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# Export of Marcellus Shale Gas

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# Export of Marcellus Shale Gas

## **Abstract**

The Marcellus Shale natural gas field that spans from West Virginia to New York is leading the recent surge in domestic energy production. Long an importer of natural gas, the United States will soon be able to export natural gas. Due to its low energy density however, natural gas must be converted to liquefied natural gas (LNG) before shipping to foreign markets. Liquefaction can occur at several different facilities: small-scale LNG plants, floating LNG operations, and retrofitted LNG import facilities. A design feasibility study is presented here to analyze the economics of retrofitting an existing LNG import facility into an LNG export plant.

The existing import facility is the Dominion Cove Point LNG plant located near Lusby, Maryland. This study sizes the export facility at 5 to 6 million tons per annum (MMTPA), which corresponds to a feed of about 750 million standard cubic feet per day of natural gas (MMscfd). In this process, natural gas is first pre-cooled by propane and then liquefied with a mixed refrigerant blend of methane, ethane, propane, and nitrogen. One challenge is to minimize the large amount of mixed refrigerant used in this process. This can be done by optimizing the composition of the mixed refrigerant to reduce the amount needed to liquefy the natural gas.

After a comprehensive economic analysis, this proposed design is economically viable. This process has an estimated IRR of 23.5% and NPV of \$219 million at a 20% discount rate, using an LNG selling price of \$650 per ton. This 23.5% IRR is possible due to the retrofit advantages of some existing equipment and reduced construction time. Without these advantages, the IRR would be much less favorable at about 9.1%.

## **Disciplines**

Biochemical and Biomolecular Engineering | Chemical Engineering | Engineering

Department of Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering

Senior Design Report

University of Pennsylvania

2014

**Export of Marcellus Shale Gas**

April 15th, 2014

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Philadelphia, PA 19104

Dear Dr. Holleran and Professor Fabiano,

Enclosed is our proposed process design for the liquefaction of natural gas produced from the Marcellus Shale and liquefied at the Cove Point import terminal facility. Our process is made up of three main parts: the propane pre-cooling section, the mixed refrigerant cooling section and most importantly the main cryogenic liquefaction section. This plant design will be extremely large, with a production capacity of 5.368 million tons per annum (MTPA) of liquefied natural gas. The following report details the process, equipment needs and costs, power requirements and economic analysis for the retrofit of the Cove Point facility.

Our proposed process design yields an NPV of \$219 million with a very attractive IRR of 23.5%. The large NPV is commensurate with the large scale of this plant design.

Thank you for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,

Ryan Marschang \_\_\_\_\_

Ann Hewitt \_\_\_\_\_

Ty Moeller \_\_\_\_\_

Steven Lee \_\_\_\_\_

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# Section 1

## Abstract

## **Abstract**

The Marcellus Shale natural gas field that spans from West Virginia to New York is leading the recent surge in domestic energy production. Long an importer of natural gas, the United States will soon be able to export natural gas. Due to its low energy density however, natural gas must be converted to liquefied natural gas (LNG) before shipping to foreign markets. Liquefaction can occur at several different facilities: small-scale LNG plants, floating LNG operations, and retrofitted LNG import facilities. A design feasibility study is presented here to analyze the economics of retrofitting an existing LNG import facility into an LNG export plant.

The existing import facility is the Dominion Cove Point LNG plant located near Lusby, Maryland. This study sizes the export facility at 5 to 6 million tons per annum (MMTPA), which corresponds to a feed of about 750 million standard cubic feet per day of natural gas (MMscfd). In this process, natural gas is first precooled by propane and then liquefied with a mixed refrigerant blend of methane, ethane, propane, and nitrogen. One challenge is to minimize the large amount of mixed refrigerant used in this process. This can be done by optimizing the composition of the mixed refrigerant to reduce the amount needed to liquefy the natural gas.

After a comprehensive economic analysis, this proposed design is economically viable. This process has an estimated IRR of 23.5% and NPV of \$219 million at a 20% discount rate, using an LNG selling price of \$650 per ton. This 23.5% IRR is possible due to the retrofit advantages of some existing equipment and reduced construction time. Without these advantages, the IRR would be much less favorable at about 9.1%.



## Section 2

# Introduction and Background

## Information

## **2.1 Introduction and Background Information**

The Marcellus Shale natural gas field that spans from West Virginia to New York is leading the recent surge in domestic energy production, with the United States government predicting that the U.S. will be a liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporter by 2016.<sup>1</sup> This development has prompted the need for more LNG export facilities in the United States. An inactive LNG import facility, Dominion Cove Point LNG in Maryland, has the necessary infrastructure to transport natural gas from the Marcellus Shale and could be retrofitted to export LNG to locations around the world.<sup>2</sup>

The Marcellus Shale field contains an estimated 177 trillion cubic feet of natural gas according to conservative estimates,<sup>3</sup> with the actual total likely much higher. Companies continue to look for efficient, cost-effective ways of transferring this fuel to profitable locations, extending across the country and beyond. The most feasible option for transporting natural gas farther than 1,500 km is as LNG, which is created through a series of processes involving removal of water and contaminants, liquefaction, refrigeration, and storage before eventual transportation.<sup>4</sup>

The project involves designing an LNG facility to convert Marcellus Shale natural gas for export to global markets. Existing pipeline infrastructure is in place for a facility on the East Coast. Using materials and knowledge gained from the chemical engineering curriculum, the team will design a liquefaction process consisting of multiple stages, including pre-feed

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Energy Information Administration. *Annual Energy Outlook 2012 Early Release Overview.*, 2012. Web.

<sup>2</sup> Phillips, Susan. "Marcellus Shale Exports Could Transform Global LNG Market." 25 July 2013 Web. <<http://stateimpact.npr.org/pennsylvania/2013/07/25/marcellus-shale-exports-could-transform-global-lng-market/>>.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Energy Information Administration. "Review of Emerging Resources: U.S. Shale Gas and Shale Oil Plays." 8 July 2011 Web. <<http://www.eia.gov/analysis/studies/usshalegas/>>.

<sup>4</sup> Choi, Michael. "LNG for Petroleum Engineers." *SPE Projects, Facilities & Construction* 6.04 (2011): 255. Web.

processing, liquefaction (refrigeration cycle), storage, product loading, and transportation. An efficient method of liquefaction to be considered is the Cascade process.<sup>5</sup>

A comparison of feasible LNG plant designs will be necessary. Floating LNG facilities are one alternative to traditional onshore plants. Another option is the retrofitting of the Dominion Cove Point LNG plant, which is currently set up as an import facility but could be converted to an export facility. This project envisions an extensive analysis of the conversion from import to export, which will be considered along with an appropriate process design of gas liquefaction.

In addition to a strong technical foundation and design, this project will also investigate the economics of the various plant possibilities. Determining the costs to produce, liquefy, and transport the LNG will elucidate whether the cost to retrofit the Cove Point facility is feasible from a financial standpoint, beyond its technical merits. The economic advantage of converting the Cove Point facility is that the LNG tankage, port, and other infrastructure is already in place, likely resulting in a lower capital investment compared to building a new LNG export facility from scratch.

Furthermore, this project will inspect the economics of exporting Marcellus Shale gas. With the recent closure of the vast majority of nuclear power plants in Japan, the nation is more reliant now than ever before on imported natural gas to satisfy its energy needs. In 2012, United States natural gas (NG) prices were at 2.76 \$/mmbtu and Japan LNG prices were at 16.75 \$/mmbtu in 2012, presenting a large U.S. economic opportunity for successful LNG production and export.<sup>6</sup> This project will present an economic analysis of a chemical process involving the

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<sup>5</sup> Bowen, Ronald R., and Eric T. Cole. Cascade Refrigeration Process for Liquefaction of Natural Gas. . 25 Jan 2000.

<sup>6</sup> BP. "Natural Gas Prices." 2013. Web. <<http://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/about-bp/energy-economics/statistical-review-of-world-energy-2013/review-by-energy-type/natural-gas/natural-gas-prices.html>>.

costs of constructing and operating an LNG facility and distribution to a market where LNG is in high demand. The LNG markets in other countries are often locked into long term contracts, unlike the natural gas market in the U.S., and this project will allow for the exploration of the current LNG financial landscape.

## **2.2 Project Charter**

**Project Name:** Export of Marcellus Shale Gas

**Project** Ann Hewitt

**Leaders:** Steven Lee

Ryan Marschang

Tyler Moeller

**Project** Professor Fabiano

**Advisors:** Dr. Holleran

**Specific Goals:** To design a facility that provides the most economical transportation of natural gas from Marcellus Shale to abroad via liquefaction

**Project Scope:** *In-Scope:*

- Retrofit of Cove Point LNG export facility
- Building new facilities on Cove Point facility to expand capacity
- Analysis of different liquefaction design and construction processes
- Focus on liquefaction at LNG terminal

*Out-of-Scope:*

- Design of new LNG fleet technology
- Design of midstream facilities (i.e. pipelines to LNG plant)
- Design of re-gasification plant / technology
- Gas production from Marcellus

**Deliverables:**

- Design of 5.4 mtpa (approximate, assuming 94% onstream time)<sup>7</sup> capacity liquefaction facility, including:
  - Block diagram of scrubbing and liquefaction processes
  - Optimal plant locations and estimated footprint
  - Reaction kinetics and thermophysical property data
- Analysis of plant economics for different gas price scenarios
- Health, safety and environmental (HSE) analysis

**Timeline:**

- \$3.4 to \$3.8 billion project<sup>8</sup>
- 4-5 years (for construction)<sup>9</sup>
  - June 2012 - FERC (federal energy regulatory commission) pre-filing process
  - April 2013 - File FERC sections 3 and 7 applications
  - 1/2Q 2014 Receive FERC order issuing certificate and granting section 3 authority
  - 1/2Q 2014 Begin construction of the liquefaction facilities
  - In service by EOY 2017

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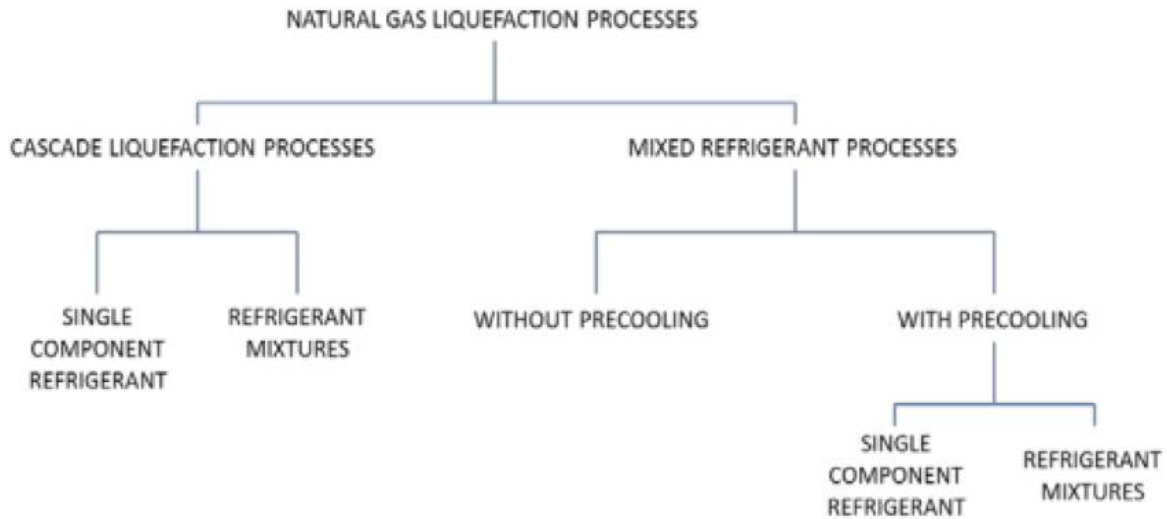
<sup>7</sup> Bobby Strain Group. "LNG CONVERSION FACTORS." 2013.Web. <[http://www.bobby-strain-group.com/BSG\\_LNG.htm](http://www.bobby-strain-group.com/BSG_LNG.htm)>.

<sup>8</sup> Dominion Cove Point. "The Case for Cove Point Export." 2014.Web. <<https://www.dom.com/business/gas-transmission/cove-point/>>.

<sup>9</sup> Freeport LNG. "Freeport LNG's Liquefaction and Export Project." 2014.Web. <[http://www.freeportlng.com/the\\_project.asp](http://www.freeportlng.com/the_project.asp)>.

### **2.3 Technology-Readiness Assessment (Innovation Map)**

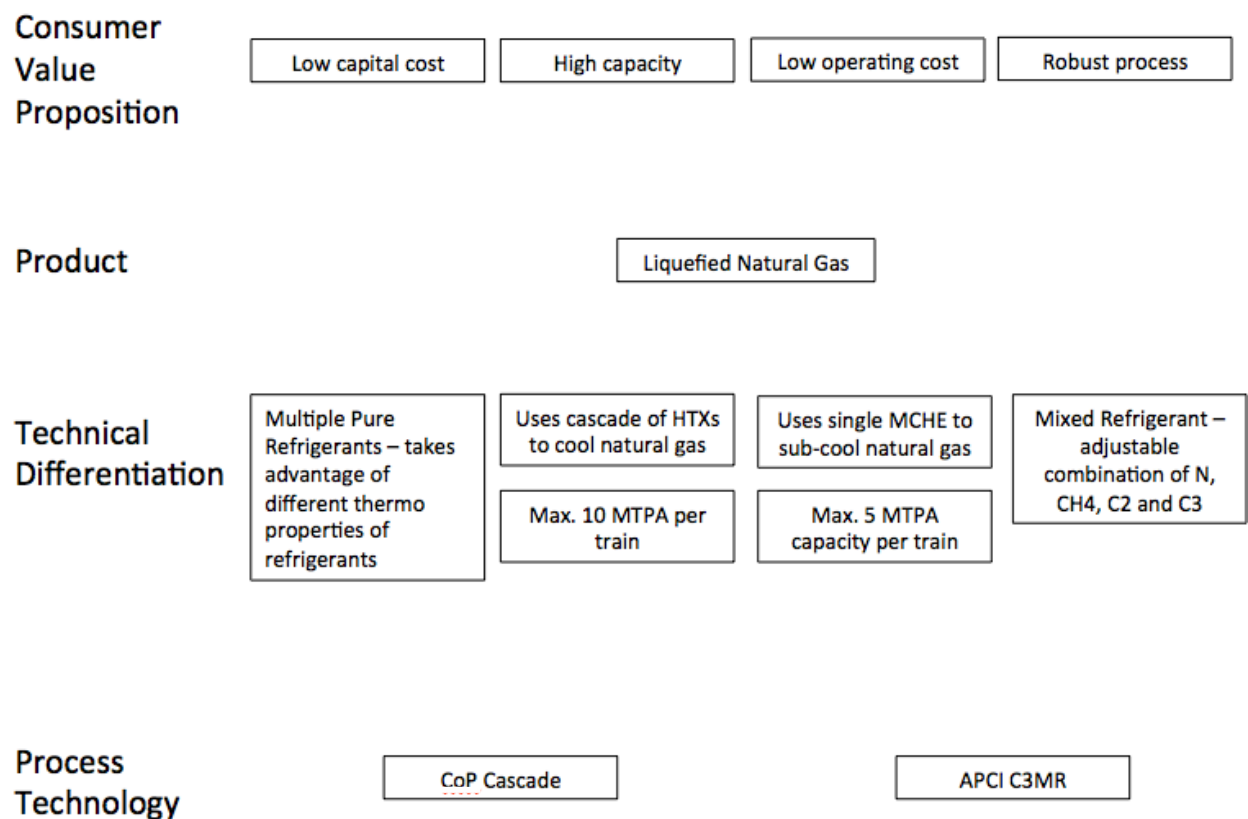
There are a larger number of natural gas liquefaction processes that have been developed and that are currently used in industry. Figure 2.1 helps break down classifications for these processes.



**Figure 2.1:** Classification of Natural Gas Liquefaction Processes

Single refrigeration cycles are useful as there fewer pieces of equipment to purchase. However, they can only handle small base loads. The fewer pieces of equipment translates into lower capital costs and usually higher operating efficiencies. Multiple refrigeration cycles are capable of handling larger base loads. Some of the common mixed refrigerant processes include the following: Linde process, Axens liquefin process, Technip-TEALARC, Technip-Snamprogetti, ExxonMobil Dual Multi-component and the Black and Veatch Prico Process. The more popular pure refrigerant cycles are the ConocoPhillips Simple Cascade and the CoP Enhanced Cascade cycles. The most popular refrigeration cycle is Air Product's APCI C3MR

which is used in approximately 90% of all industrial processes.<sup>10</sup> The APCI C3MR is actually both a pure refrigerant process and a mixed refrigerant process. It involves a pre-cooling cycle with a pure refrigerant and then a subcooling cycle involving a main cryogenic heat exchanger utilizing a mixed refrigerant. While all of these potential processes were investigated the innovation map below looks at only the most popular ones for simplicity.



**Figure 2.2:** Innovation Map

<sup>10</sup> Intsok. "Shell Inc Presentation final I." Web. <<http://www.intsok.com/style/downloads/Shell--Inc---Presentation-final-I.pdf>>.

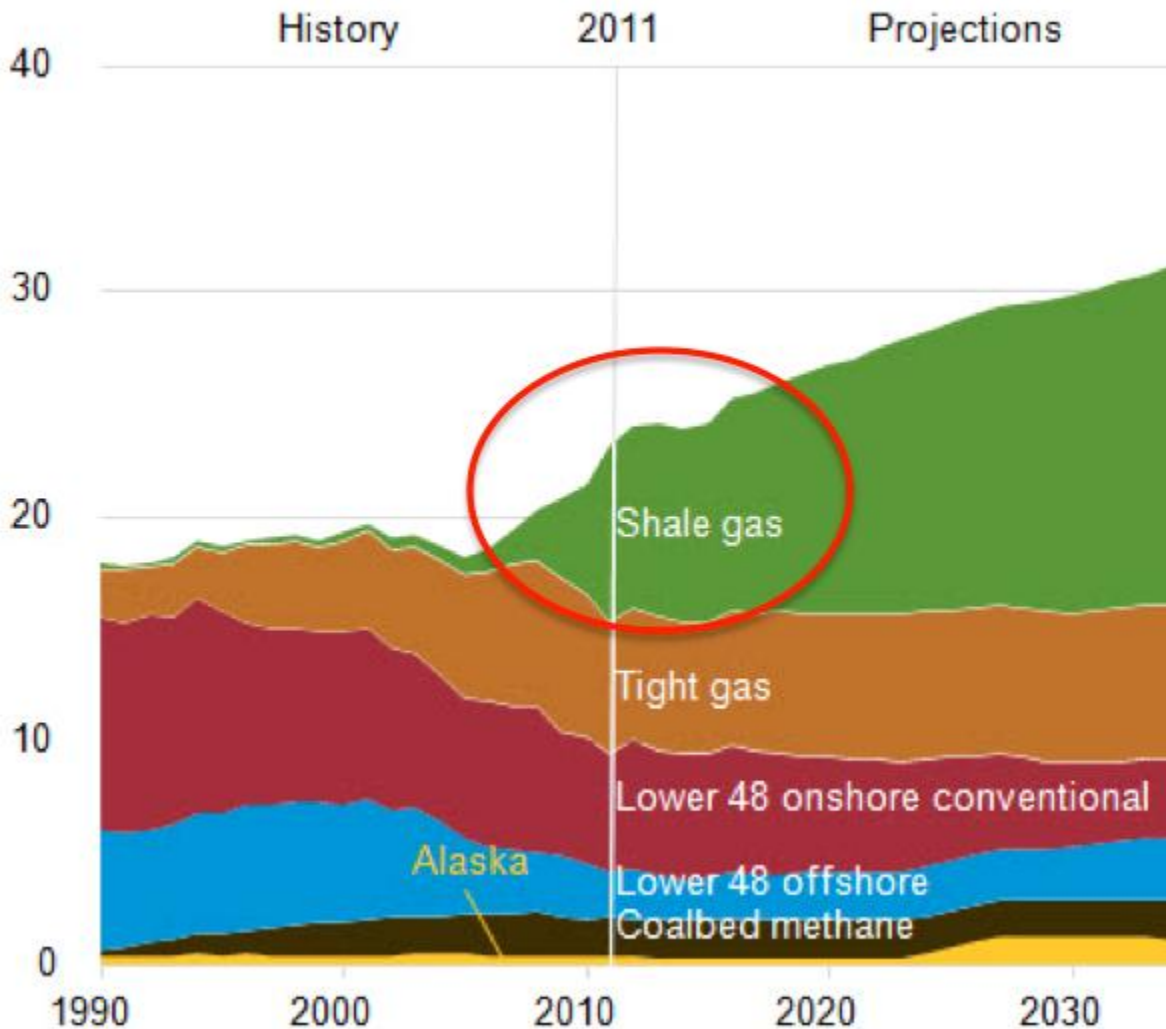


# Section 3

## Concept Stage

### 3.1 Market and Competitive Analysis

#### *3.1.1 Natural Gas*

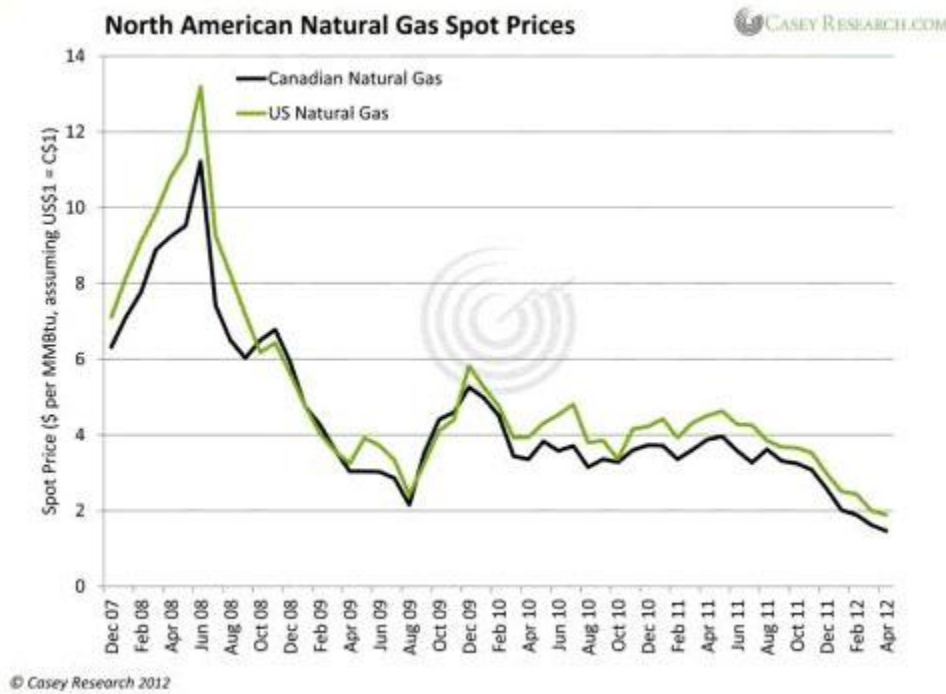


**Figure 3.1:** Natural gas production by source, 1999 - 2030 (trillion cubic feet)

Natural gas production has been rising tremendously because of the advent of fracturing technology that has unlocked massive shale gas reserves in the United States. It is estimated that there is approximately 2,500 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the U.S. - which translates into a 100 year supply based on current and projected energy consumption. In the year 2000 shale gas

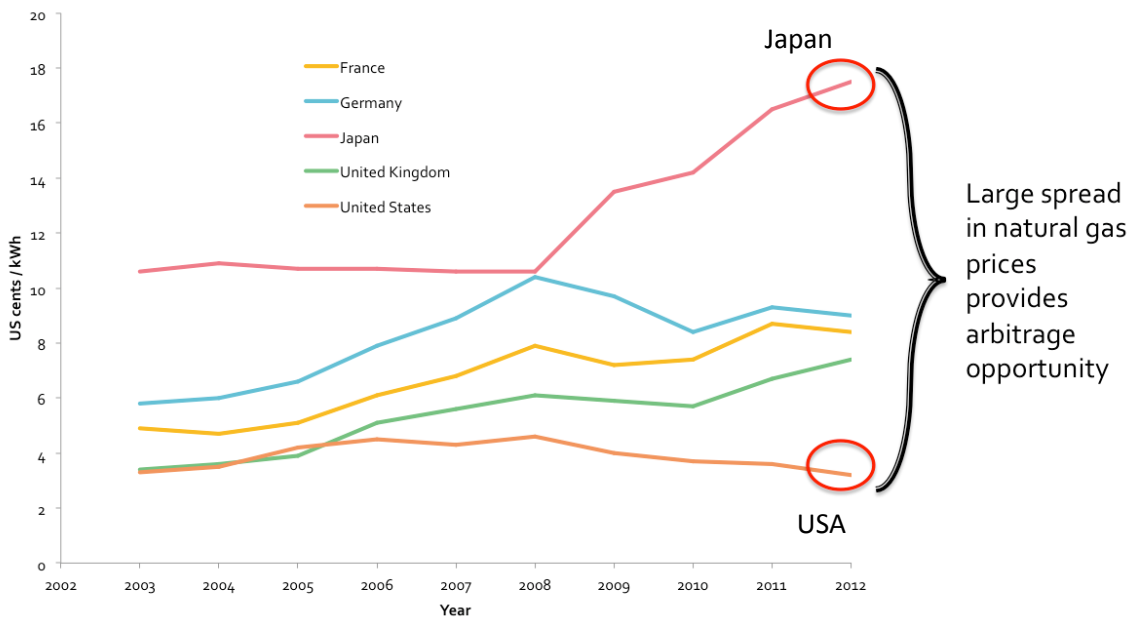
was only 1% of American natural gas reserves and in 2013 it is 25% of natural gas reserves. This statistic demonstrates the extent of the growth in the industry. Natural gas is particularly useful as its combustion releases 29% less carbon dioxide than oil and 44% less than coal per btu of energy input. The reason for this is because of the high hydrogen to carbon ratio in the molecule. Given all of the concern with climate change and global warming in the past decade, any fuel that emits less carbon dioxide into the atmosphere is likely to experience greater demand moving forward into the future.

The counter side of this increased production is that natural gas prices have plummeted in the United States because of excess supply. As shown in the figure below, prices decreased from a peak of \$13 per mmbtu to below \$2 per mmbtu over the course of five years. One standard cubic foot of natural gas has a heat of combustion of around 1000 BTU, which is why the units of mmbtu are sometimes used instead of standard cubic feet.



**Figure 3.2:** Natural gas spot prices, 2007 - 2012

The market for natural gas internationally is not very liquid. It is unlike oil which is a widely traded commodity where there are clear local and international benchmarks. Natural gas prices in markets around the world are very different - this being one of the drivers behind the proposal to liquefy natural gas and transport it to markets where the commodity is significantly more valuable. The figure below illustrates the difference in prices between five countries. The striking takeaway from the figure is that natural gas prices in Japan are near 18 cents per kWh whereas they are near 4 cents per kWh in the United States. The differential in price is far greater than the cost of transportation to and from both countries. Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are some of the biggest importers of LNG worldwide, representing 70% of all LNG consumption. This huge demand (and lack of supply) for natural gas is what drives up the prices in these markets.



**Figure 3.3:** Price of natural gas in markets around the world

### ***3.1.2 Liquefied Natural Gas***

The LNG produced from this LNG export terminal at Cove Point will compete with all other sources of LNG around the globe. The world LNG supply capacity is currently at 300 MTPA and is growing rapidly. Furthermore, there are over 100 liquefaction trains already in operation around the world. However, there are only three LNG export facilities in the United States, none of which are on the East Coast and have access to the Marcellus Shale gas. The three LNG export terminals are: Cheniere's Sabine Pass in Cameron Parish, LA with a capacity of 2.2 Bcfd (billion cubic feet per day), Freeport LNG in Freeport, TX with a capacity of 1.4 Bcfd and Lake Charles Exports in Lake Charles, LA with a capacity of 2.0 Bcfd. The largest LNG export facility worldwide is the Rasgas facility in Qatar that has a capacity of 4.7 Bcfd.

Despite a larger supply of LNG, there is a quickly growing demand for LNG. World LNG demand is currently around 250 MTPA but it is expected to double by 2030.

### **3.2 Customer Requirements**

The customer for this process is an entity such as government or corporation that is wishing to purchase liquefied natural gas. There are certain international standards that stipulate the composition at which liquefied natural gas can be officially bought and sold. Below is a list of typical LNG specifications. The LNG that is produced via the proposed plant design in this report must meet these standards in order to be sold at fair prices to international markets such as Japan. The specifications for LNG are more stringent than what is required for the non-liquefied gas that is transported via pipelines around the country. The purpose of natural gas specifications are to ensure corrosion prevention, avoid having liquid drop out of any pipelines and ensure

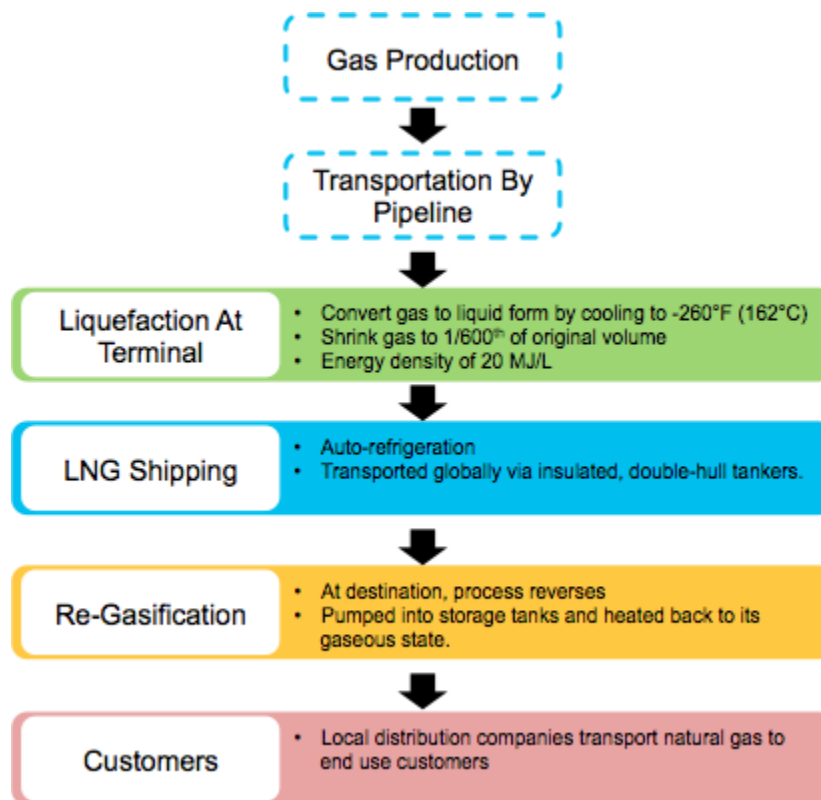
heating performance if used as a fuel. LNG has additional requirements to prevent any freezing at cryogenic temperatures.

**Table 3.1:** LNG Specifications for International Markets

<b>Component:</b>	<b>Specification: (mass %)</b>
Methane	94.7% (minimum)
Ethane	4.8%
Propane	0.4%
Butane	0.06%
Pentane	0.01%
Hexane	0.01%
Helium	-
H <sub>2</sub> S	< 2 -4 ppmv < 0.25 grains/100scf
Total Sulfur Content	< 10 - 50 ppmv < 0.5 grains/100scf
CO <sub>2</sub>	< 50 ppmv
Hg	< 0.01 ug / Nm <sup>2</sup> < 5 ng/m <sup>3</sup>
H <sub>2</sub> O	< 0.1 ppmv
Oxygen	< 0.01%
Nitrogen	< 1%
High Heating Value	985 - 1070 btu/scf
Heating Value	905 btu/scf 1047 btu/ft <sup>3</sup>
Wobbe Index	<1400 btu/cf

### 3.3 Preliminary Process Synthesis

We start our preliminary process synthesis by first analyzing the overall value chain for natural gas production and consumption as it relates to the LNG industry. The most general outline of this is shown in the figure below. Gas is produced from a natural gas reservoir and typically must be transported in the gaseous form via a pipeline. The gas is then liquefied by cooling it to -260F at an LNG export terminal. Cooling the gas shrinks it to 1/600th its original volume and increases the energy density to 20 MJ/L. The liquid gas is then shipped on tankers to a respective market overseas. The reason the gas is liquefied for transport is that after a certain distance it is more economical to transport gas via tankers in a liquefied state than it is to send in an extended reach pipeline. Once the gas reaches its destination it is re-gasified at an LNG import terminal and distributed for local consumption.



**Figure 3.4:** Value Chain - Production to Consumption of Natural Gas

### **3.4 Cove Point Facility Constraints Used to Estimate Capacity for LNG Export**

In order to continue with the preliminary process synthesis we needed to set about outlining the constraints of the Cove Point facility. These constraints are crucial to estimating the capacity of the retrofitted plant. The current import facility features an offshore pier that can dock two 267,000 cubic meter ships at one time. The pier is over half a mile in length, is a mile offshore in approximately 43ft water depth. The facility has been approved to have 200 ships per year but in the past has around 85 to 90 ships per year. A single ship is capable of bringing 34M gallons of LNG. In terms of storage there is 14.6 BCF of above ground storage capacity. The LNG is pumped from ships at the offshore dock through a series of pipes to these insulated storage tanks. The existing plant has a 1.8 BCF send out capacity for taking in the LNG and re-gasifying it to be distributed in the United States. The plant connects to the major Mid-Atlantic gas transmission system consisting of the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline, Columbia Gas Transmission, and Dominion Transmission.

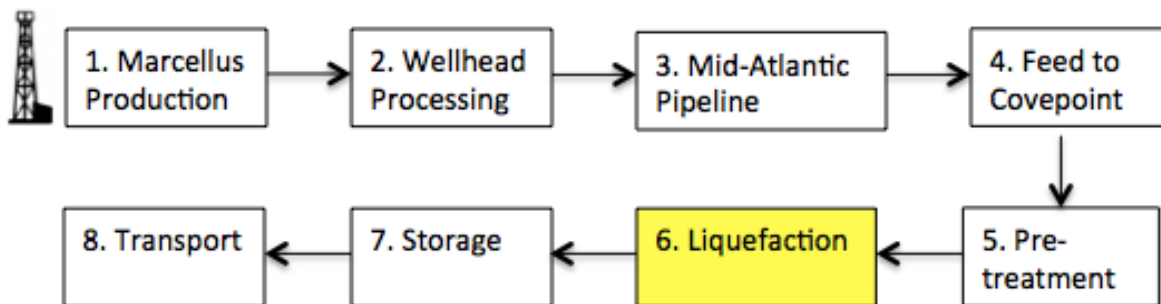
Based upon the capacity of the existing LNG import facility, a preliminary sizing of the LNG export retrofit was set at 5 to 6 million tons per annum (MMTPA), corresponding to an approximate feed of 750 million standard cubic feet per day of natural gas (MMscfd). Based on current production levels in the Marcellus Shale this feed rate will account for 1 to 5% of total natural gas production. This percentage will decline over time as total production increases in the region and there should be no issue procuring the feed supply. In the unlikely event that there is a supply shortage there is access to the nearby Utica Shale for additional natural gas. Information on the specific amount of natural gas flowing through the Mid-Atlantic gas transmission system is highly proprietary information, but the capacity is far in excess of 750 MMscfd. For reference, the Columbia Pipeline Group transports roughly 1.3 trillion cubic feet per year or 3.6 billion



cubic feet per day. With this estimate for the feed and product, the preliminary design can be made more detailed.



**Figure 3.5:** Current Cove Point LNG Import Facility



**Figure 3.6:** Proposed Preliminary Process Block Diagram

The proposed preliminary block diagram can be broken down into eight overall steps. In the first step the natural gas will be produced from the Marcellus Shale, with possible back up supply coming from the nearby Utica Shale. This gas is treated at the wellhead in Step 2 before entering into the Mid-Atlantic Pipeline in Step 3. The gas from these wells will be transported to the Cove Point plant via the Mid Atlantic Gas Transmission Pipeline System in Step 4. This pipeline has specifications for the composition of the fluid flowing through it and therefore the

composition of the natural gas entering the facility is well defined. The natural gas will likely need to be pre-treated in Step 5 before beginning liquefaction in Step 6. Pre-treatment typically involves condensate removal, dehydration, CO<sub>2</sub> removal, Hg removal, H<sub>2</sub>S removal and LPG fractionation. It is noted that some of these pre-treatment steps may be able to be incorporated into the liquefaction step. After the liquefaction step, the LNG is moved into storage before it is transported via LNG tankers to international markets. Step 6, the liquefaction process, is the core of this design project.

### ***3.4.1 Marcellus Production***

The Marcellus Shale, spanning across Pennsylvania, West Virginia, southeast Ohio and parts of New York, is the largest source of natural gas in the United States. Shale gas is natural gas that is trapped in very low permeable shale rock thus requiring the use of hydraulic fracturing to extract it. As the fracking technology has continued to improve the number of wells drilled in the United States is soaring. In 2012, 45,468 wells were drilled, the largest number of wells ever drilled in the United States. The heightened drilling is leading to large volumes of production. As of January 2013 the Marcellus Shale produced 7.81 BCF per day of natural gas. The Marcellus is 104,067 square miles with well spacing of 4.9 wells per square mile.

As for the most recent data from the EIA, the Marcellus was producing 14.3 BCF per day with over 100 active rigs being used to drill in the region. We can use this number to help gauge the sizing estimate of the Cove Point facility. It was estimated that 750 MMscfd would be fed to the plant for liquefaction and export. If this is the case it would represent roughly 5% of all Marcellus production as of today. With the expected growth in production from the Marcellus this percentage will certainly drop towards 1-2% within three to five year. Therefore there is

certainly more than enough supply from the Marcellus to feed the Cove Point LNG export plant when built. Under any circumstances where there may be a shortfall of production to feed the plant there is always the nearby Utica Shale supply that could be accessed.

### ***3.4.2 Wellhead Processing***

Natural gas that is fed into any main gas pipeline transport system, in the United States, must meet certain specifications as will be listed in Step 3 below. Given these requirements, the natural gas that comes out of the ground at a particular well must be processed. The composition of raw natural gas that comes out of the ground is highly variable and depends on the type of reservoir, depth of well and location of well. This is often referred to in industry as ‘wellhead processing’. Natural gas that does not meet these specifications can result in pipeline ruptures, operational troubles and pipeline deterioration. Wellhead processing involves removing contaminants such as hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water vapor and oxygen as well as removing natural gas liquids (NGLs) from the natural gas. In some instances the natural gas may need more extensive treatment before entering a pipeline and will be treated in an actual processing plant before being placed in high pressure, long distance pipeline.

Processing can include the following: gas-oil separators, condensate separators, dehydration, contaminant removal, nitrogen extraction, methane separation and fractionation.

### ***3.4.3 Mid-Atlantic Pipeline***

This system connects to Cove Point facility through an 88 mile pipeline. The Mid-Atlantic pipeline has certain constraints that dictate the composition of natural gas that will be fed to the Cove Point facility.

**Table 3.2: Pipeline Composition Requirements**

	(mol %)	Min.	Max.	
<b><u>Main Components:</u></b>				
C1		75.0%	100.0%	
C2		0.0%	10.0%	
C3		0.0%	5.0%	
C4 +		0.0%	2.5%	
CO2		0.0%	4.0%	
N2		0.0%	4.0%	
<b><u>Trace Components:</u></b>				
Mercaptans		0.0	0.25-1.0	g/100scf
H2S		0.0	0.25-1.0	g/100scf
Total S		0.0	41779	g/100scf
H2O		0.0	7.00	lbs/mmcf
O2		0.0	0.2 - 1.0	ppmv



**Figure 3.7:** Connecting Pipeline to Cove Point Facility

### ***3.4.4 Feed to Cove Point***

The feed to Cove Point is based on the details outlined in Step 3 above. Based upon estimates of conditions in the pipeline at the location of delivery the feed pressure and temperature will be 750 psia and 100F, at a flow rate of 750 MMscfd.

Ideally the plant will be built in a robust manner so that it can handle the variable feed possible with the minimum and maximum compositions coming in from the pipeline. Initial designs will be built around the average basic composition of natural gas coming from the Marcellus Shale and being transported in the Mid-Atlantic pipeline.

**Table 3.3:** Average Basic Composition of Natural Gas from Marcellus Shale

**Component:** (mass %)

C1	95.5%
C2	3.0%
C3	1.0%
C4 +	0.0%
CO2	0.3%
N2	0.2%
Hg	0.0%
H2S	0.0%
SO2	0.0%
S	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

### ***3.4.5 Pre-Treatment***

After the natural gas is fed into the facility it may need to be pre-treated before entering the specific liquefaction process. The liquefaction process is going to be cooling the natural gas to significantly lower temperatures and it is likely that certain components at certain composition may freeze or damage equipment at these low temperature. Pre-treatment may include many of the same operations discussed in Step 2 such as condensate removal, dehydration, CO<sub>2</sub> removal, H<sub>2</sub> removal, H<sub>2</sub>S removal, and LPG extraction. While the natural gas is treated in Step 2, additional treatment is needed to fully prepare the feed for certain process such as liquefaction where the requirements are more stringent.

### ***3.4.6 Liquefaction***

The liquefaction process will be built using the Air Product's APCI C3MR process as a guide, as discussed previously in the innovation map. This process involves a precooling section and a subcooling section. Patent number US 3763658 outlines an example process for this, however it must be modified and adjusted to fit the needs and requirements of this particular plant design. Furthermore, the patent is not as detailed as it could be to fully specify certain parts of the process. The LNG specifications that the product must meet were outlined in Section 3.2.

### ***3.4.7 Storage***

There is currently 14.6 BCF of LNG storage capacity at the Cove Point facility. The LNG storage tanks have double containers where the inner container holds the LNG and the outer container stores the insulation material to limit heat transfer between the surroundings and the LNG at -260F. LNG storage tanks above ground are approximately 180 feet tall and 250 feet in

diameter. Vapor is allowed to boil off and escape from the tank to maintain a constant temperature and pressure via auto-refrigeration.

### ***3.4.8 Transport***

LNG is transported using double hulled ships that are highly insulated to prevent any heating of the LNG. The tanks are roughly 1000 feet long and require a minimum water depth of 40 feet. In the ship the LNG is kept near its boiling point so that it undergoes auto refrigeration. Auto refrigeration is the process whereby some of the LNG vaporizes, thus cooling the liquid. The vaporized gas is removed and can be used to supplement fuel for the tanker.



**Figure 3.8:** LNG Tanker for Delivery From Cove Point to International Markets

### **3.5 Assembly of Database (Aspen Simulation Specifications)**

Aspen Plus version 8.2 was used for this design project. All simulations built for this project should be run in this version of Aspen Plus to avoid encountering compatibility errors.

In this simulation we are using the Soave-Redlich-Kwong (SRK) equation of state as this is the most accurate EOS to be used for modeling natural gas processes. It is noted that Peng



Robinson is also a very common EOS for hydrocarbon systems. SRK is typically used for light hydrocarbons and natural gas processing especially at low temperatures and high pressures as we will have in this design project. It also handles moderate amount of CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S and H<sub>2</sub> fairly well. Peng Robinson is similar to SRK but perhaps better in the critical region and for CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S. It also predicts gas-hydrates and CO<sub>2</sub> frost points well.

In our simulation, there were a few key equipment pieces that, while in practice are one single unit, in Aspen need to be modeled using multiple units. The first of these is a kettle heat exchanger which will be discussed in more detail later on in this report. Kettle heat exchangers were modeled by a normal HEATX unit followed by a FLASH unit. Secondly, we have a main cryogenic heat exchanger (MCHE) in our simulation. The MCHE contains both a cold and warm bundle. In the simulation this piece of equipment is modeled by two MHEATX units. The MHEATX unit allows for multiple streams to be incorporated into the heat exchanger design. It also allows for internal zone analysis that is not possible in the ordinary HEATX unit. Internal zone analysis makes it possible to identify pinch points more easily. Lastly, the mixed refrigerant pre-cooling loop contains a multi-stage compressor that was modeled via two COMPR units and two HEATER units.

