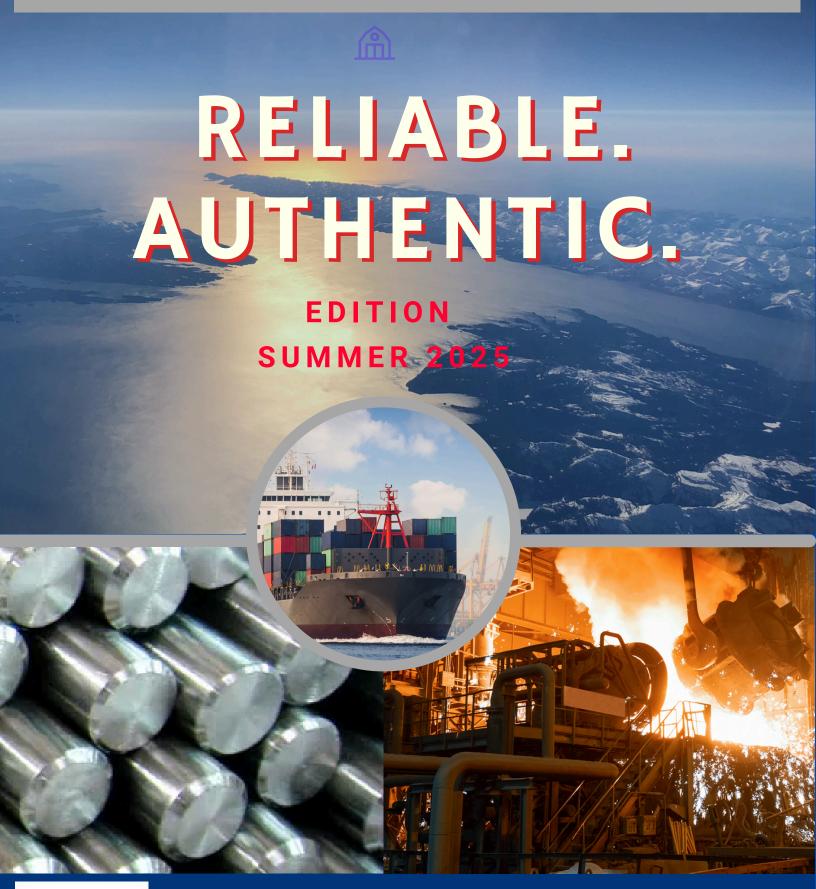
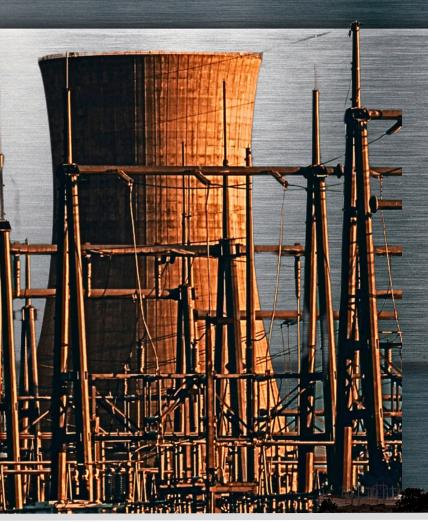
# MEDSTERN CANADA LLP



Power Plants: Titanium (Ti) for piping systems, condensers, heat exchangers, steam turbines, desulfurization stages.

## RELIABLE TITANIUM

**Energy Generation** 



Titanium is a most sophisticated material, primarily used as an alloy due to its high temperature and corrosion resistance. Significant amounts are consumed by industry each year. It is often a first choice for system-critical components in large-scale power plants. It can also be used for desalination plants or turbines.

#### RENEWABLES

Hydrogen Economy, Wind Power



Ti also performs as a catalyst in the production of green hydrogen using electrolysers, in electrodes (MMO), mesh material for hydrogen storage tanks, or components of fuel cells, e.g., bipolar plates. Titanium alloys are used in wind turbine shafts, fasteners, and other critical components, particularly in offshore turbines.

