

INTERNATIONAL MARKETS FOR US CRUDE EXPORTS

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U.S. Refining and Crude Exports: An Update
Center for Strategic & International Studies, April 2, 2015
Washington, DC



EnSys Energy

Specialists in:

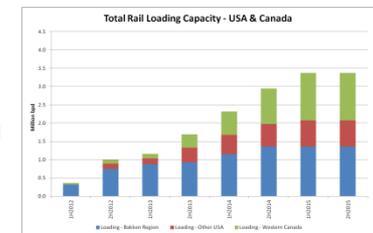
- Oil sector national and international developments
- Strategic issues in U.S. and global refining, markets & logistics
- Analysis of North America crude logistics developments



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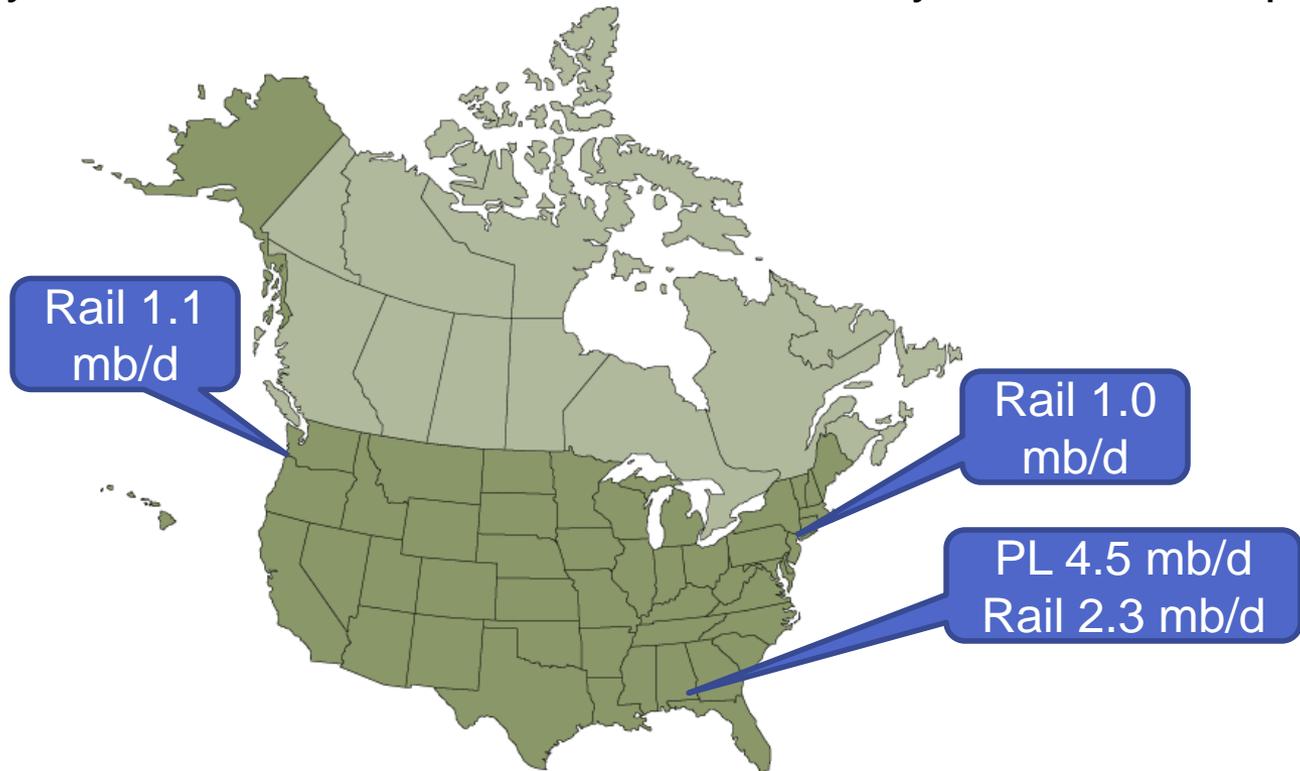
Recent US oriented projects:

- 2010 DOE, 2011 DOS, 2013 New DOS Keystone XL Assessments:
 - Evaluated alternative logistics for Canadian and US crude oils to market
 - Confirmed commercial need for KXL, but industry flexibility if not approved
 - Highlighted demand for WCSB crudes to Asia
 - Projected increasing industry options – pipeline revamps & rail
- EnSys North America Infrastructure Review (monthly)
 - Highlights and database on pipeline, rail and marine developments in Canada and USA – crude, NGL/condensate/diluent, products
 - Logistics balances: Cushing, Western Canada, Rail, Bakken
- 2014 API US Crude Oil Exports analysis
 - Impacts of allowing exports on oil trade, refining, pricing, US economy



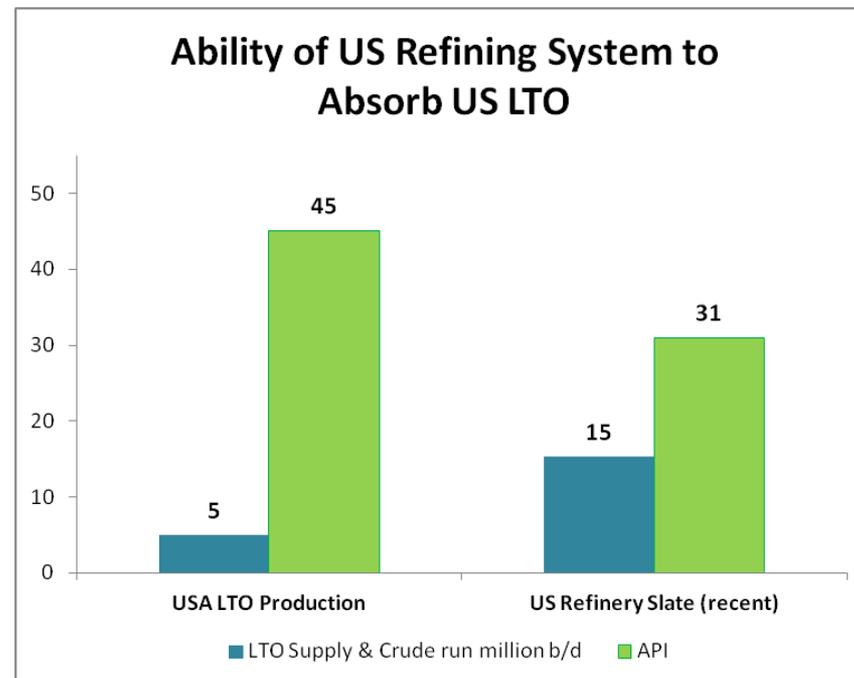
US Crude Infrastructure

- **Can now enable high volume crude exports:**
 - West and East coasts as well as Gulf Coast
 - *Also potential via eastern Canada – Rail, Line 9, Energy East*
 - Capacity to deliver to coasts end 2015 – nearly 9 mb/d nameplate



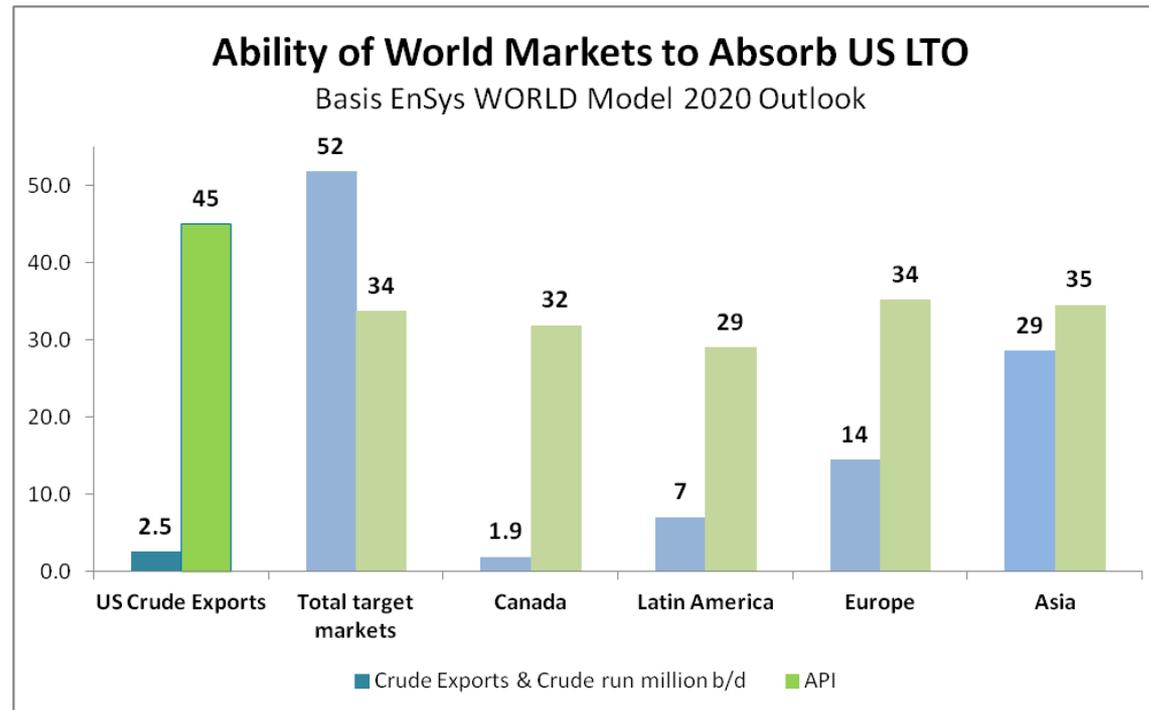
Ability to Absorb US LTO

- US non-optimal once light sweets backed out
- Incentivizes
 - maximizing exports where allowed – to Canada, also ANS
 - “get-arounds” – light processing then export



