



Unlocking Hidden Profit: Boosting Refinery Margins Through Blend Optimization And Loss Control

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April 9, 2025



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Trindent Consulting

We Are An Implementation-Based Improvement Firm Specialized In Margin Improvement



Global management consulting firm specialized in **Downstream & Midstream**

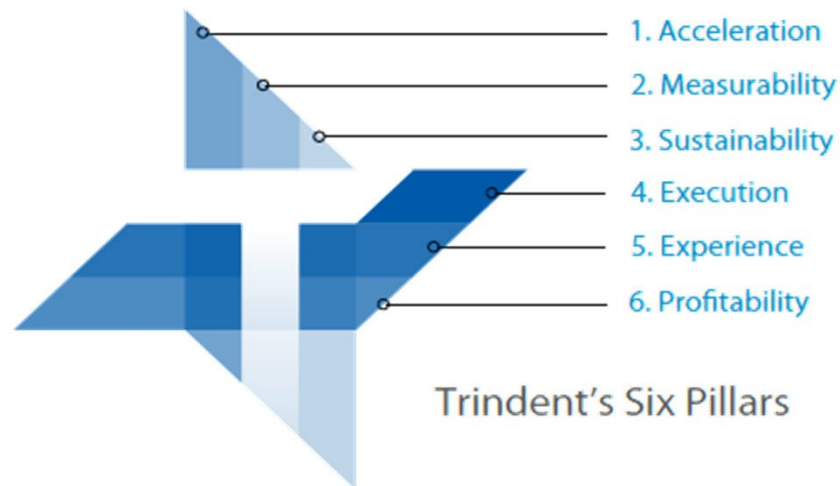


We achieve **results in excess of 500% ROI** within the first year without capital expenditure or complex IT investments.



We audit and support the engagement following its completion to ensure that **success is sustained.**

Execution is everything



Trindent's Six Pillars

Our Clients

Trindent Has Worked With The Largest Oil And Gas Companies Globally



PARKLAND



SUPPLIER RECOGNITION AWARD
INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIP



"I found your firm's approach to optimizing our operations to be refreshing and extremely powerful in how it generates bottom-line results. The operations team now has new tools and reports to view productivity, cost, speed, service, and quality in real time and the speed at which these tools were developed and rolled out was impressive."

A Fortune 500 Energy Company



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How We Execute



How We Execute

A Trident Improvement Program Involves Three Phases Of Interaction

Assessment

- Conduct **in-depth diagnostic evaluation** focusing on internal processes and process management capability
- Interface with area management, accounting, and operations to understand **key profit levers** and quantification approaches
- Perform **process observations** of day-to-day activities focused in **identifying profit improvement opportunities**
- Determine gaps in the process **management system information**
- Quantify **financial improvement opportunity**

Engagement

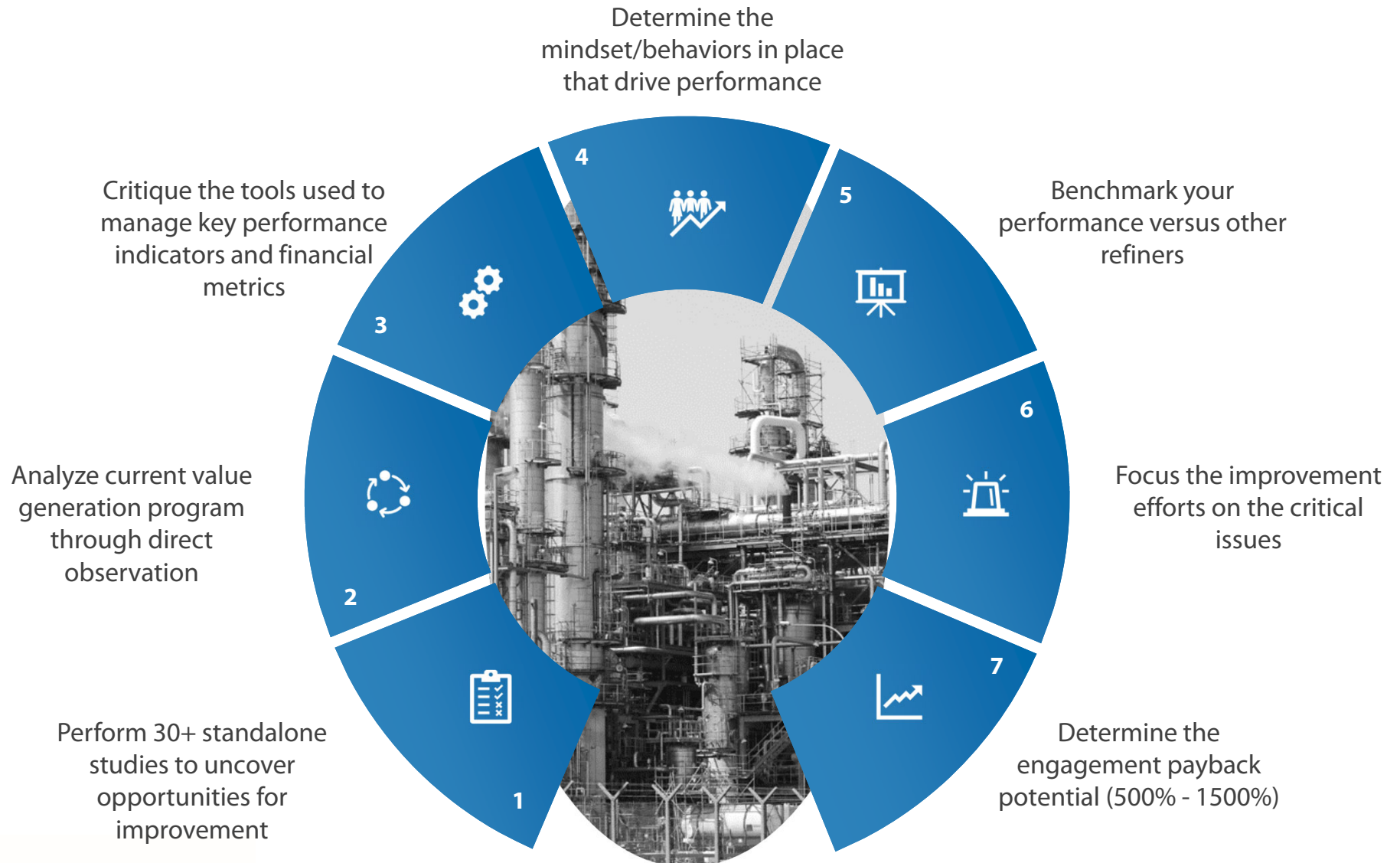
- Develop **key performance indicators** that link to the overall business direction and drive behaviors required to achieve the business goals
- Develop and implement **continuous improvement** models supported by root-cause analysis and defined escalation protocols
- Design and **implement solutions** to provide deep line of insight into performance and reduce value leakage
- Perform **management and field training** to improve knowledge of and adherence to best practice in value chain optimization

Audit

- An engagement **sustainability audit** recommended to be conducted approximately six months following engagement closure
- The purpose of the audit is to **ensure program sustainment**, enhance processes and tools, and understand improvement activities following engagement close

