

THARJIATH-PALOUCH CRUDE OIL PIPELINE LTD

Connecting South Sudan Oilfields

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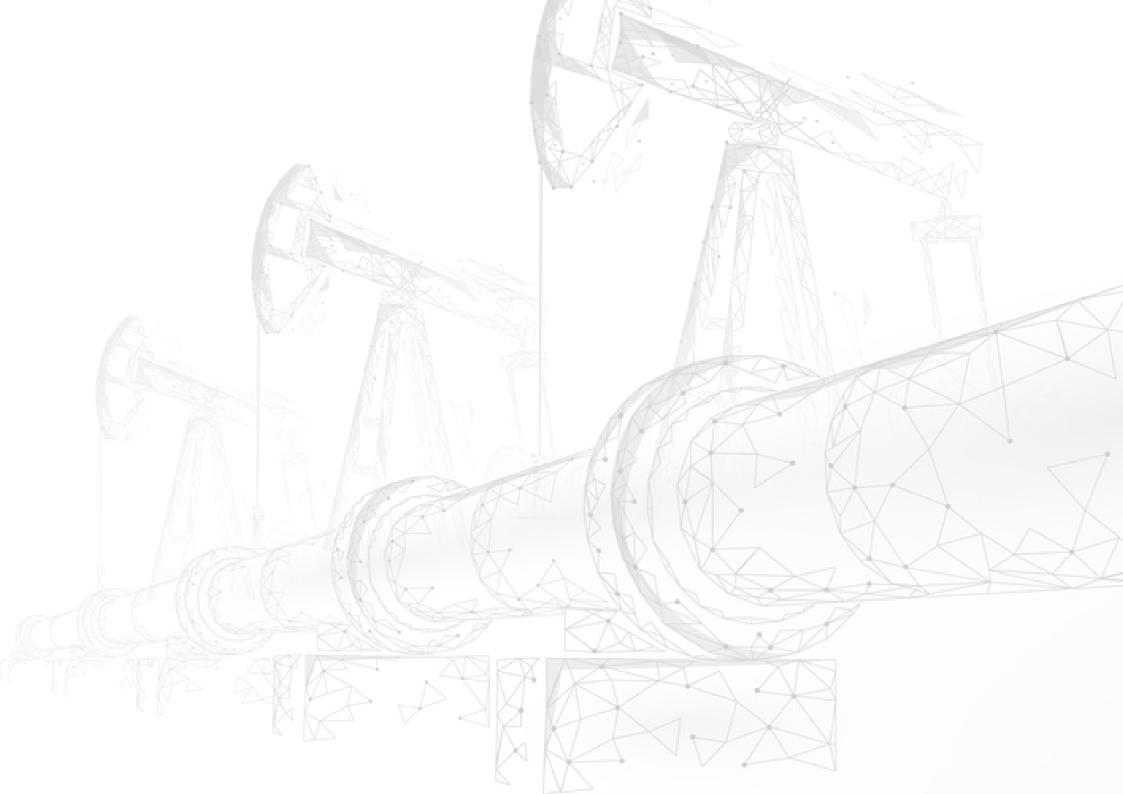


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OVERVIEW

South Sudan which is landlocked, produces and exports crude oil from three main oillfields; Block (3D,3E and 7E), Block 5A and Block (1A,1B & 4S).

Block 3D, 3E and 7E in Upper Nile State produces Dar Blend crude oil that is exported through the Petrodar Pipeline which is 1,504km and runs from the oilfields in South Sudan to the marine terminal in Port Sudan.

Block 1A, 1B and 4S in Muglad Basin, Unity State produces crude oil that is shipped 80km to Heglig while Block 5A in Tharjiath, Unity State produces crude oil that is transported 270km to Heglig where the two crude oil are blended and then transported on the 1,600km Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company (GNPOC Pipeline) to Port Sudan.

