



PALM CHEMICALS

BROCHURE

About Us

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



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

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Locations

100+

Suppliers

500+

Products

700+

Customers

Crude Glycerine



Crude glycerine is the impure form of glycerine. It is derived from both natural and chemical feedstock. As in the natural feedstock, Crude glycerine is contained in animal fats and in a combined form of vegetable oils and fats as a triglyceride. It is also obtained as a byproduct from the biodiesel manufacturing plant and oleochemical industries.

HS Code : 1520.00.00
 CAS No. : 56-81-5
 Origin : Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, Argentina
 Packaging : 23 MT Flexible Tank, 23 MT / 20'FCL

Specifications:

Product	Origin	Aspect at 25 C	Water Content	Specific Gravity at 20 C	pH	Glycerol Content	Chlorides	Mong	Methanol	Packaging
Crude Glycerine 80% Min Mixed Origin	Brazil	Yellow to Brown Liquid	Max 15%	1.200 - 1.280 g/cm ³	4.0 - 7.0	Min 80%	Max 8.0%	Max 4%	Max 1.0%	Flexibag
Crude Glycerine 80% Min Vegetable Base	Argentina	-	Max 14%	-	-	Min 80%	-	Max 2,5%	Max 0,5%	Flexibag
Crude Glycerine 80% Min Palm Base	Thailand	-	Max 6%	-	44414	Min 80%	-	-	Max 5%	Flexibag
Crude Glycerine 80% Min Vegetable Base	Brazil	-	Balance	-	44413	Min 80%	Max 7.0%	Max 5%	Max 1%	Flexibag
Crude Glycerine 80% Min Palm Base	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	78% - 85%	-	-	-	Flexibag
Crude Glycerine 70% Min Palm Base	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	68% - 75%	-	Max 20%	-	Flexibag

Applications :



Oil Industry

Crude glycerine is applied to manufacture polyols, which are the raw material for polyurethane production. Polyurethanes are used to manufacture flexible and rigid foams.



Animal Feed Industry

Crude glycerine is applied in the production of animal feed due to its high absorption rate and rich energy content. Once absorbed by animals, it is converted to glucose by the enzyme glycerol kinase for energy production in the animal liver.



Chemical Industry

Crude glycerine can be treated into a pure form to create glycerine, which is the material used in epichlorohydrin manufacture. Moreover, epichlorohydrin can be processed further into epoxy resin. Crude glycerine can also be used to manufacture 1,3-propanediol.

Refined Glycerine

Refined glycerine, also known as glycerol or glycerine, is a simple straight-chain sugar alcohol that has three hydroxyl groups, which results in water solubility and hygroscopicity of glycerine. It is used in many applications such as food, medicine, cosmetics and personal care items. It is also a versatile and valuable product. Glycerine can be produced from different raw materials such as palm, bio diesel, vegetable, or animal fats.



HS Code : 2905.45.00
CAS No. : 56-81-5
Origin : Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand , Argentina, Brazil
Packaging : • 250 kg HDPE drums, 20 MT/FCL
 • Flexitank, 20 MT/FCL

Specifications :

