EREN

EREN TRADING CO LLC

Petrochemical Products

- Refinery
- Metal
- Mineral

ABOUT US

Eren PETROCHEMICAL Co LLC

Eren Trading Co LLC is a leading supplier, having more than **20** years of experience in the petrochemical, metal, mineral and refinery industries. We are proud to introduce and offer advanced services in these fields and offer a wide range of products, competitive pricing, and excellent customer services.

We are committed to provide our customers with the best possible experience and the company is constantly innovating and developing new ways to improve offerings. Products quality is based on international standards and it is exported to a variety of countries including Turkey, Thailand, India, Myanmar, Philippines, Brazil and various countries across the African region. Since **2015,** Eren Trading Co exports have been **2** million tons of urea fertilizers to more than **12** countries. The main export destinations were as follows: Turkey **0/o42**, Middle East **0/o28**, Brazil **0/o15,** African subcontinent **0/o10** and Others **0/o5.**

We endeavor to do whatever the customers ask as we are a customer-oriented company, looking for ways to increase client retention rate and sign long term contracts with them and with our professional skills in supplying production directly from manufactures sourcing and logistics management. Our team does its best to arrange everything in the best way to provide suitable situation for our clients.

Branch offices:

We are headquartered in Dubai, Oman, Turkey, Africa and have well-established partnerships with ultimate suppliers throughout the world. By working closely with our suppliers, we maintain a robust supply chain, allowing us to meet the demands of our clients efficiently. Having a professional and highly experienced team of specialists capable of handling all the project steps.

Urea is widely known as carbamide, The diamide form of carbonic acid. Urea is popularly useful as a fertilizer, a feed supplement, and a starting material to manufacture drugs and plastics.

Urea consumption in agriculture

More than %**90** of the world's urea production is for use as nitrogen-contain ing fertilizers.

_ Spray application

_ Soil fertilization in solid form

_ Along with irrigation water

Industrial consumption

- Types of plastics, in particular urea formaldehyde resins.
- Types of adhesives, such as urea formaldehyde and urea melamine formaldehyde
- Pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries
- Preparation of fire powder
- Potassium cyanide, as the starting material of some industries.
- Nitrate urea, an explosive type.

PRODUCTS

In its solid form, urea is provided as either prills or granules. Granules are slightly larger than prills and are more dense. Both prilled and granular urea fertilizers contain %**46** N. Nitrogen leaching and volatilization rates are usually higher when using the prilled form.

Granular Urea

Property	Spec.	TEST METHOD
Nitrogen (Minimum)	46 **(WT%)**	A.O.A.C(1995)Method 995.04(2.4.03)
Biuret (Maximum)	1.00 **(WT%)**	A.O.A.C(1995)Method 960.04(2.4.23)
Moisture (Maximum)	0.5 **(WT%)**	A.O.A.C(1995)Method 972.01(2.2.03)
Formaldehyde (Maximum)	0.55 **(WT%)**	UKF SBB 0071-02-E,ED,2(1982)
Particle Size: 2.0-4.0 mm (Minimum)	90 **(WT%)**	IV-A TFI-1982

Prilled Urea

PROPERTY	UNITS	TEST METHOD	SPEC Value
N2 content	Wt%	BS DIN EN 15478	Min 46
Biuret content	Wt%	BS DIN EN 15479	Max 1.0
Moisture	Wt%	ISO 760	Max 0.3
Particle size(1-2.4mm)	%	ISO 8397	Min 90
Urea Formaldhide(UF)	%	H.F.T 1.6 & SBB 0071-02-E	Max 0.4

Uncoated Prilled Urea

PROPERTY	UNITS	TEST METHOD	SPEC Value
N2 content	Wt%	BS DIN EN 15478	Min 46
Biuret content	Wt%	BS DIN EN 15479	Max 1.0
Moisture	Wt%	ISO 760	Max 0.3
Particle size(1-2.83mm)	%	ISO 8397	Min 90
Formaldehyde	PPM	H.F.T 1.6 & SBB 0071-02-E	Max 0.4

HOT BRIQUETTED IRON

PRODUCTS:

HBI

Hot briquetted iron (HBI) is a form of direct reduced iron (DRI) produced by reducing iron ore pellets or lump ore into metallic iron through a high-temperature reduction process. The resulting product is compressed into dense, pillow-shaped briquettes at high temperatures and then cooled for transportation and handling. HBI offers several advantages over traditional iron production methods, including higher iron content, reduced impurities, and improved handling and transportation efficiency due to its compact and uniform shape. It is used as a feedstock in electric arc furnaces (EAFS) andbasic oxygen furnaces (BOFs) to produce steel, offering steelmakers flexibility and cost-effectiveness in their operations. HBI plays a significant role in the steel industry's efforts to reduce carbon emissions and improve overall production efficiency.

