The LNG Supply Team

Summary presentation of scientific and socio-political perspectives submitted in the 2018 Dragon's Den Competition

Not peer-reviewed and not intended for public distribution or citation















Fueling Remote Communities with Liquefied Natural Gas



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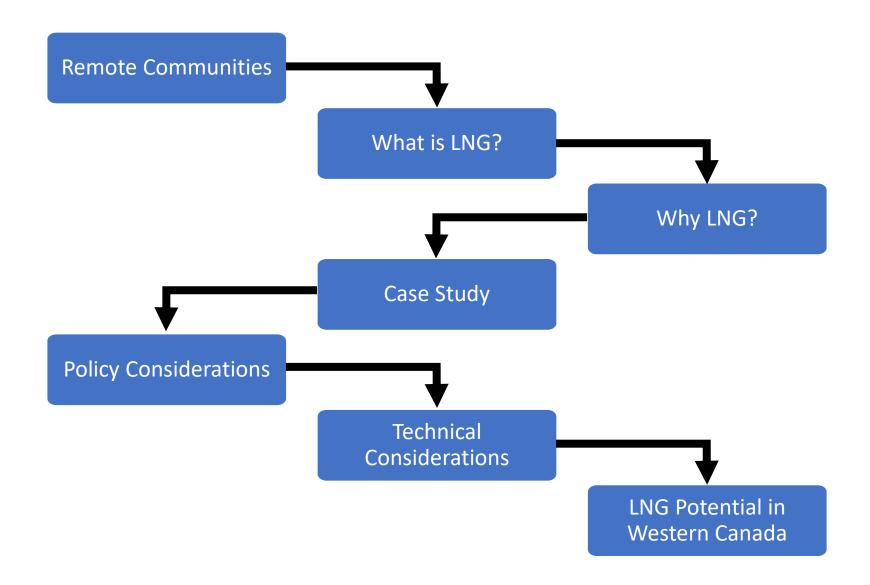