Product Name	Origin	Appearance	Glycerol Content (% Weight)	Color (Pt/Co) / (APHA)	Specific Gravity at 25 °C	Fatty Acids and Esters (ml NaOH/50 g)	Water Content (% Weight)	Chloride (mg/Kg)	Sulphate (mg/Kg)	Residue Ignition (% Weight)	Individual impurity		Total Impurity (% Weight)	Packaging
											Diethylene Glycol (% Weight)	Ethylene Glycol (% Weight)		
Refined Glycerine 99.5% min USP Grade Palm Based	Thailand	Transparent (Visual)	99.5 min (USP 41)	Hazen, 10 max (ASTM D 1209)	1.2604 min (USP 41)	1.0 max (USP 41)	0.5 max (USP 41)	10 max (USP 41)	20 max (USP 41)	0.01 max (USP 41)	0.1 max (USP 41)	0.1 max (USP 41)	1 max (USP 41)	250 Kgs HDPE Drums / Flexitank
Refined Glycerine 99.7% Min USP Grade Vegetable Based	Argentina	Clear & Colorless (EP 10)	99.7 min (USP 43 / EP 10)	10 max (ASTM D 1209-05)	1.249 min (USP 43)	1.0 max (USP 43)	0.3 max (USP 43)	11 max (USP 43)	21 max (USP 43)	0.01 max (USP 43)	0.1 max (USP 43 / EP 10)	0.1 max (USP 43 / EP 10)	1.0 max (USP 43 / EP 10)	Flexitank
Refined Glycerine 99.5% USP Grade Palm Based	Indonesia	Clear, colorless liquid (EP10)	99.5 min (USP)	Hazen, 20 max (ASTM D 1209-05)	-	0.1 max of 0.5N NaOH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 Kgs HDPE Drums / Flexitank
Refined Glycerine 99.7% USP 43 Grade	Malaysia	Clear, colorless liquid (EP10)	99.7% min (APAG-GL-008)	10 max (AOCS Ea 9-65 : 1997)	1.249 min (USP 43)	1 max of 0.5N NaOH	0.3 max (USP 43)	10 max (USP 43)	20 max (USP 43)	0.01 max (USP 43)	0.1 max (USP 43)	0.1 max (USP 43)	0.1 max (USP 43)	250 kgs HDPE Drums
Refined Glycerine 99.5% Mixed Animal Fat Based	Brazil	Clear, colorless (Visual)	99.5% min (ITL-5-34)	max 20.0 (APHA)	min. 1,249 (AOCS Ea 7-95)	max 1.0 (ITL-5-33)	-	20 max (ASTM D512-10)	-	-	-	-	-	Flexi Bags
Refined Glycerine 99.7% USP Grade Mixed Animal Fat Based	Brazil	Clear, colorless (Visual)	99.7 to 101.0%w/w (USP 40 / EP 7th)	max 10 (ASTDD1209)	Min 1.255 (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Max 1.0ml NaOH 0.5N (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Max 0.50%w/w (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Max 10 ppm (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Max 20 ppm (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Max 0.01%w/w (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Max 0.1% w/w (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Max 0.1% w/w (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Max 1.0% w/w (USP 40 / EP 7th)	Flexi Bags
Refined Glycerine 99.6% Min USP/EP Grade Soya Based	Brazil	Clear, colorless (Internal Method)	99.7 min (USP 42)	max 10 (ASTM D1209)	-	-	max 0.2 (USP 42 / EP10th)	Max 10 ppm (USP 40 / EP 10th)	max 20 (USP 42 / EP10th)	max 0.01 (USP 42)	0.1 max (USP 42)	0.1 max (USP 42)	-	Flexi Bags
Refined Glycerine 99.7% Min USP Grade	Thailand	Transparent (Visual)	99.7 min (USP 41)	max 10 (ASTM D1209)	1.249 min (USP 41)	1.0 max (USP 41)	0.5 max (USP 41)	10 max (USP 41)	20 max (USP 41)	0.01 max (USP 41)	0.1 max (USP 41)	0.1 max (USP 41)	1 max (USP 41)	Flexi Bags

Applications :



Food Industry

Glycerine is applied in foods and beverages to keep the food moist, make it sweet, and serve as a solvent. It also can be used as a food preservative. Glycerine is considered as a sugar substitute and a filler in commercial low-fat foods.



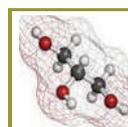
Oral & Personal Care Products

Glycerine is utilized in the production of cosmetics and toiletries products for its non-toxic nature. The products that contain glycerine are lotion, soap, makeup, toothpaste, and other oral care products.



Pharmaceutical Industry

Glycerine is used to improve smoothness, slickness, and long-lasting moistness. It is widely used in a variety of medical & pharmaceutical products, such as cough syrup, and topical cream.



Solvent

Glycerine can form strong hydrogen bonds with water, so glycerol-water bonds are superior to water-water hydrogen bonds. Therefore, the formation of ice is hindered unless the temperature is very low.



Category: Fractionated Fatty Acid

Stearic Acid

Stearic acid acts as a thickener or hardener to help the soap retain its shape. It is a powerful cleanser and emulsifying agent to bind oil and water. Therefore, stearic acid can be found in personal care products such as facial cleanser, shampoo, and shaving cream.

