

Industrial Process Utility Systems Training Course

11 – 15 October 2027
Vienna

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Overview

Industrial Process Utility Systems Training Course is a one-week course for plant professionals who leave with a Utility Systems Operations and Reliability File. Participants map industrial process utility systems, steam and condensate networks, cooling water systems, compressed air and nitrogen services, fuel supply, refrigeration, and utility energy performance as one operating network. The course uses balances, header trends, interface checks, performance indicators, and loss-of-utility scenarios while excluding specialist equipment design. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on process utilities and industrial refrigeration.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for operating and balancing plant utility headers
- Functions responsible for utility equipment maintenance and service continuity
- Process groups responsible for utility demand and production interfaces
- Energy teams responsible for metering, performance indicators, and loss reduction
- Project groups responsible for utility capacity, tie-ins, and commissioning support

The course assumes participants can read basic process diagrams and operating trends, and it leaves out specialist boiler operation, water-treatment chemistry, compressor design, electrical distribution, and detailed refrigeration design.

Departments and Industries

The course supports utility operations across process facilities and industrial manufacturing sites.

- Utilities, operations, maintenance, and reliability departments
- Process, energy, project, and technical-service functions
- Oil, gas, refining, petrochemical, and chemical processing
- Food, pharmaceutical, paper, and industrial manufacturing
- Power, water, district cooling, and infrastructure services

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build a utility generation, distribution, and consumer map
- Analyze steam, water, air, gas, and refrigeration operating evidence
- Use balances and header indicators to evaluate capacity
- Compare utility energy and reliability performance
- Diagnose cross-system disturbances and loss-of-utility events
- Prioritize operating, maintenance, and recovery actions

Course Agenda

Day 1: Utility Network Mapping and Demand

- Utility Generation-Distribution-Consumer Block Diagram
- Site Utility Balance and Demand Register
- Header Pressure, Temperature, Flow, and Quality Indicator Matrix
- Process Unit Interface and Tie-In Map
- Utility Criticality and Loss-Impact Ranking

Day 2: Steam, Condensate, and Cooling Water

- Steam Header, Letdown, and End-Use Flow Map
- Steam Trap, Distribution Loss, and Condensate Return Checklist
- Cooling Water Supply-Return Temperature Balance
- Cooling Tower, Heat Exchanger, and Pump Interface Review
- Thermal Utility Performance and Fouling Indicator Sheet

Day 3: Compressed Air, Nitrogen, and Fuel Services

- ISO 11011 Supply-Transmission-Demand Assessment Map
- Compressed Air Pressure, Dew Point, Leak, and Storage Review
- Nitrogen Generation, Purity, Blanketing, and Purging Checklist
- Inert Gas Storage and Distribution Capacity Worksheet
- Fuel Gas Conditioning, Header Stability, and Consumer Register

Day 4: Refrigeration, Monitoring, and Integration

- Refrigeration Cycle and Process Cooling Interface Diagram
- Evaporator, Condenser, Compressor, and Heat-Rejection Performance Review
- Utility Metering and Specific Energy Indicator Dashboard
- Cross-Utility Dependency and Disturbance Propagation Matrix
- Standby Capacity, Load Shedding, and Recovery Sequence Plan

Day 5: Utility Troubleshooting and Recovery Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Reconcile a Site Utility Balance and Demand Peak
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose Steam and Cooling Water Performance Loss
- Suggested Exercise: Trace an Air or Nitrogen Header Disturbance
- Suggested Exercise: Evaluate Refrigeration and Fuel-Service Recovery Options
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Utility Systems Operations and Reliability File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect utility maps, trends, balances, and operating decisions.

- Suggested activity: map generation assets, headers, consumers, tie-ins, and standby capacity
- Suggested activity: compare steam, cooling-water, and compressed-air supply against demand evidence
- Suggested activity: trace a utility disturbance through process dependencies and recovery priorities
- Suggested activity: assemble performance indicators, findings, owners, and actions into a utility review file

FAQs

Who suits industrial process utility systems training, and what does it assume?

Utility, process, operations, maintenance, energy, and project personnel suit the course. It assumes basic diagram and trend-reading ability, while specialist equipment design and water-treatment chemistry remain outside scope.

How does industrial process utility systems training differ from boiler operation training?

Industrial process utility systems training connects steam, water, air, gases, fuel, and refrigeration across plant interfaces. Boiler operation training concentrates on steam-generation equipment, combustion, boiler controls, and operating procedures.

How are process utility capacity and demand balanced?

Capacity and demand are balanced by documenting generation, distribution constraints, consumers, peak loads, quality requirements, spare capacity, standby assets, and loss allowances for each utility header.

What indicators reveal utility energy and reliability problems?

Useful indicators include specific energy use, header pressure and temperature, return rates, leak estimates, dew point, purity, approach temperatures, equipment loading, standby availability, interruptions, and recovery time.

How are loss-of-utility events diagnosed across plant systems?

Diagnosis compares header trends, equipment status, consumer demand, control actions, dependency maps, alarms, and recovery sequences. The evidence identifies the initiating disturbance, affected units, protective actions, and restoration priorities.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Utility Systems Operations and Reliability File containing maps, balances, indicators, disturbance findings, and recovery actions. It gives plant teams a shared view of utility supply, demand, dependencies, and performance. The file supports operating decisions, maintenance priorities, energy reviews, and coordinated recovery from utility interruptions.