




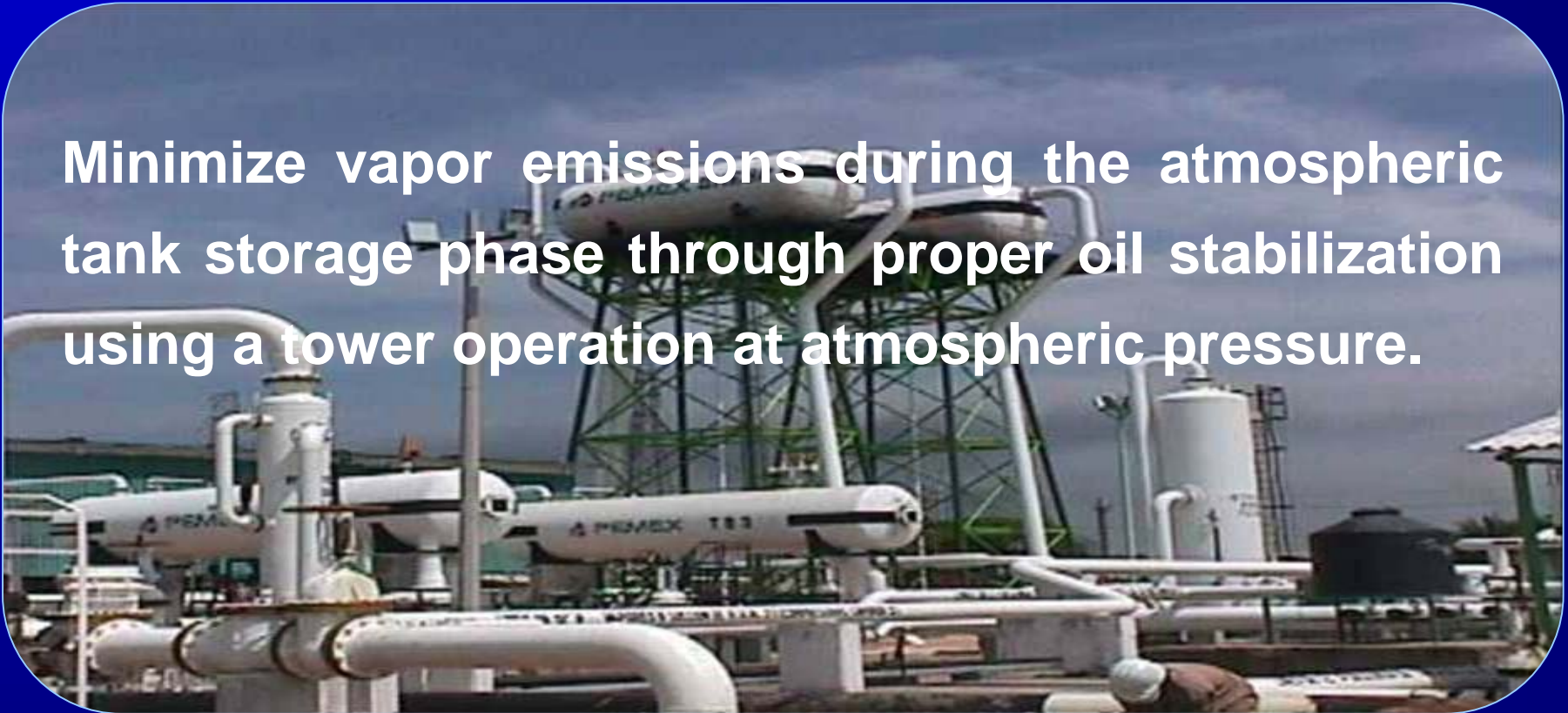
Iride and Samaria II Battery Optimization, Vapor Reduction

