

EBD TECHNOLOGY FOR OIL PIPELINES, TANKS AND TANKERS

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS TO DECREASE SLUDGE, DRAG, OIL VISCOSITY AND CORROSION



FREYTECH INC.

v.10

Table of Contents

- 1. Environmental Balance Device (EBD) Technology Benefits in Oil Pipelines & Oil Tanks**
- 2. EBD Technical Summary for Oil Pipelines and Oil Tanks (Short Version)**
- 3. Oil-impregnated Sludge Formation**
 - A) Oil-Impregnation Sludge Accumulation**
 - B) Conventional Oil-Impregnated Sludge Treatment Methods**
- 4. EBD Technical Summary (Long Version)**
- 5. Oil-impregnated Sludge and Entropy Energy**
- 6. Oil-Impregnated Sludge EBD Treatment**
- 7. EBD Treated Sludge: Target Values**
- 8. Oil-Impregnated Sludge Decomposition Rate**
- 9. Sludge Accumulation and Viscosity Processes**
- 10. Crude Oil and Sludge Viscosity Diagrams**
- 11. EBD System Crude Pack Selection Chart for Oil Pipes**
- 12. EBD System Installation on Oil Pipelines, Around Oil Storage Tanks and on Crude Oil Tankers**
- 13. Additional EBD Information**

1) ENVIRONMENTAL BALANCE DEVICE (EBD) TECHNOLOGY BENEFITS IN OIL PIPELINES & OIL STORAGE TANKS

- A) Reduction and control of scale, sludge, asphaltene and paraffin wax build up.
- B) Reduction in oil viscosity.
- C) Reduction in oil pipeline and oil tank corrosion and prolonged equipment service life.
- D) Reduction in electric power consumption to run the motor pumps given less friction and lower viscosity.
- E) Increased oil flow.
- F) Decrease in capital investment and increase in profits
- G) Remediate and benefits the environment.

2) EBD TECHNICAL SUMMARY FOR OIL PIPELINES AND OIL TANKS (SHORT VERSION)

HOW EBD WORKS: During EBD technology development, we focused in part on Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) which are a collection of highly unstable, oxidizing oxygen-containing molecules that originate from industrial activities (i.e. O&G), combustion processes, pollution, as well as biological and environmental generators. ROS concentration in underground crude oil reservoirs is minimal due to the absence of oxygen but increases drastically during oil production and surface handling. High levels of ROS are known to damage microbial DNA, proteins, and lipids, significantly inhibiting their metabolic functions essential for effective bioremediation. Elevated levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) surpass the capacity of microorganisms to degrade pollutants and operational waste such as scale, sludge, biofilm, asphaltene, paraffin wax, and other challenging materials that precipitate from suspension.

EBD units are engineered systems designed to interact with ambient environmental fields, influencing local electrochemical conditions and energy balance within air, water, and soil environments. These interactions are proposed to modulate local electrochemical balance, contributing to more stable molecular and ionic conditions that influence redox behavior and microbial energy exchange. Our proprietary, science-driven approach manages disorder and energy dispersal in a nature-positive manner. EBD systems contain proprietary mineral compositions, including high-entropy metal oxides, that support electrochemical stabilization and facilitate more favorable electron-transfer conditions within the surrounding environment. This process reduces the persistence of unstable ROS, contributing to a shift toward more stable oxygen species within air, water, oil and soil environments. This unique process reduces microbial stress, promoting optimal conditions for their metabolism and ion regulation. These small yet cumulative, stabilizing effects are greatly amplified and sustained over time via biological feedback loops, leading to significant, verifiable and continuous, long-term improvements in remediation and treatment efficiency without adding external energy.

REMOVING PRECIPITATES: EBD systems influence local energy distribution and electrochemical interactions in ways that support native microbial activity and enzymatic function, which contribute to sustained reductions in paraffin wax, asphaltene and inorganic scales. These observed reductions result from a combination of enhanced biological processing and altered chemical stability, with downstream transformation pathways remaining an active area of investigation.

ENERGY SAVINGS & INCREASED PRODUCTION: EBD systems are designed to control and remove material buildup inside piping and related Oil and Gas infrastructure, preserving pipe diameter and improving production efficiency. This also reduces electricity use since pumps do not need extra pressure to compensate for restricted flow, supporting efficient and sustainable operations.

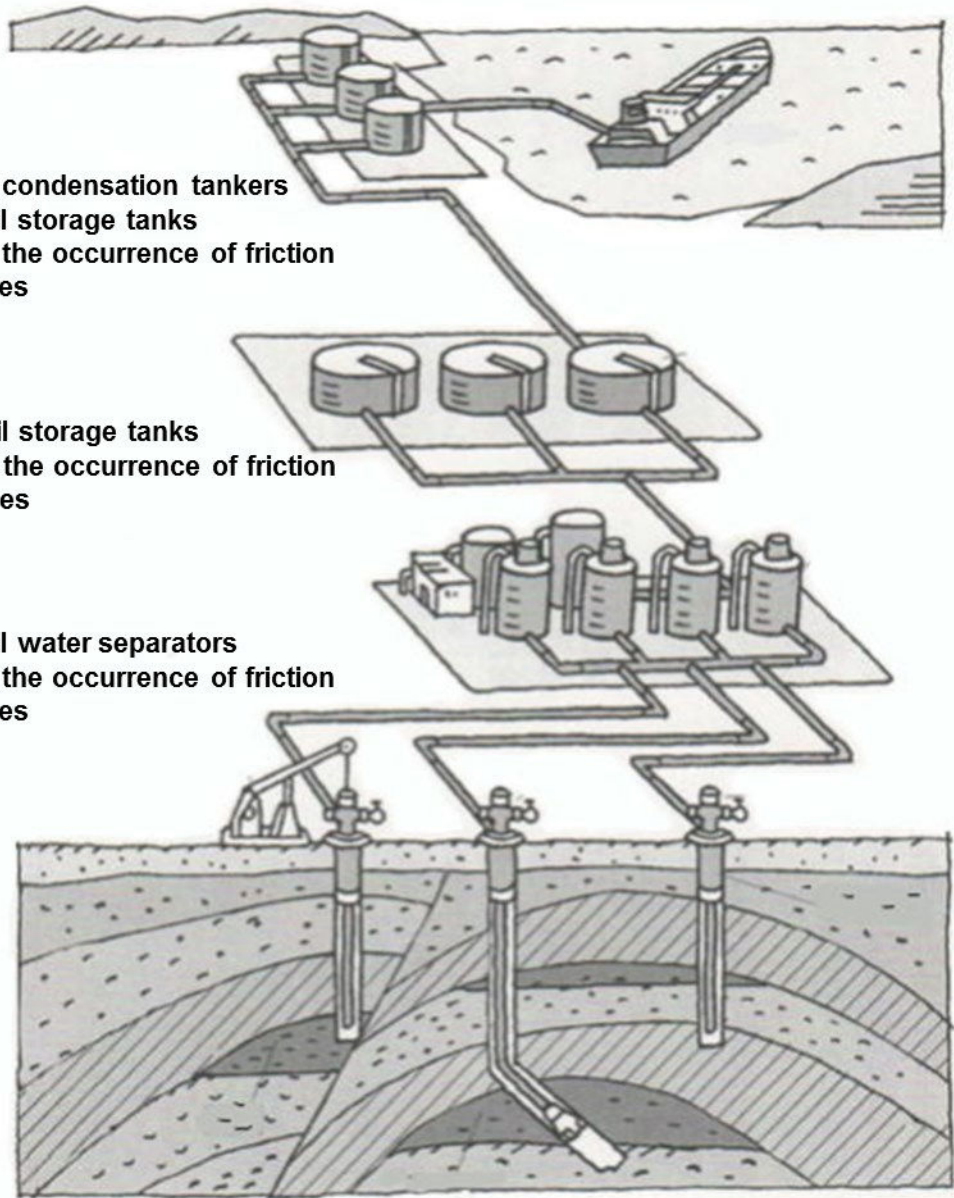
EBD IS ALSO A FINANCIAL TOOL: Companies that implement EBD technology and improve their sustainability profile, qualify for Sustainability Linked Loans (SLL), which offer reduced interest rates, usually 5-25 basis points — for meeting sustainability targets following SLL Principles. SLLs are flexible and may be used for general business needs including refinancing, M&A, or working capital.