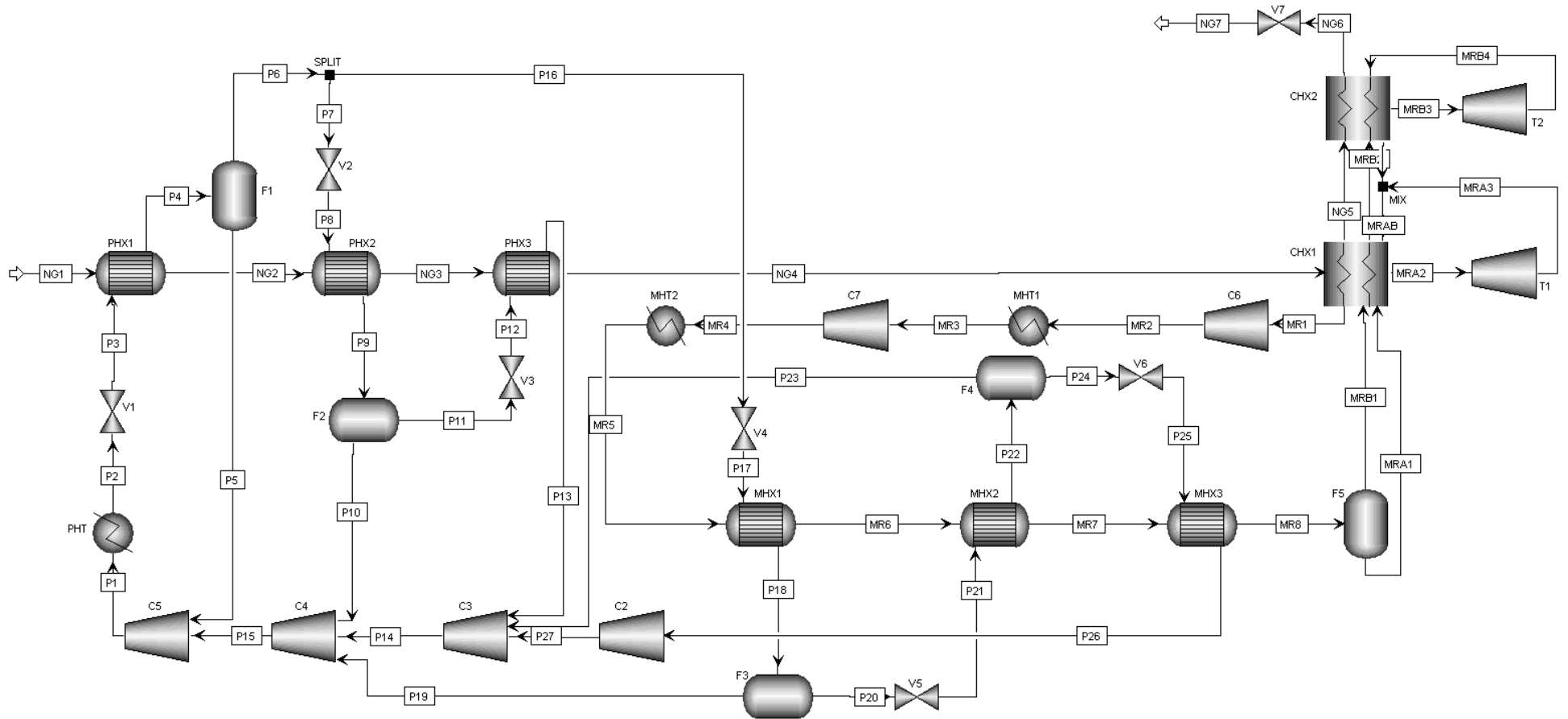
Section 4

Process Flow Diagram &

Material Balances

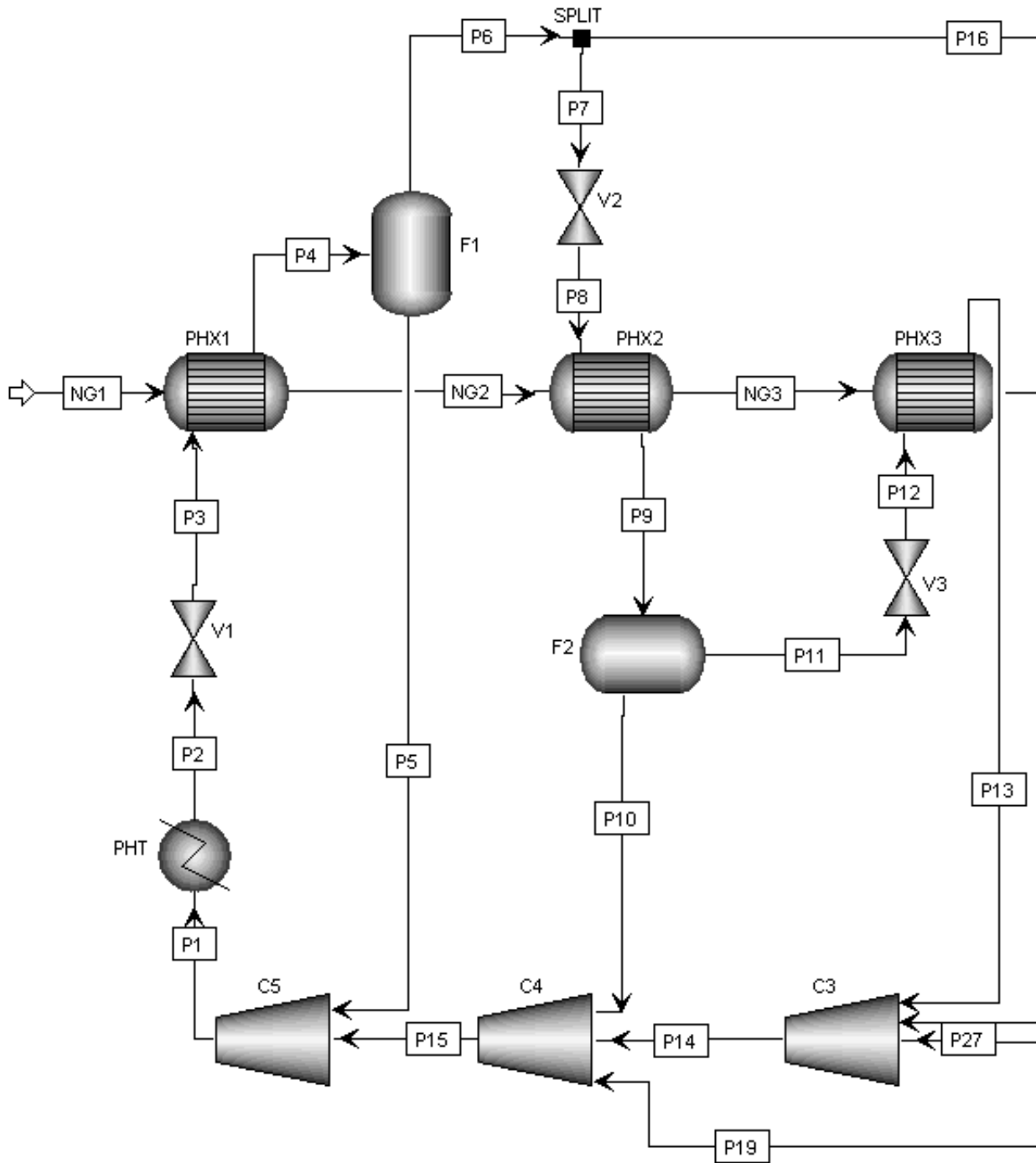
## 4.1 Overall Process Outline

Figure 4.1: Overall Process Diagram



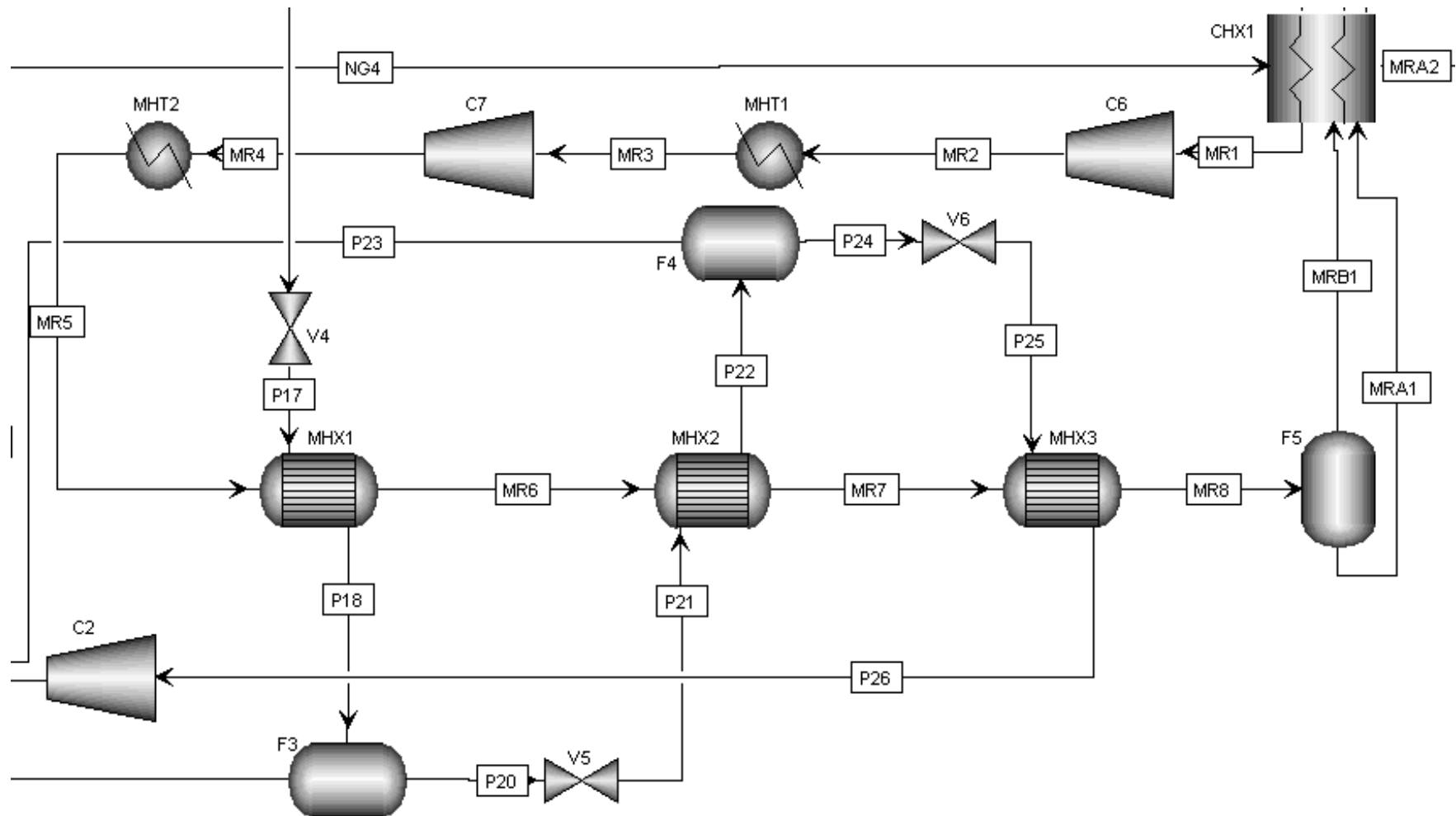
## 4.2 Propane Pre-Cooling Section

Figure 4.2: Pre-Cooling Process Diagram



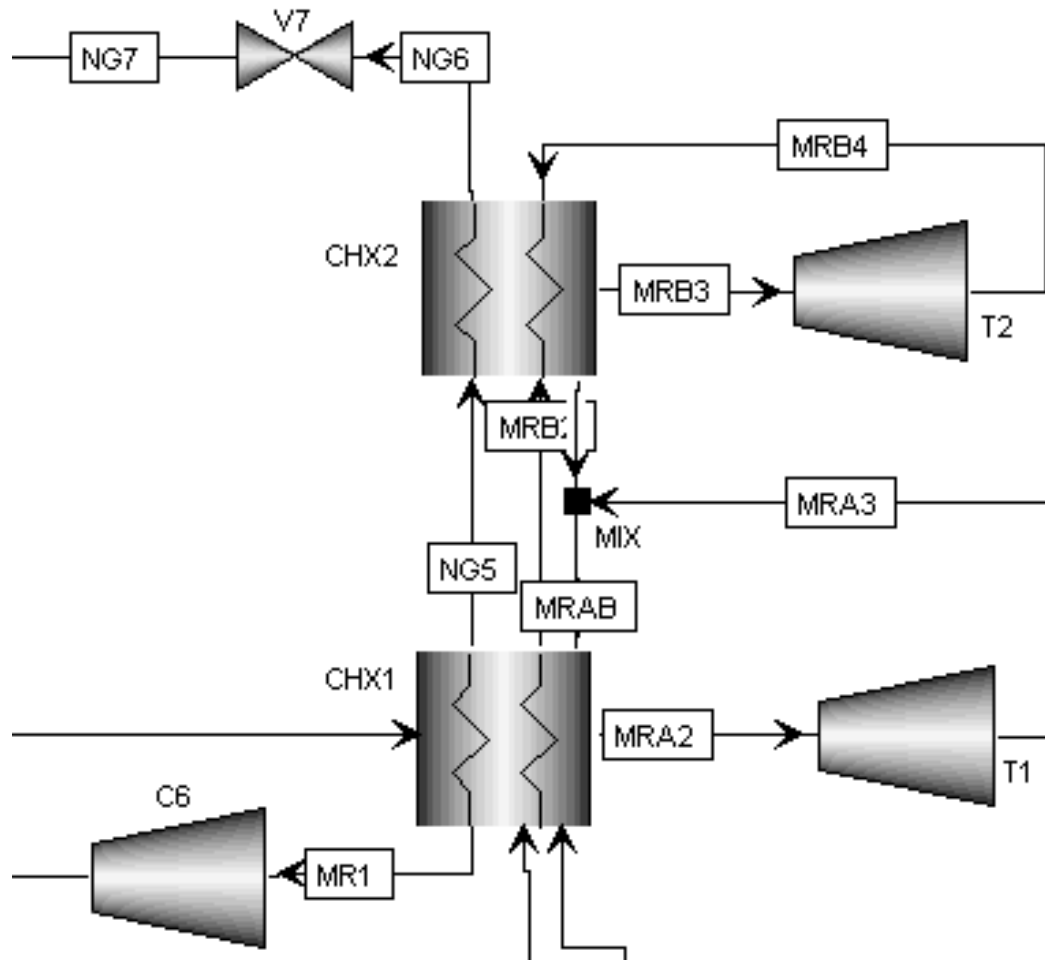
### 4.3 Mixed Refrigerant Pre-Cooling Section

Figure 4.3: Mixed Refrigerant Pre-Cooling Process Diagram



#### 4.4 Main Cryogenic Heat Exchanger Section

Figure 4.4: Main Cryogenic Heat Exchanger Process Diagram



## 4.5 Stream Tables

**Table 4.1:** Feed Natural Gas Streams

<b>Components</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>NG1</b>	<b>NG2</b>	<b>NG3</b>	<b>NG4</b>	<b>NG5</b>	<b>NG6</b>	<b>NG7</b>
From		PHX1	PHX2	PHX3	CHX1	CHX2	V7	
To			PHX1	PHX2	PHX3	CHX1	CHX2	V7
Phase		VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	LIQUID	LIQUID	LIQUID
Methane	lbmol/hr	78643.23	78643.23	78643.23	78643.23	78643.23	78643.23	78643.23
Ethane	lbmol/hr	2470.47	2470.47	2470.47	2470.47	2470.47	2470.47	2470.47
Propane	lbmol/hr	823.49	823.49	823.49	823.49	823.49	823.49	823.49
N2	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Flow	lbmol/hr	81937.19	81937.19	81937.19	81937.19	81937.19	81937.19	81937.19
Temperature	F	107	70	30	-29	-170	-262	-258.77
Pressure	psia	735	730	725	720	720	720	75
Vapor Frac		1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Liquid Frac		0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Enthalpy	Btu/lbmol	-32382.5	-32759.6	-33175	-33833.1	-37517.9	-38898.6	-38898.6

**Table 4.2:** Propane Refrigerant Streams

Components	Units	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
From		PHT	V1	PHX1	F1	C5	SPLIT	V2	PHX2	F2
To		C5	PHT	V1	PHX1	F1	F1	SPLIT	V2	PHX2
Phase		VAPOR	LIQUID	MIXED	MIXED	VAPOR	LIQUID	LIQUID	MIXED	MIXED
Methane	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	lbmol/hr	142738	142738	142738	142738	71369.08	71369.08	10705.36	10705.36	10705.36
N2	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Flow	lbmol/hr	142738	142738	142738	142738	71369.08	71369.08	10705.36	10705.36	10705.36
Temperature	F	146.79	100	63.88	63.88	63.88	63.88	63.88	24.97	24.97
Pressure	psia	200	195	115	115	115	115	115	61	61
Vapor Frac		1	0	0.165961	0.198218	1	0	0	0.149432	0.582219
Liquid Frac		0	1	0.834039	0.801782	0	1	1	0.850568	0.417781
Enthalpy	Btu/lbmol	-44340.9	-51273.6	-51273.6	-51057.1	-45676.1	-52387.4	-52387.4	-52387.4	-49208

Components	Units	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18
From		C4	V3	PHX3	C3	C4	C5	V4	MHX1	F3
To		F2	F2	V3	PHX3	C3	C4	SPLIT	V4	MHX1
Phase		VAPOR	LIQUID	MIXED	VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	LIQUID	MIXED	MIXED
Methane	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	lbmol/hr	3211.609	7493.753	7493.753	7493.753	49958.36	71369.08	60663.72	60663.72	60663.72
N2	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Flow	lbmol/hr	3211.609	7493.753	7493.753	7493.753	49958.36	71369.08	60663.72	60663.72	60663.72
Temperature	F	24.97	24.97	-34.79	4.94	103.42	132.04	63.88	24.97	24.97
Pressure	psia	61	61	18	18	61	115	115	61	61
Vapor Frac		1	0	0.190428	1	1	1	0	0.149432	0.355614
Liquid Frac		0	1	0.809572	0	0	0	1	0.850568	0.644386
Enthalpy	Btu/lbmol	-46138.9	-53485.1	-53485.1	-46289	-44723.7	-44347.9	-52387.4	-52387.4	-50872.7



<b>Components</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>P19</b>	<b>P20</b>	<b>P21</b>	<b>P22</b>	<b>P23</b>	<b>P24</b>	<b>P25</b>	<b>P26</b>	<b>P27</b>
From		C4	V5	MHX2	F4	C3	V6	MHX3	C2	C3
To		F3	F3	V5	MHX2	F4	F4	V6	MHX3	C2
Phase		VAPOR	LIQUID	MIXED	MIXED	VAPOR	LIQUID	MIXED	VAPOR	VAPOR
Methane	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	lbmol/hr	18199.12	42464.6	42464.6	42464.6	12739.38	29725.22	29725.22	29725.22	29725.22
N2	lbmol/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Flow	lbmol/hr	18199.12	42464.6	42464.6	42464.6	12739.38	29725.22	29725.22	29725.22	29725.22
Temperature	F	24.97	24.97	-34.79	-34.79	-34.79	-34.79	-89.35	-69.97	32.42
Pressure	psia	61	61	18	18	18	18	4	4	18
Vapor Frac		1	0	0.190428	0.930197	1	0	0.15144	1	1
Liquid Frac		0	1	0.809572	0.069803	0	1	0.84856	0	0
Enthalpy	Btu/lbmol	-46138.9	-53485.1	-53485.1	-47490.4	-46924.7	-55028.3	-55028.3	-47395	-45833.7

**Table 4.3: Mixed Refrigerant Streams**

Components	Units	MR1	MR2	MR3	MR4	MR5	MR6	MR7	MR8
From		C6	MHT1	C7	MHT2	MHX1	MHX2	MHX3	F5
To		CHX1	C6	MHT1	C7	MHT2	MHX1	MHX2	MHX3
Phase		VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	MIXED	MIXED
Methane	lbmol/hr	63000	63000	63000	63000	63000	63000	63000	63000
Ethane	lbmol/hr	51500	51500	51500	51500	51500	51500	51500	51500
Propane	lbmol/hr	22300	22300	22300	22300	22300	22300	22300	22300
N2	lbmol/hr	16908	16908	16908	16908	16908	16908	16908	16908
Total Flow	lbmol/hr	153708	153708	153708	153708	153708	153708	153708	153708
Temperature	F	-57.87	167.81	150	228.81	107	65	16	-27
Pressure	psia	49	350	345	615	611	606	601	596
Vapor Frac		1	1	1	1	1	1	0.734133	0.482774
Liquid Frac		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.265867	0.517226
Enthalpy	Btu/lbmol	-33225.6	-30981.7	-31207.1	-30361.5	-32057.7	-32655.5	-34311.7	-35787.8

Components	Units	MRA1	MRA2	MRA3	MRAB	MRB1	MRB2	MRB3	MRB4	MRB5
From		CHX1	T1	MIX	CHX1	CHX1	CHX2	T2	CHX2	MIX
To		F5	CHX1	T1	MIX	F5	CHX1	CHX2	T2	CHX2
Phase		LIQUID	LIQUID	MIXED	MIXED	VAPOR	LIQUID	LIQUID	MIXED	MIXED
Methane	lbmol/hr	20201.15	20201.15	20201.15	63000	42798.85	42798.85	42798.85	42798.85	42798.85
Ethane	lbmol/hr	38303.08	38303.08	38303.08	51500	13196.92	13196.92	13196.92	13196.92	13196.92
Propane	lbmol/hr	20391.04	20391.04	20391.04	22300	1908.96	1908.96	1908.96	1908.96	1908.96
N2	lbmol/hr	2592.19	2592.19	2592.19	16908	14315.81	14315.81	14315.81	14315.81	14315.81
Total Flow	lbmol/hr	81487.46	81487.46	81487.46	153708	72220.54	72220.54	72220.54	72220.54	72220.54
Temperature	F	-29	-170	-188.58	-192.61	-29	-170	-262	-267.58	-198.70
Pressure	psia	600	600	49	49	600	600	600	51	51
Vapor Frac		0	0	0.110423	0.400565	1	0	0	0.035325	0.72647
Liquid Frac		1	1	0.889577	0.599435	0	1	1	0.964675	0.27353
Enthalpy	Btu/lbmol	-42522.9	-45261.8	-45348.1	-38563.1	-28337.1	-32426.1	-33849.1	-33896.9	-30907.5

# Section 5

## Process Description

## **5.1 Overall Process Description**

The natural gas feed enters the process in stream NG1, after having had carbon dioxide and other impurities removed during pre-treating in an acid gas removal unit (AGRU), the design of which was outside the scope of this project. Stream NG1 enters the first heat exchanger PHX1 in the propane pre-cooling system a temperature of 107°F and pressure of 735 psia and is then cooled to a temperature of 70°F. We assumed a pressure drop of 5 psia in each of the precooling heat exchangers.

The natural gas stream leaves PHX1 as stream NG2 and enters a second single-component refrigerant heat exchanger PHX2 in which the natural gas is cooled to approximately 30°F. The cooled natural gas stream NG3 is then passed to a third single component refrigerant heat exchanger PHX3, in which it is cooled to approximately -29°F.

The natural gas stream NG4 then moves into tube circuit NG5 of the two-zone main cryogenic heat exchanger (CHX1, CHX2). The multicomponent refrigerant portion of the cycle will be described in further detail in Section 5.4. The natural gas passes upwardly through tube circuit NG5 and is cooled by the counter-flow of a first multicomponent refrigerant fraction sprayed downwardly over the tube bundle from spray header MRAB. The natural gas stream NG5 is cooled to approximately -170°F before entering a second tube circuit NG6 in the second zone of the heat exchanger (CHX2), passing upwardly through the tube circuit while being cooled by a second counterflowing multicomponent refrigerant fraction sprayed downwardly through MRB4. Stream NG6 exits the top of the tube circuit as a completely liquid and subcooled stream having a temperature of -262°F and a pressure of 720 psia. The liquefied and deeply subcooled natural gas stream is then expanded in valve V7 to a pressure of 75 psia and a temperature of approximately -259°F. Due to the deep subcooling, no flash occurs and the liquid

stream NG7 may be delivered directly to a storage tank in which it may be stored at atmospheric pressure and a temperature of -259°F.

### ***5.1.1 Use of Cold Vapor Streams in Process***

In designing this process, the team worked to use the full cooling capacity of the refrigerant streams to cool the natural gas; however, there are some instances in the process in which this is not done. For example, there is still useful cooling capacity in the vapor propane streams that leave the heat exchangers in the natural gas pre-cooling loop. There exist certain tradeoffs when deciding whether to contact the cold propane stream with the warm natural gas. First, the propane is sent to a compressor after exiting the heat exchanger, and this compressor operates more efficiently at colder temperatures. As a result, there is some benefit to feeding cool refrigerant into the unit rather than a warmer stream that has absorbed more heat from the natural gas. In addition, as more heat is absorbed by the refrigerant, more energy is required to compress the refrigerant so that it can continue working in the cycle. Lastly, capital expenditures would increase with purchasing additional equipment, such as additional heat exchangers, to utilize all the cooling capacity of the refrigerant streams. These additional expenditures are not justified by the small potential efficiency gains. It is also worth noting that the major workhorse of this process is the main cryogenic heat exchanger, in which most of the heat exchange takes place. Any efficiency losses in the pre-cooling steps are minimal compared to that of the MCHE.

### ***5.1.2 Three Pre-Cooling Heat Exchangers***

Each of the heat exchangers in the natural gas pre-cooling section operates at a different pressure, and consequently different temperatures, with each subsequent heat exchanger operating at a lower temperature than the previous one. The two primary reasons for using this design are capital efficiency and technical feasibility. Ideally, using one piece of equipment

would be the cheapest way to design the process, as more work is done per dollar invested. However, it is not technically feasible to achieve the necessary amount of pre-cooling in a single kettle heat exchanger. Kettle heat exchangers, similar to shell and tube exchangers, have a certain maximum size for their design, and one of these heat exchanger would be far too large for the amount of cooling required. Depending on the size of the plant, either two or three heat exchangers can be used. For this 5-6 MTPA plant, three heat exchangers are optimal.

## **5.2 Propane Pre-Cooling Description**

Referring back to heat exchangers PHX1, PHX2 and PHX3, the propane refrigerant is compressed in a series of four compressors having stages C1, C2, C3 and C4. The compressed propane is cooled and completely condensed in water cooler PHT, and is then expanded in valve V1 before entering heat exchanger PHX1 at a temperature of approximately 64°F and pressure of 115 psia. The heat exchangers in the propane pre-cooling system are kettle heat exchangers. Thus, a portion of the liquid propane is vaporized while cooling the natural gas stream on the tube side, and this vapor is returned through stream P5 to compressor C4. The remaining refrigerant in the liquid phase from exchanger PHX1 leaves as stream P6 and is split into liquid streams P7 and P16. The liquid propane in stream P7 is expanded by valve V2 to a pressure of 61 psia before entering heat exchanger PHX2 at a temperature of approximately 25°F. A portion of the refrigerant is vaporized in cooling the natural gas stream in exchanger PHX2 and is returned through stream P10 to the suction side of compressor C3. The remaining liquid propane from exchanger PHX2 leaves as stream P11, is expanded in valve V3 to a pressure of 18 psia, and is then introduced into exchanger PHX3 at a temperature of approximately 5°F. All of the refrigerant entering exchanger PHX3 in stream P12 is vaporized

in cooling the natural gas stream, and the refrigerant vapor is returned through stream P13 to the suction side of compressor C2. Thus, the natural gas stream is progressively cooled in three single-component refrigerant heat exchangers using liquid propane at decreasing pressures and temperatures in a three-stage, cascade refrigerant cycle, a commonly used strategy in liquefaction processes.

### **5.3 Mixed Refrigerant Pre-Cooling Description**

The propane refrigerant used in the propane pre-cooling system is also involved in cooling and partially condensing the multicomponent refrigerant used to liquefy and subcool the natural gas stream in the main cryogenic heat exchanger. The multicomponent refrigerant is cooled by the second portion of the liquid propane from PHX1 in stream P16 in heat exchangers MHX1, MHX2 and MHX3. The liquid propane in stream P16 is expanded through valve V4 to a pressure of 61 psia and enters exchanger MHX1 at a temperature of approximately 25°F. Exchanger MHX1 is of a kettle design in which some of the propane is vaporized and leaves in stream P19 to return to the suction side of compressor C3. The remaining liquid propane leaves through stream P20 to be expanded through valve V5 to a pressure of 18 psia and a temperature of approximately -35°F before entering exchanger MHX2. A portion of the propane is vaporized while cooling the multicomponent refrigerant, and this portion returns to the suction side of compressor C2 as stream P23. The remaining liquid portion of the propane exits in stream P24 and is expanded through valve V6 to a pressure of 4 psia, after which it enters MHX3 at a temperature of approximately -89°F. The propane is completely vaporized while partially condensing the multicomponent refrigerant, and then returns to the suction side of compressor C1 as stream P26. Thus, the propane refrigerant system comprises a closed cycle in

which the natural gas stream is cooled by the propane in exchangers PHX1, PHX2 and PHX3 while the multicomponent refrigerant is partially condensed in propane exchangers MHX1, MHX2 and MXH3.

#### **5.4 Main Cryogenic Heat Exchanger Description**

The natural gas entering the two-zone main cryogenic heat exchanger in stream NG4 is cooled by the mixed refrigerant leaving the pre-cooling cycle. The liquid condensate in flash separator F5 is passed to tube circuit MRA1 of the warm bundle of the heat exchanger, CHX1, in which it is subcooled to a temperature of approximately  $-170^{\circ}\text{F}$ . This subcooled liquid is expanded in turbine T1 to a pressure of 49 psia. A small portion flashes to vapor, and the temperature of the mixture drops to  $-189^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The liquid and flashed vapor are injected into exchanger zone CHX1 via stream MRAB through a spray header to provide refrigerant flowing downwardly over tube circuits MRA1, MRB1 and NG4. The spray header is designed for uniform distribution of the multicomponent liquid and flashed vapor mixture over the tube circuits, and results in a slight pressure decrease when the stream exits the spray header.

Referring back to phase separator F5, the overhead vapor has a composition of approximately 20 mole percent nitrogen, 59 mole percent methane, 18 mole percent ethane, and 3 mole percent propane. This vapor passes to tube circuit MRB1 in which the vapor is cooled and condensed by the downwardly sprayed refrigerant fraction described in the previous paragraph. The condensed multicomponent refrigerant in tube circuit MRB1 passes directly into a second tube circuit MRB2, in which it is subcooled to a temperature of  $-262^{\circ}\text{F}$ . This subcooled liquid fraction is expanded in turbine T2 to a pressure of 51 psia. A small fraction is flashed to vapor, and the temperature drops to approximately  $-268^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The liquid and flashed vapor are



injected into the cold bundle of the heat exchanger, CHX2, via stream MRB4 through a spray header to provide downwardly flowing refrigerant over the tube circuits MRB2 and NG5. In flowing downwardly over these two tube circuits, the multicomponent liquid fraction from the spray header is vaporized and thereby subcools both the feed stream in circuit NG5 and the multicomponent liquid fraction in circuit MRB2. Similarly, the multicomponent liquid fraction sprayed from the spray header in heat exchanger zone CHX1 is vaporized in heat exchange with tube circuits MRA1, MRB1 and NG4. As a result, all of the multicomponent refrigerant is recombined in the vapor phase at the bottom of heat exchanger zone CHX1 and is withdrawn and passed through stream MR1 to the suction side of compressor C5. Thus, the multicomponent refrigerant portion of the system forms a separate closed cycle whereby the feed stream is cooled most efficiently from the propane level down to the final subcooled temperature of -262°F.

#### ***5.4.1 Mixed Refrigerant Analysis:***

The mixed refrigerant composition can be strategically selected so as to maximize the efficiency of the main cryogenic heat exchanger in the liquefaction process. Theoretically, the study of the impact of the mixed refrigerant on the MCHE is complex and very tedious to analyze.<sup>11</sup> However, with a functioning model built in Aspen Plus, sensitivities can be performed to determine, for this given process, what the ideal composition would be.<sup>12</sup> The heating and cooling curves for the MCHE are very important not only in identifying feasibility but also examining optimization results for heat transfer in the unit. This analysis was conducted by iteratively changing the mixed refrigerant composition.

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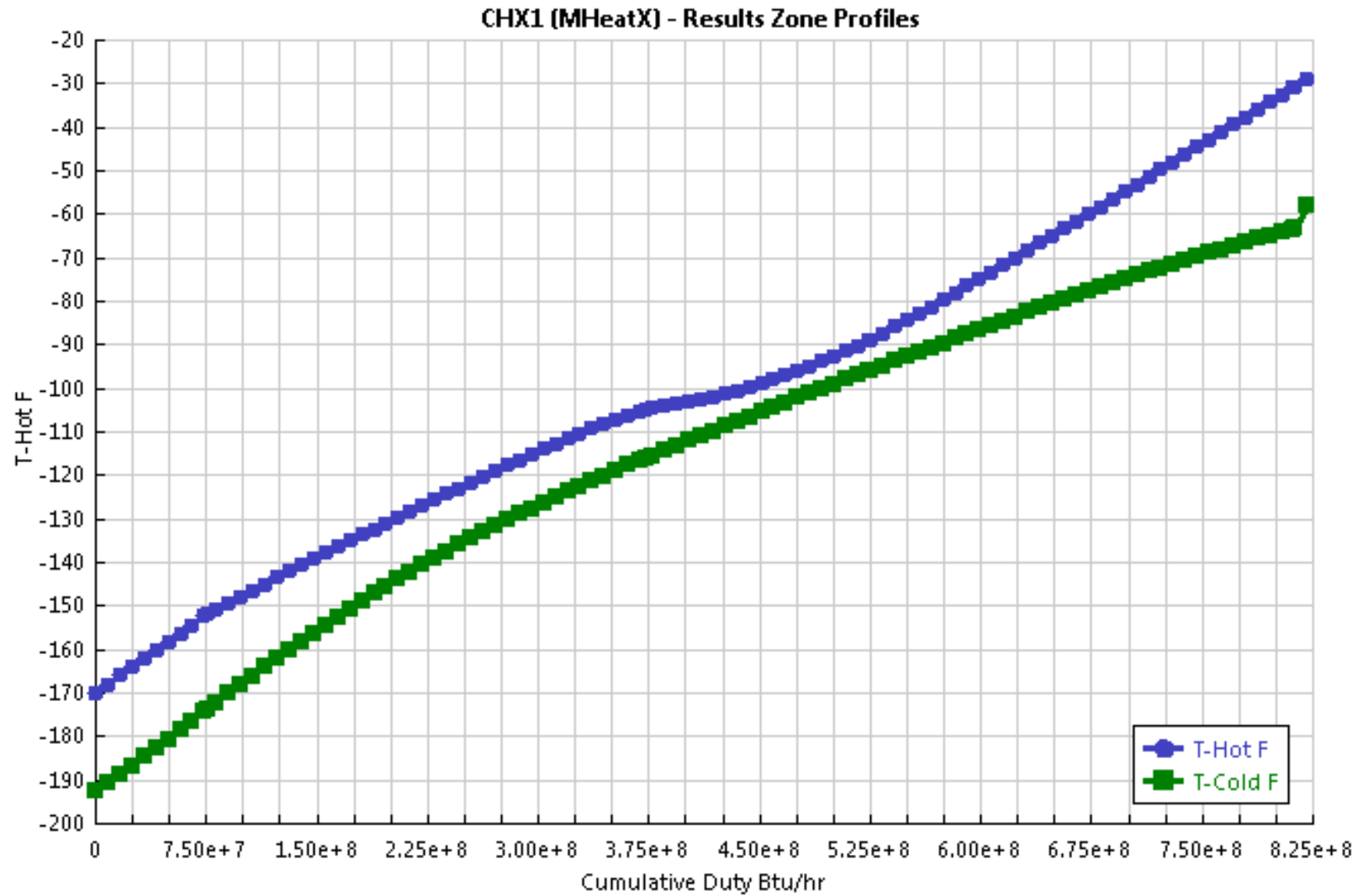
<sup>11</sup>Mohd Zaki Zainal Abidin et al. "Effect of Varying Mixed Refrigerant Composition on Main Cryogenic Heat Exchanger Performance." *Key Engineering Materials*.594-595 (2013): 13. Web.

<sup>12</sup> Helgestad, Dag-Erik. *Modelling and Optimization of the C3MR Process for Liquefaction of Natural Gas*. KP 4550 Process Systems Engineering, 2009. Print.

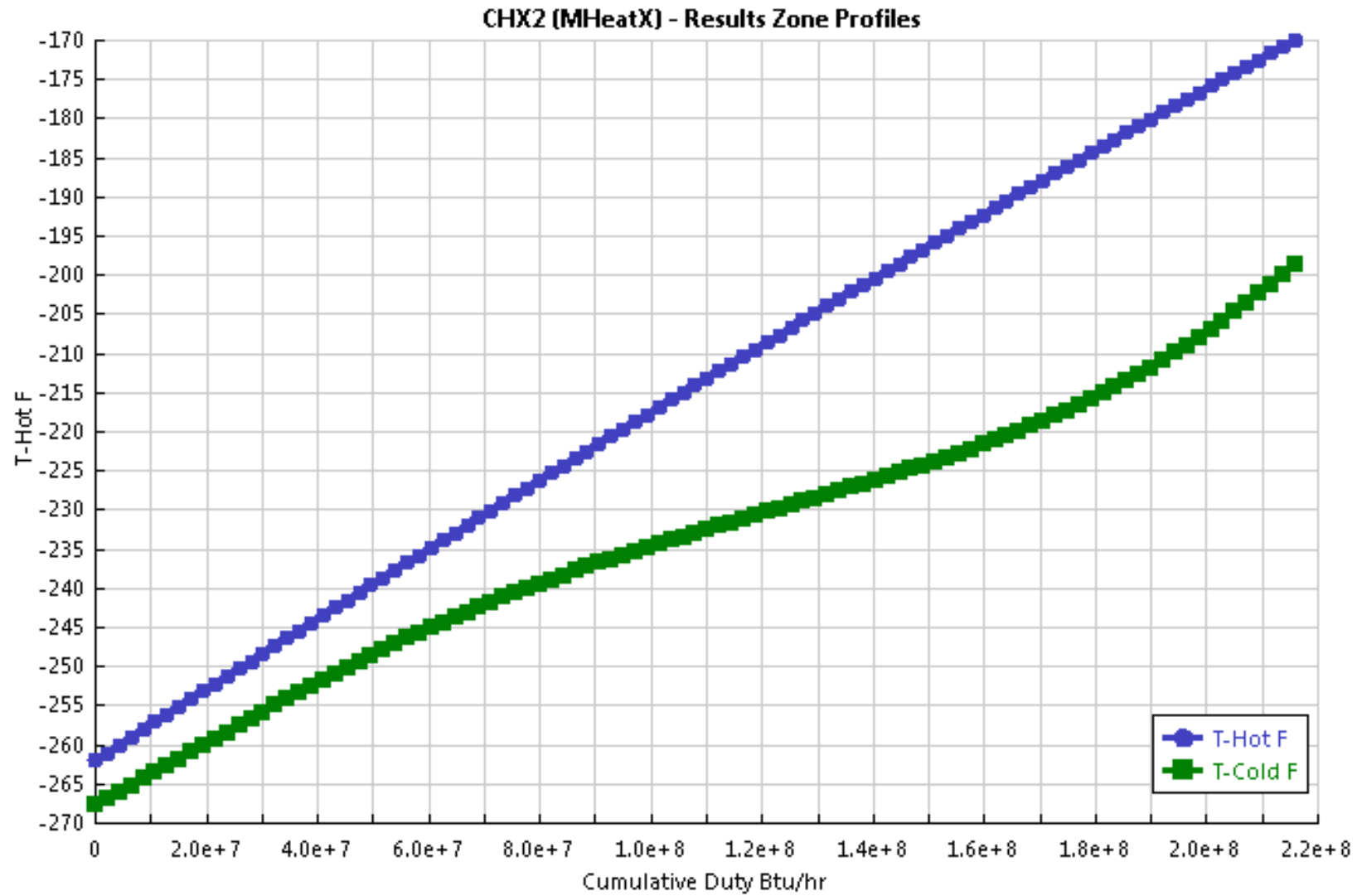
**Table 5.1:** Tested Variations of Mixed Refrigerant Composition

Components (mol %)	C1	C2	C3	N2
Min	35%	39.5%	14.5%	11%
<b>Base</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Max	44%	30.5%	14.5%	11%

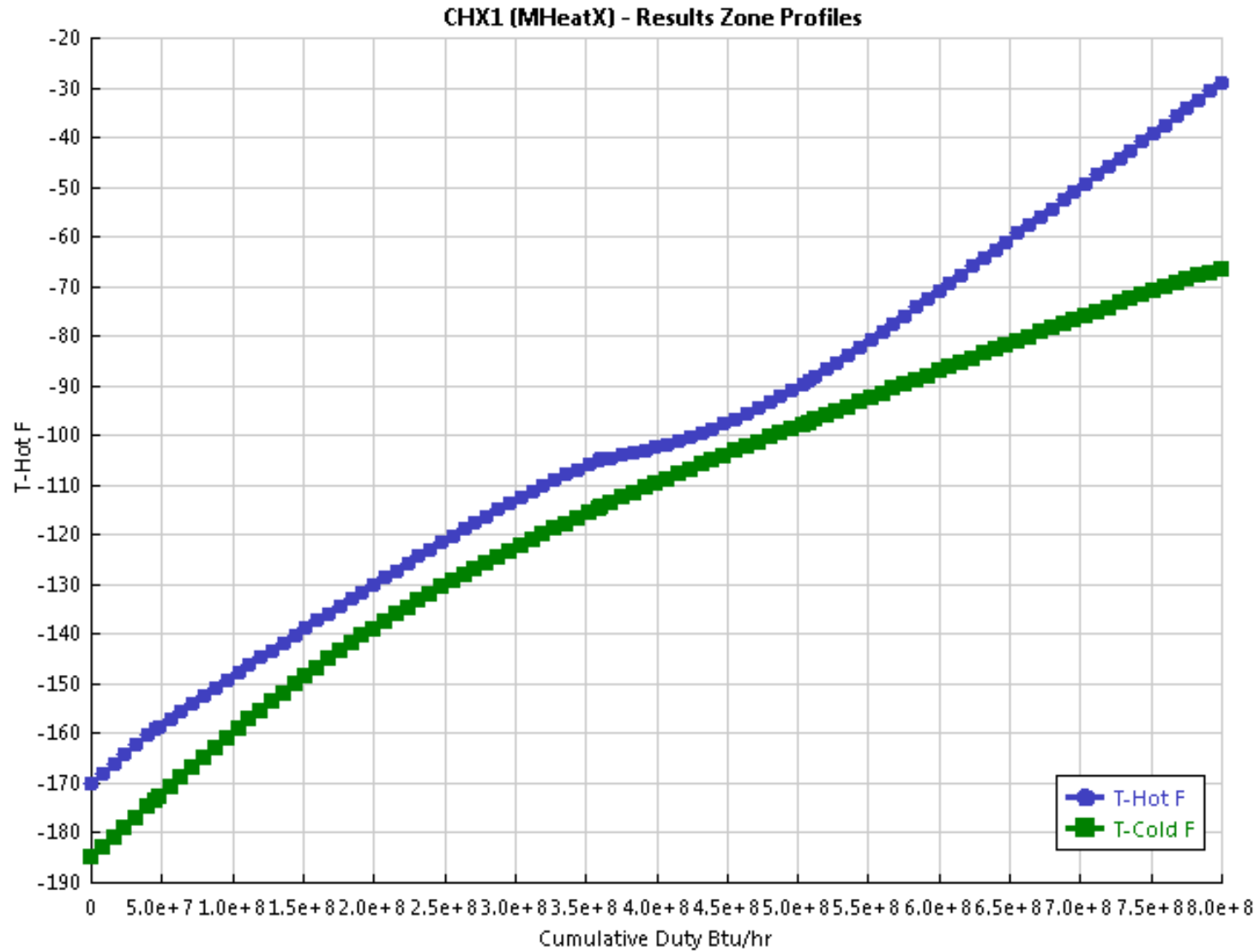
**Figure 5.1:** Heating and Cooling Curves for Warm Bundle of MCHE, Base Case



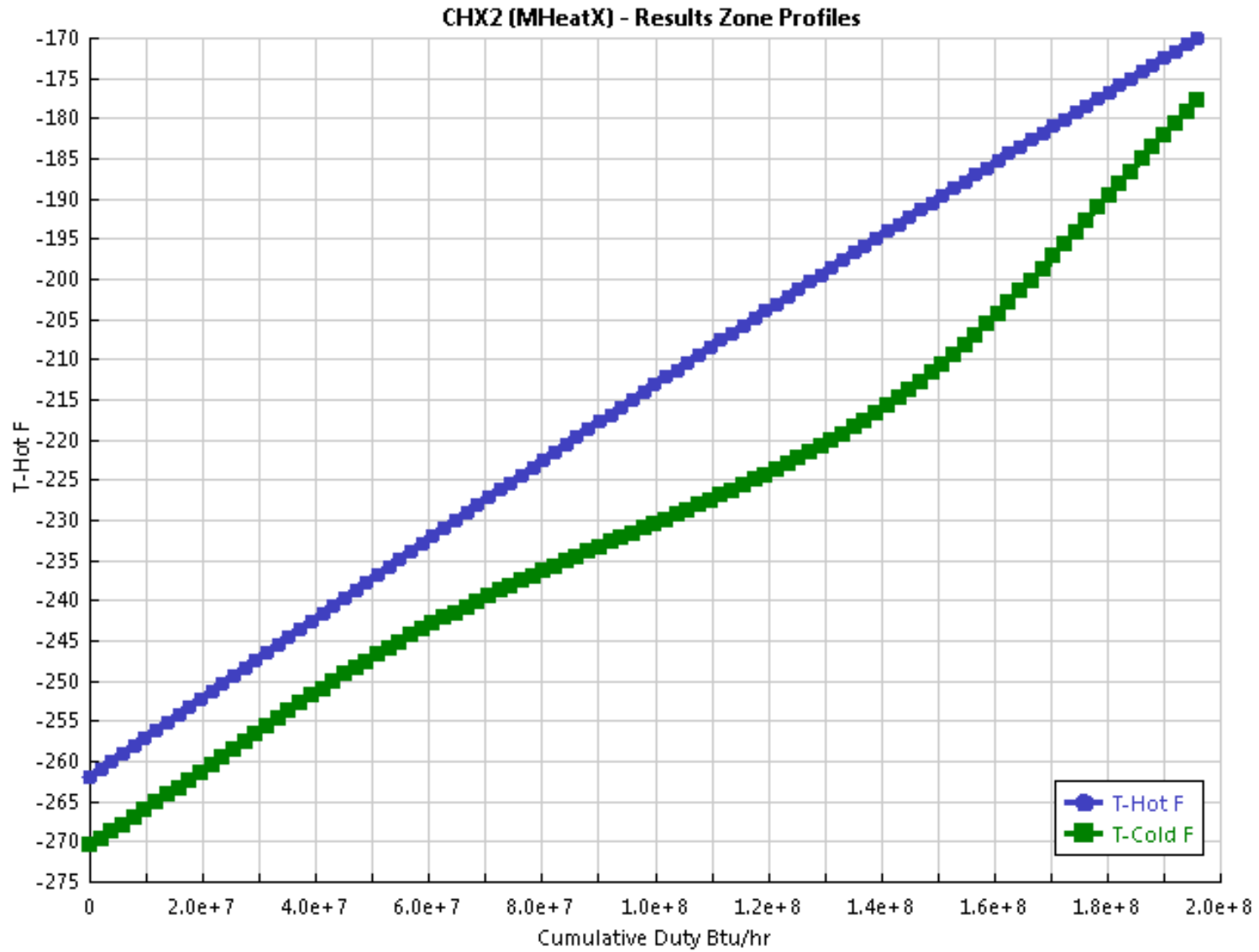
**Figure 5.2:** Heating and Cooling Curves for Cold Bundle of MCHE, Base Case



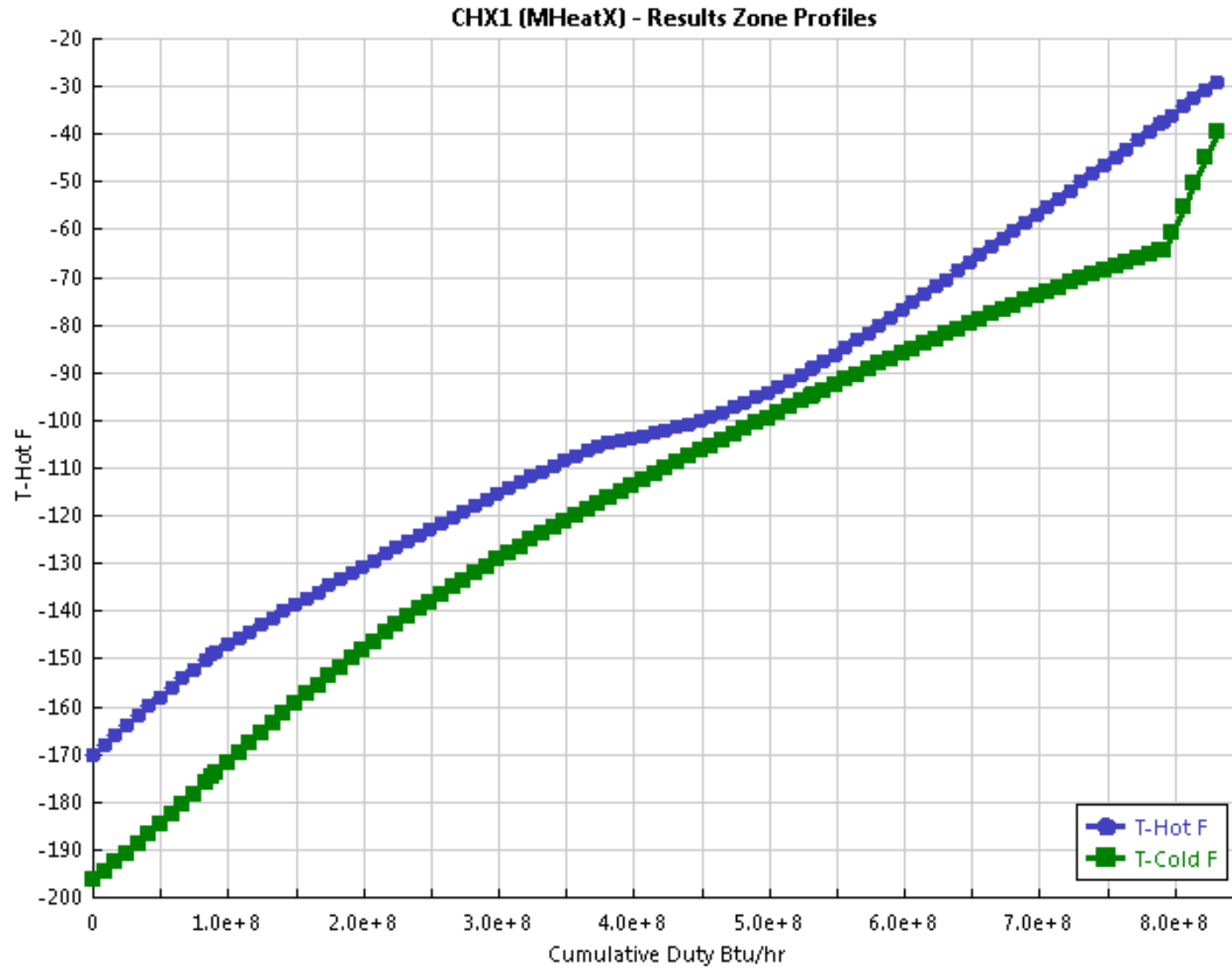
**Figure 5.3:** Heating and Cooling Curves for Warm Bundle of MCHE, Min Case



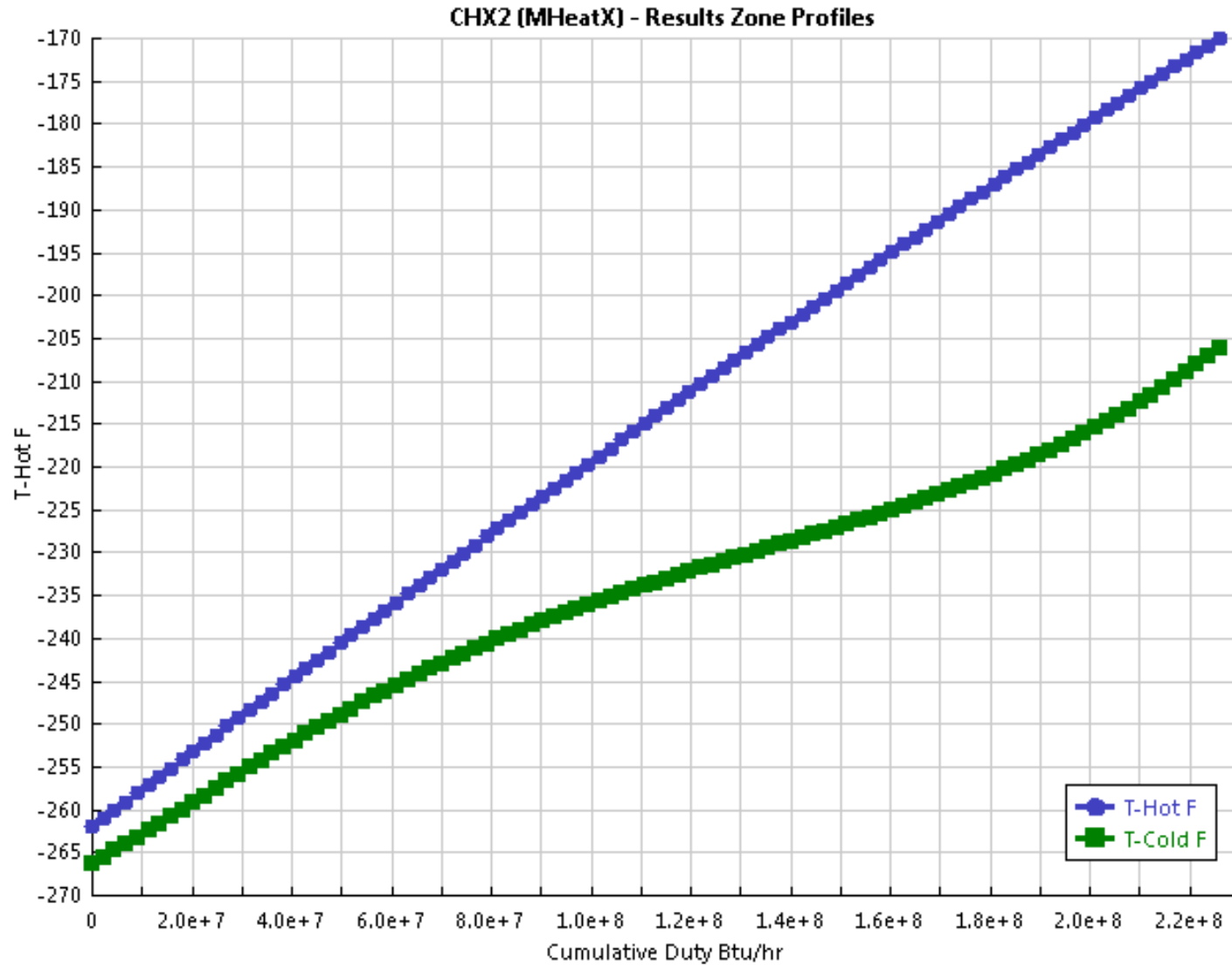
**Figure 5.4:** Heating and Cooling Curves for Cold Bundle of MCHE, Min Case



**Figure 5.5:** Heating and Cooling Curves for Warm Bundle of MCHE, Max Case



**Figure 5.6:** Heating and Cooling Curves for Cold Bundle of MCHE, Max Case





## **5.5 Pre-Liquefaction Steps**

### ***5.5.1 Acid Gas Removal Unit (AGRU)***

Any cryogenic gas separation process requires the treatment of the gas upstream to remove H<sub>2</sub>S, CO<sub>2</sub> and organic sulfurs such as mercaptan and COS that can be present in the incoming natural gas stream into the LNG liquefaction plant. These components are removed for the LNG to meet required market standards and specifications. An AGRU is installed to clean this stream to a suitable composition to enter the liquefaction part of the plant. The most common way to accomplish this is for amine to counter-currently contact the natural gas inside an absorber (scrubber) column. The hazardous acid gas substances are absorbed by the amine for treatment. This is a 'wet' process and therefore a dehydration process is needed at a later stage, usually accomplished by molecular sieve. While an ARGU was not specifically designed for this plant as the liquefaction step was the main focus, a standard ARGU is assumed to be built and the cost of this unit is approximated for purposes of estimating the project economics. The cost is lumped into the pre-treatment cost for the economic analysis in Section 10.

