

Establishing CO₂ Utilization, Storage and Pipeline Systems for Oil Fields in Shallow and Deep Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

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Presentation Outline

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2	Eastern and East Central GOM Deepwater CO ₂ Pipeline System
3	Next Steps



Executive Summary

The large oil fields in the Eastern and East Central GOM offshore offer significant opportunities for productively utilizing and storing CO_2 while helping increase domestic oil production and Federal revenues.

- The 52 moderate to large oil fields in the shallow Federal waters of the GOM will need a three CO₂ pipeline system to deliver 40 million metric tons per year (2.1 Bcfd) for use and storage by CO₂ enhanced oil recovery,
- The 63 large oil fields in the deep Federal waters of the GOM will need a three CO₂ pipeline system to deliver 57 million metric tons per year (2.9 Bcfd) for use and storage by CO₂ enhanced oil recovery,
- The capital costs for these six CO₂ pipelines is estimated at nearly \$6 billion,
- The Federal royalties provided from the recovery of 7.3 billion barrels by CO₂ enhanced oil recovery (assuming all 7.3 B bbls would be economically viable to develop) would equal \$104 billion dollars, assuming an \$80 per barrel (WTI) oil price, as estimated by EIA for Year 2025.







Eastern and East Central GOM Shallow Water CO₂ Pipeline System





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Pipeline Systems for Delivering CO₂ to Shallow Water Eastern and East Central GOM Oil Fields

The Eastern and East Central portions of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) shallow water offshore hold 52 moderate- to large-size oil fields. These oil fields contain 8.2 billion barrels of original oil reserves, with 97% of these original reserves already produced.

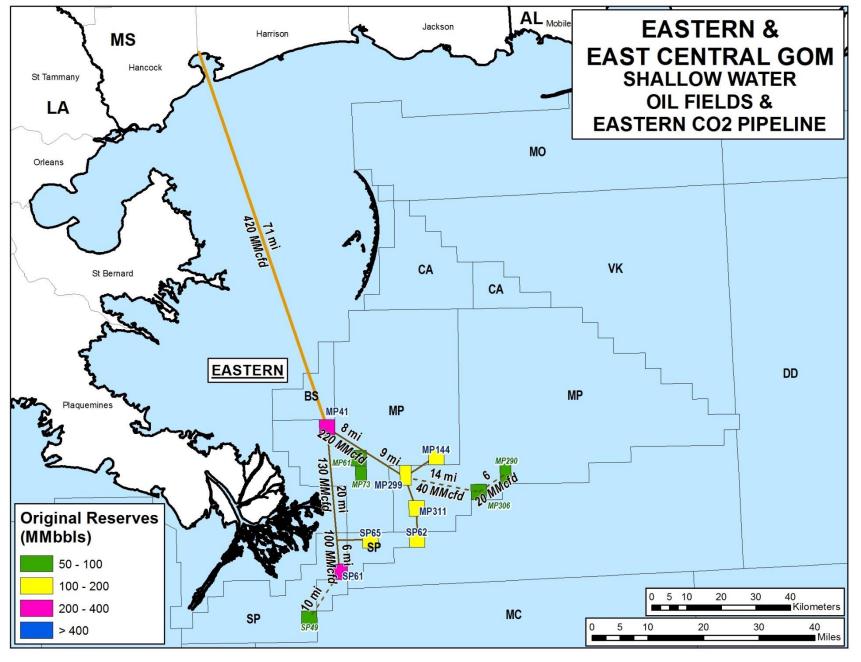
We started our study by targeting the largest 29 of these oil fields, each with original oil reserves of over 100 million barrels.

We plotted the location of each of these 29 oil fields, estimated their technically viable oil recovery potential and CO_2 injection requirements, and then designed three CO_2 pipelines that would connect these 29 oil fields with CO_2 supply from onshore Louisiana and Mississippi.

