

This Equipment is suitable for offshore sites. Nitrogen is a non-hydrocarbon inert gas used for a variety of functions in the drilling, workover, and completion phases of oil and gas wells, as well as in pigging and purging pipelines.

Features:

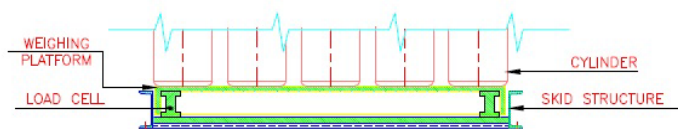
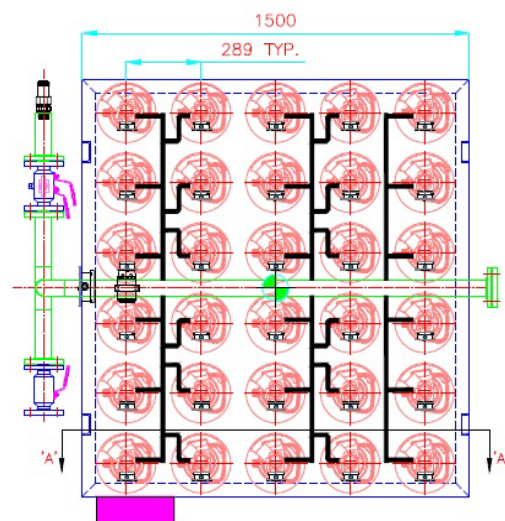
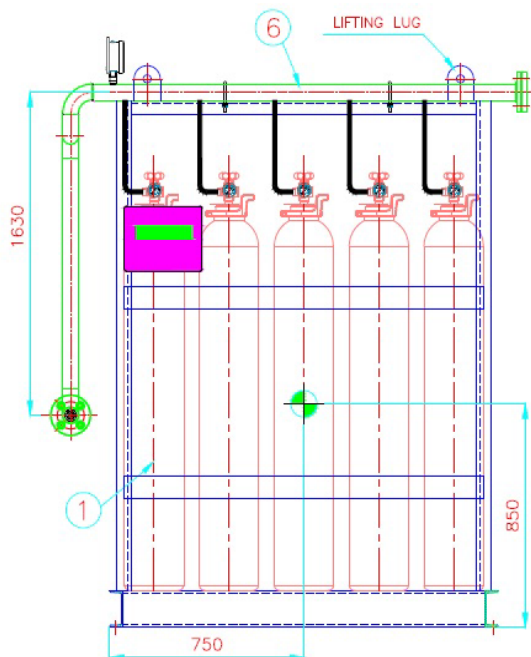
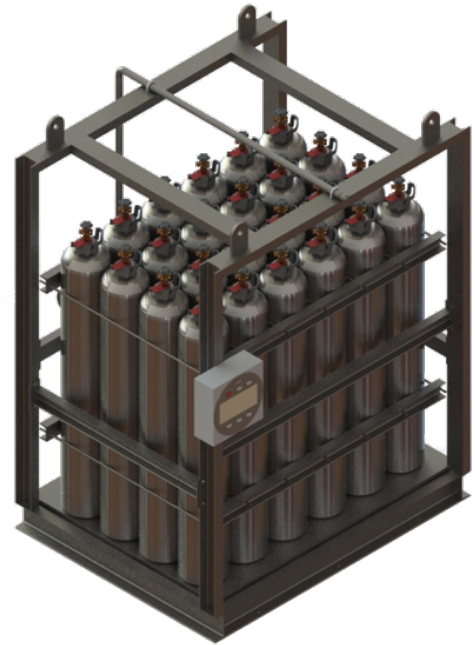
- Piping is of Stainless steel and sizes shall be nominal diameter; e.g. NB 1 1/2"
- Flange ratings are referenced as the ASME pressure class; e.g. Class 2500 (or the relevant API rating for pressures above ASME limits).
- Double block bleed valve are used for isolating the tie in point.
- Pressure gauge is provided for monitoring the pressure.
- For remote monitoring systems, pressure transmitters and weighing scale transmitters with HART protocol can be included as an option.
- All the instruments can be IECeX approved.

NITROGEN SKID

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DESIGN PARAMETERS & COMPONENTS

- Weighing scale transmitter or pressure transmitter.
- Cylinder.
- DBB ball valve, class 2500.
- Quick Coupling.
- Pressure regulating Valve.
- Pressure safety valve.
- Pressure gauges.
- Pipe Header / Tubes.



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NITROGEN USES:

- Blanketing of MEG buffer drums and BCI storage drums to avoid air ingress.
- Inerting piping / equipment during maintenance.
- Purging flare header during \ start-up of flare.
- Purging of Scraper Traps.
- In work over and completion operations, nitrogen is an optimal choice to displace well fluids in order to initiate flow and clean wells because of its low density and high pressure characteristics.
- By providing a dry air supply, nitrogen can extend the life of some systems, as well as prevent breakdowns.
- Can be utilized for instrument panel inerting, as well as flare gas inerting, and pressure systems purging and testing.
- Can be used to help prevent flammable gases from igniting and protect tubular from down hole corrosion.
- Production stimulation through hydraulic fracturing.
- Can be used in FPSOs and other situations where hydrocarbons are stored.
- Used to maintain pressure in reservoirs that have either been depleted of hydrocarbons or experienced natural pressure reduction.