Assessment Benefits

Qualify And Quantify Sources Of Improvement And Potential Opportunity

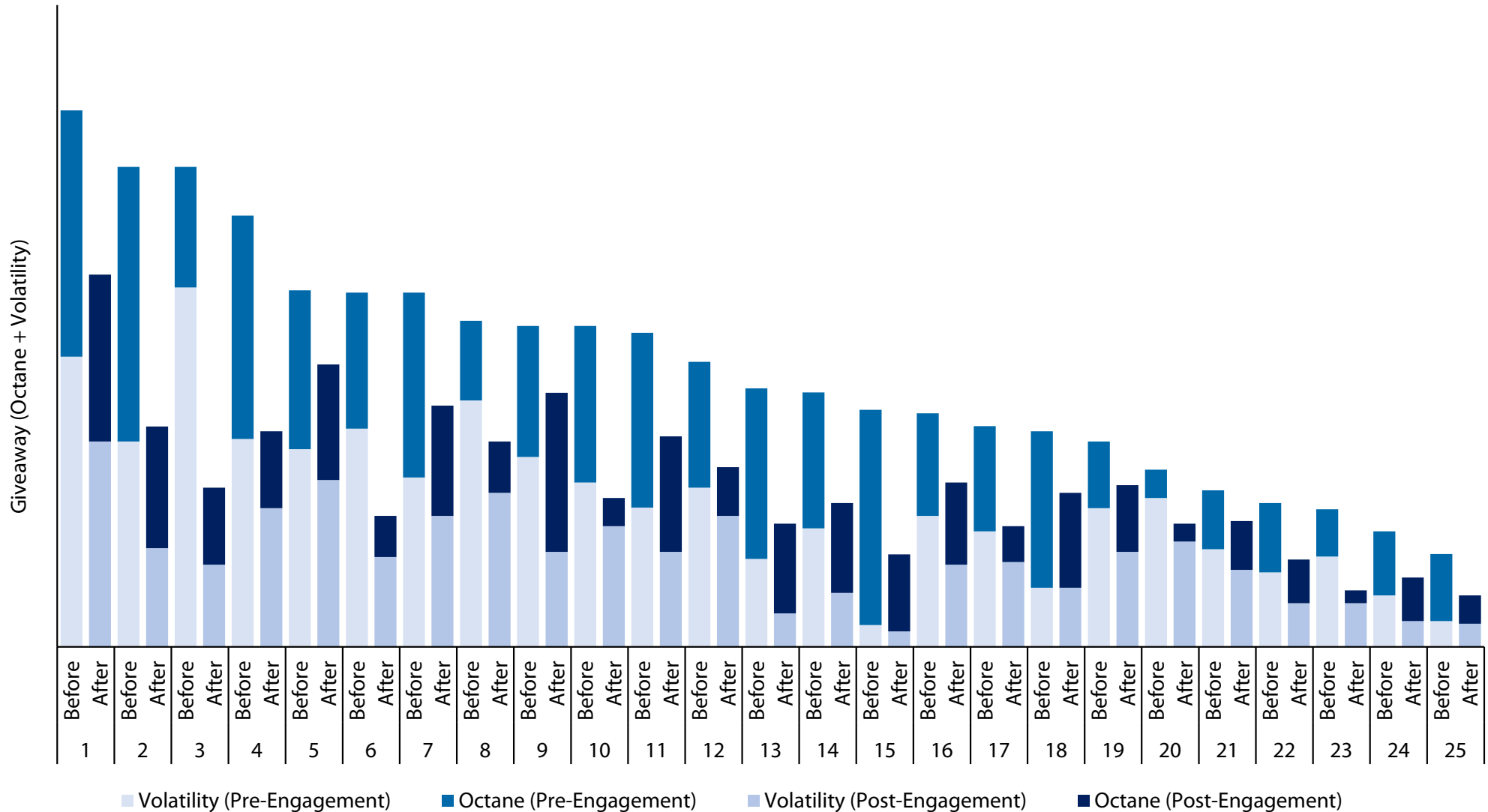


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Case Study Optimizing Blend Operations

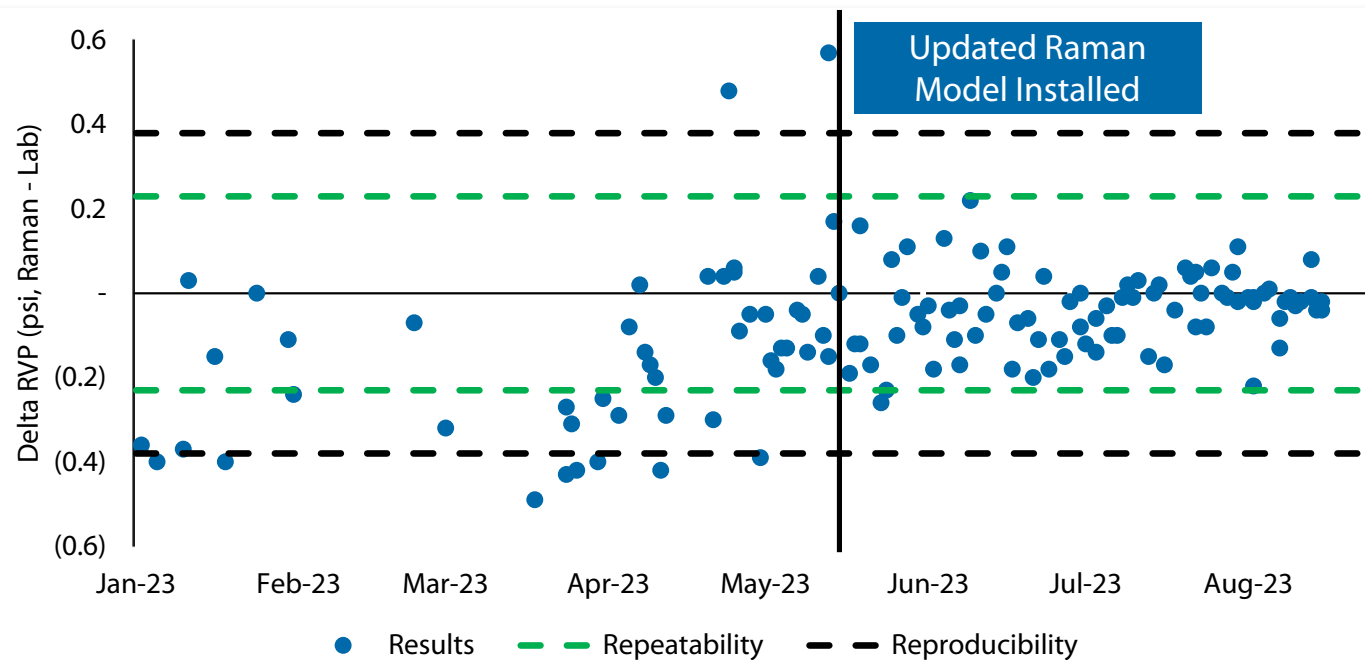
Gasoline Quality Giveaway Benchmark

Last 25 Engagements Resulting In 45% Product Quality Giveaway Reduction (\$450,000,000 / Yr)



NIR Model Development & Training

Updated Model Was 100% Within Method Reproducibility, Allowing For Tighter Blend Control, While Enhancing Internal NIR Modeling, Biasing, And Maintenance Capabilities



Variable Scaling

Many modeling techniques assume the magnitude of the measured variable is proportional to its importance. Without scaling, variables may be inappropriately weighted in the model. The most common approach is autoscaling, which is a combination of mean centering followed by division by the standard deviation. Autoscaling includes a parameter offset that can de-emphasize variables with near zero standard deviation, mostly from low signal-to-noise ratio variables. Scaling is not necessarily required for spectra because the variables generally share a common intensity (absorbance, transmittance, arbitrary units, etc.), but may be useful in cases where baseline corrections fail to adequately remove low-frequencies.

Modeling

Model statistics are used to assess a model's fit to the data and predictive ability on unknown data. There are several flavors of Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), which all measure the average deviation of the model estimates from the measured data. One such form is the Root Mean Square Error of Calibration (RMSEC), which is a measure of the model fit against the samples used in the construction. In the following equation, N is the total number of samples used to build the model.

$$RMSEC = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (O_i - \hat{O}_i)^2}$$