Oil & Gas Processes and Sludge Problem [Crude Oil Recovery / Storage / Shipment]

- Sludge accumulation and condensation tankers
- Sludge accumulation in oil storage tanks
- Sludge accumulation and the occurrence of friction and viscosity in oil pipelines

- Sludge accumulation in oil storage tanks
- Sludge accumulation and the occurrence of friction and viscosity in oil pipelines

- Sludge accumulation in oil water separators
- Sludge accumulation and the occurrence of friction and viscosity in oil pipelines



3) OIL-IMPREGNATED SLUDGE FORMATION

Crude oil is generally brought to the surface by primary, secondary and tertiary processes. Sea water is poured into offshore wells and surface water or well water is poured into onshore wells to raise the crude oil pressure and force it to the surface.

During this process, metallic ions contained in the seawater, surface and well water, are converted into solid substances. Thus, calcium sulfate, barium sulfate, strontium sulfate, or calcium carbonate bonds to the inner pipe surfaces.

Processes for the extraction of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), gasoline, kerosene, light oil, and chemical materials (naphtha) from crude oil, is carried out in the refineries. The biggest obstructive factor is clogging in the piping and equipment and the reduction of the heat exchange rate caused by the built up of scale and sludge.

Paste-formed sludge accumulates at the bottom of oil tanks and/or in the refinery equipment. Oil, water, or soiled substances are generally mixed in the paste-formed sludge. Soft type sludge has a gruel like consistency while hard-type sludge has a thicker consistency resembling that of peanut butter. Sludge in crude oil is comprised of petroleum, water and solid inorganic substances. Sludge is neither originally floating in the crude oil nor it is present in the sedimentation of solid substances. It is generated through the chemical reactions of wax and asphaltenes dissolving in crude oil, which are precipitated and gelatinized.

OIL-IMPREGNATED SLUDGE ACCUMULATION

Sludge components include wax, water, asphaltene and iron rust and their respective concentrations are higher than crude oil so they physically precipitate. Sediments precipitate in liquid, thus large-sized and high-density sediment sinks to the bottom layer of the sludge.

Some solids in water cannot precipitate to the bottom, even if they have high density with minute sized particles. In addition, the degree of precipitation may be interrupted by crude oil heat convection, high viscosity in cold climates, or electrostatic repulsions. If the particles are minute in size, some sludge components, do remain in the crude oil. In addition, crude oil temperature fluctuations cause deposition / dissolution in wax particles and this alters and greatly decreases their particle size. Moreover, if wax gels can be deposited from crude oil, they contain crude oil substances with a similar density and do not precipitate.

In addition, water used in cold climates has small water particles size. Varying temperatures in each tank for each industrial process, causes the sludge to accumulate in ridge like formation instead of in uniform flat layers. In summary, sludge formation involves numerous complex factors.

Conventional Oil-Impregnated Sludge Treatment Methods

In order to reduce oil impregnated sludge comprising mainly of wax and water, the common method is to heat, stir, and/or add chemicals. These methods aim to reduce the amount of sludge by the solubilization of the oil components. Emulsifying the crude oil components, or stirring the precipitated sludge, in order to diffuse it in the crude oil, is very effective. However, water-impregnated sludge which contains a large amount of water, is difficult to solubilize once it precipitates and forms sludge layers, thus it is necessary to heat it using hot water or steam. Solubilizing the bottom formed sludge which has already precipitated in the tank, is treated by washing with hot water containing oil or surfactants.

Used wash water discharged from fuel refining processes, contains a large amount of oil and it is generally treated using the activated sludge method; however, the wet refinement method discharges extremely high concentrations of BOD (approx. 80,000~130,000g/l) which is difficult to treat using the active sludge method. Oil-impregnated wastewater, therefore, is either incinerated with glycerol waste fluid or diluted water must be used for methane fermentation.

Whichever sludge treatment method is employed however; the biggest problem is that suitable treatment methods have not been developed which can effectively treat sludge within a short amount of time. Most sludge is incinerated or taken to landfills after dehydration. There are additional methods employed in developed countries but the capital investment required can be prohibitive.

4) HOW EBD WORKS - (LONG VERSION)

EBD Technology is based on the presence of certain concentrations of positively and negatively charged particles in the air/atmosphere (+) and in the earth's crust (-). Cosmic ray air showers contain a mixture of positively charged, negatively charged, and electrically neutral particles. As the shower cascades down through the atmosphere, it creates billions of subatomic particles.

For purposes of this summary, we term these (-) charged particles as “the forces pushing upwards and the (+) charged particles as “the forces pushing downwards”.

By producing a balanced state using the EBD systems, the frequency of the crude oil molecules will be excited by the concentration balance between the force pushing downward (+) and the force pushing upward (-). Once both sets of positive and negative forces are balanced, the molecular frequency will increase. This results in less friction being generated and oil viscosity being reduced.

By installing the appropriate type and number of EBD units around the crude oil pipes, high oil viscosity and sludge accumulation caused by streaming electrification and changes in the rate of viscosity will be reduced. The degree of friction present in the oil pipeline will also vary according to the molecular differences present in the individual properties of the crude oil. This is due to the fluctuating flow direction of the crude oil molecules not being in parallel with the same direction as the oil liquid flow being exerted by the oil pump.

