CHEMPORT
Specialty Chemical Experts



OIL & GAS

Our product range includes raw materials and innovative highperformance solutions for formulating engineered products used in drilling and cementing oil wells. These unique chemistries meet the industry's growing demands for efficiency, productivity, and sustainability.

Ingredients range from dispersants and water reducers to retarders, accelerators, fillers, defoamers, cement alternatives, corrosion inhibitors, fluid loss control agents, and viscosity modifiers.

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ACCELERATORS

Calcium Chloride
Calcium chloride is used as an accelerator and increases the cement slurry strength. It is an economical option that significantly reduces thickening time and acts as an accelerator regardless of concentration, unlike many other accelerators. Offered in both anhydrous and 77% flake.

Calcium Nitrate
Calcium nitrate is used as an accelerator in cementing slurries while helping increase the overall strengths. Offered in both anhydrous and tetrahydrate forms.

Sodium Aluminate
Sodium aluminate is a thixotropic additive designed to help control free water while promoting early strength development.

COLLOIDAL-SIL™ / GEO-SIL™
Colloidal silicas, also known as nano-silica or nano-sols, are used as accelerators in cement systems to reduce thickening time and improve compressive strength, gas migration control, and permeability. COLLOIDAL-SIL™ and GEO-SIL™ for geo-polymer cementing applications are available in a variety of grades depending on use and application. Recommended grades include: NS6 (15%), NS7 (15%), NS8 (20%), and NS20 (40%).

Calcium Sulphate Hemihydrate
Calcium sulphate hemihydrate can help reduce costs while improving the overall properties in thickening and set times in cement slurries.

LITH™ - Engineered
Engineered lithium silicates are formulated with potassium methyl silicate (formulated as a film-forming additive to reduce shale hydration and filtration loss in the high-temperature drilling fluid for maintaining bore hole stability. These products can also function as accelerators. Available grades include Lithium Silicate (LS/PMS) and Lithium Silicate Hybrid (LPS/PMS), a lithium/potassium blend combined with potassium methyl silicate.

Potassium Silicate Anhydrous
Potassium silicate anhydrous is a fine, white powder. When dissolved in water, it forms a hazy, colourless colloidal solution. It is valued for its binding, chemical stability, and high silica content, making it suitable for multiple industrial applications.

Sodium Metasilicate
Sodium Metasilicate (both anhydrous and pentahydrate forms) serves as an effective alkaline accelerator in oil-well cementing applications, enhancing early strength and reducing set times. It improves slurry stability by minimising free water and preventing solids segregation, leading to more uniform and durable cement structures. The anhydrous grade offers higher alkalinity for dry-blend systems, while the pentahydrate provides rapid solubility and ease of handling in liquid or wet-mix operations.

ANTIFOAM AGENTS / DEFOAMERS

Polysiloxane Defoamers
Polysiloxane Defoamers can be added to cement slurries to inhibit foam formation and destroy existing foam. They are readily dispersible, stable at high temperatures and across a range of pH conditions. Available in both powdered and liquid forms.

Polyether Defoamers
Polyether Defoamers are non-toxic, non-ionic, and silicone-free defoamers that require low loading and good compatibility with other additives for cement slurries.

Triisobutyl phosphate/Tributyl phosphate (TIBP/TBP)
Triisobutyl phosphate / Tributyl phosphate (TIBP/TBP) can be added to slurries to both inhibit foam formation and destroy existing foam. Both TIBP/TBP supplied in liquid concentrations.

Aluminium Stearate
Aluminium stearate is used specifically as a defoamer in water-based drilling fluids. It provides transparency, stringiness, and water repellency, and resists high temperatures improving foam control and slurry measurement accuracy.

CEMENT

Calcium Aluminate Cements (CACs)
Calcium aluminate cements (CACs) can be used as an additive or as the standalone cement in slurries as they impart higher overall compressive strengths, high early strengths and biogenic corrosion resistance. We offer a full range of CACs (40–80% Al_2O_3).

Calcium Sulfoaluminate Cements (CSAs)
The Calcium Sulfoaluminate Cement (CSA) range incorporates various hydraulic cements, cement binders and pre-formulated products for making rapid setting and high early strength in cement slurries.

CORROSION INHIBITORS

ATMP
Aminotris(methylenephosphonic acid) (ATMP) is used as a corrosion inhibitor in oil and gas well cementing systems due to its ability to minimise scale growth and inhibit metal oxidation.

Calcium Nitrite
Calcium nitrite provides corrosion inhibiting and accelerating properties for cement slurries. Available in 92/94% powder and a 30/35% solution.

DISPERSANTS

Acetone Formaldehyde Sulfite / Sulphonated Acetone Formaldehyde (AFS/SAF)
Acetone Formaldehyde Sulfite / Sulphonated Acetone Formaldehyde (AFS/SAF) is a highly effective dispersant that improves flow properties and reduces the viscosity of cement slurries without the need for additional water and extended setting time. Ideal for use in high salt conditions.

2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropane Sulphonic Acid (AMPS)
AMPS monomers and polymers are used in cement slurry formulations to improve flow properties while supporting fluid loss and gas migration control. We supply a range of AMPS based powders and solutions.