Agenda

Constrained Principal Spectra Analysis

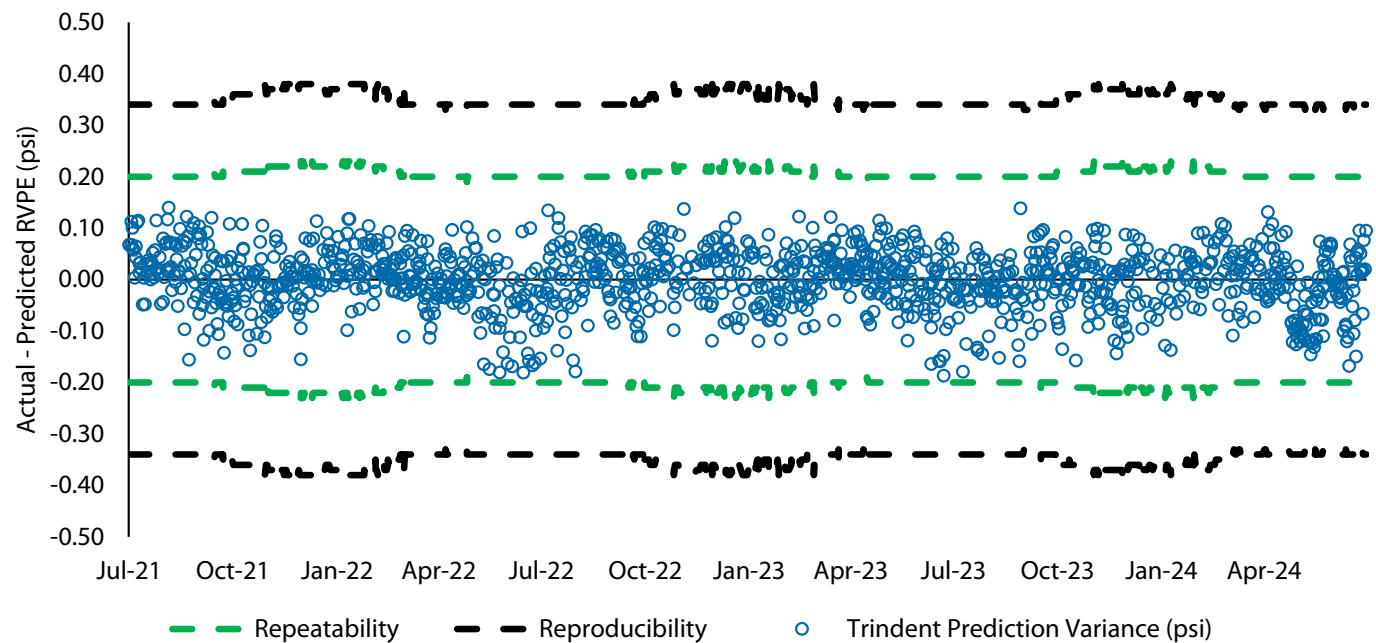
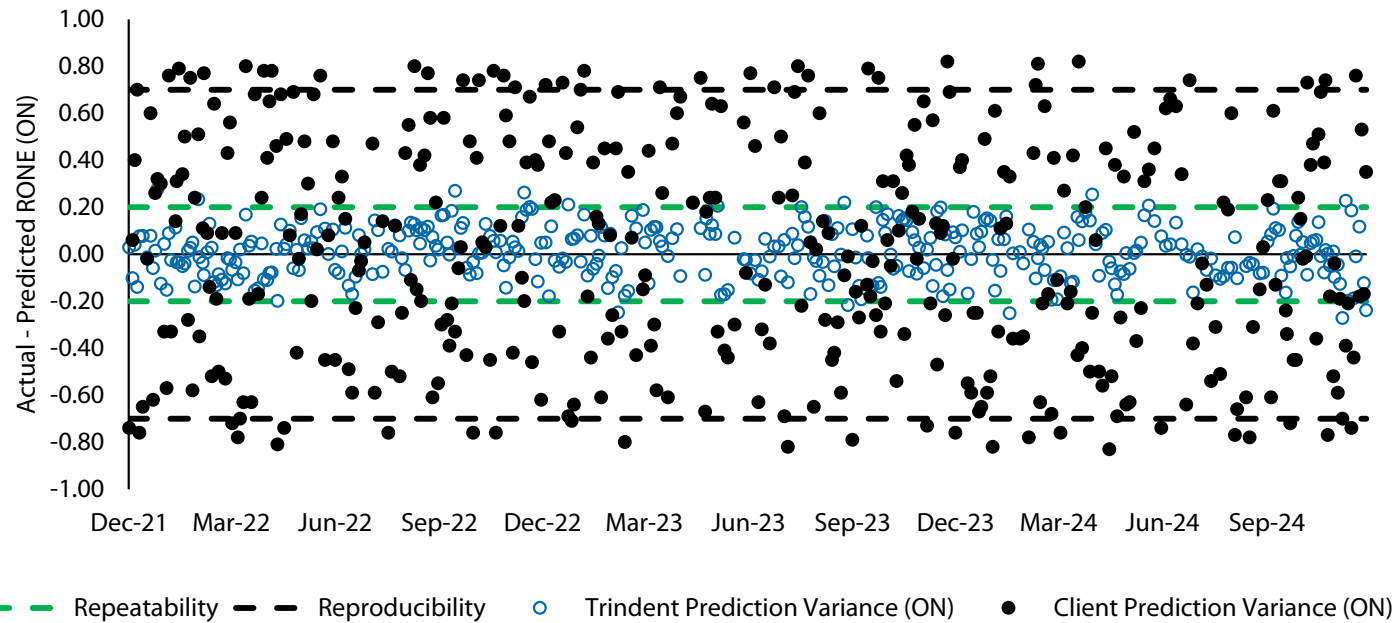
Constrained Principal Spectra Analysis

Multivariate Modeling

- Principal Components Analysis and Partial Least Squares Reduce Dimension in Multivariate Space
- The colored regions at the right represent 461 spectral points. The frequencies of these 461 points are the coordinates of a 461-dimension multivariate space
- The absorbance at the 461 points are **not** independent
 - Absorbance at points across a band go up and down together
 - Absorbance of bands due to a component go up and down together
- PCA and PLS attempt to define combinations of the 461 points that explain the maximum variation in the spectra in the fewest number of combinations
 - The combinations (loadings) are the axes of the reduced dimension multivariate space
 - The positions of the samples on these loadings are the scores
- However, the sample components are not the only sources of variation

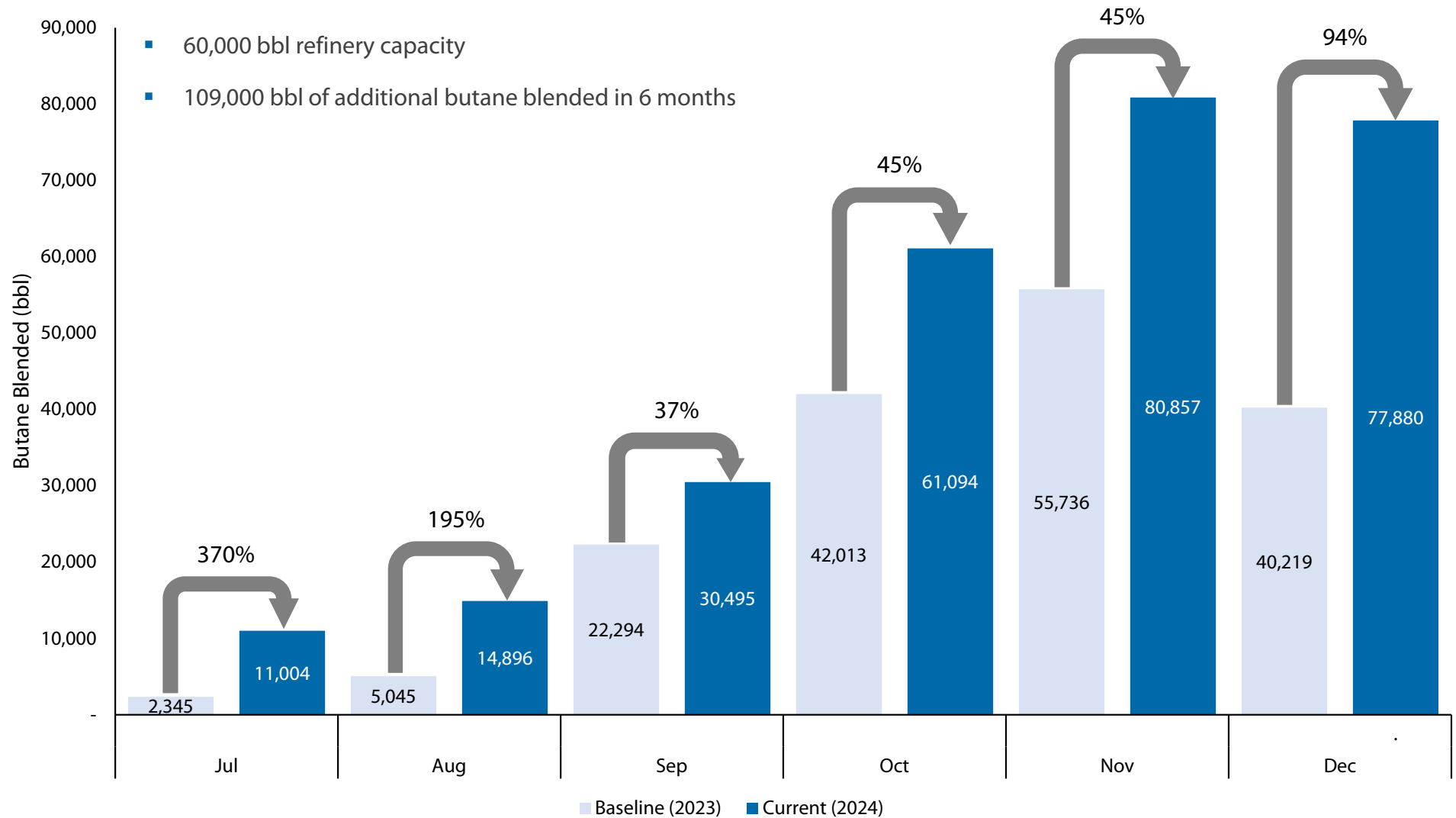
Post Ethanol Models

Updated Octane And Volatility Model Was 100% Within Method Reproducibility And Repeatability, Allowing For Buffer Reductions And Fewer Product Quality Incidents