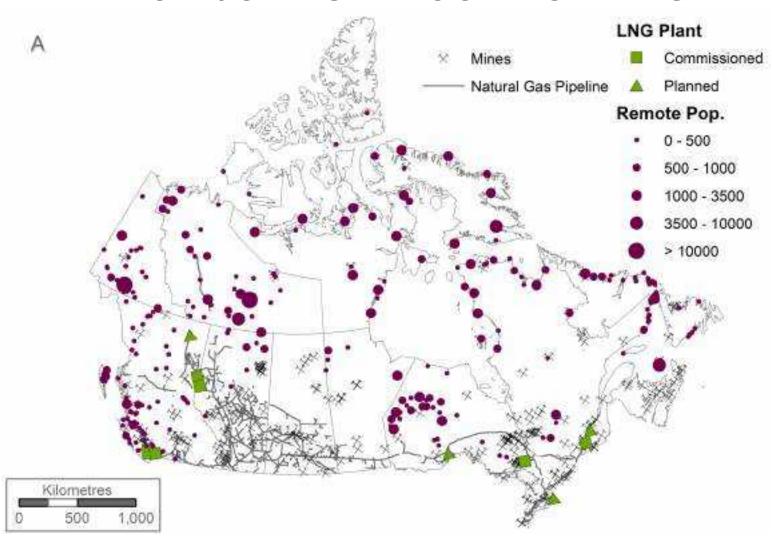








REMOTE/OFF-GRID COMMUNITIES

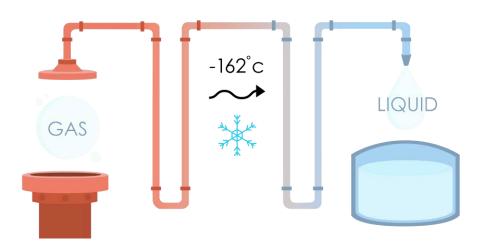


ArcGIS Data sourced from: Statistics Canada; National Resources Canada



ethane, propane, butane and nitrogen 5-15% methane 85-95 %

Source: US Department of Energy, 2005



Source: SteelheadIng.com

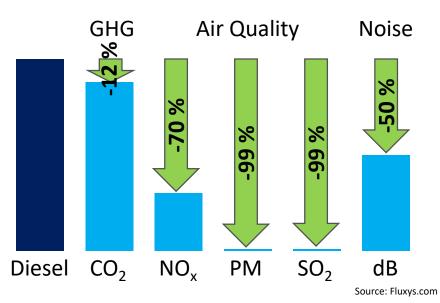
When natural gas is liquefied



