

# GRANULATED UREA PRODUCTION FROM AMMONIA (CO2 STRIPPING PROCESS)

## IN THE UNITED STATES

PREVIEW

PREMIUM EDITION

BY INTRATEC SOLUTIONS LLC

# COMMODITY PRODUCTION COSTS

REPORTS COLLECTION

BY INTRATEC SOLUTIONS LLC

VOLUME

# UREA PRODUCTION

ISSUE

## GRANULATED UREA PRODUCTION FROM AMMONIA (CO2 STRIPPING PROCESS)

COUNTRY OF ANALYSIS

UNITED STATES

SERIES

PREVIEW

EDITION

PREMIUM

DEVELOPED BY

INTRATEC SOLUTIONS LLC

REPORT CODE

INTRATEC-ICC-PREV-072-D-PREM-USA

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# IMPORTANT NOTICE

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To protect proprietary data, numerical values have been replaced with “X” placeholders and charts have been intentionally blurred. Nonetheless, this preview faithfully reflects the structure and depth of the commercial report, including the types of tables, charts, and descriptions presented.

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# Abstract

This report presents a manufacturing cost analysis of Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide. The process examined is similar to Stamicarbon's carbon dioxide stripping process. In this process, ammonia and carbon dioxide are reacted to form ammonium carbamate intermediate, which is converted to Urea. The non-converted carbamate is stripped from the Urea solution by carbon dioxide and decomposed back to ammonia and carbon dioxide, which are recycled to the Urea synthesis. After concentration and granulation steps, Urea Granules are obtained as final product.

This report examines the capital costs of a Urea Granules plant and the continuing operating costs associated with the plant. The analysis assumes a plant based in the United States with a capacity of 1,300,000 mt of Granulated Urea per year and includes:

* Urea Granules plant capital cost details, including ISBL, OSBL and Contingency; owner's cost; working capital; and costs incurred during industrial plant commissioning and start-up.
* Operating cost, broken down by variable costs (raw materials, utilities); fixed costs (maintenance, operating labor, plant overhead, property taxes and insurance); and depreciation.
* Raw materials consumption, products generation, and labor requirements.
* Urea Granules production process information including block flow diagram (BFD), process flow diagram (PFD) and description of industrial site installations.

This report was developed based essentially on the following reference(s):

(1) "Urea," Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, 2010

(2) US Patent 9505712, issued to Stamicarbon in 2016

Keywords: Carbon Dioxide Stripping, Fertilizers, Stamicarbon, DSM, Urea Granules

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# Revision Control

The following pages present a history of revisions and main changes made in the last updates of the report “Granulated Urea Production from Ammonia (CO2 Stripping Process).” The changes in each revision are classified according to the types presented below:

* Fix: errors correction in a released report (e.g., typos, wrong descriptions/economic figures).
* Update: changes made by the Intratec team in the release of a new Series of reports (e.g., change of a technical parameter published in a more recent patent).
* Improvement: structural changes common to all Intratec Commodity Production Costs reports aiming to improve the accuracy of presented estimates or reader’s comprehension of reports.

## Report Revision History – Series XXXX

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. 0 | Original |

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# Report Changes History – Previous Series

The list below presents the main changes made in the “Granulated Urea Production from Ammonia (CO2 Stripping Process)” report released in previous Series.

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| XX | XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX | XX |
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| XX | XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX | XX |
| XX | XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX | XX |
| XX | XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX | XX |
| XX | XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX | XX |

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# Preamble

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Every quarter all reports are updated and the entire series is reviewed. Intratec does not sell reports from previous series.

## VOLUMES

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## ISSUES

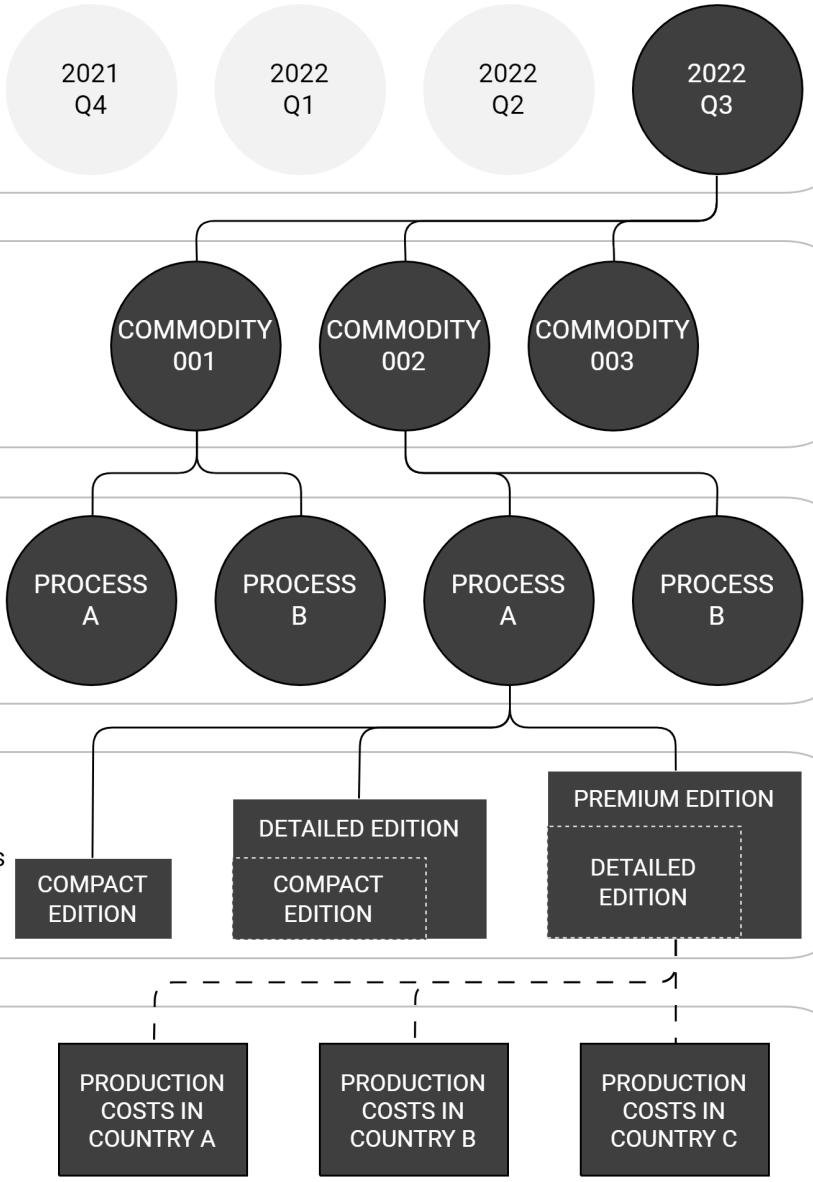
Each issue approaches an industrial process for the production of the commodity.

## EDITIONS

Each issue is offered in three editions designed to attend customers interested in different levels of depth.

## COMPANION REPORTS

Companion reports, each one with economic analysis of a different country, are offered as add-ons to the Premium Edition.




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* **Detailed Edition.** This Edition includes, besides all the content from the Compact Edition, additional assumptions and further details related to the economic analysis. This Edition is suggested for the readers interested in a more comprehensive analysis and concerned in understanding each assumption used in the development of the Issue.

* **Premium Edition.** This is the most popular and detailed Edition offered for a given Issue. It includes everything from the Detailed Edition plus additional economic and technical information about the process, which enables readers to go deeper in their analysis. This version is an excellent starting point for readers interested in checking different scenarios and developing more in-depth studies.

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# About This Report

## Identification

This report, "INTRATEC-ICC-PREV-072-D-PREM-USA," corresponds to the Issue D of a set of reports which is part of Volume 72, released in the Series XXXX. More specifically, this report refers to:

| Item | Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Product | ICC | Intratec Commodity Production Costs |
| Series | XXXX | Quarter (XX) and year (XXXX) used as basis for the economic analysis |
| Volume | 72 | Urea |
| Issue | D | Granulated Urea Production from Ammonia (CO2 Stripping Process) |
| Edition | PREM | Corresponds to the Premium Edition of the report |
| Country | USA | The economic analysis presented in this report is based on a plant located in the United States |

## How to Use

The main purpose of this report is to assist readers in conducting a preliminary economic evaluation of the industrial process presented. It serves as a valuable tool for studies such as screening investment options, evaluating emerging processes, assessing economic feasibility, cost estimation double-checking, and more.

Readers should keep in mind the limitations of this report, as both the technical data and economic assessment are subject to certain constraints.

**Technical Data.** The preliminary design of the process is based on fast techniques that rely on reduced design efforts. The goal of such preliminary design is exclusively to represent the process in sufficient detail for supporting capital and operating costs estimation within the accuracy expected: class 4 budgetary estimates. Therefore, the technical data presented must not be confused with an actual conceptual process design and must not be used as such.

**Economic Assessment.** The report presents an economic assessment for the period XXXX, assuming an industrial facility based in the United States. This means that capital and operating costs estimates presented are based on several general assumptions (e.g., average market figures for raw materials, chemicals and utilities prices, labor costs, taxes, and duties), believed to suitably portray local conditions for the period of analysis informed, on a country-level basis. Accordingly, the economic assessment provided in this report is not meant to fit any specific industrial venture, which would involve a wealth of specific data and assumptions not herein considered.

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* The reports are not based on surveys, interviews, or confidential information.
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This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

# Table of Contents

*Abstract* *i*

*Revision Control* *ii*

*Preamble* *iv*

*Table of Contents* *ix*

*List of Figures* *xiii*

*List of Tables* *xv*

*Acronyms & Abbreviations* *xvii*

## Chapters

Executive Summary 1.1

About Urea Granules 1.1

Urea Granules Production Process 1.2

Economic Analysis 1.3

About Urea Granules 2.1

Commercial Forms & Applications 2.2

Urea Granules Production Routes 2.3

Process Overview 3.1

Technology Maturity Assessment 3.1

Product(s) Description 3.3

Inputs Description 3.3

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D


| | |
|---|---|
| Industrial Site Configuration | 4.1 |
| Process Unit | 5.1 |
| Block Flow Diagram | 5.2 |
| Description | 5.4 |
| Site Infrastructure | 6.1 |
| Assumptions | 6.1 |
| Description | 6.2 |
| Process Consumptions & Labor Requirements | 7.1 |
| Key Input & Output Figures | 7.1 |
| Labor Requirements | 7.2 |
| Capital Costs Summary - United States | 8.1 |
| Assumptions | 8.2 |
| Total Capital Investment | 8.3 |
| Operating Costs Summary - United States | 9.1 |
| Assumptions | 9.2 |
| Operating Variable Costs | 9.3 |
| Total Operating Cost | 9.3 |
| Product Value Summary - United States | 10.1 |
| Production Costs Summary - United States | 11.1 |
| Urea Granules Production Cost Datasheet | 11.1 |
| Economic Remarks | 11.1 |
| Analysis Methodology Summary | 12.1 |
| References | 13.1 |
| Methodology References | 13.1 |
| Analysis References | 13.2 |

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

# Appendixes


| | |
|---|---|
| Utilities Consumption Details *** Only in Detailed & Premium Editions *** | A.1 |
| Materials & Utilities Pricing Data - United States *** Only in Detailed & Premium Editions *** | B.1 |
| Analysis Pricing Basis | B.1 |
| Historical Prices | B.1 |
| Capital Costs Details - United States *** Only in Detailed & Premium Editions *** | C.1 |
| Fixed Capital Cost Details | C.1 |
| Working Capital Details | C.3 |
| Additional Capital Requirements Details | C.4 |
| Operating Costs Details - United States *** Only in Detailed & Premium Editions *** | D.1 |
| Utilities Costs Details | D.1 |
| Operating Fixed Costs Details | D.2 |
| Depreciation | D.3 |
| Product Value Details - United States *** Only in Detailed & Premium Editions *** | E.1 |
| Corporate Overhead Costs Details | E.1 |
| Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) | E.1 |
| Plant Cost Breakdowns *** Only in Premium Edition *** | F.1 |
| ISBL Construction Cost Breakdown | F.1 |
| OSBL Construction Cost Breakdown | F.3 |
| Plant Cost Breakdown per Discipline | F.14 |
| Plant Capacity Assessment - United States *** Only in Premium Edition *** | G.1 |
| Capital Cost for Different Capacities | G.1 |
| Operating Cost for Different Capacities | G.3 |
| Project Implementation & Construction Schedule *** Only in Premium Edition *** | H.1 |
| Process Flow Diagrams & Equipment List *** Only in Premium Edition *** | I.1 |
| About Intratec | J.1 |

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

Our Business J.1

Our Products J.2

General Terms & Conditions K.1

Report Use Restrictions L.1

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

# List of Figures


1.1 Process Schematic Diagram

2.1 Urea Granules

2.2 Urea Granules Production Routes Diagram

4.1 Industrial Site Configuration

5.1 Block Flow Diagram - Manufacturing Process

6.1 Area 90 - Storage Installations

6.2 Area 91 - Utilities Facilities

6.3 Area 92 - Support & Auxiliary Buildings

8.1 Capital Investment Composition

8.2 Capital Investment Summary

9.1 Operating Costs Composition

9.2 Operating Costs Summary

10.1 Product Value Composition

10.2 Product Value Summary

12.1 Intratec Commodity Production Costs Reports Development Methodology

B.1 Historical Prices

C.1 Plant Cost Summary

D.1 Cost Distribution of Utility Consumption

F.1 Process Unit (ISBL) Construction Cost by Functional Unit

F.2 Site Infrastructure (OSBL) Construction Cost by Area

F.3 Storage Installations Construction Cost per Piece of Equipment

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

F.4 Utilities Facilities Construction Cost per Piece of Equipment
F.5 Support & Auxiliary Buildings Construction Cost per Piece of Equipment
F.6 Plant Construction Cost Summary
F.7 Direct Construction Costs by Discipline
F.8 Indirect Costs Summary
G.1 Capital Investment Versus Plant Capacity
G.2 Operating Cost Versus Plant Capacity
H.1 Implementation & Construction Schedule
I.1 Convention for Process Equipment Tags
I.2 Symbols for Lines
I.3 Equipment Symbols - Reactors & Vessels
I.4 Equipment Symbols - Heat Exchangers
I.5 Equipment Symbols - Compressors & Pumps
I.6 Equipment Symbols - Columns
I.7 Equipment Symbols - Solids Processing
I.8 Process Flow Diagram

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

# List of Tables


1.1 Urea Granules Production Cost Summary

3.1 Process Technology Maturity Scale

7.1 Raw Materials Consumption

7.2 Products Generation

7.3 Labor Requirements

8.1 Capital Investment Summary

9.1 Operating Variable Costs

9.2 Operating Costs Summary

10.1 Product Value Composition

11.1 Urea Granules Production Cost Datasheet

12.1 Production Cost Datasheet Template

A.1 Net Utility Consumption Rates (per metric ton of Urea Granules )

A.2 Net Utility Generation Rates (per metric ton of Urea Granules )

B.1 Materials & Utilities Prices (United States, XXXX)

C.1 Plant Cost Estimate Accuracy Range (USD Million)

C.2 Owner's Cost Details

C.3 Fixed Capital

C.4 Working Capital Details

C.5 Additional Capital Requirements Details

D.1 Net Utilities Details

D.2 Operating Fixed Costs Details

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

E.1 Corporate Overhead Costs Details

F.1 Process Unit (ISBL) Construction Cost by Functional Unit

F.2 Area 90 - Storage Installations: Scope Description

F.3 Area 91 - Utilities Facilities: Scope Description

F.4 Area 92 - Support & Auxiliary Buildings: Scope Description

F.5 Site Infrastructure (OSBL) Construction Cost by Piece of Equipment

F.6 Plant Construction Cost by Discipline

G.1 Capital Investment Analysis for Different Capacities (USD Million)

G.2 Operating Cost & Product Value Analysis for Different Capacities (USD/mt)

H.1 Project Phases Schedule

I.1 Diagram Legend - Utilities

I.2 Diagram Legend - Equipment Type

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

# Acronyms & Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| AACE | Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering |
| BEQ | bare equipment |
| BFD | block flow diagram |
| Btu | British thermal unit |
| CAPEX | capital expenditures |
| CW | circulating cooling water |
| EPC | engineering procurement and construction |
| FEED | front-end engineering design |
| ft | feet |
| G&A | general and administrative |
| HAZOP | hazard and operability study |
| HP | high pressure |
| IC index | Intratec plant construction cost index |
| ISBL | inside battery limits |
| IT | information technology |
| kWh | kilowatt-hour |
| LP | low pressure |
| m3 | cubic meter |
| MM | million |
| MP | medium pressure |

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| | |
|---|---|
| mt | metric ton |
| NASA | National Aeronautics and Space Administration |
| Nm3 | normal cubic meter |
| OC | owner's cost |
| Op. | operator |
| OPEX | operational expenditures |
| OSBL | outside battery limits |
| PFD | process flow diagram |
| R&D | research and development |
| RF | refrigeration fluid |
| ROCE | return on capital employed |
| ST | steam |
| Sup. | supervisor |
| t | ton |
| TFC | total fixed capital |
| TPC | total process capital |
| TRL | technology readiness level |
| wt | weight |
| yr | year |

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# Chapter 1

# Executive Summary

## About Urea Granules

Urea (a.k.a. Carbamide) is an nitrogenous organic compound composed of a carbonyl group attached to two amine groups, which plays an important role in many biological processes, being a product of the decomposition of proteins. Carbamide is found as white and odorless solid, soluble in water, with very low toxicity. Urea has the highest nitrogen content between all solid nitrogen-based fertilizers, and for that, it is mostly used as a nitrogen-release fertilizer.