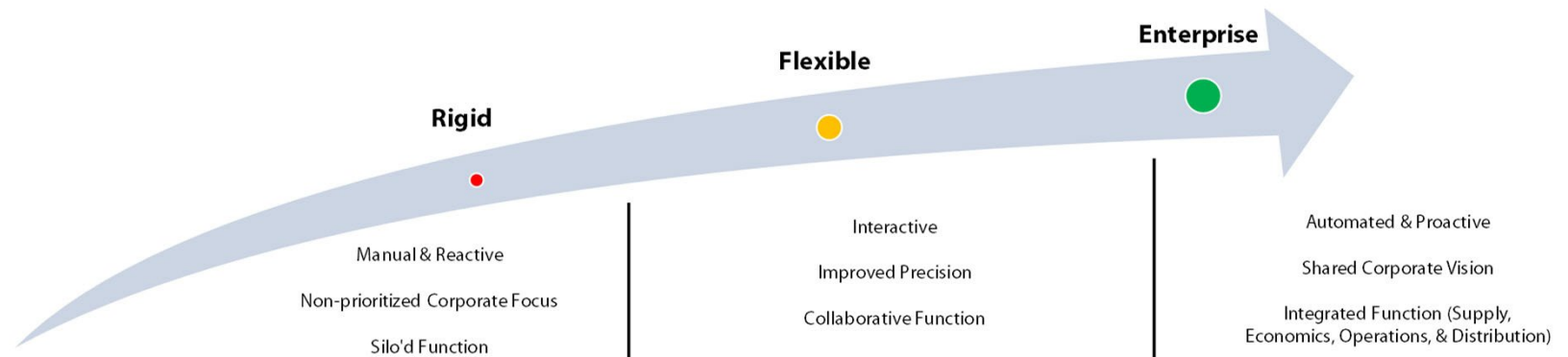
Butane Blending

65% Increase In Butane Blending And 3% Reduction In Blend Cost



Product Blending Maturity Assessment

Industry Best Performers Achieve 4.0 To Sustainably Mitigate Product Giveaway



| Process & Behaviors | Execution Performance | High variability; limited set of standardized procedures | Some variability; low adoption of standardized procedures | Minimal variability; standard procedures |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Sampling & Testing Practices | Weekly frequency; no mid blend testing | 2-3 times per week; inconsistent mid blend | Daily frequency; basis for blend/recipe adjustments |
| | Target Setting | Not consistently set or reviewed | Set and communicated; lack of standardization; inconsistent tracking | Tailored to product type; revised, communicated, and tracked regularly |
| | Blend Results Review Process | Unclear or misused procedures | Procedures used; recurring feedback loop is not used | Documented, followed, tracked, and root cause analysis performed |
| Systems | Equipment Reliability | Infrequent calibrations; additional PM opportunities | Site level calibrations; adherence to PM program | Round Robin calibrations; comprehensive PM program |
| | Blend Prediction | Limited capability | Used to adjust recipes; accuracy not tracked; model updated regularly | Used to adjust recipes; accuracy tracked; model updated frequently |
| | LP Model Performance | Limited updates to inputs and settings; output not aligned with blend scheduling | All inputs updated quarterly; LP outputs drive blend scheduling decisions | All inputs updated monthly; non-linear modeling; integrated with plant-wide model |
| | Process Automation | Manual management of all blend processes | Some blend control processes automated (inline analyzers, etc.) | Full Blend Property Controller, blend process monitoring and control fully automated |
| | Blending Method | Batch Blending, off-line control and certification | Batch blending with mix of on-line and off-line control and certification | In-line blending with on-line control and certification |

Assessment Score

0

1.0

5

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Gasoline Quality Giveaway Reduction – 450 KBBL/D Refinery

30 Week Process, 707% ROI, Without Capital Expenditure

Results Delivered

- \$23,359,000 annual savings (Nov-23 to Oct-24), 707% ROI
 - \$0.29 improvement pbbl gasoline
 - Cash flow positive in Week 9
- 30% giveaway reduction (0.84 to 0.59 ON & psi)
 - Q4 to Q2 improvement against Trident benchmark
- 75% reduction in Product Quality incidents (4 to 1)

6 Month Post-Engagement Audit Findings (Nov-24)

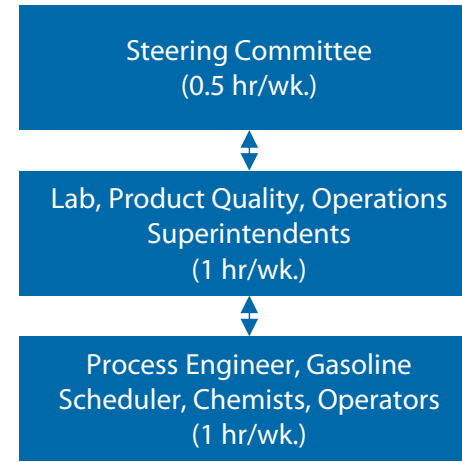
- 100% of process changes sustained or improved
- 93% of system changes sustained or improved with clear plan to address regressed backcasting tool
- Additional \$4,000,000 opportunity identified with 4 recommended next steps
- Positive behavioral changes pursuing continuous improvement activities (e.g., online analyzer program, post-ethanol modeling)

"It is good to have representation from various groups because it is easy to have siloes and not see the totality of benefits from your work."

"The current process is far superior to the one I inherited coming into this role."

"Thank you for making the complicated, simple."

Actual Engagement Resourcing



Improvement completed with an average commitment of 0.9 hr/wk. per stakeholder

Refinery #2 And #3 Approach

- Estimated opportunity ^[1]
 - Refinery #2: \$16,400,000 - \$23,000,000
 - Refinery #3: \$4,500,000 - \$6,300,000
- 3-week diagnostic assessment per site, accurately quantifying and prioritizing financial improvement opportunities with charters to address the gaps
- Minimal resource requirement (30-minute interview with key stakeholders, process observations, and two 60-minute summary meetings for diagnostic assessment)
- Shorter project duration than Project #1 due to integration into client environment and blending applications

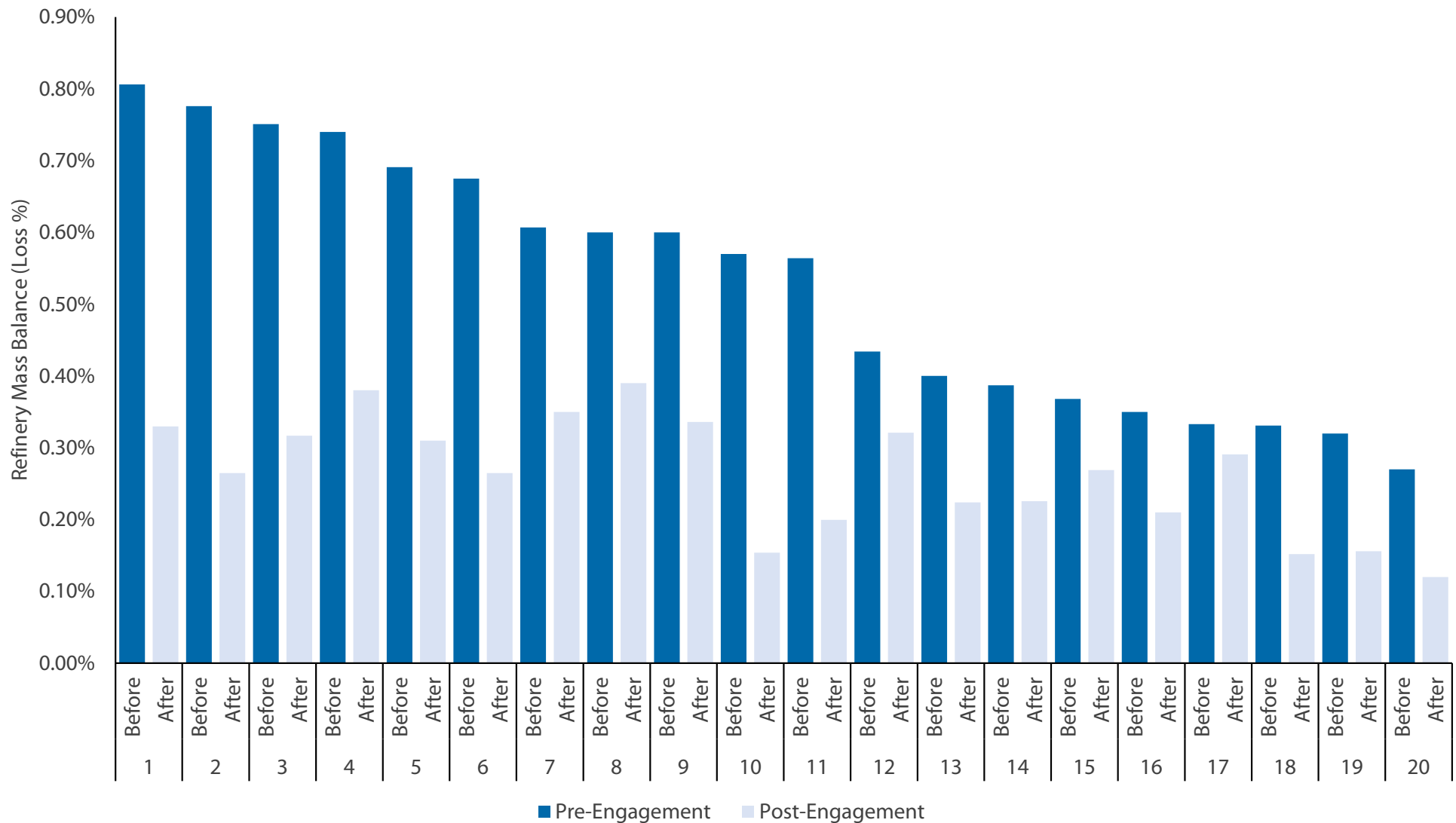
^[1] Assuming \$0.25-0.35 improvement pbbl of gasoline, 90% utilization, and yield estimate variation between different Refineries; validated during 3 week diagnostic assessment.