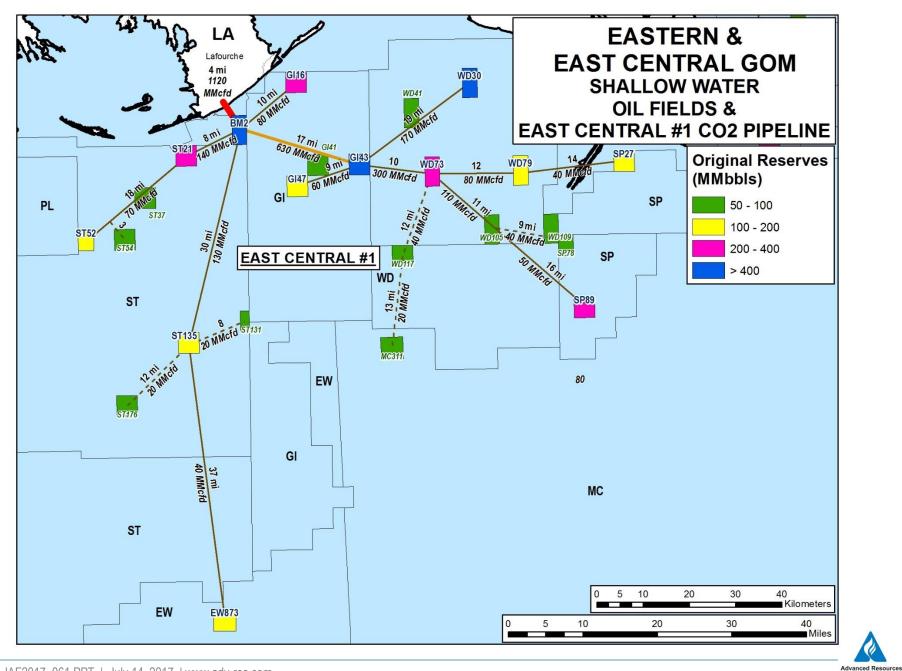
- Eastern GOM CO₂ Pipeline System
- East Central GOM CO₂ Pipeline System #1
- East Central GOM CO₂ Pipeline System #2

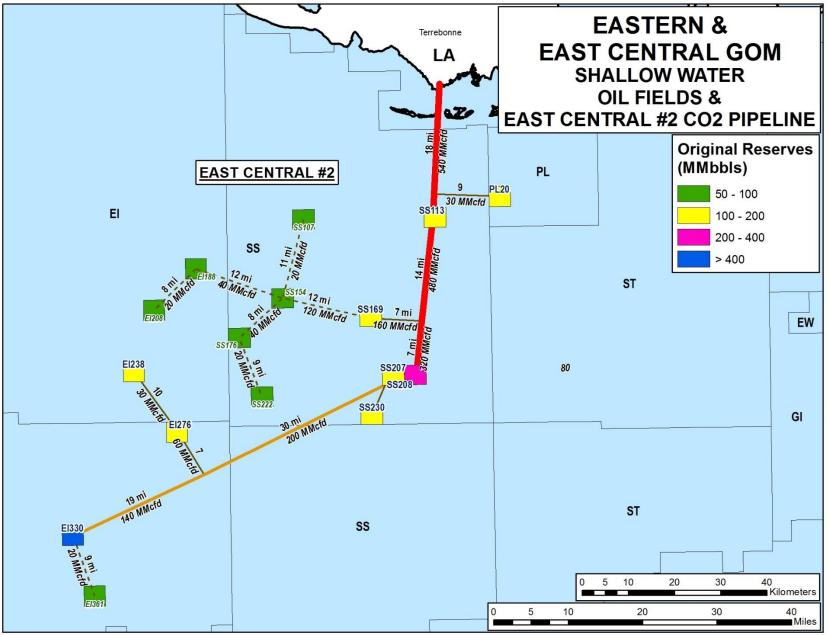
Finally, we prepared an initial estimate of the capital costs of installing these three CO₂ pipeline systems in the shallow waters of Eastern and East Central GOM.





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Final Eastern and East Central GOM Shallow Water CO₂ Pipeline System

Including both the 29 "targeted" oil fields and the 23 "opportunity" oil fields, the three pipelines would deliver about 2.1 Bcfd of CO_2 (40 million tons per year) to 52 shallow water GOM oil fields.

Pipeline System		No. of Fields	CO ₂ -EOR Oil Recovery	Total CO ₂ Requirements		CO ₂ Requirements		
		(#)	(MMB)	(Bcf)	(MMmt)	(MMcfd)	(MMmt/yr)	
Easte	rn	12	610	6,110	323	420	8.1	
East Central #1								
-	Part 1	6	520	5,220	276	360	6.9	
•	Part 2	7	650	6,530	346	450	8.7	
•	Part 3	6	240	2,380	126	160	3.2	
•	Part 4	5	220	2,150	114	150	2.8	
Total		24	1,630	16,280	862	1,120	21.6	
East (Central #2							
•	Part 1	12	500	5,040	267	350	6.8	
•	Part 2	4	290	2,840	150	190	3.7	
Total		16	790	7,880	417	540	10.5	
Total		52	3,030	30,270	1,602	2,080	40.2	
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The Eastern CO_2 pipeline system remains modest in size, transporting 420 MMcfd (8.1 MMmt/yr) of CO_2 .

