

# PetroMall

Putting relevant science and engineering back  
into every decision made!

Gas to Something Useful

# Flare Volumes by Country

Gas flaring data 2013-17 (billion cubic meters)

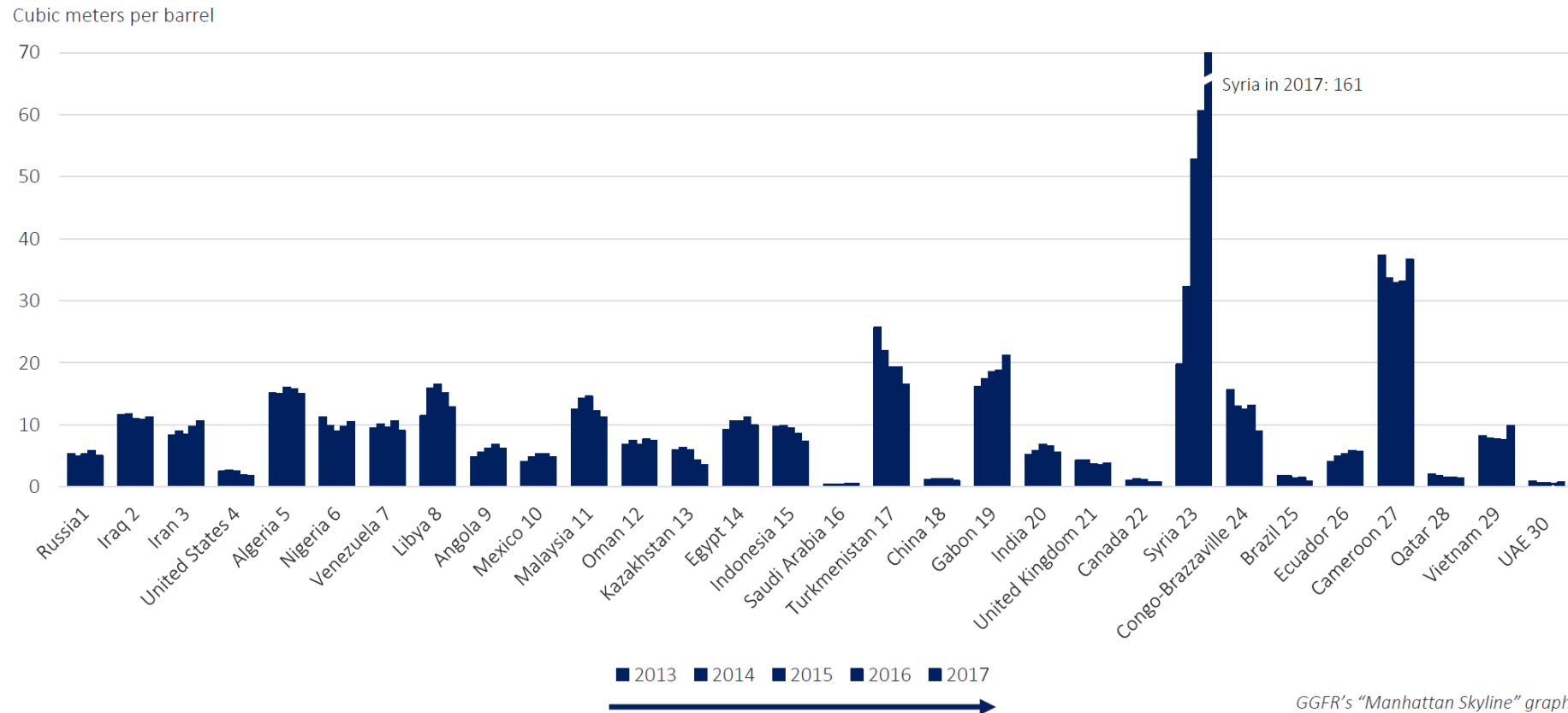
|    |                   | 2013<br>bcm | 2014<br>bcm | 2015<br>bcm | 2016<br>bcm | 2017<br>bcm | 2016-17<br>change<br>bcm | 2013-17<br>change<br>bcm |
|----|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1  | Russia            | 19.9        | 18.3        | 19.6        | 22.4        | 19.9        | -2.5                     | 0.0                      |
| 2  | Iraq              | 13.3        | 14.0        | 16.2        | 17.7        | 17.8        | 0.1                      | 4.6                      |
| 3  | Iran              | 11.1        | 12.2        | 12.1        | 16.4        | 17.7        | 1.3                      | 6.6                      |
| 4  | United States     | 9.2         | 11.3        | 11.9        | 8.9         | 9.5         | 0.6                      | 0.3                      |
| 5  | Algeria           | 8.2         | 8.7         | 9.1         | 9.1         | 8.8         | -0.3                     | 0.6                      |
| 6  | Nigeria           | 9.3         | 8.4         | 7.7         | 7.3         | 7.6         | 0.3                      | -1.7                     |
| 7  | Venezuela         | 9.3         | 10.0        | 9.3         | 9.3         | 7.0         | -2.4                     | -2.3                     |
| 8  | Libya             | 4.1         | 2.9         | 2.6         | 2.4         | 3.9         | 1.6                      | -0.2                     |
| 9  | Angola            | 3.2         | 3.5         | 4.2         | 4.5         | 3.8         | -0.7                     | 0.6                      |
| 10 | Mexico            | 4.3         | 4.9         | 5.0         | 4.8         | 3.8         | -1.0                     | -0.5                     |
| 11 | Malaysia          | 2.8         | 3.4         | 3.7         | 3.2         | 2.8         | -0.3                     | 0.0                      |
| 12 | Oman              | 2.4         | 2.6         | 2.4         | 2.8         | 2.6         | -0.2                     | 0.2                      |
| 13 | Kazakhstan        | 3.8         | 3.9         | 3.7         | 2.7         | 2.4         | -0.2                     | -1.3                     |
| 14 | Egypt             | 2.4         | 2.8         | 2.8         | 2.8         | 2.3         | -0.5                     | 0.0                      |
| 15 | Indonesia         | 3.1         | 3.1         | 2.9         | 2.8         | 2.3         | -0.4                     | -0.8                     |
