



How to manage Leaks in Urea Plants

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1. Introduction
2. Why leaks in the HP synthesis section are so critical ?
3. What happens when it leaks ?
4. What are critical leaks ?
5. Prevention measures
6. Mitigation measures
7. Conclusions

AmmoniaKnowHow.com & UreaKnowHow.com

Internet platforms to exchange technical information
within the nitrogen fertilizer industry
with the target to improve the Safety and Performance of all nitrogen fertilizer plants



Partnerships

Round Table

Topic	Participants
Urea Production	1. Urea Production
Urea Fertilizers	2. Urea Fertilizers
Urea Solutions	3. Urea Solutions
Urea Technology	4. Urea Technology
Urea Safety	5. Urea Safety
Urea Performance	6. Urea Performance

Round Tables



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all nitrogen fertilizer plants worldwide**

Catalyzing Safety & Performance



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**Risk
Registers**

**Incident
Databases
& HAZOPs**



Corrosion challenges

- A urea plant continuously fights against corrosion (due to presence of ammonium carbamate)
- Passive corrosion reduces wall thicknesses continuously
- Several reasons can cause active corrosion with high corrosion rates

Sealing challenges

- Due to the corrosion challenges, only a limited number of special urea grade materials can be applied
- Hardness figures do not always differ a lot
- More attention required to properly seal two parts

Why many leaks in piping systems

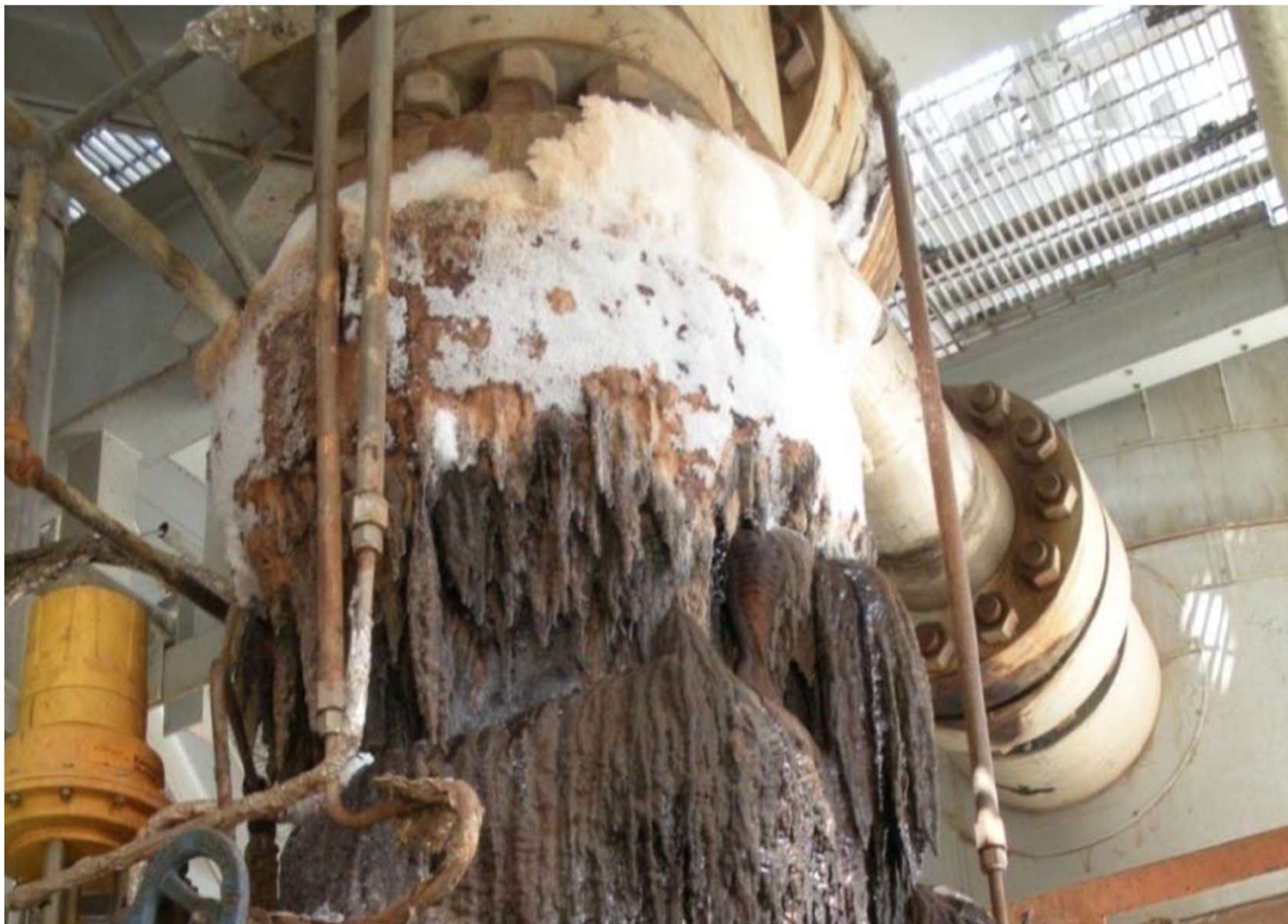
- A relative large number of safety incidents occur with high pressure 316L UG carbamate lines and NH_3 and CO_2 carbon steel feed lines
- Many failure modes exist when using standard materials like 316L UG and carbon steel
- Many welds of piping systems are made in the field instead of shop
- Welds in low pressure parts of feed lines are typically considered a lower risk level
- Piping systems are typically difficult to inspect and to reach

