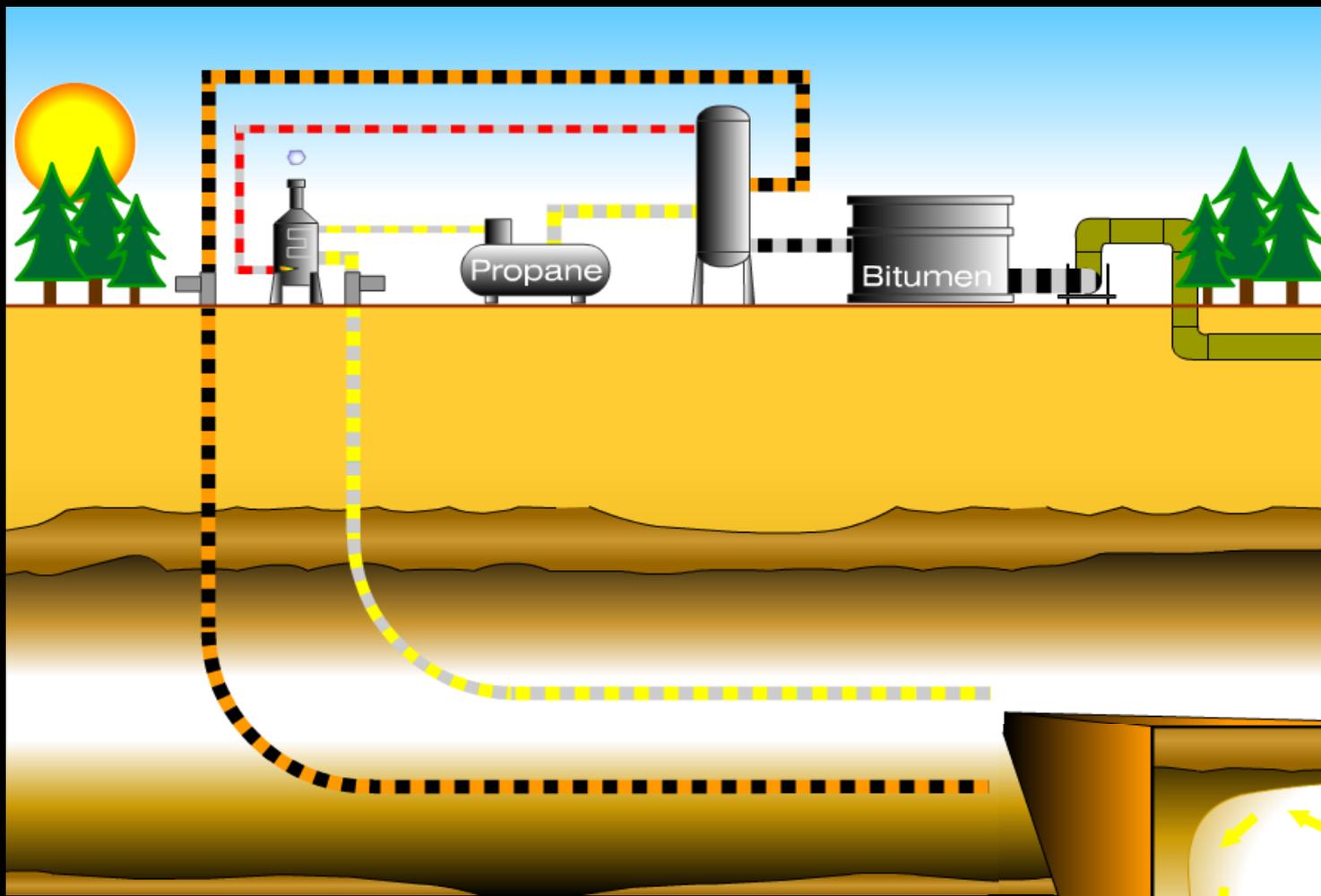




Testimony of Dr. John Nenniger

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Committee on Energy and Commerce
Calgary, AB

March 20, 2012



- In lab tests, N-Solv oil rate at 40C is 3x faster than SAGD at 230C



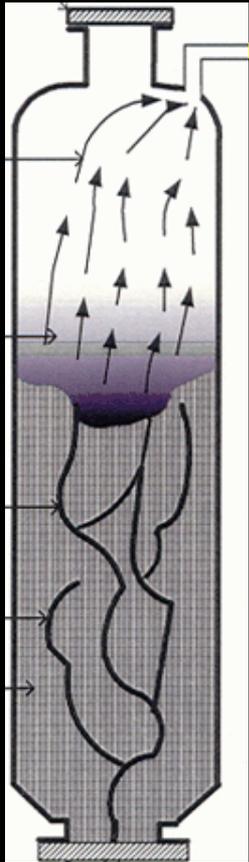
n-solv
Corporation

Key Features

- 85% reduction in temperature (energy)
- No water
- Reduces Well to Tank GHG's by 93 kg/bbl
- Increases oil value 23%
- Reduces Capex and Opex by 30+%
- 2x netback of steam (profit/bbl oil)
- 3x capital efficiency of steam (profit/Capex)
- Access to 1300 billion bbls of stranded bitumen
- Understated economics