By installing EBD systems and thus causing an increase in crude oil molecular frequency, the volume of sludge will be reduced. This is because the ROS which is present in and around the crude oil will not be able to easily bond with the sludge components. In addition, oil pipeline corrosion is caused in part by hydrogen embrittlement through hydrogen sulfide that causes hydrogen-induced cracking. Rust build-up caused by the combination of the metallic piping materials and ions will also be reduced. High oil viscosity and reduction in streaming electrification caused by friction will significantly decrease regardless of the type of crude oil involved.

By increasing and optimizing the frequency of the crude oil and sludge molecules, crude oil will flow far less impeded and oil production will increase. In addition, sludge accumulation will be decreased, as will the incidence of rust thus significantly prolonging oil well equipment and piping service life. This in turn will also conserve electric power and CO2 emissions will be dramatically reduced during the crude oil production process.

5) OIL-IMPREGNATED SLUDGE AND ENTROPY ENERGY

Energy concentrations described above is always in a constant state of change. When crude oil is extracted from the deep Earth's crust, the negatively charged particles (-) are very high. Entropy energy will increase, after crude oil is mixed with air, sea water or fresh water, whose energy contains positively charged particles (+). During the refining process, entropy energy will decrease and the negatively charged particles (-) will increase, due to the artificial processes carried out such as heating, cooling and pressurizing. These low entropy states lead to producing an environment where metallic ions mingle in the crude oil. One of nature's functions is to stabilize the concentration of energy in the natural environment. Nature's self-cleaning functions however, require a high concentration of entropy energy. Microorganisms cannot adequately propagate under a low entropy concentration such as is present at oil refineries. That is why artificial sludge treatment methods such as chemical treatment or distillation are required instead.

6) OIL-IMPREGNATED SLUDGE EBD TREATMENT

EBD Systems equalize the concentration of energy density, which is an indispensable process. In order to produce a stable situation, an appropriate number and type of EBD devices need to be attached to the oil pipeline as well as the oil storage tanks.

Freytech offers two distinct sludge treatment methods, both employing EBD technology.

The first method involves the decomposition of the accumulated sludge through EBD enhanced indigenous microbial bioremediation and biotransformation processes which will convert and transform the sludge components into water and carbon dioxide and to then further treat the resulting water with EBD systems to comply with, and meet local environmental standards for discharge. The EBD induced transformation phenomenon, can be scientifically collaborated by using an **Electron Probe Micro**

Analyzer (EPMA). Thus, element compositions before and after the EBD system installation can be confirmed once the target areas are analyzed using an EPMA.

The second method involves the operator adding coagulants into the sludge storage tanks in order to aggregate the sludge. This second method aims to reduce the wastewater contamination level by separating the aggregated sludge. After the contamination levels are reduced, the wastewater can then be treated by the EBD enhanced indigenous microorganism decomposition processes to meet local environmental standards and thereafter be discharged to the environment or to sewer. The dehydrated sludge, which has aggregated on the bottom of the tank, can be used for biomass fuels, road building or brick manufacturing.

EBD systems are used in both of these sludge treatment methods. The function of the EBD units is to increase the positively charged particle (+) concentration, which affect the surrounding environment where the increased negatively charged (-) concentrations have led to environmental contamination. Once the EBD systems are installed around the sludge tanks, both energy concentrations (+ and -) will equalize over time. It will take approximately 6~12 months but this time range will also depend on the (-) concentrations present at the time of EBD system installation. Once the energy equilibrium is attained, it is maintained and sustained for 15+ years.

Indigenous microorganisms will begin their activation once the energy concentration in the sludge tank has become balanced through the installation of the EBD systems. There are classes as extremophiles (microbes) such as archaea, pseudomonas aeruginosa, thermophiles, methanogens, sulfate-reducing bacteria, and lactobacillus, which exist in the natural environment. The reason why extremophiles are not able to normally decompose sludge, is that both types of (+) and (-) energy concentrations are imbalanced and entropy energy decreases in such imbalanced areas. It is, therefore, necessary to increase entropy energy in order to create an environment in which extremophiles can propagate exponentially. Such microorganisms will produce bio-surfactants and during the sludge decomposition process, the kinds of anaerobic bacteria and aerobic bacteria described above, will act in unison.

7) EBD TREATED SLUDGE: TARGET VALUES

Microbial activation will greatly accelerate when both energy concentrations (+ & -) are equilibrated and BOD values will thereby decrease. Assuming a high BOD value in the wastewater ranging between 80,000~130,000mg/l, EBD systems will reduce it down to 1,000– 2,000 mg/l and this partially treated water can then be pumped to EBD treated wastewater aeration tanks for additional treatment. With additional EBD treatment and aeration, the BOD levels can be further reduced down to 30 mg/l. This enables oil well operators in most developed countries, to discharge directly to the environment without causing environmental contamination.

Sludge solutions containing nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, organic carbon, volatile organic substances, metals, and ash content can be detoxified through the bacteria's biosynthesis.

The dissolved substances in the sludge solution are not natural to the environment. The contaminated substances, which previously did not exist in those combinations and in that environment before, can be eliminated by indigenous microbial digestion processes which are now greatly facilitated by the EBD systems having caused the necessary increase in entropy energy.

8) OIL IMPREGNATED SLUDGE DECOMPOSITION RATE

The decomposition speed of hazardous substances in oil-impregnated sludge is very important for sludge treatment. Whether coagulants are used or not, entropy will increase in the EBD treated sludge tanks, and indigenous microorganisms will begin their activation after the CPPs (+) and CNPs (-) attain equilibrium.

Microorganisms continually adapt accordingly to each of their specific environmental situations such as the state of sludge/wastewater tanks until a state of equilibrium is achieved. In other words, they will learn the structure, the amount of oxygen, temperatures, the amount of water, and the atmospheric variations in the tanks. This is similar to how viruses react when they mutate and develop resistance to antibiotics. Microorganisms exist on Earth in order to stabilize the global environment, and they have extremely complex functions to assist with various kinds of contaminants.

Microorganisms function to prevent the invasion of unnatural materials into their environment and the energy concentration balance is also maintained by their activation.

Once EBD systems have brought about the necessary energy balance and the indigenous microorganisms present in each tank have adapted to their environment, the microbes will decompose the oil-impregnated sludge in about 24-30 hours on an ongoing flow through basis, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The EBD target value of BOD is under 1000mg/l. Bear in mind however that entropy energy levels vary from place to place as do negatively charged (-) particle levels and water type and concentrations in the oil-impregnated sludge. These factors have significant influence on the amount of time it will take the EBD systems to attain and then sustain the necessary balanced state.