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Case Study Reducing Hydrocarbon Loss

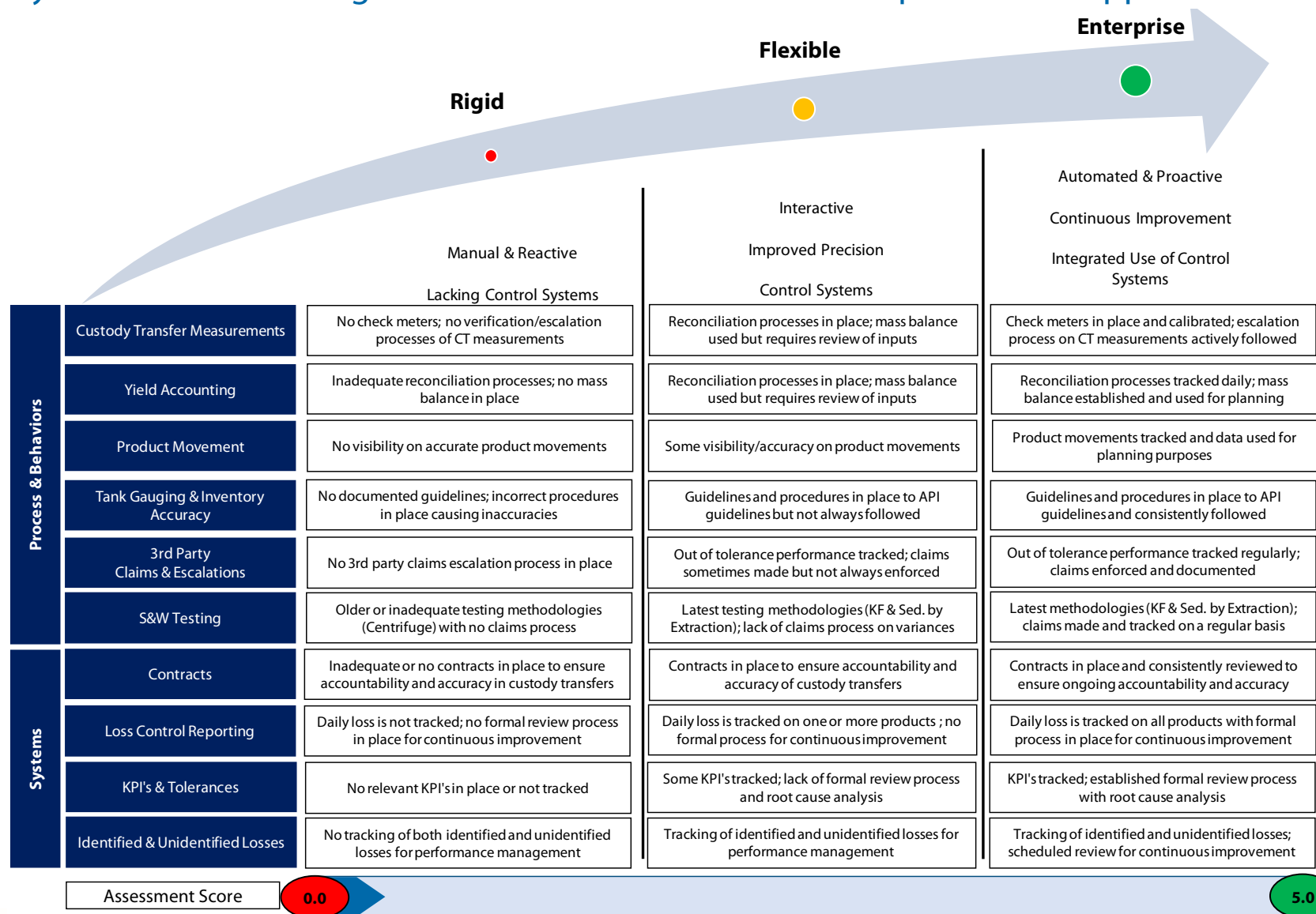
Refinery Mass Balance

Last 20 Engagements Achieving 50% Mass Loss Reduction



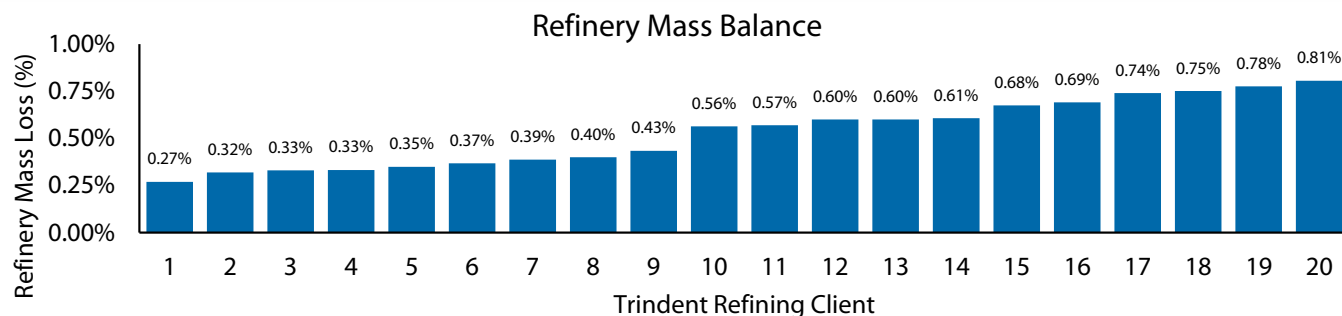
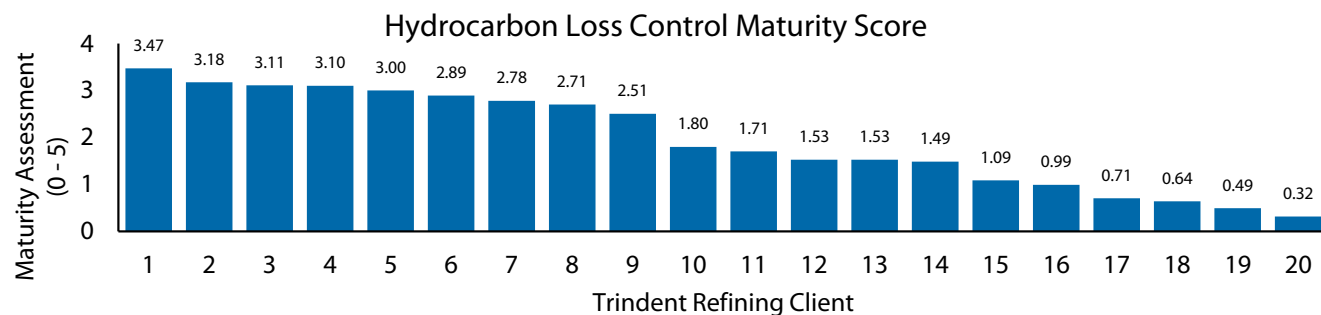
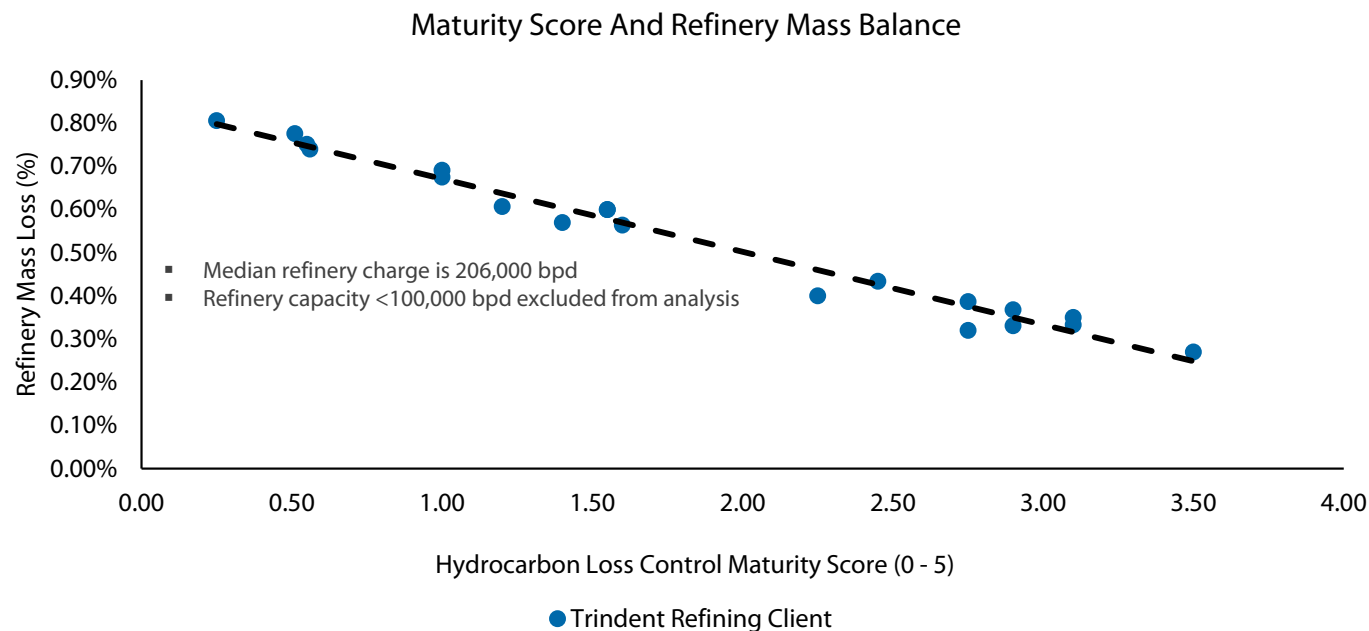
Hydrocarbon Loss Control Maturity Assessment

