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(54) Title: LIQUID COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING UREASE INHIBITORS AND GLYCOL ALKYL ETHERS

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides improved solvent systems for the preparation of liquid formulations of urease or nitrification inhibitors, specifically NBPT, comprising alkylene glycol alkyl ethers. The solvent systems provided good solubility of the urease inhibitor as well as at least one of improved stability, lower flammability, lower toxicity, improved cold temperature storage, improved handling, improved adsorption onto and/or solubility with solid media such as UFP or urea. Methods of making and using the compositions are also provided.

LIQUID COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING UREASE INHIBITORS AND
GLYCOL ALKYL ETHERS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

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[0001] This **application** claims priority **under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) from** U.S. Provisional Application 61/683,343, filed August 15, 2012, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herewith.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Granular fertilizers have been used for some time to provide nitrogen to the soil. The **most** widely used and **agriculturally** important nitrogen fertilizer is urea. Most of the urea currently produced is used as a fertilizer in its granular (or prilled) form. However, **after** its application to soil, its hydrolysis to yield ammonia and carbon dioxide occurs. This 15 process is catalyzed by the enzyme urease, which is produced by some bacteria and fungi. The gaseous products formed by the hydrolysis reaction (ammonia and carbon dioxide) volatilize to the atmosphere and thus, substantial losses from the total amount of the nitrogen applied to the field occur. The **hydrolysis** process can be considerably decelerated by **urease** inhibitors that are applied together with urea. Urease inhibitors can also be used in 20 combination with nitrification inhibitors. Nitrification inhibitors are compounds which inhibit the conversion of ammonium to nitrate and reduce nitrogen losses in the soil. Examples of nitrification inhibitors include, dicyandiamide (DCD).

[0003] Examples of urease inhibitors are the **thiophosphoric triatnide** compounds disclosed in the U.S. Patent No. 4,530,714, including N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT), the 25 most developed representative of this class of chemicals. When incorporated into a urea-containing fertilizer, NBPT reduces the rate at which urea is hydrolyzed in the soil to ammonia. The benefits realized as a result **of** the delayed urea hydrolysis include the following: (1) nutrient nitrogen is available to the plant over a longer period of time; (2) excessive build-up of ammonia in the soil following the application of the urea-containing 30 fertilizer is avoided; (3) the potential for nitrogen loss through ammonia volatilization is reduced; (4) the potential for damage by high levels **of** ammonia to seedlings and young plants is reduced; (5) plant uptake of nitrogen is increased; and (6) an increase in crop yields

is attained. The use of NBPT is commercially available for the use in agriculture and marketed in such products as the AGROTAI^N nitrogen stabilizer product line.

[0004] Industrial grade N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT) is a solid, waxy compound, and decomposes by the action of water, acid and/or elevated temperature. 5 Accordingly, its combination with other solid materials is very difficult. The use of a liquid formulation of the NBPT is highly desirable because it greatly facilitates the introduction of the NBPT onto other solid materials, such as the PERGOPAK[®] M used in AGROTAI DRY[®] and formulation with granular urea. The impregnation of NBPT onto a TJFP, such as PERGOPAK[™] M or other solids, such as granular urea requires the NBPT to be introduced 10 into some liquid carrier prior to being mixed with the solid. The dissolution of NBPT with or without UFP into liquid urea-containing fertilizers, such as, urea-ammonium nitrate solutions (UAN), is also facilitated by having the NBPT in an easily assimilated liquid formulation.

[0005] However NBPT is very difficult to solubilize in a concentrated solution. Accordingly, a variety of solvent mixtures have been tried, including those disclosed in U.S. 15 Patent Nos. 5,352,265 and 5,364,438 (using N-methyl pyrrolidone, NMP); 5,698,003 (using propylene glycol or dipropylene glycol alone or in combination with NMP or poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)vinyl (nonylphenyl)omega-hydroxy); and 8,048,189 (using ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, or diisopropanolamine buffered with acetic acid); PCT Patent Publication WO 2008/000196 (using dipropylene glycol 20 monomethylether, diethyleneglycol monomethylether, triethyleneglycol monomethylether or diethyleneglycol monobutylether in combination with polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) or NMP); CA Patent publication 2701995 (using water); U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 2010/0168256 (using water); 2010/0206031 and 2011/0259068 (using glycerol, aqueous sorbitol, ethanolamine, diethanolamine or triethanolamine); 2011/OI 13842 (using garlic essential oil in 25 combination with sodium hydroxide or triethanolamine); and 2011/0233474 (using (S)-ethyl lactate or propylene carbonate in combination with tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, PVP, NMP, glycerol formal, propylene glycol and/or water).

[0006] However, both urea and solvents containing hydroxyl groups are hydroscopic which causes problems with NBPT formulations, especially with urea. Water can facilitate the 30 decomposition of N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT) into non-effective substances. In addition, water causes stickiness, clumping and caking of urea-based, granular fertilizers which reduces the flowability of urea-based granular fertilizers, and the like and complicates their handling. These problems are exacerbated during storage of these materials.

[0007] Accordingly, at least 10 wt.% of NMP or 0.1% of PVP is often used either as a co-solvent or as a crystallization inhibitor. However, amides like NMP and PVP can be health deleterious. N-methylpyrrolidone is often classified among teratogenic compounds and accordingly manufacturers must consider alternative solvents, especially where worker exposure is difficult to control (see e.g. *Chemical & Engineering News*: 32 (July 21, 2008)). In addition, PVP has been documented to cause allergic reactions, particularly when applied to the skin or where it has come into contact with mucous membranes (see e.g. K. Yoshida et al. (2008) *International Archives of Allergy and Immunology* 146 (2): 169-73 (2008); A. Adachi *et al.* *Contact Dermatitis* 48 (3): 133-6 (2003); A.C. Ronnau *et al* *The British Journal of Dermatology* 143 (5): 1055-8 (2000)).

[0008] The above mentioned disadvantages are overcome by the compositions of the present invention which provide compositions with reduced health risk and/or toxicity, lower volatility and flammability, increased stability of NBPT and other components in the composition, the ability to be used as lower application temperatures, and/or using commercially available, low cost materials.

[0009] The present invention relates to a composition comprising a urease inhibitor and an alkylene glycol alkyl ether solvent. The present invention also relates to methods of making the compositions and their use in agricultural applications.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0010] As used herein, the below terms have the following meanings unless specified otherwise:

1. Abbreviations and Definitions

[0011] It is noted here that as used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

[0012] All percentages, parts and ratios are based upon the total weight of the compositions of the present invention, unless otherwise specified. All such weights as they pertain to listed ingredients are based on the active level and, therefore do not include solvents or by-products that may be included in commercially available materials, unless otherwise specified. The term "weight percent" may be denoted as "wt. %" herein. All molecular weights as used herein are weight average molecular weights expressed as grams/mole, unless otherwise specified.

