

Lifecycle Energy Modeling Input into Upstream Design Process

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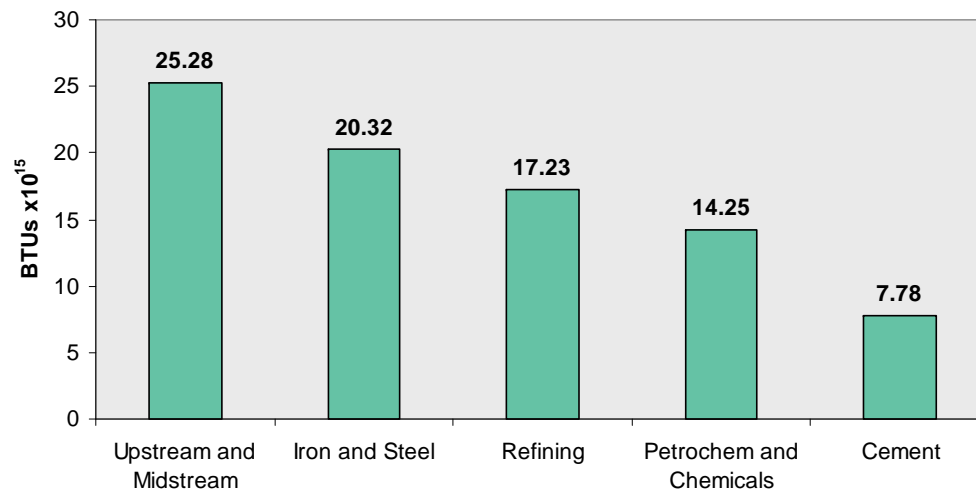
Agenda

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Background | energy usage profile of upstream industry upstream conceptual design process typical conceptual design case generation |
| Design input | production profile valuation methods |
| Comparison | energy intensity vs. production CO ₂ emissions vs. production availability model output |
| Conclusion | net savings achieved – life cycle net savings achieved – totals questions |

Background

Energy usage profile of upstream industry

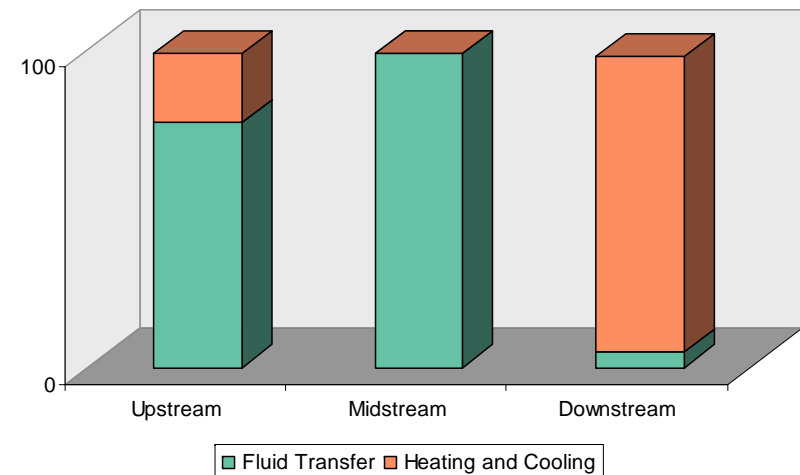
Top Energy Intensive Industries (worldwide, 2005)



