

Energy Audit Assistance The First Step in Energy Management

Energy Management Workshop - "The Fuel Gas Challenge" January 15-17, 2007 Bruce Peachey, PTAC/EnergyINet Increased Recovery Director



Outline

- PTAC, NRCan and Energy Audits for Oil and Gas
- Energy Audit Incentives
 - What is it?
 - Incentive applications approved
 - Facilities targeted by applications
- Information Sessions and Events
- Business Case for Energy Efficiency
- Fugitives Fact Finding Report
- Energy Efficiency Knowledge Center
- Questionnaire What the industry said they needed
- Current Status & Summary



PTAC, NRCan and Energy Efficiency

- Contracted since 2002 to deliver NRCan's Office of Energy Efficiency Industrial Energy Audit Incentive.
- Scope:
 - Administer/Review Incentive Applications
 - Hold Workshops Energy Efficiency (EE) Knowledge Transfer
 - Develop a Business Case for Energy Efficiency
 - Fact Finding on Oil and Gas Fugitive Emissions
 - Develop an EE Knowledge Centre
 - Assess Support Needs for the Oil and Gas Industry
- Why do Audits?
 - First step to reducing energy use and enabling energy management
 - Professional third party auditors bring new insights and knowledge of other similar operations

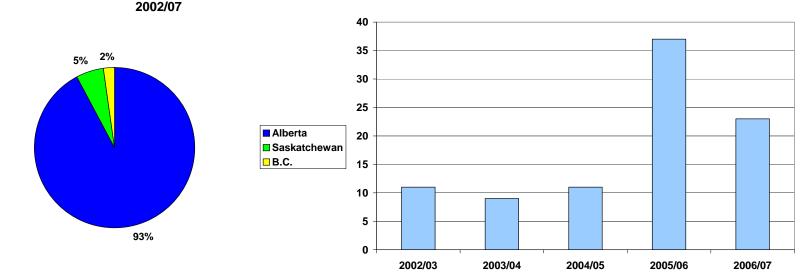


Industrial Energy Audit Incentive Program

- 50% of audit cost up to a maximum of \$5k/audit per "facility" per year. Limited to \$50k/yr per company in final year
- Oil & Gas made up 13% of NRCan co-funded industrial audits

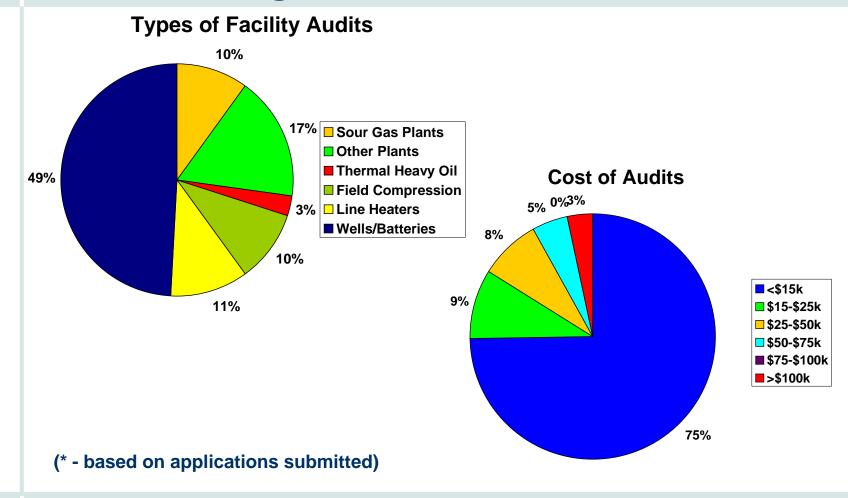
Distribution of Oil & Gas Audits Co-funded by NRCan