### ***5.5.2 LPG Extraction***

Before entering the liquefaction process, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consisting of ethane, propane and butane, is extracted from the natural gas feed stream, which modifies the heating value at the liquefaction end. LPG extraction can be performed by a variety of different processes. One of the most common ways to perform LPG extraction is through turbo-expander extraction.<sup>13</sup> The key feature of this technique is a dynamic expansion of the natural gas followed by re-compression, this produces liquids for the LPG. The expansion follows an isentropic path

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<sup>13</sup> Honeywell UOP. "Gas & LPG Treating." 2014. Web. <<http://www.uop.com/processing-solutions/refining/gas-lpg-treating/>>.

thermodynamically which leads to high efficiencies for the process in contrast to a static expansion through a valve which would be much more isenthalpic. It is important that these heavy components are removed before entering the main liquefaction process so that the final LNG can meet product standards but, perhaps more importantly, so the heavies in the actual process natural gas that moves on from this section do not freeze in the main cryogenic heat exchanger. It is also noted that LPG removal can also be accomplished using scrub columns at varying temperatures, but this is often more expensive. The costing of the LPG extraction unit is also grouped into a general pre-treatment cost as discussed above in the section for the AGRU unit.

## Section 6

# Unit Descriptions & Equipment Lists

## **6.1 Unit Descriptions**

### ***6.1.1 Main Cryogenic Heat Exchanger***

The main cryogenic heat exchanger (MCHE) is a critical piece of equipment in a liquefaction process. The design of the MCHE is proprietary and very little detailed information exists in the public domain, thus making it difficult to accurately model. There are two main styles of heat exchangers to choose between: spiral wound exchangers (SWHEs) in pressurized shell and plate-fin exchangers (PFHEs) in a cold box. There is little difference in cost and schedule between the two designs. The plate-fin exchangers are more compact and are typically used when there are multiple process streams involved in the MCHE (up to 10 streams can be incorporated). The PFHE features a stack of alternating flat and corrugated plates whereby the corrugations (fins) form the flow channels for the diverse process fluids. A SWHE design contains helically wound tube bundles housed within an aluminum or stainless steel pressurized shell designed to retain refrigerants in the event of a shutdown. It consists of anywhere from one to three coil wound bundles each made up of several tube circuits all within the shell. The tubes are wound in a helical fashion around a long hollow aluminum tube. The entire bundle is enclosed within a shroud and supported from the mandrel and the shell. Each tube bundle is wrapped into a shroud which is seal welded on the upper side of the shell to avoid any refrigerant passing between the tube bundle and the shell. A spiral wound heat exchanger has been selected for the MCHE in this process design because of its robustness. It is a very popular choice of heat exchanger that is functional at a wide range of design temperatures, temperature gradients and temperature differences.

**Table 6.1:** Comparison between PFHEs and SWHEs

Characteristic	PFHE's	SWHE's
Features	Extremely compact Up to 10 process streams	Extremely robust Compact
Heating Surface	300 - 1000 m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>3</sup>	50 - 150 m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>3</sup>
Materials	Aluminum alloys 3003 and 5083	Al, SS, Cs
Design Temperatures	-269C to +65C	All
Applications	Smooth operation Limited installation space	High temperature gradients Larger temperature differences

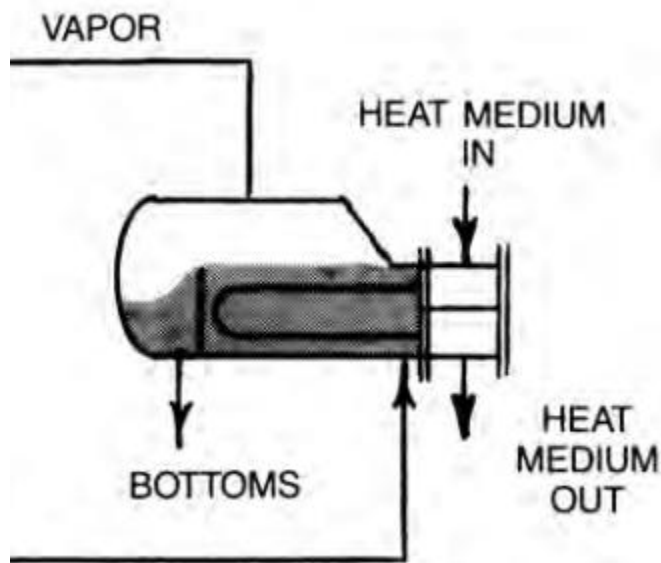
### **6.1.2 Kettle Heat Exchangers**

Kettle heat exchangers are commonly used when a wide range of process operations or large heat exchanger surfaces are required in a process. Kettles are often more costly than ordinary heat exchangers due to large shell sizes.

In a kettle heat exchanger, the cold fluid typically enters through the bottom of the shell and forms a pool. Hot fluid flows through tubes that are submerged in the cold pool. The cold liquid absorbs energy from the warm fluid and vaporizes, exiting as a vapor stream through the top of the shell. Unvaporized cold fluid exits through the bottom of the shell. Heat transfer occurs by two methods of convection: liquid-free convection and rising gas convection. Liquid-free convection is caused by the density difference in the cold fluid pool, which occurs as warm shell-side fluid rises and is replaced by cooler denser fluid. As the shell-side fluid absorbs heat

and begins to vaporize, it forms bubbles that grow in size and rise through the tube bundle. Cooler shell-side fluid flows down around the tube bundle, replacing the warm fluid while creating a convection effect. The rising air bubbles also create a secondary convection effect.

The kettle heat exchanger is designed to vaporize the cold fluid in the shell side. Due to such a design, optimal heat transfer occurs when the cold fluid enters the heat exchanger at near-boiling conditions. If the cold fluid requires a large sensible duty to bring it to boiling conditions before vaporization, the heat transfer is negatively affected.



**Figure 6.2:** Simplified Model of Kettle Heat Exchanger

### **6.1.3 Turbines**

Many chemical processes require a step that significantly decreases pressure. Pressure drops occur when fluids are expanded, either to release to atmosphere or to induce a temperature reduction. While valves can be used to facilitate this pressure drop, turbines offer another advantage in their ability to capture work from the fluid expansion.

In this liquefaction process, turbines are used in conjunction with the main cryogenic heat exchanger (MCHE). The mixed refrigerant is expanded in both the warm bundle and the cool bundle before being sprayed down the MCHE. In both cases, a significant pressure drop occurs. Here the turbines are used to stabilize the process rather than capture useful work from the pressure expansion. When expanding through the turbine, the liquid mixed refrigerant (MR) partially vaporizes, leaving the turbine as a mixed vapor and liquid phase. This significant increase in fluid volume can potentially destabilize the expander, thus requiring a turbine instead of a standard Joule-Thomson valve. As a secondary consideration, any energy generated by these turbines can be harvested and used in other areas of this process.

#### ***6.1.4 Valves***

Valves can be used to expand fluids at a relatively low cost. Expansion through a valve occurs by isenthalpic throttling and follows the Joule-Thomson effect.

#### ***6.1.5 Compressors***

Compressors are used throughout the process to increase the pressures of the vapor propane coolant and the mixed refrigerant. A coolant stream vaporizes when removing heat from feed streams. The vapor coolant then enters a compressor and exits as a vapor at a higher pressure. Compressors are often combined with a subsequent cooler in order to return a hot vapor to a cold liquid form.

Compressors fall into three categories: positive displacement, dynamic, or thermal. Positive displacement compressors consist of reciprocating and rotary types, both of which increase gas pressure by displacing a certain volume of gas. Dynamic compressors (rotary)

include radial flow (centrifugal), axial flow, and mixed flow compressors, all of which use rotating blades or impellers to increase the fluid’s pressure as the fluid moves through the compressor. These rotary compressors convert the inlet stream’s velocity head into static pressure. Thermal compressors include ejectors that use a high velocity stream to carry along the desired fluid and increase its pressure.

Multi-stage centrifugal compressors were selected to meet this project’s specifications.

Centrifugal compressors offer several advantages compared to reciprocating compressors: lower maintenance cost, longer useful life, and greater capacity per land area.

## **6.2 Unit Equipment Lists**

**Table 6.2:** List of major equipment and associated costs

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Purchase Cost</b>	<b>Bare Module Cost</b>
C1	Compressor	\$ 2,883,652	\$ 7,023,192
C2	Compressor	\$ 4,132,290	\$ 10,064,275
C3	Compressor	\$ 3,404,929	\$ 8,292,772
C4	Compressor	\$ 5,149,030	\$ 12,540,566
C5	Compressor	\$ 14,348,426	\$ 34,945,878
C6	Compressor	\$ 6,572,720	\$ 16,007,991
T1	Turbine	\$ 359,055	\$ 874,485
T2	Turbine	\$ 218,319	\$ 531,720
PHX1	Kettle Exchanger	\$ 115,381	\$ 1,117,529
PHX2	Kettle Exchanger	\$ 128,315	\$ 1,274,963
PHX3	Kettle Exchanger	\$ 150,727	\$ 1,555,209
MHX1	Kettle Exchanger	\$ 111,550	\$ 1,071,203
MHX2	Kettle Exchanger	\$ 235,666	\$ 2,680,864
MHX3	Kettle Exchanger	\$ 180,775	\$ 1,943,020
MHT1	Cooler	\$ 33,437	\$ 125,071
MHT2	Cooler	\$ 147,070	\$ 586,245
PHT1	Cooler	\$ 1,566,949	\$ 8,142,693
CHX1	Spiral Wound Exchanger	\$ 22,361,412	\$ 447,877,647
CHX2	Spiral Wound Exchanger	\$ 3,331,847	\$ 50,352,335
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$65,431,548.90</b>	<b>\$ 607,007,658.76</b>



### **6.2.1 Compressors**

To ensure reliability, each compression step in the process is run in parallel with two 50% compressors. Sizing and costing sample calculations for key equipment units are shown in Appendix C.

**C1** - Purchase Cost: \$2,883,652

This is a carbon steel compressor used to compress P26 to 18 psia, and is the first compressor in a compressor train returning propane from vapor to liquid phase. The isentropic efficiency is assumed to be 0.81. The flow rate through the compressor is 1,310,780 lb/hr. The brake power required for the compressor is 9,120 hp.

**C2** - Purchase Cost: \$4,132,290

This is a carbon steel compressor used to compress P13, P23, and P27 to 61 psia, and is the second compressor in a compressor train returning propane from vapor to liquid phase. The isentropic efficiency is assumed to be 0.81. The flow rate through the compressor is 2,202,990 lb/hr. The brake power required for the compressor is 14,299 hp.

**C3** - Purchase Cost: \$3,404,929

This is a carbon steel compressor used to compress P10, P14, and P19 to 115 psia, and is the third compressor in a compressor train returning propane from vapor to liquid phase. The isentropic efficiency is assumed to be 0.81. The flow rate through the compressor is 3,147,130 lb/hr. The brake power required for the compressor is 11,225 hp.

**C4** - Purchase Cost: \$5,149,030

This is a carbon steel compressor used to compress P5 and P15 to 200 psia, and is the fourth and final compressor in a compressor train returning propane from vapor to liquid phase. The isentropic efficiency is assumed to be 0.81. The flow rate through the compressor is 6,294,260 lb/hr. The brake power required for the compressor is 18,824 hp.

**C5** - Purchase Cost: \$14,348,426

This is a carbon steel compressor used to compress MR1 to 350 psia, and is the first compressor in a compressor train returning the mixed refrigerant from vapor to liquid phase. The isentropic efficiency is assumed to be 0.81. The flow rate through the compressor is 4,016,290 lb/hr. The brake power required for the compressor is 67,774 hp.

**C6** - Purchase Cost: \$6,572,720

This is a carbon steel compressor used to compress MR3 to 615 psia, and is the second and final compressor in a compressor train returning the mixed refrigerant from vapor to liquid phase. The isentropic efficiency is assumed to be 0.81. The flow rate through the compressor is 4,016,290 lb/hr. The brake power required for the compressor is 25,541 hp.

### **6.2.2 Heat Exchangers**

The overall heat transfer coefficients  $U$  (BTU/hr ft<sup>2</sup> °F) were estimated based on the cold and hot stream compositions. Heat exchange between the natural gas and cooling streams was assumed to have a coefficient of 50 BTU/hr ft<sup>2</sup> °F and cooling of propane and mixed refrigerant

streams with water was 140 BTU/hr ft<sup>2</sup> °F. The overall heat transfer coefficient will be smaller in the first situation due to the vapor nature of the natural gas.<sup>14</sup>

**CHX 1&2** - Purchase Cost: \$138,745,005

This is the carbon steel main cryogenic heat exchanger used to liquefy the precooled natural gas stream NG4 from -29°F to -262°F. It is assumed that the MCHE can be modeled as a shell and tube heat exchanger warm bundle (CHX1) and cold bundle (CHX2). The necessary heat duty is 1,036,320,000 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 1,603,173 ft<sup>2</sup>.

**MHT1** - Purchase Cost: \$34,829

This cooler is a carbon steel shell and tube heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of mixed refrigerant stream MR2 from 168°F to 150°F. The necessary heat duty is 35,756,161 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 2,956 ft<sup>2</sup> using cooling water that is heated from 65°F to 79°F on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

**MHT2** - Purchase Cost: \$163,255

This cooler is a carbon steel shell and tube heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of mixed refrigerant stream MR4 from 229°F to 107°F. The necessary heat duty is 260,722,140 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 22,992 ft<sup>2</sup> using cooling water that is heated from 65°F to 79°F on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

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<sup>14</sup> Perry, Robert, and Donald W. Green. *Perry's Chemical Engineers' Handbook*. 8th ed. McGraw-Hill Professional, 2007. Print.

**MHX1** - Purchase Cost: \$298,304

This is a carbon steel kettle heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of mixed refrigerant stream MR5 from 107°F to 65°F. The necessary heat duty is 91,885,171 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 31,456 ft<sup>2</sup> using 25°F propane on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

**MHX2** - Purchase Cost: \$746,556

This is a carbon steel kettle heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of mixed refrigerant stream MR6 from 65°F to 16°F. The necessary heat duty is 254,565,705 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 74,056 ft<sup>2</sup> using -35°F propane on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

**MHX3** - Purchase Cost: \$541,084

This is a carbon steel kettle heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of mixed refrigerant stream MR7 from 16°F to -27°F. The necessary heat duty is 226,900,396 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 55,595 ft<sup>2</sup> using -89°F propane on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

**PHT** - Purchase Cost: \$2,267,543

This cooler is a carbon steel kettle heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of propane stream P1 from vapor at 148°F to liquid at 100°F. The necessary heat duty is 989,561,416 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 228,949 ft<sup>2</sup> using cooling water that is heated from 65°F to 79°F on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

**PHX1** - Purchase Cost: \$310,886

This is a carbon steel kettle heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of natural gas stream NG2 from 107°F to 70°F. The necessary heat duty is 30,900,953 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 32,679 ft<sup>2</sup> using 64°F propane on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

**PHX2** - Purchase Cost: \$355,046

This is a carbon steel kettle heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of natural gas stream NG3 from 70°F to 30°F. The necessary heat duty is 34,036,259 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 37,376 ft<sup>2</sup> using 25°F propane on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

**PHX3** - Purchase Cost: \$433,088

This is a carbon steel kettle heat exchanger used to lower the temperature of natural gas stream NG4 from 30°F to -30°F. The necessary heat duty is 53,926,388 BTU/hr. The surface area is calculated as 45,224 ft<sup>2</sup> using -35°F propane on the shell side. The tube side pressure drop is assumed to be 5 psi.

### **6.2.3 Turbines**

To ensure reliability, each compression step in the process is run in parallel with two 50% compressors.

**T1** - Purchase Cost: \$359,055

This is a carbon steel turbine used to expand the mixed refrigerant stream from 600 psia to 49 psia, before entering the warm bundle. The isentropic efficiency is assumed to be 0.72. The flow rate through the turbine is 2,447,630 lb/hr. The power generated by the turbine is 2,764 hp.

**T2** - Purchase Cost: \$218,319

This is a carbon steel turbine used to expand the mixed refrigerant stream from 600 psia to 51 psia, before entering the cold bundle. The isentropic efficiency is assumed to be 0.72. The flow rate through the turbine is 1,568,650 lb/hr. The power generated by the turbine is 1,358 hp.

### 6.3: Unit Equipment Sheets

**Table 6.3:** Equipment summary sheet for C1

<b>Compressor</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Single-Stage
	Item No:	C1
	No. Req'd:	2
<b>Function:</b>	Compress propane stream	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Centrifugal	
<b>Materials Handled</b>	<b>Stream In:</b> P26	<b>Stream Out:</b> P27
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	1,310,780	1,310,780
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	-70	32
<b>Pressure (psia)</b>	4	18
<b>Design Data:</b>	Number of Stages	1
	Isentropic Efficiency	0.81
	Total work (hp)	9,120
	Material of Construction	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	2,883,652
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	7,023,192
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	4,416,634

**Table 6.4:** Equipment summary sheet for C2

<b>Compressor</b>				
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Single-Stage		
	Item No:	C2		
	No. Req'd:	2		
<b>Function:</b>	Compress propane stream			
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous			
<b>Type:</b>	Centrifugal			
<b>Materials Handled</b>	<b>Stream In:</b>			<b>Stream Out:</b>
	P13	P23	P27	P14
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	330,448	561,762	1,310,780	2,202,990
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	5	-35	32	103
<b>Pressure (psia)</b>	18	18	18	61
<b>Design Data:</b>	Number of Stages			1
	Isentropic Efficiency			0.81
	Total work (hp)			14,299
	Material of Construction			Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$			4,132,290
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$			10,064,275
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$			6,924,706



**Table 6.5:** Equipment summary sheet for C3

<b>Compressor</b>				
<b>Identification</b>	Item:			Single-Stage
	Item No:			C3
	No. Req'd:			2
<b>Function:</b>	Compress propane stream			
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous			
<b>Type:</b>	Centrifugal			
<b>Materials Handled</b>	<b>Stream In:</b>			<b>Stream Out:</b>
	P10	P14	P19	P15
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	141,621	2,202,990	802,518	3,147,130
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	25	103	25	132
<b>Pressure (psia)</b>	61	61	61	115
<b>Design Data:</b>	Number of Stages			1
	Isentropic Efficiency			0.81
	Total work (hp)			11,225
	Material of Construction			Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$		3,404,929	
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$		8,292,772	
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$		5,436,232	

**Table 6.6:** Equipment summary sheet for C4

<b>Compressor</b>			
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Single-Stage	
	Item No:	C4	
	No. Req'd:	2	
<b>Function:</b>	Compress propane stream		
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous		
<b>Type:</b>	Centrifugal		
<b>Materials Handled</b>	<b>Stream In:</b>		<b>Stream Out:</b>
	P5	P15	P1
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	3,147,130	3,147,130	6,294,260
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	64	132	147
<b>Pressure (psia)</b>	115	115	200
<b>Design Data:</b>	Number of Stages	1	
	Isentropic Efficiency	0.81	
	Total work (hp)	18,824	
	Material of Construction	Carbon Steel	
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	5,149,030	
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	12,540,566	
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	9,116,322	

**Table 6.7:** Equipment summary sheet for C5

<b>Compressor</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Single-Stage
	Item No:	C5
	No. Req'd:	2
<b>Function:</b>	Compress mixed refrigerant stream	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Centrifugal	
<b>Materials Handled</b>	<b>Stream In:</b> MR1	<b>Stream Out:</b> MR2
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	4,016,290	4,016,290
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	-58	168
<b>Pressure (psia)</b>	49	350
<b>Design Data:</b>	Number of Stages	1
	Isentropic Efficiency	0.81
	Total work (hp)	67,774
	Material of Construction	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	14,348,426
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	34,945,878
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	32,822,239

**Table 6.8:** Equipment summary sheet for C6

<b>Compressor</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Single-Stage
	Item No:	C6
	No. Req'd:	2
<b>Function:</b>	Compress mixed refrigerant stream	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Centrifugal	
<b>Materials Handled</b>	<b>Stream In:</b> MR3	<b>Stream Out:</b> MR4
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	4,016,290	4,016,290
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	150	229
<b>Pressure (psia)</b>	345	615
<b>Design Data:</b>	Number of Stages	1
	Isentropic Efficiency	0.81
	Total work (hp)	25,541
	Material of Construction	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	6,572,720
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	16,007,991
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	12,369,276

**Table 6.9:** Equipment summary sheet for T1

<b>Turbine</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Turbine
	Item No:	T1
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Expand liquid mixed refrigerant	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	N/A	
<b>Materials Handled</b>	<b>Stream In:</b> MRA2	<b>Stream Out:</b> MRA3
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	2,447,630	2,447,630
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	-170	-189
<b>Pressure (psia)</b>	600	49
<b>Design Data:</b>	Number of Stages	1
	Isentropic Efficiency	0.72
	Total work (hp)	-2,764
	Material of Construction	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	359,055
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	874,485
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>		N/A

**Table 6.10:** Equipment summary sheet for T2

<b>Turbine</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Turbine
	Item No:	T2
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Expand liquid mixed refrigerant	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	N/A	
<b>Materials Handled</b>	<b>Stream In:</b> MRB3	<b>Stream Out:</b> MRB4
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	1,568,650	1,568,650
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>	-262	-268
<b>Pressure (psia)</b>	600	51
<b>Design Data:</b>	Number of Stages	1
	Isentropic Efficiency	0.72
	Total work (hp)	-1,358
	Material of Construction	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	218,319
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	531,720
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>		N/A

**Table 6.11:** Equipment summary sheet for PHX1

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Heat Exchanger
	Item No:	PHX1
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming natural gas from NG2	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Shell and Tube Kettle	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	NG2	P3
<b>Stream Out</b>	NG3	P4
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	1,372,300	6,294,300
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	107	64
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	70	64
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	115
	Tube OD (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	32,679
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean $\Delta T$ (°F)	18.95
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	30,900,953
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	50
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	310,886
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	1,117,529
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	N/A

**Table 6.12:** Equipment summary sheet for PHX2

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Heat Exchanger
	Item No:	PHX2
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming natural gas from NG3	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Shell and Tube Kettle	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	NG3	P8
<b>Stream Out</b>	NG4	P9
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	1,372,300	472,070
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	70	25
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	30	25
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	61
	Tube OD (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	37,376
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean $\Delta T$ (°F)	18.25
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	34,036,259
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	50
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	355,046
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	1,274,963
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	N/A



**Table 6.13:** Equipment summary sheet for PHX3

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Heat Exchanger
	Item No:	PHX3
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming natural gas from NG3	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Shell and Tube Kettle	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	NG4	P12
<b>Stream Out</b>	NG5	P13
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	1,372,300	330,450
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	30	-35
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	-30	5
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	18
	Tube OD (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	45,224
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean ΔT (°F)	23.9
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	53,926,388
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	50
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	433,088
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	1,555,209
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	N/A

**Table 6.14:** Equipment summary sheet for MHX1

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Heat Exchanger
	Item No:	MHX1
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming mixed refrigerant from MR5	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Shell and Tube Kettle	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	MR5	P17
<b>Stream Out</b>	MR6	P18
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	4,016,300	2,675,100
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	107	25
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	65	25
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	61
	Tube OD (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	31,456
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean $\Delta T$ (°F)	58.54
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	91,885,170
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	50
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	298,304
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	1,071,203
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	N/A

**Table 6.15:** Equipment summary sheet for MHX2

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Heat Exchanger
	Item No:	MHX2
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming mixed refrigerant from MR6	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Shell and Tube Kettle	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	MR6	P21
<b>Stream Out</b>	MR7	P22
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	4,016,300	1,872,500
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	65	-35
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	16	-35
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	18
	Tube OD (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	74,056
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean ΔT (°F)	68.89
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	254,565,704
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	50
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	746,556
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	2,680,864
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	N/A

**Table 6.16:** Equipment summary sheet for MHX3

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Heat Exchanger
	Item No:	MHX3
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming mixed refrigerant from MR7	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Shell and Tube Kettle	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	MR7	P25
<b>Stream Out</b>	MR8	P26
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	4,016,300	1,310,800
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	16	-89
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	-27	-70
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	4
	Tube OD (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	55,595
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean $\Delta T$ (°F)	81.8
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	226,900,396
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	50
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	541,084
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	1,943,020
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	N/A

**Table 6.17:** Equipment summary sheet for MHT1

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Cooler
	Item No:	MHT1
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming mixed refrigerant from MR2	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Floating Head Heat Exchanger	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	MR2	Cooling Water
<b>Stream Out</b>	MR3	Cooling Water
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	4,016,300	2,218,380
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	168	65
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	150	79
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	22
	OD Tube (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	2,956
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean $\Delta T$ (°F)	86.89
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	35,756,160
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	140
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	34,829
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	125,071
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	0

**Table 6.18:** Equipment summary sheet for MHT2

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Cooler
	Item No:	MHT2
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming mixed refrigerant from MR2	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Floating Head Heat Exchanger	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	MR4	Cooling Water
<b>Stream Out</b>	MR5	Cooling Water
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	4,016,300	16,176,300
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	229	65
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	107	79
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	22
	OD Tube (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	22,992
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean ΔT (°F)	84.78
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	260,722,140
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	140
	Construction Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	163,255
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	586,244
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	0

**Table 6.19:** Equipment summary sheet for PHT

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Cooler
	Item No:	PHT
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool incoming mixed refrigerant from P1	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Floating Head Heat Exchanger	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	P1	Cooling Water
<b>Stream Out</b>	P2	Cooling Water
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	6,294,260	61,385,100
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	147	65
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	100	79
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	22
	OD Tube (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	228,949
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean $\Delta T$ (°F)	32.4
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	989,561,416
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	140
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	2,267,543
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	8,142,693
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	0

**Table 6.20:** Equipment summary sheet for CHX1

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Heat Exchanger
	Item No:	CHX1
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Liquefy natural gas from NG4	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Shell and Tube Kettle	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	NG4, MRA1, MRB1	MRAB
<b>Stream Out</b>	NG5, MRA2, MRB2	MR1
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	5,288,530	4,016,290
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	-29	-193
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	-170	-58
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	49
	OD Tube (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	1,291,990
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean $\Delta T$ (°F)	12.73
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	820,420,000
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	50
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	124,723,097
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	447,877,647
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	N/A



**Table 6.21:** Equipment summary sheet for CHX2

<b>Heat Exchanger</b>		
<b>Identification</b>	Item:	Heat Exchanger
	Item No:	CHX2
	No. Req'd:	1
<b>Function:</b>	Cool natural gas from NG5	
<b>Operation:</b>	Continuous	
<b>Type:</b>	Shell and Tube Kettle	
	<b>Tube Side</b>	<b>Shell Side</b>
<b>Stream In</b>	NG5, MRB2	MRB4
<b>Stream Out</b>	NG6, MRB3	MRB5
<b>Flow Rate (lb/hr)</b>	2,940,900	1,568,650
<b>Temperature In (°F)</b>	-170	-267.58
<b>Temperature Out (°F)</b>	-262	-198.7
<b>Design Data:</b>	Shell Pressure (psia)	49
	OD Tube (in)	1
	Length (ft)	20
	Surface Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	311,183
	Tube Pitch (in)	1.25
	Log Mean ΔT (°F)	13.9
	Heat Duty (BTU/hr)	215,900,000
	U (BTU/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F)	50
	Construction	
	Materials	Carbon Steel
<b>Purchase Cost:</b>	\$	14,021,908
<b>Bare Module Cost:</b>	\$	50,352,335
<b>Utilities (USD/yr):</b>	\$	N/A

Section 7

Energy Balance & Utility

Requirements

## **7.1 Work Integration Strategy**

### ***7.1.1 Cooling Water***

Cooling water is one of the main utilities used in this natural gas liquefaction process. Each of the coolers in this design uses cooling water to remove heat. While air coolants can be used on some occasions, cooling water is the best option to meet the desired temperatures required in this process. A common heuristic states that cooling water typically enters a utility exchanger at 90°F and exits at no higher than 120°F. Cooling water is capable of cooling process streams down to approximately 100°F. If a process stream must be cooled to below 100°F, refrigerants would have to be purchased, incurring significant costs. In such cases, a commonly-used refrigerant is propane, which has a temperature range of -40°F to 20°F.

The Cove Point facility is conveniently located on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, a source of readily accessible water. However, environmental regulations to minimize thermal pollution mandate that seawater cannot be discharged more than 14°F above the temperature of the water source it was originally removed from. The heat capacity of seawater is approximately 0.953 Btu / lb-°F. Seawater is assumed to be available at a temperature of 65°F, and therefore has a maximum outlet temperature of 79°F. These estimates and the cooling duties of the utility heat exchangers were used to estimate the required amount of cooling water needed by this process. These cooling water calculations can be found in Appendix C on page 273.

Cooling water will be supplied to this liquefaction process using existing equipment from Cove Point's current gasification facility. Compared to constructing an entirely new liquefaction facility, this retrofit project allows us to use a variety of existing pumps to supply cooling water. A large number of new pumps will not need to be purchased for this project. Cove Point's existing equipment contains corrosion-resistant materials and can handle the abrasive seawater.

### 7.1.2 Electricity

In order to help meet the power requirements of this process, two turbines are installed in place of valves near the main cryogenic heat exchanger. These turbines (T1 and T2) produce useful energy that can partially offset the electricity requirement of a propane compressor (C1).

**Table 7.1** Electricity Savings

<b>T1 and T2 Electricity Savings</b>	
C1 Electricity Requirement	6,801 kW
T1 Electricity Requirement	-2,061 kW
T2 Electricity Requirement	-1,012 kW
Net Electricity Required	3,727 kW
Electricity Saved	3,073 kW
Savings	\$1,995,895 /yr
Cost of T1	\$359,055
Cost of T2	\$218,319
Payback Period	0.29 yrs

By generating electricity from the mixed refrigerant expansions, \$1,995,895 of savings in electrical utilities is realized. The investments in the \$359,055 T1 and \$218,319 T2 turbines have a combined payback period of 0.29 years.

**Table 7.2** Equipment electricity requirements

<b>Electricity</b>	<b>kW</b>	<b>Cost (USD/hr)</b>	<b>Cost (USD/yr)</b>
C1	3,727.43	\$305.65	\$2,420,739.40
C2	10,662.58	\$874.33	\$6,924,706.22
C3	8,370.64	\$686.39	\$5,436,231.52
C4	14,037.20	\$1,151.05	\$9,116,322.38
C5	50,539.29	\$4,144.22	\$32,822,238.80
C6	19,046.06	\$1,561.78	\$12,369,276.18
Pumps	640.26	\$52.50	\$415,812.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>107023.5</b>	<b>\$8,775.93</b>	<b>\$69,505,327.35</b>

# Section 8

## Other Considerations

## **8.1 Plant Location & Start-Up**

The Cove Point import facility is already strategically located in Maryland, with access to an abundant supply of natural gas from the Marcellus Shale as well as access to a port for LNG export after the import facility is appropriately retrofitted. Additionally, this plant location provides convenient access to cooling water for this liquefaction process.

The plant start-up process is similar to that of many liquefaction plants, in which the start-up will begin by first removing moisture from the entire system. This drying process can be accomplished using chemicals such as dry nitrogen. For a low temperature cryogenic process such as this, each equipment unit must slowly be cooled before any contact takes place between the cold liquids. The liquefaction process also contains a large number of heat exchangers that are used to precool the mixed refrigerant and natural gas before they enter the main cryogenic heat exchanger. These complex equipment units can be challenging to start running, and great attention must be placed in this critical initiation step. Despite these challenges, once the plant progresses past the initial startup phase, daily operations are expected to run more smoothly.

## **8.2 Transportation & Storage**

Please see above sections describing existing storage facilities located at Cove Point and the process by which LNG is transported.

### **8.3 Process Controllability**

In this liquefaction process, one aspect that must be tightly controlled is the heat gain from ambient surroundings. With some equipment units operating at  $-260^{\circ}\text{F}$ , any heat absorbed from the environment will negatively impact the efficiency of this liquefaction process. One method to ensure minimal heat gain from surroundings is through the use of a cold box.<sup>15</sup> A cold box is a carbon steel structure that encases the MCHE. Insulation fills the space between the cold box and the heat exchanger, protecting the heat exchanger from ambient heat.

Another aspect of this liquefaction process that must be controlled are the compressors that handle high flow rates. High flow rate compressors in LNG processes can be easily damaged by compressor surge, which consists of high energy and high speed flow reversals within a compressor. One method to avoid compressor surge is by combining feedforward controls and anti-surge controllers, thus ensuring continuous operation.<sup>16</sup> Another more common control method is the use of 50% parallel compressor trains. The total compression burden is shared by two compressors each handling 50% of the total flow. Parallel trains also ensure reliability in that if one compressor must be taken down and repaired, the entire liquefaction process can continue running at half capacity instead of being taken offline completely.

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<sup>15</sup> Chart LNG. "LNG Equipment Cold Boxes." 2012.Web.<[http://www.chartlng.com/Equipment/Cold\\_Boxes.aspx](http://www.chartlng.com/Equipment/Cold_Boxes.aspx)>.

<sup>16</sup> Wu, Jihong, et al. "A Realistic Dynamic Modeling Approach to Support LNG Plant Compressor Operations." *LNG Journal* (2007)Web.



## **8.4 Maintenance**

All equipment must be properly maintained to minimize unforeseen shutdowns that could cost millions of dollars in idle time. This process design assumes the liquefaction plant is fully operational for 330 days a year, with about 1 month for regular maintenance. Routine maintenance includes the diligent inspection of all equipment units including heat exchangers, turbines, compressors, pumps, and pipes. Heat exchangers must be inspected for corrosion that could lead to poor heat transfer performance. Turbines must be monitored regularly for damage from high vaporization of mixed refrigerant. Compressors and pumps must be checked for physical damage from handling such high flow rates. As mentioned above, parallel compressor trains reduce the burden on compressors and allow half the compressors to be taken offline if necessary.

## **8.5 Emergency Procedures**

In the event of an emergency, this liquefaction process is equipped with process control valves that can be closed to shut off flow of natural gas to the precoolers and main cryogenic heat exchanger. Anti-surge valves for the mixed refrigerant compressors will open up to avoid compressor surge. Additionally, power can be turned off for the compressors and pumps to further stop the process. Fire extinguishers and safety procedures should be implemented according to proper building and industrial codes. In the case of uncontrollable emergencies, plant personnel should evacuate accordingly.

## **8.6 Process Safety and Health Concerns**

Strict standards must be followed with the handling of liquefied natural gas and all the components in this process. Natural gas is highly flammable in its gaseous state, and can also vaporize quickly in its liquid state, potentially creating extremely dangerous explosion hazards. As a result, regular inspections and maintenance on all pieces of equipment must be performed to reduce these risks. Maintenance ensures that equipment units do not corrode, which could lead to damaged equipment and hazardous leaks. All units in this process are operated at pressures much greater than atmospheric pressure. This maintenance of high pressures ensures that for any equipment leak, natural gas will exit the unit into the surroundings. Without this high pressure, leaks would cause air to seep into the equipment units, potentially igniting the entire natural gas supply in the process.

With respect to process safety and health concerns, appropriate material safety data sheets are located in the appendix of this report.

## **8.7 Environmental Considerations**

Environmental concerns are not to be taken lightly. Driven only by environmental considerations, extensive lobbying is underway in Maryland to potentially block any sort of retrofit project to the Cove Point facility. For this project, the most important environmental impacts are those regarding waste minimization, protection of marine life and other wildlife, as well as minimization of air pollution and the plant's overall carbon footprint. There are several ways to manage each of these concerns.

Waste minimization can be achieved by reducing the solid waste produced by a process. Fortunately, this particular process produces virtually no solid waste that would need to comply with the Federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) outlined in the Resource

Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Protection of marine life and wildlife can be achieved by preventing spills or leaks of any kind. This prevention can be accomplished by rigorously complying with all required maintenance and taking extra precautions in designing safe equipment.

Air pollution can be minimized using several different methods. First, a common industry practice of smokeless flaring burns off any excessive gas that may be in the process at a given point in time. While flaring is not completely harmless to the environment, it is a necessary safety precaution. Moreover, certain technologies and control systems can be used to burn off vapors that originate from volatile organic compounds (VOCs). If not burned off appropriately, these vapors will contribute to smog formation in the environment. While the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently does not fully regulate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the EPA strongly regulates NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>x</sub> emissions. The EPA has primary standards for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions set at 100 parts per billion (ppb), which is easily met by this process design. The primary standards for CO production is 35 parts per million (ppm), which is also met by this process design given the assumed pre-treatment facilities.

## Section 9

# Cost Summaries

The costs for this process can be divided into two distinct categories: costs associated with a total capital investment required to develop the physical infrastructure and production costs that are associated with the continuous operation of the process facility. Both of these costs are scrutinized and estimated below to determine the total expenditures needed to develop and run this liquefaction process.

### **9.1 Total Capital Investment**

**Table 9.1** Breakdown of total capital investment

Total bare module costs for equipment	\$ 607,007,659
Total bare module costs for spares	\$ -
Total bare module costs for storage and surge tanks	\$ 10,000,000
Total cost for initial catalyst charges	\$ -
Total bare module costs for computers, software, alarms	\$ 6,070,077
Total bare module investment, TBM	\$ 623,077,735
Cost of site preparation	\$ 62,307,774
Cost of service facilities	\$ 31,153,887
Allocated costs for utility plants and related facilities	\$ 30,350,383
Total of direct permanent investment, DPI	\$ 746,889,779
Cost of contingencies and contractors fee	\$ 134,440,160
Total depreciable capital, TDC	\$ 881,329,939
Cost of land	\$ -
Cost of royalties	\$ -
Cost of plant startup	\$ 17,626,599
Total permanent investment, TPI	\$ 988,852,191
Working capital	\$ 325,952,283
<b>Total capital investment, TC</b>	<b>\$ 1,314,804,475</b>

### ***9.1.1 Total Bare Module Investment (TBM)***

The TBM estimates all the costs associated with the acquisition and installation of key components of the process. The total bare module costs for equipment was determined in Section 6 by costing the main unit operations of the process. Additionally, the total bare module cost for storage tanks and other auxiliary equipment was estimated at \$10 million. While the storage tanks already exist at the site location, retrofitting these pieces of equipment will require this upfront cost. Finally, the cost of the software, controllers, and alarms was assumed to be 1% of the cost of the equipment piece, totaling approximately \$6 million. Together, the total bare module cost is \$623,077,735, and comes almost entirely from the purchased pieces of equipment.

### ***9.1.2 Total of Direct Permanent Investment (DPI)***

The DPI includes the TBM in addition to costs associated with land and facilities. Because this process is retrofitting an existing plant, the site and the utility plant and related facilities already exist. However, numerous alterations to the landscape must be made to the facility, including the construction of a 60 foot wall around the plant designed to minimize sound pollution. It is estimated that these site preparation costs will be 10% of the TBM. Additionally, the conversion from import to export will result in more employees and personnel on site. It is estimated that the cost to build and upgrade all supporting service facilities such as cafeterias and maintenance shops to support this change will be 5% of the TBM. In total, the DPI is estimated to be \$746,889,779.

### ***Total Depreciable Capital (TDC)***

The TDC includes contingency costs for unanticipated events and contractors' fees. The fees are estimated as 3% of the DPI. The contingency costs associated with this process are estimated as 15% of the DPI because LNG liquefaction is a well-known process and it is assumed a catastrophic accident is less likely. The TDC is \$881,329,939.

### ***Total Permanent Investment (TPI)***

The TPI includes the TDC as well as non-depreciable considerations such as land, royalties, and startup costs. The land for this facility has been previously purchased and there are no known royalties. The cost for plant startup can be estimated anywhere between 2-30%. Because LNG liquefaction and export facilities are increasingly common and companies such as Air Products and Linde have extensive experience designing them, it is assumed that the startup costs will be relatively small compared to lesser known processes requiring a high degree of optimization and integration. Thus the startup cost is assumed to be 2% of the TDC, resulting in a TPI of \$988,852,191.

### ***Total Capital Investment (TC)***

The total capital investment is the sum of all above costs as well as working capital. The working capital is calculated as cash reserves + inventory + accounts receivable – accounts payable. We assume one month of cash reserves, or 8.33% of the annual manufacture cost, one week of inventory, or 1.92% of annual LNG sales, and 30 days of accounts receivable and payable as 8.33% of annual sales and natural gas purchase prices, respectively. The working capital is determined to be \$325,952,283. The total capital investment for the project is \$1.31

billion as detailed in Table 9.1. Roughly 25% of the total capital investment is from working capital and 46% from the equipment base module costs.

**Table 9.2:** Breaking down of working capital costs

8.33% Cost of Manufacturing	\$	20,323,988
1.92% Annual Sales	\$	77,552,640
8.33% Annual Sales	\$	335,253,600
8.33% Annual NG	\$	107,177,945
<b>Working Capital</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>325,952,283</b>

## **9.2 Total Annual Costs**

The annual production costs for the process are composed of a cost of manufacture and general expenses. The cost of manufacture includes the price of natural gas feed, utilities, labor, operating overhead, and fixed costs including taxes and depreciation.

### ***9.2.1 Utilities***

As previously mentioned, cooling water for this process is taken from the sea and is assumed free. However, the power needed to operate the pumps for the cooling water as well as the compressors in the process require a utility of \$ 69,505,327.35 shown in Section 7.

### ***9.2.2 General Expenses***

The general expenses are funded by the process profits for the central operations of the company, Dominion Resources. It is estimated that the expense to sell the LNG including advertising, research, administrative cost, and management incentive compensations are 3%, 4.8%, 2%, and 1.25% of the total sales. With estimated sales of just over \$4 billion, the general expenses are estimated at \$ 446,331,600.00



**Table 9.3** Breakdown of annual production costs

Utilities	Steam Water	\$ -
	Electricity	\$ 69,505,327
Operations	Direct Wages and Benefits	\$ 3,640,000
	Direct Salaries and Benefits	\$ 546,000
	Operating supplies and services	\$ 218,400
	Technical assistance	\$ 600,000
	Control laboratory	\$ 650,000
Maintenance	Wages & Benefits	\$ 30,846,548
	Salaries and benefits	\$ 7,711,637
	Materials and services	\$ 30,846,548
	Maintenance overhead	\$ 1,542,327
Operating Overhead	General plant overhead	\$ 3,034,837
	Mechanical dept.	\$ 1,025,860
	Employee relations dept.	\$ 2,521,907
	Business services	\$ 3,163,070
Property taxes and insurance		\$ 17,626,599
Depreciation	Direct Plant	\$ 70,506,395
<b>COST OF MANUFACTURE</b>		<b>\$ 243,985,455</b>
General Expenses	Transfer Expense	\$ 121,176,000
	Direct Research	\$ 193,881,600
	Allocated Research	\$ -
	Administrative expense	\$ 80,784,000
	Management incentive compensation	\$ 50,490,000
<b>TOTAL GENERAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>\$ 446,331,600</b>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION COST</b>		<b>\$ 690,317,055</b>

# Section 10

## Economic Analysis

## **10.1 Economic Analysis**

The economic analysis of this process was conducted using a discounted cash flow (DCF) approach. For this method it is assumed that it will take one year to design this plant, four years to construct and the plant will produce for approximately 20 years – therefore bringing the total timeline for the project to 25 years.<sup>17</sup> Four years was selected for the construction time based on the construction times for similarly built plants. The site factor for the plant is 1.10 as it is being built in the U.S. Northeast. This timeline will set how far cash flows need to be projected out in the DCF analysis. The plant is assumed to operate 94% of the time during the year, as this is standard for LNG facilities of this size. Capital equipment will be depreciated using the MACRS depreciation schedule on a 15 year time frame. A conservative 37% income tax rate is used, ignoring any potential tax credits, a 20% discount rate and a 2.5% general inflation rate. The discount rate should reflect the perceived risk of the project. A 20% discount rate is on the conservative side for this project<sup>18</sup>. Using production forecasts for the plant along with price forecasts a DCF can be modeled fairly easily. The economics of the project are most sensitive to the commodity price of natural gas both in its gaseous state and liquefied state. As is commonly done when costing projects of this size in the energy industry a flat price deck is used since it is far too difficult to predict how commodity prices will change over a 25 year time period. A conservative price of roughly \$520 per ton of LNG is used, taking into account the transportation costs that would be incurred by shipping LNG from the United States to overseas markets. An input cost of \$5.00 per mmbtu of natural gas is assumed.