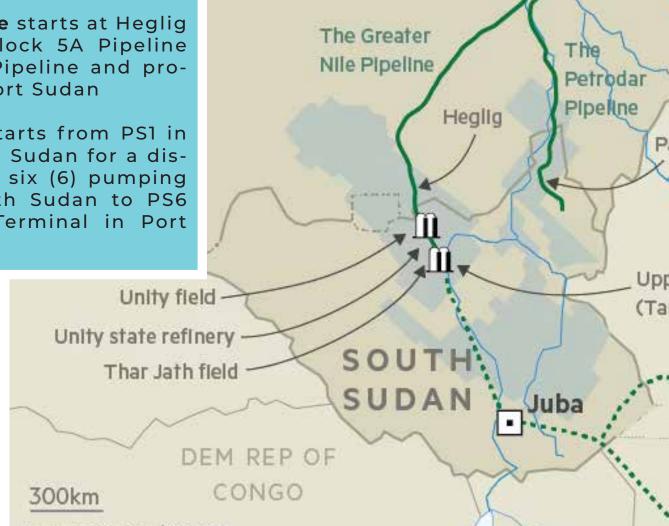
However, due to difference of oil quality (Block 5A crude has a higher Sulphur quality), the amount of Block 5A crude allowed into GNPOC pipeline at Heglig is capped to 5%-10% of total crude oil delivered to Port Sudan, which amounts to less than 10,000 bbl/d. SPOC fields in Block 5A and were designed to cater for 80,000 bbl/ and the fact that the field is capped at 5%-10% or around 10,000bpd represents a huge waste of potential of an oilfield with an estimated 221 million standard tank barrel (MMSTB).

To unlock the full potential of Block 5A oilfields, a 350km tie-in pipeline has to be constructed from Block 5A, Tharjiath to Block 3D, 3E and 7E in Paloch. The crude oils from both fields have almost similar qualities and the pipeline will enable Block 5A to produce the maximum capacity of its processing facility which is 80,000 bpd.

SOUTH SUDAN-SUDAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINES MAP

The South Sudan-Sudan Crude Oil Transportation system includes two main pipelines;

- 1. **The Greater Nile (GNPOC) Pipeline** starts at Heglig when the 270km Mala-Tharjiath Block 5A Pipeline meets the 80k Unity-Toma South Pipeline and proceeds 1600km to Marine Terminal Port Sudan
- 2. The Petordar Pipeline (PDOC) starts from PS1 in Block 3&7 Palouch and ends at Port Sudan for a distance of 1,504km. The pipeline has six (6) pumping stations from PS1 in Palouch South Sudan to PS6 1300km away up to the Marine Terminal in Port Sudan.



SUDAN

Khartoum



THE TPCOP PROJECT

Tharjiath-Palouch Crude Oil Pipeline Ltd is a company registered in the British Virgin Island to function as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) or Project Company for the Construction of the Tharjiath-Palouch Crude Oil Pipeline on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) using a Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) model.

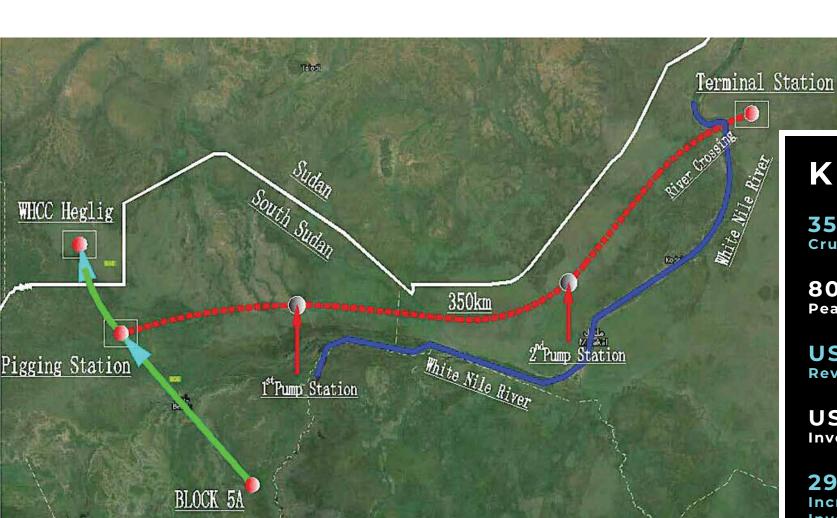
The Tharjiath-Palouch Crude Oil Pipeline is a 350km pipeline that will connect Tharjiath Oilfields in Block 5A to Palouch Oilfields in Block 3&7 in the Republic of South Sudan.

The pipeline route was selected as the least costly and most robust.

Due to the viscous and waxy nature of the crude oil from Block 5A the pipeline will have Heating and Pumping Stations along the ruote.

The pipeline will be buried at a depth of 1.2m-2m to minimize impact on the environment however there will be 15 aboveground stations (pigging station, valves stations, heating station, pumping station and terminal station) facilities to support the crude flow.

