

“Double” disruptive technologies

Positioning to impact the petrochemical industry

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22 March 2018
Hilton Americas | Houston, TX, US



Agenda

What are disruptive technologies?

What are they and what makes them interesting?

Implication for the industry

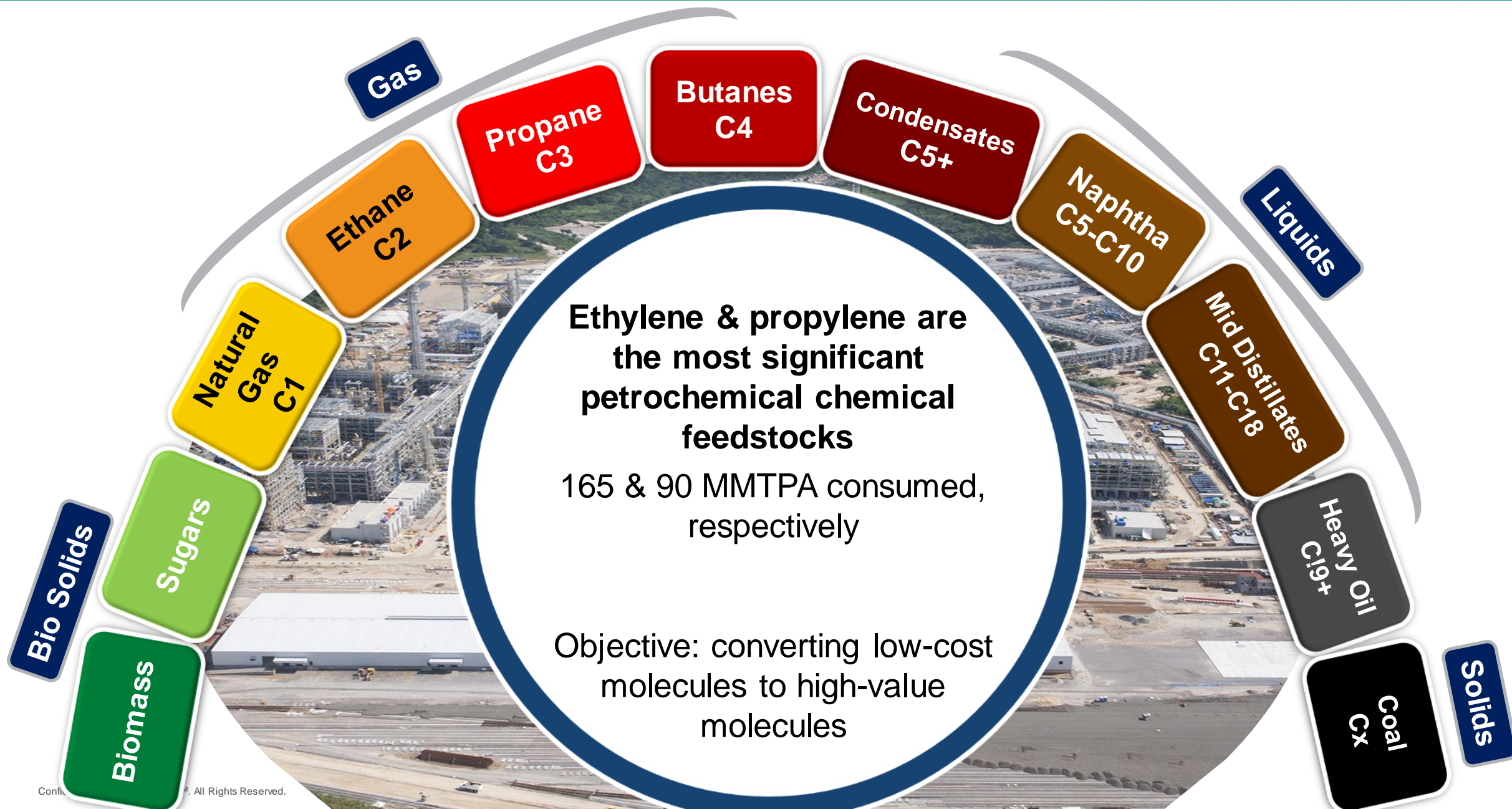


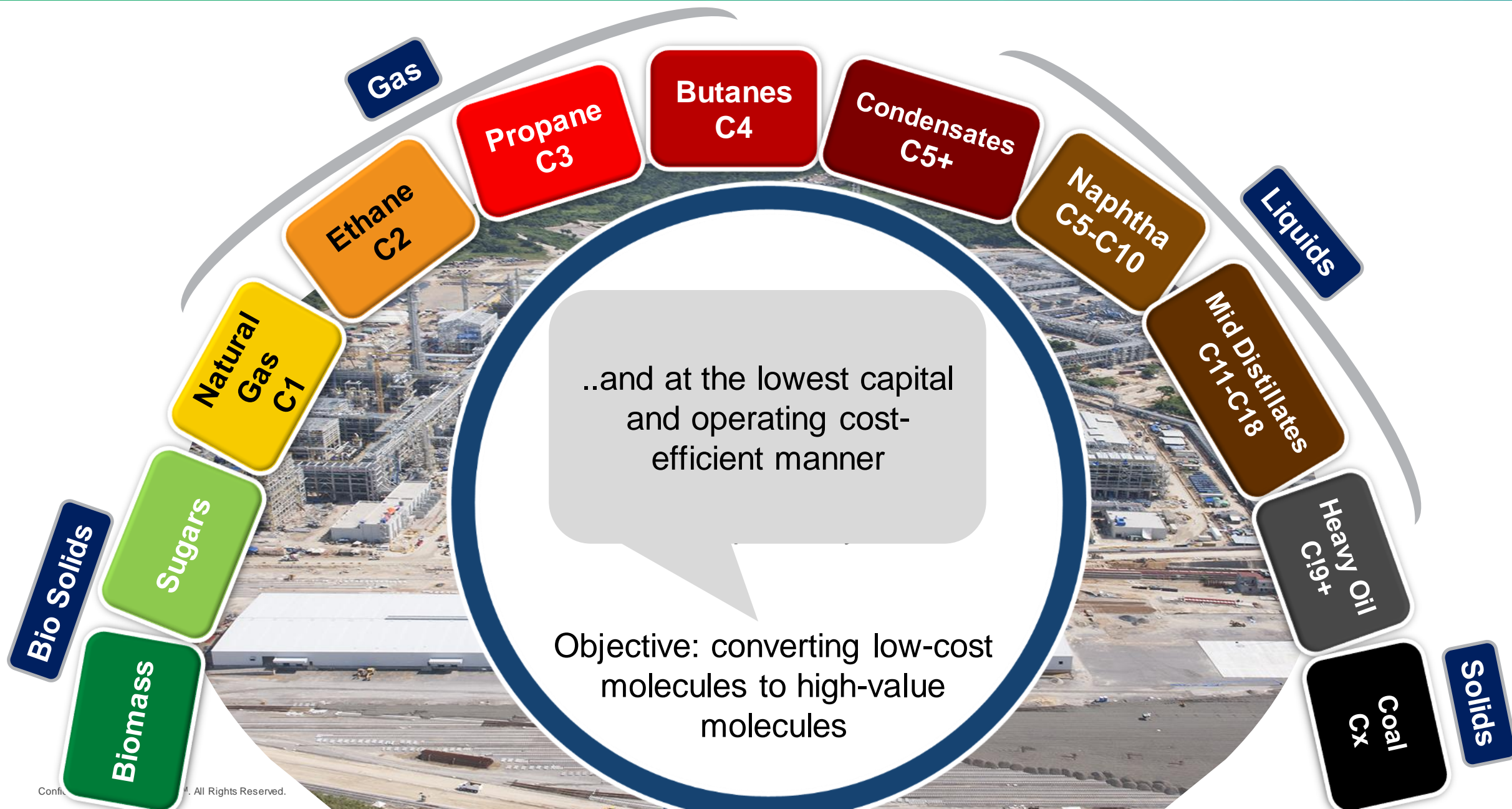
In business, “disruptive” relates to a new product, service or idea that radically changes an industry...one that successfully challenges the established incumbent(s)

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 54.12 | - 0.50 | 54.12 | - 0.50 |
| 05.26 | + 2.22 | 05.26 | + 2.22 |
| 45.00 | - 2.32 | 45.00 | - 2.32 |
| 95.41 | - 0.02 | 95.41 | - 0.02 |
| 08.15 | - 0.08 | 08.15 | - 0.08 |
| 95.02 | + 0.23 | 95.02 | + 0.23 |

