



# safir®



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The Fundamental Source of Life:  
Experience the power  
of nature with salt







## About us;

SAFIR Salt Food, Mining, Marketing, Distribution, Construction, Import/Export Industry and Trade Co. Inc., which was founded as the first Rock Salt factory of Turkey with the association of Cantas Cankırı Salt Products Production and Distribution Inc. affiliated by 2nd Special Provincial Administration of Governorship of Cankırı is located at the 4th km. of Cankırı Ankara Highway. Our facility is 130 km. away from Ankara, the capital city of Turkey and it is located on 41.450 m2 area.

Additionally, we started to operate our new Safir Pharmaceutical Salt Facility, located on 155,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land in the Cerikli neighborhood of Delice district, Kirikkale province. With a production capacity of 6 tons per hour, totaling 140,040 tons annually, this new facility produces pharmaceutical salt in full compliance with GMP standards.

This new investment will further expand the production capacity of our domestic pharmaceutical industry, reduce reliance on imports, and contribute significantly to the national economy. Consequently, we are strengthening our national technical infrastructure in the production of high-value-added pharmaceutical salt and boosting Turkey's global competitiveness in the pharmaceutical sector.

SAFIR Rock Salt Company operates a salt cave, which has been used since Hittite civilization and has not been affected from environmental pollution. The mined raw salt from the cave is refined, then it is exposed to various tests and certified by not only the Safir Laboratory located inside the facility but also by internationally accredited bodies before shipment

At the present time, salt has about 14.000 different ways of utilization including cuisine as table salt, water softening, textile industry, de-icing and anti-icing, cosmetics and medical industry. Moreover, Safir Salt meets the needs of all customers according to both Institutions of Turkish and International Standards.

SAFIR Salt distributes our staple food salt, which is one of the major gifts of nature to all living creatures.

SAFIR Rock Salt Company is producing salt products by improving and increasing in size day by day via following the technological developments closely. Furthermore, the company has been in service with world-class quality for human beings, nature and economy of our country under the strict supervision of the public organizations regarding, especially environmental requirements, social security requirements and Quality Management System.