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<sup>17</sup> Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Ltd. *Canadian LNG: The Race to the Coast*. Macquarie Private Wealth Inc., 2012. Web.

<sup>18</sup> Oil and Gas Journal. "Processing." Web. <<http://www.ogj.com/articles/print/vol-110/issue-12/processing.html>>.

Based upon these assumptions the DCF analysis resulted in a NPV of \$219MM and an IRR of 23.5%. The cash flows that led to this are summarized in the table below.

The two main drivers of profitability for this plant are 1) the fact that it is a retrofit project and 2) the large spread in natural gas prices that exists between the U.S. and international markets. If the plant had to be built completely from the ground up, the capital cost would have been significantly higher thus driving down the NPV and IRR respectively. It is also important to note that when a plant such as this one is commissioned there is always a Power Purchasing Agreement in place between a willing buyer for the product and the party undertaking the risk of building the plant in the first place. Usually these PPAs are locked in for 20 to 25 years, roughly the time frame for which the plant will produce. While the details of the PPA can be quite intricate in terms of tracking multiple commodity market indices in a variety of countries and having various rules that govern what the specific price will be under a variety of events, they ultimately have the effect of guaranteeing some base price for the party that undertakes the risk of making a large long term investment.

#### ***10.1.1 Retrofitting Versus Building a New Facility***

The high IRR can be partially attributed to the fact that this is a retrofit project. If this were not a retrofit project then one would expect both the fixed cost in the form of total permanent investment to rise as well as the time to build the plant to increase. The time required for permitting, procuring the land and preparing the land for building the plant would easily add on another two years to the timeline before any production could come online. The fixed costs would rise from paying for the land, building additional facilities including pipelines, storage tanks, docks for tanker loading, utility facilities and treatment facilities. Already having a built

dynamic discounted cash flow model makes it easy to determine how these two changes would impact the project economics.

Extending the construction time by two years by itself decreases the IRR, holding all else constant, to 18.5%. This is a decrease of 5% in the internal rate of return. With the project timeline extended by two years a sensitivity data table can be created with varying total permanent investment on one axis and product price on the other. If total permanent investment increases by 50% (which is a reasonable assumption) as a result of not retrofitting an existing facility, the internal rate of return drops 9.1% to 9.4%. Therefore, it can be argued that retrofitting the Cove Point facility has the potential to add another 14.4% to the IRR of the project.

The economics of this project under the base case scenario are very attractive, which is why there a huge push in the United States currently to build a large number of export facilities. It is worth noting that not all of these projects are retrofit plants though, which must mean that the economics must be favorable even for a completely new plant design. The economics run here seem to corroborate this by showing that even by extending the construction time and allowing for a 50% increase in total permanent investment, it is still possible to achieve approximately a 10% IRR. It is unlikely a plant would be built if the IRR was much below 10% under base case assumptions as this return does not justify the risk undertaken.

### ***10.1.2 The Impact on Economics of Movements in the Price Spread***

There are two main forces driving the economics in terms of pricing. The price spread is the difference between what liquefied natural gas is sold at and what the raw natural gas is bought at. The first driver is the raw material cost of the natural gas that will be purchased as a

feed for the plant. As discussed earlier in the report natural gas prices have declined dramatically because of a large increase in supply in the United States. However, it is not the short term natural gas price that matters but rather what the long term price will be over the next 25 years. Futures contracts on physical delivery of natural gas to Henry Hub currently range from \$4 to \$5.50 per mmbtu out through April 2024. These numbers indicate that the market is not expecting any significant increase in natural gas prices in the near future, most likely as a result of extremely large natural gas supplies in the United States. It would be technically possible to lock in these prices using commodity derivatives to eliminate any risk in a run up in these input prices. However, that is usually not necessary as it is also possible to secure a power purchasing agreement on the purchasing of natural gas which can lock in prices for the duration of the project. The second force at play here is the international market price for LNG. It is assumed that this plant will sell LNG exclusively to Japan by signing a long term PPA. Prices for LNG in Japan have been at all time highs over the past two years. In terms of pricing, LNG prices have been as high as \$900 per ton of LNG but historically have averaged around \$350 per ton. A price of \$650 per ton of LNG (roughly \$13.5 per mmbtu) was selected for use in the base case economics. Then 20% of that price needs to be removed for shipping costs including insurance and freight (commonly referred to as CIF). Accounting for all factors then provides for a 'net' price of \$520 per ton of LNG that one would receive for selling this product to Japan.

Under the base case assumptions the breakeven 'net' LNG price is \$400 or \$500 gross per ton of LNG (equivalent to \$10.2 per mmbtu). This translates into a breakeven spread of \$5.00 per mmbtu between the cost of natural gas and price of the LNG product. This breakeven spread is confirmed by independent studies conducted by Ernst and Young<sup>19</sup>. The interesting

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<sup>19</sup> EYGM Limited. *Global LNG: Will New Demand and New Supply Mean New Pricing?* ., 2013. Web.

thing to note is that prior to 2008 the spread between natural gas prices in the United States and Japan was not nearly large enough to surpass this breakeven spread. Therefore it is fairly clear to see that the increase in the spread is the primary catalyst behind building any sort of LNG export facility being built currently. The general impact of the product price on the IRR of the project can be seen in the sensitivity tables below.

## **10.2 Economic Sensitivities**

Sensitivities can be run on a variety of factors impacting the economics including product price, variable costs, fixed costs, total permanent investment, inflation and discount rate. These sensitivities are shown in the tables presented below.

**Table 10.1:** Cash Flow Summary @ Product Unit Price of \$520 per ton

Cash Flow Summary													
Year	Percentage of Design Capacity	Product Unit Price	Sales	Capital Costs	Working Capital	Var Costs	Fixed Costs	Depreciation	Taxible Income	Taxes	Net Earnings	Cash Flow	Cumulative Net Present Value at 20%
2013	0%		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	0%		-	(1,001,021,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,001,021,800)	(834,184,800)
2015	0%		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(834,184,800)
2016	0%		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(834,184,800)
2017	0%		-	-	(82,058,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82,058,800)	(873,757,900)
2018	45%	\$520.00	1,312,740,000	-	(41,029,400)	(726,242,900)	(113,316,300)	(41,364,500)	431,816,300	(159,772,000)	272,044,300	272,379,400	(764,294,700)
2019	68%	\$520.00	1,969,110,000	-	(41,029,400)	(1,116,598,400)	(116,149,200)	(78,592,600)	657,769,800	(243,374,800)	414,395,000	451,958,200	(612,934,900)
2020	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,526,017,800)	(119,052,900)	(70,733,400)	909,675,900	(336,580,100)	573,095,800	643,829,200	(433,254,000)
2021	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,564,168,300)	(122,029,300)	(63,701,400)	875,581,100	(323,965,000)	551,616,100	615,317,500	(290,150,800)
2022	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,603,272,500)	(125,080,000)	(57,331,200)	839,796,300	(310,724,600)	529,071,700	586,402,900	(176,502,000)
2023	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,643,354,300)	(128,207,000)	(51,540,200)	802,378,500	(296,880,000)	505,498,500	557,038,700	(86,537,100)
2024	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,684,438,200)	(131,412,200)	(48,810,200)	760,819,500	(281,503,200)	479,316,300	528,126,500	(15,457,600)
2025	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,726,549,100)	(134,697,500)	(48,810,200)	715,423,300	(264,706,600)	450,716,700	499,526,800	40,567,600
2026	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,769,712,800)	(138,064,900)	(48,892,900)	668,809,400	(247,459,500)	421,349,900	470,242,800	84,518,300
2027	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,813,955,700)	(141,516,500)	(48,810,200)	621,197,700	(229,843,100)	391,354,500	440,164,700	118,801,200
2028	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,859,304,500)	(145,054,400)	(48,892,900)	572,228,100	(211,724,400)	360,503,700	409,396,600	145,373,300
2029	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,905,787,200)	(148,680,800)	(48,810,200)	522,201,900	(193,214,700)	328,987,200	377,797,300	165,807,600
2030	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(1,953,431,800)	(152,397,800)	(48,892,900)	470,757,500	(174,180,300)	296,577,200	345,470,100	181,379,000
2031	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(2,002,267,600)	(156,207,800)	(48,810,200)	418,194,500	(154,731,900)	263,462,500	312,272,700	193,108,300
2032	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(2,052,324,300)	(160,113,000)	(48,892,900)	364,149,800	(134,735,400)	229,414,400	278,307,300	201,819,600
2033	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(2,103,632,400)	(164,115,800)	(24,405,100)	333,326,700	(123,330,900)	209,995,800	234,400,900	207,933,700
2034	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(2,156,223,200)	(168,218,700)	-	301,038,100	(111,384,100)	189,654,000	189,654,000	212,056,200
2035	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(2,210,128,800)	(172,424,100)	-	242,927,000	(89,883,000)	153,044,000	153,044,000	214,828,400
2036	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	-	(2,265,382,000)	(176,734,700)	-	183,363,200	(67,844,400)	115,518,800	115,518,800	216,572,100
2037	90%	\$520.00	2,625,480,000	-	164,117,600	(2,322,016,600)	(181,153,100)	-	122,310,300	(45,254,800)	77,055,500	241,173,000	219,605,900



**Table 10.2: Internal Rate of Return Sensitivities Under Base Case Model Assumptions**

		Variable Costs										
		\$806,936,522	\$968,323,827	\$1,129,711,131	\$1,291,098,436	\$1,452,485,740	\$1,613,873,044	\$1,775,260,349	\$1,936,647,653	\$2,098,034,958	\$2,259,422,262	\$2,420,809,567
Product Price	\$260	12.08%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$312	19.41%	15.05%	7.71%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$364	24.40%	21.35%	17.56%	12.11%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$416	28.36%	25.92%	23.11%	19.74%	15.28%	6.73%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$468	31.71%	29.64%	27.35%	24.75%	21.69%	17.86%	12.14%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$520	34.64%	32.82%	30.86%	28.69%	26.26%	23.47%	20.08%	15.52%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$572	37.26%	35.63%	33.90%	32.02%	29.96%	27.69%	25.10%	22.05%	18.18%	12.18%	Negative IRR
	\$624	39.64%	38.16%	36.60%	34.92%	33.13%	31.17%	29.02%	26.61%	23.82%	20.43%	15.79%
	\$676	41.83%	40.47%	39.04%	37.52%	35.91%	34.19%	32.32%	30.29%	28.03%	25.45%	22.41%
	\$728	43.86%	42.60%	41.27%	39.89%	38.42%	36.87%	35.21%	33.43%	31.49%	29.36%	26.96%
	\$780	45.75%	44.57%	43.34%	42.06%	40.71%	39.29%	37.79%	36.19%	34.48%	32.63%	30.61%

		Fixed Costs										
		\$56,658,145	\$67,989,774	\$79,321,403	\$90,653,033	\$101,984,662	\$113,316,291	\$124,647,920	\$135,979,549	\$147,311,178	\$158,642,807	\$169,974,436
Product Price	\$260	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$312	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$364	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$416	11.50%	10.78%	9.98%	9.08%	8.03%	6.73%	4.86%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$468	19.67%	19.32%	18.97%	18.61%	18.24%	17.86%	17.47%	17.07%	16.65%	16.22%	15.78%
	\$520	24.77%	24.52%	24.26%	24.00%	23.73%	23.47%	23.19%	22.92%	22.64%	22.35%	22.06%
	\$572	28.76%	28.55%	28.33%	28.12%	27.90%	27.69%	27.47%	27.24%	27.02%	26.79%	26.56%
	\$624	32.10%	31.91%	31.73%	31.55%	31.36%	31.17%	30.98%	30.79%	30.60%	30.41%	30.21%
	\$676	35.01%	34.85%	34.68%	34.52%	34.35%	34.19%	34.02%	33.85%	33.68%	33.51%	33.34%
	\$728	37.61%	37.47%	37.32%	37.17%	37.02%	36.87%	36.71%	36.56%	36.41%	36.26%	36.10%
	\$780	39.98%	39.84%	39.70%	39.57%	39.43%	39.29%	39.15%	39.01%	38.87%	38.73%	38.59%

		Total Permanent Investment										
		\$500,510,897	\$600,613,076	\$700,715,255	\$800,817,435	\$900,919,614	\$1,001,021,793	\$1,101,123,972	\$1,201,226,152	\$1,301,328,331	\$1,401,430,510	\$1,501,532,690
Product Price	\$260	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$312	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$364	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$416	34.10%	26.80%	20.92%	15.92%	11.37%	6.73%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$468	43.83%	36.14%	30.15%	25.31%	21.29%	17.86%	14.88%	12.24%	9.86%	7.68%	5.66%
	\$520	50.86%	42.67%	36.32%	31.22%	27.01%	23.47%	20.42%	17.77%	15.44%	13.35%	11.47%
	\$572	56.55%	47.90%	41.20%	35.83%	31.40%	27.69%	24.51%	21.75%	19.33%	17.18%	15.25%
	\$624	61.38%	52.33%	45.31%	39.69%	35.06%	31.17%	27.85%	24.98%	22.45%	20.22%	18.23%
	\$676	65.61%	56.20%	48.90%	43.05%	38.23%	34.19%	30.73%	27.74%	25.12%	22.80%	20.74%
	\$728	69.40%	59.66%	52.11%	46.05%	41.06%	36.87%	33.29%	30.19%	27.47%	25.07%	22.93%
\$780	72.83%	62.80%	55.02%	48.77%	43.62%	39.29%	35.59%	32.39%	29.59%	27.11%	24.90%	

		Inflation										
		1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	2.00%	2.25%	2.50%	2.75%	3.00%	3.25%	3.50%	3.75%
Product Price	\$260	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$312	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$364	-14.20%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$416	14.31%	13.44%	12.43%	11.17%	9.49%	6.73%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$468	20.58%	20.12%	19.63%	19.10%	18.51%	17.86%	17.12%	16.26%	15.24%	13.95%	12.10%
	\$520	25.18%	24.88%	24.55%	24.21%	23.85%	23.47%	23.05%	22.61%	22.13%	21.61%	21.03%
	\$572	28.94%	28.71%	28.47%	28.22%	27.96%	27.69%	27.40%	27.10%	26.78%	26.45%	26.09%
	\$624	32.16%	31.97%	31.78%	31.59%	31.38%	31.17%	30.95%	30.73%	30.49%	30.24%	29.98%
	\$676	35.00%	34.85%	34.69%	34.53%	34.36%	34.19%	34.01%	33.83%	33.64%	33.44%	33.24%
	\$728	37.55%	37.42%	37.29%	37.15%	37.01%	36.87%	36.72%	36.57%	36.41%	36.25%	36.08%
\$780	39.89%	39.77%	39.65%	39.54%	39.41%	39.29%	39.16%	39.03%	38.90%	38.76%	38.62%	

**Table 10.3:** Internal Rate of Return Sensitivities Under Six-Year Construction Period

		Total Permanent Investment										
		\$500,510,897	\$600,613,076	\$700,715,255	\$800,817,435	\$900,919,614	\$1,001,021,793	\$1,101,123,972	\$1,201,226,152	\$1,301,328,331	\$1,401,430,510	\$1,501,532,690
Product Price	\$260	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$312	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$364	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$416	25.72%	20.48%	16.17%	12.44%	9.06%	5.80%	-7.21%	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR	Negative IRR
	\$468	32.70%	27.42%	23.21%	19.72%	16.77%	14.20%	11.94%	9.92%	8.07%	6.38%	4.79%
	\$520	37.49%	32.01%	27.66%	24.09%	21.08%	18.50%	16.24%	14.25%	12.46%	10.85%	9.37%
	\$572	41.24%	35.57%	31.07%	27.38%	24.29%	21.63%	19.33%	17.29%	15.48%	13.85%	12.37%
	\$624	44.36%	38.51%	33.88%	30.08%	26.89%	24.16%	21.80%	19.71%	17.86%	16.19%	14.68%
	\$676	47.06%	41.05%	36.28%	32.38%	29.11%	26.31%	23.88%	21.74%	19.84%	18.14%	16.60%
	\$728	49.43%	43.28%	38.40%	34.41%	31.05%	28.19%	25.70%	23.51%	21.57%	19.83%	18.25%
	\$780	51.57%	45.29%	40.30%	36.22%	32.79%	29.86%	27.32%	25.09%	23.10%	21.32%	19.72%

## Section 11

# Conclusions & Recommendations

## **11.1 Conclusions**

There are a few key recommendations to be made for the general design of a liquefied natural gas plant. The first is that given the enormous size of the plant there are naturally going to be very large cooling requirements for the natural gas. The choice of refrigerant to cool the natural gas and the choice of fluid to cool the refrigerant is key. For example, having the LNG plant located on the water is vital to ensuring viable economics. As discussed earlier in the report an enormous amount of cooling water is needed for the plant and having to purchase a vast majority of this water would increase the variable costs to a level that could easily make the project unprofitable. In a similar vein, selecting a mixed refrigerant that matches the heating and cooling curves in the main cryogenic heat exchanger is also very important. As discussed throughout the report, building a retrofit plant significantly reduces the capital investment requirement. For example, Cove Point already has transportation, storage and some treatment facilities in place thus allowing for a very attractive overall IRR for the project. Based on the work in this report three main recommendations for building a profitable LNG plant.

## **11.2 Recommendations**

1. Locate the plant next to an abundant water source (or the plant *must* use air instead of water as a cooling fluid)
2. Select optimal mixed refrigerant in MCHE
3. Use existing facility in retrofit capacity if at all possible

## Section 12

# Acknowledgements

We would like to Professor Fabiano for his help through the past five months as well as our faculty advisor, Dr. Holleran. We would also like to thank all of the other industrial consultants who so kindly and enthusiastically volunteered their time to meet with us each week to work through a variety of problems we encountered along the way.

# Section 13

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# Section 14

## Appendices

## **Appendix A: Original Problem Statement**

### **Export of Marcellus Shale LNG**

**Proposed by Ann Hewitt, Steven Lee, Ryan Marschang, and Tyler Moeller**

**September 6, 2013**

#### Overview

The Marcellus Shale natural gas field that spans from West Virginia to New York is leading the recent surge in domestic energy production, with the United States government predicting that the U.S. will be a liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporter by 2016.<sup>1</sup> This development has prompted the need for more LNG export facilities in the U.S. An inactive LNG import facility, Dominion Cove Point LNG in Maryland has the necessary infrastructure to transport natural gas from the Marcellus Shale and could be retrofitted to export LNG to locations around the world.<sup>2</sup>

#### Description

The Marcellus Shale field contains an estimated 177 trillion cubic feet of natural gas according to conservative estimates, with the actual total likely much higher. Companies continue to look for efficient, cost-effective ways of transferring this fuel to profitable locations, extending across the country and beyond. The most feasible option for transporting natural gas farther than 1,500 km is as LNG, which is created through a series of processes involving removal of water and contaminants, liquefaction, refrigeration, and storage before eventual transportation.<sup>3</sup>

The project involves designing an LNG facility to convert Marcellus Shale natural gas for export to global markets. Existing pipeline infrastructure is in place for a facility on the East Coast. Using materials and knowledge gained from the chemical engineering curriculum, the team will design a liquefaction process consisting of multiple stages, including pre-feed processing, liquefaction (refrigeration cycle), storage, product loading, and transportation. An efficient method of liquefaction to be considered is the Cascade process.<sup>4</sup>

A comparison of feasible LNG plant designs will be necessary. Floating LNG facilities are one alternative to traditional onshore plants. Another option is the retrofitting of the Dominion Cove Point LNG plant, which is currently set up to import but could be converted to an export facility. This project envisions an extensive analysis of the conversion from import to export, which will be considered along with an appropriate process design of gas liquefaction.

In addition to a strong technical foundation and design, this project will also investigate the economics of the various plant possibilities. Determining the costs to produce, liquefy, and transport the LNG will elucidate whether the cost to retrofit the Cove Point facility is feasible from a financial standpoint, beyond its technical merits. The economic advantage of converting the Cove Point facility is that the LNG tankage, port, and other infrastructure is already in place, likely resulting in a lower capital investment compared to building a new LNG export facility from scratch.

Furthermore, this project will inspect the economics of exporting Marcellus Shale gas. With the recent closure of the vast majority of nuclear power plants in Japan, the nation is more reliant now than ever before on imported natural gas to satisfy its energy needs. In 2012, United States natural gas (NG) prices were at 2.76 \$/mmbtu and Japan LNG prices were at 16.75

\$/mmbtu in 2012, presenting a large U.S. economic opportunity for successful LNG production and export.<sup>5</sup> This project will present an economic analysis of a chemical process involving the costs of constructing and operating an LNG facility and distribution to a market where LNG is in high demand. The LNG markets in other countries are often locked into long term contracts, unlike the natural gas market in the U.S., and this project will allow for the exploration of the current LNG financial landscape.

#### Key Points of Proposal:

- Design and construction of an LNG export plant based on a retrofit of an existing import facility with infrastructure to use Marcellus Shale gas as the feed.
- Evaluation of different LNG processes/technologies with consideration for possible improvements and explanation of why converting an import facility into an export facility is cheaper than starting from scratch.
- Evaluation of the economics involved in the decision to build an LNG plant.

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## Appendix B: Aspen Simulation Input/Report Summary

<< All Blocks Reinitialized >>

<< Run reinitialized 22:31:44 Mon Apr 7, 2014>>

->Processing input specifications ...

Flowsheet Analysis :

Block \$OLVER01 (Method: WEGSTEIN) has been defined to converge  
streams: P3 MR8

COMPUTATION ORDER FOR THE FLOWSHEET:

\$OLVER01 F5 \$CHX1H02 \$CHX2H02 T2 \$CHX1H01 T1 PHX1 F1 SPLIT  
| V2 PHX2 F2 V3 PHX3 \$CHX1H03 \$CHX2H01 \$CHX2HTR MIX  
| \$CHX1HTR C6 MHT1 C7 MHT2 V4 MHX1 F3 V5 MHX2 F4 V6 MHX3  
| C2 C3 C4 C5 PHT V1  
(RETURN \$OLVER01)  
V7

->Calculations begin ...

> Beginning Convergence Loop \$OLVER01 Method: WEGSTEIN  
Converging tear streams: P3 MR8

Block: F5 Model: FLASH2

Block: \$CHX1H02 Model: HEATER

Block: \$CHX2H02 Model: HEATER

Block: T2 Model: COMPR

\* WARNING  
FEED STREAM IS BELOW DEW POINT

Block: \$CHX1H01 Model: HEATER

Block: T1 Model: COMPR

\* WARNING  
FEED STREAM IS BELOW DEW POINT

Block: PHX1 Model: HEATX

Block: F1 Model: FLASH2

Block: SPLIT	Model: FSPLIT
Block: V2	Model: VALVE
Block: PHX2	Model: HEATX
Block: F2	Model: FLASH2
Block: V3	Model: VALVE
Block: PHX3	Model: HEATX
Block: \$CHX1H03	Model: HEATER
Block: \$CHX2H01	Model: HEATER
Block: \$CHX2HTR	Model: MHEATER
Block: MIX	Model: MIXER
Block: \$CHX1HTR	Model: MHEATER
Block: C6	Model: COMPR
Block: MHT1	Model: HEATER
Block: C7	Model: COMPR
Block: MHT2	Model: HEATER
Block: V4	Model: VALVE
Block: MHX1	Model: HEATX
Block: F3	Model: FLASH2
Block: V5	Model: VALVE
Block: MHX2	Model: HEATX
Block: F4	Model: FLASH2
Block: V6	Model: VALVE
Block: MHX3	Model: HEATX
Block: C2	Model: COMPR
Block: C3	Model: COMPR
Block: C4	Model: COMPR

```

Block: C5          Model: COMPR

Block: PHT         Model: HEATER

Block: V1          Model: VALVE

> Loop $OLVER01 Method: WEGSTEIN      Iteration    1
Converging tear streams: P3          MR8
3 vars not converged, Max Err/Tol  -0.12307E+04

Block: F5          Model: FLASH2

Block: $CHX1H02 Model: HEATER

Block: $CHX2H02 Model: HEATER

Block: T2          Model: COMPR
*   WARNING
    FEED STREAM IS BELOW DEW POINT

Block: $CHX1H01 Model: HEATER

Block: T1          Model: COMPR
*   WARNING
    FEED STREAM IS BELOW DEW POINT

Block: PHX1        Model: HEATX

Block: F1          Model: FLASH2

Block: SPLIT       Model: FSPLIT

Block: V2          Model: VALVE

Block: PHX2        Model: HEATX

Block: F2          Model: FLASH2

Block: V3          Model: VALVE

Block: PHX3        Model: HEATX

Block: $CHX1H03 Model: HEATER

Block: $CHX2H01 Model: HEATER

Block: $CHX2HTR Model: MHEATER

Block: MIX         Model: MIXER

```

```

Block: $CHX1HTR Model: MHEATER

Block: C6      Model: COMPR
Block: MHT1    Model: HEATER
Block: C7      Model: COMPR
Block: MHT2    Model: HEATER
Block: V4      Model: VALVE
Block: MHX1    Model: HEATX
Block: F3      Model: FLASH2
Block: V5      Model: VALVE
Block: MHX2    Model: HEATX
Block: F4      Model: FLASH2
Block: V6      Model: VALVE
Block: MHX3    Model: HEATX
Block: C2      Model: COMPR
Block: C3      Model: COMPR
Block: C4      Model: COMPR
Block: C5      Model: COMPR
Block: PHT     Model: HEATER
Block: V1      Model: VALVE

> Loop $OLVER01 Method: WEGSTEIN      Iteration      2
  Converging tear streams: P3          MR8
# Converged                          Max Err/Tol  -0.41924E-03

Block: V7      Model: VALVE

->Generating block results ...

Block: PHX1    Model: HEATX
Block: PHX2    Model: HEATX
Block: PHX3    Model: HEATX

```

Block: PHT Model: HEATER  
Block: MHT2 Model: HEATER  
Block: MHT1 Model: HEATER  
Block: MHX1 Model: HEATX  
Block: MHX2 Model: HEATX  
Block: MHX3 Model: HEATX  
Block: \$CHX1HTR Model: MHEATER  
Block: \$CHX2HTR Model: MHEATER

->Simulation calculations completed ...

\*\*\* No Warnings were issued during Input Translation \*\*\*

\*\*\* Summary of Simulation Errors \*\*\*

	Physical Property	System	Simulation
Terminal Errors	0	0	0
Severe Errors	0	0	0
Errors	0	0	0
Warnings	0	0	4

<< Loading Simulation Engine 10:12:52 Tue Apr 8, 2014>>

<set objective = None>





```

----->|          72221.      LBMOL/HR          |----->
-29.00 |                                         | -170.00
NG4     |                                         | NG5
----->|          81937.      LBMOL/HR          |----->
-29.00 |                                         | -170.00
MR1     |                                         | MRAB
<-----|          0.15371E+06 LBMOL/HR          |<-----
-57.87 |                                         | -192.60
-----|-----

```

\*\*\* INTERNAL ANALYSIS \*\*\*

FLOW IS COUNTERCURRENT.

```

DUTY          0.82042E+09 BTU/HR
UA            0.64466E+08 BTU/HR-R
AVERAGE LMTD (DUTY/UA)      12.726      F
MIN TEMP APPROACH           6.2279      F
HOT-SIDE TEMP APPROACH      28.865      F
COLD-SIDE TEMP APPROACH     22.608      F
HOT-SIDE NTU                11.079
COLD-SIDE NTU               10.587

```

DUTY	UA	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/			

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.000	-170.00	-192.60	22.61			
0.8204E+07	-167.99	-190.69	22.70	22.65	0.3622E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.3622E+06					
0.1641E+08	-166.00	-188.74	22.74	22.72	0.3611E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.7233E+06					
0.2461E+08	-164.02	-186.75	22.73	22.73	0.3609E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1084E+07					
0.3282E+08	-162.05	-184.73	22.68	22.70	0.3614E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1446E+07					
0.4102E+08	-160.09	-182.68	22.59	22.63	0.3625E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1808E+07					
0.4923E+08	-158.15	-180.61	22.46	22.52	0.3642E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2172E+07					
0.5743E+08	-156.22	-178.53	22.31	22.39	0.3665E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2539E+07					
0.6563E+08	-154.31	-176.43	22.13	22.22	0.3692E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2908E+07					



0.7384E+08	-152.40	-174.34	21.94	22.03	0.3723E+06
0.8204E+07	0.3280E+07				
0.7578E+08	-151.95	-173.85	21.89	21.92	0.8842E+05
0.1938E+07	0.3369E+07	BP	MRB1		
0.8204E+08	-150.80	-172.25	21.44	21.67	0.2892E+06
0.6266E+07	0.3658E+07				
0.9025E+08	-149.32	-170.17	20.84	21.14	0.3880E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4046E+07				
0.9845E+08	-147.85	-168.10	20.25	20.54	0.3994E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4445E+07				
0.1067E+09	-146.39	-166.04	19.66	19.95	0.4112E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4857E+07				
0.1149E+09	-144.93	-164.01	19.08	19.37	0.4236E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5280E+07				
0.1231E+09	-143.49	-162.01	18.52	18.80	0.4364E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5717E+07				
0.1313E+09	-142.06	-160.03	17.98	18.25	0.4496E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6166E+07				
0.1395E+09	-140.63	-158.09	17.46	17.72	0.4631E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6629E+07				
0.1477E+09	-139.22	-156.18	16.96	17.21	0.4768E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7106E+07				
0.1559E+09	-137.81	-154.30	16.49	16.72	0.4907E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7597E+07				
0.1641E+09	-136.42	-152.46	16.04	16.26	0.5046E+06
0.8204E+07	0.8101E+07				
0.1723E+09	-135.03	-150.65	15.62	15.83	0.5184E+06
0.8204E+07	0.8620E+07				
0.1805E+09	-133.65	-148.88	15.23	15.42	0.5320E+06
0.8204E+07	0.9152E+07				
0.1887E+09	-132.28	-147.15	14.86	15.04	0.5453E+06
0.8204E+07	0.9697E+07				
0.1969E+09	-130.92	-145.45	14.53	14.70	0.5583E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1026E+08				
0.2051E+09	-129.57	-143.79	14.22	14.38	0.5707E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1083E+08				
0.2133E+09	-128.22	-142.16	13.95	14.08	0.5825E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1141E+08				
0.2215E+09	-126.88	-140.57	13.70	13.82	0.5936E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1200E+08				
0.2297E+09	-125.54	-139.01	13.47	13.58	0.6040E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1261E+08				
0.2379E+09	-124.22	-137.49	13.27	13.37	0.6135E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1322E+08				
0.2461E+09	-122.90	-136.00	13.10	13.19	0.6222E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1384E+08				
0.2543E+09	-121.59	-134.53	12.94	13.02	0.6302E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1447E+08				
0.2625E+09	-120.29	-133.10	12.81	12.87	0.6374E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1511E+08				
0.2707E+09	-119.00	-131.69	12.69	12.75	0.6436E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1575E+08				

0.2789E+09	-117.72	-130.31	12.59	12.64	0.6490E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1640E+08				
0.2871E+09	-116.46	-128.96	12.50	12.55	0.6539E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1706E+08				
0.2954E+09	-115.21	-127.63	12.43	12.47	0.6582E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1771E+08				
0.3036E+09	-113.97	-126.33	12.35	12.39	0.6622E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1838E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE	POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.3118E+09	-112.76	-125.04	12.28	12.32	0.6661E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1904E+08					
0.3200E+09	-111.57	-123.78	12.21	12.24	0.6700E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1971E+08					
0.3282E+09	-110.41	-122.53	12.12	12.16	0.6744E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2039E+08					
0.3364E+09	-109.28	-121.31	12.02	12.07	0.6795E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2107E+08					
0.3446E+09	-108.20	-120.10	11.90	11.96	0.6858E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2175E+08					
0.3528E+09	-107.15	-118.91	11.75	11.83	0.6936E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2245E+08					
0.3610E+09	-106.17	-117.73	11.56	11.66	0.7037E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2315E+08					
0.3692E+09	-105.24	-116.56	11.32	11.44	0.7170E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2387E+08					
0.3736E+09	-104.77	-115.94	11.17	11.24	0.3957E+06	
0.4450E+07	0.2426E+08	BP	NG4			
0.3774E+09	-104.58	-115.41	10.83	11.00	0.3414E+06	
0.3755E+07	0.2460E+08					
0.3856E+09	-104.14	-114.27	10.13	10.48	0.7830E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2539E+08					
0.3938E+09	-103.66	-113.14	9.48	9.80	0.8369E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2622E+08					
0.4020E+09	-103.14	-112.02	8.88	9.18	0.8939E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2712E+08					
0.4102E+09	-102.57	-110.91	8.34	8.61	0.9531E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2807E+08					
0.4184E+09	-101.94	-109.80	7.86	8.10	0.1013E+07	
0.8204E+07	0.2908E+08					
0.4266E+09	-101.27	-108.71	7.44	7.65	0.1073E+07	
0.8204E+07	0.3016E+08					
0.4348E+09	-100.54	-107.61	7.08	7.26	0.1131E+07	
0.8204E+07	0.3129E+08					
0.4430E+09	-99.75	-106.53	6.78	6.93	0.1184E+07	
0.8204E+07	0.3247E+08					

0.4512E+09	-98.90	-105.45	6.55	6.66	0.1232E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3370E+08				
0.4594E+09	-98.00	-104.37	6.38	6.46	0.1270E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3497E+08				
0.4676E+09	-97.03	-103.30	6.27	6.32	0.1297E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3627E+08				
0.4758E+09	-96.00	-102.23	6.23	6.25	0.1313E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3758E+08	GBL			
0.4840E+09	-94.92	-101.17	6.25	6.24	0.1315E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3890E+08				
0.4923E+09	-93.79	-100.10	6.32	6.28	0.1306E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4020E+08				
0.5005E+09	-92.60	-99.04	6.44	6.38	0.1286E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4149E+08				
0.5087E+09	-91.37	-97.99	6.62	6.53	0.1256E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4275E+08				
0.5169E+09	-90.09	-96.93	6.84	6.73	0.1219E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4397E+08				
0.5237E+09	-89.00	-96.06	7.05	6.95	0.9790E+06
0.6801E+07	0.4494E+08	DP NG4			
0.5251E+09	-88.76	-95.88	7.12	7.09	0.1980E+06
0.1403E+07	0.4514E+08				
0.5333E+09	-87.31	-94.83	7.52	7.32	0.1121E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4626E+08				
0.5415E+09	-85.83	-93.78	7.95	7.73	0.1061E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4733E+08				
0.5497E+09	-84.33	-92.74	8.41	8.18	0.1003E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4833E+08				
0.5579E+09	-82.79	-91.70	8.90	8.65	0.9480E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4928E+08				
0.5661E+09	-81.24	-90.66	9.42	9.16	0.8959E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5017E+08				
0.5743E+09	-79.67	-89.63	9.96	9.68	0.8472E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5102E+08				
0.5825E+09	-78.08	-88.60	10.52	10.23	0.8018E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5182E+08				
0.5907E+09	-76.48	-87.58	11.10	10.80	0.7595E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5258E+08				
0.5989E+09	-74.86	-86.56	11.69	11.39	0.7202E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5330E+08				
0.6071E+09	-73.24	-85.55	12.31	12.00	0.6837E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5399E+08				
0.6153E+09	-71.60	-84.54	12.94	12.62	0.6499E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5463E+08				
0.6235E+09	-69.95	-83.54	13.59	13.26	0.6185E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5525E+08				
0.6317E+09	-68.29	-82.55	14.26	13.92	0.5893E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5584E+08				
0.6399E+09	-66.63	-81.57	14.94	14.60	0.5621E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5640E+08				
0.6481E+09	-64.96	-80.60	15.63	15.28	0.5368E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5694E+08				

0.6563E+09	-63.29	-79.63	16.34	15.99	0.5132E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5745E+08				
0.6645E+09	-61.60	-78.67	17.07	16.70	0.4911E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5795E+08				
0.6727E+09	-59.92	-77.73	17.81	17.44	0.4705E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5842E+08				
0.6810E+09	-58.23	-76.79	18.56	18.18	0.4512E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5887E+08				
0.6892E+09	-56.53	-75.87	19.33	18.95	0.4330E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5930E+08				
0.6974E+09	-54.84	-74.95	20.12	19.72	0.4160E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5972E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R				
0.7056E+09	-53.13	-74.05	20.91	20.51	0.4000E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6012E+08				
0.7138E+09	-51.43	-73.16	21.73	21.32	0.3848E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6050E+08				
0.7220E+09	-49.72	-72.28	22.56	22.14	0.3706E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6087E+08				
0.7302E+09	-48.01	-71.41	23.40	22.97	0.3571E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6123E+08				
0.7384E+09	-46.30	-70.55	24.25	23.82	0.3444E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6157E+08				
0.7466E+09	-44.58	-69.70	25.13	24.69	0.3323E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6191E+08				
0.7548E+09	-42.86	-68.87	26.01	25.57	0.3209E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6223E+08				
0.7630E+09	-41.13	-68.05	26.92	26.46	0.3100E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6254E+08				
0.7712E+09	-39.41	-67.24	27.83	27.37	0.2997E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6284E+08				
0.7794E+09	-37.68	-66.44	28.77	28.30	0.2899E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6313E+08				
0.7876E+09	-35.95	-65.66	29.71	29.24	0.2806E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6341E+08				
0.7958E+09	-34.21	-64.88	30.67	30.19	0.2718E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6368E+08				
0.8040E+09	-32.48	-64.12	31.65	31.16	0.2633E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6394E+08				
0.8116E+09	-30.86	-63.42	32.56	32.10	0.2372E+06
0.7616E+07	0.6418E+08	DP	MRAB		
0.8122E+09	-30.74	-63.05	32.31	32.44	0.1814E+05
0.5885E+06	0.6420E+08				
0.8204E+09	-29.00	-57.87	28.87	30.56	0.2685E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6447E+08				



\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRA1 :  
 TWO PHASE TP FLASH  
 SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE F -  
 170.000  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB1 :  
 TWO PHASE TP FLASH  
 SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE F -  
 170.000  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM NG4 :  
 TWO PHASE TP FLASH  
 SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE F -  
 170.000  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRAB :  
 TWO PHASE FLASH  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INLET STREAM	DUTY BTU/HR	OUTLET TEMPERATURE F	OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA	OUTLET VAPOR FRAC
MRA1	-0.22319E+09	-170.00	600.00	0.0000
MRB1	-0.29531E+09	-170.00	600.00	0.0000
NG4	-0.30192E+09	-170.00	720.00	0.0000
MRAB	0.82042E+09	-57.87	49.000	1.0000

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MRA1				MRA2
----->	81487.	LBMOL/HR		----->
-29.00				-170.00
MRB1				MRB2
----->	72221.	LBMOL/HR		----->
-29.00				-170.00
NG4				NG5
----->	81937.	LBMOL/HR		----->
-29.00				-170.00
MR1				MRAB
<-----	0.15371E+06	LBMOL/HR		<-----
-57.87				-192.60

\*\*\* INTERNAL ANALYSIS \*\*\*

FLOW IS COUNTERCURRENT.

DUTY	0.82042E+09	BTU/HR
UA	0.64466E+08	BTU/HR-R
AVERAGE LMTD (DUTY/UA)	12.726	F
MIN TEMP APPROACH	6.2279	F
HOT-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	28.865	F
COLD-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	22.608	F
HOT-SIDE NTU	11.079	
COLD-SIDE NTU	10.587	

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.000	-170.00	-192.60	22.61			
0.8204E+07	-167.99	-190.69	22.70	22.65	0.3622E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.3622E+06					
0.1641E+08	-166.00	-188.74	22.74	22.72	0.3611E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.7233E+06					
0.2461E+08	-164.02	-186.75	22.73	22.73	0.3609E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1084E+07					
0.3282E+08	-162.05	-184.73	22.68	22.70	0.3614E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1446E+07					
0.4102E+08	-160.09	-182.68	22.59	22.63	0.3625E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1808E+07					
0.4923E+08	-158.15	-180.61	22.46	22.52	0.3642E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2172E+07					

0.5743E+08	-156.22	-178.53	22.31	22.39	0.3665E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2539E+07				
0.6563E+08	-154.31	-176.43	22.13	22.22	0.3692E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2908E+07				
0.7384E+08	-152.40	-174.34	21.94	22.03	0.3723E+06
0.8204E+07	0.3280E+07				
0.7578E+08	-151.95	-173.85	21.89	21.92	0.8842E+05
0.1938E+07	0.3369E+07	BP	MRB1		
0.8204E+08	-150.80	-172.25	21.44	21.67	0.2892E+06
0.6266E+07	0.3658E+07				
0.9025E+08	-149.32	-170.17	20.84	21.14	0.3880E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4046E+07				
0.9845E+08	-147.85	-168.10	20.25	20.54	0.3994E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4445E+07				
0.1067E+09	-146.39	-166.04	19.66	19.95	0.4112E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4857E+07				
0.1149E+09	-144.93	-164.01	19.08	19.37	0.4236E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5280E+07				
0.1231E+09	-143.49	-162.01	18.52	18.80	0.4364E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5717E+07				
0.1313E+09	-142.06	-160.03	17.98	18.25	0.4496E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6166E+07				
0.1395E+09	-140.63	-158.09	17.46	17.72	0.4631E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6629E+07				
0.1477E+09	-139.22	-156.18	16.96	17.21	0.4768E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7106E+07				
0.1559E+09	-137.81	-154.30	16.49	16.72	0.4907E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7597E+07				
0.1641E+09	-136.42	-152.46	16.04	16.26	0.5046E+06
0.8204E+07	0.8101E+07				
0.1723E+09	-135.03	-150.65	15.62	15.83	0.5184E+06
0.8204E+07	0.8620E+07				
0.1805E+09	-133.65	-148.88	15.23	15.42	0.5320E+06
0.8204E+07	0.9152E+07				
0.1887E+09	-132.28	-147.15	14.86	15.04	0.5453E+06
0.8204E+07	0.9697E+07				
0.1969E+09	-130.92	-145.45	14.53	14.70	0.5583E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1026E+08				
0.2051E+09	-129.57	-143.79	14.22	14.38	0.5707E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1083E+08				
0.2133E+09	-128.22	-142.16	13.95	14.08	0.5825E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1141E+08				
0.2215E+09	-126.88	-140.57	13.70	13.82	0.5936E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1200E+08				
0.2297E+09	-125.54	-139.01	13.47	13.58	0.6040E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1261E+08				
0.2379E+09	-124.22	-137.49	13.27	13.37	0.6135E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1322E+08				
0.2461E+09	-122.90	-136.00	13.10	13.19	0.6222E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1384E+08				
0.2543E+09	-121.59	-134.53	12.94	13.02	0.6302E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1447E+08				



0.2625E+09	-120.29	-133.10	12.81	12.87	0.6374E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1511E+08					
0.2707E+09	-119.00	-131.69	12.69	12.75	0.6436E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1575E+08					
0.2789E+09	-117.72	-130.31	12.59	12.64	0.6490E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1640E+08					
0.2871E+09	-116.46	-128.96	12.50	12.55	0.6539E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1706E+08					
0.2954E+09	-115.21	-127.63	12.43	12.47	0.6582E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1771E+08					
0.3036E+09	-113.97	-126.33	12.35	12.39	0.6622E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1838E+08					
DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		
POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.3118E+09	-112.76	-125.04	12.28	12.32	0.6661E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1904E+08					
0.3200E+09	-111.57	-123.78	12.21	12.24	0.6700E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1971E+08					
0.3282E+09	-110.41	-122.53	12.12	12.16	0.6744E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2039E+08					
0.3364E+09	-109.28	-121.31	12.02	12.07	0.6795E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2107E+08					
0.3446E+09	-108.20	-120.10	11.90	11.96	0.6858E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2175E+08					
0.3528E+09	-107.15	-118.91	11.75	11.83	0.6936E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2245E+08					
0.3610E+09	-106.17	-117.73	11.56	11.66	0.7037E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2315E+08					
0.3692E+09	-105.24	-116.56	11.32	11.44	0.7170E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2387E+08					
0.3736E+09	-104.77	-115.94	11.17	11.24	0.3957E+06	
0.4450E+07	0.2426E+08	BP	NG4			
0.3774E+09	-104.58	-115.41	10.83	11.00	0.3414E+06	
0.3755E+07	0.2460E+08					
0.3856E+09	-104.14	-114.27	10.13	10.48	0.7830E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2539E+08					
0.3938E+09	-103.66	-113.14	9.48	9.80	0.8369E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2622E+08					
0.4020E+09	-103.14	-112.02	8.88	9.18	0.8939E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2712E+08					
0.4102E+09	-102.57	-110.91	8.34	8.61	0.9531E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2807E+08					
0.4184E+09	-101.94	-109.80	7.86	8.10	0.1013E+07	
0.8204E+07	0.2908E+08					
0.4266E+09	-101.27	-108.71	7.44	7.65	0.1073E+07	
0.8204E+07	0.3016E+08					

0.4348E+09	-100.54	-107.61	7.08	7.26	0.1131E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3129E+08				
0.4430E+09	-99.75	-106.53	6.78	6.93	0.1184E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3247E+08				
0.4512E+09	-98.90	-105.45	6.55	6.66	0.1232E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3370E+08				
0.4594E+09	-98.00	-104.37	6.38	6.46	0.1270E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3497E+08				
0.4676E+09	-97.03	-103.30	6.27	6.32	0.1297E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3627E+08				
0.4758E+09	-96.00	-102.23	6.23	6.25	0.1313E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3758E+08	GBL			
0.4840E+09	-94.92	-101.17	6.25	6.24	0.1315E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3890E+08				
0.4923E+09	-93.79	-100.10	6.32	6.28	0.1306E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4020E+08				
0.5005E+09	-92.60	-99.04	6.44	6.38	0.1286E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4149E+08				
0.5087E+09	-91.37	-97.99	6.62	6.53	0.1256E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4275E+08				
0.5169E+09	-90.09	-96.93	6.84	6.73	0.1219E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4397E+08				
0.5237E+09	-89.00	-96.06	7.05	6.95	0.9790E+06
0.6801E+07	0.4494E+08	DP NG4			
0.5251E+09	-88.76	-95.88	7.12	7.09	0.1980E+06
0.1403E+07	0.4514E+08				
0.5333E+09	-87.31	-94.83	7.52	7.32	0.1121E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4626E+08				
0.5415E+09	-85.83	-93.78	7.95	7.73	0.1061E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4733E+08				
0.5497E+09	-84.33	-92.74	8.41	8.18	0.1003E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4833E+08				
0.5579E+09	-82.79	-91.70	8.90	8.65	0.9480E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4928E+08				
0.5661E+09	-81.24	-90.66	9.42	9.16	0.8959E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5017E+08				
0.5743E+09	-79.67	-89.63	9.96	9.68	0.8472E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5102E+08				
0.5825E+09	-78.08	-88.60	10.52	10.23	0.8018E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5182E+08				
0.5907E+09	-76.48	-87.58	11.10	10.80	0.7595E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5258E+08				
0.5989E+09	-74.86	-86.56	11.69	11.39	0.7202E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5330E+08				
0.6071E+09	-73.24	-85.55	12.31	12.00	0.6837E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5399E+08				
0.6153E+09	-71.60	-84.54	12.94	12.62	0.6499E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5463E+08				
0.6235E+09	-69.95	-83.54	13.59	13.26	0.6185E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5525E+08				
0.6317E+09	-68.29	-82.55	14.26	13.92	0.5893E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5584E+08				

0.6399E+09	-66.63	-81.57	14.94	14.60	0.5621E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5640E+08				
0.6481E+09	-64.96	-80.60	15.63	15.28	0.5368E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5694E+08				
0.6563E+09	-63.29	-79.63	16.34	15.99	0.5132E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5745E+08				
0.6645E+09	-61.60	-78.67	17.07	16.70	0.4911E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5795E+08				
0.6727E+09	-59.92	-77.73	17.81	17.44	0.4705E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5842E+08				
0.6810E+09	-58.23	-76.79	18.56	18.18	0.4512E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5887E+08				
0.6892E+09	-56.53	-75.87	19.33	18.95	0.4330E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5930E+08				
0.6974E+09	-54.84	-74.95	20.12	19.72	0.4160E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5972E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.7056E+09	-53.13	-74.05	20.91	20.51	0.4000E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6012E+08					
0.7138E+09	-51.43	-73.16	21.73	21.32	0.3848E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6050E+08					
0.7220E+09	-49.72	-72.28	22.56	22.14	0.3706E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6087E+08					
0.7302E+09	-48.01	-71.41	23.40	22.97	0.3571E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6123E+08					
0.7384E+09	-46.30	-70.55	24.25	23.82	0.3444E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6157E+08					
0.7466E+09	-44.58	-69.70	25.13	24.69	0.3323E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6191E+08					
0.7548E+09	-42.86	-68.87	26.01	25.57	0.3209E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6223E+08					
0.7630E+09	-41.13	-68.05	26.92	26.46	0.3100E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6254E+08					
0.7712E+09	-39.41	-67.24	27.83	27.37	0.2997E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6284E+08					
0.7794E+09	-37.68	-66.44	28.77	28.30	0.2899E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6313E+08					
0.7876E+09	-35.95	-65.66	29.71	29.24	0.2806E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6341E+08					
0.7958E+09	-34.21	-64.88	30.67	30.19	0.2718E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6368E+08					
0.8040E+09	-32.48	-64.12	31.65	31.16	0.2633E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6394E+08					
0.8116E+09	-30.86	-63.42	32.56	32.10	0.2372E+06	
0.7616E+07	0.6418E+08					

DP MRAB

0.8122E+09	-30.74	-63.05	32.31	32.44	0.1814E+05
0.5885E+06	0.6420E+08				
0.8204E+09	-29.00	-57.87	28.87	30.56	0.2685E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6447E+08				

GBL = GLOBAL      LOC = LOCAL      DP = DEW POINT      BP = BUBBLE POINT

BLOCK: CHX1      MODEL: MHEATX

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HOT SIDE:      INLET STREAM      OUTLET STREAM
                 -----                   -----
                 MRA1                   MRA2
                 MRB1                   MRB2
                 NG4                   NG5

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COLD SIDE:      INLET STREAM      OUTLET STREAM
                 -----                   -----
                 MRAB                   MR1

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PROPERTIES FOR STREAM MRA1  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM MRB1  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM NG4  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM MRAB  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

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*** MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE ***
                                         IN                                           OUT
RELATIVE DIFF.
TOTAL BALANCE
MOLE (LBMOL/HR)                                           389353.                                           389353.
0.00000
MASS (LB/HR )                                           0.940482E+07                                           0.940482E+07
0.00000
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )                                           -0.142112E+11                                           -0.142112E+11
0.00000

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*** CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY ***
FEED STREAMS CO2E                                           0.820761E+08      LB/HR

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PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.820761E+08	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRA1 :

TWO PHASE TP FLASH		
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE	F	-
170.000		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB1 :

TWO PHASE TP FLASH		
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE	F	-
170.000		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM NG4 :

TWO PHASE TP FLASH		
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE	F	-
170.000		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRAB :

TWO PHASE FLASH		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INLET STREAM	DUTY BTU/HR	OUTLET TEMPERATURE F	OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA	OUTLET VAPOR FRAC
MRA1	-0.22319E+09	-170.00	600.00	0.0000
MRB1	-0.29531E+09	-170.00	600.00	0.0000
NG4	-0.30192E+09	-170.00	720.00	0.0000
MRAB	0.82042E+09	-57.87	49.000	1.0000

MRA1	81487.	LBMOL/HR	MRA2
-29.00			-170.00
MRB1	72221.	LBMOL/HR	MRB2
-29.00			-170.00
NG4	81937.	LBMOL/HR	NG5
-29.00			-170.00
MR1	0.15371E+06	LBMOL/HR	MRAB
-57.87			-192.60

\*\*\* INTERNAL ANALYSIS \*\*\*

FLOW IS COUNTERCURRENT.

