



A “CO₂ Midstream” Overview

EOR Carbon Management Workshop
Midland, TX – December 10, 2013

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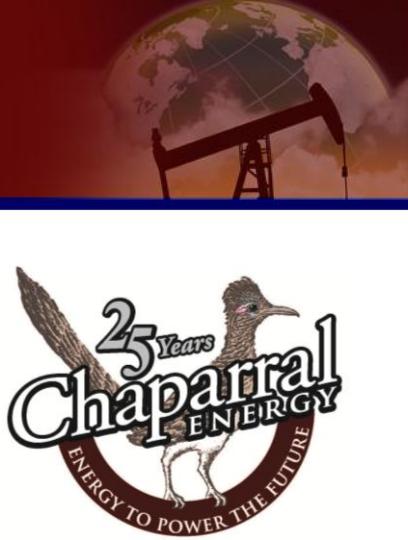
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Chaparral Overview

Chaparral Overview

- ◆ Founded in 1988, Based in Oklahoma City
- ◆ Core areas — Mid-Continent (principally OK & Panhandle region)
- ◆ Stable 1P base with large potential upside – 727 MMBoe, R/P 16 years
- ◆ Oil focused:
 - ◆ Third largest “oil” producer in Oklahoma
 - ◆ (71% oil; 29% gas) – 2012 SEC Reserves
 - ◆ (64% oil; 36% gas) – 2013 Production Estimate
- ◆ Growth drivers:
 - ◆ Near-term: Unconventional Resource Drilling ~ 410,000 acres
 - ◆ Long-term: CO₂ EOR – Multiple Leases/Units



Company Statistics			
	2011	2012	Q4, 2013
Average Production (BOe/d)	~23,700	~24,910	~27,000
SEC Proved Reserves (MMBOe)	156.3	146.1	NA
SEC Proved Reserves PV ₁₀ (\$MM)	\$2,309	\$2,069	NA
EBITDA (\$ MM)	\$313	\$337	~\$350