N-Solv Economics

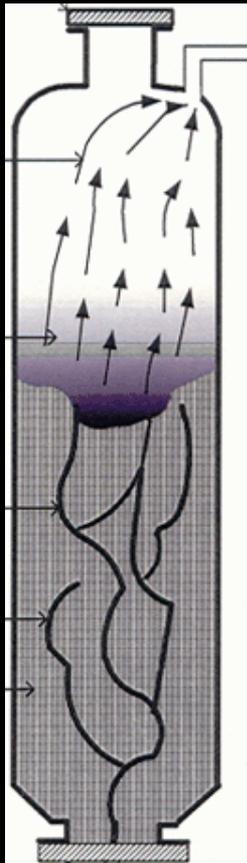
SAGD Coker Shrinkage



100 kg Synthetic Crude

23 kg coke
*waste sent
to landfill*

SAGD Coker Shrinkage

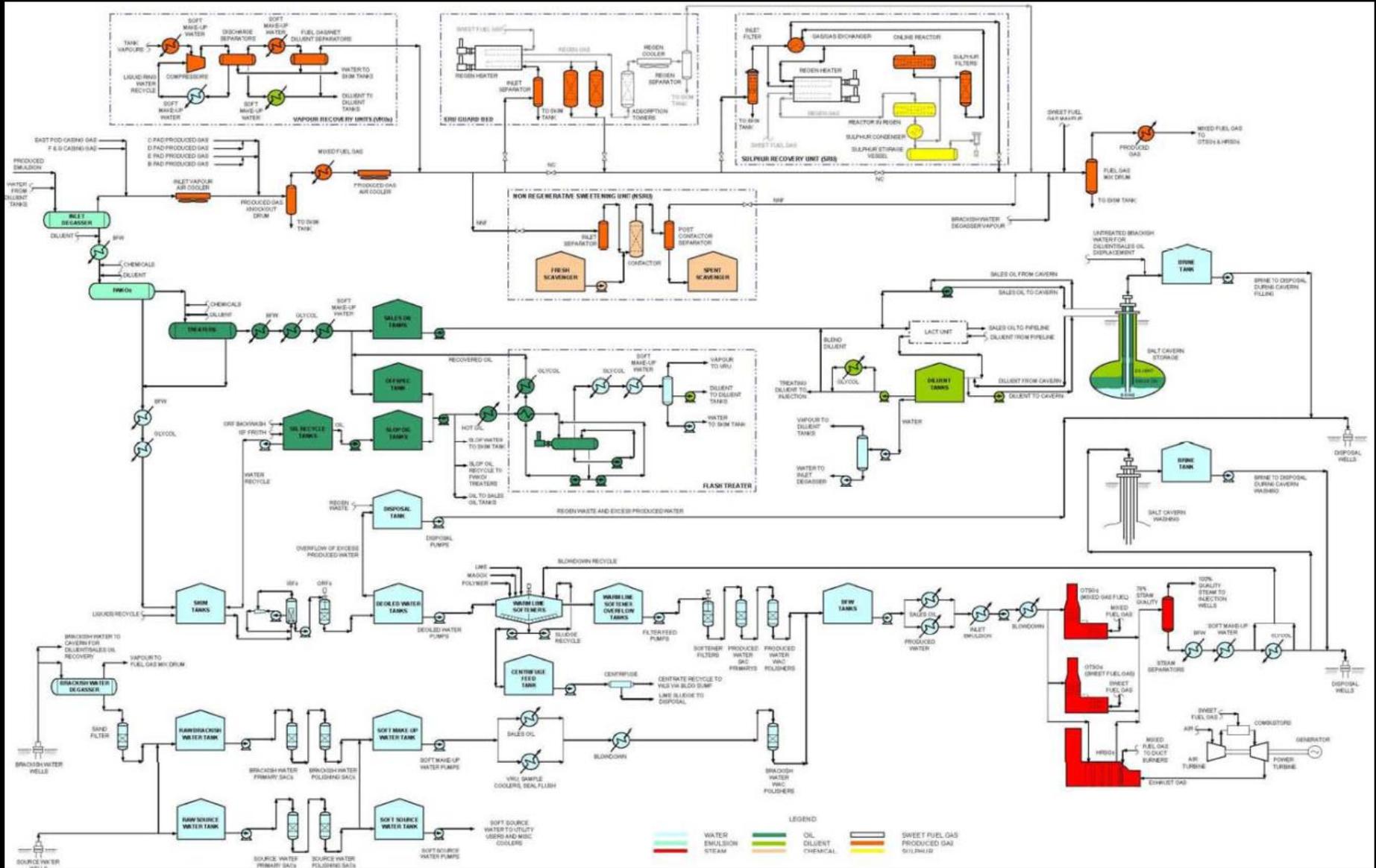


100 kg Synthetic Crude

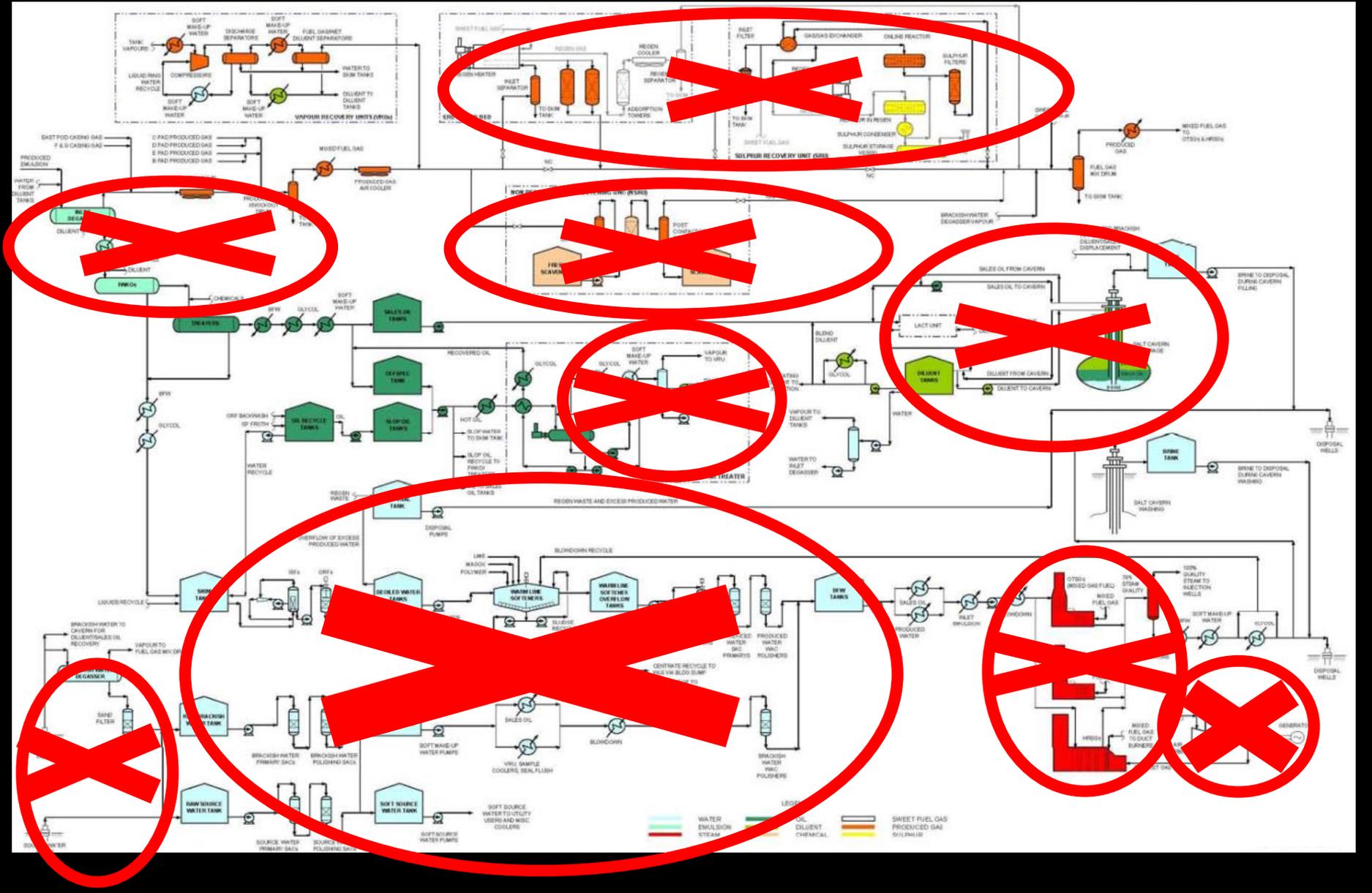
- N-Solv eliminates the shrinkage
- ➔ A higher yield of refined products
- ➔ N-Solv oil is 23% more valuable

23 kg coke
~~went to landfill~~

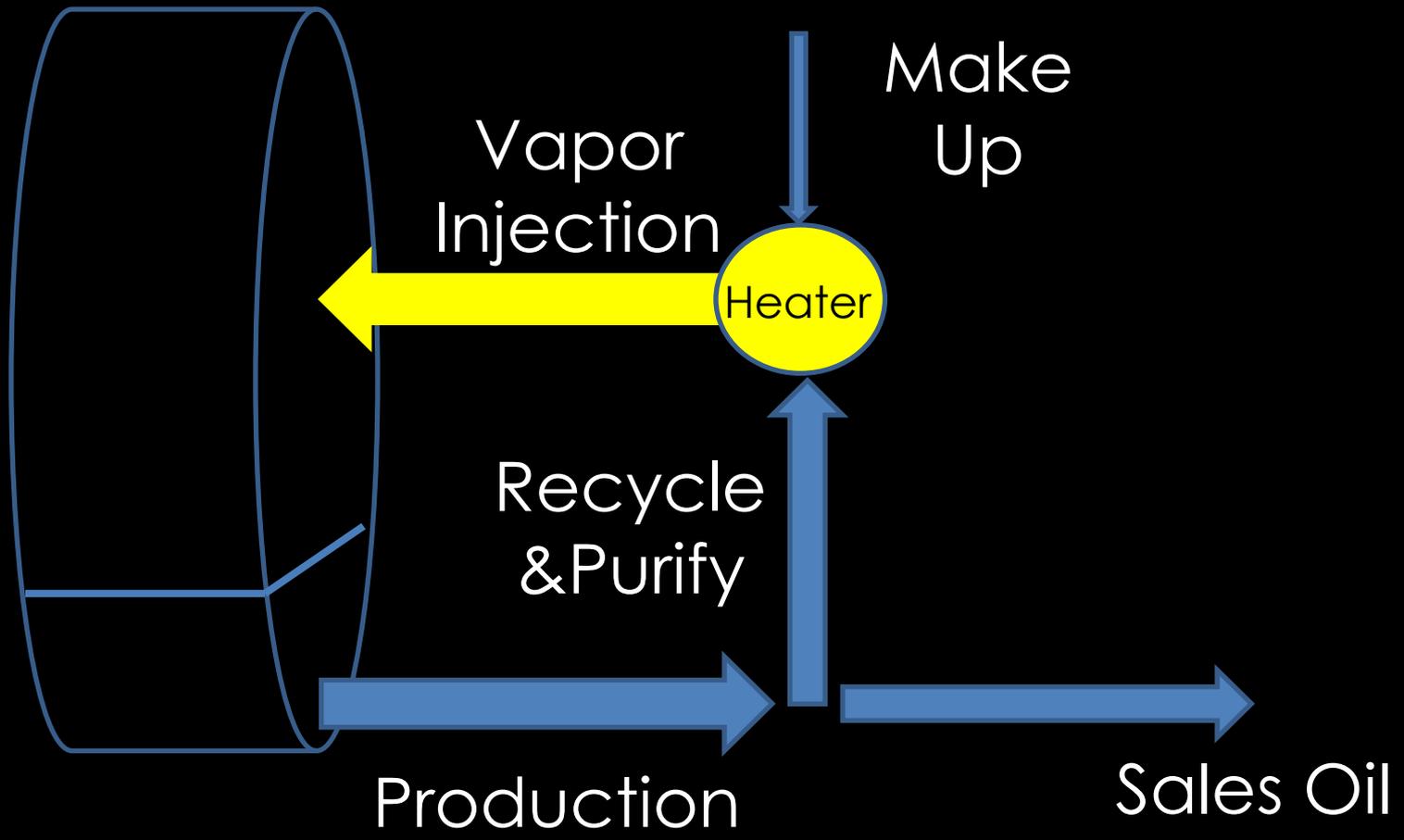
SAGD Process Flowsheet



Eliminate Steam to Cut CAPEX & OPEX



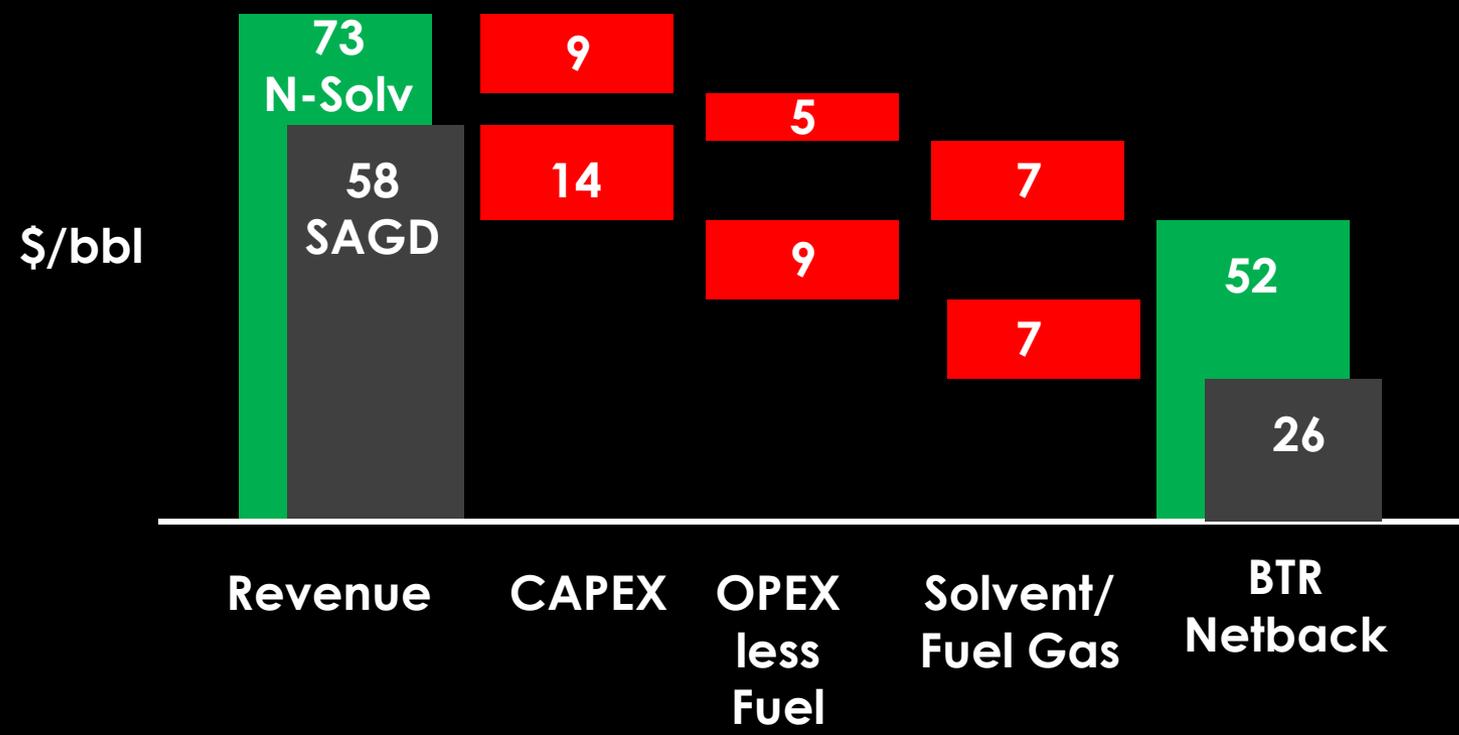
Solvent Loop



- Steam holdup in SAGD is 10% (0.1 bbl / bbl oil)
- If solvent holdup is 20% → solvent cost ~\$7/bbl oil

