



Role of CO₂ EOR for Carbon Management

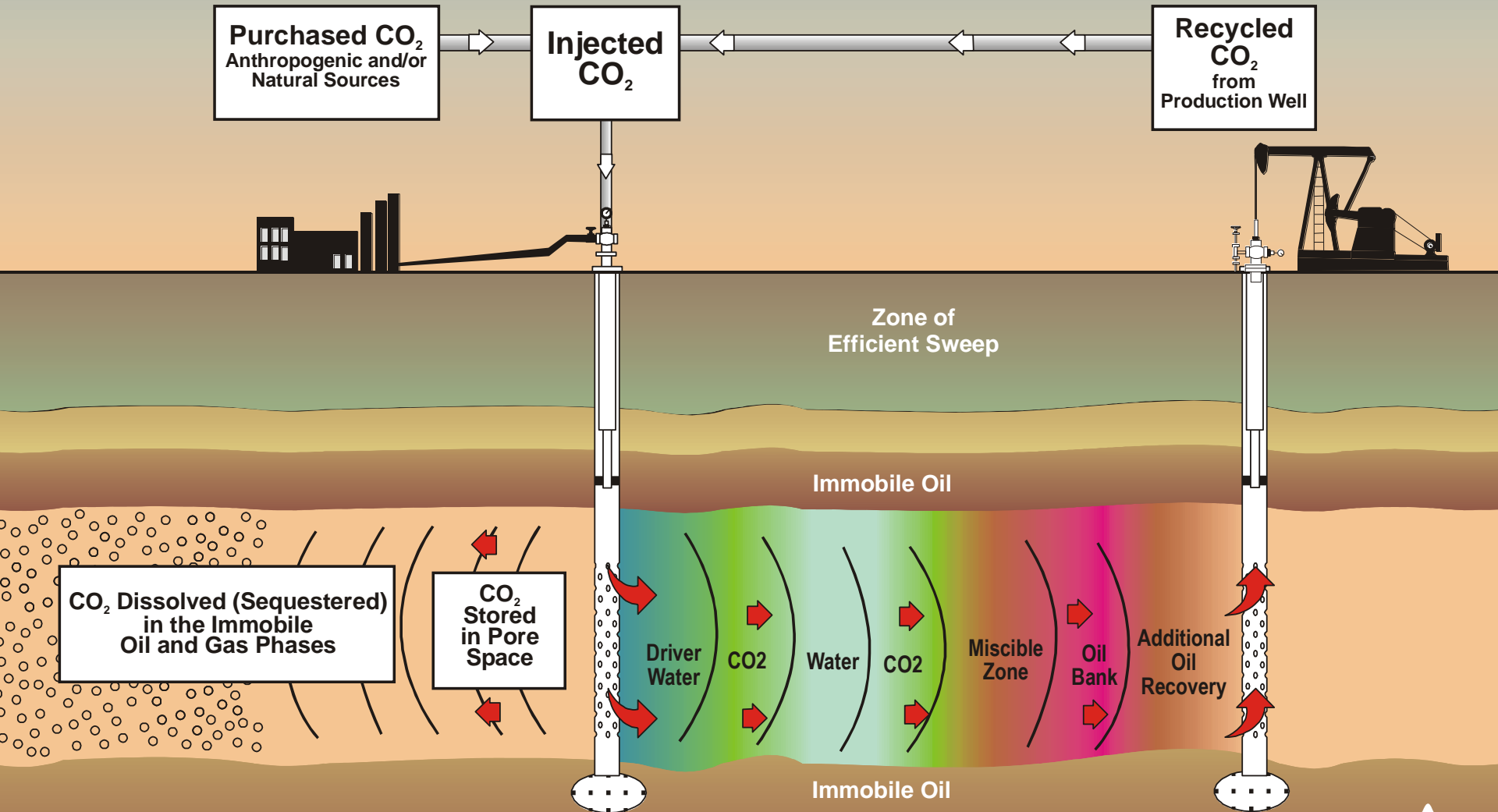
Prepared for:
United States Energy Association

CCUS Deployment Training

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Arlington, Virginia USA

Washington, DC
January 24, 2020

CO₂-EOR Technology: A Closed-Loop System

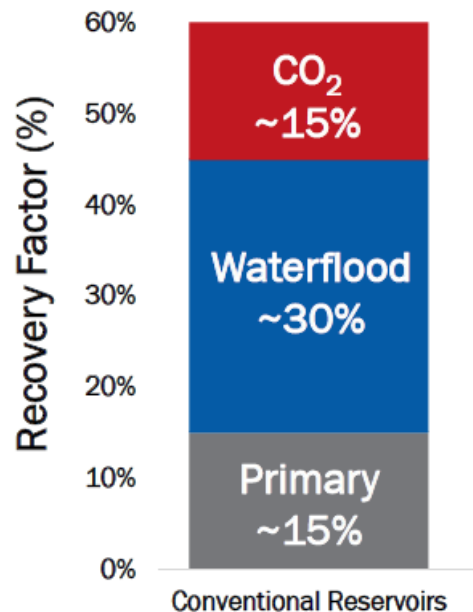


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CO₂-EOR Performance

While relatively simple in concept, successful application of CO₂-EOR entails sophisticated design, process/flow modeling, and continuous monitoring.

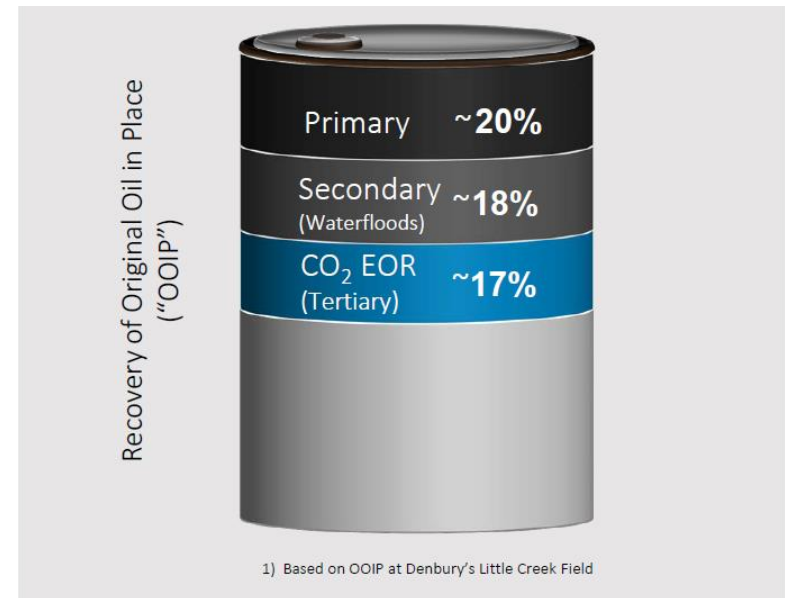
Recovery of OOIP – Permian Basin



Source: Oxy, 2017.

