AdBlue Spill Control

Pre 2014 almost no one had heard of AdBlue but now it is in every fuel station and with that comes the issues of a water soluble pollutant, it's the perfect example of what is known as an emerging pollutant. It is important that AdBlue spills do not enter the surface water drainage or any open watercourse. The main component, urea, serves as a nutrient source for algae, leading to their rapid growth. This phenomenon, known as eutrophication, can deplete oxygen levels, harm aquatic life, and produce harmful toxins, endangering water ecosystems with short term and long-term impacts.

Long-term exposure to elevated urea levels in water can disrupt the ecological balance, leading to the decline of native species and the proliferation of invasive ones. The decomposition of excess algae blooms can further deplete oxygen levels, creating dead zones in water bodies.

The SPEL AdBlue Spill Control System offers an underground tank, valve and sensor. The volume of the tank is governed by the maximum spill risk plus a small margin and the valve holds back incoming run-off until a sample volume is retained in the tank. The sensing probe monitors this retained volume and if it is safe the valve opens to release the retained water. If there is a possibility of oil being present a downstream oil separator should be included.