HBI Analysis

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (WT %)	
Fe Metal	79% ± 1%
Fe Total	86% ± 1%
MD (Metalization Degree)	Min 90%
C	0.8-1.5%
S	Max 0.01%
Al2O3	Max 1%
CaO	Max 1.5%
SiO2	Max 4.5%
MgO	Max 2.5%
P	Max 0.05%
PHYSICAL ANALYSIS	
Nominal Size	144*54*35 (mm)
Size < 6.3 mm	Max 5%
Size > 6.3 mm	Min 95%

PIG IRON:

Pig iron is a basic form of iron produced by smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. During the smelting process, iron ore is melted along with coke (a form of carbon) and limestone as a flux. The resultant molten iron is then poured into molds called pigs, hence the name "pig iron". Pig iron contains high levels of carbon, typically between %**3.5** and %**5**, along with other impurities such as sulfur, phosphorus, and silicon. It is brittle and not suitable for direct use in most applications but serves as a key intermediate product in steelmaking. Steelmakers use pig iron as a primary raw material in the production of steel. It undergoes further processing in basic oxygen furnaces or electric arc furnaces, where the carbon content and impurities are carefully controlled to produce various grades of steel with desired properties. Despite its limitations, pig iron remains crucial in the steel industry due to its role as a primary source of iron and carbon for steelmaking.

Pig Iron Analysis

Chemical Analysis (wt%)	
C	3.5 – 5.0%
Si	Max 1.0%, Ave ⩽ 0.7
Mn	Max 1.2%, Ave ⩽ 1.0
S	Max 0.1%, Ave ⩽ 0.075
P	Max 0.3%, Ave ⩽ 0.22
Physical Analysis	
Weight of each pig	About 30KGS
Dimensions	Max 280*240*95 mm

Ferrosilicon

Ferrosilicon is an alloy composed primarily of iron and silicon, with varying concentrations of other elements such as manganese and aluminum. It is produced by smelting quartz (silica) with coke and iron in an electric arc furnace. Ferrosilicon is commonly used as a deoxidizer and alloying agent in the production of steel and cast iron. It helps to remove oxygen and other impurities from molten metal, improving the quality and mechanical properties of the final product. Additionally, ferrosilicon is used in the manufacturing of various alloys, including stainless steel, carbon steel, and low-alloy steel, to enhance their strength, hardness, and corrosion resistance. Furthermore, ferrosilicon is employed in the production of silicon-based compounds, such as silicones and silanes, which find applications in the chemical, automotive, and electronics industries. Overall, ferrosilicon plays a vital role in modern metallurgy and industrial processes due to its versatility and beneficial properties.

FERROSILICON ANALYSIS

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (WT%)	
Si	72-75%
Al	1.5-2%
P	Max 0.05%
S	Max 0.04%
C	Max 0.2%
Mn	Max 0.5%
Cr	Max 0.3%
Ti	Max 0.3%
Fe	BAL
PHYSICAL ANALYSIS	
Range of grain size	10-60 mm

Pellets

Iron pellets are small, spherical or oval-shaped agglomerates of iron ore that are typically used as a raw material in the production of steel. They are produced by agglomerating fine iron ore particles into larger, more uniform pellets through a process called pelletizing. The pelletizing process involves mixing iron ore fines with a binder, typically bentonite clay, and sometimes additives such as limestone or dolomite, to improve the pellet's properties. The mixture is then formed into small pellets in pelletizing equipment, such as disc pelletizers or drum pelletizers. These pellets are then hardened by heating them in a furnace to high temperatures, typically around ١٣٠٠°C (٢٣٧٢°F), which sinter the particles together. Iron pellets offer several advantages over other forms of iron ore, including improved handling and transportation characteristics, reduced dust and fines generation, and better control over iron content and impurities. They are a preferred feedstock in blast furnaces and direct reduction processes for steelmaking due to their uniform size, high iron content, and consistent quality. Overall, iron pellets play a crucial role in the global steel industry by providing a reliable and efficient source of iron for steel production.