9) SLUDGE ACCUMULATION AND VISCOSITY PROCESSES

Liquids, solids, and mist-like substances produce static electricity through collusion, friction, and ablation. Regarding the electric charge, the interfaces between liquids and inner pipe surfaces, such surfaces are generally negatively charged. Pollutants, scale, and sludge are charged positively and are, therefore, attracted to the negatively-charged inner pipe surfaces.

Insoluble and low electrical conductivity substances such as oil, easily accumulate static electricity. This electric charge phenomenon occurs when substances create friction. In particular, when low electric conductivity substances such as crude oil, are transported through pipes, such an electric charge phenomenon occurs. It is known as "streaming electrification". When fluids from substances such as water, oils, and gases flow, internal friction occurs towards the fluids. This is a viscous property. When the strength value is included in the viscous property, it is known as "viscosity". Viscosity can be classed as absolute viscosity and kinematic viscosity. Crude oil viscosity is usually classified as "kinematic viscosity"

Viscosity is a very important element for the crude oil reservoir performance, for crude oil transportation processes through pipelines and for petroleum products properties. It is also very important relating to the performance of drilling mud fluid (usually water) circulating in the drilling wells.

Generally, fluid viscosity decreases in accordance with a rise in temperature and gas viscosity increases in accordance with a fall in temperature. Oil and gas viscosities increase when pressure rises.

The viscosity of oil in reservoirs changes depending on the composition of the crude oil. For example, when the force of gravity or the size of the oil molecules is large, oil viscosity increases. It also changes depending on the temperature and pressure in the oil reservoir along with the amount of dissolved gases present. Changes in pressure alone cause only a small change in oil viscosity although viscosity increases as pressure increases as indicated above.

In general, petroleum viscosity is expressed as kinematic viscosity by dividing the absolute viscosity of the fluid with the fluid's mass density. The international unit of kinematic viscosity is expressed in mm². Hydrocarbon viscosity increases in accordance with the series of compounds when the molecular weight increases.

Petroleum viscosity decreases in accordance with a rise in temperature. The Viscosity Index (IV) is often used to characterize viscosity changes in relation to temperature in lubricating oil. The VI scale was set up by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE). The temperatures chosen arbitrarily for reference points are 100 and 210 °F (38 and 99 °C). The original scale ranged between VI=0 (the lowest VI

lubricant oil based on the grade of lubricant oil from the Gulf of Mexico) and VI=100 (best lubricant oil VI based on Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil). The higher the VI, the smaller the amount of viscosity changes in relation to temperature.

As already indicated, sludge accumulation on the inner surfaces of the oil pipeline is caused by streaming electrification and/or the kinematic viscosity of the crude oil, and as it builds up, it decreases the crude oil flow. The reduction in the amount of oil transported also causes wear and tear on the pipelines and leads to increases in cleaning costs, replacements, sludge treatment, and electrical power consumption.

Crude oil is conveyed through pipes by oil pumps. The components of crude oil-impregnated sludge include wax, water, asphaltene, soil, sand, and iron rust whose densities are higher than the crude oil itself. These components, therefore, accumulate on the inner wall surface of the pipes.

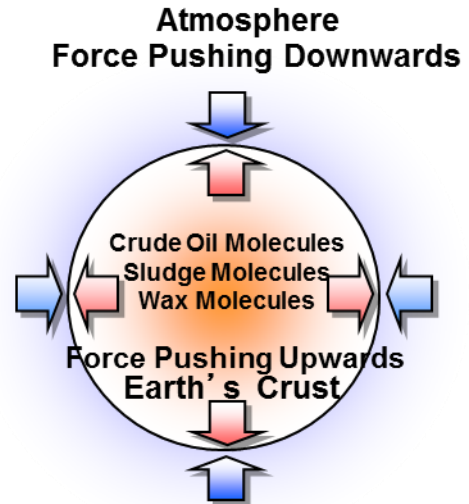
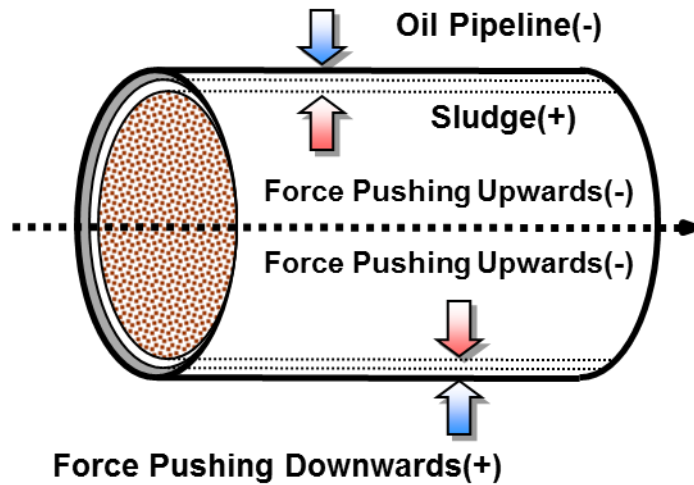
However, it is not always the case that all components and/or moisture accumulate on inner pipe surfaces. Even if substances have high densities with minute particles under 10µm in size, their accumulation speed is extremely slow, and thus under such conditions, crude oil heat convection, increase in viscosity in the cold climates and the repulsion of static electricity, may suspend the accumulation of the above-mentioned substances on the inner pipe walls.

In conclusion, the larger the fluid particles are, the slower the speed of transportation will be due to their heavy weight. The transportation speed will be faster with minute particles due to their lighter weight. Thus, the minute particles can flow smoothly in the center zone of the pipe even though they have the potential to become sludge. When shale gas and/or oil excavation is carried out, hydraulically pressurized fracturing liquid (made from water) containing gravels, hydrochloric acid, preservatives, gels, and friction reducing agents is injected into the oil well/s. Then, the fracturing water is mixed with shale gas and/or oil and it is forced out from the oil reservoir together with the oil and gas from the pressure exerted by the fracturing water. The chemicals which are contained in the fracturing water reduce friction but cause serious environmental problems as well as significant problems with the crude oil production facilities themselves.

