



شرکت پالایش گاز بیدبולند خلیج فارس



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**Persian Gulf  
Bidboland  
Gas Treating Co**

**Catalogue 1401**  
[www.pgbidboland.ir](http://www.pgbidboland.ir)





شرکت پالایش گاز بیدبلند خلیج فارس

Persian Gulf Bidboland Gas Treating Co.

**The Largest Gas Hub of West Asia**







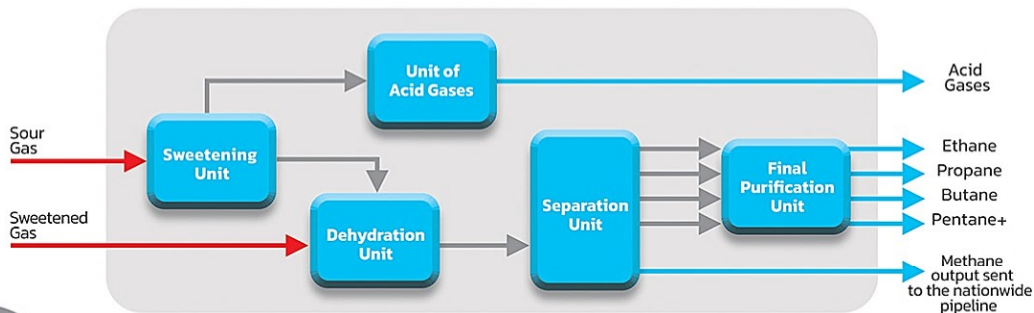


شرکت پالایش گاز بیدولند خلیج فارس

With an area of some 244 hectares, **Persian Gulf Bidboland Gas Treating Company (PGBGTC)** was established in 2003. It is located 17 kilometers east of the city of Behbahan in Khuzestan province of Iran. The treating plant came to streamline in early 2021 and its storages (located in the city of Mahshahr) were operationalized in early 2022. The main mission of PGBGTC is to create added value for gases associated with oil. According to terms of a contract of 65 million Euros signed with National Iranian Oil Company, PGBGTC dispatches 9 million cubic meters of acid gas mixed with sweetened gases daily to be injected into Aghajari oil wells. This process not only safeguards the production, but also prevents the environmental pollution and flaring.

**Probably, the most prominent environmental aspect of its activities is the mission of PGBGTC to regenerate flare gases which has been a long-standing wish of environmentalists and activists in Iran. Through capturing and regenerating these gases, PGBGTC not only prevents the loss of this national capital, but it contributes enormously to improve the air quality and protect the environment.**

Currently, the nominal production capacity of this complex stands at 15 million tons per annum which includes Methane, Ethane, Propane, Butane and Pentane plus. The required ancillary services including distilled water (DM water) and steam are also provided by the company itself. The design of PGBGTC which covers the overall diagram of the received feedstock, manufactured products, and the process chain of various units are as follows:



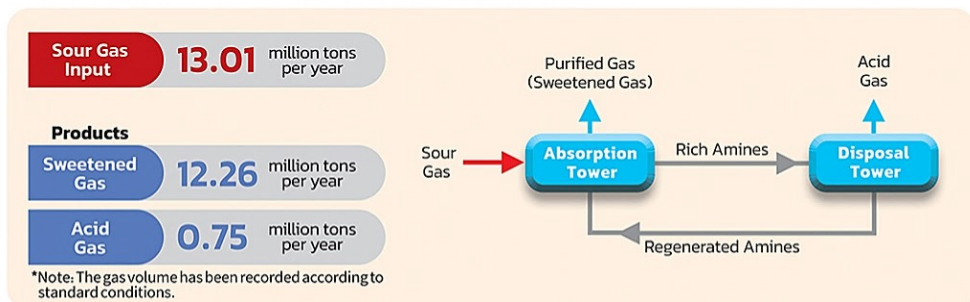




## Sweetening Unit:

As the feedstock of the plant, the sour gas enters the absorption tower to be sweetened. In the absorption tower (absorber), the process of separating acid gases is undertaken through a formulated amine solvent. The solvent includes components of water, hydroxyethyl piperazine (HEP) and methyl diethanolamine (MDEA) with concentrations of 37.9%, 7.6% and 54.5% of the weight, respectively. The sweetened gas is sent to the dehydration unit. After absorbing its acid gases, the amine solvent is sent to the regeneration tower for the removal of acid compounds from it. Finally, acid gases removed from the amine solvent are sent to the acid gas compression unit.

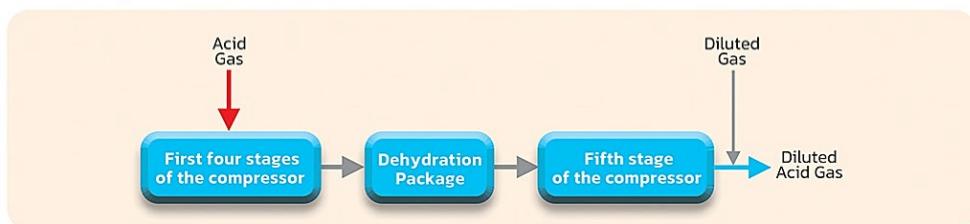
The flow diagram of the sweetening unit is illustrated as follows:



## Acid Gas Compression Unit (AGCU):

Acid gases taken from the process units of the complex arrive at this unit to be compressed. The compression of acid gases is undertaken in five stages of the compressor. After compression, the acid gas leaving the fourth stage of the compressor enters the dehydration package with tri-ethylene glycol (TEG). After that, the acid gas enters the fifth stage of the compressor. Then, the pressure is increased and a diluted gas line (Methane) is added to it. Finally, the output is sent via pipelines to be injected in Aghajari oil wells.