- The East Central #1 CO_2 pipeline system remains the dominant CO_2 system, with 1,120 MMcfd (21.6 MMmt/yr) of capacity.
- The East Central #2 CO₂ pipeline system would have 540 MMcfd (10.5 MMmt/yr) of transportation capacity.



Eastern and East Central GOM Shallow Water CO₂ Pipeline Investment Costs

Our estimate of installing the three CO₂ pipelines in the shallow waters of the Eastern and East Central Gulf of Mexico is about \$1.7 billion.

CO ₂ Requirements		Pipeline Requirements	Capital Costs*
(MMcfd)	(MMmt/yr)	(in-mi)	(\$MM)
420	8.1	2,478	\$600
1,120	21.6	2,512	\$600
540	10.5	2,074	\$500
2,080	40.2	7,064	\$1,700
	(MMcfd) 420 1,120 540	(MMcfd) (MMmt/yr) 420 8.1 1,120 21.6 540 10.5	CO2 Requirements Requirements (MMcfd) (MMmt/yr) (in-mi) 420 8.1 2,478 1,120 21.6 2,512 540 10.5 2,074

Opportunities for lowering these costs would involve further optimizing the CO₂ pipeline systems and selectively using existing, empty offshore natural gas pipelines, where possible.



*We assume \$240,000 per inch-mile for shallow water.





2. Eastern and East Central GOM Deepwater CO₂ Pipeline System





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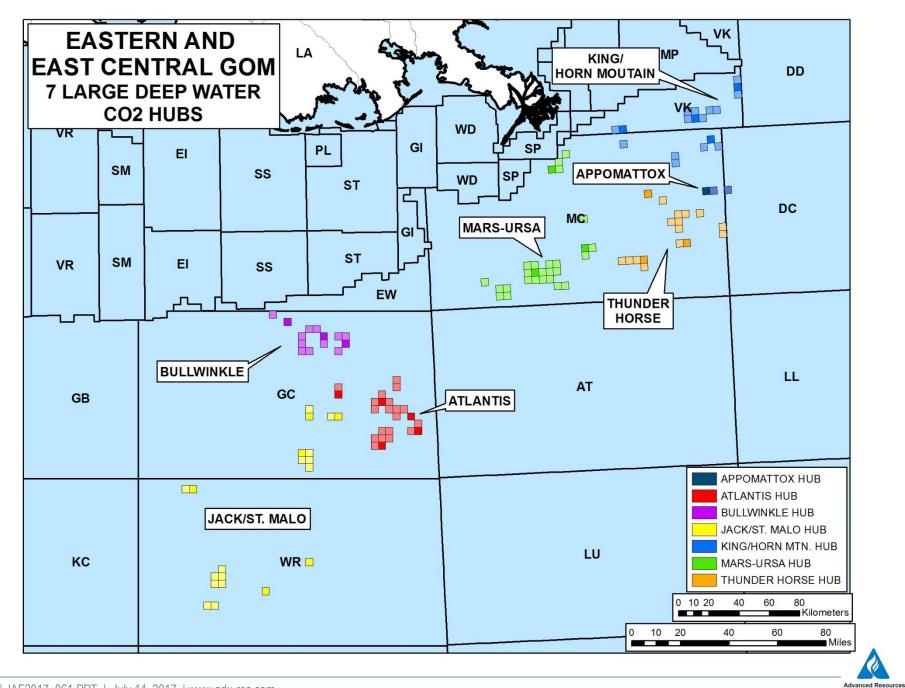
Pipeline Systems for Delivering CO₂ to Deepwater Eastern and East Central GOM Oil Fields

The 63 large deepwater Eastern and East Central GOM oil fields, concentrated in Green Canyon and Mississippi Canyon, offer considerable potential for CO_2 storage and technically viable oil recovery using CO_2 -EOR.