In the Permian Basin, CO₂ EOR can recover 15% of OOIP.

Recovery of OOIP - - Gulf Coast



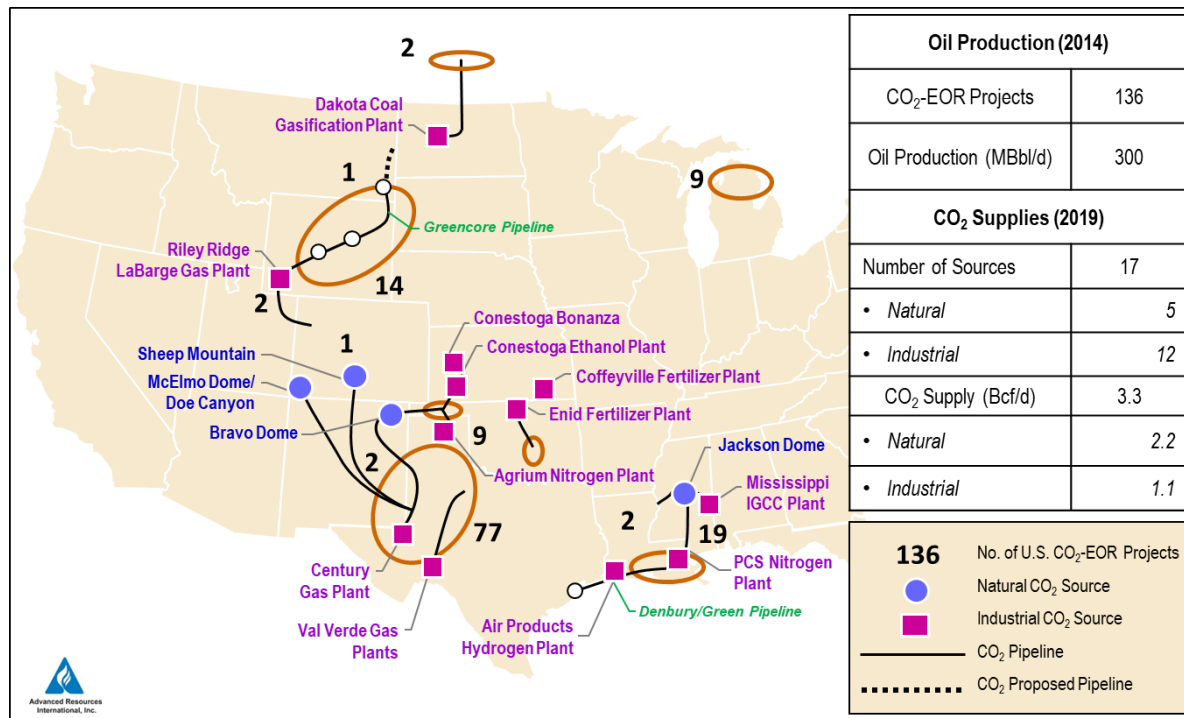
Source: Denbury Resources, 2018.

In Gulf Coast oil fields, CO₂-EOR can produce as much oil as primary or secondary recovery.

Status of CO₂ EOR: A Snapshot in Time

The development of large natural sources of CO₂ (e.g., McElmo Dome, Jackson Dome, etc.) established the foundation for the CO₂-EOR industry. Capture of industrial sources of CO₂ will be essential for supporting growth.

Current CO₂ EOR Operations and CO₂ Sources (2014/2019)



- Based on the 2014 O&GJ Survey, 136 significant CO₂ EOR projects currently produce 300,000+ barrels per day in the U.S. by injecting 3.3 Bcfd of CO₂, with 1.2 Bcfd (~ 22 million metric tons per year) from industrial sources.
- In spite of limitations in supplies of CO₂ and lower oil prices, existing CO₂-EOR projects are being expanded and new CO₂ EOR projects started.

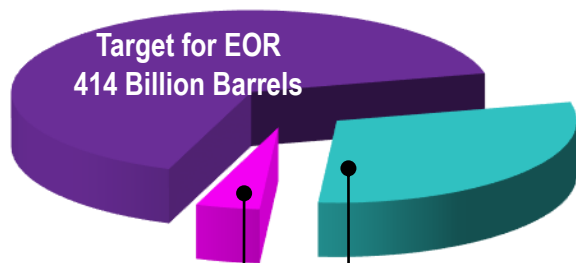
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Source: Advanced Resources International based on Oil & Gas Journal and other industry data, 2014/2019.

Size of the US CO₂-EOR Prize

- 1/3 of the 624 billion barrel conventional oil endowment will be produced with primary/secondary technologies, leaving behind 414 billion barrels.
- Much of this “left behind oil” -- 284 billion barrels, is technically favorable for CO₂-EOR and is widely distributed across the U.S.
- At least 80 billion barrels is economic at today’s prices, and would require 40 billion metric tons of CO₂ to produce.

Original Oil In-Place: 624 B Barrels
Remaining Oil In-Place: 414 B Barrels



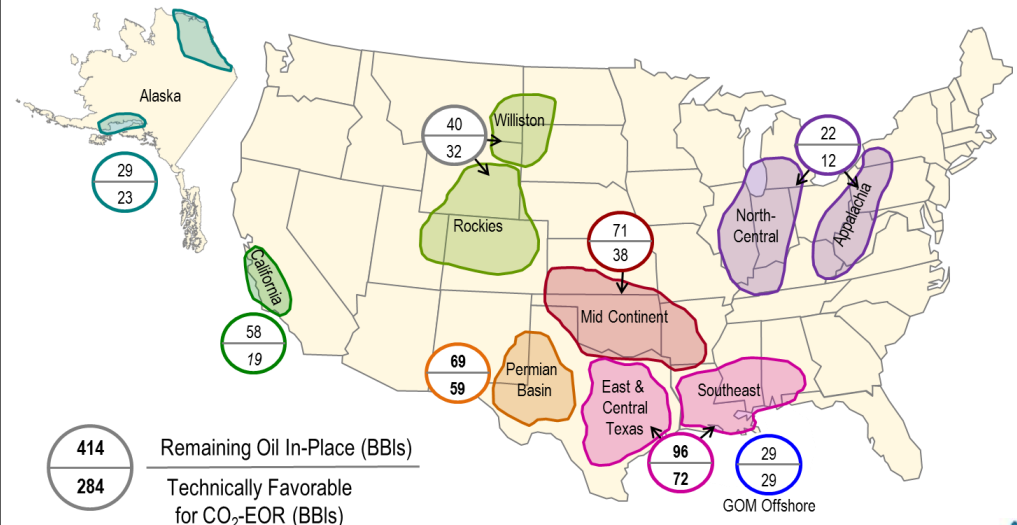
Proved Reserves
20 Billion Barrels

Cumulative Production
190 Billion Barrels

*Does not include “tight” oil production or reserves.

Source: Advanced Resources International, 2015.