The flow diagram of this unit is illustrated as follows:

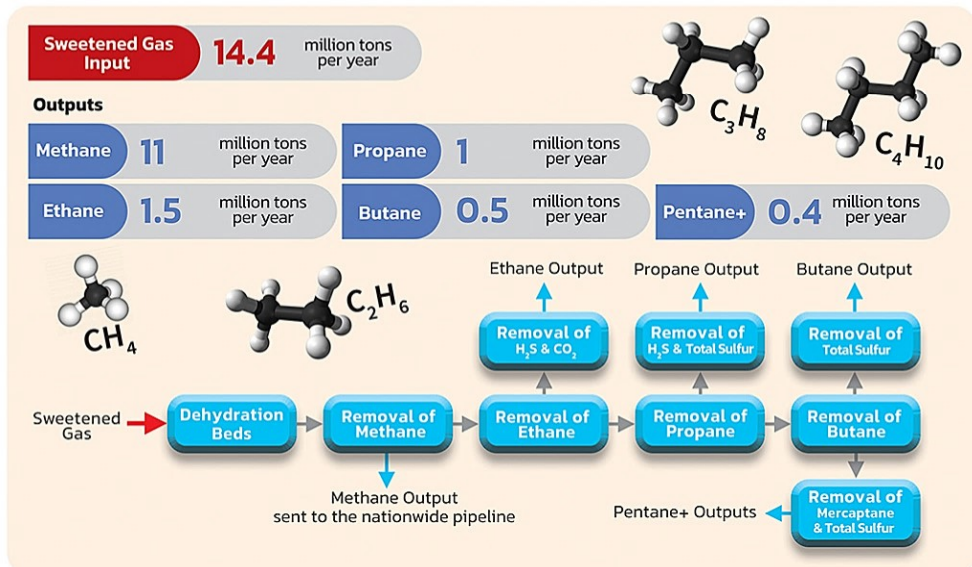




## Dehydration and Separation of Gaseous Liquids Unit:

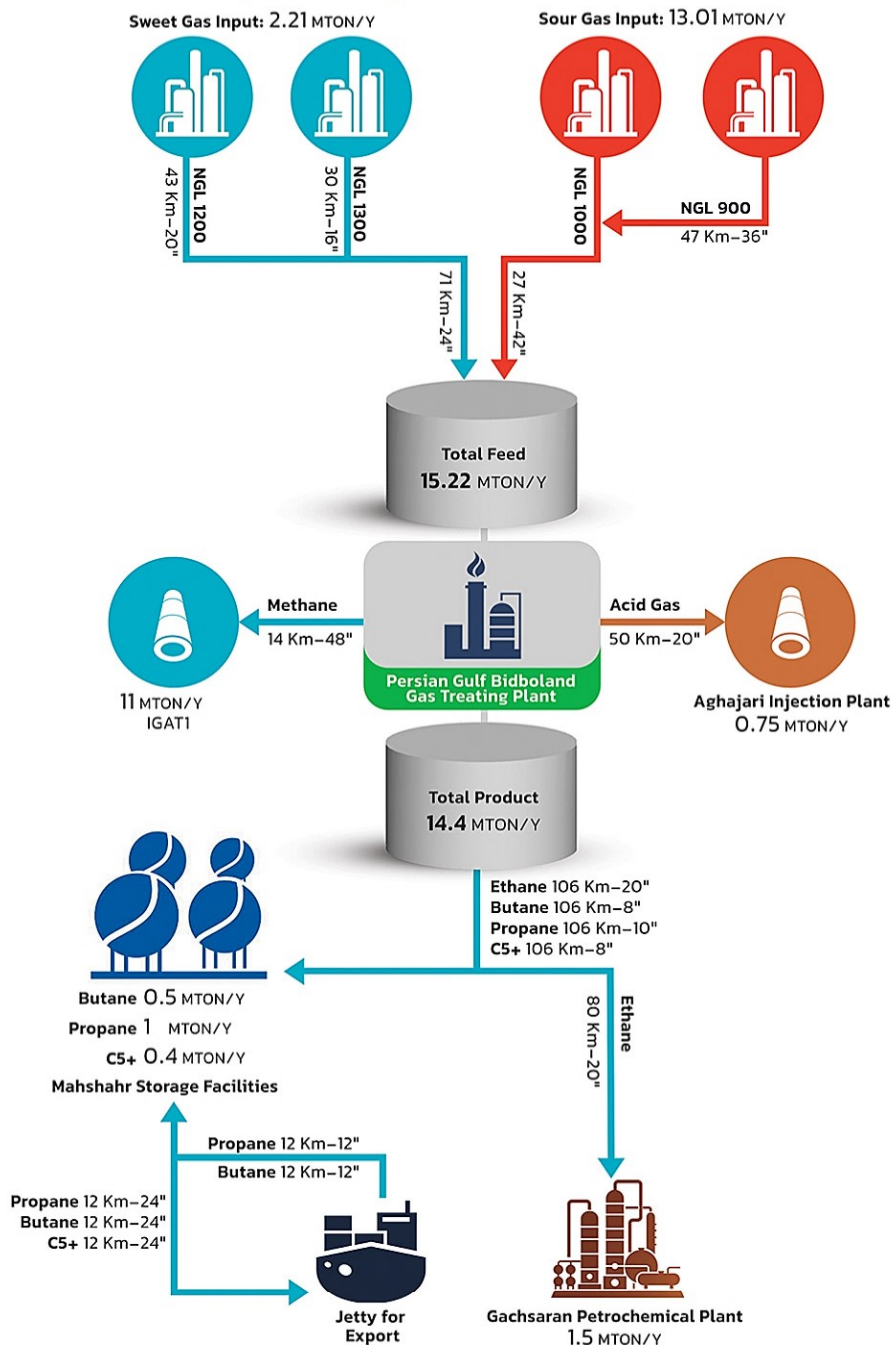
Sweetened gas that enters this unit passes through the process parts including the coalescer filter, the molecular sieve bed, the filter, the mercury absorption bed and the final filter in order to remove the solid particles of moisture and mercury from the flow. Then, the temperature of the flow is reduced by turbo-expanders and plate converters and consequently enters the demethanizer tower. The product at the top of the tower mainly contains Methane which is sent to the national gas pipeline after the pressure increase. The NGL exiting from the bottom of the tower enters the deethanizer tower. The top outlet of the tower is mainly Ethane. The bottom outlet of this tower enters the depropanizer tower and Propane exits from the top of the tower. The bottom outlet of the depropanizer tower enters the debutanizer tower. Finally, the Butane exits from the top of this tower and Pentane plus from its bottom.