#### TRANSPORTATION

**High-Performance Machinery, Trains** 



For the automotive and aviation industries, Ti offers enhanced performance and durability due to its high strength-to-weight ratio. Titanium alloys can also reduce the weight of railcars or be used in coiling springs, brake discs of train wagons. Trucks utilize Titanium-made components, e.g., axles, kingpins, hangers, baseplates, and fuel tanks.

# INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES Sustainable Mining, Metals, and Galvanic Industries Canada boasts a diverse range of minerals, including traditional commodities like base metals, as well as critical minerals. The country is home to a large number of mining companies and is a leading destination for international mining finance. Foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Canadian mining sector was \$65.1 billion in 2022. Status 2024/2025 ACCESS RESOURCES,

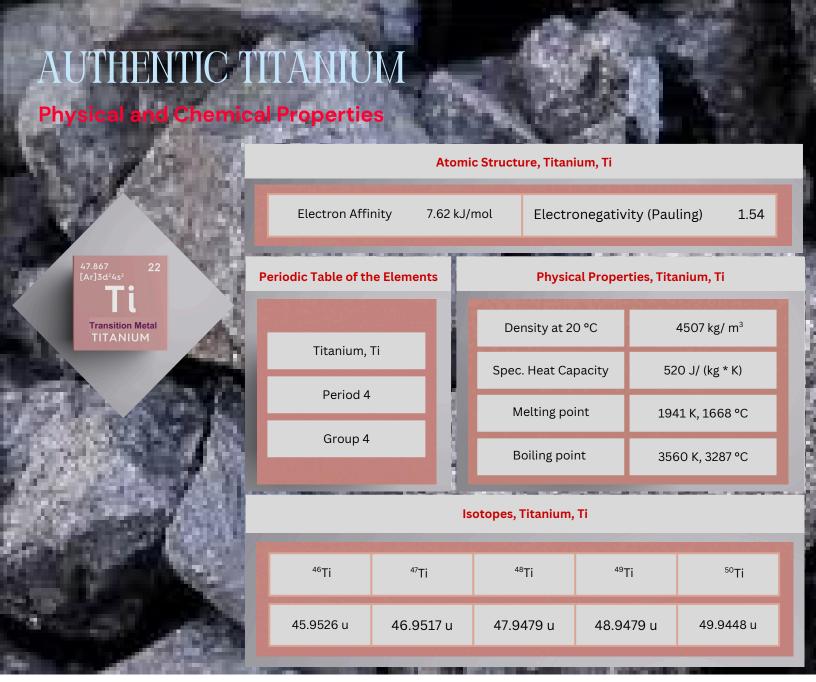
MINES, MINERAL DEPOSITS

**GROW SUPPLY BASE** 

METAL, GALVANIC INDUSTRIES

LOGISTIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Including extraction, services, primary and downstream manufacturing, the Canadian Mining and Metals Sector contributed a total of \$108.5 billion to GDP in 2022. Canada has a well-established mining sector with a supportive regulatory framework, including established stock exchanges. Investors who can guarantee offtake agreements contribute significantly to the economy. Reliable and robust technologies are the key to leaving behind only clean water, healthy landscapes, and achieving greater competitive strength through value-added mining and metal commodities.



#### **PHYSICAL**



Appearance: Silvery-white metal, light reflecting Crystal Structure: HCP ( $\alpha$ ) phase, BCC ( $\beta$ ) phase Hardness: 6.0 Mohs Scale, depending on purity Malleability: Can be shaped at high temperatures Conductivity: low conductivity, high resistance

Young's Modulus: 116 GPa

#### **CHEMICAL**



Corrosion Resistance: excellent resistance to corrosion in various environments, e.g., seawater Thermal Expansion (25°C): 8.6 µm (m<sup>-1</sup> · K<sup>-1</sup>) Common Oxidation States: +4, also +2, +3 Titanium Compounds: e.g., Titanium Dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), Titanium Tetrachloride (TiCl<sub>4</sub>)

