#### CLEANING AND HYDROCARBON RECOVERY IN STORAGE TANKS

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Jan 2019

#### #2

# Types of Cleaning

- Mechanical Cleaning
- Automated Mechanical Physical Cleaning
- Physical Chemical Cleaning
- Automated Physical Chemical Cleaning
  - o Online Cleaning
  - o Out of Operation Cleaning

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### Types of Cleaning

## Mechanical Cleaning

- Mechanical extraction and disposal of mud.
  - 0% hydrocarbon recovery
  - o Tanks are offline for an excessive period of time
  - 0% return on investment for refinery
  - Unsafe environment
  - Hydrocarbon spillage
  - Obsolete and costly process

## #4

## **Automated Mechanical Physical Cleaning**

- Mud extraction using robots
  - o High costs and robots are unable to reach to all internal sections of the tank
  - o Necessity of maintenance personnel to physically enter the tank
  - 0% hydrocarbon recovery
  - o 0% return on investment



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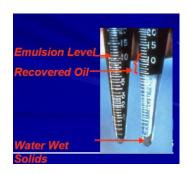
## Chemical Cleaning with Hydrocarbon Recovery

## Online Cleaning

- This type of cleaning is done with the tank in operation, utilizing the TumTank<sup>™</sup> for Process Equipment system, separating in-line the hydrocarbon, water, and sediment from existing sludge, gradually monitoring sediment quantity at the bottom, forming a water interface at the bottom of the tank.
- This type of cleaning is recommended for tank maintenance so as to return clean tanks back into operation.

#### Online Cleaning is done in two ways:

- Continuous injection type (3 10 ppm of chemical product) for a minimum of 3 months
- Batch type (30 100 ppm) for a minimum of 5-10 injections



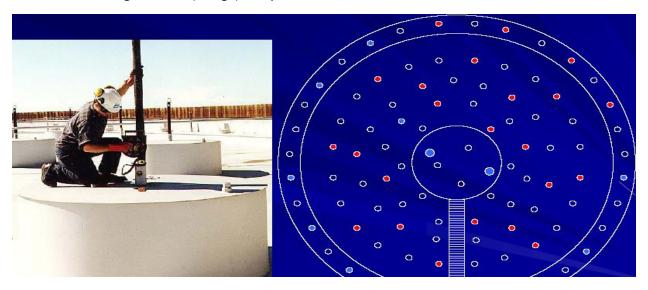
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#### **Out of Operation Cleaning**

- When tank is out of operation due to high mud content and/or maintenance.
  - o The following test must be done to verify hydrocarbon recovery feasibility
    - > Age of mud
    - Quantity of mud (sludge)
    - ➤ Volume and distribution of mud in tanks (Thermographic 3D images, profiling)
    - ➤ Laboratory cleaning simulation
    - ➤ Determination of existing % of hydrocarbon, % of water, and % of sediments
    - > Hydrocarbon quality

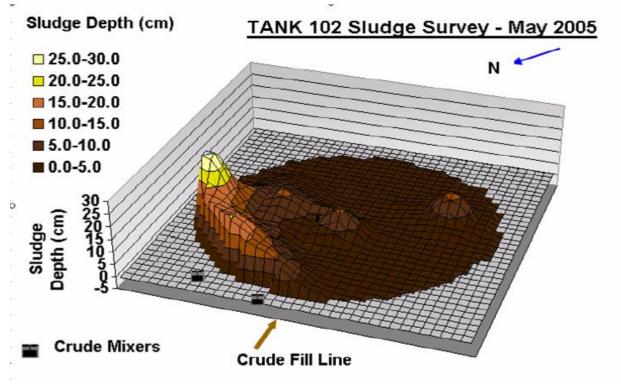
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## Volumetric Profiling and Mud (Sludge) Composition



REQUIRED SAMPLES ARE TAKEN WITH STRATIFIER EQUIPMENT





According to the data collected and thermographic images, three-dimensional volumetry of sludge is determined

#11
Laboratory Simulation and Determination of % of HC, % of Water, and % of Sediment