The outlets including Ethane, Propane, Butane and Pentane plus enter the product purification unit to standardize the level of their pollutants such as  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , light Mercaptane and heavy Mercaptane. To achieve this goal, MDEA and HEP solvents are used to purify Ethane,  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ . For the final purification of Propane and removing its light Mercaptane content, the AXENS absorbent bed is used. Caustic solvent is used to purify Mercaptanes from Butane and Pentane plus product. After purification, these products are sent to storage tanks. The flow diagram of this unit is illustrated as follows:





## Inputs & Outputs General Overview





## Utility units and ancillary services:

### ■ Steam Production Unit:

This unit is comprised of four boilers with a total capacity of 480 tons per hour.

### ■ Water Treatment Unit:

This complex is composed of five units as follows:

a) **Pre-Treatment Unit:** With a capacity of 420 normal cubic meters per hour, this unit receives raw water and passes it forward while performing flash mixing at the reaction tank and the clarification. As a result of these processes, the hardness of water is reduced and carbonate compounds are removed. The purified water is collected in two tanks namely TK-440-001A and TK-440-00B. These tanks are used to supply service water, sanitary water and reverse osmosis system input water.

b) **Reverse Osmosis Water Unit:** With a capacity of 295.6 cubic meters per hour, this unit is comprised of two units whose first unit is a double pass system. The first pass consists of two 50-percent blocks with a capacity of 147.8 cubic meters per hour. The water extracted in this section has the minimum possible volume of TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) which is stored in two tanks with the capacity of 3479 and 1608 cubic meters to be used for the production of demineralized water (DM water) and makeup water of cooling towers.

c) **Demineralization Water Unit:** With a capacity of 94.22 cubic meters per hour, this unit produces water with a conductivity rate of less than  $2\text{s/cm}\mu$ , which is stored in a 3479-cubic-meter tank. This unit provides water needed by the steam production unit and process units.

d) **Condensate Polishing Unit:** With a capacity of 366 standard cubic meters per hour, this unit recycles the return water of process units at other plants and removes oil impurities from it. Finally, the output enters the deaerator. This unit operates in line with utilizing energy saving potentials of the company and maximum use of its resources.

e) **Firefighting Water Unit:** With the maximum capacity of 2,101 cubic meters per hour, this unit renders services using its facilities such as 2 electric pumps, 2 diesel pumps, 2 jockey pumps and 2 storage tanks with a capacity of 12,000 cubic meters. The main water supply pipe of the company is connected to the firefighting pumps with a pressure of 12 bars.

### ■ Nitrogen and Air Production Unit:

This unit is comprised of 4 compressors each with a capacity of  $6038\text{-Nm}^3/\text{hr}$  each. Two compressors are kept as backups. Additionally, this unit produces air needed by the company as it produces the air needed by the service procedures at the volume of  $2177\text{ZS m}^3/\text{hr}$  and that of the precision instrument unit at the volume of  $3548\text{ZS m}^3/\text{hr}$ .

### ■ Incinerators:

The nominal design capacity of this unit stands at  $15\text{-S m}^3/\text{hr}$ . Incinerators are designed to destroy non-recyclable hydrocarbon compounds.





## Research and Technology Department:

Science is a tool for discovering the truth and knowledge is the product of research. The research is based on observing issues that others are ignorant of. Similarly, the research is defined by thinking about issues that others cannot think about. Noticing that facts that are unfathomable for others requires a deep and scrutinizing vision which could only be attained through scientific endeavors and interactions under appropriate conditions that are particularly undertaken by prominent talented individuals and elites of the society. Hence, conducting researches is a serious and necessary activity in the modern world since it leads to science and technology. For this purpose and in line with the strategic goals and policies of PGBGTC, the research and technology department of the company has been operating since 2021 as an independent unit under the direct supervision of the CEO of the company.

The research and technology department aims at directing scientific-applied researches, conducting research activities and making use of the scientific potentialities of academic and research centers to realize goals of the company through developing current activities and utilizing latest technologies. To achieve such goals, this department is in charge of cooperating with academic and research centers in order to meet the needs of various departments of the company. Like other research and technology departments at the level of the Ministry of Oil, this department carries out its activities in order to institutionalize and promote the research culture and implement scientific researches related to company's activities.

