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- additives.
- Tailored products to meet customer enduse requirements e.g., winterized formulations.
- Product development for specific applications.
- Toll manufacturing of triazines using customer's raw materials upon request.
- Ability to rapidly manufacture in spec products to ensure just in time delivery by truck and rail.



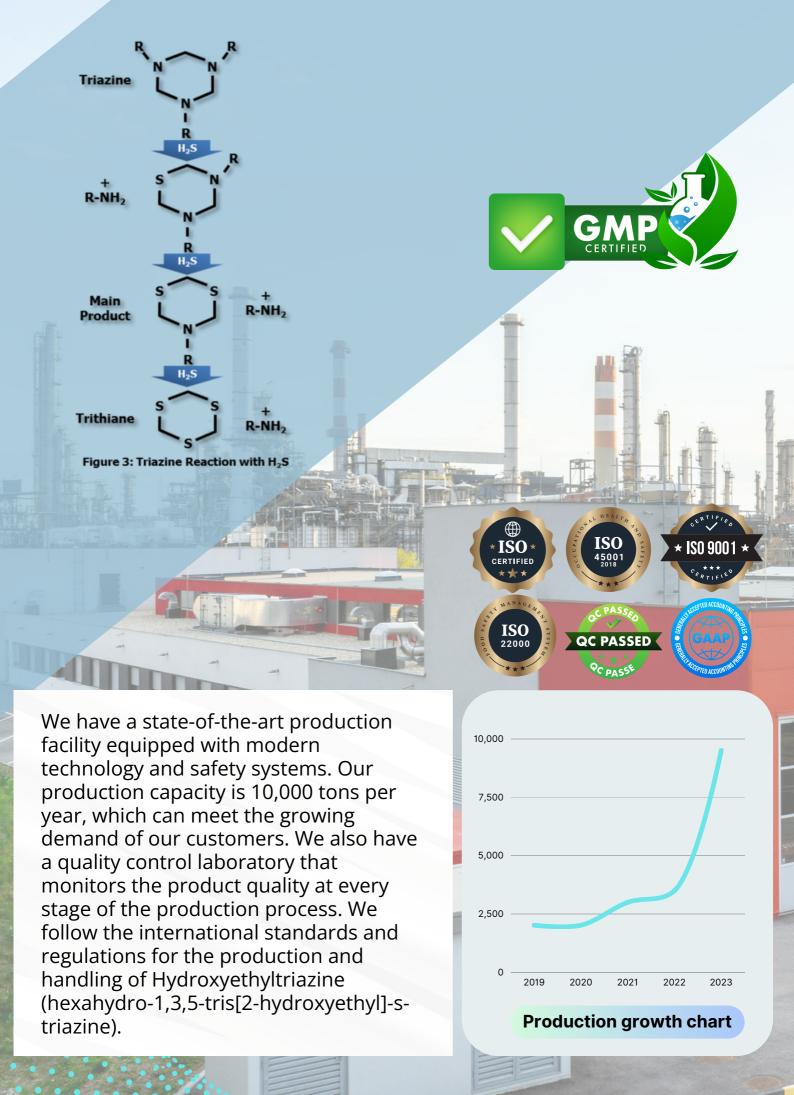
Hydroxyethyltriazine is also a biocide that is widely used as a preservative in various industries such as paint and coating, adhesive, water treatment, herbicide, electroplating, paper making, metal processing. It has

excellent antimicrobial and antifungal properties and can effectively prevent the growth of bacteria, fungi, and algae.









H2S is often present in crude oil and natural gas fields and must be removed before making commercial use of such reserves.

This gas causes corrosion to the pipeline as crude oil coming from reservoirs are usually wet with entrained produce water.

The H2S concentration in these reserves prior to treatment typically varies with location and is usually higher in natural gas than in crude oil reserves as hydrogen sulphide is a gas at NTP. In natural gas reserves, H2S may vary from less than 100 ppm to 3,00 ppm. Permitted H2S levels will also vary by location.

Hydrocarbon streams are treated to remove H2S, mercaptans, or organic sulfides by using chemicals that will react with sulfide contaminants. These chemicals are called scavengers, or sweetening agents.