# TITANIUM MINERALS

dustry, Raw Ma

#### **Brookite** (TiO<sub>2</sub>)



Titanium-Dioxide Strunz: 4.DD.10

**Anatase** (TiO<sub>2</sub>)



Titanium-Dioxide Strunz: 4.DD.05

#### **Ilmenite** (FeTiO<sub>3</sub>)



**Iron-Titanium Oxide** Strunz: 4.CB.05

### Rutile (TiO<sub>2</sub>)



**Titanium-Dioxide** Strunz: 4.DB.05

# FROTH FLOTATION

#### Ore Preparation Phase: From Gangue Material to Ilmenite ore concentrate

Crushing

Grinding

Classification

Beneficiation

- Jaw-, cone crusher, rod and ball mills
- Hydrocyclones, screens 

  Gravity spira
  - concentrators, magnetic fields  $\ \square$  Froth flotation for ore concentration

- Smaller rock chunks, fine crushing

- llmenite ore FeTiO<sub>3</sub>: < 10% TiO<sub>2</sub> content, often mixed with iron-bearing minerals ☐ Fineness particles < 0.074 mm

#### **Froth Flotation Process**

- - Slurry conditioning 

    Making Titanium-containing particles hydrophobic
- ☐ Flotation cell, air injection, mechanical agitation ☐ Foam layer skimming, dewatering, drying
- Addition of water, collectors, frothers, e.g., alkyl hydroxamic acids, ortho-nitro alkyl phenols, methyl isobutyl carbinol
  Imenite ore concentrate: 30% 50% TiO2 content

# TITANIUM PROCESSING

#### The Metal and Galvanic Industries

Ilmenite Sulfate Process: From FeTiO<sub>3</sub> to Titanium Dioxide Pigment TiO<sub>2</sub> Leaching **Hydrolysis** Calcination Dissolution in sulfuric acid, conversion to titanium oxysulfate Processing TiOSO4 at 120 °C to hydrated Titanium Hydroxide Heating in a Calciner, Temp: 800 - 1050 °C □ FeTiO<sub>3</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> -> FeSO<sub>4</sub> + TiOSO<sub>4</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O □ Removal of Ferrous sulfate FeSO<sub>4</sub> □ TiOSO<sub>4</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O -> TiO(OH)<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> □ TiO(OH)<sub>2</sub> -> TiO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O □ Purity ≥ 99.50% TiO<sub>2</sub> Carbothermic Reduction Process: From FeTiO<sub>3</sub> to Titanium Tetrachloride (g), TiCl<sub>4</sub> **Carbothermic Reduction** Carbochlorination Refining ☐ Heating using reducing agent carbon, Temp: 900 - 1400°C Fluidized Bed Reactor, Temp: > 1000°C, with chlorine, coke Fractional distillation of volatile chlorides ☐ FeTiO<sub>3</sub> + C -> Fe + CO + TiO<sub>2</sub> ☐ Titanium Slag: TiO<sub>2</sub>, Pig Iron: Fe ☐ TiO<sub>2</sub> + 2Cl<sub>2</sub> + C<sub>17</sub> > TiCl<sub>4</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub> ☐ Titanium Tetrachloride: (g) TiCl<sub>4</sub> ☐ refined (g) TiCl<sub>4</sub> VACUUM ARC FURNACE Processing: From Titanium Tetrachloride (g) TiCl<sub>4</sub> to Titanium Ingots, Bars, Ti **Sintering** Melting ☐ Molten Mg, stainless-steel vessel, Temp: 800 - 850°C ☐ Heating, Temp: 1200 - 1400 °C ☐ Melting, Temp: 1700 - 1800 °C ☐ TiCl<sub>4</sub> + 2Mg -> 2MgCl<sub>2</sub> + Ti ☐ Titanium sponge: pressing, compacting uum Arc Furnace: Ti sponge ☐ Ti Ingots, Bars **Further Processing** forging, rolling, and machining to product formats e.g., Grade 1,2,3,4, HPT, CP Titanium, 3N, 4N, 5N

## TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT SERVICES



# MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

# TRANSLOADING FACILITIES

# LOGISTICS SUPPORT SERVICES

- Trucks: for short distance hauls and last-mile delivery
- Trains: for long-distance transport of products, goods
- Ships: for large volumes of commodities via ocean freight
- Access to distribution centers, warehouses, and storage space
- Secure transfer of commodities between modes of transportation, e.g., rail-to-ship
- Optimized shipping processes, analysis, including route planning, cost calculation, carrier identification, shipment tracking, and tracing for precision, real-time product movement