Paying attention to the latest cutting-edge scientific and technological achievements, this department pays studios attention to the operational, developmental and current activities of the company by its active engagement in the processes. It tries to look for suitable scientific and practical solutions in order to solve problems of the company and develop its needed technologies. Outcome of activities of this department and deploying results of pertinent researched should contribute to reducing costs, increasing revenues, improving productivity and optimizing efficient use of facilities.

### Objectives and strategies

Objectives and strategies of the research and technology department are as follows:

- Identifying the operational, technical and engineering problems at the operational units of the company
- Defining the research priorities needed by the company
- Undertaking research projects
- Supporting theses of graduate student
- Defining and implementing research projects in the field of management and human resources

### Implementation of research projects

This department carries out research projects in order to achieve the intended goals which are in line with utilizing the scientific potentialities of research and academic centers, recruiting knowledgeable individuals, and making use of existing mechanisms in order to offer desired services and build the future.

### Supporting projects of post-graduate students

This department supports applied theses and dissertations of MA and PhD students which are in line with company's goals in terms of realizing development plans aimed at becoming the top economic, scientific and technological company in the region. Furthermore, such support contributes to expanding and systematizing the relationship between industries and universities through encouraging and supporting student projects.



## HSE Department:

With more than 100 experts, the HSE department of PGBGTC aims at improving **health and safety** at the company through various measures such as **firefighting, protecting environment and developing passive defense systems**. More than 60 staff of this department work in the firefighting unit. **The record of 58 million safe man-hours with "zero" fatality and more than 41 million hours of operation with no lost time injuries (LTI) are among the honors of the company in the field of HSE.**

Since the design of PGBGTC is completely based on environmental considerations and this company is nationally known as the symbol of the environment-friendly industry, **the environmental office** of the HSE department has committed itself to the detailed investigation and monitoring of all environmental parameters. It has followed up and implemented some important projects to mitigate the possible adverse environmental effects. Some of the environmental measures of this department include the plan for collecting flare gases, setting up a wastewater treatment unit (to minimize the effluent of the company to almost zero level), setting up a plan for waste sorting at the source for the ordinary waste at the complex, and trying to systematize the industrial waste management.

**The health office** of the HSE department focuses on reducing work-related diseases by conducting comprehensive industrial medical examinations, preparing occupational ID certificates and rotating personnel as per the need of the company. This office has taken numerous measures to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some activities in this field include taking blood samples, conducting medicals, measuring body temperature with fever thermometers, conducting screening tasks for the staff returning to work, performing COVID-19 tests, implementing the protocols strictly, cooperating with health centers, holding meetings of the health committee continuously, carrying out activities in line with corporate social responsibilities to fight the pandemic (measures such as donating masks, clothes for disinfection operations, disinfectants, foods, financial supports, and publishing posters).

**The disaster management and passive defense office** of the company was launched in April 2022. Since its inception, this office embarked on preparing and organizing all equipment at the company for emergency situations, creating team cohesion and forming the incident command team at two levels, and organizing meetings with the heads of the HSE of areas adjacent to the complex to review the plan of dealing with emergency situations and disaster management. The safety office of the HSE department has performed some important activities in the last one year including revising the HAZOP and HAZID studies of the company, preparing procedures and instructions, continuous monitoring of the industrial site and regular safety audits of various units and departments across the company.

**The firefighting office** of the HSE has been involved in organizing courses of work at high altitude (as per IRATA guidelines), strengthening the firefighting teams by recruiting efficient, local and skillful forces, and bringing under control the critical safety and firefighting equipment of the company to improve the skills of the staff.

According to the NFPA standard, the fire station of the company falls into the category B of such stations and it is equipped with two rapid fire truck-GPs, three fire truck water & foam tankers, one fire truck ladder and boom vehicle, one fire rescue truck, two patrolling vehicles and one command vehicle. The fire station area is equipped with a workshop for charging breathing apparatus, a hose reel workshop, a training area, a sports club and a place to practice working at height.

