



**International
Standard**

ISO 5313

**High nitrogen content, straight
ammonium nitrate fertilizers —
Determination of oil retention**

*Engrais simples à base de nitrate d'ammonium et à forte teneur
en azote — Détermination de la rétention d'huile*

**Second edition
2026-01**

This document is a preview generated by EMS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2026

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definition	1
4 Principle	1
5 Reagent	1
6 Apparatus	2
7 Preparation of test sample	2
8 Procedure	2
9 Expression of results	3
9.1 Method of calculation.....	3
9.2 Repeatability.....	3
9.3 Reproducibility.....	3
10 Test report	3

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 134, *Fertilizers, soil conditioners and beneficial substances*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5313:1986), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes are as follows:

- the normative reference to the withdrawn ISO 8358 was updated to ISO 14820-2;
- editorial changes to align this document to the current ISO/IEC Directives Part 2.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The porosity of a high nitrogen content, straight ammonium nitrate fertilizer can be measured by means of the determination of the gas oil retention, called by convention oil retention.

The method specified in this document is an empirical method, requiring the minimum of apparatus, and gives results with an acceptable level of reproducibility.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

High nitrogen content, straight ammonium nitrate fertilizers — Determination of oil retention

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the gas oil retention of solid, high nitrogen content, straight ammonium nitrate fertilizers.

The method is applicable to fertilizers which do not contain materials soluble in gas oil and which are prilled or granular.

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.

ISO 3310-1, *Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1 : Test sieves of metal wire cloth*

ISO 14820-2, *Fertilizers and liming materials — Sampling and sample preparation — Part 2: Sample preparation*

3 Terms and definition

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

oil retention

quantity of gas oil retained by the fertilizer determined under the conditions specified

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed as a percentage by mass.

4 Principle

A test portion is totally immersed in gas oil for a specified period, followed by draining away and removal of surplus gas oil under specified conditions. The increase in mass of the test portion is measured.

5 Reagent

5.1 Gas oil.

Viscosity: (1,3 to 5,0) mPa·s (1,6 to 6,0 cSt) at 40 °C.

Density: (0,82 to 0,86) g/ml at 15 °C.

Sulfur content: < 1,0 % (mass fraction).