



PETROCHEMIN Products

11/11/2016

We mainly handle the trading of any volume of the below products:

LUBRICANTS

Additives
Automotive & Industrial Lubes
Break Fluid
Dyes & Fragrances
Greases & Antifreezes

Polyethylenes
Polypropylenes
PVC

All Types And Grades

[illegible]**HBI**

PETROLEUM

★ BASE OILS

Almost every lubricant used in plants today started off as just a base oil.

The American Petroleum Institute (API) has categorized base oils into five categories (API 1509, Appendix E).

The first three groups (Group I, II & III) are refined from petroleum crude oil.

Group IV base oils are full synthetic (Polyalphaolefin) oils.

Group V is for all other base oils that are not included in Groups I through IV.

Before all the additives are added to the mixture, lubricating oils begin as one or more of these five API groups.

BASE OIL GRADES

Group I SN60 / 70 / 130 / 150 / 180 / 350 / 500 / 600 / 650 / 850 / 900 / 1200 / Bright Stocks

Group II N70 / 150 / 500 / 600

Group III 2 / 4 / 6 / 8 cst

Group IV PAOs

Group V Naphthenics, Extracts



★ FUEL / FURNACE OILS

Fuel oil or heavy oil is a fraction obtained from petroleum distillation, either as a distillate or a residue.

TYPES

- ➔ MGO (Marine Gas Oil)
- ➔ MDO (Marine Diesel Oil)
- ➔ IFO (Intermediate Fuel Oil)
- ➔ MFO (Heavy Fuel Oil)

STANDARDS AND CLASSIFICATION

- ➔ IFO 380, IFO 180, LS 380, LS 180, MDO, MGO, LSMGO, ULSMGO.



★ GASOIL/DIESEL

Diesel fuel in general is any liquid fuel used in diesel engines, whose fuel ignition takes place, without any spark, as a result of compression of the inlet air mixture and then injection of fuel.

The most common type of diesel fuel is a specific fractional distillate of petroleum fuel oil, but alternatives that are not derived from petroleum, such as biodiesel, biomass to liquid (BTL) or gas to liquid (GTL) diesel, are increasingly being developed and adopted. To distinguish these types, petroleum-derived diesel is increasingly called Petro-diesel. Ultra-low-sulfur diesel (ULSD) is a standard for defining diesel fuel with substantially lowered sulfur contents.



★ LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS

Liquefied petroleum gas or liquid petroleum gas (LPG or LP gas), also referred to as simply propane or butane, are flammable mixtures of hydrocarbon gases used as fuel in heating appliances, cooking equipment, and vehicles.

It is increasingly used as an aerosol propellant and a refrigerant, replacing chlorofluorocarbons in an effort to reduce damage to the ozone layer. When specifically used as a vehicle fuel it is often referred to as Autogas.

LPG is prepared by refining petroleum or "wet" natural gas, and is almost entirely derived from fossil fuel sources, being manufactured during the refining of petroleum (crude oil), or extracted from petroleum or natural gas streams as they emerge from the ground.



★ NAPHTHA

Naphtha is a flammable liquid hydrocarbon mixture. Mixtures labelled naphtha have been produced from natural gas condensates, petroleum distillates, and the distillation of coal tar and peat. In different industries and regions naphtha may also be crude oil or refined products such as kerosene.

The primary uses for naphtha and gas oil are the production of fuels, gasoline for naphtha, and diesel for gas oil. A secondary use for naphtha is as a feedstock for steam cracking to produce petrochemicals (ethylene, propylene) and the production of aromatic petrochemical products (benzene, toluene, and xylenes).

Naphtha is a flammable liquid made from distilling petroleum. It looks like gasoline. Naphtha is used to dilute heavy oil to help move it through pipelines, to make high-octane gas, to make lighter fluid, and even to clean metal.



★ PETROLEUM JELLY

Petroleum jelly, petrolatum, white petrolatum, soft paraffin, or multi-hydrocarbon, CAS number 8009-03-8, is a semi-solid mixture of hydrocarbons (with carbon numbers mainly higher than 25), originally promoted as a topical ointment for its healing properties.

Some of the types are Softeners, Lubricants, Preservatives, Isolating Compounds, Release Agents, Glossing Agents, Plasticizers, Anti Corrosion Agents, Sealing Compounds, Carrier for pigments etc.

It is used in the following main industries: Drug and Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, Food Processing and Handling, Carbon Paper, Plastic and Rubber, Tobacco, Confectionary Paper, Rope, Veterinary etc.

AVAILABLE PACKING: 55 OR 175 KG NEW BARREL.



★ RUBBER PROCESSING OILS

Our Rubber Processing Oil products are of great quality and are Developed taking in to consideration the usage and product requirement.

Rubber Processing Oils are used during the mixture of rubber compounds.

Rubber can be synthetic or natural and are used in the manufacturing of rubber products ranging from small rubber bands to huge vehicle tires.

Depending on the physical arrangement of the carbons atoms, Rubber processing oil are broadly classified in to three major groups namely;

Paraffinic: these are used extensively in EPDM, Butyl rubbers.