Its size shrinks to about 600 times its volume

SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT



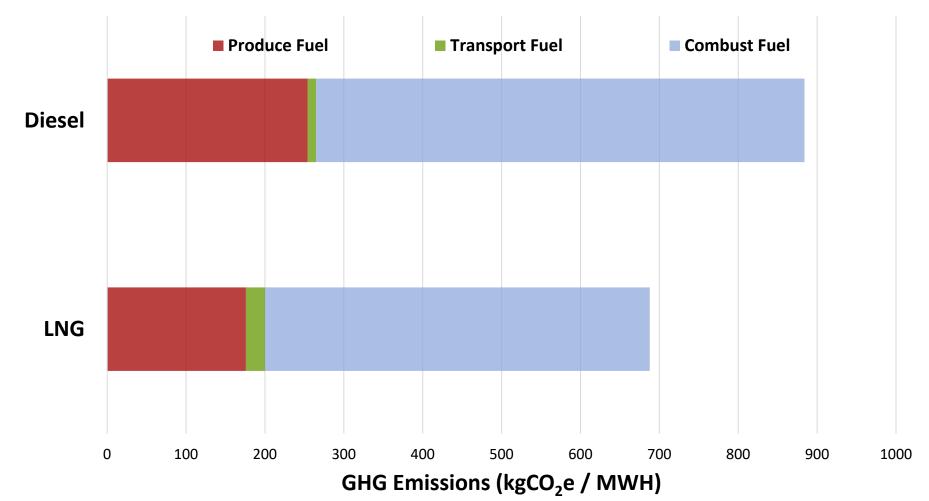




Source: US Department of Energy, 2005



GHG EMISSIONS



Source: Pembina Institute – LNG Life Cycle Assessment (2013)



FORT CHIPEWYAN

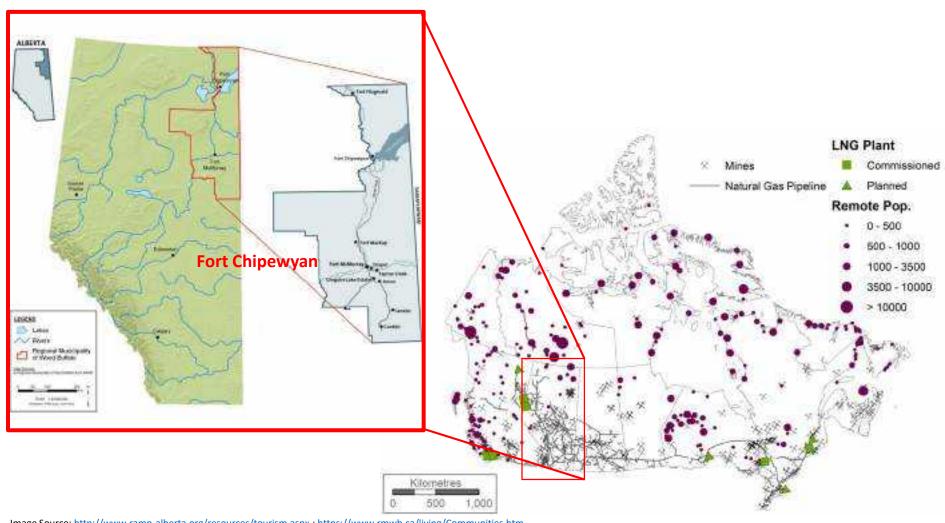
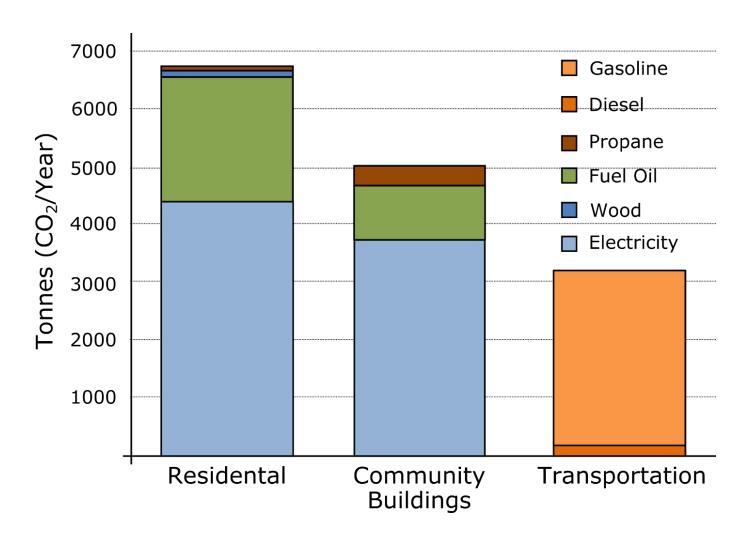