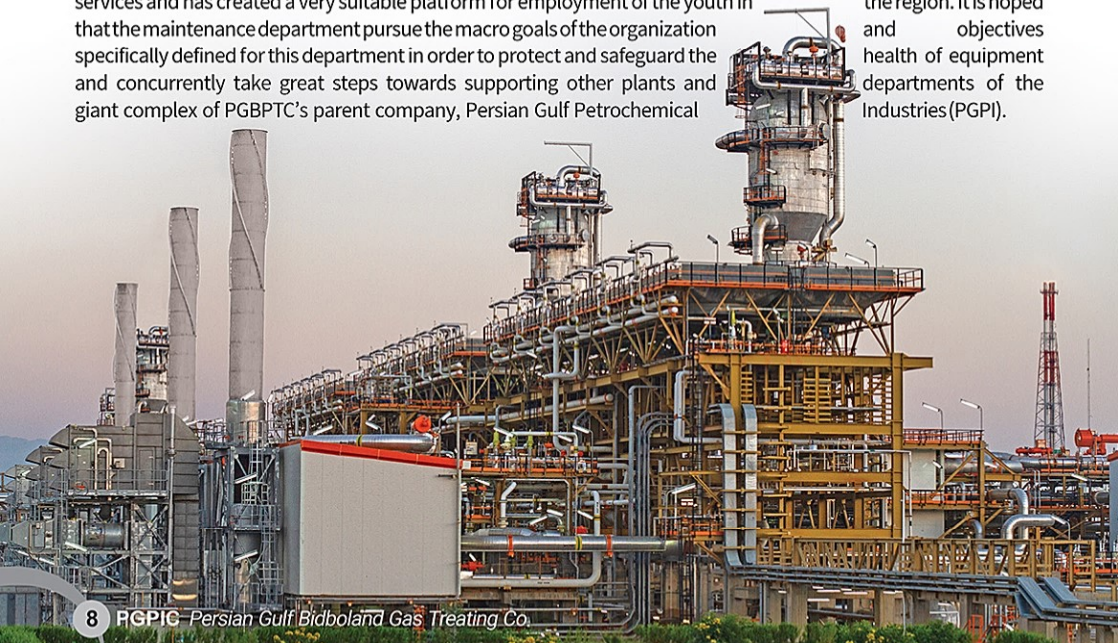




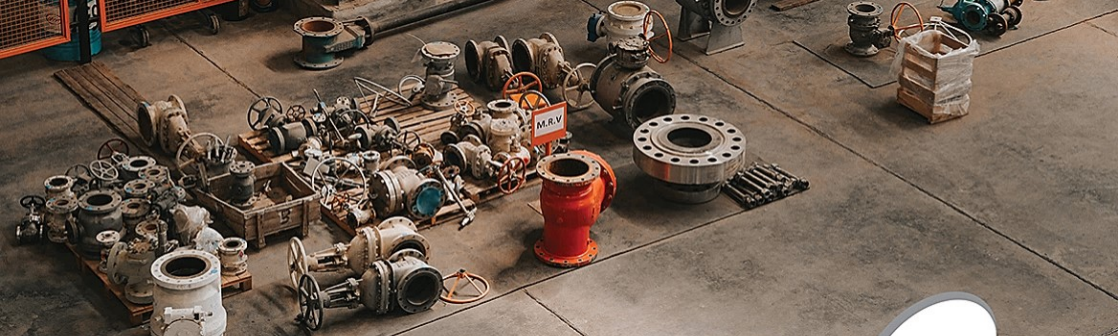
## Maintenance Department:

With an area of 10,000 square meters, the maintenance department of PGBGTC consists of a central workshop (including a valve shop, a turnery and a machinery workshop) and four side workshops namely the workshop of calibration of precision instruments, the electricity workshop, the welding workshop, and the workshop of painting and insulation. More than 76 skillful and experienced personnel with specialties in the fields mechanics (of fixed and rotating equipment), electricity, precision instruments and repair services work under the title of supervisors in the maintenance department in line with maintenance and repair operations of industrial and non-industrial units of the company.

Thanks to the unconditional support of the managers and forecasting of experts, this department has purchased and used the most modern machineries and equipment of the world, such as the carousels, borings, balances, 5-meter lathes, 3-meter lathes, radial drills, stone axis, and flat stones which are some of the special equipment and devices found in the industrial zone of Khuzestan. Accordingly, this department enjoys great potentiality to meet the repair needs of PGBGTC ranging from the main site to more than 1000 km of feed and product pipelines. In addition, this department is fully prepared to support the industrial hub of Khuzestan which contributes dramatically to the self-sufficiency and independence of the oil and gas industry of our beloved country. This huge company assisted by local experts and domestic companies such as Mapna, Avaye Jahanbin and OTC, has used the knowledge and experience of more than 355 local technicians and experts and has utilized 25 light and heavy machines (including 160-ton cranes, 50-ton cranes, backhoe loaders, backhoe tractors, dredgers, compressors, and excavators) to render services and has created a very suitable platform for employment of the youth in the region. It is hoped that the maintenance department pursue the macro goals of the organization and objectives specifically defined for this department in order to protect and safeguard the health of equipment and concurrently take great steps towards supporting other plants and departments of the Industries (PGPI).





