

# Long-Term Refinery Planning In An Uncertain Environment

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Gulf Downstream Association presents

**TRANSFORM** *Virtual Event*

The Evolving Future of Leadership and Project Management

# About this presentation...

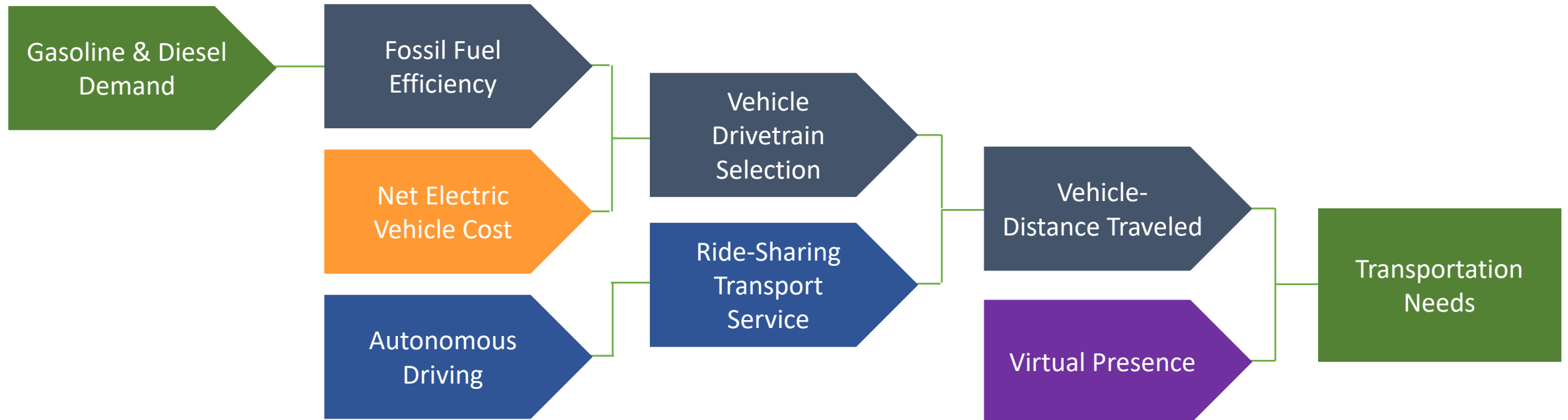
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- **Does not contain any material related to Saudi Aramco's market view or forward business plan**
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# Discussion Topics

- **Market Uncertainty**
- **Environmental Topics**
- **Resid Conversion**
- **Petrochemicals**
- **Closing Remarks**

# Technology Disruption In The Transportation Sector

- Risk of accelerated demand decline driven by software, AI and regulatory developments
  - Traditional vehicle ownership model exposed to risk of erosion from new transport services
  - Technologies may provide support for aggressive climate change policies
- Fossil fuel displacement toughest in heavy-duty applications
  - Longer term, hydrogen may emerge as a key alternative in commercial and industrial sectors