HS Code : 3823.11.00
 CAS No. : 57-11-4
 Origin : Indonesia, Malaysia
 Packaging : 25 kg Paper bags, 17MT/FCL

Specifications:

Product Name	Origin	Appearance	Iodine Value	Saponification Value	Acid Value	Color	Melting Point, C	Titre, C	Inorganic acid, %	Moisture %	Typical Fatty Acid Composition %					Packaging
											C 12	C 14	C 16	C 18.0	C 18.1	
Stearic Acid 1838	Indonesia	White Beads	max 0.5	210 - 213	209 - 212	max 100	-	54 - 57	max 0.001	max .02	max 1.0	< 2.0	50 - 60	38 - 45	max 1.0	25 KG Bags / Jumbo Bags
Stearic Acid 1842	Indonesia	White Beads	max 0.5	206 - 211	205 - 210	max 100	-	54 - 57	max 0.001	max .02	max 1.0	< 2.0	53 - 57	40 - 44	max 1.0	25 KG Bags / Jumbo Bags
Stearic Acid 1860	Indonesia	White Beads	max 0.6	193 - 220	192-220	max 350	-	50 - 60	-	max .03	max 3.0	35 - 45	50 - 60	max 1.0	25 KG Bags / Jumbo Bags	
Stearic Acid 1820	Indonesia	White Beads	max 0.5	213 - 226	212 - 225	max 60	53 - 57	-	-	max .02	max 3.0	65-77	20 - 30	max 1.0	25 KG Bags / Jumbo Bags	
Stearic Acid B1810	Malaysia	Flakes	max 8	min 196	min 195	max 20Y 2.0R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 KG Bags / Jumbo Bags
Stearic Acid 1850	Indonesia	White Beads	max 7	204 - 211	203 - 210	max 60	55-59	57 - 61	-	max .02	max 1.0	44 - 49	50 - 54	max 1.0	25 KG Bags / Jumbo Bags	
Stearic Acid 1865	Indonesia	White Beads	max 1.0	203 - 209	202 - 208	max 60	-	-	-	max .02	max 1.5	30 - 36	63 - 68	max 1.0	25 KG Bags / Jumbo Bags	

Applications :



Paint Industry



Soap & Detergent Industry



Food Industry



Textile Industry

Stearic acid is considered a highly effective wax modifier used in candle manufacture. It acts as a non-toxic additive that increases the opacity and hardness of candles. Accordingly, Stearic acid helps to improve the candle's durability, consistency, and melting point.

Stearic acid acts as a thickener or hardener to help the soap to retain its shape. It is a powerful cleanser and acts as an emulsifying agent to bind oil and water, so it is used in facial cleanser, shampoos and shaving cream.

Stearic acid is used in making margarine and other creamy spreads, chewing gums, bakery products, dietary supplements, soft drinks and artificial sweeteners.

Stearic acid is used along with castor oil for preparing softeners in textile sizing.

Soap Noodle

Soap noodles are produced by saponifying vegetable oils such as palm oil, coconut oil, olive oil, and/or animal fat (tallow) with sodium hydroxide. Soap noodles are considered to be the basic precursors of soap.

HS Code : 3401.20
 CAS No. : 61790-79
 Origin : Indonesia
 Packaging : 25 kg bags

Specifications:

Product	Origin	Total Fatty Matter (%)	Moisture Content (%)	Free Alkali (%)	Glycerine Content (%)	Titer Point (°C)	Alcohol Insoluble Matter	NaCL (%)	Color	Odor	Sodium Chloride (%)	C12 Content (%)	Oil Blend		Packaging
													RBD Palm Stearin	RBD Palm Kernel Oil	
LSN TFM 55%	Indonesia	55	23 - 25	0.1 Max	44257	46 - 48	42278	0.4 - 0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 Kgs Woven Bag
TSN TFM 55%	Indonesia	55	21 - 23	0.1 Max	44413	46 - 48	41548	0.4 - 0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 Kgs Woven Bag
LSN TFM 60%	Indonesia	60	26 - 28	0.1 Max	44257	46 - 48	44412	0.4 - 0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 Kgs Woven Bag
TSN TFM 60%	Indonesia	60	21 - 23	0.1 Max	44413	46 - 48	44474	0.4 - 0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 Kgs Woven Bag
TSN TFM 65%	Indonesia	65	21 - 23	0.1 Max	8	48 Max	-	0.8	Off White	Specific	-	-	-	-	25 Kgs Woven Bag
TSN TFM 78% (8020)	Indonesia	78 - 81	41944	-	1.0 Max	-	-	-	White	-	0.3 - 0.7	44509	-	-	25 Kgs Woven Bag
TSN TFM 78% (8020)	Indonesia	78	14 Max	0.1 Max	2 Max	0.8 Max	-	0.8 Max	Off White	0,8	0,8	0,2	0,8	0,2	25 Kgs Laminated Bag
TSN TFM 78% (9010)	Indonesia	78	14 Max	0.1 Max	2 Max	0.8 Max	-	0.8 Max	Off White	0,9	0,9	0,1	0,9	0,1	25 Kgs Laminated Bag
TSN TFM 79% (8020)	Indonesia	79	12.5 Max	0.1 Max	2 Max	0.8 Max	-	0.8 Max	Off White	0,8	0,8	0,2	0,8	0,2	25 Kgs Laminated Bag
TSN TFM 79% (8020)	Indonesia	79	12.5 Max	0.1 Max	2 Max	0.8 Max	-	0.8 Max	Off White	0,9	0,9	0,1	0,9	0,1	25 Kgs Laminated Bag
LSN Translucent	Indonesia	65 Min	25 Max	0.2 Max	5 Max	-	-	0.8 Max	Brown Translucent	-	-	-	-	-	25 Kgs Woven Bag

Applications :



Detergent Industry

Soap noodles are considered to be the fundamental precursors of soap. It is used to manufacture various types of soap, such as toilet soap, laundry soap, and translucent soap.

RBD Palm Stearin

Refined Bleached Deodorized (RBD) Palm stearin is a vegetable fat, derived from palm oil, which is typically enriched in fats derived from oleic acid. It is a solid fraction of RBD palm oil, obtained by fractionation of RBD palm oil, through simple crystallization and separation processes at controlled temperature. RBD palm oil helps prevent heart disease due to its anti-blood clotting effect and cholesterol free characteristic. RBD palm stearin contains approximately equal proportion of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.



HS Code	: 1511.90.99
CAS No.	: 8002-75-3
Origin	: Indonesia
Packaging	: • Flexibags, 21.5 MT / 20' FCL • 185 Kgs Steel Drums, 19.055 MT / 20' FCL

Specifications :

Product	Origin	FFA as Palmitic	Moisture & Impurities (M&I)
RBD Palm Stearin	Indonesia	0.2% Max	0.15% Max

Iodine Value (IV)	Melting Point (MP)	COLOR (51/4 Lovibond Cell)	Packaging	Packaging
48 Max	44°C Min	3 Red Max	185Kg Steel Drums	25 Kg Bags

Applications :



Detergent Industry

RBD palm stearin is used to manufacture multipurpose and laundry grade soap noodles. Soap noodles made from RBD palm stearin is different in color compared to RBD palm oil soap noodles, so it finds applications only in low cost toilet soap bar



Food Industry

RBD Palm Stearin could be used as coating substitution material, margarine, bakery shortening, cocoa butter alternatives, pig lard replacers, and emulsion.

Hydrogenated RBD Palm Stearin

Palm stearin is the co-product of palm oil refining process. The product undergoes hydrogenation process to become hydrogenated palm stearin. The difference between hydrogenated and regular RBD palm stearin is the amount of unsaturated chains of fatty acid molecules.

HS Code : 1521.11.00
CAS No. : 68514-74-9
Origin : Indonesia
Packaging : 25 kg loose bags



Specifications:

Product	Origin	Appearance	Colour, Hazen	Acid Value, mgKOH/g	Iodine Value (gI ₂ /100g)	Moisture (%)	Melting Point (°C)	Packaging
Hydrogenated RBD Palm Stearin	Indonesia	Flakes	max 450	max 1.0	max 0.5	max 0.2	min 57	25 Kg Bags
Palm Was	Indonesia	Flakes	R<3 0 Y<30.0	less than 2.0	15 - 20	max 0.2	min 48	25 Kg Bags

Applications :



Raw Material

Hydrogenated RBD palm stearin can be used in making stearates, soap, polish cream, candles, cosmetic and fertilizers. Hydrogenated RBD Palm Stearin is also an essential raw material used by shortening and margarine industries, as a source for producing specialty fats for coating in confectionery and in the manufacturing of oleochemicals.