Urea should be stored in cool, dry and ventilated area, protected from moisture and direct sunlight.

Bulk transportation of Urea prills and granules is made by trucks, ships, and rail cars. Smaller quantities of the product is conveyed in bags and drums.

More than 90% of the Urea produced commercially is employed as a nitrogen-release fertilizer. To a lesser extent, Urea is used as cattle-feed supplement; airport runway deicing agent; plasticizer; NOx removal reagent; in pharmaceutical preparations (reagent-grade); glues; and solvents.

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# Urea Granules Production Process

The present analysis approaches Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide.

The process under analysis comprises two major sections: (1) Urea Formation; and (2) Urea Treatment, Granulation and Packing.

Urea Formation. Carbon Dioxide (CO2) is compressed and fed to a stripping column, where unconverted carbamate in the urea solution from reactor downstream is decomposed into ammonia (NH3) and CO2, which are stripped off by the CO2 feed. The urea solution is routed to a Low Pressure (LP) Decomposer downstream, while the off-gas is fed to a pool condenser, along with fresh NH3 and recovered carbamate solution from downstream. In this vessel, NH3 and CO2 react forming carbamate. A gas-liquid mixture is directed to a reactor where the Urea is generated. An Urea solution is routed to CO2 stripping, while a gaseous stream is directed to a High Pressure (HP) Scrubber, where water, unreacted CO2 and NH3 are absorbed in a carbamate solution and conveyed to the pool condenser. Non-condensables withdrawn from the HP Scrubber are directed to NH3 Absorbers downstream, where they are washed with process condensate, and the off-gas, virtually free of NH3, is purged.

Urea Treatment, Granulation and Packing. The urea solution from the CO2 Stripping is fed to the LP Decomposer to remove residual NH3 and CO2, which are then condensed, generating a carbamate solution that is used in the HP Scrubber. The urea solution, virtually free of carbamate, is concentrated in Evaporators, and sent to the Granulation area, while the process condensate is directed to the Condensate Treatment area, where it is treated and can be used in other parts of the plant. Urea melt, from the evaporators, is sprayed with atomization air from the bottom of the granulator into a fluid bed where the droplets are dried and granules are formed. The granules are subsequently cooled and screened. The onsize granules are cooled again and sent to the Packing area, where they are packed in bags before being stored. Both undersize and oversize materials are recycled to the granulator.

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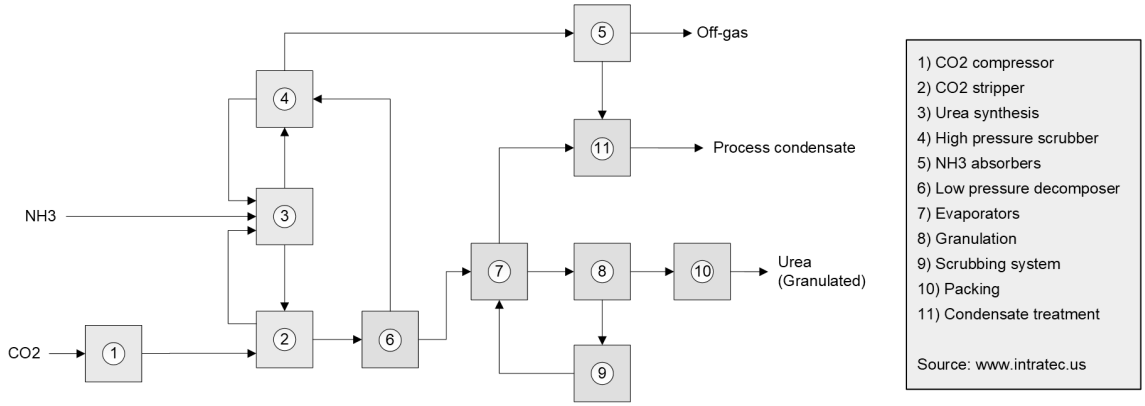



Figure 1.1 Process Schematic Diagram

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# Economic Analysis

Table 1.1 provides a summary of the Urea Granules production cost related to the process described in the report, based on a 1,300,000 mt/yr plant. Also, it presents some remarks about the key aspects surrounding the economic analysis performed.

Table 1.1 Urea Granules Production Cost Summary

| Granulated Urea Production from Ammonia (CO2 Stripping Process) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plant location | United States | **Capital investment summary** | **MM USD** |
| Period of analysis | XXXX (IC Index: XXX) | Fixed capital | XXX |
| Nominal capacity (mt/yr) | 1,300,000 | Working capital | XXX |
| Operating rate (h/yr) | XXX (XXX XXX%) | Additional capital | XXX |
| Annual production (mt/yr) | XXX | **Total capital investment** | **XXX** |

| Description | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net raw materials cost | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Net utilities cost | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Operating variable costs** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Operating fixed costs | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Operating cash cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Depreciation | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Total operating cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Corporate overhead | XXX | XXX | XX |
| ROCE | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Product value** | **XXX** | | **XX** |

Table 1.1 shows the impact of variable costs in the product value — it represents approximately XX % of the product value. Regarding the capital investment it is worth mentioning that, in order to fulfill the infrastructure requirements assumed in the present analysis, OSBL investment represents about XX% of the Urea Granules plant cost.

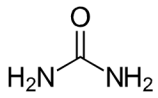
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# Chapter 2

# About Urea Granules

Urea (a.k.a. Carbamide) is an nitrogenous organic compound composed of a carbonyl group attached to two amine groups, which plays an important role in many biological processes, being a product of the decomposition of proteins. Carbamide is found as white and odorless solid, soluble in water, with very low toxicity. Urea has the highest nitrogen content between all solid nitrogen-based fertilizers, and for that, it is mostly used as a nitrogen-release fertilizer.

The structure of Urea Granules is presented below:




Urea

Figure 2.1 Urea Granules

On industrial scale, Urea is produced almost exclusively by the dehydration of ammonium carbamate, derived in turn from the reaction between ammonia and carbon dioxide. Usually, both reactions are carried out simultaneously, in a high pressure reactor. It is worth noting that both ammonia and carbon dioxide reactants are supplied by ammonia-synthesis plants.

Commercial manufacturing processes generate aqueous solutions containing 70–87% urea, which may be directly used as fertilizer or, most commonly, further processed into granules, prills, flakes, etc. These urea solids can be coated in less-soluble chemicals such as sulfur and polymer, in order to mitigate negative aspects of urea fertilization. In fact, the majority of new commercial plants produce granules, in light of higher product quality when compared with prills.

Urea should be stored in cool, dry and ventilated area, protected from moisture and direct sunlight.

Bulk transportation of Urea prills and granules is made by trucks, ships, and rail cars. Smaller quantities of the product is conveyed in bags and drums.

## Commercial Forms & Applications

The uses and applications of Urea may vary according to its specification. The main forms of Urea are coated grade (white prills or granules) and uncoated grade (white prills or granules).

More than 90% of the Urea produced commercially is employed as a nitrogen-release fertilizer. To a lesser extent, Urea is used as cattle-feed supplement; airport runway deicing agent; plasticizer; NOx removal reagent; in pharmaceutical preparations (reagent-grade); glues; and solvents.

Urea Granules can be used in the manufacture of other products, including ammonium polyphosphate (solid); azodicarbonamide; cytosine; glyphosate; melamine; phenytoin; phthalimide; potassium cyanate; sodium cyanate; uracil; urea ammonium nitrate; urea peroxide; urea sulfate; urea melamine-formaldehyde resins; urea formaldehyde resins.

Urea is also employed in the manufacture of urea-formaldehyde resins and urea-melamine-formaldehyde, used in a range of applications such as adhesives, laminates, molding compounds, coatings, and textile finishes.

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## Urea Granules Production Routes

Urea was first produced in 1828 from ammonia and cyanic acid in aqueous solution. Urea manufacturing has continuously progressed and, since the past century, Urea is commercially manufactured exclusively from NH3 and CO2. In this context, different manufacturing routes are related to different sources of such elements, mostly ammonia.



Figure 2.2 Urea Granules Production Routes Diagram

Fig. 2.2 comprises a diagram showing different Urea Granules production processes. This report is part of the Intratec Commodity Production Costs reports, focused on Urea Granules manufacturing processes.

Intratec has also developed other reports focused on other Urea production processes. More information about such industrial processes are presented below.

## Issue A

It illustrates the Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide. In this process, ammonia and carbon dioxide are reacted to form ammonium carbamate intermediate, which is converted to Urea. The non-converted carbamate is stripped from the Urea solution by excess ammonia and decomposed back to ammonia and carbon dioxide, which are recycled to the Urea synthesis. After concentration and prilling steps, Urea Prills are obtained as final product. See reference:

* Intratec. XXXX. Prilled Urea Production from Ammonia (Self-Stripping Process), Report ICC-XXXX-72-A-PREM-USA. In: Intratec Commodity Production Costs, Series XXXX. Volume 72 (Urea). Issue A. Premium Edition. Available at: www.intratec.us/icc/072-A.

## Issue B

It illustrates the Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide. In this process, ammonia and carbon dioxide are reacted to form ammonium carbamate intermediate, which is converted to Urea. The non-converted carbamate is stripped from the Urea solution by carbon dioxide and decomposed back to ammonia and carbon dioxide, which are recycled to the Urea synthesis. After concentration and prilling steps, Urea Prills are obtained as final product. See reference:

* Intratec. XXXX. Prilled Urea Production from Ammonia (CO2 Stripping Process), Report ICC-XXXX-72-B-PREM-USA. In: Intratec Commodity Production Costs, Series XXXX. Volume 72 (Urea). Issue B. Premium Edition. Available at: www.intratec.us/icc/072-B.

## Issue C

It illustrates the Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide. In this process, ammonia and carbon dioxide are reacted to form ammonium carbamate intermediate, which is converted to Urea. The non-converted carbamate is stripped from the Urea solution by excess ammonia and decomposed back to ammonia and carbon dioxide, which are recycled to the Urea synthesis. After concentration and granulation steps, Urea Granules are obtained as final product. See reference:

* Intratec. XXXX. Granulated Urea Production from Ammonia (Self-Stripping Process), Report ICC-XXXX-72-C-PREM-USA. In: Intratec Commodity Production Costs, Series XXXX. Volume 72 (Urea). Issue C. Premium Edition. Available at: www.intratec.us/icc/072-C.

## Issue E

It illustrates the Urea production from natural gas via two integrated processes: conversion of natural gas to ammonia, followed by Urea synthesis from the ammonia generated. In the integrated production portrayed, the ammonia formed is reacted with carbon dioxide, recovered from the ammonia synthesis, to form ammonium carbamate intermediate, further converted to Urea. The non-converted carbamate is stripped from the Urea solution by excess ammonia and decomposed back to ammonia and carbon dioxide, which are recycled. After concentration and prilling steps, Urea Prills are obtained as final product. See reference:

* Intratec. XXXX. Prilled Urea Production from Natural Gas, Report ICC-XXXX-72-E-PREM-USA. In: Intratec Commodity Production Costs, Series XXXX. Volume 72 (Urea). Issue E. Premium Edition. Available at: www.intratec.us/icc/072-E.

## Issue F

It illustrates the Urea production from natural gas via two integrated processes: conversion of natural gas to ammonia, followed by Urea synthesis from the ammonia generated. In the integrated production portrayed, the ammonia formed is reacted with carbon dioxide, recovered from the ammonia synthesis, to form ammonium carbamate intermediate, further converted to Urea. The non-converted carbamate is stripped from the Urea solution by excess ammonia and decomposed back to ammonia and carbon dioxide, which are recycled. After concentration and granulation steps, Urea Granules are obtained as final product. See reference:

* Intratec. XXXX. Granulated Urea Production from Natural Gas (Self-Stripping Process), Report ICC-XXXX-72-F-PREM-USA. In: Intratec Commodity Production Costs, Series XXXX. Volume 72 (Urea). Issue F. Premium Edition. Available at: www.intratec.us/icc/072-F.

## Issue G

It illustrates the Urea production from natural gas via two integrated processes: conversion of natural gas to ammonia, followed by Urea synthesis from the ammonia generated. In the ammonia synthesis examined, oxygen carrier particles are circulated within a chemical looping comprising

three reactors, respectively fed by natural gas, steam and air. The outlet from the looping reactors is passed through compression and water separation steps to generate pure streams of nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon dioxide. Nitrogen and hydrogen are reacted to generate ammonia, further reacted with carbon dioxide to produce Urea. Urea Granules are obtained as final product. See reference:

* Intratec. XXXX. Granulated Urea Production from Natural Gas (Chemical Looping Process), Report ICC-XXXX-72-G-PREM-USA. In: Intratec Commodity Production Costs, Series XXXX. Volume 72 (Urea). Issue G. Premium Edition. Available at: www.intratec.us/icc/072-G.

## Issue H

It illustrates the Urea production from natural gas via two integrated processes: conversion of natural gas to ammonia, followed by Urea synthesis from the ammonia generated. In the integrated production portrayed, the ammonia and carbon dioxide, recovered from the ammonia synthesis, are reacted to form ammonium carbamate intermediate, which is converted to Urea. The non-converted carbamate is stripped from the Urea solution by CO2 and decomposed back to ammonia and CO2, which are recycled. Urea Granules are obtained as final product. See reference:

* Intratec. XXXX. Granulated Urea Production from Natural Gas (CO2 Stripping Process), Report ICC-XXXX-72-H-PREM-USA. In: Intratec Commodity Production Costs, Series XXXX. Volume 72 (Urea). Issue H. Premium Edition. Available at: www.intratec.us/icc/072-H.

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It is worth mentioning that Intratec is always working to increase its portfolio. However, if any customer is interested in a process not yet examined in an off-the-shelf report, Intratec can also develop a Commodity Production Costs report on-demand. Such tailored reports can be easily ordered online at: https://intrat.ec/custom-icc.

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# Chapter 3

# Process Overview

This chapter presents an overview of Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide.

More specifically, the current chapter approaches technical aspects of the Urea Granules production process examined including technology maturity assessment and description of the products generated and the process inputs.

## Technology Maturity Assessment

The process technology under study was categorized according to its maturity. The technical maturity, while a measure of performance, reliability and operating experience associated with the technology being assessed, serves as an important input in the definition of assumptions that have a relevant impact on process economics (e.g., process contingency, project contingency, costs related to start-up inefficiencies and R&D, etc.).