Oil & Gas Energy Audits Co-funded by NRCan 2002/07



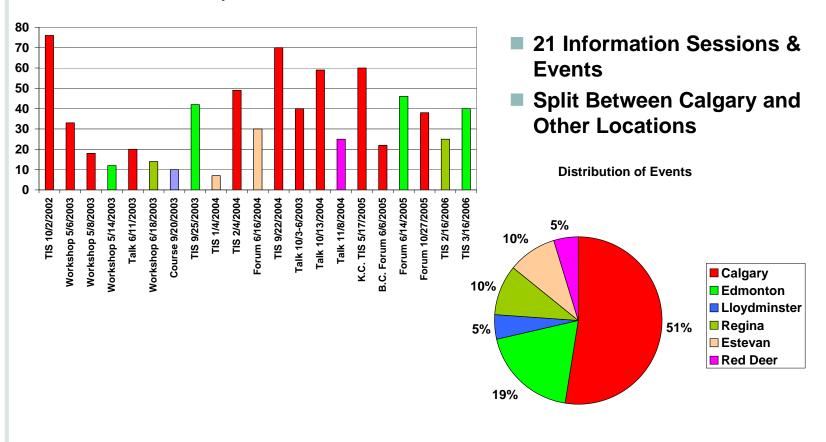


Facilities Targeted and Audit Cost*





Information Sessions and Events



Attendees By Date and Location

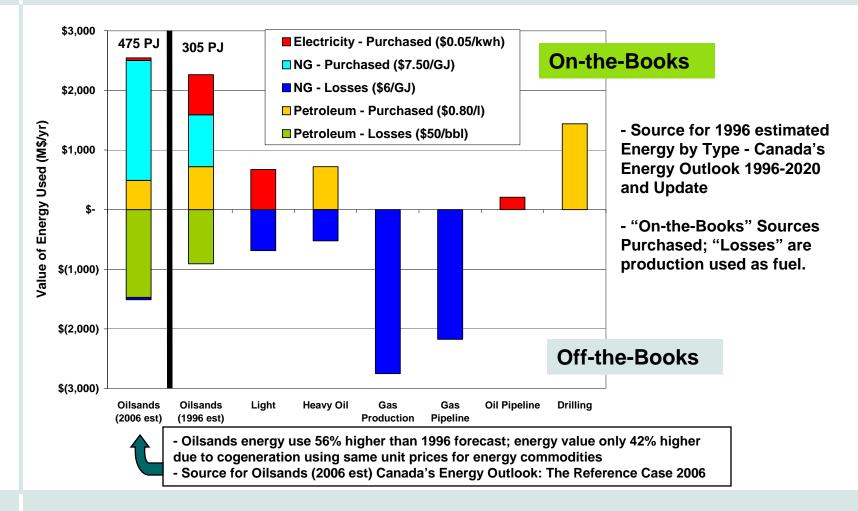


Why an Energy Efficiency Business Case?

- Define the potential prize to encourage more audits and actions
- Future energy resources will be more energy intensive to recover
- Learning how to be more efficient now develops tools needed for the future
 - Conventional Oil More EOR (water, gas, solvents)
 - Heavy Oil What follows primary heavy oil production?
 - Bitumen More production with less energy for thermal production and upgrading --> Lower quality sands over time
 - Natural Gas Lower pressure sources (CBM and unconventional gas) require more compression of gas from smaller sources
- Consider costs of solutions as well as the prizes
- "Business Case for Energy Efficiency in the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry" March, 2006 available for download from www.ptac.org/iei1.html



Value of 2005 Energy Use by Upstream Oil & Gas Industry - Over \$12 Billion/yr





Size of the Prize - Conventional

- Over \$1 billion/yr Potential Savings in Conventional Oil and Gas
- Compression Monitoring and Control Over \$400 M/yr
 - Improve efficiency of engines and reduce recycle (15%)
- Flaring and Venting Over \$200 M/yr
 - Solution Gas conserved to 98+% for all companies
- Heavy Oil Trucking Over \$150 M/yr
 - Extend sales pipelines to reduce haul distances
- Improve Field Heaters Over \$100 M/yr
 - Upgrade heaters and shutdown unnecessary heaters
- Reduce Power Purchases Over \$100 M/yr
 - Convert to more Distributed Power Generation
- Other Sources Over \$50 M/yr

