

OMC GLOBAL LIMITED

MAURITIUS



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CONNECTING THE WORLD ...

OMC Global Limited, a Mauritius incorporated company is a leading bulk commodity trading platforms and logistics solutions for international clients.

The group through its various joint venture offers turnkey construction solutions for minor and major projects globally.

It offers sourcing and marketing of construction products, fertilizers, agro products, industrial chemicals, mineral ores and petroleum products etc.

We are a one stop solution for various products and also have a inhouse logistics operation which ensures there is ease of delivery to locations across the globe.

Global IT Solution and Consulting

Our strong background for delivering excellence as data centre providers and a further enterprise organisation, utilising our service globally. Our solutions address operational, process, technology and efficiency improvement challenges inherent in various domains including energy, industrials, healthcare, & government services among others.

Creating Positive Change Through Innovation

Our mission is to create positive change in the society by using custom software development, data management & analytics and data science & machine learning principles and methodologies to solve real life process and industrial challenges. We partner with the government and the industry to create innovative solutions to accelerate and ensure the success of digital transformation initiatives.

Our Best Services

- IT Logistic Support
- Data Centre Solutions
- Energy & Industrial Solutions
- Healthcare Solution
- Network Solutions
- Consulting.

**ARRAY
OF
PRODUCTS**

Construction
Products

Fertilizers

Industrial
Chemicals

Ferroalloy

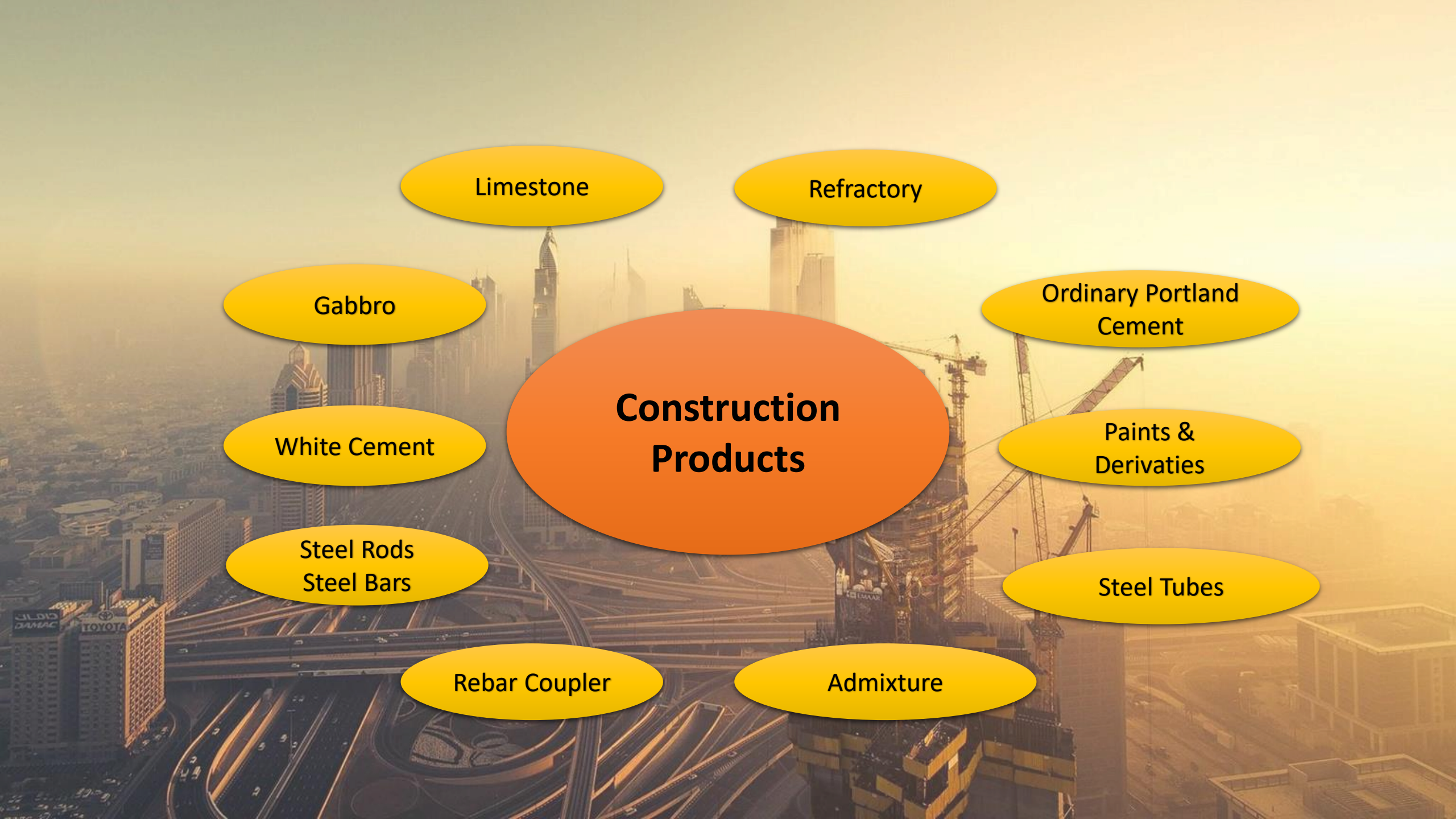
Petro Chemicals

Agro Products

Minerals

Fish Oil

Garden Tools



Limestone

Refractory

Gabbro

Ordinary Portland
Cement

White Cement

Paints &
Derivaties

Steel Rods
Steel Bars

Steel Tubes

Rebar Coupler

Admixture

**Construction
Products**

LIMESTONE

is the raw material for the manufacture of Quicklime (Calcium Oxide), Slaked Lime(Calcium Hydroxide), Cement, and Mortar. There are two grades of LIMESTONE as Steel Grade and Cement Grade depending upon the Silica Content.

GABBRO

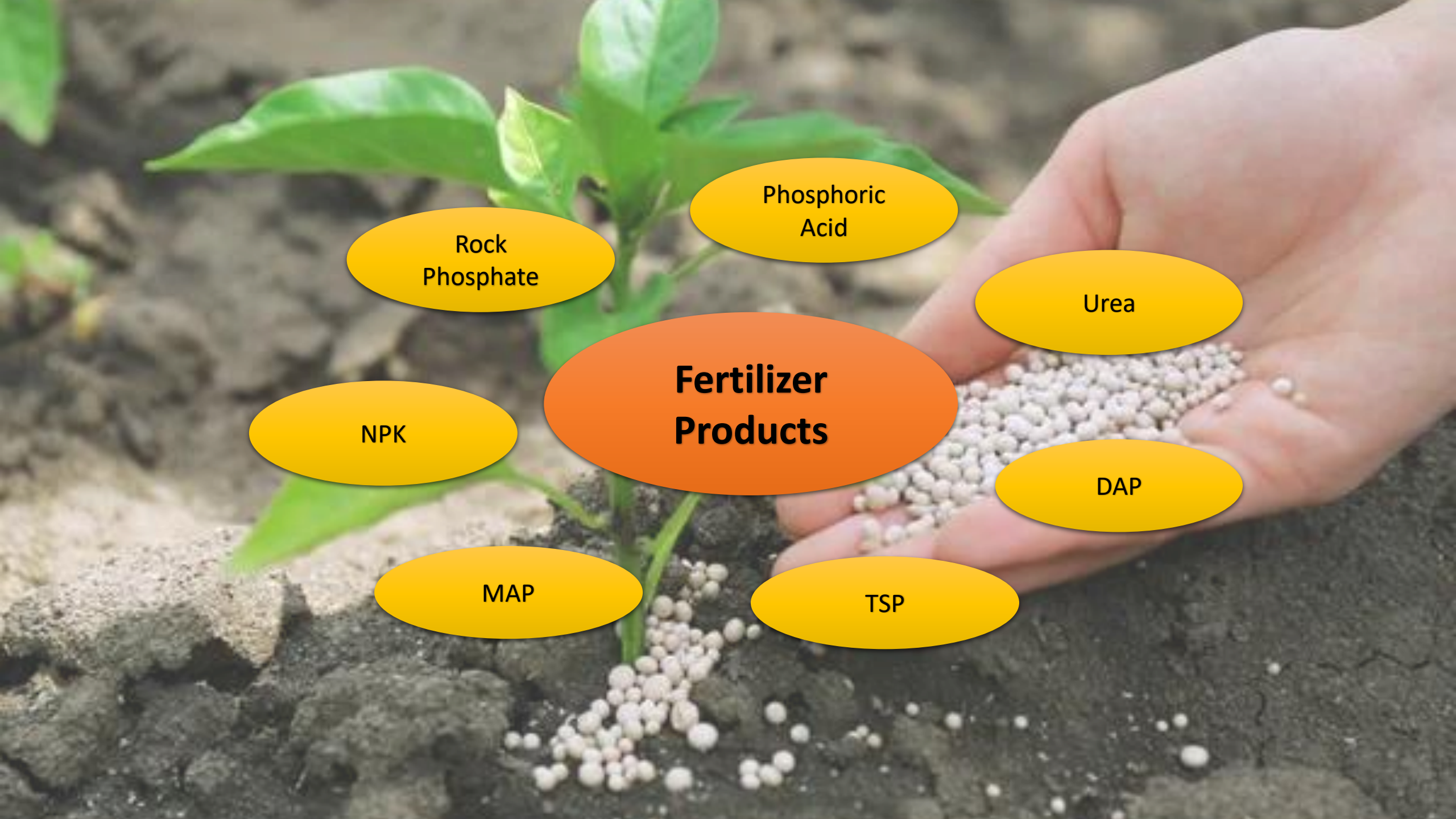
is a Phaneritic (coarse-grained) mafic intrusive igneous rock formed from the slow cooling of magnesium-rich and iron-rich magma into a holocrystalline mass deep beneath the Earth's surface. Gabbro is used as stone chips in construction as concrete and also used for making paved roads.