# Industry SALTS

	Package Barcode
4 kg x 2 pcs 8kg Block Salt	8698816861117

## PDV TABLET SALT

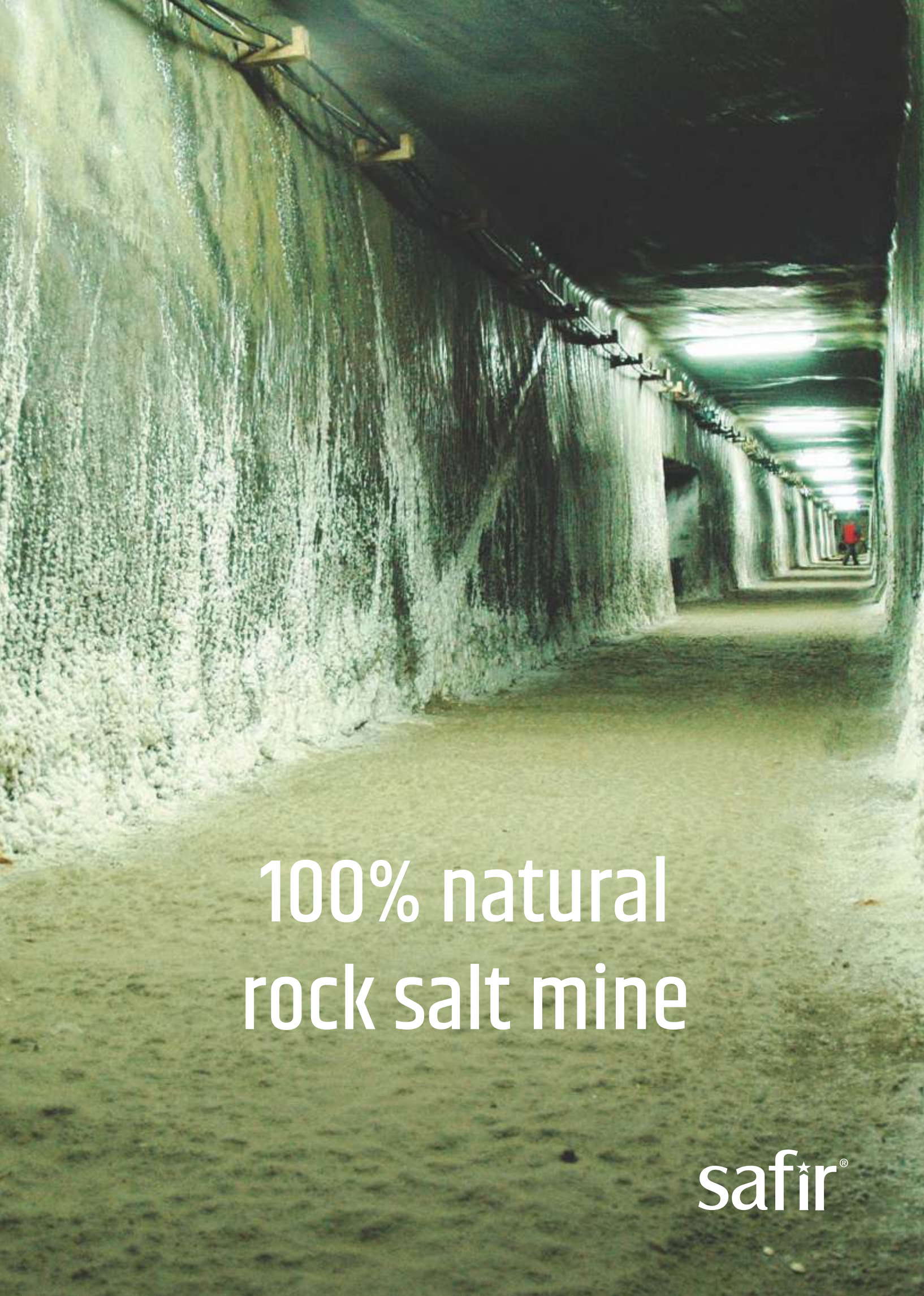
	Sack Barcode
10 kg PDV Tablet Salt	8698816860134
25 kg PDV Tablet Salt	8698816860097



safir®

100% natural  
rock salt mine

safir®





# Industry SALTS

	Sack Barcode
10 kg Refined Food Industry Salt	8698816860028
25 kg Refined Food Industry Salt	8698816860233
50 kg Refined Food Industry Salt	8698816860240



	Sack Barcode
50 kg Refined Powder Salt	8698816860035

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# Industry SALTS

	Sack Barcode
10 kg Refined Iodized Food Industry Salt	8698816860011
25 kg Refined Iodized Food Industry Salt	8698816860332
50 kg Refined Iodized Food Industry Salt	8698816860349



	Sack Barcode
25 kg Refined Industrial Salt	8698816860431
50 kg Refined Industrial Salt	8698816860448