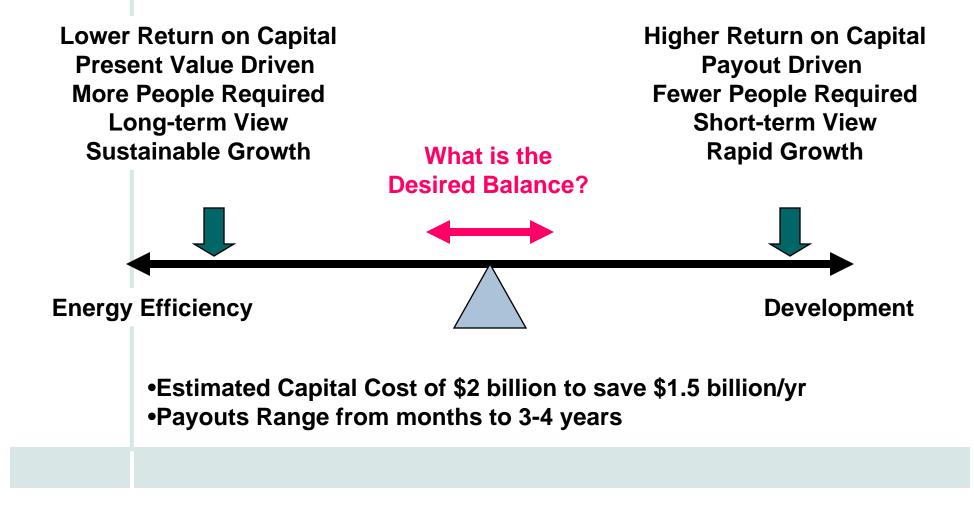


Size of the Prize - Oilsands

- Likely over \$500+ million/yr Potential Savings in Oilsands And Growing!
- Cogeneration for Power and Heat
 - Already over 1,000 MW of Cogen (70-80% eff) in Oilsands replacing Coal Power (30% eff)
 - Oilsands excellent locations for Cogen as they need large amounts of power and heat
- Shift to lower cost "Off-the-books" energy
 - Energy self-sufficiency is the goal. On-site upgrader provides fuel for steam and power for Mining and SAG-D
 - Reduces energy needed to supply gas, power, etc.
- Process Efficiency Improvements
 - Continually needed as production moves into lower quality sands, which will increase energy intensity



Economic Balance of Energy Efficiency vs. Development





Fugitives Fact Finding Report

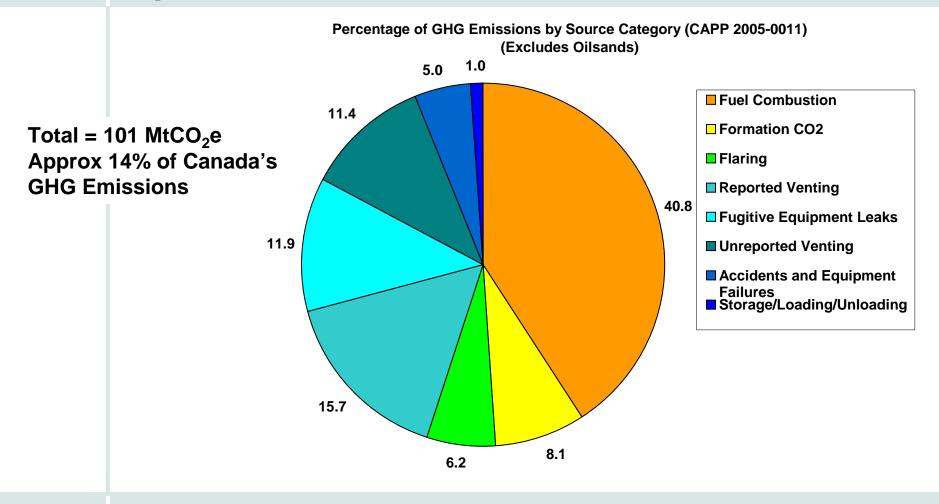
Scope:

- Rationalize differences between UNFCCC and other definitions of "fugitives"
- Summarized latest CAPP information on GHG and other fugitive emissions
- Discuss which streams are controllable and therefore reducible
- Provide information on existing technology options to reduce noncombustion emissions and energy losses
- Discuss economic drivers for reduction of various emission streams, barriers to implementing solutions and potential incentives to encourage mitigation

"Upstream Oil and Gas Fact Finding Report on Fugitives" March, 2006 available for download from www.ptac.org/iei1.html