Chaparral is a Leader in the CO₂-EOR Industry

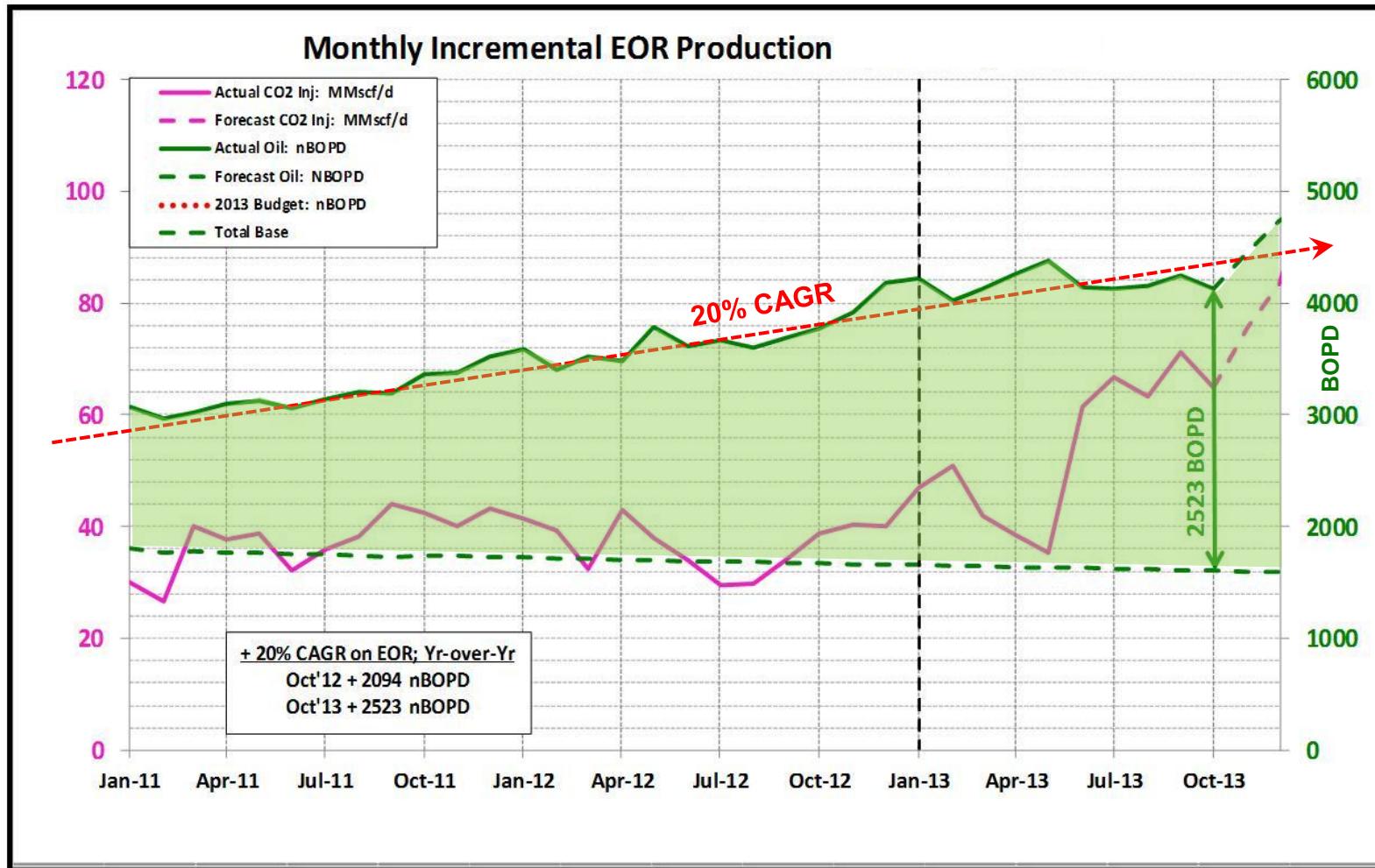


Chaparral is the third most active CO₂-EOR producer in the U.S.

Producer	# of Active CO ₂ -EOR Projects
	31
	22
	8
	7
	7
	7
	6
Fasken Oil and Ranch, Ltd.	5
	4
	4
	4
Total	105

Source: April 2012 Oil & Gas Journal

Enhanced Oil Recovery – Active Projects



Existing CO₂ Pipelines

Today:
~4,556 mi. of
CO₂ pipelines in
the US

Chaparral CO₂ Infrastructure

573 Miles ownership

- 486 mi. active line
- 87 mi. inactive line

Legend

CO ₂ Pipe Operator	
Apache	ExxonMobil
Chaparral	Hess
Core Energy	Kinder Morgan
Dakota Gasification	Other
Denbury	Oxy
	Transpetco
	Trinity





Coffeyville CO₂ System

Coffeyville CO₂ System



Asset Overview

- ◆ The Coffeyville CO₂ Midstream Assets consist of:
 - Coffeyville CO₂ Compression and Dehydration Facility
 - Coffeyville CO₂ Pipeline
- ◆ CO₂ is sourced from the CVR Partners fertilizer plant in Coffeyville, KS.
- ◆ CO₂ is delivered to the North Burbank Unit, the single largest oil unit in OK
- ◆ Throughput of ~45,000 mcf/d
- ◆ Commenced operations in summer 2013