| 16 | Saudi Arabia      | 2.0         | 1.9         | 2.2         | 2.4         | 2.3         | -0.1                     | 0.3                      |
| 17 | Turkmenistan      | 2.3         | 2.0         | 1.8         | 1.8         | 1.7         | -0.2                     | -0.6                     |
| 18 | China             | 1.9         | 2.1         | 2.1         | 2.0         | 1.6         | -0.4                     | -0.4                     |
| 19 | Gabon             | 1.4         | 1.5         | 1.6         | 1.6         | 1.5         | -0.1                     | 0.1                      |
| 20 | India             | 1.7         | 1.9         | 2.2         | 2.1         | 1.5         | -0.6                     | -0.2                     |
| 21 | United Kingdom    | 1.4         | 1.3         | 1.3         | 1.3         | 1.4         | 0.0                      | 0.0                      |
| 22 | Canada            | 1.5         | 2.1         | 1.8         | 1.3         | 1.3         | 0.0                      | -0.2                     |
| 23 | Syria             | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.5         | 0.6         | 1.2         | 0.6                      | 0.8                      |
| 24 | Rep. of the Congo | 1.4         | 1.3         | 1.2         | 1.1         | 1.1         | 0.0                      | -0.3                     |
| 25 | Brazil            | 1.3         | 1.5         | 1.3         | 1.4         | 1.1         | -0.3                     | -0.2                     |
| 26 | Ecuador           | 0.8         | 1.0         | 1.1         | 1.2         | 1.1         | -0.1                     | 0.3                      |
| 27 | Cameroon          | 0.8         | 0.9         | 1.1         | 1.1         | 1.0         | -0.1                     | 0.2                      |
| 28 | Qatar             | 1.4         | 1.3         | 1.1         | 1.1         | 1.0         | 0.0                      | -0.4                     |
| 29 | Vietnam           | 1.1         | 1.1         | 1.0         | 0.9         | 1.0         | 0.1                      | -0.1                     |
| 30 | UAE               | 1.2         | 0.9         | 1.0         | 0.8         | 1.0         | 0.1                      | -0.3                     |
|    | Rest of world     | 12.5        | 12.8        | 11.1        | 10.0        | 8.4         | -1.6                     | -4.0                     |
|    | Global total      | 139.6       | 143.9       | 145.6       | 147.6       | 140.6       | -7.1                     | 1.0                      |

