



PETRO PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS

Welcome to Turanya, we are a leading provider of high-quality petroleum products. With a robust network spanning key markets worldwide, we are committed to delivering dependable, efficient, and environmentally conscious solutions tailored to meet the unique needs of our international partners.

Founded on the principles of integrity, innovation, and excellence, Turanya has built a reputation for reliability and expertise in the export sector. Our portfolio includes a range of petroleum products, including refined fuels, lubricants, bitumen, and other derivatives, ensuring that we cater to the diverse requirements of energy, industrial, and transportation sectors across the globe.

With a focus on sustainable practices and adherence to the highest safety and quality standards, we ensure our products meet or exceed global regulatory benchmarks. Our team of industry professionals, fortified by state-of-the-art logistics and distribution channels, ensures seamless transactions and prompt delivery to our valued customers.

At Turanya, we are dedicated to fostering long-term partnerships built on trust and mutual success. Whether you are a corporation seeking reliable fuel supplies, a government agency, or an industrial client, we are here to serve as your strategic partner in navigating the complexities of the global petroleum market.

Experience excellence and innovation with Turanya — your trusted partner in petroleum product.

Industrial Lubricants



Industrial lubricants are specialized products used in manufacturing, production, and heavy-duty machinery to minimize friction, reduce wear and tear, and dissipate heat. They play a crucial role in maintaining the efficiency, reliability, and lifespan of industrial equipment. The export of industrial lubricants is an essential part of the global trade landscape, driven by sectors such as automotive manufacturing, metalworking, energy production, and more.

Types of Industrial Lubricants Industrial lubricants come in various types, each formulated to meet the specific needs of different industries and machinery:

1. **Mineral Oil-Based Lubricants:** The most common type, derived from refining crude oil. These lubricants are versatile and suitable for many applications but may have limitations in extreme operating conditions.
2. **Synthetic Lubricants:** Chemically engineered to provide enhanced performance characteristics. These lubricants offer higher stability at extreme temperatures, better viscosity, and improved resistance to oxidation and breakdown.
3. **Bio-Based Lubricants:** Made from renewable resources such as plant oils. These environmentally friendly lubricants are becoming popular as industries strive to meet sustainability goals.
4. **Specialty Lubricants:** Custom formulations designed for specific applications, such as high-temperature lubricants, anti-wear agents, and corrosion inhibitors.

Motor oil

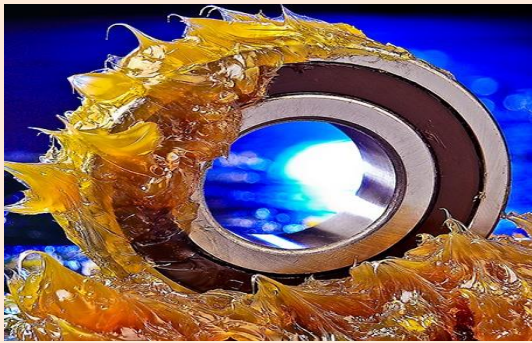


A lubricant used in internal combustion engines to reduce friction, protect against wear and tear, and help in heat dissipation. It is essential for the optimal functioning and longevity of engines in vehicles, machinery, and other equipment. The motor oil export industry has seen substantial growth driven by global demand for automotive products and increased use of industrial machinery.

Motor oil is available in various formulations, which include:

1. **Conventional Motor Oil:** The most basic type, derived from refining crude oil. It is typically used in older engines or for budget-conscious consumers.
2. **Synthetic Motor Oil:** Made through chemical processes that enhance its performance characteristics. It offers superior protection, better flow at low temperatures, and improved fuel efficiency.
3. **Synthetic Blend Oil:** A mixture of conventional and synthetic oils that provides enhanced protection at a lower price point than full synthetic.
4. **High-Mileage Oil:** Formulated for vehicles with higher mileage, containing additives that help rejuvenate worn seals and reduce oil consumption.

Grease



ability to reduce friction, protect against wear, and prevent corrosion.