Asset Map



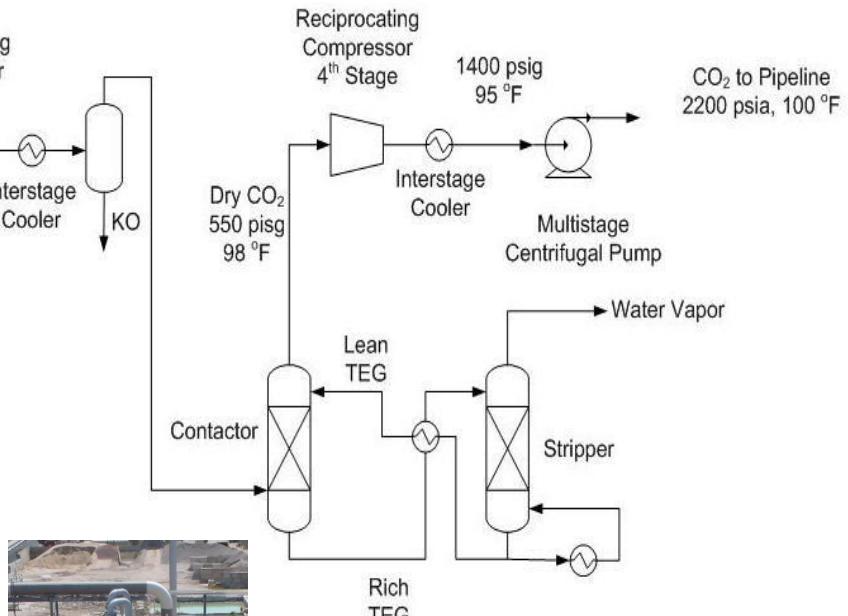
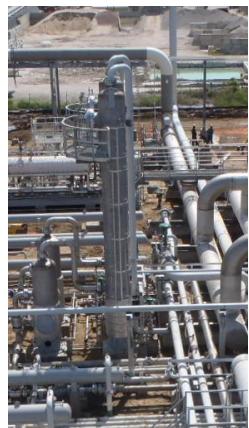
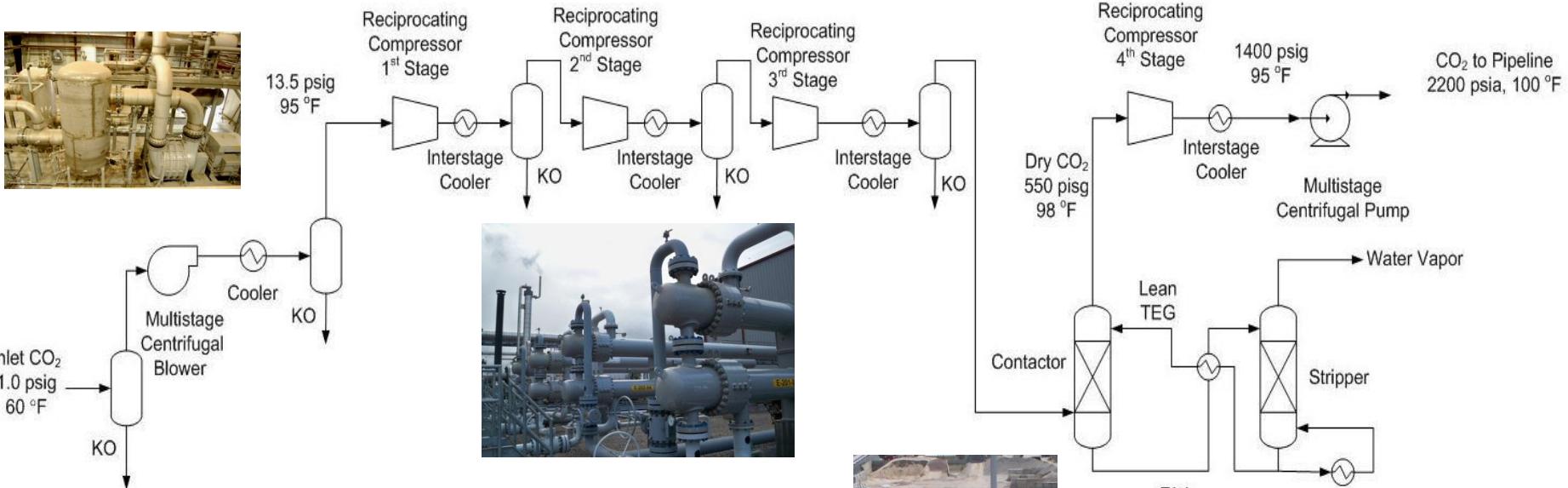
Coffeyville CO₂ Compression Facility



