Chemical Products

WP Petroleum (Shanghai) Ltd.

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Acetone

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Acetone

Acetone (systematically named propanone) is the organic compound with the formula $(CH_3)_2CO$. It is a colorless, mobile, flammable liquid, and is the simplest ketone. Acetone is miscible with water and serves as an important solvent in its own right, typically for cleaning purposes in the laboratory. About 6.7 million tonnes were produced worldwide in 2010, mainly for use as a solvent and production of methyl methacrylate and bisphenol A. It is a common building block in organic chemistry. Familiar household uses of acetone are as the active ingredient in nail polish remover and as paint thinner. Acetone is produced and disposed of in the human body through normal metabolic processes. It is normally present in blood and urine. People with diabetes produce it in larger amounts. Reproductive toxicity tests show that it has low potential to cause reproductive problems. Pregnant women, nursing mothers and children have higher levels of acetone.[citation needed] Ketogenic diets that increase acetone in the body are used to reduce epileptic attacks in infants and children who suffer from recalcitrant refractory epilepsy.

Product Identification

CAS NO : 67-64-1

Molecular Formula: $(CH_3)_2CO$

Specifications:

Purity	≥99.5%
Boiling Point°C	56°C±1°C
Nonvolatile residue	≤0.001
Water	≤0.3
Acidity	≤0.05
Miscibility with water	Pass
Alkalinity	≤0.05
Permanganate	Reducing
Substance	Pass
Aldehydes	≤0.002
Methanol	≤0.05
Ethyl	≤0.05

Ammonia Water

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Ammonia Water

Ammonia solution, also known as ammonium hydroxide, ammonia water, ammonical liquor, ammonia liquor, aqua ammonia, aqueous ammonia, or simply ammonia, is a solution of ammonia in water. It can be denoted by the symbols $NH_3(aq)$. Although the name ammonium hydroxide suggests a base with composition [NH4+][OH−], it is actually impossible to isolate samples of NH_4OH, as these ions do not comprise a significant fraction of the total amount of ammonia except in extremely dilute solutions. In industry, ammonium hydroxide is used as a precursor to some alkyl amines, although anhydrous ammonia is usually preferred. Hexamethylenetetramine forms readily from aqueous ammonia and formaldehyde. Ethylenediamine forms from 1,2-dichloroethane and aqueous ammonia.

CAS NO : 1336-21-6
EC NO: 215-647-6
Molecular Formula: NH3H2O
Physical and Chemical Properties:

Melting Point	-77°C
Boiling Point	165°C at 760 mmHg
Vapor Pressure	25°C 5990mmHg

Packages

30kgs / HDPE drum	785 drums/20ft container	23.55mts per 20ft container
250kgs / HDPE drum	80 drums/20ft container	20mts per 20ft container
1.2mts / IBC drum	20 drums/20ft container	24mts per 20ft Container

Caustic Soda Liquid

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Caustic Soda Liquid

Caustic soda liquid, also known as lye or Sodium hydroxide, has the molecular formula NaOH and is a highly caustic metallic base and alkali salt. It is a white solid available in pellets, flakes, granules, and as a 50% saturated solution. Sodium hydroxide is soluble in water, ethanol and methanol. This alkali is deliquescent and readily absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide in air. Sodium hydroxide is used in many industries, mostly as a strong chemical base in the manufacture of pulp and paper, textiles, drinking water, soaps and detergents and as a drain cleaner. Worldwide production in 2004 was approximately 60 million tonnes, while demand was 51 million tonnes.

CAS NO: 1310-73-2; 8012-01-9
EC NO: 215-185-5
Molecular Formula: NaOH
Specifications:

Melting Point	318°C
Boiling Point	100°C at 760 mmHg
Water Solubility	Soluble
Vapour Pressure	24.5 mmHg at 25°C

Packages
270kgs / drum 80 drums/20ft container 21.6mts per 20ft container
ISO tank: 25mts
bulk ship: MOQ: 500mts

Cyclohexanone

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Cyclohexanone

Cyclohexanone is the organic compound with the formula $(CH_2)_5CO$. The molecule consists of six-carbon cyclic molecule with a ketone functional group. This colorless oil has an odor reminiscent of peardrop sweets as well as acetone. Over time, samples assume a yellow color due to oxidation. Cyclohexanone is slightly soluble in water, but miscible with common organic solvents. Billions of kilograms are produced annually, mainly as a precursor to nylon.