Naphthenic: Ideal for molded articles, slippers, LPG tubes, floor tiles, etc.

Aromatics: Mostly used to manufacture Tires, calendared and molded sheets, Tread rubber etc.



★ SULPHUR

Sulphur is a multivalent non-metal, abundant, tasteless and odorless yellow crystalline solid in its native form. In nature it occurs as the pure element or as sulfide and sulfate minerals.

APPLICATIONS

- ◆ The major derivative of Sulphur is Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4), one of the most important elements used as an industrial raw material.
 - ◆ Sulphur is also used in batteries, detergents, fungicides, manufacture of fertilizers, gun power, matches and fireworks.
- Other applications are making corrosion-resistant concrete which has great strength and is force resistant, for solvents and in a host of other products of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.



★ UREA AND FERTILIZERS

Fertilizers are a large number of organic and synthetic materials, spread on or worked into soil to increase its capacity to support plant growth. Fertilizers are divided into two broad groups: organic and inorganic, or chemical.

Organic fertilizers are derived from living plants or animal sources. Chemical fertilizers are usually manufactured and have the advantage of low cost. The commonly used synthetic fertilizers consist almost entirely of nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus in forms that are readily utilized by plants. We are experts in chemical fertilizer supply.



★ WAXES

We provide our clients with the best-in-class gamut of Paraffin Waxes. In this range, we offer Fully Refined Paraffin Waxes, Semi Refined Paraffin Waxes, Gel Wax, Candle Wax and Soft Wax & Bees Wax. This range is developed by making use of supreme quality required basic material, procured from the accredited vendors of the industry.

Along with this, range which we offer is developed using latest production techniques in complete adherence with the defined parameters of the industry. In order to meet multifarious demands of the clients, we have made the introduced array available in different specifications.



SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS

★ ALCOHOLS

Alcohols are the family of compounds that contain one or more hydroxyl (-OH) groups attached to a single bonded alkane. Ethanol (ethyl alcohol, or grain alcohol) is found in alcoholic beverages.

There are three main types of alcohol: isopropyl, methyl, and ethyl. All are toxic, and only ethyl, or grain, alcohol can be consumed by humans, but the others find use as sterilizing agents, or as fuels



★ AMINES

Amines are formally derivatives of ammonia, wherein one or more hydrogen atoms have been replaced by a substituent such as an alkyl or aryl group.

The most commonly used amines in industrial plants are the Alkanolamines DEA, MEA, and MDEA. These amines are also used in many oil refineries to remove sour gases from liquid hydrocarbons such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

★ AROMATICS

Aromatics, so called because of their distinctive perfumed smell, are substances derived from crude oil and, in small quantities, from coal.

The main aromatics products are Paraxylene and Benzene, which are important raw materials for a wide range of petrochemical intermediaries, and are used to produce a variety of consumer goods. The Aromatics Plant also makes other by-products, such as Light Straight Run Naphtha, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Raffinate and Heavy Aromatic.

All these by-products are widely used either as finished products or as intermediates for further downstream processing or blending purposes.



★ CAUSTIC SODA FLAKES

Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) is a versatile alkali. Its main uses are in the manufacture of pulp and paper, alumina, soap and detergents, petroleum products and chemical production. Other applications include water treatment, food, textiles, metal processing, mining, glass making and others.



★ LIQUID PARAFFIN

Liquid paraffin oil is a mineral oil, and is a by-product of petroleum distillation. It is transparent, colorless, odorless and tasteless oil, which is mainly composed of heavier alkanes.

Paraffin oil and paraffin wax have found a wide range of industrial, medical, as well as cosmetic uses in modern times. Liquid paraffin oil usually comes in two forms, heavy liquid paraffin oil and light liquid paraffin oil.

As there are high-boiling paraffin oil and lower boiling paraffin oil (kerosene range), liquid paraffin oil has found numerous applications – from manufacturing candles to the production of cosmetics or beauty products. Several of the most noteworthy uses of liquid paraffin oil are as a fuel, laxative, in the manufacture of penicillin, and is an important ingredient in many medicated creams, ointments, and balms, in the production of paints, dyes, pigments, wax, polythene, and insecticides, as a solvent and lubricant in the industrial sector, in the textile industry – mainly for spinning, weaving, and lubricating the sewing machines, in the cosmetic industry and for skin treatment.



★ WHITE SPIRIT

White spirit (UK) or mineral spirits (US, Canada), also known as mineral turpentine (AU/NZ), turpentine substitute, petroleum spirits, solvent naphtha (petroleum), Varsol, Stoddard solvent, or, generically, "paint thinner", is a petroleum-derived clear liquid used as a common organic solvent in painting.



MINERALS

★ BARYTE

Baryte is generally white or colorless, and is the main source of barium. It is extracted by both surface and underground mining. It is non-toxic and physically and chemically non-reactive. It is available in hydrous form as well as lumps. Applications are in following areas

1. **Paints** 2. **Rubber** 3. **Drilling** 4. **Cosmetics** 5. **Paper**



★ BENTONITE

Bentonite is of great commercial importance with inherent bleaching properties.