Oil and gas is top industrial energy user

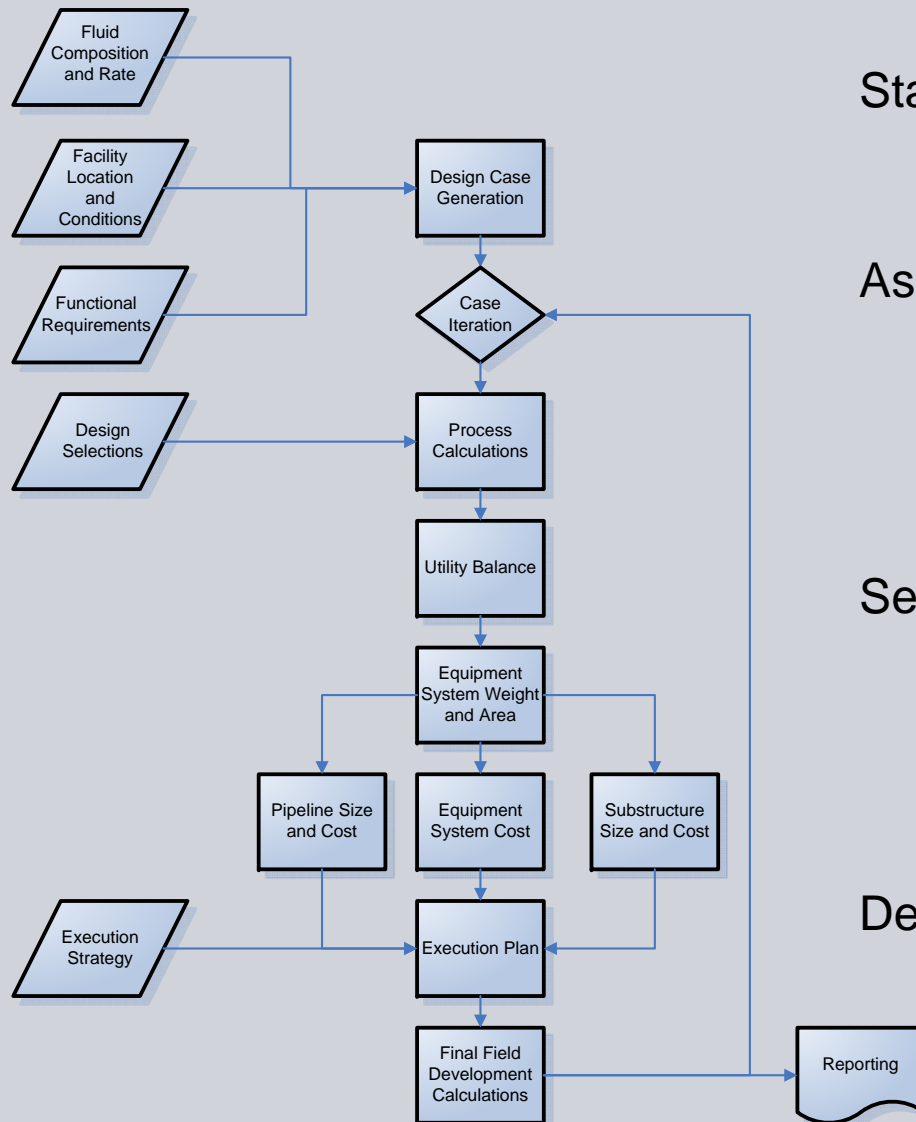
Upstream use primarily in pumping/compression