PELLETS ANALYSIS

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (WT٪)	
Fe	65% ± 0.2%
FeO	Max 1%
SiO_2	Max 3.5% ± 0.5%
Al_2O_3	Max 1%
CaO	Max 1.5% ± 0.5%
MgO	Max 2% ± 0.5%
S	Max 0.01%
P	Max 0.1%
PHYSICAL ANALYSIS	
CCS (KG/Pellet)	250 min
T index	90 min
A index	3.5 Max
Porosity	Ave 24%
Size	0-8mm, 2% max / 8-16mm, 93% min / >16mm, 5% max

IRON CONCENTRATE

Iron concentrate, also known as iron ore concentrate, is a powdered or granular form of iron ore that has been processed to remove impurities and increase its iron content. It is typically produced through beneficiation processes such as crushing, grinding, magnetic separation, flotation, or gravity separation. The beneficiation process begins with the extraction of raw iron ore from mines, which is then crushed and ground into smaller particles. The ore is then concentrated by removing unwanted gangue minerals, such as silica, alumina, and phosphorus, through various methods depending on the ore's characteristics. Once the impurities are removed, the resulting iron concentrate typically contains a significantly higher iron content than the original ore, often ranging from %**60** to over %**70** iron content. This concentrated iron ore is then transported to steel mills or pelletizing plants, where it serves as a primary raw material for steel production. Iron concentrate is essential in the steelmaking process because of its high iron content and low levels of impurities, making it an efficient and cost-effective feedstock for blast furnaces, direct reduction processes, and other steelmaking methods. It is a critical component of the global steel industry, providing the necessary iron for the production of various steel products used in construction, manufacturing, transportation, and other sectors.

CONCENTRATE ANALYSIS

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (WT%)	
Fe	66%
SiO2	Max 3.5%
Al2O3	Max 0.5%
P	Max 0.02%
S	Max 0.02%
Moisture	Max8%
PHYSICAL ANALYSIS	
Size Below 80 Micron	Max 90%

BILLETS

Steel billets, are semi-finished steel products that are typically produced through a process called continuous casting or by hot rolling. They are rectangular or square in shape with rounded edges and are characterized by their solid, dense structure. Iron billets serve as a feedstock for further processing in various manufacturing processes, particularly in the production of long steel products such as bars, rods, and wire. They are heated and then passed through rolling mills or other shaping machinery to form the desired final product. Billets are produced in different sizes and grades to meet specific customer requirements and end-use applications.They play a crucial role in the steel industry supply chain, serving as a primary raw material for the manufacture of a wide range of steel products used in construction, infrastructure, automotive, and machinery industries. Iron billets are valued for their versatility, uniformity, and consistency, making them essential components in modern manufacturing processes.

3SP and 5SP billets specifications

	Section	Length
Physical Features	150*150 mm 130*130 mm	12000 mm

HRC

Hot rolled coils (HRC) are flat-rolled steel products that are produced through a hot rolling process. In this process, steel slabs or ingots are heated above their recrystallization temperature and then passed through a series of rollers to reduce their thickness and achieve the .desired dimensions During hot rolling, the steel is subjected to high temperatures and pressure, which results in the reshaping and elongation of the material. This process eliminates internal stresses, refines the grain structure, and improves the mechanical properties of the steel, such as strength and toughness. Hot rolled coils are typicallycharacterized by their smooth surface finish and scaled surface, which is a layer of oxide formed during the hot rolling process.

They are available in various thicknesses and widths, depending on customer requirements and end-use applications. Hot rolled coils are used in a wide range of industries, including construction, automotive, manufacturing, and appliances. They are commonly employed in the production of structural components, such as beams and columns, as well as in the manufacturing of pipes, tubes, and various other steel products. Due to their versatility and cost-effectiveness, hot rolled coils are one of the most widely used forms of steel in the world.

