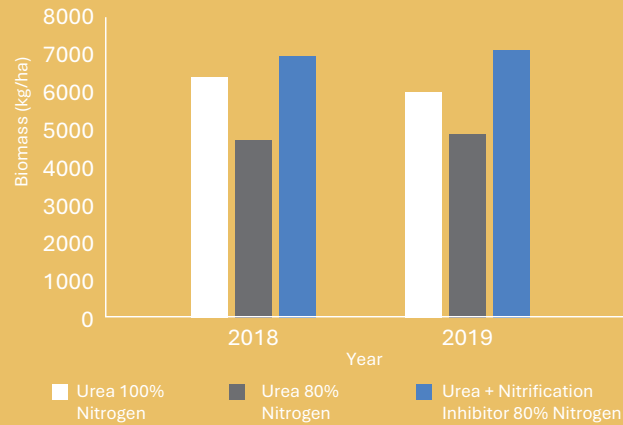
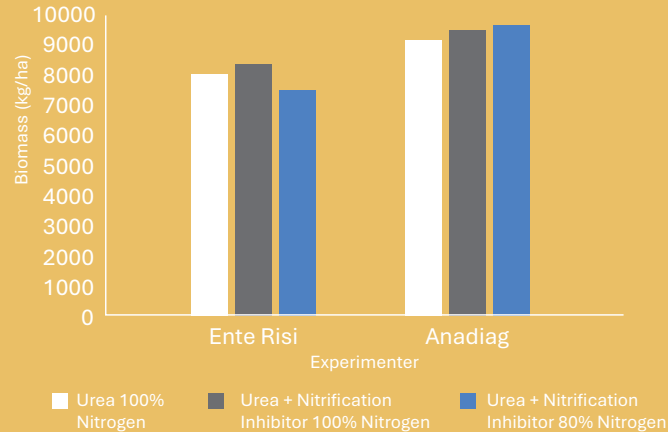


Improvement in Grain Yields



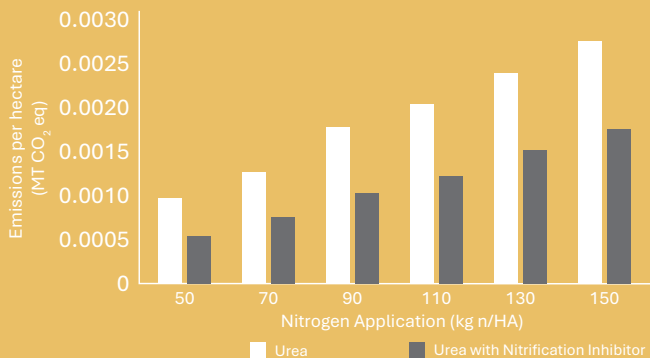
Source: Chen et al., 2022
Based on 2-year field experiment on rice in China

Improvement in Grain Yields



Based on field experiment on rice in Italy in 2025

Reduction in NO₂ emissions



Source: IPCC (2019), Bittman et al (2014), Grados et al. (2022), Akiyama et al. (2010), Ma et al. (2023), Wu et al. (2021) and Chen et al. (2023)

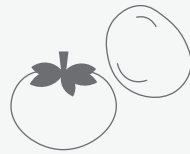
APPLICABLE CROPS

Nitrification inhibitor coated urea can be used across many crops, including cereals, maize, rice, oilseeds, pastures, potatoes, sugar beets, and vegetables.



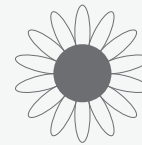
Cereals & grains

Wheat, rice, maize (corn)



Vegetables

Tomatoes, potatoes



Oilseed Crops

Canola/Rapeseed, sunflower



Cash Crops

Sugar beets

PRODUCT RANGE

NITRIFICATION INHIBITORS

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Brunei Fertilizer Industries Sdn Bhd



GENERAL INQUIRIES

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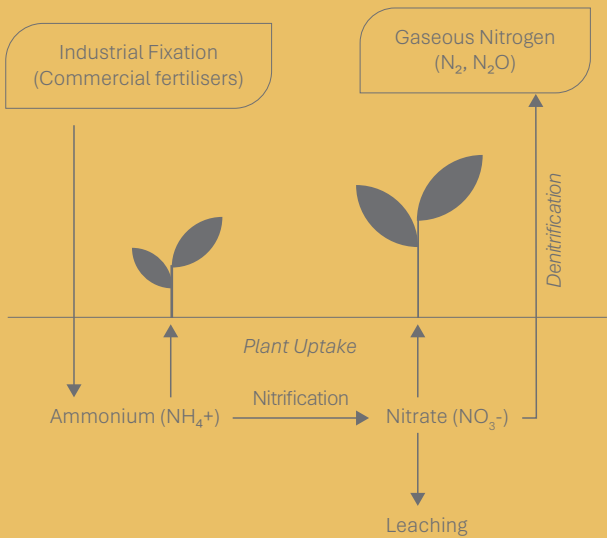
Making A Difference,
With Bruneian Roots.



BRUNEI FERTILIZER
INDUSTRIES

NITRIFICATION INHIBITORS

Nitrogen is essential for crop growth, but a large portion can be lost soon after application. In the soil, nitrogen is quickly converted into nitrate, a form that easily washes away with rain or escapes into the air. When this happens, crops receive less nitrogen than intended, yields may be affected, and more fertiliser may be needed to make up the difference. Excess nitrate not only affects crops, but it can also leach into waterways and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions in the form of nitrous oxide.



KEY FEATURES

Nitrification inhibitor coated urea slows the conversion of ammonium to nitrate, keeping nitrogen available to crops for longer and reducing losses through leaching and gas emissions. Studies have shown it can reduce nitrate leaching by 30–50% and nitrous oxide emissions by 45–60%, with the greatest benefits typically seen in wet conditions, sandy soils, and irrigated farming systems¹.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for nitrification inhibitor coated urea are standard with BFI’s granular urea fertiliser.

DESCRIPTION	SPECS	TYPICAL VALUE	UNIT
Biuret Content	≤ 1.0	0.78	wt. %
Total Nitrogen (Dry) Content	≥ 46.0	46.23	wt. %
Moisture Content	≤ 0.50	0.25	wt. %
Particle Size Distribution (between 2.0 mm – 4.5 mm)	≥ 90	97.91	%
Hardness (for 3.15 mm particle size)	≥ 3.0	4.4	kgf
Formaldehyde Content	≤ 0.55	0.45	wt. %
Ammonium Sulphate	≤ 0.41	0.17	wt. %

BENEFITS

More Nitrogen Reaches the Crop

Because nitrogen remains available for longer, crops absorb more of the nutrient applied, improving plant growth and performance.

Improved Fertiliser Efficiency

Reducing nitrogen loss means getting more value per unit of fertiliser applied, helping farmers optimise input costs.

Higher Yield Potential

Studies have shown rice yield increases of 7–10% when nitrification inhibitors were used, as more nitrogen remained available to the crop instead of being lost from the soil.²

Better Protection of Fertiliser Investment

By keeping more nitrogen in the soil instead of losing it to rainfall or gas emissions, nitrification inhibitors help ensure more of what farmers apply goes directly into crop production.

¹Gilsanz et al., 2016; Menéndez et al., 2012; Qiao et al., 2015

²Sanz-Cobena et al., 2017