Conventional Domestic Oil Resources Favorable for CO₂-EOR

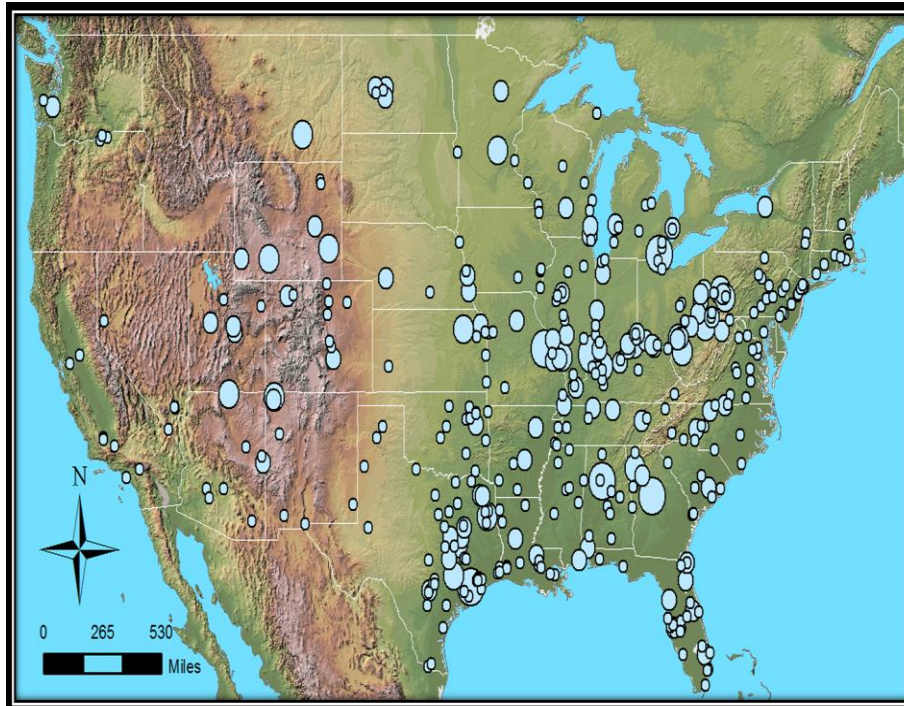


Source: Advanced Resources International internal analysis, 2016

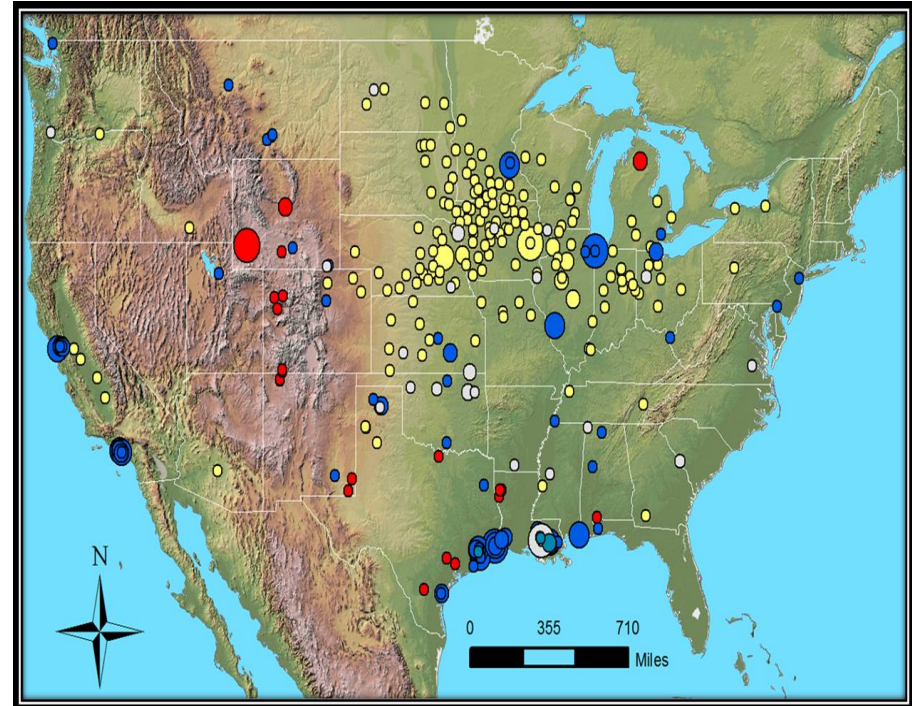
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Potential CO₂ Sources

Potential Electric Generation CO₂ Sources Above 1 Million Tonnes/Year



The Low-Hanging Fruit: High Purity Stream Potential CO₂ Sources



Source: Advanced Resources International, 2019.

Legend	
<i>Source</i>	Electricity Generation
<i>CO₂ Emissions (Metric Tons CO₂)</i>	
	1,000,000 – 5,000,000
	5,000,000 – 10,000,000
	10,000,000 – 15,000,000
	15,000,000 – 20,000,000+

Legend	
<i>High Purity Source</i>	
	Ammonia
	Ethanol
	Ethylene Oxide
	Hydrogen
	Natural Gas Processing
<i>CO₂ Emissions (Metric Tons CO₂)</i>	
	100,000 – 500,000
	500,000 – 1,000,000
	1,000,000 – 1,500,000
	1,500,000 – 5,000,000+



Conventional Oil CO₂ EOR

Our assessment of the conventional oil CO₂ EOR “prize” is based on a data base of over 2,000 onshore oil reservoirs. It involves evaluating the technical and economic potential of each of these oil reservoirs using our CO₂ EOR PROPHET stream-tube simulator and our CO₂ EOR economics model.

At an oil price of \$60/barrel and with “best practices” technology, CO₂ EOR offers the potential for 38 billion barrels of economically viable oil recovery creating 18,300 million mt of demand (and storage) for CO₂, for a CO₂ injected to oil produced ratio of 0.48 mt per barrel.

