

Product Characteristics

	DRI	Hot DRI	HBI
Metallization	92–95	92–95	92–95
Carbon ¹	1.2–5.0	2.0–5.0	0.8–3.0
Total iron (%) ²	89–93	91–94	92–94
Metallic iron (%) ²	82–89	84–89	84–89
Temperature (°C)	40	> 600	720
Bulk density (ton/m³)	1.6	1.6	2.5
App. density (ton/m³)	3.2	3.2	5.0
Nominal size (mm)	6–13	6–13	110 x 60 x 30

1 Typical figures, depending on process options

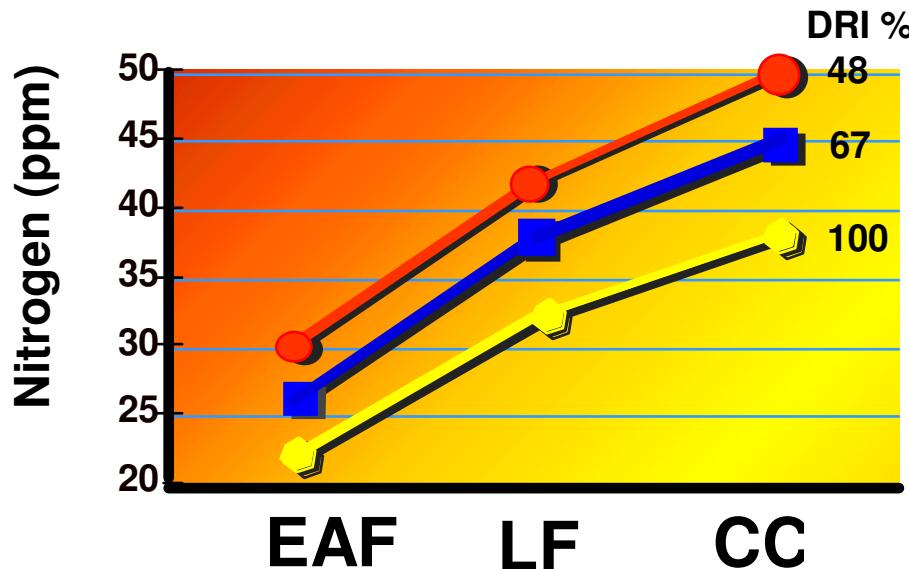
2 Depending on iron ore characteristics



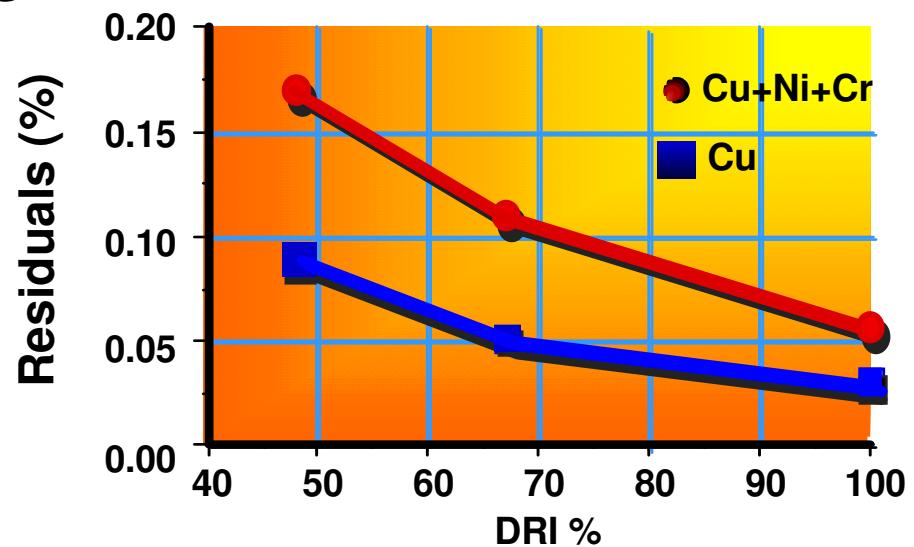
DRI Advantages

- Higher Volumetric Weight
- Uniformity of Chemical Analysis
- Freedom from Undesirable Elements
- Continuous Charging
- Less Flicker
- Less noise level
- Better Bath Steering
- Lower Nitrogen Content
- Foamy Slag Practice
- 10 to 100 % higher than that of the various types of scrap.
- Avoids product quality deviations.
- Free of residual elements.
- Eliminates scrap recharging
- More uniform power loading during melting.
- Noise level significantly lower than with scrap.
- CO boiling produces a highly effective bath stirring.
- ~ 20 ppm or lower of N for 100% DRI.
- Easy generation of foamy slag.