- These 63 large deepwater oil fields contain 8.6 billion barrels of original oil reserves, with about half of these original reserves already produced.
- We plotted the location of these 63 large deepwater oil fields and 26 Production Complexes (central platforms). We then estimated their oil recovery potential and CO₂ requirements for CO₂-EOR.
- We established seven major CO₂ Hubs served by three Deepwater CO₂ Pipeline Systems to link these 63 large oil fields with CO₂ supplies delivered from onshore Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.



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Appomattox CO₂ Hub and Production Complexes

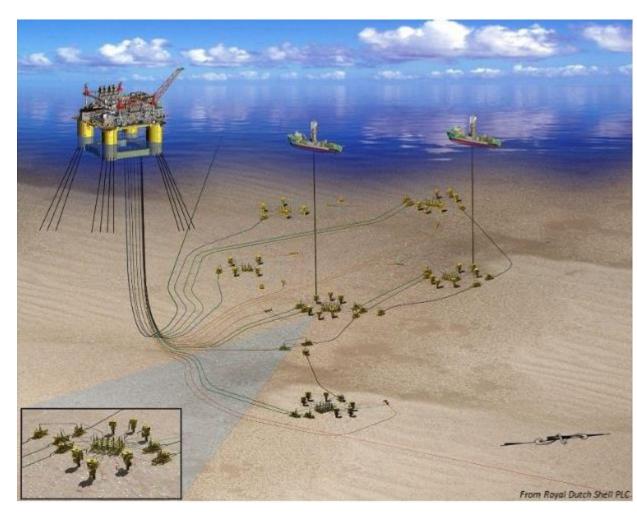
The Appomattox CO_2 Hub and Production Complex is linked to the Appomattox (MC391) and Vicksburg (DC353) oil fields located in about 7,300 feet of water depth. Vicksburg was discovered by Shell in 2013 with Appomattox discovered, also by Shell, in 2016. Both fields are projected to be placed on production in 2020.

Subsequently, Shell announced the Appomattox deepwater platform would also provide tieback opportunities for the nearby Gettysburg, Ryberg and other prospects.

Shell has proposed building a 24-inch pipeline, called the Mattox Pipeline, to transport crude oil from the Appomattox host platform to a shallow water offshore structure and from there to the onshore using existing infrastructure.



Appomattox CO₂ Hub



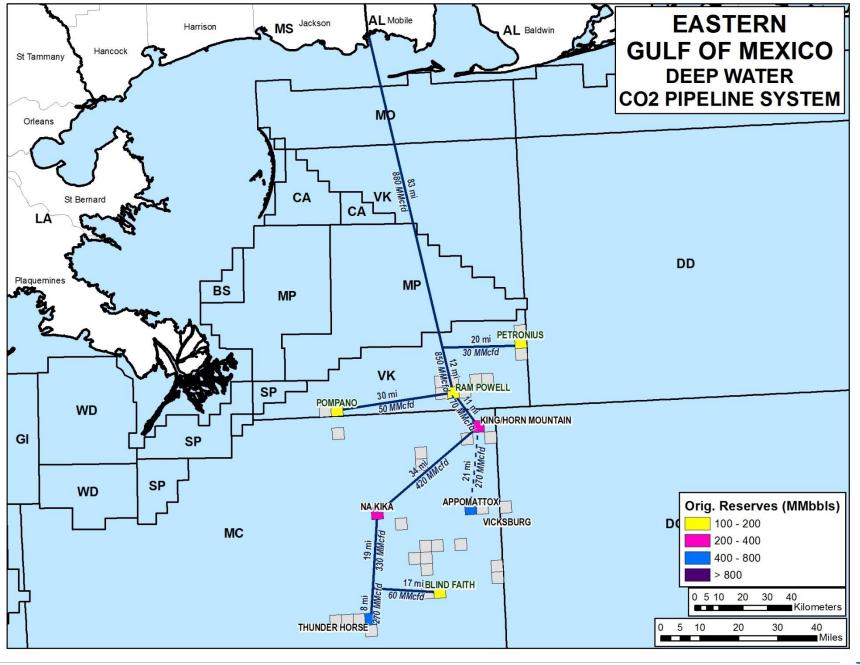
The Appomattox deepwater semisubmersible production platform will be located in 7,200 feet of water, 80 miles south of Mobile, Alabama. It will contain six drill centers, 15 producing sub-sea wells and five water injection wells.

The production platform is scheduled to be placed on-stream in 2020.