Product Identification

CAS NO : 108-94-1

EC NO: 203-631-1

Molecular Formula: $(CH_2)_5CO$

Specifications:

Index	Specifications	Result
Purity	≥99.5%	0.9994
Colour/(pt-co)	≤10	5
Density @15 deg C	0.946-0.947	0.946
Warter%	≤0.08	0.03
Acetaldehyde%	≤0.003	0.003
Cyclohexanol%	≤0.05	0.02
Temperature interval(distill 95ml)	1.5	1
Distillation range(0 deg C 101.3kpa)	153.0-157.0	153-154
2-heptanone %	≤0.03	0.03
Light constituent	≤0.05	0.03
Dense constituent	≤0.05	0.01
Acidity%	≤0.01	0.006

Packages

190kgs / HDPE drum 80 drums/20ft container 15.2mts per 20ft container

ISO tank: 22mts

Bulk ship: 500mts

Dimethylformamide

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Dimethylformamide

Dimethylformamide is an organic compound with the formula $(CH_3)_2NC(O)H$ Commonly abbreviated as DMF (though this acronym is sometimes used for dimethylfuran), this colourless liquid is miscible with water and the majority of organic liquids. DMF is a common solvent for chemical reactions. Pure dimethylformamide is odorless whereas technical grade or degraded dimethylformamide often has a fishy smell due to impurity of dimethylamine. Its name is derived from the fact that it is a derivative of formamide, the amide of formic acid. Dimethylformamide is a polar (hydrophilic) aprotic solvent with a high boiling point. It facilitates reactions that follow polar mechanisms, such as SN2 reactions. Dimethylformamide can be synthesized from methyl formate and dimethylamine or by reaction of dimethylamine with carbon monoxide. Dimethylformamide is not stable in the presence of strong bases like sodium hydroxide or strong acids such as hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid and is hydrolyzed back into formic acid and dimethylamine, especially at elevated temperatures.

Product Identification
CAS NO : 68-12-2
Molecular Formula: $(CH_3)_2NC(O)H$
Hazard Class: 3 (Packing: 3)
Specifications:

Dimethylformamide

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Dimethylformamide

Specifications:

Index	Specification	Result
Chrominance / (Pt-Co)	≤10	5
Volume	≥98.5	99.1
Dimethylamine PPM	≤15	3
Formic acid PPM	≤25	3
PH 25°C 20% Aqueous solution	7.0-7.5	7.2
Electro conductivity	≤10	1.1
Moisture PPM	≤500	126
Fe PPM	≤0.05	0.02
Refractive index nd25°C	1.4270-1.4290	1.4282
Methanal PPM	≤20	2
Heavy component (Dimethyl acetamide)	PPM≤500	133
DMF %	≥99.9	99.97

Packages

190kgs / HDPE drum 80 drums/20ft container 15.2mts per 20ft container
ISO tank: 22mts
Bulk ship: 22mts

Epichlorohydrin

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Epichlorohydrin

Epichlorohydrin (abbreviated ECH) is an organochlorine compound and an epoxide. It is a colorless liquid with a pungent, garlic-like odor, moderately soluble in water, but miscible with most polar organic solvents.[Epichlorohydrin is a highly reactive compound and is used in the production of glycerol, plastics, epoxy glues and resins, and elastomers. In contact with water, epichlorohydrin hydrolyzes to 3-MCPD, a carcinogen found in food.

Product Identification

CAS NO : 106-89-8

EC NO: 203-439-8

Molecular Formula: C_3H_5ClO

Specifications:

Index	Specification	Result
Chrominance / (Pt-Co)	≤10	5
Volume	≥98.5	99.1
Dimethylamine PPM	≤15	3
Formic acid PPM	≤25	3
PH 25°C 20% Aqueous solution	7.0-7.5	7.2
Electro conductivity	≤10	1.1
Moisture PPM	≤500	126
Fe PPM	≤0.05	0.02
Refractive index nd25°C	1.4270-1.4290	1.4282
Methanal PPM	≤20	2
Heavy component (Dimethyl acetamide)	PPM≤500	133
DMF %	≥99.9	99.97

Ethyl Acetate

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Ethyl Acetate

Ethyl acetate (systematically, ethyl ethanoate, commonly abbreviated EtOAc or EA) is the organic compound with the formula $CH_3COOCH_2CH_3$. This colorless liquid has a characteristic sweet smell (similar to pear drops) and is used in glues, nail polish removers, decaffeinating tea and coffee, and cigarettes (see list of additives in cigarettes). Ethyl acetate is the ester of ethanol and acetic acid; it is manufactured on a large scale for use as a solvent. The combined annual production in 1985 of Japan, North America, and Europe was about 400,000 tons. In 2004, an estimated 1.3M tons were produced worldwide.

