NATURAL GAS TODAY AND THE FUTURE

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NG Today and in the Future

- Brief Introduction to Wartsila
- Modern Power Generation Natural Gas Reciprocating Engine Technology
- Plant output trend
- Renewables Making Wind and Solar Dispatchable using Flexible NG Generation
- US Oil and Natural Gas Resources
- Reciprocating power plants in combined cycle the ultimate in flexibility



Brief Introduction to Wartsila

Who is Wärtsilä?



- Established 1834, based in Finland
- Publicly traded \$9+ Billion company

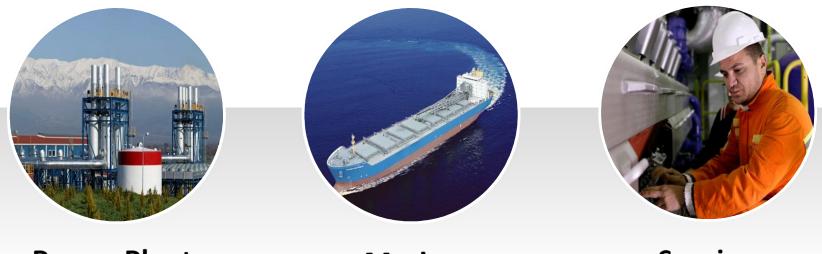
World leader in

- Decentralized power plants 1-900 MW
- Engine room solutions for ships
- O&M services for power plants and ships
- Local subsidiary / service outlets 70 countries
- More than 18,000 employees globally





