



Indicative Costs and Economics for LNG Projects

Anchorage, AK
August 5-9, 2013

North Slope Gas & LNG Symposium

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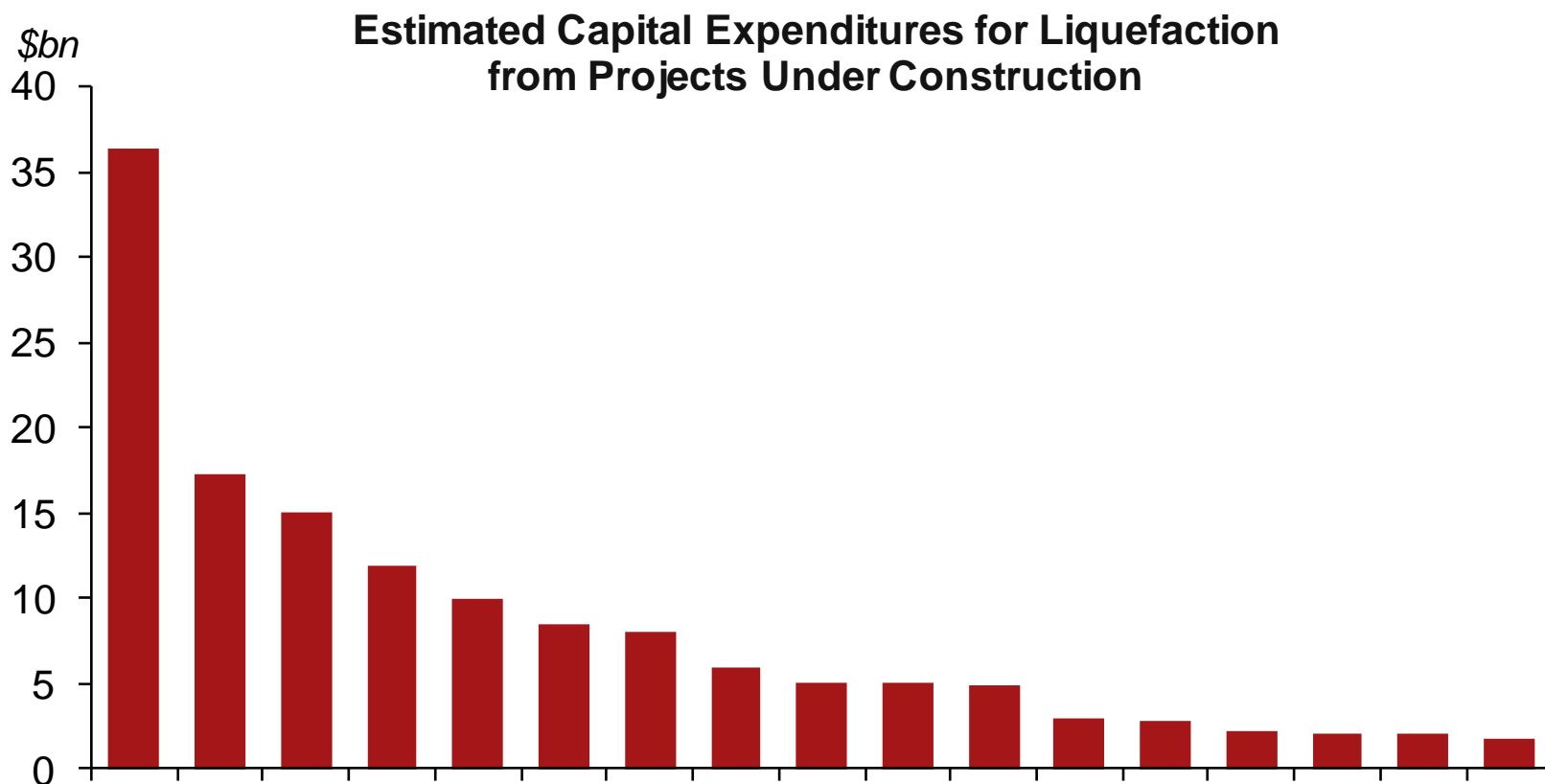
Economics of an LNG project

Cost Escalation Trends

Competition vs US L48

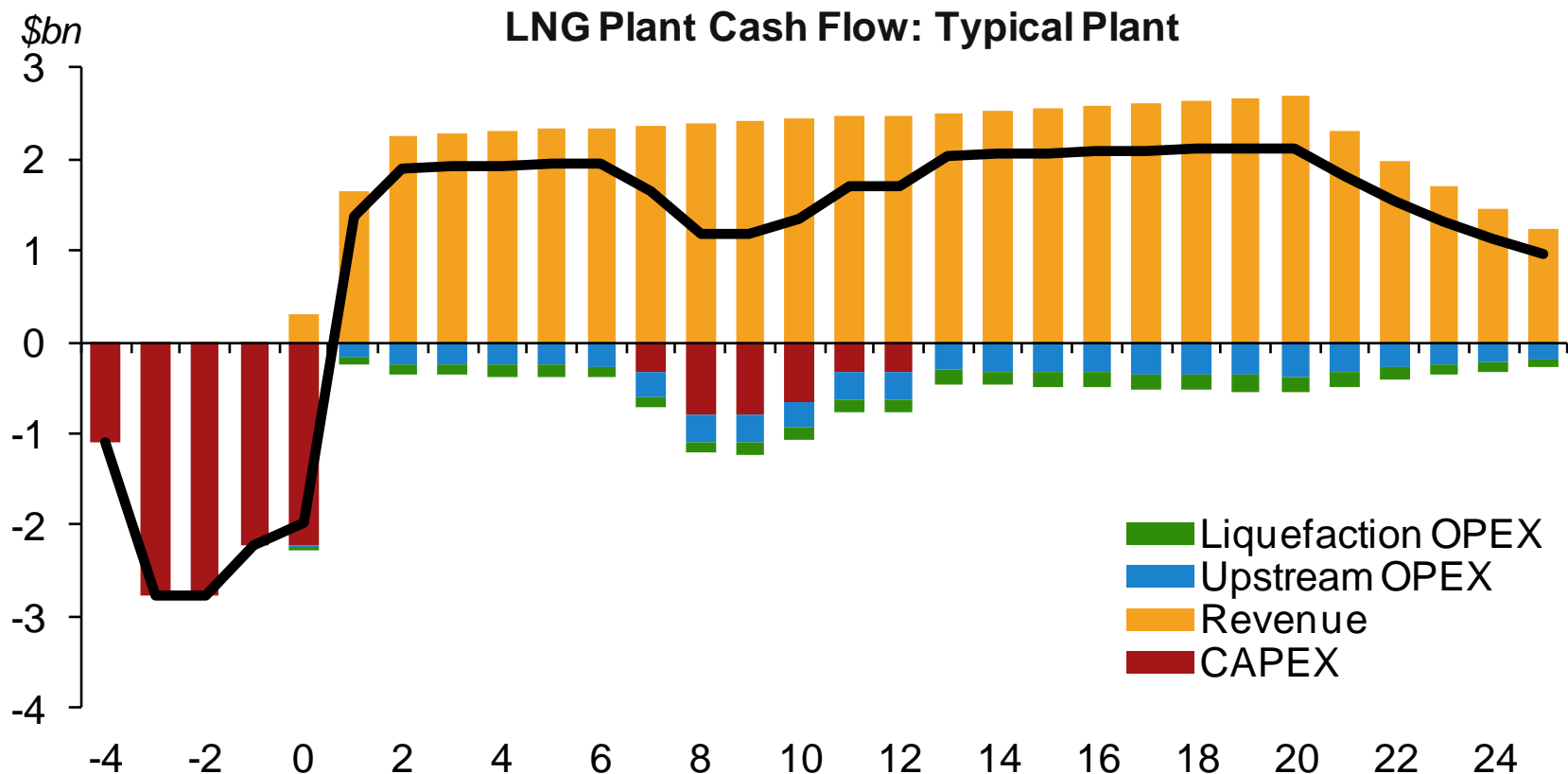
Alaska LNG Competitiveness – Sensitivities

LNG Projects Require Sizeable Investments



- Of LNG projects under construction, 5 will spend over **\$10 billion** just on liquefaction
- Even “cheaper” need ~\$2 billion in liquefaction investment

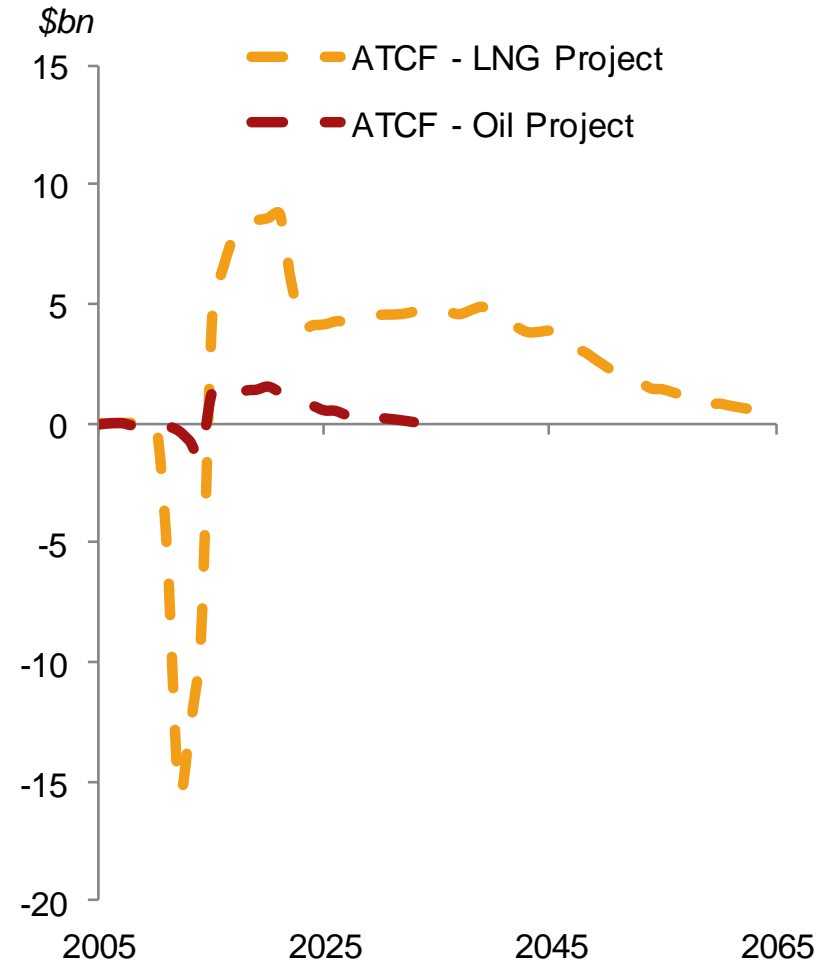
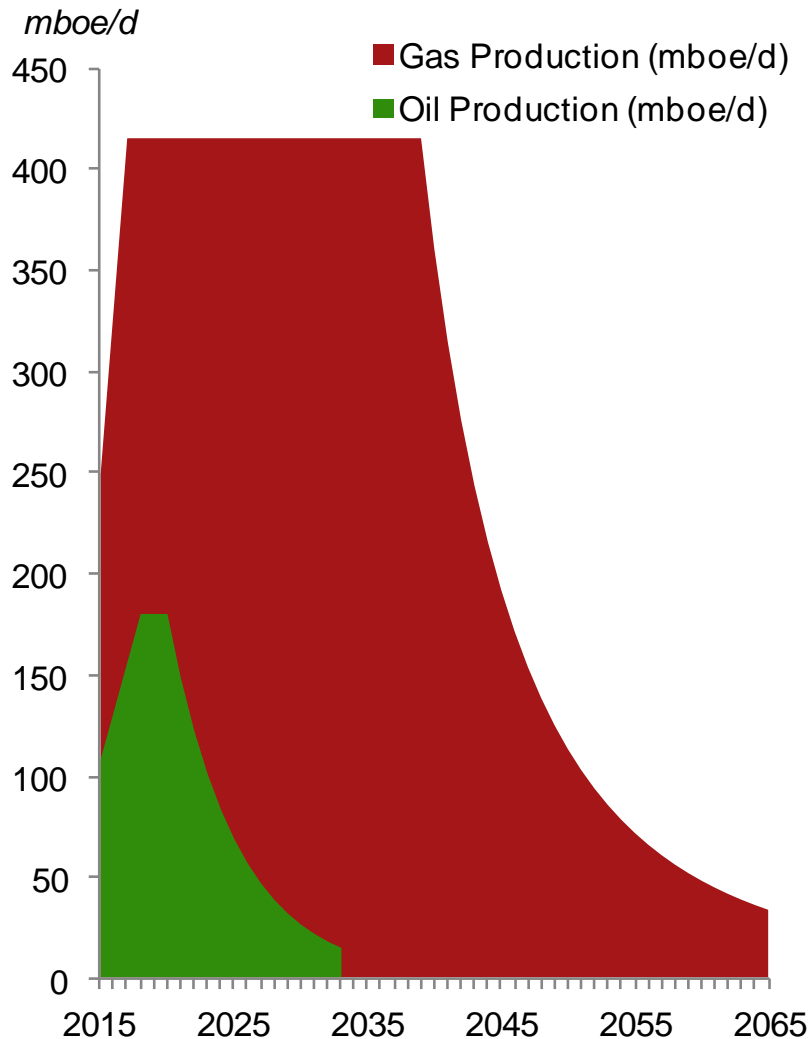
What Does an LNG Liquefaction Plant Look Like?



