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The case for a Tassie Shoal infrastructure hub SEAAOC

Darwin, 10-11th September 2009



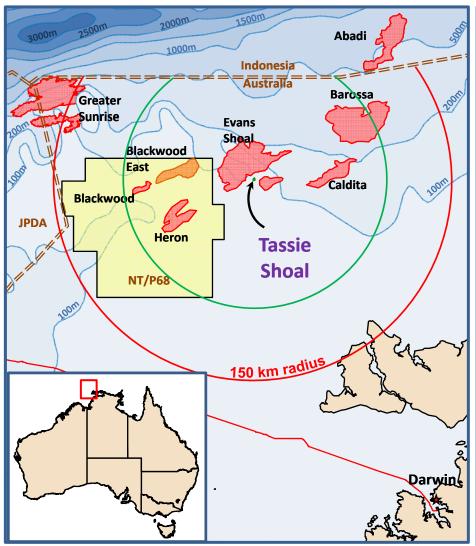
Outline context - "Use it or lose it"

Challenging prevailing paradigms

- Tassie Shoal a natural gas processing development hub site
- A regional perspective
- Economics 101 ("gas ain't gas")
- Quantifying pipeline cost savings
- Alchemy converting CO₂ into a revenue stream
- Timor Sea Gas Processing Projects with environmental approvals in place
- Modular construction yields substantial capital cost savings
- An economically viable alternative for CO₂ and location challenged gas

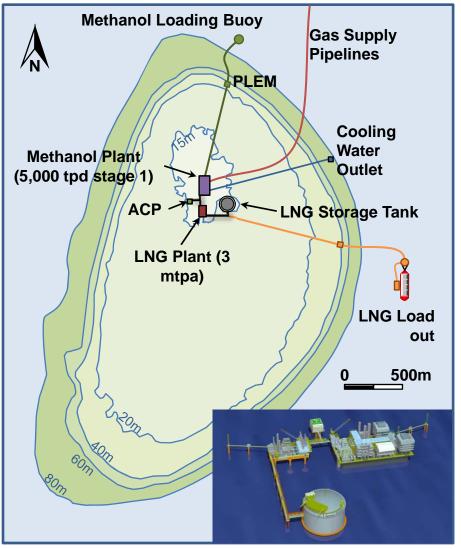
Tassie Shoal – a natural development hub

Central to all undeveloped Timor Sea gas fields



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energy for the future

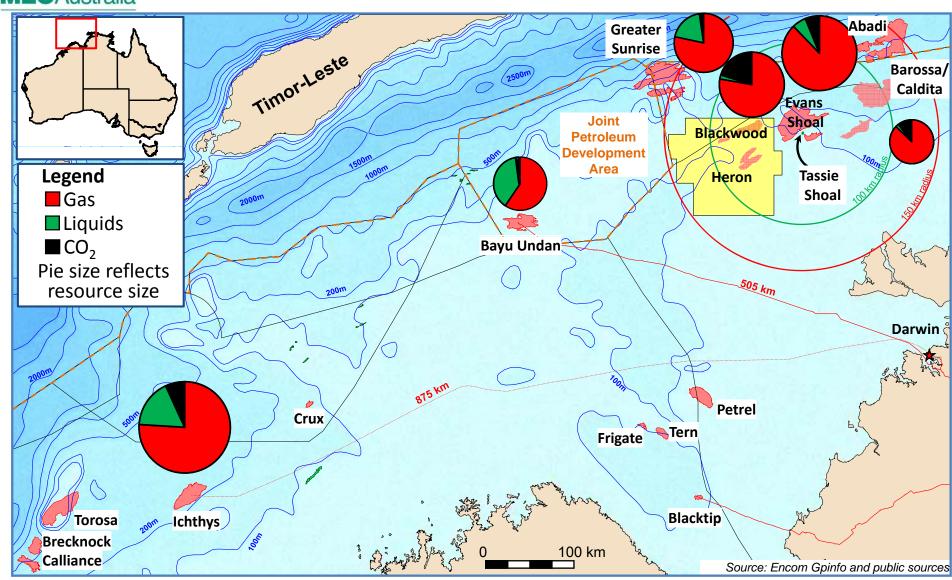




Remote NW Australian gas discoveries

Gas quality and distance from intrastructure impact economics

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Economic ranking

Value is driven by natural gas liquids yields & oil price

		Distance			Liquids		
	%CO ₂ in		Darwin	Liquids	Value		
Field	Tcf gas	gas	MtCO ₂	(km)	(mmbbls)	(A	\$bn)
Ichthys	12.8	9	60.7	875	527	\$	40.3
Bayu-Undan	3.4	4	7.2	500	400	\$	30.6
Greater Sunrise	5.4	4	11.4	450	242	\$	18.5
Abadi	10	7	36.9	410	126	\$	9.6
Barossa/Caldita	3.4	12	21.5	330	17	\$	1.3
Evans Shoal	6.6	25	86.9	328	31	\$	2.4