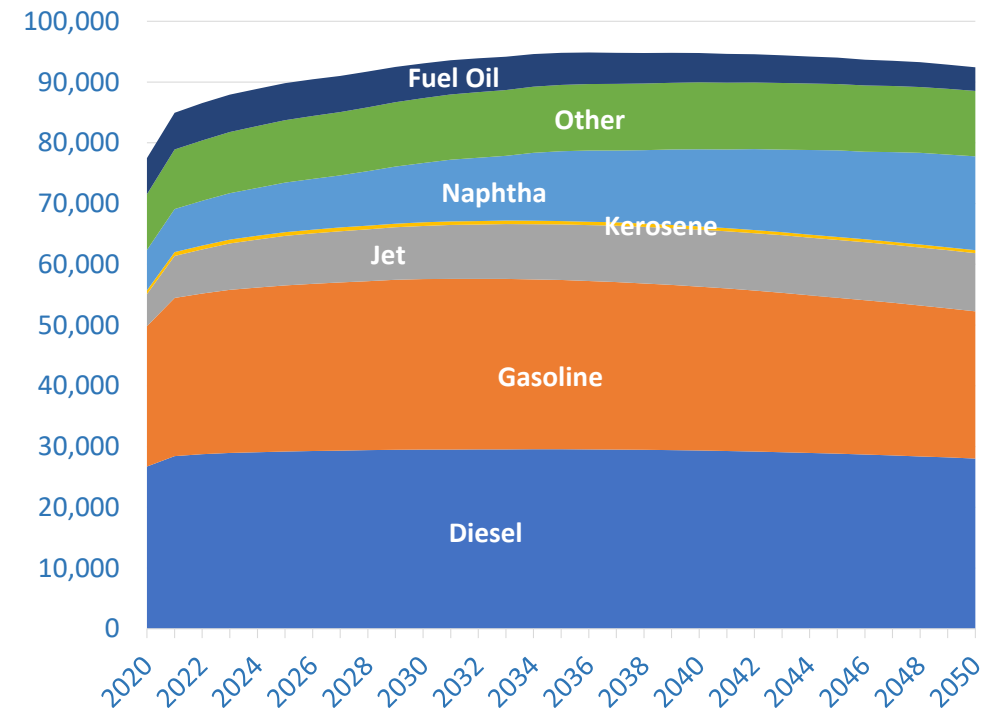


# Long-Term Demand Scenarios

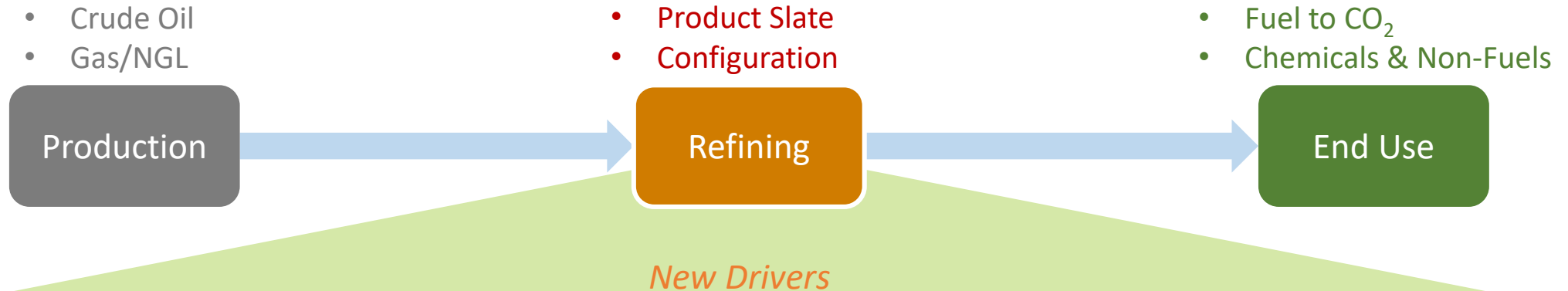
- IHSM forecast outlook for fuel demand remains relatively flat in post-2030 period.
- Major differences in market outlooks are usually attributed to:
  - Greenhouse gas regulations
  - Technology disruption in transportation sector
  - Global economic growth projections
- Well defined long-term view is critical to planning function

## IHSMarkit Global Demand Forecast

Thousand Barrels Per Day



# Refineries Play Central Role In Hydrocarbon Transition

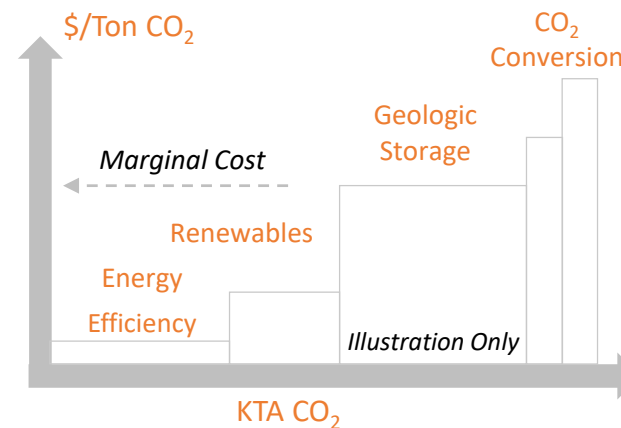


## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reporting

- Baseline
- Scope 1 & 2 CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Own facility (Scope 1)
  - Supplier facility (Scope 2)
- Product Slate (Scope 3) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - End use emissions