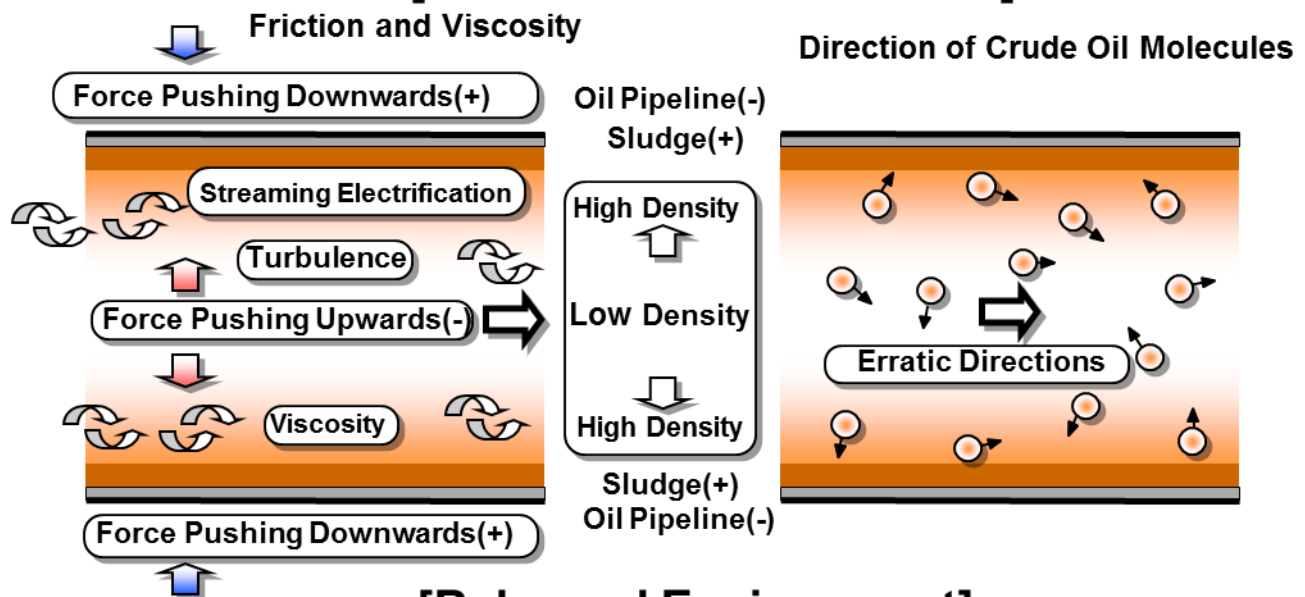
All materials contained in EBD units comply with OSHA 29 CFR XVII-1910.1200 Section (i). EBD systems do NOT contain hazardous components under current OSHA definitions, or EPA listing. The EBD materials do NOT contain any ingredients that are on the NPT list or registered with IARC for carcinogens and the material mixture tested as a whole has been found to be: • Nontoxic • Non-corrosive • Not an irritant • Not a sensitizer in oral, dermal and ocular tests (see US Federal Hazardous Substance Act 16 CFR 1500) Section 3. Physical & Chemical Characteristics. EBD systems do not contain any flammable materials, are explosion proof and do not cause any electromagnetic interaction

10) CRUDE OIL AND SLUDGE VISCOSITY DIAGRAMS

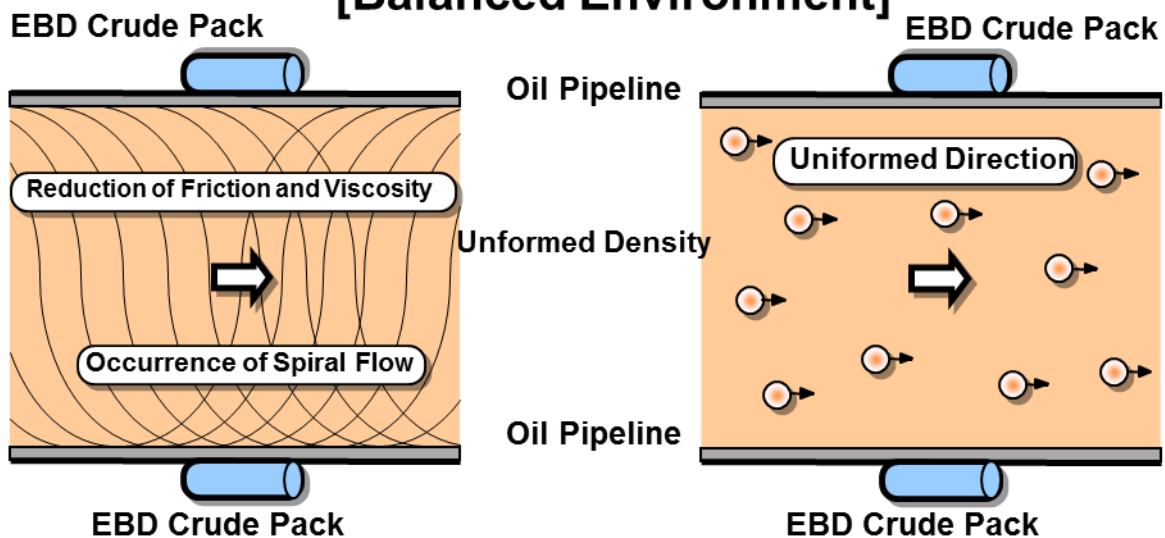
Force Pushing Downwards(+)



[Imbalanced Environment]



[Balanced Environment]