Methane Recovery

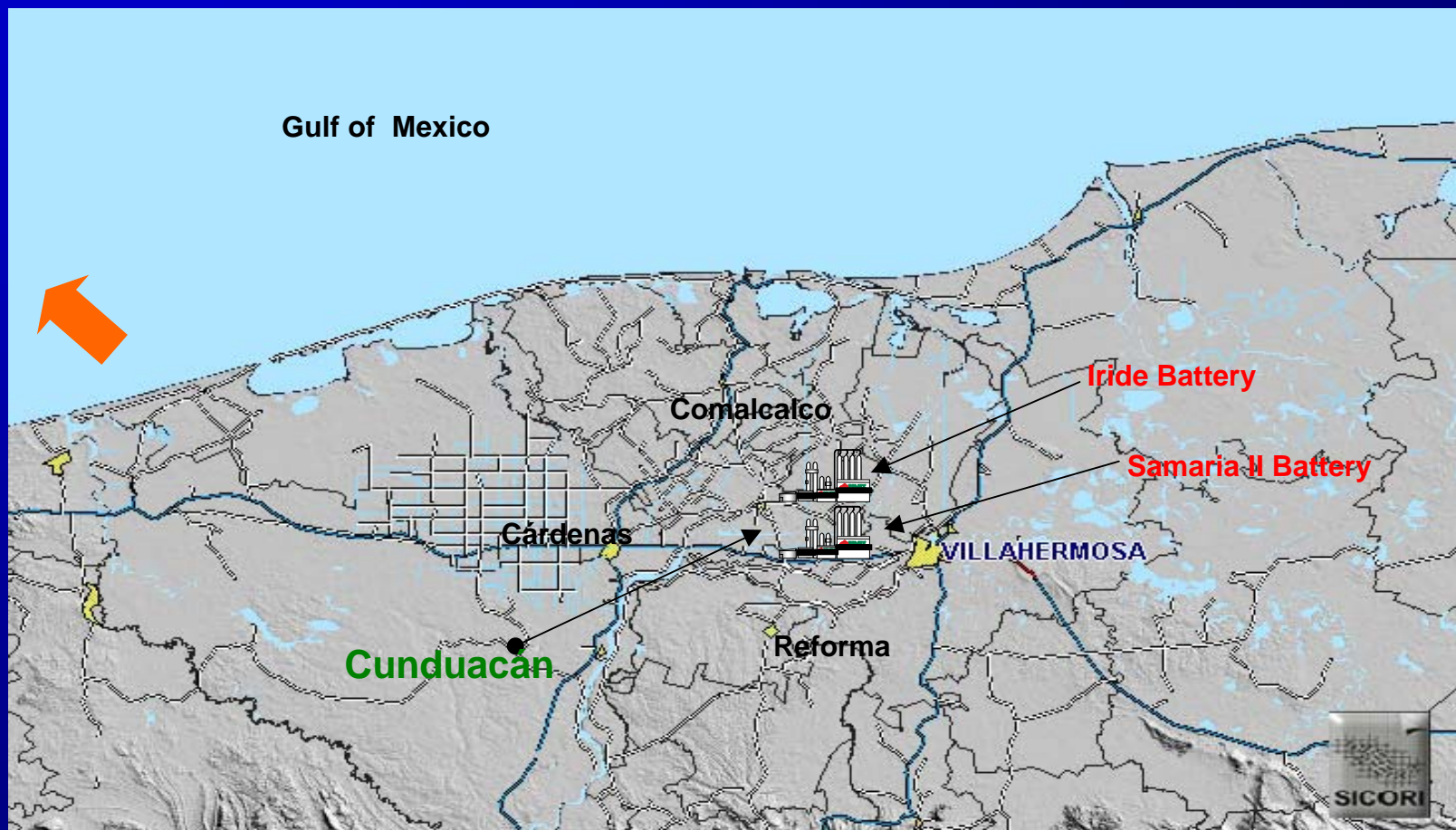
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- Objective
 - Project
 - Challenges
 - Conclusions

Objective

Minimize vapor emissions during the atmospheric tank storage phase through proper oil stabilization using a tower operation at atmospheric pressure.