# Flaring by Country

Flaring intensity – top 30 flaring countries (2013-17)

Ranked by 2017 flaring volume

Cubic meters gas flared per barrel of oil produced



GGFR's "Manhattan Skyline" graph

Global average intensity (2017): 4.8 m³/bbl

# The Impact of Flaring Gas

- Environmental Implications
  - Climate change, greenhouse gas, global warming, acid rain, agriculture
- Health Implications
  - Adverse Effects, Haematological effects
- Economic Loss
  - Wasting an Economic commodity, legal restrictions



## Key to Alternate Solutions

- Revisit Operations - changes in market conditions, infrastructure, service, regulations, production characteristics change with time.
- Innovation and flexibility in approach - Understand the challenges and solutions.
- Capitalize on previous experience and emerging technologies.
- Create Partnerships with other Operators and Suppliers resulting in synergy and focus in finding cost effective alternatives.
- Complete buy-in from all Stakeholders - communities, regulators, venture partners and executive and their boards.

# Factors to Consider in Gas Flaring

- Production
  - Reservoir Characteristics
  - Reserves
  - Timing
- Local and Global Market
  - Demand and future potential
  - Infrastructure
  - Pricing structure
- Commercial
  - Asset costs and return on investment
  - Approvals, regulations and permitting
  - Tax relief, social programmes and environmental considerations

## A Few Alternatives to Gas Flaring Based on Existing Technologies

- 1) Tertiary Recovery of Hydrocarbons
- 2) Gas Storage
- 3) Process Heat/Power Generation- Local and Commercial
- 4) Liquefied Natural Gas
- 5) Gas Treatment and Liquids recovery
- 6) Gas To Liquids



