



G L O B A L F O R U M

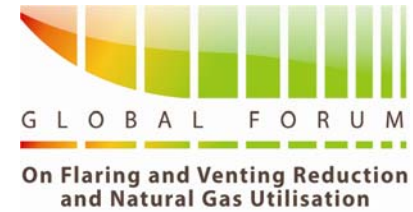
On Flaring and Venting Reduction
and Natural Gas Utilisation

Synfuels International, Inc. Upstream GTL Solutions for Flaring



Edward Peterson, PhD, P.E.,
Chief Engineer

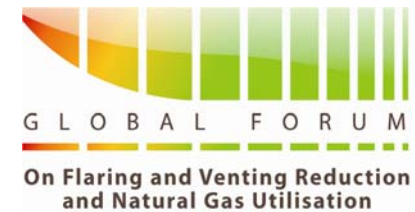
Why Synfuels pursued an economical GTL & GTE process



- **Government restrictions on flaring**
- **Global Environmental concerns**
- **Increasing demand for 'transportable' liquid fuel in emerging economies**
- **Laws favouring cleaner fuels**
- **Need for greater utilization of resources**
- **Rising energy prices**

Fischer-Tropsch (F-T)

Limitations



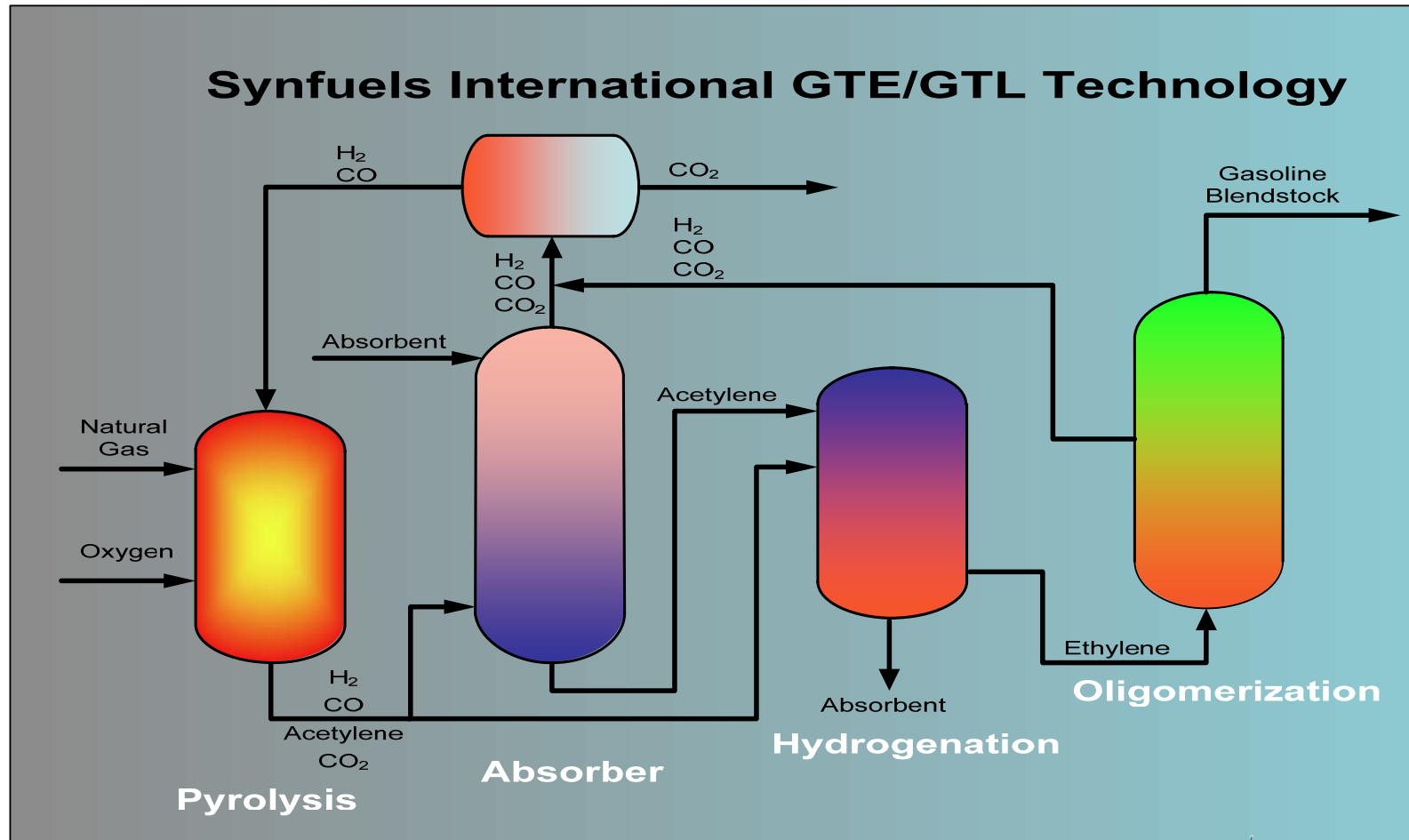
- F-T needs huge plants to create the necessary economies of scale
- F-T's minimum economic size is about 300 MMSCFD
- Primary F-T product has wide molecular weight distribution – lots of waxes and light ends
- Of 15,000+ gas fields outside North America's pipeline network, less than 200 can support mega-scale F-T plants