Product Identification

CAS NO : 148-78-6

EC NO: 205-500-4

Molecular Formula: $CH_3COOCH_2CH_3$

Specifications:

Index	Specification	Result
Chrominance (Pt-Co)	≤10	10
Density at 20 DegC(Kg/Ltr)	0.897-0.905	0.9
Ethyl Acetate Wt%	≥99.9	99.92
Water Content Wt%	≤0.10	0.007
Acidity as Acetic Acid Wt%	≤0.005	0.0005
Non-Volatile Matter Wt%	≤0.005	0.001
Ethanol Wt%	≤0.50	0.001

Packages

180kgs / HDPE drum 80 drums/20ft container 14.4mts per 20ft container

ISO tank: 22mts

Bulk ship: 500mts

Formaldehyde

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde is an organic compound with the formula CH_2O or HCHO. It is the simplest aldehyde, hence its systematic name methanal. The common name of the substance comes from its similarity and relation to formic acid. A gas at room temperature, formaldehyde is colorless and has a characteristic pungent, irritating odor. It is an important precursor to many other materials and chemical compounds. In 2005, annual world production of formaldehyde was estimated to be 8.7 million tonnes. Commercial solutions of formaldehyde in water, commonly called formol, were formerly used as disinfectants and for preservation of biological specimens.

CAS NO : 50-00-0

Molecular Formula: CH_2O

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Density	1.083
Melting Point	-15°C
Boiling Point	97°C
Refractive Index	1.3755-13775
Flash Point	60°C
Water Solubility	soluble

Packages

30kgs / HDPE drum	785 drums/20ft container	23.55mts per 20ft container
250kgs / HDPE drum	80 drums/20ft container	20mts per 20ft container
1.2mts / IBC drum	20 drums/20ft container	24mts per 20ft Container

Formic Acid

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Formic Acid

Formic acid (also called methanoic acid) is the simplest carboxylic acid. Its chemical formula is HCOOH or HCO2H. It is an important intermediate in chemical synthesis and occurs naturally, most notably in ant venom. In fact, its name comes from the Latin word for ant, formica, referring to its early isolation by the distillation of ant bodies. Esters, salts, and the anion derived from formic acid are referred to as formates. Formic acid is a colorless liquid having a highly pungent, penetrating odor at room temperature. It is miscible with water and most polar organic solvents, and is somewhat soluble in hydrocarbons. In hydrocarbons and in the vapor phase, it consists of hydrogen-bonded dimers rather than individual molecules. Owing to its tendency to hydrogen-bond, gaseous formic acid does not obey the ideal gas law. Solid formic acid (two polymorphs) consists of an effectively endless network of hydrogen-bonded formic acid molecules. This relatively complicated compound also forms a low-boiling azeotrope with water (22.4%) and liquid formic acid also tends to supercool.

CAS NO : 64-18-6

Molecular Formula: HCOOH

Purity we can offer:

HCOOH 85%min	
Fe(Fe3)	0.0005%max
Chloride(Cl-)	0.005%max
Sulphate(SO_4-)	0.002%max
Residue	0.006%max

HCOOH 90%min	
Fe(Fe3)	0.0001%max
Chloride(Cl-)	0.003%max
Sulphate(SO_4-)	0.001%max
Residue	0.006%max

Packages

250kgs / plastic drum 80 drums/20ft container 20mts per 20ft container

IBC drum

25kgs plastic drum / 35kgs plastic drum

Glacial Acetic Acid

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Glacial Acetic Acid

Glacial acetic acid is a colorless liquid, which has distinctive taste and pungent smell. Besides its production as household vinegar, it is mainly produced as a precursor to polyvinylacetate and cellulose acetate. Acetic acid is one of the simplest carboxylic acids. It is an important chemical reagent and industrial chemical, mainly used in the production of cellulose acetate for photographic film and polyvinyl acetate for wood glue, as well as synthetic fibres and fabrics. In households, diluted acetic acid is often used in descaling agents. In the food industry, acetic acid is used under the food additive code E260 as an acidity regulator and as a condiment. As a food additive it is approved for usage in the EU, the USA and other countries.