Maturity Of Loss Control Program Is An Indicator Of Financial Improvement Opportunities



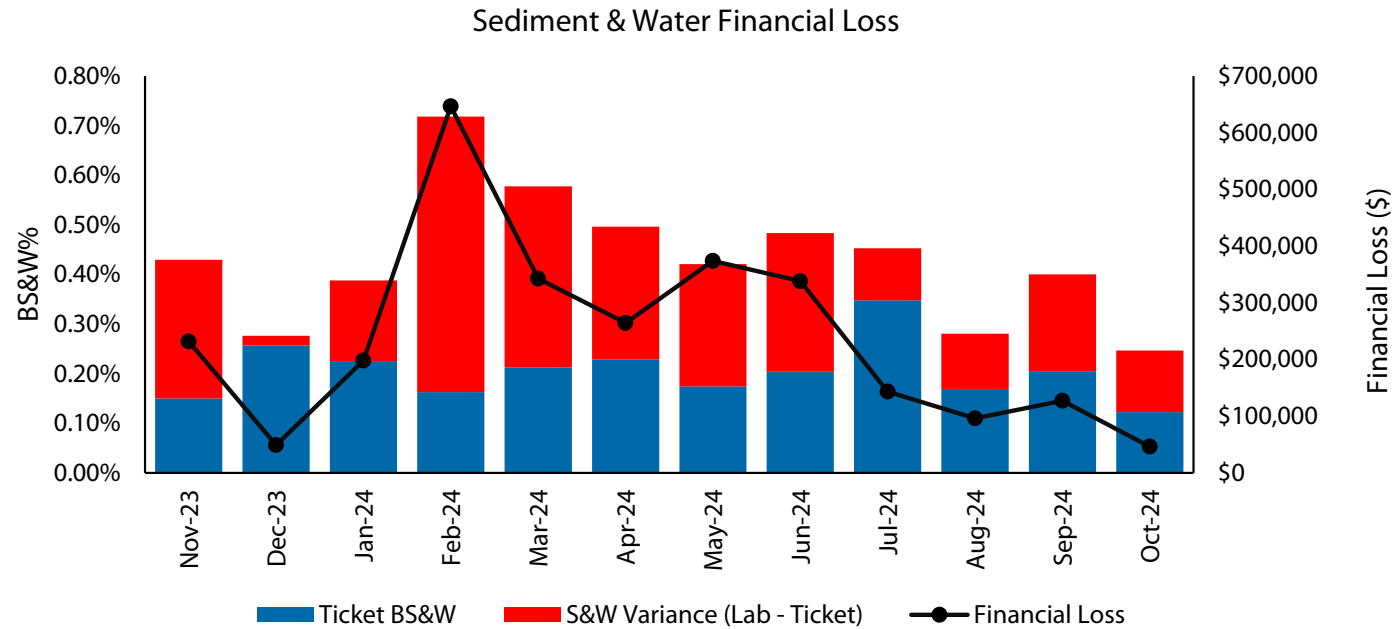
Maturity Score And Refinery Mass Balance

Program Maturity Score
Is Indicative Of Refinery
Mass Gain/Loss
Performance, Where Q1
Performers Achieve
<0.15% Loss Post
Trident Engagement



Sediment & Water Losses

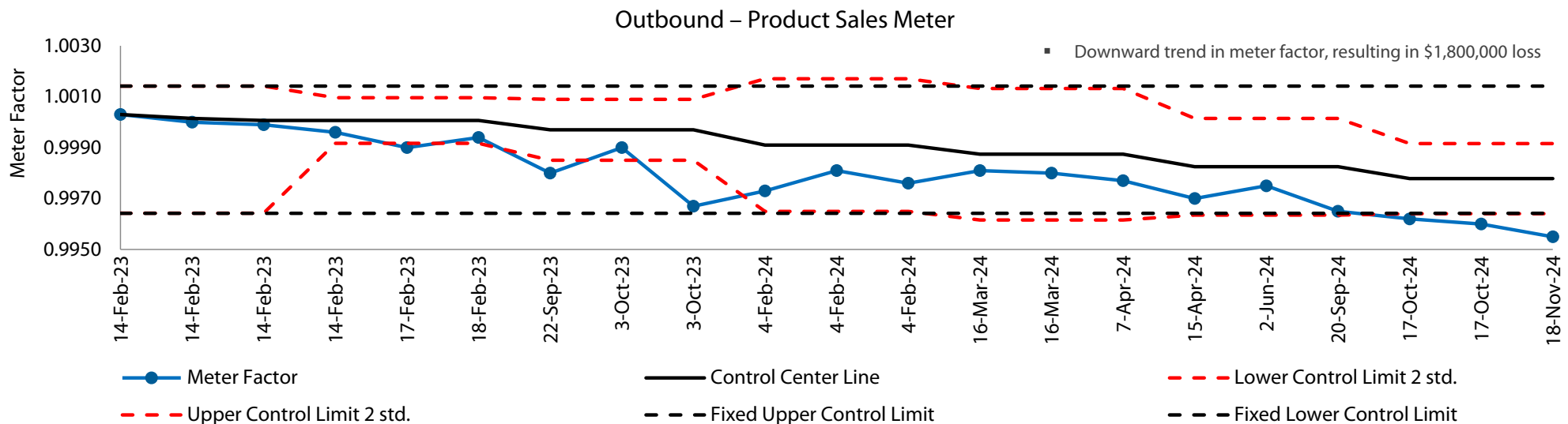
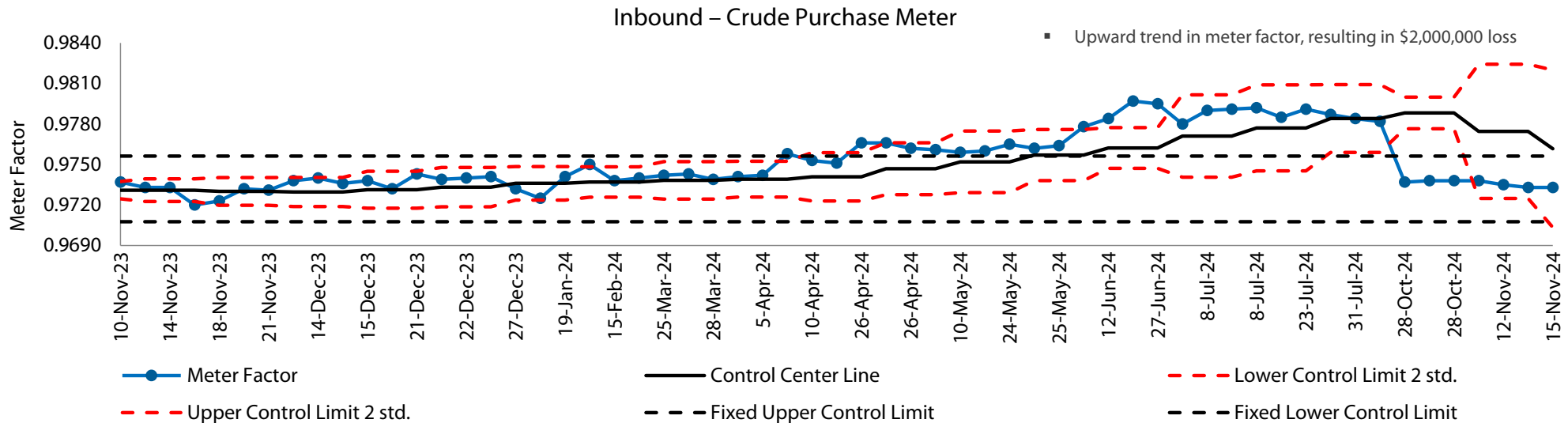
BS&W Analysis To Determine Accuracy Of Ticket Information And The Financial Impact Of Inaccurate Analysis