ORDINARY PORTLAND CEMENT/WHITE CEMENT

ORDINARY PORTLAND CEMENT is the most common type of cement in general use around the world as a basic ingredient of concrete. OPC is packed at 25-50kg bags it is also ship in bulk on vessels. This vessels are loaded from mina Saqr port, Ras Al Khaima UAE. Normally quantities between 30-40 thousand metric tons are loaded from the port. on bulk vessel, quantity 30 to 45 thousand metric ton. WHITE CEMENT is used for repairing marble tiles and sheathing walls, floors, and roofs. The sole purpose of this product is to add charm and decoration to the building and surface areas.

REFRACTORY

resistant to high temperatures.- ACI Concrete Terminology. REFRACTORY concrete is heat-resistant concrete made with high alumina or calcium-aluminate. Typically used in high heat applications such as furnaces, fireplaces, or wood stoves.



Rock Phosphate

Phosphoric Acid

Urea

Fertilizer Products

NPK

DAP

MAP

TSP

ROCK PHOSPHATE

We supply ROCK PHOSPHATE sourced from El Nasr Mining Co., Aswan Egypt. We offer P₂O₅ Min 28.0% and P₂O₅ Min 30.0%. Both qualities are procured from the same mine. Distance between mine to Port 350 kms. The ROCK PHOSPHATE is loaded on trucks approx. 70MT and moved to Port approx. 350 kms. All these Ports have Mechanical - Conveyer loading facility. Shipment size 15000MT -40000 MT. Lead time for shipment 30 days after receipt of LC.

PHOSPHORIC ACID

(Orthophosphoric Acid, Monophosphoric Acid or Phosphoric(V) Acid) is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula H₃PO₄. PHOSPHORIC ACID is a colorless solid. It is commonly encountered as an 85% aqueous solution, which is a colourless, odourless, and non-volatile syrupy liquid.

MAP

It is a water-soluble fertilizer with high Phosphate content along with the optimum amount of Nitrogen. It is readily soluble in water and is best for drip irrigation and foliar application of fertilizer.



**Sodium
Bicarbonate**

**Ammonium
Carbonate**

**Industrial
Chemicals**

Para-xylene

Soda Ash

**Titanium
Dioxide**

SODA ASH

Sodium Carbonate also known as Washing Soda, SODA ASH and Soda Crystals, is an inorganic compound with chemical formula Na_2CO_3 . Historically it was extracted from the ashes of plants growing in sodium-rich soils. Because the ashes of these sodium-rich plants were noticeably different from ashes of wood (once used to produce potash), sodium carbonate became known as "SODA ASH." It is produced in large quantities from Sodium Chloride and Limestone by the Solvay Process.

SODIUM BICARBONATE

(IUPAC Name: Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate), commonly known as Baking Soda or Bicarbonate of Soda, is a chemical compound with the formula NaHCO_3 . SODIUM BICARBONATE is a white solid that is crystalline, but often appears as a fine powder. It has a slightly salty, alkaline taste resembling that of Washing Soda (SODIUM BICARBONATE). The natural mineral form is Nahcolite. It is a component of the mineral natron and is found dissolved in many mineral springs.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE

is a salt with the chemical formula $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$. Since it readily degrades to gaseous ammonia and carbon dioxide upon heating, it is used as a leavening agent and also as smelling salt. It is also known as Baker's Ammonia and was a predecessor to the more modern leavening agents Baking Soda and Baking Powder.