The process technology maturity is defined by the Intratec team through a method adapted from the so-called Technology Readiness Level (TRL) method, developed by NASA, and nowadays used in a broad range of sectors/industries. There are nine TRLs, which describe the maturity of a technology, from basic technology research to system testing, launch and operations.

Originally intended to support decision-making over research and development activity, the nine technology readiness levels were divided into five major classes to portray the maturity level of chemical process technologies, from “concept” to “established technology.” Table 3.1 describes such five classes according to which the Intratec team classifies technologies being studied, as well as the TRLs included within each class.

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Table 3.1 Process Technology Maturity Scale

| Technology Status | Description | Scale | TRL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Established (Outdated) | * Existing plants being shut down<br>* No longer adopted in new plants<br>* Obsolete technology | Commercial (at least 1 plant) | - |
| Established (In Use) | * 2+ commercial plants<br>* Proven technology (successful operations) | Commercial (2+ plants) | 9 |
| Emerging | * 1 commercial plant<br>* Basic data for commercial plant<br>* Performance validation<br>* Demonstration plant<br>* Prototype near or at planned operation system | Commercial (1 plant)<br>Demonstration | 7-8 |
| Embryonic | * Pilot-scale demonstration<br>* Engineering-scale models / prototypes<br>* Basic data for scale-up<br>* “Proof-of-Concept” validation<br>* Bench-scale demonstration<br>* Lab-scale technology definition<br>* Process modeling<br>* Analytical studies<br>* Active R&D | Pilot<br>Bench<br>Lab | 4-6<br>2-3 |
| Conceptual | * Unproven idea / proposal<br>* No analysis or testing<br>* Paper concept / studies | Concept<br>Idea | 1 |

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# Product(s) Description

The only product obtained in the process under analysis is solid, Granulated Urea.

# Inputs Description

## Raw Material(s)

* Ammonia

Ammonia (NH3) is one of the most produced synthetic chemicals worldwide. The main application of this world class commodity is in nitrogen fertilizers, followed by the synthesis of nitric acid. It is also used, to a lesser extent, in several other applications such as pulping of wood and as ingredient in household cleaners and drugs.

Ammonia is produced basically by the reaction between nitrogen and hydrogen, in a 1:3 stoichiometric ratio. Its production routes are related to the source of the hydrogen used, being steam reforming the main one.

In the process under analysis, liquid ammonia is directly supplied from an ammonia production plant.

* Carbon Dioxide

Carbon dioxide is a colorless and incombustible gas with chemical formula CO2; a naturally occurring chemical present in the atmosphere. Formed during respiration, this gas is obtained by several ways and at various scales, based on carbon-based fuels combustion, carbohydrates fermentation, limestone thermal decomposition, as byproduct of the industrial production of hydrogen by steam reforming and ammonia synthesis, etc.

Carbon dioxide is a versatile chemical with a number of applications, being widely used in the production of carbonated beverages, as an inert gas and as a pressurizing gas. In the chemical industry, it is mainly used in the production of urea, methanol, metal carbonates and bicarbonates.

The process under analysis uses gaseous carbon dioxide, generated as by-product in an ammonia production plant.

* Chemicals

The aforementioned raw materials represent the major raw material costs of the process under analysis, but there are also other costs that should be taken into account and are included under

this topic, such as urea/formaldehyde, which is used as an additive to improve the granulation process and to make storage behavior of Granulated Urea better.

## Utilities

The main utilities consumed in the process are cooling water, electricity and steam.

Process Highlights

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# Chapter 4

# Industrial Site Configuration

This chapter presents the industrial site configuration for the Urea Granules production process examined. In short, the information presented in this chapter is based on commonly utilized concepts related to the type of installations found within a typical industrial site. These concepts include:

* Process unit. Also known as inside battery units, these installations comprise all main units of the site required to modify the input stream and obtain the target output. These units are located Inside the Battery Limits (ISBL).

Infrastructure. Also known as outside battery units or offsite facilities, these installations do not directly enter into the modification of the process input stream. They are support buildings, auxiliary units used for providing and distributing utilities and storage facilities. These units are located Outside the Battery Limits (OSBL).

In order to make a better distinction between these types of installation, a diagram is presented in Figure 4.1. The diagram also provides an insightful overview of the industrial site as whole, and helps to clarify which raw materials and utilities are supplied to the process unit and which products and utilities are generated.

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Figure 4.1 Industrial Site Configuration

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# Chapter 5

# Process Unit

This chapter presents the process unit associated with the Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide. The process examined is similar to Stamicarbon's carbon dioxide stripping process.

Basically, the process unit is the core of an industrial site. Comprising the site's battery limits (ISBL), it may be complex and involve several pieces of equipment. In this context, to facilitate the understanding, the process unit related to the Urea Granules manufacturing process under analysis is presented in the next pages through the use of a block flow diagram followed by a comprehensive description.

The information presented in this report was mainly based on:

(1) "Urea," Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, 2010

(2) US Patent 9505712, issued to Stamicarbon in 2016

It is important to mention that some aspects of the Urea Granules production process examined are either industrial secrets, not published in patents, or have changed, but were not reported in the literature at the time this report was developed. That being the case, the design herein presented is partially based on Intratec process synthesis knowledge such that there may be some differences between the industrial process actually employed and the Urea Granules manufacturing process described in this study. Nevertheless, the design presented suitably represents the technology examined in sufficient detail to estimate the economics of the technology within the degree of accuracy expected from conceptual evaluations.

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# Block Flow Diagram

In general, block flow diagrams consist of a series of blocks, representing unit operations or groups of equipment, connected by input and output streams. In fact, there are no strict standards according to which such diagrams are made.

To facilitate the presentation of the process unit under analysis, Intratec developed block flow diagrams according to some standards. The process areas represented correspond to a "functional unit." Basically, a "functional unit" is a significant step in the process in which a particular physico-chemical operation (i.e., distillation, reaction, evaporation) occurs. According to this definition, a given functional unit is not associated with a single piece of equipment, but rather with a group of equipment and ancillaries required to perform a particular operation.

The blocks representing process areas also show key technical parameters related to these areas, including: the highest operating temperature and pressure, representative material of construction, and other parameters.

As to the process streams represented, there is an indication of their phase. Also, such streams may provide a global material balance of the process, normalized by the mass flow rate of the product considered in the analysis. In other words, the number near each stream represents the ratio between its mass flow rate and the output flow rate of the product under analysis.

It is worth noting that areas having no significant impact on the economics of the process may not be included in the diagram. Similarly, some streams may also not be represented. Nevertheless, the diagram presented is still extremely useful in providing readers with an overall understanding of the process studied.

The following block flow diagram illustrates the functional units related to the process under analysis.

**Further Details**

For more information on how the process examined was divided into functional units, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology.

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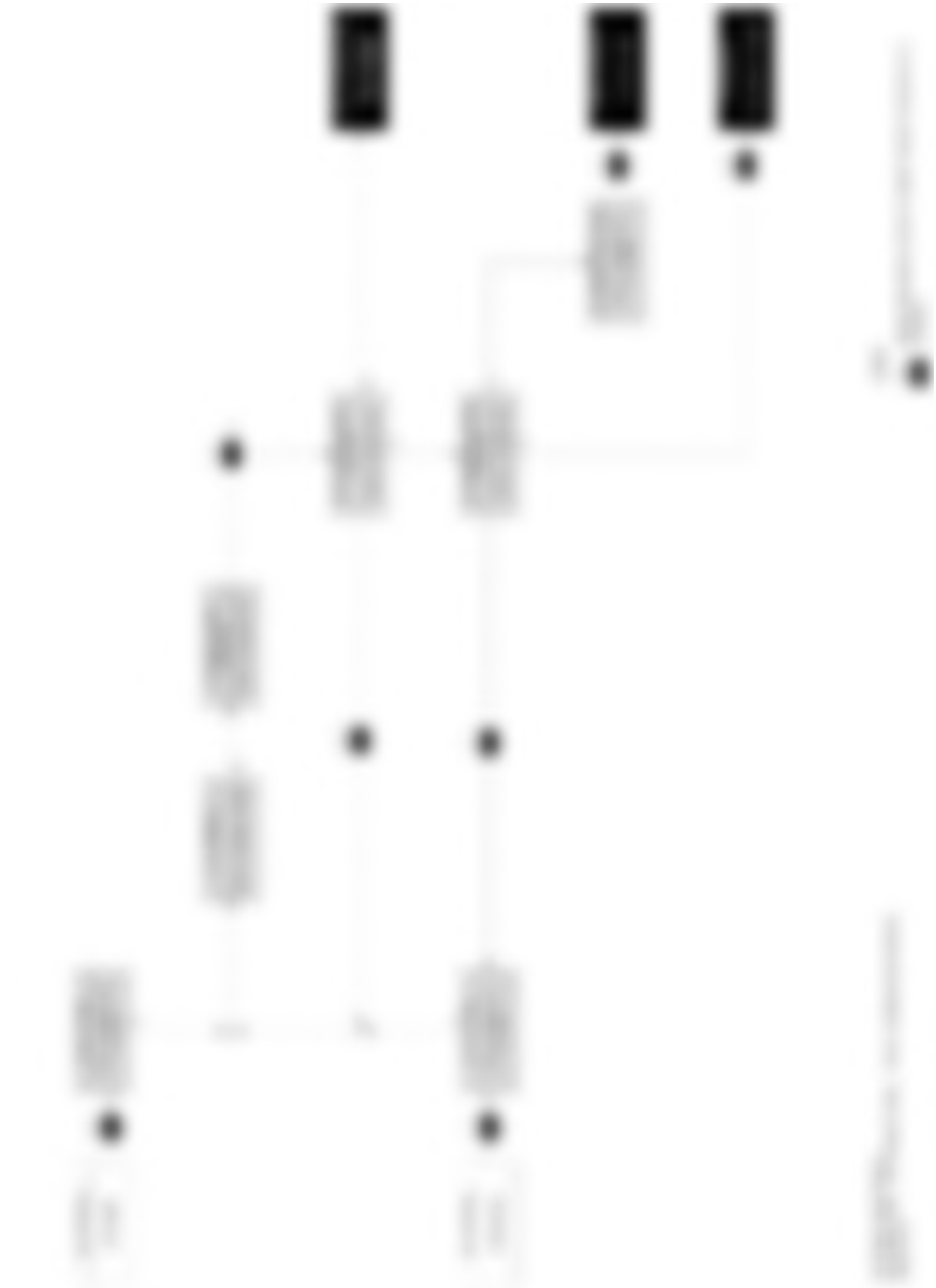


Figure 5.1 Block Flow Diagram – Urea Granules Manufacturing Process

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**Further Details**

For a more detailed diagram presenting pieces of equipment and more process streams, the reader is referred to "*Appendix I. Process Flow Diagram & Equipment List.*"

## Description

The Urea Granules production process under analysis is briefly described below. For clarity, the description was divided according to the process areas indicated in the block flow diagram.

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# Chapter 6

# Site Infrastructure

This chapter describes the infrastructure requirements associated with the Urea Granules production process examined. Basically, infrastructure requirements comprise the offsite facilities, or the units located Outside the Battery Limits (OSBL). The OSBL usually have a significant impact on the capital cost estimates associated with any new industry venture. This impact is largely dictated by, among other things: specific conditions where the industrial site will be erected; the level of integration the new site will have with nearby facilities or industrial complexes; and assurance and promptness in the supply of chemicals.

## Assumptions

The infrastructure requirements of the industrial site examined were defined according to the assumptions listed below.

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Note

According to the literature focused on the economic analysis of processes, the costs associated with waste treatment typically range from 0.5% to 5% of plant cost per year (See references M14, M15). However, since such costs may significantly vary from process to process and according to plant location, Intratec recommends a specific study for more accurate estimates.

## Description

The offsite facilities were divided into areas according to their type/function. These areas are listed in the following pages, as well as a description about the major equipment, systems and facilities included in each of them.

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* Area 90 – Storage Installations



Figure 6.1 Area 90 – Storage Installations

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* Area 91 – Utilities Facilities



Figure 6.2 Area 91 – Utilities Facilities

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* Area 92 – Support & Auxiliary Buildings



Figure 6.3 Area 92 – Support & Auxiliary Buildings

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# Chapter 7

# Process Consumptions & Labor Requirements

This chapter presents the process requirements to operate an industrial site of the Urea Granules production process examined. More specifically, the next pages provide key process indicators and the operators required to run the process equipment of the Urea Granules manufacturing process examined (in accordance with the block flow diagram and the global material balance previously presented).

## Key Input & Output Figures

The following tables show key process indicators of the technology examined. In other words, these indicators reflect the raw materials consumption in Table 7.1 rates per metric ton of Urea Granules .

Table 7.1 Raw Materials Consumption

| Raw Material | Quantity per metric ton of Product | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX | XXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX | XXX |

It should be noted that estimation of raw material requirements in the conceptual design phase is usually reasonably accurate, but tends to be somewhat understated compared to real operations. Losses from vessel vents, unscheduled equipment, inerting systems, physical property inaccuracies, startup, shutdown, and other process operations not typically addressed in this phase may increase raw materials consumption.

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**Further Details**

For detailed figures regarding utilities consumption, reader is referred to "*Appendix A. Utilities Consumption Details.*"

## Labor Requirements

Table 7.2 presents the number of operators per shift required to run the equipment of the process examined, as well as the personnel per shift required to directly supervise the operating labor.

Table 7.2 Labor Requirements

| Personnel | Workers per Shift |
|---|---|
| Operators | XX |
| Supervisors | XX |

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# Chapter 8

# Capital Costs Summary - United States

This chapter presents Urea Granules plant capital costs associated with Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide, from design to industrial plant startup.

The costs that comprise the total Urea Granules plant capital costs are grouped under three major costs:

* Fixed capital. Depreciable capital invested in the construction of the industrial plant and making it operational. It comprises the Urea Granules plant cost and owner's cost, expenses required to make the plant operational (i.e., initial catalyst load in reactors, prepaid royalties, and miscellaneous costs).
* Working capital. Funds for getting the plant into operation and meeting subsequent obligations. It includes raw materials inventory, products inventory, in-process inventory, supplies and stores, accounts receivable and accounts payable.
* Additional capital requirements. One-time expenses related to bringing a process on stream during plant start-up. These expenses may be related to employee training, initial commercialization costs, operating inefficiencies, and unscheduled plant modifications.

Figure 8.1 illustrates the composition of total capital investment.

**Further Details**

For more information about how the capital costs were estimated, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology.