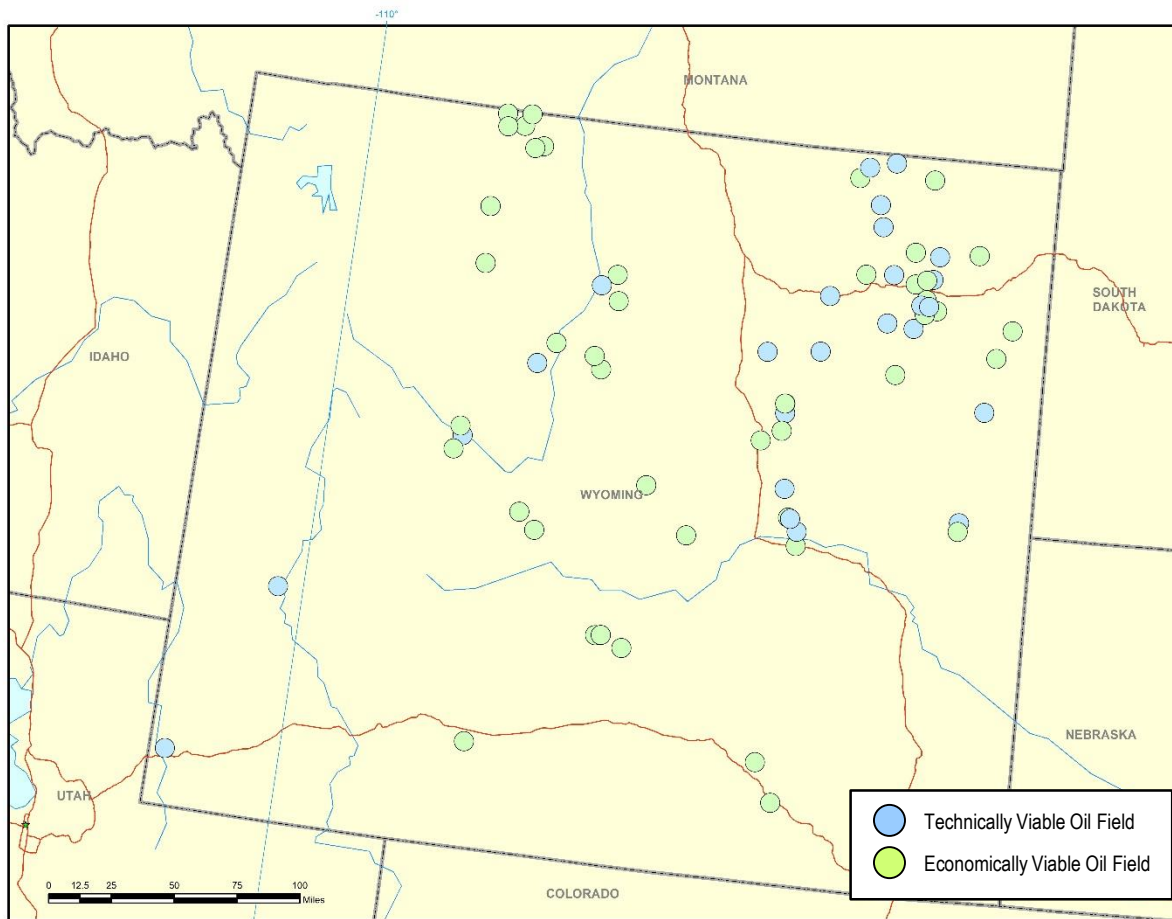
Basin/Area	OOIP Favorable for CO ₂ EOR	Technically Recoverable Oil (Billion Barrels)	Technical Demand for CO ₂ (Million Metric Tons)	Economically Recoverable Oil* (Billion Barrels)	Economic Demand For CO ₂ * (Million Metric Tons)
Lower-48 Onshore	232	72	38,400	33	16,000
Alaska	41	9	4,600	5	2,300
Total	273	81	43,000	38	18,300

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*At an oil price of \$60/B (WTI), a CO₂ price of \$25 per metric ton, and 15% ROR (before tax).

Source: “Improving Domestic Energy Security and Lowering CO₂ Emissions with “Next Generation” CO₂-Enhanced Oil Recovery (CO₂-EOR)”, DOE/NETL-2011/1504, July 2011, prepared by Advanced Resources International, Inc., updated in 2019 by Advanced Resources International, Inc.

Wyoming CO₂ EOR Resource Potential



Wyoming has a total of 89 large oil fields viable for CO₂ EOR. These oil fields have a total of 12 billion barrels of OOIP.

Incremental oil recovery of 2 billion barrels is technically viable with CO₂ EOR, requiring a total of 975 million metric tons of CO₂.

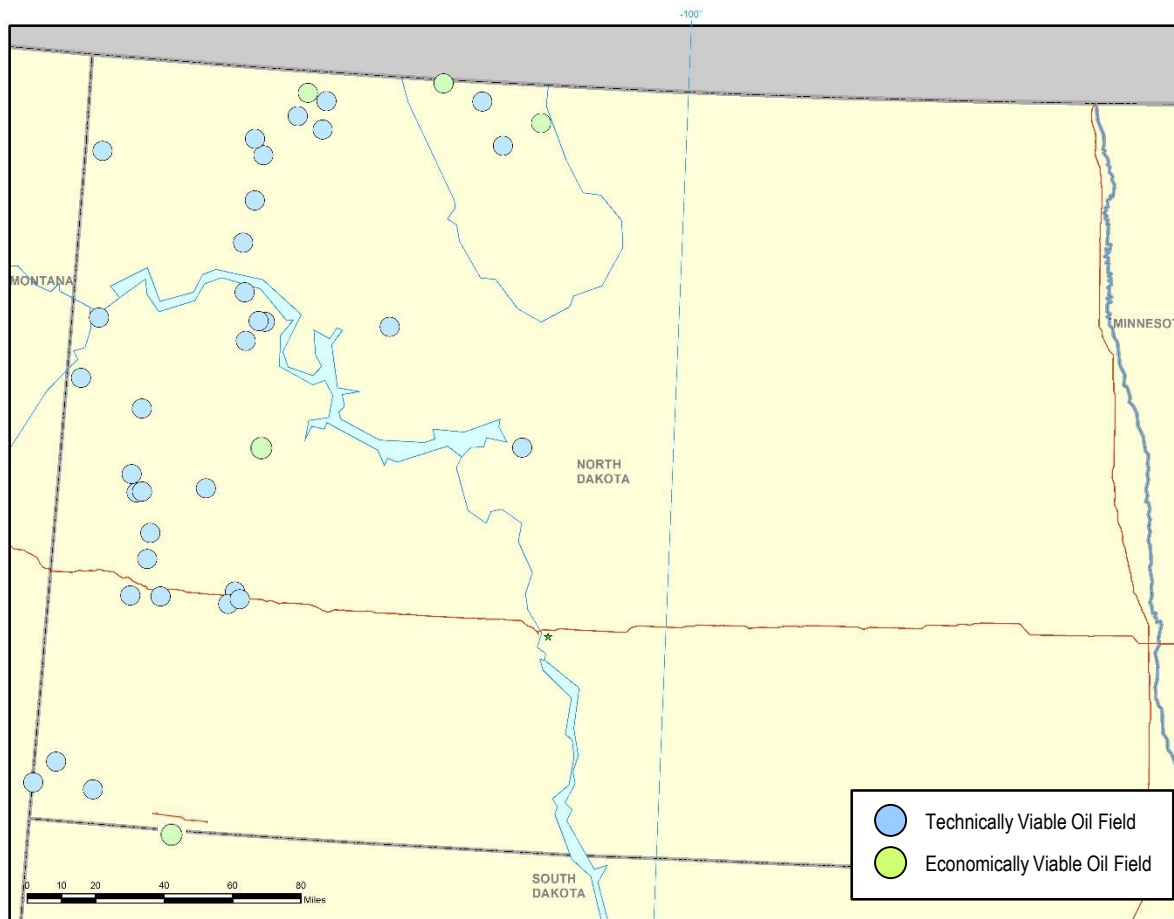
Economically viable CO₂ EOR could recover 1.8 billion barrels of oil, requiring 844 million metric tons of CO₂.