[0013] "Alkyl," by itself or as part of another substituent, means, unless otherwise stated, a straight or branched chain, fully saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having the number of carbon atoms designated. For example, "C₁-ga{kyl" refers to a hydrocarbon radical straight or branched, containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms that is derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkane. The phrase "unsubstituted alkyl" refers to alkyl groups that do not contain groups other than fully saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals. Thus the phrase includes straight chain alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl and the like. The phrase also includes branched chain isomers of straight chain alkyl groups such as isopropyl, t-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, and the like. Representative alkyl groups include straight and branched chain alkyl groups having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 carbon atoms. Further representative alkyl groups include straight and branched chain alkyl groups having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 carbon atoms.

[0014] "Alky!ene" by itself or as part of another substituent means a divalent radical derived from an alkane, as exemplified by -CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-. Typically, an alkylene group will have from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 carbon atoms that is derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkyl.

[0015] As noted above, the present invention provides an improved formulation for urease inhibitors, for example N-(alkyl) thiophosphoric triamide urease inhibitors as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,530,714, that are useful in agricultural applications. The present invention also includes thiophosphoric triamides and phosphoric triamides of the general formula (I)



where X = oxygen or sulfur, and R¹ and R² are independently selected from hydrogen, C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆-C₁₄ aryl, C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl, C₅-C₁₄ heteroaryl, C₁-C₄ heteroalkyl, C₂-C₁₄ heteroalkenyl, C₂-C₁₄ heteroalkynyl, or C₃-C₁₂ cycloheteroalkyl groups.

[0016] It should be understood that the term N-(alkyl) thiophosphoric triamide as used throughout this application refers not only to the N-(alkyl) thiophosphoric triamide in its pure form, but also to commercial grades of the material which can contain up to 50 percent (or less), preferably not more than 20 percent, of impurities, depending on the method of synthesis and purification scheme(s), if any, employed in the production.

[0017] In one embodiment, the formulation comprises at least one alkylene glycol alkyl ether. Examples of alkylene glycol alkyl ethers include, but are not limited to, diethyle

glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monopropyl ether, diethylene glycol monopentyl ether, diethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, diethylene glycol **monoisobutyl** ether, diethylene glycol monohexyl ether, **triethylene** glycol **monomethyl** ether, triethylene glycol **monopropyl** ether, triethylene glycol monobutyl ether, triethylene glycol **monopentyl** ether, triethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, triethylene glycol monoisobutyl ether, triethylene glycol monohexyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol monomethyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol monoethyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol monopropyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol monobutyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol monopentyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol monoisopropyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol monoisobutyl ether, tetraethyleneglycol monohexyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether, dipropylene glycol monopropyl ether, dipropylene glycol **monobutyl** ether, dipropylene glycol monopentyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoisobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monohexyl ether, tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether (MTFGE), tripropylene glycol monoethyl ether, tripropylene glycol monopropyl ether, tripropylene glycol monobutyl ether, tripropylene glycol monopentyl ether, tripropylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, tripropylene glycol monoisobutyl ether, tripropylene glycol monohexyl ether, triethylene glycol monobutyl ether (MTRGE), diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (MDGE), and dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether (MDPG). In another aspect, the composition does not include PVP or NMP. In another aspect, the present invention provides an improved solvent system that includes at least **two** types of alkylene glycol **alkyl** ethers. Examples of commercially available alkylene glycol alkyl ethers include but are not limited to FLOMIN **F672**[®], (a blend of ca. MW 250, methyl glycol ethers), FLOMIN F660[®] (a blend of triethylene glycol monobutyl ether 70-80%, tetraethyleneglycol monobutyl ether 15-25%, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether <5%) and FLOMIN F661[®] (a mixture of triethylene glycol monoethyl ether and triethylene glycol monobutyl ether).

[0018] In one aspect, the composition of the present invention contains 1 vvt. % to about 80 wt. % of the phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamide. In another aspect, the composition of the present invention contains 10 to 75 wt.% of the phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamide. In another aspect, the composition of the present invention contains 20 to 70 wt.% of the phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamide. In another aspect the composition of the present invention contains 30 to 50% w/w of the phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamide. In one aspect, the phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamide is N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide.

[0019] Optionally, the formulation can also contain additional components, including co-solvents. In one embodiment the additional co-solvent is a glycol **or** glycol derivative.

Examples of glycols can be represented by the general formula $C_nH_{2n}(OH)_2$, where n is 2 to 12. In some embodiments, n is 3. Glycols also include aliphatic dihydroxy (dihydric) alcohols. Examples of glycols (diols) are ethylene glycol (glycol), propylene glycol (1,2-propanediol), 1,4-butanediol, 1,5-pantanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,10-decanediol, 1,7-heptanediol, 1,9-nonanediol, 1,8-octanediol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,3-butanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 2,3-butanediol, 2,4-pantanediol, 2,5-hexanediol, 4,5-octanediol and 3,4-hexanediol. Examples of other noncyclic glycols (diols) are neopenty glycol pinacol, 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, 2-ethyl-2-butyl-1,3-propanediol, isobutylene glycol, 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,3-diphenyl-1,3-propanediol, 3-methyl-1,3-butanediol. Examples of cyclic glycols are 1,4-cyclohexanediol and p-xylylene glycol. Examples of polyglycols are polyethylene glycols and polypropylene glycols.

[0020] Examples of glycol (diol) derivatives which are esters are ethylene glycol monostearate, ethylene glycol distearate, ethylene glycol amido stearate, propylene glycol monostearate, propylene glycol dicaprylate, propylene glycol dicaprate diacetate glycol, 15 dilaurate glycol, dipalmitate glycol, diformate glycol, dibutyrate glycol, dibenzorate glycol dipalmitate glycol, dipropionate glycol, monoacetate glycol, monopalmitate glycol and monoformate glycol. Diethylene glycol monostearate is also an ester derivative.

[0021] Examples of polyglycol (polydiol) derivatives which are esters are polyethylene glycol (PEG) 200-6000 mono and dilaurates, such as, PEG 600 dilaurate, PEG 600 monolaurate, PEG 1000 dilaurate, PEG 1000 monolaurate, PEG 1540 dilaurate and PEG 1540 monolaurate, polyethylene glycol 200-6000 mono and dioleates, such as, PEG 400 monoleate, PEG 600 dioleate, PEG 600 monooleate, PEG 1000 monoleate, PEG 1540 dioleate, PEG 1540 monooleate and polyethylene glycol 200-6000 mono and distearates, such as, PEG 400 distearate, PEG 400 monostearate, PEG 600 distearate, PEG 600 monostearate, PEG 1000 distearate, PEG 1000 monostearate, PEG 1540 distearate, PEG 1540 monostearate and PEG 3000 monostearate.