11) EBD CRUDE PACK SELECTION CHART ACCORDING TO PIPE DIAMETER AND FLUID TEMPERATURE

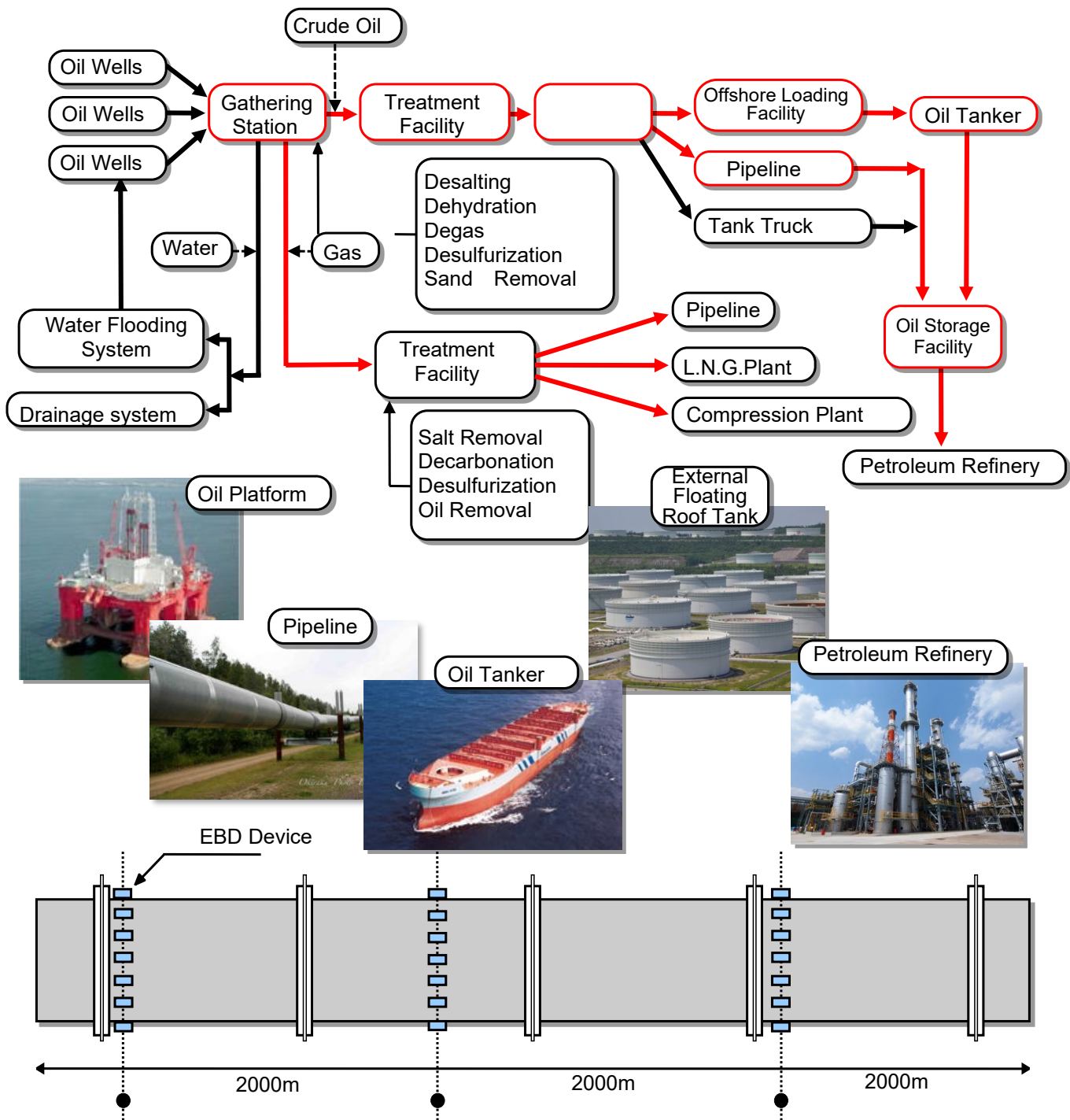
mm (A)	Inches (B)	EBD Crude Pack (Oil Temperature Below 80°C)	EBD Crude Pack (Oil Temperature Above 80°C)
40	1×3/4	2(L)	4(L)
50	2	2(L)	4(L)
65	2×1/2	2(L)	4(L)
80	3	3(L)	6(L)
90	3×1/2	3(L)	6(L)
100	4	4(L)	8(L)
125	5	4(L)	8(L)
150	6	5(L)	10(L)
175	7	5(L)	10(L)
200	8	6(L)	12(L)
225	9	6(L)	12(L)
250	10	7(L)	14(L)
300	12	7(L)	14(L)
350	14	8(L)	16(L)
400	16	9(L)	18(L)
450	18	10(L)	20(L)
500	20	12(L)	24(L)
600	24	14(L)	28(L)
650	26	16(L)	32(L)
700	28	18(L)	36(L)
750	30	20(L)	40(L)
800	32	22(L)	44(L)
850	34	24(L)	48(L)
900	36	26(L)	52(L)
1000	38	28(L)	56(L)
1100	40	30(L)	60(L)
1200	48	32(L)	64(L)
1350	54	34(L)	68(L)
1500	60	36(L)	72(L)
1600	64	38(L)	76(L)
1800	72	40(L)	80(L)
2000	80	42(L)	84(L)