Wyoming CO₂ EOR Resource Potential

Oil Field Viability	Fields	OOIP (MMBbl)	Oil Recovery (MMBbl)	Purchased CO ₂ (Bcf)	Purchased CO ₂ (MMmt)
Technically Viable	89	12,030	2,100	18,430	975
Economically Viable*	60	10,470	1,810	15,960	844

*At an oil price of \$60/bbl; CO₂ purchase price of \$25/mt; 15% IRR before tax

North Dakota CO₂ EOR Resource Potential



North Dakota CO₂ EOR Resource Potential

Oil Field Viability	Fields	OOIP (MMBbl)	Oil Recovery (MMBbl)	Purchased CO ₂ (Bcf)	Purchased CO ₂ (MMmt)
Technically Viable	42	3,610	770	6,410	339
Economically Viable*	5	530	110	820	43

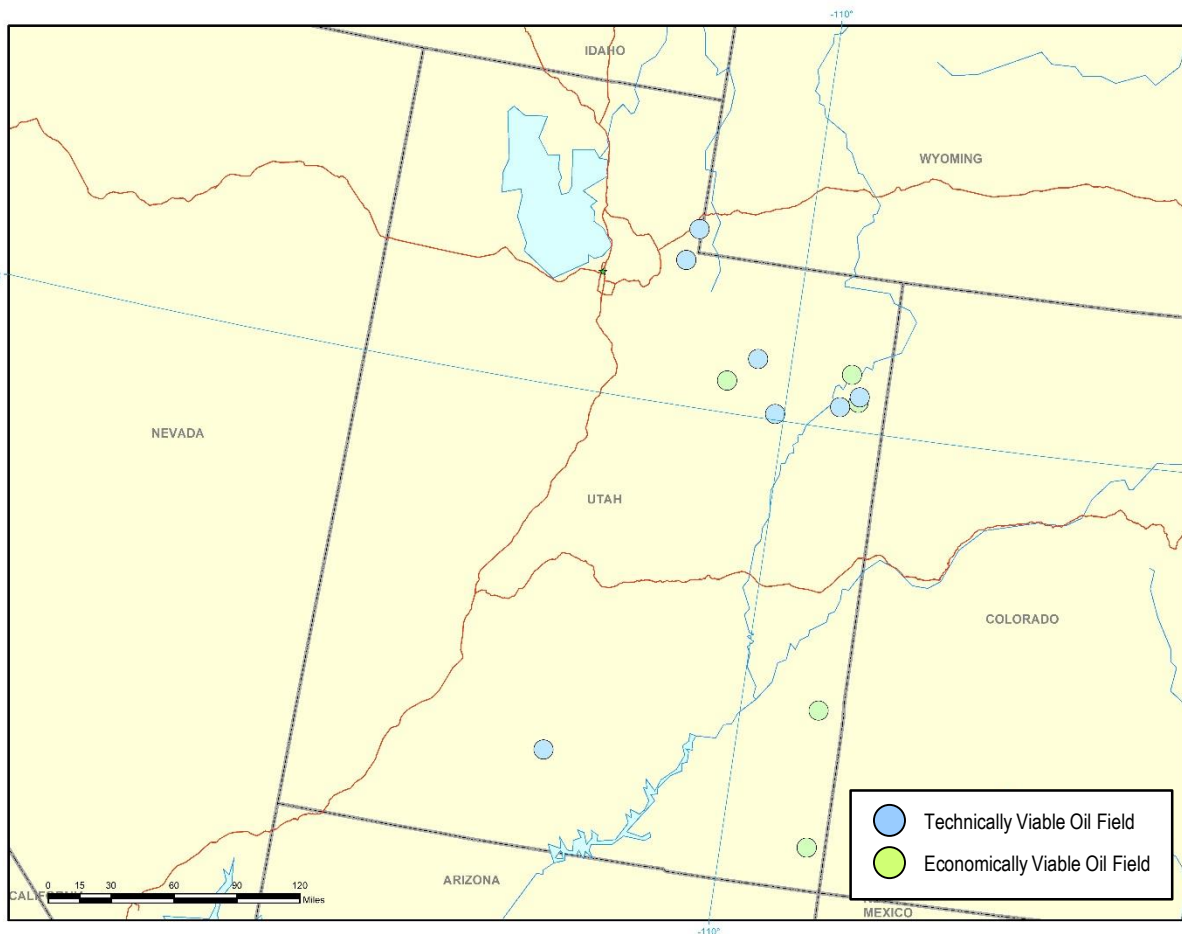
*At an oil price of \$60/bbl; CO₂ purchase price of \$25/mt; 15% IRR before tax

North Dakota has a total of 42 large oil fields viable for CO₂ EOR. These oil fields have a total of 3.6 billion barrels of OOIP.

Incremental oil recovery of 770 million barrels is technically viable with CO₂ EOR, requiring a total of 339 million metric tons of CO₂.

Economically viable CO₂ EOR could recover 110 million barrels of oil, requiring 43 million metric tons of CO₂.

Utah CO₂ EOR Resource Potential



Utah CO₂ EOR Resource Potential

Oil Field Viability	Fields	OOIP (MMBbl)	Oil Recovery (MMBbl)	Purchased CO ₂ (Bcf)	Purchased CO ₂ (MMmt)
Technically Viable	17	4,970	980	9,070	480
Economically Viable*	9	2,320	500	3,990	211

*At an oil price of \$60/bbl; CO₂ purchase price of \$25/mt; 15% IRR before tax

Utah has a total of 17 large oil fields viable for CO₂ EOR. These oil fields have a total of 5 billion barrels of OOIP.

Incremental oil recovery of 980 million barrels is technically viable with CO₂ EOR, requiring a total of 480 million metric tons of CO₂.

Economically viable CO₂ EOR could recover 500 million barrels of oil, requiring 211 million metric tons of CO₂.