Grease is a type of lubricant that combines oil with a thickening agent to create a semi-solid substance. Unlike liquid oils, grease remains in place and provides longer-lasting lubrication, making it ideal for applications where a continuous oil film is needed, but where liquid oils would be unsuitable due to gravity, leakage, or high temperatures. Grease is used extensively in a variety of industries including automotive, manufacturing, construction, and heavy machinery, due to its

Types of Grease Grease formulations vary widely to meet specific industrial needs. The primary types include:

1. **Lithium-Based Grease:** The most commonly used type, known for its good water resistance and temperature tolerance. Suitable for general-purpose use in vehicles and machinery.
2. **Calcium-Based Grease:** Often used for applications requiring water resistance but at a lower cost than lithium-based alternatives. Not as temperature-stable as lithium grease.
3. **Complex Grease:** Includes complex lithium and calcium soaps, providing improved temperature stability and load-carrying capacity. Often used in high-stress applications.
4. **Synthetic Grease:** Formulated with synthetic oils and thickeners, providing exceptional performance at extreme temperatures and in harsh conditions.
5. **Clay-Based Grease:** Used for high-temperature and high-pressure applications, such as in certain industrial machinery.

Asphalt and Bitumen



Asphalt, also known as bitumen, is a black, sticky substance derived from crude oil that is widely used for paving roads, waterproofing, and a variety of industrial applications. It plays a crucial role in the construction and infrastructure sectors, particularly in road building and maintenance. The asphalt industry is vital for global transportation and infrastructure development, making it a significant product for export, especially to regions experiencing rapid urbanization and infrastructure expansion.

Types of Asphalt Asphalt comes in different formulations to cater to various applications and performance requirements:

1. **Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA):** Used in road construction and paving, hot mix asphalt is produced at high temperatures and needs to be applied while hot for optimal compaction and adhesion.
2. **Cold Mix Asphalt:** Often used for patching roads and minor repairs, it can be applied at ambient temperatures and is generally easier to transport and use than hot mix.
3. **Modified Asphalt:** Enhanced with additives such as polymers to improve its performance properties like elasticity, durability, and resistance to temperature variations. Common types include polymer-modified bitumen (PMB).
4. **Cutback Asphalt:** Contains solvents that make it more fluid and easier to work with, but it is less environmentally friendly due to the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
5. **Emulsified Asphalt:** A mixture of asphalt and water, often used for surface treatments and as a binder for roads. It is easier to handle and less hazardous than hot mix asphalt.

OTHER Chemical Products

Paraffin wax



Paraffin Wax is a versatile, colorless or white, odorless, and tasteless substance derived from crude oil refining. It is primarily composed of saturated hydrocarbons and has a range of applications due to its unique properties, including low cost, excellent insulating characteristics, and water resistance. Paraffin wax is commonly used in industries such as candle making, packaging, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and as a coating for various products to provide water and moisture resistance.

Types of Paraffin Wax Paraffin wax can be classified based on its melting point, purity, and intended use:

1. **Fully Refined Paraffin Wax:** The highest quality paraffin, which has undergone a complete refining process to remove impurities and achieve a high melting point (typically 58-60°C). This type is widely used in candle making and packaging.
2. **Semi-Refined Paraffin Wax:** Contains a higher level of impurities and has a slightly lower melting point (typically 54-56°C). It is often used in applications where high purity is not a primary requirement.
3. **Microcrystalline Wax:** Has a higher oil content and a lower melting point than standard paraffin. It is used in specialized applications such as cosmetics, adhesives, and as a thickening agent in various products.
4. **Liquid Paraffin Wax:** Also known as mineral oil, it is a byproduct of refining and is used in industrial applications such as lubrication and as a release agent in molding.

Petroleum Jelly (Vaseline)



Petroleum jelly, also known as petrolatum, is a semi-solid mixture of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil refining. It is widely known for its moisturizing, protective, and healing properties. Petroleum jelly is used across various industries, including personal care, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics, due to its ability to form a barrier on the skin, seal in moisture, and aid in the healing of minor cuts and abrasions. Its versatility and low cost have contributed to its widespread use and export potential.