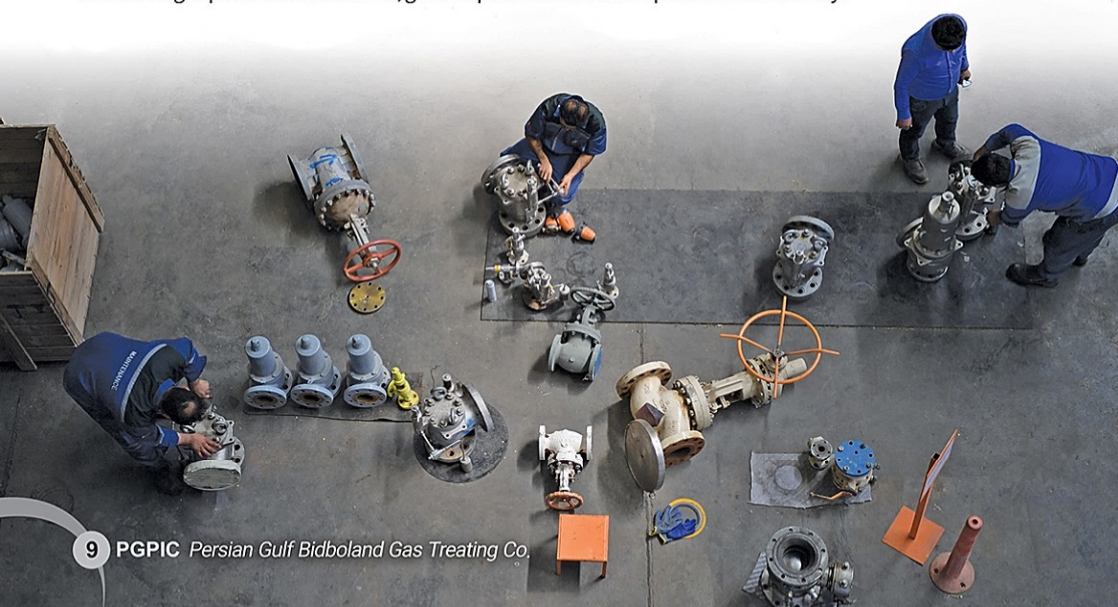


### Department of Self-sufficiency:

The newly-fledged department of self-sufficiency of PGBGTC plays an active role in domestication of equipment spare parts, completion of the supply chain and supporting the production line. These roles are played by forming technical working groups. In light of the continuation of the unfair sanctions imposed on the country and exertion of the maximum pressure by malevolent enemies of the country, the department of self-sufficiency has been given the following missions to be pursued by relying on domestic talents and capabilities:

- Reducing the cost of equipment and parts needed by operational departments and units
- Preventing currency outflow and eradicating dependency on foreign supply sources
- Conducting economic assessment and technical feasibility of parts in the process of domestication
- Identifying, categorizing and benefiting from knowledge-based companies and domestic experts
- Identifying key and dynamic parts in the warehouse of classification
- Preparing technical manuals for parts (technical drawings, preparation of production methods, material selection and heat treatment cycles, etc.) based on reverse engineering
- Using the capacity of active companies in Khuzestan in the field of construction and reverse engineering
- Defining a research project in the research and technology department for strategic items and goods whose domestic production is not within the reach at the time being

It is hoped that the domestication process of this department to be developed which is in line with the goals of the company. Due to its geographical location, this mega gas project could be presented as a hub for local manufacturing in the region which would, in turn, contribute a lot to taking more valuable steps for transferring experiences to other oil, gas and petrochemical companies in the country.







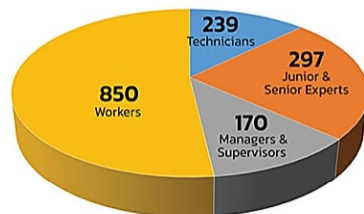
## Human Resources Department:

Since the human resources are considered strategic assets for an organization, they are taken into account as an important and integral part of the strategic planning of the organization. Most of the organizational planning and human resources are strategic in essence. One of the main factors leading to emergence of a new attitude in the strategic planning for human resources is the trend of technological, social and economic changes and transformations in the internal and external environments of organizations that are always experienced by them.

In the modern era, the most fundamental competitive source of organizations is their efficient human resources or knowledge workers. The starting point in the planning for human resource development is gaining assurance about the access to human resources when needed. Therefore, recruiting and employing competent, skillful and efficient human resources is the first priority for any HR departments. The other point about recruiting the staff which is actually the most important one is their flexibility in learning and receiving new trainings and skills with sufficient capabilities.

In view of the above-mentioned goals, PGBGTC has employed 1,556 skillful and efficient people at the employer and contractor categories through entrance examinations and specialized interviews.

As the result, 170 people are currently in charge of management and supervision of different parts of the refinery, 297 people work as junior and senior experts, 239 people work as technicians, and 850 people working as workers.



**Human Resources: 1556**

The HR department of the company has tried to meet the current and future educational needs (both organizational and individual educational needs) through four stages namely educational needs analysis, designing and planning for trainings, implementing trainings, and evaluating the effectiveness of trainings. All of these processes aim at achieving the ultimate goal which is developing the performance of skills, knowledge and talents of managers and employees.

According to this approach, we have set up the main structure of our trainings on 5 main axes as follows:

- Holding trainings for newly-recruited employees
- Offering specialized job trainings
- Organizing trainings for improving management
- Offering trainings for developing knowledge and job skills
- Holding trainings for university interns

To realize these goals, the training department of the company has held training courses at some 8,196 man-hours in 2021 and some 18,000 man-hours in the first six months of 2022.



### Laboratory department:

As one of the important parts of this huge complex, the laboratory of PGBGTC operates full-time with its top experienced and knowledgeable staff who make use of advanced and modern laboratory equipment of the best global brands. This department includes a gas chromatography (GC) laboratory, a special laboratory, a general laboratory, a water laboratory, and a solution laboratory. All activities and tasks of this department are performed in accordance with the latest editions of standard methods approved by international and national accreditation institutions to meet the industrial needs and analyze various samples at the company such as water, wastewater, gases, light and heavy hydrocarbons, gas condensates and amines.

In order to achieve goals of the company, this laboratory is equipped with advanced equipment such as GC chromatography flowmeters, total sulfur analyzers, atomic absorption spectroscopy equipment, Karl Fischer titrators, UV-VIS spectrophotometers, flash point testers, distillation equipment, colorimeters, Oxygen meters, copper strip corrosion test devices, automatic titrators, viscometers and densitometers. These devices used in the laboratory are from reputable brands including:

SCION, Analytik Jena, HACH, Anton Paar, Erlytic, Metrohm, Lovibond, Kohler, Normalab

One of the most important fundamental values of the laboratory is increasing the accuracy and precision in test results and meeting the needs of the company. To materialize these values, the laboratory performs various activities and some of the main ones are as follows:

- Performing tests of refining operations including taking samples of feedstock, intermediate and final products at all operational units (more than 4,000 analyses are performed per month)
- Conducting tests to verify the quality of chemicals used in all operational units
- Conducting tests related to the final products of the company (about 600 analyses per month)
- Undertaking environmental tests







### The complex of storage tanks, installations and export docks:

The complex of storage tanks, installations and export docks of PGBGTC is located in the export port of Majidieh in the city of Mahshahr, Khuzestan. This complex is used for the collection and storage of propane, butane and C5+ condensate products sent from the refinery. With an area of 60 hectares, this complex is 6 km away from the loading dock No. 6 located in Majidieh.