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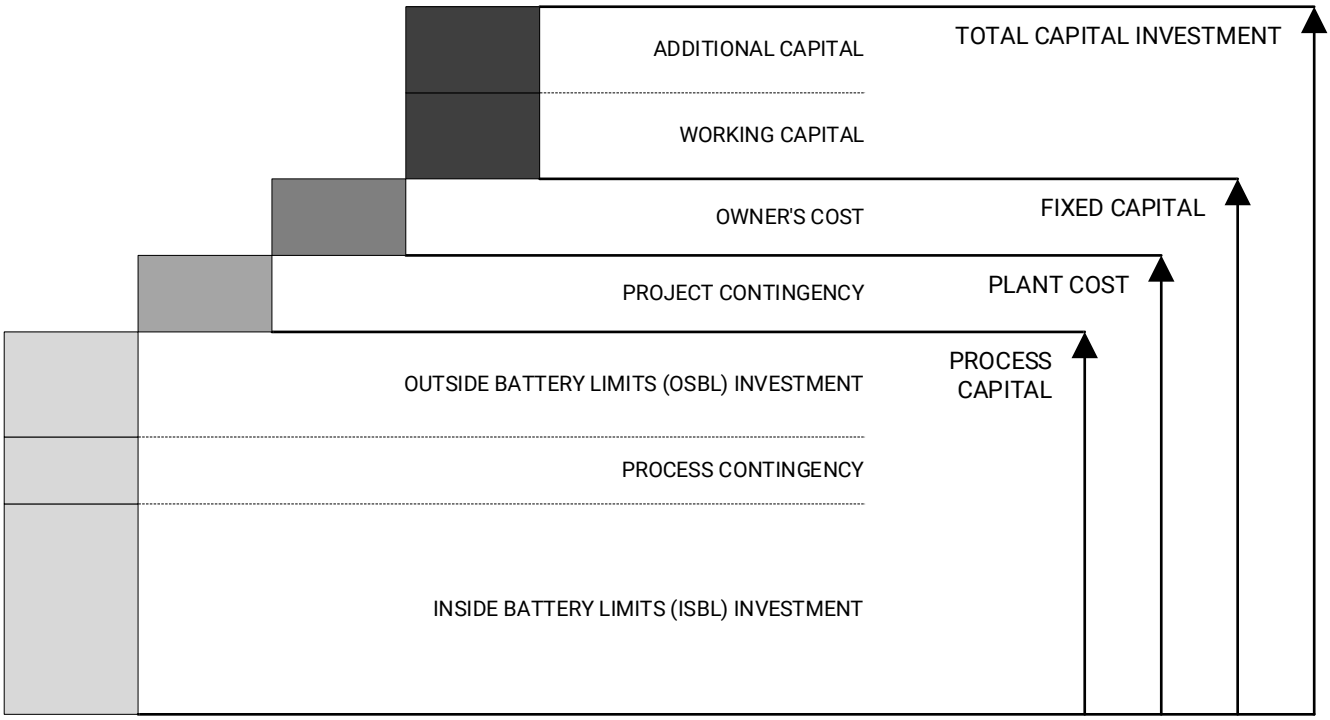



Figure 8.1 Capital Investment Composition

## Assumptions

The estimates included in this chapter are based on the following assumptions:

* Plant nominal capacity: **1,300,000 mt** of Granulated Urea per year
* Industrial plant location: **United States**
* Construction on a cleared, level site
* Period of analysis: XXXX
* IC Index-United States at the period of analysis: XXX

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Intratec Plant Construction Cost Indexes (IC Indexes) are multipliers monthly published by Intratec to scale capital costs from one time period to another. For more information, visit https://intrat.ec/industry-economics-worldwide.

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# Total Capital Investment

Table 8.1 summarizes all major Urea Granules plant capital costs that comprise the total capital investment, from the design and construction of an industrial site to plant startup.

Table 8.1 Capital Investment Summary

| Component | MM USD | % |
|---|---|---|
| Plant cost | XXX | XX |
| Owner's cost | XXX | XX |
| **Total fixed capital** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Working capital | XXX | XX |
| Additional capital | XXX | XX |
| **Total capital investment** | **XXX** | **XX** |

Figure 8.2 presents a graphical representation of the total capital investment breakdown.



Figure 8.2 Capital Investment Summary

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**Further Details**

For the breakdown of fixed capital, working capital and additional capital, reader is referred to "*Appendix C. Capital Investment Details*."

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# Chapter 9

# Operating Costs Summary - United States

This chapter presents ongoing costs required for Urea production from ammonia and carbon dioxide. Also referred to as operational expenditures (OPEX), these encompass costs associated with the plant operation and depreciation. In the current analysis, the operating cost was grouped under three major costs:

* Operating variable costs. Costs directly proportional to the actual operating rate of the industrial site. Such costs include raw materials and utilities (i.e., steam, electricity, fuel, and refrigeration).
* Operating fixed costs. Operating costs directly tied to the plant capacity, but which do not change with the operating level (i.e., operating labor, supervision labor, maintenance costs, plant overhead).
* Depreciation. Refers to the decrease in value of industrial assets with passage of time.

It should be kept in mind that the sum of operating fixed costs and operating variable costs is referred to as “cash cost.” The sum of cash cost with depreciation, in turn, is referred to as “total operating cost.”

Figure 9.1, on the next page, illustrates the composition of total operating cost.

**Further Details**

For more information about how the operating cost components were estimated, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology.

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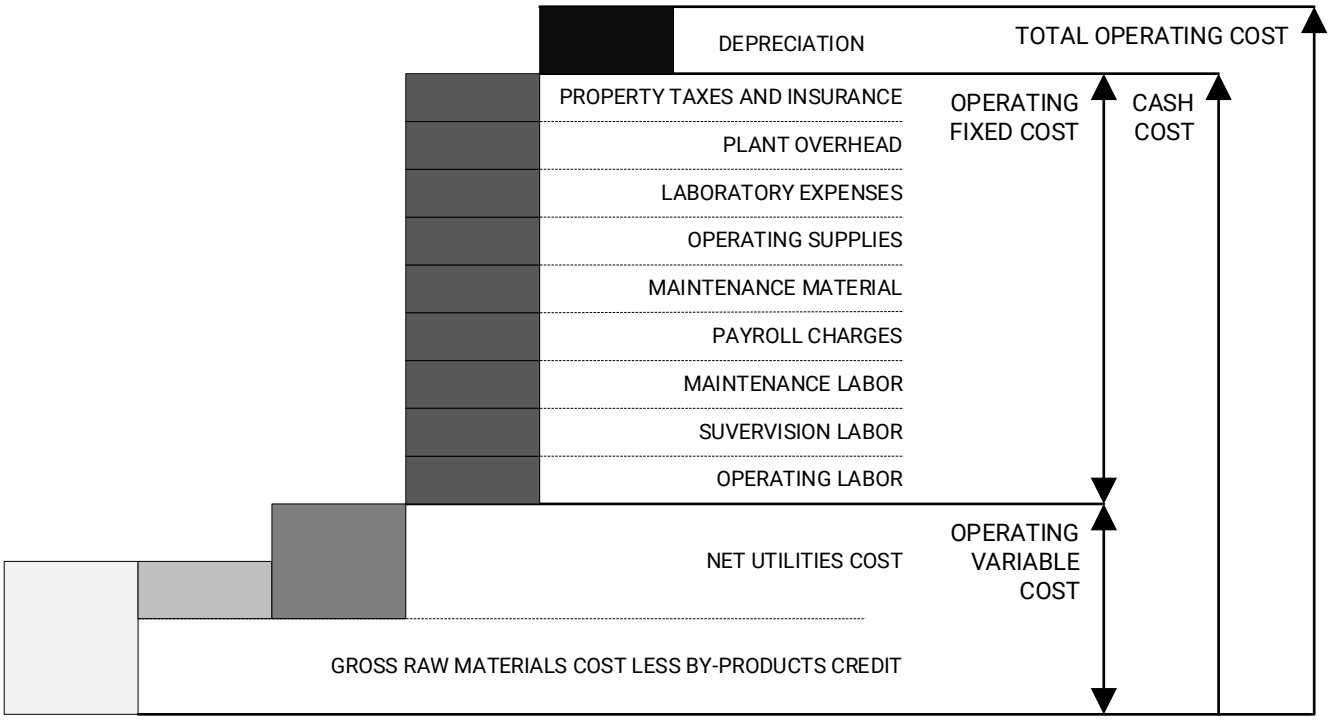



Figure 9.1 Operating Costs Composition

## Assumptions

The estimates included in this chapter are based on the following assumptions:

* Industrial plant location: **United States**
* Period of analysis: XXXX
* Plant nominal capacity: **1,300,000 mt** of Granulated Urea per year
* Plant operating rate (hours per year): XXX

The plant operating rate assumed leads to an annual throughput of XXX metric ton of Granulated Urea. It is important to mention that this rate does not represent any technological limitation; rather, it is an assumption based on usual industrial operating rates.

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## Operating Variable Costs

Table 9.1 displays the operating variable costs.

Table 9.1 Operating Variable Costs

| Component | Quantity | Price | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Gross raw materials cost** | | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| **Net raw materials cost** | | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Net utilities cost | | | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Operating variable costs** | | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |

All costs presented in this table are derived from unit consumptions and pricing information.

## Total Operating Cost

Table 9.2 summarizes all operating cost by presenting its major components.

Table 9.2 Operating Costs Summary

| Component | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Operating variable costs | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Operating fixed costs | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Operating cash cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Depreciation | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Total operating cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |

Figure 9.2 presents a graphical representation of the operating cost breakdown.

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D



Figure 9.2 Operating Costs Summary

**Further Details**

For the breakdown of utilities cost, operating fixed costs and depreciation, the reader is referred to "*Appendix D. Operating Costs Details.*"

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

# Chapter 10

# Product Value Summary - United States

This chapter presents the "Product Value," a term commonly used wherein all costs associated with the manufacture of a product are combined in order to provide a more consistent economic analysis. It includes operating cost (operating variable costs, operating fixed costs, and depreciation), as well as corporate overhead costs and an expected Return on Capital Employed (ROCE). Figure 10.1 illustrates the composition of the product value.

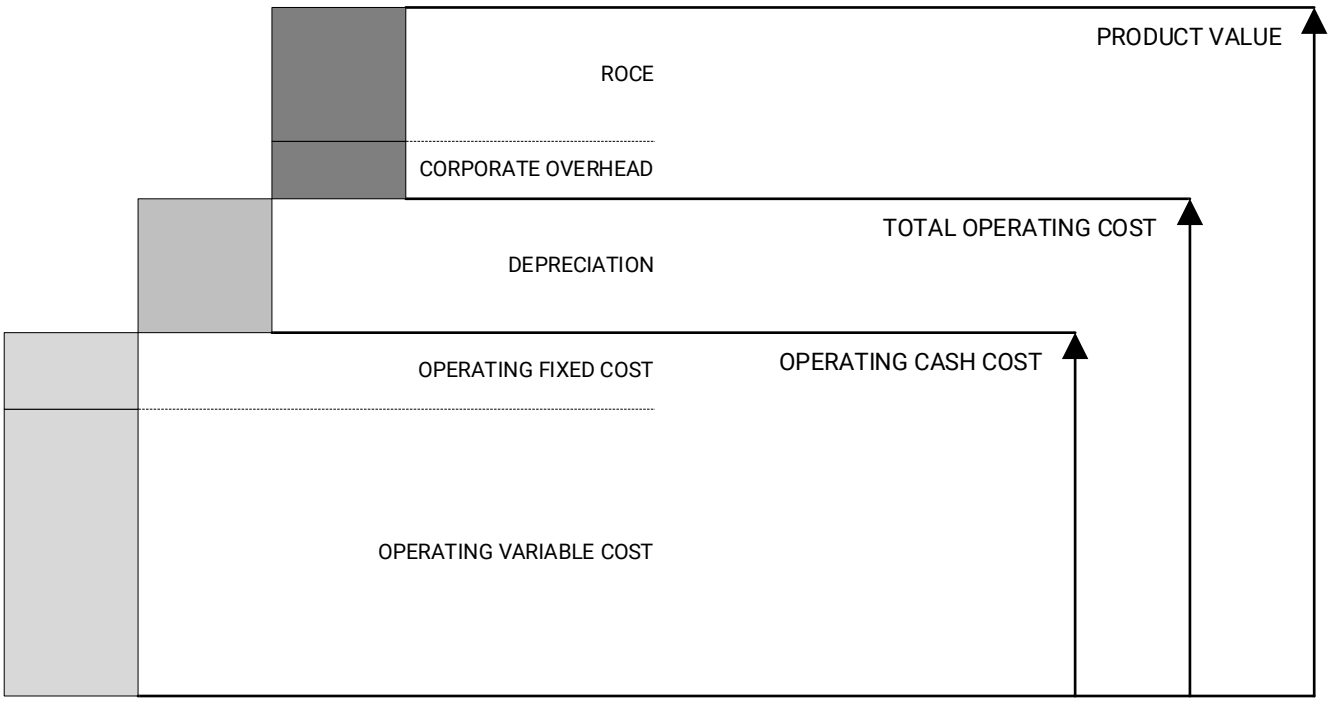



Figure 10.1 Product Value Composition

It is important to mention that product value should not be confused with product price. The product value should be seen as the minimum price for which the product could be sold, so that the plant owner can get the expected ROCE.

Table 10.1 summarizes all costs that comprise the product value in the process examined.

Table 10.1 Product Value Composition

| Component | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Operating cash cost | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Depreciation | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Total operating cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Corporate overhead | XXX | XXX | XX |
| ROCE | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Product value** | **XXX** | | **XX** |

Figure 10.2 shows the impact of each cost component on the product value.

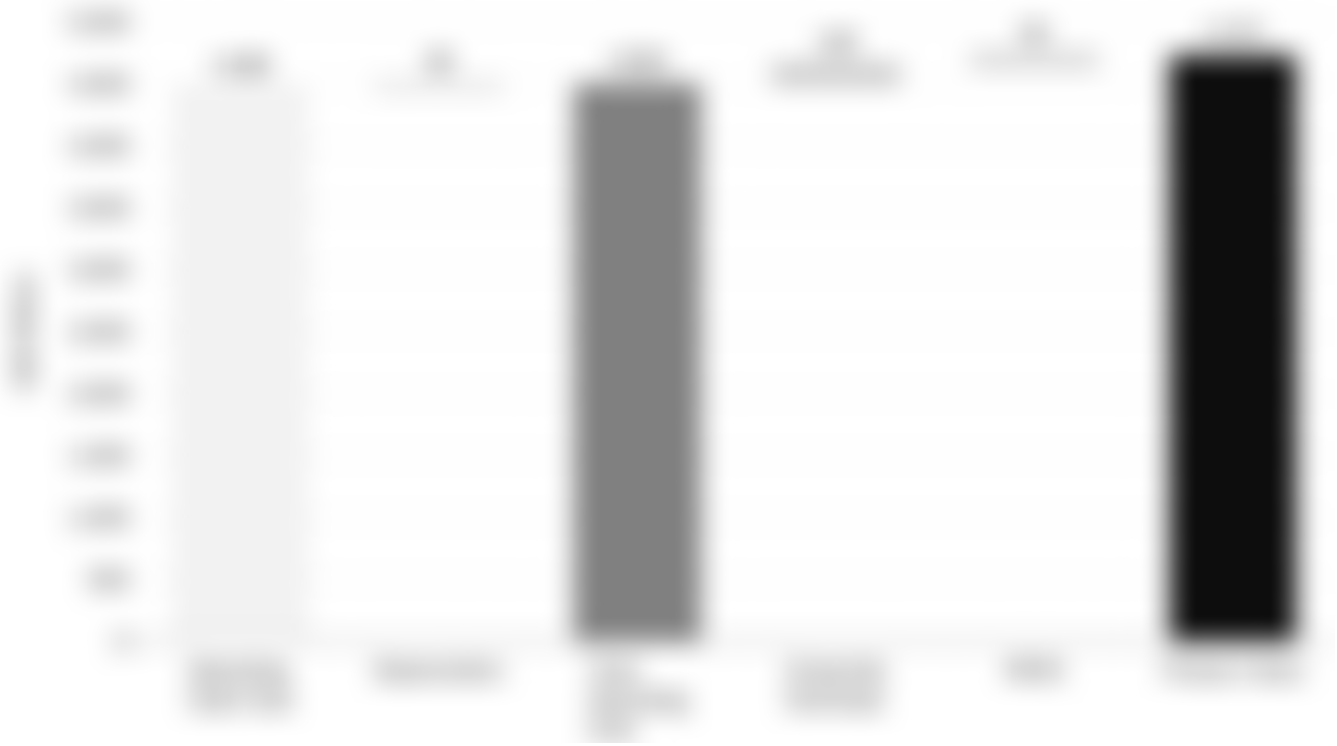


Figure 10.2 Product Value Summary

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# Chapter 11

# Production Costs Summary - United States

This chapter provides a summary of all Urea Granules production costs related to the process described so far. Also, it presents some remarks about the key aspects surrounding the economic analysis.

## Urea Granules Production Cost Datasheet

Table 11.1 condenses the analysis developed in this report.