- Long **lead time** (4 years to build, several years to prepare to build)
- Large, **upfront** investment needed to develop the project (usually, tens of billions)
- Minimal **operating** expenses (only a small fraction of initial investment)
- **Long-term cash** flow (expected revenues for 20+ years)

Oil and Gas Have Different Production / Economic Profiles...

LNG Project vs. Deepwater Oil Project @ \$80/bbl



... and Different Economic Outcomes

LNG Project vs. Deepwater Oil Project @ \$80/bbl

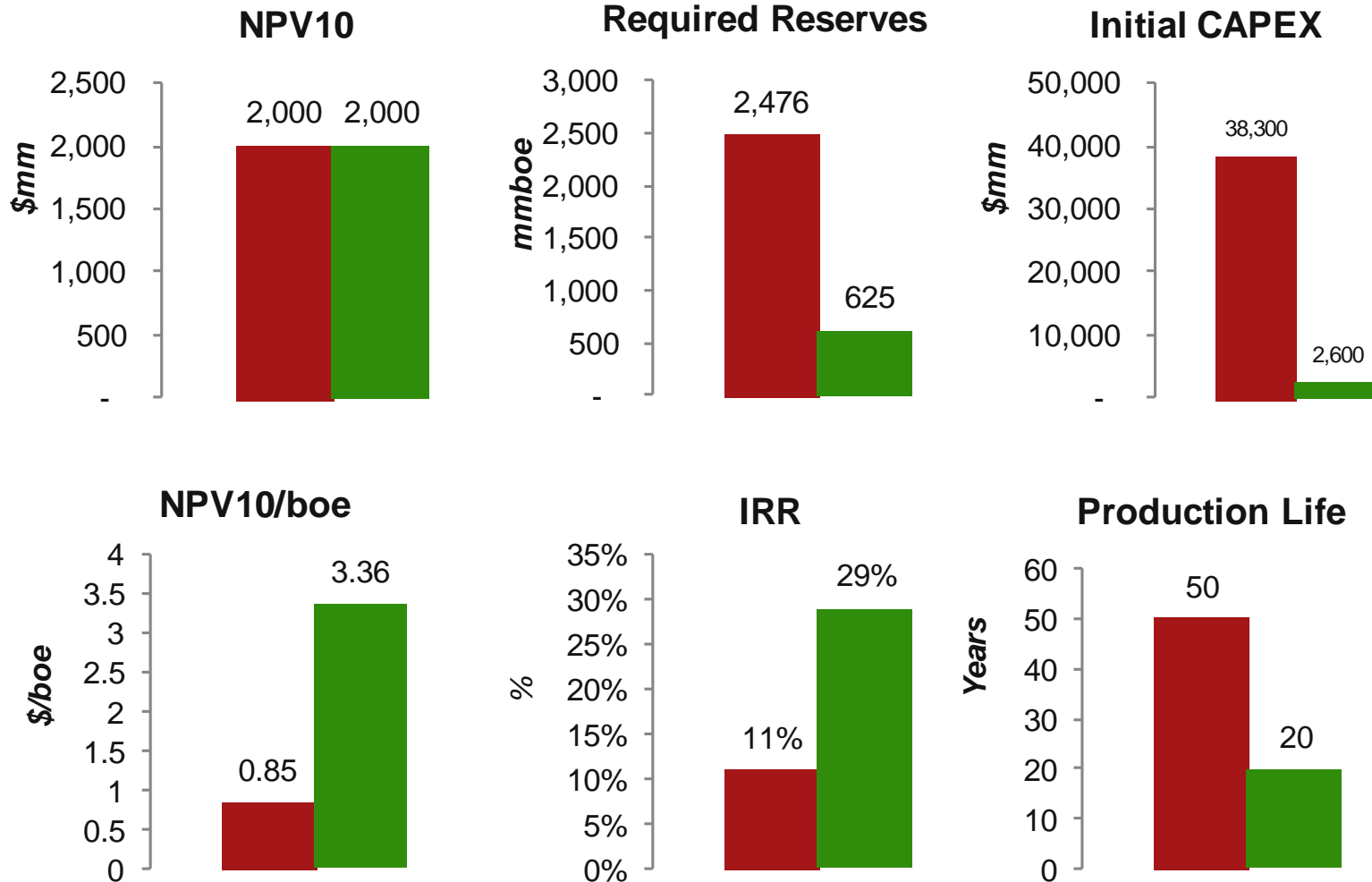


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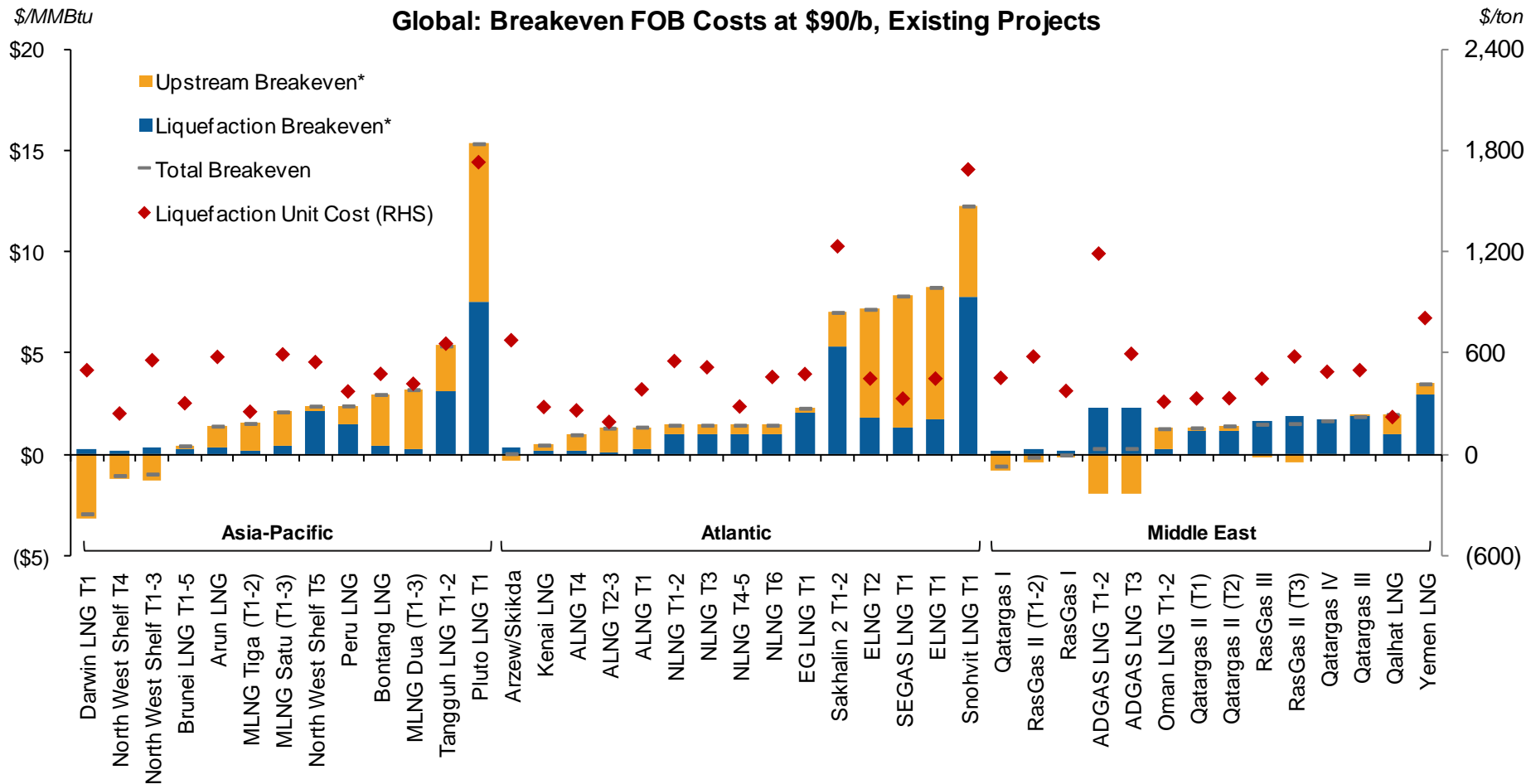
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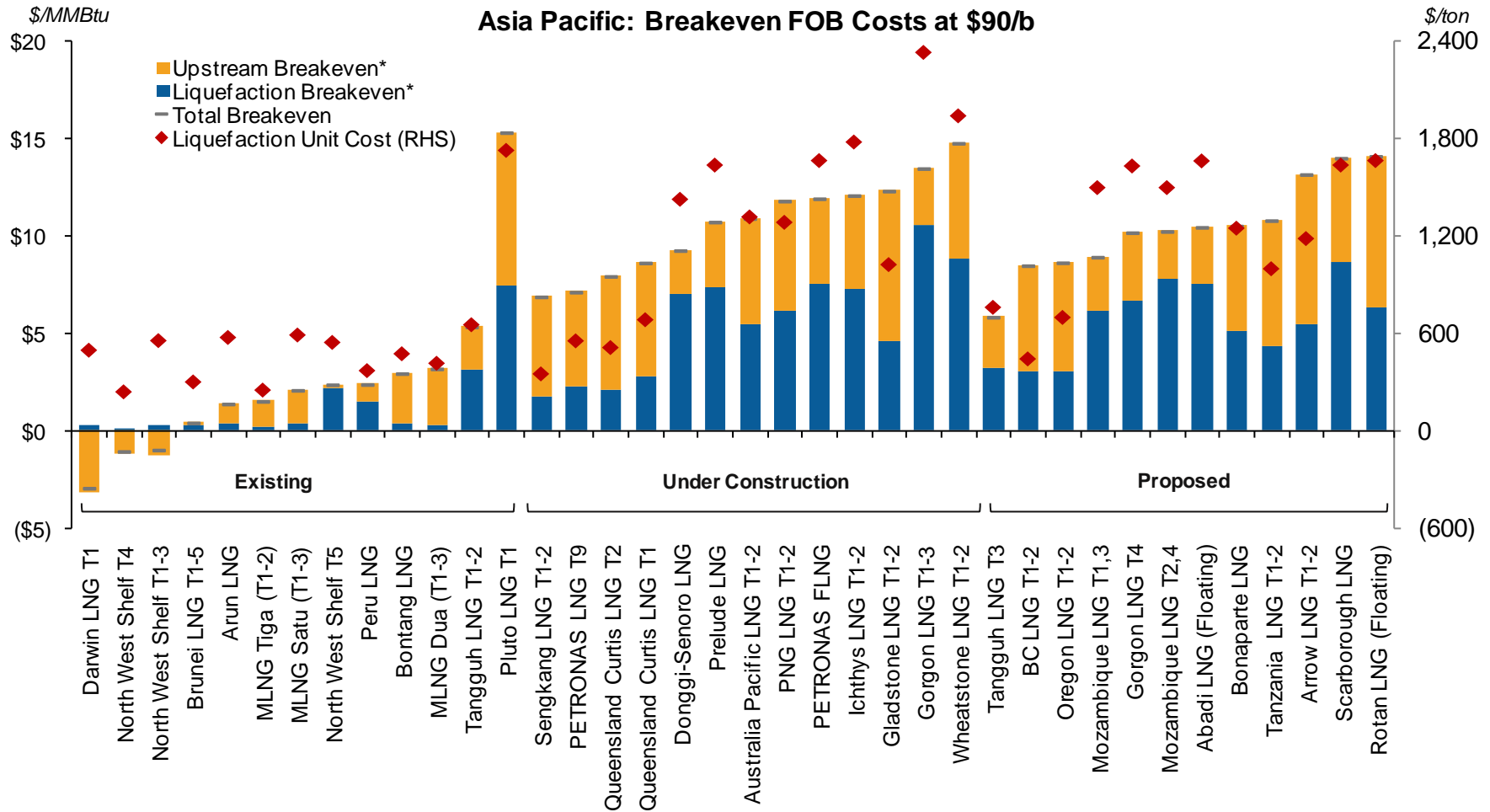
Oil-Indexed Pricing to Asian Markets

