

## STANDARD SPECIFICATION OF GRANULAR & PRILLED UREA

### A. Guaranteed Specification – Granular

COMPOSITION	SPECIFICATION
Nitrogen	46.0% by Weight Min.
Moisture	0.5% Max.
Biuret	1% Max. by Weight
Fisper	0.35 Max.
Anti-Caking Agent	0.5% Max.
Free Ammonia	160 PXT PPM Max.
Granulation	2 – 4 mm: 90% Min.
Dimension	Less than 1 mm: Absence
Melting Point	132 °C
Color	Pure White

### B. Guaranteed Specification – Prilled

COMPOSITION	SPECIFICATION
Nitrogen	46.0% by Weight Min.
Moisture	0.5% Max.
Biuret	1% Max by Weight
Fisper	0.30 Max.
Anti-caking agent	0.5% Max.
Free ammonia	160 PXT PPM Max.
Granulation	1 – 4 mm: 90% Min.
Dimension	Less than 1 mm: Absence
Melting point	132 °C
Color	Pure White

- Odor threshold Odorless or Slight Ammonia.
- Boiling point decomposes before boiling.
- Hazardous Ingredients none according to controlled product regulations.



## STANDARD SPECIFICATION OF GRANULAR & PRILLED UREA

### Physical Specification

- Non-clotted 100% free from harmful substances.
- Internationally accepted standard for urea N46%.
- Free floating, treated with anti-caking treatment.
- Free from Impurities, Sand, Dust and Certified Non Radioactive.
- Physical state solid >20 and 101KPS, white granules.
- Vapor density not applicable.
- Floatability / Water sinks and mixes.
- Molecular weight 60.065.
- PH Value 8.0 – 8.5.

### USAGE

More than 90% of world industrial production of Urea is destined for use as nitrogen-release fertilizer. Urea has the highest nitrogen content of all solid nitrogen content of all solid nitrogenous fertilizers in common use. Therefore, it has the lowest transportation costs per units of nitrogen nutrient. The standard crop-nutrient rating of urea is 46-0-0. The most common impurity of synthetic urea is Biuret, which impairs plant growth.

Urea is usually spread at rates of between 40 and 300 Kg./HA but rates vary. Smaller applications incur lower losses due to leaching. During summer season, Urea is often spread just before or during rain to minimize losses from volatilization (A process wherein nitrogen is lost to the atmosphere as Ammonia Gas).

Because of the high Nitrogen concentration in Urea, it is very important to achieve an even spread. The application equipment must be correctly calibrated and properly used.

