DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD

Second Edition 2017-mm-dd

TUGANDA STANDARD FOR PUBLIC REVERING **Urea fertilizer grade** — Specification



Reference number **DUS 756** Compliance with this standard does not, of itself confer immunity from legal obligations

A Uganda Standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application

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Foreword

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives established under Cap 327, of the Laws of Uganda, as amended. UNBS is mandated to coordinate the elaboration of standards and is

- (a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and
- (b) a contact point for the WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission on Food Standards, and
- (c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)

The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties.

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee UNBS/TC 2, Food and agriculture, Subcommittee SC 20, Agrochemicals and veterinary drugs.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (US 759:2007), which has been technically revised.

Urea fertilizer grade — Specification

1 Scope

This Draft Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for urea fertilizer grade

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

AOAC 976.01 Biuret in fertilizers. Atomic absorption spectrophotometric method

ISO 5315, Fertilizers— Determination of total nitrogen content — Titrimetric method after distillation

ISO 8157, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Vocabulary

ISO 8397, Solid fertilizers and soil conditioners — Test sieving

ISO 8633, Solid fertilizers — Simple sampling method for small lots

ISO 8634, Solid fertilizers — Sampling plan for the evaluation of a large delivery

ISO 17318, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Determination of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury contents

ISO 18643, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Determination of biuret content of urea-based fertilizers — HPLC method

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8157, Fertilizers and soil conditioners — Vocabulary apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

4 Requirements

4.1 General requirements

a) The fertilizer shall be in the form of a free-flowing crystal, powder, granules or prills, generally white in colour and free from any visible impurities.

b) Particle size: Not less than 90 % of the material shall pass through 4 mm IS sieve and be retained on 1 mm IS sieve. Not more than 5 % shall be below 1 mm size when tested in accordance with ISO 8397.

4.2 Specific requirements

The fertilizer shall conform to the requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the methods specified therein.

Table 1 — Chemical composition requirements for urea

SN	Characteristic	Requirement	Method of test
(i)	Total nitrogen, percent by mass, min	46	ISO 5315
(ii)	Biuret, percent by mass, max.	1.5	ISO 18643/AOAC 976.01.
(iii)	Moisture, percent by mass, max	1.0	Annex A

4.3 Heavy metal contamination

When tested in accordance with the methods specified therein, the heavy metal contaminants shall not exceed those indicated in Table 2

Table 2 — Limits for heavy metal contaminants

Metal	Maximum limits, mg/kg	Test methods
Arsenic	20	
Cadmium	7	
Mercury	0.1	ISO 17318
Lead	30	
Chromium	500	

5 Packaging

Urea fertilizer shall be packaged in materials that ensure the product integrity and quality and protect it against physical damage, chemical and moisture contamination.

6 Weights and Measures regulations

The fill of the package shall comply with the weights and measures act

7 Labelling

The following information shall be clearly and indelibly marked in English on each package or container:

a) name of the fertilizer as "Calcium ammonium nitrate";

- b) name, address and physical location of manufacturer/packer/importer;
- c) chemical composition of the fertilizer;
- d) nitrogen content of the material as a percentage by weight;
- e) date of manufacture;
- f) expiry date;
- g) batch/lot number;
- REVIEW 8634 h) the net weight of the fertilizer in the package; in metric units;
- i) storage and handling instructions;
- j) risk warning;
- k) instructions for use;
- disposal instructions and;
- m) country of origin.

8 Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 8633 and ISO 8634

Annex A

(normative)

DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE

A.1 KARL FISCHER METHOD

This method is applicable to fertilizers like CAN, Urea and urea based complexes. This method is not suitable for phosphate rock based fertilizers and fertilizers containing monocalcium phosphate, calcium sulphate, alkali carbonates as well as aldehydes and ketone groups.

A.2 APPARATUS

Karl Fischer titrator

A.3 REAGENTS

- A.3.1 Karl Fischer reagent (KF) Karl Fischer solution (pyridine free) (single solution)
- A.3.2 Di-sodium tartarate dihydrate (Na₂C₄O₆2H₂O) analytical grade
- A.3.2 Methanol-KF grade/spectroscopy grade containing less than 0.05 % water

A.4 PROCEDURE

A.4.1 Standardization of KF reagent

- a) Set up the instrument as per manufacturer's manual.
- b) Add methanol to the titration vessel until the electrodes are dipped and titrate with Karl- Fischer reagent to a pre-set end point persists for 30 seconds.
- c) Add 100mg of the disodium tartarate dehydrate to the titration vessel carefully and titrate with Karl Fischer reagent to a pre-set end point (the pre-set end point should persist for 30 seconds). Note the volume of KF reagent used as V_1 mL.

A.4.2 Determination of moisture of sample

- a) Weigh accurately 1 g of the prepared sample and transfer to the titration vessel carefully and stir until dispersed.
- b) Titrate with KF reagent to the same pre-set end point as above and note the volume of KF reagent used as V₂ mL.

A.5 CALCULATION

 $Factor(F) (mgH \ _2O/1ml \ of \ KF \ reagent = \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydra}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydram}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydram}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydram}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated ihydram}{2O/1ml} + \frac{0.1566 \times milligrams \ of \ sodium \ tartarated i$ V_1

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