DUTY	0.82042E+09	BTU/HR
UA	0.64466E+08	BTU/HR-R
AVERAGE LMTD (DUTY/UA)	12.726	F
MIN TEMP APPROACH	6.2279	F
HOT-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	28.865	F
COLD-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	22.608	F
HOT-SIDE NTU	11.079	
COLD-SIDE NTU	10.587	

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA	ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/			

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.000	-170.00	-192.60	22.61			
0.8204E+07	-167.99	-190.69	22.70	22.65	0.3622E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.3622E+06					
0.1641E+08	-166.00	-188.74	22.74	22.72	0.3611E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.7233E+06					
0.2461E+08	-164.02	-186.75	22.73	22.73	0.3609E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1084E+07					
0.3282E+08	-162.05	-184.73	22.68	22.70	0.3614E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1446E+07					

0.4102E+08	-160.09	-182.68	22.59	22.63	0.3625E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1808E+07				
0.4923E+08	-158.15	-180.61	22.46	22.52	0.3642E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2172E+07				
0.5743E+08	-156.22	-178.53	22.31	22.39	0.3665E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2539E+07				
0.6563E+08	-154.31	-176.43	22.13	22.22	0.3692E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2908E+07				
0.7384E+08	-152.40	-174.34	21.94	22.03	0.3723E+06
0.8204E+07	0.3280E+07				
0.7578E+08	-151.95	-173.85	21.89	21.92	0.8842E+05
0.1938E+07	0.3369E+07	BP	MRB1		
0.8204E+08	-150.80	-172.25	21.44	21.67	0.2892E+06
0.6266E+07	0.3658E+07				
0.9025E+08	-149.32	-170.17	20.84	21.14	0.3880E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4046E+07				
0.9845E+08	-147.85	-168.10	20.25	20.54	0.3994E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4445E+07				
0.1067E+09	-146.39	-166.04	19.66	19.95	0.4112E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4857E+07				
0.1149E+09	-144.93	-164.01	19.08	19.37	0.4236E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5280E+07				
0.1231E+09	-143.49	-162.01	18.52	18.80	0.4364E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5717E+07				
0.1313E+09	-142.06	-160.03	17.98	18.25	0.4496E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6166E+07				
0.1395E+09	-140.63	-158.09	17.46	17.72	0.4631E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6629E+07				
0.1477E+09	-139.22	-156.18	16.96	17.21	0.4768E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7106E+07				
0.1559E+09	-137.81	-154.30	16.49	16.72	0.4907E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7597E+07				
0.1641E+09	-136.42	-152.46	16.04	16.26	0.5046E+06
0.8204E+07	0.8101E+07				
0.1723E+09	-135.03	-150.65	15.62	15.83	0.5184E+06
0.8204E+07	0.8620E+07				
0.1805E+09	-133.65	-148.88	15.23	15.42	0.5320E+06
0.8204E+07	0.9152E+07				
0.1887E+09	-132.28	-147.15	14.86	15.04	0.5453E+06
0.8204E+07	0.9697E+07				
0.1969E+09	-130.92	-145.45	14.53	14.70	0.5583E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1026E+08				
0.2051E+09	-129.57	-143.79	14.22	14.38	0.5707E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1083E+08				
0.2133E+09	-128.22	-142.16	13.95	14.08	0.5825E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1141E+08				
0.2215E+09	-126.88	-140.57	13.70	13.82	0.5936E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1200E+08				
0.2297E+09	-125.54	-139.01	13.47	13.58	0.6040E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1261E+08				
0.2379E+09	-124.22	-137.49	13.27	13.37	0.6135E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1322E+08				

0.2461E+09	-122.90	-136.00	13.10	13.19	0.6222E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1384E+08				
0.2543E+09	-121.59	-134.53	12.94	13.02	0.6302E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1447E+08				
0.2625E+09	-120.29	-133.10	12.81	12.87	0.6374E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1511E+08				
0.2707E+09	-119.00	-131.69	12.69	12.75	0.6436E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1575E+08				
0.2789E+09	-117.72	-130.31	12.59	12.64	0.6490E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1640E+08				
0.2871E+09	-116.46	-128.96	12.50	12.55	0.6539E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1706E+08				
0.2954E+09	-115.21	-127.63	12.43	12.47	0.6582E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1771E+08				
0.3036E+09	-113.97	-126.33	12.35	12.39	0.6622E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1838E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM IN/OUT/DEW/			

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.3118E+09	-112.76	-125.04	12.28	12.32	0.6661E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1904E+08					
0.3200E+09	-111.57	-123.78	12.21	12.24	0.6700E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1971E+08					
0.3282E+09	-110.41	-122.53	12.12	12.16	0.6744E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2039E+08					
0.3364E+09	-109.28	-121.31	12.02	12.07	0.6795E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2107E+08					
0.3446E+09	-108.20	-120.10	11.90	11.96	0.6858E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2175E+08					
0.3528E+09	-107.15	-118.91	11.75	11.83	0.6936E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2245E+08					
0.3610E+09	-106.17	-117.73	11.56	11.66	0.7037E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2315E+08					
0.3692E+09	-105.24	-116.56	11.32	11.44	0.7170E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2387E+08					
0.3736E+09	-104.77	-115.94	11.17	11.24	0.3957E+06	
0.4450E+07	0.2426E+08	BP	NG4			
0.3774E+09	-104.58	-115.41	10.83	11.00	0.3414E+06	
0.3755E+07	0.2460E+08					
0.3856E+09	-104.14	-114.27	10.13	10.48	0.7830E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2539E+08					
0.3938E+09	-103.66	-113.14	9.48	9.80	0.8369E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2622E+08					
0.4020E+09	-103.14	-112.02	8.88	9.18	0.8939E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2712E+08					
0.4102E+09	-102.57	-110.91	8.34	8.61	0.9531E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2807E+08					



0.4184E+09	-101.94	-109.80	7.86	8.10	0.1013E+07
0.8204E+07	0.2908E+08				
0.4266E+09	-101.27	-108.71	7.44	7.65	0.1073E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3016E+08				
0.4348E+09	-100.54	-107.61	7.08	7.26	0.1131E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3129E+08				
0.4430E+09	-99.75	-106.53	6.78	6.93	0.1184E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3247E+08				
0.4512E+09	-98.90	-105.45	6.55	6.66	0.1232E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3370E+08				
0.4594E+09	-98.00	-104.37	6.38	6.46	0.1270E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3497E+08				
0.4676E+09	-97.03	-103.30	6.27	6.32	0.1297E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3627E+08				
0.4758E+09	-96.00	-102.23	6.23	6.25	0.1313E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3758E+08	GBL			
0.4840E+09	-94.92	-101.17	6.25	6.24	0.1315E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3890E+08				
0.4923E+09	-93.79	-100.10	6.32	6.28	0.1306E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4020E+08				
0.5005E+09	-92.60	-99.04	6.44	6.38	0.1286E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4149E+08				
0.5087E+09	-91.37	-97.99	6.62	6.53	0.1256E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4275E+08				
0.5169E+09	-90.09	-96.93	6.84	6.73	0.1219E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4397E+08				
0.5237E+09	-89.00	-96.06	7.05	6.95	0.9790E+06
0.6801E+07	0.4494E+08	DP NG4			
0.5251E+09	-88.76	-95.88	7.12	7.09	0.1980E+06
0.1403E+07	0.4514E+08				
0.5333E+09	-87.31	-94.83	7.52	7.32	0.1121E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4626E+08				
0.5415E+09	-85.83	-93.78	7.95	7.73	0.1061E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4733E+08				
0.5497E+09	-84.33	-92.74	8.41	8.18	0.1003E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4833E+08				
0.5579E+09	-82.79	-91.70	8.90	8.65	0.9480E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4928E+08				
0.5661E+09	-81.24	-90.66	9.42	9.16	0.8959E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5017E+08				
0.5743E+09	-79.67	-89.63	9.96	9.68	0.8472E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5102E+08				
0.5825E+09	-78.08	-88.60	10.52	10.23	0.8018E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5182E+08				
0.5907E+09	-76.48	-87.58	11.10	10.80	0.7595E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5258E+08				
0.5989E+09	-74.86	-86.56	11.69	11.39	0.7202E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5330E+08				
0.6071E+09	-73.24	-85.55	12.31	12.00	0.6837E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5399E+08				
0.6153E+09	-71.60	-84.54	12.94	12.62	0.6499E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5463E+08				

0.6235E+09	-69.95	-83.54	13.59	13.26	0.6185E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5525E+08				
0.6317E+09	-68.29	-82.55	14.26	13.92	0.5893E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5584E+08				
0.6399E+09	-66.63	-81.57	14.94	14.60	0.5621E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5640E+08				
0.6481E+09	-64.96	-80.60	15.63	15.28	0.5368E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5694E+08				
0.6563E+09	-63.29	-79.63	16.34	15.99	0.5132E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5745E+08				
0.6645E+09	-61.60	-78.67	17.07	16.70	0.4911E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5795E+08				
0.6727E+09	-59.92	-77.73	17.81	17.44	0.4705E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5842E+08				
0.6810E+09	-58.23	-76.79	18.56	18.18	0.4512E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5887E+08				
0.6892E+09	-56.53	-75.87	19.33	18.95	0.4330E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5930E+08				
0.6974E+09	-54.84	-74.95	20.12	19.72	0.4160E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5972E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE	POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.7056E+09	-53.13	-74.05	20.91	20.51	0.4000E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6012E+08					
0.7138E+09	-51.43	-73.16	21.73	21.32	0.3848E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6050E+08					
0.7220E+09	-49.72	-72.28	22.56	22.14	0.3706E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6087E+08					
0.7302E+09	-48.01	-71.41	23.40	22.97	0.3571E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6123E+08					
0.7384E+09	-46.30	-70.55	24.25	23.82	0.3444E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6157E+08					
0.7466E+09	-44.58	-69.70	25.13	24.69	0.3323E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6191E+08					
0.7548E+09	-42.86	-68.87	26.01	25.57	0.3209E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6223E+08					
0.7630E+09	-41.13	-68.05	26.92	26.46	0.3100E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6254E+08					
0.7712E+09	-39.41	-67.24	27.83	27.37	0.2997E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6284E+08					
0.7794E+09	-37.68	-66.44	28.77	28.30	0.2899E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6313E+08					
0.7876E+09	-35.95	-65.66	29.71	29.24	0.2806E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6341E+08					
0.7958E+09	-34.21	-64.88	30.67	30.19	0.2718E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6368E+08					

0.8040E+09	-32.48	-64.12	31.65	31.16	0.2633E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6394E+08				
0.8116E+09	-30.86	-63.42	32.56	32.10	0.2372E+06
0.7616E+07	0.6418E+08		DP MRAB		
0.8122E+09	-30.74	-63.05	32.31	32.44	0.1814E+05
0.5885E+06	0.6420E+08				
0.8204E+09	-29.00	-57.87	28.87	30.56	0.2685E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6447E+08				

GBL = GLOBAL      LOC = LOCAL      DP = DEW POINT      BP = BUBBLE POINT

BLOCK: CHX1      MODEL: MHEATX

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HOT SIDE:  INLET STREAM  OUTLET STREAM
            -----
            MRA1          MRA2
            MRB1          MRB2
            NG4           NG5
  
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COLD SIDE: INLET STREAM  OUTLET STREAM
            -----
            MRAB          MR1
  
```

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM MRA1  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM MRB1  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM NG4  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM MRAB  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

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***  MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE  ***
                                IN          OUT
RELATIVE DIFF.
TOTAL BALANCE
  MOLE (LBMOL/HR)              389353.    389353.
0.00000
  MASS (LB/HR )                0.940482E+07  0.940482E+07
0.00000
  
```

ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )            -0.142112E+11    -0.142112E+11  
 0.00000

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.820761E+08	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.820761E+08	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRA1 :

TWO PHASE TP FLASH		
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE	F	-
170.000		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB1 :

TWO PHASE TP FLASH		
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE	F	-
170.000		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM NG4 :

TWO PHASE TP FLASH		
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE	F	-
170.000		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRAB :

TWO PHASE FLASH		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INLET		OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET
STREAM	DUTY	TEMPERATURE	PRESSURE	VAPOR FRAC
	BTU/HR	F	PSIA	

MRA1	-0.22319E+09	-170.00	600.00	0.0000
MRB1	-0.29531E+09	-170.00	600.00	0.0000
NG4	-0.30192E+09	-170.00	720.00	0.0000
MRAB	0.82042E+09	-57.87	49.000	1.0000

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-----
MRA1      |                | MRA2
-----> |      81487.    | ----->
-29.00   |      LBMOL/HR  |      -170.00
MRA1     |                |
MRB1     |                | MRB2
-----> |      72221.    | ----->
-29.00   |      LBMOL/HR  |      -170.00
MRB1     |                |
NG4      |                | NG5
-----> |      81937.    | ----->
-29.00   |      LBMOL/HR  |      -170.00
NG4      |                |
MR1      |                | MRAB
<----- |      0.15371E+06 LBMOL/HR | <-----
-57.87   |                |      -192.60
MR1     |                |
-----

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\*\*\* INTERNAL ANALYSIS \*\*\*

FLOW IS COUNTERCURRENT.

DUTY	0.82042E+09	BTU/HR
UA	0.64466E+08	BTU/HR-R
AVERAGE LMTD (DUTY/UA)	12.726	F
MIN TEMP APPROACH	6.2279	F
HOT-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	28.865	F
COLD-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	22.608	F
HOT-SIDE NTU	11.079	
COLD-SIDE NTU	10.587	

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.000	-170.00	-192.60	22.61			
0.8204E+07	-167.99	-190.69	22.70	22.65	0.3622E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.3622E+06					

0.1641E+08	-166.00	-188.74	22.74	22.72	0.3611E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7233E+06				
0.2461E+08	-164.02	-186.75	22.73	22.73	0.3609E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1084E+07				
0.3282E+08	-162.05	-184.73	22.68	22.70	0.3614E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1446E+07				
0.4102E+08	-160.09	-182.68	22.59	22.63	0.3625E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1808E+07				
0.4923E+08	-158.15	-180.61	22.46	22.52	0.3642E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2172E+07				
0.5743E+08	-156.22	-178.53	22.31	22.39	0.3665E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2539E+07				
0.6563E+08	-154.31	-176.43	22.13	22.22	0.3692E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2908E+07				
0.7384E+08	-152.40	-174.34	21.94	22.03	0.3723E+06
0.8204E+07	0.3280E+07				
0.7578E+08	-151.95	-173.85	21.89	21.92	0.8842E+05
0.1938E+07	0.3369E+07	BP	MRB1		
0.8204E+08	-150.80	-172.25	21.44	21.67	0.2892E+06
0.6266E+07	0.3658E+07				
0.9025E+08	-149.32	-170.17	20.84	21.14	0.3880E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4046E+07				
0.9845E+08	-147.85	-168.10	20.25	20.54	0.3994E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4445E+07				
0.1067E+09	-146.39	-166.04	19.66	19.95	0.4112E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4857E+07				
0.1149E+09	-144.93	-164.01	19.08	19.37	0.4236E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5280E+07				
0.1231E+09	-143.49	-162.01	18.52	18.80	0.4364E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5717E+07				
0.1313E+09	-142.06	-160.03	17.98	18.25	0.4496E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6166E+07				
0.1395E+09	-140.63	-158.09	17.46	17.72	0.4631E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6629E+07				
0.1477E+09	-139.22	-156.18	16.96	17.21	0.4768E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7106E+07				
0.1559E+09	-137.81	-154.30	16.49	16.72	0.4907E+06
0.8204E+07	0.7597E+07				
0.1641E+09	-136.42	-152.46	16.04	16.26	0.5046E+06
0.8204E+07	0.8101E+07				
0.1723E+09	-135.03	-150.65	15.62	15.83	0.5184E+06
0.8204E+07	0.8620E+07				
0.1805E+09	-133.65	-148.88	15.23	15.42	0.5320E+06
0.8204E+07	0.9152E+07				
0.1887E+09	-132.28	-147.15	14.86	15.04	0.5453E+06
0.8204E+07	0.9697E+07				
0.1969E+09	-130.92	-145.45	14.53	14.70	0.5583E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1026E+08				
0.2051E+09	-129.57	-143.79	14.22	14.38	0.5707E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1083E+08				
0.2133E+09	-128.22	-142.16	13.95	14.08	0.5825E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1141E+08				

0.2215E+09	-126.88	-140.57	13.70	13.82	0.5936E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1200E+08				
0.2297E+09	-125.54	-139.01	13.47	13.58	0.6040E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1261E+08				
0.2379E+09	-124.22	-137.49	13.27	13.37	0.6135E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1322E+08				
0.2461E+09	-122.90	-136.00	13.10	13.19	0.6222E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1384E+08				
0.2543E+09	-121.59	-134.53	12.94	13.02	0.6302E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1447E+08				
0.2625E+09	-120.29	-133.10	12.81	12.87	0.6374E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1511E+08				
0.2707E+09	-119.00	-131.69	12.69	12.75	0.6436E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1575E+08				
0.2789E+09	-117.72	-130.31	12.59	12.64	0.6490E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1640E+08				
0.2871E+09	-116.46	-128.96	12.50	12.55	0.6539E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1706E+08				
0.2954E+09	-115.21	-127.63	12.43	12.47	0.6582E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1771E+08				
0.3036E+09	-113.97	-126.33	12.35	12.39	0.6622E+06
0.8204E+07	0.1838E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE	POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.3118E+09	-112.76	-125.04	12.28	12.32	0.6661E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1904E+08					
0.3200E+09	-111.57	-123.78	12.21	12.24	0.6700E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.1971E+08					
0.3282E+09	-110.41	-122.53	12.12	12.16	0.6744E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2039E+08					
0.3364E+09	-109.28	-121.31	12.02	12.07	0.6795E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2107E+08					
0.3446E+09	-108.20	-120.10	11.90	11.96	0.6858E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2175E+08					
0.3528E+09	-107.15	-118.91	11.75	11.83	0.6936E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2245E+08					
0.3610E+09	-106.17	-117.73	11.56	11.66	0.7037E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2315E+08					
0.3692E+09	-105.24	-116.56	11.32	11.44	0.7170E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2387E+08					
0.3736E+09	-104.77	-115.94	11.17	11.24	0.3957E+06	
0.4450E+07	0.2426E+08	BP	NG4			
0.3774E+09	-104.58	-115.41	10.83	11.00	0.3414E+06	
0.3755E+07	0.2460E+08					
0.3856E+09	-104.14	-114.27	10.13	10.48	0.7830E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.2539E+08					

0.3938E+09	-103.66	-113.14	9.48	9.80	0.8369E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2622E+08				
0.4020E+09	-103.14	-112.02	8.88	9.18	0.8939E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2712E+08				
0.4102E+09	-102.57	-110.91	8.34	8.61	0.9531E+06
0.8204E+07	0.2807E+08				
0.4184E+09	-101.94	-109.80	7.86	8.10	0.1013E+07
0.8204E+07	0.2908E+08				
0.4266E+09	-101.27	-108.71	7.44	7.65	0.1073E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3016E+08				
0.4348E+09	-100.54	-107.61	7.08	7.26	0.1131E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3129E+08				
0.4430E+09	-99.75	-106.53	6.78	6.93	0.1184E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3247E+08				
0.4512E+09	-98.90	-105.45	6.55	6.66	0.1232E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3370E+08				
0.4594E+09	-98.00	-104.37	6.38	6.46	0.1270E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3497E+08				
0.4676E+09	-97.03	-103.30	6.27	6.32	0.1297E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3627E+08				
0.4758E+09	-96.00	-102.23	6.23	6.25	0.1313E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3758E+08	GBL			
0.4840E+09	-94.92	-101.17	6.25	6.24	0.1315E+07
0.8204E+07	0.3890E+08				
0.4923E+09	-93.79	-100.10	6.32	6.28	0.1306E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4020E+08				
0.5005E+09	-92.60	-99.04	6.44	6.38	0.1286E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4149E+08				
0.5087E+09	-91.37	-97.99	6.62	6.53	0.1256E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4275E+08				
0.5169E+09	-90.09	-96.93	6.84	6.73	0.1219E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4397E+08				
0.5237E+09	-89.00	-96.06	7.05	6.95	0.9790E+06
0.6801E+07	0.4494E+08	DP NG4			
0.5251E+09	-88.76	-95.88	7.12	7.09	0.1980E+06
0.1403E+07	0.4514E+08				
0.5333E+09	-87.31	-94.83	7.52	7.32	0.1121E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4626E+08				
0.5415E+09	-85.83	-93.78	7.95	7.73	0.1061E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4733E+08				
0.5497E+09	-84.33	-92.74	8.41	8.18	0.1003E+07
0.8204E+07	0.4833E+08				
0.5579E+09	-82.79	-91.70	8.90	8.65	0.9480E+06
0.8204E+07	0.4928E+08				
0.5661E+09	-81.24	-90.66	9.42	9.16	0.8959E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5017E+08				
0.5743E+09	-79.67	-89.63	9.96	9.68	0.8472E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5102E+08				
0.5825E+09	-78.08	-88.60	10.52	10.23	0.8018E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5182E+08				
0.5907E+09	-76.48	-87.58	11.10	10.80	0.7595E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5258E+08				



0.5989E+09	-74.86	-86.56	11.69	11.39	0.7202E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5330E+08				
0.6071E+09	-73.24	-85.55	12.31	12.00	0.6837E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5399E+08				
0.6153E+09	-71.60	-84.54	12.94	12.62	0.6499E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5463E+08				
0.6235E+09	-69.95	-83.54	13.59	13.26	0.6185E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5525E+08				
0.6317E+09	-68.29	-82.55	14.26	13.92	0.5893E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5584E+08				
0.6399E+09	-66.63	-81.57	14.94	14.60	0.5621E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5640E+08				
0.6481E+09	-64.96	-80.60	15.63	15.28	0.5368E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5694E+08				
0.6563E+09	-63.29	-79.63	16.34	15.99	0.5132E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5745E+08				
0.6645E+09	-61.60	-78.67	17.07	16.70	0.4911E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5795E+08				
0.6727E+09	-59.92	-77.73	17.81	17.44	0.4705E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5842E+08				
0.6810E+09	-58.23	-76.79	18.56	18.18	0.4512E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5887E+08				
0.6892E+09	-56.53	-75.87	19.33	18.95	0.4330E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5930E+08				
0.6974E+09	-54.84	-74.95	20.12	19.72	0.4160E+06
0.8204E+07	0.5972E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE	POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.7056E+09	-53.13	-74.05	20.91	20.51	0.4000E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6012E+08					
0.7138E+09	-51.43	-73.16	21.73	21.32	0.3848E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6050E+08					
0.7220E+09	-49.72	-72.28	22.56	22.14	0.3706E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6087E+08					
0.7302E+09	-48.01	-71.41	23.40	22.97	0.3571E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6123E+08					
0.7384E+09	-46.30	-70.55	24.25	23.82	0.3444E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6157E+08					
0.7466E+09	-44.58	-69.70	25.13	24.69	0.3323E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6191E+08					
0.7548E+09	-42.86	-68.87	26.01	25.57	0.3209E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6223E+08					
0.7630E+09	-41.13	-68.05	26.92	26.46	0.3100E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6254E+08					
0.7712E+09	-39.41	-67.24	27.83	27.37	0.2997E+06	
0.8204E+07	0.6284E+08					

0.7794E+09	-37.68	-66.44	28.77	28.30	0.2899E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6313E+08				
0.7876E+09	-35.95	-65.66	29.71	29.24	0.2806E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6341E+08				
0.7958E+09	-34.21	-64.88	30.67	30.19	0.2718E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6368E+08				
0.8040E+09	-32.48	-64.12	31.65	31.16	0.2633E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6394E+08				
0.8116E+09	-30.86	-63.42	32.56	32.10	0.2372E+06
0.7616E+07	0.6418E+08	DP	MRAB		
0.8122E+09	-30.74	-63.05	32.31	32.44	0.1814E+05
0.5885E+06	0.6420E+08				
0.8204E+09	-29.00	-57.87	28.87	30.56	0.2685E+06
0.8204E+07	0.6447E+08				

GBL = GLOBAL      LOC = LOCAL      DP = DEW POINT      BP = BUBBLE POINT

BLOCK: CHX2      MODEL: MHEATX

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HOT SIDE:      INLET STREAM      OUTLET STREAM
                 -----                   -----
                 NG5                   NG6
                 MRB2                   MRB3

COLD SIDE:      INLET STREAM      OUTLET STREAM
                 -----                   -----
                 MRB4                   MRB5

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PROPERTIES FOR STREAM NG5  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM MRB2  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

PROPERTIES FOR STREAM MRB4  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
IN      OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.  
TOTAL BALANCE  
MOLE (LBMOL/HR)      226378.      226378.  
0.00000  
MASS (LB/HR )      0.450956E+07      0.450956E+07  
0.00000

ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )            -0.786400E+10    -0.786400E+10  
 0.00000

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.658719E+08	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.658719E+08	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM NG5 :

TWO PHASE TP FLASH		
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE	F	-
262.000		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB2 :

TWO PHASE TP FLASH		
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE	F	-
262.000		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB4 :

TWO PHASE FLASH		
PRESSURE DROP	PSI	0.0
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS		30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE		
0.000100000		

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INLET STREAM	DUTY BTU/HR	OUTLET TEMPERATURE F	OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA	OUTLET VAPOR FRAC
NG5	-0.11313E+09	-262.00	720.00	0.0000
MRB2	-0.10277E+09	-262.00	600.00	0.0000
MRB4	0.21590E+09	-198.70	51.000	0.7265

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NG5			NG6
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----->|           81937.      LBMOL/HR      |----->
-170.00 |                                           | -262.00
MRB2    |                                           | MRB3
----->|           72221.      LBMOL/HR      |----->
-170.00 |                                           | -262.00
MRB5    |                                           | MRB4
<-----|           72221.      LBMOL/HR      |<-----
-198.70 |                                           | -267.58
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\*\*\* INTERNAL ANALYSIS \*\*\*

FLOW IS COUNTERCURRENT.

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DUTY           0.21590E+09 BTU/HR
UA             0.15527E+08 BTU/HR-R
AVERAGE LMTD (DUTY/UA)      13.904      F
MIN TEMP APPROACH           5.5799      F
HOT-SIDE TEMP APPROACH      28.704      F
COLD-SIDE TEMP APPROACH     5.5799      F
HOT-SIDE NTU                 6.6166
COLD-SIDE NTU                 4.9535

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DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.000	-262.00	-267.58	5.58			
GBL						
0.2159E+07	-261.02	-266.80	5.78	5.68	0.3801E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.3801E+06					
0.4318E+07	-260.04	-266.00	5.97	5.87	0.3676E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.7477E+06					
0.6477E+07	-259.06	-265.20	6.14	6.05	0.3567E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1104E+07					
0.8636E+07	-258.08	-264.38	6.30	6.22	0.3473E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1452E+07					
0.1079E+08	-257.10	-263.55	6.44	6.37	0.3389E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1791E+07					
0.1295E+08	-256.12	-262.70	6.58	6.51	0.3315E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.2122E+07					
0.1511E+08	-255.15	-261.86	6.71	6.65	0.3249E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.2447E+07					
0.1727E+08	-254.17	-261.00	6.83	6.77	0.3188E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.2766E+07					

0.1943E+08	-253.20	-260.15	6.95	6.89	0.3132E+06
0.2159E+07	0.3079E+07				
0.2159E+08	-252.22	-259.29	7.07	7.01	0.3080E+06
0.2159E+07	0.3387E+07				
0.2375E+08	-251.25	-258.43	7.18	7.12	0.3031E+06
0.2159E+07	0.3690E+07				
0.2591E+08	-250.27	-257.57	7.29	7.24	0.2983E+06
0.2159E+07	0.3988E+07				
0.2807E+08	-249.30	-256.71	7.41	7.35	0.2936E+06
0.2159E+07	0.4282E+07				
0.3023E+08	-248.33	-255.86	7.53	7.47	0.2890E+06
0.2159E+07	0.4571E+07				
0.3238E+08	-247.36	-255.02	7.66	7.59	0.2843E+06
0.2159E+07	0.4855E+07				
0.3454E+08	-246.39	-254.18	7.79	7.72	0.2796E+06
0.2159E+07	0.5135E+07				
0.3670E+08	-245.42	-253.35	7.93	7.86	0.2748E+06
0.2159E+07	0.5410E+07				
0.3886E+08	-244.46	-252.53	8.07	8.00	0.2699E+06
0.2159E+07	0.5680E+07				
0.4102E+08	-243.49	-251.72	8.23	8.15	0.2649E+06
0.2159E+07	0.5945E+07				
0.4318E+08	-242.52	-250.92	8.40	8.31	0.2597E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6204E+07				
0.4534E+08	-241.56	-250.14	8.58	8.49	0.2544E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6459E+07				
0.4750E+08	-240.60	-249.36	8.77	8.67	0.2489E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6708E+07				
0.4966E+08	-239.63	-248.61	8.97	8.87	0.2434E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6951E+07				
0.5182E+08	-238.67	-247.86	9.19	9.08	0.2378E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7189E+07				
0.5397E+08	-237.71	-247.13	9.42	9.30	0.2321E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7421E+07				
0.5613E+08	-236.75	-246.41	9.66	9.54	0.2263E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7647E+07				
0.5829E+08	-235.79	-245.71	9.92	9.79	0.2205E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7868E+07				
0.6045E+08	-234.84	-245.03	10.19	10.05	0.2147E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8083E+07				
0.6261E+08	-233.88	-244.35	10.47	10.33	0.2090E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8292E+07				
0.6477E+08	-232.92	-243.69	10.77	10.62	0.2033E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8495E+07				
0.6693E+08	-231.97	-243.05	11.08	10.92	0.1976E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8692E+07				
0.6909E+08	-231.02	-242.42	11.40	11.24	0.1921E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8885E+07				
0.7125E+08	-230.07	-241.80	11.74	11.57	0.1866E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9071E+07				
0.7341E+08	-229.12	-241.20	12.08	11.91	0.1813E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9252E+07				

0.7556E+08	-228.17	-240.61	12.44	12.26	0.1761E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9428E+07				
0.7772E+08	-227.22	-240.03	12.81	12.63	0.1710E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9599E+07				
0.7988E+08	-226.27	-239.47	13.19	13.00	0.1660E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9766E+07				
0.8204E+08	-225.33	-238.91	13.58	13.39	0.1613E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9927E+07				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE	POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.8420E+08	-224.38	-238.37	13.98	13.78	0.1566E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1008E+08					
0.8636E+08	-223.44	-237.83	14.39	14.19	0.1522E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1024E+08					
0.8852E+08	-222.50	-237.31	14.81	14.60	0.1479E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1038E+08					
0.9068E+08	-221.56	-236.80	15.24	15.02	0.1437E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1053E+08					
0.9284E+08	-220.62	-236.29	15.67	15.45	0.1397E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1067E+08					
0.9499E+08	-219.68	-235.79	16.11	15.89	0.1359E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1080E+08					
0.9715E+08	-218.75	-235.30	16.56	16.33	0.1322E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1093E+08					
0.9931E+08	-217.81	-234.82	17.01	16.78	0.1286E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1106E+08					
0.1015E+09	-216.88	-234.35	17.47	17.24	0.1252E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1119E+08					
0.1036E+09	-215.95	-233.88	17.93	17.70	0.1220E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1131E+08					
0.1058E+09	-215.02	-233.41	18.40	18.16	0.1189E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1143E+08					
0.1079E+09	-214.09	-232.95	18.87	18.63	0.1159E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1155E+08					
0.1101E+09	-213.16	-232.50	19.34	19.10	0.1130E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1166E+08					
0.1123E+09	-212.23	-232.05	19.81	19.57	0.1103E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1177E+08					
0.1144E+09	-211.31	-231.60	20.29	20.05	0.1077E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1188E+08					
0.1166E+09	-210.39	-231.15	20.76	20.53	0.1052E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1198E+08					
0.1187E+09	-209.47	-230.71	21.24	21.00	0.1028E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1208E+08					
0.1209E+09	-208.55	-230.26	21.72	21.48	0.1005E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1219E+08					

0.1231E+09	-207.63	-229.82	22.19	21.95	0.9835E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1228E+08				
0.1252E+09	-206.71	-229.38	22.67	22.43	0.9627E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1238E+08				
0.1274E+09	-205.80	-228.94	23.14	22.90	0.9428E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1247E+08				
0.1295E+09	-204.89	-228.49	23.60	23.37	0.9238E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1257E+08				
0.1317E+09	-203.97	-228.04	24.07	23.84	0.9057E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1266E+08				
0.1339E+09	-203.07	-227.59	24.53	24.30	0.8885E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1275E+08				
0.1360E+09	-202.16	-227.14	24.98	24.76	0.8721E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1283E+08				
0.1382E+09	-201.25	-226.68	25.43	25.21	0.8565E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1292E+08				
0.1403E+09	-200.35	-226.22	25.87	25.65	0.8416E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1300E+08				
0.1425E+09	-199.45	-225.75	26.31	26.09	0.8275E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1309E+08				
0.1447E+09	-198.54	-225.28	26.73	26.52	0.8141E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1317E+08				
0.1468E+09	-197.65	-224.80	27.15	26.94	0.8014E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1325E+08				
0.1490E+09	-196.75	-224.30	27.56	27.35	0.7893E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1333E+08				
0.1511E+09	-195.85	-223.80	27.95	27.75	0.7780E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1340E+08				
0.1533E+09	-194.96	-223.29	28.33	28.14	0.7672E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1348E+08				
0.1554E+09	-194.07	-222.77	28.70	28.52	0.7571E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1356E+08				
0.1576E+09	-193.18	-222.23	29.05	28.88	0.7477E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1363E+08				
0.1598E+09	-192.29	-221.69	29.39	29.22	0.7388E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1370E+08				
0.1619E+09	-191.41	-221.12	29.71	29.55	0.7306E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1378E+08				
0.1641E+09	-190.53	-220.54	30.02	29.86	0.7229E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1385E+08				
0.1662E+09	-189.64	-219.94	30.30	30.16	0.7159E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1392E+08				
0.1684E+09	-188.77	-219.33	30.56	30.43	0.7095E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1399E+08				
0.1706E+09	-187.89	-218.69	30.80	30.68	0.7037E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1406E+08				
0.1727E+09	-187.01	-218.03	31.02	30.91	0.6985E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1413E+08				
0.1749E+09	-186.14	-217.35	31.21	31.11	0.6939E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1420E+08				
0.1770E+09	-185.27	-216.65	31.37	31.29	0.6899E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1427E+08				

0.1792E+09	-184.40	-215.91	31.51	31.44	0.6866E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1434E+08				
0.1814E+09	-183.54	-215.16	31.62	31.57	0.6840E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1441E+08				
0.1835E+09	-182.67	-214.37	31.70	31.66	0.6820E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1448E+08				
0.1857E+09	-181.81	-213.55	31.74	31.72	0.6806E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1454E+08				
0.1878E+09	-180.95	-212.71	31.75	31.75	0.6800E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1461E+08				
0.1900E+09	-180.09	-211.83	31.73	31.74	0.6801E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1468E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.1921E+09	-179.24	-210.91	31.67	31.70	0.6810E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1475E+08					
0.1943E+09	-178.39	-209.97	31.58	31.63	0.6826E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1482E+08					
0.1965E+09	-177.54	-208.99	31.45	31.52	0.6850E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1489E+08					
0.1986E+09	-176.69	-207.97	31.28	31.37	0.6883E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1495E+08					
0.2008E+09	-175.84	-206.93	31.08	31.18	0.6924E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1502E+08					
0.2029E+09	-175.00	-205.84	30.84	30.96	0.6973E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1509E+08					
0.2051E+09	-174.16	-204.73	30.57	30.70	0.7032E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1516E+08					
0.2073E+09	-173.32	-203.58	30.26	30.41	0.7099E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1523E+08					
0.2094E+09	-172.49	-202.40	29.91	30.08	0.7176E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1531E+08					
0.2116E+09	-171.66	-201.20	29.54	29.73	0.7263E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1538E+08					
0.2137E+09	-170.83	-199.96	29.14	29.34	0.7359E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1545E+08					
0.2159E+09	-170.00	-198.70	28.70	28.92	0.7466E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1553E+08					

GBL = GLOBAL      LOC = LOCAL      DP = DEW POINT      BP = BUBBLE  
 POINT

BLOCK: CHX2      MODEL: MHEATX

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB2 :  
 TWO PHASE TP FLASH  
 SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE F -  
 262.000  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB4 :  
 TWO PHASE FLASH  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INLET STREAM	DUTY BTU/HR	OUTLET TEMPERATURE F	OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA	OUTLET VAPOR FRAC
NG5	-0.11313E+09	-262.00	720.00	0.0000
MRB2	-0.10277E+09	-262.00	600.00	0.0000
MRB4	0.21590E+09	-198.70	51.000	0.7265

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NG5      |           |           |           |           |
-----> |           | 81937.   | LBMOL/HR |           |
-170.00 |           |           |           |           |
MRB2     |           |           |           |           |
-----> |           | 72221.   | LBMOL/HR |           |
-170.00 |           |           |           |           |
MRB5     |           |           |           |           |
<----- |           | 72221.   | LBMOL/HR |           |
-198.70 |           |           |           |           |
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\*\*\* INTERNAL ANALYSIS \*\*\*

FLOW IS COUNTERCURRENT.  
 DUTY 0.21590E+09 BTU/HR  
 UA 0.15527E+08 BTU/HR-R  
 AVERAGE LMTD (DUTY/UA) 13.904 F  
 MIN TEMP APPROACH 5.5799 F

HOT-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	28.704	F
COLD-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	5.5799	F
HOT-SIDE NTU	6.6166	
COLD-SIDE NTU	4.9535	

DUTY ZONE	UA	T HOT PINCH	T COLD STREAM	DELTA T IN/OUT/DEW/	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
POINT BTU/HR	BUBBLE BTU/HR	POINT F	POINT F	POINT F	POINT F	BTU/HR-R	
0.000		-262.00	-267.58	5.58			
GBL							
0.2159E+07		-261.02	-266.80	5.78	5.68	0.3801E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.3801E+06						
0.4318E+07		-260.04	-266.00	5.97	5.87	0.3676E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.7477E+06						
0.6477E+07		-259.06	-265.20	6.14	6.05	0.3567E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1104E+07						
0.8636E+07		-258.08	-264.38	6.30	6.22	0.3473E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1452E+07						
0.1079E+08		-257.10	-263.55	6.44	6.37	0.3389E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1791E+07						
0.1295E+08		-256.12	-262.70	6.58	6.51	0.3315E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.2122E+07						
0.1511E+08		-255.15	-261.86	6.71	6.65	0.3249E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.2447E+07						
0.1727E+08		-254.17	-261.00	6.83	6.77	0.3188E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.2766E+07						
0.1943E+08		-253.20	-260.15	6.95	6.89	0.3132E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.3079E+07						
0.2159E+08		-252.22	-259.29	7.07	7.01	0.3080E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.3387E+07						
0.2375E+08		-251.25	-258.43	7.18	7.12	0.3031E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.3690E+07						
0.2591E+08		-250.27	-257.57	7.29	7.24	0.2983E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.3988E+07						
0.2807E+08		-249.30	-256.71	7.41	7.35	0.2936E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.4282E+07						
0.3023E+08		-248.33	-255.86	7.53	7.47	0.2890E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.4571E+07						
0.3238E+08		-247.36	-255.02	7.66	7.59	0.2843E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.4855E+07						
0.3454E+08		-246.39	-254.18	7.79	7.72	0.2796E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.5135E+07						
0.3670E+08		-245.42	-253.35	7.93	7.86	0.2748E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.5410E+07						
0.3886E+08		-244.46	-252.53	8.07	8.00	0.2699E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.5680E+07						
0.4102E+08		-243.49	-251.72	8.23	8.15	0.2649E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.5945E+07						

0.4318E+08	-242.52	-250.92	8.40	8.31	0.2597E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6204E+07				
0.4534E+08	-241.56	-250.14	8.58	8.49	0.2544E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6459E+07				
0.4750E+08	-240.60	-249.36	8.77	8.67	0.2489E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6708E+07				
0.4966E+08	-239.63	-248.61	8.97	8.87	0.2434E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6951E+07				
0.5182E+08	-238.67	-247.86	9.19	9.08	0.2378E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7189E+07				
0.5397E+08	-237.71	-247.13	9.42	9.30	0.2321E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7421E+07				
0.5613E+08	-236.75	-246.41	9.66	9.54	0.2263E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7647E+07				
0.5829E+08	-235.79	-245.71	9.92	9.79	0.2205E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7868E+07				
0.6045E+08	-234.84	-245.03	10.19	10.05	0.2147E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8083E+07				
0.6261E+08	-233.88	-244.35	10.47	10.33	0.2090E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8292E+07				
0.6477E+08	-232.92	-243.69	10.77	10.62	0.2033E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8495E+07				
0.6693E+08	-231.97	-243.05	11.08	10.92	0.1976E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8692E+07				
0.6909E+08	-231.02	-242.42	11.40	11.24	0.1921E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8885E+07				
0.7125E+08	-230.07	-241.80	11.74	11.57	0.1866E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9071E+07				
0.7341E+08	-229.12	-241.20	12.08	11.91	0.1813E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9252E+07				
0.7556E+08	-228.17	-240.61	12.44	12.26	0.1761E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9428E+07				
0.7772E+08	-227.22	-240.03	12.81	12.63	0.1710E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9599E+07				
0.7988E+08	-226.27	-239.47	13.19	13.00	0.1660E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9766E+07				
0.8204E+08	-225.33	-238.91	13.58	13.39	0.1613E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9927E+07				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE	POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.8420E+08	-224.38	-238.37	13.98	13.78	0.1566E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1008E+08					
0.8636E+08	-223.44	-237.83	14.39	14.19	0.1522E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1024E+08					
0.8852E+08	-222.50	-237.31	14.81	14.60	0.1479E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1038E+08					

0.9068E+08	-221.56	-236.80	15.24	15.02	0.1437E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1053E+08				
0.9284E+08	-220.62	-236.29	15.67	15.45	0.1397E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1067E+08				
0.9499E+08	-219.68	-235.79	16.11	15.89	0.1359E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1080E+08				
0.9715E+08	-218.75	-235.30	16.56	16.33	0.1322E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1093E+08				
0.9931E+08	-217.81	-234.82	17.01	16.78	0.1286E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1106E+08				
0.1015E+09	-216.88	-234.35	17.47	17.24	0.1252E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1119E+08				
0.1036E+09	-215.95	-233.88	17.93	17.70	0.1220E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1131E+08				
0.1058E+09	-215.02	-233.41	18.40	18.16	0.1189E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1143E+08				
0.1079E+09	-214.09	-232.95	18.87	18.63	0.1159E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1155E+08				
0.1101E+09	-213.16	-232.50	19.34	19.10	0.1130E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1166E+08				
0.1123E+09	-212.23	-232.05	19.81	19.57	0.1103E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1177E+08				
0.1144E+09	-211.31	-231.60	20.29	20.05	0.1077E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1188E+08				
0.1166E+09	-210.39	-231.15	20.76	20.53	0.1052E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1198E+08				
0.1187E+09	-209.47	-230.71	21.24	21.00	0.1028E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1208E+08				
0.1209E+09	-208.55	-230.26	21.72	21.48	0.1005E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1219E+08				
0.1231E+09	-207.63	-229.82	22.19	21.95	0.9835E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1228E+08				
0.1252E+09	-206.71	-229.38	22.67	22.43	0.9627E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1238E+08				
0.1274E+09	-205.80	-228.94	23.14	22.90	0.9428E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1247E+08				
0.1295E+09	-204.89	-228.49	23.60	23.37	0.9238E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1257E+08				
0.1317E+09	-203.97	-228.04	24.07	23.84	0.9057E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1266E+08				
0.1339E+09	-203.07	-227.59	24.53	24.30	0.8885E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1275E+08				
0.1360E+09	-202.16	-227.14	24.98	24.76	0.8721E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1283E+08				
0.1382E+09	-201.25	-226.68	25.43	25.21	0.8565E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1292E+08				
0.1403E+09	-200.35	-226.22	25.87	25.65	0.8416E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1300E+08				
0.1425E+09	-199.45	-225.75	26.31	26.09	0.8275E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1309E+08				
0.1447E+09	-198.54	-225.28	26.73	26.52	0.8141E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1317E+08				

0.1468E+09	-197.65	-224.80	27.15	26.94	0.8014E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1325E+08				
0.1490E+09	-196.75	-224.30	27.56	27.35	0.7893E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1333E+08				
0.1511E+09	-195.85	-223.80	27.95	27.75	0.7780E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1340E+08				
0.1533E+09	-194.96	-223.29	28.33	28.14	0.7672E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1348E+08				
0.1554E+09	-194.07	-222.77	28.70	28.52	0.7571E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1356E+08				
0.1576E+09	-193.18	-222.23	29.05	28.88	0.7477E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1363E+08				
0.1598E+09	-192.29	-221.69	29.39	29.22	0.7388E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1370E+08				
0.1619E+09	-191.41	-221.12	29.71	29.55	0.7306E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1378E+08				
0.1641E+09	-190.53	-220.54	30.02	29.86	0.7229E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1385E+08				
0.1662E+09	-189.64	-219.94	30.30	30.16	0.7159E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1392E+08				
0.1684E+09	-188.77	-219.33	30.56	30.43	0.7095E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1399E+08				
0.1706E+09	-187.89	-218.69	30.80	30.68	0.7037E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1406E+08				
0.1727E+09	-187.01	-218.03	31.02	30.91	0.6985E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1413E+08				
0.1749E+09	-186.14	-217.35	31.21	31.11	0.6939E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1420E+08				
0.1770E+09	-185.27	-216.65	31.37	31.29	0.6899E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1427E+08				
0.1792E+09	-184.40	-215.91	31.51	31.44	0.6866E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1434E+08				
0.1814E+09	-183.54	-215.16	31.62	31.57	0.6840E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1441E+08				
0.1835E+09	-182.67	-214.37	31.70	31.66	0.6820E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1448E+08				
0.1857E+09	-181.81	-213.55	31.74	31.72	0.6806E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1454E+08				
0.1878E+09	-180.95	-212.71	31.75	31.75	0.6800E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1461E+08				
0.1900E+09	-180.09	-211.83	31.73	31.74	0.6801E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1468E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM IN/OUT/DEW/			

POINT BUBBLE POINT

BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R
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BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R
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0.1921E+09	-179.24	-210.91	31.67	31.70	0.6810E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1475E+08				



\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
 IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.