## CO<sub>2</sub> Abatement Cost Curve

- Applies to Scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>



## Refinery Optimization Under CO<sub>2</sub>

- Hydrogen Sourcing
  - Blue H<sub>2</sub>: Produced from hydrocarbons with carbon capture
  - Green H<sub>2</sub>: Produced from electrolysis and renewable power
- Product slate focus
  - Maximization of petrochemicals

# Potential Refinery De-Carbonization Approaches

## Energy Efficiency

- Energy Management Systems
  - Operational efficiency
- Refinery process technology
  - Power & heat recovery systems
  - Anti-fouling agents
  - Catalyst improvements
- Heat Integration
  - Pre-heat train integration
  - Low-grade heat improvement/export
- Optimization with other facilities
  - H<sub>2</sub> and steam integration
  - Shared power generation
  - Process synergies (C<sub>2</sub> recovery)

## Low Carbon Energy Sources

- Avoidance of coke/liquid fuel
  - Fuel oil: 0.08 CO<sub>2</sub> T/MMBTU
  - Methane: 0.06 CO<sub>2</sub> T/MMBTU
- Power Generation
  - Combined cycle
- Renewable Power
  - Solar, Wind, Nuclear (green)
  - Blue power via gas with CCS
- Methods for Low Carbon Hydrogen
  - SMR with CCS
  - H<sub>2</sub> via petrochemicals

## Carbon Capture & Sequestration

- Middle East region advantages from carbon sinks
  - Access to geologic CO<sub>2</sub> storage
  - Varying costs & capacity for CO<sub>2</sub> disposal
  - Large infrastructure programs
- Technologies for CO<sub>2</sub> conversion
  - Capture and storage via mineralization/carbonates
  - Emerging technologies require development
- Petcoke alternatives
  - 6-12% of crude oil carbon
  - Cavern or minefill storage (?)
  - Conversion

# Circular Refinery Concept For Waste Conversion

Refineries provide important platform for elimination of waste hydrocarbons from environment

## Waste Oil

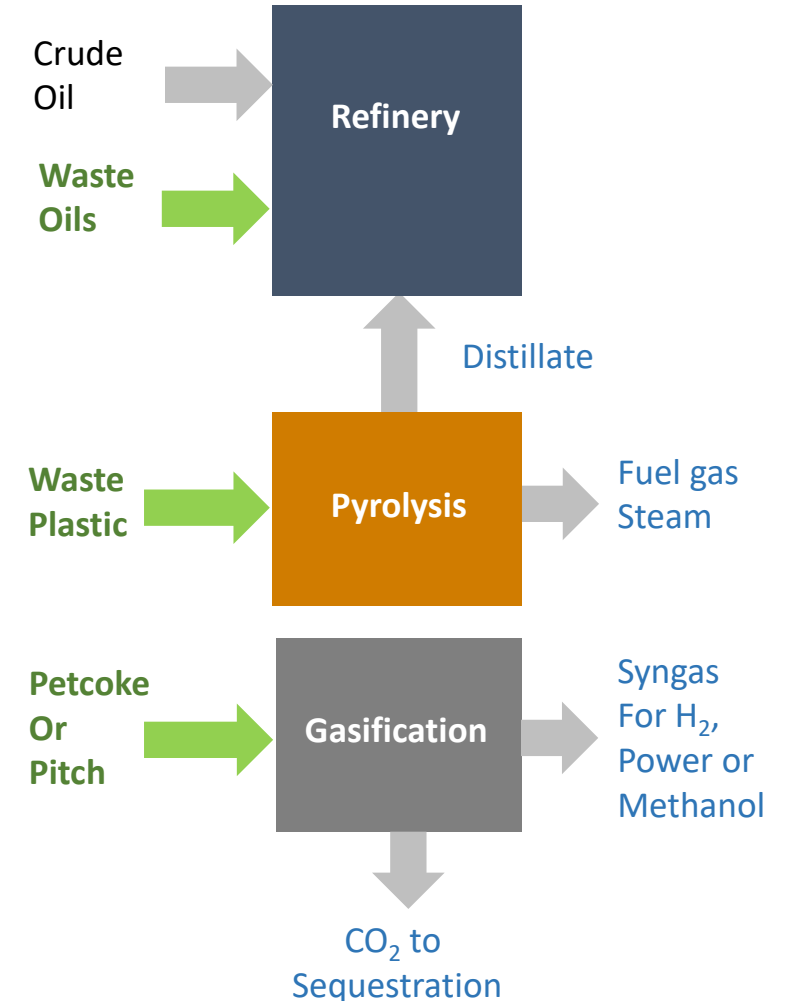
- Includes recycled lube oil and cooking oils
- Fed to refinery hydroprocessing units
- Eliminates contaminated waste and offsets crude oil