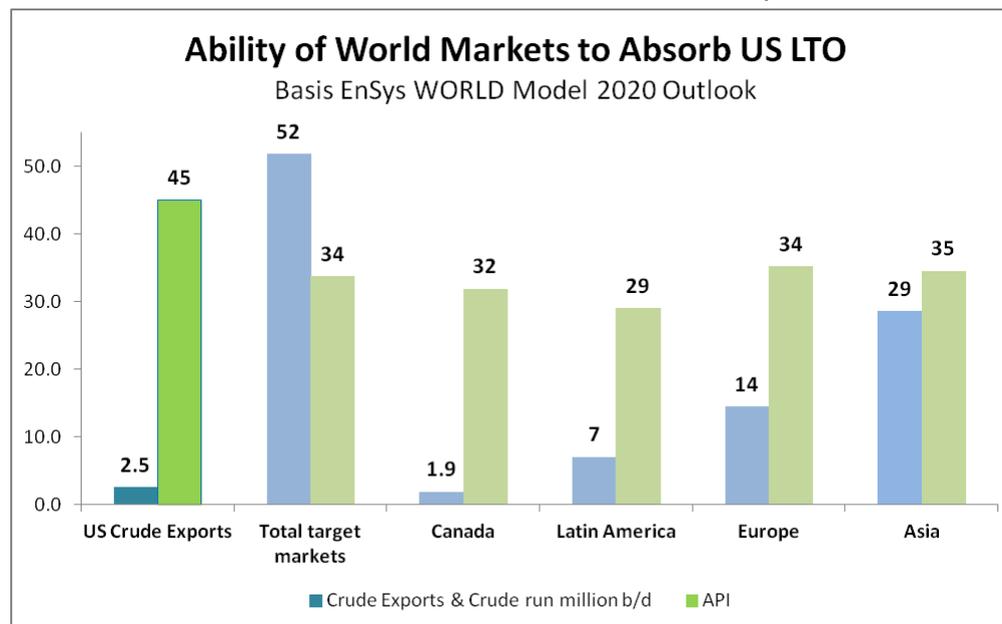
Ability to Absorb US LTO

- Exports to other regions – potentially 2-2.5 mb/d
 - Canada taking 0.5 mb/d today – drops if US exports open
 - Latin America – LTO complements heavy crudes, reduces investment needed – n.b. Mexico swap & potential



Ability to Absorb US LTO

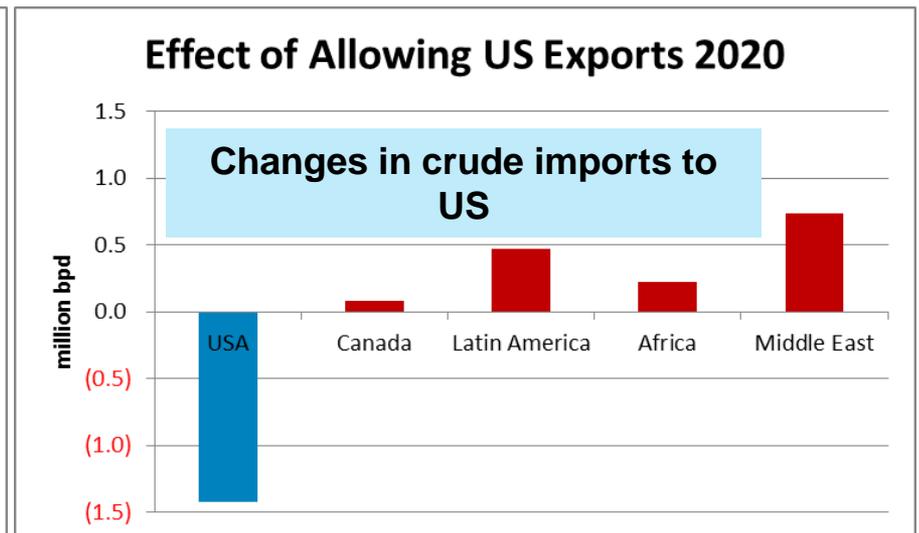
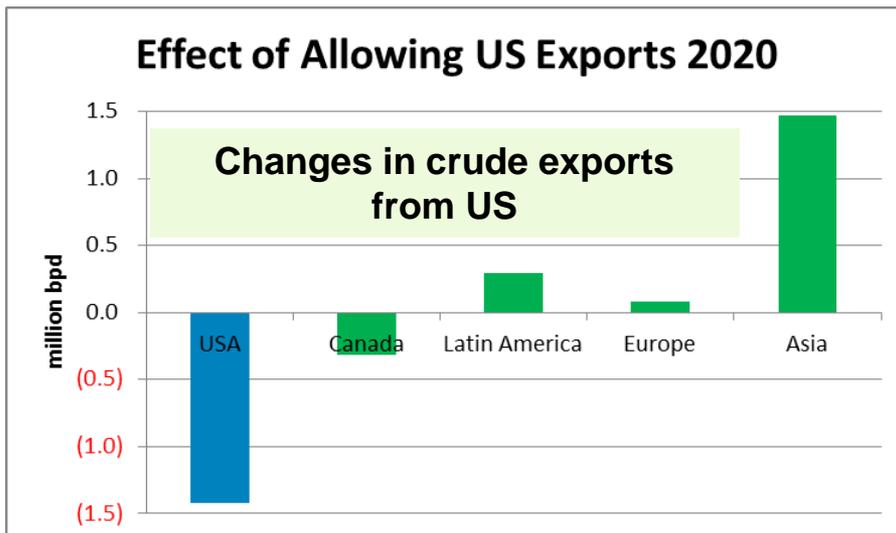
- Exports to other regions – potentially 2-2.5 mb/d
 - Europe declining production & heavier, LTO enables more traditional North Sea look alike blends
 - Potential competition with Canada (Line 9, Energy East)
 - Asia massive and growing refining system
 - Potential access from US West & Gulf Coasts (Panama expansion)



Trade Implications from ICF/EnSys Study

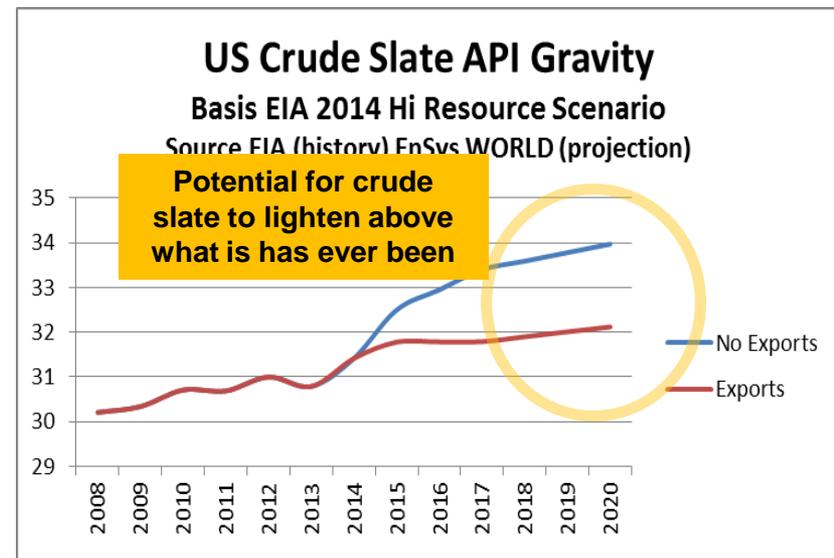
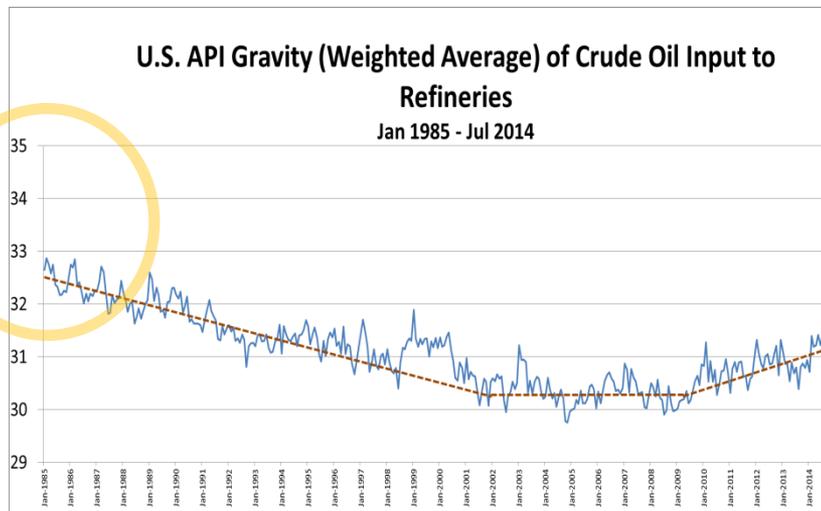
US Crude Exports