	Sack Barcode
25 Kg. Grinding Salt	8698816860561

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# Industry SALTS

## BIG BAG

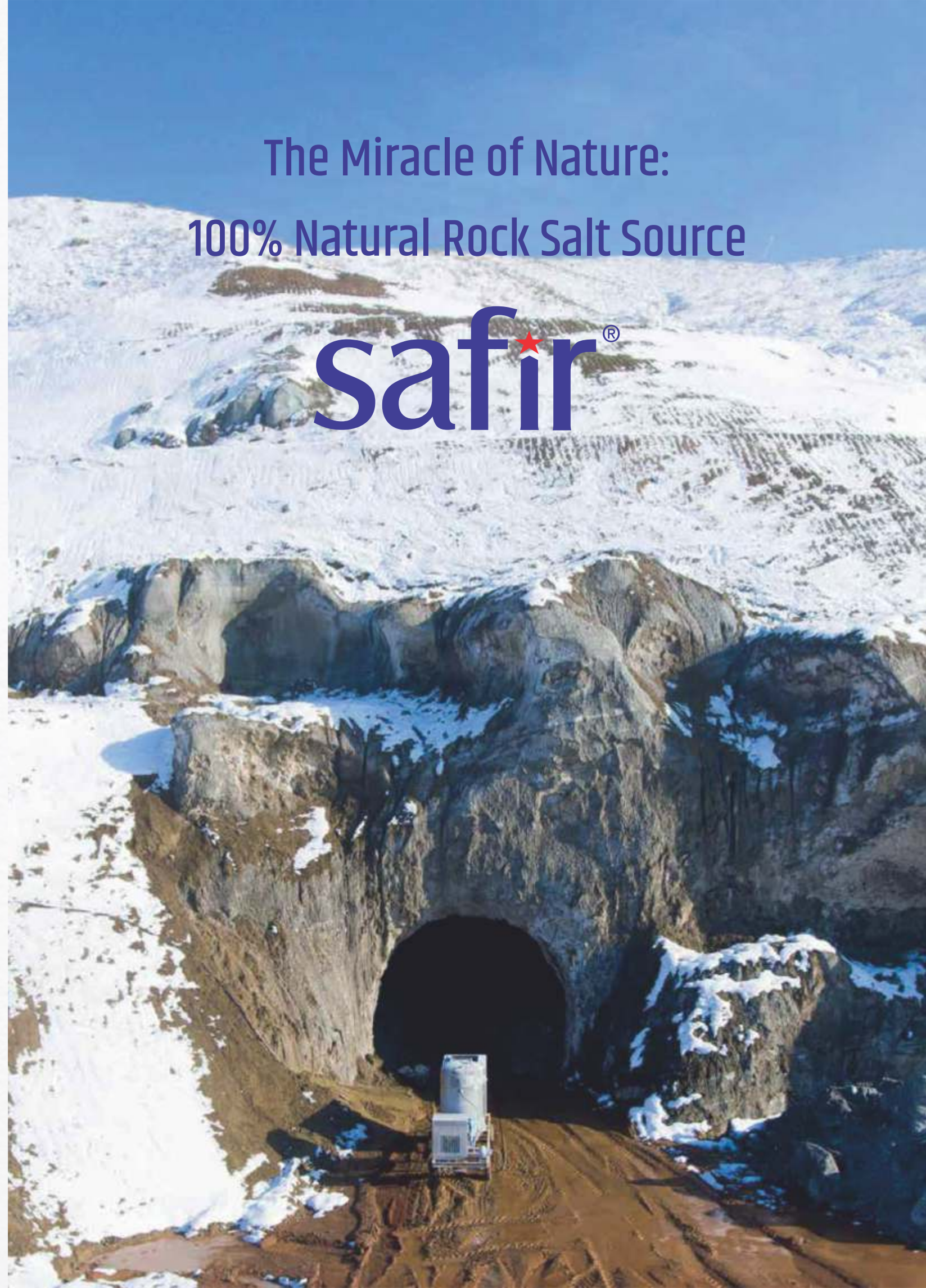
	Sack
PDV Food Industry Salt	1000 / 1250 / 1300 Kg.
PDV Iodised Food Industry Salt	1000 / 1250 / 1300 Kg.
PDV Industry Salt	1000 / 1250 / 1300 Kg.
PDV Tablet Salt	1000 / 1250 / 1300 Kg.
PDV Powder Salt	1000 / 1250 / 1300 Kg.
Raw Rock Salt	1000 / 1250 / 1300 Kg.



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The Miracle of Nature:  
100% Natural Rock Salt Source

safir®





**Rock Salt:** The source of  
purity and flavor for centuries

	Per Box	Package Barcode
1 gr Stick Salt	5000	8698816861148
1 gr Stick Salt	10000	8698816861131



	Sack Barcode
Nitrite Salt Advanced Processed Meat Salt in 25 kg Bags	8698816860080





## Turkey's first producer of refined PDV rock salt

	Per Box	Packing Barcode	Package Barcode
500 gr Natural Rock Salt	12	8698816860967	8698816861032
	Per Box	Bottle Barcode	Package Barcode
200 gr Natural Rock Salt	12	8698816861056	8698816861094
150 gr Natural Rock Salt	15	8698816860479	8698816860387