## Waste Plastics

- Dedicated pyrolysis unit produces raw distillate
- By products may supplement refinery fuel balance
- Eliminates plastic landfill and offsets crude oil

## Petcoke & Pitch

- Gasification unit produces utilities, H<sub>2</sub> or methanol
- Process CO<sub>2</sub> sent to geologic sink
- Reduces product slate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



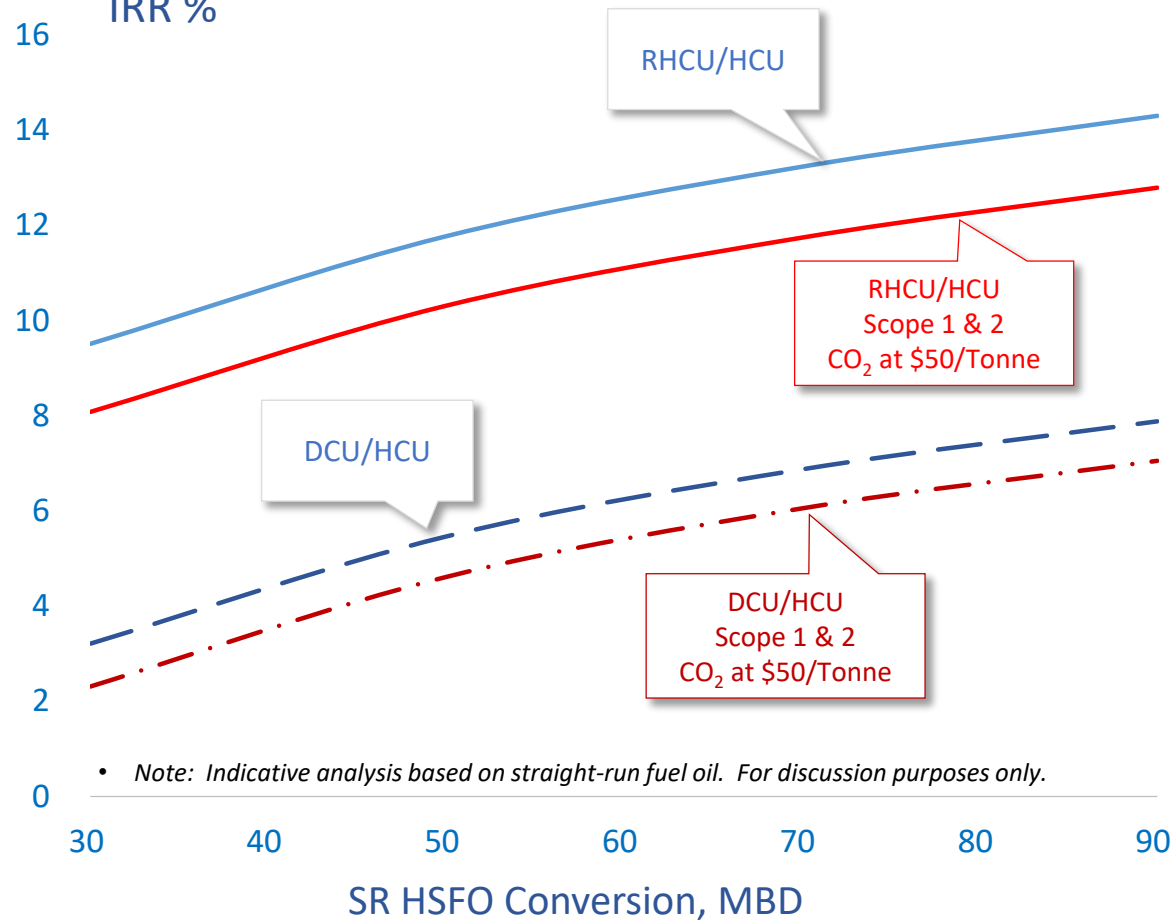


# Resid Upgrading Technology Overview

	Key Attributes	Investment Driver	Opportunities
Delayed Coking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relatively low capital &amp; energy intensity</li> <li>Yield loss to petcoke</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May be favored in Asia due to LNG costs and/or capital availability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petcoke is emerging focal point for CO<sub>2</sub> management at end use</li> </ul>
Ebullating Bed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher capital &amp; energy intensity</li> <li>Volumetric yield gain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large SR resid availability</li> <li>Low fuel costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong integration cases with existing delayed coking and FCC units.</li> </ul>
Resid Slurry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similar to ebullating bed</li> <li>Highest conversion &amp; yield</li> <li>Emerging technology case</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Desire for higher feed flexibility &amp; scale</li> <li>Low fuel costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cracked resid conversion</li> <li>Maximize scale through resid transfers (Conversion Hub)</li> </ul>
ARDS RFCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many supporting process blocks</li> <li>Direct propylene production</li> <li>Strong gasoline focus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large crude expansion for petrochemical production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong petrochemical integration cases</li> <li>Additional focus on C2 and C4 optimization</li> </ul>