Prev Close
High
Avg Vol

Open
Low
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EPS
Beta





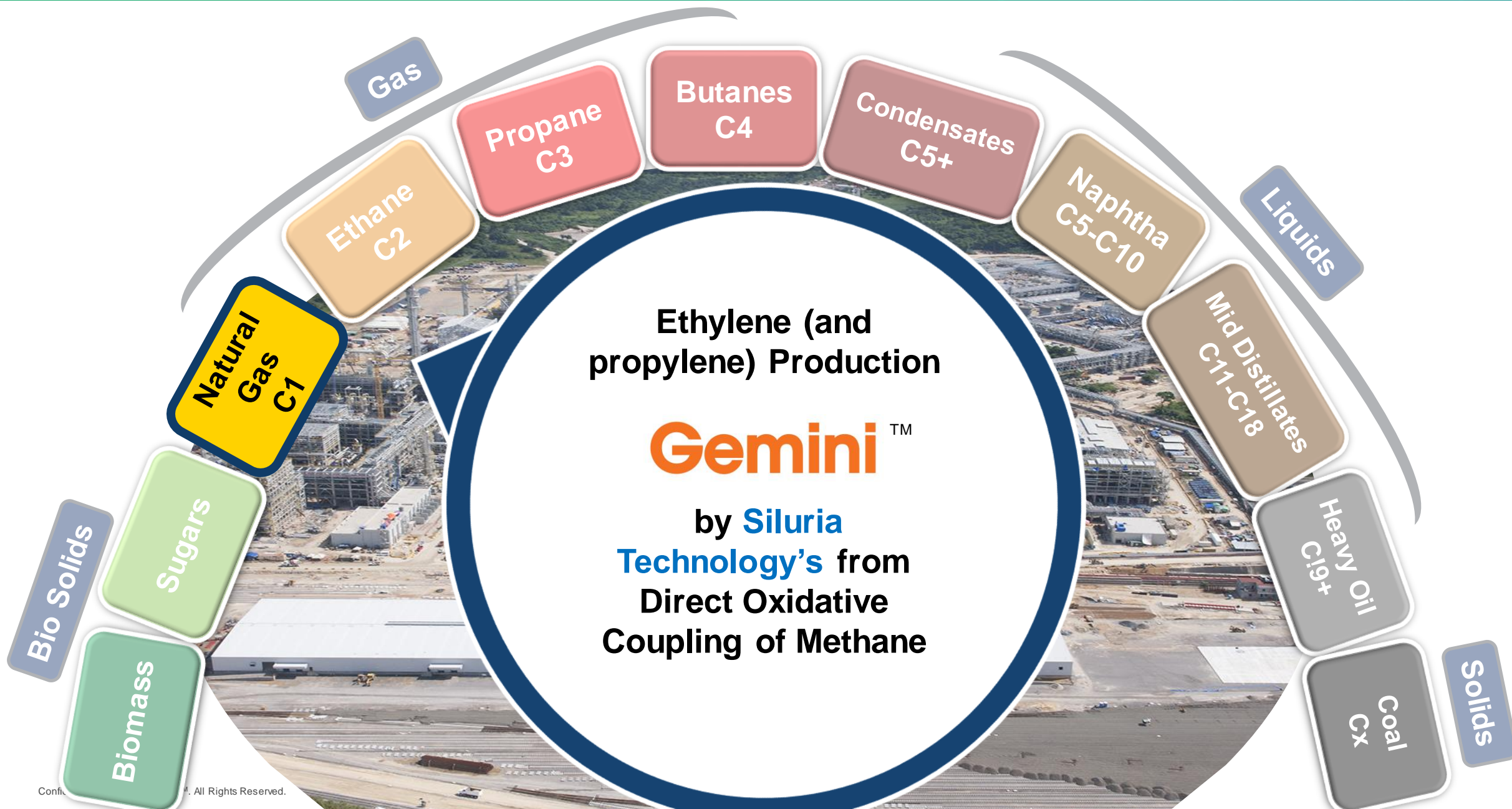
Agenda

What are disruptive technologies?

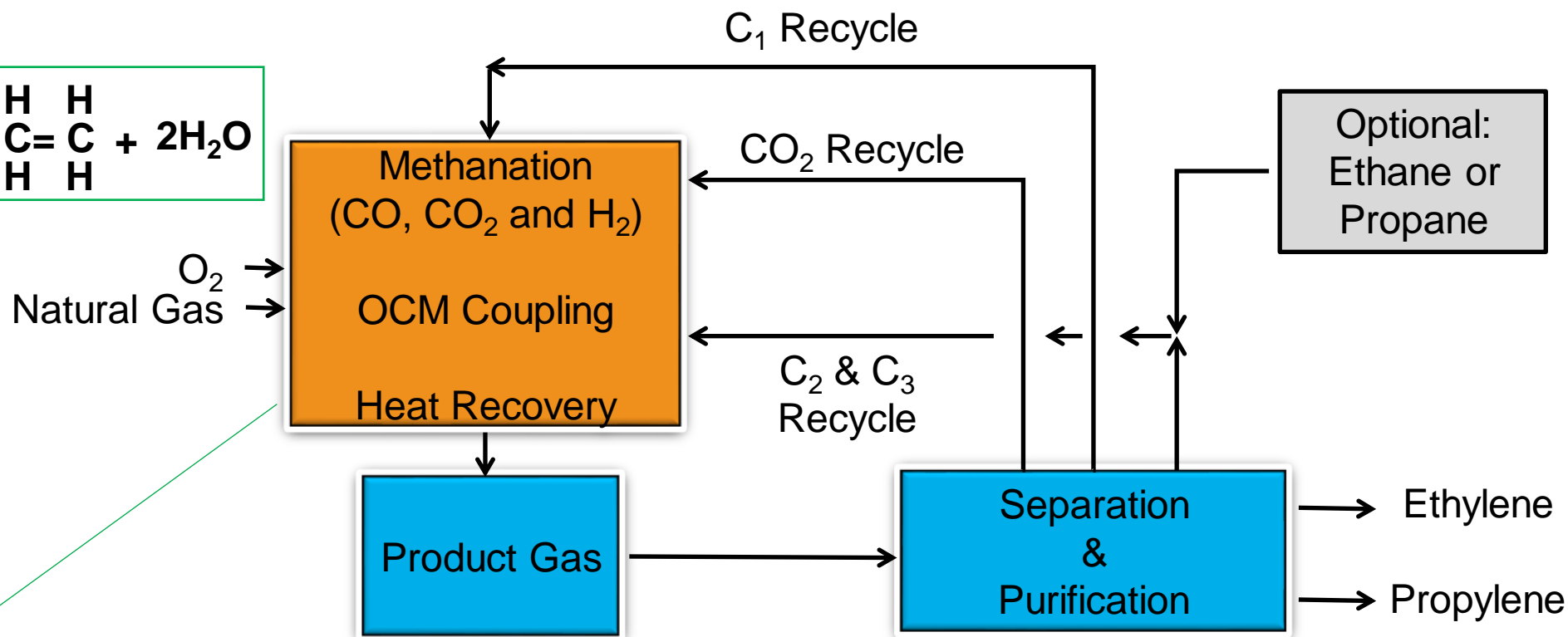
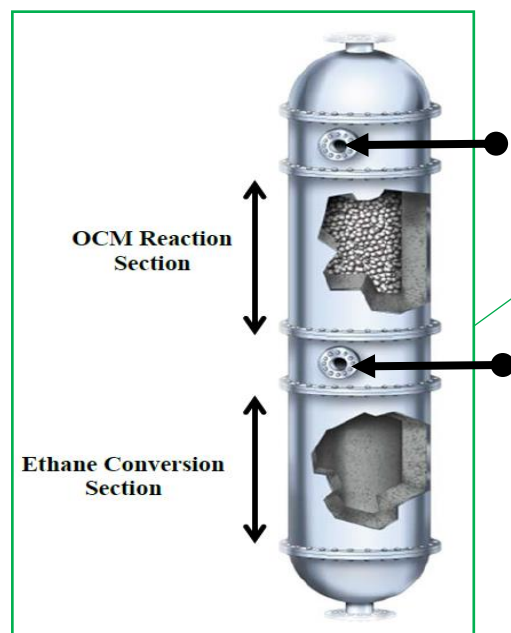
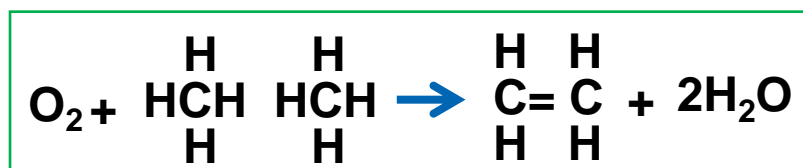
What are they and what makes them interesting?