- Allowing exports would result in a “swap” trade
 - US exports light/very light crudes condensates
 - US imports medium / heavy grades at similar volume
 - Potential splitter type investments reduced
 - n.b. basis tanker freight low, Panama Canal expansion 2016



Refining Implications from ICF/EnSys Analysis basis EIA 2014 High Resource Outlook

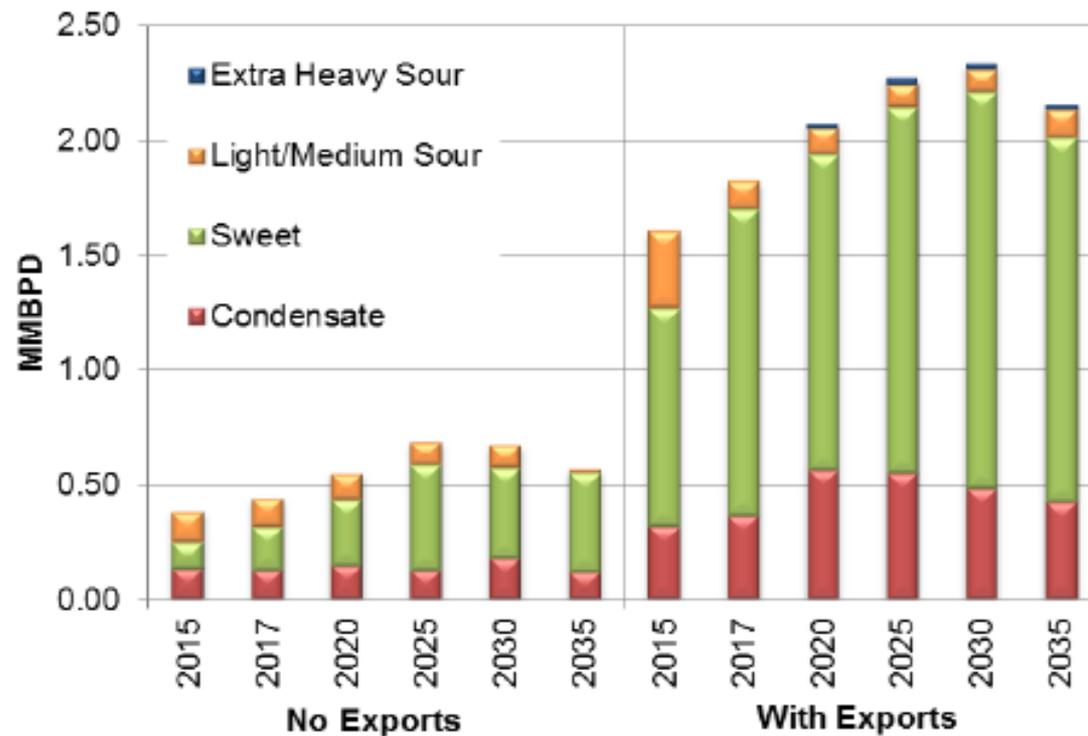
- No exports and high production put major strain on US refineries to process sharply lighter crude slate
 - Especially PADD3
- With exports, still lighter crude slate but less severe trend



Trade Implications from ICF/EnSys Study

US Crude Exports

Types of Exported Crudes

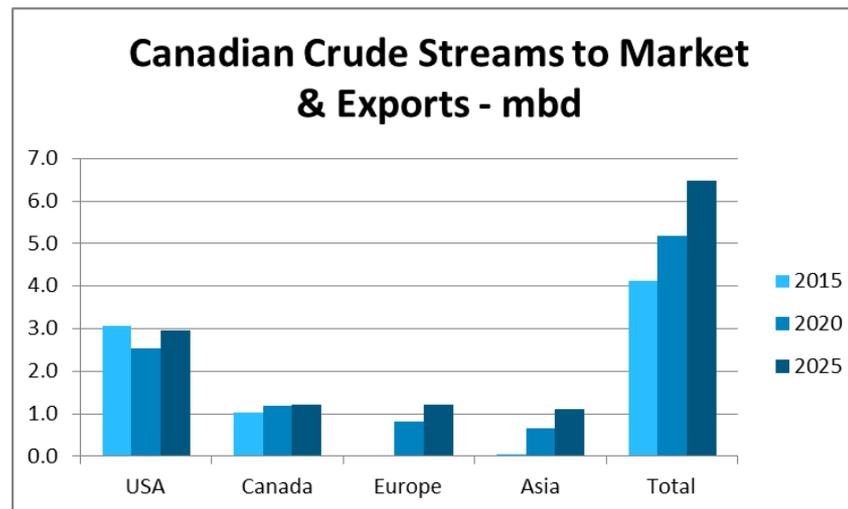


Source: The Impacts of U.S. Crude Oil Exports on Domestic Crude Production, GDP, Employment, Trade, and Consumer Cost Study – EnSys Energy Data

Trade Implications from ICF/EnSys Study

Canadian Crude Exports

- Export volumes / directions depend on which / whether major pipelines are built
 - Potential for > 1 mbd to Asia
 - basis Trans Mountain expansion & Northern Gateway go ahead – also western Asia via Energy East & Suez
 - Potential for > 1 mbd to Europe (long term)
 - basis Energy East, Line 9/PMPL, potential rail – especially if PL's west are stalled
 - Exports to US more of a balancing role
 - GC as a fallback route for WCSB exports – recent Enbridge applications



In Summary

- US has the infrastructure to export large volumes of crude
- Allowing US crude exports enables US and global refining system to operate optimally
 - Quality is the big driver
 - Cuts manufacturing costs / prices for clean products
- Non-US refining system can readily absorb US crude exports – even if light
- US and Canadian logistics & exports interact

THANK YOU !



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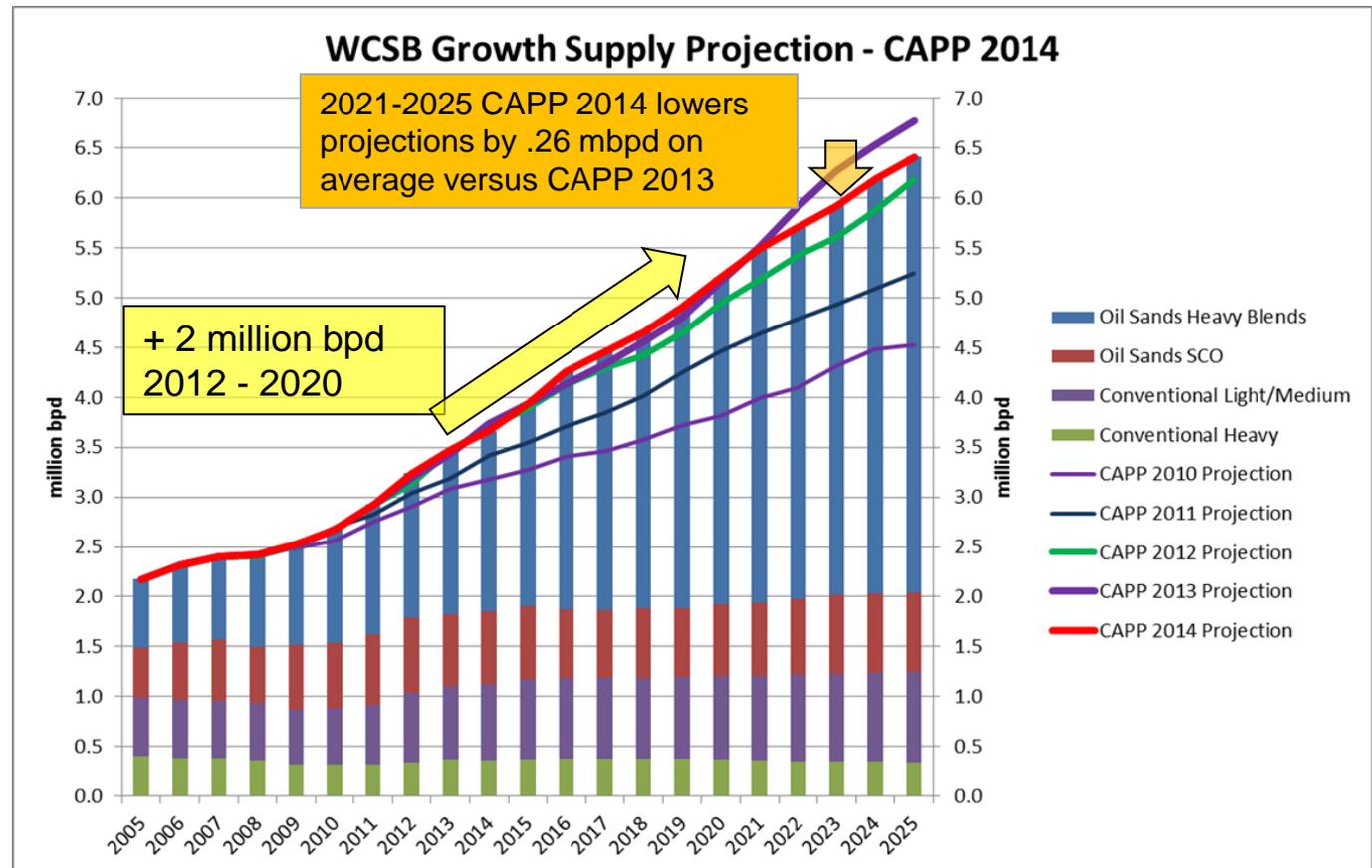
Extras