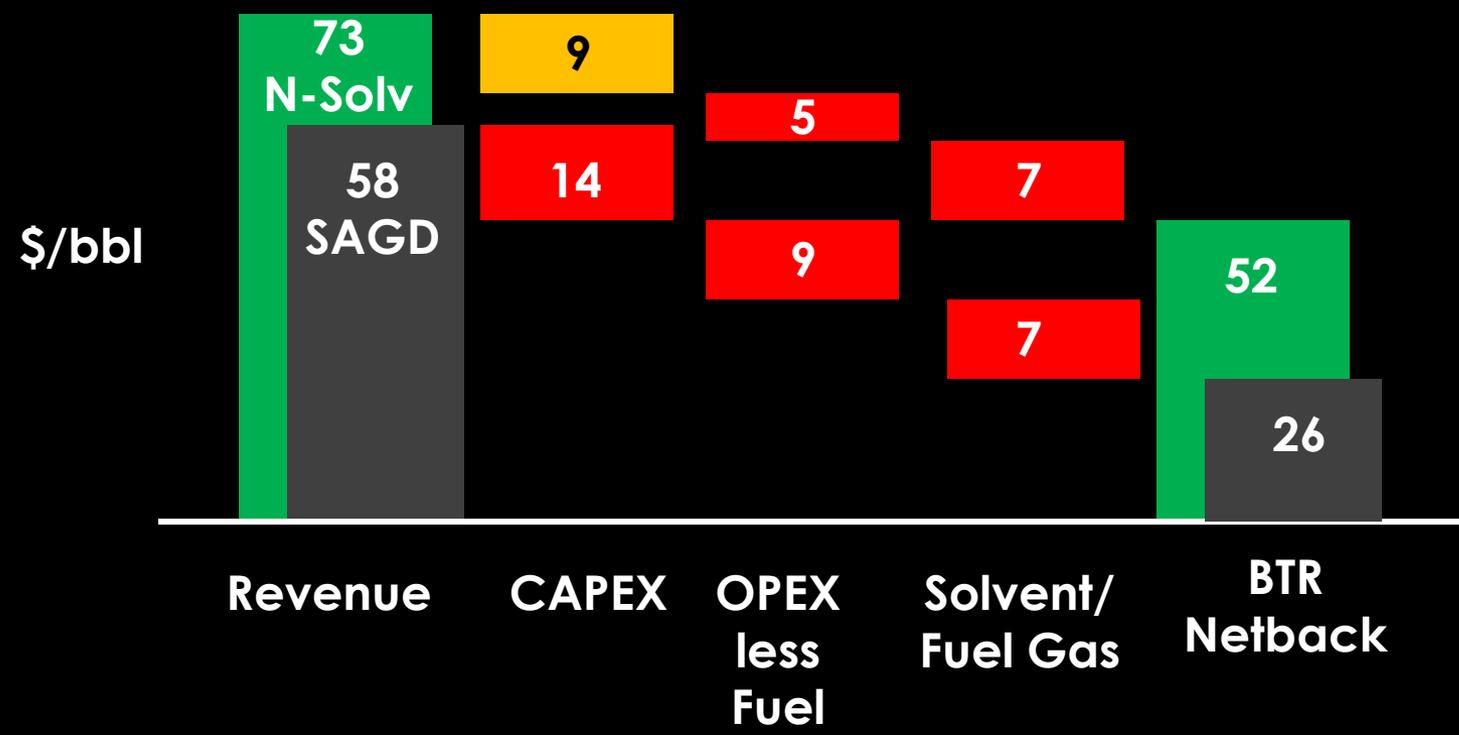
N-Solv Economics

Strong economics drive adoption



N-Solv Economics

Strong economics drive adoption

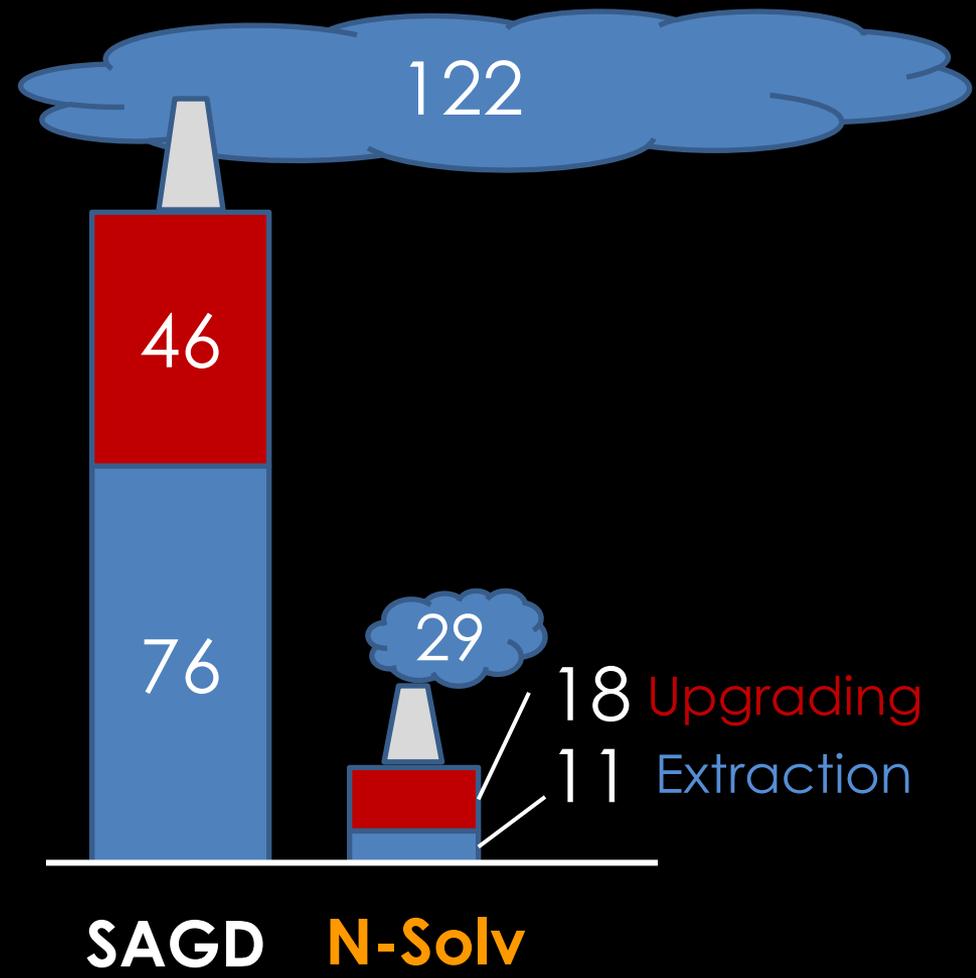


Business Case is Understated

- Assumes oil rates are 35% of the lab measured rates
- Assumes solvent holdup is 2x that of water in SAGD
- Assumes no debt leverage
- Assumes “stick built”, but a modular plant design would provide substantive cost savings