Implication on the industry



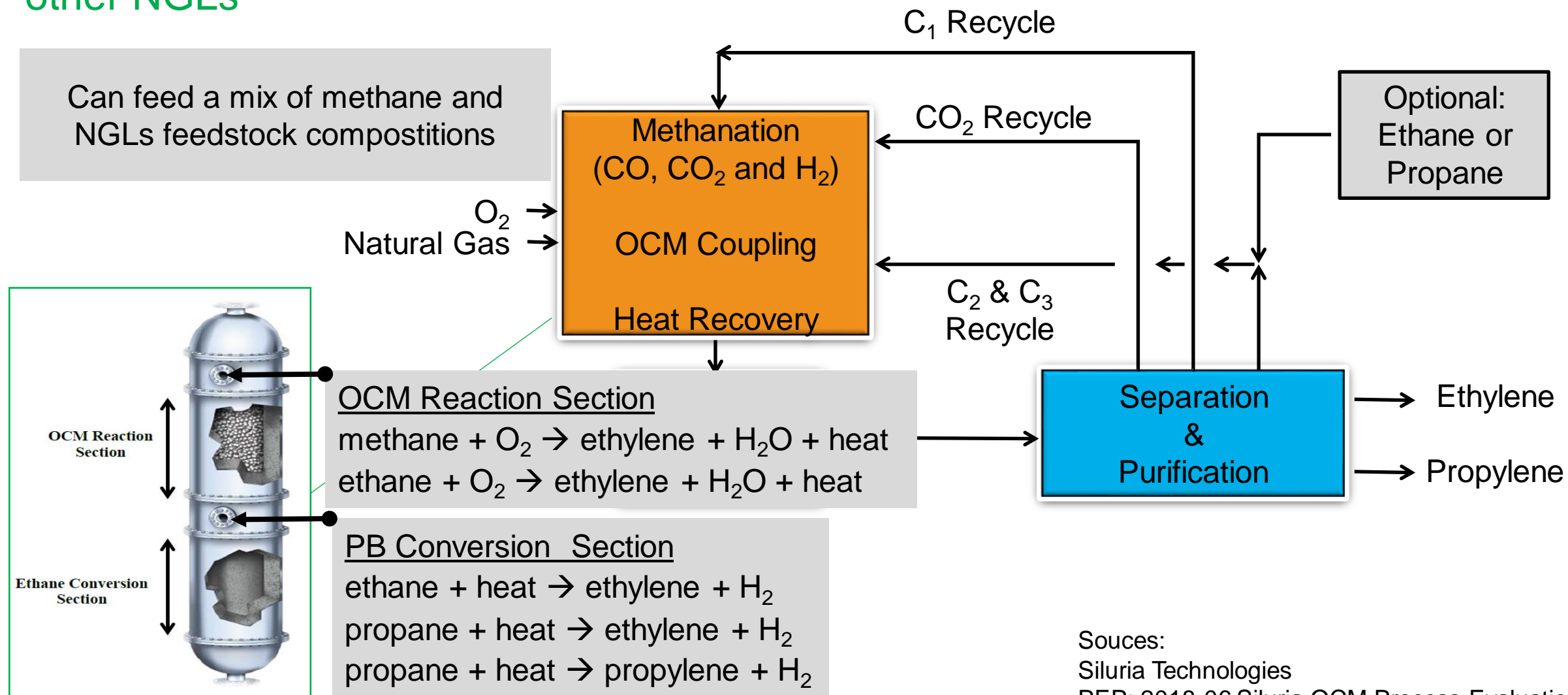


Siluria's OCM technology produces ethylene and propylene from methane and other NGLs



Sources:
 Siluria Technologies
 PEP: 2018-06 Siluria OCM Process Evaluation

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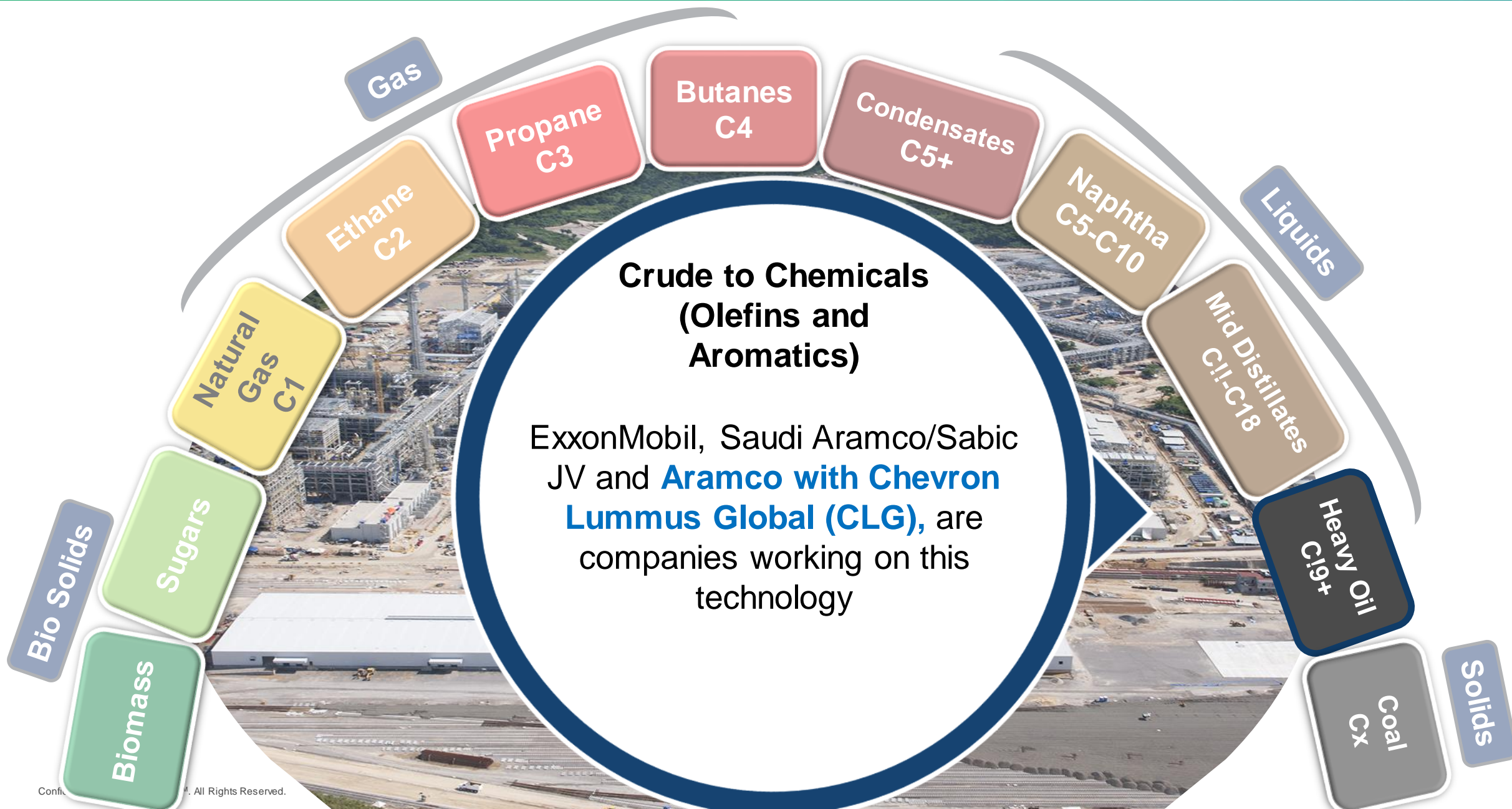


Souces:
Siluria Technologies
PEP: 2018-06 Siluria OCM Process Evaluation

Siluria's OCM process (in the Demonstration Stage) is expected to be competitive in “advantaged” configurations...