Energy Usage Distribution



Background

Typical facility conceptual design process



Stage gate process

method of capital appropriation

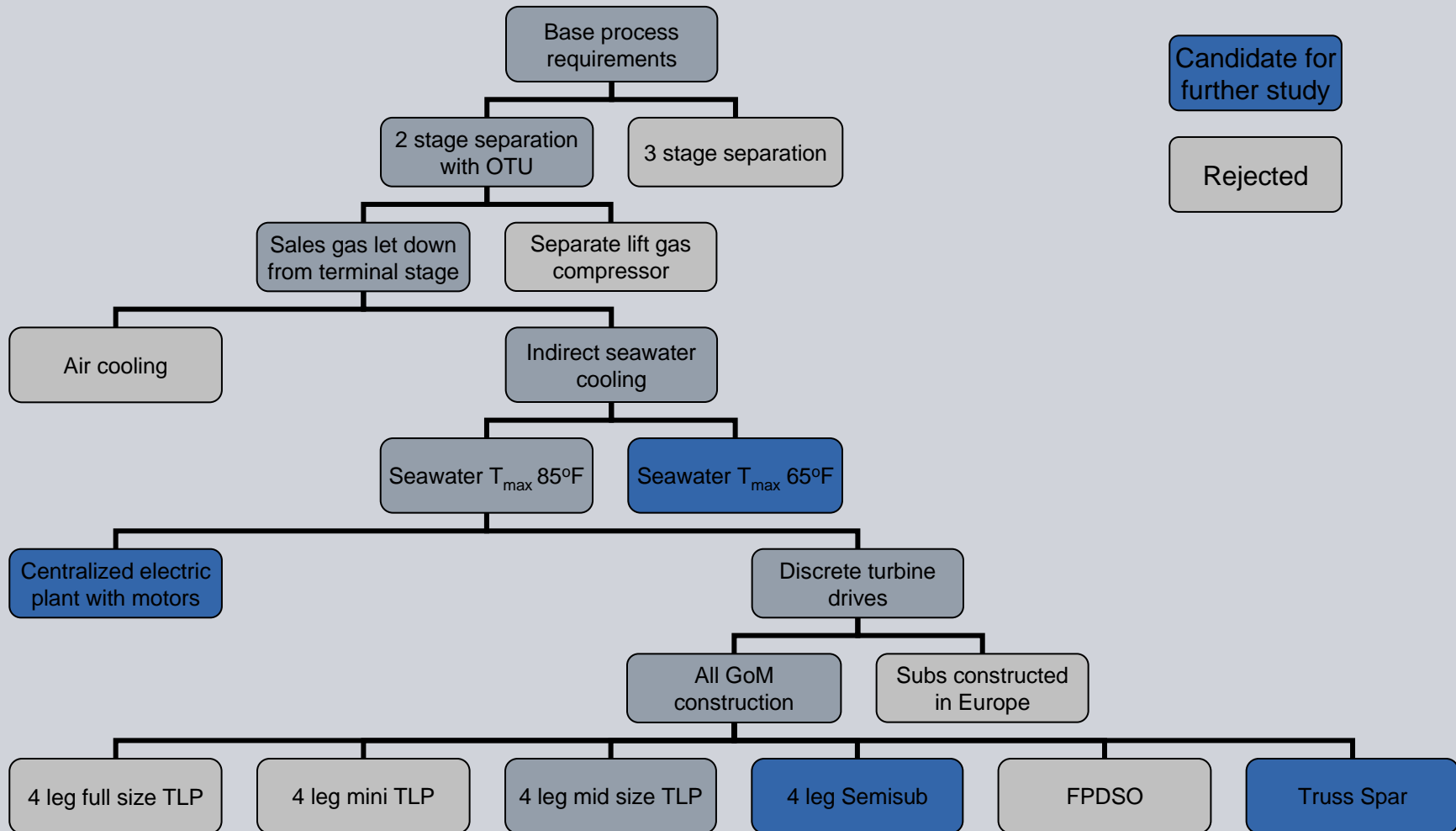
Assess phase (0.1% of project capital)
 develop concept design cases
 generate high level definition
 target +/-50% cost estimate

Select phase (1% of project capital)
 refine and select base case
 front end engineering work
 target +/-30% cost estimate

Define phase (10% of project capital)
 detailed engineering
 target +/-10% cost estimate