Image Source: https://www.ramp-alberta.org/resources/tourism.aspx; https://www.rampb.ca/living/Communities.htm ArcGIS Data sourced from: Statistics Canada; National Resources Canada.



GHG EMISSIONS





ALBERTA UTILITIES COMMISSION













Electric Industry

Natural Gas Industry

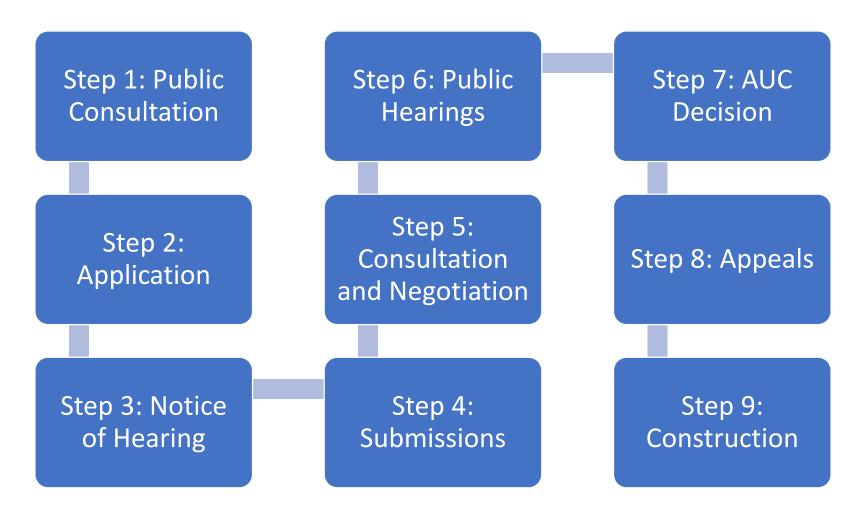
Water

Renewable Power Generation

Micro-generation



APPROVAL PROCESS





POLITICAL CONSIDERATION

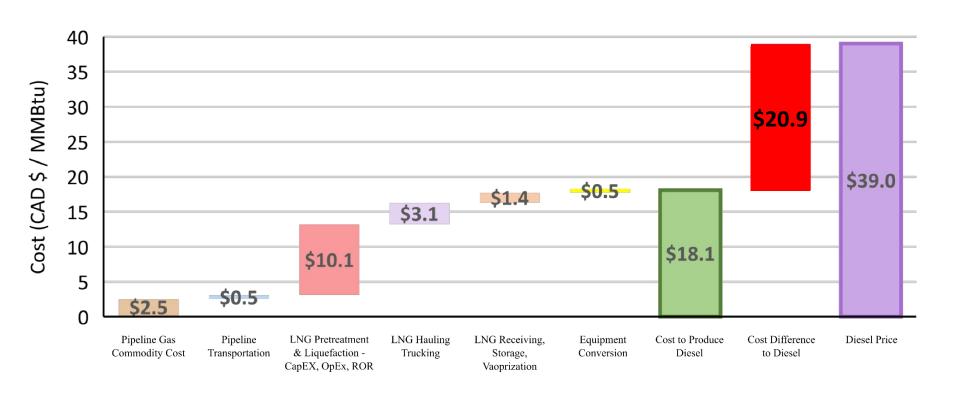








ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION

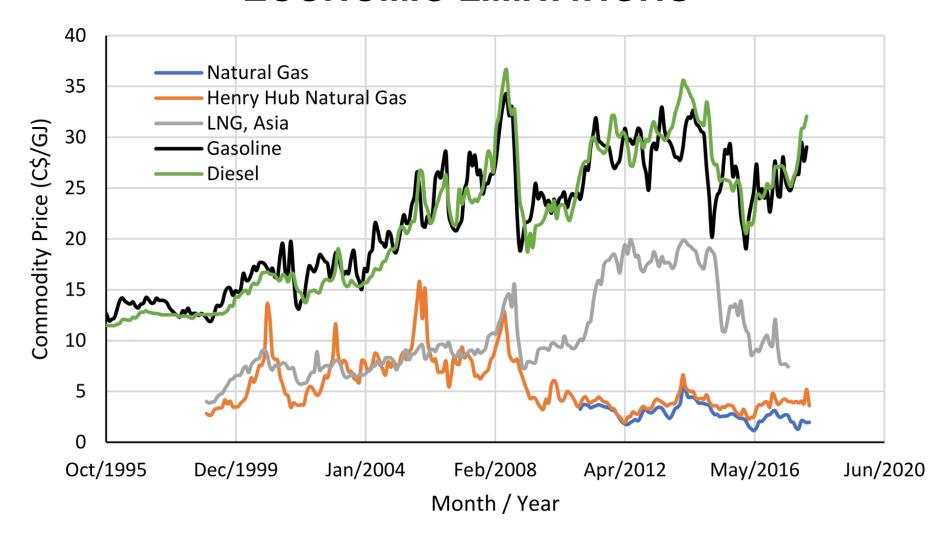




ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS

- Four economical limitations of LNG feasibility:
 - 1. High storage costs
 - 2. Lack of infrastructure
 - 3. Logistical factors
 - 4. Declining prices