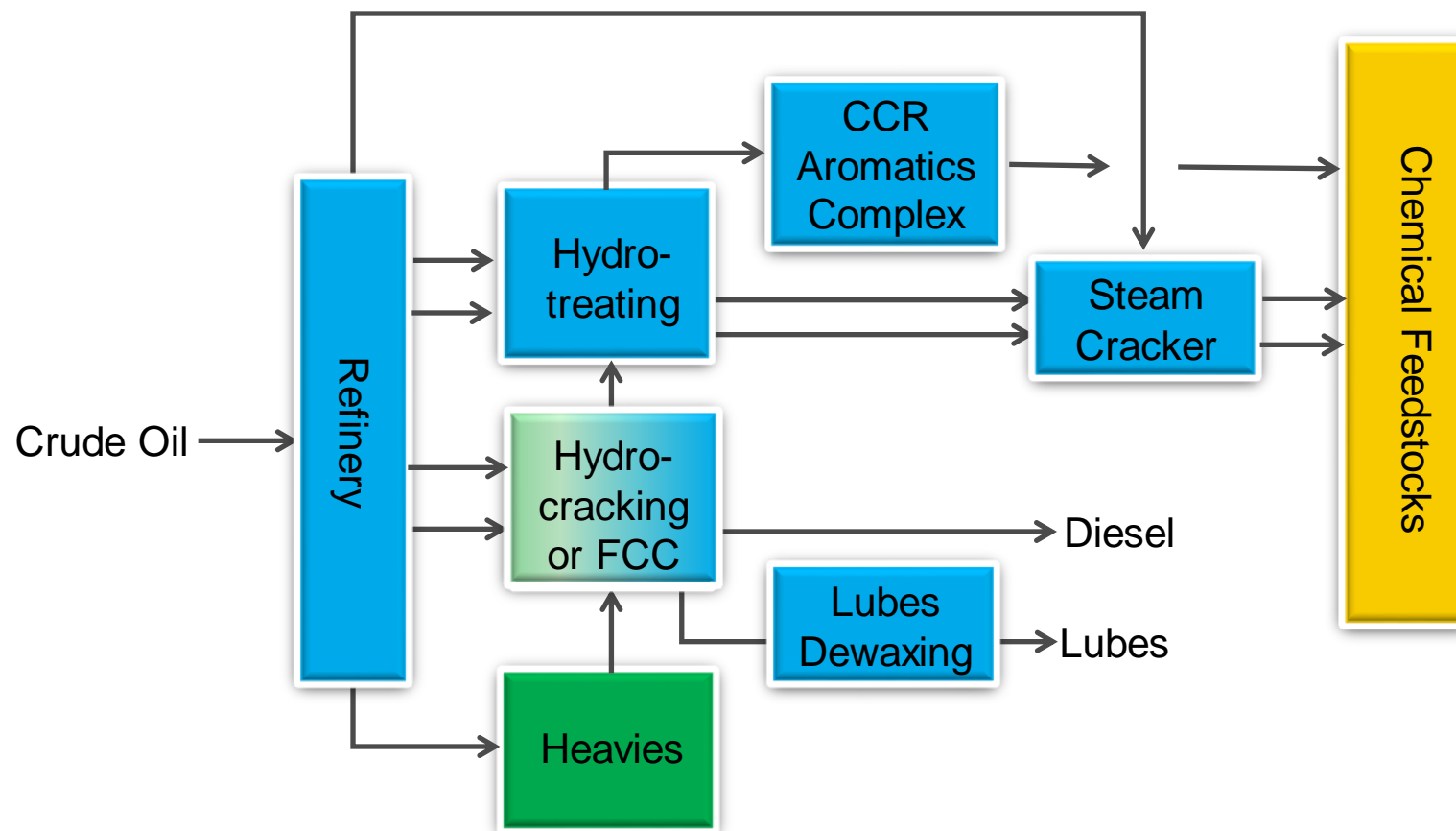
Siluria's Technology can be vehicle for upgrading light olefin assets, for example....

| Asset | Feedstock | Integration Dimension | Advantages |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| Steam Cracker Integration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural gas • Cracking furnace methane containing off-gasses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedstock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Natural gas ❖ Methane containing off-gases • Cold-end integration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional ethylene production • Lower feedstock costs e.g., off gases • Adds C₁ as feedstock • Reduced GHG intensity • Debottlenecking opportunities |
| PDH Integration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDH off-gases containing methane/ ethane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedstock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Methane/ethane-containing off-gases • Cold-end integration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional propylene production • Ethylene for PP plant • Lower overall feedstock costs • PDH increased efficiency (fuel-gas production climbs as PDH catalyst ages) |



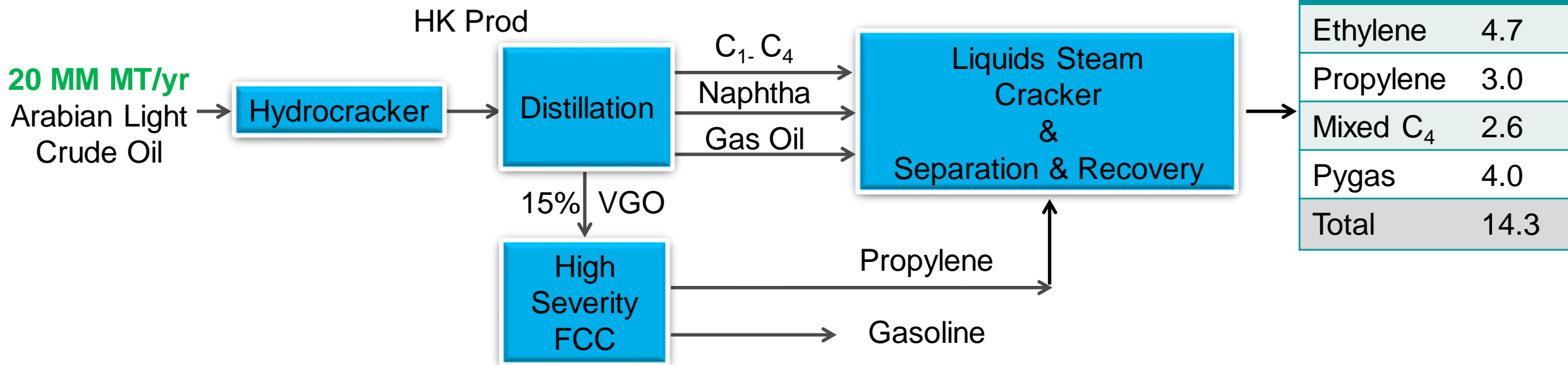
Crude to “more” chemicals could be very significant industry “disruptor”

- Reconfiguration in refinery to convert heavy-ends of crude to lighter molecules, “right” for producing petrochemicals
- In order to produce 40-50% of the bbl to chemical feedstocks
- Versus traditional 20-25% for an integrated refinery
- Half of this to light olefins



Crude-to-olefins is expected to have very significant impact on chemical industry — e.g., for Saudi Aramco/CLG

- Feeds whole (light) barrel to hydrocracker (HK)
- Making distillation more simple than conventional CDU
- HS FCC technology by JV with JX Nippon



Light olefins production is ~40% of crude feed...but 72% for chemical feedstocks

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(Reuters 1/8/18)

Saudi Aramco signs crude-to-chemicals technology agreement

“... 70 to 80 percent of crude intake will be converted into chemicals, with an eye to beginning commercialization in two years...”

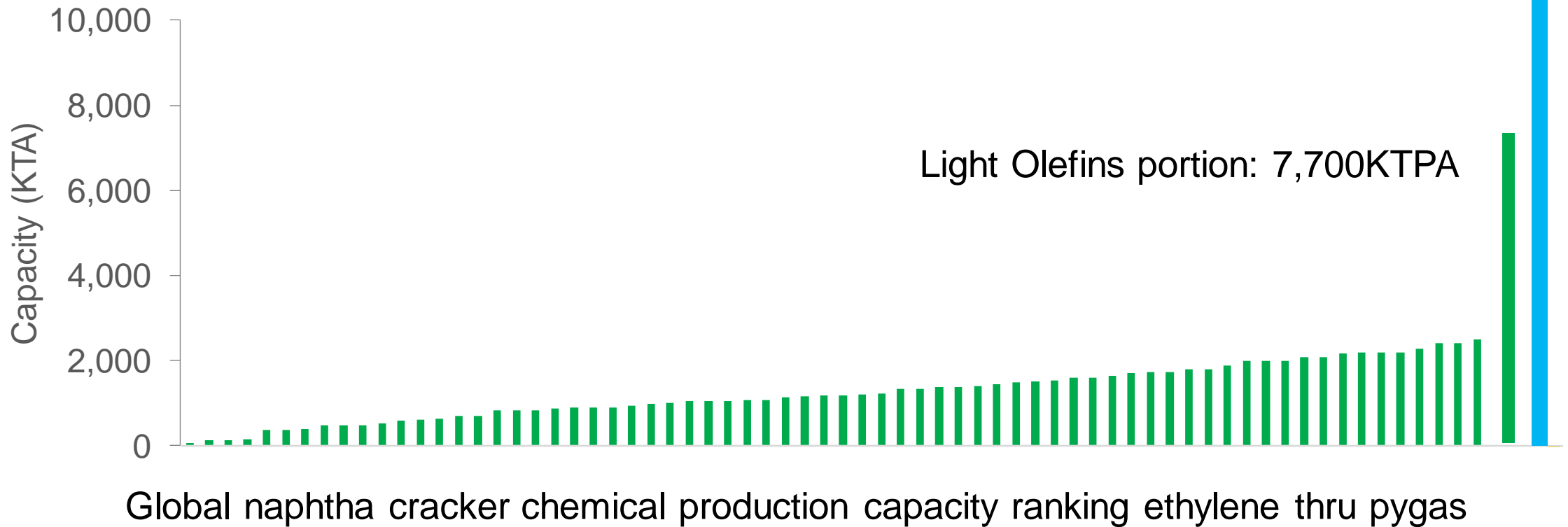
“... thermal crude-to-chemicals technology - would cut capital costs by 30 percent compared to conventional refining...”