| Crude | Average Ticket BS&W % | Average Lab BS&W % | % Under Reported | Price (\$/bbl) | Opportunity (\$) |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Crude 1 | 0.203% | 0.473% | 57.1% | \$64.32 | \$1,033,000 |
| Crude 2 | 0.211% | 0.430% | 50.9% | \$64.32 | \$2,858,000 |
| Crude 3 | 0.198% | 0.313% | 36.7% | \$65.94 | \$1,554,000 |
| Crude 4 | 0.201% | 0.515% | 61.0% | \$67.18 | \$1,009,000 |
| Crude 5 | 0.052% | 0.095% | 45.3% | \$86.79 | \$209,000 |
| Crude 6 | 0.248% | 0.440% | 43.6% | \$61.66 | \$4,459,000 |
| Total | 0.202% | 0.379% | 46.7% | \$66.41 | \$11,122,000 |

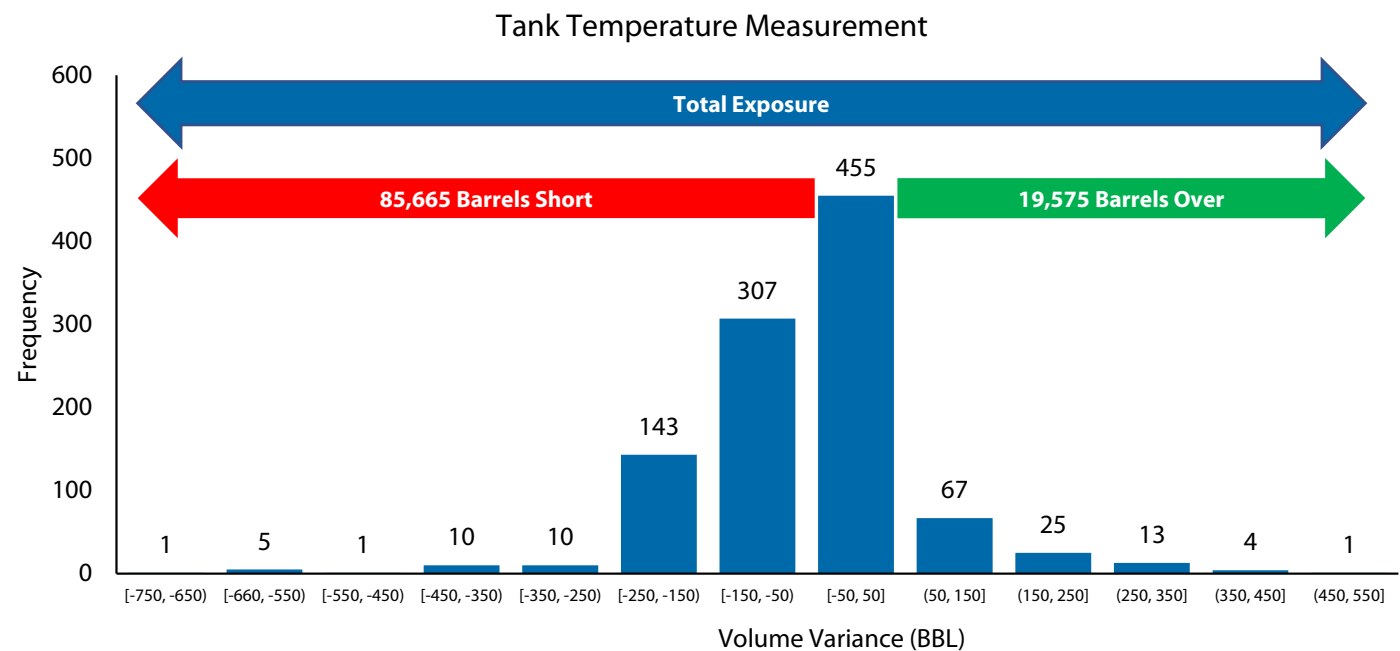
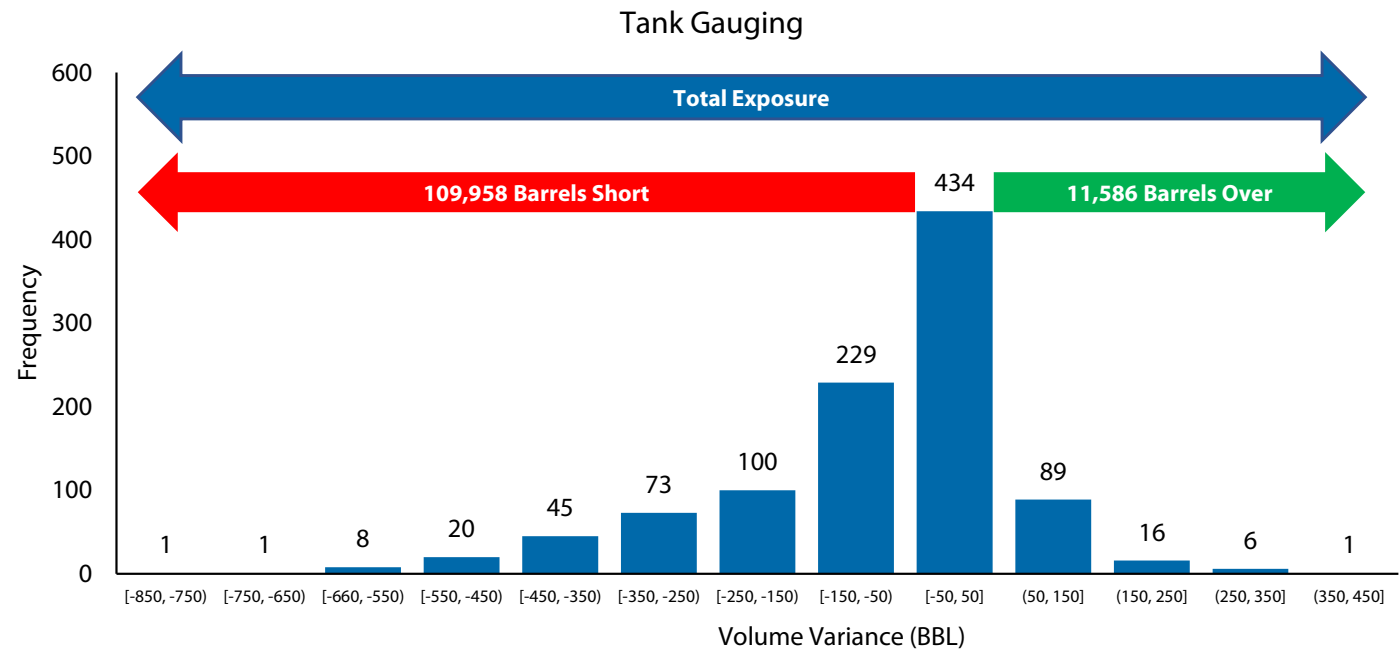
Meter Factor Control Charts