“Smaller fields need smaller plants that require much less capital than Fischer-Tropsch demands.”

NEW



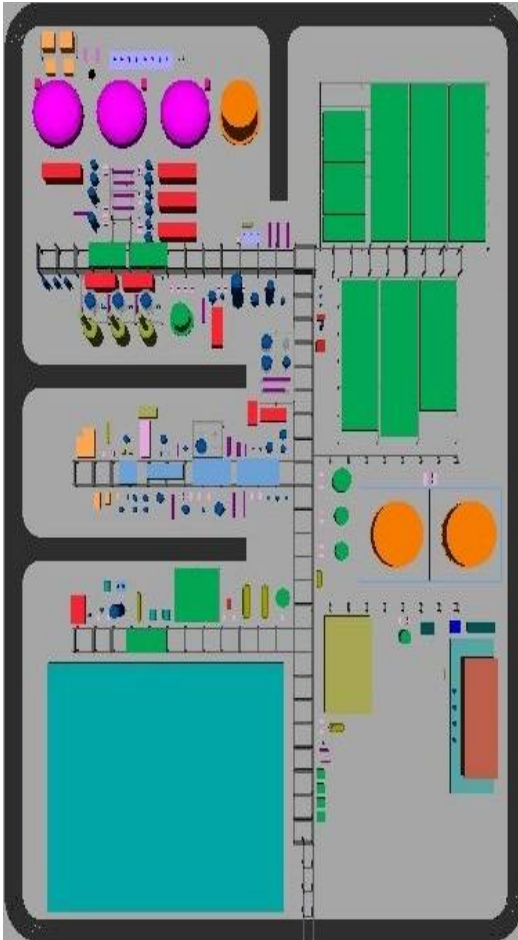
- Innovative new approach – Not a F-T modification
- Lower operating pressure than F-T. Therefore, lower cost and easier fabrication
- Near 0% recycled gas. This reduces operating costs
- Demonstrated effective down to 30 MSCFD
- Most economical between 10 and 250 MMSCFD



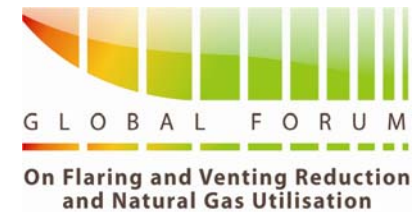
50 MMSCFD Plant Design



GLOBAL FORUM
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Clean Gasoline from Methane



Synfuels GTL Product Properties

Specific Gravity	0.7599 (Water=1)
°API Gravity	54.71 @ 60°F
Molecular Weight	100.422
Weight	6.33 Lbs/Gal
Gross Heating Value	124190 BTU/CF