[0022] Glycerol (glycerine) is a triol glycerol. Examples of glycerol esters are glycerol monostearate, glycerol distearate, glycerol monooleate, glycerol monolaurate, glycerol dilaurate, glycerol dipalmitate, glycerol monopalmitate, glycerol triacetate, glycerol tribenzoate, glycerol tributylate, glycerol trimyristate, glycerol trioleate, glycerol trilaureate, glycerol tripalmitate and glycerol tristearate.

[0023] The content of the additional solvent in compositions which contain the same is the remainder of mixture with the composition of NBPT and at least one alkylene glycol alkyl

ether. Thus in one group of embodiments, the content of the additional solvent can be between about 99 percent by weight and about 5 percent by weight, or between about 70 percent by weight and about 10 percent by weight together with the combination of the N-(alkyl) **thiophosphoric** triamide in the same concentration ranges described for composition 5 with the alkylene glycol alkyl ether as the sole solvent. In other embodiments, the mixed content of the composition of the invention is **between** about 99 percent by weight and about 50 percent by weight, and preferably between about 70 percent by weight and about 80 percent by weight, based upon the only other component of the formulation being the N-alkyl thiophosphoric triamide urease inhibitor.

10 [0024] The solvents according to the present invention have properties **that** are advantageous for their use in agriculture such as: (1) improved stability **of** the active ingredient urease inhibitor, such as N-(**n**-butyi) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT); (2) excellent solubility characteristics; (3) extremely low **flammability** and **flammability** of the solvents; (4) reduced toxicity and/or health risk relative to the use **of** NMP and/or PVP which 15 greatly simplifies the handling and/or storage of the solution; (5) resistance to solidifying under cold temperatures without the use of additional **crystallization** inhibitors; and (6) good adsorption characteristics onto other solid components such as UFP or urea for solid fertilizer compositions and excellent miscibility with liquid urea containing fertilizer formulations, which may contain water. Another advantage is their low cost.

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Other optional components

[0025] Other optional components may be used in compositions of the present invention. Examples of other agents, include but are not limited to a nitrification inhibitor, a conditioner, 25 **xanthan** gum, calcium carbonate (agricultural lime) in its various forms for adding weight and/or raising the **pH** of acidic soils; metal containing compounds and minerals such as gypsum, metal silicates and chelates of various micronutrient metals such as iron, zinc and manganese; talc; elemental sulfur; activated carbon, which may act as a "safener" to protect against potentially harmful chemicals in the soil; a plant protectant; a nutrient stabilizer, super absorbent polymers, wicking agents, wetting agents, plant stimulants to accelerate **growth**, an inorganic nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium (N-P-K) type fertilizer, sources of **phosphorus**, 30 sources of potassium, and organic fertilizers, surfactants, such as **alkylaryl** polyether alcohols; initiators, stabilizers, cross linkers, antioxidants, UV stabilizers, reducing agents, dyes, such as blue dye (FD & C blue #1); and plasticizers. Examples of conditioners include but are not

limited to tricalcium phosphate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium ferrocyanide, potassium ferricyanide, bone phosphate, sodium silicate, silicon dioxide, calcium silicate, talcum powder, bentonite, calcium aluminum silicate, stearic acid, and polyacrylate powder. Examples of plant protectants and nutrient stabilizers include silicon dioxide, and the like,

5 [0026] Nitrification inhibitors are compounds which inhibit the conversion of ammonium to nitrate and reduce nitrogen losses in the soil. Examples of nitrification inhibitors include, but are not limited to, dicyandiamide (DCD), and the like. The DCD of the present invention can have a particle size in the range from about 50 to 350 μm .

10 [0027] The content of the additional components can be from about 1 to about 99 percent by weight of the composition. For example, the amount of the additional components in the composition can be about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 15 97, 98 or about 99% by weight of the total granular fertilizer composition. If DCD is present it may be in the range of about 40 to 95, The ratio of NBPT to DCD should exceed a value of about 0.02, in some embodiments is between about 0.02 and about 10.0, and in some embodiments is between about 0.04 and about 4.0.

20 [0028] The utilization of both a urease inhibitor and a nitrification inhibitor, in the fertilizer composition of this invention offers an opportunity to tailor the make-up of the composition to match the nitrogen nutrient demand of a given crop/soil/weather scenario. For example, if the soil is characterized by a low pH and/or if rain is anticipated shortly after fertilizer application and the opportunity for ammonia losses through volatilization to the atmosphere is thereby diminished, the level of the NBPT urease inhibitor incorporated into the 25 formulation may be reduced, within the specified range, without also changing the level of the DCD nitrification inhibitor. The relative resistance of the fluid fertilizer composition of this invention to urea hydrolysis and ammonia oxidation is controlled by properly selecting the NBPT to DCD weight ratio of the composition. This ratio should exceed a value of about 0.01, or between about 0.02 and about 8.0, or be between about 0.05 and about 1.0. Fluid 30 fertilizer compositions with NBPT to DCD weight ratios near the higher end of these ranges will exhibit relatively higher resistance to urea hydrolysis than to ammonium oxidation, and vice versa.

Compositions with UFP

[0029] Another object of the present invention is the use of the liquid composition containing the phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamide derivative in compositions that can be used in urea-containing fertilizers. In some applications, a UFP has been used as a carrier for 5 NBPT (see e.g. U.S. Patent Publication 2007/0157689). Accordingly, in another group of embodiments, the solutions of the present invention are suitable for deposited the NBPT into the UFP.

[0030] The solid UFP of the present invention can be any form of UFP. Examples of solid UFP include PERGOPAK M® 2, available from Albemarle Corporation and NITAMIN 36S, 10 available from Koch Agronomic Services, LLC. The solid UFP is present in the composition in the range of about 3 to 80%.

[0031] The means by which the NBPT and alkylene glycol alkyl ether composition is deposited onto the UFP can be selected from any method known. In one group of embodiments, the one or more active agents are deposited onto the UFP by using a drying 15 device such as a high shear mixer, ribbon drier, blade drier, or other similar device. In one group of embodiments, the drying device is a ribbon drier or blade drier.

[0032] Typically, one or more active agents are coated onto the UFP by introducing into the drying device the UFP and a solution comprising NBPT and glycol alkyl ether.