## Economic Remarks

It should be noted that the risk taken into account in this analysis is limited to the technical risks associated with the process uncertainties or inherent risks associated with the venture's industry sector. Other venture risks, such as business environment, raw materials and product prices variations, change in government policy, shall be evaluated case by case, and are not taken into account here, since this is a general analysis.

It is also important to mention that product value must not be confused with product price. While the product value is calculated based on operating cost and expected ROCE, the product price is the actual value practiced in market transactions.

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Table 11.1 Urea Granules Production Cost Datasheet

## Granulated Urea Production from Ammonia (CO2 Stripping Process)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plant location | United States | **Capital investment summary** | **MM USD** |
| Period of analysis | XXXX (IC Index: XXX) | Fixed capital | XXX |
| Nominal capacity (mt/yr) | 1,300,000 | Working capital | XXX |
| Operating rate (h/yr) | XXX (XXX XXX%) | Additional capital | XXX |
| Annual production (mt/yr) | XXX | **Total capital investment** | **XXX** |

| Description | Quantity per mt | Price | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX | XXX/XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX | XXX/XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Gross raw materials cost** | | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| **Net raw materials cost** | | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Net utilities cost | | | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Operating variable costs** | | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Operating fixed costs | | | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Operating cash cost** | | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Depreciation | | | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Total operating cost** | | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Corporate overhead | | | XXX | XXX | XX |
| ROCE | | | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Product value** | | | **XXX** | | **XX** |

**Further Details**

For further clarification about the pricing assumptions used in this analysis, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology.

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

# Chapter 12

# Analysis Methodology Summary

This chapter provides a brief summary of the methodology developed by Intratec for producing its Production Cost Reports. For a more-in-depth comprehension, readers are encouraged to explore the *Intratec Commodity Production Costs – General Methodology Guide*, which can be accessed at:

► https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology

The Intratec Commodity Production Costs report is a critical tool for evaluating industrial processes from a techno-economic perspective. Leveraging over a decade of experience in commodities markets and process economics, Intratec has developed a robust and consistent methodology to ensure reliable and comprehensive techno-economic evaluations.

A techno-economic assessment analyzes industrial processes from an economic viewpoint, considering factors such as operating costs, capital investments, and process requirements. This evaluation supports investment screening, process assessment, and the analysis of industrial ventures' economic feasibility.

The primary goal of the report is to deliver best-in-class economic evaluations, summarized as shown in Table 12.1, providing trustworthy estimates for informed decision-making. This approach offers readers clear insights into the economic viability of process technologies in dynamic markets.

To produce high-quality reports, Intratec conducts detailed research into raw materials, products, and processes, including thorough technical analyses of Inside Battery Limits (ISBL) and Outside Battery Limits (OSBL) areas. This analysis is grounded in an extensive bibliography of books, patents, and academic papers.

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

Table 12.1 Production Cost Datasheet Template

## Intratec Commodity Production Costs

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plant location | _____ (e.g., USA) | **Capital investment summary** | **MM USD** |
| Period of analysis | _____ (IC Index: ____) | Fixed capital | _____ |
| Nominal capacity (mt/yr) | _____ | Working capital | _____ |
| Operating rate (h/yr) | _____ (___%) | Additional capital | _____ |
| Annual production (mt/yr) | _____ | **Total capital investment** | _____ |

| Description | Quantity per product | Price | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raw material 1 | _____ mt | _____ USD/mt | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Raw material 2 | _____ mt | _____ USD/mt | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Raw material 3 | _____ mt | _____ USD/mt | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Raw material 4 | _____ mt | _____ USD/mt | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Gross raw materials cost** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| By-product 1 | _____ mt | _____ USD/mt | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| By-product 2 | _____ mt | _____ USD/mt | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **By-product credits** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Net raw materials cost** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Cooling water | _____ m3 | _____ USD/m3 | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Demineralized water | _____ m3 | _____ USD/m3 | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Electricity | _____ kWh | _____ USD/kWh | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Steam (HP) | _____ mt | _____ USD/mt | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Utilities consumption** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Fuel credit | _____ MMBtu | _____ USD/MMBtu | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Steam (LP) | _____ mt | _____ USD/mt | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Utilities generation** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Net utilities cost** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Operating variable costs** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Operating fixed costs | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Operating cash cost** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Depreciation | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Total operating cost** | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| Corporate overhead | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| ROCE | | | _____ | _____ | ___ |
| **Product value** | | | _____ | | ___ |

Using this technical foundation, key process indicators, site configurations, and labor requirements are defined. These inputs are then applied to calculate capital investment and operating costs. Capital investment is categorized into fixed, working, and additional capital, while operating costs are divided into variable costs, fixed costs, and depreciation.

Accuracy is paramount, and Intratec continuously gathers comprehensive data on commodity prices, utilities, and labor costs for the specific country and period of the study. This data is sourced from both public and private entities, including national statistics bureaus, government agencies, international organizations, market exchanges, and producers.

For simplicity, all cost estimates are consolidated into a single item: the "Product Value." This value combines operating costs (variable, fixed, and depreciation), corporate overhead, and a return on capital employed (ROCE), which reflects the capital investment.

All Intratec reports that approach industrial processes have a common structure, i.e., indexes, tables, and charts share similar standards. This ensures that Intratec's readers know upfront what they will get and, more than that, will be able to compare technologies addressed in different reports.

Our methodology is continuously tested and validated by manufacturers, R&D centers, EPC companies, financial institutions, and government agencies that rely on our reports. Figure 12.1 illustrates the methodology used in this report.

**Complementary Documents**

In addition to the full analysis methodology (https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology), Intratec provides two other documents with complementary information to this report: "Glossary & Abbreviations" and "Unit Conversion."

The "Glossary & Abbreviations" document contains definitions of important commodity market terms found in this report and our other products. Access it at: https://intrat.ec/glossary.

The "Unit Conversion" table presents unit conversion factors for several length, mass, energy units, and more. Access it at: https://intrat.ec/unit-conversion.

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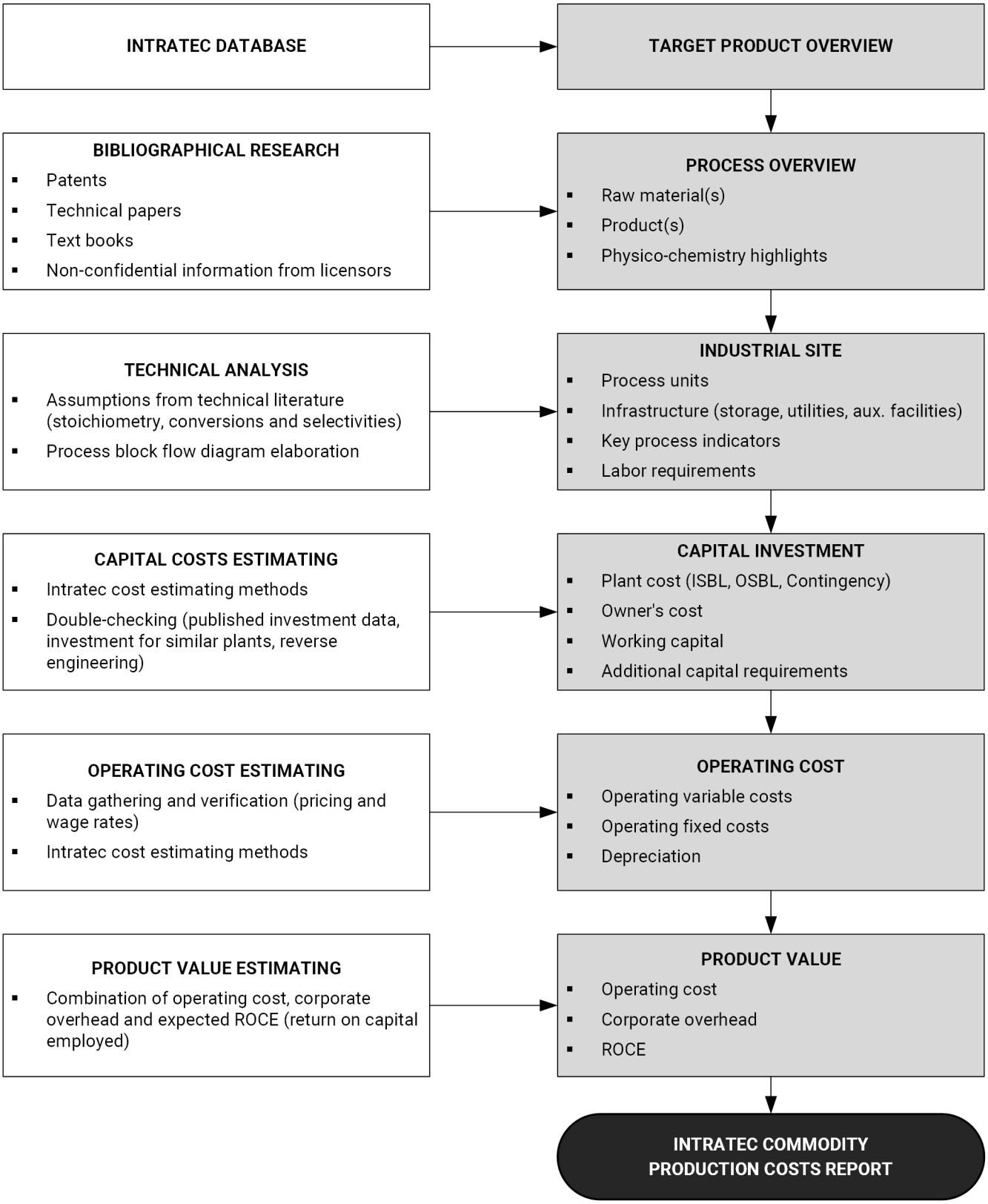



Figure 12.1 Intratec Commodity Production Costs Reports Development Methodology

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# Chapter 13

# References

## Methodology References

Intratec has built its knowledge based on the most relevant text books, encyclopedias, and technical papers related to the economic evaluation of industrial processes. Such expertise has established a large foundation that enriches all Intratec reports, in a way that the reader can expect the most trustworthy information.

The methodology references reflect this foundation of bibliographical data, used in the development of all Intratec Commodity Production Costs reports, particularly in the elaboration of the methodology employed, detailed in Chapter 12.

[M1] Acland, M., et al. 2012. Cost Estimation Handbook (2nd ed.). The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

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## Analysis References

The analysis references present the foundation of this Urea Granules production cost report, providing information required to fully understand the industrial process addressed and to formulate the assumptions considered. These references, presented below, may encompass patents, encyclopedias, textbooks, academic or professional researches, technical papers and any other non-confidential information publicly available, duly reviewed by Intratec's team.

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# Appendix A

# Utilities Consumption Details

This appendix details the key utilities consumption indicators of the technology examined in the report. In other words, these indicators reflect the net utilities consumption rates per metric ton of Urea Granules produced presented in Table A.1.

Table A.1 Net Utility Consumption Rates (per metric ton of Urea Granules )

| Utility | Consumption per metric ton |
|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX |

It should be noted that estimation of utility requirements in the conceptual design phase is usually fairly accurate, but tends to be somewhat low compared to real operations. Losses from vessel vents, unscheduled equipment, inerting systems, physical property inaccuracies, startup, shutdown and other process operations not typically addressed in this phase may increase utilities consumption.

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# Appendix B

# Material & Utilities Pricing Data - United States

This appendix presents details of the pricing data used in the economic analysis within this report.

## Analysis Pricing Basis

The economic analysis presented is based on the prices seen in Table B.1.

Table B.1 Materials & Utilities Prices (United States, XXXX)

| Description | Price | Unit | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw materials | | | |
| XXX | XXX | USD/XXX | XXX |
| XXX | XXX | USD/XXX | XXX |
| Utilities | | | |
| XXX | XXX | USD/XXX | XXX |
| XXX | XXX | USD/XXX | XXX |
| XXX | XXX | USD/XXX | XXX |
| XXX | XXX | USD/XXX | XXX |

## Historical Prices

The evolution of material costs over the past three years is depicted in the following pages.

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# Appendix C

# Capital Costs Details - United States

This appendix details Urea Granules plant cost, working capital, and additional capital, discussed in "*Chapter 8. Capital Costs Summary*."

## Fixed Capital Cost Details

Fixed capital constitutes the fraction of the capital investment which is depreciable. It includes the Urea Granules plant cost and owner's cost.

### Plant Cost

The Urea Granules plant cost, i.e., the cost related to the construction of the industrial site itself, is broken down into the components presented in Table C.1.

Table C.1 Plant Cost Estimate Accuracy Range (USD Million)

| Component | Estimate | Lower Limit | Upper Limit | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inside battery limits (ISBL) | XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Process contingency (XX% of ISBL) | XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Outside battery limits (OSBL) | XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Total process capital (TPC)** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Project contingency (XX% of TPC) | XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Plant cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |

The lower and upper limits for the Urea Granules plant cost figures, according to the accuracy range expected from conceptual evaluations presented in this report, are also presented in Table C.1. The presented range is associated with a confidence level of 90%.

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Figure C.1 summarizes all items that make up the plant cost.



Figure C.1 Plant Cost Summary

**Further Details**

For more information about the breakdowns for the Urea Granules plant capital cost, the reader is referred to "*Appendix F. Plant Cost Breakdowns.*"

## Owner's Cost

The owner's cost encompasses the expenses required to make the plant operational. Its components are presented in Table C.2.

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Table C.2 Owner's Cost Details

| Component | Assumption | MM USD | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prepaid royalties | XX% of plant cost | XXX | XX |
| Miscellaneous costs | XX% of plant cost | XXX | XX |
| **Owner's cost** | | **XXX** | **XX** |

## Fixed Capital Summary

Table C.3 summarizes the fixed capital components that result in total fixed capital.

Table C.3 Fixed Capital

| Component | MM USD | % |
|---|---|---|
| Plant cost | XXX | XX |
| Owner's cost | XXX | XX |
| **Total fixed capital** | **XXX** | **XX** |

**Further Details**

For more information about each cost presented in this appendix, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology

# Working Capital Details

Working capital, i.e., the funds for getting the plant into operation and meeting subsequent obligations, is broken down in Table C.4.

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Table C.4 Working Capital Details

| Component | Assumption | MM USD | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accounts receivable | XX day(s) of total operating cost + corporate | XXX | |
| Accounts payable | XX day(s) of operating cash cost + corporate | XXX | |
| **Net accounts receivable** | | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Raw materials inventory | XX day(s) of raw materials costs | XXX | XX |
| In-process inventory | XX day(s) of operating cash cost + corporate | XXX | XX |
| Products inventory | XX day(s) of total operating cost + corporate | XXX | XX |
| Supplies and stores | XX% of annual operating labor & maintenance costs | XXX | XX |
| Cash on hand | XX day(s) of operating cash cost + corporate | XXX | XX |
| **Total working capital** | | **XXX** | **XX** |

## Additional Capital Requirements Details

Additional capital requirements are one-time expenses related to bringing a process on stream during plant start-up. Table C.5 presents the breakdown of this cost with all its components.

Table C.5 Additional Capital Requirements Details

| Component | Assumption | MM USD | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Operator training | XX day(s) of operating + supervision labor costs | XXX | XX |
| Commercialization costs | XX% of annual operating cash cost + corporate | XXX | XX |
| Start-up inefficiencies | XX% of annual operating cash cost + corporate | XXX | XX |
| Unschd. plant modifications | XX% of plant cost | XXX | XX |
| **Start-up costs** | | **XXX** | **XX** |
| Land & site development | XX% of plant cost | XXX | XX |
| **Total additional capital** | | **XXX** | **XX** |

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# Appendix D

# Operating Costs Details - United States

This appendix details utilities cost, operating fixed cost and depreciation, discussed in "*Chapter 9. Operating Costs*."

## Utilities Cost Details

Utilities cost component encompasses costs related to a plant's consumption of steam, electricity, fuel, and refrigeration. Table D.1 summarizes net utility costs for this cost analysis.