Excellent plasticity, higher bonding strength, high shear and strength, low level of permeability and compressibility and many such qualities in short make it all the while important. It also has a varied amount of uses in well-known industries like rubber, paper and cosmetic industries.



★ CEMENT

A cement is a binder, a substance used for construction that sets, hardens, and adheres to other materials to bind them together.

TYPES

- ➔ Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)
- ➔ Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC)
- ➔ Rapid Hardening Cement
- ➔ Quick setting cement
- ➔ Low Heat Cement
- ➔ Sulphates resisting cement
- ➔ Blast Furnace Slag Cement
- ➔ High Alumina Cement
- ➔ White Cement
- ➔ Coloured cement
- ➔ Air Entraining Cement
- ➔ Expansive cement
- ➔ Hydrographic cement



★ CLINKER

Clinker is a nodular material produced in the kilning stage during the production of cement and is used as the binder in many cement products. Clinker, if stored in dry conditions, can be kept for several months without appreciable loss of quality. Because of this, and because it can easily be handled by ordinary mineral handling equipment, clinker is traded internationally in large quantities. Cement manufacturers purchasing clinker usually grind it as an addition to their own clinker at their cement plants. Manufacturers also ship clinker to grinding plants in areas where cement-making raw materials are not available.

TYPES OF CLINKER

- Sulfate Resistant Clinker
- Low Heat Clinker
- White Clinker
- Low-alkali Clinker
- Belite Calciumsulfoaluminate Ternesite (BCT)



★ FLYASH

Fly ash is a heterogeneous by-product material produced in the combustion process of coal used in power stations. It is a fine grey coloured powder having spherical glassy particles that rise with the flue gases. As fly ash contains pozzolanic materials components which reach with lime to form cementitious materials. Thus Fly ash is used in concrete, mines, landfills and dams.



★ GARNET

Garnet is pure and natural sand of the six major varieties of Garnet (Almandine, Andradite, Grossularite, Pyrope, Spessartite, Uvarovite), Almandine is the best abrasive Garnet with the composition of 3FeO , Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 . As Garnet has low content of free silica in it, it is widely used in sand blasting and water jet cutting. Applications are

1. **Abrasives**
2. **Sand Blasting**
3. **Water jet cutting**



★ LIME STONES

Limestone is a carbonate sedimentary rock that is often composed of the skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, foraminifera, and molluscs. Its major materials are the minerals calcite and aragonite, which are different crystal forms of calcium carbonate.

Some of the uses include: It is the raw material for the manufacture of quicklime (calcium oxide), slaked lime (calcium hydroxide), cement and mortar. Pulverized limestone is used as a soil conditioner to neutralize acidic soils (agricultural lime).



★ SILICA SAND

We are specialized in offering superior quality Silica Sand that is acid soluble bridging agent. It is used in manufacturing of glass, fillers & extenders, abrasives & polishes, silica bricks, specialty coatings, ceramics rubber and optics. It is processed keeping in mind international quality standards and is offered at very affordable price to the clients. Features of Silica Sand

1. Purity 2. Highly Effective 3. Quality Tested 4. Easily Soluble



LUBRICANTS

★ AUTOMOTIVE & INDUSTRIAL LUBES

A lubricant is a substance, usually organic, introduced to reduce friction between surfaces in mutual contact, which ultimately reduces the heat generated when the surfaces move. In addition to industrial applications, lubricants are used for many other purposes. Other uses include cooking (oils and fats in use in frying pans, in baking to prevent food sticking), bio-applications on humans (e.g. lubricants for artificial joints), ultrasound examination, medical examination.



★ GREASES & ANTIFREEZES

EP 2 GREASE is first generation Lithium soap base grease containing extreme pressure [EP] additives for enhanced load bearing capacity. These greases are formulated with high quality paraffinic base oils and are fortified with balanced oxidation and rust inhibitors, as also EP additives. EP 2 GREASE possesses excellent shear stability under heavy duty service. EP 2 GREASE has excellent water tolerance and is adaptable to normal grease dispensing systems including centralized lubrication systems.



POLYMERS

Polymers are substances which has a molecular structure built up chiefly or completely from a large number of similar units bonded together, e.g. many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins.

SOME OF THE MAJOR TYPES ARE:

- POLYETHYLENES
- POLYPROPYLENES
- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)



BITUMEN & BITUMINOUS PRODUCTS

★ ALL TYPES AND GRADES

Bitumen is a product of Crude Oil Distillation. It is a semi-solid hydrocarbon product produced by removing the lighter fractions (such as liquid petroleum gas, petrol and diesel) from heavy crude oil during the refining process. As such, it is correctly known as refined bitumen.

The primary use (70%) of asphalt is in road construction, where it is used as the glue or binder mixed with aggregate particles to create asphalt concrete. Its other main uses are for bituminous waterproofing products, including production of roofing felt and for sealing flat roofs.