# Gas Storage

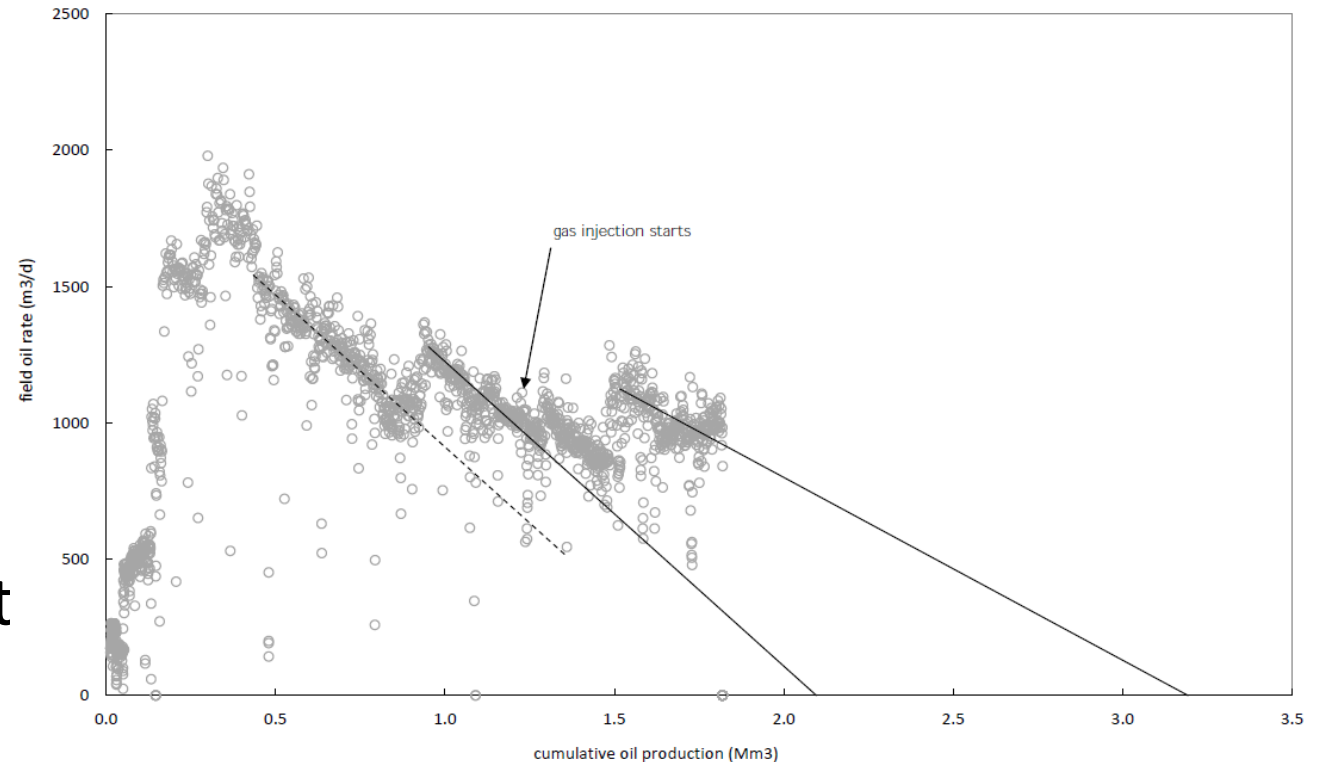
- Arbitrage – Gas can be bought cheaply when there is low demand.
- Adjustment of supply and transmission/process capacity.
- Short-term flexibility.
- Can provide an emergency supply of gas.
- Potentially high capital costs due to the need for cushion gas.
- Reservoirs need to have specific characteristics.





# Tertiary Recovery of Hydrocarbons

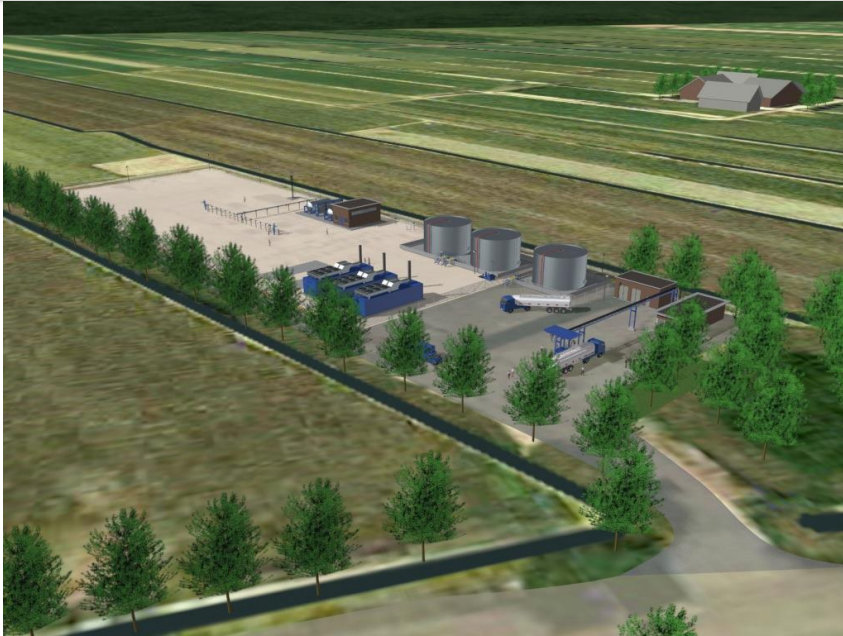
- Clean, relatively low cost.
- Improves efficiency of oil recoveries.
- Can be sold solely for this purpose.
- Possible monetisation of gas in late life of field.
- Some arbitrage opportunities.
- Reservoirs have to have the right characteristics.



