Urea

Characteristics	Test Method	Product Specification
Biuret	BS EN 15479, ISIRI 75	Max: 1% w
Free Ammonia	Laboratory manual Vol 2.1 Proj-PM-012 Lab Test Methods Rev. 1/14 Feb. 2006 (in-house method)	Max: 100 mg/Kg
Formaldehyde	HFT-00022/23.8.2001 (in-house method)	0.45 - 0.55 % w
Particle Size Distribution	ISO 8397, ISIRI 75	Min: 90% w 2 – 4 mm Dust (< 0.55 mm): Max 0.2% w
Water in Fertilizer	DSM 0281-B2-E (modified from ISO 760), ISIRI 75	w % 0.4 – 0.2
Total Nitrogen Content	ISO 5315, ISIRI 75	Min: 46% w
PH (10% Solution at 20 °C)	In-house method	8.5 – 9.5
Crushing Strength	In-house method	3 Kg
Stowage Factor	In-house method	1.35 Bulk (m3/t)
Bulk Density (Loose/ Tapped)	In-house method	(750 / 760) gr/lit

Urea

Texapon, or Sodium Laureth Sulfate (SLES), is one of the most widely used raw materials in the detergent and hygiene industries. It is produced by reacting a fatty alcohol (such as coconut oil) with ethylene oxide, followed by sulfonation. Its strong cleansing ability and high foaming power are its key characteristics

Applications

- Agricultural fertilizer: The most common use of urea is as a fertilizer, which is used in wheat, rice, corn, vegetables and other crops.
- Chemical industry: In the production of resins, plastics, adhesives and even cosmetics.
- Exhaust gas purification (SCR): In automotive and industrial emission reduction systems.

Urea Features

- High nitrogen percentage: Contains about 46% pure nitrogen, the highest percentage among all nitrogen fertilizers.
- Can be used in all types of soil and climate
- High solubility in water
- No impurities harmful to plants

Packaging

Urea is usually offered in 50 kg packages or one-ton jumbo bags and is one of the most important export products in the chemical and agricultural industries.