Hydroxyethyltriazine (hexahydro-1,3,5-tris[2-hydroxyethyl]-s-triazine), commonly called "triazines" are frequently used as H2S,

mercaptan, and organic sulfide scavengers. Most hydrocarbon reserves are treated continuously near the wellhead. Continuous treatment installations near the wellhead inject Scavengers, directly into the hydrocarbon pipeline. The injection system typically includes a chemical injection pump and piping tees or atomization nozzles to introduce the triazine into the pipeline.

Based on the stoichiometry of the scavenging reaction, a molar ratio of triazine to H2S of 1:2 is considered as ideal. The amount of triazine actually required, however, will vary depending on a variety of factors including the amount of H2S in the well, permissible H2S limits, the well flow rate, temperature, etc.



Product	Chemistry	Solubility	Activity		typical pH	Desc	cription	Physical Appearance
H2SCAV- 01	MEA- Triazine	Water	>78%		9-12		entrated azine	Clear Liquid
Product	Downhole	Wellhead	Process (Liquid)	•	Process (Gas)	Pipeline	Storage Tank	Bubble Tower
H2SCAV -01	Good	Good	Good	Ε	xcellent	Fair	Fair	Excellent

APPLICATIONS

Hydroxyethyltriazine (hexahydro-1,3,5-tris[2-hydroxyethyl]-s-triazine) has a wide range of applications in various industries due to its biocidal and preservative properties.

Some of the main applications are:

PAINT AND COATING

Hydroxyethyltriazine (hexahydro-1,3,5-tris[2-hydroxyethyl]-s-triazine) is used as a preservative in paints and coatings such as latex paints, acrylic paints, water-based paints, wood coatings, metal coatings, and marine coatings. It prevents the growth of fungi and algae that can cause deterioration, staining, or corrosion of the substrates. It also improves the performance and durability of the paints and coatings.

HOHESIUES

Hydroxyethyltriazine (hexahydro-1,3,5-tris[2-hydroxyethyl]-s-triazine) is used as a preservative in adhesives such as epoxy adhesives, polyurethane adhesives, acrylic adhesives, and cyanoacrylate adhesives. It prevents the growth of bacteria and fungi that can cause degradation, loss of adhesion, or odor of the adhesives. It also extends the shelf life and storage stability of the adhesives.

WATER TREATMENT

Hydroxyethyltriazine (hexahydro-1,3,5-tris[2-hydroxyethyl]-s-triazine) is used as a biocide in water-treatment systems such as cooling towers, boilers, heat exchangers, pipelines, and reservoirs. It prevents the growth of bacteria, fungi, and algae that can cause biofouling, scaling, corrosion, or contamination of the water systems. It also reduces the need for frequent cleaning and maintenance of the water systems.

HERBICIDE

The basic mode of Hydroxyethyltriazine (hexahydro-1,3,5-tris[2-hydroxyethyl]-s-triazine) action centers on its ability to kill selected plants by destroying photo-synthetic.
S-triazine herbicides act by inhibiting primary events in photosynthetic in the chloroplast by binding to the D-1 protein in photosynthetic electron transport. This binding stops photosynthesis.



Hydroxyethyltriazine (hexahydro-1,3,5-tris[2-hydroxyethyl]-s-triazine), is the most commonly used and most cost-effective formaldehyde-condensate biocide for metalworking fluids. Water-soluble and stable at moderately alkaline pH levels, it is the cyclic trimer made from formaldehyde and monoethanolamine (MEA). It is usually supplied as a 78% active aqueous solution, and its use can add significant alkalinity to a system. Hydroxyethyltriazine can be added tankside to an in-use fluid or incorporated into an aqueous concentrate. Viewed primarily as an antibacterial agent, its customary dose rate is ~1500 ppm (0.15%) in a use-diluted fluid.

Recommended dosage

Industrial Category Dosage	Papermaking Industry	Oil Industry	Metalworking Industry	Latex Paint and Coating Industry	Electroplating Industry; Washing Industry	Metalworking Fluid Crude Oil Plant
Dosage	0.05-0.1%	0.01-0.05%	0.15-0.3%	0.2%	0.2-0.3%	2-4%

Package