THARJIATH-PALOUCH CRUDE OIL PIPELINE ROUTE



KEY FIGURES

350 KM Crude Oil Pipeline

80 KBD
Peak Production from Block 5A

USD 15-20 Billion
Revenue for RSS (2025-2040)

USD 500-700 Million Investment in Project

2900%
Increase in Foreign Direct
Investment in RSS

ENGINEERING, PROCUREMENT & CONSTRUCTION (EPC) AND OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M)



TPCOP Ltd will award the EPC contract to a reputed and experienced pipeline construction company and it is estimated that the construction will take 24-30 months from detailed design, procurement, construction and final commissioning.

The pipeline will use API 5L X60 line pipes buried 1.2m underground for 350km from the tie-in at around 100km on the current Tharjiath-Heglig Pipeline and the crude oil will flow upto the terminal station near Palouch FPF and tie into PS1 at the terminal station.

There will be 15 aboveground stations which will include one (1) initial pigging station two (2) intermediary heating and pumping stations, eleven (11) valve station and one (1) terminal station to connect to Palouch FPF.

Upon successful completion and commissioning of the construction, TPCOP shall engage a company to provide consistent, safe operation & maintenance of the plant.

ENGINEERING, PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION (EPC)

The EPC Contractor shall be responsible for The complete Scope of Work to be performed which shall include but not limited to basic design verification, detailed design, procurement,

installation, testing, pre-commissioning, commissioning and performance test of the pipeline System.

The whole length is estimated 350km.

The design pressure is 9.46MPa and pipe diameter is 18" (457mmx10.31mm for main pipeline and 457mmx11.91mm for crossing section).

The pipeline pass through the South Sudan, and the landform along the pipeline is predominantly plain and some rainy season rivers are spread on the plain and the vegetation is a tropical savannah.

The EPC Contractor is expected to deliver a turnkey project within the specified time and on a non-escalating lump sum cost.



OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M) CONTRACTOR

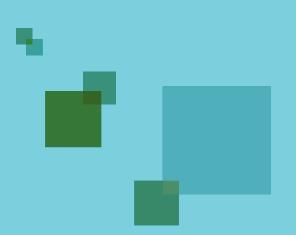
The Tharjiath-Palouch Crude Oil Pipeline will have 15 above ground pipeline stations (pump stations, valve stations, terminal stations, heating stations and pigging stations) which will include equipment, such as pumps, compressors and instrumentation, produced by many different manufacturers.

Rather than contracting each of these individual manufacturers to maintain and repair its own equipment, TPCOP Ltd will entrust the overall coordination and management to a single O&M contractor.

The O&M contractor will troubleshoot all the pipeline aboveground facilities through the execution of daily operator basic care program and periodical planned preventive and corrective maintenance not limited to process, instrument, electrical, mechanical static and rotating, daily well patrolling and surveillance, well testing, operation pigging, water cut sampling, chemical sampling to meet the processing, treatment and storage of hydrocarbon.

The O&M contractor will also be responsible for the integrity check of the underground pipeline to ensure any mechanical defects are detected early and repaired. The contractor should have a rush repair team on standby to fix any emergency issue that repair immediate repair of the pipeline.

BENEFITS TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



African Development Bank estimates that the continent's infrastructure financing needs will be as much as \$170 billion a year by 2025. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) can play a big role in plugging this gap; construction of the Tharjiath-Palouch Crude Oil pipeline on a Public-Private Partnership ensures that the government of South Sudan doesn't incur more debt on its balance sheet as the project is finance by the private sector on a Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) basis and provides the government with a key infrastructure for exporting its hydrocarbons located deep inside the land locked country.

The project is expected to provide the government of South Sudan with a revenue of USD 15-20 billion within 15 years on projected oil prices of \$60-\$70 per

barrel through 2025-2040.

The construction of the project will provide over 3000 jobs directly and with the implementation of local content engagement, South Sudanese owned companies will be subcontracted to perform part of the work scopes such as civil works, supply of locally sourced materials and labor.

During the construction phase the project will increase Foreign Direct Investment in South Sudan by 2900% with the between \$500m - \$700m expected to be invested by the project company.

LAND ACQUISITION ALONG PIPELINE ROUTE

Although the Pipeline will pass through a sparesely populated part of South Sudan near the border with Sudan parrellel to the White Nile and eventually crossing the Nile and into Melut County, Upper Nile State; there are still some small villages on the pipeline right of way.