[0033] The amount of UFP used may vary and will usually depend on the particular 20 application, as well as the optional presence of other components besides the UFP used in the present invention. The solution comprising NBPT and alkylene glycol alkyl ether typically contains from about 20 to 60 wt. % of the NBPT, based on the weight of the solution, of the one or more active agent(s). In one group of embodiments, the solution comprises from about 25 to 50 wt. %, based on the total weight of the composition. In one group of embodiments, 25 the solution comprises from about 30 to about 35 wt. % of the active agent based on the total weight of the composition. In a further embodiment of the invention, the composition contains from about 1 to 55% UFP and from about 99.0 to 70.0% DCD. Without DCD, the composition may contain about 1 to 80% NBPT and about 99 to 20% UFP.

[0034] In the practice of this embodiment of the present invention, the UFP and the NBPT 30 and alkylene glycol alkyl ether solution can be introduced into the drying device simultaneously, in stages, either the UFP or the NBPT and alkylene glycol alkyl ether solution can be introduced before the other, or any combinations thereof. Thus, this

embodiment of the present invention can be either a batch or continuous process. In one group of embodiments, the NBPT and alkylene glycol alkyl ether solution is introduced into the drying device after the UFP. In this and other embodiments, the introduction of the active agent solution is controlled to avoid over-wetting of the UFP. Over-wetting can be prevented by introducing the active agent solution into the **drying** device **at** a rate substantially equal to the rate at which the solvent volatilizes. The volatilization of the solvent is achieved by operating the **drying** device under conditions that include a temperature that is below the melting point of the active **agent(s)** and below the boiling point of the solvent. In one group of embodiments, the drying device is operated under such a temperature and a **sub-atmospheric** pressure. In one group of embodiments, the temperatures under which the drying device is operated are in the range of from about 20 °C to about 200 °C, or in the range of from about 20 °C to about 100 °C, or from about 20 °C to about 50 °C. Also, as stated above, the drying device may be operated under sub-atmospheric pressures, i.e. under a vacuum. These pressures may be in the range of from about 760 mmHg to about **0.1** mmHg, or in the range of from about 500 mmHg to about 50 mmHg, or from about 100 mmHg to about 50 mmHg.

Fertilizer compositions

[0035] The resulting solid is then blended directly with granulated urea or be used as an additive to liquid urea.

Solid urea-based fertilizer compositions

Urea fertilizer base

[0036] The urea-based granular fertilizer of the present invention can include any suitable quantity of a urea source and contains one or more additional components. In one group of embodiments, the urea source is granulated solid or prilled urea. One of skill in the art will appreciate other urea sources for the inventive methods. The amount of the urea source in the urea-based granular fertilizer can range from about 1% to about 99% by weight of the total granular fertilizer composition. The amount of the urea source in the urea-based **granular** fertilizer can be about **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72,**

73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or about 99% or more by weight of the total granular fertilizer composition

[0037] In another group of embodiments, the present invention provides a urea-based granular fertilizer composition comprising:

5 a) a urea source of from about 95% to 99.075% by weight of the total granular fertilizer composition;

b) a composition of NBPT and alkylene glycol alkyl ether and UFP as described above in the range of from about .025% to 5% by weight of the total granular fertilizer composition.

[0038] Thus in one embodiment, the urea content of the composition of this invention is 10 between about 90% and about 99% by weight, and alternatively between about 92% and about 99% by weight. The content of the NBPT and UFP composition is between about 0.02% and about 0.5% by weight, or between about 0.04% and about 0.4% by weight. DCD may account for about 0.01% to about 1.2% by weight of the composition, and in some embodiment's accounts for between about 0.05% and about 1.1% by weight of the 15 composition. The composition may also contain some moisture, urea synthesis byproducts, and an alkylene glycol alkyl ether, and as noted above may optionally contain other additives, such as a dye, an NBPT stabilizer, or a micronutrient. The diameter of the granules of the improved homogenous urea-based fertilizer composition of this invention ranges from about 0.5 millimeters to about 10 millimeters, and in some embodiments from about 0.8 millimeters 20 to about 0.9, to about 1.0, to about 1.1, to about 1.2, to about 1.3, to about 1.4, to about 1.5, to about 1.6, to about 1.7, to about 1.8, to about 1.9, to about 2.0, to about 2.1, to about 2.2, to about 2.3, to about 2.4, to about 2.5, to about 2.6, to about 2.7, to about 2.8, to about 2.9, to about 3.0, to about 3.1, to about 3.2, to about 3.3, to about 3.4, to about 3.5, to about 3.6, to about 3.7, to about 3.8, to about 3.9, to about 4.0, to about 4.1, to about 4.2, to about 4.3, to 25 about 4.4, to about 4.5, to about 4.6, to about 4.7, and to about 4.8 millimeters.

Processes for making solid urea-based fertilizer compositions

[0039] In one aspect, the present invention provides a method, wherein the NBPT composition is blended or mixed with the urea. The conditioner when mixed or blended with 30 a urea-based fertilizer provides a urea-based fertilizer that has improved storage and handling properties.

[0040] In one group of embodiments, the present invention provides a composition similar to wherein commercial fertilizers, including, but not limited to SUPER U®; UFLEXX®; UMAXX®; or granular urea treated with AGROTAINT DRY®.

[0041] In one group of embodiments, the NBPT and UFP composition can be incorporated into the homogenous urea-based fertilizer composition by blending, either dry or as a concentrated solution of NBPT and UFP in an alkylene glycol ether solvent on urea. The incorporation can be done at ambient conditions or on molten urea at a temperature of about 266 °F to about 275 °F prior to the granulation or prilling of the urea in a conventional urea production facility. Sufficient mixing is employed during this blending step to assure that the NBPT, UFP and alkylene glycol ether solution is homogeneously distributed, especially before the melt cools and solidifies in the subsequent granulation step if molten urea is used.

[0042] The NBPT, UFP and alkylene glycol ether solution of this invention remains stable over extended periods of time and over temperatures ranging from about 30 °F to about 120 °F. Thus, both the solid and liquid forms of the NBPT and UFP composition of this invention can be managed using conventional storage, transportation, and pumping equipment.