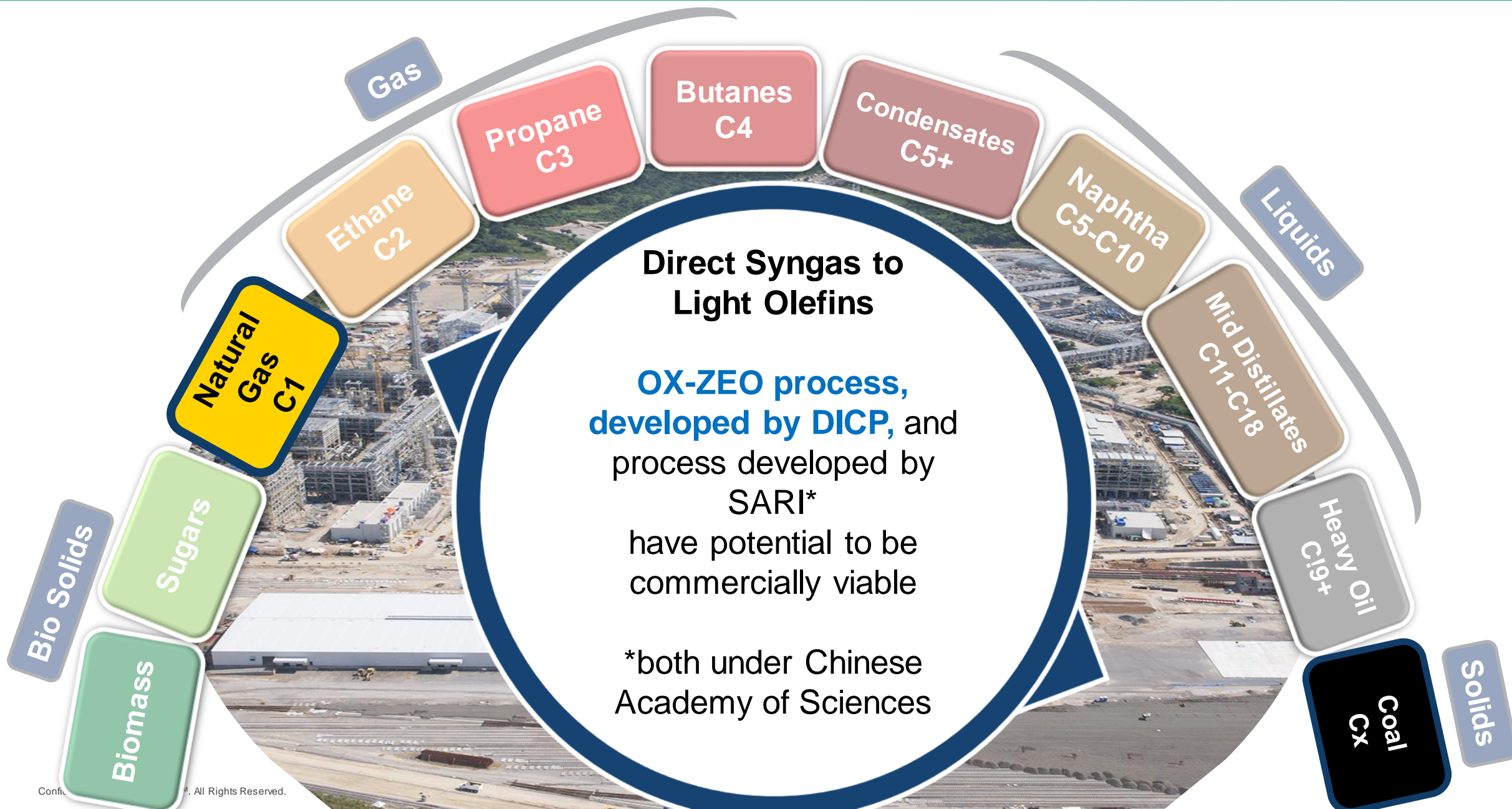
| Product | MM MT/yr |
|----------------------|----------|
| Ethylene | 4.7 |
| Propylene | 3.0 |
| Mixed C ₄ | 2.6 |
| Pygas | 4.0 |
| Total | 14.3 |

Light olefins production is ~40% of crude feed...but 72% for chemical feedstocks

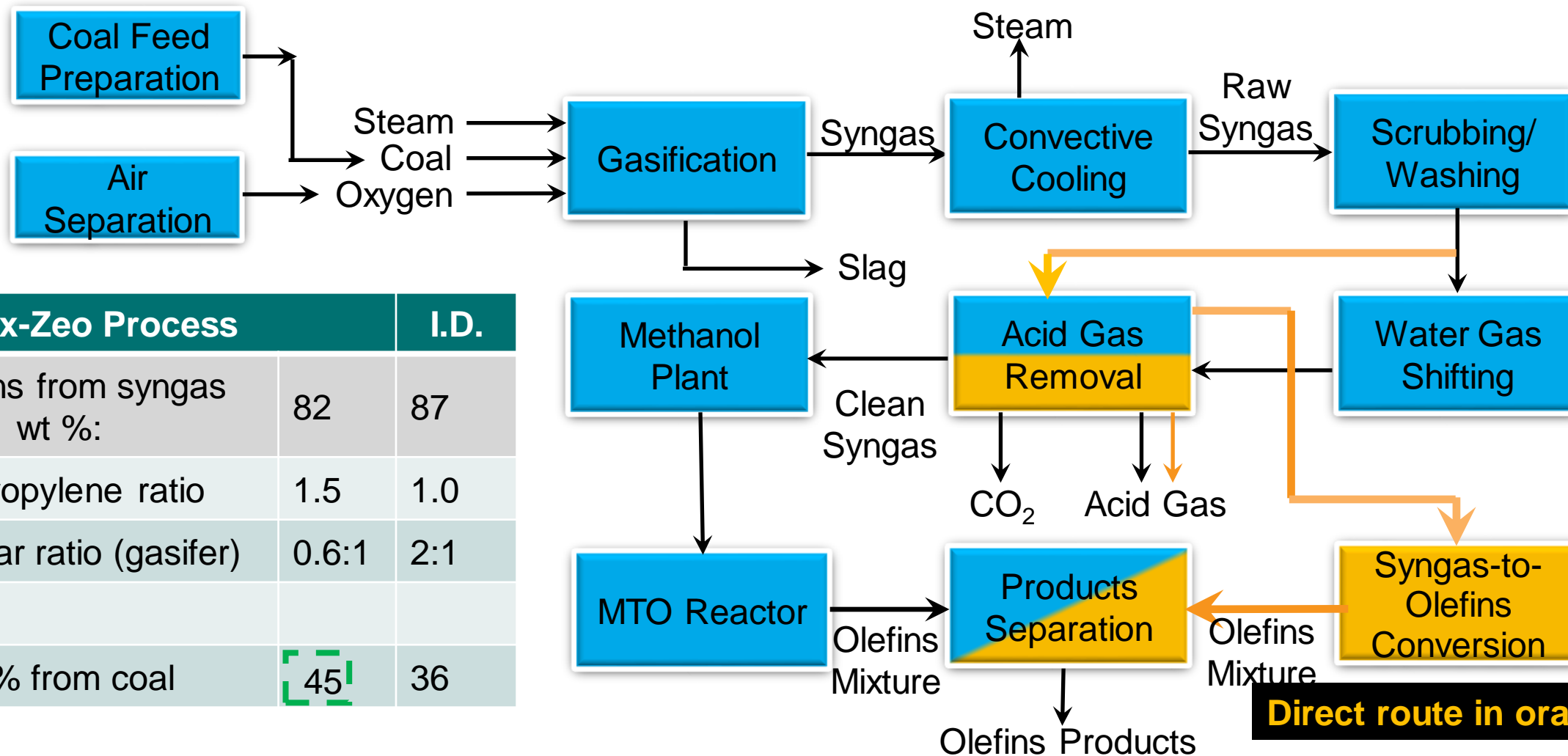
Aramco/CLG is expected to produce 14,300 KTPA
(we are going to need a “bigger” ~~boat~~ slide)