## From nature to your table refined rock salt

	Per Box	Bottle Barcode	Package Barcode
500 gr Iodised Salt in Shaker	24	8698816860523	8698816860516
250 gr Non-iodised Salt in Shaker	24	8698816860622	8698816860615
125 gr Iodised Salt in Shaker	24	8698816860721	8698816860714

	Per Box	Bag Barcode	Package Barcode
750 gr Refined Iodised Salt in Bag	30	8698816860424	8698816860417
1500 gr Refined Iodised Salt in Bag	15	8698816860325	8698816860318
3000 gr Refined Iodised Salt in Bag	8	8698816860226	8698816860219



safir®



**De-icing Salt** – Harnessing the power of  
our mine to tackle snow and ice globally.

granulation between 0-12 mm



pure **rock salt**  
**for farming** and livestock  
breeding





# Our International Certifications



ISO 9001 - Quality Management System



ISO 14001 – Environmental Management System



ISO 22000 – Food Safety Management System



ISO 45001 – Occupational Health & Safety Management System

# Our International Certifications



EN 973 (A) – Chemicals used for the treatment of water intended for human consumption



HALAL – Certified for compliance with Islamic dietary standards



Organic Certificate – Certificate for compliance with organic production standards



Zerzevan Castle, which is 13 km far away from Çınar District of Diyarbakır Province and a 1 km distance to Demirölçek Village is located at the 45th km of Diyarbakır-Mardin Highway. Military settlement has been founded on a rocky hill at an elevation of 124 m high from the road level. Zerzevan Castle archaeological excavation and restoration works, with the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, was started in 2014 under the scientific chairmanship of Dr. Aytaç Coşkun and is still ongoing. After a sponsorship protocol signed with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2019, excavation and restoration works will be supported by Safir Salt for 20 years. Zerzevan Castle was operating as a military settlement of Roman Empire, spreading over a wide range area of an almost 57 thousand square meters on the surface of the ruins of the settlement, covering an area of 480 thousand square meters with the structure outside the walls and cemetery. The southeast of Anatolia, which formed the most extreme border in the East, since it maintained its importance in terms of economics, politics and strategy, Zerzevan Castle taking on a task to be an important border garrison is dazzled by its archaeological remains. In the area where Zerzevan Castle located, the existence of a fort is known as Kinabu in the period of Assyria (b.c 882-611). In the Persian Period (b.c 550-331) the military settlement on King Road was used to ensure road safety. Military settlement located on the ancient trade route was used uninterruptedly from a.d 3rd century to its conquest by the Islamic armies in 639, and the original settlement dates back to the Roman period. The walls and structures of the settlement were finalized as being built by Anastasios I (a.d 491-518) and Justinianos I (a.d 527-565) and some others were finalized as being rebuilt. The settlement, which was the scene of great struggles between Rome and Parth/Sassanids and whose ancient name is Samachi, is very important with its 21 metre high observation and defence tower, including a 15 metre high walls and the newly uncovered Mithras temple during the excavations. In the southern area where public buildings are located and surrounded by the walls in the settlement, there are architectural remains such as the watch and defence

tower (south tower), Church, Administration Building, Arsenal and rock altar. In the north, there are water cisterns, underground church, underground bunker, Mithras Temple in the area where there are streets and houses. Outside the walls, there are canals that provide water to the settlement, presentation bowls and quarries; in the necropolis, there are rock tombs and vaulted tombs. Military settlement is located at a strategic point with its location and is one of the best preserved Roman garrisons in the world with its underground, above-ground structures.