Table D.1 Net Utilities Details

| Utility | Consumption | Price | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX | XXX USD/XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX | XXX USD/XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX | XXX USD/XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX XXX | XXX USD/XXX | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Net utility cost | | | XXX | XXX | XX |

**Further Details**

For more information about how the utilities cost components were estimated, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology.

Figure D.1 illustrates the utilities with greatest impact on the total utility consumption.

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Figure D.1 Cost Distribution of Utility Consumption

## Operating Fixed Costs Details

Operating costs directly tied to the plant capacity, but which do not change with the operating level. Table D.2 presents the breakdown of operating fixed cost.

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Table D.2 Operating Fixed Costs Details

| Component | Assumption | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating labor | XX operator(s); XXX USD/oper./h | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Supervision labor | XX supervisor(s); XXX USD/oper./h | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Payroll charges | related to operating and supervision labor | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Maintenance labor | XX% of plant cost per year | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Maintenance materials | XX% of plant cost per year | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Operating supplies | XX% of maintenance costs | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Laboratory expenses | XX% of operating labor costs | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Plant overhead | XX% of operating labor and maintenance | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Property taxes & insurance | XX% of fixed capital per year | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Operating fixed costs** | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |

## Depreciation

In this study, the depreciation unit cost corresponds to XXX USD/mt of Granulated Urea produced. This calculation was based on the straight-line method and a project economic life of 10 years for both the core production unit (ISBL assets) and owner's assets, and 20 years for the site infrastructure (OSBL assets).

**Further Details**

For more information about how operating fixed costs components and depreciation were estimated, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology.

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# Appendix E

# Product Value Details - United States

This appendix details corporate overhead costs and the return on capital employed, both of which make up the product value, presented in "*Chapter 10. Product Value Analysis*."

## Corporate Overhead Costs Details

Corporate overhead is associated with costs incurred by a company's head office. Table E.1 presents a breakdown of corporate overhead costs.

Table E.1 Corporate Overhead Costs Details

| Component | Assumption | USD/mt | MM USD/yr | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration costs | XX% of operating labor and maintenance | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Information & technology | XX% of fixed capital | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Marketing & advertising | XX% of operating cash cost at full capacity | XXX | XXX | XX |
| Research & development | XX% of operating cash cost at full capacity | XXX | XXX | XX |
| **Corporate overhead** | | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XX** |

## Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

ROCE assumptions can vary according to the industry sector and technology readiness. For this specific process a ROCE percentage of XX% was assumed. This results in an increment of XXX USD/metric ton in the product value.

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**Further Details**

For more information about ROCE calculation, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology

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# Appendix F

# Plant Cost Breakdowns

This appendix describes details of the plant cost which comprises the costs, directly or indirectly, associated with the construction of the plant itself. Therefore, different breakdowns are presented for a better understanding of the total cost associated with the construction of the plant under analysis, as follows:

* ISBL cost by functional unit. This section provides the contribution of each functional unit portrayed in the process block flow diagram in the cost of the inside battery limits (ISBL).
* OSBL cost by piece of equipment. This section provides a distribution of the investment required for the construction of the areas that comprise the site surrounding infrastructure, as well as it details the share of the costs of each component included in these areas.
* Plant cost breakdown per discipline. In this breakdown, the plant construction costs are rearranged into an alternative perspective: direct process costs, indirect process costs and project contingency.

## ISBL Construction Cost Breakdown

In accordance with all the assumptions presented in this report, a cost estimate was developed for each functional unit inside battery limits (ISBL). Table F.1 shows the share of each functional unit.

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Table F.1 Process Unit (ISBL) Construction Cost by Functional Unit

| Description | % |
|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| Process Unit (ISBL) Construction Cost | |

Figure F.1 presents an illustration of the construction cost breakdown.

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Figure F.1 Process Unit (ISBL) Construction Cost by Functional Unit

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# OSBL Construction Cost Breakdown

This analysis provides a more detailed explanation of the fixed capital associated with the process described in the report. More specifically, it is focused on the investment required for the construction of the site surrounding infrastructure, also referred to as Outside Battery Limits (OSBL), comprising support buildings, auxiliary units used for providing and distributing utilities and storage facilities. In accordance with the configuration previously presented, a cost estimate was developed for each facility outside battery limits.

Figure F.2 presents OSBL investment broken down into each area. The investment estimated for each area will be further detailed in the next topics.



Figure F.2 Site Infrastructure (OSBL) Construction Cost by Area

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## Construction Cost: Area 90 - Storage Installations

This section details the cost estimate associated with Area 90 - Storage Installations. The components included in the estimate are detailed in the table below.

Table F.2 Area 90 - Storage Installations: Scope Description

| Component | Description |
|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |

The following chart illustrates how each component impacts the construction cost estimate for this area.

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D



Figure F.3 Storage Installations Construction Cost per Piece of Equipment

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The cost of each component was based on the following assumptions:

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

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## Construction Cost: Area 91 - Utilities Facilities

This section details the cost estimate associated with Area 91 - Utilities Facilities. The components included in the estimate are detailed in the table below.

Table F.3 Area 91 - Utilities Facilities: Scope Description

| Component | Description |
|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |

The following chart illustrates how each component impacts the construction cost estimate for this area.

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Figure F.4 Utilities Facilities Construction Cost per Piece of Equipment

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The percentage associated with the remaining facilities is divided as follows:

* XXXXXXXXX - XX %
* XXXXXXXXX - XX %

The cost of each component was based on the following assumptions:

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

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## Construction Cost: Area 92 - Support & Auxiliary Buildings

This section details the cost estimate associated with Area 92 - Support & Auxiliary Buildings. The components included in the estimate are detailed in the table below.

Table F.4 Area 92 - Support & Auxiliary Buildings: Scope Description

| Component | Description |
|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXX |

The following chart illustrates how each component impacts the construction cost estimate for this area.

This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D



Figure F.5 Support & Auxiliary Buildings Construction Cost per Piece of Equipment

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The percentage associated with the remaining facilities is divided as follows:

* XXXXXXXXX - XX%
* XXXXXXXXX - XX%

The cost of each component was based on the following assumptions:

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

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## Site Infrastructure Cost Summary

Table F.5 Site Infrastructure (OSBL) Construction Cost by Piece of Equipment

| Component | % of Total |
|---|---|
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| Area 90 - Storage Installations | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| Area 91 - Utilities Facilities | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XX |
| Area 92 - Support & Auxiliary Buildings | XX |
| Site Infrastructure (OSBL) Construction Cost | 100.0 |

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# Plant Cost Breakdown per Discipline

## Introduction

The primary objective of this analysis is to provide an alternative perspective on the plant capital cost. This analysis presents the plant capital cost divided in three categories: (1) direct costs (all material and labor costs associated with the process equipment); (2) indirect costs (defined by the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering (AACE) Standard Terminology as those "costs which do not become a final part of the installation, but which are required for the orderly completion of the installation"); and (3) contingency.

It is important to highlight that the breakdown presented within this analysis refers exclusively to the Plant Cost figure included in the report.

The composition of direct field costs and indirect costs are further detailed in the next topics. Other fixed capital components, such as Owner's Cost, are not included in this breakdown.

The following chart presents the plant cost divided in each category described above.



Figure F.6 Plant Construction Cost Summary

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## Direct Costs Breakdown

Fundamentally, the direct process costs are the total installed equipment cost (from purchase to installation, including the required installation bulks). They include the following disciplines: bare equipment, equipment setting, piping, civil, steel, instrumentation & control, electrical, insulation, and painting.

Accordingly, the chart below presents the direct costs broken down by aforementioned discipline.



Figure F.7 Direct Construction Costs by Discipline

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## Indirect Costs Breakdown

The indirect costs account for field indirects, engineering costs, overhead, and contract fees.

Accordingly, the chart below presents the indirect costs broken down by aforementioned items.



Figure F.8 Indirect Costs Summary

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## Plant Cost Breakdown Summary

The next table presents the detailed plant cost breakdown, based on the direct and indirect costs approach. Two alternative views are presented in the table:

(1) % of BEQ. Each component is presented as a percentage of the bare equipment (BEQ) cost;
(2) % of Total. Each component is presented as a percentage of total plant cost.

Table F.6 Plant Construction Cost by Discipline

| Component | % of BEQ | % of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Bare equipment (BEQ) | XX | XX |
| Equipment setting | XX | XX |
| Piping | XX | XX |
| Civil | XX | XX |
| Steel | XX | XX |
| Instrumentation & control | XX | XX |
| Electrical | XX | XX |
| Insulation | XX | XX |
| Painting | XX | XX |
| **Direct costs** | **XX** | **XX** |
| Engineering & procurement | XX | XX |
| Construction material & indirects | XX | XX |
| General & administrative overheads | XX | XX |
| Contract fee | XX | XX |
| **Indirect costs** | **XX** | **XX** |
| **Total Process Capital (TPC)** | **XX** | **XX** |
| Project Contingency (of TPC) | XX | XX |
| **Total Plant Cost** | **XX** | **XX** |

The absolute cost of the plant is presented in the table "*Plant Cost Summary*" in "*Chapter 8. Capital Costs Summary*." It is worth noting that the process contingency presented in the aforementioned table is included within each component listed in the table above.

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**Further Details**

For further information about the components included in the plant cost breakdown, the reader is referred to https://intrat.ec/m?f=/icc-methodology.

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# Appendix G

# Plant Capacity Assessment - United States

This assessment presents the impact of a plant capacity change on the economic analysis presented in this report. Additional capacity scenarios were analyzed using the same methodology and compared to the base case presented in the report.

The assessment is divided into two parts: (1) a capital investment comparison, examining fixed investment, working capital and additional capital requirements; and (2) an operating costs & product value comparison.

## Capital Cost for Different Capacities

The economic analysis presented was reproduced for a range of plant capacities in order to estimate a curve that illustrates how capital investment varies with nominal plant output. This curve is presented in Figure G.1.

The minimum, mid-range and maximum capacities from Figure G.1 are compared in detail in Table G.1, which presents detailed capital cost figures to better portray how economy of scale impacts the process under analysis.

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Table G.1 Capital Investment Analysis for Different Capacities (USD Million)

| | Smaller Plant | Base | Larger Plant |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capacity (mt/yr) | XXX | XXX XXX | XXX |
| | | | |
| Inside battery limits (ISBL) | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| Process contingency (XX% of ISBL) | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| Outside battery limits (OSBL) | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Total process capital (TPC)** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |
| Project contingency (XX% of TPC) | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Plant cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |
| Owner's cost | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Fixed capital** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |
| Working capital | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| Additional capital | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Total capital investment** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |

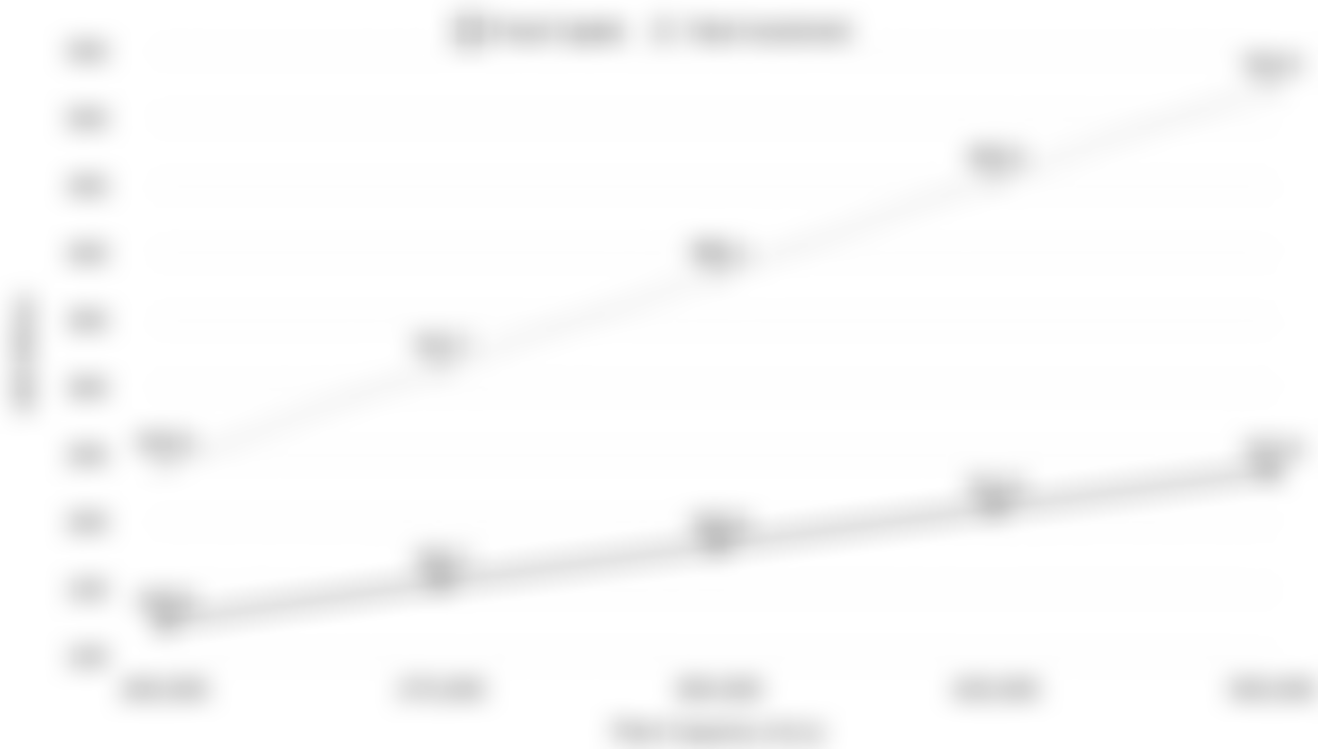


Figure G.1 Capital Investment Versus Plant Capacity

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## Operating Cost for Different Capacities

The operating costs and the product value were also estimated for a range of plant capacities, resulting in Figure G.2.

A datasheet summarizing the process economics is reproduced in Table G.2, and it includes two additional scenarios evaluated in this assessment.