# Fuel Oil Conversion

Benchmark Upgrader Project\*  
 IHSM Forecast Basis, Arab Gulf Location  
 IRR %



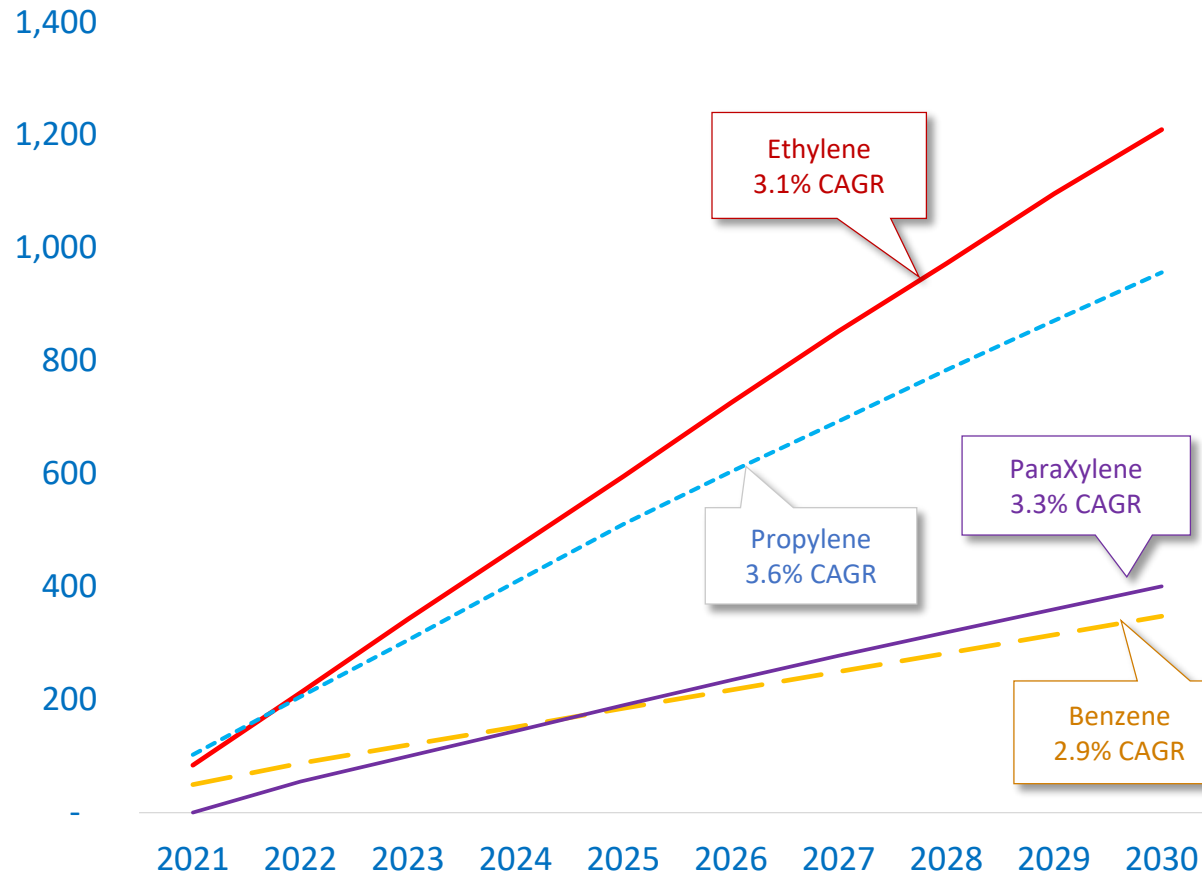
- Fuel oil upgrading economics dependent on scale
- Key development challenge includes capital and feedstock availability
- Where applicable, visbreaker closures may be needed to support straight-run feedstock supply
- RHCU cases slightly advantaged in Mid-East vs Far East locations (excl. China)
  - Lower fuel and CCS cost

