

Polymer Fouling Prevention and Deposit Removal Training Course

21 – 25 June 2027
Seoul

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Polymer Fouling Prevention and Deposit Removal Training Course

Ref: 1914_242430 **Date:** 21 – 25 June 2027 **Location:** Seoul **Fees:** 12000 Euro

Overview

Polymer Fouling Prevention and Deposit Removal Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for process, operations, maintenance, and inspection teams who leave with a Polymer Fouling Control and Removal Plan. Participants connect polymer fouling prevention, polymeric deposit characterization, polymerization inhibitor selection, polymeric deposit removal, and a fouling control plan across reactors, columns, exchangers, and transfer equipment. The course uses process evidence, equipment constraints, and safety checks to guide decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on polymer fouling control.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for diagnosing deposits and loss of process performance
- Functions responsible for operating fouling-prone reactors, columns, and exchangers
- Groups responsible for equipment inspection and deposit sampling
- Maintenance teams responsible for planning cleaning and return to service
- Technical specialists responsible for inhibitors, coatings, and process-control changes

The course assumes participants can interpret process conditions, equipment records, and safe-work controls, and it leaves out live chemical trials, proprietary inhibitor formulation, and equipment entry.

Departments and Industries

The course supports polymer-fouling decisions across process manufacturing and asset-care environments.

- Process engineering and production departments
- Operations, maintenance, reliability, and inspection teams
- Petrochemical, refining, and specialty-chemical facilities
- Polymer, resin, adhesive, and coating manufacturing plants
- Utilities, heat-transfer, and industrial cleaning functions

Learning Objectives

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

- Compare polymer-fouling mechanisms across equipment and services
- Build a deposit-characterization and evidence register
- Analyze thermal, chemical, hydraulic, and surface drivers
- Apply prevention-control and inhibitor-screening methods
- Evaluate mechanical, thermal, and solvent removal options
- Diagnose recurring fouling and validate corrective action

Course Agenda

Day 1: Fouling Mechanisms and Deposit Evidence

- Polymer Formation, Transport, Attachment, and Aging Mechanism Map
- Monomer, Radical Source, and Reaction-Pathway Evidence Sheet
- Reactor, Column, Exchanger, and Transfer-System Exposure Matrix
- Deposit Sampling, Appearance, Solubility, and Composition Record
- Polymeric Deposit Characterization Evidence Register

Day 2: Drivers and Fouling Diagnosis

- Temperature Gradient and Hot-Surface Diagnostic Method
- Residence Time, Mixing, Velocity, and Stagnation Review
- Surface Condition, Geometry, and Catalytic-Site Checklist
- Pressure Drop, Heat-Transfer, Quality, and Throughput Trend Chart
- Fouling Cause Hypothesis and Evidence-Strength Matrix

Day 3: Prevention and Reduction Controls

- Process Temperature and Residence-Time Control Plan
- Polymerization Inhibitor and Antipolymerant Screening Method
- Injection Location, Distribution, and Monitoring Verification Sheet
- Antifouling Surface and Equipment-Design Option Review
- Prevention Control Hierarchy and Operating-Window Register

Day 4: Removal Method Selection

- Mechanical Jetting, Scraping, and Circulation Option Matrix
- Solvent Swelling, Dissolution, and Compatibility Screening
- Thermal Degradation and Depolymerization Constraint Review
- Metallurgy, Geometry, Waste, and Exposure Safety Checklist
- Removal Method Selection and Validation Decision Record

Day 5: Polymer Fouling Control Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Characterize a Process-Equipment Deposit Case
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose Polymer-Fouling Drivers from Trends
- Suggested Exercise: Select Prevention and Monitoring Controls
- Suggested Exercise: Compare Safe Deposit-Removal Strategies
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Polymer Fouling Control and Removal Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn operating and deposit evidence into controlled decisions.

- Suggested activity: map polymer formation and transport pathways for a reactor and transfer line
- Suggested activity: rank thermal, chemical, hydraulic, and surface causes using an evidence matrix
- Suggested activity: screen an inhibitor, injection point, coating, and operating-window control
- Suggested activity: compare mechanical, solvent, thermal, and combined removal methods against equipment constraints

FAQs

Who suits polymer fouling prevention and deposit removal training, and what does it assume?

Process, chemical, operations, maintenance, reliability, and inspection personnel suit the course. It assumes familiarity with process conditions, equipment records, isolation requirements, and plant change controls.

How does polymer fouling control differ from general heat-exchanger cleaning training?

Polymer fouling control traces unwanted polymer formation, attachment, aging, inhibition, and removal across several equipment types. General exchanger cleaning focuses on cleaning an exchanger regardless of the foulant chemistry.

What evidence supports polymeric deposit characterization?

Useful evidence includes deposit location, appearance, hardness, solubility, composition, operating history, temperature, residence time, pressure drop, heat-transfer loss, product quality, surface condition, and cleaning response.

How are polymerization inhibitors selected for fouling prevention?

Selection starts with the polymerization pathway, monomers, radical sources, process conditions, compatibility, injection location, distribution, downstream effects, monitoring evidence, and controlled validation under approved procedures.

How is a polymeric deposit removal method chosen?

Method choice compares deposit chemistry and aging with equipment geometry, metallurgy, temperature limits, solvent compatibility, mechanical access, waste handling, exposure controls, removal effectiveness, and return-to-service evidence.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Polymer Fouling Control and Removal Plan containing deposit evidence, cause hypotheses, prevention controls, removal-method screening, safety constraints, and validation checks. The plan connects process behavior with maintenance decisions. It supports repeatable coordination among engineering, operations, inspection, and cleaning teams.