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

also known as Titanium(IV) Oxide or Titania, is the naturally occurring oxide of Titanium. It is used as a pigment under the names Titanium White, Pigment White 6 (PW6), or CI 77891. It is typically extracted from Ilmenite, Rutile and Anatase.

PARA-XYLENE

is widely used as a Feedstock or "Building Block" to manufacture other Industrial Chemicals, notably Terephthalic Acid (TPA), Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) and Dimethyl-terephthalate (DMT). TPA, PTA and DMT are used to manufacture Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Polyesters, a kind of plastic.



Pyroxenite

Graphite

Silica Sand

Minerals

Iron Ore

Lithium

Cobalt

Feldspar

GRAPHITE

is a crystalline form of the element Carbon. GRAPHITE occurs naturally and is the most stable form of carbon under standard conditions. Synthetic and Natural GRAPHITE are consumed on large scale (300 kton/Year, in 1989) for uses in pencils, lubricants, and electrodes. Under high pressures and temperatures, it converts to Diamond. It is a weak conductor of heat and electricity.

SILICA SAND

is granular material that contains Quartz and minute amounts of Coal, Clay and other minerals. It is also known as Quartz Sand and Industrial Sand is largely used in several construction applications. The presence of SILICA SAND on metal materials can be a source of crevice corrosion on those metals.

IRON ORE

are rocks and minerals from which metallic iron can be economically extracted. The iron is usually found in the form of Magnetite (Fe_3O_4 , 72.4%Fe) Hematite (Fe_2O_3 , 69.9% Fe), Goethite ($\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$, 62.9% Fe), Limonite ($\text{FeO}(\text{OH}) \cdot n(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, 55% Fe) or Siderite (FeCO_3 , 48.2% Fe).

PYROXENITE

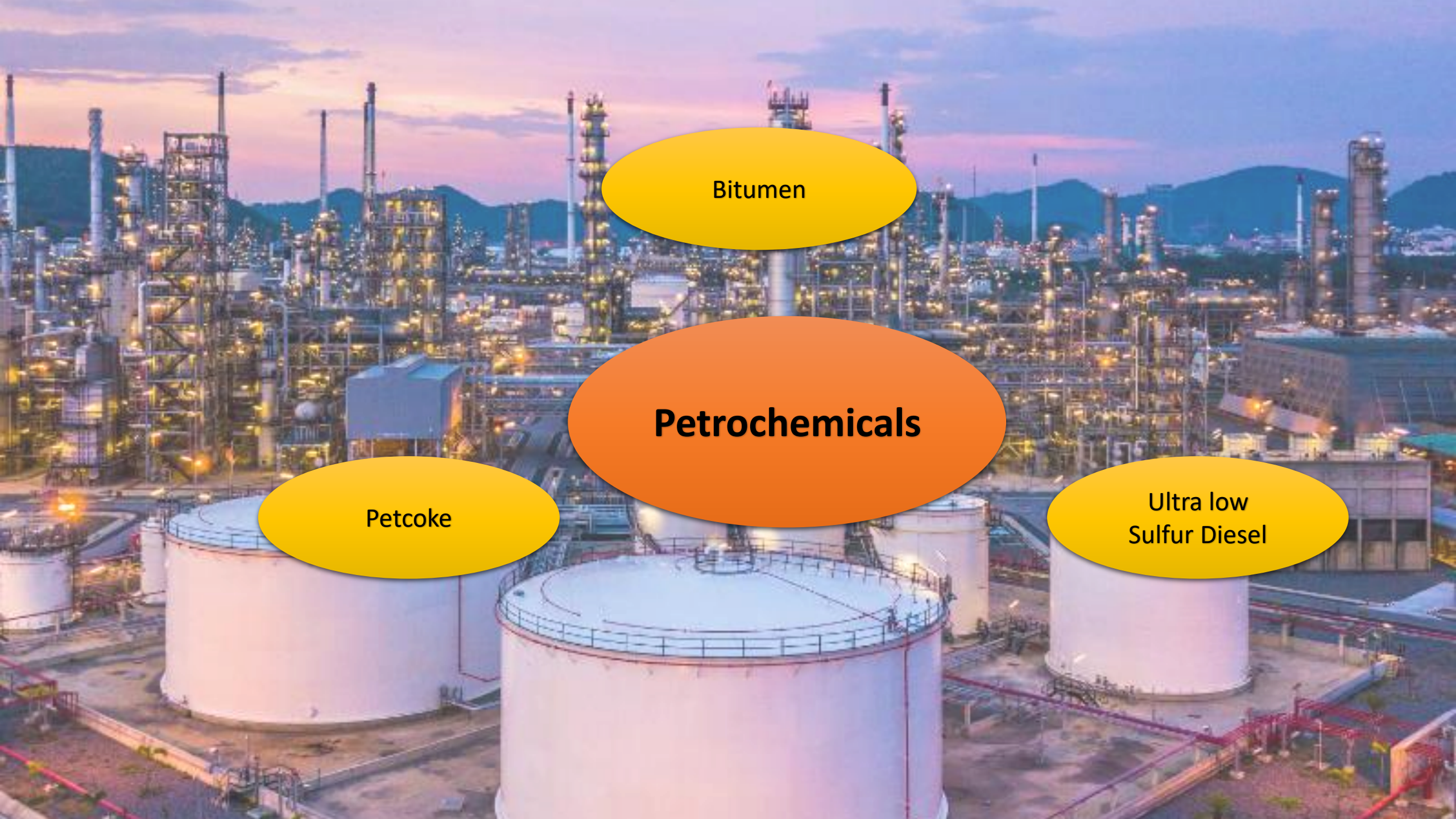
Pyroxenite is an ultramafic plutonic igneous rock. Ultramafic means that more than 90% of the rock is composed of magnesium- and iron-rich minerals like pyroxenes, amphiboles, and olivine.