# Growth In Petrochemicals Demand Expected To Remain Robust

IHSMarket Demand Forecast Basis



Cumulative Demand Growth  
MBD Crude Equivalents\*



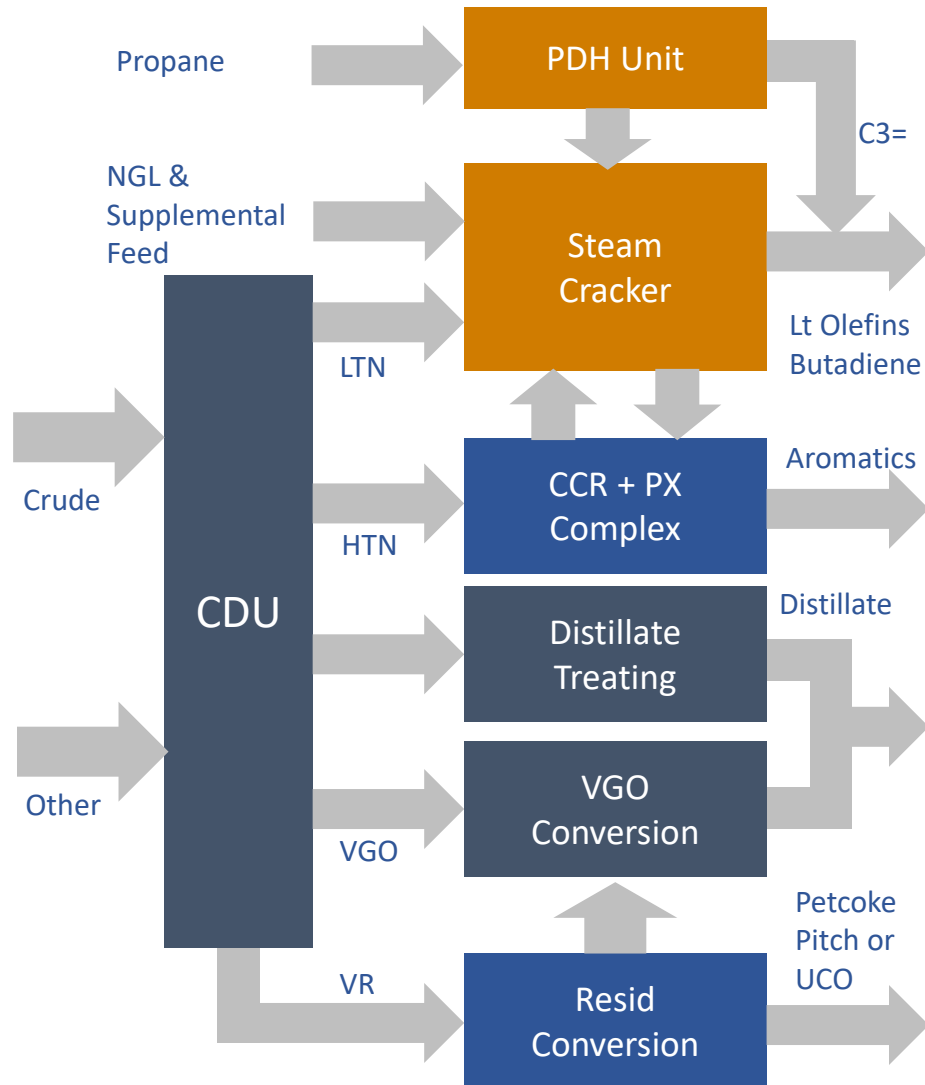
\* Note: Crude oil equivalents based on carbon content.

Global Demand Growth*, KTA	2021-25 Average	2026-30 Average
Ethylene	5,050	4,780
Propylene	4,040	3,490
ParaXylene	1,780	1,560
Benzene	1,240	1,200
Total	12,110	11,020