TOTAL BALANCE  
 MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 226378. 226378.  
 0.00000  
 MASS (LB/HR ) 0.450956E+07 0.450956E+07  
 0.00000  
 ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.786400E+10 -0.786400E+10  
 0.00000

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.658719E+08 LB/HR  
 PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.658719E+08 LB/HR  
 NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM NG5 :  
 TWO PHASE TP FLASH  
 SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE F -  
 262.000  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB2 :  
 TWO PHASE TP FLASH  
 SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE F -  
 262.000  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREAM MRB4 :  
 TWO PHASE FLASH  
 PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INLET		OUTLET	OUTLET	OUTLET
STREAM	DUTY	TEMPERATURE	PRESSURE	VAPOR FRAC
	BTU/HR	F	PSIA	



NG5	-0.11313E+09	-262.00	720.00	0.0000
MRB2	-0.10277E+09	-262.00	600.00	0.0000
MRB4	0.21590E+09	-198.70	51.000	0.7265

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|                                     |
| NG5                                | NG6                                | | |
|----->|           81937.           | LBMOL/HR                         |----->|
| -170.00 |                                     |                                     |
| MRB2                                | MRB3                                |
|----->|           72221.           | LBMOL/HR                         |----->|
| -170.00 |                                     |                                     |
| MRB5                                | MRB4                                |
|<-----|           72221.           | LBMOL/HR                         |<-----|
| -198.70 |                                     |                                     |
|                                     |                                     |
|-----

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\*\*\* INTERNAL ANALYSIS \*\*\*

FLOW IS COUNTERCURRENT.

DUTY	0.21590E+09	BTU/HR
UA	0.15527E+08	BTU/HR-R
AVERAGE LMTD (DUTY/UA)	13.904	F
MIN TEMP APPROACH	5.5799	F
HOT-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	28.704	F
COLD-SIDE TEMP APPROACH	5.5799	F
HOT-SIDE NTU	6.6166	
COLD-SIDE NTU	4.9535	

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE	POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.000	-262.00	-267.58	5.58			
GBL						
0.2159E+07	-261.02	-266.80	5.78	5.68	0.3801E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.3801E+06					
0.4318E+07	-260.04	-266.00	5.97	5.87	0.3676E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.7477E+06					
0.6477E+07	-259.06	-265.20	6.14	6.05	0.3567E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1104E+07					
0.8636E+07	-258.08	-264.38	6.30	6.22	0.3473E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1452E+07					

0.1079E+08	-257.10	-263.55	6.44	6.37	0.3389E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1791E+07				
0.1295E+08	-256.12	-262.70	6.58	6.51	0.3315E+06
0.2159E+07	0.2122E+07				
0.1511E+08	-255.15	-261.86	6.71	6.65	0.3249E+06
0.2159E+07	0.2447E+07				
0.1727E+08	-254.17	-261.00	6.83	6.77	0.3188E+06
0.2159E+07	0.2766E+07				
0.1943E+08	-253.20	-260.15	6.95	6.89	0.3132E+06
0.2159E+07	0.3079E+07				
0.2159E+08	-252.22	-259.29	7.07	7.01	0.3080E+06
0.2159E+07	0.3387E+07				
0.2375E+08	-251.25	-258.43	7.18	7.12	0.3031E+06
0.2159E+07	0.3690E+07				
0.2591E+08	-250.27	-257.57	7.29	7.24	0.2983E+06
0.2159E+07	0.3988E+07				
0.2807E+08	-249.30	-256.71	7.41	7.35	0.2936E+06
0.2159E+07	0.4282E+07				
0.3023E+08	-248.33	-255.86	7.53	7.47	0.2890E+06
0.2159E+07	0.4571E+07				
0.3238E+08	-247.36	-255.02	7.66	7.59	0.2843E+06
0.2159E+07	0.4855E+07				
0.3454E+08	-246.39	-254.18	7.79	7.72	0.2796E+06
0.2159E+07	0.5135E+07				
0.3670E+08	-245.42	-253.35	7.93	7.86	0.2748E+06
0.2159E+07	0.5410E+07				
0.3886E+08	-244.46	-252.53	8.07	8.00	0.2699E+06
0.2159E+07	0.5680E+07				
0.4102E+08	-243.49	-251.72	8.23	8.15	0.2649E+06
0.2159E+07	0.5945E+07				
0.4318E+08	-242.52	-250.92	8.40	8.31	0.2597E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6204E+07				
0.4534E+08	-241.56	-250.14	8.58	8.49	0.2544E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6459E+07				
0.4750E+08	-240.60	-249.36	8.77	8.67	0.2489E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6708E+07				
0.4966E+08	-239.63	-248.61	8.97	8.87	0.2434E+06
0.2159E+07	0.6951E+07				
0.5182E+08	-238.67	-247.86	9.19	9.08	0.2378E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7189E+07				
0.5397E+08	-237.71	-247.13	9.42	9.30	0.2321E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7421E+07				
0.5613E+08	-236.75	-246.41	9.66	9.54	0.2263E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7647E+07				
0.5829E+08	-235.79	-245.71	9.92	9.79	0.2205E+06
0.2159E+07	0.7868E+07				
0.6045E+08	-234.84	-245.03	10.19	10.05	0.2147E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8083E+07				
0.6261E+08	-233.88	-244.35	10.47	10.33	0.2090E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8292E+07				
0.6477E+08	-232.92	-243.69	10.77	10.62	0.2033E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8495E+07				

0.6693E+08	-231.97	-243.05	11.08	10.92	0.1976E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8692E+07				
0.6909E+08	-231.02	-242.42	11.40	11.24	0.1921E+06
0.2159E+07	0.8885E+07				
0.7125E+08	-230.07	-241.80	11.74	11.57	0.1866E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9071E+07				
0.7341E+08	-229.12	-241.20	12.08	11.91	0.1813E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9252E+07				
0.7556E+08	-228.17	-240.61	12.44	12.26	0.1761E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9428E+07				
0.7772E+08	-227.22	-240.03	12.81	12.63	0.1710E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9599E+07				
0.7988E+08	-226.27	-239.47	13.19	13.00	0.1660E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9766E+07				
0.8204E+08	-225.33	-238.91	13.58	13.39	0.1613E+06
0.2159E+07	0.9927E+07				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE POINT					
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.8420E+08	-224.38	-238.37	13.98	13.78	0.1566E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1008E+08					
0.8636E+08	-223.44	-237.83	14.39	14.19	0.1522E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1024E+08					
0.8852E+08	-222.50	-237.31	14.81	14.60	0.1479E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1038E+08					
0.9068E+08	-221.56	-236.80	15.24	15.02	0.1437E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1053E+08					
0.9284E+08	-220.62	-236.29	15.67	15.45	0.1397E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1067E+08					
0.9499E+08	-219.68	-235.79	16.11	15.89	0.1359E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1080E+08					
0.9715E+08	-218.75	-235.30	16.56	16.33	0.1322E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1093E+08					
0.9931E+08	-217.81	-234.82	17.01	16.78	0.1286E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1106E+08					
0.1015E+09	-216.88	-234.35	17.47	17.24	0.1252E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1119E+08					
0.1036E+09	-215.95	-233.88	17.93	17.70	0.1220E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1131E+08					
0.1058E+09	-215.02	-233.41	18.40	18.16	0.1189E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1143E+08					
0.1079E+09	-214.09	-232.95	18.87	18.63	0.1159E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1155E+08					
0.1101E+09	-213.16	-232.50	19.34	19.10	0.1130E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1166E+08					
0.1123E+09	-212.23	-232.05	19.81	19.57	0.1103E+06	
0.2159E+07	0.1177E+08					

0.1144E+09	-211.31	-231.60	20.29	20.05	0.1077E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1188E+08				
0.1166E+09	-210.39	-231.15	20.76	20.53	0.1052E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1198E+08				
0.1187E+09	-209.47	-230.71	21.24	21.00	0.1028E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1208E+08				
0.1209E+09	-208.55	-230.26	21.72	21.48	0.1005E+06
0.2159E+07	0.1219E+08				
0.1231E+09	-207.63	-229.82	22.19	21.95	0.9835E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1228E+08				
0.1252E+09	-206.71	-229.38	22.67	22.43	0.9627E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1238E+08				
0.1274E+09	-205.80	-228.94	23.14	22.90	0.9428E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1247E+08				
0.1295E+09	-204.89	-228.49	23.60	23.37	0.9238E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1257E+08				
0.1317E+09	-203.97	-228.04	24.07	23.84	0.9057E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1266E+08				
0.1339E+09	-203.07	-227.59	24.53	24.30	0.8885E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1275E+08				
0.1360E+09	-202.16	-227.14	24.98	24.76	0.8721E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1283E+08				
0.1382E+09	-201.25	-226.68	25.43	25.21	0.8565E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1292E+08				
0.1403E+09	-200.35	-226.22	25.87	25.65	0.8416E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1300E+08				
0.1425E+09	-199.45	-225.75	26.31	26.09	0.8275E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1309E+08				
0.1447E+09	-198.54	-225.28	26.73	26.52	0.8141E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1317E+08				
0.1468E+09	-197.65	-224.80	27.15	26.94	0.8014E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1325E+08				
0.1490E+09	-196.75	-224.30	27.56	27.35	0.7893E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1333E+08				
0.1511E+09	-195.85	-223.80	27.95	27.75	0.7780E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1340E+08				
0.1533E+09	-194.96	-223.29	28.33	28.14	0.7672E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1348E+08				
0.1554E+09	-194.07	-222.77	28.70	28.52	0.7571E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1356E+08				
0.1576E+09	-193.18	-222.23	29.05	28.88	0.7477E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1363E+08				
0.1598E+09	-192.29	-221.69	29.39	29.22	0.7388E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1370E+08				
0.1619E+09	-191.41	-221.12	29.71	29.55	0.7306E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1378E+08				
0.1641E+09	-190.53	-220.54	30.02	29.86	0.7229E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1385E+08				
0.1662E+09	-189.64	-219.94	30.30	30.16	0.7159E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1392E+08				
0.1684E+09	-188.77	-219.33	30.56	30.43	0.7095E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1399E+08				

0.1706E+09	-187.89	-218.69	30.80	30.68	0.7037E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1406E+08				
0.1727E+09	-187.01	-218.03	31.02	30.91	0.6985E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1413E+08				
0.1749E+09	-186.14	-217.35	31.21	31.11	0.6939E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1420E+08				
0.1770E+09	-185.27	-216.65	31.37	31.29	0.6899E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1427E+08				
0.1792E+09	-184.40	-215.91	31.51	31.44	0.6866E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1434E+08				
0.1814E+09	-183.54	-215.16	31.62	31.57	0.6840E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1441E+08				
0.1835E+09	-182.67	-214.37	31.70	31.66	0.6820E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1448E+08				
0.1857E+09	-181.81	-213.55	31.74	31.72	0.6806E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1454E+08				
0.1878E+09	-180.95	-212.71	31.75	31.75	0.6800E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1461E+08				
0.1900E+09	-180.09	-211.83	31.73	31.74	0.6801E+05
0.2159E+07	0.1468E+08				

DUTY	T HOT	T COLD	DELTA T	LMTD	UA ZONE	Q
ZONE	UA	PINCH	STREAM	IN/OUT/DEW/		

POINT	BUBBLE	POINT				
BTU/HR	F	F	F	F	BTU/HR-R	
BTU/HR	BTU/HR-R					
0.1921E+09	-179.24	-210.91	31.67	31.70	0.6810E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1475E+08					
0.1943E+09	-178.39	-209.97	31.58	31.63	0.6826E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1482E+08					
0.1965E+09	-177.54	-208.99	31.45	31.52	0.6850E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1489E+08					
0.1986E+09	-176.69	-207.97	31.28	31.37	0.6883E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1495E+08					
0.2008E+09	-175.84	-206.93	31.08	31.18	0.6924E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1502E+08					
0.2029E+09	-175.00	-205.84	30.84	30.96	0.6973E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1509E+08					
0.2051E+09	-174.16	-204.73	30.57	30.70	0.7032E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1516E+08					
0.2073E+09	-173.32	-203.58	30.26	30.41	0.7099E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1523E+08					
0.2094E+09	-172.49	-202.40	29.91	30.08	0.7176E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1531E+08					
0.2116E+09	-171.66	-201.20	29.54	29.73	0.7263E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1538E+08					
0.2137E+09	-170.83	-199.96	29.14	29.34	0.7359E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1545E+08					
0.2159E+09	-170.00	-198.70	28.70	28.92	0.7466E+05	
0.2159E+07	0.1553E+08					



INLET VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE , CUFT/HR  
0.307610+08  
OUTLET VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE, CUFT/HR 8,504,740.  
INLET COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR 0.98981  
OUTLET COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR 0.97523  
AV. ISENT. VOL. EXPONENT 1.13489  
AV. ISENT. TEMP EXPONENT 1.15020  
AV. ACTUAL VOL. EXPONENT 1.16992  
AV. ACTUAL TEMP EXPONENT 1.18358

BLOCK: C3 MODEL: COMPR

-----  
INLET STREAMS: P13 P23 P27  
OUTLET STREAM: P14  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
IN OUT  
RELATIVE DIFF.  
TOTAL BALANCE  
MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 49958.4 49958.4  
0.00000  
MASS (LB/HR ) 0.220299E+07 0.220299E+07 -  
0.211377E-15  
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.230709E+10 -0.223432E+10 -  
0.315395E-01

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*  
FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.00000 LB/HR  
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.00000 LB/HR  
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

ISENTROPIC CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSOR  
OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 61.0000  
ISENTROPIC EFFICIENCY 0.81000  
MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY 1.00000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INDICATED HORSEPOWER REQUIREMENT HP 28,597.5  
BRAKE HORSEPOWER REQUIREMENT HP 28,597.5  
NET WORK REQUIRED HP 28,597.5  
POWER LOSSES HP 0.0  
ISENTROPIC HORSEPOWER REQUIREMENT HP 23,164.0  
CALCULATED OUTLET TEMP F 103.419  
ISENTROPIC TEMPERATURE F 88.5831  
EFFICIENCY (POLYTR/ISENTR) USED 0.81000

OUTLET VAPOR FRACTION	1.00000
HEAD DEVELOPED, FT-LBF/LB	20,819.3
MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY USED	1.00000
INLET HEAT CAPACITY RATIO	1.15411
INLET VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE , CUFT/HR	
0.136429+08	
OUTLET VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE, CUFT/HR	4,658,680.
INLET COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR	0.97200
OUTLET COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR	0.94135
AV. ISENT. VOL. EXPONENT	1.10296
AV. ISENT. TEMP EXPONENT	1.14157
AV. ACTUAL VOL. EXPONENT	1.13589
AV. ACTUAL TEMP EXPONENT	1.17081

BLOCK: C4            MODEL: COMPR

-----  
INLET STREAMS:            P10                    P14                    P19  
OUTLET STREAM:            P15  
PROPERTY OPTION SET:    SRK                    SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
STATE

	***	MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE	***
		IN	OUT
RELATIVE DIFF.			
TOTAL BALANCE			
MOLE (LBMOL/HR)		71369.1	71369.1
0.00000			
MASS (LB/HR )		0.314713E+07	0.314713E+07
0.147964E-15			
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )		-0.322219E+10	-0.316507E+10
0.177282E-01			-

	***	CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY	***
FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR	
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR	
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR	
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR	
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR	

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

ISENTROPIC CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSOR		
OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA		115.000
ISENTROPIC EFFICIENCY		0.81000
MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY		1.00000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INDICATED HORSEPOWER REQUIREMENT	HP	22,450.4
BRAKE HORSEPOWER REQUIREMENT	HP	22,450.4
NET WORK REQUIRED	HP	22,450.4
POWER LOSSES	HP	0.0











\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

TWO PHASE PV FLASH  
 SPECIFIED PRESSURE PSIA 115.000  
 VAPOR FRACTION 0.50000  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

OUTLET TEMPERATURE F 63.880  
 OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 115.00  
 HEAT DUTY BTU/HR  
 0.28909E+09  
 VAPOR FRACTION 0.50000

V-L PHASE EQUILIBRIUM :

K(I)	COMP	F(I)	X(I)	Y(I)
1.0000	PROPA-01	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

BLOCK: F2 MODEL: FLASH2

-----  
 INLET STREAM: P9  
 OUTLET VAPOR STREAM: P10  
 OUTLET LIQUID STREAM: P11  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
 STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*

RELATIVE DIFF.	IN	OUT
TOTAL BALANCE		
0.00000	MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 10705.4	10705.4
0.123303E-15	MASS (LB/HR ) 472069.	472069.
0.404291E-01	ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.526790E+09	-0.548984E+09

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

TWO PHASE PV FLASH  
 SPECIFIED PRESSURE PSIA 61.0000  
 VAPOR FRACTION 0.30000  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*  
 OUTLET TEMPERATURE F 24.969  
 OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 61.000  
 HEAT DUTY BTU/HR -  
 0.22195E+08  
 VAPOR FRACTION 0.30000

V-L PHASE EQUILIBRIUM :

K(I)	COMP	F(I)	X(I)	Y(I)
1.0000	PROPA-01	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

BLOCK: F3 MODEL: FLASH2

-----  
 INLET STREAM: P18  
 OUTLET VAPOR STREAM: P19  
 OUTLET LIQUID STREAM: P20  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
 STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*

RELATIVE DIFF.	IN	OUT
TOTAL BALANCE		
MOLE (LBMOL/HR)	60663.7	60663.7
0.00000		
MASS (LB/HR )	0.267506E+07	0.267506E+07
0.00000		
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )	-0.308613E+10	-0.311091E+10
0.796688E-02		

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*  
 TWO PHASE PV FLASH  
 SPECIFIED PRESSURE PSIA 61.0000

VAPOR FRACTION 0.30000  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

OUTLET TEMPERATURE F 24.969  
 OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 61.000  
 HEAT DUTY BTU/HR -  
 0.24784E+08  
 VAPOR FRACTION 0.30000

V-L PHASE EQUILIBRIUM :

K(I)	COMP	F(I)	X(I)	Y(I)
1.0000	PROPA-01	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

BLOCK: F4 MODEL: FLASH2

-----  
 INLET STREAM: P22  
 OUTLET VAPOR STREAM: P23  
 OUTLET LIQUID STREAM: P24  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
 STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
 IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.  
 TOTAL BALANCE  
 MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 42464.6 42464.6  
 0.00000  
 MASS (LB/HR ) 0.187254E+07 0.187254E+07  
 0.00000  
 ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.201666E+10 -0.223352E+10  
 0.970935E-01

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

TWO PHASE PV FLASH  
 SPECIFIED PRESSURE PSIA 18.0000  
 VAPOR FRACTION 0.30000  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30





```

*** RESULTS ***
OUTLET TEMPERATURE      F          -29.000
OUTLET PRESSURE         PSIA          600.00
HEAT DUTY               BTU/HR          -
0.10726E+08
VAPOR FRACTION                    0.46986

```

V-L PHASE EQUILIBRIUM :

K(I)	COMP	F(I)	X(I)	Y(I)
2.3905	METHA-01	0.40987	0.24791	0.59261
0.38875	ETHAN-01	0.33505	0.47005	0.18273
0.10563	PROPA-01	0.14508	0.25024	0.26432E-01
6.2313	N2	0.11000	0.31811E-01	0.19822

BLOCK: MHT1      MODEL: HEATER

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-----
INLET STREAM:      MR2
OUTLET STREAM:    MR3
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK      SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF
STATE

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*** MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE ***
                                IN                      OUT
RELATIVE DIFF.
TOTAL BALANCE
MOLE (LBMOL/HR)                      153708.                      153708.
0.00000
MASS (LB/HR    )                      0.401628E+07                      0.401628E+07
0.00000
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR    )                      -0.476214E+10                      -0.479678E+10
0.722121E-02

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*** CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY ***
FEED STREAMS CO2E                      0.252673E+08      LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E                      0.252673E+08      LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION                      0.00000              LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION                      0.00000              LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION                      0.00000              LB/HR

```

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*** INPUT DATA ***
TWO PHASE TP FLASH
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE                      F
150.000

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SPECIFIED PRESSURE PSIA  
 345.000  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*  
 OUTLET TEMPERATURE F 150.00  
 OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 345.00  
 HEAT DUTY BTU/HR -  
 0.34639E+08  
 OUTLET VAPOR FRACTION 1.0000

V-L PHASE EQUILIBRIUM :

K(I)	COMP	F(I)	X(I)	Y(I)
5.8109	METHA-01	0.40987	0.17405	0.40987
2.0517	ETHAN-01	0.33505	0.40297	0.33505
0.90473	PROPA-01	0.14508	0.39570	0.14508
9.9485	N2	0.11000	0.27284E-01	0.11000

BLOCK: MHT2 MODEL: HEATER

-----  
 INLET STREAM: MR4  
 OUTLET STREAM: MR5  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
 IN OUT  
 RELATIVE DIFF.  
 TOTAL BALANCE  
 MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 153708. 153708.  
 0.00000  
 MASS (LB/HR ) 0.401628E+07 0.401628E+07  
 0.00000  
 ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.466680E+10 -0.492752E+10  
 0.529115E-01

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*  
 FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.252673E+08 LB/HR  
 PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.252673E+08 LB/HR  
 NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

TWO PHASE TP FLASH  
 SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE F  
 107.000  
 SPECIFIED PRESSURE PSIA  
 611.000  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

OUTLET TEMPERATURE F 107.00  
 OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 611.00  
 HEAT DUTY BTU/HR -  
 0.26072E+09  
 OUTLET VAPOR FRACTION 1.0000

V-L PHASE EQUILIBRIUM :

K(I)	COMP	F(I)	X(I)	Y(I)
2.5335	METHA-01	0.40987	0.21336	0.40987
1.0841	ETHAN-01	0.33505	0.40760	0.33505
0.55955	PROPA-01	0.14508	0.34196	0.14508
3.9128	N2	0.11000	0.37077E-01	0.11000

BLOCK: MHX1 MODEL: HEATX

-----  
 HOT SIDE:

-----  
 INLET STREAM: MR5  
 OUTLET STREAM: MR6  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
 STATE

COLD SIDE:

-----  
 INLET STREAM: P17  
 OUTLET STREAM: P18  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
 STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
 IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.

TOTAL BALANCE  
 MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 214372. 214372.  
 0.00000  
 MASS (LB/HR ) 0.669134E+07 0.669134E+07  
 0.00000  
 ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.810554E+10 -0.810554E+10 -  
 0.235314E-15

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.252673E+08 LB/HR  
 PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.252673E+08 LB/HR  
 NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

FLASH SPECS FOR HOT SIDE:  
 TWO PHASE FLASH  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

FLASH SPECS FOR COLD SIDE:  
 TWO PHASE FLASH  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

FLOW DIRECTION AND SPECIFICATION:  
 COUNTERCURRENT HEAT EXCHANGER  
 SPECIFIED HOT OUTLET TEMP  
 SPECIFIED VALUE F 65.0000  
 LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR 1.00000

PRESSURE SPECIFICATION:  
 HOT SIDE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 606.0000  
 COLD SIDE PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT SPECIFICATION:  
 HOT LIQUID COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT 2-PHASE COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT VAPOR COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT LIQUID COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT 2-PHASE COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT VAPOR COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT LIQUID COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT 2-PHASE COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT VAPOR COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937

\*\*\* OVERALL RESULTS \*\*\*

STREAMS:

----- -----		
MR5	----->	HOT
T= 1.0700D+02		-----> MR6
6.5000D+01		T=
P= 6.1100D+02		P=
6.0600D+02		V=
V= 1.0000D+00		V=
1.0000D+00		
P18	<-----	COLD
T= 2.4969D+01		<----- P17
2.4969D+01		T=
P= 6.1000D+01		P=
6.1000D+01		V=
V= 3.5561D-01		V=
1.4943D-01		
----- -----		

DUTY AND AREA:

CALCULATED HEAT DUTY	BTU/HR	91885170.8084
CALCULATED (REQUIRED) AREA	SQFT	10485.3061
ACTUAL EXCHANGER AREA	SQFT	10485.3061
PER CENT OVER-DESIGN		0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT:

AVERAGE COEFFICIENT (DIRTY)	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
UA (DIRTY)	BTU/HR-R	1569583.7994

LOG-MEAN TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE:

LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR		1.0000
LMTD (CORRECTED)	F	58.5411
NUMBER OF SHELLS IN SERIES		1

PRESSURE DROP:

HOT SIDE, TOTAL	PSI	5.0000
COLD SIDE, TOTAL	PSI	0.0000

\*\*\* ZONE RESULTS \*\*\*

TEMPERATURE LEAVING EACH ZONE:

	HOT	
	----- -----	
HOT IN		
HOT OUT		VAP



NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

FLASH SPECS FOR HOT SIDE:  
TWO PHASE FLASH  
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
0.000100000

FLASH SPECS FOR COLD SIDE:  
TWO PHASE FLASH  
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
0.000100000

FLOW DIRECTION AND SPECIFICATION:  
COUNTERCURRENT HEAT EXCHANGER  
SPECIFIED HOT OUTLET TEMP  
SPECIFIED VALUE F 16.0000  
LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR 1.00000

PRESSURE SPECIFICATION:  
HOT SIDE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 601.0000  
COLD SIDE PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT SPECIFICATION:

HOT LIQUID	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT LIQUID	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT LIQUID	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937

\*\*\* OVERALL RESULTS \*\*\*

STREAMS:

```

-----|-----
MR6      ----->|                               |-----> MR7
T= 6.5000D+01 |                               | T=
1.6000D+01 |                               |
P= 6.0600D+02 |                               | P=
6.0100D+02 |                               |
V= 1.0000D+00 |                               | V=
7.3413D-01 |                               |
          |                               |

```

P22	<-----	COLD	<-----	P21
T= -3.4792D+01				T= -
3.4792D+01				
P= 1.8000D+01				P=
1.8000D+01				
V= 9.3020D-01				V=
1.9043D-01				

-----

DUTY AND AREA:

CALCULATED HEAT DUTY	BTU/HR	254565704.6342
CALCULATED (REQUIRED) AREA	SQFT	24685.4109
ACTUAL EXCHANGER AREA	SQFT	24685.4109
PER CENT OVER-DESIGN		0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT:

AVERAGE COEFFICIENT (DIRTY)	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
UA (DIRTY)	BTU/HR-R	3695249.4155

LOG-MEAN TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE:

LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR		1.0000
LMTD (CORRECTED)	F	68.8900
NUMBER OF SHELLS IN SERIES		1

PRESSURE DROP:

HOTSIDE, TOTAL	PSI	5.0000
COLD SIDE, TOTAL	PSI	0.0000

\*\*\* ZONE RESULTS \*\*\*

TEMPERATURE LEAVING EACH ZONE:

		HOT	
	-----		
HOT IN		VAP	
HOT OUT			
----->			
----->			
65.0		49.6	
16.0			
COLDOUT		BOIL	
COLDIN			
<-----			
<-----			
-34.8		-34.8	
-34.8			
	-----		
		COLD	



ZONE HEAT TRANSFER AND AREA:

ZONE	HEAT DUTY BTU/HR	AREA SQFT	LMTD F	AVERAGE U BTU/HR-SQFT-R	UA
BTU/HR-R					
1	35701506.188	2595.4369	91.8909	149.6937	
388520.4379					
2	218864198.446	22089.9740	66.1875	149.6937	
3306728.9777					

BLOCK: MHX3 MODEL: HEATX

-----  
HOT SIDE:

-----  
INLET STREAM: MR7  
OUTLET STREAM: MR8  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

COLD SIDE:

-----  
INLET STREAM: P25  
OUTLET STREAM: P26  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.

TOTAL BALANCE  
MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 183433. 183433.  
0.00000  
MASS (LB/HR ) 0.532706E+07 0.532706E+07  
0.00000  
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.690970E+10 -0.690970E+10 -  
0.276039E-15

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.252673E+08 LB/HR  
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.252673E+08 LB/HR  
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

FLASH SPECS FOR HOT SIDE:  
TWO PHASE FLASH  
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
0.000100000

FLASH SPECS FOR COLD SIDE:

TWO PHASE FLASH  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

FLOW DIRECTION AND SPECIFICATION:

COUNTERCURRENT HEAT EXCHANGER  
 SPECIFIED HOT OUTLET TEMP  
 SPECIFIED VALUE F -27.0000  
 LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR 1.00000

PRESSURE SPECIFICATION:

HOT SIDE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 596.0000  
 COLD SIDE PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT SPECIFICATION:

HOT LIQUID	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT LIQUID	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT LIQUID	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937

\*\*\* OVERALL RESULTS \*\*\*

STREAMS:

```

-----
MR7      -----> |                | -----> MR8
T= 1.6000D+01 |                | T= -
2.7000D+01 |                |
P= 6.0100D+02 |                | P=
5.9600D+02 |                |
V= 7.3413D-01 |                | V=
4.8277D-01 |                |

P26      <----- |                | <----- P25
T= -6.9973D+01 |                | T= -
8.9349D+01 |                |
P= 4.0000D+00 |                | P=
4.0000D+00 |                |
V= 1.0000D+00 |                | V=
1.5144D-01 |                |
-----

```

DUTY AND AREA:

CALCULATED HEAT DUTY	BTU/HR	226900396.0138
CALCULATED (REQUIRED) AREA	SQFT	18531.7997
ACTUAL EXCHANGER AREA	SQFT	18531.7997

PER CENT OVER-DESIGN 0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT:  
 AVERAGE COEFFICIENT (DIRTY) BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 UA (DIRTY) BTU/HR-R 2774092.8552

LOG-MEAN TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE:  
 LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR 1.0000  
 LMTD (CORRECTED) F 81.7926  
 NUMBER OF SHELLS IN SERIES 1

PRESSURE DROP:  
 HOTSIDE, TOTAL PSI 5.0000  
 COLDSIDE, TOTAL PSI 0.0000

\*\*\* ZONE RESULTS \*\*\*

TEMPERATURE LEAVING EACH ZONE:

		HOT	
HOT IN	COND		COND
HOT OUT			
----->			
----->			
16.0		14.5	
-27.0			
COLDOUT	VAP		BOIL
COLDIN			
<-----			
<-----			
-70.0		-89.3	
-89.3			
		COLD	

ZONE HEAT TRANSFER AND AREA:

ZONE	HEAT DUTY BTU/HR	AREA SQFT	LMTD F	AVERAGE U BTU/HR-SQFT-R	UA
1	8602235.113	607.1604	94.6465	149.6937	90888.0579
2	218298160.901	17924.6393	81.3572	149.6937	2683204.7972

BLOCK: MIX MODEL: MIXER

-----  
 INLET STREAMS: MRB5 MRA3

OUTLET STREAM: MRAB  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
 IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.

TOTAL BALANCE  
 MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 153708. 153708.  
 0.00000  
 MASS (LB/HR ) 0.401628E+07 0.401628E+07  
 0.231887E-15  
 ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.592746E+10 -0.592746E+10 -  
 0.321782E-15

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.252673E+08 LB/HR  
 PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.252673E+08 LB/HR  
 NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

TWO PHASE FLASH  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000  
 OUTLET PRESSURE: MINIMUM OF INLET STREAM PRESSURES

BLOCK: PHT MODEL: HEATER

-----  
 INLET STREAM: P1  
 OUTLET STREAM: P2  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
 IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.

TOTAL BALANCE  
 MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 142738. 142738.  
 0.00000  
 MASS (LB/HR ) 0.629426E+07 0.629426E+07  
 0.00000  
 ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.632913E+10 -0.731869E+10  
 0.135210

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.00000 LB/HR  
 PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.00000 LB/HR  
 NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

TWO PHASE TP FLASH
SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE F
100.0000
SPECIFIED PRESSURE PSIA
195.000
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE
0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

OUTLET TEMPERATURE F 100.00
OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 195.00
HEAT DUTY BTU/HR -
0.98956E+09
OUTLET VAPOR FRACTION 0.0000

V-L PHASE EQUILIBRIUM :

COMP F(I) X(I) Y(I)
K(I)
PROPA-01 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
0.98443

BLOCK: PHX1 MODEL: HEATX

HOT SIDE:

INLET STREAM: NG1
OUTLET STREAM: NG2
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

COLD SIDE:

INLET STREAM: P3
OUTLET STREAM: P4
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*

RELATIVE DIFF.
TOTAL BALANCE
MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 224675. 224675.
0.00000

MASS (LB/HR ) 0.766651E+07 0.766651E+07  
 0.00000  
 ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.997202E+10 -0.997202E+10  
 0.191270E-15

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.315414E+08 LB/HR  
 PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.315414E+08 LB/HR  
 NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

FLASH SPECS FOR HOT SIDE:

TWO PHASE FLASH  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

FLASH SPECS FOR COLD SIDE:

TWO PHASE FLASH  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

FLOW DIRECTION AND SPECIFICATION:

COUNTERCURRENT HEAT EXCHANGER  
 SPECIFIED HOT OUTLET TEMP  
 SPECIFIED VALUE F 70.0000  
 LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR 1.00000

PRESSURE SPECIFICATION:

HOT SIDE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 730.0000  
 COLD SIDE PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT SPECIFICATION:

HOT LIQUID COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT 2-PHASE COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT VAPOR COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT LIQUID COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT 2-PHASE COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT VAPOR COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT LIQUID COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT 2-PHASE COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937  
 HOT VAPOR COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937

\*\*\* OVERALL RESULTS \*\*\*

STREAMS:

-----  
 | |

```

      NG1      ----->|          HOT          |-----> NG2
      T=  1.0700D+02 |          |          |          T=
7.0000D+01          |          |          |
      P=  7.3500D+02 |          |          |          P=
7.3000D+02          |          |          |
      V=  1.0000D+00 |          |          |          V=
1.0000D+00          |          |          |
      P4      <-----|          COLD          |<----- P3
      T=  6.3880D+01 |          |          |          T=
6.3880D+01          |          |          |
      P=  1.1500D+02 |          |          |          P=
1.1500D+02          |          |          |
      V=  1.9822D-01 |          |          |          V=
1.6596D-01

```

-----

DUTY AND AREA:

CALCULATED HEAT DUTY	BTU/HR	30900953.4143
CALCULATED (REQUIRED) AREA	SQFT	10893.1424
ACTUAL EXCHANGER AREA	SQFT	10893.1424
PER CENT OVER-DESIGN		0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT:

AVERAGE COEFFICIENT (DIRTY)	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
UA (DIRTY)	BTU/HR-R	1630634.3100

LOG-MEAN TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE:

LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR		1.0000
LMTD (CORRECTED)	F	18.9503
NUMBER OF SHELLS IN SERIES		1

PRESSURE DROP:

HOTSIDE, TOTAL	PSI	5.0000
COLD SIDE, TOTAL	PSI	0.0000

\*\*\* ZONE RESULTS \*\*\*

TEMPERATURE LEAVING EACH ZONE:

```

                                HOT
                                -----
HOT IN |          VAP          |
HOT OUT |          |          |
-----> |          |          |
|-----> |          |          |
  107.0 |          |          |
  70.0  |          |          |
      |          |          |
COLDOUT |          BOIL          |
COLDIN  |          |          |

```

```

<----- |
|<-----
63.9 |
63.9 |
|-----|

```

COLD

ZONE HEAT TRANSFER AND AREA:

ZONE	HEAT DUTY BTU/HR	AREA SQFT	LMTD F	AVERAGE U BTU/HR-SQFT-R	UA
1	30900953.414	10893.1424	18.9503	149.6937	
BTU/HR-R					
1630634.3100					

BLOCK: PHX2 MODEL: HEATX

HOT SIDE:

```

-----
INLET STREAM:          NG2
OUTLET STREAM:         NG3
PROPERTY OPTION SET:   SRK          SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF
STATE

```

COLD SIDE:

```

-----
INLET STREAM:          P8
OUTLET STREAM:         P9
PROPERTY OPTION SET:   SRK          SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF
STATE

```

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*

RELATIVE DIFF.	TOTAL BALANCE	IN	OUT
0.00000	MOLE (LBMOL/HR)	92642.6	92642.6
0.00000	MASS (LB/HR )	0.184432E+07	0.184432E+07
0.00000	ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )	-0.324505E+10	-0.324505E+10

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.315414E+08	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.315414E+08	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

FLASH SPECS FOR HOT SIDE:



TWO PHASE FLASH  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

FLASH SPECS FOR COLD SIDE:  
 TWO PHASE FLASH  
 MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

FLOW DIRECTION AND SPECIFICATION:  
 COUNTERCURRENT HEAT EXCHANGER  
 SPECIFIED HOT OUTLET TEMP  
 SPECIFIED VALUE F 30.0000  
 LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR 1.00000

PRESSURE SPECIFICATION:  
 HOT SIDE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 725.0000  
 COLD SIDE PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT SPECIFICATION:

HOT LIQUID	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD LIQUID	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT LIQUID	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD 2-PHASE	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT LIQUID	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937
HOT VAPOR	COLD VAPOR	BTU/HR-SQFT-R	149.6937

\*\*\* OVERALL RESULTS \*\*\*

STREAMS:

```

-----
NG2      -----> |                | -----> NG3
T= 7.0000D+01 |                | T=
3.0000D+01 |                |
P= 7.3000D+02 |                | P=
7.2500D+02 |                |
V= 1.0000D+00 |                | V=
1.0000D+00 |                |
          |                |
P9      <----- |                | <----- P8
T= 2.4969D+01 |                | T=
2.4969D+01 |                |
P= 6.1000D+01 |                | P=
6.1000D+01 |                |
V= 5.8222D-01 |                | V=
1.4943D-01 |                |
  
```



BLOCK: PHX3 MODEL: HEATX

HOT SIDE:

INLET STREAM: NG3

OUTLET STREAM: NG4

PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

COLD SIDE:

INLET STREAM: P12

OUTLET STREAM: P13

PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.

TOTAL BALANCE

MOLE (LBMOL/HR)	89430.9	89430.9
0.00000		
MASS (LB/HR )	0.170270E+07	0.170270E+07
0.00000		
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )	-0.311907E+10	-0.311907E+10
0.00000		

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.315414E+08	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.315414E+08	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

FLASH SPECS FOR HOT SIDE:

TWO PHASE FLASH	
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS	30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE	
0.000100000	

FLASH SPECS FOR COLD SIDE:

TWO PHASE FLASH	
MAXIMUM NO. ITERATIONS	30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE	
0.000100000	

FLOW DIRECTION AND SPECIFICATION:

COUNTERCURRENT HEAT EXCHANGER	
SPECIFIED HOT OUTLET TEMP	
SPECIFIED VALUE	F -29.0000

LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR 1.00000

PRESSURE SPECIFICATION:

HOT SIDE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 720.0000
COLD SIDE PRESSURE DROP PSI 0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT SPECIFICATION:

HOT LIQUID COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
HOT VAPOR COLD LIQUID BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
HOT LIQUID COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
HOT VAPOR COLD 2-PHASE BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
HOT LIQUID COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
HOT 2-PHASE COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
HOT VAPOR COLD VAPOR BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937

\*\*\* OVERALL RESULTS \*\*\*

STREAMS:

Diagram showing stream connections between NG3 and NG4, and P13 and P12. NG3 is connected to NG4 via a 'HOT' stream, and P13 is connected to P12 via a 'COLD' stream. Properties like temperature (T), pressure (P), and volume (V) are listed for each stream.

DUTY AND AREA:

CALCULATED HEAT DUTY BTU/HR 53926388.0860
CALCULATED (REQUIRED) AREA SQFT 15074.6160
ACTUAL EXCHANGER AREA SQFT 15074.6160
PER CENT OVER-DESIGN 0.0000

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT:

AVERAGE COEFFICIENT (DIRTY) BTU/HR-SQFT-R 149.6937
UA (DIRTY) BTU/HR-R 2256574.3863

LOG-MEAN TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE:

LMTD CORRECTION FACTOR 1.0000
LMTD (CORRECTED) F 23.8975

NUMBER OF SHELLS IN SERIES

1

PRESSURE DROP:

HOTSIDE, TOTAL	PSI	5.0000
COLD SIDE, TOTAL	PSI	0.0000

\*\*\* ZONE RESULTS \*\*\*

TEMPERATURE LEAVING EACH ZONE:

		HOT	
HOT IN		VAP	
HOT OUT			
----->			
----->			
30.0		24.5	
-29.0			
COLDOUT		VAP	
COLDIN			
<-----			
<-----			
4.9		-34.8	
-34.8			
		COLD	

ZONE HEAT TRANSFER AND AREA:

ZONE	HEAT DUTY BTU/HR	AREA SQFT	LMTD F	AVERAGE U BTU/HR-SQFT-R	UA
1	4764158.354	800.3880	39.7633	149.6937	
119813.0130					
2	49162229.732	14274.2280	23.0078	149.6937	
2136761.3733					

BLOCK: SPLIT MODEL: FSPLIT

-----

INLET STREAM: P6

OUTLET STREAMS: P7 P16

PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.  
TOTAL BALANCE



MOLE (LBMOL/HR)	81487.5	81487.5
0.00000		
MASS (LB/HR )	0.244763E+07	0.244763E+07
0.00000		
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )	-0.368827E+10	-0.369530E+10
0.190290E-02		

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.810206E+07	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.810206E+07	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

ISENTROPIC TURBINE

OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA	49.0000
ISENTROPIC EFFICIENCY	0.72000
MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY	1.00000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

INDICATED HORSEPOWER REQUIREMENT	HP	-2,763.60
BRAKE HORSEPOWER REQUIREMENT	HP	-2,763.60
NET WORK REQUIRED	HP	-2,763.60
POWER LOSSES	HP	0.0
ISENTROPIC HORSEPOWER REQUIREMENT	HP	-3,838.34
CALCULATED OUTLET TEMP	F	-188.578
ISENTROPIC TEMPERATURE	F	-189.723
EFFICIENCY (POLYTR/ISENTR) USED		0.72000
OUTLET VAPOR FRACTION		0.11042
HEAD DEVELOPED,	FT-LBF/LB	-3,105.00
MECHANICAL EFFICIENCY USED		1.00000
INLET HEAT CAPACITY RATIO		1.40847
INLET VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE ,	CUFT/HR	68,013.6
OUTLET VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE,	CUFT/HR	572,385.
INLET COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR		0.16110
OUTLET COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR		0.11831
AV. ISENT. VOL. EXPONENT		1.19800
AV. ISENT. TEMP EXPONENT		1.02896
AV. ACTUAL VOL. EXPONENT		1.17605
AV. ACTUAL TEMP EXPONENT		1.02718

BLOCK: T2            MODEL: COMPR

-----  
 INLET STREAM:            MRB3  
 OUTLET STREAM:           MRB4  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET:    SRK            SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
 STATE





INLET HEAT CAPACITY RATIO	1.49225
INLET VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE , CUFT/HR	44,832.9
OUTLET VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE, CUFT/HR	139,446.
INLET COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR	0.17559
OUTLET COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR	0.047770
AV. ISENT. VOL. EXPONENT	2.39981
AV. ISENT. TEMP EXPONENT	1.01279
AV. ACTUAL VOL. EXPONENT	2.17240
AV. ACTUAL TEMP EXPONENT	1.01175

BLOCK: V1            MODEL: VALVE

-----  
 INLET STREAM:            P2  
 OUTLET STREAM:          P3  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET:    SRK            SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
 STATE

	***	MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE	***
		IN	OUT
RELATIVE DIFF.			
TOTAL BALANCE			
MOLE (LBMOL/HR)	142738.		142738.
0.00000			
MASS (LB/HR )	0.629426E+07		0.629426E+07
0.00000			
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )	-0.731869E+10		-0.731869E+10
0.00000			

	***	CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY	***
FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR	
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR	
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR	
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR	
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR	

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

VALVE OUTLET PRESSURE	PSIA	115.000
VALVE FLOW COEF CALC.		NO

FLASH SPECIFICATIONS:

NPHASE	2
MAX NUMBER OF ITERATIONS	30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE	
0.000100000	

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

VALVE PRESSURE DROP	PSI	80.0000
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BLOCK: V2            MODEL: VALVE

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INLET STREAM: P7  
 OUTLET STREAM: P8  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
 IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.

TOTAL BALANCE  
 MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 10705.4 10705.4  
 0.00000  
 MASS (LB/HR ) 472069. 472069.  
 0.00000  
 ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.560826E+09 -0.560826E+09  
 0.00000

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.00000 LB/HR  
 PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.00000 LB/HR  
 NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
 TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

VALVE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 61.0000  
 VALVE FLOW COEF CALC. NO

FLASH SPECIFICATIONS:

NPHASE 2  
 MAX NUMBER OF ITERATIONS 30  
 CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
 0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

VALVE PRESSURE DROP PSI 54.0000

BLOCK: V3 MODEL: VALVE

-----  
 INLET STREAM: P11  
 OUTLET STREAM: P12  
 PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
 IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.

TOTAL BALANCE  
 MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 7493.75 7493.75  
 0.00000

0.00000	MASS (LB/HR )	330448.	330448.
0.00000	ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )	-0.400804E+09	-0.400804E+09

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

VALVE OUTLET PRESSURE	PSIA	18.0000
VALVE FLOW COEF CALC.		NO

FLASH SPECIFICATIONS:

NPHASE	2
MAX NUMBER OF ITERATIONS	30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE	0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

VALVE PRESSURE DROP	PSI	43.0000
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BLOCK: V4            MODEL: VALVE

-----

INLET STREAM:	P16
OUTLET STREAM:	P17
PROPERTY OPTION SET:	SRK            SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*

	IN	OUT
--	----	-----

RELATIVE DIFF.		
TOTAL BALANCE		
0.00000	MOLE (LBMOL/HR)	60663.7            60663.7
0.00000	MASS (LB/HR )	0.267506E+07      0.267506E+07
0.00000	ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )	-0.317801E+10    -0.317801E+10

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.00000	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

VALVE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 61.0000  
VALVE FLOW COEF CALC. NO

FLASH SPECIFICATIONS:

NPHASE 2  
MAX NUMBER OF ITERATIONS 30  
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

VALVE PRESSURE DROP PSI 54.0000

BLOCK: V5 MODEL: VALVE

-----  
INLET STREAM: P20  
OUTLET STREAM: P21  
PROPERTY OPTION SET: SRK SOAVE-REDLICH-KWONG EQUATION OF  
STATE

\*\*\* MASS AND ENERGY BALANCE \*\*\*  
IN OUT

RELATIVE DIFF.  
TOTAL BALANCE  
MOLE (LBMOL/HR) 42464.6 42464.6  
0.00000  
MASS (LB/HR ) 0.187254E+07 0.187254E+07  
0.00000  
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR ) -0.227123E+10 -0.227123E+10  
0.00000

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E 0.00000 LB/HR  
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E 0.00000 LB/HR  
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR  
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION 0.00000 LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

VALVE OUTLET PRESSURE PSIA 18.0000  
VALVE FLOW COEF CALC. NO

FLASH SPECIFICATIONS:

NPHASE 2  
MAX NUMBER OF ITERATIONS 30  
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE  
0.000100000

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*



	IN	OUT
RELATIVE DIFF.		
TOTAL BALANCE		
MOLE (LBMOL/HR)	81937.2	81937.2
0.00000		
MASS (LB/HR )	0.137225E+07	0.137225E+07
0.00000		
ENTHALPY (BTU/HR )	-0.318724E+10	-0.318724E+10
0.00000		

\*\*\* CO2 EQUIVALENT SUMMARY \*\*\*

FEED STREAMS CO2E	0.315414E+08	LB/HR
PRODUCT STREAMS CO2E	0.315414E+08	LB/HR
NET STREAMS CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
UTILITIES CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR
TOTAL CO2E PRODUCTION	0.00000	LB/HR

\*\*\* INPUT DATA \*\*\*

VALVE OUTLET PRESSURE	PSIA	75.0000
VALVE FLOW COEF CALC.		NO

FLASH SPECIFICATIONS:

NPHASE	2
MAX NUMBER OF ITERATIONS	30
CONVERGENCE TOLERANCE	
0.000100000	

\*\*\* RESULTS \*\*\*

VALVE PRESSURE DROP	PSI	645.000
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MR1 MR2 MR3 MR4 MR5  
-----

STREAM ID	MR1	MR2	MR3	MR4	MR5
FROM :	CHX1	C6	MHT1	C7	
MHT2					
TO :	C6	MHT1	C7	MHT2	
MHX1					
SUBSTREAM: MIXED					
PHASE:	VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	VAPOR	
VAPOR					
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR					
METHA-01	6.3000+04	6.3000+04	6.3000+04	6.3000+04	
6.3000+04					
ETHAN-01	5.1500+04	5.1500+04	5.1500+04	5.1500+04	
5.1500+04					
PROPA-01	2.2300+04	2.2300+04	2.2300+04	2.2300+04	
2.2300+04					
N2	1.6908+04	1.6908+04	1.6908+04	1.6908+04	
1.6908+04					
TOTAL FLOW:					
LBMOL/HR	1.5371+05	1.5371+05	1.5371+05	1.5371+05	
1.5371+05					
LB/HR	4.0163+06	4.0163+06	4.0163+06	4.0163+06	
4.0163+06					
CUFT/HR	1.3029+07	2.7769+06	2.7186+06	1.7166+06	
1.2859+06					
STATE VARIABLES:					
TEMP F	-57.8651	167.8058	150.0000	228.8101	
107.0000					
PRES PSIA	49.0000	350.0000	345.0000	615.0000	
611.0000					
VFRAC	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
1.0000					
LFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
SFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
ENTHALPY:					
BTU/LBMOL	-3.3226+04	-3.0982+04	-3.1207+04	-3.0361+04	-
3.2058+04					
BTU/LB	-1271.5817	-1185.7077	-1194.3322	-1161.9700	-
1226.8864					
BTU/HR	-5.1070+09	-4.7621+09	-4.7968+09	-4.6668+09	-
4.9275+09					
ENTROPY:					
BTU/LBMOL-R	-34.2008	-33.5028	-33.8404	-33.6051	-
36.3044					

BTU/LB-R	-1.3089	-1.2822	-1.2951	-1.2861	-
1.3894					
DENSITY:					
LBMOL/CUFT	1.1797-02	5.5353-02	5.6538-02	8.9541-02	
0.1195					
LB/CUFT	0.3082	1.4463	1.4773	2.3396	
3.1233					
AVG MW	26.1293	26.1293	26.1293	26.1293	
26.1293					

MR6 MR7 MR8 MRA1 MRA2