Background

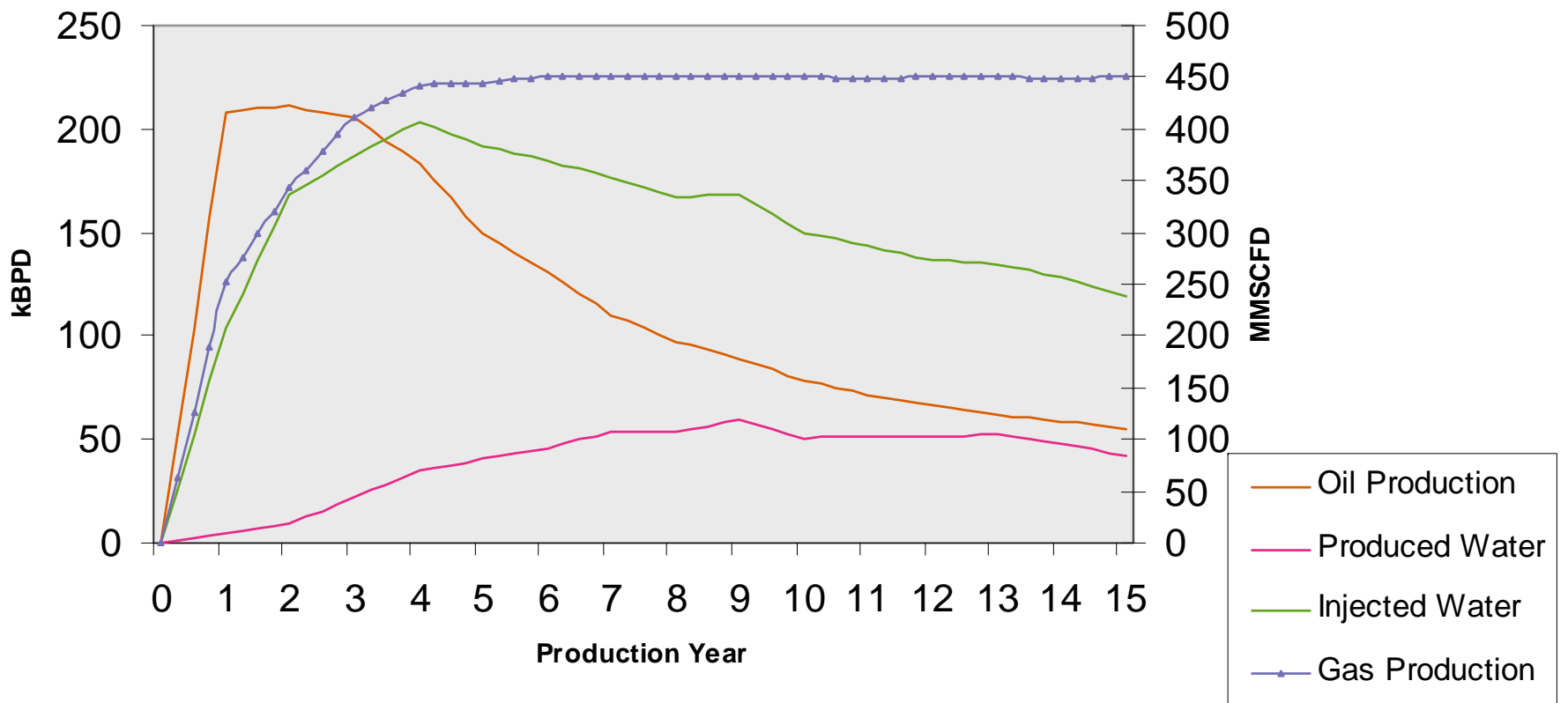
Typical concept design case generation



Design input Production profile



Production Profile



Design input Valuation methods

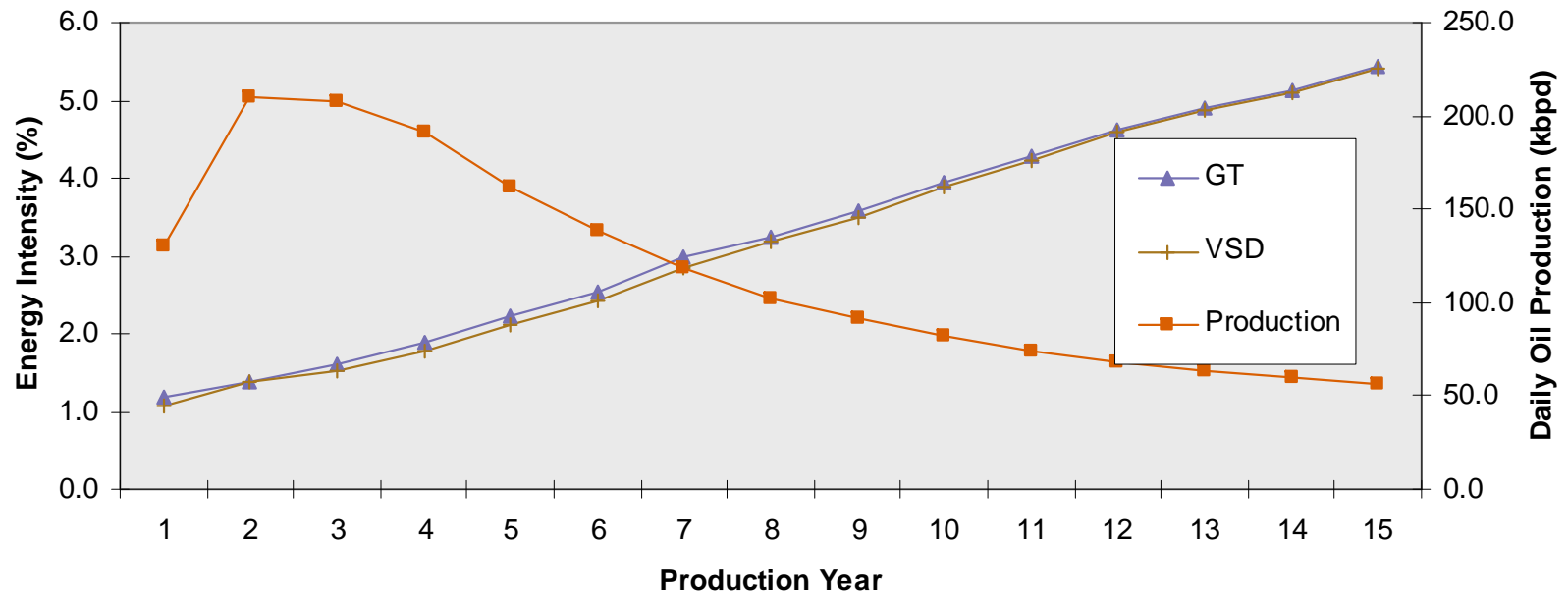
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| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Fuel usage | cost avoidance of fines associated with flaring discounted NPV assuming future local gas market average pricing for recent gas sales or fraction thereof 2009 average wellhead gas price \$3.71/kscf |
| CO ₂ emissions | primarily cost avoidance of emissions taxes possible offsets market for international companies discounted NPV for countries with future requirements EUA December 2010 contract was €15.10/ton CO ₂ (5/28/2010) |
| Availability | calculate actual production time out of service use production pricing and profile for value compare NPV for base output and for increased availability NPV difference is value of deferred production Brent spot was \$72.40/bbl (5/28/2010) |
| Inflation | 2.5% annually |