Product Identification

CAS NO: 64-19-7

EC NO: 200-580-7

Molecular Formula: $C_2H_4O_2$, , CH3COOH

Purity we can offer:

$C_2H_4O_2$, 99.9% Min

$C_2H_4O_2$, 99.8% Min

$C_2H_4O_2$, 90% Min

$C_2H_4O_2$, 80% Min

Other Purity are available upon your request

Packages

30kgs / HDPE drum	785 drums/20ft container	23.55mts per 20ft container
220kgs / HDPE drum	80 drums/20ft container	17.6mts per 20ft container
1.2mts / IBC drum	20 drums/20ft container	24mts per 20ft Container

Glacial Acetic Acid

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Glacial Acetic Acid

Specifications:

ITEM	Food grade
Glacial acetid acid %	≥99.00
As %	≤0.0001
Freezing point	≥14.5°C
Evaporates the residual %	≤0.01
The heavy metal (as Pb counts) %	≤0.0002
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE Experiment minute	≥0.15

ITEM	Industry grade
Glacial acetid acid%	≥99.00
Acetaldehyde %	≤0.05
formic acid%	≤0.003
iron %	≤0.0002
Evaporates the resdual%	≤0.02
The heavy metal (as Pb counts) %	≤0.0002

Hydrochloric Acid

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Hydrochloric Acid

Hydrochloric acid is a clear, colorless solution of hydrogen chloride (HCl) in water. It is a highly corrosive, strong mineral acid with many industrial uses. Hydrochloric acid is found naturally in gastric acid. Historically called muriatic acid, and spirits of salt, hydrochloric acid was produced from vitriol (sulfuric acid) and common salt. It first appeared during the Renaissance,[and then it was used by chemists such as Glauber, Priestley and Davy in their scientific research. With major production starting in the Industrial Revolution, hydrochloric acid is used in the chemical industry as a chemical reagent in the large-scale production of vinyl chloride for PVC plastic, and MDI/TDI for polyurethane. It has numerous smaller-scale applications, including household cleaning, production of gelatin and other food additives, descaling, and leather processing.

Product Identification
CAS NO: 7647-01-0
EC NO: 231-595-7
UN NO: 1789
Hazard Class: 8 (Packing Group: II)
Molecular Formula: HCl
Purity we can offer: HCl, 31% Min

Apparence	clear to pale yellow liquid
Free chlorine	10 ppm max
Sulfite	5 ppm max
Sulfate	100 ppm max
Iron	5 ppm max
Heavy metal	5 ppm max

Packages

30kgs / HDPE drum	785 drums/20ft container	23.55mts per 20ft container
250kgs / HDPE drum	80 drums/20ft container	20mts per 20ft container
1.2mts / IBC drum	20 drums/20ft container	24mts per 20ft Container

Hydrogen Peroxide

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Hydrogen Peroxide

Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is a clear and colorless liquid, which is a strong oxidizing agent and capable of reacting explosively with combustibles. It is more viscous than water and soluble in it in all proportions. At room temperature, it slowly decomposes into water and oxygen exothermally. However, its rate of decomposition increases rapidly in the presence of catalyst or thermal energy.

Product Identification

CAS NO : 7722-84-1

Molecular Formula: H_2O_2

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical State	Liquid
Odor	Faint acidic odor
Soluble	Water, alcohol, ether
Freezing Point	-50°C
Boiling Point	114°C
Viscosity	1.05 Cp at 25°C

Hydrogen Peroxide Specification:

APPEARANCE	Colorless
H_2O_2, % by wt	50
Stability, % by wt	Min. 98
Evaporation residue, % by wt	Max. 0.05
Free acid, % by wt	Max. 0.03
pH	Max. 2.0 at 20°C
Density	1190 kg/m3 at 25°C

Standard

GB1616-88

Hydrogen Peroxide

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Hydrogen Peroxide

Purity we can offer

H_2O_2, 50% Min
H_2O_2, 35% Min
H_2O_2, 27.5% Min

Index:

Index	Specification (%)	Results (%)
H_2O_2	≥50	50.2
Free acid as H_2SO_4	≤0.03	0.028
Evaporation Residue	≤0.06	0.055
Stability	≥97	98

Packages

30kgs / HDPE drum	785 drums/20ft container	23.55mts per 20ft container
250kgs / HDPE drum	80 drums/20ft container	20mts per 20ft container
1.2mts / IBC drum	20 drums/20ft container	24mts per 20ft Container
ISO tank: 25mts		

Methanol

Methanol, also known as methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha or wood spirits, is a chemical with the formula CH_3OH (often abbreviated MeOH). Methanol acquired the name "wood alcohol" because it was once produced chiefly as a byproduct of the destructive distillation of wood. Modern methanol is produced in a catalytic industrial process directly from carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen. Methanol is the simplest alcohol, and is a light, volatile, colorless, flammable liquid with a distinctive odor very similar to, but slightly sweeter than, that of ethanol (drinking alcohol). At room temperature, it is a polar liquid, and is used as an antifreeze, solvent, fuel, and as a denaturant for ethanol. It is also used for producing biodiesel via transesterification reaction. Methanol is produced naturally in the anaerobic metabolism of many varieties of bacteria, and is ubiquitous in small amounts in the environment. As a result, there is a small fraction of methanol vapor in the atmosphere. Over the course of several days, atmospheric methanol is oxidized with the help of sunlight to carbon dioxide and water.

CAS NO : 67-56-1

Molecular Formula: CH_3OH

Packages: Iron drum or tank

Specifications:

Purity	wt %	99.8/5 MIN
PM Test	-	50 MIN
Specfic Gravity	20/20∩	0.7920-0.7930
Color	APHA	5 MAX
Distill Range	∩	64.5-65.5
Non-Volatile Contest	X/1006	5 MAX
Odor	-	PASS
Water	WT ppm	1000 MAX
Acidity & Alkalinity	WT ppm	30 MAX
Acetone	WT ppm	30 MAX
Hydro Carbon	-	PASS
Cl	WT ppm	0.1 MAX
Boiling Point	∩	64.5
Freezing Point	∩	97.8
Flash Point	∩	16 (Open type), 12 (Closed Type)
Explosion Point	wt %	36.5
Ignition Point	∩	470

Methanol

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Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Methyl Ethyl Ketone, also known as Butanone or MEK, is an organic compound with the formula $CH_3C(O)CH_2CH_3$. This colorless liquid ketone has a sharp, sweet odor reminiscent of butterscotch and acetone. It is produced industrially on a large scale, and also occurs in trace amounts in nature. It is soluble in water and is commonly used as an industrial solvent. Butanone is an effective and common solvent and is used in processes involving gums, resins, cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose coatings and in vinyl films. For this reason it finds use in the manufacture of plastics, textiles, in the production of paraffin wax, and in household products such as lacquer, varnishes, paint remover, a denaturing agent for denatured alcohol, glues, and as a cleaning agent. It has similar solvent properties to acetone but boils at a higher temperature and has a significantly slower evaporation rate. Butanone is also used in dry erase markers as the solvent of the erasable dye. As butanone dissolves polystyrene, it is sold as "model cement" for use in connecting together parts of scale model kits. Though often considered an adhesive, it is actually functioning as a welding agent in this context. As butanone dissolves polystyrene, it is sold as "model cement" for use in connecting together parts of scale model kits. Though often considered an adhesive, it is actually functioning as a welding agent in this context.

Product Identification

CAS NO: 78-93-3

Molecular Formula: $CH_3C(O)CH_2CH_3$

Hazard Class: 3 (packing group: 3)

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Specifications:

Index	Specification	Result
Purify %	≥99.9	99.97
Chrominance (Pt-Co)	≤10	10
Density at 20°C (Kg/L)	0.805-0.807	0.806
Water Content	≤300	183
Acidity (count per acetic acid not content CO_2) %(m/m)%	≤0.003	0.0012
Non-volatile matter %	≤2	0.33
Distillation	78.5-81.0	78.5-80.4
Appearance	Colorless and transparant	passed
Odor	No residual oder	passed

Other Purity are available upon your request

Packages
165kgs / drum 80 drums/20ft container 13.2mts per 20ft container
ISO tank:19mts
bulk ship:MOQ:500mts

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone has a short name as MIBK. It is a clear, colorless, volatile flammable liquid with an odor. It is soluble in all proportions in water, and is used in many solvent applications as well as an ingredient in many chemical reactions. MIBK is produced from liquid acetone and gaseous hydrogen by contacting with a catalyst. MIBK is used for solvent of nitrocelluloses, gums, lacquer and recovery of used Uranium. MIBK is also used in the pharmaceutical and electroplate industry. In addition to these applications, new filed is semiconductor industry.