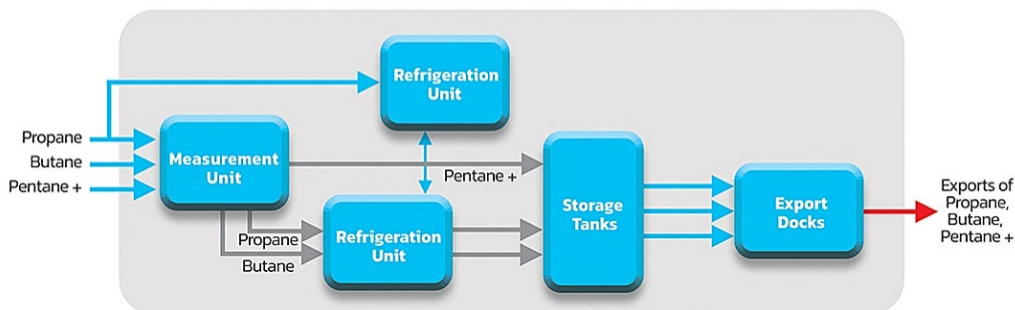
In the liquid phase, products of this complex are sent through three separate underground pipelines with 10, 8 and 8-inch diameter extending for of 105 km. these products are daily sent from the tanks of the refinery to the storage tanks.

Propane and butane storage tanks are atmospheric and double-walled (two floors and two walls) with capacities of 52 thousand tons and 27 thousand tons. These double-walled tanks make it possible to store propane and butane at temperatures of -41 and -5 degrees Celsius. Pentane plus storage tanks have a floating roof with the capacity of 42 thousand tons.

Pentane plus (or C5+) sent from the enormous refinery of PGBGTC is stored in floating roof tanks after reducing the pressure. Propane sent from the refinery passes through three chillers and a pressure relief valve to reduce its temperature from 40 degrees to -41 degrees Celsius and finally sent to the storage tanks after being cooled.

The butane received from the refinery also reaches a temperature of -5 degrees after passing through two chillers of 35 degrees and finally sent to the storage tanks after pressure reduction. The cooling fluid for refrigeration comes from the propane input which is pumped by four-stage refrigeration compressors via four inlets with pressure and different temperature of the coolant liquid. The propane, butane and pentane plus products stored at low temperature and pressure. Then, they are transported via transfer pumps to loading facilities of the export dock by ship.

The process description of the Mahshahr storage tanks is as follows:





## Industrial wastewater treatment and recovery project through ZLD:

For the first time in Iran, the ZLD method (Zero Liquid Discharge) has been launched at PGBGTC. As a water purification method, RO (reverse osmosis) is an advanced and acceptable method. In this method, the water coming out of the reverse osmosis membrane is divided into two parts namely the sweet water and highly concentrated water which contains critical elements such as silicon and barium (elements damaging the membrane). Therefore, these critical elements should be removed in order to reuse the wastewater. ZLD is used in order to maximize the percentage of recycled water by reverse osmosis membrane and to minimize the required capacity in thermal desalination and evaporation ponds.

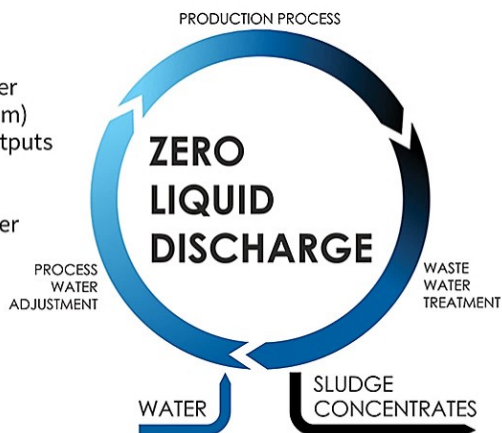
The ZLD-based purification systems are used to remove minerals, salts and organic substances from the wastewater of purification systems to be reused in the process of salt water desalination and fresh water production. In this technology, the volume of water loss is zero. Additionally, this system eliminates the problem of sedimentation caused by some elements in salt waters such as calcium sulfate and silica which leave negative effects on salt water thickeners. ZLD or zero liquid discharge system is a process in which the liquid output of a plant is reduced to zero. The effluent emanating from various processes including industrial processes, chemical processes, and power plants usually contain some water. Applying the ZLD process, one can remove the remaining water from the effluent which leaves no liquid discharge of these processes into the environment. This process benefits industrial and urban organizations as well as the environment. By making use of these advanced sewage treatment systems, one can obtain fresh water from wastewater which increases efficiency and reduces costs.

ZLD systems offers numerous economic and environmental advantages to power plant managers since water is recycled and reused by utilizing these processes.