• Design Capacity	~50,000 mcf/d (~1 MM tons/yr)
• Horsepower (compressors/blowers only)	~20,000 hp
• Power Source / Cooling	Electric / Water
• Inlet Pressure / Tailgate Pressure	1 psig / ~2,000 psig
• Tailgate Purity Specification	≥ 99.0 mole % CO ₂
• Tailgate water content specification	< 30 lb. H ₂ O/mmcf



Coffeyville CO₂ Compression Facility



Coffeyville CO₂ Compression Facility



Coffeyville CO₂ Pipeline – in Coffeyville, KS

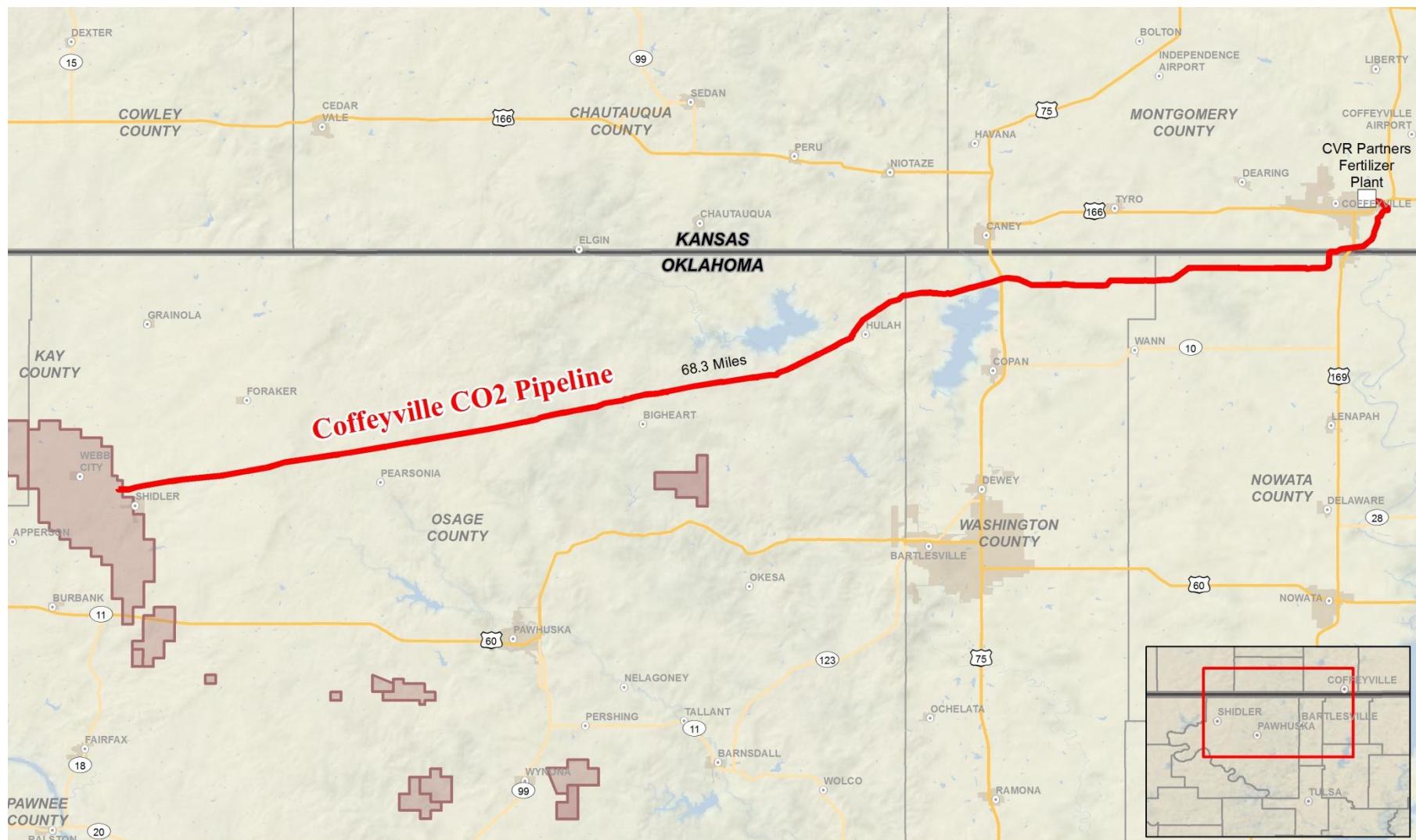


Coffeyville CO₂ Pipeline



- Mainline Length 68 miles
- Size 8" 900#ANSI
- Design Pressure (max) 2,200 psig @ 100 F
- Line Pipe X-65 - 0.279 w.t.
- Design Capacity 85,000 mcf/d*
- CO₂ Purity Specification ≥ 99.0 mole %
- Delivery Pressure at North Burbank Unit ≥ 1,200 psig

Coffeyville CO₂ Pipeline





Panhandle CO₂ System

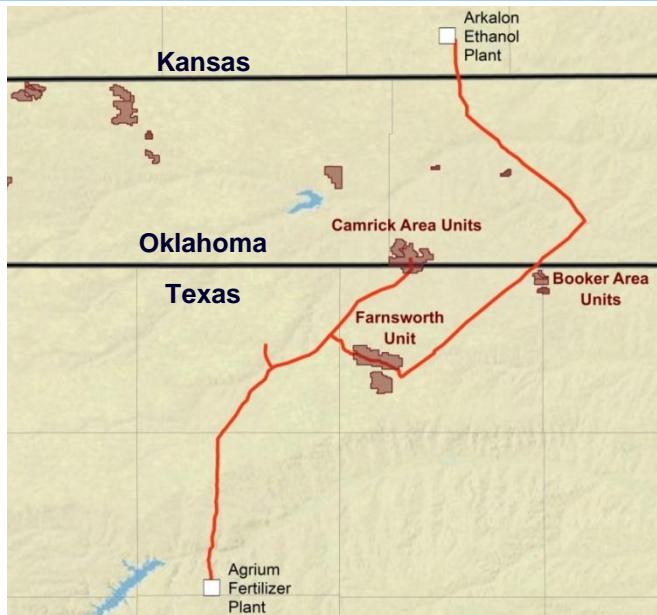
Panhandle CO₂ System



Asset Overview

- ◆ The Panhandle CO₂ Midstream Assets consist of:
 - CO₂ Source Facilities:
 - ◆ Borger CO₂ Compression and Dehydration Facility
 - ◆ Arkalon CO₂ Compression, Dehydration and Processing Facility