CAS NO : 108-10-1

Molecular Formula: $CH_3COCH_2C(CH_3)_2$

Specifications:

Apprearance	Clear liquid
Color Pt-Co	10 Max
Density (at 20°C, g/ml)	0.799-0.802
Water Content (wt. %)	0.1 Max
Distillation Range	114.0 Min -117.0 Max
Acidity [as Acetic Acid] (wt. %)	0.002 Max

Purity we can offer

$CH_3COCH_2C(CH_3)_2$, 99% Min

Packages

165 kg/200L Steel drum or bulk

Methylene Chloride

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Methylene Chloride

Methylene chloride or Dichloromethane is an organic compound with the formula CH_2Cl_2. This colorless, volatile liquid with a moderately sweet aroma is widely used as a solvent. Although it is not miscible with water, it is miscible with many organic solvents. DCM's volatility and ability to dissolve a wide range of organic compounds makes it a useful solvent for many chemical processes. Concerns about its health effects have led to a search for alternatives in many of these applications. It is widely used as a paint stripper and a degreaser. In the food industry, it has been used to decaffeinate coffee and tea as well as to prepare extracts of hops and other flavorings. Its volatility has led to its use as an aerosol spray propellant and as a blowing agent for polyurethane foams.

CAS NO: 75-09-2
EC NO: 200-838-9
Molecular Formula: CH_2Cl_2
Specifications:

Appearance	Transparent, colorless liquid without suspended matter
Standard	GB4117-92
Purity	95% min.
Acidity (based on Hcl)	0.0004% max.
Water content	0.040% max.
Residue on evaporation	0.0005% max.
Chroma (pt - co)	10 max.

Other Purity are available upon your request
Packages
270kgs / drum 80 drums/20ft container 21.6mts per 20ft container
ISO tank: 25mts
bulk ship: MOQ: 500mts

N-butyl Acetate

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N-butyl Acetate

N-Butyl acetate, also known as butyl ethanoate, is an organic compound commonly used as a solvent in the production of lacquers and other products. It is a colorless flammable liquid. Butyl acetate is found in many types of fruit, where along with other chemicals it imparts characteristic flavors and has a sweet smell of banana or apple. It is used as a synthetic fruit flavoring in foods such as candy, ice cream, cheeses, and baked goods.

CAS NO : 123-86-4

EC NO: 204-658-1

Molecular Formula: $CH_3COOCH_2\ CH_2\ CH_2CH_3$

Specifications:

Index	Specification	Result
Purity %	≥99.5	99.85
Chrominance(Pt-Co)	≤10	5
Density at 20 DegC(g/cm3)	0.878-0.883	0.879
Water Content %	≤0.05	0.03
Acidity as Acetic Acid %	≤0.005	0.003
Non-Volatile Matter %	≤0.0005	0.0003

Packages

180kgs / HDPE drum 80 drums/20ft container 14.4mts per 20ft container

ISO tank: 22mts

Bulk ship: 500mts

Nitric Acid

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Nitric Acid

Nitric acid (HNO_3), also known as aqua fortis and spirit of niter, is a highly corrosive strong mineral acid. The pure compound is colorless, but older samples tend to acquire a yellow cast due to decomposition into oxides of nitrogen and water. Most commercially available nitric acid has a concentration of 68%. When the solution contains more than 86% HNO_3, it is referred to as fuming nitric acid. Depending on the amount of nitrogen dioxide present, fuming nitric acid is further characterized as white fuming nitric acid or red fuming nitric acid, at concentrations above 95%.Nitric acid is the primary reagent used for nitration - the addition of a nitro group, typically to an organic molecule. While some resulting nitro compounds are shock- and thermally-sensitive explosives, a few are stable enough to be used in munitions and demolition, while others are still more stable and used as pigments in inks and dyes. Nitric acid is also commonly used as a strong oxidizing agent.