Melamine Formaldehyde Sulphonate
Melamine formaldehyde sulphonate is a polymer effective as a dispersant in cement slurries, improving fluidity and workability while reducing water content.

Polycarboxylate Ethers (PCE)
Polycarboxylate Ethers (PCE) offer superior dispersing power and regulate fluidity and rheological properties of cement slurries. PCE molecules adsorb onto cement and evoke electrostatic and steric repulsive forces to mitigate agglomeration of fine particles.

Naphthalene Sulphonate
Naphthalene Sulphonates are highly effective dispersants used in cement slurries to improve flow and workability while reducing water demand and hydraulic horsepower requirements. Available as calcium and sodium salts with various sodium sulphate levels. Formaldehyde-free grades are also available.

EXPANSION ADDITIVES

Calcium Oxide
Calcium oxide is used as an expansive additive in cement slurries to ensure zonal isolation and excellent bonding between the cement and the casing at low temperatures.

DB Dolomite
Dead-burned dolomite is used as an expansive additive in oil and gas well cementing systems. It supports controlled expansion after setting, helping improve zonal isolation and bonding between the cement and casing. Suitable for cementing applications requiring dimensional stability and reliable performance under elevated-temperature conditions.

Dead Burnt Magnesium Oxide Magnesite
Dead burnt magnesite is used as a post set expansive additive in cement slurries to ensure zonal isolation and excellent bonding between the cement and the casing. It is ideal for use in temperatures above 85 °C. Various grades to meet your desired specifications.

COMPLETION AND WORKOVER FLUIDS

Zinc Bromide
Zinc Bromide is a high-density clear brine widely used in oilfield completion and workover fluids. It delivers densities above 2.3 g/cm³ without solids, ensuring wellbore stability while minimising formation damage. Supplied in both liquid and solid grades, it offers flexibility for field brine preparation and reliable performance in critical high-pressure applications.

CLEANING & MAINTENANCE CHEMICALS

Sulfamic Acid
High-purity inorganic acid used for descaling, equipment cleaning, and maintenance applications in oil & gas systems. Effective for removal of mineral deposits, scale buildup, and process contaminants in industrial equipment and water handling systems.

EXTENDERS

Aluminium Powder and Paste
Aluminium powder helps provide expansion and gas migration control by generating small hydrogen gas bubbles. It can also increase the strength to density ratio of the cement. Available in a wide range of particle sizes of aluminium powder.

Attapulgite
Attapulgite, also known as palygorskite, can be used to reduce the overall density and thicken / viscosify. It serves as a more effective extender than bentonite in seawater or high-salt systems.

Bentonite
Bentonite is a colloidal clay mineral that can be used to thicken, reduce the specific gravity and reduce overall fluid loss. Bentonite can be used with other mineral-based additives for optimal performance.

Microspheres - MICRO™ (CM) Ceramic Microspheres
MICRO™ (CM) Ceramic Microspheres also known as "Cenospheres", are thin-walled hollow ceramic spheres that can be used to modify rheology, reduce weight and shrinkage and improve thermal insulation of cement. We offer a range of ceramic microspheres for modifying rheology and improving thermal insulation.

Glass Spheres - MICRO™ (EFGS)
MICRO™ (EFGS) Expanded Foam Glass Spheres are light-weight aggregates made from recycled glass and designed for use in lightweight cement systems. They provide low density, thermal insulation, chemical resistance and good compressive strength, making them suitable for oil and gas well cementing applications requiring reduced slurry density.

Blast Furnace Slag
Blast furnace slag is used to produce lightweight cement and decrease permeability of cement.

Calcium Sulphate Hemihydrate
Calcium sulphate hemihydrate can be used as an extender in cement and has gas migration benefits. Various grades available to meet your desired specifications.

Expanded Clay Spheres
Expanded clay spheres are expanded spheres that have a honeycomb-shaped micro-structure, decreasing density and increasing buoyancy of a cement, increasing the cement's cost effectiveness and strength to density ratio.

Expanded Perlite
Expanded perlite is a porous volcanic glass containing entrained air that is used to reduce the specific gravity of an oil and gas well cementing system. It requires a bentonite and a large amount of water to be added to the cement slurry, otherwise the expanded perlite will separate and float to the surface.

Fly Ash (Class F) - F-ASH™
F-ASH™ is used to enhance cement workability and durability, reducing heat of hydration and water demand in oil and gas well cementing to help control thermal cracking and drying shrinkage as well as geopolymers.

Gilsonite
Gilsonite can be used to form high-strength, low-density cement and is a cost-effective solution for lost circulation. Gilsonite can be used with bentonite to improve cement performance. Various grades of gilsonite available.

Glass Bubbles
Glass bubbles are low-density hollow glass microspheres that have a high strength-to-density ratio, decreasing density and increasing buoyancy of a material making it a cost-effective and water-resistant additive. It can be used as an additive to lightweight oil and gas well cementing systems as it reduces slurry density whilst maintaining workability and strength.