<u>Assumptions</u>			
CO ₂ density	Mt/Tcf		52.7
Oil price	US\$/bbl	\$	65
Forex	US\$/A\$	\$ (0.85
Carbon permits	A\$/t	\$	30
Pipeline Cost	US\$m/km	\$	2



Economic ranking

Natural gas liquids help overcome CO₂ and distance

				Distance		Lic	quids	Carbon	Pipeline	Surplus
		%CO ₂ ii	n	Darwin	Liquids	V	alue	cost	cost	value
Field	Tcf gas	gas	MtCO ₂	(km)	(mmbbls)	(A	\$bn)	(A\$bn)	(A\$bn)	(A\$bn)
Ichthys	12.8	9	60.7	875	527	\$	40.3	-\$1.8	-\$2.1	\$36.4
Bayu-Undan	3.4	4	7.2	500	400	\$	30.6	-\$0.2	-\$1.2	\$29.2
Greater Sunrise	5.4	4	11.4	450	242	\$	18.5	-\$0.3	-\$1.1	\$17.1
Abadi	10	7	36.9	410	126	\$	9.6	-\$1.1	- <u>\$1.0</u>	\$7.6
Barossa/Caldita	3.4	12	21.5	330	17	\$	1.3	-\$0.6	-\$0.8	-\$0.1
Evans Shoal	6.6	25	86.9	328	31	\$	2.4	-\$2.6	-\$0.8	-\$1.0

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Proximity to Tassie Shoal saves pipeline costs

But what about CO₂?

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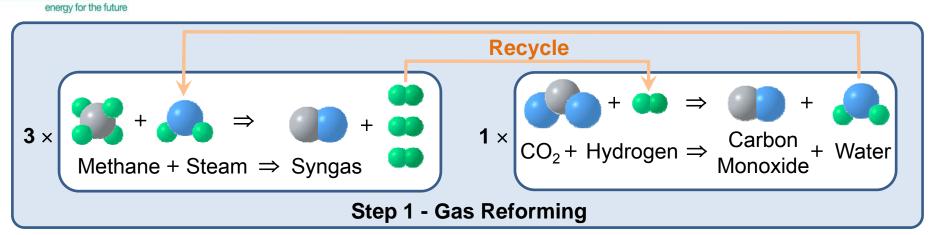
energy for the future

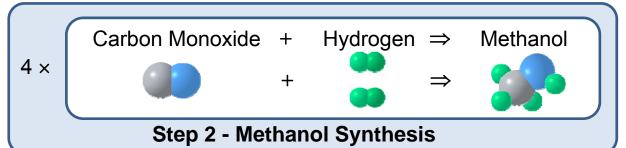
	Distance to	Surplus Liquids	Tassie Shoal	Tassie Shoal
Field	Darwin (km)	value (A\$bn)	saving (km)	saving (A\$m)
Ichthys	875	\$36.4	Similar	distance
Bayu-Undan	500	\$29.2	Already o	developed
Greater Sunrise	450	\$17.1	300	\$706
Abadi	410	\$7.6	268	\$631
Barossa/Caldita	330	-\$0.1	257	\$604
Evans Shoal	328	-\$1.0	318	\$748

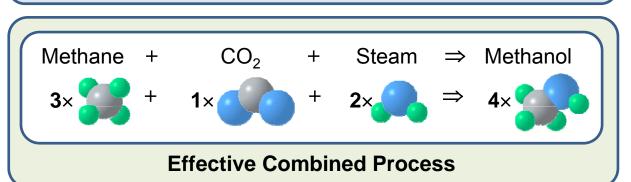
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Alchemy