Contract Sales Price Slope --->	0.13x	0.14x	0.15x	0.16x
\$60/bbl Brent	\$7.80	\$8.40	\$9.00	\$9.60
\$80/bbl Brent	\$10.40	\$11.20	\$12.00	\$12.80
\$100/bbl Brent	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$16.00
\$120/bbl Brent	\$15.60	\$16.80	\$18.00	\$19.20
\$140/bbl Brent	\$18.20	\$19.60	\$21.00	\$22.40

Newer LNG Projects Have Needed Highest Breakeven Prices Yet Seen...



...a Trend Continued by Projects Under Construction in Asia-Pacific, Largely Due to Australia Cost Escalation



Project Cost Escalation Drivers

<i>Recent Cost Revisions at Major LNG Projects</i>						
Project	At FID		Latest		% Change	
	\$/ton	\$/MMBtu	\$/ton	\$/MMBtu	\$/ton	\$/MMBtu
Gorgon LNG T1-3	2,467	10.42	3,712*	13.72	50%	32%
Pluto LNG T1	2,256	11.84	3,477	15.34	54%	30%
PNG LNG T1-2	2,273	10.15	2,754	12.99	21%	28%
QC LNG T1-2	1,765	6.54	2,400	8.43	36%	29%
Gladstone LNG T1-2	2,051	9.79	2,372	10.95	16%	12%
Angola LNG T1	1,346	7.18	1,923	10.91	43%	52%

**Press indicates Gorgon LNG's cost review will reveal a substantial increase.*

- Five sanctioned projects announced cost increases in 2012 alone
 - Costs rose 30% on average relative to figures quoted at FID.
- Major factors:
 - **Australia:** Rising labor costs; Australian dollar appreciation; weather-related delays; labor union disputes; local content cost increases; scope of work changes; additional regulatory compliance costs; acceleration of upfront upstream capital
 - **Papua New Guinea:** Australian dollar appreciation; land rights disputes; weather-related delays
 - **Angola:** Rising construction costs

Average LNG Project Segment Costs

- Total spending on liquefaction projects has increased dramatically over the past decade
- Global liquefaction CAPEX increased from an average of \$505/ton between 2000 and 2009 to a projected \$1,043/ton between 2010 and 2019

Greenfield Asia Pacific Projects	Liquefaction	Upstream
	\$/ton	
Existing	640	558
Under Construction	1,331	1,308
Proposed	1,168	1,121

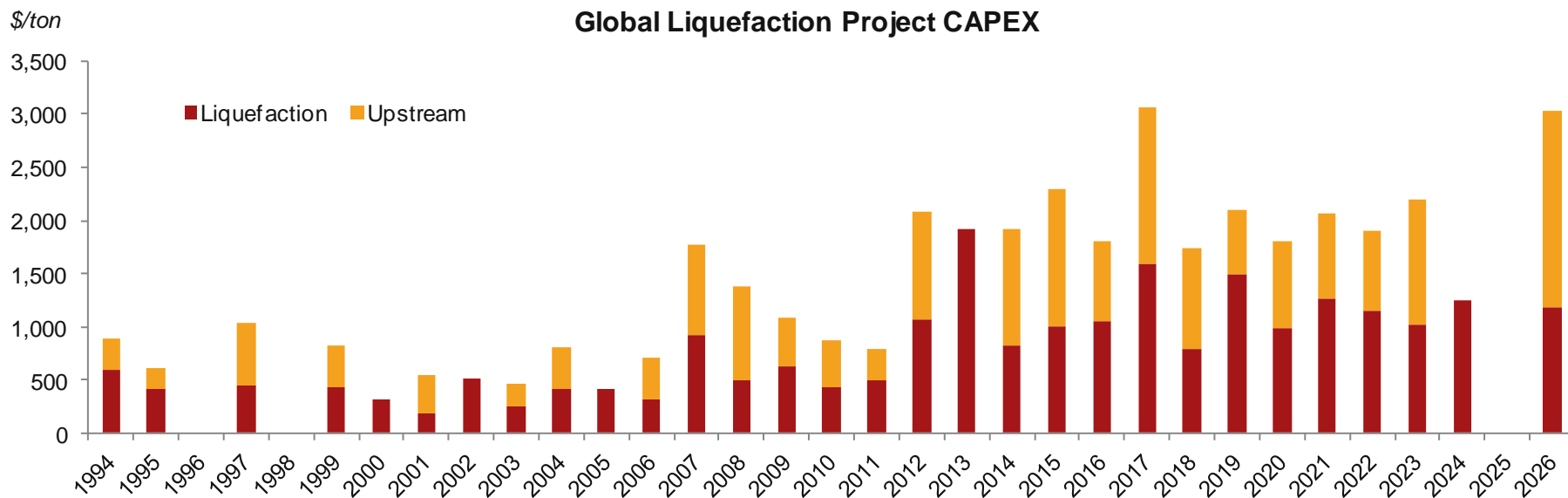


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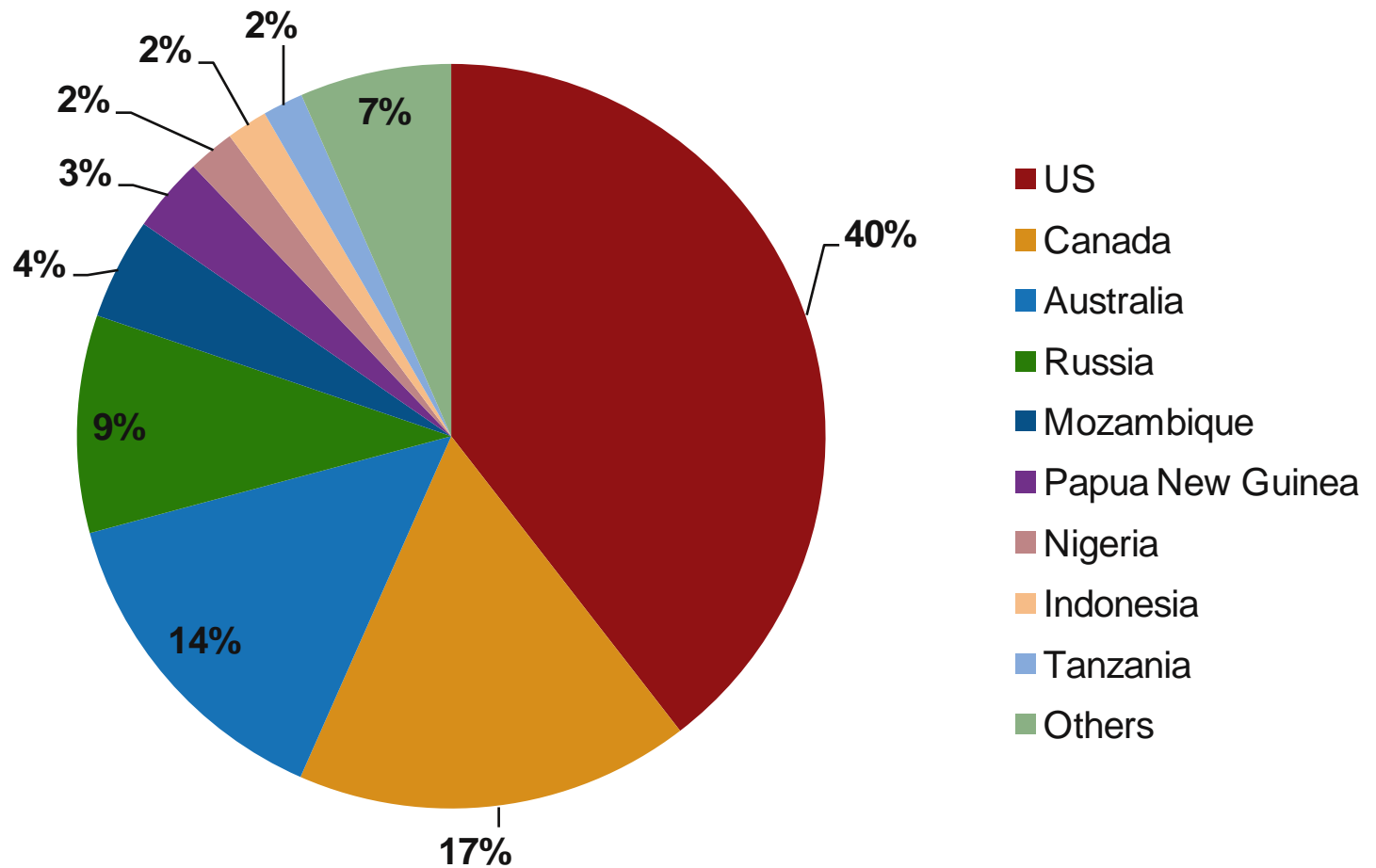
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Competition vs US L48

