NORTH SLOPE GAS TO LIQUIDS (GTL) PLANT PROPOSAL
FINISHED FUELS MADE ON THE NORTH SLOPE – “AGAIN”
Oil fields on the North Slope produce over 500,000 BBL/D of crude oil but must import tens of thousands of gallons per day of Diesel, Gasoline and Methanol from 800+ miles away to support Daily operations.
CONVERTING NATURAL GAS INTO DIESEL, GASOLINE AND METHANOL FOR THE LOCAL MARKET ELIMINATING OVER 900 MILES OF TRANSPORT (ONE WAY) PLUS MILLIONS OF MILES PER YEAR OF TRANSPORT EMISSIONS WHILE STILL UTILIZING LOCAL DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE
Alaska has some of the **highest wholesale fuel costs** in the world. Transport can add an **additional** $1.00 to $1.50/gallon to the already high fuel cost.

ANRTL proposes to supply ULSD, Gasoline and Methanol to North Slope Operators at a discount to the delivered cost of these products.

The amount of the discount will vary with the price of crude oil.
1. ANRTL’s GTL plant will be located on an existing Pad located within the Prudhoe Bay Oil Unit and approved by BP as operator of the PBU.

2. The Pad is within close proximity to the source of natural gas supply, waste water disposal lines, electric power grid, CO$_2$ injection line and TAPS pump station 1 for delivery of syn-crude if it is marketed off the PBU.

3. The pad is owned by the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) and they will provide the pad to the project as an initial equity investment into ANRTL’s GTL project and comes with existing permits; and

4. The Pad is located on the existing North America road system, nearby tidewater docks for mega loads and adjacent to a large commercial airport and the area is serviced by over 6,000 oil and gas skilled workers.
15 acre AIDEA pad under construction - now completed and can be expanded.
AIDEA PAD – IDEAL LOCATION FOR A GTL PLANT

ARIEL VIEW OF COMPLETED AIDEA PAD
THE MAJOR COMPANIES IN THE WORLD HAVE FOCUSED ON MEGA GTL PLANTS IN THE RANGE OF 30,000 TO 140,000 BBL/D.

THE SHALE GAS AND SHALE OIL REVOLUTION HAS CREATED A DEMAND FOR SMALLER SCALE GTL PLANTS IN THE RANGE OF 200 TO 5,000 BBL/D.

WHILE NEVER SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR THE NORTH SLOPE THIS SCALE IS IDEAL FOR THE CURRENT APPLICATION.
GAS TO LIQUIDS (GTL)

THESE LIQUIDS CAN BE

- DIESEL
- NAPHTHA
- GASOLINE
- METHANOL
- SYN-CRUDE
GTL TECHNOLOGY
DIESEL (F-T)
NAPHTHA (F-T)
GASOLINE (FTG)
METHANOL (FTM)

All commercial for over 50 years and now scalable
THE HAUL ROAD

THE SIZE OF THE GTL REACTORS IS DEPENDENT ON THE WEIGHT TO BE SHIPPED BY A STANDARD TRUCK ON AN EXISTING ROAD AND LIFTED BY A COMMONLY AVAILABLE CRANE
The next 3 charts show the size of a Sasol design 15,000 bbl/d slurry bubble column F-T reactor, a Shell 7,500 bbl/d fixed bed (tube) F-T reactor and a Velocys 125 bbl/d microchannel F-T reactor.

The Sasol 35,000 bbl/d Oryx plant has two F-T reactors costing well over $150 million each.

The Shell tube reactors in the 140,000 bbl/d Pearl GTL plant are smaller but will have 24 reactors.

The Velocys 1,400 bbl/d GTL Calumet plant has 8 175 bbl/d reactors costing about $1.3 million each.
33’ Diameter, 196’ Tall, 2,200 tons can only be delivered via ship/barge at a tide water location

15,000 BBL/D Sasol F-T Reactor for Oryx
Shell F-T Reactors at Pearl

7,500 BBL/D F-T Reactor
3 core 125 bbl/d F-T reactor pictured above a 4 core 175 bbl/d is available and a 6 core 250 bbl/d reactor is planned. A 4 core F-T reactor weighs approximately 23 tons.