Converting A\$30/t carbon cost into a >US\$200/t revenue stream





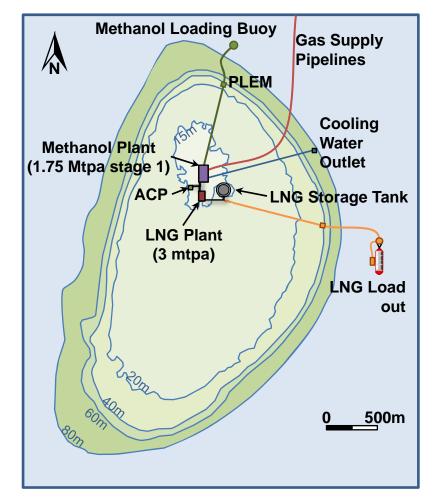


Legend

C MEOAustralia energy for the future

Environmental approvals in place

CO₂ sequestered into an export product selling for >US\$200/t





Tassie Shoal

- Mild met-ocean conditions
- ~25 Tcf of undeveloped gas within 150km
- Eliminates long pipelines to shore

Environmental approvals secured

- 1 x 3 mtpa (expandable to 3.5 mtpa) LNG plant
- 2 x 5,000 tpd (1.75 mtpa) Methanol plants
- MPF status granted until Dec 2011

Te MEOAustralia energy for the future

Technology developed with leading partners

Proven, 'off-the-shelf' solutions

Financial Advisor: SMBC Technology: Davy ProTech



Product offtake: Mitsubishi, Vitol



Substructure: Arup

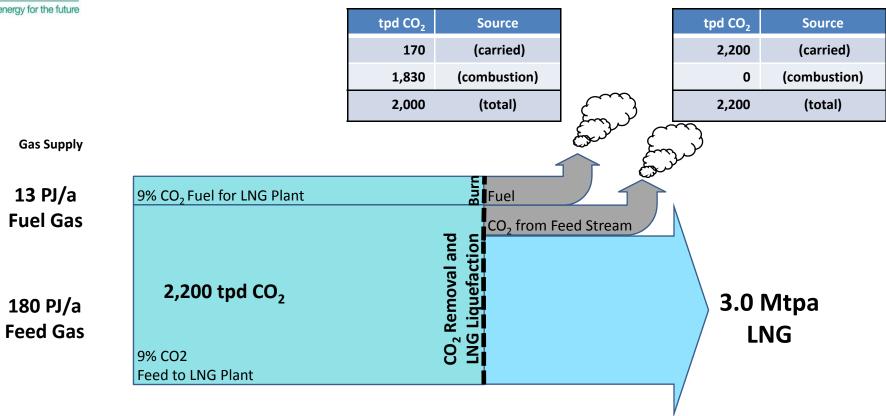
Project Execution: WorleyParsons, Fluor, Leighton

Environment: CEE Oceanography:
Metocean Engineers



CO₂ released from LNG

Carbon dioxide balance

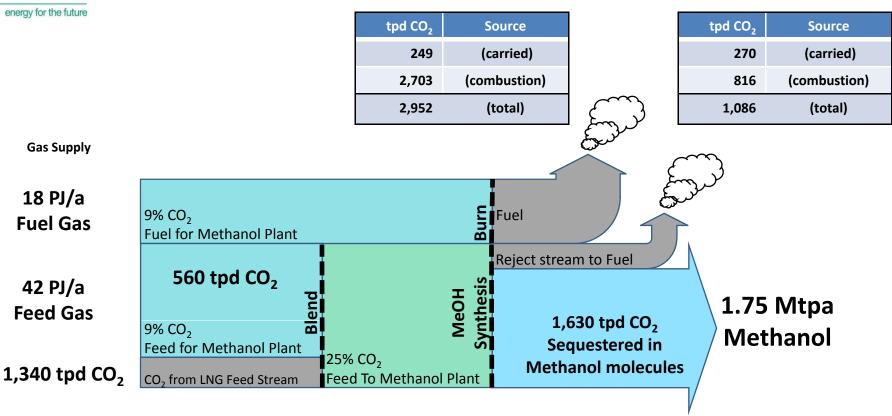


- CO₂ intensity of LNG Plant = 0.5 tCO₂/tLNG
- With Geo-sequestration can be reduced to 0.35 tCO₂/tLNG (Source: Gorgon EIS)