USA & Canada

Supply Growth, Logistics Adaptation

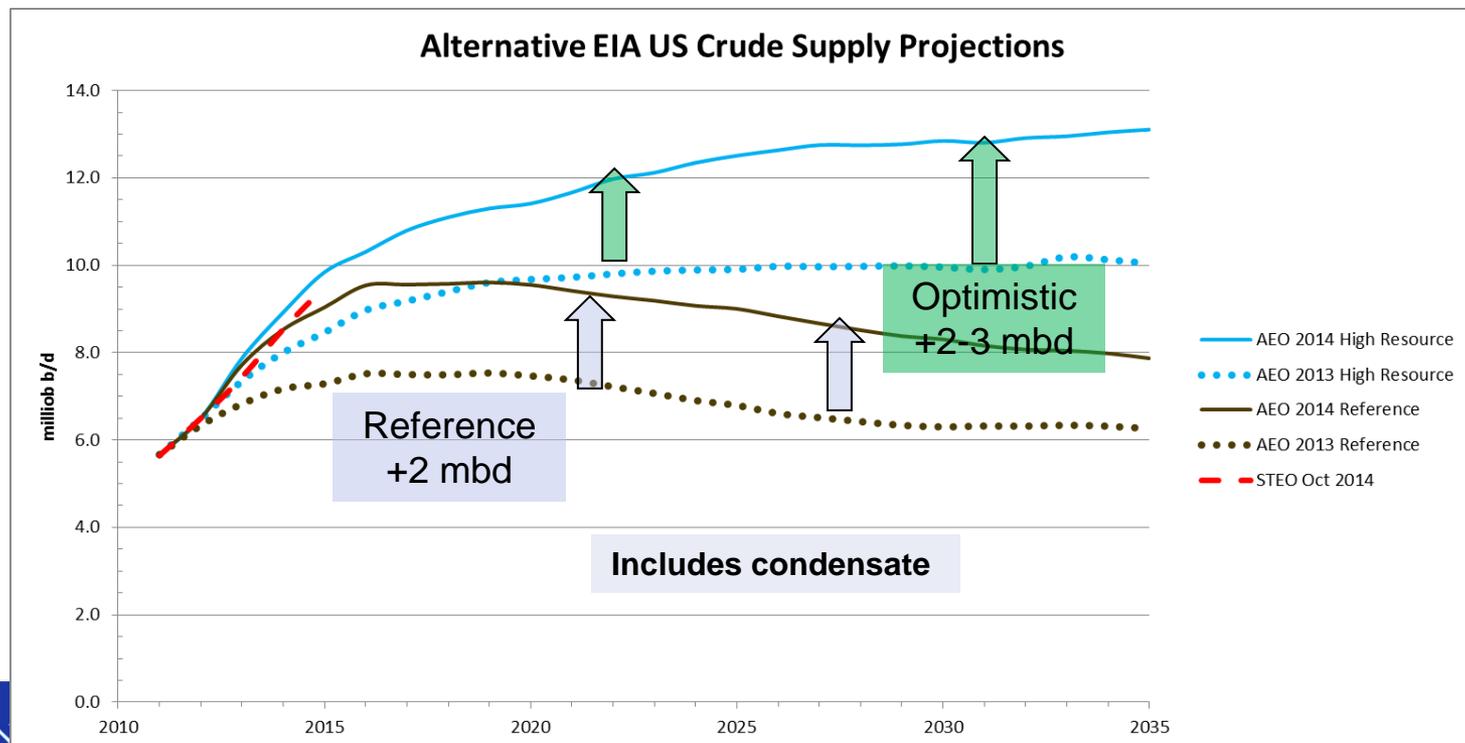
Crude Supply - Canada

- Trend has been up – but CAPP June 2014 adjusted outlook downward confirming concerns over logistics
- Bulk of growth is bitumen / DilBit



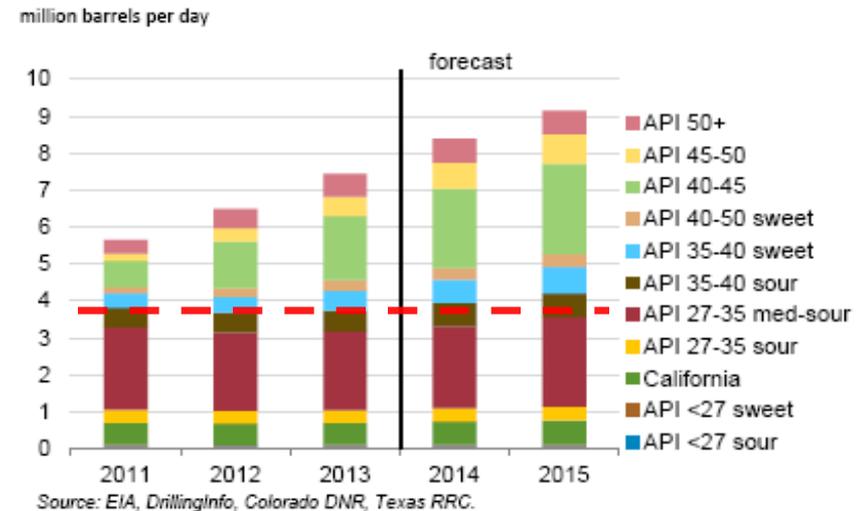
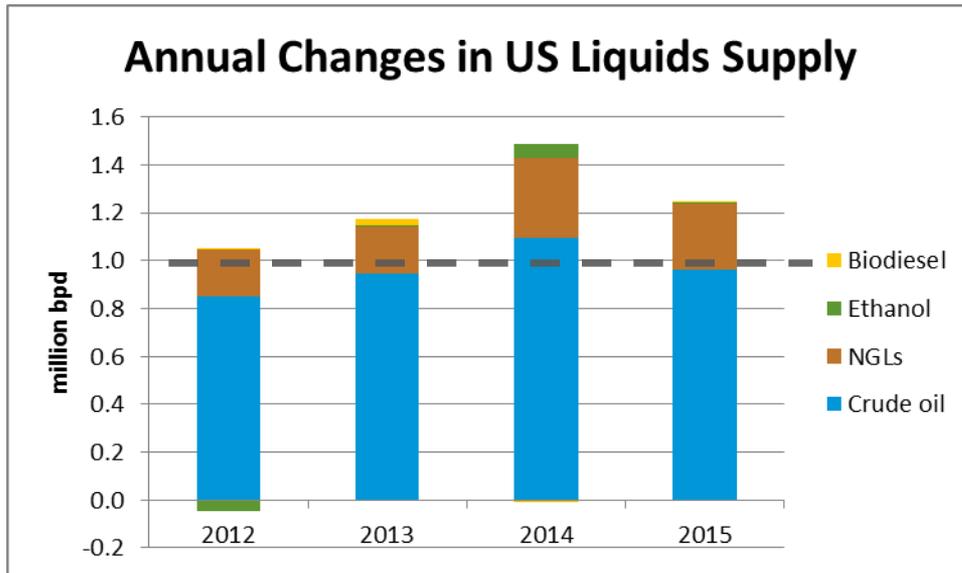
Crude Supply - USA

- 2014 perspective – major upward revisions AGAIN
 - “reference” peak before 2020 at around 9.5 mbd
 - “optimistic” (High Resource) over 11 mbd 2020 rising to 13 mbd
 - Other analysts projecting as high as 14 mbd
 - Crude price reduction curbs outlook



Total Liquids Supply - USA

- Annual change in liquids supply is averaging ~ 1 mbd
 - Biofuels flat
 - Crude, condensate NGLs dominate
 - Essentially all light to very light crude & condensate



