

# MEG Regeneration Optimization

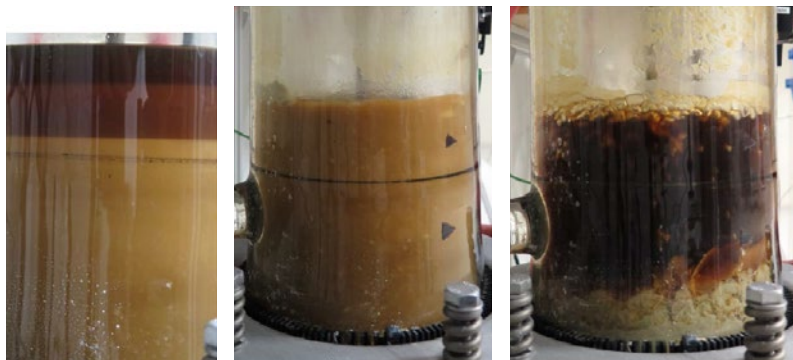
Solution for increased availability

Monoethylene glycol (MEG) is used to prevent hydrate formation in long tiebacks for gas wells. MEG is recycled, water is boiled off, and a slipstream is treated using vacuum distillation to remove highly soluble salts.

Our client's MEG reclaimer was not performing well. "Gunk" accumulated in the reclaimer, and the pump seal and instruments failed.

After a pilot study using a model reclaimer with field conditions, we identified formate-based completion fluids from unload to the MEG loop as the root cause.

We developed a bleed calculator, trained the operators, and defined an operating envelope. By upgrading the pumps and vacuum pumps, modifying the centrifuges, and providing on-site and remote support, we increased the availability of the MEG reclaimer.



Liquid in reclaimer after 268, 320 and 485 h (from left). Accumulation factor 26, 32 and 43. At 268 h, the slurry is at room temperature after the pause.

## Project details

- Pilot study using a model reclaimer with field conditions
- Identified formate-based completion fluids from unload to MEG loop as the root cause
- On-site support to bring the plant to stable operation

## Scope of work

- Site survey and sampling
- Pilot study of reclaimer
- Modification of centrifuges
- Online product monitoring
- Upgraded pumps and vacuum pumps

## Key facts

- Bleed calculator developed and operators trained
- Operating envelope defined
- Advised targeted upgrades of plants, pump seals, flow meters
- Salt centrifuges, standby at the time identified as important to bring online