Distribution of Benefits of CO₂-EOR

Notes		CO ₂ -EOR Industry	Mineral Owners	Federal/ State Treasuries	Power Plant/ Other Capturers of CO ₂	General Economy
1	NYMEX Oil Price	\$80.00				
2	Transportation/Quality Differential	(\$3.00)				\$3.00
	Realized Oil Price	\$77.00				
3	Less: Royalties	(\$13.10)	\$10.90	\$2.20		
4	Production Taxes	(\$3.20)	(\$0.50)	\$3.70		
5	CO ₂ Purchase Costs	(\$13.50)			\$13.50	
6	CO ₂ Recycle Costs	(\$5.00)				\$5.00
7	O&M/G&A Costs	(\$15.00)				\$15.00
8	CAPEX	(\$7.00)				\$7.00
	Total Costs	(\$56.80)	\$10.40	\$5.90	\$13.50	\$30.00
	Net Cash Margin	\$20.20				
9	Income Taxes	(\$7.10)	(\$3.60)	\$10.70	-	-
	Net Income (\$/B)	\$13.10	\$6.80	\$16.60	\$13.50	\$30.00

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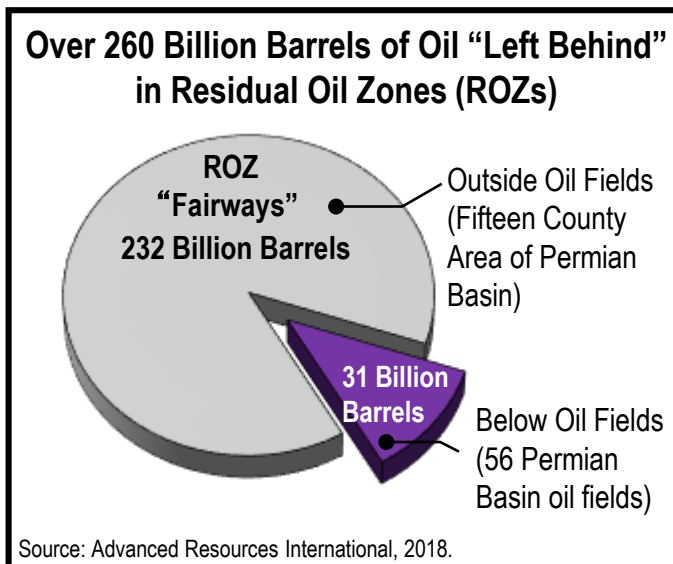
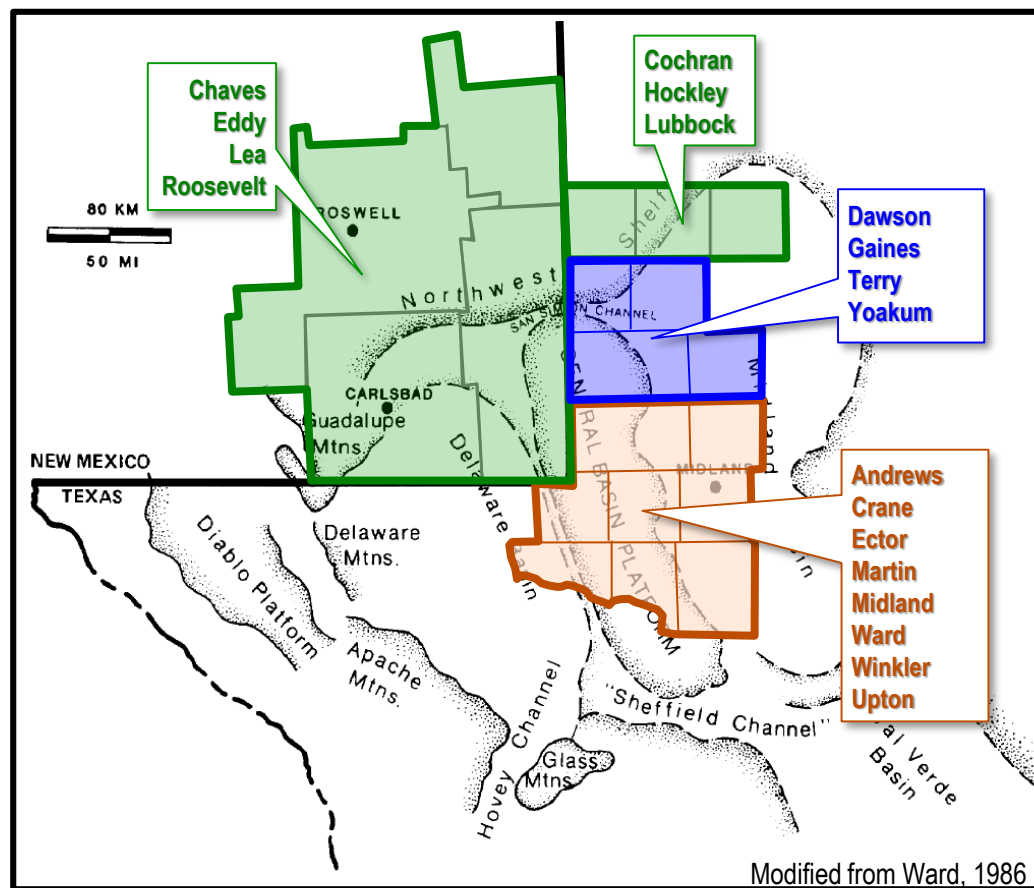
- 1 Assumes an oil price of \$80 per barrel (WTI) based on EIA AEO 2017 oil price for year 2022.
 - 2 Assumes \$3 per barrel for transportation.
 - 3 Royalties are 17%; 1 of 6 barrels produced are from Federal and state lands.
 - 4 Production and ad valorem taxes of 5% from FRS data.
 - 5 CO₂ sales price of \$30/metric ton including transport; 0.45 metric tons of purchased CO₂ per barrel of oil.
 - 6 CO₂ recycle cost of \$10/metric ton; 0.5 metric tons of recycled CO₂ per barrel of oil.
 - 7 O&M/G&A costs from ARI CO₂-EOR cost models.
 - 8 CAPEX from ARI CO₂-EOR cost models.
 - 9 Combined Federal and state income taxes of 35%, from FRS data.
- Source: Advanced Resources International internal study, 2017.

CO₂-EOR provides a wide distribution of benefits:

- Federal and state treasuries receive \$16.60/Bbl, equal to \$37/mt.
- The power industry receives \$13.50/Bbl, equal to \$30/mt.
- The U.S. economy receives \$30/Bbl, supporting well paying jobs and manufacturing.

ROZ CO₂ EOR and Demand (Storage) for CO₂

Advanced Resources assessment of the San Andres Fm ROZ resource in the Permian Basin of West Texas and SE New Mexico.