CAS NO : 7697-37-2
EC NO: 231-714-2
Molecular Formula: HNO_3
Specifications:

Purity	68%
Grade	Industrial Grade
Specific Gravity (g/cm^3)	1.3-1.5
Ignition Residue (%)	0.03max
Classification	Carboxylic Acid

Packages

1.5MT/IBC DRUM	16 drums/20ft container	24 mts per 20ft container

Phenol

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Phenol

Phenol — also known as carbolic acid — is an aromatic organic compound with the formula C_6H_5OH. It is a white crystalline solid that is volatile. The molecule consists of a phenyl group ($-C_6H_5$) bonded to a hydroxyl group (-OH). It is mildly acidic, but requires careful handling due to its propensity to cause burns. Phenol was first extracted from coal tar, but today is produced on a large scale (about 7 billion kg/year) from petroleum. It is an important industrial commodity as a precursor to many materials and useful compounds. Its major uses involve its conversion to plastics or related materials. Phenol and its chemical derivatives are key for building polycarbonates, epoxies, Bakelite, nylon, detergents, herbicides such as phenoxy herbicides, and numerous pharmaceutical drugs. Although similar to alcohols, phenols have unique distinguishing properties. Unlike in alcohols where the hydroxyl group is bound to a saturated carbon atom, in phenols the hydroxyl group is attached to an unsaturated ring such as benzene or other arene ring. Consequently, phenols have greater acidity than alcohols due to stabilization of the conjugate base through resonance in the aromatic ring.

CAS NO : 108-95-2

EC NO: 203-632-7

Molecular Formula: C_6H_5OH

Specifications:

Appearance	Clear to light pinck crystals
Melting Point°C	40 - 43
Boiling Point°C	181
Specific Gravity	1.07
Solubility in water	8g/100ml(easily soluble in alcohol)
Vapor Density	3.2
Flash Point°C	79
Stability	stable under ordinary conditions
Purity	99.7% min
Molten Color	00PPM
Water	0.1%Max
Solution Clarity	Clear(in water)

Packages

200kgs / HDPE drum 80 drums/20ft container 16mts per 20ft container

ISO tank: 24mts

Sulphuric Acid

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact
sales@wppetroleum.com

Sulphuric Acid

Sulfuric acid is a highly corrosive strong mineral acid with the molecular formula H_2SO4. It is a pungent-ethereal, colorless to slightly yellow viscous liquid which is soluble in water at all concentrations. Sometimes, it may be dark brown as dyed during its industrial production process in order to alert people to its hazards. The historical name of this acid is oil of vitriol. Sulfuric acid is a diprotic acid and shows different properties depending upon its concentration. Its corrosiveness on other materials, like metals, living tissues (e.g. skin and flesh) or even stones, can be mainly ascribed to its strong acidic nature and, if concentrated, strong dehydrating and oxidizing property. Sulfuric acid at a high concentration can cause very serious damage upon contact, as it not only causes chemical burns via hydrolysis, but also secondary thermal burns via dehydration. It burns cornea and can lead to permanent blindness if splashed onto eyes. Accordingly, safety precautions should be strictly observed when handling it. Moreover, it is hygroscopic, readily absorbing water vapour from the air. Sulfuric acid has a wide range of applications including domestic acidic drain cleaner, electrolyte in lead-acid batteries and various cleaning agents. It is also a central substance in the chemical industry. Principal uses include mineral processing, fertilizer manufacturing, oil refining, wastewater processing, and chemical synthesis. It is widely produced with different methods, such as contact process, wet sulfuric acid process and some other methods.

CAS NO: 7664-93-9
EC NO: 231-639-5
UN NO: 1830
Hazard Class: 8
Molecular Formula: H_2SO4
Specifications:
Free SO2: 0.01% max
Fe: 0.01% max
Purity we can offer
H2SO4, 99.8% Min
Packages

30kgs / HDPE drum	785 drums/20ft container	23.55mts per 20ft container
250kgs / HDPE drum	80 drums/20ft container	20mts per 20ft container
1.2mts / IBC drum	20 drums/20ft container	24mts per 20ft Container

Toluene

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Toluene

Toluene formerly known as toluol, is a clear, water-insoluble liquid with the typical smell of paint thinners. It is a mono-substituted benzene derivative, i.e., one in which a single hydrogen atom from a group of six atoms from the benzene molecule has been replaced by a univalent group, in this case CH_3. As such, its IUPAC systematic name is methylbenzene. It is an aromatic hydrocarbon that is widely used as an industrial feedstock and as a solvent. Like other solvents, toluene is sometimes also used as an inhalant drug for its intoxicating properties; however, inhaling toluene has potential to cause severe neurological harm. Toluene is an important organic solvent, but is also capable of dissolving a number of notable inorganic chemicals such as sulfur, iodine, bromine, phosphorus, and other non-polar covalent substances.