```

-----
STREAM ID          MR6          MR7          MR8          MRA1
MRA2
FROM :            MHX1          MHX2          MHX3          F5
CHX1
TO   :            MHX2          MHX3          F5           CHX1
T1

MAX CONV. ERROR:   0.0           0.0          -4.1924-08    0.0
0.0
SUBSTREAM: MIXED
PHASE:             VAPOR          MIXED          MIXED          LIQUID
LIQUID
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR
METHA-01           6.3000+04     6.3000+04     6.3000+04     2.0201+04
2.0201+04
ETHAN-01           5.1500+04     5.1500+04     5.1500+04     3.8303+04
3.8303+04
PROPA-01           2.2300+04     2.2300+04     2.2300+04     2.0391+04
2.0391+04
N2                  1.6908+04     1.6908+04     1.6908+04     2592.1867
2592.1867
TOTAL FLOW:
LBMOL/HR           1.5371+05     1.5371+05     1.5371+05     8.1487+04
8.1487+04
LB/HR               4.0163+06     4.0163+06     4.0163+06     2.4476+06
2.4476+06
CUFT/HR             1.1178+06     7.9053+05     5.4051+05     8.8351+04
6.8014+04
STATE VARIABLES:
TEMP   F           65.0000       16.0000       -27.0000      -29.0000  -
170.0000
PRES   PSIA        606.0000      601.0000      596.0000      600.0000
600.0000
VFRAC           1.0000        0.7341        0.4828        0.0
0.0
LFRAC           0.0           0.2659        0.5172        1.0000
1.0000

```



SFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
ENTHALPY:				
BTU/LBMOL	-3.2655+04	-3.4312+04	-3.5788+04	-4.2523+04
4.5262+04				
BTU/LB	-1249.7645	-1313.1479	-1369.6430	-1415.6883
1506.8729				
BTU/HR	-5.0194+09	-5.2740+09	-5.5009+09	-3.4651+09
3.6883+09				
ENTROPY:				
BTU/LBMOL-R	-37.3875	-40.7146	-43.9528	-57.4963
65.1510				
BTU/LB-R	-1.4309	-1.5582	-1.6821	-1.9142
2.1690				
DENSITY:				
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1375	0.1944	0.2844	0.9223
1.1981				
LB/CUFT	3.5931	5.0805	7.4306	27.7034
35.9874				
AVG MW	26.1293	26.1293	26.1293	30.0369
30.0369				

MRA3 MRAB MRB1 MRB2 MRB3

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-----
STREAM ID          MRA3      MRAB      MRB1      MRB2
MRB3
FROM :            T1        MIX       F5        CHX1
CHX2
TO   :            MIX       CHX1     CHX1     CHX2
T2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED
PHASE:           MIXED      MIXED      VAPOR     LIQUID
LIQUID
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR
METHA-01         2.0201+04  6.3000+04  4.2799+04  4.2799+04
4.2799+04
ETHAN-01         3.8303+04  5.1500+04  1.3197+04  1.3197+04
1.3197+04
PROPA-01         2.0391+04  2.2300+04  1908.9552  1908.9552
1908.9552
N2               2592.1867  1.6908+04  1.4316+04  1.4316+04
1.4316+04
TOTAL FLOW:
LBMOL/HR         8.1487+04  1.5371+05  7.2221+04  7.2221+04
7.2221+04
LB/HR            2.4476+06  4.0163+06  1.5687+06  1.5687+06
1.5687+06
CUFT/HR          5.7238+05  3.5200+06  4.3620+05  5.5718+04
4.4833+04
STATE VARIABLES:

```

TEMP	F	-188.5780	-192.6049	-29.0000	-170.0000	-
262.0000						
PRES	PSIA	49.0000	49.0000	600.0000	600.0000	
600.0000						
VFRAC		0.1104	0.4006	1.0000	0.0	
0.0						
LFRAC		0.8896	0.5994	0.0	1.0000	
1.0000						
SFRAC		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0						
ENTHALPY:						
BTU/LBMOL		-4.5348+04	-3.8563+04	-2.8337+04	-3.2426+04	-
3.3849+04						
BTU/LB		-1509.7458	-1475.8557	-1304.6339	-1492.8937	-
1558.4060						
BTU/HR		-3.6953+09	-5.9275+09	-2.0465+09	-2.3418+09	-
2.4446+09						
ENTROPY:						
BTU/LBMOL-R		-65.0269	-49.9217	-29.0283	-40.5155	-
46.3988						
BTU/LB-R		-2.1649	-1.9106	-1.3365	-1.8653	-
2.1362						
DENSITY:						
LBMOL/CUFT		0.1424	4.3667-02	0.1656	1.2962	
1.6109						
LB/CUFT		4.2762	1.1410	3.5962	28.1533	
34.9889						
AVG MW		30.0369	26.1293	21.7203	21.7203	
21.7203						

MRB4 MRB5 NG1 NG2 NG3

-----

STREAM ID	MRB4	MRB5	NG1	NG2
NG3				
FROM :	T2	CHX2	----	PHX1
PHX2				
TO :	CHX2	MIX	PHX1	PHX2
PHX3				
SUBSTREAM: MIXED				
PHASE:	MIXED	MIXED	VAPOR	VAPOR
VAPOR				
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR				
METHA-01	4.2799+04	4.2799+04	7.8643+04	7.8643+04
7.8643+04				
ETHAN-01	1.3197+04	1.3197+04	2470.4681	2470.4681
2470.4681				
PROPA-01	1908.9552	1908.9552	823.4894	823.4894
823.4894				
N2	1.4316+04	1.4316+04	0.0	0.0
0.0				

TOTAL FLOW:					
LBMOL/HR	7.2221+04	7.2221+04	8.1937+04	8.1937+04	
8.1937+04					
LB/HR	1.5687+06	1.5687+06	1.3723+06	1.3723+06	
1.3723+06					
CUFT/HR	1.3945+05	2.7575+06	6.3055+05	5.7841+05	
5.1755+05					
STATE VARIABLES:					
TEMP F	-267.5799	-198.7041	107.0000	70.0000	
30.0000					
PRES PSIA	51.0000	51.0000	735.0000	730.0000	
725.0000					
VFRAC	3.5325-02	0.7265	1.0000	1.0000	
1.0000					
LFRAC	0.9647	0.2735	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
SFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
ENTHALPY:					
BTU/LBMOL	-3.3897+04	-3.0907+04	-3.2382+04	-3.2760+04	-
3.3175+04					
BTU/LB	-1560.6082	-1422.9757	-1933.5541	-1956.0725	-
1980.8757					
BTU/HR	-2.4481+09	-2.2322+09	-2.6533+09	-2.6842+09	-
2.7183+09					
ENTROPY:					
BTU/LBMOL-R	-46.3018	-32.9824	-27.7719	-28.4478	-
29.2512					
BTU/LB-R	-2.1317	-1.5185	-1.6583	-1.6986	-
1.7466					
DENSITY:					
LBMOL/CUFT	0.5179	2.6191-02	0.1299	0.1417	
0.1583					
LB/CUFT	11.2491	0.5689	2.1763	2.3724	
2.6514					
AVG MW	21.7203	21.7203	16.7476	16.7476	
16.7476					

NG4 NG5 NG6 NG7 P1

-----					
STREAM ID	NG4	NG5	NG6	NG7	
P1					
FROM :	PHX3	CHX1	CHX2	V7	
C5					
TO :	CHX1	CHX2	V7	----	
PHT					
SUBSTREAM: MIXED					
PHASE:	VAPOR	LIQUID	LIQUID	LIQUID	
VAPOR					
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR					

METHA-01	7.8643+04	7.8643+04	7.8643+04	7.8643+04	
0.0					
ETHAN-01	2470.4681	2470.4681	2470.4681	2470.4681	
0.0					
PROPA-01	823.4894	823.4894	823.4894	823.4894	
1.4274+05					
N2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
TOTAL FLOW:					
LBMOL/HR	8.1937+04	8.1937+04	8.1937+04	8.1937+04	
1.4274+05					
LB/HR	1.3723+06	1.3723+06	1.3723+06	1.3723+06	
6.2943+06					
CUFT/HR	4.1299+05	6.2024+04	4.8615+04	4.9436+04	
3.8639+06					
STATE VARIABLES:					
TEMP F	-29.0000	-170.0000	-262.0000	-258.7708	
146.7917					
PRES PSIA	720.0000	720.0000	720.0000	75.0000	
200.0000					
VFRAC	1.0000	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1.0000					
LFRAC	0.0	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	
0.0					
SFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
ENTHALPY:					
BTU/LBMOL	-3.3833+04	-3.7518+04	-3.8899+04	-3.8899+04	-
4.4341+04					
BTU/LB	-2020.1734	-2240.1926	-2322.6349	-2322.6349	-
1005.5409					
BTU/HR	-2.7722+09	-3.0741+09	-3.1872+09	-3.1872+09	-
6.3291+09					
ENTROPY:					
BTU/LBMOL-R	-30.6739	-41.1187	-46.8211	-46.4549	-
67.9689					
BTU/LB-R	-1.8315	-2.4552	-2.7957	-2.7738	-
1.5414					
DENSITY:					
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1984	1.3211	1.6854	1.6574	
3.6941-02					
LB/CUFT	3.3227	22.1246	28.2267	27.7583	
1.6290					
AVG MW	16.7476	16.7476	16.7476	16.7476	
44.0965					
P10 P11 P12 P13 P14					
-----					
STREAM ID	P10	P11	P12	P13	
P14					

FROM :	F2	F2	V3	PHX3	
C3					
TO :	C4	V3	PHX3	C3	
C4					
SUBSTREAM: MIXED					
PHASE:	VAPOR	LIQUID	MIXED	VAPOR	
VAPOR					
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR					
METHA-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
ETHAN-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
PROPA-01	3211.6085	7493.7532	7493.7532	7493.7532	
4.9958+04					
N2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
TOTAL FLOW:					
LBMOL/HR	3211.6085	7493.7532	7493.7532	7493.7532	
4.9958+04					
LB/HR	1.4162+05	3.3045+05	3.3045+05	3.3045+05	
2.2030+06					
CUFT/HR	2.4835+05	9960.6738	3.5532+05	2.0152+06	
4.6587+06					
STATE VARIABLES:					
TEMP F	24.9692	24.9692	-34.7916	4.9351	
103.4186					
PRES PSIA	61.0000	61.0000	18.0000	18.0000	
61.0000					
VFRAC	1.0000	0.0	0.1904	1.0000	
1.0000					
LFRAC	0.0	1.0000	0.8096	0.0	
0.0					
SFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
ENTHALPY:					
BTU/LBMOL	-4.6139+04	-5.3485+04	-5.3485+04	-4.6289+04	-
4.4724+04					
BTU/LB	-1046.3156	-1212.9107	-1212.9107	-1049.7191	-
1014.2231					
BTU/HR	-1.4818+08	-4.0080+08	-4.0080+08	-3.4688+08	-
2.2343+09					
ENTROPY:					
BTU/LBMOL-R	-69.2177	-84.3759	-84.1151	-67.2444	-
66.5139					
BTU/LB-R	-1.5697	-1.9134	-1.9075	-1.5249	-
1.5084					
DENSITY:					
LBMOL/CUFT	1.2932-02	0.7523	2.1090-02	3.7186-03	
1.0724-02					
LB/CUFT	0.5702	33.1753	0.9300	0.1640	
0.4729					

AVG MW	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965
44.0965				
P15 P16 P17 P18 P19				
-----				
STREAM ID	P15	P16	P17	P18
P19				
FROM :	C4	SPLIT	V4	MHX1
F3				
TO :	C5	V4	MHX1	F3
C4				
SUBSTREAM: MIXED				
PHASE:	VAPOR	LIQUID	MIXED	MIXED
VAPOR				
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR				
METHA-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
ETHAN-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
PROPA-01	7.1369+04	6.0664+04	6.0664+04	6.0664+04
1.8199+04				
N2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
TOTAL FLOW:				
LBMOL/HR	7.1369+04	6.0664+04	6.0664+04	6.0664+04
1.8199+04				
LB/HR	3.1471+06	2.6751+06	2.6751+06	2.6751+06
8.0252+05				
CUFT/HR	3.5529+06	8.7083+04	7.6957+05	1.7202+06
1.4073+06				
STATE VARIABLES:				
TEMP F	132.0367	63.8804	24.9692	24.9692
24.9692				
PRES PSIA	115.0000	115.0000	61.0000	61.0000
61.0000				
VFRAC	1.0000	0.0	0.1494	0.3556
1.0000				
LFRAC	0.0	1.0000	0.8506	0.6444
0.0				
SFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
ENTHALPY:				
BTU/LBMOL	-4.4348+04	-5.2387+04	-5.2387+04	-5.0873+04
4.6139+04				
BTU/LB	-1005.6998	-1188.0161	-1188.0161	-1153.6672
1046.3156				
BTU/HR	-3.1651+09	-3.1780+09	-3.1780+09	-3.0861+09
8.3969+08				
ENTROPY:				

BTU/LBMOL-R	-67.0249	-82.2272	-82.1107	-78.9854	-
69.2177					
BTU/LB-R	-1.5200	-1.8647	-1.8621	-1.7912	-
1.5697					
DENSITY:					
LBMOL/CUFT	2.0087-02	0.6966	7.8828-02	3.5266-02	
1.2932-02					
LB/CUFT	0.8858	30.7184	3.4760	1.5551	
0.5702					
AVG MW	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965	
44.0965					

P2 P20 P21 P22 P23  
-----

STREAM ID	P2	P20	P21	P22	
P23					
FROM :	PHT	F3	V5	MHX2	
F4					
TO :	V1	V5	MHX2	F4	
C3					

SUBSTREAM: MIXED					
PHASE:	LIQUID	LIQUID	MIXED	MIXED	
VAPOR					
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR					
METHA-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
ETHAN-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
PROPA-01	1.4274+05	4.2465+04	4.2465+04	4.2465+04	
1.2739+04					
N2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					
TOTAL FLOW:					
LBMOL/HR	1.4274+05	4.2465+04	4.2465+04	4.2465+04	
1.2739+04					
LB/HR	6.2943+06	1.8725+06	1.8725+06	1.8725+06	
5.6176+05					
CUFT/HR	2.2437+05	5.6444+04	2.0135+06	9.6352+06	
3.1063+06					
STATE VARIABLES:					
TEMP F	100.0000	24.9692	-34.7916	-34.7916	-
34.7916					
PRES PSIA	195.0000	61.0000	18.0000	18.0000	
18.0000					
VFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.1904	0.9302	
1.0000					
LFRAC	1.0000	1.0000	0.8096	6.9803-02	
0.0					
SFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
0.0					

ENTHALPY:					
BTU/LBMOL	-5.1274+04	-5.3485+04	-5.3485+04	-4.7490+04	-
4.6925+04					
BTU/LB	-1162.7575	-1212.9107	-1212.9107	-1076.9640	-
1064.1364					
BTU/HR	-7.3187+09	-2.2712+09	-2.2712+09	-2.0167+09	-
5.9779+08					
ENTROPY:					
BTU/LBMOL-R	-80.2144	-84.3759	-84.1151	-70.0057	-
68.6744					
BTU/LB-R	-1.8191	-1.9134	-1.9075	-1.5876	-
1.5574					
DENSITY:					
LBMOL/CUFT	0.6362	0.7523	2.1090-02	4.4072-03	
4.1011-03					
LB/CUFT	28.0532	33.1753	0.9300	0.1943	
0.1808					
AVG MW	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965	
44.0965					

P24 P25 P26 P27 P3  
-----

STREAM ID	P24	P25	P26	P27
P3				
FROM :	F4	V6	MHX3	C2
V1				
TO :	V6	MHX3	C2	C3
PHX1				
SUBSTREAM: MIXED				
PHASE:	LIQUID	MIXED	VAPOR	VAPOR
MIXED				
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR				
METHA-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
ETHAN-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
PROPA-01	2.9725+04	2.9725+04	2.9725+04	2.9725+04
1.4274+05				
N2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
TOTAL FLOW:				
LBMOL/HR	2.9725+04	2.9725+04	2.9725+04	2.9725+04
1.4274+05				
LB/HR	1.3108+06	1.3108+06	1.3108+06	1.3108+06
6.2943+06				
CUFT/HR	3.6083+04	4.4490+06	3.0761+07	8.5047+06
1.1568+06				
STATE VARIABLES:				
TEMP F	-34.7916	-89.3490	-69.9731	32.4193
63.8804				



PRES	PSIA	18.0000	4.0000	4.0000	18.0000
115.0000					
VFRAC		0.0	0.1514	1.0000	1.0000
0.1660					
LFRAC		1.0000	0.8486	0.0	0.0
0.8340					
SFRAC		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0					
ENTHALPY:					
BTU/LBMOL		-5.5028+04	-5.5028+04	-4.7395+04	-4.5834+04 -
5.1274+04					
BTU/LB		-1247.9054	-1247.9054	-1074.8019	-1039.3956 -
1162.7575					
BTU/HR		-1.6357+09	-1.6357+09	-1.4088+09	-1.3624+09 -
7.3187+09					
ENTROPY:					
BTU/LBMOL-R		-87.7471	-87.4993	-66.9065	-66.2925 -
80.0998					
BTU/LB-R		-1.9899	-1.9843	-1.5173	-1.5034 -
1.8165					
DENSITY:					
LBMOL/CUFT		0.8238	6.6813-03	9.6633-04	3.4951-03
0.1234					
LB/CUFT		36.3270	0.2946	4.2612-02	0.1541
5.4410					
AVG MW		44.0965	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965
44.0965					

P4 P5 P6 P7 P8  
-----

STREAM ID	P4	P5	P6	P7
P8				
FROM :	PHX1	F1	F1	SPLIT
V2				
TO :	F1	C5	SPLIT	V2
PHX2				
SUBSTREAM: MIXED				
PHASE:	MIXED	VAPOR	LIQUID	LIQUID
MIXED				
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR				
METHA-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
ETHAN-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
PROPA-01	1.4274+05	7.1369+04	7.1369+04	1.0705+04
1.0705+04				
N2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
TOTAL FLOW:				

LBMOL/HR	1.4274+05	7.1369+04	7.1369+04	1.0705+04
1.0705+04				
LB/HR	6.2943+06	3.1471+06	3.1471+06	4.7207+05
4.7207+05				
CUFT/HR	1.3418+06	2.9703+06	1.0245+05	1.5368+04
1.3581+05				
STATE VARIABLES:				
TEMP F	63.8804	63.8804	63.8804	63.8804
24.9692				
PRES PSIA	115.0000	115.0000	115.0000	115.0000
61.0000				
VFRAC	0.1982	1.0000	0.0	0.0
0.1494				
LFRAC	0.8018	0.0	1.0000	1.0000
0.8506				
SFRAC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0				
ENTHALPY:				
BTU/LBMOL	-5.1057+04	-4.5676+04	-5.2387+04	-5.2387+04 -
5.2387+04				
BTU/LB	-1157.8481	-1035.8204	-1188.0161	-1188.0161 -
1188.0161				
BTU/HR	-7.2878+09	-3.2599+09	-3.7388+09	-5.6083+08 -
5.6083+08				
ENTROPY:				
BTU/LBMOL-R	-79.6863	-69.4084	-82.2272	-82.2272 -
82.1107				
BTU/LB-R	-1.8071	-1.5740	-1.8647	-1.8647 -
1.8621				
DENSITY:				
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1064	2.4027-02	0.6966	0.6966
7.8828-02				
LB/CUFT	4.6908	1.0595	30.7184	30.7184
3.4760				
AVG MW	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965	44.0965
44.0965				

P9

--

STREAM ID	P9
FROM :	PHX2
TO :	F2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: MIXED

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	1.0705+04
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	1.0705+04
LB/HR	4.7207+05
CUFT/HR	4.8792+05
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	24.9692
PRES PSIA	61.0000
VFRAC	0.5822
LFRAC	0.4178
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.9208+04
BTU/LB	-1115.9159
BTU/HR	-5.2679+08
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-75.5505
BTU/LB-R	-1.7133
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	2.1941-02
LB/CUFT	0.9675
AVG MW	44.0965

MR1  
---

STREAM ID	MR1
FROM :	CHX1
TO :	C6

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	VAPOR
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	6.3000+04
ETHAN-01	5.1500+04
PROPA-01	2.2300+04
N2	1.6908+04
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	1.5371+05
LB/HR	4.0163+06
CUFT/HR	1.3029+07
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-57.8651
PRES PSIA	49.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.3226+04
BTU/LB	-1271.5817
BTU/HR	-5.1070+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-34.2008
BTU/LB-R	-1.3089

DENSITY:  
LBMOL/CUFT 1.1797-02  
LB/CUFT 0.3082  
AVG MW 26.1293

MR2  
---

STREAM ID MR2  
FROM : C6  
TO : MHT1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
PHASE: VAPOR  
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
METHA-01 6.3000+04  
ETHAN-01 5.1500+04  
PROPA-01 2.2300+04  
N2 1.6908+04

TOTAL FLOW:  
LBMOL/HR 1.5371+05  
LB/HR 4.0163+06  
CUFT/HR 2.7769+06

STATE VARIABLES:  
TEMP F 167.8058  
PRES PSIA 350.0000  
VFRAC 1.0000  
LFRAC 0.0  
SFRAC 0.0

ENTHALPY:  
BTU/LBMOL -3.0982+04  
BTU/LB -1185.7077  
BTU/HR -4.7621+09

ENTROPY:  
BTU/LBMOL-R -33.5028  
BTU/LB-R -1.2822

DENSITY:  
LBMOL/CUFT 5.5353-02  
LB/CUFT 1.4463  
AVG MW 26.1293

MR3  
---

STREAM ID MR3  
FROM : MHT1  
TO : C7

SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
PHASE: VAPOR  
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
METHA-01 6.3000+04

ETHAN-01	5.1500+04
PROPA-01	2.2300+04
N2	1.6908+04
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	1.5371+05
LB/HR	4.0163+06
CUFT/HR	2.7186+06
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	150.0000
PRES PSIA	345.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.1207+04
BTU/LB	-1194.3322
BTU/HR	-4.7968+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-33.8404
BTU/LB-R	-1.2951
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	5.6538-02
LB/CUFT	1.4773
AVG MW	26.1293

MR4  
---

STREAM ID	MR4
FROM :	C7
TO :	MHT2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	VAPOR
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	6.3000+04
ETHAN-01	5.1500+04
PROPA-01	2.2300+04
N2	1.6908+04
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	1.5371+05
LB/HR	4.0163+06
CUFT/HR	1.7166+06
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	228.8101
PRES PSIA	615.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.0361+04
BTU/LB	-1161.9700

BTU/HR	-4.6668+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-33.6051
BTU/LB-R	-1.2861
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	8.9541-02
LB/CUFT	2.3396
AVG MW	26.1293

MR5  
---

STREAM ID	MR5
FROM :	MHT2
TO :	MHX1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	6.3000+04
ETHAN-01	5.1500+04
PROPA-01	2.2300+04
N2	1.6908+04

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	1.5371+05
LB/HR	4.0163+06
CUFT/HR	1.2859+06

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	107.0000
PRES PSIA	611.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-3.2058+04
BTU/LB	-1226.8864
BTU/HR	-4.9275+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-36.3044
BTU/LB-R	-1.3894

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT	0.1195
LB/CUFT	3.1233
AVG MW	26.1293

MR6  
---

STREAM ID	MR6
FROM :	MHX1
TO :	MHX2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: VAPOR  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
   METHA-01 6.3000+04  
   ETHAN-01 5.1500+04  
   PROPA-01 2.2300+04  
   N2 1.6908+04  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
   LBMOL/HR 1.5371+05  
   LB/HR 4.0163+06  
   CUFT/HR 1.1178+06  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
   TEMP F 65.0000  
   PRES PSIA 606.0000  
   VFRAC 1.0000  
   LFRAC 0.0  
   SFRAC 0.0  
 ENTHALPY:  
   BTU/LBMOL -3.2655+04  
   BTU/LB -1249.7645  
   BTU/HR -5.0194+09  
 ENTROPY:  
   BTU/LBMOL-R -37.3875  
   BTU/LB-R -1.4309  
 DENSITY:  
   LBMOL/CUFT 0.1375  
   LB/CUFT 3.5931  
 AVG MW 26.1293

MR7  
---

STREAM ID MR7  
 FROM : MHX2  
 TO : MHX3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: MIXED  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
   METHA-01 6.3000+04  
   ETHAN-01 5.1500+04  
   PROPA-01 2.2300+04  
   N2 1.6908+04  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
   LBMOL/HR 1.5371+05  
   LB/HR 4.0163+06  
   CUFT/HR 7.9053+05  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
   TEMP F 16.0000  
   PRES PSIA 601.0000  
   VFRAC 0.7341  
   LFRAC 0.2659

SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.4312+04
BTU/LB	-1313.1479
BTU/HR	-5.2740+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-40.7146
BTU/LB-R	-1.5582
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1944
LB/CUFT	5.0805
AVG MW	26.1293

MR8  
---

STREAM ID	MR8
FROM :	MHX3
TO :	F5

MAX CONV. ERROR:	-4.1924-08
SUBSTREAM:	MIXED
PHASE:	MIXED
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	6.3000+04
ETHAN-01	5.1500+04
PROPA-01	2.2300+04
N2	1.6908+04
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	1.5371+05
LB/HR	4.0163+06
CUFT/HR	5.4051+05
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-27.0000
PRES PSIA	596.0000
VFRAC	0.4828
LFRAC	0.5172
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.5788+04
BTU/LB	-1369.6430
BTU/HR	-5.5009+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-43.9528
BTU/LB-R	-1.6821
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.2844
LB/CUFT	7.4306
AVG MW	26.1293

MRA1



----

STREAM ID                   MRA1  
FROM :                       F5  
TO    :                       CHX1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE:                       LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	2.0201+04
ETHAN-01	3.8303+04
PROPA-01	2.0391+04
N2	2592.1867

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	8.1487+04
LB/HR	2.4476+06
CUFT/HR	8.8351+04

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP    F	-29.0000
PRES    PSIA	600.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-4.2523+04
BTU/LB	-1415.6883
BTU/HR	-3.4651+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-57.4963
BTU/LB-R	-1.9142

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT	0.9223
LB/CUFT	27.7034
AVG MW	30.0369

MRA2

----

STREAM ID                   MRA2  
FROM :                       CHX1  
TO    :                       T1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE:                       LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	2.0201+04
ETHAN-01	3.8303+04
PROPA-01	2.0391+04
N2	2592.1867

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	8.1487+04
LB/HR	2.4476+06

CUFT/HR	6.8014+04
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-170.0000
PRES PSIA	600.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.5262+04
BTU/LB	-1506.8729
BTU/HR	-3.6883+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-65.1510
BTU/LB-R	-2.1690
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	1.1981
LB/CUFT	35.9874
AVG MW	30.0369

MRA3  
 ----

STREAM ID	MRA3
FROM :	T1
TO :	MIX

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	MIXED
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	2.0201+04
ETHAN-01	3.8303+04
PROPA-01	2.0391+04
N2	2592.1867
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	8.1487+04
LB/HR	2.4476+06
CUFT/HR	5.7238+05
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-188.5780
PRES PSIA	49.0000
VFRAC	0.1104
LFRAC	0.8896
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.5348+04
BTU/LB	-1509.7458
BTU/HR	-3.6953+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-65.0269
BTU/LB-R	-2.1649
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1424

LB/CUFT 4.2762  
AVG MW 30.0369

MRAB  
----

STREAM ID MRAB  
FROM : MIX  
TO : CHX1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: MIXED

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 6.3000+04  
ETHAN-01 5.1500+04  
PROPA-01 2.2300+04  
N2 1.6908+04

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR 1.5371+05  
LB/HR 4.0163+06  
CUFT/HR 3.5200+06

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F -192.6049  
PRES PSIA 49.0000  
VFRAC 0.4006  
LFRAC 0.5994  
SFRAC 0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL -3.8563+04  
BTU/LB -1475.8557  
BTU/HR -5.9275+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R -49.9217  
BTU/LB-R -1.9106

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT 4.3667-02  
LB/CUFT 1.1410  
AVG MW 26.1293

MRB1  
----

STREAM ID MRB1  
FROM : F5  
TO : CHX1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 4.2799+04  
ETHAN-01 1.3197+04  
PROPA-01 1908.9552

N2	1.4316+04
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	7.2221+04
LB/HR	1.5687+06
CUFT/HR	4.3620+05
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-29.0000
PRES PSIA	600.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-2.8337+04
BTU/LB	-1304.6339
BTU/HR	-2.0465+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-29.0283
BTU/LB-R	-1.3365
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1656
LB/CUFT	3.5962
AVG MW	21.7203

MRB2  
 ----

STREAM ID	MRB2
FROM :	CHX1
TO :	CHX2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	4.2799+04
ETHAN-01	1.3197+04
PROPA-01	1908.9552
N2	1.4316+04

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	7.2221+04
LB/HR	1.5687+06
CUFT/HR	5.5718+04

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	-170.0000
PRES PSIA	600.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-3.2426+04
BTU/LB	-1492.8937
BTU/HR	-2.3418+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-40.5155
BTU/LB-R	-1.8653
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	1.2962
LB/CUFT	28.1533
AVG MW	21.7203

MRB3  
----

STREAM ID	MRB3
FROM :	CHX2
TO :	T2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	LIQUID
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	4.2799+04
ETHAN-01	1.3197+04
PROPA-01	1908.9552
N2	1.4316+04
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	7.2221+04
LB/HR	1.5687+06
CUFT/HR	4.4833+04

STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-262.0000
PRES PSIA	600.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.3849+04
BTU/LB	-1558.4060
BTU/HR	-2.4446+09

ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-46.3988
BTU/LB-R	-2.1362

DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	1.6109
LB/CUFT	34.9889
AVG MW	21.7203

MRB4  
----

STREAM ID	MRB4
FROM :	T2
TO :	CHX2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	MIXED

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
 METHA-01 4.2799+04  
 ETHAN-01 1.3197+04  
 PROPA-01 1908.9552  
 N2 1.4316+04  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
 LBMOL/HR 7.2221+04  
 LB/HR 1.5687+06  
 CUFT/HR 1.3945+05  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
 TEMP F -267.5799  
 PRES PSIA 51.0000  
 VFRAC 3.5325-02  
 LFRAC 0.9647  
 SFRAC 0.0  
 ENTHALPY:  
 BTU/LBMOL -3.3897+04  
 BTU/LB -1560.6082  
 BTU/HR -2.4481+09  
 ENTROPY:  
 BTU/LBMOL-R -46.3018  
 BTU/LB-R -2.1317  
 DENSITY:  
 LBMOL/CUFT 0.5179  
 LB/CUFT 11.2491  
 AVG MW 21.7203

MRB5  
 ----

STREAM ID MRB5  
 FROM : CHX2  
 TO : MIX

SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: MIXED  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
 METHA-01 4.2799+04  
 ETHAN-01 1.3197+04  
 PROPA-01 1908.9552  
 N2 1.4316+04  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
 LBMOL/HR 7.2221+04  
 LB/HR 1.5687+06  
 CUFT/HR 2.7575+06  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
 TEMP F -198.7041  
 PRES PSIA 51.0000  
 VFRAC 0.7265  
 LFRAC 0.2735  
 SFRAC 0.0  
 ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-3.0907+04
BTU/LB	-1422.9757
BTU/HR	-2.2322+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-32.9824
BTU/LB-R	-1.5185
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	2.6191-02
LB/CUFT	0.5689
AVG MW	21.7203

NG1  
---

STREAM ID	NG1
FROM :	----
TO :	PHX1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	7.8643+04
ETHAN-01	2470.4681
PROPA-01	823.4894
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	8.1937+04
LB/HR	1.3723+06
CUFT/HR	6.3055+05

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	107.0000
PRES PSIA	735.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-3.2382+04
BTU/LB	-1933.5541
BTU/HR	-2.6533+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-27.7719
BTU/LB-R	-1.6583

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT	0.1299
LB/CUFT	2.1763
AVG MW	16.7476

NG2  
---

STREAM ID	NG2
FROM :	PHX1

TO : PHX2  
  
 SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: VAPOR  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
   METHA-01 7.8643+04  
   ETHAN-01 2470.4681  
   PROPA-01 823.4894  
   N2 0.0  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
   LBMOL/HR 8.1937+04  
   LB/HR 1.3723+06  
   CUFT/HR 5.7841+05  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
   TEMP F 70.0000  
   PRES PSIA 730.0000  
   VFRAC 1.0000  
   LFRAC 0.0  
   SFRAC 0.0  
 ENTHALPY:  
   BTU/LBMOL -3.2760+04  
   BTU/LB -1956.0725  
   BTU/HR -2.6842+09  
 ENTROPY:  
   BTU/LBMOL-R -28.4478  
   BTU/LB-R -1.6986  
 DENSITY:  
   LBMOL/CUFT 0.1417  
   LB/CUFT 2.3724  
 AVG MW 16.7476

NG3  
 ---

STREAM ID NG3  
 FROM : PHX2  
 TO : PHX3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: VAPOR  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
   METHA-01 7.8643+04  
   ETHAN-01 2470.4681  
   PROPA-01 823.4894  
   N2 0.0  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
   LBMOL/HR 8.1937+04  
   LB/HR 1.3723+06  
   CUFT/HR 5.1755+05  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
   TEMP F 30.0000  
   PRES PSIA 725.0000



VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.3175+04
BTU/LB	-1980.8757
BTU/HR	-2.7183+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-29.2512
BTU/LB-R	-1.7466
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1583
LB/CUFT	2.6514
AVG MW	16.7476

NG4  
---

STREAM ID	NG4
FROM :	PHX3
TO :	CHX1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	7.8643+04
ETHAN-01	2470.4681
PROPA-01	823.4894
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	8.1937+04
LB/HR	1.3723+06
CUFT/HR	4.1299+05

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	-29.0000
PRES PSIA	720.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-3.3833+04
BTU/LB	-2020.1734
BTU/HR	-2.7722+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-30.6739
BTU/LB-R	-1.8315

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT	0.1984
LB/CUFT	3.3227
AVG MW	16.7476

NG5

---

STREAM ID                    NG5  
FROM :                        CHX1  
TO    :                        CHX2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE:                        LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	7.8643+04
ETHAN-01	2470.4681
PROPA-01	823.4894
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	8.1937+04
LB/HR	1.3723+06
CUFT/HR	6.2024+04

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP    F	-170.0000
PRES    PSIA	720.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-3.7518+04
BTU/LB	-2240.1926
BTU/HR	-3.0741+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-41.1187
BTU/LB-R	-2.4552

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT	1.3211
LB/CUFT	22.1246

AVG MW                        16.7476

NG6

---

STREAM ID                    NG6  
FROM :                        CHX2  
TO    :                        V7

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE:                        LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	7.8643+04
ETHAN-01	2470.4681
PROPA-01	823.4894
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	8.1937+04
LB/HR	1.3723+06

CUFT/HR	4.8615+04
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-262.0000
PRES PSIA	720.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.8899+04
BTU/LB	-2322.6349
BTU/HR	-3.1872+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-46.8211
BTU/LB-R	-2.7957
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	1.6854
LB/CUFT	28.2267
AVG MW	16.7476

NG7  
---

STREAM ID	NG7
FROM :	V7
TO :	----

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	LIQUID
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	7.8643+04
ETHAN-01	2470.4681
PROPA-01	823.4894
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	8.1937+04
LB/HR	1.3723+06
CUFT/HR	4.9436+04
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-258.7708
PRES PSIA	75.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-3.8899+04
BTU/LB	-2322.6349
BTU/HR	-3.1872+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-46.4549
BTU/LB-R	-2.7738
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	1.6574

LB/CUFT 27.7583  
AVG MW 16.7476

P1  
--

STREAM ID P1  
FROM : C5  
TO : PHT

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 1.4274+05  
N2 0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR 1.4274+05  
LB/HR 6.2943+06  
CUFT/HR 3.8639+06

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F 146.7917  
PRES PSIA 200.0000  
VFRAC 1.0000  
LFRAC 0.0  
SFRAC 0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL -4.4341+04  
BTU/LB -1005.5409  
BTU/HR -6.3291+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R -67.9689  
BTU/LB-R -1.5414

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT 3.6941-02  
LB/CUFT 1.6290  
AVG MW 44.0965

P2  
--

STREAM ID P2  
FROM : PHT  
TO : V1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 1.4274+05

N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	1.4274+05
LB/HR	6.2943+06
CUFT/HR	2.2437+05
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	100.0000
PRES PSIA	195.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-5.1274+04
BTU/LB	-1162.7575
BTU/HR	-7.3187+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-80.2144
BTU/LB-R	-1.8191
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.6362
LB/CUFT	28.0532
AVG MW	44.0965

P3  
--

STREAM ID	P3
FROM :	V1
TO :	PHX1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	MIXED
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	1.4274+05
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	1.4274+05
LB/HR	6.2943+06
CUFT/HR	1.1568+06
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	63.8804
PRES PSIA	115.0000
VFRAC	0.1660
LFRAC	0.8340
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-5.1274+04
BTU/LB	-1162.7575
BTU/HR	-7.3187+09
ENTROPY:	

BTU/LBMOL-R	-80.0998
BTU/LB-R	-1.8165
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1234
LB/CUFT	5.4410
AVG MW	44.0965

P4  
--

STREAM ID	P4
FROM :	PHX1
TO :	F1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	MIXED
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	1.4274+05
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	1.4274+05
LB/HR	6.2943+06
CUFT/HR	1.3418+06

STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	63.8804
PRES PSIA	115.0000
VFRAC	0.1982
LFRAC	0.8018
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-5.1057+04
BTU/LB	-1157.8481
BTU/HR	-7.2878+09

ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-79.6863
BTU/LB-R	-1.8071

DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.1064
LB/CUFT	4.6908
AVG MW	44.0965

P5  
--

STREAM ID	P5
FROM :	F1
TO :	C5

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	7.1369+04
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	7.1369+04
LB/HR	3.1471+06
CUFT/HR	2.9703+06

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	63.8804
PRES PSIA	115.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-4.5676+04
BTU/LB	-1035.8204
BTU/HR	-3.2599+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-69.4084
BTU/LB-R	-1.5740

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT	2.4027-02
LB/CUFT	1.0595

AVG MW 44.0965

P6  
--

STREAM ID	P6
FROM :	F1
TO :	SPLIT

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	7.1369+04
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	7.1369+04
LB/HR	3.1471+06
CUFT/HR	1.0245+05

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	63.8804
PRES PSIA	115.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-5.2387+04
BTU/LB	-1188.0161
BTU/HR	-3.7388+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-82.2272
BTU/LB-R	-1.8647
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.6966
LB/CUFT	30.7184
AVG MW	44.0965

P7  
--

STREAM ID	P7
FROM :	SPLIT
TO :	V2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: LIQUID  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
 METHA-01 0.0  
 ETHAN-01 0.0  
 PROPA-01 1.0705+04  
 N2 0.0

TOTAL FLOW:  
 LBMOL/HR 1.0705+04  
 LB/HR 4.7207+05  
 CUFT/HR 1.5368+04

STATE VARIABLES:  
 TEMP F 63.8804  
 PRES PSIA 115.0000  
 VFRAC 0.0  
 LFRAC 1.0000  
 SFRAC 0.0

ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-5.2387+04
BTU/LB	-1188.0161
BTU/HR	-5.6083+08

ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-82.2272
BTU/LB-R	-1.8647

DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.6966
LB/CUFT	30.7184
AVG MW	44.0965

P8  
--

STREAM ID	P8
FROM :	V2



TO : PHX2  
  
 SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: MIXED  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
   METHA-01 0.0  
   ETHAN-01 0.0  
   PROPA-01 1.0705+04  
   N2 0.0  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
   LBMOL/HR 1.0705+04  
   LB/HR 4.7207+05  
   CUFT/HR 1.3581+05  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
   TEMP F 24.9692  
   PRES PSIA 61.0000  
   VFRAC 0.1494  
   LFRAC 0.8506  
   SFRAC 0.0  
 ENTHALPY:  
   BTU/LBMOL -5.2387+04  
   BTU/LB -1188.0161  
   BTU/HR -5.6083+08  
 ENTROPY:  
   BTU/LBMOL-R -82.1107  
   BTU/LB-R -1.8621  
 DENSITY:  
   LBMOL/CUFT 7.8828-02  
   LB/CUFT 3.4760  
 AVG MW 44.0965

P9  
--

STREAM ID P9  
 FROM : PHX2  
 TO : F2  
  
 SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: MIXED  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
   METHA-01 0.0  
   ETHAN-01 0.0  
   PROPA-01 1.0705+04  
   N2 0.0  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
   LBMOL/HR 1.0705+04  
   LB/HR 4.7207+05  
   CUFT/HR 4.8792+05  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
   TEMP F 24.9692  
   PRES PSIA 61.0000

VFRAC	0.5822
LFRAC	0.4178
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.9208+04
BTU/LB	-1115.9159
BTU/HR	-5.2679+08
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-75.5505
BTU/LB-R	-1.7133
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	2.1941-02
LB/CUFT	0.9675
AVG MW	44.0965

P10  
---

STREAM ID	P10
FROM :	F2
TO :	C4

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	VAPOR
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	3211.6085
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	3211.6085
LB/HR	1.4162+05
CUFT/HR	2.4835+05
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	24.9692
PRES PSIA	61.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.6139+04
BTU/LB	-1046.3156
BTU/HR	-1.4818+08
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-69.2177
BTU/LB-R	-1.5697
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	1.2932-02
LB/CUFT	0.5702
AVG MW	44.0965

P11

---

STREAM ID P11  
FROM : F2  
TO : V3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 7493.7532  
N2 0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR 7493.7532  
LB/HR 3.3045+05  
CUFT/HR 9960.6738

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F 24.9692  
PRES PSIA 61.0000  
VFRAC 0.0  
LFRAC 1.0000  
SFRAC 0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL -5.3485+04  
BTU/LB -1212.9107  
BTU/HR -4.0080+08

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R -84.3759  
BTU/LB-R -1.9134

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT 0.7523  
LB/CUFT 33.1753  
AVG MW 44.0965

P12

---

STREAM ID P12  
FROM : V3  
TO : PHX3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: MIXED

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 7493.7532  
N2 0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR 7493.7532  
LB/HR 3.3045+05

CUFT/HR	3.5532+05
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-34.7916
PRES PSIA	18.0000
VFRAC	0.1904
LFRAC	0.8096
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-5.3485+04
BTU/LB	-1212.9107
BTU/HR	-4.0080+08
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-84.1151
BTU/LB-R	-1.9075
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	2.1090-02
LB/CUFT	0.9300
AVG MW	44.0965

P13  
---

STREAM ID	P13
FROM :	PHX3
TO :	C3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	VAPOR
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	7493.7532
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	7493.7532
LB/HR	3.3045+05
CUFT/HR	2.0152+06
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	4.9351
PRES PSIA	18.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.6289+04
BTU/LB	-1049.7191
BTU/HR	-3.4688+08
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-67.2444
BTU/LB-R	-1.5249
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	3.7186-03