Mud separated as hydrocarbon, water, and sediment

#### BASIC CLEANING PROCEDURE

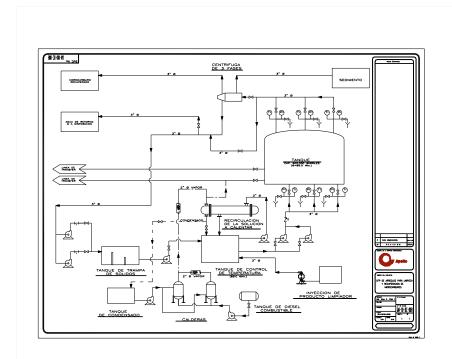
- After having quantified the amount and distribution of the mud (sludge)
  - Conduct a tank survey, to verify inputs and outputs, drains, service vapor, water, electricity, accessibility, etc.
  - Service distance and quality
  - Distribution of lines between tanks

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#### **BASIC PROCEDURE**

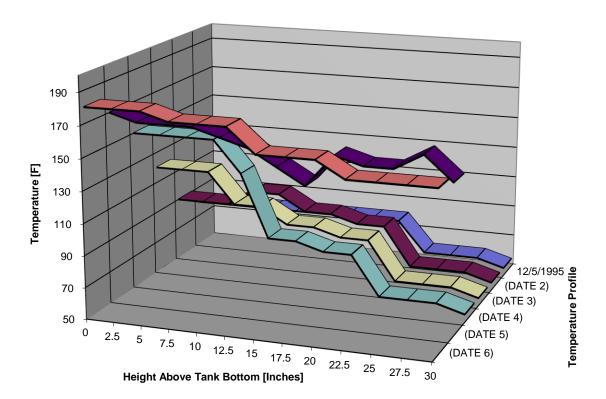
• Once the study has been carried out, along with the DTI of the provisional installation, the circulation and heating of the system will proceed, as follows.

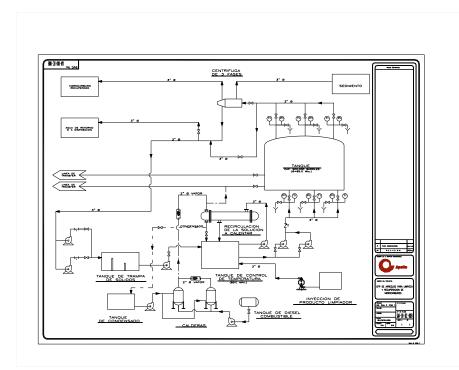
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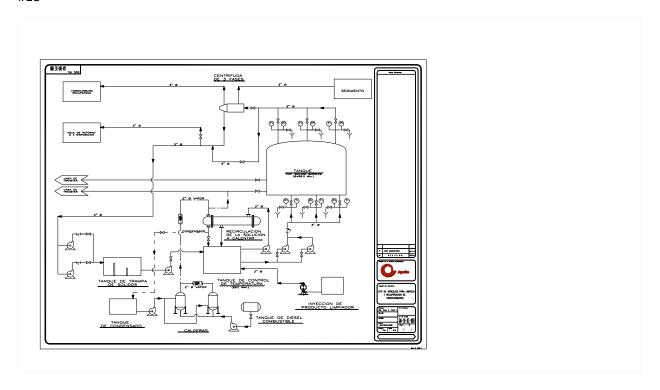


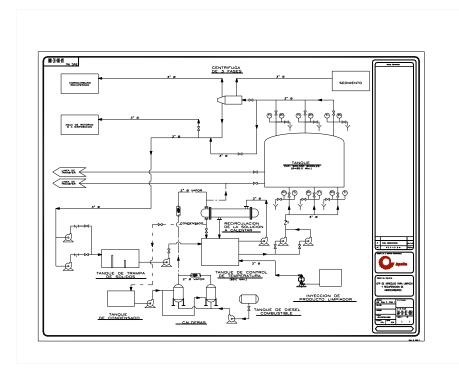
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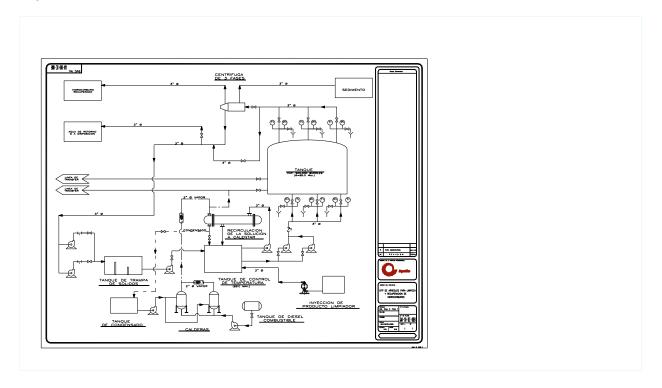
 Progressively we will monitor, keep a record, and new temperature profiling from the interfaces inside the tank to follow the progress of sludge separation, with the help of the infrared vision and specialized software.