Coating

The hydrophobic properties of hydrogenated RBD palm stearin can form an oily layer that repels water from entering the coated layer of material. In addition, the high melting point of hydrogenated RBD palm stearin allows a crystallized structure. The structure improves the process of film-forming during encapsulation.

Lauric Acid

Lauric acid or dodecanoic acid is the primary fatty acid in coconut oil and palm kernel oil. It is an organic compound with a molecular formula of $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$. The lauric acid reaction with sodium hydroxide results in sodium laurate or commonly known as soap. It has very low toxicity and is used in many soaps and shampoos.



HS Code : 2915.90.90
 CAS No. : 143-07-7
 Origin : Malaysia
 Packaging : 25 kg loose bags



Specifications:

Product	Origin	Appearance	Iodine Value (gI2/100g)	Acid Value (mg KOH/g)	Saponification Value (mgKOH/g)	Titre °C	Colour (5 1/4" LOV. CELL)	Typical Fatty Acid Composition %				Packaging
								C10	C12	C14	Others	
Lauric Acid 99% Min	Malaysia	Flakes	max 0.2	279 - 281	280 - 282	43.4 - 44	max 0.2R 2.0Y	max 1.0	min 99	max 1	max 0.2	25 Kg Bags
Lauric Acid 99 - 100% Min	Malaysia	Beads	max 0.3	278 - 282	279 - 283	42 - 44	max 0.2R 1.2Y	max 1.0	min 99	max 1.0	-	25 Kg Bags
Lauric Acid 99% Min	Malaysia	Flakes	max 0.5	278 - 282	278 - 284	42 - 44	max 0.5R 3Y	max 1.0	max 99	max 1.0	-	25 Kg Bags



Soap & Detergent Industry

The reaction of lauric acid with NaOH would yield a product used for solid soap. Whereas with KOH, lauric acid would yield a product used for liquid soap manufacture.



Cosmetics Industry

Lauric acid is used in skin care and beauty products because it possesses anti-microbial and anti-acne properties. It can form monolaurin that is used as a surfactant in cosmetics like deodorant.



Plastics Industry

The reaction of lauric acid and methanol with potassium hydroxide as a catalyst can produce biodiesel, alternative renewable energy. It is also used as a lubricant in plastic manufacture.

Oleic Acid

Oleic acid is a mono-unsaturated omega-9 fatty acid that is naturally abundant in various animals' and vegetables' lipids. It is an odorless and colorless oil, although commercial samples may have a yellowish tint. Oleic acid obtained from vegetables is considered one of the healthier sources of fat in the diet and often used as a replacement for animal fat sources which contain saturated fats.



HS Code : 3823.12.00
 CAS No. : 112 - 80 - 1
 Origin : Indonesia, Malaysia
 Packaging : • Flexibags, 21 MT / 20' FCL
 • 185 Kgs Steel Drums

Specifications:

Product	Origin	Acid Value (mg KOH/g)	Iodine Value (gI2/100gram)	Colour Lovibond 5 1/4"	Titre (°C)	Saponification Value (mg KOH/g)	Typical Fatty Acid Composition %						Packaging		
							C10	C12	C14	C16	C18	C18:1Oleic Acid		C18:2Linoleic Acid	Others
Oleic Acid 72% Min	Malaysia	195 - 205	88 - 100	max 2R 15Y	max 10	195 - 207	max 13	min 72	max 18	-					Flexi Bags
Oleic Acid 75% Min	Malaysia	105 - 205	88 - 95	max 1R 8Y	max 7	197 - 207	max 11					min 75	max 13	max 1	New Steel Drum
Oleic Acid 75% Min	Indonesia	194 - 204	95 - 105	max 1.0R 5.0Y	max 8.5	195 - 205	Tr			max 2	max 3.5	min 75	max 19	max 1	Flexi Bags

Applications :



Chemical Material

Oleic acid used to produce auxiliary, emulsion and printing ink.



Cosmetic Industry

In cosmetics, oleic acid is utilized as a cleaning agent, texture enhancer, and emollient.



Soaps and Detergent Industry

It is usually applied as a cleansing agent in soaps.



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