-100 (PIB); Polybutene H-1200 (PIB); Polybutene H-15 (PIB); Polybutene H-1500 (PIB); Polybutene H-1900 (PIB); Polybutene H-2100 (PIB); Polybutene H-25 (PIB); Polybutene H-300 (PIB); Polybutene H-50 (PIB); Polybutene H-6000 (PIB); Polybutene H-7 (PIB); Polybutene H-8 (PIB); Polybutene L-14 (PIB); Polybutene L-2 (PIB); Polybutene L-3 (PIB); Polybutene L-6 (PIB); Polybutene L-8 (PIB)
Castor Oil Derivatives	12-Hydroxy Stearic Acid (12-HSA); Castor Oil #1; Dibutyl Sebacate (DBS); Dibutyl Sebacate (DBS) Powder; Dimethyl Sebacate (DMS); Dioctyl Sebacate (DOS); Disodium Sebacate (DSS); Hydrogenated Castor Oil; Sebacic Acid Granular (SBA); Sebacic Acid Powder (SBA)
Corrosion Inhibitors	Benzotriazole (BTA); Dodecanedioic Acid (DDDA); Sebacic Acid Granular (SBA); Sodium Tolyltriazole 50% (TT50); Tolyltriazole (TTA); Undecanedioic Acid (UDDA)
Intermediates & Specialty Products	C8 C10 Methyl Ester; Carbon Nanotubes; Denatonium Benzoate (DB); Diethylene Glycol (DEG); Ethylene Bis-Stearamide (EBS) Beaded; Ethylene Glycol (EG); Glycol Ether DE; Glycol Ether DM; Glycol Ether PPH; Graphene; Graphene Oxide; Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate; Maleic Anhydride; Phthalic Anhydride; Polyethylene Glycol 400 - PEG 400; Propylene Glycol (PG); Tertiary Butyl Hydroquinone (TBHQ); Zinc Dialkyldithiophosphate (ZDDP)
Oleochemicals	C12/C14 Fatty Alcohol; C12/C18 Fatty Alcohol; C6-C10 Fatty Alcohol; C8 C10 Methyl Ester; C8/C10 Fatty Acid; C8/C10 Fatty Alcohol; Capric Acid; Caprylic Acid; Distilled Tall Oil 28% (DTO); Lauric Acid; Myristic Acid; Stearic Acid; Tall Oil Fatty Acid (TOFA)

Lubrication & Greases

Material Description	Remark
Specialty Esters	Dibutyl Maleate (DBM); Diisodecyl Adipate (DIDA); Diisodecyl Phthalate (DIDP); Diisononyl Adipate (DINA); Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP); Dioctyl Adipate (DOA); Dioctyl Maleate (DOM); Dioctyl Phthalate (DOP); Dioctyl Terephthalate (DOTP); Dipropylene Glycol Dibenzoate; Trioctyl Trimellitate (TOTM)

3.10. Paint, Coating & Ink

Paint, Coating & Ink

Material Description	Remark
Pigments -Anti-corrosives	Borophosphates ; Borosilicates ; Phosphates ; Phosphosilicates
Pigments-Color Pigments & Dyes	Inorganic Pigments (Iron oxide) ; Pigments Dispersions ; Organic Pigments ; Preparations
Pigments-Carbon Black	Birla Carbon
Pigments-Extenders	Synthetic aluminum silicate; Atmos ; High purity silica; Barium sulfate extender pigment; Barium sulfate;
Pigments-Conductives	Aluminum ; Graphites; Carbon Blacks ; Metal-coated
Special Effect Pigments	Fluorescent Whitening Agents / Optical Brighteners ; Matting Agents; Pearlescent Pigments ; Iridescent Pigments / Interferences; Metallic Pigments / Flakes; Transparent Pigments; Luminescent / Phosphorescent Agents ; Opacifiers / Hiding Agents
Powder Coating Pigments	Titanium oxide
Additives	Abrasion Resistance Agents ; Adhesion Promoters / Bonding Agents ; Anti-blocking Agents ; Anti-gelling Agents ; Antioxidants ; Anti-skinning Agents ; Anti-static Agents ; Biocides ....
Monomers	Acrylates / Methacrylates Monomers; Acrylates / Methacrylates Oligomers ; Anhydrides ; ....
Resins	Acrylics & Acrylic Copolymers ; Amides ; Amino Resins; Asphalts / Bitumen; Butadiene Acrylonitriles ; .....

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