Types of Petroleum Jelly Petroleum jelly comes in different grades, depending on its intended use and purity level:

1. **Cosmetic Grade Petroleum Jelly**
Highly refined and purified for use in skin care products. It is safe for application on the skin and is free from contaminants and impurities.
2. **Pharmaceutical Grade Petroleum Jelly:**
This grade meets the specifications set by regulatory bodies for use in medical and pharmaceutical products. It is refined to ensure it is safe for direct application on the skin and mucous membranes.
3. **Industrial Grade Petroleum Jelly**



Used for non-consumer applications such as lubrication, rust prevention, and as a release agent in manufacturing processes. It may not meet the high purity standards of cosmetic or pharmaceutical grades.

Types of Packaging

- **Bottles and Jugs:**
Smaller packaging formats, typically ranging from 1 liter to 5 liters, are used for small-scale or specialized industrial applications, or for maintenance purposes.
 - **Aerosol Cans:**
For specific types of lubricants like penetrating oils, greases, or lubricating sprays, aerosol cans provide convenience and precise application.
 - **Drums and Barrels**
The most common form for bulk packaging. Standard sizes include 55-gallon (208-liter) drums, which are typically used for large-scale industrial operations.
 - **Pails and Buckets**
Usually ranging from 5 to 20 liters, pails and buckets are ideal for medium-scale industrial applications and are easier to handle compared to drums.
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- **Totes and Tanks:**
Large storage tanks are used for very high-volume industrial needs and can be equipped with dispensing systems for continuous use.
 - **Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs)**
These are larger containers (often 200-1,000 liters) that are used for easy handling and transport of industrial lubricants in bulk quantities.

2. Materials Used for Packaging

- **Plastic:** High-density polyethylene (HDPE) and polypropylene (PP) are commonly used due to their resistance to chemicals and flexibility. Plastic packaging is lightweight, cost-effective, and resistant to impact.
- **Steel:** Used for drums and cans due to its durability and strength. Steel is especially suitable for packaging heavier or more abrasive lubricants.
- **Composite Materials:** Some packaging solutions use a combination of materials, such as steel drums with a plastic lining, to provide additional corrosion resistance and leak prevention.
- **Aluminium:** Often used for smaller containers and aerosol cans, aluminium is lightweight and resistant to corrosion.

3. Safety and Compliance Standards

- **Regulatory Compliance:** Packaging must meet regulations specific to the region, such as UN (United Nations) regulations for hazardous materials, OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) requirements, or other safety standards.
- **Labelling Requirements:** Containers must be properly labelled with information that includes the product name, manufacturer details, safety instructions, handling precautions, and hazard symbols.
- **Tamper-Proof Seals:** Packaging often includes tamper-evident seals to ensure that the contents are not compromised before reaching the end user.

- **Spill Prevention:** For larger containers, packaging designs may include features that help contain spills and prevent leaks during transportation and storage.

4. Container Design Features

- **Pour Spouts and Valves:** For ease of use, especially in industrial settings, some packaging solutions incorporate built-in pour spouts or dispensing valves.
- **Recyclability:** As sustainability becomes more important, many packaging designs are moving towards recyclable materials and reusable containers to reduce environmental impact.
- **Stack ability and Storage:** Containers are often designed for easy stacking to optimize storage space, which is essential for large operations.
- **Temperature Resistance:** Depending on the lubricant, packaging might need to be resistant to extreme temperatures to prevent degradation of the product or damage to the container.

5. Special Considerations for Different Lubricant Types

- **Greases:** Packaged in plastic tubs, cartridges, or cans. Cartridges are especially popular for automated lubrication systems.
- **Oils and Fluids:** Packaged in drums, IBCs, or smaller bottles and jugs. The viscosity and additives in the oil can affect the choice of packaging.
- **Specialty Lubricants:** For products that require controlled dispensing or precision application (like anti-seize compounds), packaging may include squeeze tubes, precision nozzles, or spray cans.

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