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS





POLICY OPTION

- Government funding
- Long-term commitments
- Improved communication

Pros

Reduced emissions

Improved safety

Increase investor confidence

Improve the economics

Cons

Government expenditures

Political feasibility

Time to complete projects



LNG PROCESSING

PRE-TREATMENT

Mercury/acid gas removal



2

Dehydration

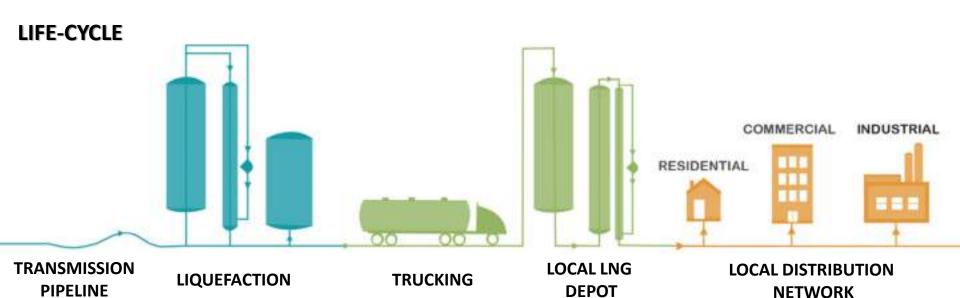


Removal of natural gas liquids

4



Natural gas transmission pipeline

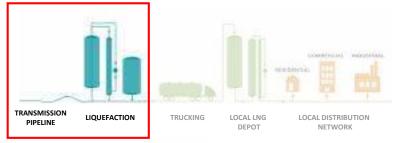


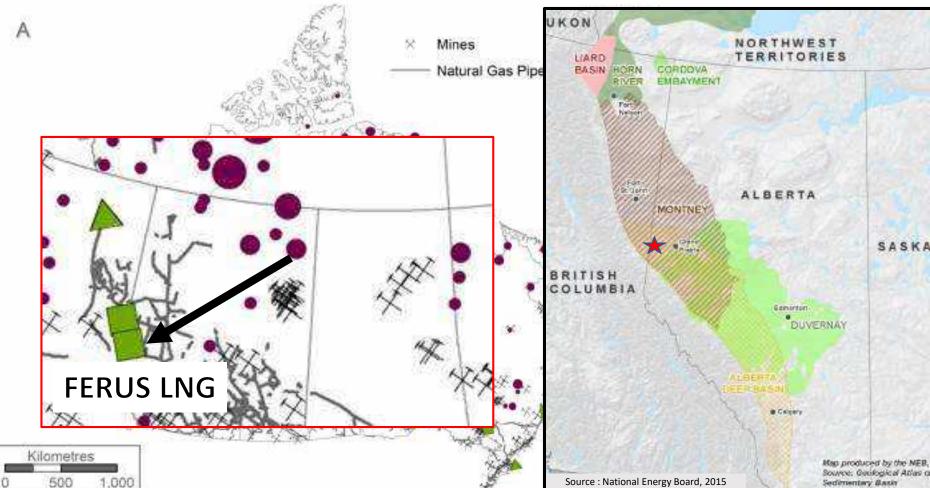
May 1, 2018

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

16



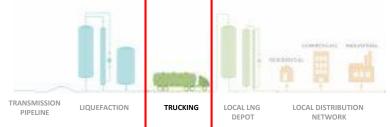




May 1, 2018

ArcGIS Data sourced from: Statistics Canada; National Resources Canada

3 TRANSPORTATION

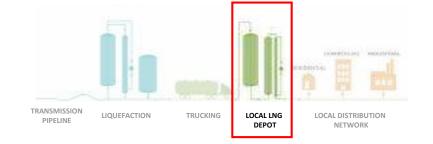


- **LEGEND** ort Chipewyan winter road highway ort Mackay **Google Earth**
- 290 km winter road accessibleDecember March
 - Max weight capacity: 45,000 kg
- Fort Chipewyan annual diesel consumption: 4.7 million L
- > Assume:
 - 1,080 hours to transport max weight capacity
 - 20,034 kg load capacity per truck



166 x

STORAGE / REGASIFICATION





Fort Chipewyan

Burn Rate: 5,768 USg/day

No. of storage days: 300

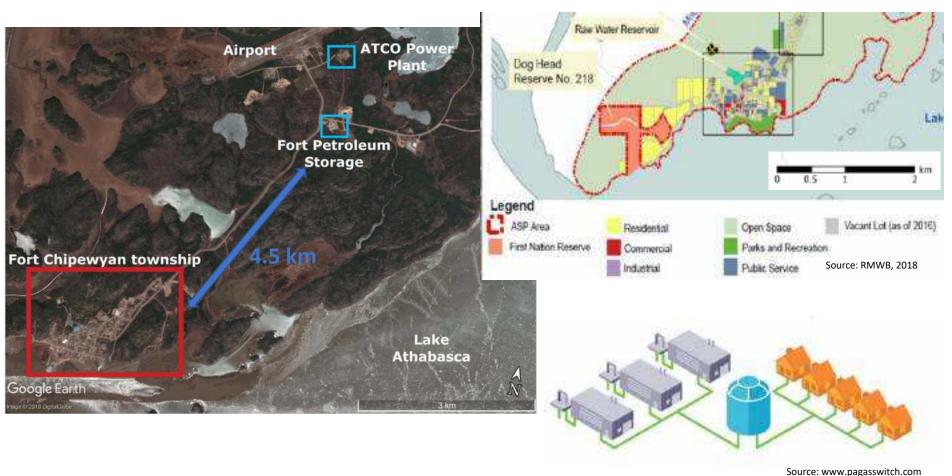
Assume:

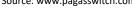
Cost of storage: \$25/USg

Total Storage Cost \$46,600,000











TECHNICAL OPTION

- 100% replacement of Diesel by LNG is not feasible in Fort Chipewyan.
 - Alternate solutions: supply of LNG in winter months with Diesel and Solar in summer months.