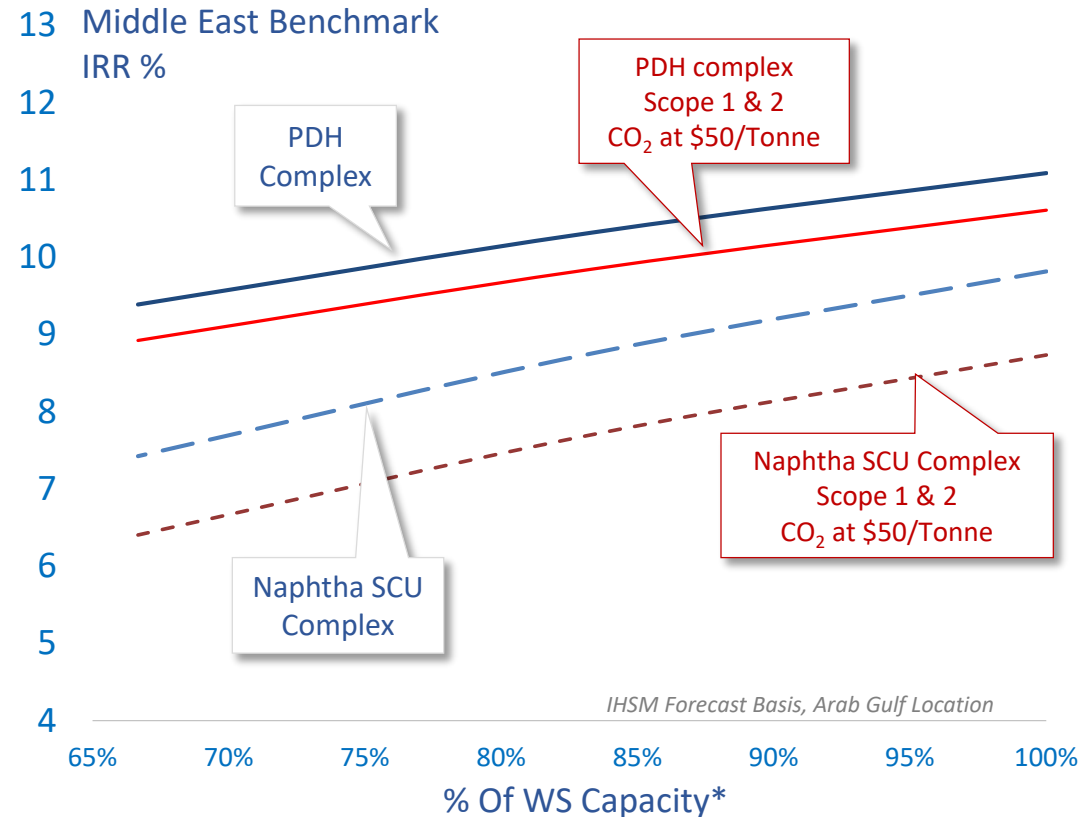
\* Note: Based on IHSMarket Forecast

- Ethane feed is expected to account for approx. 20% of ethylene supply growth
- Growth in total liquids placed into chemicals expected to be near 2.5 MMBD of crude oil equivalents by 2030
- After COVID recovery, overall fuel demand growth projected to be 0-1% CAGR

# Deep Refinery – Petrochemical Integration



- Investments for increased petrochemicals production are expected to continue
- By-product hydrogen may be considered as a fuel to offset CO<sub>2</sub> concerns



- Note: 1500 KTA ethylene for WS steam cracker. 750 KTA propylene for WS PDH unit. Indicative analysis based on single train derivative units.

# Overview Of Key Petrochemical Integration Options

	Key Attributes	Capital Cost /Annual Ton Feed	Scope 1 & 2 Impact Ton CO <sub>2</sub> / Ton Feed	End Use Impact Ton CO <sub>2</sub> / Ton Feed
<b>Steam Cracking + Derivatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Versatile feed set for ethylene</li> <li>Challenged by feed &amp; capital availability</li> <li>H<sub>2</sub> yield: 3-5 MSCFD / ton feed</li> <li>73-78% wt yield of petrochemicals</li> </ul>	Base	+ 0.6	- 2.4
<b>Propane De-hydro + Polypropylene</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propane to propylene derivative only</li> <li>Lower complexity &amp; overall scale</li> <li>H<sub>2</sub> yield: 15 MSCFD / ton feed</li> <li>83% wt yield of petrochemicals</li> </ul>	+35%	+ 0.4	- 2.6