About Wärtsilä



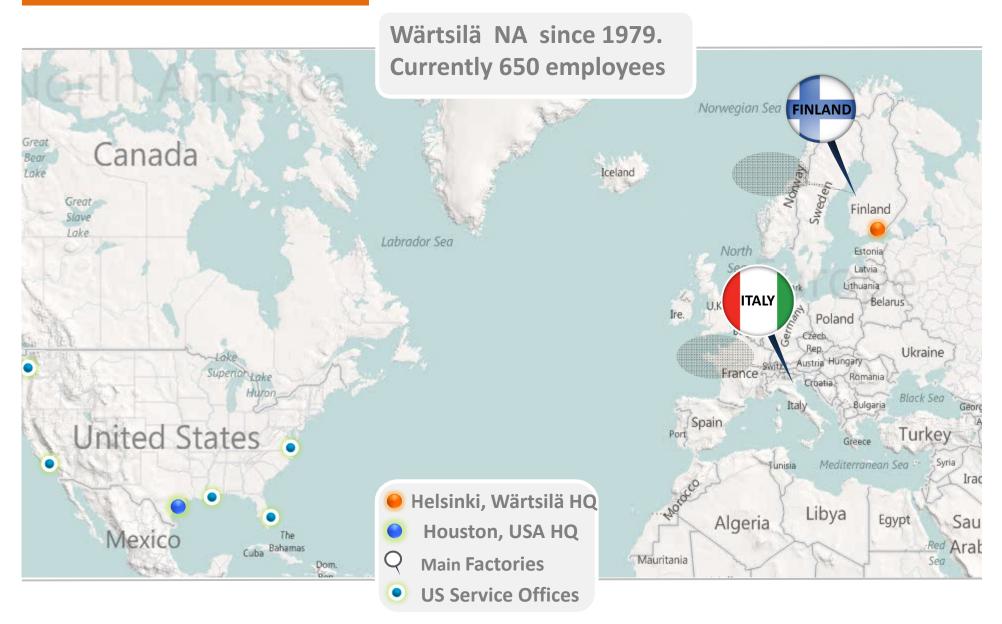
Power Plants

Marine

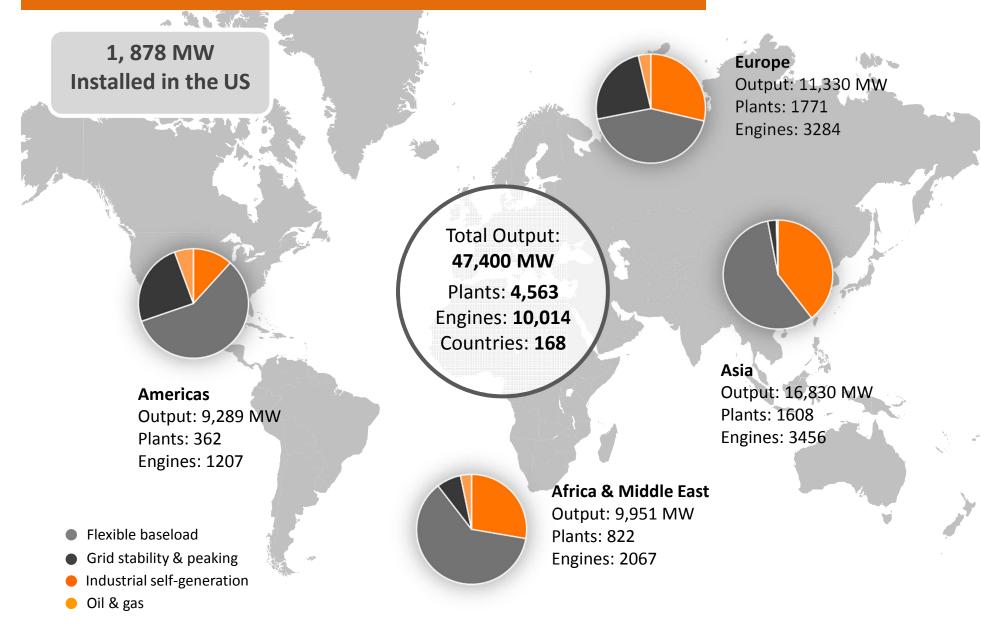
Service

Wärtsilä provides complete lifecycle power solutions for the marine and energy markets. The company is based Finland and has operations 70 countries. Wärtsilä is listed on the NASDAQ OMX Helsinki, Finland.

About Wärtsilä



Power Plant Installed Base



Modern Power Generation – Natural Gas and Reciprocating Engine Technology



Gas Engines

	34SG	50SG
Output	9.3 MWe	18.7 MWe
Heat Rate (HHV)*	8520 Btu/kWh	8118 Btu/kWh
Speed	720 rpm	514 rpm
Dimensions (L/WH)	42' x 11' x 15'	63' x 18' x 21'

* At generator terminals (0% tolerance)



Recip Technology Advantages Burning Gas



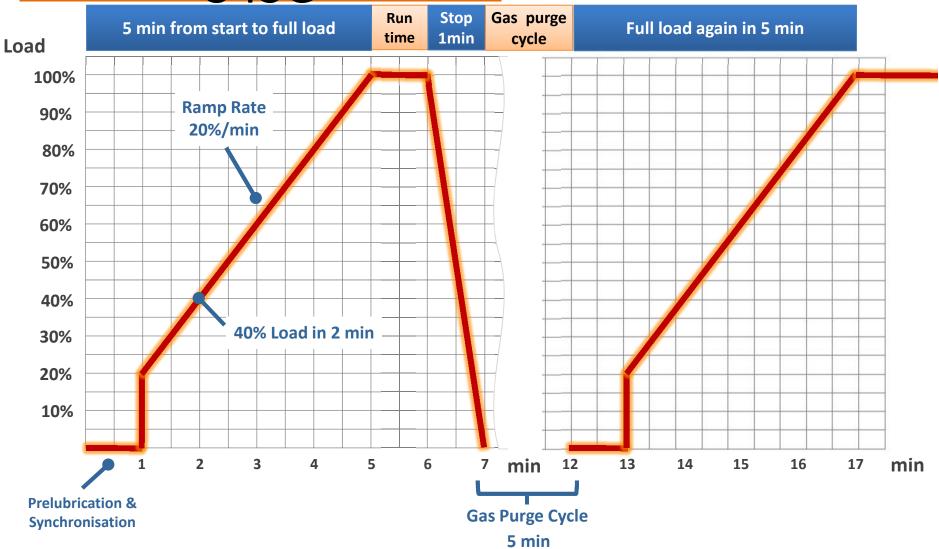
- Black start
- 12-16 months for new projects