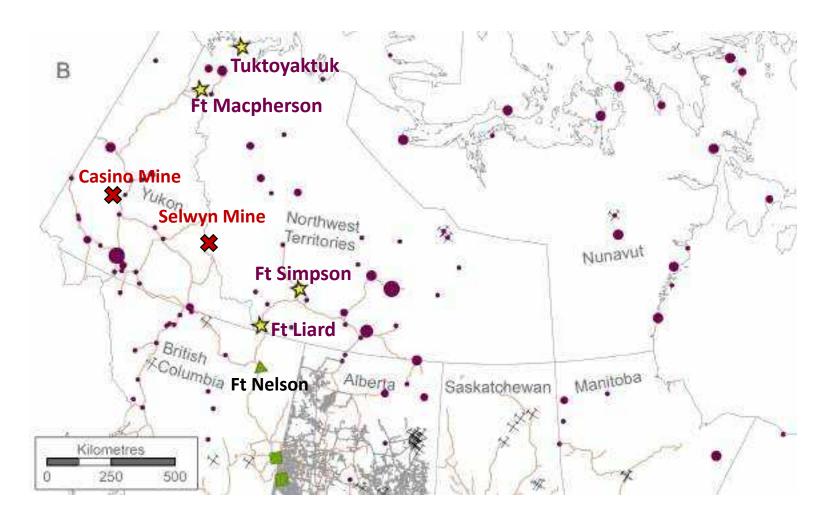




TECHNICAL OPTION

- Five key factors for LNG feasibility:
 - 1. All-season road access
 - 2. Proximity to LNG facility
 - 3. Proximity to high demand industrial client
 - 4. Existence of distribution network in community
 - 5. Existence of aging machinery

POTENTIAL OF WESTERN CANADA



ArcGIS Data sourced from: Statistics Canada; National Resources Canada



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



















ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Our deepest condolences go the family and friends of Paul Miller.

His contributions towards this project are substantial.

May he rest in peace.

Questions?

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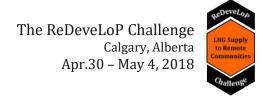


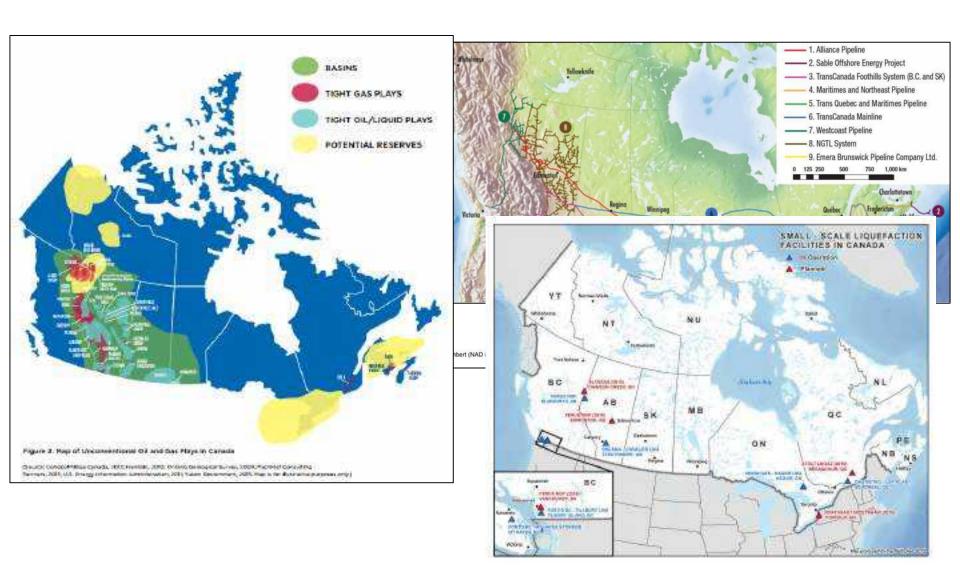












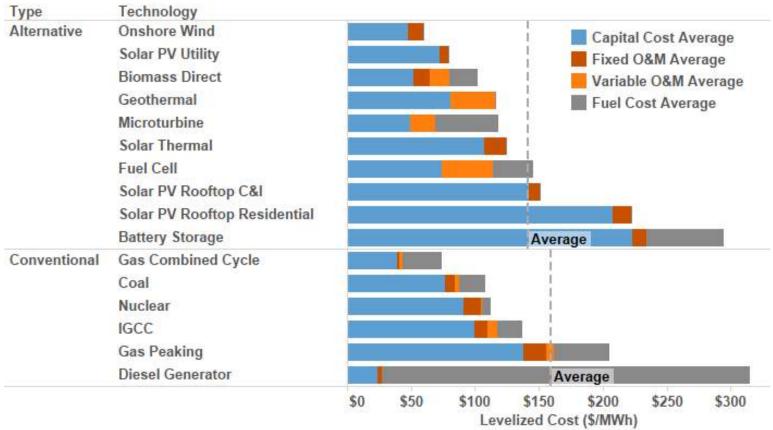
COMMUNITY EXAMPLES





Inuvik Yukon

Components of levelized cost of energy



Source: Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis-Version 8.0, September 2014 http://www.lazard.com/PDF/Levelized%20Cost%20of%20Energy%20-%20Version%208.0.pdf