<b>ParaXylene* Complex</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fit within gasoline balance</li> <li>Lower complexity</li> <li>Net CCR H<sub>2</sub> yield: 14-16 MSCFD / ton feed</li> <li>25-30% wt yield of BNZ and PX</li> </ul>	-70%	+ 0.3	- 1.6
<b>ParaXylene* + Trans-alkylation Complex</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shift away from gasoline</li> <li>Requires alternative for lt. naphtha</li> <li>Net CCR H<sub>2</sub> yield: 14-16 MSCFD / ton feed</li> <li>65% wt yield of petrochemicals</li> </ul>	-60%	+ 0.4	- 2.2

• Note: Indicative estimates. Capital is based on approximate Total Installed Cost at worldscale capacity level. PX complex includes CCR and NHT units.

## ➤ **Future Focus on Improved Environmental Performance**

- New emphasis on energy efficiency may be driven by CO<sub>2</sub> control

## ➤ **New Approaches to Resid Upgrading**

- Middle East region advantages may stem from low cost fuel and CCS infrastructure
- New strategies to increase upgrader scale may come to the forefront

## ➤ **Petrochemical Integration Likely To Expand**

- Continued demand growth and placement of hydrocarbons
- Hydrogen by-product may play expanded role in low carbon economy

## ➤ **Despite challenges, the 'right' refineries are more important than ever**

- Performs critical role in integrated value chain for committed industry players

Thank You!