 - ◆ Sourced by two separate CO₂ facilities totaling ~17,000 HP located at a fertilizer plant in Borger, TX and an ethanol plant in Liberal, KS
 - CO₂ Pipelines: 172.5 miles of active CO₂ pipeline, including:
 - ◆ Borger CO₂ Pipeline
 - ◆ TexOk CO₂ Pipeline
- ◆ CO₂ from the Panhandle System is delivered to Chaparral-operated EOR fields in three project areas, totaling six separate EOR units

Asset Map



Borger CO₂ Compression Facility



**Borger CO₂
Compression Facility**



Borger CO₂ Pipeline



- ◆ 56.6 miles of 8" line
 - Installed in 1979, for delivery of CO₂ to Hansford Marmaton Unit and North Farnsworth Marmaton Unit, operated by Transpetco
 - Designed by Eagleton Engineering
 - Idled from ~1992 through ~2000
 - Reactivated in 2001 for delivery of CO₂ to Camrick Unit
- ◆ 24.6 miles of 6" line
 - Installed in ~2000
 - Extends older pipeline north into Oklahoma
 - Has been in CO₂ service since Feb. 2001
- ◆ 8.5 miles of 6" line
 - Installed in 2010-2011
 - Connects older pipeline to Farnsworth Unit
 - Has been in CO₂ service since March 2011