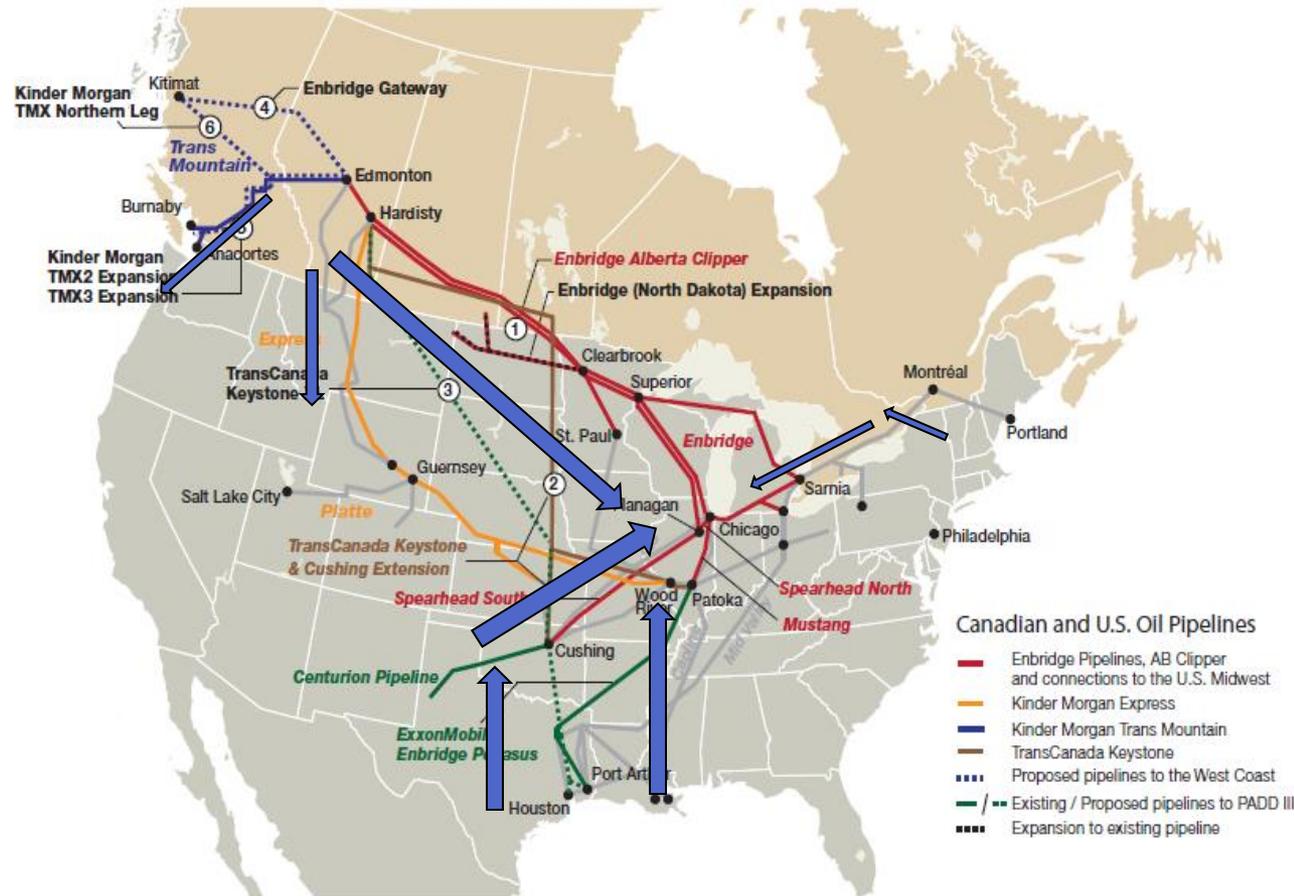
Source: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook Oct 2014

Compare U.S. refinery crude slate at 30.5-31 API

US/Canadian Crude Infrastructure

Caught off guard by production surge

- Rapid US/Canadian production increases led to congestion
- Issue is system was designed to take crudes IN to US and Canadian interiors not OUT to coasts

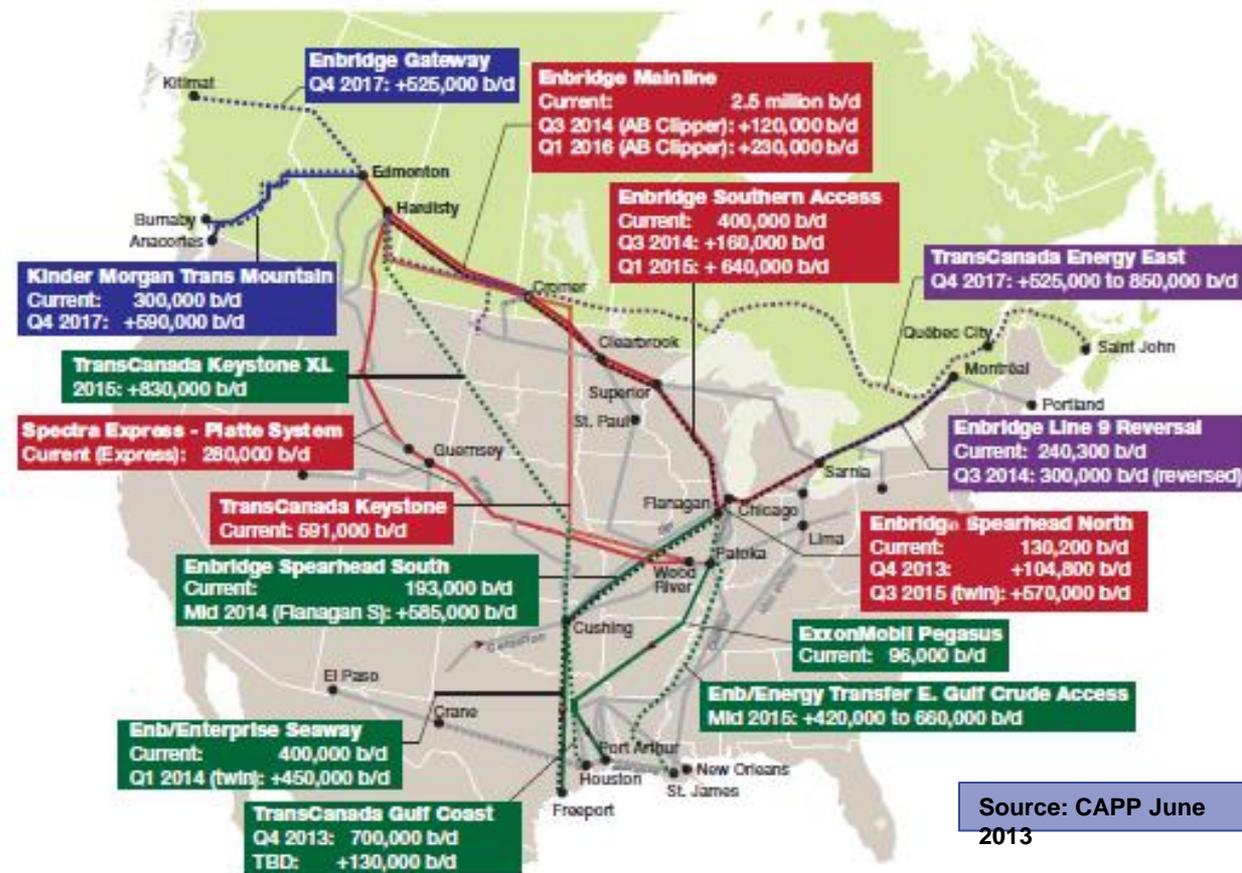


US/Canadian Crude Infrastructure

Multiple pipeline and rail projects now forging ahead

- but still a race against supply

Canadian & U.S. Crude Oil Pipelines and Proposals



US/Canadian Crude Infrastructure

- **By region – West Coasts:**

- Substantial US rail offloading capacity, some to refinery some to marine, potential delays
- Trans Mountain expansion, Northern Gateway but resistance / delays
 - Strong incentive to take WCSB (and US) crudes West to Asia
 - Also California if AB32 allows
- Possible new coastal refineries
 - e.g. Kitimat Clean – 550,000 bpd + DilBit PL from Edmonton, \$31bn, low CO2, \$150mm feasibility study

West Coast Capacity mbd <i>end of year</i>	2015	2018	2020	2025
West Coast Rail	1.1	1.5	>1.5?	>1.5?
East Coast Rail	1.0	1.1	>1.1?	>1.1?
Total	1.4	>1.8	1.8 – 2.9?	1.8 – 3.2?

US/Canadian Crude Infrastructure

- **By region – East Coasts:**

- Substantial rail offloading capacity
- Enbridge Line 9 Reversal moving ahead (NEB delay)
- TransCanada Energy East extensive commercial support
- Possibility for Montreal to evolve as a trans-shipment hub
- Potential to fully back out current E Can USEC imports
- USEC pricing competition point on light sweet crudes?