The excavations carried out at Zerzevan Castle revealed the temple of Mithras, the mysterious religion of the Roman period, and the two corridors that opened here. Mithras, a common religion among Roman soldiers, aristocrats and merchants, is the God of the notions of “agreement and friendship”, meaning “mediating”. Mithras is the sun god and his cult is based on adoring the Sun. It is also a symbol of light, war, justice and faith. His doctrine is on the creation of the world, and he is also known as the God who controls the universe. Ceremonies are performed in temples underground, besides, all rites are performed in a great secrecy. When the underground temple in Zerzevan Castle is examined, the belts connecting the columns on the eastern wall and the ray crown, which is the symbol of Mithras, have been striking. The pool at the base with the blood dish in the niche is connected by a channel that runs through the wall, and it is known that bull blood is used in Mithras religious ceremonies. There are also four symmetrically built animal binding sites in the ceiling. The binding sites were used for the sacrifice of the bull in the Mithras rites. The inscription and symbols are clearly visible at the entrance door of the building. The mystery religion of Mithras is quite common in all the lands dominated by Rome. It was influential in the Roman Empire between a.d 2nd and 3rd centuries, then was banned with the adoption of Christianity a.d 4th century. The only Temple of Mithras on the eastern border of Rome and the last one in the world is in Zerzevan Castle and one of the most well-preserved rare temples.

## ZERZEVAN CASTLE FRONTIER GARRISON OF ROME





## MITHRAS TEMPLE

The building which was newly excavated in the north of the garrison and was carved into the main rock underground is thought to be Mithraeum. It is 7 meters long, 5 meters wide, 2.5 meters high, and the eastern wall of the building has pillars carved into the main rock, and it has a big niche in the middle and two small niches on both sides. Paint residues can be seen on the belt rising over the two columns around the niches. Probably on the aforesaid belt there were symbols belonging to Mithras religion. The plaque on which Mithras' sacrificing the bull scene was carved, was also placed in the big niche in the middle. In addition, the crown beam motif as one of the symbols of Mithras is carved on the eastern wall. In one of the small niches there is a rather smoothly carved water or blood bowl and a pool on the ground right in front of it. The water or blood bowl and the pool are connected to each other with a channel through the wall and it is known that water or bull blood was used in the Mithras religious ceremonies. In addition there are four symmetrical points on the ceiling for hanging the animals during the ceremonies. The hanging points must have been used to sacrifice the bull in Mithras rituals. The inscription and the symbols are clearly visible at the entrance gate of the building.

The god Mithras, of Persian origin, is the god of concepts of "agreement and friendship", which means "mediating". Mithras is the god of the sun and the cult is based on worshipping the sun. It is also the symbol of light, war, justice and faith. In the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D., it became rather common in the Roman Empire. In the 4th century A.D., it was banned with the spread of Christianity. The religion of Mithras was quite common especially among the soldiers, merchants and aristocrats in all the lands where the Roman rule was dominant. Its teaching is about the creation of the world and is also known as the god who controls the universe. The religious ceremonies were secret and closed to the outside. The person to participate in Mithras religion had to draw twelve persecutions. The members of this religion to which only men are accepted had to go through seven stages and the ceremonies were held underground in natural caves and temples.

## ZERZEVAN CASTLE ROMAN BORDER GARRISON

Southeastern Anatolia, which forms the extreme border of the Roman Empire, has been transformed into a geography where great struggles between the two great powers of the time, Rome and Parthians/Sassanids, have been maintained throughout history from the perspective of economic, political and military strategy. The research that began at Zerzevan Castle, the military settlement of Rome, plays a very important role in understanding the Roman period of the region. Due to its location, the entire valley is dominated by this strategic Roman border garrison on the antique trade route that controls a large area. Besides Zerzevan should be considered as a settlement where not only soldiers settled but also civilians. When the existing architectural remains and the finds uncovered in the excavations are examined, it can be said that the area was used in the 3rd century AD; but it is very difficult today to estimate the area covered at that time. The walls and structures of the settlement were probably repaired during Anastasius I (AD 491-518) and Justinian I (AD 527-565) periods, and some structures have been reconstructed to the final state as found today. The settlement must have been in use until the conquest of the region by the Islamic armies in 639 AD.

There are architectural remains such as observation and defensive towers (southern tower), churches, administrative building, arsenal and rock altar in the southern area of the settlement surrounded by city walls and where public buildings are located. In the north, street-alleys and houses can be observed. Water cisterns, underground sanctuary, underground shelter, Mithraeum and many structures functions of which have not yet been determined have been identified at the same time. There are canals providing water to the settlement, ceremony basins and stone quarry outside the city walls in addition to the rock tombs and vaulted tombs in the necropolis area.





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