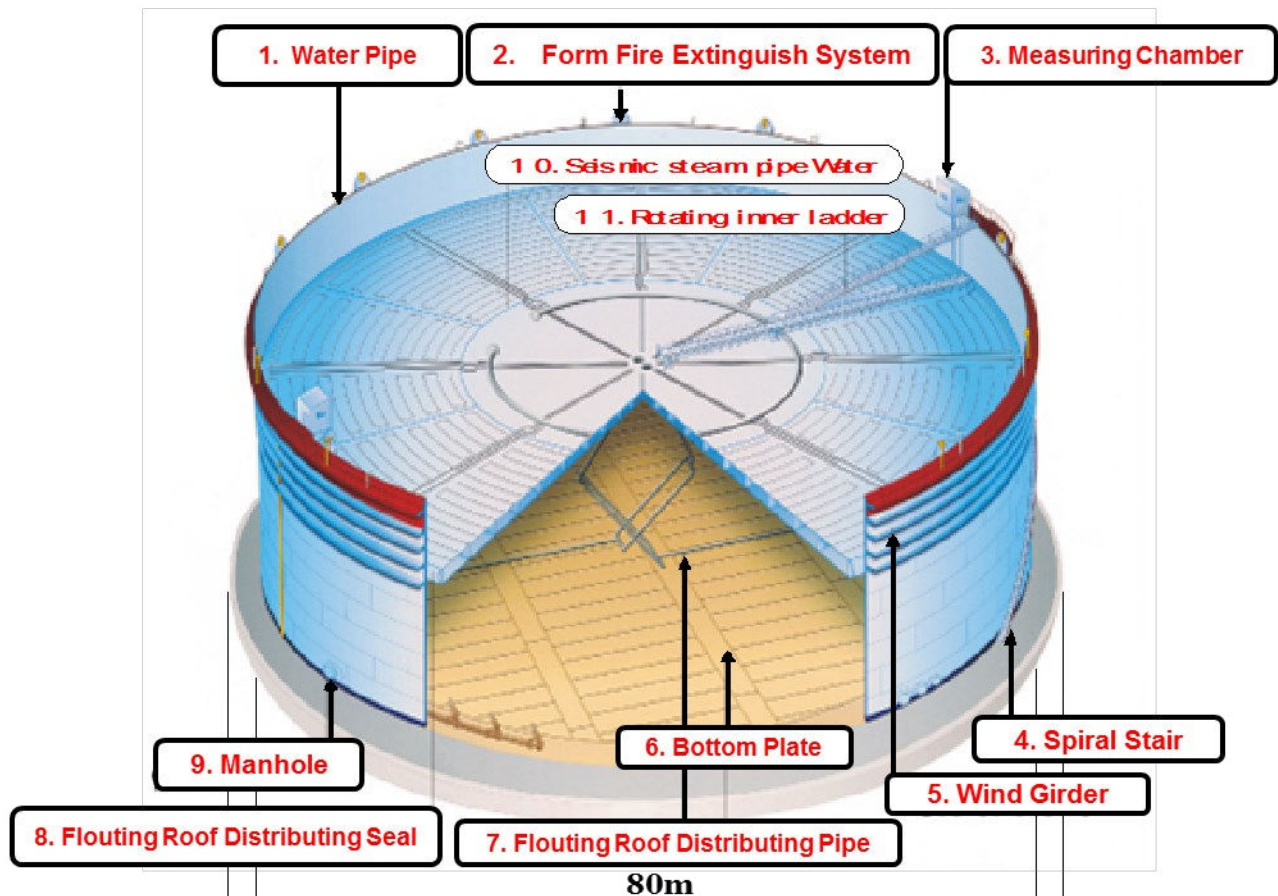


EBD CRUDE PACK

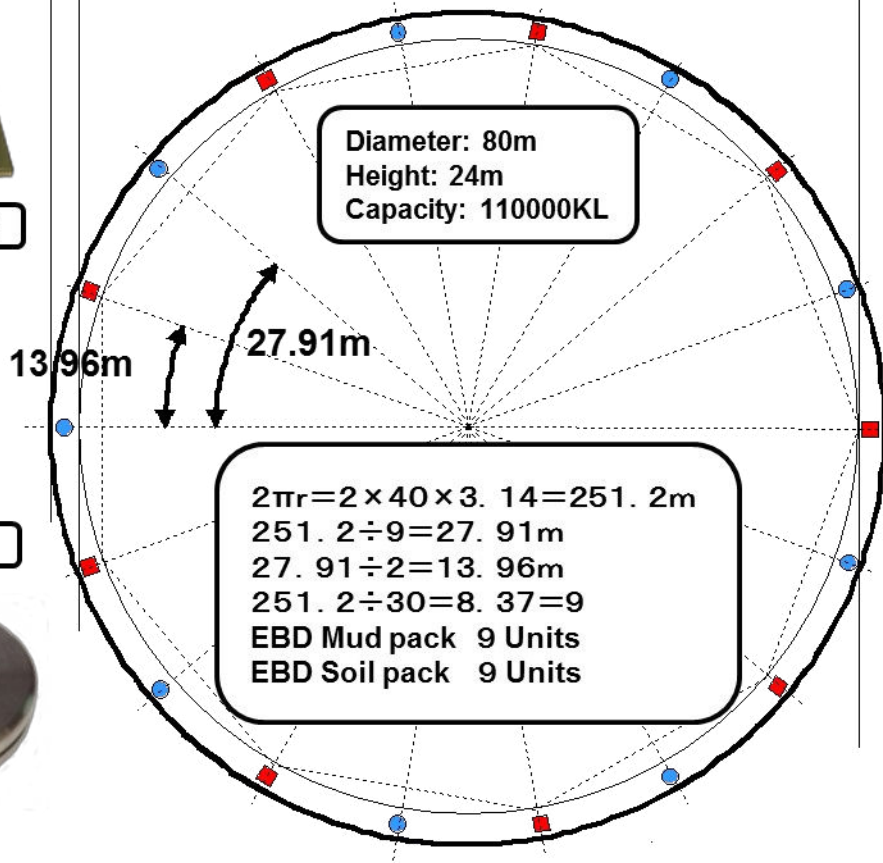
Cylindrical Diameter 45 × 115 mm

12) EBD SYSTEM INSTALLATION ON OIL PIPELINES, AROUND OIL STORAGE TANKS AND IN CRUDE OIL TANKERS





EBD Mud Pack

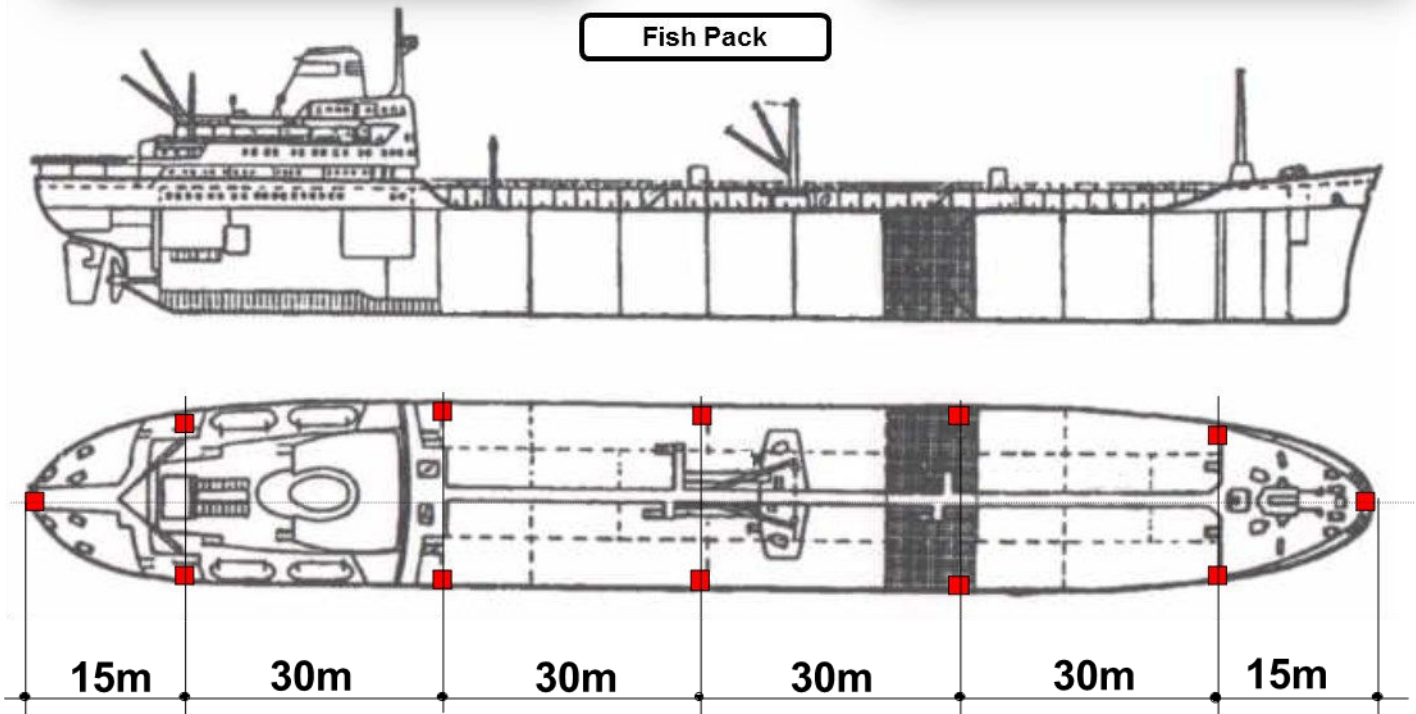


EBD Soil Pack





Fish Pack



A) EBD Crude Pack Installation on Oil Pipelines

EBD Crude Packs should be first wrapped in insulation material, inserted into mounting brackets and then attached horizontally in ring formation to the outer wall of the oil transportation pipeline at every 2000 m equidistant interval. The number of EBD Crude Packs required, will depend on the diameter of the oil pipe and the temperature of the fluid flowing within. Please refer to the EBD Crude Pack Selection Chart above. There are a series of crude oil pipelines, beginning with the oil well pipeline, the pipeline used to transport the crude oil to the tankers, the transportation pipeline from the tankers to the refinery, and the transportation pipeline to the crude oil storage tanks. EBD systems are effective in each process involved in crude oil excavation and transportation.