# TITANIUM PRODUCT FORMATS

**Industrial Formats for Titanium, Ti** 

Tailored product formats can be made accessible to B2B Partners, based on achieved off-take agreements. The highlighted products on this page are a selection of possible product alternatives available for trade.

llmenite, FeTiO₃ Concentrate	Titanium Dioxide, TiO <sub>2</sub> Concentrate	Titanium Tetrachloride, TiCl4	Ingots
			A Copyright A
Billets	Plates	Sheets, Flats	Pipes, round
		11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
Pipes, round	Tubes, square	Titanium Dioxide, TiO <sub>2</sub> Pigments	Grade 5 Titanium, Ti-6AI-4V



# PRIMARY TITANIUM COMMODITIES

**Classes and Standards** 

High-Purity Titanium				
<ul> <li>High-Purity Titanium (HPT), unalloyed</li> <li>5N Purity ≥ 99.999%</li> <li>4N5 Purity ≥ 99.995%</li> <li>4N Purity ≥ 99.99%</li> <li>3N Purity ≥ 99.9%</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Commercially pure (CP) Ti, unalloyed</li> <li>Grade 1,2,3,4,</li> <li>ASTM B348, DIN 17850</li> <li>EN 3.7025, EN 3.7035, Grade 1, 2</li> <li>Purity ≥ 99.50%</li> </ul>			
Titanium-based alloys and chemical compounds				
$\alpha + \beta$ alloys	β alloys			
Grade 5 Titanium, Ti-6AI-4V alloy AMS-T-9047, DIN 17851 ASTM B348-5, bars, billets ASTM B265, B863, strips, sheets, plates  Grade 5 Titanium, Ti-6AI-4V alloy ASTM B348-5 Additive Manufacturing Powder, Purity ≥ 99.50%  chemical compound	□ Beta Titanium Alloy, Ti-3AI-8V-6Cr-4Mo-4Zr □ AMS 4957, DIN 17851, Beta C □ ASTM B348-19, bars, wires □ ASTM B977/B977M-19, ingots, billets □ Titanium-Niobium alloys, Ti47Nb53 □ ASTM B884, ASTM B394, DIN 17860, DIN 17861 □ ISO 23515, ISO 7209:2023, AWS A5.16 □ High Corrosion-Resistance, Industrial Use □ Billets, bars, plates, sheets, strips, tubes, pipes all alloy categories			
☐ Titanium Dioxide TiO₂ Pigments ☐ ASTM D476, ASTM D1394 ☐ Powder, Paints ☐ Purity ≥ 99.50%	☐ Titanium alloyed with Pd, Al, V, or Mo☐ ASTM B337, B338, B861, B862 DIN 17851☐ Tubes, Pipes			
Other Standard Measurements				
□ ASTM F2924-14, ASTM B988-18 □ ASTM B329, Powder density □ Powder metallurgy, Ti-6Al-4V □ DI	nation System, Calibration, Delivery, Environmental 50 23515:2022, Titanium, alloys, designation system IN 17034, ISO 17025, Calibration laboratories, materials IN 17862, DIN 17860, Technical delivery conditions IN EN ISO 14001, Environmental, Water Resources			



Froth Flotation	a mineral processing technique that separates valuable materials from tails based on differences in their surface properties, specifically their hydrophobicity (water-repelling) or hydrophilicity (water-attracting).
Electric Arc Furnace	a furnace that uses an electric arc to heat and melt metals, by passing an electric current through them. Key components are a furnace chamber, electrodes (e.g. graphite), a power source, and a system for charging and discharging the furnace.
Electrowinning	an electrolytic process used to recover metals from a solution by depositing them onto a cathode using an electric current. Base metals like zinc, nickel, copper, and cobalt can be recovered through electrowinning.
Standardization Institutes	ISO: International Organization for Standardization EN: European Norm/ Standard ASTA: American Society for Testing Materials DIN: Deutsches Institut für Normung

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## about us

MEDSTERN CANADA is a B2B Mediation company located in

Suite 700 - 838 West Hastings Street Vancouver. BC. Canada. V6C 0A6

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