We have developed large and technically advanced LNG regasification terminals worldwide: in Italy, the UK and the U.S.

South Hook Terminal

With our partners QatarPetroleum, we own and operate Europe’s largest terminal at South Hook, Milford Haven in Wales, UK. South Hook received its commissioning cargo in 2009. Since then South Hook has received, re-gasified and delivered LNG equivalent to around 15% of the U.K.’s gas needs every year. At full capacity South Hook could meet around one fifth of Britain’s gas needs.

15.6 MTA LNG receiving terminal

Five 155,000 m³ LNG storage tanks

15 Submerged Combustion Vaporizers (SCV)

Marine jetty capable of handling Q-Flex and Q-Max LNG ships

Largest regasification capacity in Europe of 2.1 GCFD capable of handling more than 20% of UK gas demand
Why ExxonMobil?

Our long-standing, global experience in every aspect of the world of LNG, means we can help our customers get maximum benefit from using LNG and natural gas.

We work with the world’s best LNG technology and engineering providers to identify and help develop everything they need to get the most out of using LNG.

Building long-term relationships with our customers helps us to better understand your needs, working with you to deliver a clean, reliable source of energy for communities, businesses and industry.

We help build tailored, technical solutions to meet the complexity of diverse situations, based on our strong track record of excellent project execution.

We use innovation to develop and implement new technology that meets the energy needs of the future.

We have the agility and flexibility to move quickly and meet the demands of our partners, on all projects, small or large scale, to meet the needs of growing markets.

---

Attention:
LNG Senior Global Advisor
E: LNGMarketDevelopment@exxonmobil.com
www.exxonmobil.com

---

How it works

Traditionally, LNG has been delivered to a purpose-built, land-based receiving terminal with jetties and berths equipped to accommodate conventional or larger LNG ships. This is a long-term, major investment solution, often used where large volumes of gas need to be available on a regular or continuous basis.

Once unloaded at a terminal from the LNG carrier, insulated tanks store the LNG at subzero temperatures. Each tank is individually big enough to hold the cargo of a single conventional LNG ship.

Natural gas grids and pipeline systems around the world tend to be maintained at high pressures such as 30-80 bar. Before entering the system, the regasified LNG must be brought to pipeline pressure. Pumping the LNG to near the required pipeline pressure is more efficient than vaporizing it and then compressing the natural gas. The pressurized LNG enters the regasification heat exchangers where it is warmed until the natural gas reverts to its vapor state.

Traditionally, the submerged combustion vaporizer (SCV) has been very common amongst onshore regasification terminals. Each SCV contains two groups of tubes in a bath of tepid water. One set of tubes is hot from burning natural gas which in turn heats the surrounding water. LNG enters the other set of tubes which is gently warmed by the surrounding water to revert the natural gas back to its gaseous state. The air vaporizer is also quite common. In this method, numerous fans push massive volumes of ambient air across heat exchangers to convert the LNG into a vapor.

Another method involves heating the LNG with seawater. There are many variations of this concept whereby the seawater may provide direct heating (i.e. LNG and seawater in the same heat exchanger) or indirect heating (i.e. seawater heats an intermediary heating medium such as glycol or propane which then directly heats the LNG) to vaporize the LNG. Each of these systems has its advantages and disadvantages whether it be related to cost (capital or operating) or environmental sensitivities. The correct solution will depend on the needs of the individual customer.

Onshore regasification terminals are sometimes located close to power plants or industrial complexes. Excess heat from these facilities can be used to regasify the LNG resulting in significant environmental and economic gains. The fluid cooled in the heat exchangers can then be returned and used as a coolant by industry.

Our Experience

- ExxonMobil has decades of experience in designing the right regasification solution for your needs.
- We can provide regasification solutions of any size and scale worldwide, whether large or small, short or long-term, onshore or offshore.
- We have developed large and technically advanced LNG regasification terminals worldwide: in Italy, the UK and the U.S.
- ExxonMobil is adept at working with project and government interests to ensure LNG regasification projects are developed with local communities and their environment in mind and in full compliance with environmental regulations.