East Coast Capacity mbd <i>end of year</i>	2015	2018	2020	2025
US EC Rail	1.0	1.1	>1.1?	>1.1?
E Canada Rail	.10	.15	>.15?	>.15?
E Canada Line 9 reversal	.30	.30	.30	.30
E Canada Energy East		1.1?	1.1?	1.1?
Total	1.4	2.65?	>2.65?	>2.65?

US/Canadian Crude Infrastructure

- **By region – Gulf Coast:**

- Massive build out in crude PL capacity to and rail offloading at GC
- Supported by multiple regional PL, terminal projects
- Also NGL's, fractionation, refrigeration, export
- C5+/ condensates export to WCSB via Explorer, Capline
- Condensate export rulings: Enterprise/Pioneer others following

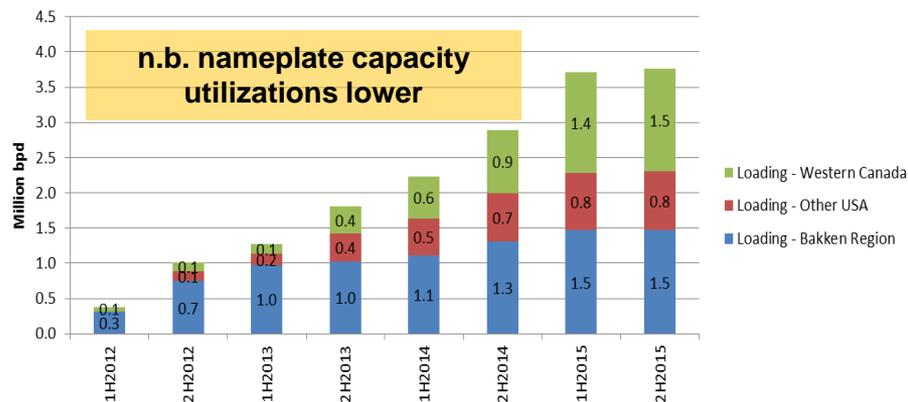
Gulf Coast Capacity mbd <i>end year</i>	2015	2018	2020	2025
PL's from Eagle Ford	1.9	>1.9?	>1.9?	>1.9?
PL's from West/East Texas	.9	>1.25?	>1.25?	>1.25?
PL's from Cushing	1.7	>1.7?	>1.7?	>1.7?
PL's from WRiver/Patoka / other PADD2		>0.42?	>0.42?	>0.42?
Rail offloading Bakken/US/WCan	2.3	>2.5?	>2.5?	>2.5?
Total	6.8	>7.7?	>7.7?	>7.7?

- **Barring some PL reversals essentially none of this infrastructure was in place only 4 years ago!**

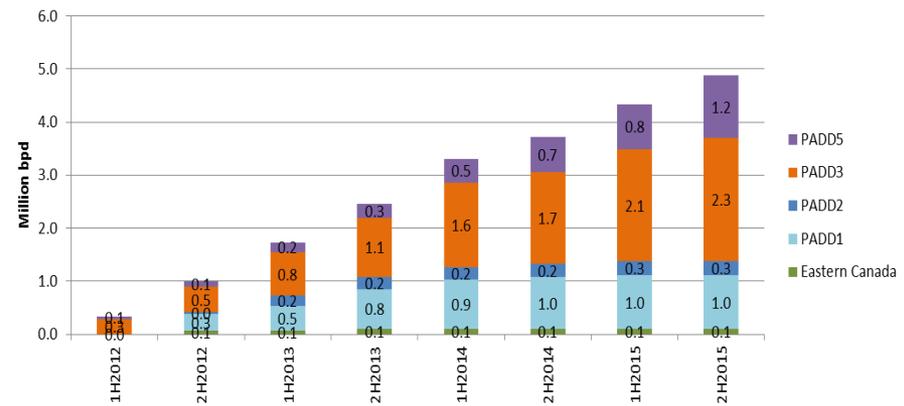
US/Canadian Crude Infrastructure

- **Rail – a key “relief valve” (but with issues)**
 - Rapid increases in terminal loading and offloading capacity
 - Enabling movements to East Coast, West Coast as well as Gulf Coast
 - Canadian rail loading capacity now building up – big announcements
 - New safety regulations will add costs, curb capacity

Total Rail Loading Capacity - USA & Canada



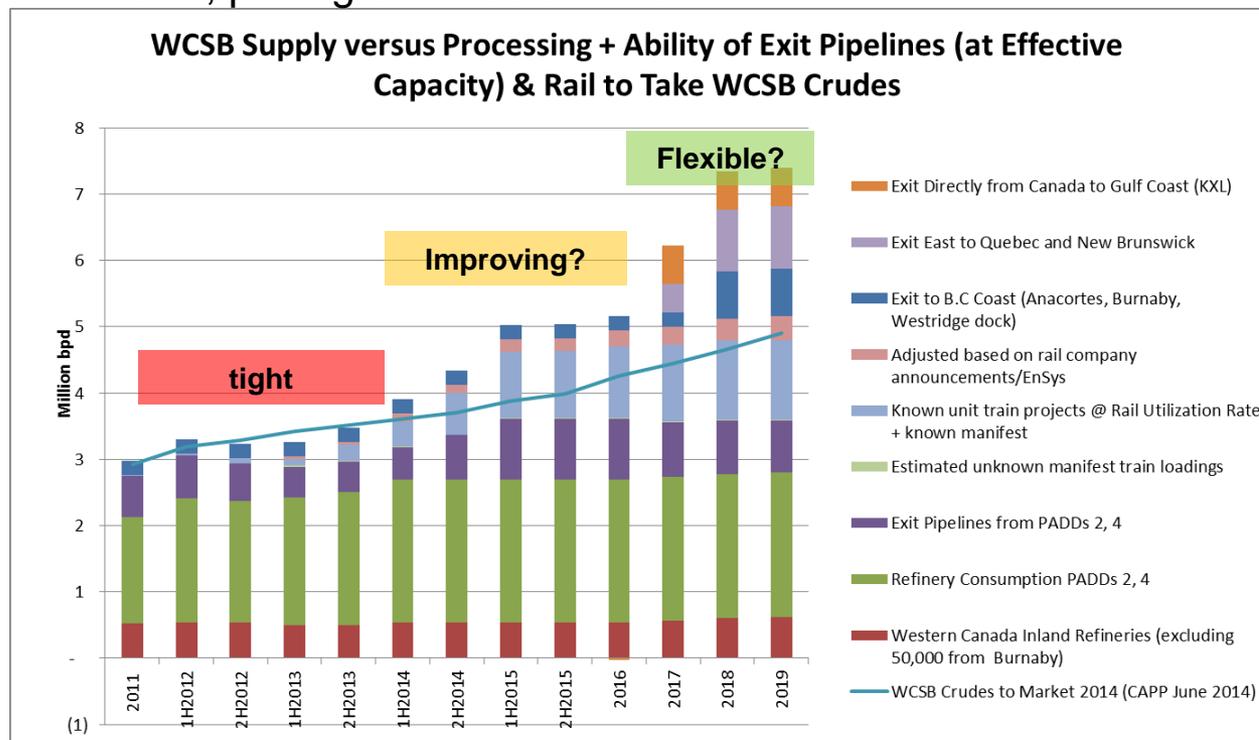
Total Rail Off-Loading Capacity - USA & Canada