CO₂ sequestration into methanol

Achieves lower CO₂ intensity than geosequestration



- Gorgon LNG based on 9% CO₂ gas with Geo-sequestration = 0.35 tCO₂/tLNG
- Single Methanol Plant = 0.33 tCO₂/tLNG
- Two Methanol Plants = **0.21 tCO₂/tLNG** (minimum technically possible with 0% CO₂ fuel gas)
- Chinese coal based methanol production is swing producer and emits >1.7 times CO₂
 per tonne of methanol compared with MEO proposed process



LNG project elements

Proven, 'off-the-shelf' solutions

• 3 Mt/y LNG production module

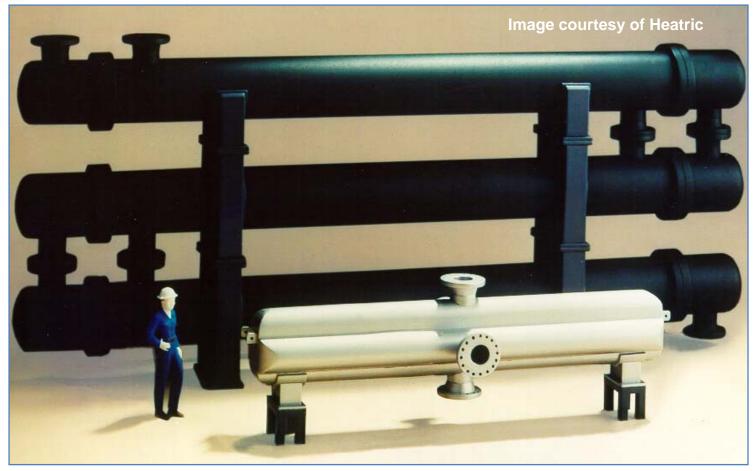
- Standard pre-treat section: CO₂, H₂O & Hg removal
- Air Products (APCI) DMR chilling and liquefaction
- Fractionation plant for refrigerant makeup
- Utilities: power gen, steam, water cooling systems
- Production ACE self-installing barge platform
 - 100m x 50m, on six caisson legs
- LNG Storage 170,000m³ conventional tank on CGS
- LNG Load out Jetty or Hi-Load semi-sub
- Separate structures for ACP and possibly flare





Compact heat exchangers

Indirect sea-water cooling



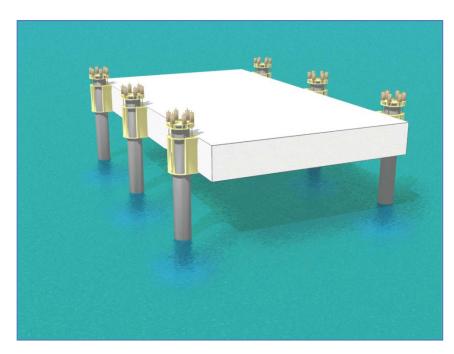
Extensive use of compact printed circuit heat exchangers (PCHEs)

- up to 1/25th plot area of air coolers



LNG Substructure

Production ACE platform for LNG process equipment







Floating LNG technology – on solid ground

Timor Sea LNG Project is a single module



A NWS Train 5 (4.4 Mtpa) module

Pluto I (4.3 Mtpa) has 264 modules



Darwin LNG Plant (3.7 Mtpa)

Timor Sea LNG Plant (3.0 Mtpa) at same scale – 1 module

- Technology developed for FLNG, installed on fixed, self installing platform
- Small footprint due to compact FLNG design and indirect sea-water cooling
- Proximity to gas fields reduces pipeline distances



Consider the Tassie Shoal advantages

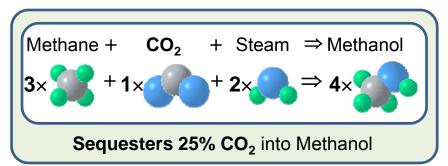
Viable alternative for CO₂ and location challenged gas

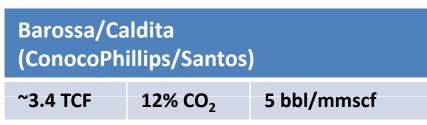
CO₂ challenged

Evans Shoal (Santos, Shell, Petronas, Osaka Gas)

~6+TCF 25% CO₂ 4 bbl/mmscf

Conventional solution is **geo-sequestration**Tassie Shoal offers **methanol sequestration**Consider the economics of the alternatives





Location challenged





Concluding remarks

Inspired by a great thinker - Albert Einstein₍₁₈₇₉₋₁₉₅₅₎

"No problem can be solved from the same level of consciousness that created it"

"If the facts don't fit the theory, change the facts"

"Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result"