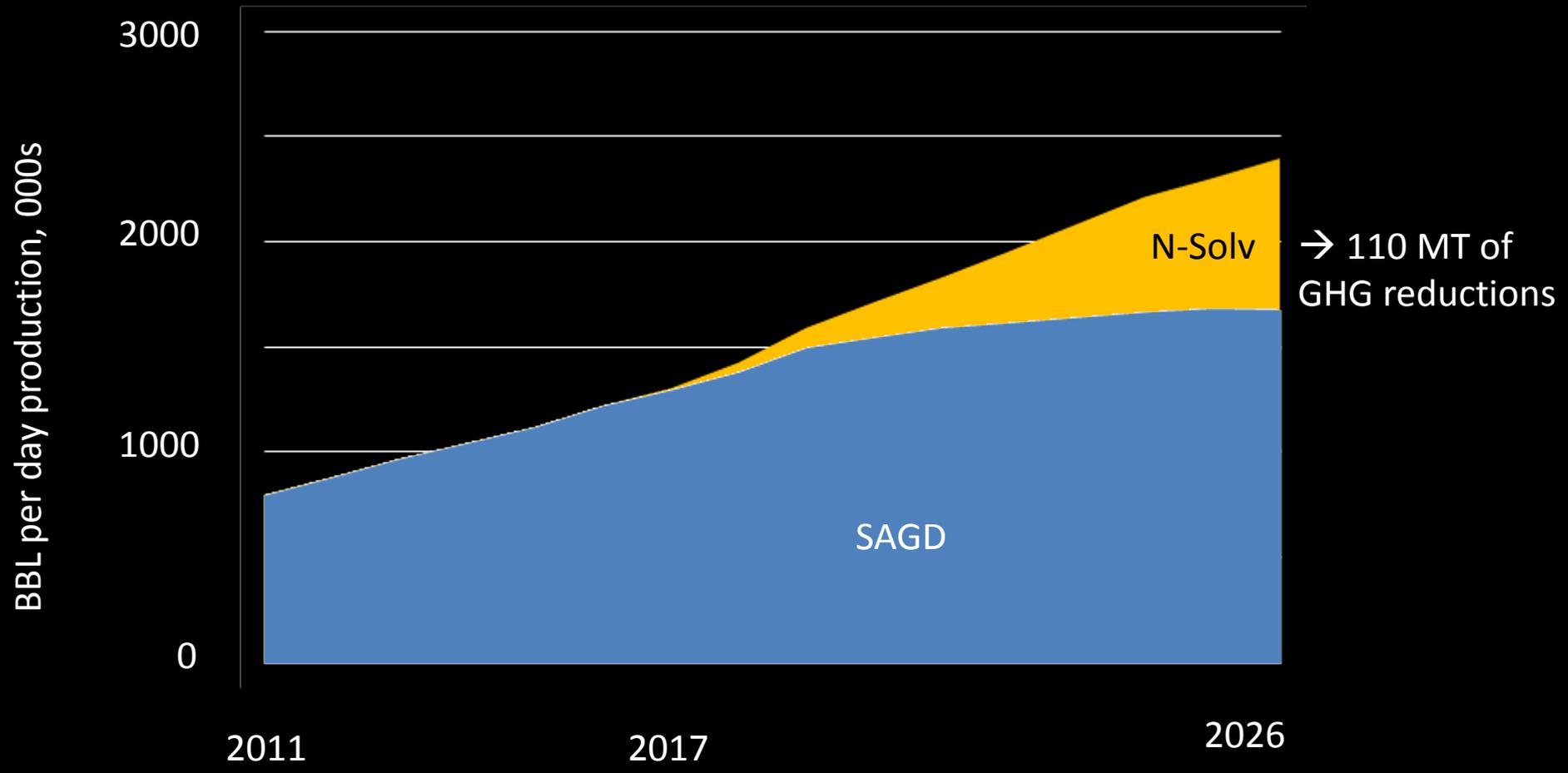
N-Solv Environmental

Well to Tank: GHG Emissions



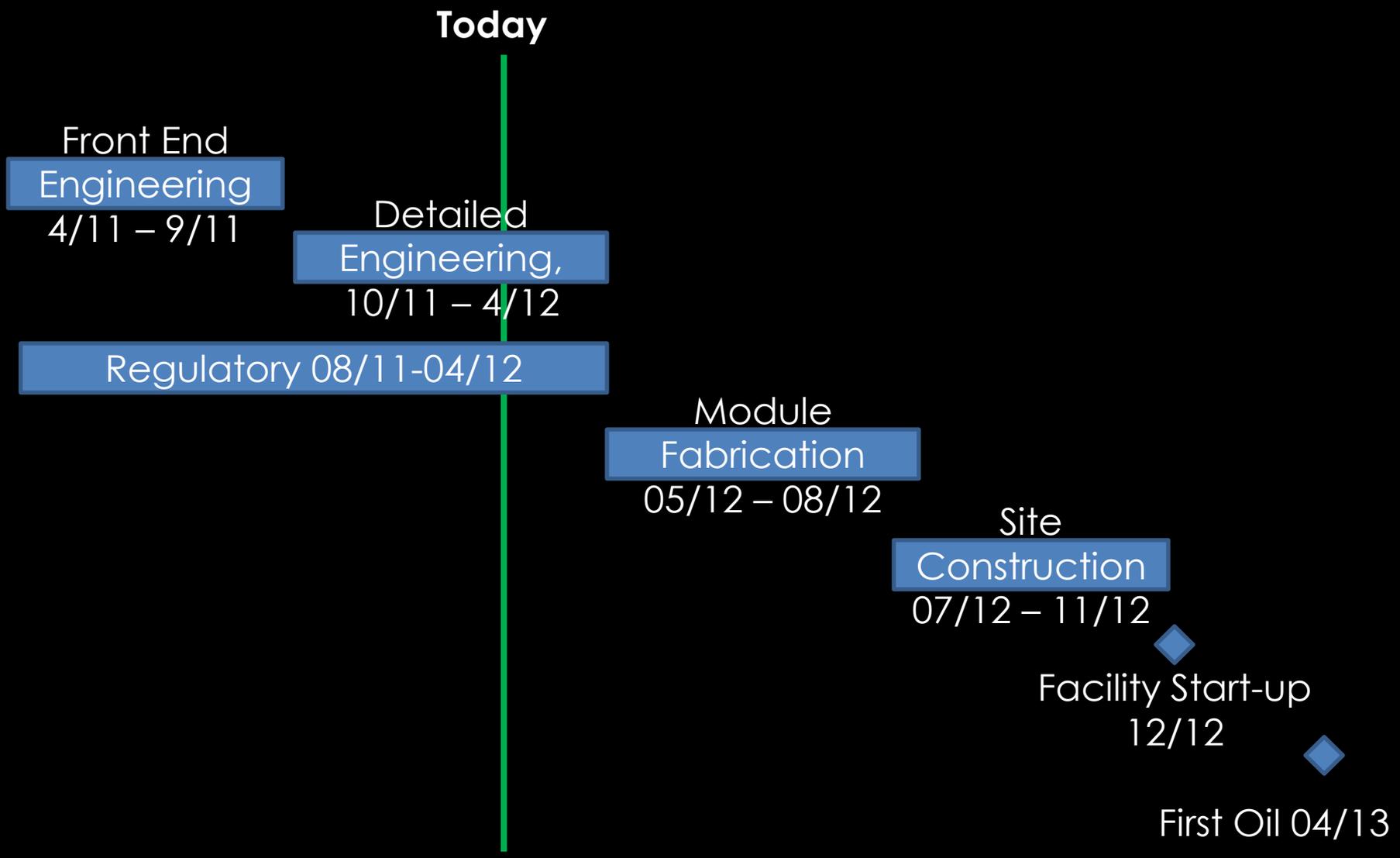
93kg CO₂e reduction per barrel

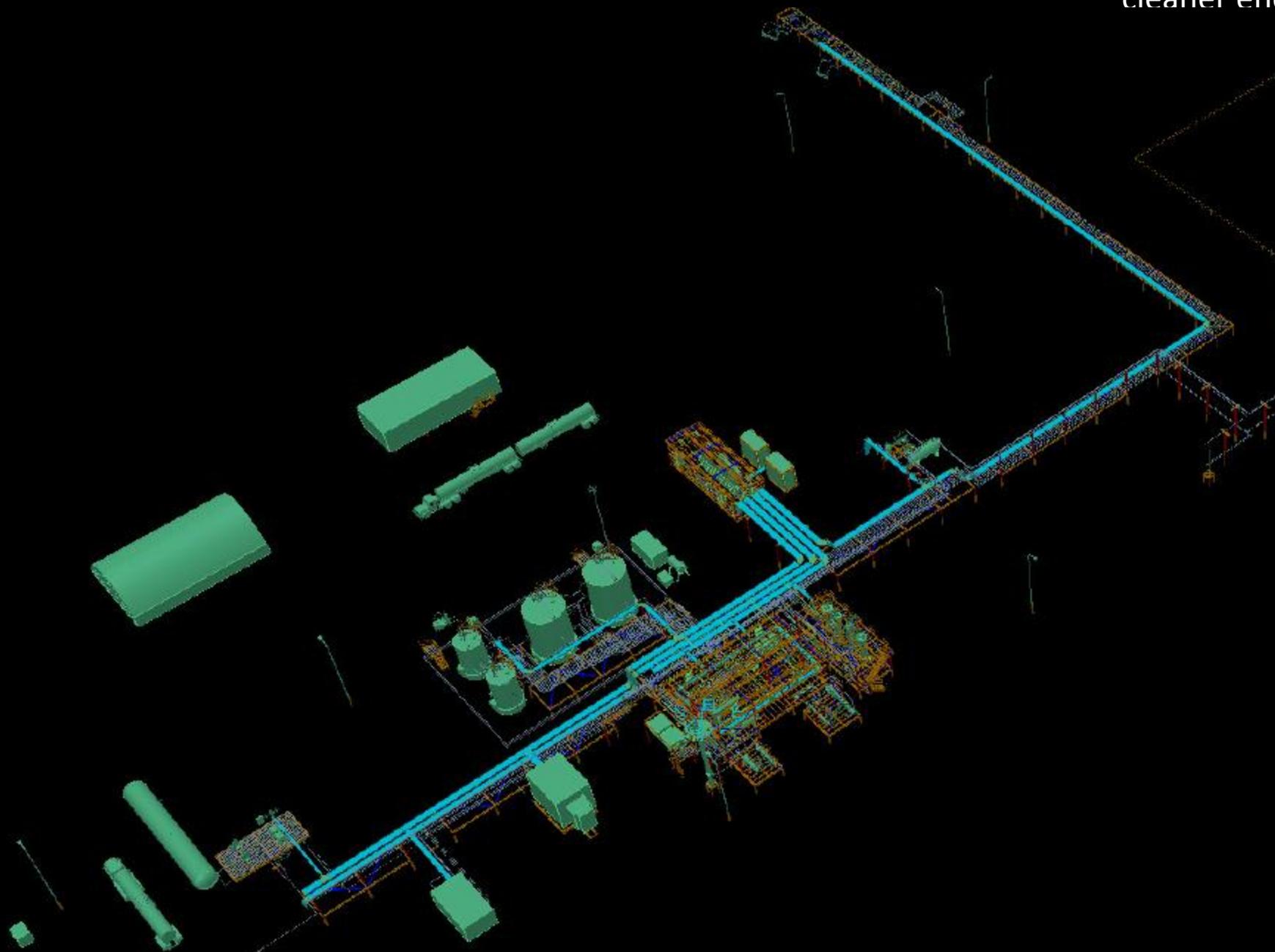
N-Solv Rollout



Status: Pilot

Time to First Oil



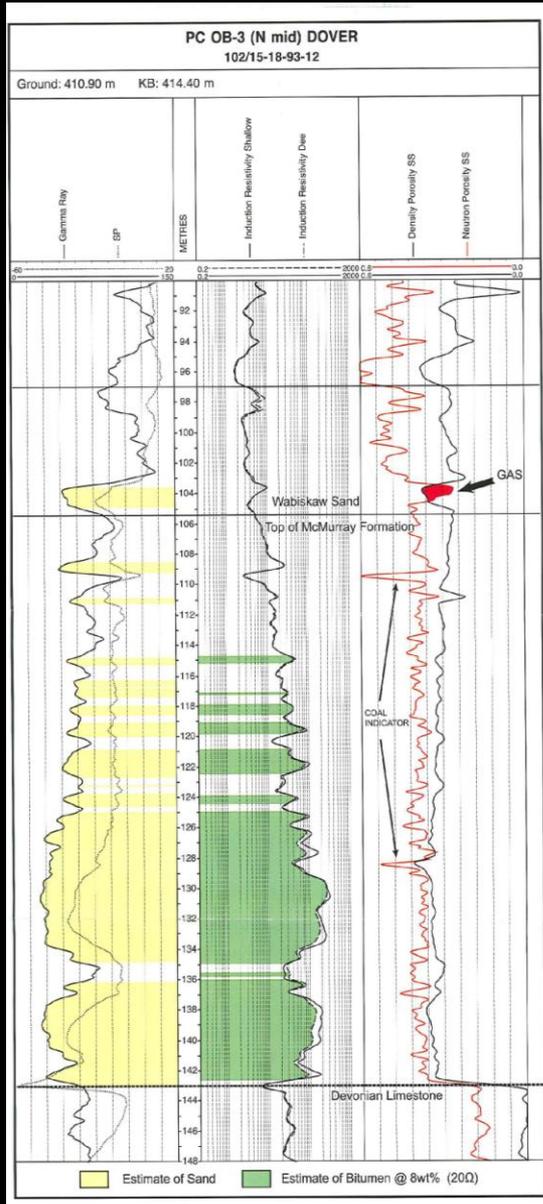


Subsurface Status

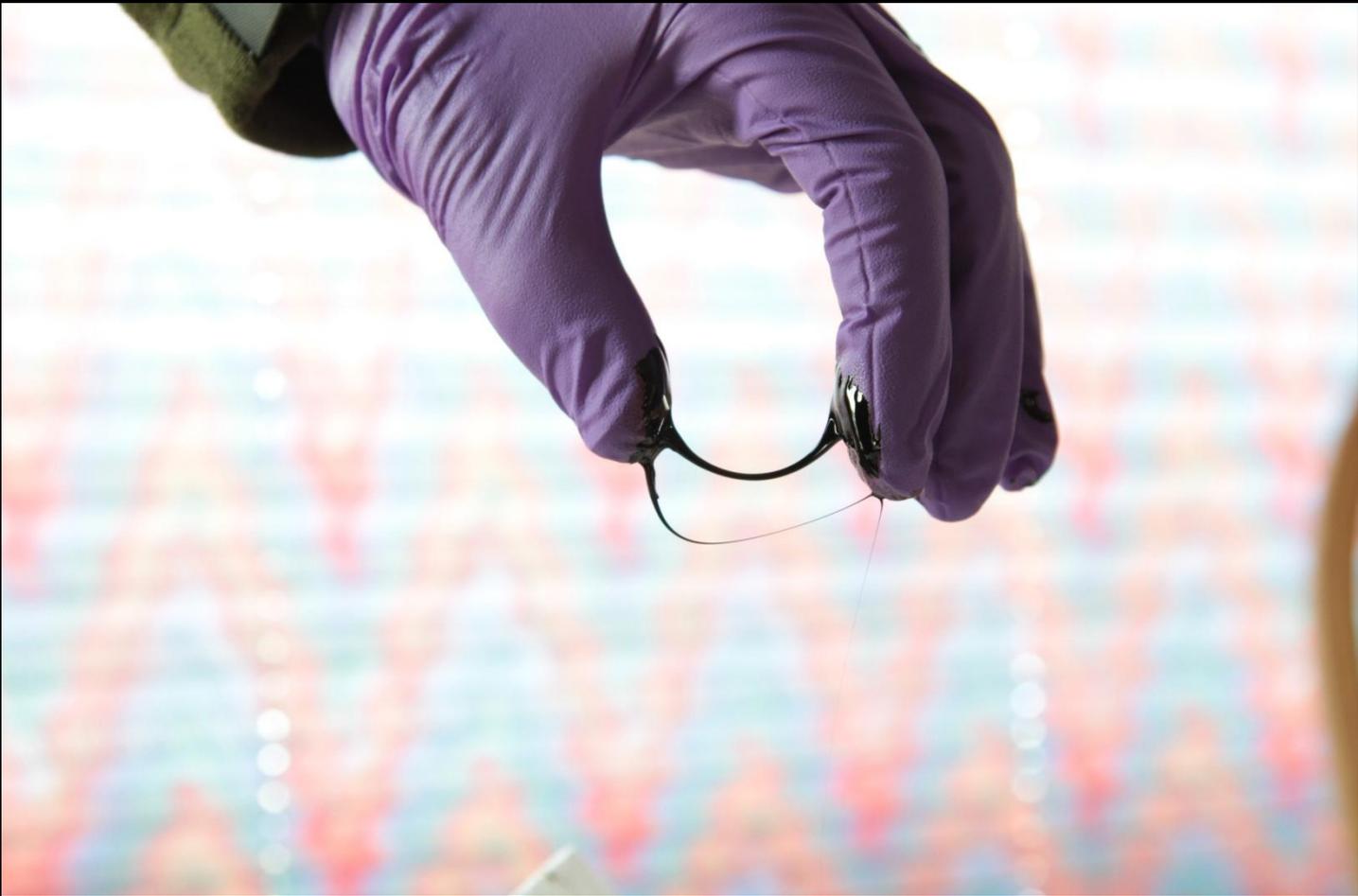
- Horizontal Wells
 - Designs complete
 - Subsurface lift system and instrumentation specified
 - Start-up models and hydraulic studies complete