CAS NO : 108-88-3

EC NO: 203-625-9

Molecular Formula: C_7H_8

Specifications:

Color	10 max
Non-Aromatics	1.5 max
Packing	bottled
Purity	99.5
Specific Api Gravity	0.869-0.873
Water	0.1% max
Melting Point°C	-93
Boiling Point°C	110.6
Relative density	0.8669
Flash Point°C	4
Appearance	Clear colorless liquid
Refractive index	14,961
Viscosity	0.590 cp
Ignition Temperature°C	535
Solubility	Soluble in Carbon bisulfide, alcohol, ether

Packages

180kgs / HDPE drum 80 drums/20ft container 14.4mts per 20ft container

ISO tank: 22mts

Trichloroethylene

If you need more information about our products, please be free to contact sales@wppetroleum.com

Trichloroethylene

The chemical compound trichloroethylene (C_2HCl_3) is a chlorinated hydrocarbon commonly used as an industrial solvent. It is a clear non-flammable liquid with a sweet smell. It should not be confused with the similar 1,1,1-trichloroethane, which is commonly known as chlorothene. The IUPAC name is trichloroethene. Industrial abbreviations include TCE, Trichlor, Trike, Tricky and Tri. It has been sold under a variety of trade names. Under the trade names Trimar and Trilene, trichloroethylene was used as a volatile anesthetic and as an inhaled obstetrical analgesic in millions of patients.

Product Identification

CAS NO : 79-01-6
EC NO: 201-167-4
Molecular Formula: C_2HCl_3
Grade: Industrial Grade

Trichloroethylene

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Trichloroethylene

Specifications:

Item	Superior Grade Index	Testing Result
Appearance	Transparent liquid without suspended solids and sediments without suspended solids and seiments	Transparent liquid without suspended solids and sediments without suspended solids and seiments
Color (Pt-Co) ≤	15	5
Density 20 °C (g/cm3)	1.460-1.466	1.4629
Initial Boiling Point (°C, ≥)	85.5	86.90
Final Boiling Point (°C, ≥)	91.0	87.30
95% Recovery (°C， ≤)	88.5	87.30
Residual (%, ≤)	0.005	0.0003
Acidity (%, ≤， HCL)	0.001	0.0005
Alkalinity (%, ≤， NAOH)	0.025	0.0005
Water (%, ≤)	0.01	0.0002
Free Chlorine	Pass	Pass
Acidity after Oxidation (%, ≤)	0.02	—
Purity (%)	—	99.9
Conclusion	—	Qualified

Xylene

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Xylene

Xylene is an aromatic hydrocarbon consisting of a benzene ring with two methyl substituents. The three isomeric xylenes each have a molecular formula of C_8H_{10}, though the more informative semi-structural formula $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ is also used commonly. The xylenes are major petrochemicals, produced by catalytic reforming and also by coal carbonisation in the manufacture of coke fuel. Representing about 0.5–1% of crude oil (depending on the source), xylenes are found in small quantities in gasoline and airplane fuels. Xylenes are mainly produced as part of the BTX aromatics (benzene, toluene and xylenes) extracted from the product of catalytic reforming known as "reformate". The mixture is a slightly greasy, colourless liquid commonly encountered as a solvent. It was named in 1851, having been discovered as a constituent of wood tar. Several million tons are produced annually

CAS NO : 108-88-3
EC NO: 215-535-7
Molecular Formula: C_8H_{10}
Specifications:

Molecular Weight	106.18
Dentisity	0.87g/cm^3
Melting Point(°C)	-34°C
Boiling Point(°C)	140.6°C at 760 mmHg
Flash Point(°C)	140.6°C at 760 mmHg
Solubility	<0.1g/L (20°C)
Risk Codes	R10; R20/21; R36/38
Appearance	colourless liquid

Packages
180kgs / HDPE drum 80 drums/20ft container 14.4mts per 20ft container
ISO tank: 22mts

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