Comparison Energy intensity vs. production



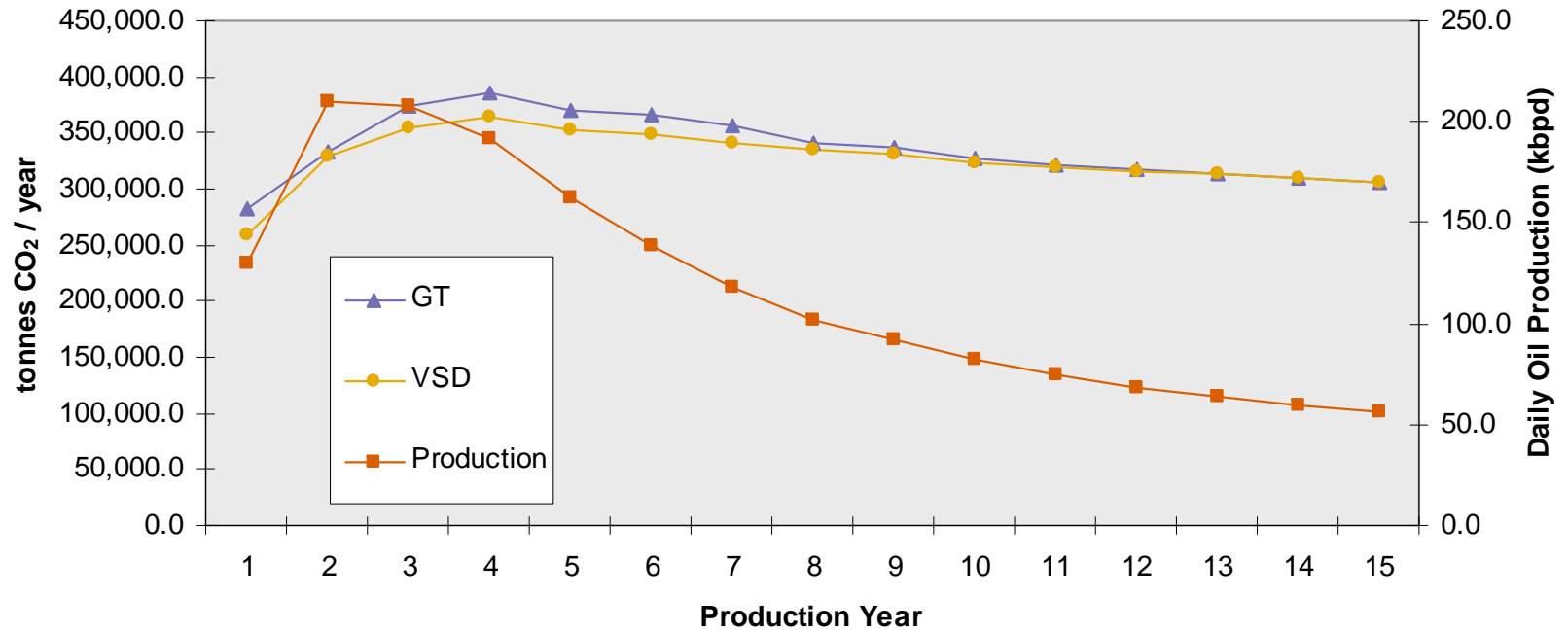
Annual Average Energy Intensity vs. Production