Infrastructure Now Getting Crude to Coasts

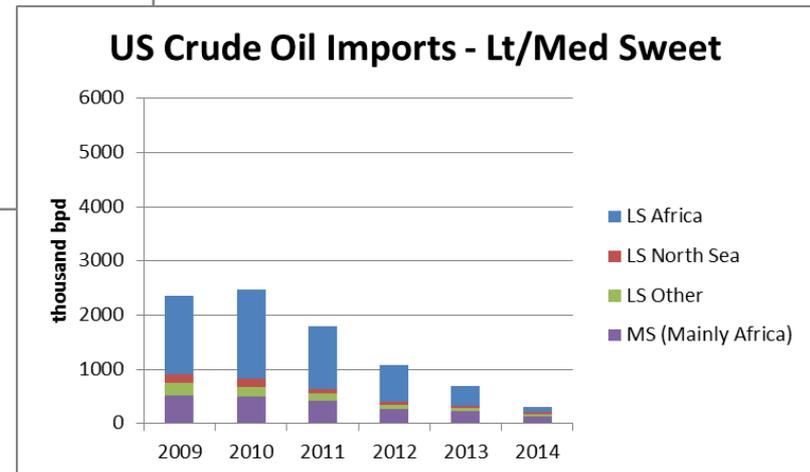
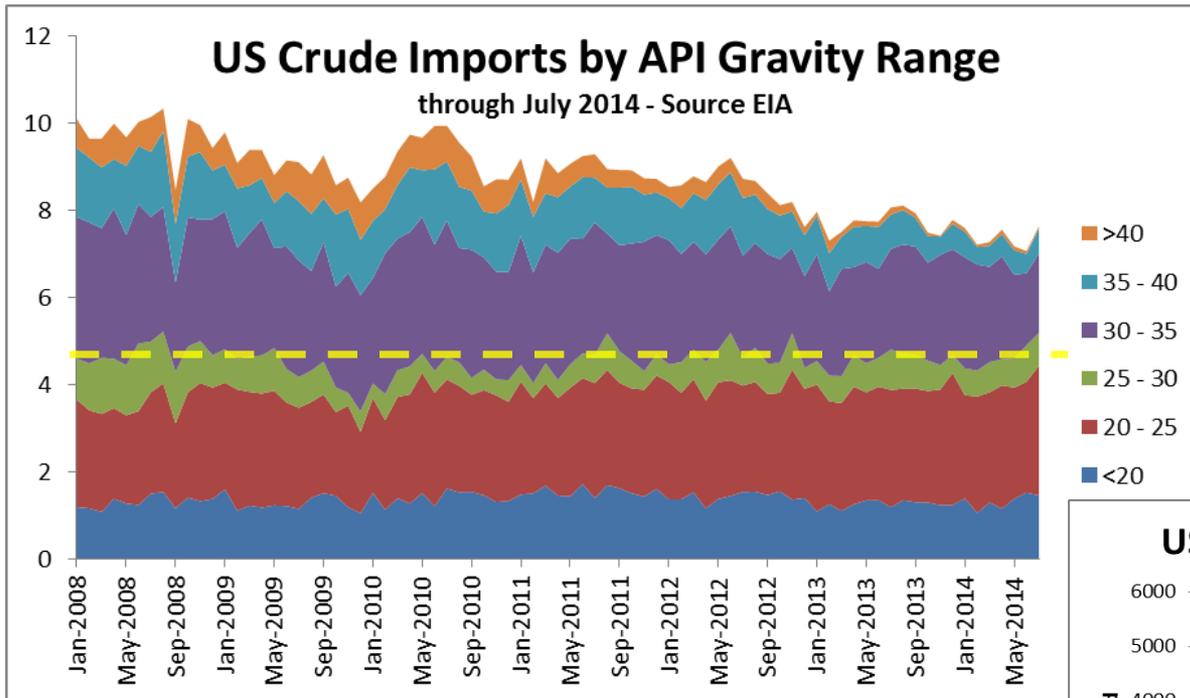
- **For WCSB, 2014 could be a turning point**

- More exit capacity led initially by rail mainly into US
- Then major pipeline projects would bring potential West/South/East flexibility, open water markets and pricing
 - If pipelines built, pricing could detach from WTI



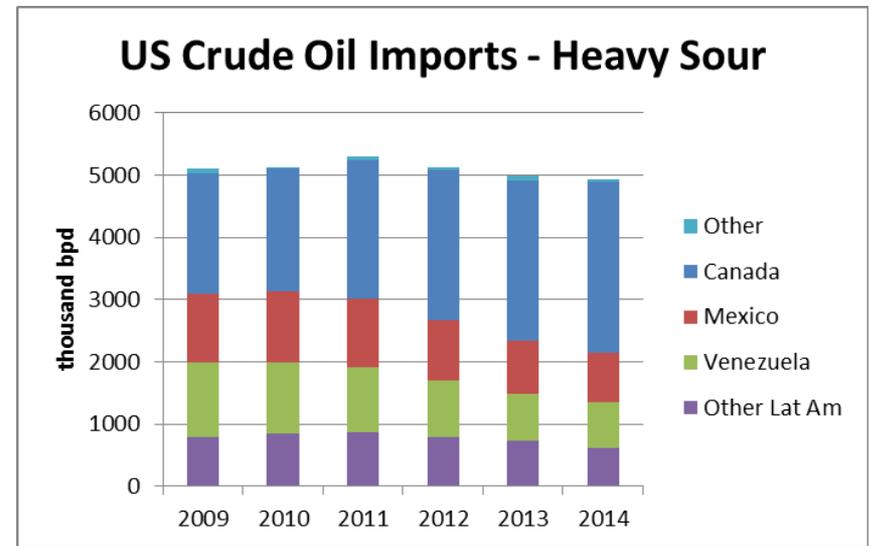
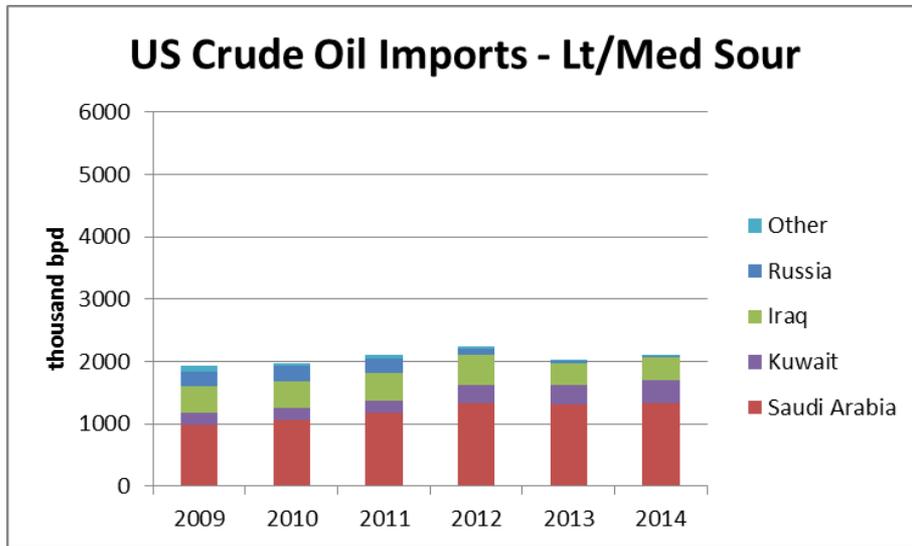
Infrastructure Now Getting Crude to Coasts

- **Light sweet crude imports largely backed out**
- “Buffer” almost gone



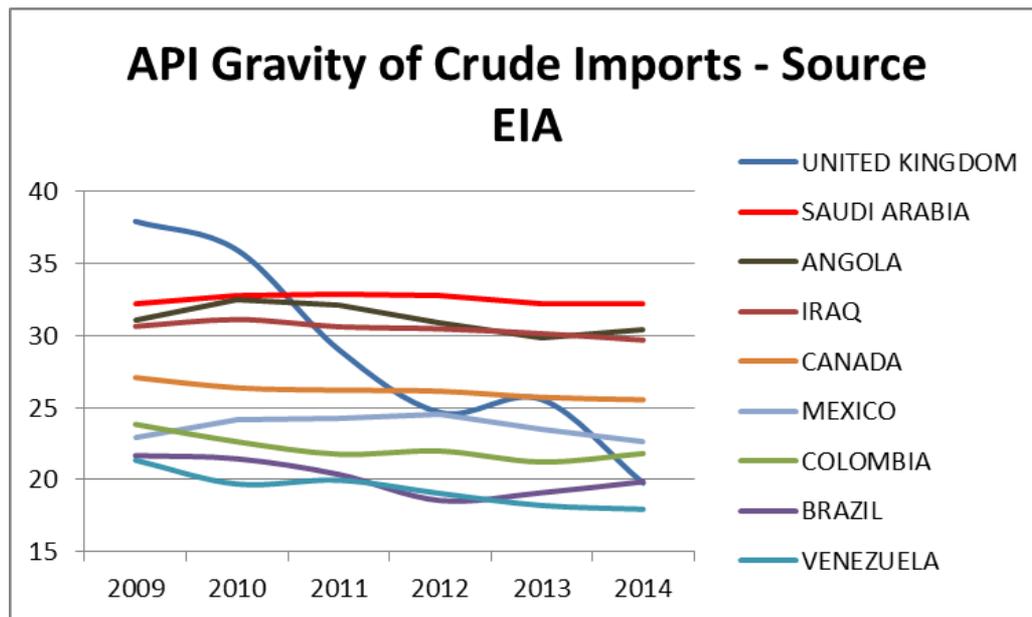
Infrastructure Now Getting Crude to Coasts

- **Medium and heavy crude imports stable until now**
- But medium sour next tranche to go
 - About 1 mbd medium sweet & non-Saudi sour remaining
 - Equals around 1 year at current US production growth
 - Question of how much inertia