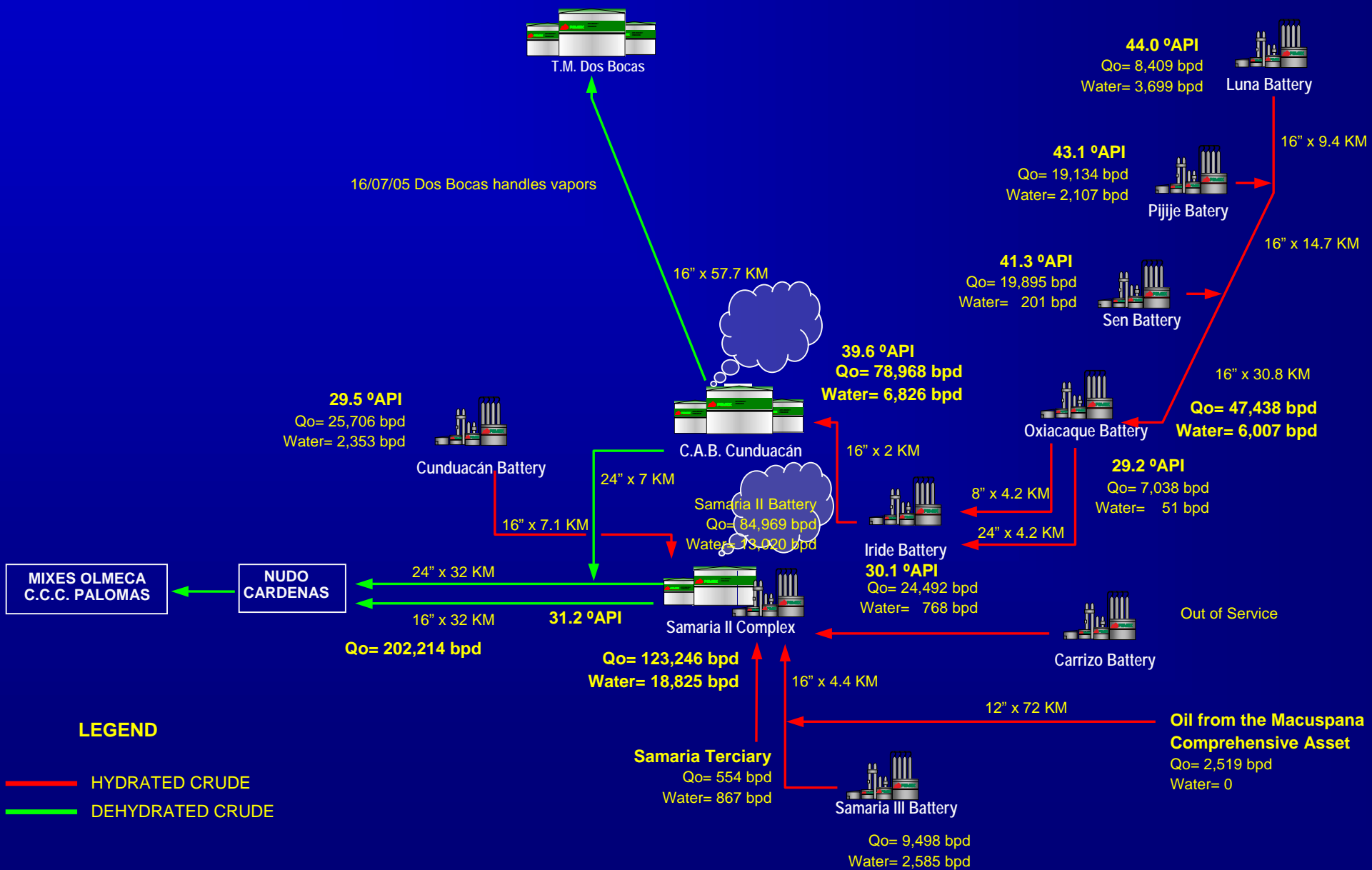
Project

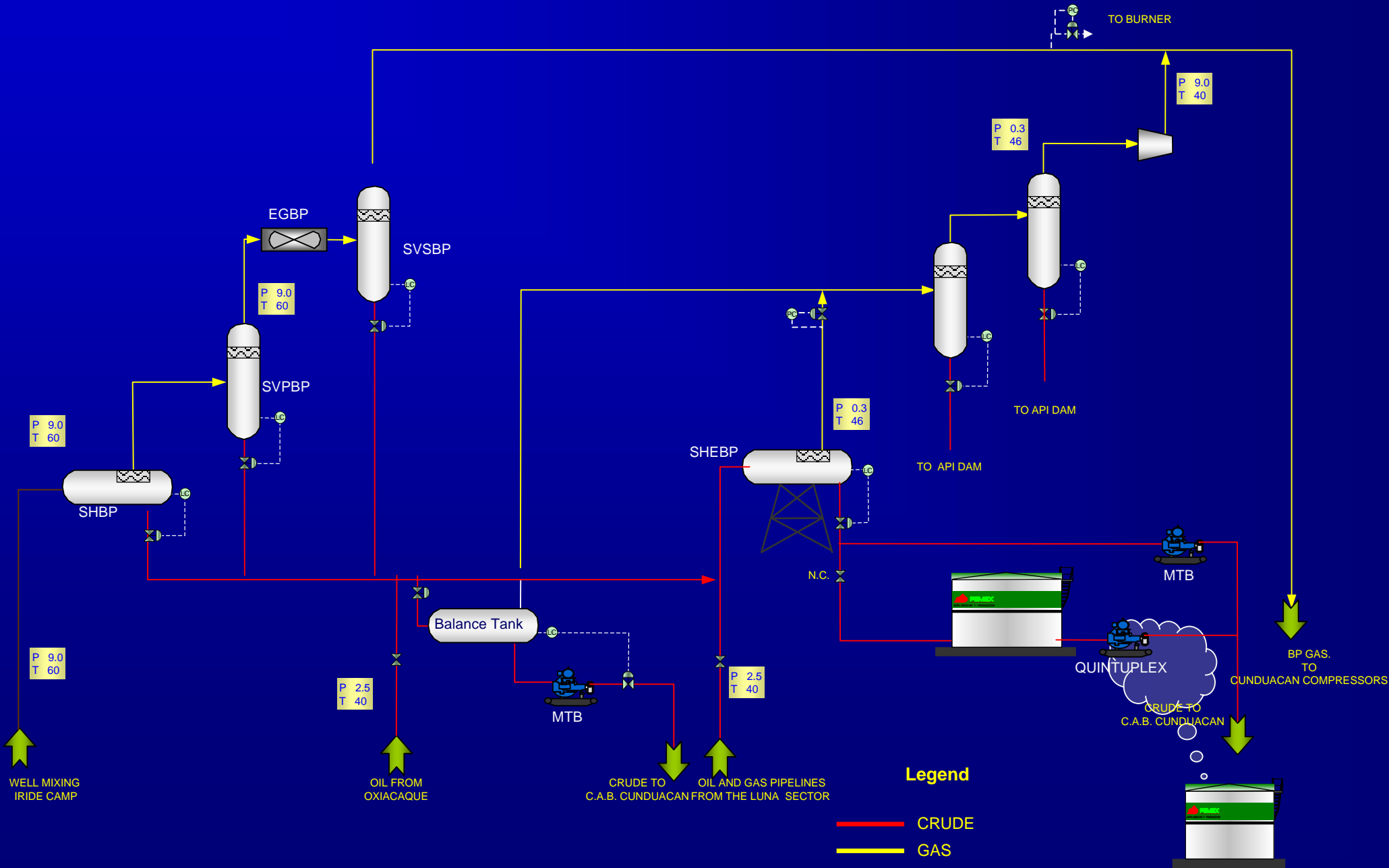


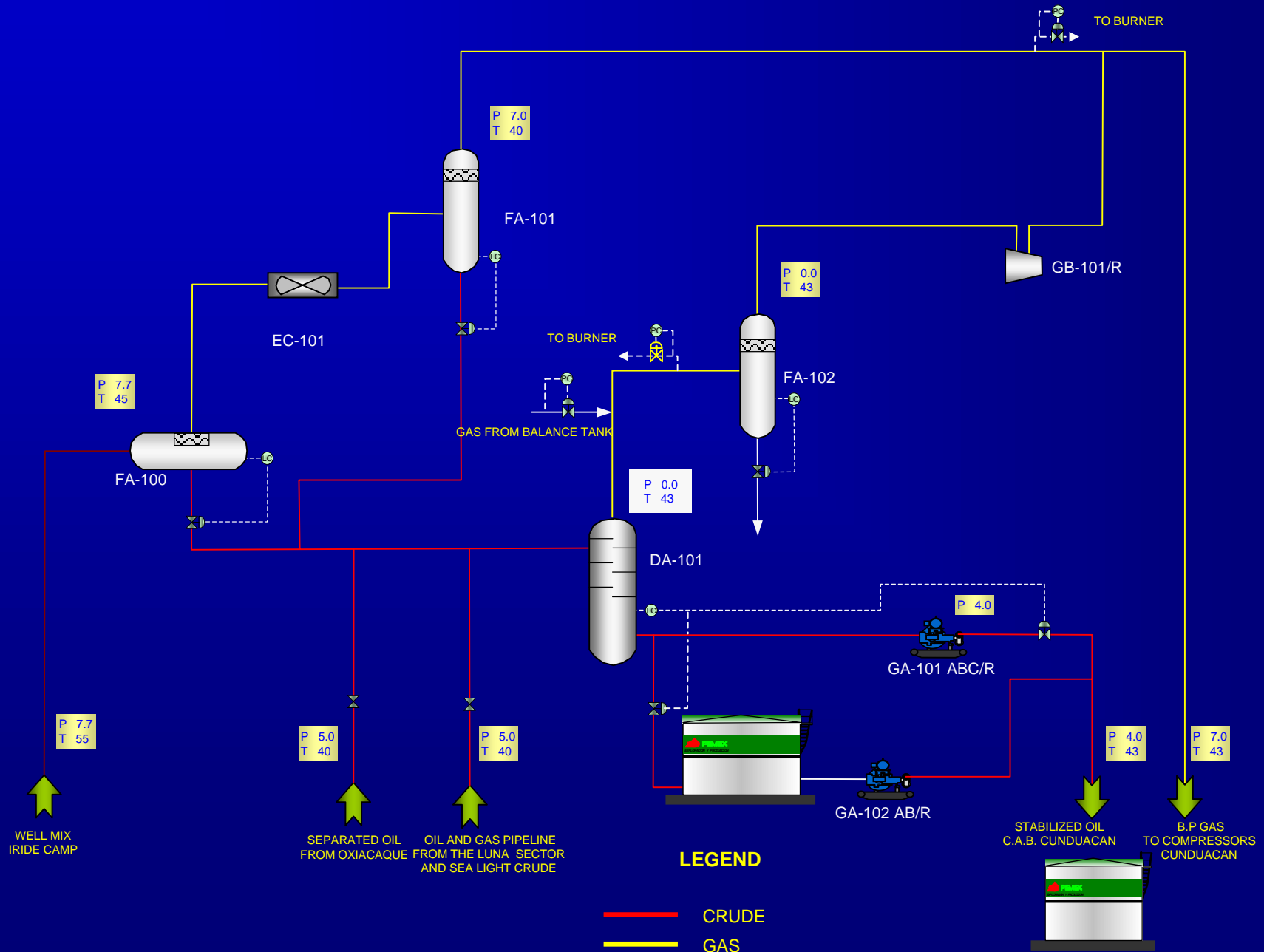
The Iride battery is located in the Municipality of Cunduacán, on the Santa Isabel, Los Cedros, Dos Ceibas and Gregorio Méndez common land area, in the same Municipality, in the State of Tabasco. The Samaria II battery is located at the Ranchería Cumuapa in the Municipality of Cunduacán, State of Tabasco, 17 kilometers west of the City of Villahermosa.