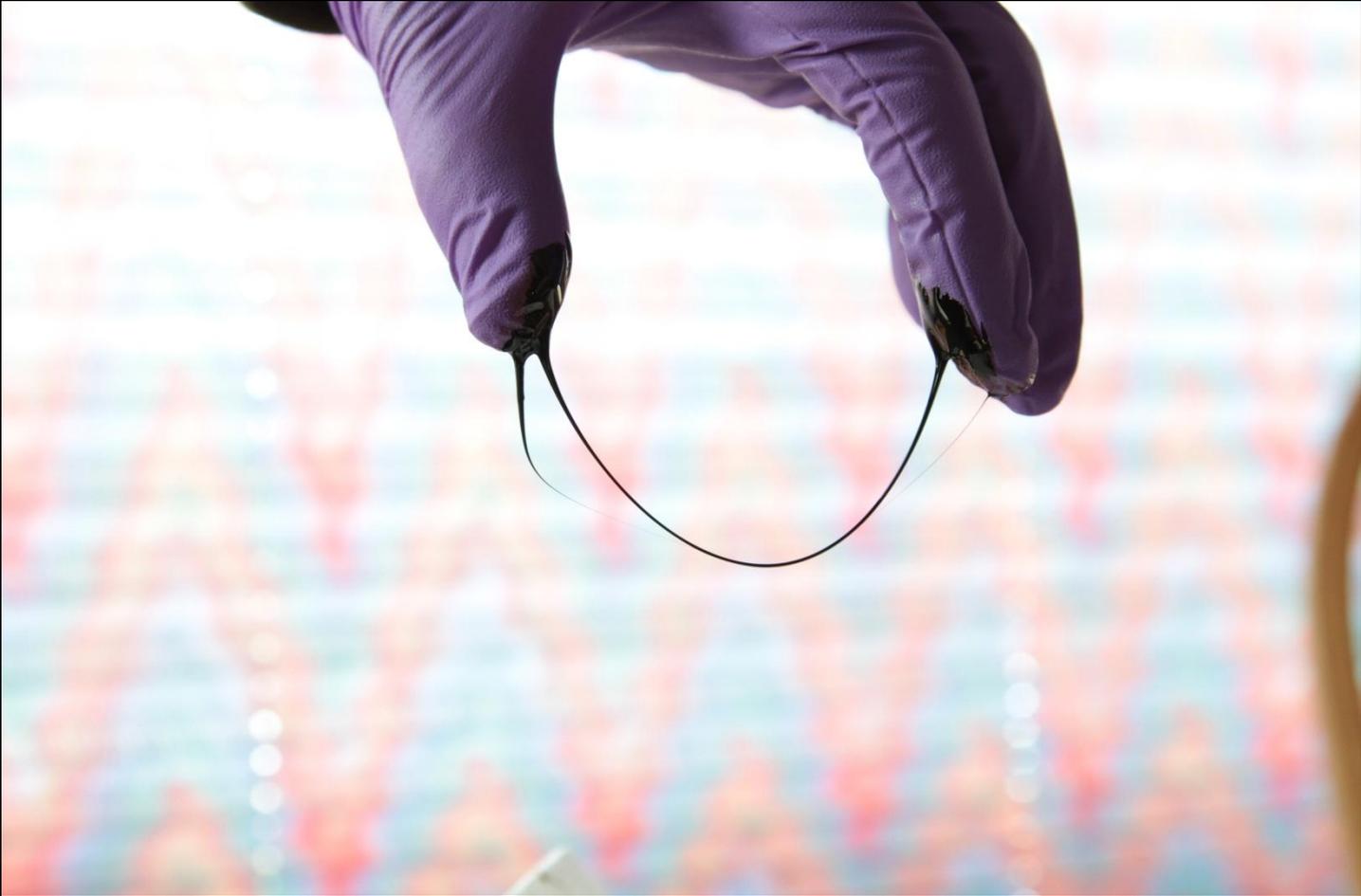


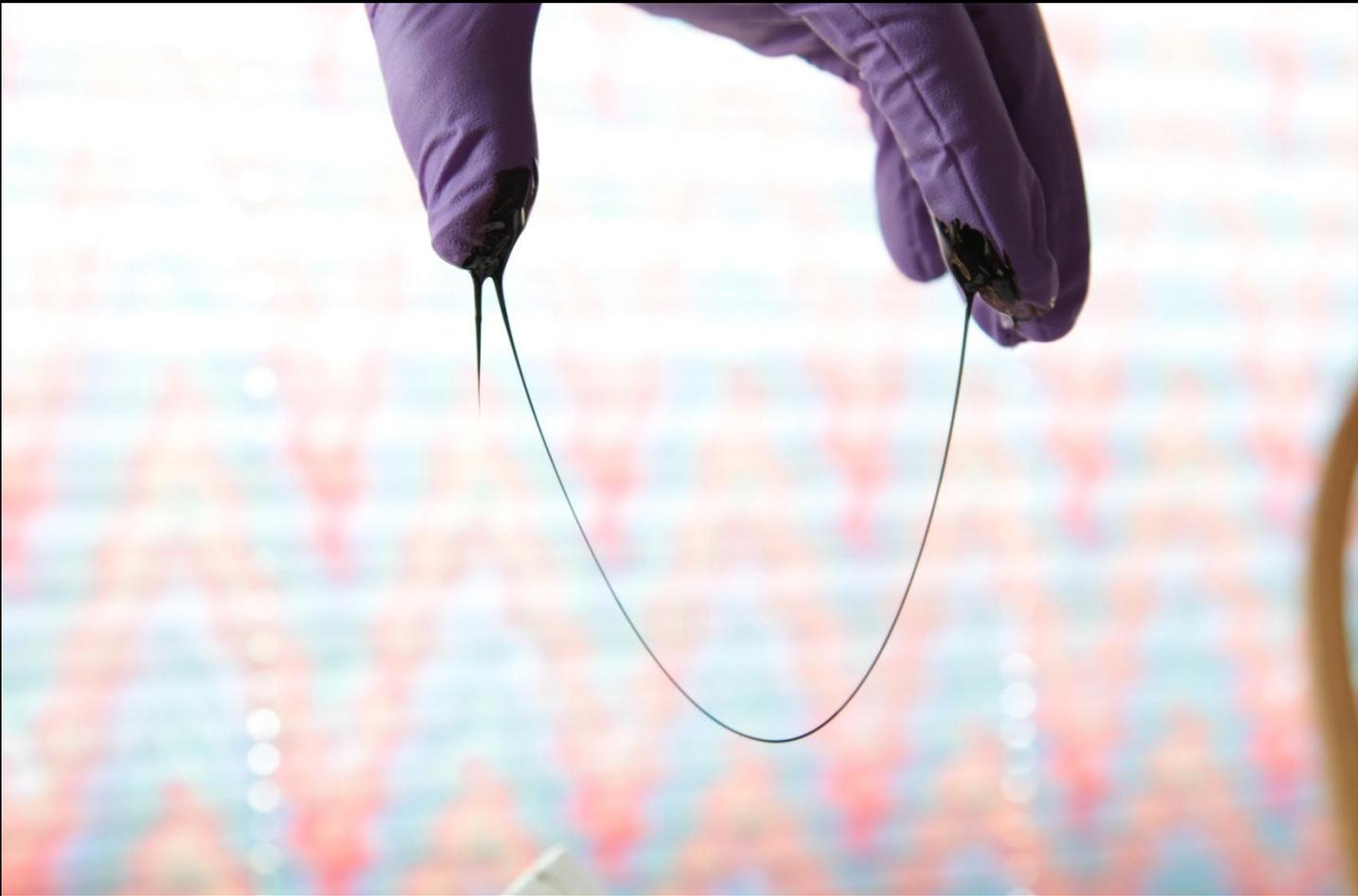
Reservoir



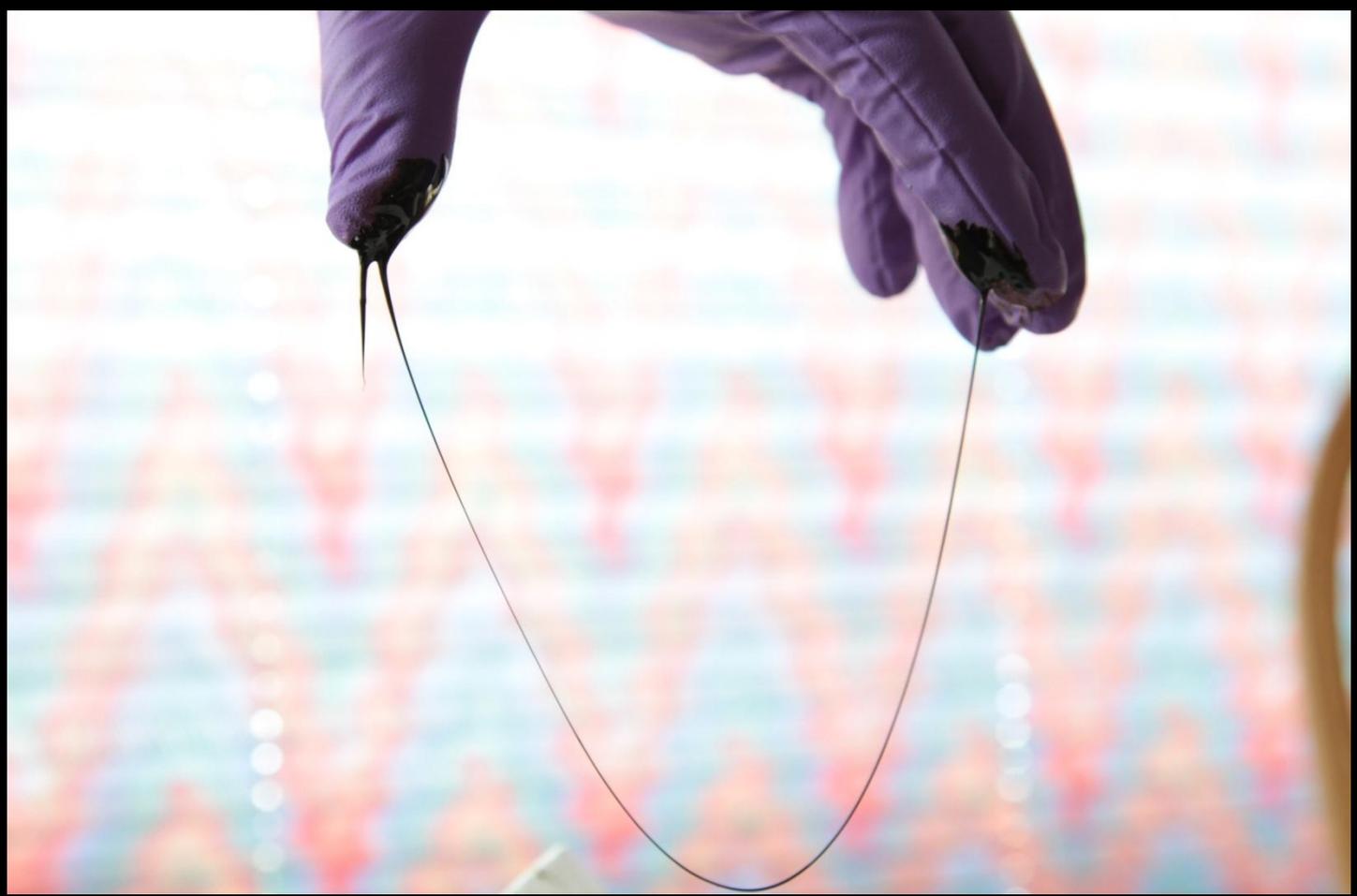
The Science



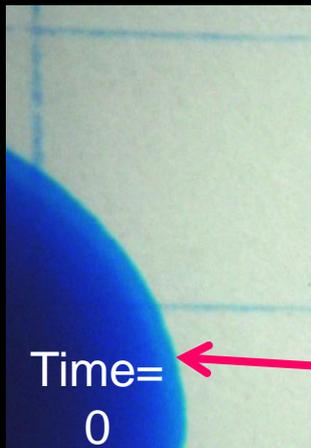




Oil or Tar or ??