Inlet at Borger CO₂ Compression Facility



Delivery Point at Farnsworth Unit

Arkalon CO₂ Processing Facility



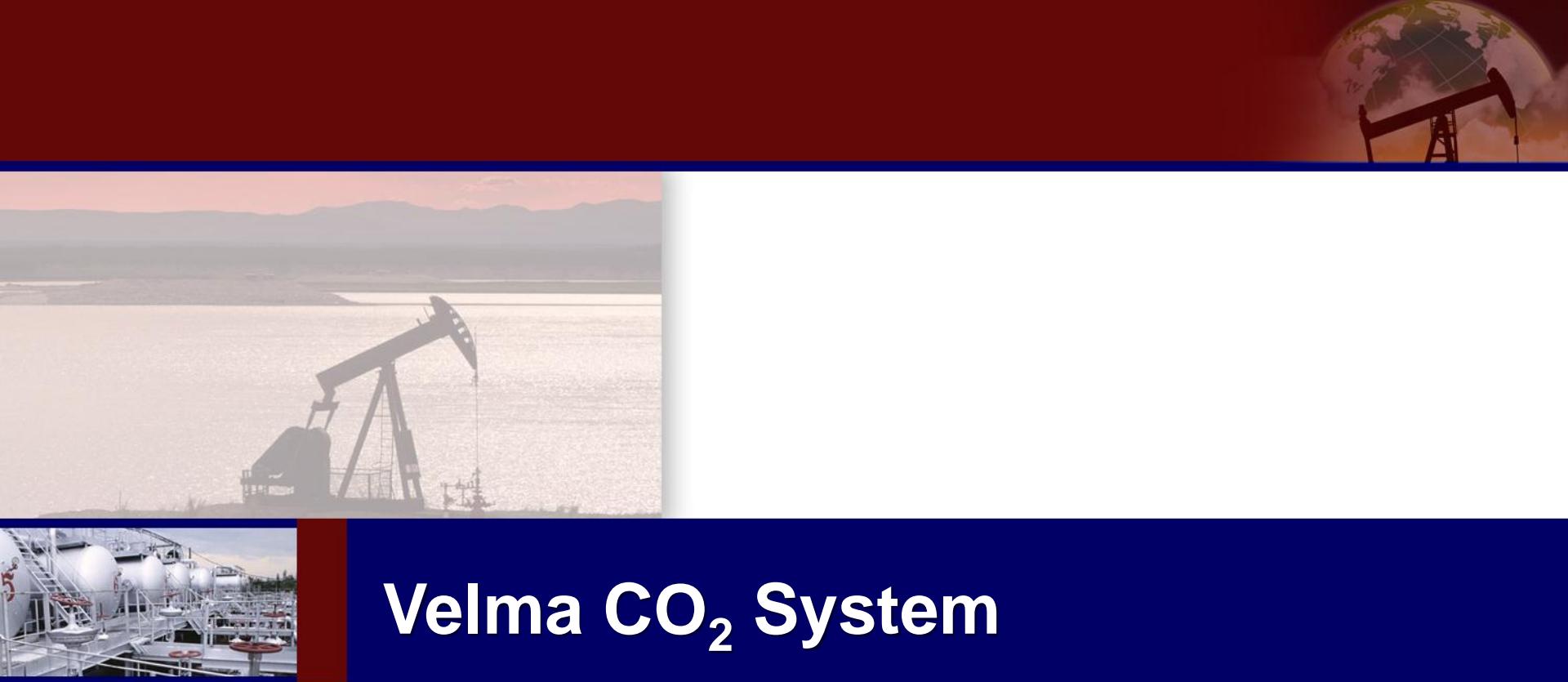
TexOk CO₂ Pipeline



- ◆ 65.8 miles of 4.5" line
 - Installed in late 1960s by Cities Service, and in 1973 and 1980 by Koch Industries – all for NGL service
 - Idled from ~2004 through ~2009 with N₂ purge
 - Chaparral acquired the line in 2006, and reactivated in 2009 for delivery of CO₂ to Booker Units
 - Has been in CO₂ service since 2009
- ◆ 16.3 miles of 6" line
 - Installed in ~2008
 - Connects Arkalon CO₂ Facility to old NGL line
 - Has been in CO₂ service since 2009
- ◆ 5.8 miles of 4.5" line
 - Installed in 2010
 - Connects older pipeline to Farnsworth Unit
 - Has been in CO₂ service since Dec. 2010
- ◆ Elmwood CO₂ Booster Pump



Inlet to TexOk Pipeline, at Arkalon CO₂ Processing Facility



Velma CO₂ System

Velma CO₂ System



Asset Overview

◆ The Velma CO₂ Midstream Assets consist of:

- Enid CO₂ Compression Facility
 - ◆ Partial ownership; operated by Merit
 - ◆ Connected to Koch Fertilizer Plant
- Enid-to-Velma CO₂ Pipeline Segment
 - ◆ Partial ownership; portions operated by Merit, and portions operated by Chaparral
 - ◆ Capacity: ~35,000 mcf/d
- Velma, NW Hoxbar CO₂ Pipeline
 - ◆ Installed in 2010