LB/CUFT 0.1640  
AVG MW 44.0965

P14  
---

STREAM ID P14  
FROM : C3  
TO : C4

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 4.9958+04  
N2 0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR 4.9958+04  
LB/HR 2.2030+06  
CUFT/HR 4.6587+06

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F 103.4186  
PRES PSIA 61.0000  
VFRAC 1.0000  
LFRAC 0.0  
SFRAC 0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL -4.4724+04  
BTU/LB -1014.2231  
BTU/HR -2.2343+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R -66.5139  
BTU/LB-R -1.5084

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT 1.0724-02  
LB/CUFT 0.4729  
AVG MW 44.0965

P15  
---

STREAM ID P15  
FROM : C4  
TO : C5

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 7.1369+04

N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	7.1369+04
LB/HR	3.1471+06
CUFT/HR	3.5529+06
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	132.0367
PRES PSIA	115.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.4348+04
BTU/LB	-1005.6998
BTU/HR	-3.1651+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-67.0249
BTU/LB-R	-1.5200
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	2.0087-02
LB/CUFT	0.8858
AVG MW	44.0965

P16  
---

STREAM ID	P16
FROM :	SPLIT
TO :	V4

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	LIQUID
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	6.0664+04
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	6.0664+04
LB/HR	2.6751+06
CUFT/HR	8.7083+04
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	63.8804
PRES PSIA	115.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-5.2387+04
BTU/LB	-1188.0161
BTU/HR	-3.1780+09
ENTROPY:	

BTU/LBMOL-R	-82.2272
BTU/LB-R	-1.8647
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	0.6966
LB/CUFT	30.7184
AVG MW	44.0965

P17  
---

STREAM ID	P17
FROM :	V4
TO :	MHX1

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	MIXED
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	6.0664+04
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	6.0664+04
LB/HR	2.6751+06
CUFT/HR	7.6957+05

STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	24.9692
PRES PSIA	61.0000
VFRAC	0.1494
LFRAC	0.8506
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-5.2387+04
BTU/LB	-1188.0161
BTU/HR	-3.1780+09

ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-82.1107
BTU/LB-R	-1.8621

DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	7.8828-02
LB/CUFT	3.4760
AVG MW	44.0965

P18  
---

STREAM ID	P18
FROM :	MHX1
TO :	F3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	MIXED

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	6.0664+04
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	6.0664+04
LB/HR	2.6751+06
CUFT/HR	1.7202+06

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	24.9692
PRES PSIA	61.0000
VFRAC	0.3556
LFRAC	0.6444
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-5.0873+04
BTU/LB	-1153.6672
BTU/HR	-3.0861+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-78.9854
BTU/LB-R	-1.7912

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT	3.5266-02
LB/CUFT	1.5551

AVG MW 44.0965

P19  
---

STREAM ID	P19
FROM :	F3
TO :	C4

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	1.8199+04
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	1.8199+04
LB/HR	8.0252+05
CUFT/HR	1.4073+06

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	24.9692
PRES PSIA	61.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:



BTU/LBMOL	-4.6139+04
BTU/LB	-1046.3156
BTU/HR	-8.3969+08
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-69.2177
BTU/LB-R	-1.5697
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	1.2932-02
LB/CUFT	0.5702
AVG MW	44.0965

P20  
---

STREAM ID	P20
FROM :	F3
TO :	V5

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	4.2465+04
N2	0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR	4.2465+04
LB/HR	1.8725+06
CUFT/HR	5.6444+04

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F	24.9692
PRES PSIA	61.0000
VFRAC	0.0
LFRAC	1.0000
SFRAC	0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL	-5.3485+04
BTU/LB	-1212.9107
BTU/HR	-2.2712+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R	-84.3759
BTU/LB-R	-1.9134

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT	0.7523
LB/CUFT	33.1753
AVG MW	44.0965

P21  
---

STREAM ID	P21
FROM :	V5

TO : MHX2  
  
 SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: MIXED  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
   METHA-01 0.0  
   ETHAN-01 0.0  
   PROPA-01 4.2465+04  
   N2 0.0  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
   LBMOL/HR 4.2465+04  
   LB/HR 1.8725+06  
   CUFT/HR 2.0135+06  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
   TEMP F -34.7916  
   PRES PSIA 18.0000  
   VFRAC 0.1904  
   LFRAC 0.8096  
   SFRAC 0.0  
 ENTHALPY:  
   BTU/LBMOL -5.3485+04  
   BTU/LB -1212.9107  
   BTU/HR -2.2712+09  
 ENTROPY:  
   BTU/LBMOL-R -84.1151  
   BTU/LB-R -1.9075  
 DENSITY:  
   LBMOL/CUFT 2.1090-02  
   LB/CUFT 0.9300  
 AVG MW 44.0965

P22  
 ---

STREAM ID P22  
 FROM : MHX2  
 TO : F4

SUBSTREAM: MIXED  
 PHASE: MIXED  
 COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR  
   METHA-01 0.0  
   ETHAN-01 0.0  
   PROPA-01 4.2465+04  
   N2 0.0  
 TOTAL FLOW:  
   LBMOL/HR 4.2465+04  
   LB/HR 1.8725+06  
   CUFT/HR 9.6352+06  
 STATE VARIABLES:  
   TEMP F -34.7916  
   PRES PSIA 18.0000

VFRAC	0.9302
LFRAC	6.9803-02
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.7490+04
BTU/LB	-1076.9640
BTU/HR	-2.0167+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-70.0057
BTU/LB-R	-1.5876
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	4.4072-03
LB/CUFT	0.1943
AVG MW	44.0965

P23  
---

STREAM ID	P23
FROM :	F4
TO :	C3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	VAPOR
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	1.2739+04
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	1.2739+04
LB/HR	5.6176+05
CUFT/HR	3.1063+06
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-34.7916
PRES PSIA	18.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.6925+04
BTU/LB	-1064.1364
BTU/HR	-5.9779+08
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-68.6744
BTU/LB-R	-1.5574
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	4.1011-03
LB/CUFT	0.1808
AVG MW	44.0965

P24

---

STREAM ID P24  
FROM : F4  
TO : V6

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: LIQUID

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 2.9725+04  
N2 0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR 2.9725+04  
LB/HR 1.3108+06  
CUFT/HR 3.6083+04

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F -34.7916  
PRES PSIA 18.0000  
VFRAC 0.0  
LFRAC 1.0000  
SFRAC 0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL -5.5028+04  
BTU/LB -1247.9054  
BTU/HR -1.6357+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R -87.7471  
BTU/LB-R -1.9899

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT 0.8238  
LB/CUFT 36.3270  
AVG MW 44.0965

P25

---

STREAM ID P25  
FROM : V6  
TO : MHX3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: MIXED

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 2.9725+04  
N2 0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR 2.9725+04  
LB/HR 1.3108+06

CUFT/HR	4.4490+06
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-89.3490
PRES PSIA	4.0000
VFRAC	0.1514
LFRAC	0.8486
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-5.5028+04
BTU/LB	-1247.9054
BTU/HR	-1.6357+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-87.4993
BTU/LB-R	-1.9843
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	6.6813-03
LB/CUFT	0.2946
AVG MW	44.0965

P26  
---

STREAM ID	P26
FROM :	MHX3
TO :	C2

SUBSTREAM: MIXED	
PHASE:	VAPOR
COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR	
METHA-01	0.0
ETHAN-01	0.0
PROPA-01	2.9725+04
N2	0.0
TOTAL FLOW:	
LBMOL/HR	2.9725+04
LB/HR	1.3108+06
CUFT/HR	3.0761+07
STATE VARIABLES:	
TEMP F	-69.9731
PRES PSIA	4.0000
VFRAC	1.0000
LFRAC	0.0
SFRAC	0.0
ENTHALPY:	
BTU/LBMOL	-4.7395+04
BTU/LB	-1074.8019
BTU/HR	-1.4088+09
ENTROPY:	
BTU/LBMOL-R	-66.9065
BTU/LB-R	-1.5173
DENSITY:	
LBMOL/CUFT	9.6633-04

LB/CUFT 4.2612-02  
AVG MW 44.0965

P27  
---

STREAM ID P27  
FROM : C2  
TO : C3

SUBSTREAM: MIXED

PHASE: VAPOR

COMPONENTS: LBMOL/HR

METHA-01 0.0  
ETHAN-01 0.0  
PROPA-01 2.9725+04  
N2 0.0

TOTAL FLOW:

LBMOL/HR 2.9725+04  
LB/HR 1.3108+06  
CUFT/HR 8.5047+06

STATE VARIABLES:

TEMP F 32.4193  
PRES PSIA 18.0000  
VFRAC 1.0000  
LFRAC 0.0  
SFRAC 0.0

ENTHALPY:

BTU/LBMOL -4.5834+04  
BTU/LB -1039.3956  
BTU/HR -1.3624+09

ENTROPY:

BTU/LBMOL-R -66.2925  
BTU/LB-R -1.5034

DENSITY:

LBMOL/CUFT 3.4951-03  
LB/CUFT 0.1541  
AVG MW 44.0965

## Appendix C: Example Design Calculations

### Example Heat Exchanger Calculation (PHX1)<sup>20</sup>

The ASPEN block report for PHX1 provides the following heat duty:

$$Q \text{ (BTU/hr)} = 30,900,953.41$$

$$U \text{ (BTU/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F)} = 50$$

$$T_{hot \text{ in}} = 107^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{hot \text{ out}} = 70^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{cold \text{ in}} = 63.88^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{cold \text{ out}} = 63.88^\circ\text{F}$$

The surface area of a heat exchanger can be calculated using the following equation:

$$Q = UAF_T\Delta T_{LM}$$

$$\Delta T_{LM} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2}\right)} = \frac{(107^\circ\text{F} - 63.88^\circ\text{F}) - (70^\circ\text{F} - 63.88^\circ\text{F})}{\ln\left(\frac{107^\circ\text{F} - 63.88^\circ\text{F}}{70^\circ\text{F} - 63.88^\circ\text{F}}\right)} = 18.95^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_T = 1 \text{ (Due to isothermal nature of shell side stream)}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{UF_T\Delta T_{LM}} = \frac{30,900,953.41 \text{ BTU/hr}}{(50 \text{ BTU/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F})(1)(18.95^\circ\text{F})} = 32,679.42 \text{ ft}^2$$

---

<sup>20</sup> Seider, Warren D., et al. *Product and Process Design Principles: Synthesis, Analysis, and Evaluation*. 3rd ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2004. Print.

### Heat Exchanger Costing

$$C_B = \exp\{11.967 - 0.8709[\ln(A)] + 0.09005[\ln(A)]^2\}$$
$$= \exp\{11.967 - 0.8709[\ln(32,679.42)] + 0.09005[\ln(32,679.42)]^2\} = \$115,007.23$$

$$F_P = 0.9803 + 0.018\left(\frac{P}{100}\right) + 0.0017\left(\frac{P}{100}\right)^2$$
$$= 0.9803 + 0.018\left(\frac{115}{100}\right) + 0.0017\left(\frac{115}{100}\right)^2 = 1.0032$$

$$F_M = 1 \text{ (Shell and tube constructed from steel carbon)}$$

$$F_L = 1 \text{ (20 ft. tube length)}$$

$$C_P = F_P F_M F_L C_B = (1.0032)(1)(1)(\$115,007.23) = \$310,886.37$$

The bare module cost of a heat exchanger can be calculated using the following equation:

$$C_{BM} = C_P \left(\frac{I}{I_b}\right) [F_{BM} + (F_d F_P F_m - 1)]$$

$$I = 566.4 \text{ (2013 CE Index)}$$

$$I_b = 500 \text{ (2006 CE Index)}$$

$$F_{BM} = 3.17 \text{ (Shell and tube heat exchanger, Table 22.11 Seider et al.)}$$

$$F_d = \text{Assumed to be 1}$$

$$C_{BM} = \$310,886.37 \left(\frac{560}{500}\right) [3.17 + ((1)(1.0032)(1) - 1)] = \$1,117,529.42$$



### Example Compressor Calculation (C1)

The price of the compressor is determined by the equation:

$$C_P = F_D F_M C_B$$

where  $F_D$  is the drive factor,  $F_M$  is the material factor, and  $C_B$  is the base purchase cost.

$$F_D = 1$$

$$F_M = 1$$

$$C_B = \exp(7.58 + 0.8 * \ln(P))$$

$$P = 9,120 \text{ hp}$$

$$C_B = \exp(7.58 + 0.8 * \ln(9,120)) = \$2,883,652$$

$$C_P = (1)(1)(\$2,883,652) = \$2,883,652$$

The bare module cost is determined by the following equation:

$$C_{BM} = C_P \left( \frac{I}{I_b} \right) [F_{BM} + (F_d F_p F_m - 1)]$$

where  $I$  is the current cost index,  $I_b$  is the 2006 cost index,  $F_{BM}$  is the bare module factor, and  $F_d$  is the equipment design factor.

$$I = 566.4 \text{ (2013 CE Index)}$$

$$I_b = 500 \text{ (2006 CE Index)}$$

$$F_{BM} = 2.15 \text{ (Gas compressors and drivers, Table 22.11 Seider et al.)}$$

$$F_d = \text{Assumed to be 1}$$

$$F_p = 1$$

$$C_{BM} = \$2,883,652 \left( \frac{566.4}{500} \right) [2.15 + ((1)(1)(1) - 1)] = \$7,023,192$$

### Example Turbine Calculation (T1)

The price of the liquid inlet turbine is determined by the equation:

$$C_p = 1400 * P^{0.70}$$

where P is the power produced.

$$P = 2,764 \text{ hp}$$

$$C_p = 1400 * (2,764)^{0.70} = \$359,055$$

The bare module cost is determined by the following equation:

$$C_{BM} = C_p \left( \frac{I}{I_b} \right) [F_{BM} + (F_d F_p F_m - 1)]$$

where I is the current cost index,  $I_b$  is the 2006 cost index,  $F_{BM}$  is the bare module factor, and  $F_d$  is the equipment design factor.

$$I = 566.4 \text{ (2013 CE Index)}$$

$$I_b = 500 \text{ (2006 CE Index)}$$

$$F_{BM} = 2.15 \text{ (Gas compressors and drivers, Table 22.11 Seider et al.)}$$

$$F_d = \text{Assumed to be 1}$$

$$F_p = 1$$

$$C_{BM} = \$359,055 \left( \frac{566.4}{500} \right) [2.15 + ((1)(1)(1) - 1)] = \$874,485$$

### Example Pump Power Calculation

The power consumption for the pump's electric motor is determined by the following equation:

$$P_C = \frac{P_B}{\eta_M}$$

where  $P_B$  is the pump brake horsepower and  $\eta_M$  is the fractional efficiency of the electric motor.

$$P_B = \frac{QH\rho}{33,000\eta_P}$$

where  $Q$  is the flow rate through the pump,  $H$  is the pump head,  $\rho$  is the liquid density, and  $\eta_P$  is the fractional efficiency of the pump.

$$Q = 5,000 \text{ gallons per minute (gpm)}$$

$$H = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho}$$

$$\Delta P = 7 \text{ psia}$$

$$\rho = 62.3 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$H = \frac{7 \text{ psia}}{62.3 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 16.17 \text{ ft}$$

$$\eta_P = -0.316 + 0.24015 * \ln(Q) - 0.01199 * (\ln(Q))^2$$

$$\eta_P = -0.316 + 0.24015 * \ln(5000) - 0.01199 * (\ln(5000))^2 = 0.86$$

$$P_B = \frac{(5,000)(16.17)(62.3)}{(33,000)(0.86)} = 23.75 \text{ hp}$$

$$\eta_M = 0.8 + 0.0319 * \ln(P_B) - 0.00182 * (\ln(P_B))^2$$

$$\eta_M = 0.8 + 0.0319 * \ln(23.75) - 0.00182 * (\ln(23.75))^2 = 0.88$$

$$P_C = \frac{23.75}{0.88} = 26.9$$

$$P_{C,total} = N * P_C$$

$$N = 31.9 \text{ divisions}$$

$$P_{C,total} = 31.9 * 26.9 = 858 \text{ hp}$$

### Example Cooling Water Calculation (MHT2)

Cooling Water Temperature In: 65°F

Cooling Water Temperature Out: 79°F

The ASPEN block report for MHT2 provides the following heat duty:

$$Q \text{ (BTU/hr)} = 260,722,140$$

Specific Enthalpy Water at 65°F (BTU/lb): -6907.283

Specific Enthalpy Water at 79°F (BTU/lb): -6891.165

$$Q = \dot{m}(\hat{H}_{out} - \hat{H}_{in})$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{Q}{(\hat{H}_{out} - \hat{H}_{in})} = \frac{260722140 \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr}}}{-6891.17 \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{lb}} - (-6907.28 \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{lb}})} = 16176300 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}}$$

Density of water at this temperature was found to be  $60.35 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$

$$16176300 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hr}} \times \frac{1}{60.35 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} \times 7.48 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{ft}^3} \times \frac{1}{60} \frac{\text{min}}{\text{hr}} = 33,420 \text{ gpm}$$

While the cost of this water is assumed to be free, this information is used to calculate the total load for pumps and corresponding electricity charge.

## Appendix D: Economic Analysis Results

### General Information

Process Title: **Marcellus Shale Gas Export**  
 Product: **LNG**  
 Plant Site Location: **Lusby, Maryland**  
 Site Factor: **1.10**  
 Operating Hours per Year: **8234**  
 Operating Days Per Year: **343**  
 Operating Factor: **0.9400**

### Product Information

This Process will Yield

**681** ton of LNG per hour  
**16,351** ton of LNG per day  
**5,610,000** ton of LNG per year

Price **\$800.00 /ton**

### Chronology

<u>Year</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Distribution of Permanent Investment</u>	<u>Production Capacity</u>	<u>Depreciation 5 year MACRS</u>	<u>Product Price</u>
2013	Design		0.0%		✓
2014	Construction	100%	0.0%		✓
2015	Construction	0%	0.0%		✓
2016	Construction	0%	0.0%		✓
2017	Construction	0%	0.0%		✓
2018	Production		45.0%	20.00%	✓ \$800.00
2019	Production		67.5%	32.00%	✓ \$800.00
2020	Production		90.0%	19.20%	✓ \$800.00
2021	Production		90.0%	11.52%	✓ \$800.00
2022	Production		90.0%	11.52%	✓ \$800.00
2023	Production		90.0%	5.76%	✓ \$800.00
2024	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2025	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2026	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2027	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2028	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2029	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2030	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2031	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2032	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2033	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2034	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2035	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2036	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2037	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
2038	Production		90.0%		✓ \$800.00
		✓			✓
		✓			✓
		✓			✓
		✓			✓
		✓			✓
		✓			✓
		✓			✓
		✓			✓
		✓			✓



<b>Raw Materials</b>				
<u>Raw Material:</u>	<u>Unit:</u>	<u>Required Ratio: (per unit of product)</u>		<u>Cost of Raw Material:</u>
1 Propane	gallon	0	gallon per ton of LNG	\$1.880 per gallon
2 Methane	mmbtu	0	mmbtu per ton of LNG	\$5.00 per mmbtu
3 Ethane	gallon	0	gallon per ton of LNG	\$0.25 per gallon
4 Nitrogen	cubic feet	0	cubic feet per ton of LNG	\$20.00 per cubic feet
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total Weighted Average:				\$0.000E+00 per ton of LNG

<b>Byproducts</b>				
<u>Byproduct:</u>	<u>Unit:</u>	<u>Ratio to Product</u>		<u>Byproduct Selling Price</u>
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total Weighted Average:				\$0.000E+00 per ton of LNG

<b>Utilities</b>				
<u>Utility:</u>	<u>Unit:</u>	<u>Required Ratio</u>		<u>Utility Cost</u>
1 High Pressure Steam	lb	0	lb per ton of LNG	\$0.000E+00 per lb
2 Low Pressure Steam	lb	0	lb per ton of LNG	\$0.000E+00 per lb
3 Process Water	gal	0	gal per ton of LNG	\$0.000E+00 per gal
4 Cooling Water	gal	0	gal per ton of LNG	\$75.000 per gal
5 Electricity	kWh	151.09197	kWh per ton of LNG	\$0.082 per kWh
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total Weighted Average:				\$12.390 per ton of LNG

<b>Variable Costs</b>				
<u>General Expenses:</u>				
	Selling / Transfer Expenses:		<b>3.00%</b>	<b>of Sales</b>
	Direct Research:		<b>0.00%</b>	<b>of Sales</b>
	Allocated Research:		<b>0.00%</b>	<b>of Sales</b>
	Administrative Expense:		<b>2.00%</b>	<b>of Sales</b>
	Management Incentive Compensation:		<b>1.25%</b>	<b>of Sales</b>

<b>Working Capital</b>				
Accounts Receivable	⇒	<b>30</b>	<b>Days</b>	
Cash Reserves (excluding Raw Materials)	⇒	<b>30</b>	<b>Days</b>	
Accounts Payable	⇒	<b>30</b>	<b>Days</b>	
LNG Inventory	⇒	<b>4</b>	<b>Days</b>	
Raw Materials	⇒	<b>2</b>	<b>Days</b>	

## Appendix E: Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Methane

### Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

<b>Product name</b>	: Methane
<b>Supplier</b>	: AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-610-687-5253
<b>Product use</b>	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
<b>Synonym</b>	: fire damp; marsh gas; methane (dot); methyl hydride
<b>MSDS #</b>	: 001033
<b>Date of Preparation/Revision</b>	: 4/1/2013.
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: 1-866-734-3438

### Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Gas. [COLORLESS GAS; MAY BE A LIQUID UNDER PRESSURE OR REFRIGERATION.]
<b>Emergency overview</b>	: WARNING! GAS: CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE. Extremely flammable. May cause flash fire. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Can cause rapid suffocation. May cause severe frostbite. LIQUID: Extremely flammable. Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure. Can cause rapid suffocation. May cause severe frostbite.  Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Contact with rapidly expanding gases or liquids can cause frostbite.
<b>Routes of entry</b>	: Inhalation
<b>Potential acute health effects</b>	
<b>Eyes</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Skin</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Acts as a simple asphyxiant.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure</b>	: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to this gas.
<b>See toxicological information (Section 11)</b>	



**Methane**

### Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>% Volume</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
Methane	74-82-8	100	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

### Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Frostbite</b>	: Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

### Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Flammability of the product</b>	: Flammable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 539.85°C (1003.7°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: -188.15°C (-306.7°F).
<b>Flammable limits</b>	: Lower: 5% Upper: 15%
<b>Products of combustion</b>	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
<b>Fire hazards in the presence of various substances</b>	: Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and oxidizing materials.
<b>Fire-fighting media and instructions</b>	: In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam or dry chemical.  In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.  Contains gas under pressure. Flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b>	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions</b>	: Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
<b>Methods for cleaning up</b>	: Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

## Methane

### Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Keep container closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.  
Never allow any unprotected part of the body to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels that contain cryogenic liquids. Prevent entrapment of liquid in closed systems or piping without pressure relief devices. Some materials may become brittle at low temperatures and will easily fracture.
- Storage** : Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Segregate from oxidizing materials. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).  
For additional information concerning storage and handling refer to Compressed Gas Association pamphlets P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers and P-12 Safe Handling of Cryogenic Liquids available from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc.

### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Personal protection**
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.  
When working with cryogenic liquids, wear a full face shield.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.  
The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.  
Insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

#### Product name

methane

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

**Methane**

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight	: 16.05 g/mole
Molecular formula	: C-H4
Boiling/condensation point	: -161.6°C (-258.9°F)
Melting/freezing point	: -182.6°C (-296.7°F)
Critical temperature	: -82.4°C (-116.3°F)
Vapor density	: 0.55 (Air = 1)    Liquid Density@BP: 26.5 lb/ft3 (424.5 kg/m3)
Specific Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> /lb)	: 23.6128
Gas Density (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	: 0.04235

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Incompatibility with various substances	: Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Toxicity data

**Other toxic effects on humans** : No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.

### Specific effects

<b>Carcinogenic effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenic effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Reproduction toxicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Aquatic ecotoxicity


Not available.



<b>Products of degradation</b>	: Products of degradation: carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ) and water.
<b>Environmental fate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Toxicity to the environment</b>	: Not available.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

## Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1971	Methane, compressed or Methane or Natural gas, compressed (with high methane content)(Methane)	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		-
	UN1972	Methane, refrigerated liquid				

<b>Methane</b>						
<b>TDG Classification</b>	UN1971  UN1972	(Methane)Methane, compressed or Methane or Natural gas, compressed (with high methane content)  Methane, refrigerated liquid	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 0.125 <b>ERAP Index</b> 3000 <b>Passenger Carrying Ship Index</b> Forbidden <b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> Forbidden
<b>Mexico Classification</b>	UN1971  UN1972	(Methane)Methane, compressed or Methane or Natural gas, compressed (with high methane content)  Methane, refrigerated liquid	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		-

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### United States

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: This material is listed or exempted.  
**SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances**: No products were found.  
**SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification**: No products were found.  
**SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals**: methane  
**SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification**:  
methane: Fire hazard, Sudden release of pressure  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307**: No products were found.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311**: No products were found.

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances**: methane  
**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances**: No products were found.

**State regulations** : **Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting**: This material is not listed.  
**Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey**: This material is not listed.  
**Florida substances**: This material is not listed.  
**Illinois Chemical Safety Act**: This material is not listed.  
**Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act**: This material is not listed.  
**Louisiana Reporting**: This material is not listed.  
**Louisiana Spill**: This material is not listed.  
**Massachusetts Spill**: This material is not listed.  
**Massachusetts Substances**: This material is listed.  
**Michigan Critical Material**: This material is not listed.  
**Minnesota Hazardous Substances**: This material is not listed.  
**New Jersey Hazardous Substances**: This material is listed.

**Methane**

**New Jersey Spill:** This material is not listed.  
**New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act:** This material is not listed.  
**New York Acutely Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.  
**New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting:** This material is not listed.  
**Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances:** This material is listed.  
**Rhode Island Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.

**Canada**

**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class A: Compressed gas.  
Class B-1: Flammable gas.  
**CEPA Toxic substances:** This material is listed.  
**Canadian ARET:** This material is not listed.  
**Canadian NPRI:** This material is listed.  
**Alberta Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.  
**Ontario Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.  
**Quebec Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.

**Section 16. Other information**

**United States**

**Label requirements** : GAS:  
CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE.  
Extremely flammable.  
May cause flash fire.  
Do not puncture or incinerate container.  
Can cause rapid suffocation.  
May cause severe frostbite.  
LIQUID:  
Extremely flammable.  
Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure.  
Can cause rapid suffocation.  
May cause severe frostbite.

**Canada**

**Label requirements** : Class A: Compressed gas.  
Class B-1: Flammable gas.

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)**

Health	1
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	0

liquid:

Health	3
Fire hazard	4
Reactivity	1
Personal protection	

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)**



**Methane**

liquid:



**Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Ethane

## Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

<b>Product name</b>	: Ethane
<b>Supplier</b>	: AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-610-687-5253
<b>Product use</b>	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
<b>Synonym</b>	: Bimethyl; Dimethyl; Ethyl hydride; Methylmethane; C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ; UN 1035; UN 1961, R170
<b>MSDS #</b>	: 001024
<b>Date of Preparation/Revision</b>	: 10/23/2012.
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: 1-866-734-3438

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Gas. [Compressed gas.]
<b>Emergency overview</b>	: WARNING! GAS: CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE. Extremely flammable. May cause flash fire. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Can cause rapid suffocation. May cause severe frostbite. LIQUID: Extremely flammable. Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure. Can cause rapid suffocation. May cause severe frostbite.  Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. May cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Contact with rapidly expanding gases or liquids can cause frostbite.
<b>Target organs</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: heart, central nervous system (CNS).
<b>Routes of entry</b>	: Inhalation
<b>Potential acute health effects</b>	
<b>Eyes</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Skin</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Acts as a simple asphyxiant.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Potential chronic health effects</b>	
<b>Chronic effects</b>	: May cause target organ damage, based on animal data.
<b>Target organs</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: heart, central nervous system (CNS).
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure</b>	: Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.
<b>See toxicological information (Section 11)</b>	

Ethane

### Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS number	% Volume	Exposure limits
Ethane	74-84-0	100	ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

### Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Frostbite** : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

### Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 472°C (881.6°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -135.15°C (-211.3°F).
- Flammable limits** : Lower: 3% Upper: 12.5%
- Products of combustion** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide
- Fire hazards in the presence of various substances** : Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials.
- Fire-fighting media and instructions** : In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam or dry chemical.
- In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.
- Contains gas under pressure. Flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.



Ethane

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Keep container closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.  
Never allow any unprotected part of the body to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels that contain cryogenic liquids. Prevent entrapment of liquid in closed systems or piping without pressure relief devices. Some materials may become brittle at low temperatures and will easily fracture.
- Storage** : Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Segregate from oxidizing materials. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).  
For additional information concerning storage and handling refer to Compressed Gas Association pamphlets P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers and P-12 Safe Handling of Cryogenic Liquids available from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Personal protection**
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.  
When working with cryogenic liquids, wear a full face shield.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.  
The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.  
Insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

### Product name

ethane

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

**Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.**

Ethane

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight	: 30.08 g/mole
Molecular formula	: C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
Boiling/condensation point	: -89°C (-128.2°F)
Melting/freezing point	: -183°C (-297.4°F)
Critical temperature	: 32.4°C (90.3°F)
Vapor pressure	: 543 (psig)
Vapor density	: 1.1 (Air = 1)    Liquid Density: BP@34.1 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (546 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Specific Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> /lb)	: 12.6582
Gas Density (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	: 0.079

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Incompatibility with various substances	: Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Toxicity data

Chronic effects on humans	: May cause damage to the following organs: heart, central nervous system (CNS).
Other toxic effects on humans	: No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.
Specific effects	
Carcinogenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproduction toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Aquatic ecotoxicity




	Not available.
Products of degradation	: Products of degradation: carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ) and water.
Environmental fate	: Not available.
Environmental hazards	: This product shows a low bioaccumulation potential.
Toxicity to the environment	: Not available.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

## Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information

<b>Ethane</b>						
<b>DOT Classification</b>	UN1035  UN1961	ETHANE  Ethane, refrigerated liquid	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Limited quantity</b> Yes.  <b>Packaging instruction</b> <b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: Forbidden.  <b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 150 kg
<b>TDG Classification</b>	UN1035  UN1961	ETHANE  Ethane, refrigerated liquid	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 0.125  <b>ERAP Index</b> 3000  <b>Passenger Carrying Ship Index</b> Forbidden  <b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> Forbidden
<b>Mexico Classification</b>	UN1035  UN1961	ETHANE  Ethane, refrigerated liquid	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		-

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### United States

#### U.S. Federal regulations

: TSCA 8(a) IUR: Not determined

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.

SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.

SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: ethane

SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:

ethane: Fire hazard, Sudden release of pressure, Immediate (acute) health hazard

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention - Flammable Substances:

Ethane

**Ethane**

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: ethane

**State regulations**

- Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting:** This material is not listed.
- Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey:** This material is not listed.
- Florida substances:** This material is not listed.
- Illinois Chemical Safety Act:** This material is not listed.
- Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act:** This material is not listed.
- Louisiana Reporting:** This material is not listed.
- Louisiana Spill:** This material is not listed.
- Massachusetts Spill:** This material is not listed.
- Massachusetts Substances:** This material is listed.
- Michigan Critical Material:** This material is not listed.
- Minnesota Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.
- New Jersey Hazardous Substances:** This material is listed.
- New Jersey Spill:** This material is not listed.
- New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act:** This material is not listed.
- New York Acutely Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.
- New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting:** This material is not listed.
- Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances:** This material is listed.
- Rhode Island Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.

**Canada**

**WHMIS (Canada)**

- Class A: Compressed gas.
- Class B-1: Flammable gas.
- CEPA Toxic substances:** This material is listed.
- Canadian ARET:** This material is not listed.
- Canadian NPRI:** This material is listed.
- Alberta Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.
- Ontario Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.
- Quebec Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.

**Section 16. Other information**

**United States**

**Label requirements**

- GAS:**
  - CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE.
  - Extremely flammable.
  - May cause flash fire.
  - Do not puncture or incinerate container.
  - Can cause rapid suffocation.
  - May cause severe frostbite.
- LIQUID:**
  - Extremely flammable.
  - Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure.
  - Can cause rapid suffocation.
  - May cause severe frostbite.

**Canada**

**Label requirements**

- Class A: Compressed gas.
- Class B-1: Flammable gas.

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)**

Health	1
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	0

liquid:

Health	3
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Ethane

Fire hazard	4
Reactivity	0
Personal protection	

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



liquid:



Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Propane

## Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

<b>Product name</b>	: Propane
<b>Supplier</b>	: AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-610-687-5253
<b>Product use</b>	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
<b>Synonym</b>	: n-Propane; Dimethylmethane; Freon 290; Liquefied petroleum gas; Lpg; Propyl hydride; R 290; C3H8; UN 1075; UN 1978; A-108; Hydrocarbon propellant.
<b>MSDS #</b>	: 001045
<b>Date of Preparation/Revision</b>	: 8/19/2013.
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: 1-866-734-3438

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Gas. [COLORLESS LIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS; ODORLESS BUT MAY HAVE SKUNK ODOR ADDED.]
<b>Emergency overview</b>	: WARNING! FLAMMABLE GAS. MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.  Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. May cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed.  Contact with rapidly expanding gases can cause frostbite.
<b>Target organs</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: the nervous system, heart, central nervous system (CNS).
<b>Routes of entry</b>	: Inhalation
<b>Potential acute health effects</b>	
<b>Eyes</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
<b>Skin</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Acts as a simple asphyxiant.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases
<b>Potential chronic health effects</b>	
<b>Chronic effects</b>	: May cause target organ damage, based on animal data.
<b>Target organs</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: the nervous system, heart, central nervous system (CNS).
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure</b>	: Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.
<b>See toxicological information (Section 11)</b>	

Propane

### Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>% Volume</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
Propane	74-98-6	100	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hour(s). <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b> TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

### Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Frostbite</b>	: Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

### Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Flammability of the product</b>	: Flammable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 450°C (842°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: -104°C (-155.2°F). Open cup: -104°C (-155.2°F).
<b>Flammable limits</b>	: Lower: 2.1% Upper: 9.5%
<b>Products of combustion</b>	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
<b>Fire hazards in the presence of various substances</b>	: Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and oxidizing materials.
<b>Fire-fighting media and instructions</b>	: In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam or dry chemical.  In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.  Contains gas under pressure. Flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b>	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Propane

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Keep container closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
- Storage** : Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Segregate from oxidizing materials. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### Personal protection

- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
- The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

### Product name

propane

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

**NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).**

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).**

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).



## Propane

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Molecular weight</b>	: 44.11 g/mole
<b>Molecular formula</b>	: C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
<b>Boiling/condensation point</b>	: -42°C (-43.6°F)
<b>Melting/freezing point</b>	: -189.7°C (-309.5°F)
<b>Critical temperature</b>	: 96.6°C (205.9°F)
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 109 (psig)
<b>Vapor density</b>	: 1.6 (Air = 1)
<b>Specific Volume (ft<sup>3</sup>/lb)</b>	: 8.6206
<b>Gas Density (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)</b>	: 0.116

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability and reactivity</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Incompatibility with various substances</b>	: Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
<b>Hazardous polymerization</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Toxicity data

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
propane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>800000 ppm	15 minutes

<b>IDLH</b>	: 2100 ppm
<b>Chronic effects on humans</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: the nervous system, heart, central nervous system (CNS).
<b>Other toxic effects on humans</b>	: No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.
<b>Specific effects</b>	
<b>Carcinogenic effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenic effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Reproduction toxicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.




<b>Products of degradation</b>	: Products of degradation: carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ) and water.
<b>Environmental fate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	: This product shows a low bioaccumulation potential.
<b>Toxicity to the environment</b>	: Not available.

Propane

### Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

### Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
<b>DOT Classification</b>	UN1978	PROPANE	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Limited quantity</b> Yes. <b>Packaging instruction</b> <b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: Forbidden. <b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 150 kg <b>Special provisions</b> 19, T50
<b>TDG Classification</b>	UN1978	PROPANE	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 0.125 <b>ERAP Index</b> 3000 <b>Passenger Carrying Ship Index</b> 65 <b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> Forbidden <b>Special provisions</b> 29, 42
<b>Mexico Classification</b>	UN1978	PROPANE	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		-

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

Propane

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### United States

**U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) IUR: Not determined  
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.  
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.  
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.  
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: propane  
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:  
propane: Fire hazard, Sudden release of pressure  
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention - Flammable Substances:  
Propane

**State regulations** : Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: propane  
Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting: This material is not listed.  
Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey: This material is not listed.  
Florida substances: This material is not listed.  
Illinois Chemical Safety Act: This material is not listed.  
Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act: This material is not listed.  
Louisiana Reporting: This material is not listed.  
Louisiana Spill: This material is not listed.  
Massachusetts Spill: This material is not listed.  
Massachusetts Substances: This material is listed.  
Michigan Critical Material: This material is not listed.  
Minnesota Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.  
New Jersey Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.  
New Jersey Spill: This material is not listed.  
New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act: This material is not listed.  
New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.  
New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: This material is not listed.  
Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.  
Rhode Island Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.

### Canada

**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class A: Compressed gas.  
Class B-1: Flammable gas.  
CEPA Toxic substances: This material is not listed.  
Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.  
Canadian NPRI: This material is listed.  
Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.  
Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.  
Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

## Section 16. Other information

### United States

**Label requirements** : FLAMMABLE GAS.  
MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.  
MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.  
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

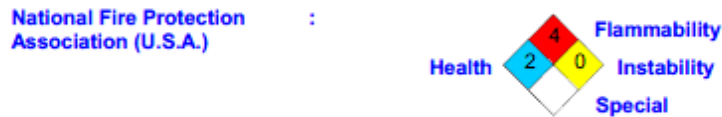
### Canada

**Label requirements** : Class A: Compressed gas.  
Class B-1: Flammable gas.

Propane

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	1
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	2



Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

# Material Safety Data Sheet



N-Butane

## Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

<b>Product name</b>	: N-Butane
<b>Supplier</b>	: AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-610-687-5253
<b>Product use</b>	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
<b>Synonym</b>	: n-Butane; Diethyl; Freon 600; Liquefied petroleum gas; LPG; n-C4H10; Butanen; Butani; Methylene/methane; UN 1011; UN 1075; A-17; Bu-Gas.
<b>MSDS #</b>	: 001007
<b>Date of Preparation/Revision</b>	: 7/10/2013.
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: 1-866-734-3438

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Gas. [COLORLESS LIQUEFIED COMPRESS GAS WITH GASOLINE-LIKE ODOR.]
<b>Emergency overview</b>	: WARNING! FLAMMABLE GAS. MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.  Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. May cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed.  Contact with rapidly expanding gases can cause frostbite.
<b>Target organs</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: central nervous system (CNS).
<b>Routes of entry</b>	: Inhalation
<b>Potential acute health effects</b>	
<b>Eyes</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
<b>Skin</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Acts as a simple asphyxiant.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases
<b>Potential chronic health effects</b>	
<b>Target organs</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: central nervous system (CNS).
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure</b>	: Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

<b>Name</b>	<b>CAS number</b>	<b>% Volume</b>	<b>Exposure limits</b>
N-Butane	106-97-8	100	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s). TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour(s). <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). TWA: 800 ppm 8 hour(s).

**N-Butane**

## Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Frostbite** : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 286.85°C (548.3°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -60.15°C (-76.3°F).
- Flammable limits** : Lower: 1.6% Upper: 8.5%
- Products of combustion** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide
- Fire hazards in the presence of various substances** : Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and oxidizing materials.
- Fire-fighting media and instructions** : In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam or dry chemical.
- In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.
- Contains gas under pressure. Flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

**N-Butane**

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Keep container closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
- Storage** : Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Segregate from oxidizing materials. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Personal protection**
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
- The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

### Product name

Butane

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

**NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).**

TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 800 ppm 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- Molecular weight** : 58.14 g/mole
- Molecular formula** : C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>
- Boiling/condensation point** : -0.6°C (30.9°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : -135.4°C (-211.7°F)
- Critical temperature** : 151.9°C (305.4°F)
- Vapor pressure** : 16.3 (psig)
- Vapor density** : 2 (Air = 1)

<b>N-Butane</b>	
Specific Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> /lb)	: 6.435
Gas Density (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	: 0.1554

### Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Incompatibility with various substances	: Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### Section 11. Toxicological information

<b>Toxicity data</b>				
Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m3	4 hours
Chronic effects on humans	: May cause damage to the following organs: central nervous system (CNS).			
Other toxic effects on humans	: No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.			
<b>Specific effects</b>				
Carcinogenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.			
Mutagenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.			
Reproduction toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.			


### Section 12. Ecological information

<b>Aquatic ecotoxicity</b>	
Not available.	
Products of degradation	: Products of degradation: carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ) and water.
Environmental fate	: Not available.
Environmental hazards	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Toxicity to the environment	: Not available.



### Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

### Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1011	BUTANE	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		<p><b>Limited quantity</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>Packaging instruction</b> <b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: Forbidden.</p> <p><b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation:</p>



<b>N-Butane</b>						
						150 kg <b>Special provisions</b> 19, T50
<b>TDG Classification</b>	UN1011	BUTANE	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 0.125 <b>ERAP Index</b> 3000 <b>Passenger Carrying Ship Index</b> Forbidden <b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> Forbidden <b>Special provisions</b> 29
<b>Mexico Classification</b>	UN1011	BUTANE	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		-

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### United States

**U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) IUR: Not determined  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: This material is listed or exempted.  
**SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances**: No products were found.  
**SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification**: No products were found.  
**SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals**: Butane  
**SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification**:  
 Butane: Fire hazard, Sudden release of pressure  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311**: No products were found.

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances**: Butane

**State regulations** : **Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting**: This material is not listed.  
**Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey**: This material is not listed.  
**Florida substances**: This material is not listed.  
**Illinois Chemical Safety Act**: This material is not listed.  
**Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act**: This material is not listed.  
**Louisiana Reporting**: This material is not listed.  
**Louisiana Spill**: This material is not listed.  
**Massachusetts Spill**: This material is not listed.  
**Massachusetts Substances**: This material is listed.

**N-Butane**

**Michigan Critical Material:** This material is not listed.  
**Minnesota Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.  
**New Jersey Hazardous Substances:** This material is listed.  
**New Jersey Spill:** This material is not listed.  
**New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act:** This material is not listed.  
**New York Acutely Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.  
**New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting:** This material is not listed.  
**Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances:** This material is listed.  
**Rhode Island Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.

**Canada**

**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class A: Compressed gas.  
Class B-1: Flammable gas.  
**CEPA Toxic substances:** This material is not listed.  
**Canadian ARET:** This material is not listed.  
**Canadian NPRI:** This material is listed.  
**Alberta Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.  
**Ontario Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.  
**Quebec Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.

**Section 16. Other information**

**United States**

**Label requirements** : FLAMMABLE GAS.  
MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.  
MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.  
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

**Canada**

**Label requirements** : Class A: Compressed gas.  
Class B-1: Flammable gas.

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)**

Health	1
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	0

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)**



**Notice to reader**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

# Material Safety Data Sheet



Nitrogen

## Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

<b>Product name</b>	: Nitrogen
<b>Supplier</b>	: AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-810-887-5253
<b>Product use</b>	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry. Liquid – cryogenic coolant.
<b>Synonym</b>	: nitrogen (dot); nitrogen gas; Nitrogen NF, LIN, Cryogenic Liquid Nitrogen, Liquid Nitrogen
<b>MSDS #</b>	: 001040
<b>Date of Preparation/ Revision</b>	: 11/22/2013.
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: 1-866-734-3438

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Gas. [NORMALLY A COLORLESS GAS: MAY BE A CLEAR COLORLESS LIQUID AT LOW TEMPERATURES. SOLD AS A COMPRESSED GAS OR LIQUID IN STEEL CYLINDERS.]
<b>Emergency overview</b>	: <b>WARNING!</b> GAS: CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Can cause rapid suffocation. May cause severe frostbite. LIQUID: Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure. Can cause rapid suffocation. May cause severe frostbite.  Do not puncture or incinerate container. May cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Contact with rapidly expanding gases or liquids can cause frostbite.
<b>Target organs</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: lungs.
<b>Routes of entry</b>	: Inhalation
<b>Potential acute health effects</b>	
<b>Eyes</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Skin</b>	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Acts as a simple asphyxiant.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases. Contact with cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and cryogenic burns.
<b>Potential chronic health effects</b>	
<b>Chronic effects</b>	: May cause target organ damage, based on animal data.
<b>Target organs</b>	: May cause damage to the following organs: lungs.
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure</b>	: Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

## Nitrogen

See toxicological information (Section 11)

### Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS number	% Volume	Exposure limits
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	100	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]

### Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : None expected.
- Frostbite** : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

### Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Non-flammable.
- Products of combustion** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
nitrogen oxides
- Fire-fighting media and instructions** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.
- Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

### Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
- Never allow any unprotected part of the body to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels that contain cryogenic liquids. Prevent entrapment of liquid in closed systems or piping without pressure relief devices. Some materials may become brittle at low temperatures and will easily fracture.

## Nitrogen

- Storage** : Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).  
For additional information concerning storage and handling refer to Compressed Gas Association pamphlets P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers and P-12 Safe Handling of Cryogenic Liquids available from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

### Personal protection

- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.  
When working with cryogenic liquids, wear a full face shield.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.  
The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.  
Insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

### Product name

Nitrogen Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- Molecular weight** : 28.02 g/mole
- Molecular formula** : N<sub>2</sub>
- Boiling/condensation point** : -195.79°C (-320.4°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : -210.01°C (-346°F)
- Critical temperature** : -146.9°C (-232.4°F)
- Vapor density** : 0.967 (Air = 1) Liquid Density@BP: 50.46 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (808.3 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- Specific Volume (ft<sup>3</sup>/lb)** : 13.8889
- Gas Density (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)** : 0.072

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Stability and reactivity** : The product is stable.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
- Hazardous polymerization** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Nitrogen

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Toxicity data

**Chronic effects on humans** : May cause damage to the following organs: lungs.

**Other toxic effects on humans** : No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.

### Specific effects

**Carcinogenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproduction toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.

**Environmental fate** : Not available.



**Environmental hazards** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.


**Toxicity to the environment** : Not available.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

## Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
<b>DOT Classification</b>	UN1088	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Limited quantity</b> Yes.
	UN1977	Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid				<b>Packaging instruction</b> Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 150 kg
<b>TDG Classification</b>	UN1088	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		<b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 0.125
	UN1977	Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid				<b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> 75

<b>Nitrogen</b>						
<b>Mexico Classification</b>	UN1088	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		-
	UN1977	Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid				

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### United States

**U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: This material is listed or exempted.  
 United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.  
 SARA 302/304: No products were found.  
 SARA 311/312 Hazards identification: Sudden release of pressure, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

### State regulations

: Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting: This material is not listed.  
 Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey: This material is not listed.  
 Florida substances: This material is not listed.  
 Illinois Chemical Safety Act: This material is not listed.  
 Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act: This material is not listed.  
 Louisiana Reporting: This material is not listed.  
 Louisiana Spill: This material is not listed.  
 Massachusetts Spill: This material is not listed.  
 Massachusetts Substances: This material is listed.  
 Michigan Critical Material: This material is not listed.  
 Minnesota Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.  
 New Jersey Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.  
 New Jersey Spill: This material is not listed.  
 New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act: This material is not listed.  
 New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.  
 New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: This material is not listed.  
 Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.  
 Rhode Island Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.

### Canada

**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class A: Compressed gas.  
 CEPA Toxic substances: This material is not listed.  
 Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.  
 Canadian NPRI: This material is not listed.  
 Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.  
 Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.  
 Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

## Section 16. Other information

### United States

**Label requirements** : GAS:  
 CONTENTS UNDER PRESURE.  
 Do not puncture or incinerate container.  
 Can cause rapid suffocation.  
 May cause severe frostbite.  
 LIQUID:  
 Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure.  
 Can cause rapid suffocation.  
 May cause severe frostbite.

### Canada

**Nitrogen**

Label requirements : Class A: Compressed gas.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	0
Flammability	0
Physical hazards	0

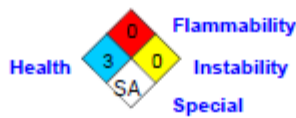
liquid:

Health	3
Fire hazard	0
Reactivity	0
Personal protection	

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



liquid:



Notice to reader

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Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.