- Toxic ammonia gas is released directly and via dissociation of ammonium carbamate.
- Carbamate flashes from high pressure to low pressure, below 60 °C solids occur. When urea is present solids occur more easily
- These solids increase the risk of erosion damages along the leak path and/or cause clogging
- Ammonium carbamate is very corrosive for carbon steel and also for stainless steel when oxygen gets depleted (active corrosion)
- In case leak stops, pressures and temperatures increase leading to higher corrosion rates

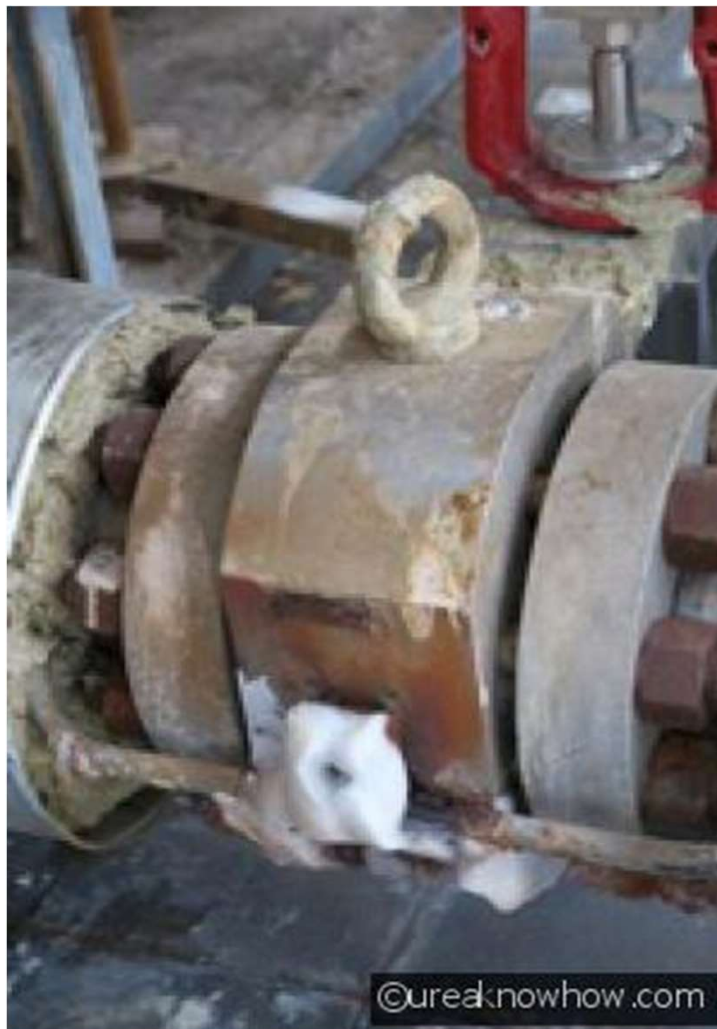




Case 1: A leaking HP flange connection



Case 2: A solidified HP flange leak



Case 3: A solidified leak along stuffing box of a HP butterfly valve



Case 4: Cracks in HP gas line



Case 5: A leaking threaded connection of a HP drain valve

- Leaks touching carbon steel (bolts & nuts, tubesheets, loose liners)
- Along threaded connections
- Leaking HP piping accessories
- Cracks
- Be aware of end of lifetime conditions



- Minimise number of flange connections
- Choose a better (crevice free) design
- Apply more corrosion resistant materials (super duplex)
- Make use of high quality and experienced fabricators
- Perform risk based corrosion inspections including HP piping systems
- Pay more attention to flange connections (flange passport, perform soap test)
- Perform regular plant tours looking for leaks
- **Apply Zero Tolerance for leaks**

- Install ammonia leak detection systems
- Shut down the plant
- Perform a risk assessment
- Flush away solids / dilute and monitor
- No clamping on ammonium carbamate and ammonia lines
- Avoid dripping on carbon steel wall of HP vessels



- Detect leaks at an early stage
- Shut down the plant
- Perform a proper Risk Assessment and assure you know all the possible failure modes. Perform all possible NDT inspections. Search for similar cases in the industry
- Never clamp ammonium carbamate and ammonia lines
- In case of a crack or leak along a threaded connection, shut down the plant
- Take all possible preventive measures to avoid leaks
- **Apply Zero Tolerance for leaks**



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Thank You
Any Questions ?