COBALT

is a chemical element with the symbol Co and atomic number 27. As with Nickel, COBALT is found in the Earth's crust only in a chemically combined form, save for small deposits found in alloys of natural meteoric iron.

FELDSPAR

are a group of rock-forming aluminium Tectosilicate minerals, containing Sodium, Calcium, Potassium, or Barium. The most common members of the Feldspar group are the Plagioclase Feldspars (Sodium-Calcium) and the Alkali FELDSPARS (Potassium-Sodium).



Bitumen

Petrochemicals

Petcoke

Ultra low Sulfur Diesel

BITUMEN

is a viscous substance that exists in a liquid to a semi-solid phase. It has a blackish-brown color. It is generally composed of Asphaltene Resin and other petroleum compounds. BITUMEN is found in nature and also can be extracted from crude oil.

PETROLUEM COKE

abbreviated Coke or PETCOKE, is a final carbon-rich solid material that derives from oil refining, and is one type of the group of fuels referred to as Cokes. Other types of coke are derived from coal. Stated succinctly, Coke is the "Carbonization Product of High-Boiling Hydrocarbon fractions obtained in petroleum processing." PETCOKE is also produced in the production of Synthetic Crude Oil (Syncrude) from Bitumen extracted from Canada's oil sands and from Venezuela's Orinoco oil sands.

ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL (ULSD)

is Diesel fuel with substantially lowered Sulfur content. Since 2006, almost all the petroleum-based diesel fuel available in Europe and North America has been of a ULSD type.



Ferro
Aluminum

Ferro
Chrome

**Ferroalloy
Products**

Ferroboron
Ferromanganese

Ferro
Molydenum

Ferro Niobium

FERRO ALUMINIUM

is an alloy which is formed by combining iron and aluminium. FERRO ALUMINIUM is primarily used as a de-oxidation agent for steel, as well as for moulding in combination with scrap copper and carbon steel. So, while the matrix alloy is actually a 65% aluminium alloy, it has the properties of a 40% alloy in terms of density.

FERRO CHROME

is a type of ferroalloy, that is an alloy of chromium and iron generally containing 50 to 70% chromium by weight. FERROCHROME is produced by electric arc carbothermic reduction of chromite. Most of the global output is produced in South Africa, Kazakhstan and India, which have large domestic chromite resources. Production of steel, especially that of stainless steel with chromium content of 10 to 20%, is the largest consumer and the main application of FERROCHROME.

FERROBORON

is a ferroalloy of iron and boron with boron content between 17.5 % to 20%. It is manufactured either by carbothermic reduction of Boric Acid in an electric arc furnace together with carbon steel, or by the aluminothermic reduction of boric acid in the presence of iron. FERROBORON is added to C-Mn and other low alloy steels to improve hardenability and can also act as a nitrogen scavenger in steel, and in the production of Neodymium Magnets (NdFeB).