Naphtha steam cracker capacity ranking

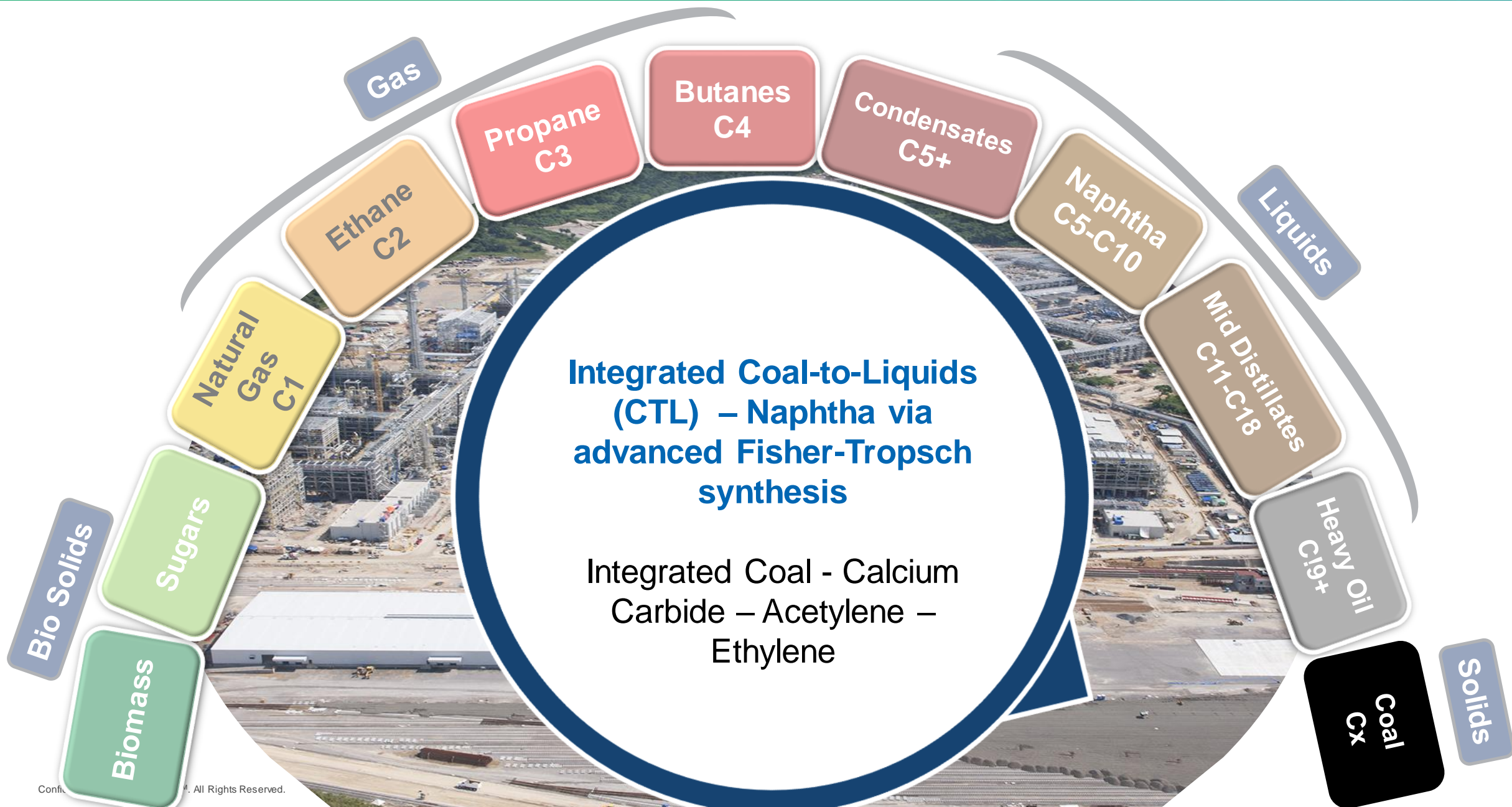




Based on an oxide of Zn/Cr metals with modified zeolite catalyst, “direct” syngas process yields high light olefins without need for a methanol intermediate

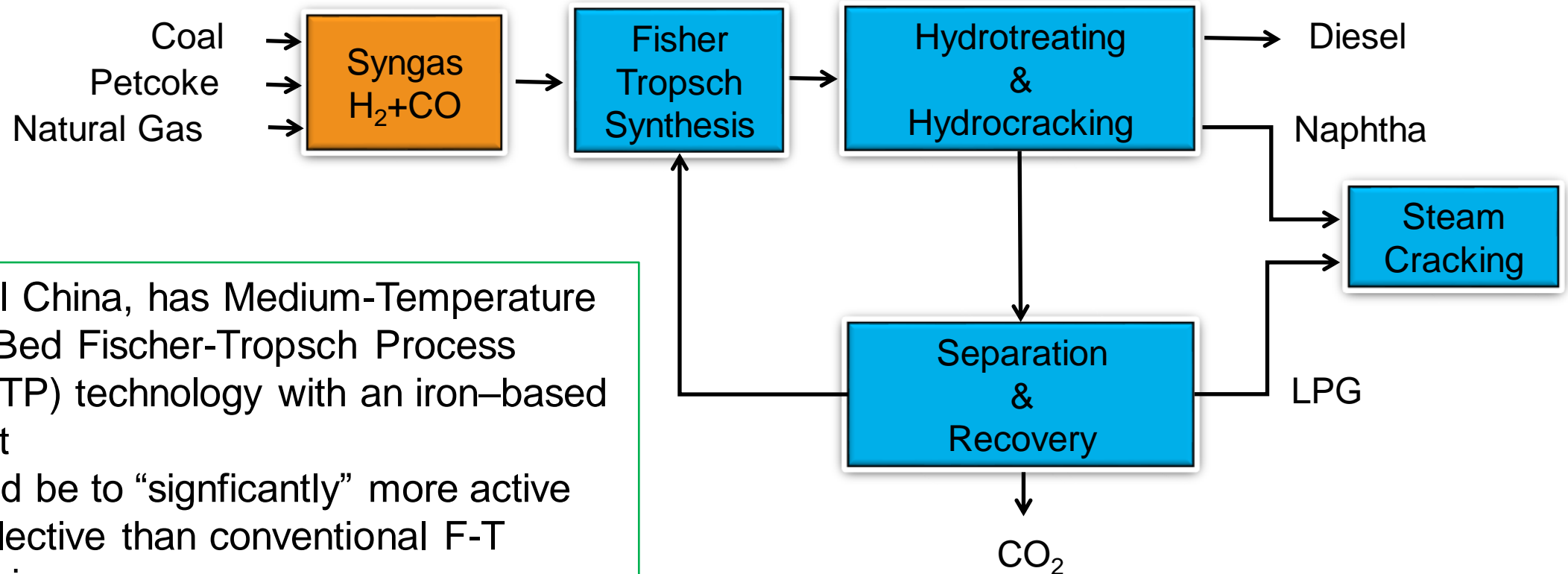


| Ox-Zeo Process | | I.D. |
|--|-------|------|
| C ₂ -C ₄ olefins from syngas conversion, wt %: | 82 | 87 |
| Ethylene/propylene ratio | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| H ₂ /CO molar ratio (gasifier) | 0.6:1 | 2:1 |
| Carbon eff% from coal | 45 | 36 |



Several CTL developers in China claim to have superior slurry Fischer-Tropsch (F-T) catalyst & reactor technology

Integrated Coal to Liquids –Naphtha Cracking



- Synfuel China, has Medium-Temperature Slurry-Bed Fischer-Tropsch Process (MTSFTP) technology with an iron-based catalyst
- Claimed be to “significantly” more active and selective than conventional F-T synthesis