### Objectives and applications of ZLD:

This process can be used for the following cases:

- Using ZLD in the treatment process of wastewater and salty waters with high TDS (more than 5000ppm)
- Gaining the ability of managing the thickener outputs up to 300000ppm
- Recovering all dissolved salt as the dry salt
- Producing water with the quality of distilled water with low TDS (less than 150mg/l)
- Getting free of any need for chemicals and pre-treatment activities







### The plan of constructing HDS value chain completion unit:

Hydrodesulfurization (HDS) removes sulfur (S) from natural gas and from refined petroleum products. This environmental protection plan is part of the plans to develop and create value chain units inside a complex of Butane Plus (C4+) product.

This 55-million Euro project is being implemented on a land of approximately 3 hectares to the eastern side of the refinery complex. The purpose of building this plant is reducing the sulfur content of butane and pentane plus outputs produced by PGBGTC. This unit aims at a production capacity of 155 tons of products per hour. Currently, the amount of sulfur compounds in butane and pentane plus products is less than 30ppm and 300ppm, respectively. Upon the completion of this project, the sulfur compounds in the butane plus product produced by PGBGTC would be reduced to less than 0.5 ppm.

After primary compression, the sulfur separated in this plant would be sent in the form of acid gases to be used for injection into oil wells in oil-rich areas. The sulfur would be sent via a 20-inch pipeline at a length of 48 kilometers.

The main outcomes this plan include production of high quality raw materials such as super jet fuel and higher quality gasoline, more profitability and reduction of environmental pollutants caused by the consumption of sulfur products.







### The mega project of collecting flare gases in East Karun region:

This huge national project aims at protecting the environment and making maximum use of national resources and capitals. This is a joint project implemented under the cooperation between PGBGTC and the National Company of the Southern Oil-rich Regions in four provinces namely Khuzestan, Bushehr, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad and Fars. This project is running with an allocated credit of one billion Euros. Upon the completion of this national strategic plan, more than 600 million cubic feet of flare gases would be collected daily. Therefore, the burning and loss of flare gases would be prevented in operational areas of Maroon, Ramshir, Aghajari, Pazanan, Rag Sefid, Gachsaran, Bibi Hakime and Siah Makan.

When this valuable project is completed, more than 85% of the obligations of the Ministry of Oil of the Islamic Republic of Iran for reducing GHGs (greenhouse gases) as per the international treaties shall be fulfilled. This mega project is being implemented and completed as 27 sub-projects and 6 joint projects which includes construction of more than 300 kilometers of gas transmission pipelines, 150 kilometers of electricity transmission lines, 11 electrical substations and water supply networks.

For the implementation of this national mega project, more than 108 compressors of different types such as centrifugal, rotary screw and reciprocating ones have been entrusted to domestic specialist companies. The employment rate of this project will be 9,000 people during construction and operation phases would be 9,000 and 500 people, respectively.







### PGBGTC: the holder of the golden national statue of green industries:

As the largest gas hub of the West Asia and the largest facility for collecting flare gases in the history of the oil industry, PGBGTC has managed to win the golden statue of green industries at the national level in its first year of production. This success has been achieved through setting policies and implementing in-house and external strategic plans. To commemorate the great steps taken by PGBGTC for protecting the environment, a ceremony was held where some environmental activists and national authorities including the vice president and head of the Department of Environment attended. At the event, the valuable efforts of PGBGTC in the field of conservation and preservation of the environment was honored and the golden national statue of the green industry was awarded to this company.









### Acquiring six ISO certification standards in the first year of production:

In its first year of production, PGBGTC has succeeded in obtaining six management system standards namely ISO 9001, 14001, 45001, 10002, 10004 and 26000 from DAS UK. Auditors of DAS UK conducted two external audits and 36 man-day auditing whereby they confirmed the compliance of the processes and functions of PGBGTC with these six management standards. Accordingly, certificates were issued to PGBGTC. These certificates are accredited by national accrediting institutions in the UK and Iran namely the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) and the National Accreditation Center of Iran (NACI). The deployment of these management systems has been realized without the assistance of external consultants and solely through relying on the ability and round-the-clock efforts of the management team and employees of the company. In the final meeting of the external audit, the CEO of DAS UK, referred to his 28 years of experience in conducting audits and teaching audit courses in different countries and companies. He asserted that PGBGTC had been one of the top manufacturing organizations that attaches value to management standards.



Obtain Approval of Standards

**ISO 9001- ISO14001**

**ISO45001-ISO10002-ISO10004-ISO26000**





## Goals and Objectives of Persian Gulf Bidboland Gas Treating Co.

Goals	Objectives
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Continuous and uninterrupted production
	Maximum and high quality production
	Economic production
	Green production
	Management of product development plans
	Strengthening the maintenance process for production stability
<b>Improving Efficiency</b>	Implementation of 5S in the organization
	Managing processes
	Plan-based and goal-oriented management
	Standard-oriented approach and institutionalization of the systematic approach
	Developing the culture of teamwork and creativity
	Optimal use of resources
	Risk management
<b>Improving Stakeholder Satisfaction</b>	Re-designing the structure of the organization
	Understanding needs, demands and expectations of stakeholders
	Meeting needs, demands and expectations of stakeholders
	Stakeholder satisfaction assessment
	Improving relationship with stakeholders
<b>World-class Marketing And sales</b>	Systematizing the complaint handling process
	Understanding markets and customers
	Developing a marketing strategy and managing market plans
	Developing a sales strategy
	Developing product portfolio and sales management programs
<b>Efficient and Effective Logistics</b>	Customer service management (CRM)
	Improving warehouse inventory management
	Provision of effective orders
	Improving the status of contracts
	Development and management of human capital
	Management of suppliers of goods and services
	IT management
	Management of physical assets
	Improving HSE performance
	Management of financial resources





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