Nitrogen and Residual Content in Liquid Steel

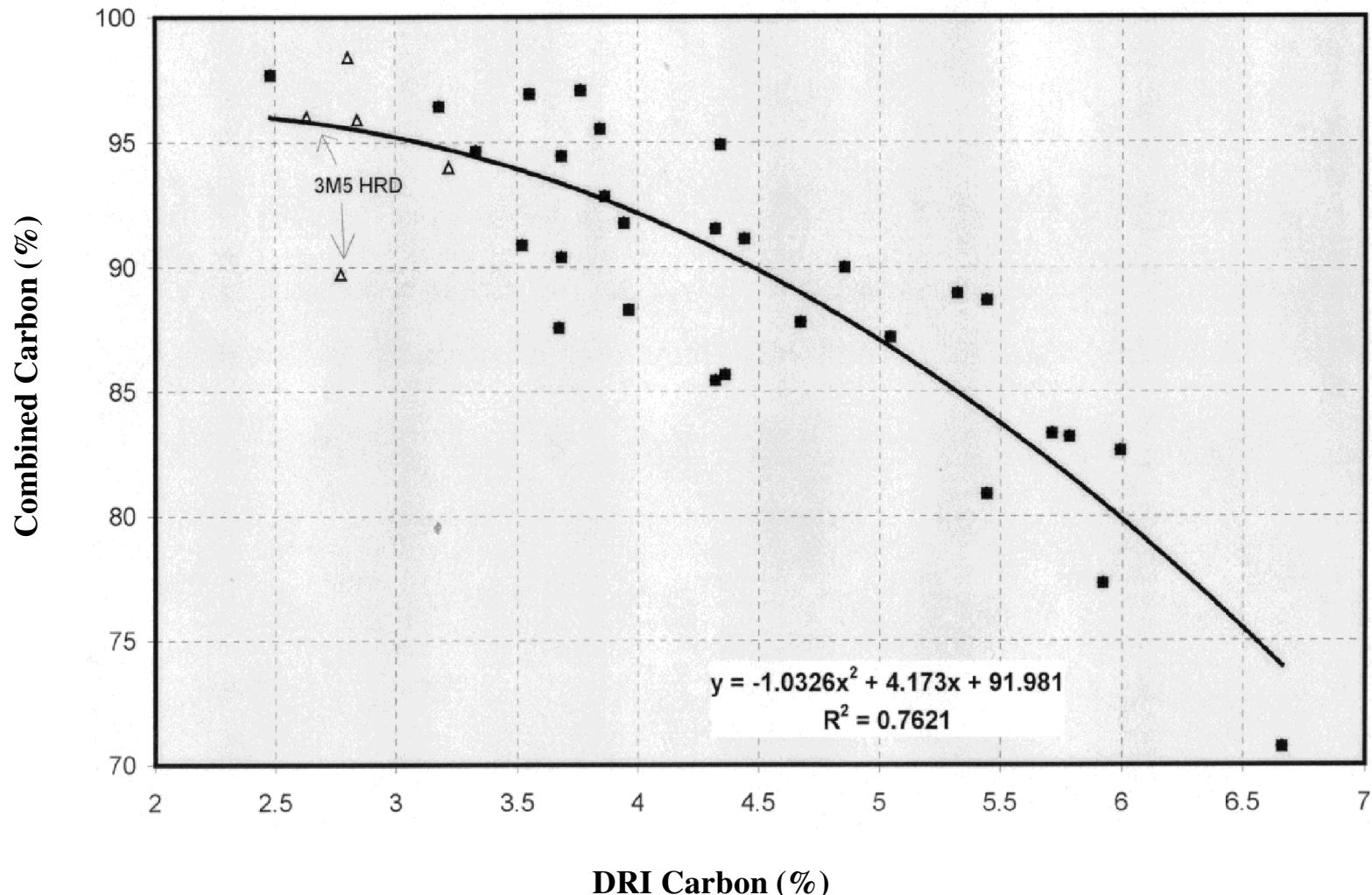


DRI Handling, Shipping and Use



by Ignacio Alvarez

Combined Carbon vs Total Carbon in DRI



Chemical Analysis for EAF Dust

Compound	60% DRI	100% Scrap
Fe total	47.67	34.07
Fe O	9.91	4.71
Fe ₂ O ₃	57.14	43.38
C	0.81	1.25
SiO ₂	4.07	4.49
Al ₂ O ₃	1.05	1.48
CaO	7.90	4.30
Ni	0.03	0.04
Cr	0.07	0.19
Pb	0.49	1.75
Zn	6.76	17.86

T CLP Test for K061

Element	60% DRI (mgr/l)	100% Scrap (mgr/l)	Regulatory Limits (mgr/l)
Arsenic	0.18	<0.1	5
Barium	0	4.2	100
Cadmium	0.04	17	1
Chromium	0.1	2.07	5
Lead	0.14	91.5	5
Mercury	0	<0.1	0.2
Silver	0	<0.1	5
Selenium	0	0.2	1