# Process Heat & Power Generation

- Can be viable even for every small volumes of gas.
- Can onsite power equipment and for process heat.
  - Provides reliability
  - Reduces operating costs
  - Reduced transportation costs
- Can provide electricity or CHP to remote locations.
  - Economic benefits as revenues from electrical sales and liquids recovery
  - Community/local engagement benefit.
- Requires only limited infrastructure.

# Case Study in the Netherlands



- Provide Peak Power on 15 minute notice Resulting in premium sales prices for less production.
- Electricity into local grid in high area demand resulting on less load at peak hours and reliable supply.
- Minimum impact on sound and visual with locals.
- Good support from neighbours and community.

- Three 2 MW Units.
- Total gas requirement at full load 2.3 MMSCFD.
- Producing approximately 60 barrels of condensate per day based on average utilization.
- Less than a year to install and commission.



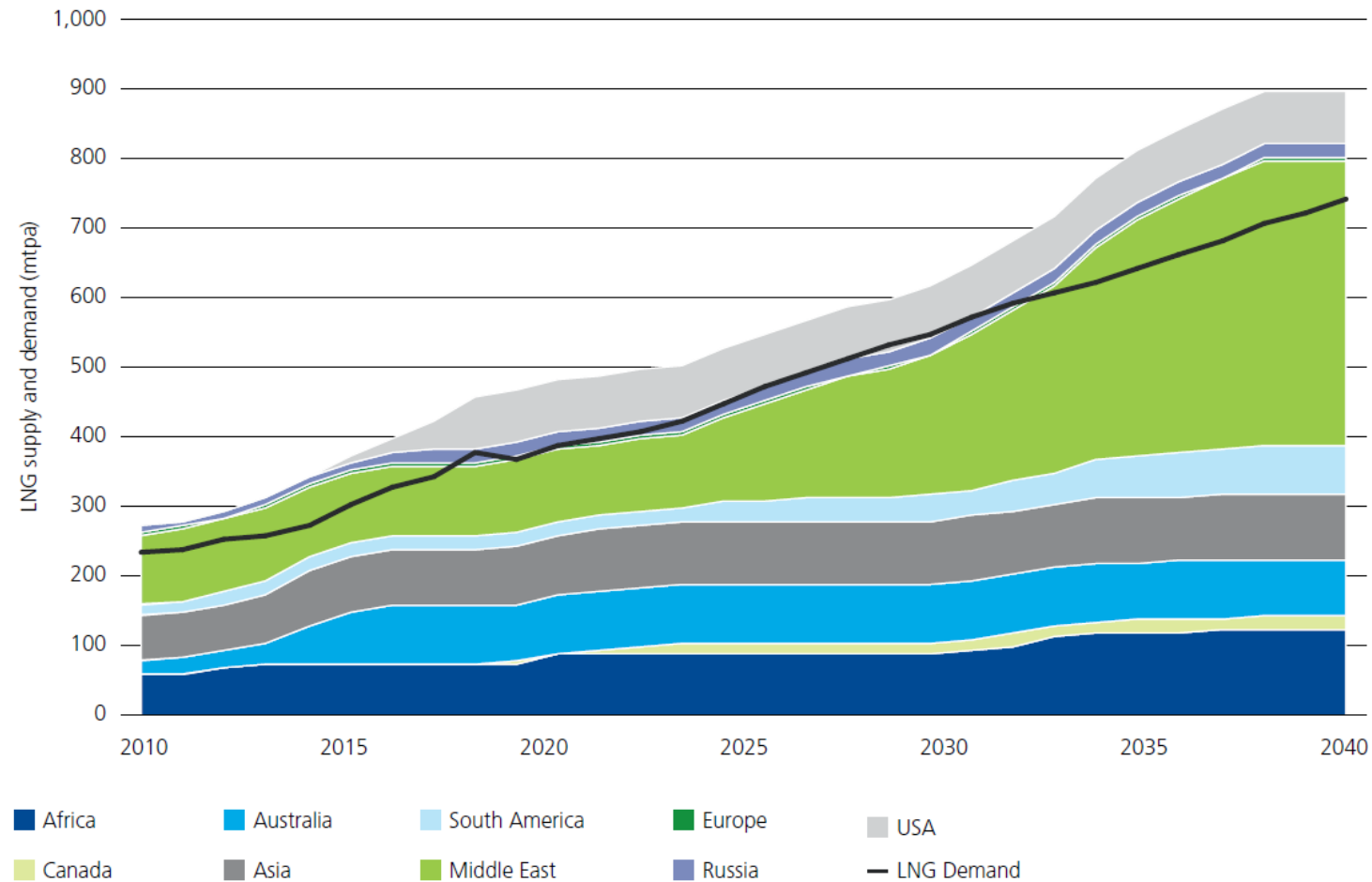
# Liquified Natural Gas (LNG)