There are CTL plants totalling 4 MM TPA of naphtha from coal being commercialized and planned in China

| Company | Shenhua Ningmei's | Lu'an | Shaanxi Energy | Yitai |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Liquid Fuels, MM TPA | 4 (55 Bn RMB/ \$7.9 Bn) | 1 | 4 | 1 at Yili & 2 at Ordos |
| Stage of Development | Commecial Dec 2018 | Commercial Dec 2017 | Feasibility | Approved, Op Pilot (160KTPA) |
| Coal Feed, MM TPA | 20.4 | 5? | 20 ? | |
| Naphtha, MMTPA | 1.08 | 0.25 | 1.0 | 0.25 & 0.75 |
| LPG, MMTPA | 0.34 | 0.09 | | |
| Diesel. KTPA | 2.73 | 0.71 | | |

Agenda

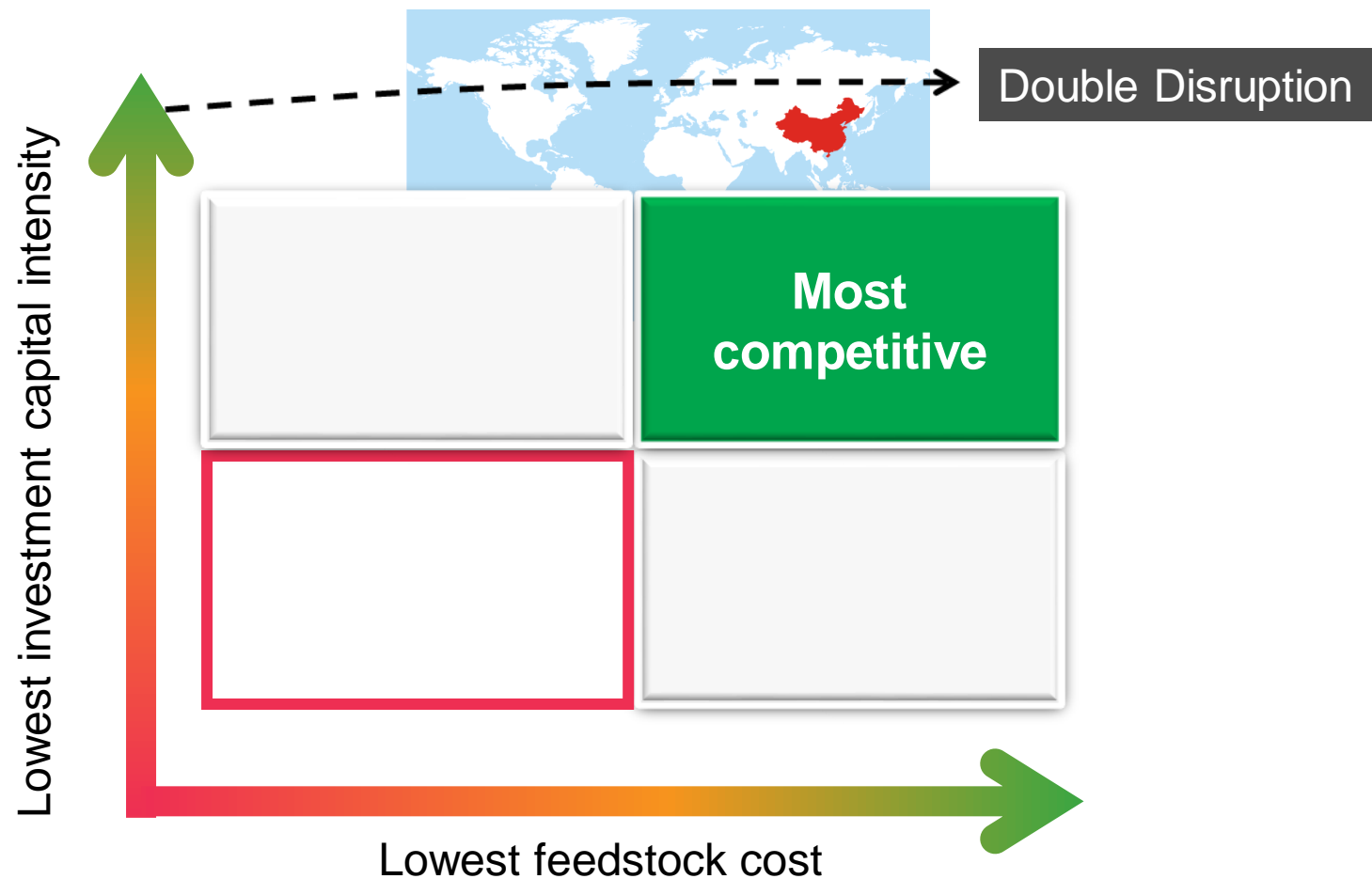
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And finally...



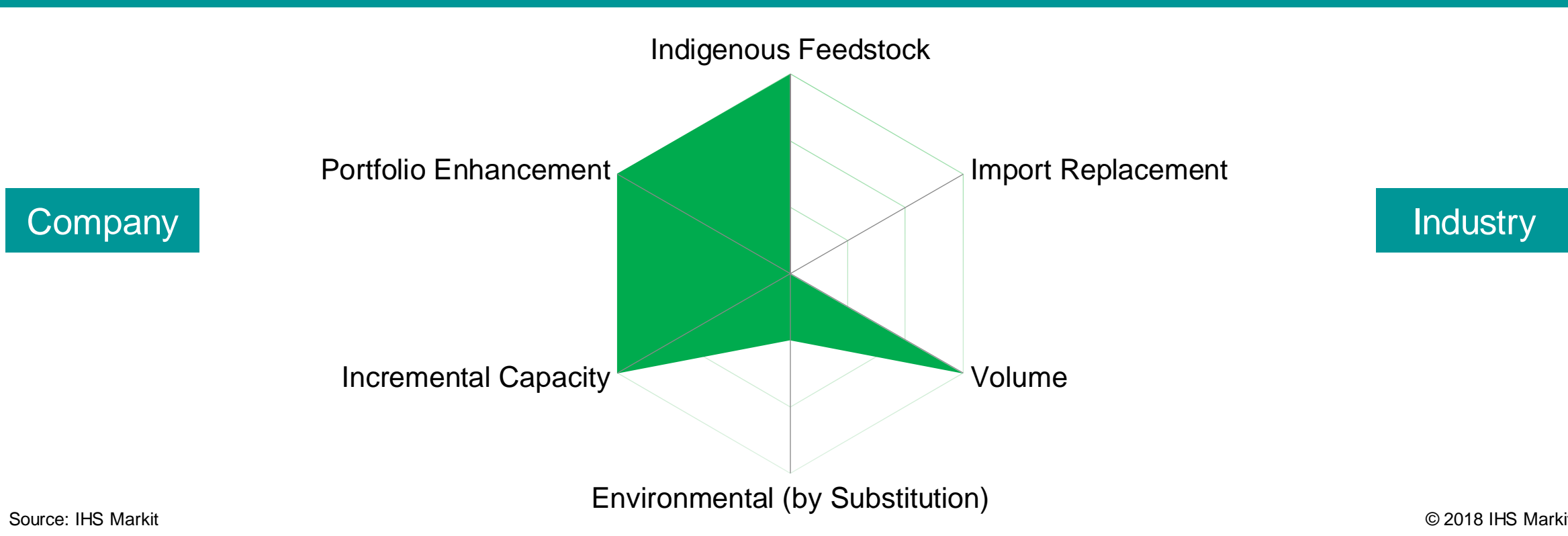
China investment location factor
~0.53 USGC, due to:

- Efficient construction methods
- High construction productivity
- Low skilled labor cost
- Extensive domestic equipment manufacturing capabilities