Microchannels

Catalyst fills channels

water cooling channels
Final stages of the build of a commercial four-core FT reactor
ANRTL's NORTH SLOPE GTL PLANT WILL ACCOMPLISH AT LEAST FOUR GOALS

1. DELIVERY OF LOWER COST ULSD, GASOLINE & METHANOL TO THE OIL MAJORS ON THE NORTH SLOPE PLUS THE SOURCE WILL BE 900 MILES CLOSER TO THE MARKET;

2. REDUCE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION COSTS & INCREASE TAX REVENUES TO THE STATE;

3. ELIMINATE 10 TO 30 TANKER TRUCKS FROM THE HAUL ROAD PER DAY SAVING OVER 3 MILLION MILES/YR OF EMISSIONS PLUS ELIMINATE TRANSPORT CRASHES AND SUBSEQUENT FUEL SPILLS;

4. SERVE AS A BLUEPRINT FOR SMALLER SCALE GTL/CTL/BTL PLANTS FOR RURAL ALASKA; AND

5. NOT BE SUBJECT TO HAUL ROAD CLOSURES
Benefits:
Optimally shorten project schedules, enhanced quality control, fieldwork reduction, elimination of weather delays, improved safety, reduced need for onsite skilled labor and specialized equipment, simplified logistics, and time and cost savings
GTL modules under construction for a GTL project in the Oklahoma City area scheduled for startup 4Q 2016.
ANRTL’S GOAL IS TO MAXIMIZE PLANT OUTPUT BY PRODUCING A RANGE OF PRODUCTS MOSTLY FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE NORTH SLOPE BUT SOME MAY BE AVAILABLE FOR BACKHAUL TO OTHER HIGH VALUE MARKETS
F-T PRODUCTS

opportunity to add value through differentiated products

- FT products are of the highest quality and command premium prices in most applications
- FT syn-crude offers many product options to add value depending on market need
- Specialty products are sold on performance at higher prices
  - E.g. wax pricing is up to 100% higher than diesel
- Specialty products pricing is less volatile and can add sustainable value to the total FT product mix
F-T WAX

BUILDING BLOCK FOR HIGH VALUE SYNTHETIC LUBE OILS
POTENTIAL OF BACK HAULING

PRODUCTS FROM THE ANRTL NORTH SLOPE GTL PLANT TRANSPORTED TO FAIRBANKS OR ANCHORAGE
4,000 LB SACKS FOR HAULING
1. THE MARKET IS LIMITING
2. THE MARKET IS THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY
   a) COULD BE IN LOWER 48
   b) COULD BE IN ASIA
3. MAX PLANT OUTPUT SOMEWHERE UNDER 1,000 BBL/D
   a) 6 BBL OF WAX WEIGHT 2,000 LBS.
   b) 12 BBL PER SUPER SACK
   c) 166 TONS PER DAY
   d) APPROXIMATELY 42 SACKS PER DAY
TRUCK TRAFFIC DEADHORSE SOUTH BOUND

1. DRY BULK PRODUCT
   a) PREFER PRODUCT KEPT DRY
2. FLATBED
3. ENCLOSED TRAILER
4. COST?
   a) FAIRBANKS
   b) ANCHORAGE
GTL AND METHANOL USE A THREE STEP PROCESS WITH THE FIRST STEP SYN-GAS GENERATION IDENTICAL FOR EACH PROGRAM
ALL GAS TO LIQUIDS PROCESSES ARE THREE STEPS – WITH STEP 1 IDENTICAL

The Fischer-Tropsch (F-T) has three main processing steps shown here, all of which are commercially proven.

STEP 1 SYN-GAS GENERATION

STEP 1 SynGas Generation represents ~50% of the total cost
STEP 2, F-T Conversion - 25% of the total cost
STEP 3, Product Upgrading - 15% to 25% of the total cost

The type of SynGas Generation, gas reformation or gasification of solids, depends upon the raw material or feed stock available. Around the world stranded Natural Gas is the choice; however, in the US with the exception of North Slope Natural Gas, coal, bio-mass (garbage), bio-renewables (trees and plants) represent the majority of available feed stock for a US based F-T program!