[0043] The amount of NBPT and UFP compositions of the present invention added to urea in accordance with this invention in either solid or liquid form depends on the desired NBPT content of the granular fertilizer composition and can be readily calculated by those skilled in the art. In some embodiments, no, or only very limited quantities of alkylene glycol alkyl ether are introduced into the urea along with the NBPT and UFP. For example, if the NBPT and UFP content of the NBPT, UFP and glycol ether solution used to incorporate the NBPT and UFP in the fertilizer composition is 70% and the NBPT content of the resulting fertilizer composition is 0.07%,

[0044] In some embodiments, DCD can also be added to and blended with the urea at this point in the formulation rather than during the formulation with the UFP. Several methods can be used for the introduction of DCD into solid or molten urea: if available as a powder or in granular form, the DCD can be fed into a stream of solid or molten urea using a conventional solids feeding device; or, the DCD may be dissolved in a relatively small quantity of molten urea, as for example in a side stream of molten urea in a urea plant, to form a concentrated DCD solution in molten urea which is then metered into the main stream of the solid or molten urea. Finally, the DCD may be incorporated into the NBPT, UFP and alkylene glycol ether solution described hereinabove and introduced into the urea or molten urea along with the NBPT, UFP and alkylene glycol ether solution. Regardless of the method selected to introduce the DCD into the urea, sufficient mixing should be provided to facilitate

homogenous distribution of the DCD throughout the urea. The homogeneous distribution of the NBPT, the UFP and DCD in the granular fertilizer compositions of this invention enhances the performance of these compositions in terms of their ability to promote plant growth.

5 [0045] The order in which the NBPT and TJFP composition and the DCD are added to the urea in the practice of this invention is flexible: either the NBPT and UFP composition or DCD may be introduced first, or both of these components may be added simultaneously. in one group of embodiments, the DCD is added first to provide adequate time for both the dissolution and uniform distribution of the DCD in the molten urea prior to the granulation 10 step. A convenient point for the addition of DCD to urea in a urea production plant is before or between any evaporation steps used to reduce the water content of the urea. The NBPT and UFP composition, however, may be introduced into the molten urea just prior to the granulation or prilling step with only sufficient retention time in the melt to allow for uniform distribution of the NBPT in the melt. In one group of embodiments, the retention time of the 15 melt between the point of the NBPT and UFP composition addition and the granulation step is less than 5 minutes, or less than 1 minute.

20 [0046] After the NBPT and UFP composition is combined with the urea, the granules may be sized. In one group of embodiments, granules which pass through a 4 mesh Tyler Series sieve (about 4.76 millimeters) and stay on a 20 mesh Tyler Series sieve (about 0.84 millimeters) are retained as product. The undersized particles may be recycled and the 25 oversized particles may be ground and/or recycled.

Liquid urea-based compositions

25 [0047] The present invention also provides an improved fluid urea-ammonium nitrate (UAN) fertilizer composition containing the NBPT and UFP composition. Specifically, the improved fluid fertilizer composition of this invention is comprised primarily of an aqueous solution of urea, ammonium nitrate, the NBPT and UFP composition, and optionally dicyandiamide (DCD).

30 [0048] The urea content of the composition of this invention is between about 24% and about 32% by weight, or between about 26% and about 32% by weight; the ammonium nitrate content of the composition is between about 34% and about 42% by weight, or between about 36% and about 42% by weight; the NBPT content of the composition is

between about 0.01% and about 0.4% by weight, or between about 0.02% and about 0.3% by weight; and the DCD accounts for about 0 % to about 2.0% by weight of the composition, and may account for between about 0.03% and about 1.5% by weight of the composition. The balance of the composition consists primarily of water. An alkylene glycol alkyl ether solvent for the NBPT as disclosed above, may also be present in small quantities.

Processes for making liquid urea-based compositions

[0049] In accordance with the present invention, the NBPT and UFP composition may be incorporated into the fluid fertilizer composition by adding a solid or liquid form of the NBPT and UFP composition directly to a UAN fluid with sufficient mixing to assure that the NBPT is homogeneously distributed throughout the fluid fertilizer composition. Both the solid and liquid forms of the NBPT composition as disclosed above can be introduced into UAN using conventional metering devices.

[0050] The amount of the NBPT and UFP composition in accordance with this invention depends on the desired NBPT content of the fertilizer composition within the ranges specified hereinabove and on the NBPT, UFP and alkylene glycol ether solution, and can be readily calculated by those skilled in the art.

[0051] Like the solid formulation, DCD can also be added to the UAN fluid at this stage, rather than with the UFP, alone. Several methods are available for the introduction of DCD into UAN. If available as a powder or in granular form, the DCD can be fed into UAN fluid using a conventional solids feeding device. In one group of embodiments, however, the DCD is first incorporated into a relatively small quantity of UAN fluid so as to form a slurry of DCD in UAN fluid; this slurry is then blended with the balance of the UAN fluid in the amount needed to provide the desired concentration of DCD within the ranges specified hereinabove. Regardless of the method selected to introduce the DCD into the UAN fluid, sufficient mixing should be provided to facilitate homogenous distribution of the DCD throughout the UAN fluid. The homogeneous distribution of both the NBPT composition and DCD in the fluid fertilizer compositions of this invention enhances the performance of these compositions in terms of their ability to promote plant growth.

[0052] The order in which the NBPT composition and DCD are added to the fluid fertilizer in the practice of this invention is flexible: either the NBPT composition or DCD may be introduced first, or both of these components may be added simultaneously. However, in light

of the relative instability of NBPT in aqueous solutions, solid or liquid forms of the NBPT composition may be introduced into the fluid fertilizer relatively late in production-storage-distribution sequence of the fluid fertilizer, so as to minimize the time span between the addition of the NBPT composition to the fluid fertilizer and the application of the fertilizer to
5 the soil

[0053] The NBPT composition is added to the UAN solution in the range of about 0.01 to 5.0% additive in the final product. In one group of embodiments, the NBPT composition is added in the range of about 0.4 to 2.5% to fluid UAN or urea solution, or blends thereof, to form a fluid fertilizer. The fluid urea-based fertilizer of the present invention contains from
10 about 0.004 to 1.50% NBPT, from about 0 to 0.850% **DCD**, and from about 99.9 to 98.0% aqueous UAN. Optionally, the fertilizer can contain up to about 0.03% silicon dioxide. The aqueous UAN contains urea and ammonium nitrate in concentration ranges of about 15 to 50%. In one group of embodiments, the range is from about 25 to 40%.

15 *Use*

[0054] The granular fertilizer composition of this invention made by the methods described herein can be used in all agricultural applications in which granular fertilizer compositions are currently used. These applications include a very wide range of crop and turf species, tillage systems, and fertilizer placement methods. The fertilizer granules made with the
20 NBPT with or without UFP of the present invention are useful for fertilizing a wide variety of seeds and plants, including seeds used to grow crops for human consumption, for silage, or for other agricultural uses. Indeed, virtually any seed or plant can be treated in accordance with the present invention using the compositions of the present invention, such as cereals, vegetables, ornamentals, conifers, coffee, turf grasses, forages and fruits, including citrus.
25 Plants that can be treated include grains such as barley, oats and corn, sunflower, sugar beets, rape, safflower, flax, canary grass, tomatoes, cotton seed, peanuts, soybean, wheat, rice, alfalfa, sorghum, bean, sugar cane, broccoli, cabbage and carrot.