?? Market drivers are expected to close this advantage over time

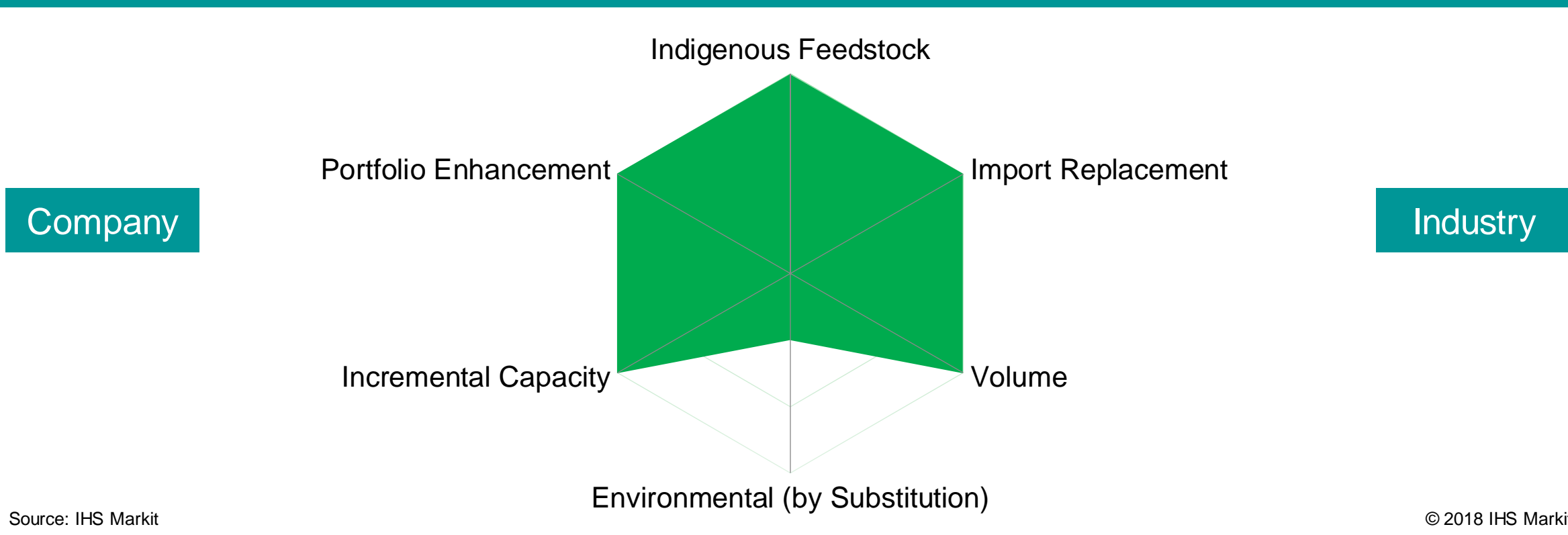
Crude oil to chemicals ...target to drive chemical feedstock capacity and value add to crude oil, especially in Middle East

Impact footprint: Crude oil cracking



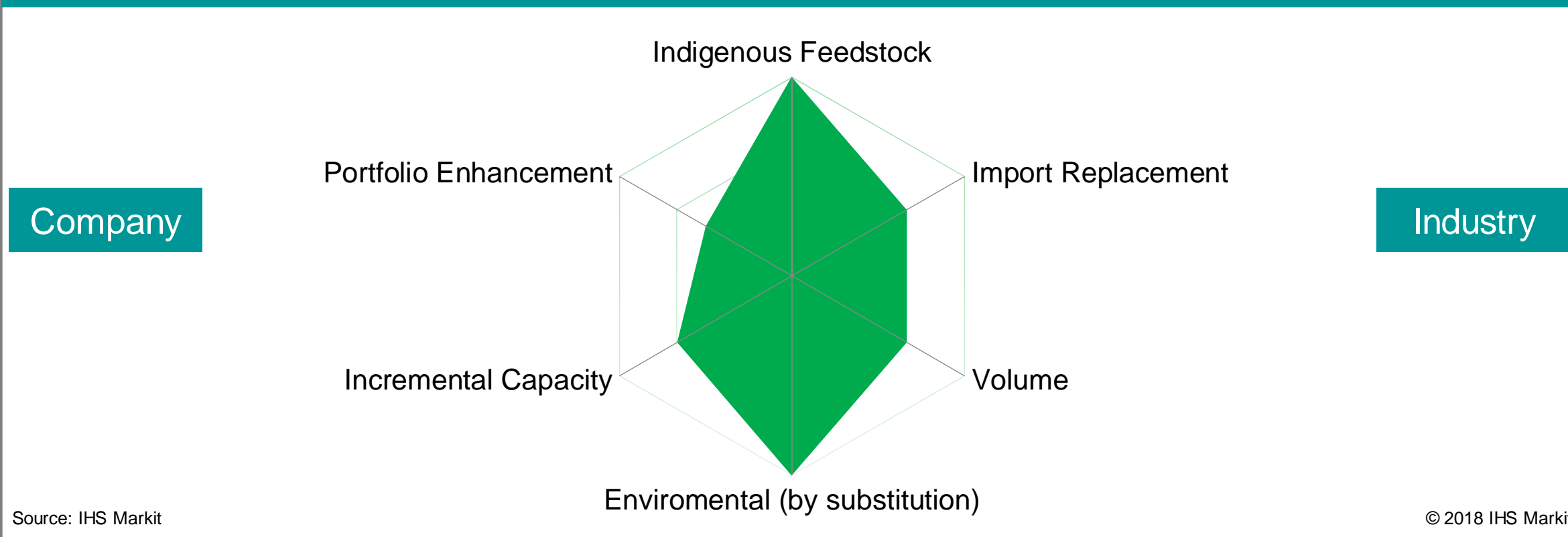
Crude oil cracking ...but also could have a significant import impact, if built in petrochemical -deficit regions

Impact footprint: Crude oil cracking



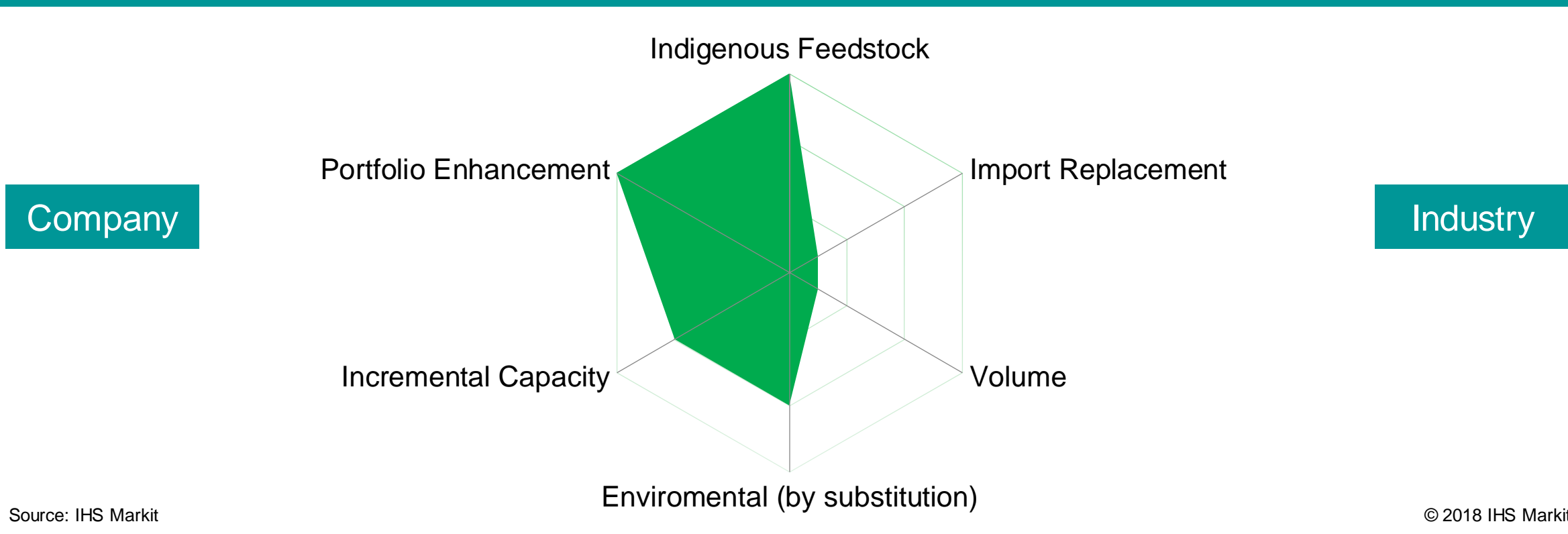
Ox-Zeo Direct conversion of to olefins....could have industry impact in China by making coal-based technology more sustainable

Impact Footprint: Ox Zeo DCIP (Direct conversion) of coal-based synthesis gas to olefins



Siluria's OCM to ethylene....positioned to impact at company level

Impact footprint: Siluria's OCM to ethylene



Really finally...the bar is moving up for capital and operating resources to achieve a competitive & sustainable advantage by:

Securing feedstock advantage

Converting lowest cost molecules to high value products

Leveraging technology developments – especially revolutionary ones

Integrating physically, upstream and downstream

Decreasing **Capital Intensity**: through scale, simplicity and location