The project involves substituting the conventional separation process using a tank elevated by a crude plate stabilizing tower in order to optimize the separation process and minimize vapor emissions in atmospheric storage tanks.

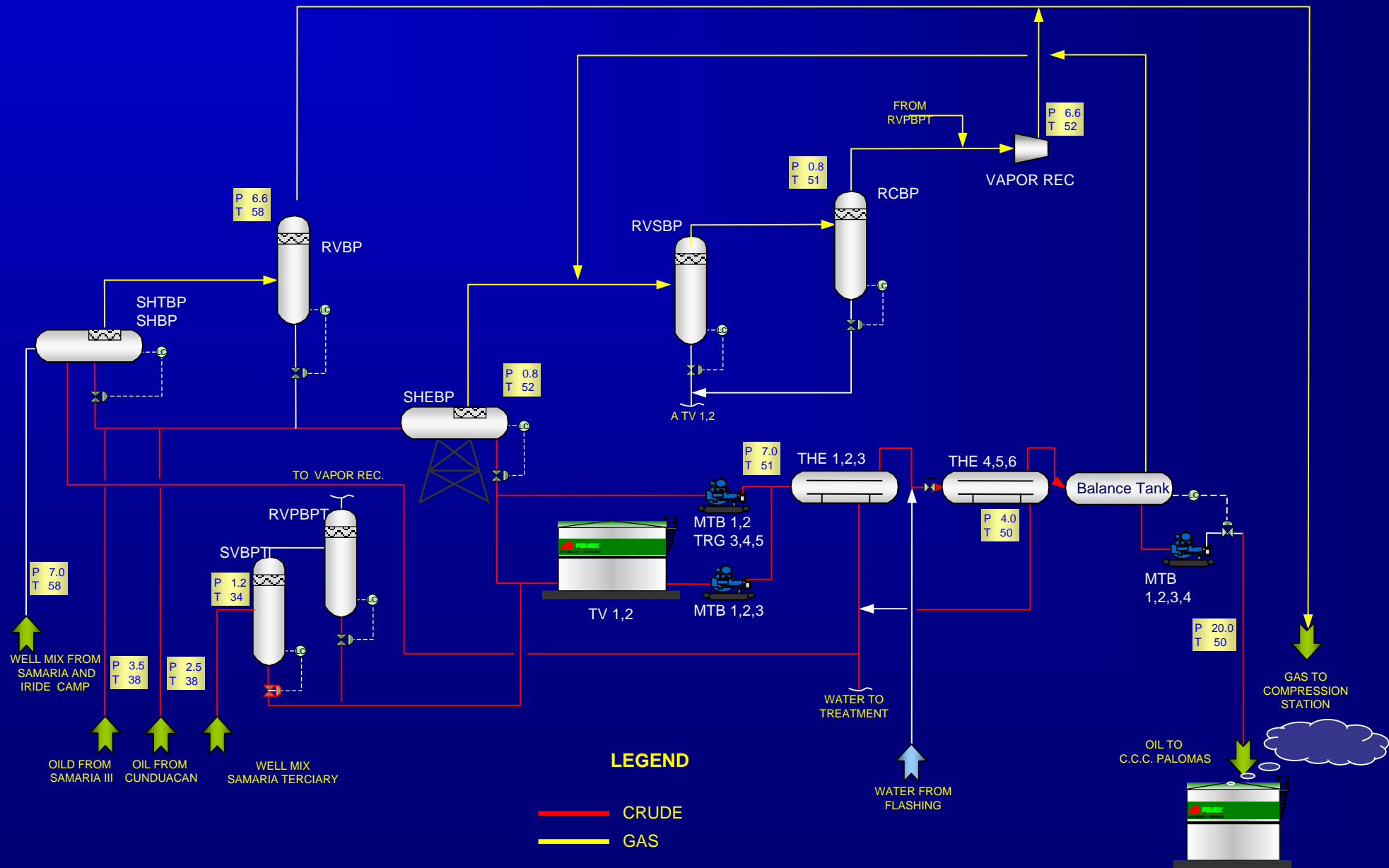




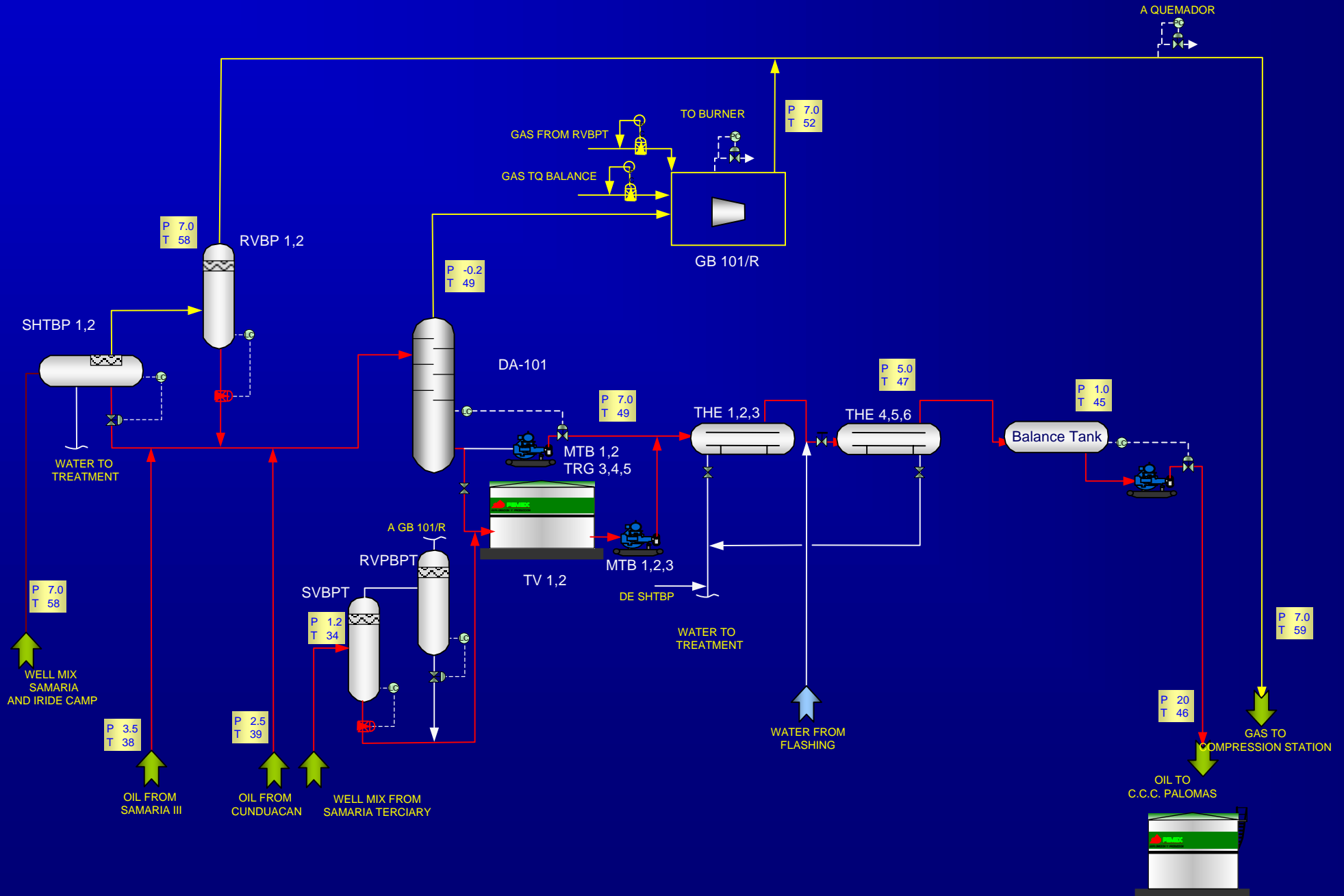


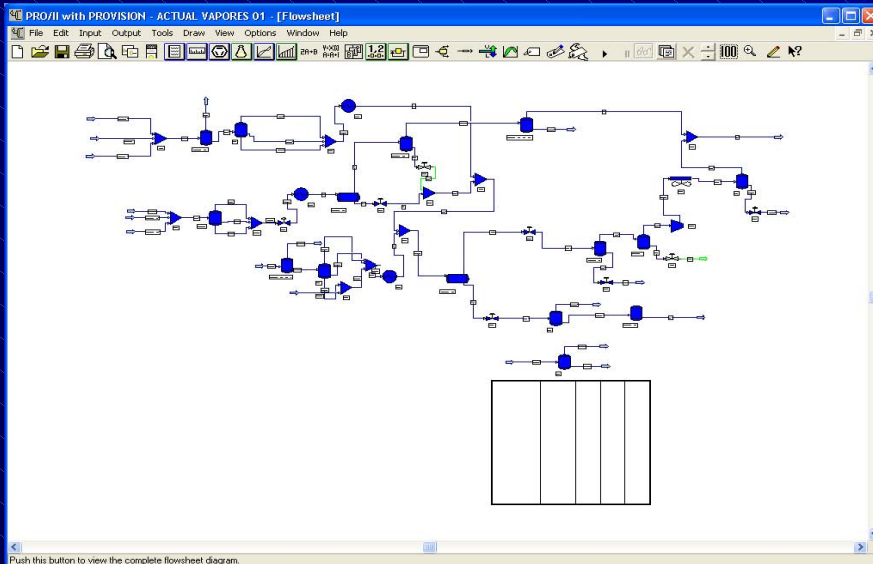


Current Process With A Samaria II Battery



Proposed Process With A Samaria II Battery





To determine the amount of carbon, the current vapor emission volume and composition was calculated using the Pro II simulator.

In order to get the amount of vapor emissions in the tanks, during simulations were considered the following:

- The maximum pressure status in the elevated separator and in the tower
- Maximum operation pressure in crude stabilization
- Mix separation efficiency during gas and liquid phases

Stream Description		S33
Stream Name		Vapor
Stream Phase		
Total Std. Liq. Rate	BBL/DAY	490.675
Total Std. Vapor Rate	FT3/DAY	837546
Temperature	C	45.888
Pressure	KG/CM2	1.033
Total Weight Comp. Rates	TONNE/DAY	
H2O		1.7736
H2S		0.8307
CO2		0.5750
N2		0.0084
METHANE		2.9128
ETHANE		6.6455
PROPANE		7.7643
BUTANE		2.5393
BUTANE		5.8754
IPENTANE		1.6916
PENTANE		2.6682
HEXANE		2.0796
CORTE01		0.1081
corte02		0.0052
CORTE03		0.2441
CORTE04		0.1884
CORTE05		0.0238
CORTE06		0.0953
CORTE07		0.0108
CORTE08		0.0666
CORTE09		0.0453