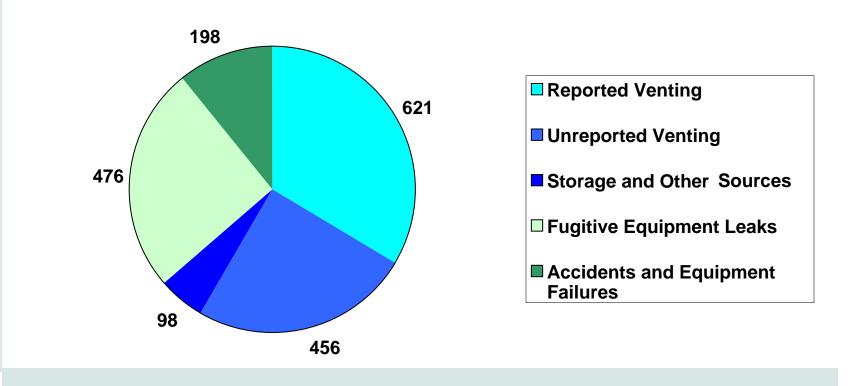
Upstream Oil and Gas GHG Emissions





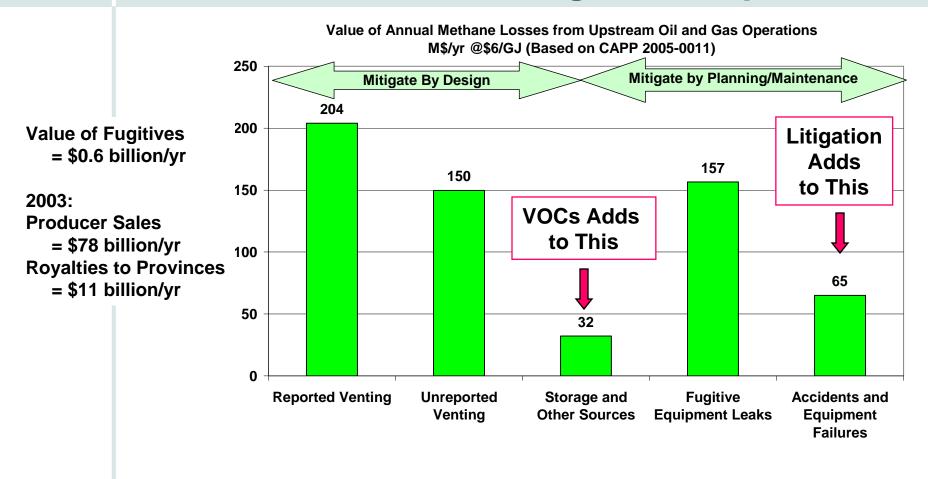
Main "Fugitive" (UNFCCC) Emission Streams of Concern

Methane Emissions - kt/yr (CAPP 2005-0011) All Fugitives - UNFCCC; Vents (Blue)





The Economic Prize - Fugitives Capture





Energy Efficiency Knowledge Centre

- Funded by Natural Resources Canada's Office of Energy Efficiency in support of the Industrial Energy Audit Incentive
- Responds to feedback that knowledge about energy efficiency opportunities is needed
- Focus is on economic solutions as Industry's #1 Priority is to reduce Operating Costs
- Twenty one page fact sheets have been generated on key topic areas
- Website: www.ptac.org/know1.html



Key Energy Efficiency Topic Areas

20 One-Page Information Sheets on PTAC EE Website on:

- 1. Thermal Heavy Oil
- 2. Sour Gas Plants
- 3. Conventional Heavy Oil
- 4. Sweet Gas Plants
- 5. Shallow Gas
- 6. Compression Equipment
- 7. Water Use and Management
- 8. Flaring and Incineration
- 9. Fired Heaters
- 10. Co-generation of Heat and Power

- **11. Vent Gas Management**
- **12.** Electrical Power Usage
- 13. Inert Gas for EOR
- 14. Truck Fleets
- 15. Dehydrators
- 16. Oil Batteries
- 17. Fugitives
- **18.** Artificial Lift
- 19. Pipelines
- 20. Instrumentation

Plus copies of presentations from workshops



Energy Conservation Questionnaire

- Purpose to assess industry needs to assist with energy efficiency efforts
- Timing March 2004
- Key Findings:
 - Primary value from PTAC --> workshops, forums --> Tech Transfer
 - Producers are engaged in auditing and increasing efforts to make energy efficiency improvements
 - Mixture of internal and external audits
 - Industry sees primary government roles are to:
 - Provide incentives for action through royalty/tax incentives
 - Increase clarity of targets and rules governing energy use
 - Enforcement of regulations to encourage conservation
 - Producers were aware of energy audit incentives even if they chose to go it alone
- See report on questionnaire results at:

http://www.ptac.org/links/dl-eie/ieai0401.pdf



Current Status and Summary

Current Status:

- Applications no longer being accepted for 2006/07 budget year
 - Last date December 22, 2006
- Final Task for 2006/07 is to update and add to Knowledge Centre
 - Update/enhance one page sheets
 - Add case studies
 - Materials generated will remain on the PTAC website
 - Technical Information Session planned for late February

Summary:

- PTAC activities to promote audits and provide knowledge transfer appear to be valued based on event attendance and feedback
- Key champions have led focused efforts in major energy efficiency areas such as power use, fired equipment and integrated plant audits
- Support to reduce audit costs allowed champions to maximize the number of audits in key areas and achieve significant results quickly



Acknowledgements and Contact Info

- NRCan Office of Energy Efficiency Melanie Phillips, Ann Martineau, Catriona Armstrong (CIPEC)
- PTAC Staff Eric Lloyd, Brenda Belland, Arlene Merling, Dori Skea
- All those who contribute to encouraging energy efficiency in oil and gas operations

PTAC Energy Efficiency Website www.ptac.org/iei1.html

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