

Alaska LNG Projects

A status report for the Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Port Commission

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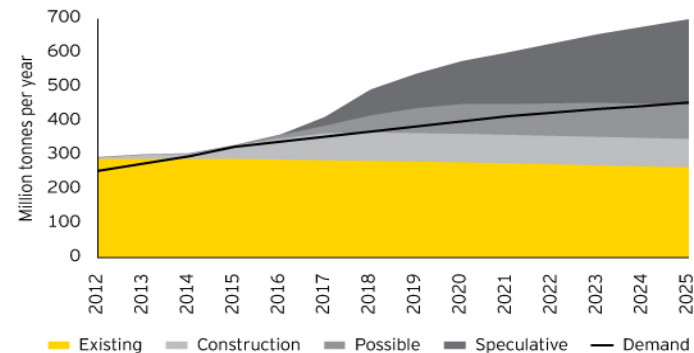
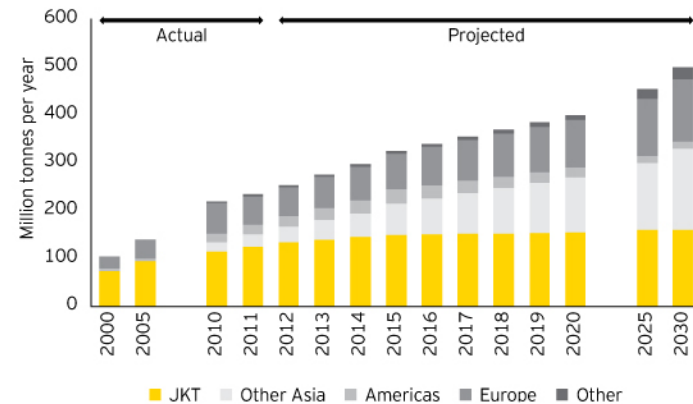
Agenda

- Current global LNG environment
- Proposed Alaska projects & status
- Timeline & decisional process



Global LNG environment

- Demand
 - Increasing demand
- Supply
 - But, increasing supply
- Price
 - Significantly higher prices currently in Pacific Rim
 - *But* serious questions about whether that persists long term



Competitive Environment

- Alaska faces an intense competitive environment
 - All the above, plus potential L48 projects
- Alaska's opportunity is in the 2020's openings
 - Includes contract reopeners
- Overall keys
 - Cost competitive
 - Market involvement
 - Alignment with host government

Alaska's competitors

- Qatar, with more than 10 bcf a day capacity
- Australia, adding \$200 billion in export capacity; expected to overtake Qatar by end of decade
- Angola LNG to come online 2013
- Papua New Guinea scheduled to start up 2014
- The window: Australia, Angola, Papua New Guinea coming into market 2010s; Alaska looking to 2020s

More competition

- At least three LNG terminals proposed in Russia
- All looking to sell gas into Asian markets
- Mozambique, Tanzania with 120 tcf of discoveries
- Israel, Eastern Mediterranean could be on the list
- British Columbia projects lining up to win approval:
Chevron, Apache, Shell, Malaysia's Petronas,
BG Group, Korea Gas, PetroChina, Mitsubishi

Proposed Alaska Projects

- Alaska Gasline Inducement Act (AGIA)
 - Evolving into the producer project (“Alaska Southcentral LNG Project”)
 - “Big line” with terminus at “tidewater”
- Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC)
 - HB 4 implementation (“ASAP Project”)
 - “Plan B” with terminus at Enstar connection in Big Lake area
- Alaska Gasline Port Authority (AGPA)
 - Fairbanks North Star Borough/Valdez Port Authority (“Bill Walker”) line with terminus in Valdez
 - North Slope Borough has withdrawn

AGIA (“Alaska Southcentral LNG Project”)

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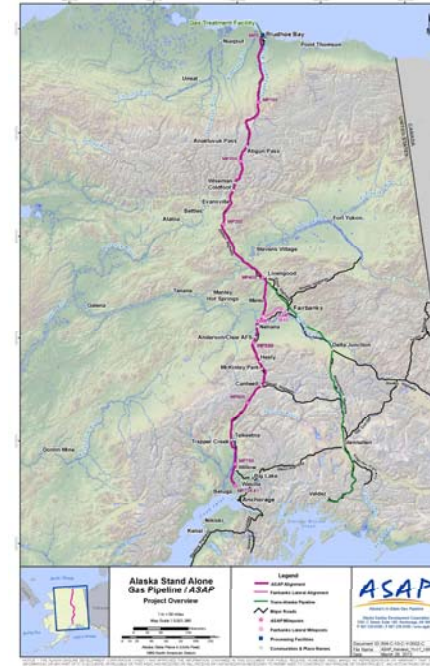
- “Big line”: 2.5 Bcf/d
- Current status:
 - Project decision in 3-4 years
 - Recently missed Governor’s benchmark to enter into “pre-FEED” agreements
- Issues
 - Uncertain fiscal terms
 - High capital costs (est. \$45 – 60 billion)
 - Long lead time to market





AGDC (“ASAP Project”)

- “Small line”: 500 MMcf/d
- Current status:
 - HB 4: Corporate entity formed and engineering work funded by state
 - “Open season” 4th Qtr 2014
- Issues
 - Dependent on “major customer”
 - Even then, project economics at current size are marginal
 - Market/financeability



AGPA (“Port Authority”)

- “Big line”: 2.5 – 4 Bcf/d
- Current status:
 - Has permits acquired from TAGS project, but aged and value uncertain
 - No field or other activity planned
- Issues
 - Never completed either supply or market arrangements



Port Issues

- Carrier size, port access and reliability are competitiveness issues
- Q-Max class:
 - Currently largest LNG carrier in the world
 - 345 meters (1,132 ft) long
 - 53.8 meters (177 ft) wide
 - 34.7 meters (114 ft) high
 - Approximately 12 meters (39 ft) draft



Timeline & decisional process

- **Timeline**
 - At this point, AGIA project timeline likely will set the pace (3 – 4 years to investment decision)
 - My prediction: AGDC likely will merge into AGIA project
- **Key factors**
 - State fiscal terms/involvement
 - Market participant involvement
 - Oil/gas tradeoff (AOGCC offtake rule): key to producer involvement
- **Decisional process**
 - Market based, but will require state involvement to fix fiscal terms (a critical element of project costs)