MMPCD

IRIDE BATTERY VAPORS TO RECOVERY UNIT

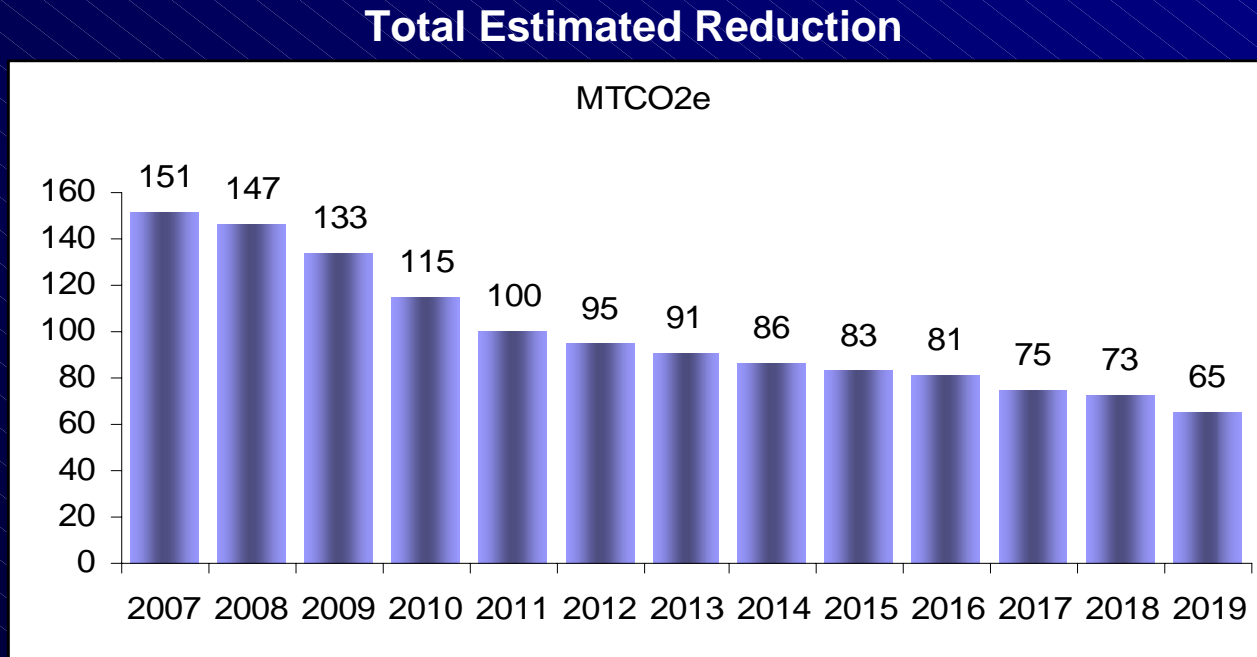
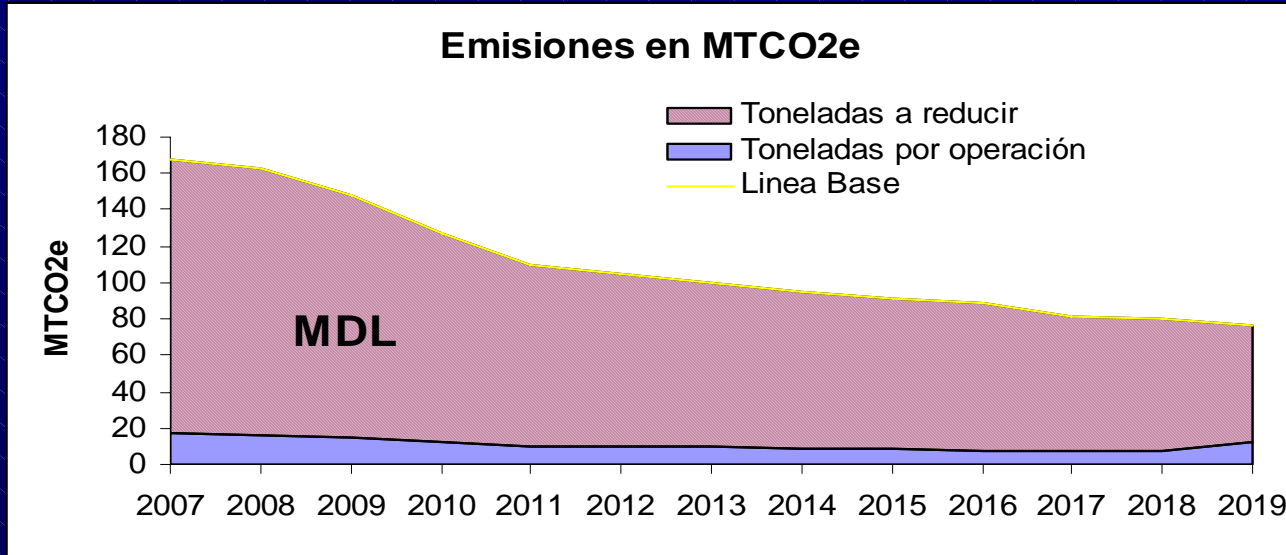
YEAR	CURRENT SITUATION	PROPOSED SITUATION
2007	9.7	11
2008	8.98	10.1
2009	6.85	7.77
2010	5.12	5.81
2011	4.18	4.74
2012	4.08	4.63
2013	3.73	4.24
2014	3.24	3.68
2015	2.96	3.36
2016	2.72	3.09
2017	2.53	2.87
2018	2.5	2.83

SAMARIA II BATTERY VAPORS TO RECOVERY UNIT

YEAR	CURRENT SITUATION	PROPOSED SITUATION
2007	3.63	10
2008	3.55	9.78
2009	3.3	9.15
2010	2.95	8.12
2011	2.57	7.1
2012	2.43	6.71
2013	2.34	6.45
2014	2.25	6.2
2015	2.18	6
2016	2.14	5.89
2017	1.97	5.42
2018	1.93	5.31

Gas Volume to Be Recovered

YEAR	DIFFERENCE
2007	7.67
2008	7.44
2009	6.77
2010	5.86
2011	5.09
2012	4.83
2013	4.62
2014	4.39
2015	4.22
2016	4.12
2017	3.79
2018	3.71



Challenges

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- Real measurement at different battery points is required to determine a methane emission value obtained under real operation conditions.
 - Choosing the best technology for measurement.
 - Be able to recover the largest amount of vapors possible to integrate them into the process.

Conclusions

- Vapor recovery represents an opportunity area because this type of projects could be replicable at different installations.
- The M2M initiative could help in finding the most appropriate technologies to reinforce the estimated methane volume to be recovered in different projects.