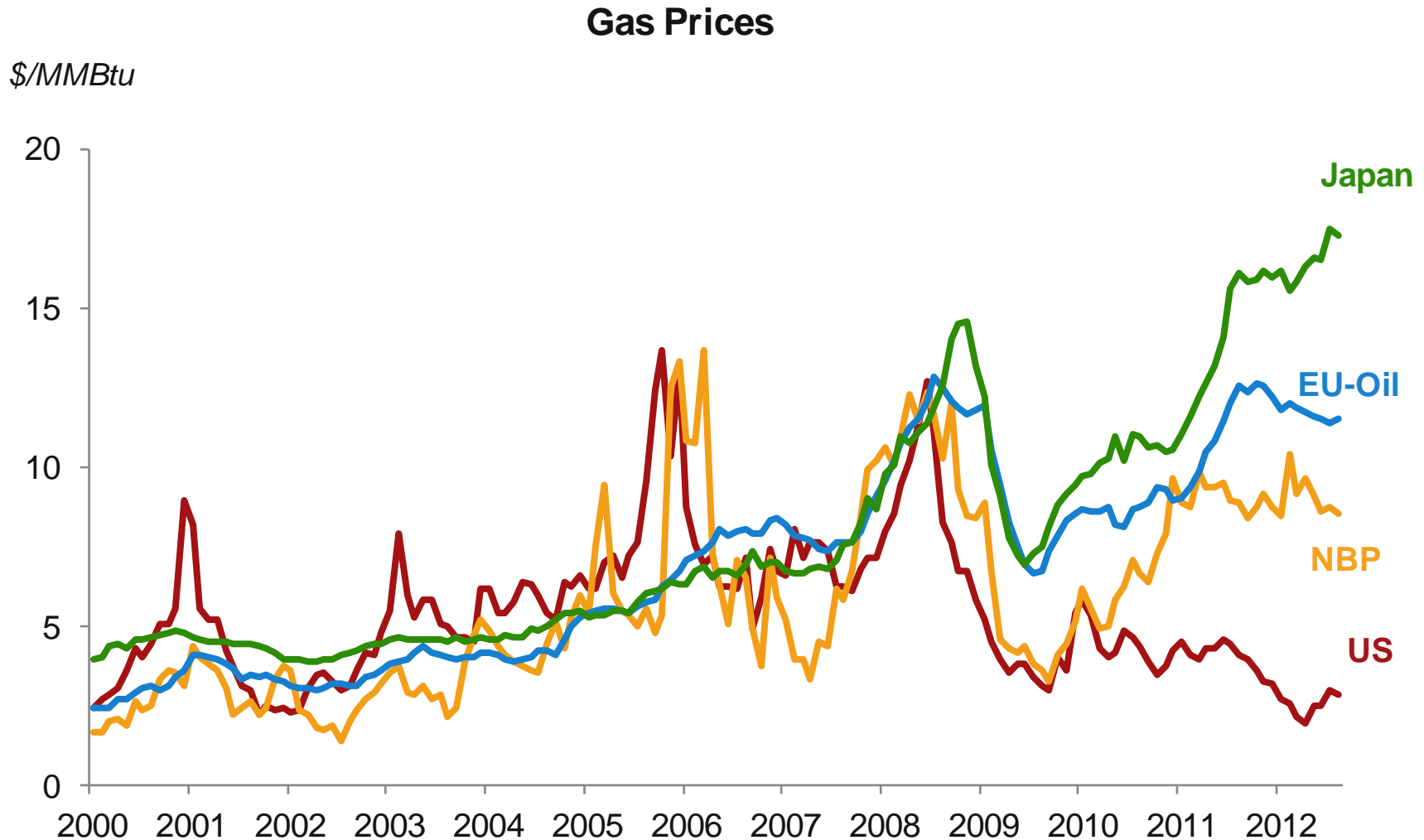
Alaska LNG Competitiveness – Sensitivities

North America is Largest Prospective Supplier

Proposed Liquefaction Plants by Location

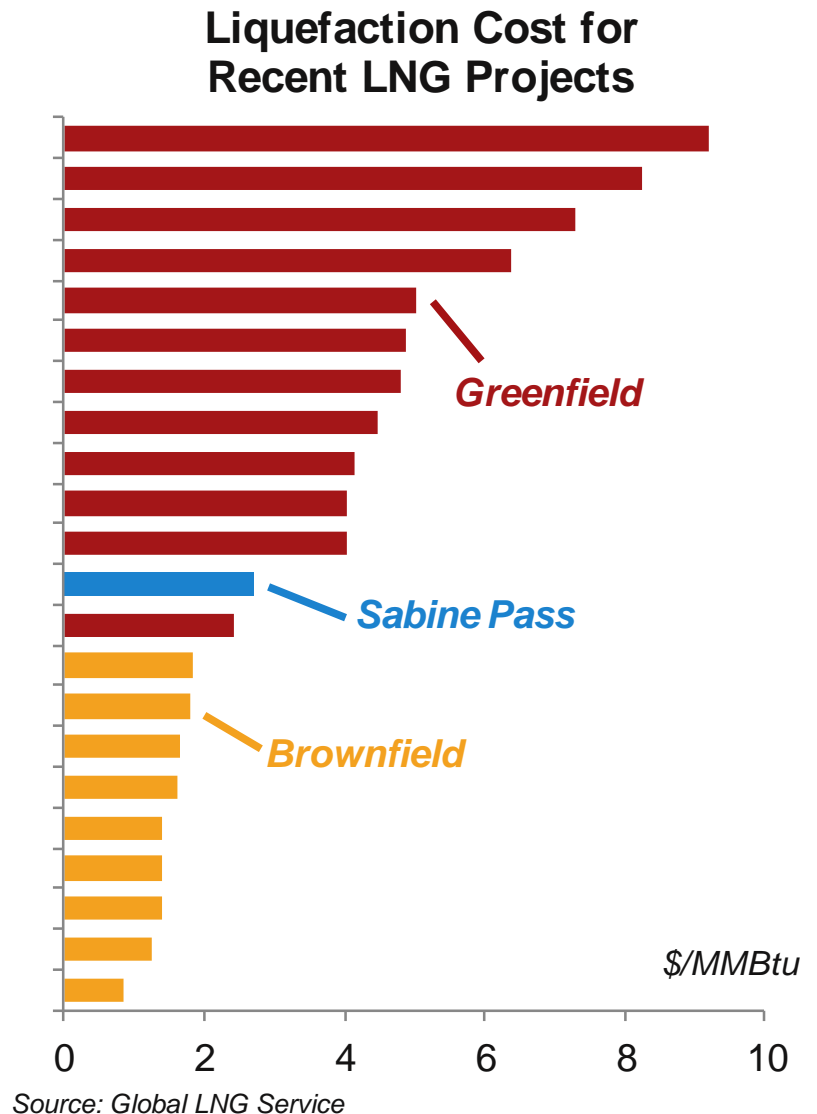


North American Export Projects Driven by Divergence in Gas Prices...



...As Well as the Benefits of Brownfield Economics...

- Building liquefaction facilities on the site of a regasification terminal yields a lower unit cost
- Sabine Pass' average charge of \$2.72/MMBtu is on below almost all recently sanctioned or recently completed brownfield facilities



Wellhead (2008-09 % difference from U.S. Avg)

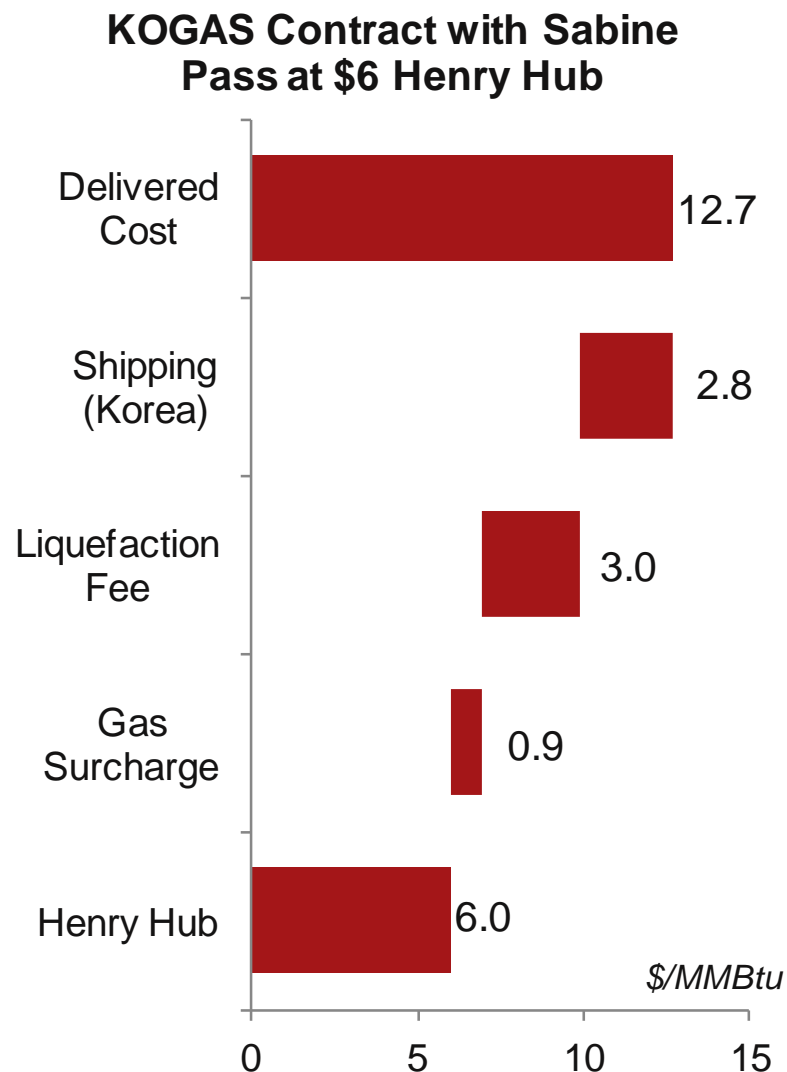
Discount to HH Premium to HH

The map displays the following color-coded regions:

- Red (Discount to HH):** Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.
- Green (Premium to HH):** Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.
- Light Green (Moderate Premium):** Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.
- Light Red (Moderate Discount):** Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.