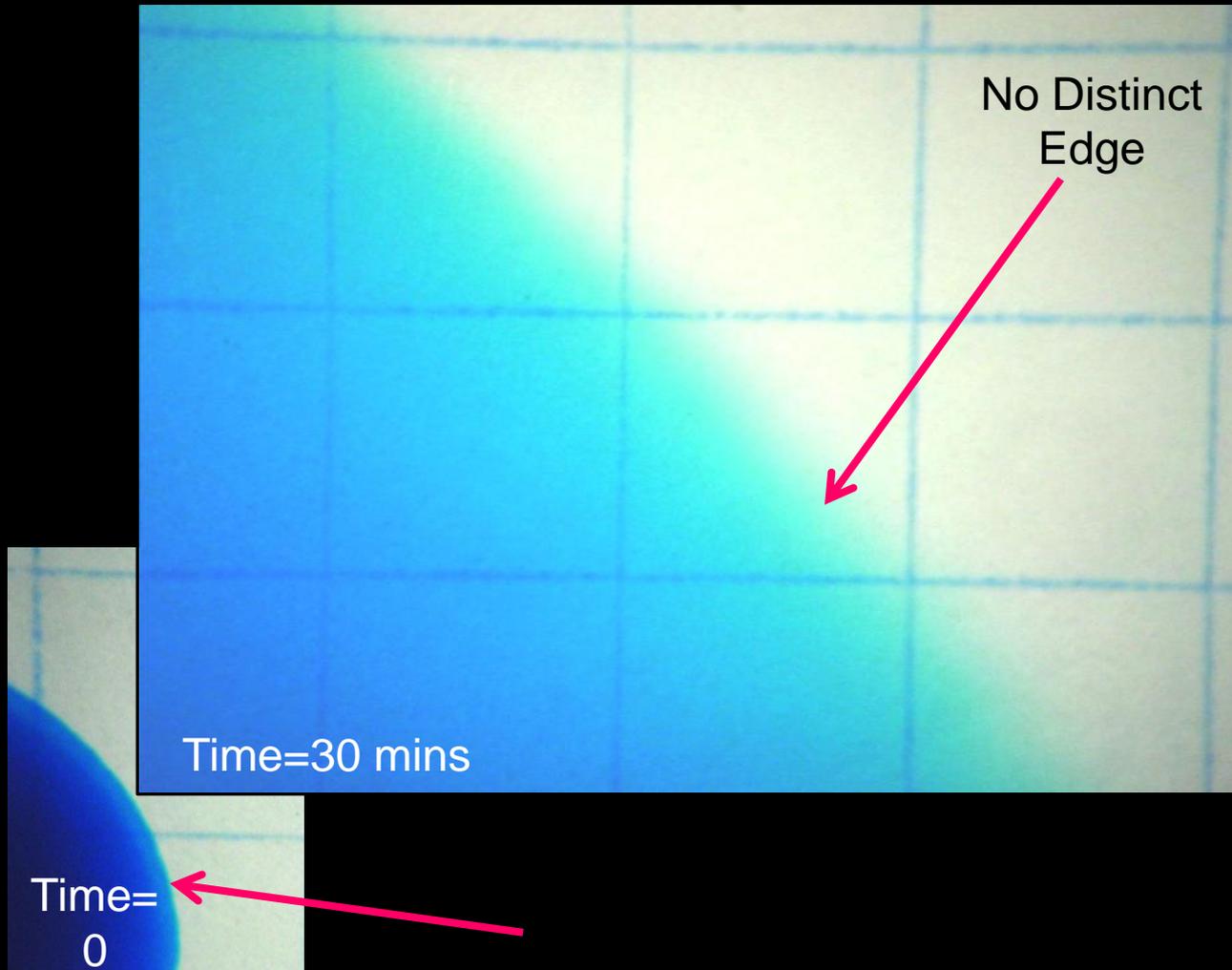


Liquid-Liquid Diffusion



Sharp
Edge

Liquid-Liquid Diffusion



Oil Mole Fraction(C3) 775.00 day J layer: 1

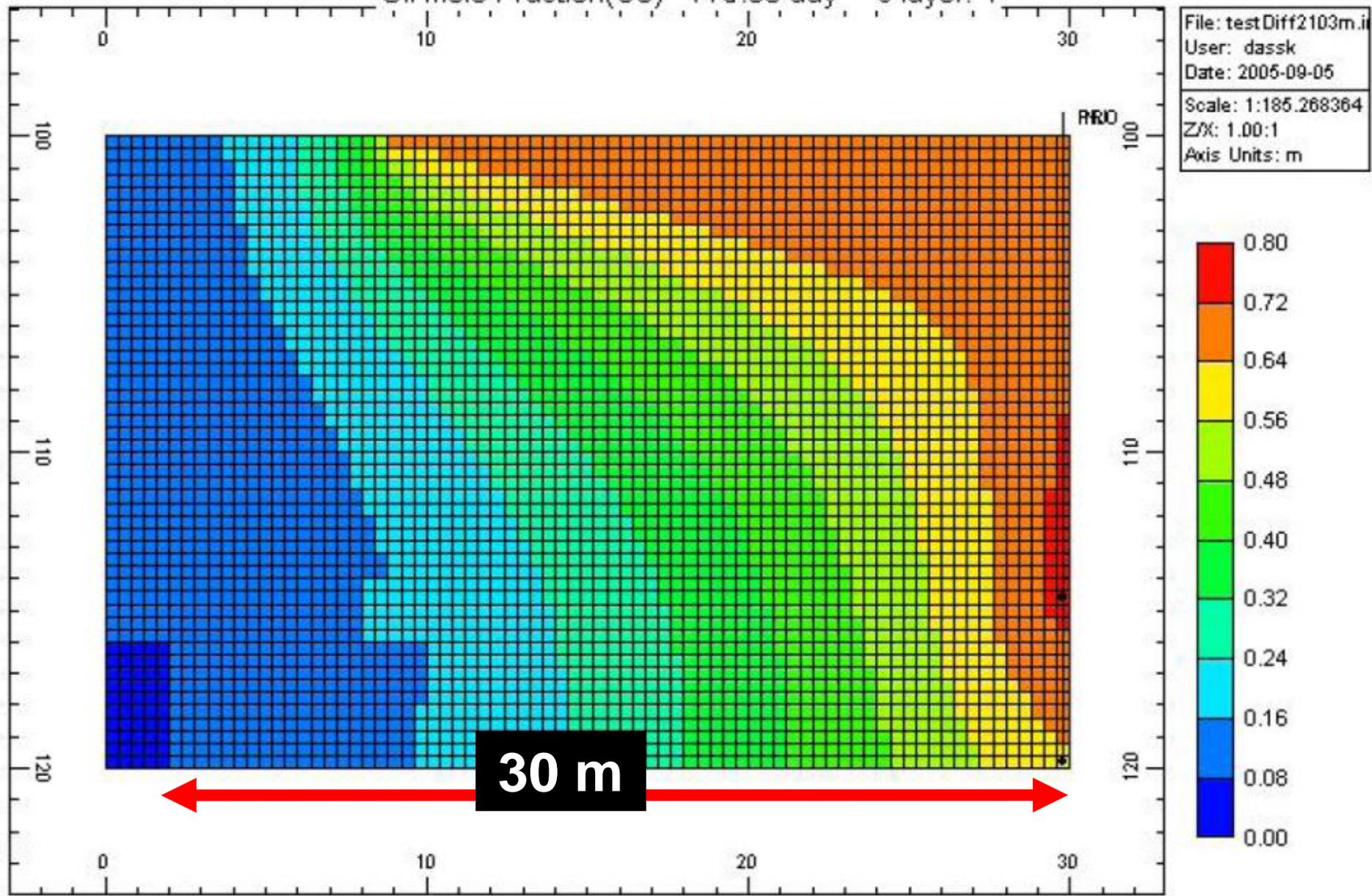


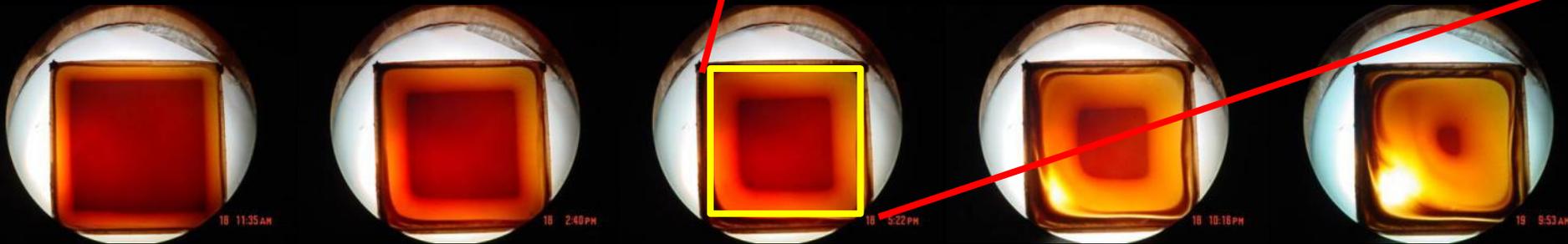
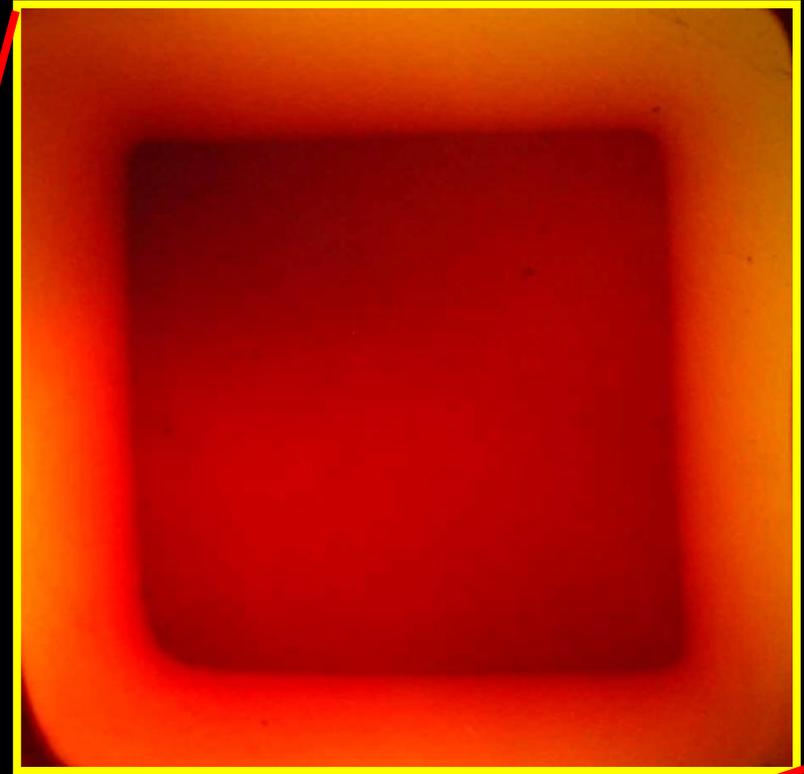
Figure 6. Propane concentration in bitumen at 775 d.