[0055] The granular urea-based fertilizer composition of this invention can be used in all agricultural applications in which granular urea is currently used. These applications include
30 a very wide range of crop and turf species, tillage systems, and fertilizer placement methods. Most notably, the fertilizer composition of this invention can be applied to a field crop, such as corn or wheat, in a single surface application and will nevertheless supply sufficient nitrogen to the plants throughout their growth and maturing cycles.

[0056] The rate at which the fertilizer composition of this invention is applied to the soil may be identical to the rate at which urea is currently used for a given application. Alternately, the composition of this invention may be applied to the soil at lower rates than is the case for urea. It is of interest to illustrate the quantities of NBPT and DCD introduced into the soil when a given composition of this invention is applied as a fertilizer. For example, assuming that the composition is applied to the soil at a rate of 100 pounds per acre and that it contains 0.1% NBPT and 1% DCD, it can be readily calculated that the rates of NBPT and DCD application are 0.1 and 1.0 pounds per acre, respectively.

[0057] The UAN-based fertilizer composition of this invention can be used in all agricultural applications in which UAN is currently used. These applications include a very wide range of crop and turf species, tillage systems, and fertilizer placement methods. The new improved composition increases the nitrogen uptake by plants, enhances crop yields, and minimizes the loss of both ammonium nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen from the soil.

[0058] The rate at which the fertilizer composition of this invention is applied to the soil may be identical to the rate at which UAN is currently used for a given application. Alternately, the composition of this invention may be applied to the soil at lower rates than is the case for UAN. It is of interest to illustrate the quantities of NBPT and DCD introduced into the soil when a given composition of this invention is applied as a fertilizer. For example, assuming that the composition is applied to the soil at a rate of 200 pounds per acre and that it contains 0.05% NBPT and 0.5% DCD, it can be readily calculated that the rates of NBPT and DCD application are 0.1 and 1.0 pounds per acre, respectively.

[0059] The following examples are intended to illustrate, but not to limit, the methods and compositions of the invention. All percentages described herein are by weight, unless otherwise indicated.

25

EXAMPLES

[0060] The following describes examples of compositions of NBPT of the present invention. The compositions are prepared by dissolving at least 25 wt. % of NBPT in the following solvents with stirring to form clear solutions.

30

EXAMPLE 1

[0061] A concentrated solution of N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric iriamide (NBPT) was prepared according to the following: Molten commercial NBPT (20 g, ~ 84% NBPT) was added to Flomin F660 (30 g) and the resulting liquid was shaken for 30 seconds and allowed 5 to cool to it. The NBPT concentration of this solution was approximately 35%.

EXAMPLE 2

[0062] To the NBPT solution from Example 1 (25 g) was added propylene glycol (6.1 g) to give a final NBPT concentration of 26.7% and a green dye (0.074 g) and the mixture was 10 stirred at t until complete dissolution of the dye (-10 min).

EXAMPLE 3

[0063] Molten commercial NBPT (16 g, ~ 84% NBPT) was added to warmed (40 °C) Flomin F660 (34 g) and the resulting liquid was shaken for 30 seconds and allowed to cool to 15 rt. The NBPT concentration of this solution was approximately 26.7%.

EXAMPLE 4

[0064] To the NBPT solution of Example 3 (12.5 g) was added green dye (0.037 g) and the resulting mixture was stirred at t for 30 min.

20

EXAMPLE 5

[0065] A concentrated solution of N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric iriamide (NBPT) was prepared according to the following: Molten commercial NBPT (16.7 g, >97% NBPT) was added to Flomin F660 (33.3 g) and the resulting liquid was shaken for 30 seconds and 25 allowed to cool to rt. The NBPT concentration of this solution was approximately 33.4%.

EXAMPLE 6

[0066] Molten commercial NBPT (13.4 g, --.97% NBPT) was added to warmed (40 °C) Flomin F660 (36.6 g) and the resulting liquid was shaken for 30 seconds and allowed to cool to rt. The NBPT concentration of this solution was approximately 26.7%.

5

Urea coating

EXAMPLE 7

[0067] To 100 g of urea was added 0.34 g of the NBPT solution from Example 2 in a scalable cup. The lid was securely fastened and the mixture was shaken for 1 min. The 10 resulting urea was uniformly coated with the NBPT as indicated by the uniformity of the green dye covering the urea. The NBPT concentration on the urea was determined to be 930 ppm.

EXAMPLE 8

15 [0068] To 100 g of urea was added 0.34 g of the NBPT solution from Example 4 in a scalable cup. The lid was securely fastened and the mixture was shaken for 1 min. The resulting urea was uniformly coated with the NBPT as indicated by the uniformity of the green dye covering the urea. The NBPT concentration on the urea was determined to be 910 ppm.

20

EXAMPLE 9

25 [0069] The stability and the capability of the solutions of N-(n-butyf) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT) in the solvent systems of the present invention to remain liquid at low temperatures (flowability) is assessed. A 26.7 wt.% solution of NBPT in the binary solution of Example 3 is stored for 3 months at 0 °C and the presence of crystals in the solutions and the flowability of the solutions is assessed.

[0070] For comparison with the prior art, a mixture containing propylene glycol (PG) with 10 wt. % N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) described in the U.S. Pat. No. 5,698,003 and a mixture containing 90 wt.% dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether with 10 wt. % N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) described in WO 2008/000196 was used. The following 30

observations were made: The mixture of U.S. Pat. No. 5,698,003 crystallized under said conditions. While the mixture of the present invention and of WO 2008/000196 did not crystallize under said conditions, the binary solution of the present contained no polyvinylpyrrolidone or NMP, surprisingly showing that the addition of crystallization inhibitors is not necessary. Other binary and ternary solvent systems of the present invention have similar properties. All solvent systems of the present invention are water-miscible.

EXAMPLE 10

[0071] A highly stable solution of N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT) is a key feature for its use and long-term storage of its solutions. The presence of water causes the decomposition of NBPT into non-effective substances during a longer storage and is the main cause of the NBPT degradation during a long-term storage.

[0072] The solvent systems of the present invention show a stabilizing effect towards NBPT. All solvents used in this example are commercially available in a very good quality, having the water content lower than 0.1 wt. %. Nevertheless, to confirm the stabilization effect of the solvents, the water content was artificially increased to 1 wt. %. The thus adjusted solvent systems simulate the effect of the moisture on NBPT (higher contents of the moisture than 1 wt. % are uncommon).

