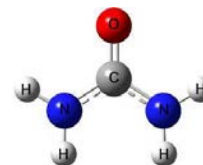




MEHRARAD ENERGY DEVELOPMENT Co.

**PRODUCT : Urea (GRADE A)
SPECIFICATION**

Urea



#	Property	Unit	Test Method	Value
1	Nitrogen Content	wt %	201-E*	46.3 min.
2	Moisture	wt %	805-1-E*	0.3 max.
3	Biuret	wt %	135-E*	1 max.
4	Particle Size (1 – 2.84 mm)	%	158-E*	90 min.
5	Conditioning Agent	Anti-Cake or Formaldehyde Treated		

- Heurtey Industries-DSM

**PRODUCT : Urea (GRADE B)
SPECIFICATION**

#	Property	Unit	Test Method	Value
1	Nitrogen Content	wt %	201-E*	46.3 min.
2	Moisture	wt %	805-1-E*	0.3 max.
3	Biuret	wt %	135-E*	1 max.
4	Particle Size (1 – 2.84 mm)	%	158-E*	90 min.

- Heurtey Industries-DSM

**PRODUCT : Granular Urea
SPECIFICATION**

#	Property	Unit	Test Method	Value
1	Nitrogen Content	wt %	201-E*	46.3 min.
2	Moisture	wt %	805-1-E*	0.3 max.
3	Biuret	wt %	135-E*	1 max.
4	Particle Size (1 – 2.84 mm)	%	158-E*	90 min.
5	Formaldehyde	wt %		0.55 max.

- Heurtey Industries-DSM

introduction of Urea:

Urea is an organic compound with the chemical formula $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$. It is colorless, odorless and relatively non-toxic and has high solubility in water. Urea is widely used in fertilizers as a rich source of nitrogen. More than 90% of world industrial production of urea is destined for use as a nitrogen-release fertilizer. Urea has the highest nitrogen content of all solid nitrogenous fertilizers in common use. Therefore, it has the lowest transportation costs per unit of nitrogen nutrient. The urea in the soil is hydrolyzed and converted to ammonia and carbon dioxide. The ammonia from this process is oxidized to nitrate by the bacteria and can thus be absorbed by the plant. Urea is also one of the important raw materials in chemical industry and is used in the production of various types of plastics, especially urea formaldehyde, adhesives, such as urea-formaldehyde and urea-melamine-formaldehyde and urea nitrate.