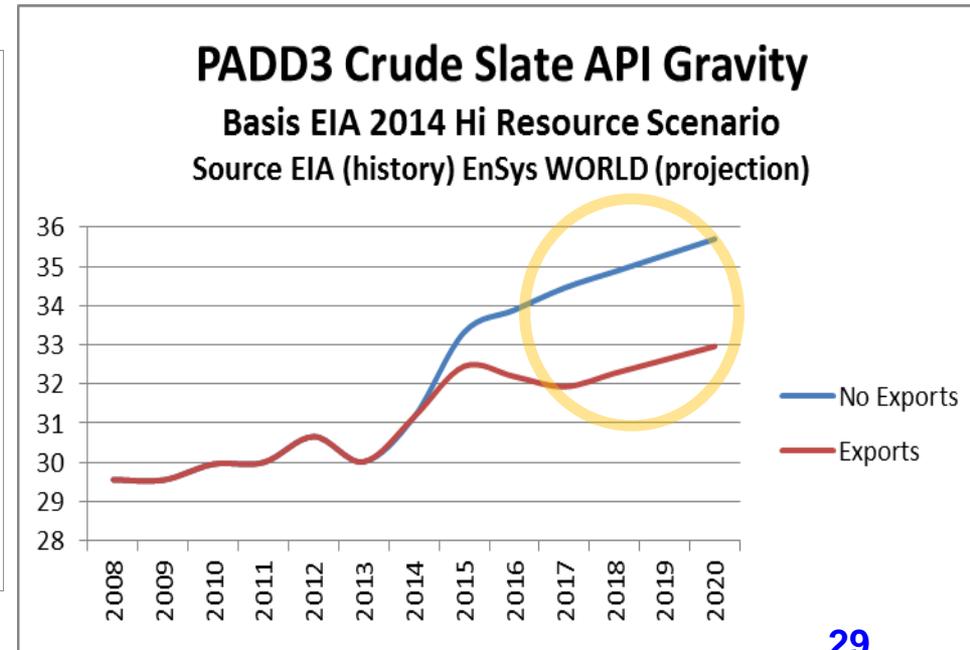
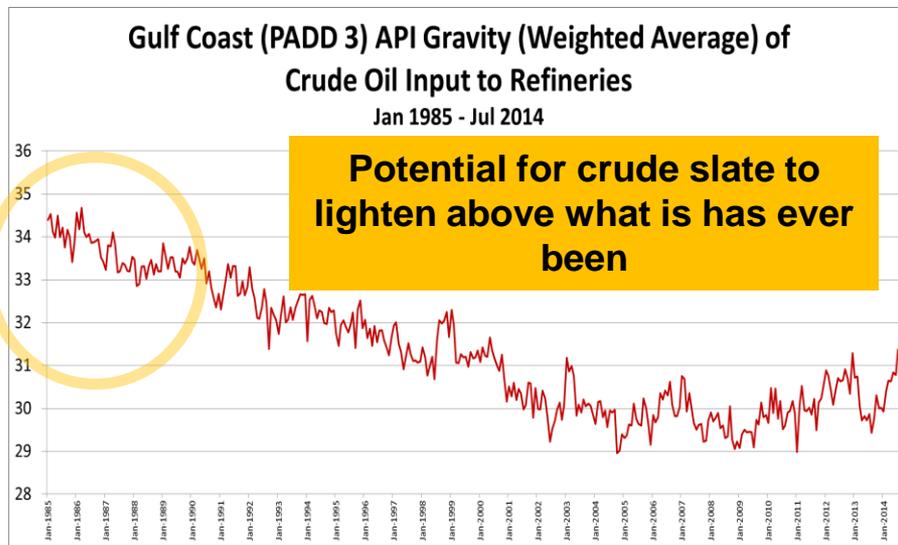
Infrastructure Now Getting Crude to Coasts

- **Crude imports from most countries trending heavier**
- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait exceptions
- Overall “loss of the middle”
- Growing potential for (dumbbell) blends
 - Incompatibility issues / costs / remedies, variable crude quality



Refining Implications from EnSys WORLD Analysis basis EIA 2014 High Resource Outlook

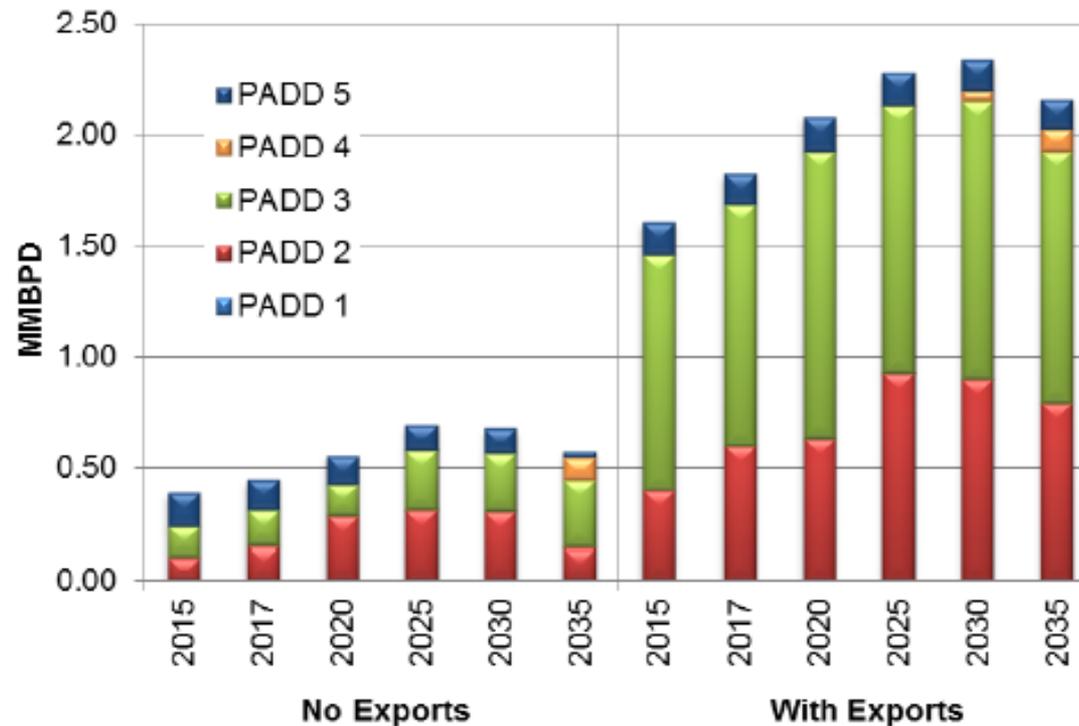
- All PADDs affected but impact especially severe in PADD3
- Refineries unable to absorb? Throughput reductions?
- Need for splitters (but risk of stranding) & action on exports



Trade Implications from ICF/EnSys Study

US Crude Exports

PADDs of Origin of Exported Crude

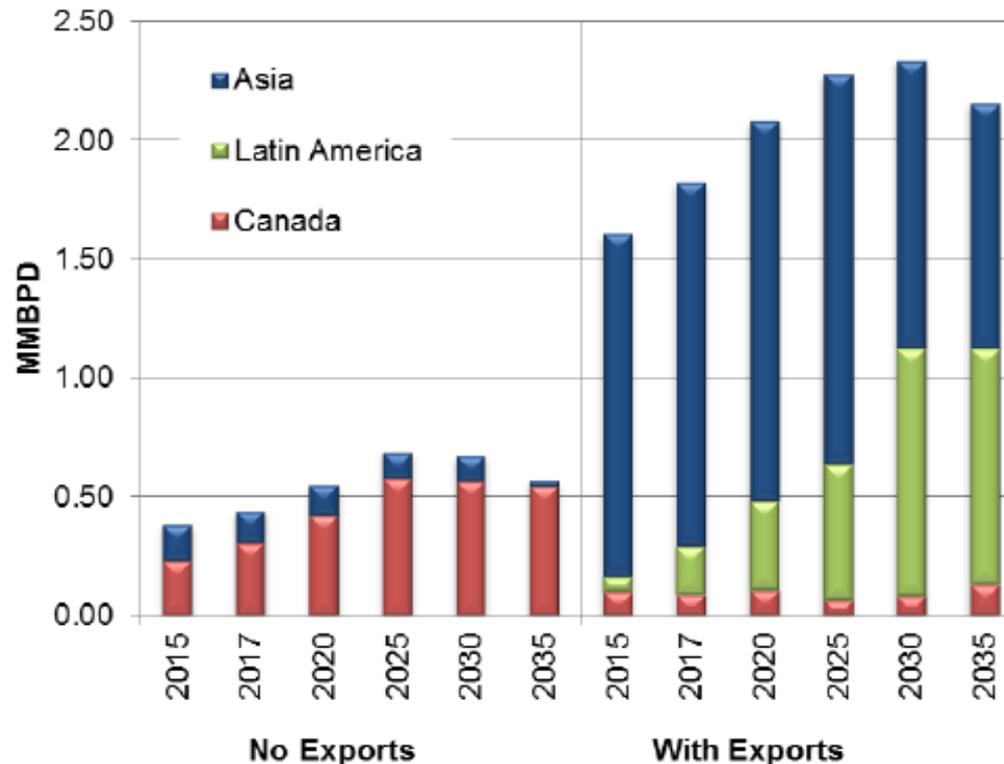


Source: The Impacts of U.S. Crude Oil Exports on Domestic Crude Production, GDP, Employment, Trade, and Consumer Cost Study– EnSys Energy Data

Trade Implications from ICF/EnSys Study

US Crude Exports

U.S. Crude Exports by Destination Market



Source: The Impacts of U.S. Crude Oil Exports on Domestic Crude Production, GDP, Employment, Trade, and Consumer Cost Study– EnSys Energy Data