Dissolution of Bitumen

- Time series showing a layer of bitumen sandwiched between 2 glass slides and submerged in hexane solvent

→ Looks like an ice cube melting

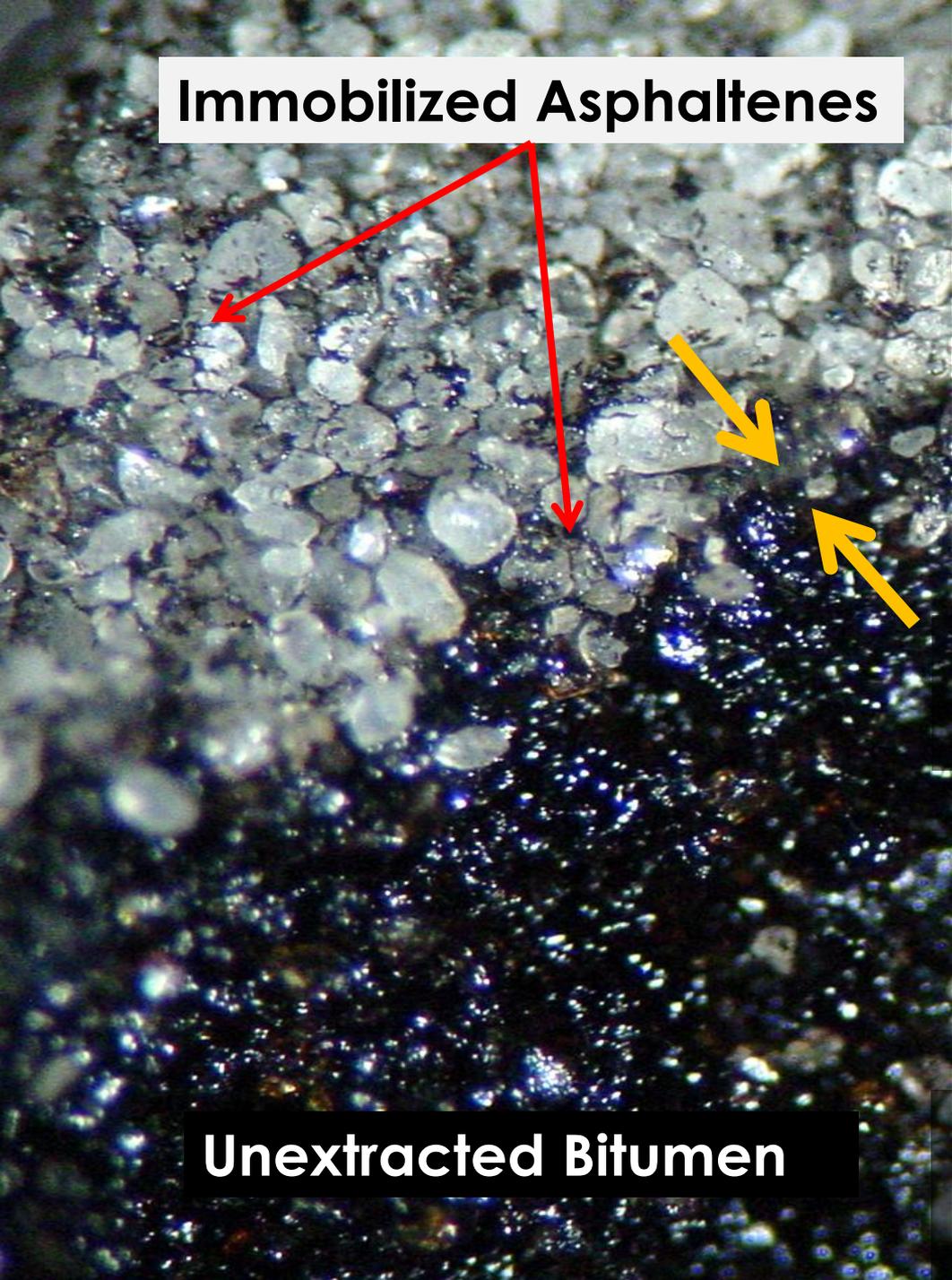
→ Dissolution is confined to a very thin zone (200 μm)



Increasing Time (24 hour interval) →

From Nenniger and Dunn, "How fast is solvent based gravity drainage?" "CIPC paper 2008-139"

Immobilized Asphaltenes



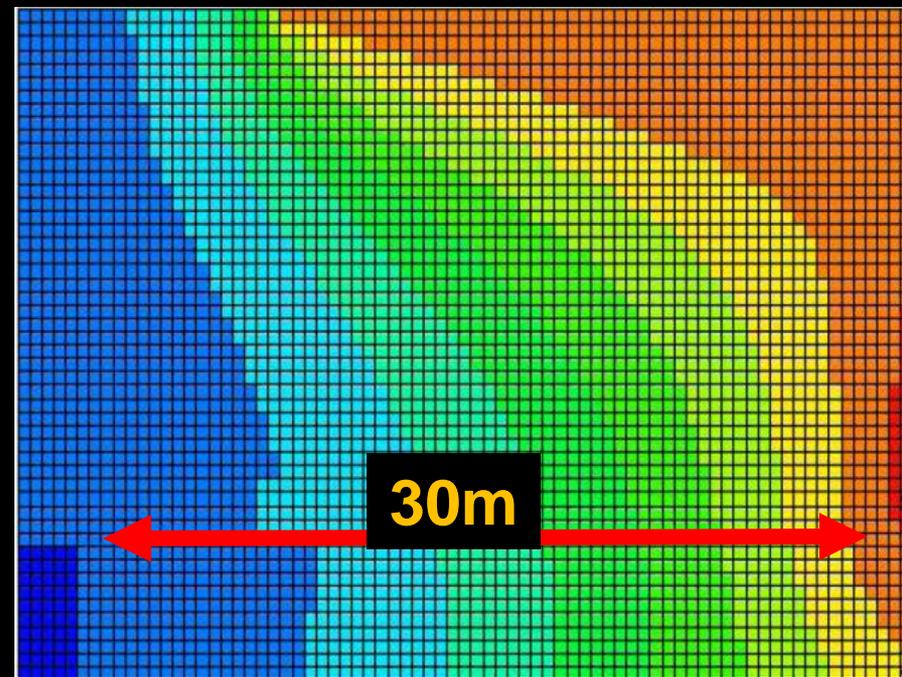
shock front is about
100 μm deep

Unextracted Bitumen

An N-Solv experiment showing the interface between extracted and the un-extracted zones

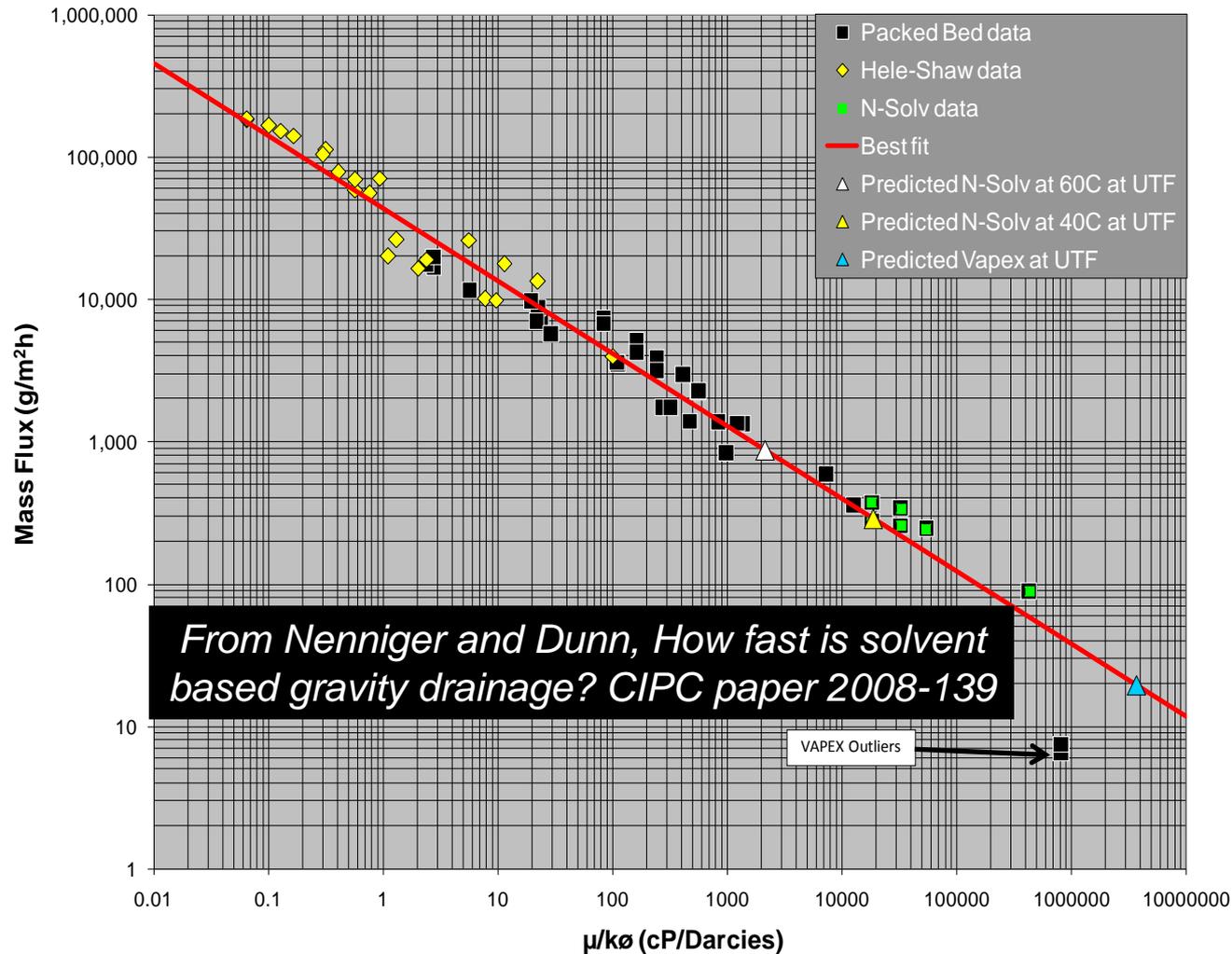
Why Fuss?

- Reservoir model **predict** solvent penetrates **30m** into bitumen
 - N-Solv lab study measured **0.0001m**
- **300,000 fold discrepancy**
- **Significance?**