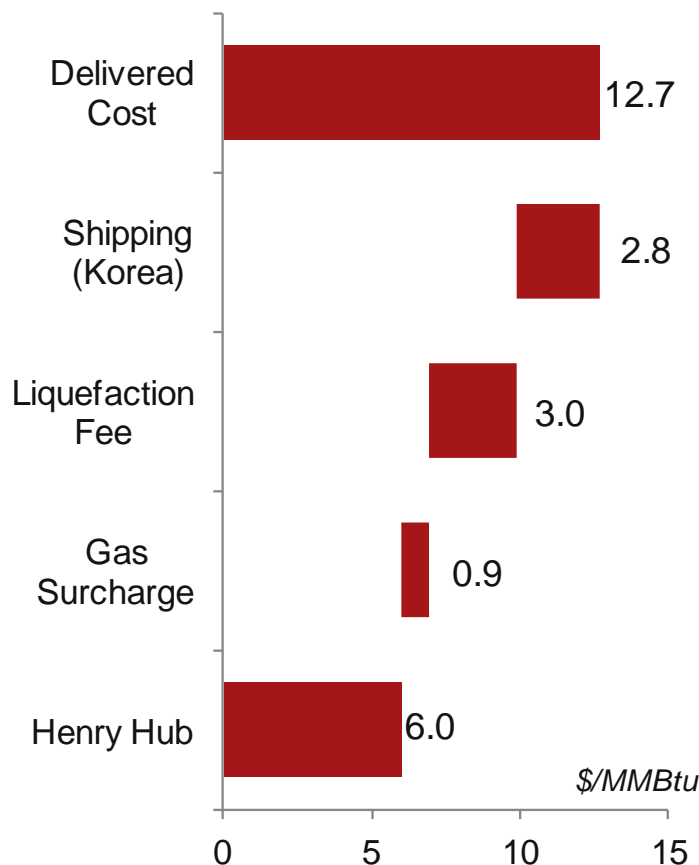
How LNG From the Lower 48 is Priced

- As the first US-based LNG project to start construction, Sabine Pass set the pricing expectations for US-based LNG. The Sabine Pass contracts are structured as follows:
- Henry Hub x 115%.** The 15% “mark-up” covers the gas lost during the conversion process (6-8%) as well as any basis differentials and other risks that Cheniere undertakes in procuring the gas.
- Liquefaction charge.** Ranging from \$2.25/MMBtu (first contract) to \$3/MMBtu, this covers the CAPEX for the facility.
- Shipping.** This cost is taken on by the buyer. Shipping to Europe is estimated at \$1/MMBtu and shipping to Asia is estimated at \$2 to \$3/MMBtu (India / NE Asia).
- Regasification.** In Europe, comparing US-based LNG to pipeline gas would require regasification charges of \$0.40 to \$1/MMBtu.
- Although other projects will not track these economics 100%, they are assumed to be similar.



US-Based LNG Not Necessarily Cheap; & Volatile

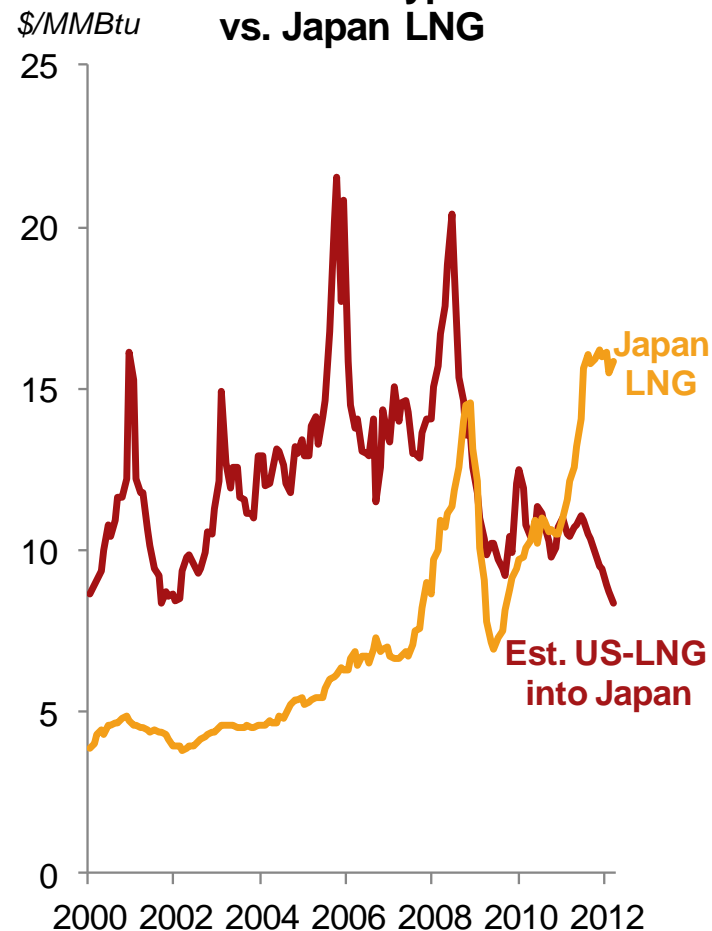
**KOGAS Contract with Sabine
Pass at \$6 Henry Hub**



At \$6/MMBtu, US is not that cheap

Source: Global LNG Service

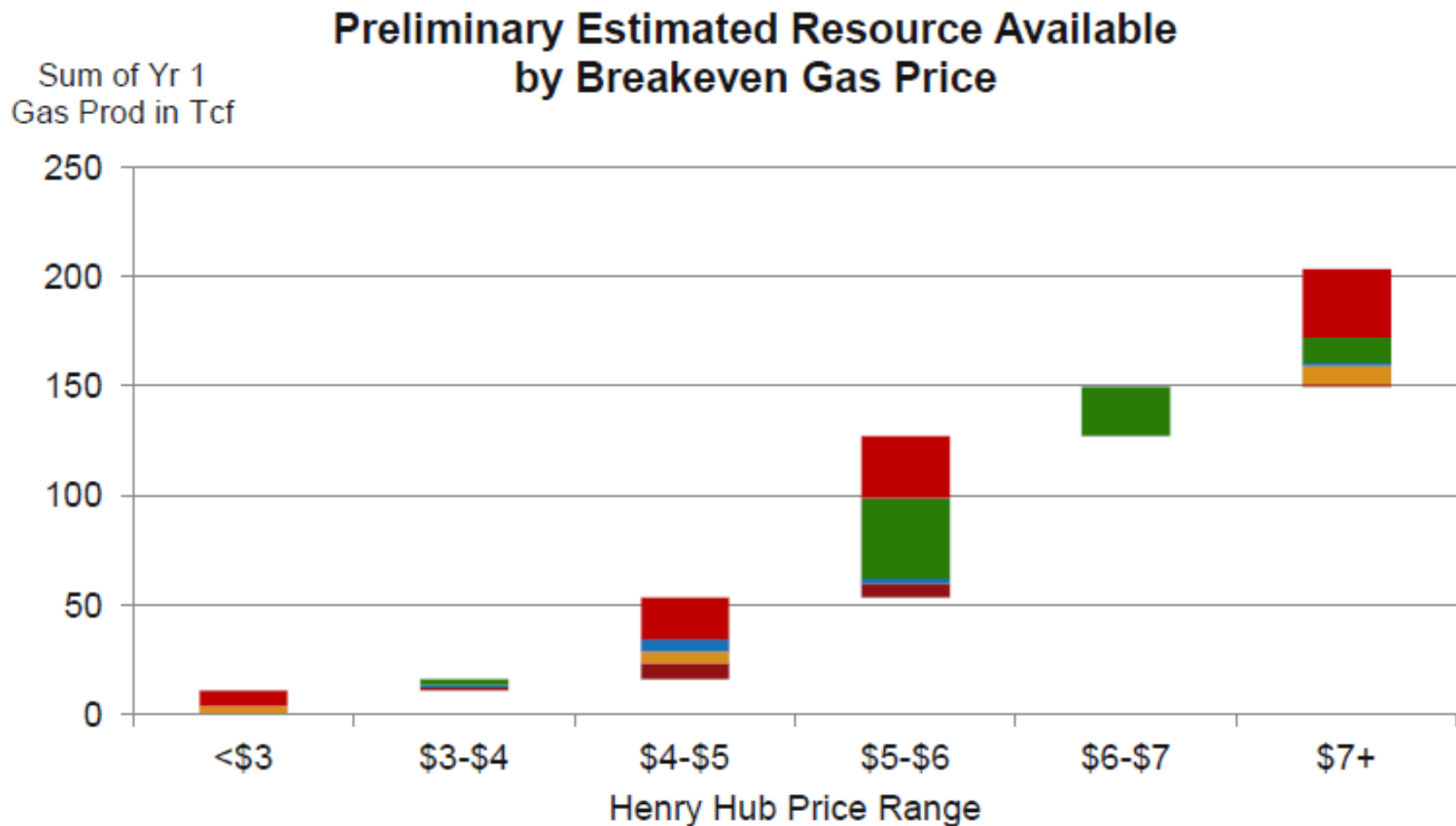
**Sabine Pass-Type LNG
vs. Japan LNG**



Hub can be cheap but also volatile

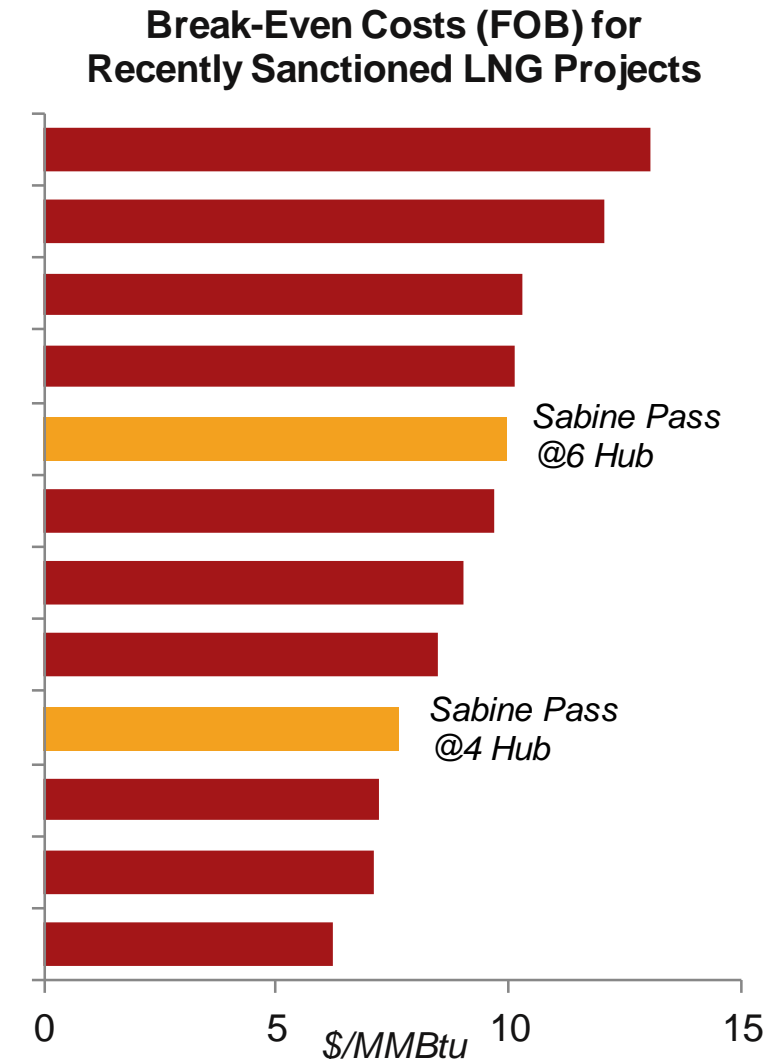
Source: Global LNG Service

US Gas Supply Cost Curve



How Competitive is US L48 LNG @ \$4 or \$6 Henry Hub?