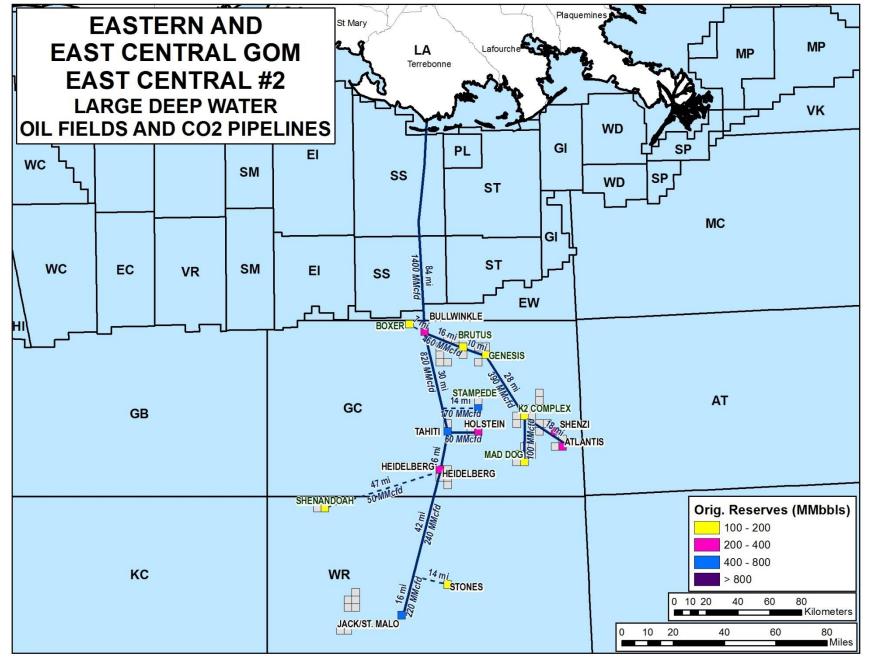


Source: OGJ On-Line, 07/01/2015

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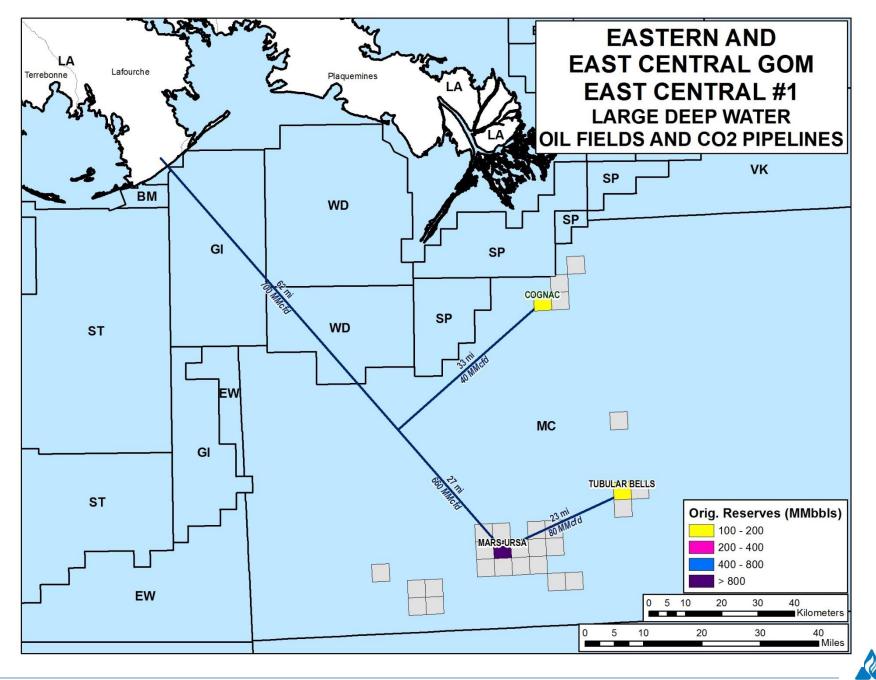


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Eastern and East Central GOM Deepwater CO₂ Pipeline Systems

We estimate technically feasible oil recovery of 4.3 billion barrels, an ultimate CO_2 demand of 43 Tcf (2,300 million metric tons), and CO_2 flows of 2.9 Bcfd (57 MMmt/yr) for the Deepwater GOM CO_2 Pipeline System.