◆ ~145 miles of CO₂ pipeline



Enid CO₂ Compression Facility



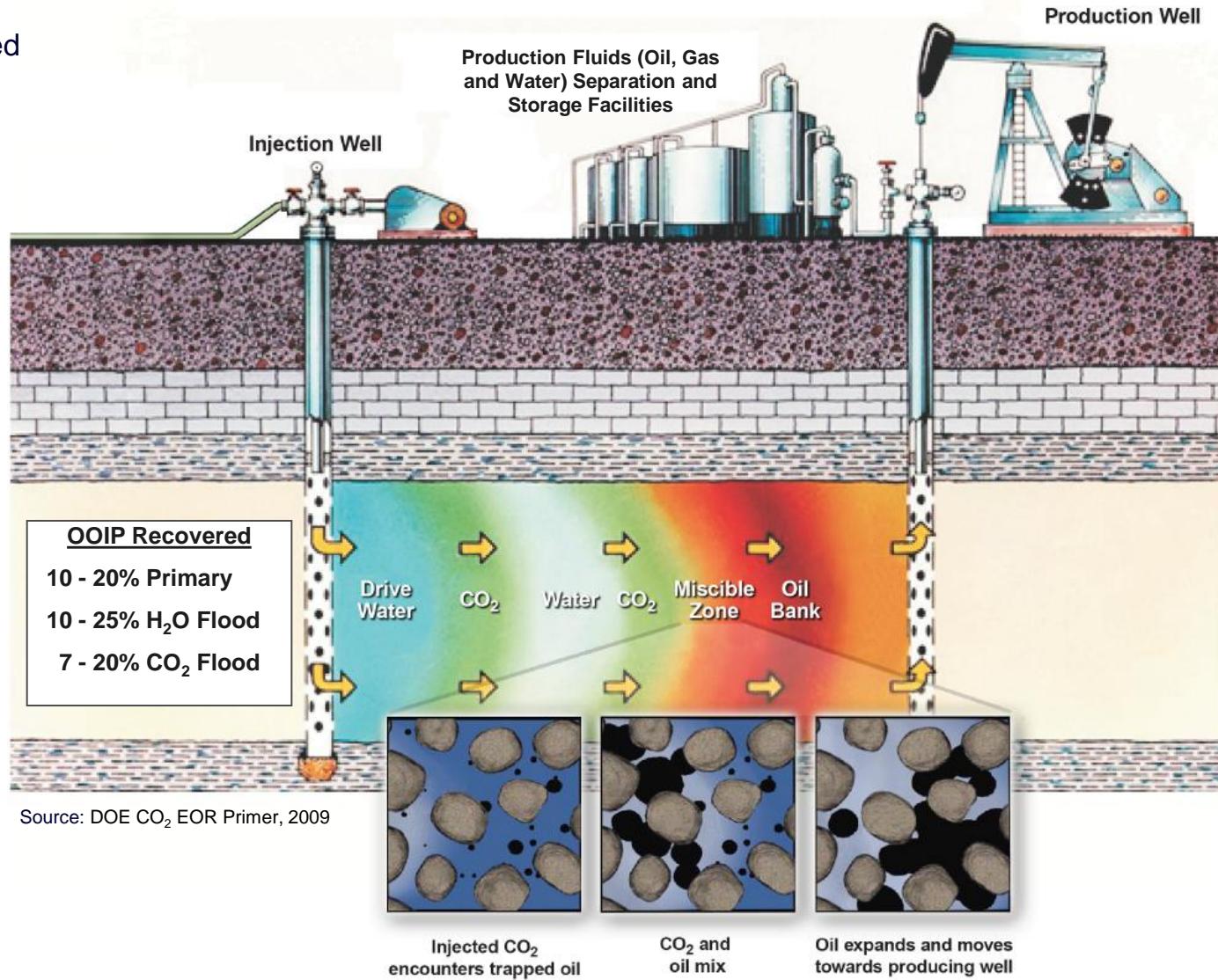


A Word on “CO₂ Loss” at EOR Fields

CO₂-EOR Mechanics



- ◆ Interfacial Tension Reduced
 - Oil sticks less to rock
- ◆ Swelling of Oil
 - Oil & CO₂ combine as a single phase, providing more efficient miscible displacement
- ◆ Improved Viscosity
 - Viscosity of the combined miscible phase is reduced, allowing the fluid to be flushed to producers
- ◆ WAG Injection
 - CO₂ is introduced in alternating cycles with H₂O
 - Provides greater sweep efficiency in the flood
 - Aides in controlling gas production



Enhanced Oil Recovery

The Closed-Loop CO₂ System
~100% Retention



CO₂ Delivery
to the Field



CO₂ Recycle Pump
Back to Injectors



CO₂ Injection Well



EOR Production Well



CO₂ Recycle Compression



Gas-Oil-Water Separation



Production "Header"



"Green Oil"

A Word on “CO₂ Loss” at EOR Fields



- ◆ EOR Fields have “original oil in place” (OOIP), and original reservoir pressure.
 - ◆ The oil would not have “been there” without a sealed reservoir, horizontally and vertically
 - ◆ The pressure would not have existed without sufficient ‘caprock’
 - ◆ CO₂-EOR Fields are intentionally operated at near-original reservoir pressures, to maximize oil recovery – while simultaneously storing non-recycled CO₂
- ◆ Possible loss of any reservoir fluid is only through man-made penetrations into the reservoir, or ill-defined reservoir limitations.
 - ◆ For decades, state regulators have governed definitions of reservoir limitations as well as authorizing every penetration into the reservoir
 - ◆ States, not federal government, have the knowledge base and experience to adequately predict supposed “CO₂ Loss” potential from the reservoir

A Few Concluding Thoughts



- ◆ Past vs. Future CO₂ Supply and EOR Fields:
 - ◆ The past 40 years have seen larger, geologic, supply of CO₂ - for larger EOR fields.
 - ◆ The future will likely see mid to smaller, anthropogenic, supply of CO₂ - for mid to smaller EOR fields. Chaparral is already a leader in this market.
- ◆ CO₂ Capture from anthropogenic sources is technically sound and economically feasible. Chaparral is an expert in “CO₂ Midstream” operations, and owns CO₂ Midstream Systems that have captured man-made CO₂ since as early as 1982.
- ◆ MLP activity in the CO₂-EOR industry will likely continue to increase – both on CO₂ delivery systems and mature EOR properties.

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