Solvent Based Gravity Drainage

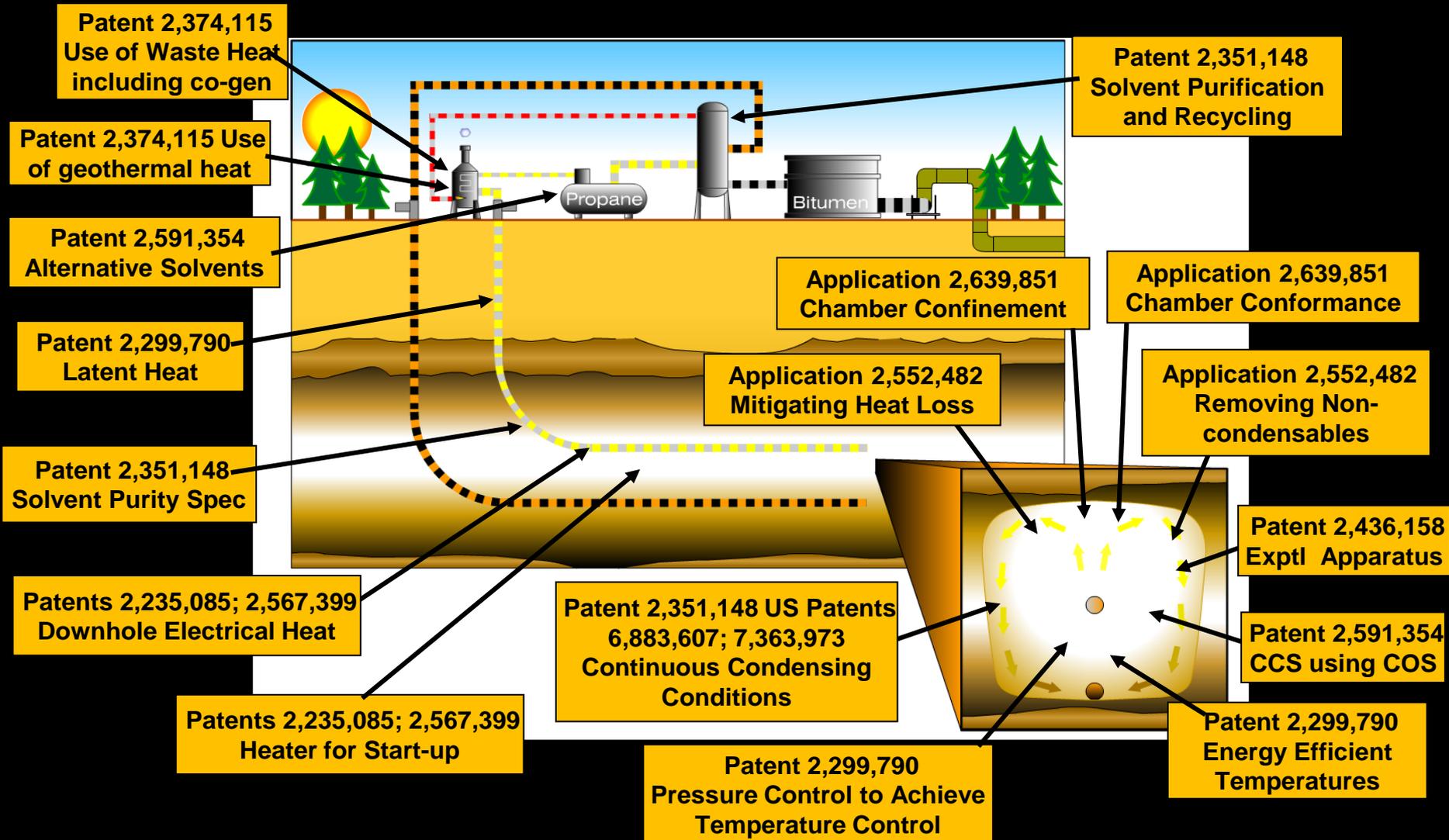
- Extraction rate is controlled by the bitumen viscosity
 - 30C temperature rise drops bitumen viscosity by 100 fold
- Can achieve SAGD rates with 1/8th of the energy or GHG requirement



Commercialization

Intellectual Property

» ~ 400 IP claims directed towards energy efficient in situ extraction

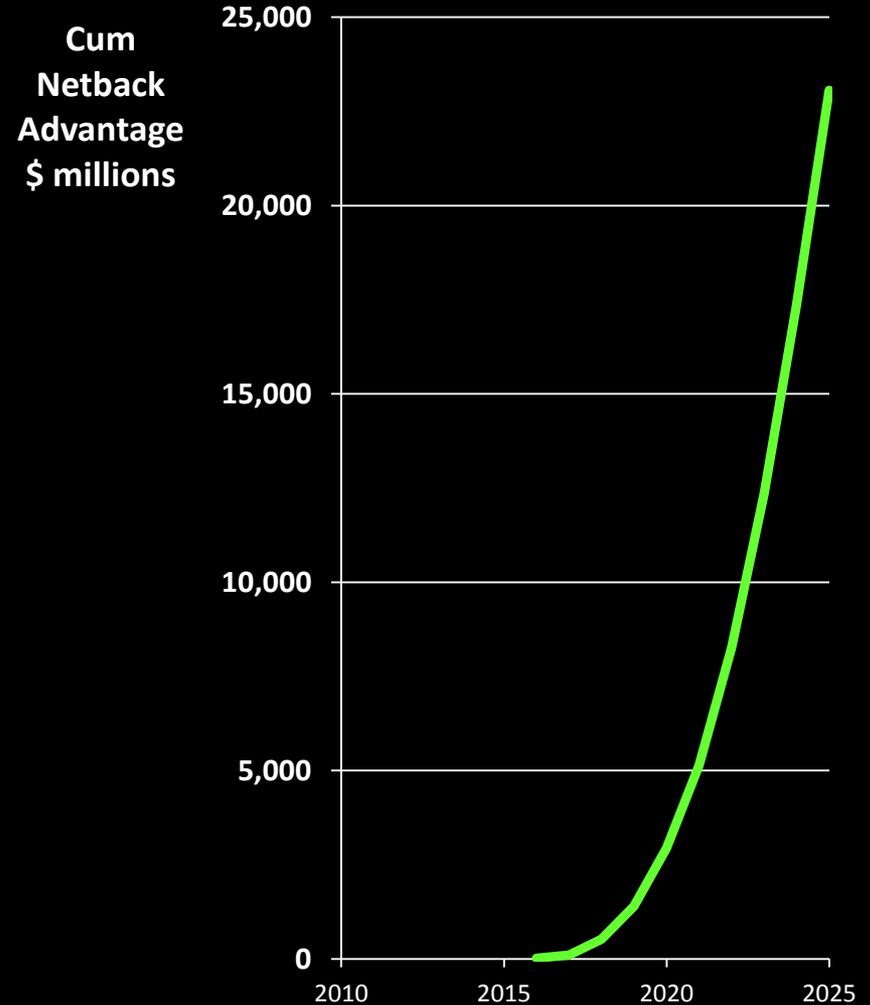


Stranded Bitumen

Resource	Billions of bbls	Why
No-Man's Land	600	Pressure too low for SAGD
Carbonates	536	Steam/oil ratio too high
Thin Zones	200+	Steam/oil ratio too high
GOB, WOB	<u>???</u>	Cap rock is too fragile for steam induced stresses
Total Stranded Resources	1,300+	

Commercialization

- With a modest market share, the cumulative value add for N-Solv grows rapidly;
- Multiple commercialization options



Summary

- N-Solv offers
 - Strong corporate backing
 - Breakthrough science and technology
 - Twice the netback of SAGD
 - Three times the profit/investment ratio of SAGD
 - Substantive incremental reserves
 - 93+kg/bbl reduction in GHG intensity
 - No water consumption
 - Understated economics

403-397-1282

801-6th Ave SW, Suite 2300
Calgary, AB
N-Solv.com

Price Elasticity

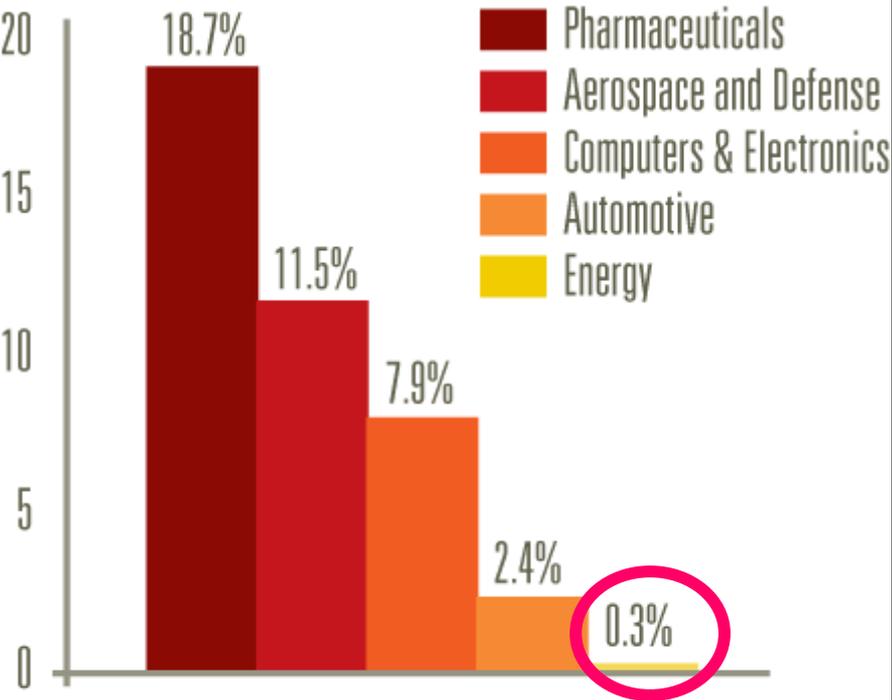
- How does an oil surplus or deficit affect prices?
 - A civil war in Libya removes 1 million bopd and oil prices will rise \$10/bbl
 - 1 million bopd of new supply (Oilsands, Bakken) will drop oil prices by \$10/bbl
- 1 million bopd of new oil reduces the oil cost for US consumers by \$200million/day (20mbopd x \$10/bbl)
- **A barrel of new oil supply, produced anywhere in the world and sold anywhere in the world saves US consumers \$200!**

Conservation vs New Supply?

- Every barrel saved via conservation saves US consumers **\$300** = 100 cost + 200 from price elasticity
- If a barrel of oil costs \$100, the net benefit of any new supply is $+\$100/\text{bbl} = -100 + 200$
- New oil supply is “free money” for consumers, **but conservation is really big bucks**

R&D Spending as a Share of Sales

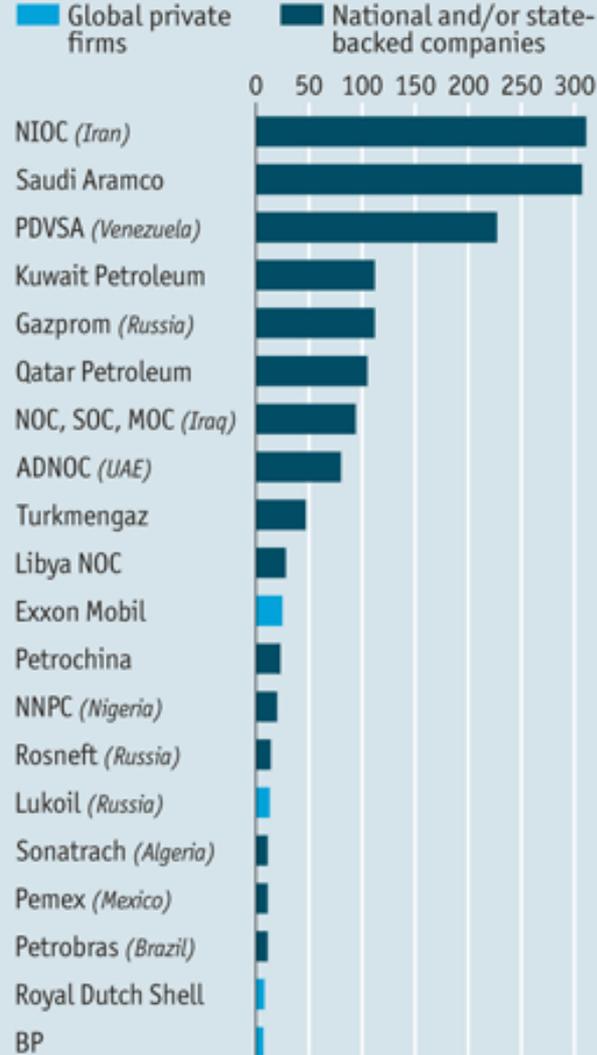
Percent



Of all major technology-dependent sectors, the energy sector spends the smallest portion of its sales on research and development. ¹

Little Exxon, tiny Shell

Proven oil and gas reserves, 2010
Billion barrels of oil equivalent



Sources: Oliver Wyman; *The Economist*

EPA GHG Criteria

- EPA assesses transportation fuel using a well to tank criteria (WTT)
- Current refinery slate in the US has WTT emissions of 99kg CO₂eq/bbl
- AERI/Jacobs Lifecycle Study reports SAGD WTT is 218 kg/bbl
- Mining WTT is 173kg/bbl
- N-Solv WTT is estimated to be 125 kg/bbl with opportunities (co-gen) for improvement