[0073] In order to verify the long-term stability of NBPT, the following solvents containing less than 0.1 wt. % of water were tested. 26.7 wt.% solutions of NBPT were stored at room temperature at daylight in glass, well-sealed vials. The monitoring of any degradation NBPT was carried out by reverse-phase HPLC with UV detection in the mobile phase containing 25 vol. % acetonitrile and 75 vol. % 0.005M ammonium acetate. The chromatogram was evaluated at the wavelength of 193 nm. The mobile phase flow was 1 ml/min, the column temperature was 40 °C. The injected volume was 5 µl. The evaluation was carried out by the method of external standard with the calibration using a calibration line. RSD is the relative deviation in rel. %, calculated from three repeats of sampling and two repeats of analysis of each sample (*see* EP 15688).

[0074] The solvent systems of the present invention have a stabilizing effect towards NBPT. After 12 weeks of storage at room temperature, no significant decrease of the content of the active component NBPT occurs in any sample (the method used can determine the change of approx. at least 1 wt. %).

EXAMPLE 11

Granular ureaformulation with formulation of EXAMPLE 1.

[0075] As a first step, a 100,000 lb. batch of NBPT solution of Example i was pumped at a rate equivalent to 4 pounds of NBPT per 1996 pounds of urea into a 34 ton/hour stream of 5 molten urea passing through a pipe leading from the last stage of urea evaporation directly to the urea granulation apparatus in a urea production facility. The temperature of the molten urea at the point at which the NBPT solution was injected was about 275 °F. Although the retention time of the urea stream between the point at which the concentrated NBPT solution was injected and the urea granulation apparatus was only in the order of 20 seconds, the 10 degree of turbulence in the stream of molten urea assured thorough mixing and homogenous distribution of the concentrated NBPT solution in the molten urea. The urea production facility was operated in this mode for a period of about 8.5 days, during which time about 6960 tons of urea containing 0.2% NBPT was produced. The fertilizer was tested for the 15 uniformity of distribution of NBPT. The NBPT was uniformly distributed through each granule of the product

EXAMPLE 12

Liquid ureaformulation with liquidformulation of NBPT

[0076] This example illustrates the method of this invention for the incorporation of the 20 NBPT composition into a fluid urea-containing fertilizer composition. The formulation of Example 1 was added at a rate equivalent to 2 pounds of NBPT per 1998 pounds of UAN solution into a 50 ton/hour stream of UAN solution containing 30% urea and 40% ammonium nitrate and approximately 10 pounds per ton DCD. Said stream of UAN solution was being transferred from a liquid storage tank into liquid rail cars. Although the retention time of the 25 UAN solution between the point near the liquid storage tank at which the concentrated NBPT solution was injected into the UAN solution and the point at which the solution was discharged into the rail car was only in the order of 40 seconds, the degree of turbulence in the stream of UAN solution assured thorough mixing and homogenous distribution of the concentrated NBPT solution in the UAN solution. A set of rail cars was filled in this manner 30 with a total of about 1400 tons of UAN solution containing about 0.1% NBPT.

EXAMPLE 13

Granular ureaformation with EXAMPLE 1

[0077] This example illustrates the method of this invention for the incorporation of the NBPT composition into a granular urea-containing fertilizer composition. The test was 5 conducted in an industrial facility with a urea production rate of 34 tons per hour. DCD was introduced into the molten urea at a rate of 20 pounds of DCD per 1976 pounds of urea before the last stage of evaporation, that is at a point in the continuous urea scheme where the molten urea has a moisture content of about 4-6%. Thourough mixing was provided to assure homogeneous distribution of the DCD in the urea melt. The DCD-containing molten urea was 10 then passes through the last evaporator to reduce its moisture content to about 1%. A concentrated NBPT solution of Example 1 was pumped into the DCD-eontainning molten urea stream at a rate equivalent to 4 pounds NBPT per 1996 pounds of DCD-containing molten urea. The temperature of the molten urea at the point at which the NBPT solution was injected was about 275 °F, The resulting stream of NBPT- and DCD-containing molten urea 15 was next directed through a pipe leading directly to the granulation apparatus in a urea production facility. Although the retention time of the NBPT- and DCD-containing molten urea stream between the point at which the concentrated NBPT solution was injected and the urea granulation apparatus was only in the order of 20 seconds, the degree of turbulence in the stream of molten urea composition assured thorough mixing and homogenous distribution 20 of the concentrated NBPT solution in the DCD-containing molten urea.

[0078] The solutions of N-(aikyl) phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamides in the solvent systems of the present invention can be long-term stored, used for the impregnation of solid urea-containing fertilizers, such as granular urea, added into the mixture for the manufacture of solid urea-containing fertilizers or added into liquid urea-containing fertilizers. They can 25 also be used as a suitable urease inhibitor formulation for addition into animal wastes or sprays masking urine odor.

[0079] Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity' of understanding, one of skill in the art will appreciate that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the 30 appended claims. In addition, each reference provided herein is incorporated by reference in its entirety to the same extent as if each reference was individually incorporated by reference. Where a conflict exists between the instant application and a reference provided herein, the instant application shall dominate.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition comprising:
 - 2 a urease inhibitor and
 - 3 at least one alkylene glycol alkyl ether with the proviso that if the alkylene
 - 4 glycol alkyl ether is **diethylene** glycol **monoethyl** ether, **dipropylene** glycol **monobutyl** ether,
 - 5 **dipropylene** glycol dimethyl ether, or **triethylene** glycol monobutyl ether, the composition
 - 6 does not contain NMP or PVT.
1. 2. A composition comprising:
 - 2 a urease inhibitor and
 - 3 an alkylene glycol alkyl ether solvent selected from at least two of the group
 - 4 consisting of: diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, **diethylenglycol** monomethyl ether,
 - 5 dipropylene glycol dimethyl ether, **triethylene** glycol **monobutyl** ether, tripropylene glycol
 - 6 monomethyl ether, and tetraethylene glycol monobutyl ether.
1. 3. A composition comprising:
 - 2 a urease inhibitor and
 - 3 an alkylene glycol alkyl ether solvent selected from at least one of the group
 - 4 consisting of: diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol **raonopropyl** ether,
 - 5 diethylene glycol monopentyl ether, diethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, diethylene
 - 6 glycol **monoisobuiyi** ether, diethylene glycol **raonohexyl** ether, triethylene glycol
 - 7 monomethyl ether, triethylene glycol monopropyl ether, triethylene glycol **monobutyl** ether,
 - 8 triethylene glycol monopentyl ether, triethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, triethylene
 - 9 glycol monoisobutyl ether, triethylene glycol monohexyl ether, tetraethylene glycol
 - 10 monomethyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monoethyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monopropyl
 - 11 ether, tetraethylene glycol monobutyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monopentyl ether,
 - 12 tetraethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monoisobuiyi ether,
 - 13 tetraethylene glycol monohexyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether, dipropylene
 - 14 glycol monopropyl ether, dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol
 - 15 monopentyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, dipropylene glycol monoisobutyl
 - 16 ether, dipropylene glycol monohexyl ether, tripropylene glycol monoethyl ether, tripropylene
 - 17 glycol monopropyl ether, tripropylene glycol monobutyl ether, tripropylene glycol
 - 18 monopentyl ether, tripropylene glycol monoisopropyl ether, tripropylene glycol monoisobutyl
 - 19 ether, and tripropylene glycol monohexyl ether

1 4. A composition of any one of claims 1, 2 or 3 wherein at least one
2 alkytene glycol alkyl ether is tripropylene glycol monobutyl ether.

