Heavy-organic particles may deposit from petroleum fluids in oil wells, pipelines and tanks. The primary cause of organic deposition is a loss in solubility in the crude oil as a result of changes in temperature, pressure or crude oil composition by loss of lighter constituents. These organic deposits fall into two broad categories: paraffines & asphaltenes.

Organic deposition causes production losses due to restriction of flow rates and demanding periodic production shutdowns in the course of removal methods.

Besides mechanical and chemical curative methods, organic deposition can be prevented by continuously injecting low dosages of specialty chemicals. These chemicals must be individually customized based on the crude oil properties and operational conditions, since they must interact with paraffines and asphaltenes at a molecular level.

If an operator is experiencing organic deposition problems, we help choose the right, customized control strategy. A preliminary study is required to design a remediation or prevention approach based on process data and fluid samples. With a broad product portfolio containing solvents, dispersants and crystal modifiers, we’re in an excellent position to recommend the suitable program to fight against organic deposition.

Hot oil or diesel is one of the most popular methods of deposited organic removal. Even if it is a non-expensive and easily accessible solvent, it forces asphaltene precipitation and may cause permeability damage if melted paraffines enter the formation. Our solvent formulations perform better, without the cons of diesel-based removal.

Since crystal modifier’s performance depends on a variety of parameters, like percentage and distribution of paraffin, we develop tailored formulations to meet targeted pour point and viscosity reduction.