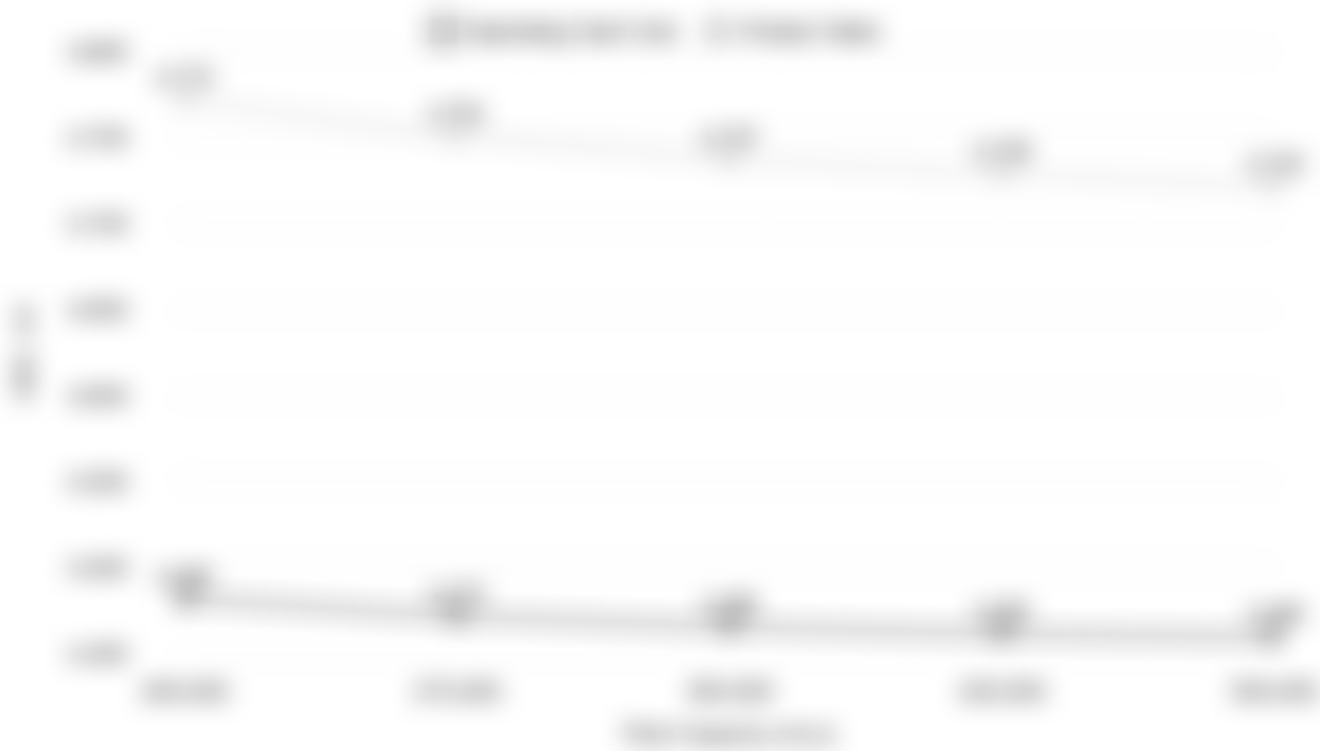


Figure G.2 Operating Cost Versus Plant Capacity

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This is a preview. For the full version, visit: www.intratec.us/icc/072-D

Table G.2 Operating Cost & Product Value Analysis for Different Capacities (USD/mt)

| | Smaller Plant | Base | Larger Plant |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Capacity (mt/yr)** | **XXX** | **XXX XXX** | **XXX** |
| Operating rate (h/yr) | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| Annual production (mt/yr) | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| | | | |
| **Operating costs** | | | |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| XXXXXXXXX | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Gross raw materials cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |
| **Net raw materials cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |
| Net utilities cost | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Operating variable costs** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |
| Operating fixed costs | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Operating cash cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |
| Depreciation | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Total operating cost** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |
| Corporate overhead | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| ROCE | XXX | XXX | XXX |
| **Product value** | **XXX** | **XXX** | **XXX** |

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# Appendix H

# Project Implementation & Construction Schedule

This appendix aims to present a preliminary project implementation schedule, encompassing the period from the decision to invest to the start of commercial production.

This is divided into five major steps:

(1) Basic engineering;
(2) Detailed engineering;
(3) Procurement;
(4) Construction; and
(5) Start-up.

The duration of each project phase is detailed in Table H.1.

Table H.1 Project Phases Schedule

| | Phase Start | Duration |
|---|---|---|
| | Months after project started | Months |
| Basic engineering | XX | XX |
| Detailed engineering | XX | XX |
| Procurement | XX | XX |
| Construction | XX | XX |
| Commissioning & start-up | XX | XX |

Since the project phases overlap, the total project duration is not equal to the sum of each phase duration. The Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) period - from the basic engineering start until the end of construction - is about **XX months**. The total project duration, also including commissioning and start-up, is approximately **XX months**.

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Figure H.1 illustrates the project implementation and construction schedule and clarifies the overlaps among the distinct project phases.

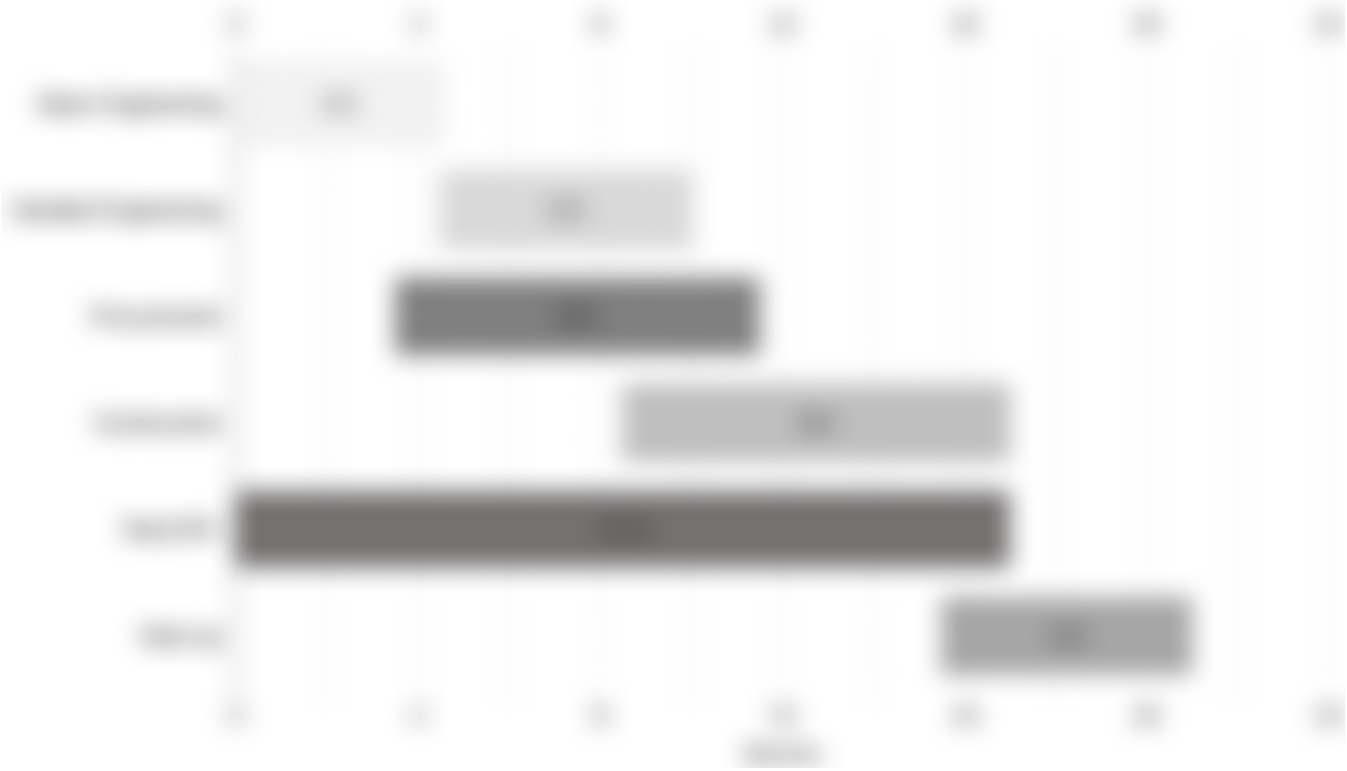


Figure H.1 Implementation & Construction Schedule

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# Appendix I

# Process Flow Diagrams & Equipment List

This chapter comprises a schematic representation of relevant operations of the process examined in this report. It indicates process operations, main process streams, main pieces of equipment and utilities consumed.

For better comprehension, the main conventions for equipment tags and symbols for lines used in the process flow diagram are listed in Figure I.1 and Figure I.2.

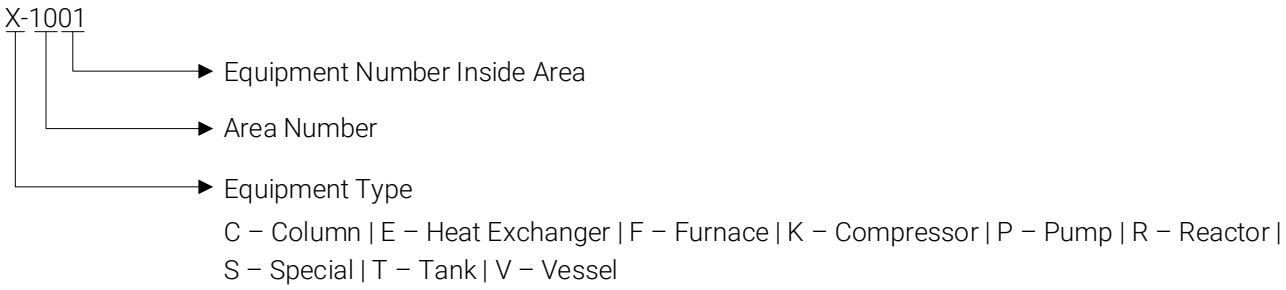



Figure I.1 Convention for Process Equipment Tags

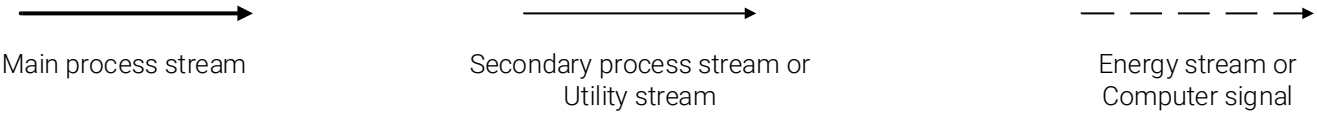



Figure I.2 Symbols for Lines

Table I.1 and Table I.2 present the different codes used along with their definitions.

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Table I.1 Diagram Legend - Utilities

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| BFW | Boiler feed water |
| CW | Cooling water |
| DW | Demineralized water |
| FU | Fuel |
| HTF | Heat transfer fluid |
| N2 | Nitrogen |
| O2 | Oxygen |
| PC | Process condensate |
| PW | Process water |
| RF | Refrigerant |
| RW | Refrigerated water |
| ST | Steam |

Table I.2 Diagram Legend - Equipment Type

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| C | Column |
| E | Heat exchanger |
| F | Furnace |
| K | Compressor |
| P | Pump |
| R | Reactor |
| S | Special |
| T | Tank |
| V | Vessel |

Furthermore, most of the symbol standards adopted in the development of the diagram are presented in the next figures.

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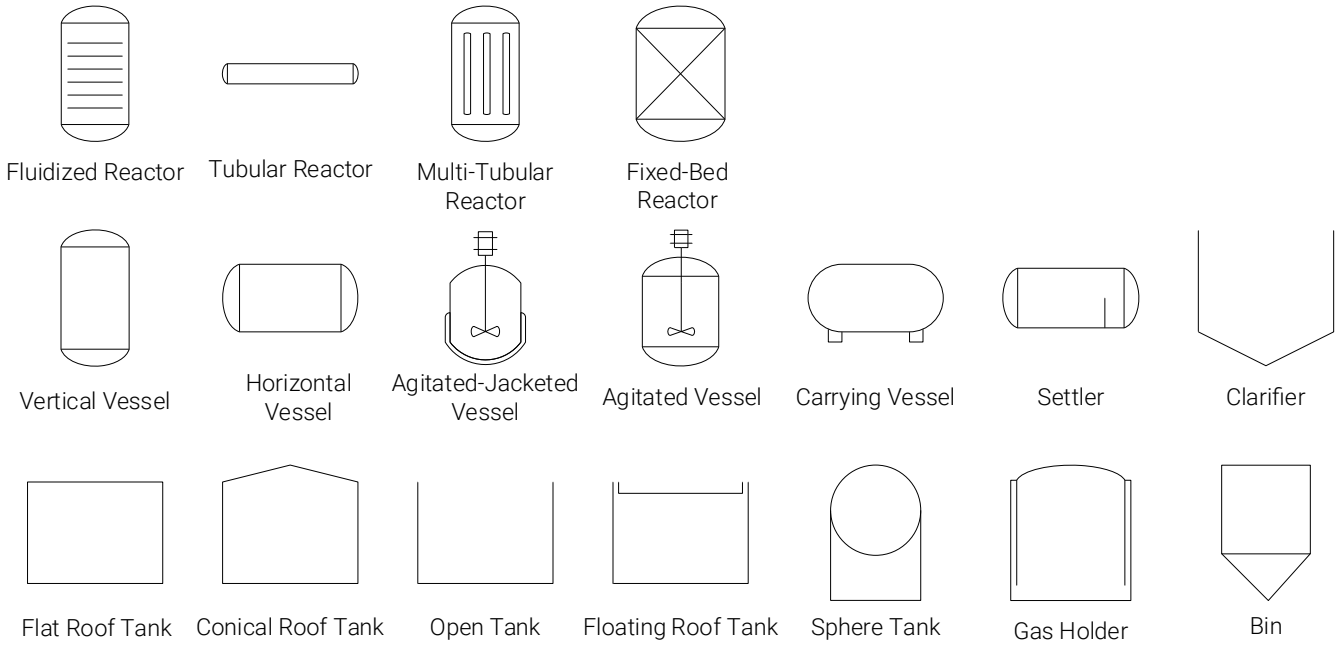