- Simple, safe technology.
- Clean energy source with low impact on the environment.
- Global market
  - Domestic
  - Industrial
  - Power Generation



# LNG Market Growth

**Figure 1. Both LNG supply and demand is expected to grow steadily despite headwinds**





# Gas Treatment, NGL's & Liquids Recovery

- Economic – Generate additional income from hydrocarbon liquid sale.
- Proven technologies like mechanical refrigeration.
- “Deep cut” providing product to local markets (condensate, LPG's and Pentanes, etc).
- Treatment of gas to meet hydrocarbon and water dewpoints – Then used for fuel, process heat, power generation, petrochemical, sales, etc.





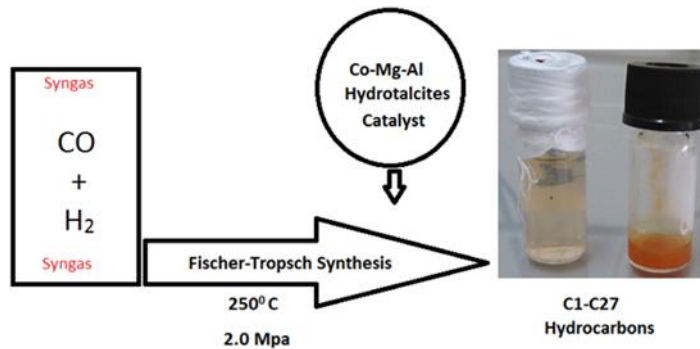
# NGLs and Deep Cut Example

- “Deep cut” Gas processing Facility
- Economic benefits
  - Produces 156 m<sup>3</sup>/day of stabilized condensate
  - 66 m<sup>3</sup>/day of LPG for market
  - 85,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day of overhead gas for power generation
  - Increase fuel quality for power, reduced diesel usage
- Positive social impact; increase reliability of heat and power.



# New “Old” Technology

## Gas To Liquids



- Fischer–Tropsch exothermic process.
- Catalyst-based process converts natural gas to longer hydrocarbon chain – Creating synthetic fuels.
- Typical conversion rates of 1 MMCFD to 100 barrels of oil
- Products are easy to transport, usable as feed stock.
- Considerable progress in development in last 30 years creating the way for smaller plants to be economically feasible.
- Gas be applied to offshore gas as well.

# Conclusions

- Many different proven options and solutions.
- Changes in technology mean proven designs are more economic than previously.
- These techniques remove liability and monetise an otherwise wasteful by-product.

# PetroMall

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into every decision made!

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