FERROMANGANESE

is a ferroalloy with high manganese content. High-carbon FERROMANGANESE can contain as much as 80% Manganese by weight. It is made by heating a mixture of the oxides of Manganese and Iron, with carbon (usually as coal and coke) in either a blast furnace or an electric arc furnace-type system, called a submerged arc furnace. The oxides undergo carbothermal reduction in the furnaces, producing the ferromanganese. FERROMANGANESE is used as a deoxidizer for steel.

FERRO MOLYBDENUM

is an important iron-molybdenum metal alloy, with a molybdenum content of 60-75%. It is the main source for molybdenum alloying of HSLA steel.

FERRONIBIUM

is an important iron-niobium alloy, with a niobium content of 60-70%. It is the main source for niobium alloying of HSLA steel and covers more than 80% of the worldwide niobium production. The niobium is mined from pyrochlore deposits and is subsequently transformed into the niobium pentoxide. For alloying with steel the FERRONIBIUM is added to molten steel before casting. The largest producers of FERRONIBIUM are the same as for niobium and are located in Brazil and Canada.

BASMATI

is a variety of long, slender-grained aromatic rice which is traditionally grown in India, Pakistan, and Nepal. As of 2019, India accounted for 65% of the international trade in basmati rice, while Pakistan accounted for the remaining 35%

NON-BASMATI RICE

In the world it has been reported that there are 10000 varieties of rice, the maximum number being in India. NON-BASMATI RICE comes in all kinds of different shapes and sizes. Some are long and slender, some are short and thick, some are like beads, and some may be round. Some names of NON-BASMATI RICE are shaped like basmati rice and PR, 104 IR8, IR 64, Masuri.

DAL

are dried, split pulses that do not require soaking before cooking. India is the largest producer of pulses in the world. The term is also used for various soups prepared from these pulses

WHEAT

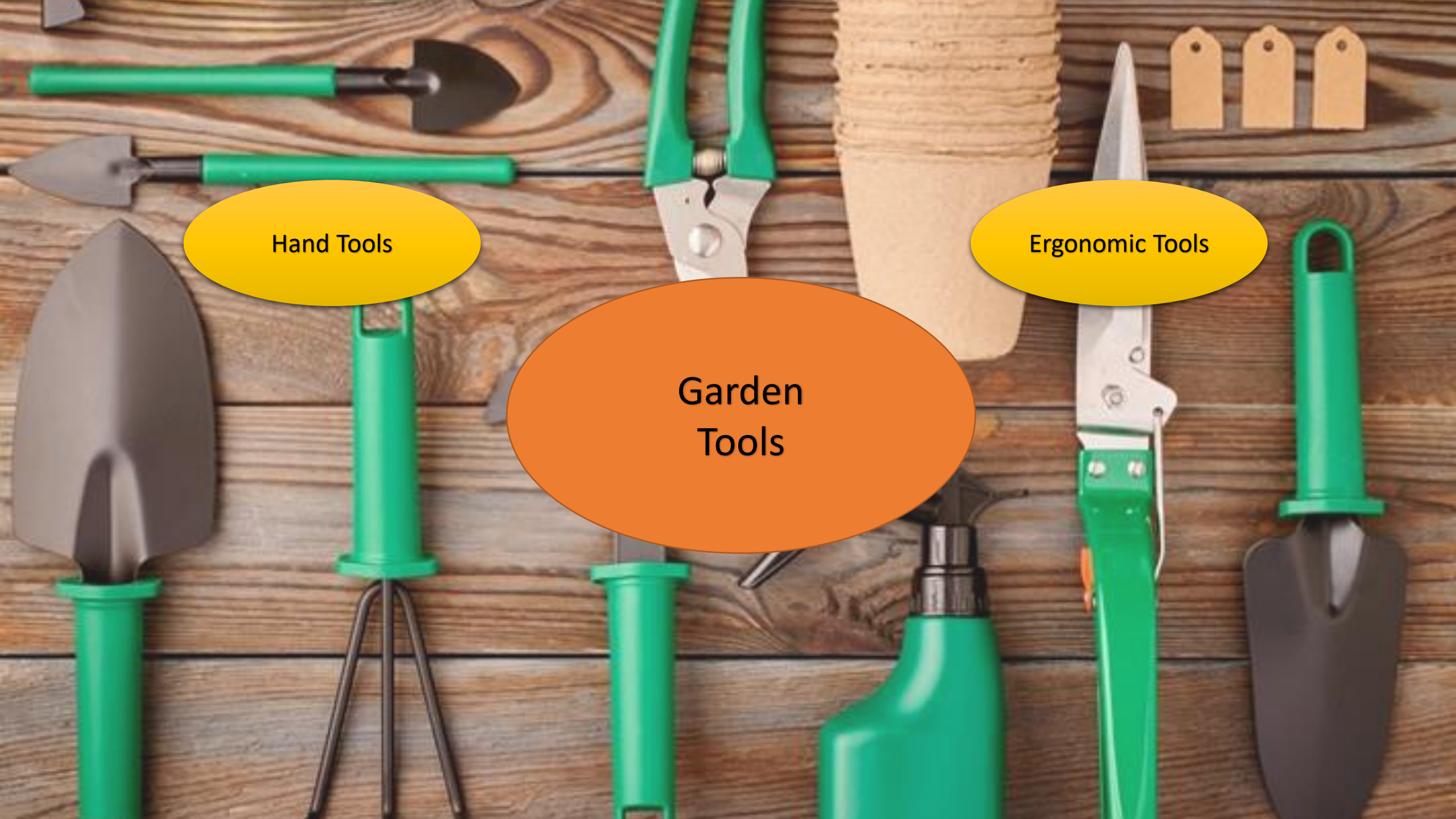
is a grass widely cultivated for its seed, a cereal grain that is a worldwide staple food. The many species of WHEAT together make up the genus Triticum; the most widely grown is common Wheat (*T. aestivum*).