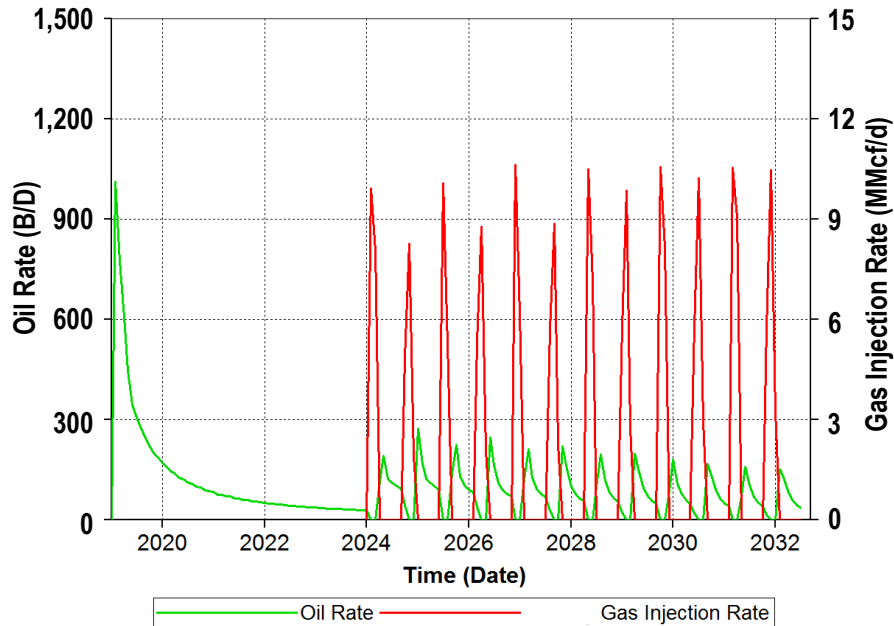


The “ROZ fairway” resource assessment entailed analysis of 384 logs, use of core data from 10 locations, and construction of 95 regional cross-sections.

Eagle Ford Shale - Modeling Cyclic CO₂ Injection

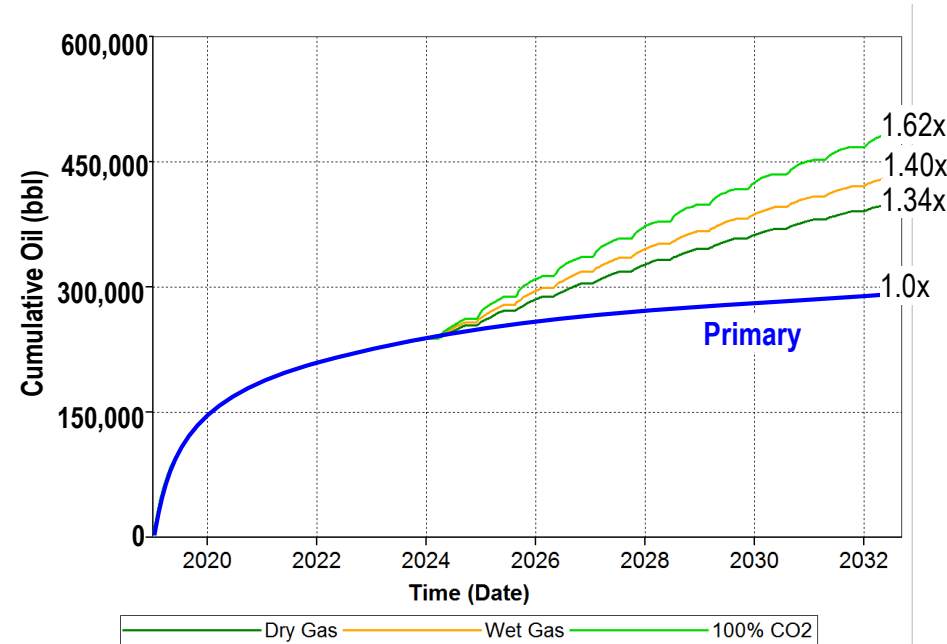
Cyclic CO₂ was initiated after five years of primary production. CO₂ was injected at about 10 MMcfd for 2 months (BHP limit of 7,000 psia), followed by 2 weeks of soak, and by 6 months of production.

Cyclic CO₂ Injection



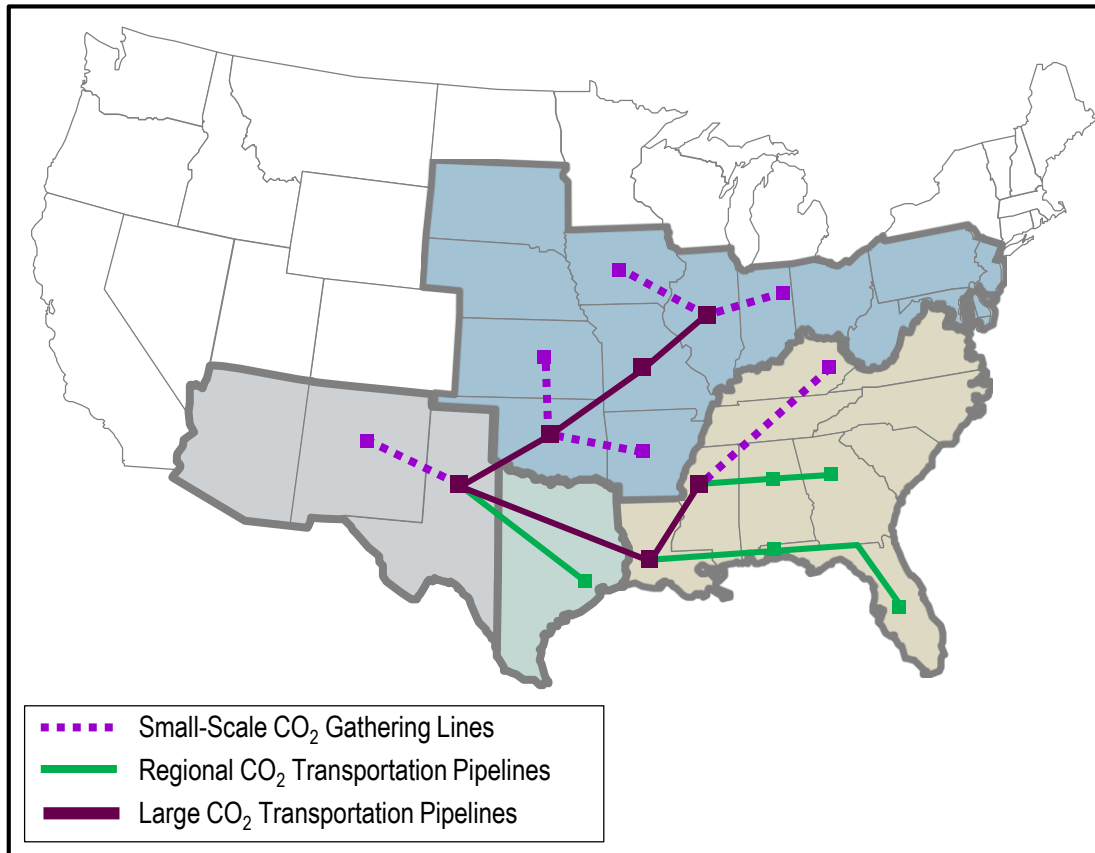
Source: Advanced Resources International, 2019.

Oil Production



The Missing Link: CO₂ Transportation

Lack of CO₂ transportation between sources and oil fields is the critical “missing link” for producing oil and storing CO₂ with EOR.



The study – “**Making Carbon a Commodity**” – proposed a comprehensive U.S. CO₂ pipeline system linking CO₂ captured from power plants with oil fields.

In Scenario #1,* the pipeline system would transport about 450 MMmt of CO₂ in Year 2040 and 950 MMmt of CO₂ in Year 2050.