F-T FUELS “ONE FUEL” FOR YOUR FUTURE

The first step converts natural gas, coal or biomass into synthesis gas, a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H₂) - syngas.

This mature process technology has been used in many commercial facilities as the first step for producing ammonia, hydrogen, methanol.

Sasol & Shell, recognized as world leaders in F-T technology use both gas reformation and coal gasification to produce syngas for their F-T production.

CHOREN, a German company has been operating a bio-mass gasifier to produce syngas for methanol and electric production since 1998. This plant is considered the world’s first bio-renewable gasifier and has the distinction of producing fuels and electricity with a net zero impact on the worlds CO₂ production as the CO₂ absorbed by the plants and trees is equal or greater than the CO₂ produced from generating the electricity and burning the fuels.

Step two, the Fischer-Tropsch conversion, discovered by the Germans in the early 1900′s upgrades the syngas into a waxy hydrocarbon.

Step three is the hydrocracking and product workup.

Upgrading can produce a wide range of commercial products from gasoline to diesel to candle wax. For a US based F-T program we would recommend middle distillate fuels: kerosene, diesel and naphtha.

This process makes use of standard hydrocracking and hydroisomerisation processes commonly found in the refinery world. As with the First Step of syngas production, suitable technology is widely available from several licensors around the world.

The F-T process produces fuels that contain essentially no sulfur, no aromatics or ring chain hydrocarbons that are toxic and harmful to the environment. The F-T process does produce CO₂ but it is in a pure stream and is easily contained for sale to third parties or can be sequestered for injection into underground wells.

F-T Fuels, clean fuels for the future that will reduce Taiwan’s dependence on crude oil and products.
STG – Synthesis to Gasoline
STM – Synthesis to Methanol
MTG – Methanol to Gasoline
Primus 1,250 bbl/d full scale commercial plant in NJ used as a training center for new operators and for testing new catalysts
STM – METHANOL

STEP 1: SYN-GAS GENERATION

STEP 2: CONVERSION

STEP 3: PRODUCT UPGRADE
STG - GASOLINE

STEP 1 SYN-GAS GENERATION

STEP 2 CONVERSION

STEP 3 PRODUCT UPGRADE
Key Advantages

- Produces a single, finished product; no further refining or multiple product handling necessary
- Accepts wide range of feed gas types
- Simple, continuous, gas-phase process
- Features standard fixed-bed reactor technology
- Modular units allow fast deployment to remote sites
- Standard, long-lifetime catalysts
- Zero wastewater
- Enables profitable compliance with anti-flaring regulations
- Low capital and operating costs compared with alternative GTL options
High Quality Gasoline


The gasoline produced through Primus’ process has a unique zero-sulfur and zero-benzene profile and can be blended with refinery gasoline, sold directly into the wholesale market, or mixed with crude oil for simplified logistics at the wellhead. Primus’ gasoline meets most specifications globally without the need for additional refining. In the United States, Primus’ gasoline exceeds the requirements for RBOB grade gasoline and complies with other national grade specifications.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor/Process</th>
<th>Primus STG+™</th>
<th>Haldor Topsoe TIGAS</th>
<th>ExxonMobil MTG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product Flexibility</strong></td>
<td>Gasoline or methanol or diluent</td>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>Gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Durene Reduction</strong></td>
<td>Integrated</td>
<td>Separate</td>
<td>Separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Major Steps</strong></td>
<td>2 (Syngas, Gasoline Synthesis)</td>
<td>3 (Syngas, TIGAS, durene reduction)</td>
<td>4 (Syngas, methanol, MTG, durene reduction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scale Flexibility</strong></td>
<td>Small to large</td>
<td>Small to large</td>
<td>Limited to methanol plant size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catalyst Sourcing</strong></td>
<td>Multiple sources</td>
<td>In-house</td>
<td>Combined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integration Economies</strong></td>
<td>Highly integrated</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Little integration; separate plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Footprint</strong></td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Larger</td>
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THANK YOU

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AN ALASKA NORTH SLOPE GTL PROGRAM
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