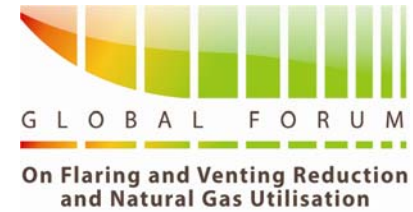
Synfuels GTL Product Composition

	vol%
Paraffins	12
Iso-paraffins	35.9
Olefins	1
Naphthenes	9.8
Aromatics	38.5

Gas-Phase Hydrogenation Problems

- Must limit acetylene concentration for reaction and temperature control
- High temperature can lead to a “run-away” reaction
- Requires processing large volumes of diluents rich gas
- Tends toward over-conversion to ethane

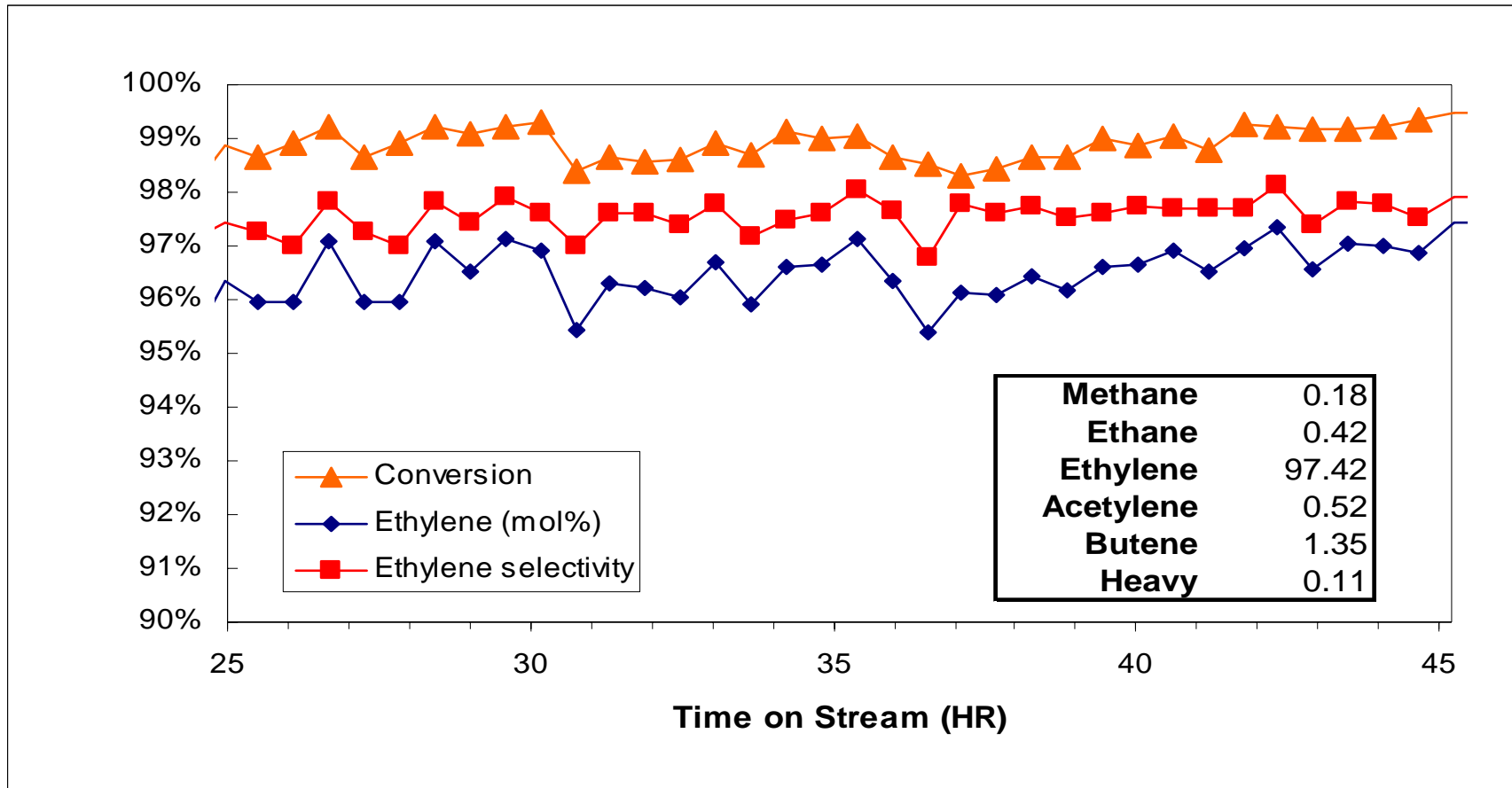
Synfuels Uses Liquid-Phase Hydrogenation of Acetylene