*Scenario #1 represented the most aggressive CO₂ capture outlook for new coal- and gas-fueled power plants.

Source: Making Carbon a Commodity: The Potential of Carbon Capture RD&D (analysis by Advanced Resources International, 2018). Sponsored by the Carbon Utilization Research Council and ClearPath Foundation (2018).

“Next Generation” CO₂-EOR and Carbon Negative Oil – Is it Possible?

- **Most life-cycle analyses (LCA) of CO₂-EOR are based on historical operations:**
 - Where CO₂ use was minimized per incremental barrel because of the high costs for CO₂
- **Such LCAs often do not represent the emerging paradigm where CO₂ storage is a co-objective.**
- **Such LCAs often do not represent latest efficiencies in CO₂-EOR operations.**
- **Such LCAs often do not represent current refining operations.**
 - An increasing portion of crude today is transformed into non-combustible products, like asphalt, lubricants, waxes, and chemical feedstocks.

Concluding Observations

- **The opportunity for productively using (and storing) CO₂ for EOR (the “size of the prize”) is vast – conventional onshore and offshore oil fields, the ROZ, and shale oil formations.**
- With a comprehensive CO₂ pipeline system and stronger incentives for CO₂ capture, in our view, CO₂ EOR could use (and store) 500 million metric tons annually in the 2040 to 2050 time period.
- While the 45Q tax credit provides a valuable first step, to achieve this, extending the number of years of eligibility, and providing support for 1st of a kind (FOAK) projects will be required.
- Doing so would enable large volumes of CO₂ to be cost-effectively captured from retrofit of coal-fueled power plants and from installation of CO₂ capture on new NGCC power plants.*

*Esposito, R.A., Kuuskraa, V.A., Rossman, C.G., and M.M. Corser, 2019, Reconsidering CCS in the US fossil-fuel fired electricity industry under section 45Q tax credits, Wiley Publications, Greenhouse Gases: Science and Technology, Modeling and Analysis, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/ghg.1925>, 11 September 2019.



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Advanced Resources International, Inc.

Our history of services:

Since 1971*, we have added value to hundreds of oil and gas E&P projects in the U.S. and in over 30 countries, from Australia to Zimbabwe.

Our approach integrates geology and geophysics, petroleum engineering, and strategic and economic analysis.

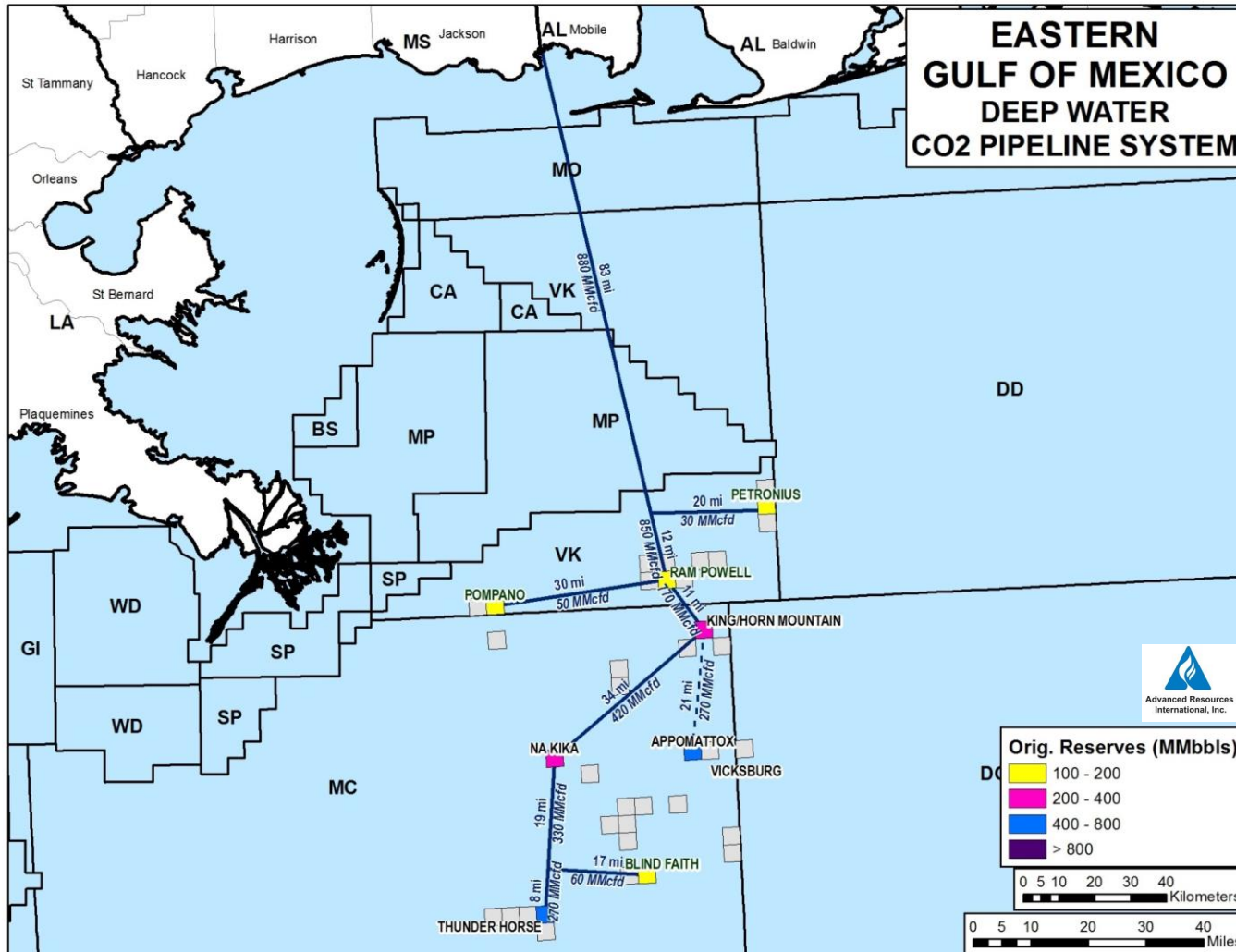
We specialize in enhanced oil and gas recovery and the geological storage of CO₂.

*From 1971 – 1987, the company was called Lewin & Associates; from 1987 – 1991, the company was a subsidiary of ICF Consulting/Kaiser Engineers; since 1991, the company is stand alone and called Advanced Resources International, Inc.

Our clients include:



Taking CO₂ EOR to the Deepwater Offshore GOM



Source: Advanced Resources International, 2018

Advanced Resources prepared a conceptual design for a Deepwater Gulf of Mexico CO₂ pipeline system.

The Eastern GOM Deepwater CO₂ Pipeline is a 255-mile system with an initial 83-mile line delivering 880 MMcfd (17 Mmt per year).

Additional large-scale CO₂ pipeline systems are needed to serve East-Central and Central Deepwater GOM.

“Next Generation” CO₂ EOR and Storage Technology