The land required for the 16m wide Right of Way and construction of above ground facilities will require compensation and relocation of communities living around the pipeline route.

The land compensation and relocation process will comply with all local and national laws and regulations of the Republic of South Sudan.

All land owners and users living around the pipeline route will be treated with respect, dignity and compensated fairly in coordination with the national, state, county and local authorities.



LOCAL CONTENT

In order to contribute to the creation socio-economic value within the host communities, maximising local content engagement will be one of the cornerstones of the project.

The local content approach will involve creating employment, developing local skills and capacity, transferring know-how, collaborating with local suppliers and subcontractors and enhancing local entrepreneurship with its operations.

The EPC and O&M Contractor shall be mandated to provide due consideration for local subcontractors, suppliers and vendors in regards to engineering, design, supply of materials, fabrication and civil works

QUALITY, HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

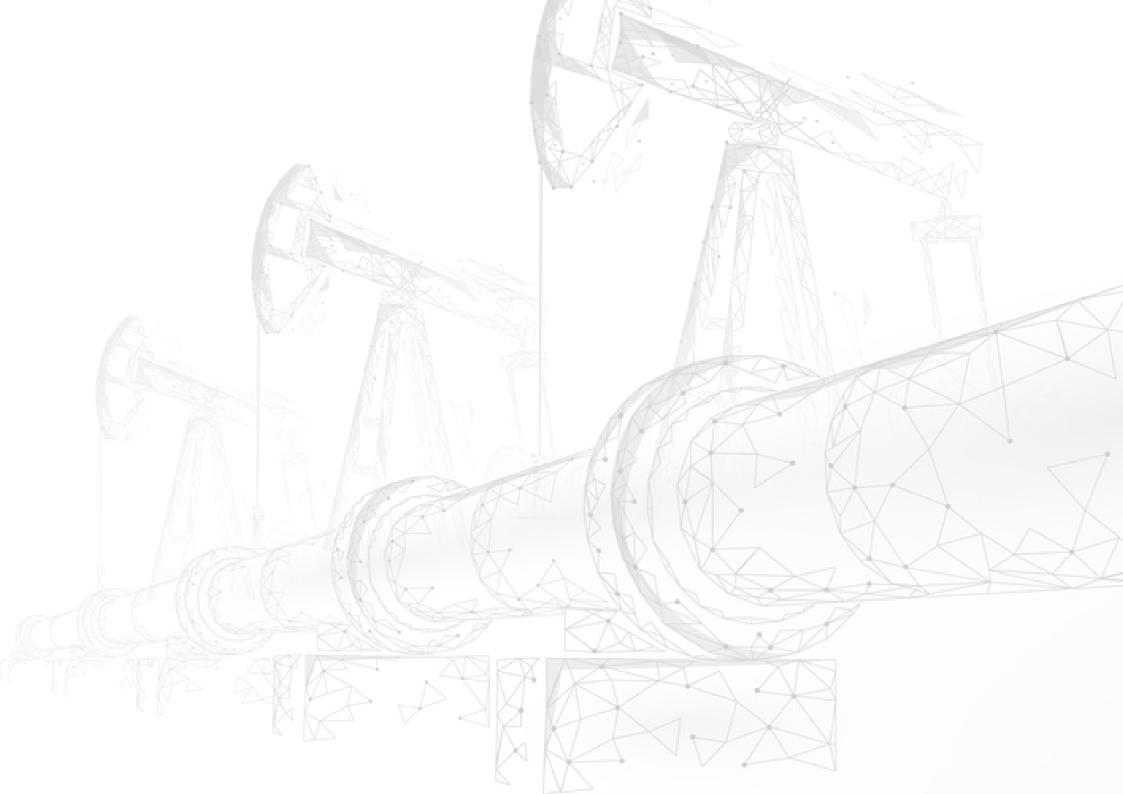
TPCOP Ltd has conducted an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that assess the potential impact of the project on environment, cultural heritage and socio-econmical development and proposed various measure to avoid, reduce and mitigate these adverse impacts.

The Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) ensure that temporary and permanent facilities are carefully located. The pipeline and facilities will be constructed and operated to reduce potential adverse environmental and social impacts and maximize benefits.

TPCOP will implemented a '100% HSE' and ensure continous improvement in HSE and process safety.

The company's employees and contractors are key to the programme, and enforce and implement the company's HSE policy, identify & mitigate risk; and keep themselves safe and protect the environment.





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