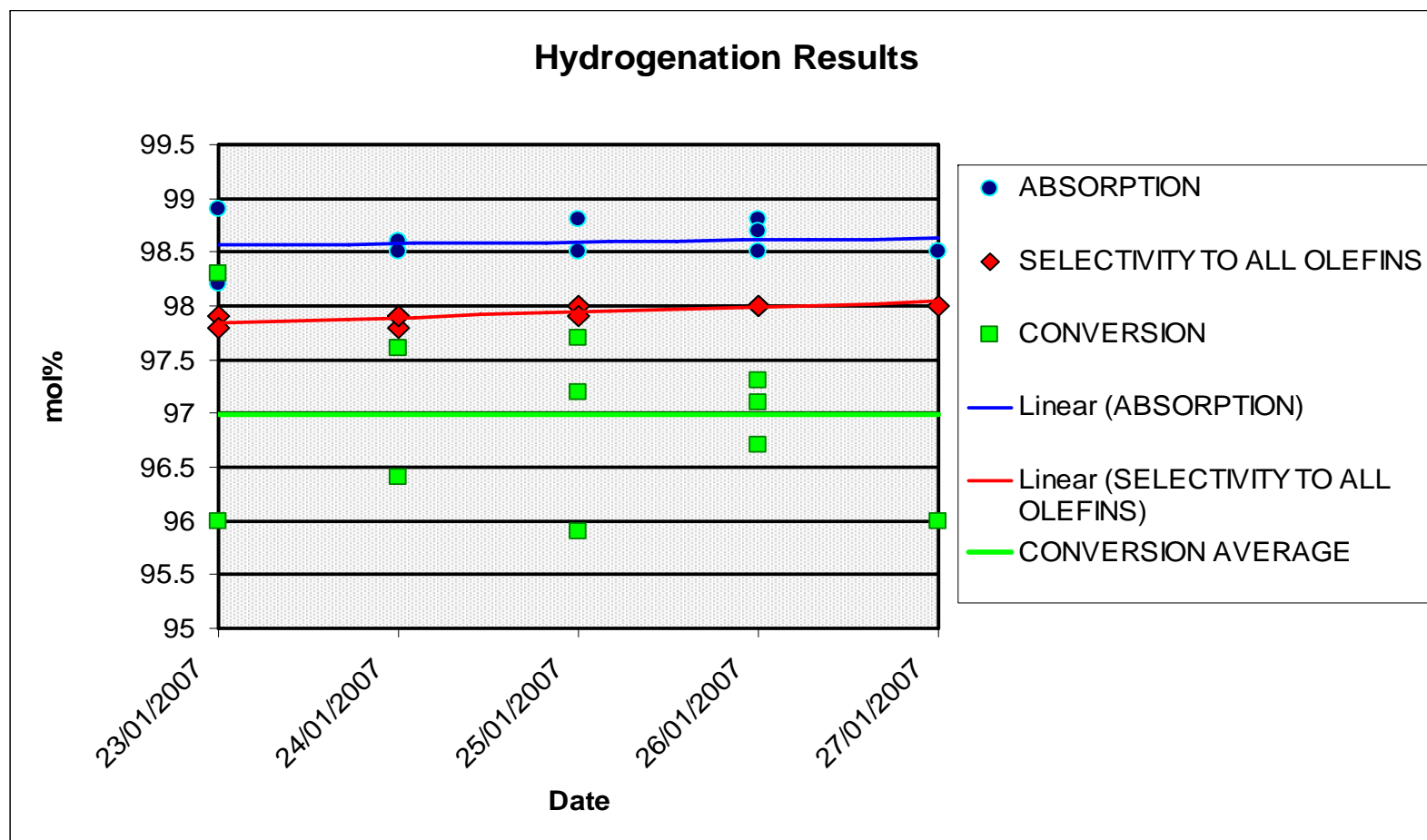
- Selectively absorbs acetylene
- Rejects unwanted gases
- Greatly reduces volume of processed gas
- Operates at moderate conditions
- No thermal “run-away” reaction
- Much higher acetylene concentrations can be used