Custody Meter Oversight Is Critical To Mitigate Financial Losses



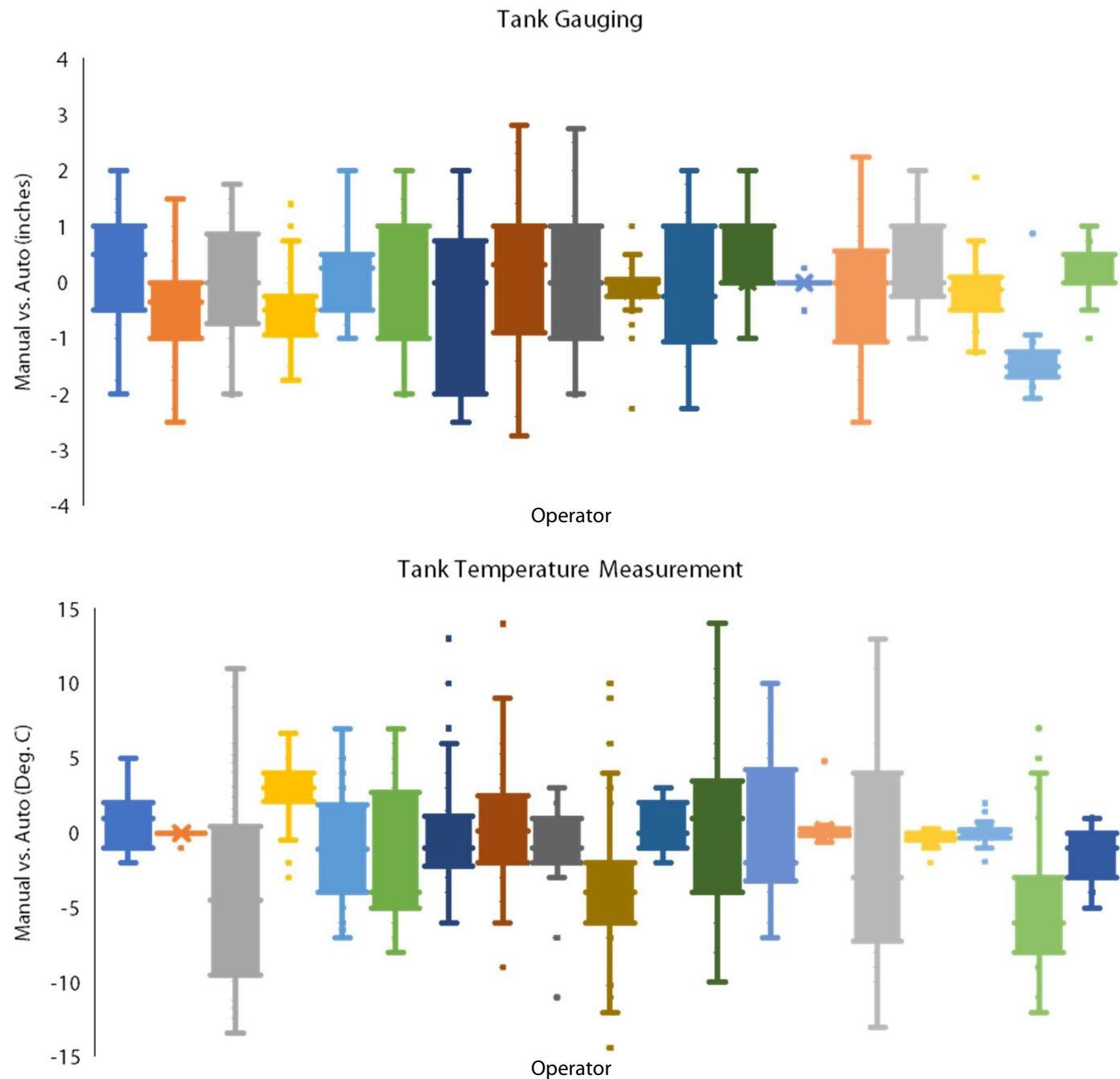
Volume Variance Analysis

Impact To Financial And Refinery Optimization Due To Inaccurate Tank Level And Temperature Measurement Processes



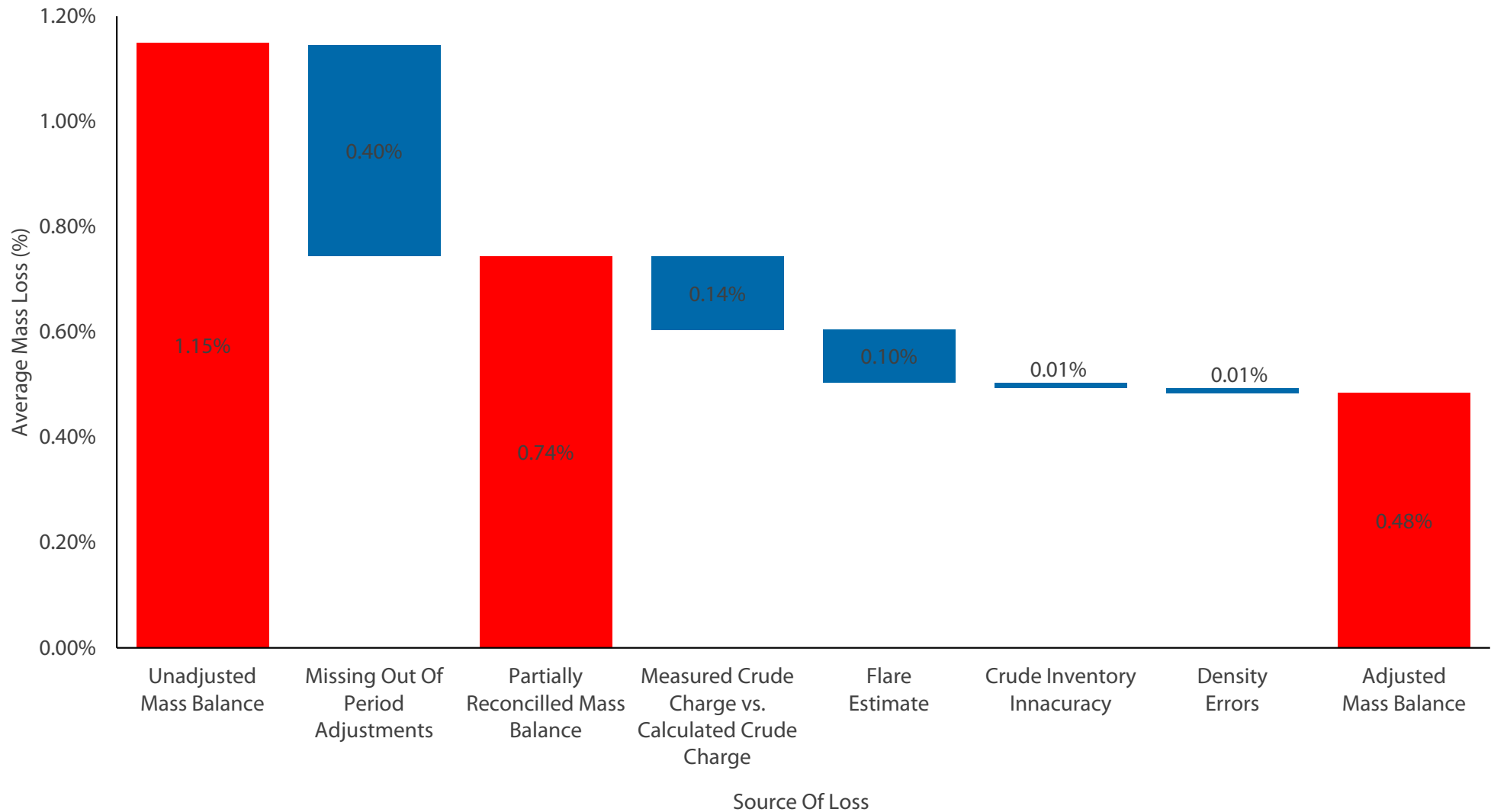
Operator Variability

Performance Variance Among Operators Is Assessed To Determine Root Causes And Impact On Hydrocarbon Losses



Adjusted 2023 Refinery Mass Balance

Adjusted Mass Loss Of 0.48% Worth \$52,280,000



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Questions



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Thank You!