Figure I.3 Equipment Symbols - Reactors & Vessels

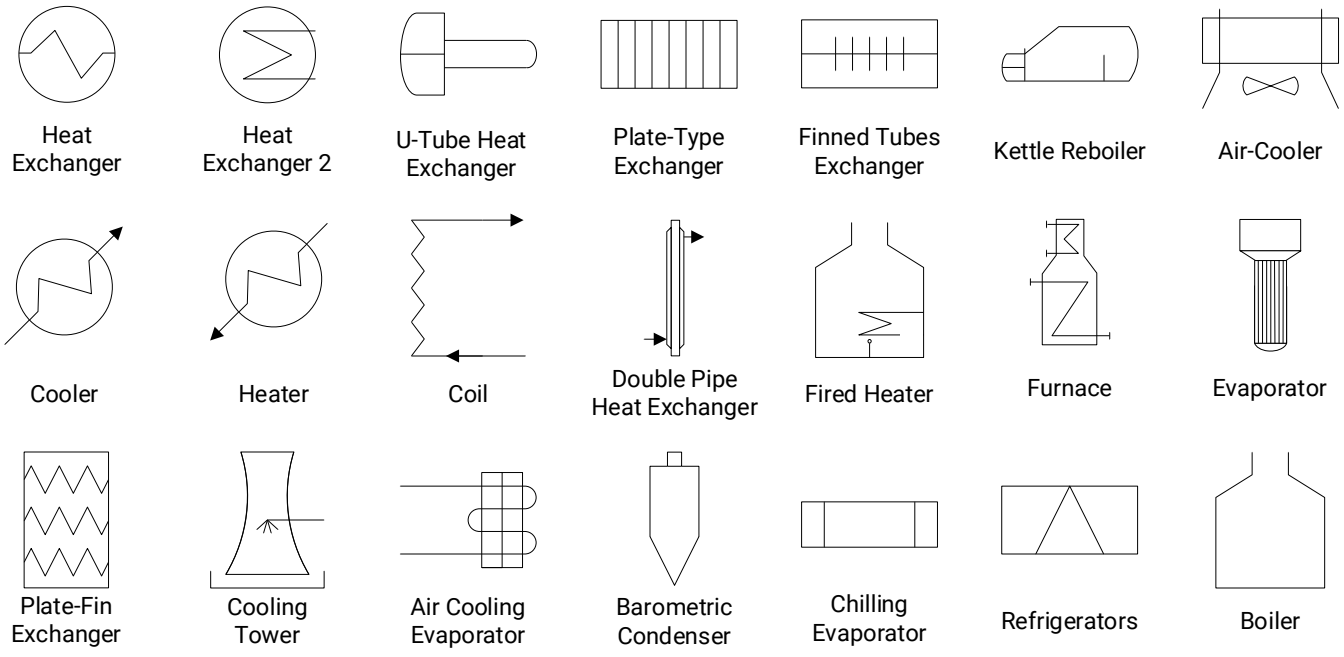



Figure I.4 Equipment Symbols - Heat Exchangers

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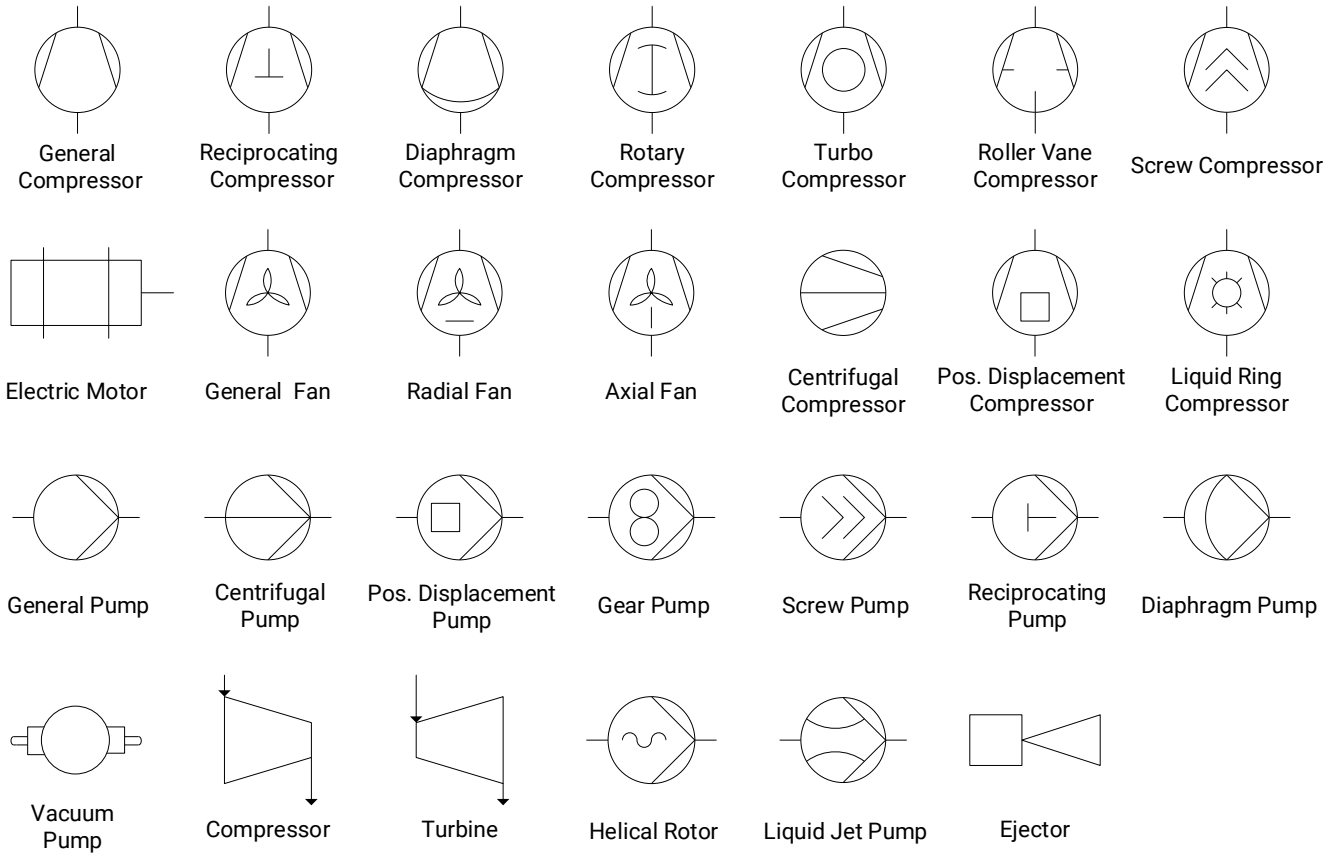



Figure I.5 Equipment Symbols - Compressors & Pumps

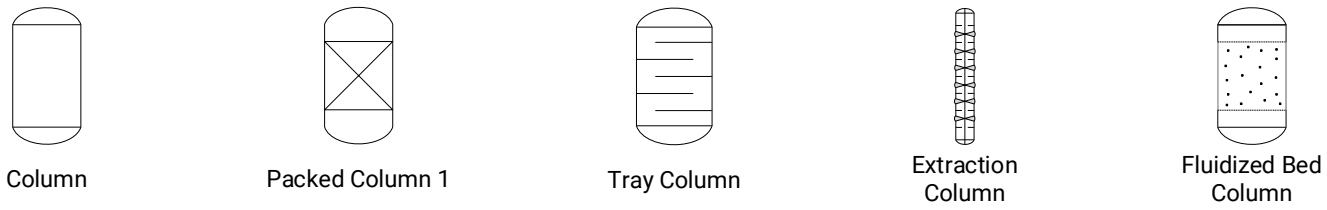



Figure I.6 Equipment Symbols - Columns

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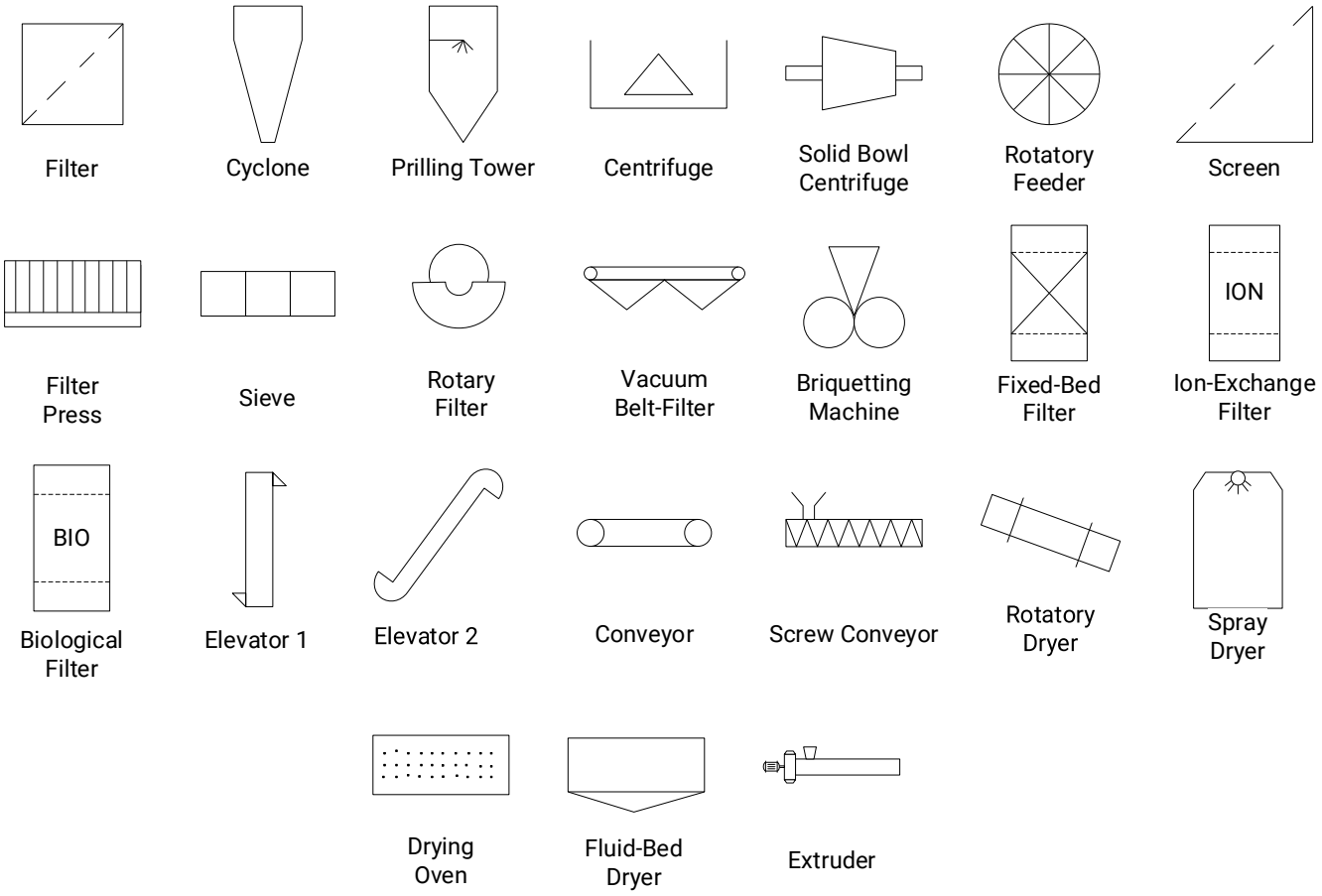



Figure I.7 Equipment Symbols - Solids Processing

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PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

GRANULATED UREA PRODUCTION FROM AMMONIA (CO2 STRIPPING PROCESS)



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PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

GRANULATED UREA PRODUCTION FROM AMMONIA (CO2 STRIPPING PROCESS)



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# Appendix J

# About Intratec

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With well-designed offerings, we serve a diverse group of customers, from Fortune 500 companies and local manufacturers to biotech startups and consultants. Our studies and data have been used in multiple ways, such as:

* To evaluate transaction prices in international markets
* To identify monthly/yearly price trends
* To assess procurement planning performance
* To obtain estimates of capital and operating costs of industrial plants
* To learn about the economic potential of R&D breakthroughs

* To screen and assess industrial investment options

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## Intratec Commodity Production Costs

Intratec Commodity Production Costs, like this one, are best-in-class professional reports examining production processes, with independent and up-to-date analyses of capital and operating costs. We offer reports focused on technologies for the manufacture of +250 commodities, spanning a diverse range of industries including Oil & Energy; Fertilizers & Gases; Olefins & Derivatives; Aromatics & Derivatives; Alcohols & Organic Acids; Polymers; Inorganic Chemicals; Food & Nutrition; Metals & Mining; and Pharmaceuticals.

Our reports detail technologies within a wide range of maturity, from established processes to embryonic/emerging technologies. Also, our reports examine a variety of manufacturing techniques, targeting transformation processes (e.g., nitrile gloves production), processes for fabric and fibers production (e.g., nonwoven, carbon fiber), polymerization processes (e.g., PP, PE, PVC), electrolytic processes (e.g., chlorine, caustic soda), fossil-based/petrochemical processes (e.g., propylene, ethylene), processes for the production of green chemicals from renewable sources (e.g., bioethanol, bio-based succinic acid) and others. Our Reports Library can be found at:

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Intratec Primary Commodity Prices are provided as an annual subscription where subscribers have access to trustworthy and independent pricing data of more than 200 commodities, grouped into 7 industries, across multiple locations.

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Intratec Industry Economics Worldwide can be accessed through various delivery methods: online charts for dynamic exploration, an Excel Add-In for quick updates, and an API for seamless integration into existing workflows. Learn more about each of the tools included in this product, below:

* Intratec Industrial Utilities Prices & Costs

Intratec Industrial Utilities Prices & Costs offers trustworthy, independent references for evaluating the costs of key utility commodities across multiple strategic countries. Subscribers can access both historical data and forecasts of generation costs and contract prices, all displayed in a user-friendly tool. Additionally, data are made available through Excel Add-In for quick updates and API for seamless integration into existing workflows.

* Intratec Plant Construction Cost Indexes

Intratec Plant Construction Cost Indexes (IC Indexes) are multipliers designed to adjust industrial plant construction costs over time. Unlike other indexes limited to the USA, IC Indexes allow for the updating of construction costs in up to 33 countries, making them suitable for industrial processing plants across various sectors. These indexes offer a monthly series measuring

changes in capital expenditure (capex) for building industrial plants, providing an efficient method to instantly adjust past construction cost data to reflect current costs.

* Intratec Plant Location Factors

Intratec Plant Location Factors (IL Factors) are multipliers designed to convert industrial plant construction costs from one country to another. These factors allow for the estimation of capital expenditure (capex) by applying a straightforward calculation: simply multiply the known plant construction cost from a reference country by the corresponding location factor. Suitable for industrial processing plants across various sectors, the IL Factors cover 33 key countries, providing an efficient method for adjusting plant construction costs between different geographical locations.

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# Appendix K

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# Appendix L

# Report Use Restrictions

This chapter is designed to help the reader understand how Intratec information and data (INFORMATION) contained in this Report (REPORT) can be used.

Crucially, it also outlines what the reader can and cannot do with the INFORMATION and the REPORT itself.

## Intratec Agreement with the Reader Company

Intratec retains all proprietary rights subsisting in this REPORT. The reader has limited rights to access and use this REPORT, which are governed by Individual Reports Terms & Conditions, Standard Individual Reports License Terms, Order Form and Refund Policy (Agreement), agreed upon by the reader company/organization and Intratec.

## What is the Reader Permitted to Do?

The reader may use this REPORT for his/her own internal business purposes. More specifically, in the course of the reader business, the reader can create content derived from this REPORT for internal use only, provided that: (i) the INFORMATION from the REPORT used in such derived content will be insubstantial and de minimis in nature and will not be primarily a copy of the REPORT (ii) the reader undertakes not to create derived content that uses a portion of the REPORT that could be considered substantial; (iii) the reader acknowledges Intratec as a source in relation to such derived content, as follows:

'The [chart/graph/table/INFORMATION] was obtained from [name of Intratec Product - Date], a product of Intratec (www.intratec.us).'

and (iv) the reader does not use or authorize the use of such derived content created in products/services that are competitive with Intratec Products.

The reader cannot share INFORMATION with anyone outside his/her organization.

## Implications for the Reader and the Reader Company

The reader is required to comply with the Agreement. Intratec values its relationships with its customers and does not want to see the reader access interrupted as a result of breach of these terms.

A breach entitles us to:

a. Suspend and / or Terminate the Agreement

b. Seek damages from Reader company for any loss, damage, cost or expense incurred by us a result of the reader failure to comply with the Agreement.

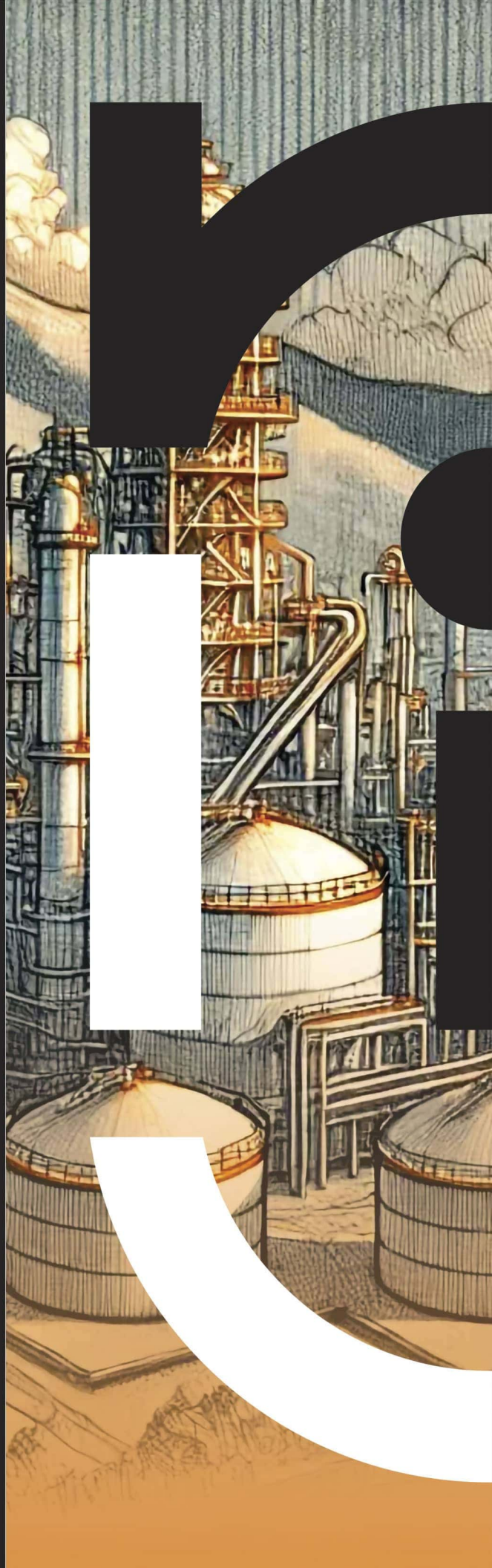
The reader is highly encouraged to read the full Agreement. This document should not be regarded as a substitute.

Intratec

# COMMODITY PRODUCTION COSTS REPORTS COLLECTION

This report is part of a report collection maintained by Intratec Solutions LLC, offering up-to-date analyses of commodity manufacturing processes, including plant capital costs (Capex) and operating costs (Opex). The reports support a range of uses, from investment screening and feasibility checks to budgeting and research planning.

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