Comparison CO₂ emissions vs. production

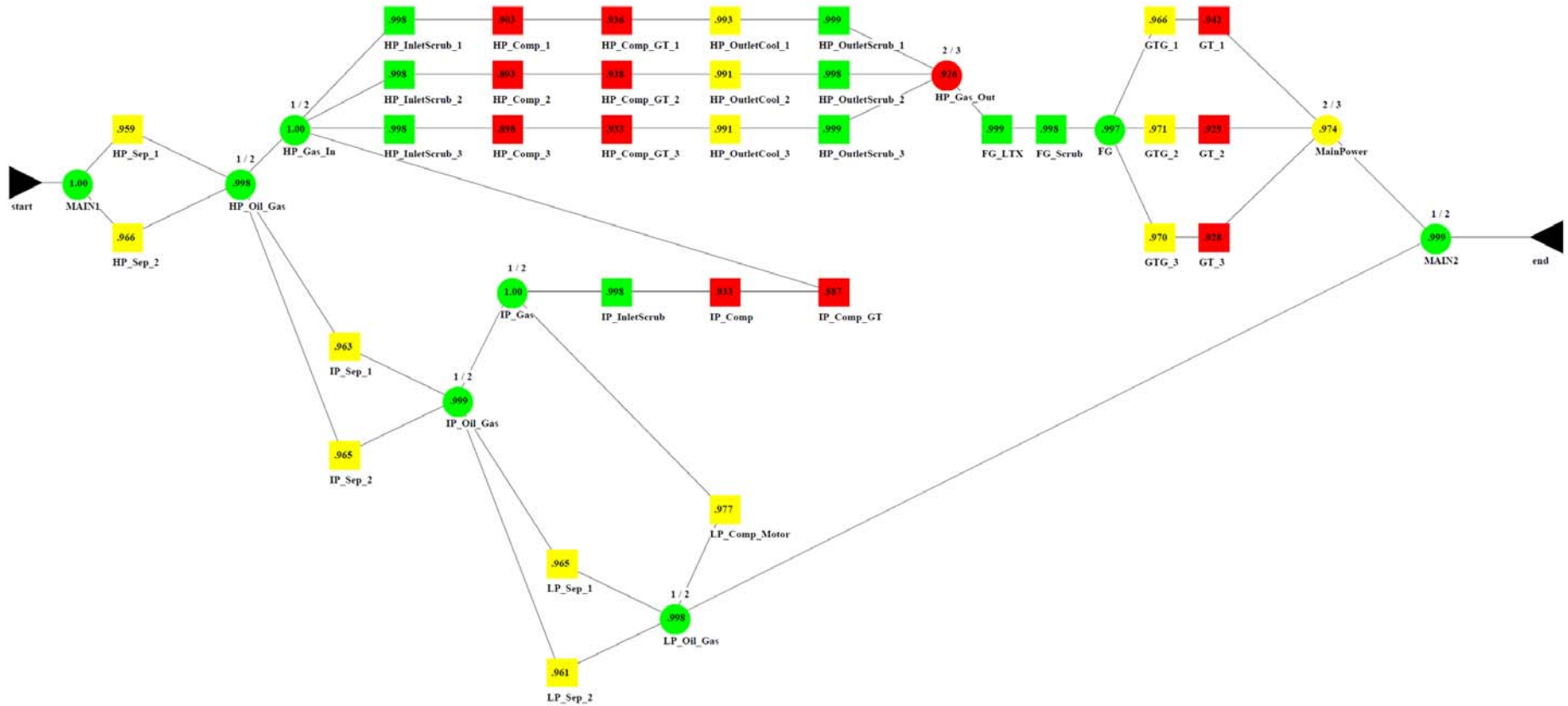


CO₂ Emissions vs. Production



Comparison Availability model

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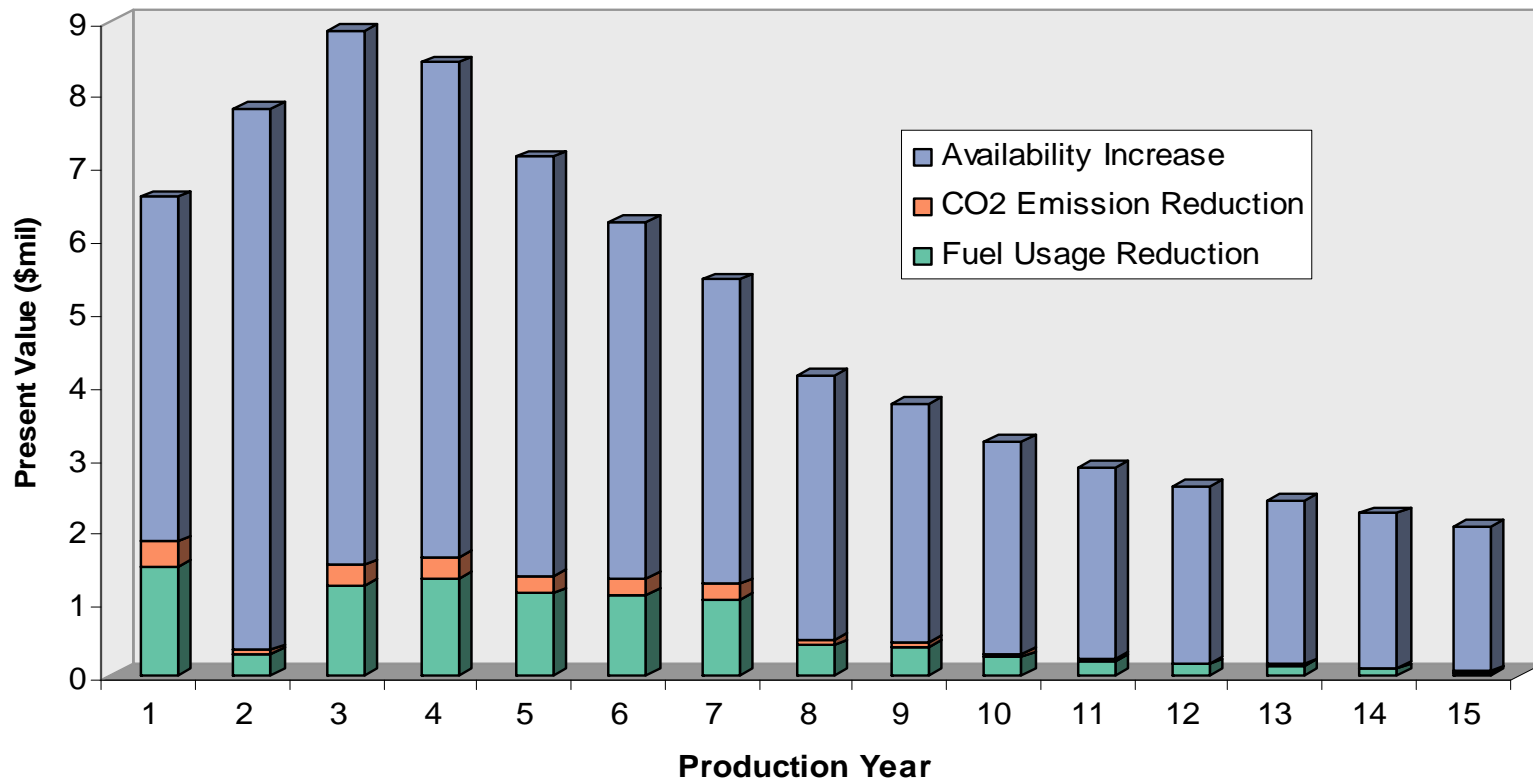


Conclusion

Net savings achieved, life cycle



Constituent Values of Life Cycle NPV Savings (VSD vs. GT)



Conclusion

Net savings achieved, totals



| | GT | VSD |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| CAPEX (total platform installed cost) | 1,149,163,400 | 1,183,251,600 |
| | | (34,088,200) |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| NPV OPEX savings for fuel gas | 9,304,509 |
| NPV OPEX savings for emissions | 1,925,837 |
| NPV OPEX savings for uptime | 62,315,457 |
| Total NPV savings | 73,545,804 |

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Overall savings | 39,457,604 |
|------------------------|-------------------|

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Questions?