FLOUR

is a powder made by grinding raw grains, roots, beans, nuts, or seeds. Cereal flour, particularly Wheat flour, is the main ingredient of bread, which is a staple food for many cultures. Corn flour has been important in Mesoamerican cuisine since ancient times and remains a staple in the Americas. Rye flour is a constituent of bread in central and northern Europe.

SOYA OIL

Soybean oil is a vegetable oil extracted from the seeds of the soybean (*Glycine max*). It is one of the most widely consumed cooking oils and the second most consumed vegetable oil. As a drying oil, processed soybean oil is also used as a base for printing inks (soy ink) and oil paints.



Hand Tools

Ergonomic Tools

Garden Tools

GARDEN TOOLS

originated with the earliest agricultural implements used by humans. Examples include the hatchet, axe, sickle, scythe, pitchfork, spade, shovel, trowel, hoe, fork, and rake. In some places, the machete is common. The earliest tools were made variously of wood, flint, metal, tin, and bone. The development of metalworking, first in copper and later in bronze, iron, and steel, produced today's durable tools, including such efficient cutting tools as pruning shears (secateurs – for example anvil pruners), grass shears, and loppers.

ERGONOMIC TOOLS

Some modern tool designs reflect ergonomic considerations, being designed to induce less stress on the human body in use. The most efficient tools keep the body in a neutral position to help reduce the stress on joints and muscles, which also require less energy to use.



Fish Oil

- Fish oil is oil derived from the tissues of oily fish.
- Fish oils contain the omega-3 fatty acids Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), precursors of certain Eicosanoids that are known to reduce inflammation in the body and improve Hypertriglyceridemia. There has been a great deal of controversy in recent years about the role of fish oil in cardiovascular disease, with recent meta-analyses reaching different conclusions about its potential impact. The most promising evidence supports supplementation for prevention of cardiac death.

A background image showing a business meeting. In the upper left, two hands are shaking in a firm grip. In the lower right, a person is holding a tablet computer. The image is dimmed and serves as a backdrop for the text.

OUR GROUP COMPANIES

OREX MINING COMPANY DMCC- DUBAI, UAE

Mining and exports

www.orexuae.com

PVI SHIPPING SERVICES- RAS AL KHAIMAH, UAE

Shipping and Logistics

www.pviuae.com

OMC GLOBAL LIMITED- MAURITIUS

International Trading

www.omcglobal.mu

An aerial photograph of a tropical coastline. On the left, a large, rugged mountain with green vegetation rises steeply. Below the mountain, a green golf course is visible. The coastline is lined with palm trees and a sandy beach. The water is a vibrant turquoise color, showing the seabed and coral reefs. The sky is a clear, deep blue.

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