Pipeline System	CO ₂ Hub	CO ₂ EOR*	CO ₂ Demand**		CO ₂ Flow	
		(MMbbls)	(Bcf)	(MMmt)	(MMcfd)	(MMmt/y)
Eastern						
	King/Horn Mt.	280	2,770	147	190	3.7
	Thunder Horse	600	6,040	319	420	8.1
	Appomattox	400	3,980	211	270	5.2
Eastern Sub-Total		1,280	12,790	677	880	17.0
East Central #1						
	Mars-Ursa	1,030	10,270	543	700	13.5
East Central #2						
	Bullwinkle	270	2,730	144	190	3.7
	Atlantis	770	7,650	405	520	10.0
	Jack/St. Malo	950	9,520	504	650	12.6
East Central #2 Sub-Total		1,990	19,900	1,053	1,360	26.3
Total		4,300	42,960	2,273	2,940	56.8

*Technically viable oil recovery is estimated at 15% of OOIP.

5/24/2017

**Technically viable CO₂ requirements are estimated using 10 Mcf of CO₂ per barrel of oil recovery.



Eastern and East Central GOM Deepwater CO₂ Pipeline Investment Costs

Our overall estimate of installing the three CO_2 pipeline systems in the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico is about \$4.1 billion.

Pipeline System	CO₂ Req	D ₂ Requirements Pipeline Requirements		Capital Costs*
	(MMcfd)	(MMmt/yr)	(inch-miles)	(\$MM)
Eastern	880	17.0	4,862	\$1,310
East Central #1	700	13.5	3,048	\$820
East Central #2	1,360	26.3	7,166	\$1,980
Total	2,940	56.8	15,076	\$4,110

Opportunities for lowering these costs would involve further optimizing the CO_2 pipeline system.

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*We assume capital costs of \$240,000 per inch-mile for shallow water and \$300,000 per inch-mile for deepwater.



Summary of Findings

Our prefeasibility study of the Eastern and East Central Gulf of Mexico CO₂ Pipeline System provides the following findings:

- Time Urgency for the CO₂ Pipeline System. The majority of the large shallow water oil fields are close to abandonment as are a number (18) of the large deepwater oil fields having produced 93% to 98% of their original reserves. Once these fields are abandoned and their platforms removed, the feasibility of conducting CO₂-EOR and storing CO₂ in these oil fields become much more challenging and costly.
- The Eastern and East Central GOM CO₂ Pipeline System. The six GOM CO₂ pipelines would facilitate the implementation of CO₂-EOR and CO₂ storage in 115 large GOM oil fields.
 - Technically feasible oil recovery of 7.3 billion barrels,
 - CO₂ demand and storage of 73 Tcf (3,870 million metric tons),
 - CO₂ delivery (and storage) of 5 Bcf per day, equal to nearly 100 million metric tons per year, over a 40 year time period, and
 - Capital costs of \$5.8 billion dollars for an all new CO₂ pipeline system.



Summary of Findings (Cont'd)

Pipeline Delivery Costs for CO₂. Using a capital cost of \$1.7 billion, a 14% capital charge, and an O&M charge of 5% of capital and with annual delivery of 40 million metric tons, the CO₂ transportation costs for the GOM Shallow Water CO₂ Pipeline System would be about \$8 per metric ton.

Using a capital cost of \$4.1 billion, a 14% capital charge, and an O&M charge of 5% of capital and with annual delivery of nearly 57 million metric tons, the CO_2 transportation costs for the GOM Deepwater CO_2 Pipeline System would be about \$14 per metric ton.

4. GOM Deepwater CO₂ Pipeline Benefits. With potential oil recovery of 7.3 billion barrels, an oil price of \$80 per barrel (EIA AEO 2017 projected oil price (WTI) for Year 2025, in real 2016 dollars), and a royalty rate of 16.7% to 18.75%, the Federal Government would receive in excess of \$100 billion dollars of royalty revenues from the oil produced using the GOM CO₂ Pipeline System (assuming all of the technically recoverable oil is developed).



3. Next Steps

As part of our existing Scope of Work, we plan to address two additional topics.

- CO₂ utilization/storage, oil recovery and CO₂ pipeline systems for eastern Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama state waters.
- The potential and capacity of storing CO₂ in the depleted gas fields of the Eastern and East Central GOM, including state, shallow Federal, and deep Federal waters.

A critical topic, although not within our Scope of Work, would be addressing the question - - How much of the CO_2 demand and potential for oil recovery in the GOM offshore would be economically viable to pursue?





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