- Given cost inflation in Australian LNG projects, US LNG exports (following the Cheniere structure) can be competitive at \$4/MMBtu Henry Hub
- Exports are less competitive at \$6/MMBtu, especially given the extra shipping cost from the Gulf of Mexico to Asia
- Can US LNG exports compete with brownfield expansions in the 2020 timeframe?



Source: Global LNG Service

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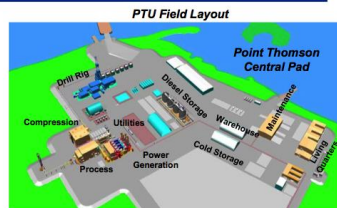
AK South Central LNG Concept

SCLNG Concept Summary - Upstream

Alaska SCLNG Project
Concept Information

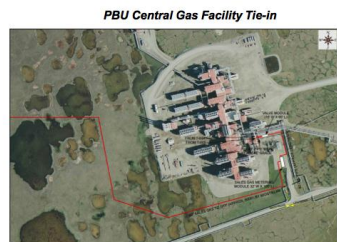
PTU (62 miles east of PBU/GTP area)

- Initial Production System (IPS) project in progress - 2016 SU
- Preliminary SCLNG design basis for PTU:
 - Leverage IPS facilities, add fourteen new wells
 - Add new gas facilities to existing central pad / facilities
 - New 30" gas line from PTU to GTP in Prudhoe Bay
- Peak workforce – 500-1,500 people



PBU Tie-in (adjacent to proposed GTP location)

- Installation / tie-in managed by Prudhoe Bay Operator
 - Tie into existing CGF, deliver gas to new Gas Treatment Plant
 - Gas project / deliveries tied to future PBU operations
- Preliminary plan is to inject CO₂ using existing injection systems as appropriate



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Work Product In Progress

SCLNG - Concept Summary - Midstream

Alaska SCLNG Project
Concept Information

NS Gas Treatment Plant

- Designed to remove gas impurities
- Four amine trains with compression, dehydration and chilling
- Prime power generation (5 units, 54kHP)
- All required utilities, infrastructure and camps
- Facility will be modularized, sealifted to location
- Peak workforce – 500-2,000 people



Gas Pipeline and Compression Stations

- 800+ mile 42" x80 pipeline
- 3-3.5 billion cubic feet gas per day
- Eight compressor stations (30kHP each)
- Pipeline contents will be treated gas, impurities removed
- Designed to manage continuous and discontinuous permafrost regions
- Expansion potential with additional compression if appropriate
- Five off-take points for Alaska gas delivery
- Peak workforce – 3,500 - 5,000 people



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Work Product In Progress

SCLNG - Concept Summary – Downstream

Alaska SCLNG Project
Concept Information

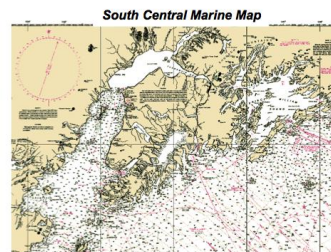
LNG Plant and Storage

- Three 5.8 million tons per annum (MTA) LNG trains
 - Plant receives 2.2 - 2.5 billion cubic feet per day to liquefy
 - LNG production varies with ambient temp (4.9 - 6.3 MTA)
 - Small volume of stabilized condensate produced (~1,000 bbl/day)
- Integrated utility system with all utilities on site
- Two-three 160,000 cubic meter LNG storage tanks
- Peak workforce – 3,500 – 5,000 people



Marine Offloading Facility

- Conventional jetty and trestle design
- Two berths
- Design based on 15-20 LNG carriers
- Marine support system includes required tugs, security boats
- Peak workforce – 1,000 – 1,500 people

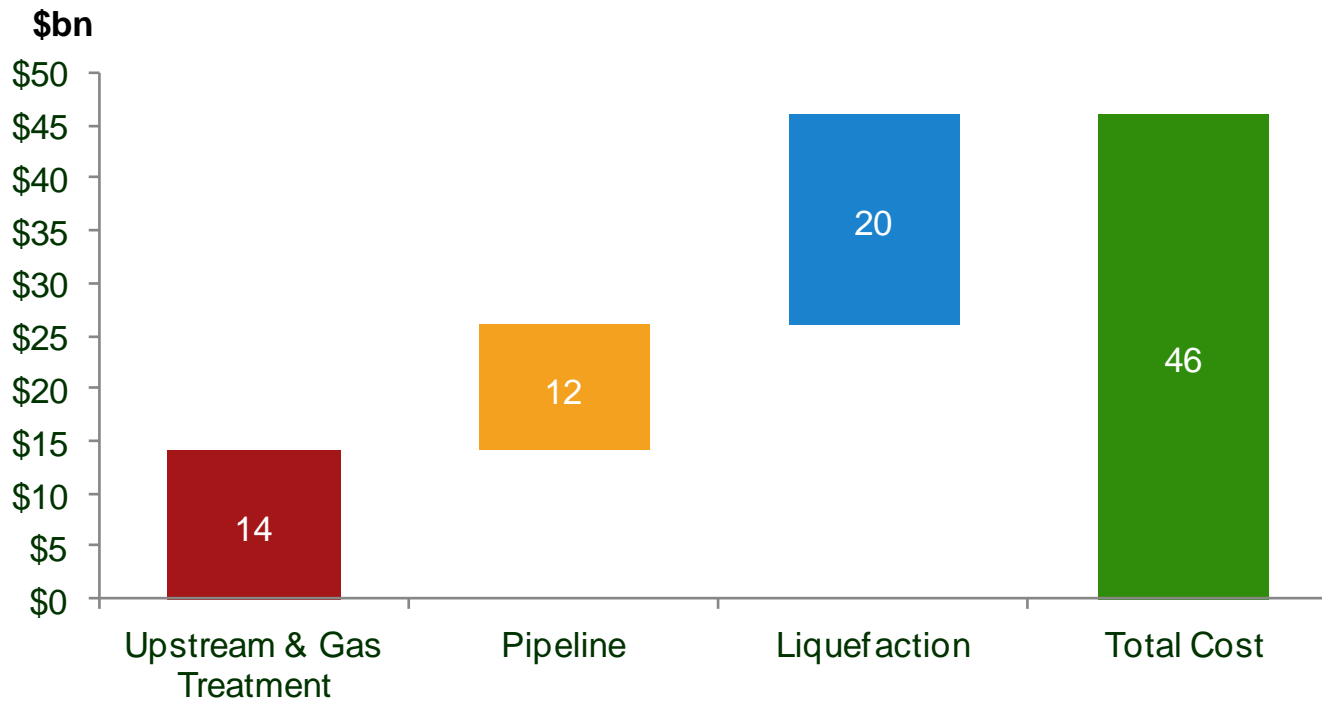


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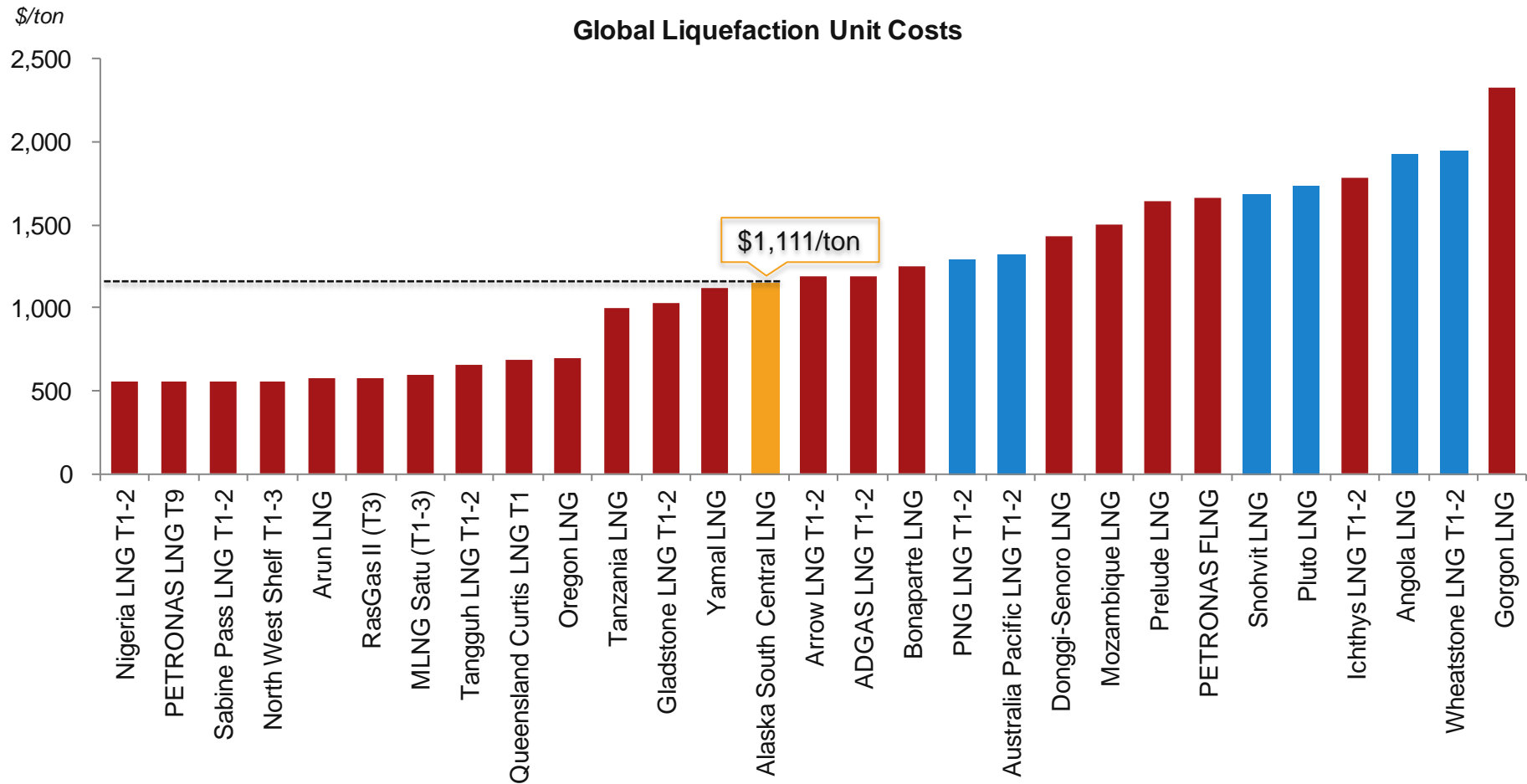
Work Product In Progress