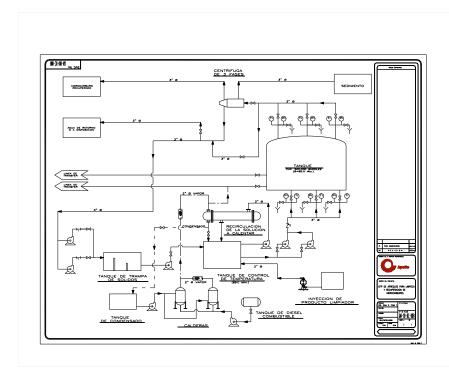


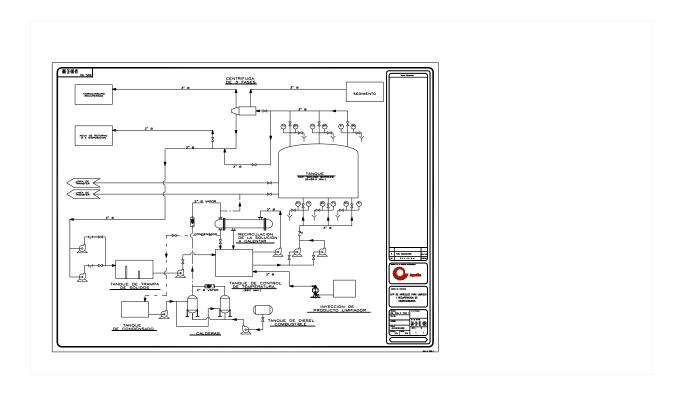


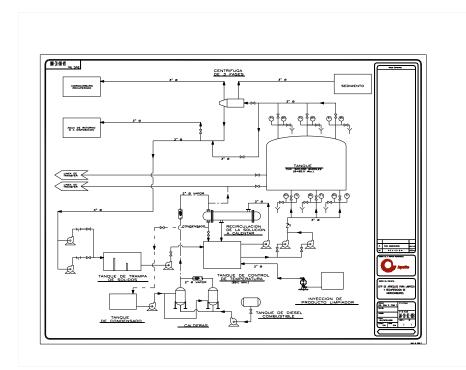


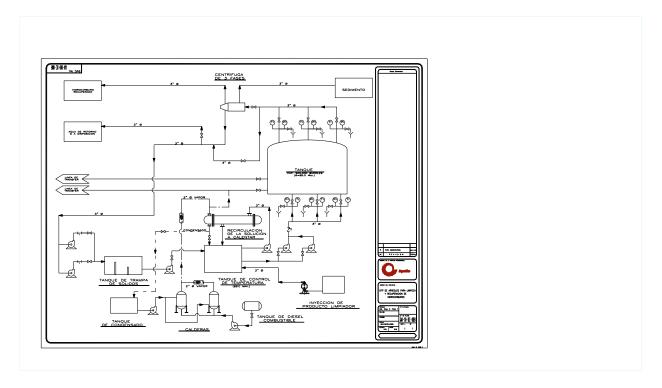


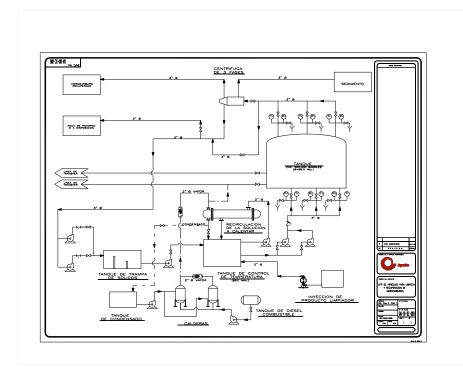














## COMPARISON VS. MECHANICAL CLEANING

## MECHANICAL

- 0% Hydrocarbons recovery
- 2 8 months execution time
- Approximately cost from \$9MM -\$15MM pesos

# BASIC CLEANING

- 80% 95% Hydrocarbon recovery
- 0.5 2 months execution time
- Approximate cost \$11 MM pesos
- High investment returns
- 5 20% sludge in solid disposition with low quantities of hydrocarbon and water