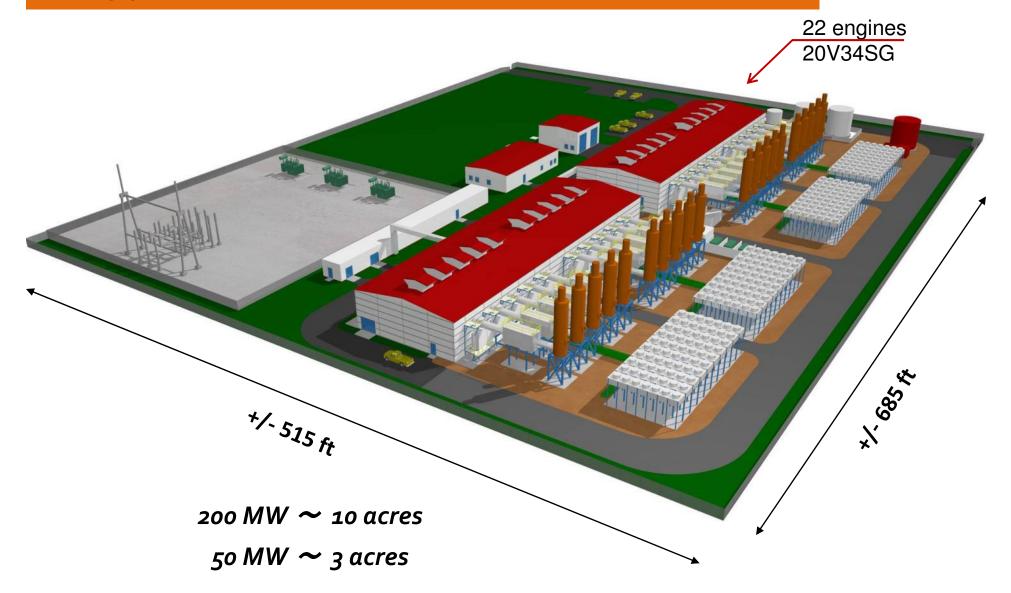
Quick start/stop: 34SG

Applicable to the whole plant



Engines in HOT STANDBY mode, i.e. preheated (HT water temp. >70 °C)

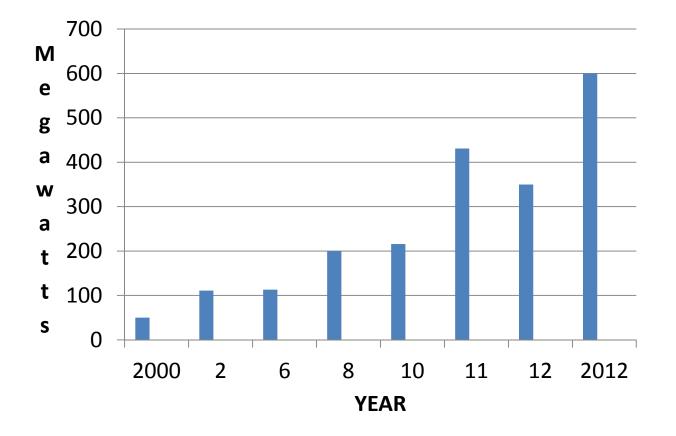
Typical view of a 200 MW Plant



Plant output trend



Growth in Output of NG Fueled Recip Plants



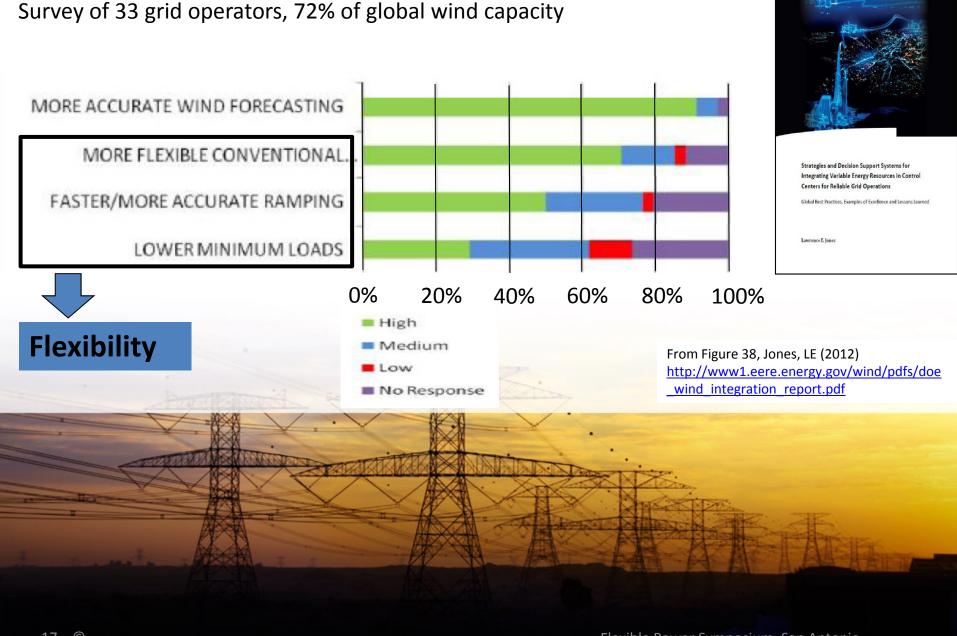
Renewables – Making Wind and Solar Dispatchable using Flexible NG Generation

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Issues integrating the windmills

- Matching wind generation to load (improve forecasts)
- Spinning reserve & 10 min. start resources needed to manage intermittent nature of wind
- Ancillary service needs increase with increased wind penetration
 - Fast responding peaking units become more critical

What do Grid Operators Say they need?