Estimated total cost:
\$45 - \$60 bn (2011 real dollars)

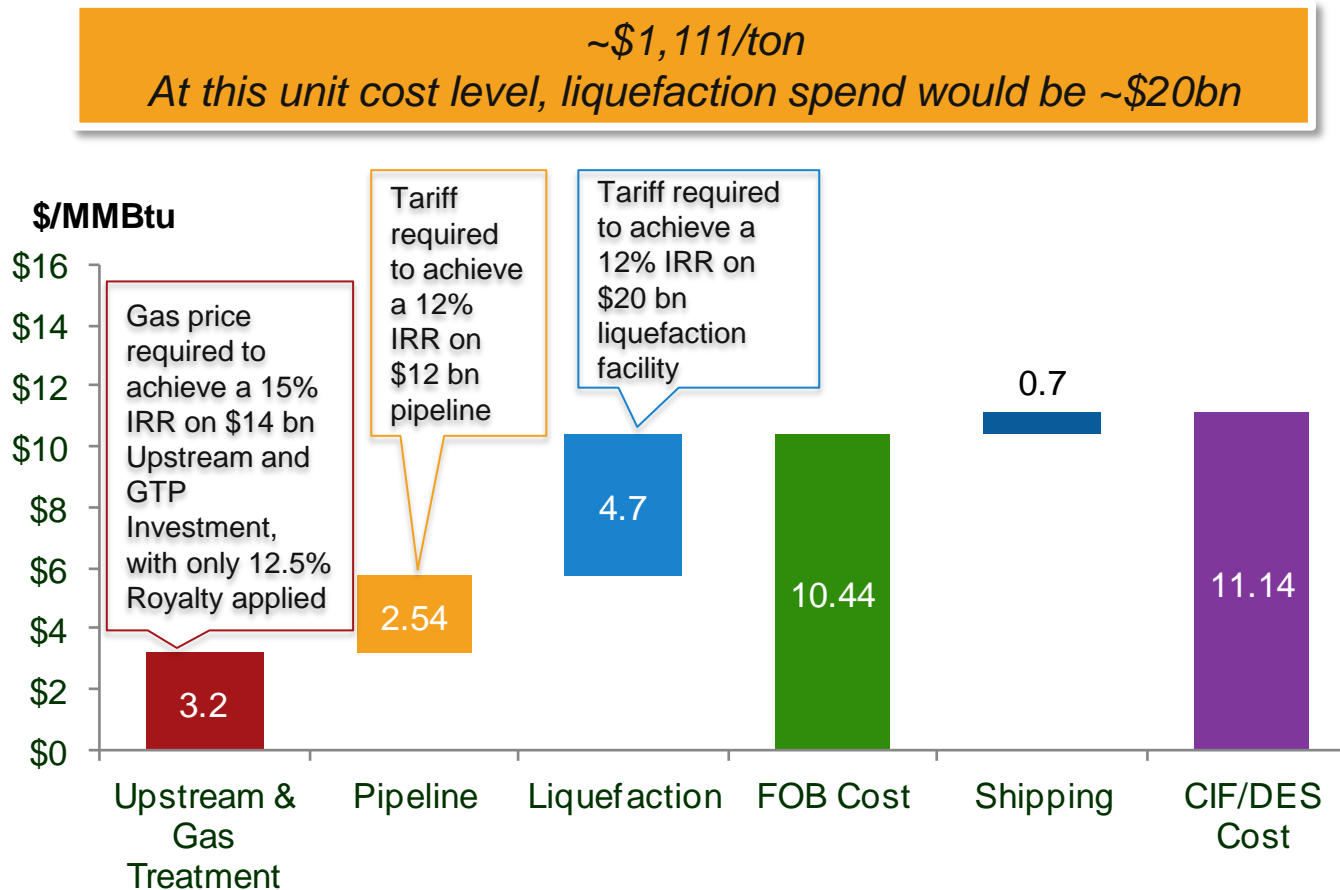
Hypothetical Cost Breakdown



How Would \$20bn for an 18 mmtpa Liquefaction Facility Compare With Other Recent Projects?



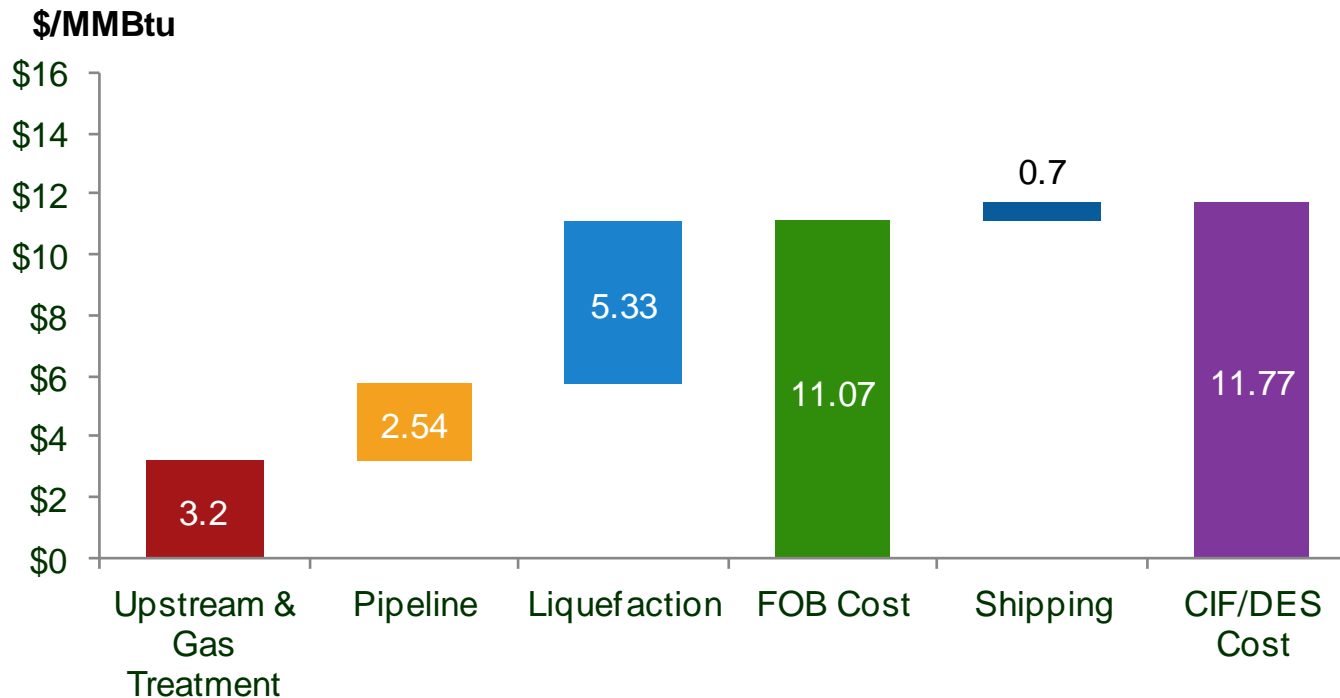
Breakeven Economics for Hypothetical \$46bn Project



What if Liquefaction Cost Reached \$/ton Costs of Asia-Pacific LNG or PNG LNG?

~\$1,300/ton

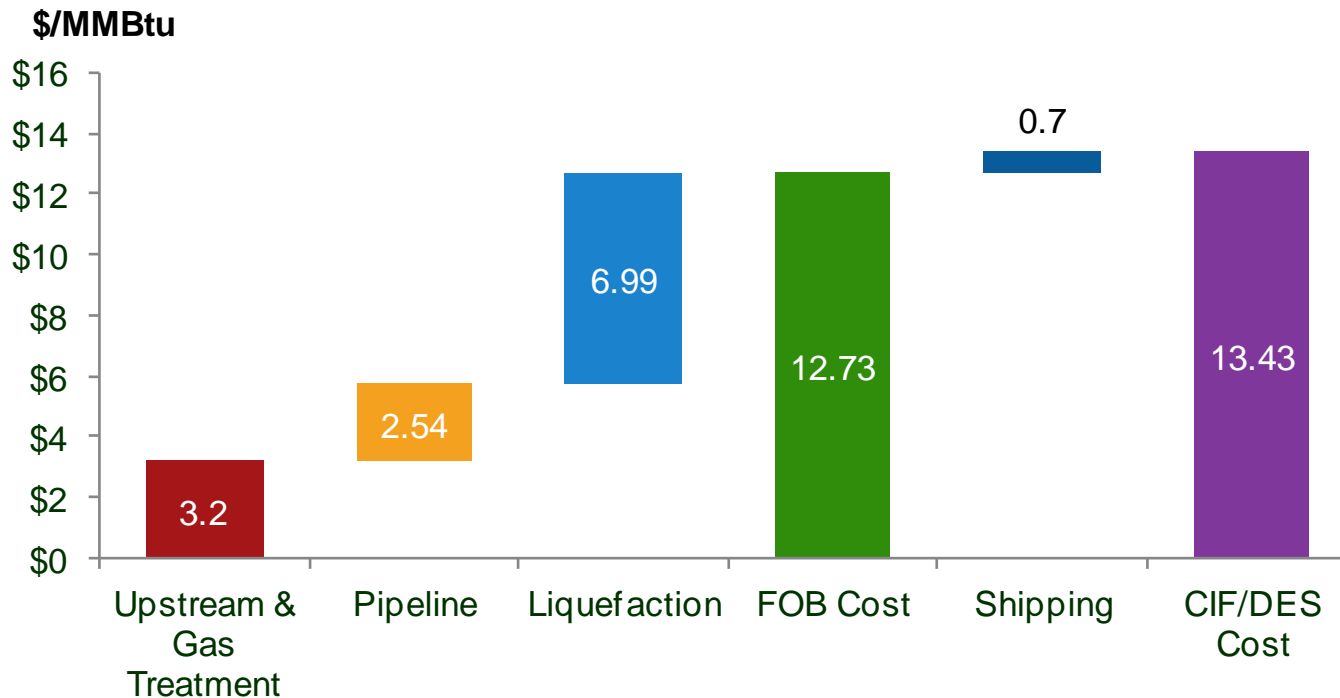
At this unit cost level, liquefaction spend would be ~\$22.7bn



What if Liquefaction reached \$/ton costs of Pluto LNG or Snohvit LNG?