1 5. A composition of any one of claims 1 2, or 3 wherein the alkytene
2 glycol alkyl ether is a mixture of triethylene glycol niortobutyl ether, tetraethylene glycol
3 monobutyl ether, and diethylene glycol monobutyl ether.

1 6. The composition of any one of claims 1, 2 or 3, further comprising a
2 glycol or glycol derivative.

1 7. The composition of claim 5 further comprising propylene glycol.

1 8. The composition of any of the preceding claims wherein the urease or
2 nitrification inhibitor is a phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamide of the general formula (II),



4 where X = oxygen or sulfur, and R¹ and R² are independently selected from
5 hydrogen, C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, C₃-C₁₂ cycloalkyl, C₆-C₁₄ aryl, C₂-C₁₂ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₂ alkynyl, C₅-
6 C₁₄ heteroaryl, C₁-C₁₄ heteroalkyl, C₂-C₁₄ heteroalkenyl, C₂-C₁₄ heteroalkynyl, or C₃-C₁₂
7 cycloheteroalkyl groups.

1 9. The composition of any of the preceding claims wherein the urease
2 inhibitor is N-(n-butyl) thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT).

1 10. The composition of claim 6 comprising about 1 to 99 wt.% of the
2 phosphoric or thiophosphoric triamide and about 1 to 99 wt.% of the solvent(s) based on the
3 total weight of the composition.

1 11. The composition of claim 5 wherein the solvent comprises about 1
2 wt.% to 70 wt.% propylene glycol based on the total weight of solvent.

1 12. The composition of claim 1 further comprising one or more
2 components selected from the group consisting of a conditioner, a dye, and xanthan gum.

3 13. A composition comprising
4 a urea formaldehyde polymer and
5 the composition of claim 1.

1 14. A composition comprising
2 urea and

3 the composition of claim 1.

4

5 15. A composition comprising

6 a) urea and

7 b) a nitrification inhibitor and

8 c) the composition of claim 1.

9 16. A composition of claim 14 where the urease inhibitor is a phosphoric
10 triaraide or thiophosphoric triamide.

11 17. A composition of claim 16 where the urease inhibitor is N-(n-butyl)
12 thiophosphoric triamide (NBPT).

13 18. A composition of claim 15 where the nitrification inhibitor is
14 dicyandiamide (DCD).

1 19. The use of a composition according to claim 1 in the manufacture of a
2 fertilizer.

1 20. A composition of claim 1 made by contacting a urease inhibitor with
2 an alkylene glycol alkyl ether.

1 21. A composition of claim 13 made by contacting a urea-formaldehyde
2 polymer with a composition of claim 1.

1 22. A composition of claim 15 made by contacting urea with a
2 composition of claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US1 3/551 93

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(8) - C05G 3/08; C05C 9/00, 9/02 (2013.01)
USPC - 71/29, 28, 902

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC(8): C05G 3/08, 5/00; C05C 9/00, 9/02; A01N 57/26; C08K 5/21; C05B 1/00; C05B 7/00, 15/00 (2013.01)
USPC: 71/29, 28, 902, 30, 23, 21

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

MicroPatent (US-G, US-A, EP-A, EP-B, WO, JP-bib, DE-C.B, DE-A, DE-T, DE-U, GB-A, FR-A); Google Scholar; Google; ProQuest; urease inhibitor, slow, prevent, reduce, enzyme breakdown, alkylene glycol alkyl ether, glycol, Propylene, conditioner, dye, xanthan, urea formaldehyde polymer, urea, nitrification inhibitor, phosphoric triamide, NBPT, dicyandiamide, fertilizer, contact

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2008/000196 A1 (CIGLER, P) 03 January 2008; abstract; page 2, line 28-29, page 3, lines 6, 10-13, 16-17, 25-26, 29-30, 34-35; page 4, line 1-16, 18, 22-25, 31; page 5, lines 15, 26-28, page 6, line 8; page 8, lines 8, 17-19, 28; page 10, lines 10, 23; page 11, lines 14-17; claims 1-4, 6-15	1-3, 12, 14, 16-17, 19-20 ---
Y	US 2010/0009890 A1 (BARNABAS, FA et al.) 14 January 2010; paragraphs [0019], [0026]	4/1-3, 5/1-3, 6/1-3, 7/5/1-3, 10/6/1-3, 11/5/1-3, 13, 15, 18
Y	WO 1997/022568 A1 (OMILINSKY, BA, et al.) 26 June 1997; abstract; page 6, lines 7, 29; page 7, lines 17, 20-21; page 8, lines 24-27; page 9, lines 2-5, 10-20; page 13, lines 2-3, 8, 12, 21-22; claims 1, 3-4, 7, 9, 11, 15-18	4/1-3, 5/1-3, 7/5/1-3, 11/5/1-3
Y	US 5188654 A (MANALASTAS, PV et al.) 23 February 1993; column 10, lines 2, 9, 13-15, 64-65	6/1-3, 7/5/1-3, 10/6/1-3, 11/5/1-3
A	US 2005/0192319 A1 (BOECKH, A et al.) 01 September 2005; entire document	13, 15, 18
P, X	US 2013/259582 A1 (BIRTHISEL, TD et al.) 03 October 2013; entire document	1, 6/1, 12, 15, 19

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search 30 December 2013 (30.12.2013)	Date of mailing of the international search report 14 JAN 2014
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-3201	Authorized officer: Shane Thomas PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCTOSP: 571-272-7774

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US13/55193

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. 123 Claims Nos.: 8-9, 21-22
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US13/55193

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2010/072184 A2 (CIGLER, P) 01July 2010; entire document	1-3, 4/1-3, 5/1-3, 6/1-3, 7/5/1-3, 10/6/1-3, 11/5/1-3, 12-20
A	US 4740233 A (KLESCHICK, WA et al.) 26 April 1988; entire document	1-3, 4/1-3, 5/1-3, 6/1-3, 7/5/1-3, 10/6/1-3, 11/5/1-3, 12-20