FLEXIBILITY

• Cycling (without penalty)

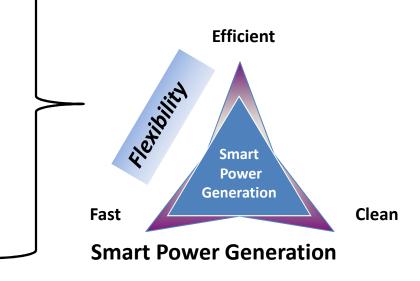
○ Fast Start

○ High ramp (up/down)

○ Low min load

• Efficient (full and part load)





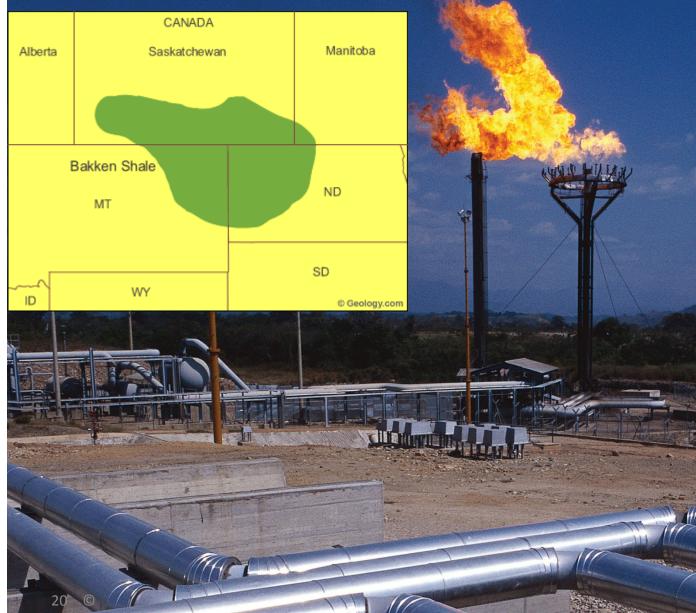
US Oil and Natural Gas Resources

Shale Gas - Lots of Heavy constituents which must be considered

Bakken Oil – Lots of Associated Gases, some of which is currently being flared

Fuel Flexibility and Flare Gas

Bakken Formation

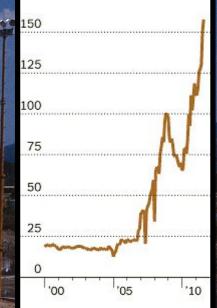


Flared Natural Gas

In North Dakota, much of the natural gas incidentally uncovered in the course of oil production is "flared," or burned off, and in effect, wasted. The amount of natural gas flared has risen sharply in the state.

NORTH DAKOTA NATURAL GAS FLARED

175 million cubic feet per day*



*The difference between natural gas produced and that sold is used to represent the amount flared, although a small amount of the gas may be used in internal plant operations.

Source: North Dakota Industrial Commission, Dept. of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas Division

OPTIMUM SOLUTION FOR FLARING REDUCTION

Gas – Diesel (GD) Engines

- Use Diesel (Compression Ignition) in Gas & Liquid fuel operation
- Fuel Sharing: Varying gas quality / quantity, compensated for by

liquid fuel as needed- optimizes power production

- Accepts a wide variety of gas compositions, heating values

Wärtsilä 46GD

Technical data 60 Hz/514 n	pm	12V46GD	18V46GD
Power, electrical	kW	11384	17076
Heat rate	kJ/kWh	7941	7941
Electrical efficiency	%	45.3	45.3







Wärtsilä Flexicycle

Configuration:6 x 18V50DFFlexicycle106 MW *Heat Rate (LHV/HHV)7,139 / 7,916 *

Dimensions	(feet)
Length	342
Width	105
Roof Height	52
Stack Height	95
Draught	13



* Combined cycle output and performance at 95° F on natural gas This configuration utilizes once-through cooling

Conclusion

Natural Gas will be used for:

- Making renewables dispatchable by being flexible enough to firm up the variations in renewables generation
- Base Load, with Reciprocating Engine generation giving GTCCs a run for their money
- Industrial Island mode installations like Encana and Dygoil
- Industrial/Commercial CHP like Madrid Airport

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Associated Gas – An Example

Secoya (Dygoil)

- Engines: 2 x Wärtsilä 16V32GD
- Electrical output: 11 MW
- Type:Fuel sharing, Island mode
- Location: Ecuador
- Owner: Petro Ecuador
- Delivered: 2003
- Speciality: Operates on associated gas and CRO, either or, or both simultaneously.





Cabin Creek Gas Processing Facility



Airport Tri-generation Installation



Flexible Power by Wärtsilä

Thank you!

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