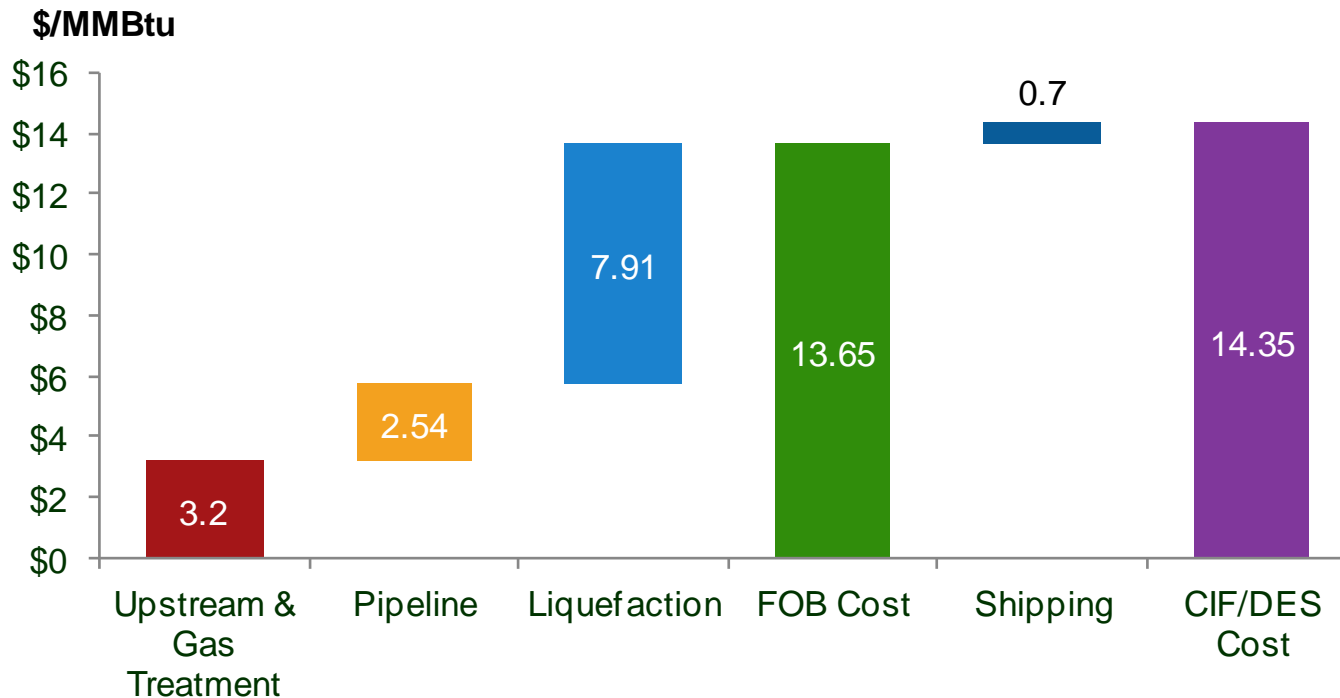
~1,700/ton

At this unit cost level, liquefaction spend would be ~\$29.7bn

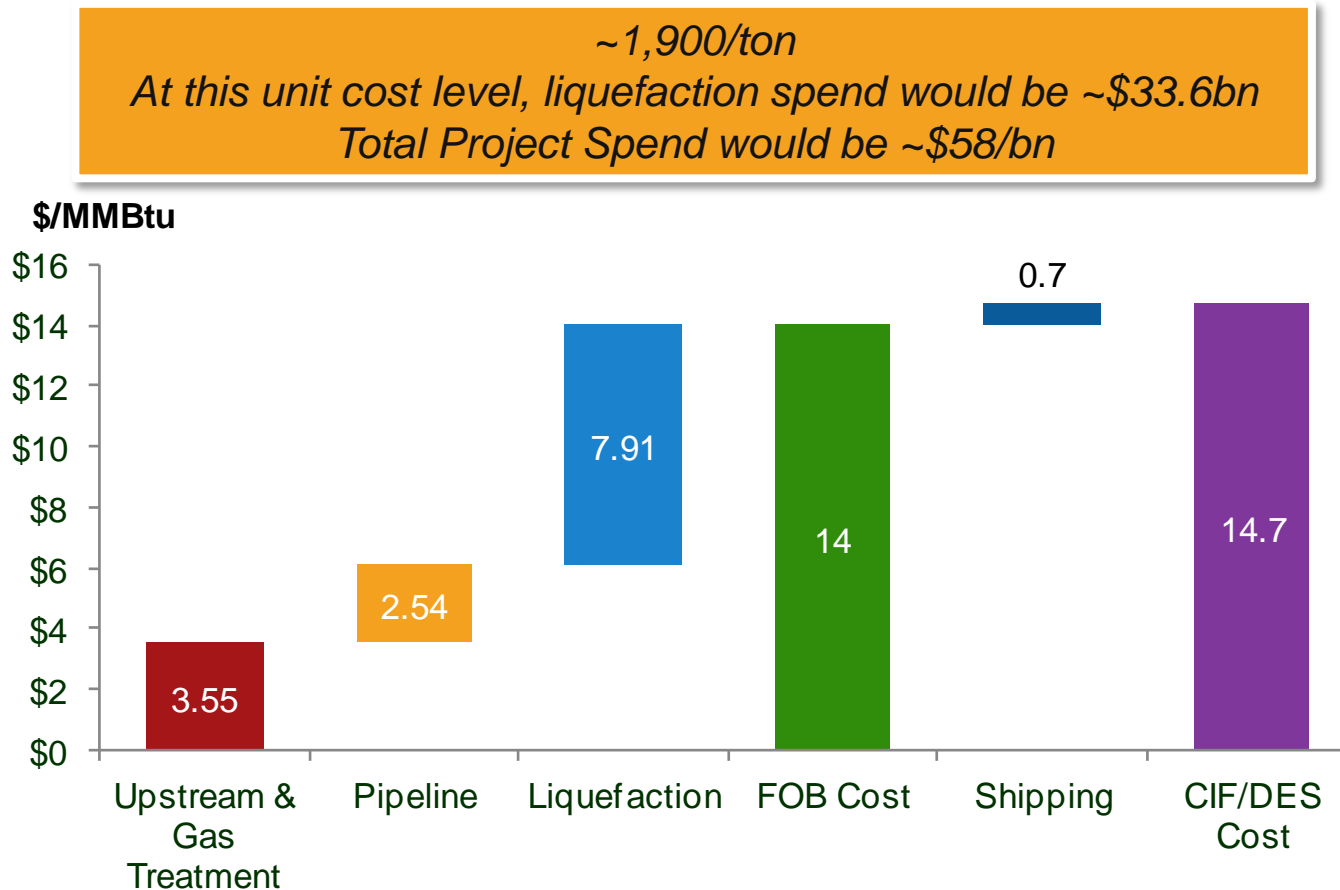


What if Liquefaction reached \$/ton costs of Angola LNG or Wheatstone LNG?

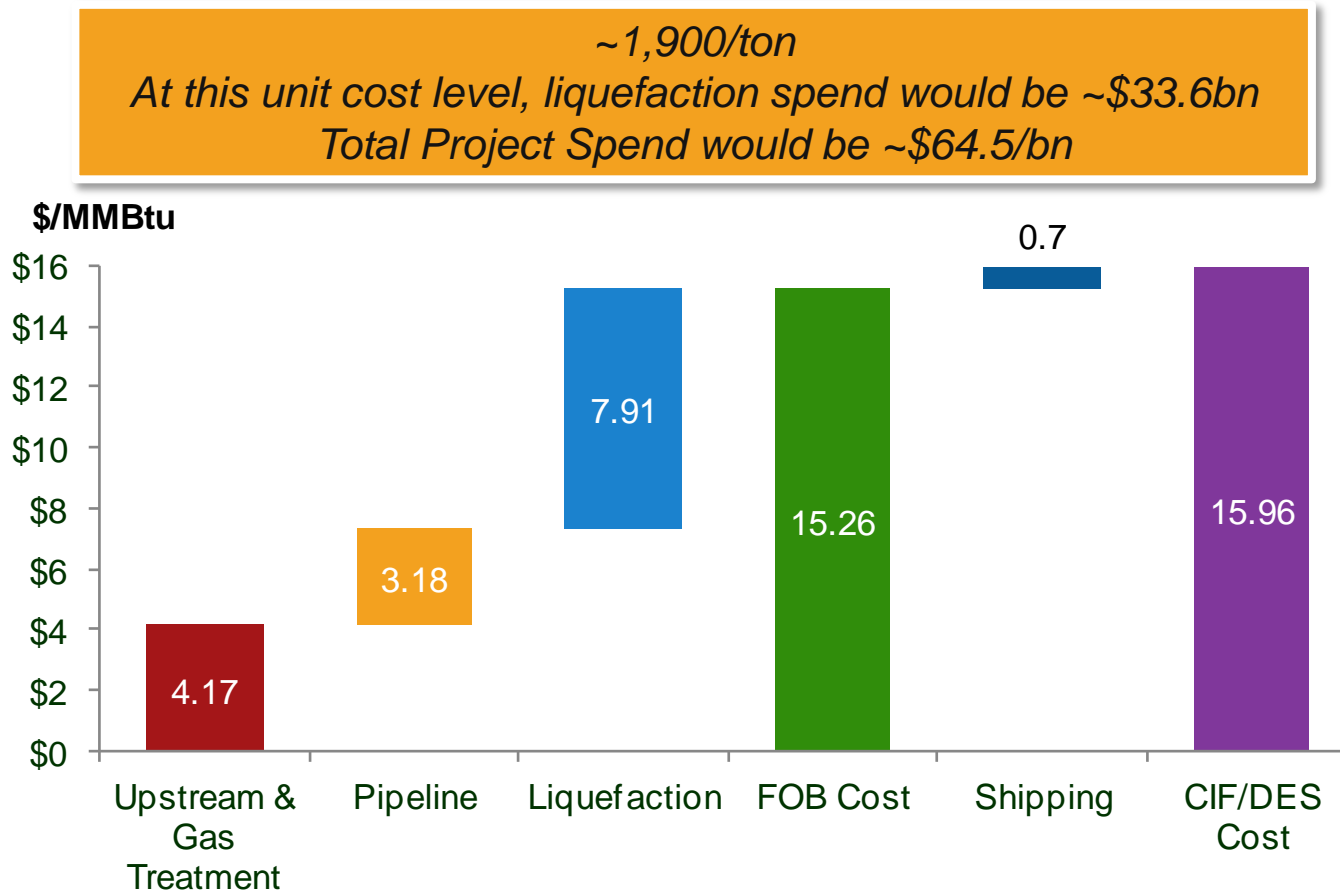
~1,900/ton
At this unit cost level, liquefaction spend would be ~\$33.6bn



What if Upstream Production Also Faced a 16.7% Royalty and a 33% Production Tax?



And What If Upstream and Pipeline Costs Were Also 25% Above Base Case?



Benchmark Against Asia Pacific Breakeven Costs