Metakaolin - MICROPOZZ™
MICROPOZZ™ Metakaolin is a pozzolan that is used as an admixture in oil and gas well cementing systems. Its benefits include lowering cement porosity, increasing long-term strength and improved corrosion resistance, especially at high temperatures (150 °C and above). Ideal for use in low-density wells, deep hot wells, and acid-rich wells and geothermal wells.

Rice Husk Ash
Rice husk ash is a pozzolan suitable for use in oil and gas well cementing systems as it reduces permeability, increases final strengths and general durability.

Silica Fume
Silica Fume increases cement compressive strength, reduces permeability, and can impart thixotropic properties. Available in both "densified" and "undensified" silica fume.

FLUID LOSS CONTROL ADDITIVES

AMPS Polymer Powder
AMPS polymer powders can be used to modify the flow properties of cementing systems and to control fluid loss and gas migration by reducing the permeability of the cement.

Super Absorbent Polymers (SAPs)
Super absorbent polymers (SAPs) such as sodium polyacrylate can be used to modify the flow properties of the cement and to control fluid loss, thus decreasing the permeability of the cement.

Cellulose Ethers - METHOD™
METHOD™ cellulose ethers, even in low doses, modify cement flow and control fluid loss, while providing viscosity and suspension stability in low-density slurries. We offer a full range of CHMECs, CMCs, MCs, HECs and HPMCs.

Poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA)
Poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA) powder is a non-retarding low temperature fluid loss/gas migration additive in lightweight cement slurries that improves adhesion, flexural strength, workability and water retention of the cementing system. PVAs that are easily dispersed in water and form stable emulsions.

LOSS CIRCULATION ADDITIVES

Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) Acrylic LCM Fibres

POLYACRYLON™
Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) Acrylic LCM Fibres effectively seal formation fractures and bond with the cement to increase mechanical properties (tensile strength, flexural modulus and stabilisation), all while having minimal to no effect on the flow properties of the cement slurry.

Polypropylene (PP) Fibres - POLYACRYLON™
Polypropylene Fibres effectively help seal formation fractures while having minimal to no effect on the flow properties of the cement slurry. We offer a wide range of PP fibres.

E-Glass Chopped Strand Fibres
E-Glass Chopped Strand Fibres effectively help seal formation fractures while having minimal to no effect on the flow properties of the cement slurry. E-Glass Chopped Strand Fibres have a significant effect on reducing the porosity and the permeability of the base cement.

RETARDERS

Cellulose Derivatives - METHOD™
METHOD™ Cellulose derivatives such as HEC, CMHEC, CMC, MC can be used as set retarders and free water control agents in oil and gas well cementing systems. Other cellulose derivatives upon request.

Hydroxycarboxylic Acids - Citric, Tartaric, and Sodium Potassium Tartrate
Hydroxycarboxylic acids are used as retarders and set-control additives in cement systems, helping extend setting time and maintain workability. Available products include citric acid, tartaric acid and sodium potassium tartrate.

Lignosulphonates - LIGNOSIL™
LIGNOSIL™ Lignosulphonates are used as retarders and dispersing agents in cement systems, helping extend setting time while supporting slurry workability and cement performance.

Phosphonate Retarders
Powder phosphonate retarders, including ATMP 95% Powder, are used to control setting time while supporting flow and workability in oil well cementing systems. They are suitable for demanding cementing applications, including elevated-temperature conditions.

Sodium Potassium Tartrate
Sodium potassium tartrate can be used as an extremely strong cement retarding agent in oil and gas well Portland cement-based systems. Typically used in CSA cement systems as a retarder.

DRILLING FLUID ADDITIVES

Sodium Bentonite API 13A
Premium grade sodium bentonite designed for drilling fluid systems requiring excellent viscosity, suspension, and filtration control performance. Commonly used in oil & gas drilling, civil engineering, piling, and trenchless drilling applications to improve borehole stability, hole cleaning, and fluid loss control.

VISCOSIFYING AGENTS

Xanthan Gum and Welan Gum
Xanthan gum and welan gum can be used to modify the viscosity and suspension properties of cement.

Diutan Gum
Diutan Gum is a microbial polysaccharide designed to deliver stable viscosity in oilfield drilling and completion fluids. It maintains rheological properties under high temperature, high salinity, and high-pressure conditions where conventional gums fail. Its performance helps improve suspension, cuttings transport, and wellbore stability in critical operations.

WEIGHTING MATERIALS

Hematite
Hematite is used as a weighting material to increase the cement slurry density due to its high specific gravity (4.9–5.3). Hematite's fine particle size reduces abrasion on equipment and increases the compressive strength of cement more than most other weighting materials.

Ilmenite
Ilmenite increases the cement slurry density due to its high specific gravity (4.5–5.0). Ilmenite with a fine particle size prevents abrasion on equipment, minimises solid segregation while maintaining above the acceptable cement strength for deep well operations.

Hausmannite (Manganese Oxide)
Hausmannite (Manganese Oxide) is increasingly being used in oil and gas well cement systems as a weighting material due to its unique properties. Hausmannite's fine particle size allows it to integrate into the cement matrix, displace entrained water, and create a lower-viscosity, more stable slurry.

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