Crude oil should not be exposed to the atmosphere. In other words, if the intermediate oil storage tanks exit in the pipelines, the crude oil will be exposed to air. In that case, the EBD installation interval should be recalculated again from that position moving forward.

Specific EBD devices are required for the oil collection stations, oil processing facilities, oil storage facilities, offshore facilities, tankers, oil refineries, and other oil production facilities.

The EBD units should be insulated to minimize the influence of ambient temperature, rainfall, wind, and lighting strikes.

- EBS systems are effective regardless of the pipe: a) diameter size, b) pressure, c) materials, d) temperature and d) thickness.
- EBD systems do not contain any chemicals and do not require electric power.
- When replacing old and/or corroded piping, the EBD Crude Packs should be temporally removed and later reattached to the new piping once installed. The EBD Crude Packs will continue to function, but a short period will be required however, to once again produce a balanced energy equilibrium in the newly installed pipes.

B) EBD Soil Pack and Mud Pack Installation Around Oil Storage Tanks

Bury EBD Soil Packs and EBD Mud Packs at 45 cm in depth around the perimeter of each oil storage tank. Bury EBD Soil Packs in between each EBD Mud Pack.

Begin by calculating the installation interval for the EBD Mud Packs measuring the perimeter of the tank and then divide by 30m. When calculating, always “round up” the number in the EBD Mud Pack calculation. For example, in the oil storage tank diagram above, the tank has a 251.2m perimeter. The calculations are as follows:

- $251.2 \div 30 = 8.37 = 9$ EBD Mud Packs (rounded up)
 - $251.2 \div 9 = 27.91\text{m}$
The correct installation interval of each EBD Mud Pack is at every 27.91m around the outer base of that particular oil storage tank.
 - In addition, since one EBD Soil Pack must be installed in between each of the EBD Mud Packs, the correct calculation to determine correct installation interval is: $27.91 \div 2 = 13.96\text{m}$
The EBD Soil Packs should be buried at 13.96m intervals in between each of the EBD Mud Packs.
- Before installing any EBD unit whether above or below ground, ensure that each one is well insulated. Avoid direct sunlight on EBD units over prolonged periods.
 - The EBD units do not necessarily need to be installed below ground although this helps protect them against theft, vandalism and physical damage. If below ground installation is not possible, it is recommended that the EBD units be set in concrete above ground.
 - When the tanks need to be replaced, first remove the EBD units and reinstall once the new tanks are in place. The EBD devices will continue to function, but a short period will be required however, to once again produce a balanced energy equilibrium in the newly installed tanks.

A) EBD Fish Pack Installation on Crude Oil Tankers

- EBD Fish Packs are installed on board the crude oil tanker at 30m intervals. In addition, install one EBD Fish Pack at the stem and one at the stern followed by two units on each side of the vessel at 15m equidistant intervals. Please see Crude Oil Tanker diagram above.
- EBD Fish Packs are effective regardless of the vessel's cargo loading weight.

- EBD Fish Packs may be installed above or below deck. If installed above deck, waterproof and insulate the units to protect them from direct sunlight and rain.

13. ADDITIONAL EBD SYSTEM INFORMATION

- ☐ The atomic frequency of the a) crude oil molecules, b) microorganisms, c) pipes, and d) dissolved inorganic substances will increase once a balanced environment is produced.
- ☐ It is estimated that increasing and stabilizing the atomic frequency of all molecules in the crude oil will require at least 3 ~ 12 months.
- ☐ The required EBD remediation period can be calculated based on the age of the pipelines. For example, if 10 years represents one unit of ongoing operation, three months will be required to decrease the accumulated sludge build up. For example, if the oil well facility is 30 years old, it will, therefore, take 3 months x 3 = 9 months for the required balance to be achieved. Once the Balance is reached, microbes will begin to replicate exponentially. Allow for additional time in low precipitation areas.
- ☐ When the atomic frequency of the crude oil molecules increases, streaming electrification and viscosity will decrease.
- ☐ When a balanced state is produced by equalizing the concentrations of the two sets of positively and negatively charged particles (+) (-), an increase in the flow of crude oil in the pipeline will be induced.
- ☐ An increase in the atomic frequency of the crude oil molecules will lead to a change in the stream of molecules from turbulent flow to a spiral flow.
- ☐ A spiral flow will enable a reduction in frictional resistance. This is due to the crude oil molecules flowing uniformly.
- ☐ When the frictional resistance is reduced, sludge accumulation will be significantly reduced in the pipelines.
- ☐ Unstable Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) collect electrons in the crude oil. EBD systems convert ROS into a stable form of oxygen.
- ☐ An increase in the stable form of oxygen greatly facilitates microorganism propagation.
- ☐ Accumulated sludge and rust build up on the inner wall of the pipes, storage tanks and ship tanks will be gradually reduced through such EBD induced microbial activation.
- ☐ Crude oil sampling and lab analysis for EBD treated crude oil and non-EBD treated crude oil, both derived from the same oil well, should be carried out monthly after EBD systems have been installed.
- ☐ The following environmental factors greatly affect indigenous microbial activity: temperature, oxygen density, ROS density, nutritive salt concentrations, moisture levels, and pH levels.
- ☐ The speed and effects of EBD remediation will vary according to the longitude, latitude, elevation, and depth of the oil well, oil and soil quality, as well as moisture levels.
- ☐ Data values may fluctuate until the state of sludge contamination can be improved. Long-term observation will be required.
- ☐ In summary, in oil transportation applications, EBD systems reduce friction and eliminate sludge between the piping inner wall surface. Please see additional EBD brochures for other applications such as soil remediation, oil well facility treatment, produced water treatment etc.
- ☐ Creating an EBD induced balance state significantly decreases costs incurred in transporting oil.
- ☐ Reducing friction in the pipes leads to significant energy savings. Reducing sludge accumulation, leads to a significant reduction in expenses incurred in purchasing chemicals / polymers, treating industrial waste and in cleaning operations.
- ☐ EBD systems will extend oil piping and oil infrastructure equipment service life, will reduce the need for consumables and the operator will need fewer replacement parts.
- ☐ Crude oil transportation costs will decrease, crude oil volumes transported will increase, and oil quality will also be enhanced.