HRC specifications

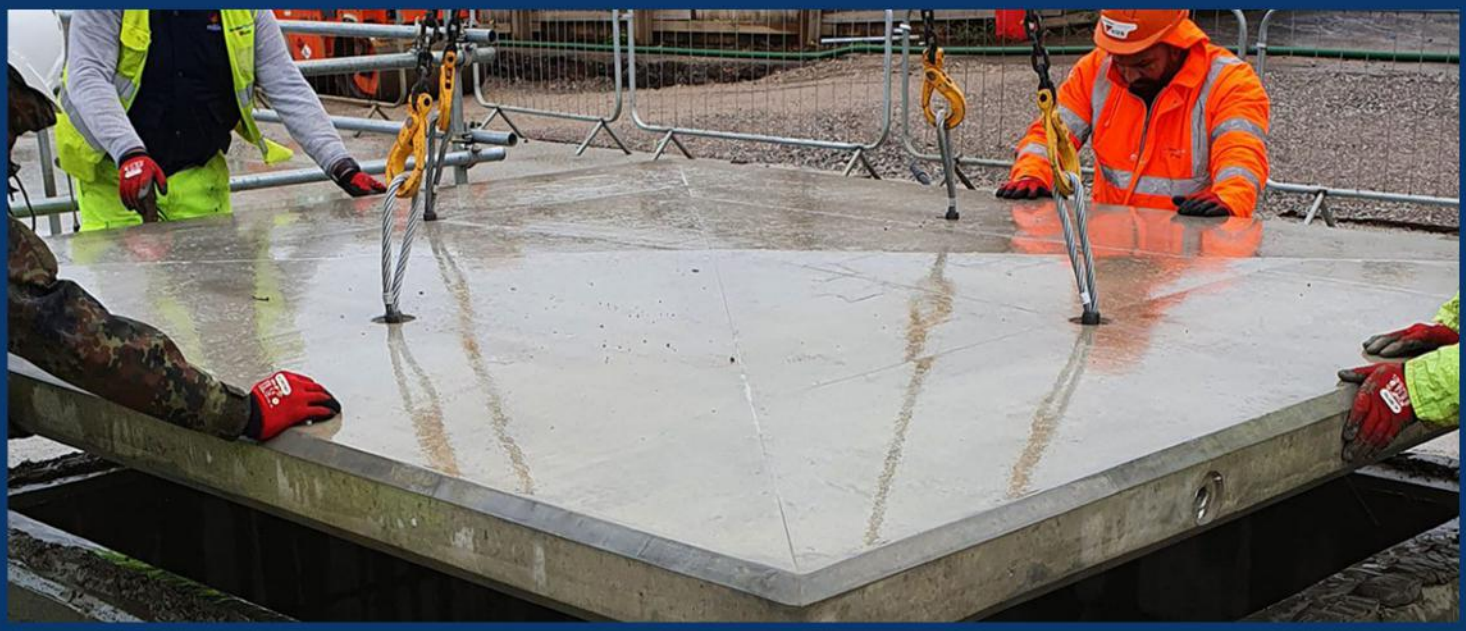
Width (mm)	Mother coils (ton)	One cut (ton)	Two cuts (ton)
600-740	3-12	3-6	1.5-4
741-840	4.5-13.5	4-6.5	2-4.5
841-940	5-15	4.5-7.5	5-5.2
941-1040	6-16.5	5-8	3-5.5
1041-1140	6.5-18	4-9	3.5-6
1141-1240	7-19.5	6-9	4-6.5
1241-1335	7.5-21	6.5-9.5	4.5-7
1336-1435	8-22.5	8-11	4.5-7.5
1436-1535	8.5-24	8.5-12	5-8
1536-1630	9.5-25.5	9-12.5	5.5-8.5
1631-1730	10-27	10-13.5	6.9
1731-1850	10.5-29.5	10.5-14.5	5.6-10

SLABS

Slabs Steel slabs are large, flat semi-finished steel products that serve as the primary raw material for the production of various downstream steel products. They are typically rectangular in shape with a thickness ranging from a few inches to several inches. Steel slabs are produced through a process called continuous casting, where molten steel is poured into a water-cooled mold to solidify into a .semi-finished slab shape Once solidified, the slab is then transferred to a rolling mill where it undergoes further processing, such as hot rolling, to achieve the desired thickness and dimensions. These slabs serve as feedstock for the manufacturing of a wide range of steel products, including hot-rolled coils, plates, sheets, and other flat-rolled products, as well as structural shapes and seamless pipes. The quality and properties of the final steel products depend significantly on the quality of the steel slabs used in their production. Steel slabs are essential components in the steel industry supply chain, providing a versatile and reliable source of raw material for downstream steel manufacturers. They play a crucial role in various industries, including construction, automotive, infrastructure and manufacturing.

Slab Specifications

PRODUCT	THICKNESS RANGE (MM)	WIDTH RANGE (MM)	LENGTH RANGE (MM)
PRIME STEEL SLAB	200,250	900-2000	6000-11500



L O G I S T I C

Logistic and Commercial Services :

Through our longstanding connections with international producers and traders and our knowledge of domestic markets, we provide our clients with in-depth studies and reviews to guide them in their sourcing policy. Thanks to our extensive experience in logistics solutions, we offer our customers a wide choice of transport methods: whether in bulk or big bags, by ship, coaster, barge, container, and truck, for various raw materials. We are capable of providing our clients with full range of Logistic support in Sea, Land, Rail services. Most transport chains include trucking at either the beginning or the end.

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