Extended Duration Conversion and Selectivity

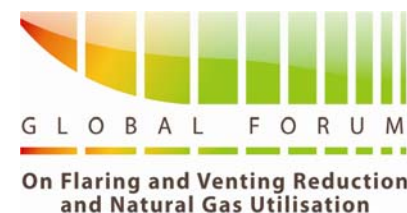
Lab Data



Plant Results



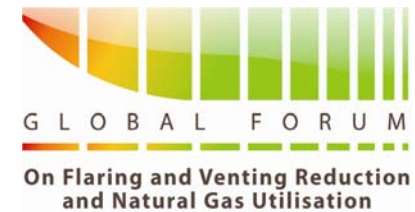
Intellectual Property



Synfuels Technology is covered by 10 US Patents and dozens of patents pending:

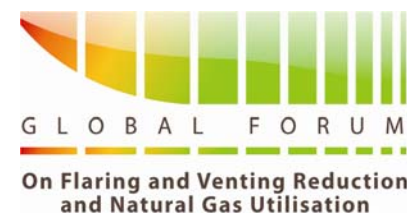
<u>Method for Converting Natural Gas to Liquid Hydrocarbons</u>	Patent Number:6,130,260
<u>Method for Converting Natural Gas to Liquid Hydrocarbons</u>	Patent Number:6,323,247
<u>Method for Converting Methane-Containing Gaseous Hydrocarbon Mixtures to Liquid Hydrocarbons</u>	Patent Number:6,433,235
<u>Method for Converting Natural Gas to Liquid Hydrocarbons</u>	Patent Number:6,602,920
<u>Process for Liquid Phase Hydrogenation</u>	Patent Number:7,045,670
<u>Method for Converting Natural Gas to Olefins</u>	Patent Number:7,119,240
<u>Process for Conversion of Natural Gas to Hydrocarbon Liquids</u>	Patent Number:7,183,451
<u>Process for Conversion of Natural Gas to Ethylene</u>	Patent Number:7,208,647
<u>High Temperature Hydrocarbon Cracking</u>	Patent Number:7,250,449
<u>Process for Liquid Phase Hydrogenation</u>	Patent Number:7,408,091

Summary



- A unique, patented natural gas to gasoline or ethylene process
- Established, fully scalable, industrially proven design
- Synfuels liquid-phase hydrogenation is the technology's cornerstone
- Breakthrough technology reduces recycle, compression and system volumes resulting in low capital and operating cost and High IRR
- **Flaring problems eliminated with Synfuels Gas-to-Gasoline plants erected up-stream, on-site**

Synfuels Top Team



Synfuels International, Inc.

Mr. Ben Weber, CEO

Mr. Thomas Rolfe, President

Mr. Charles Matar, Managing Director, MENA

Dr. Ed Peterson, Chief Engineer

Bryan Research and Engineering

Prof. Jerry Bullin, President

Dr. Joel Cantrell, Development Engineer

Texas A&M University

Prof. Kenneth Hall, former Head of Chemical
Engineering