



URTeC

Aug, 2014

Unconventional Reservoir Future
Science, Technology and Economics

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*Bureau of Economic Geology
The University of Texas at Austin, Austin*

Acknowledgements

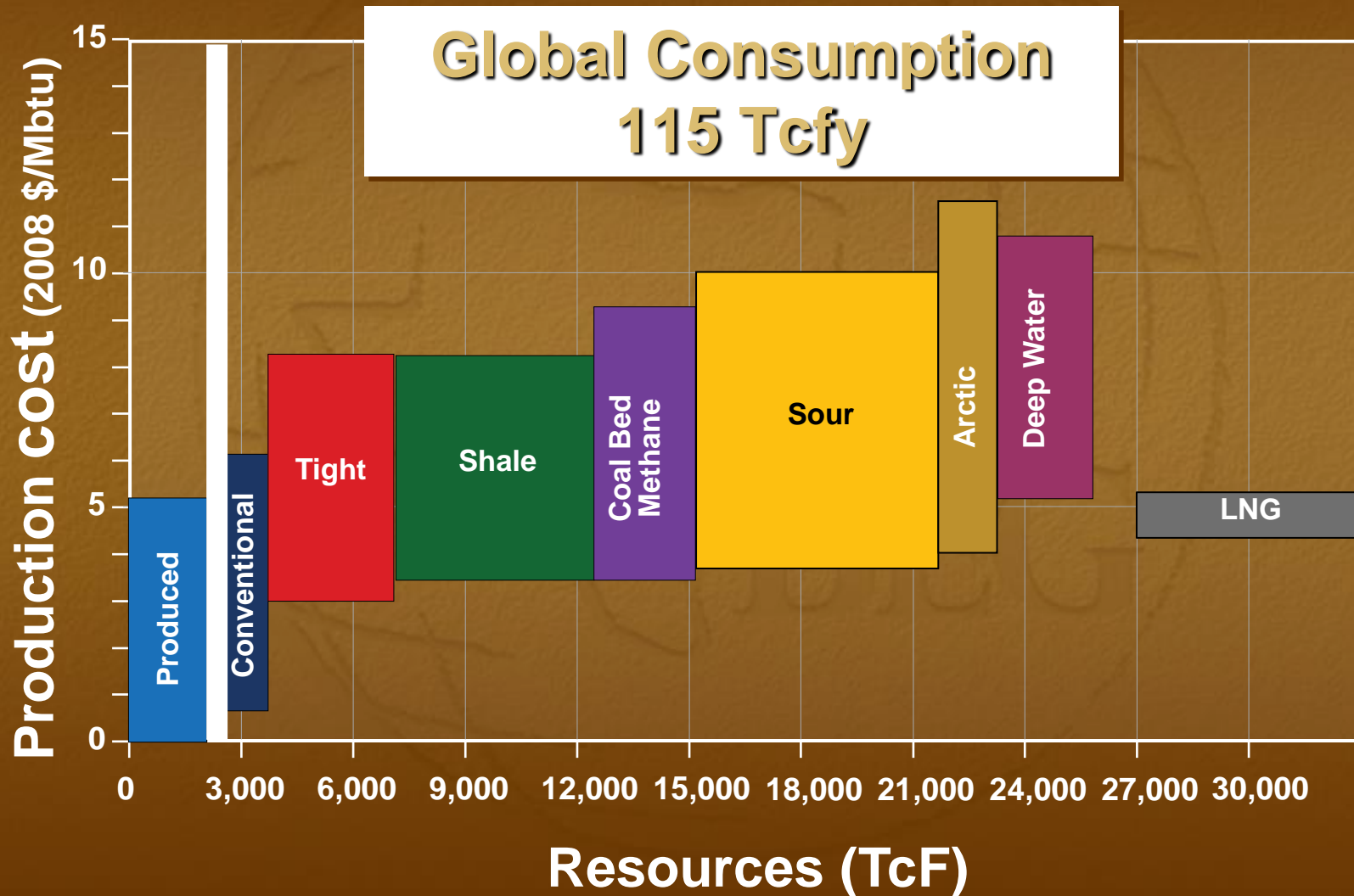
- **BEG Shale Reserves & Production Team**
 - **Dr. Svetlana Ikonnikova, co-PI**
- **The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation**
- **IHS & DrillingInfo for database access**
- **For potential conflicts of interest see**
http://www.beg.utexas.edu/info/shale_rsrvs_prod.php

Outline

- **Unconventional Reservoirs**
- **U. S. Shale Gas and Shale Oil**
- **Science, Technology & Economics**

Global Natural Gas

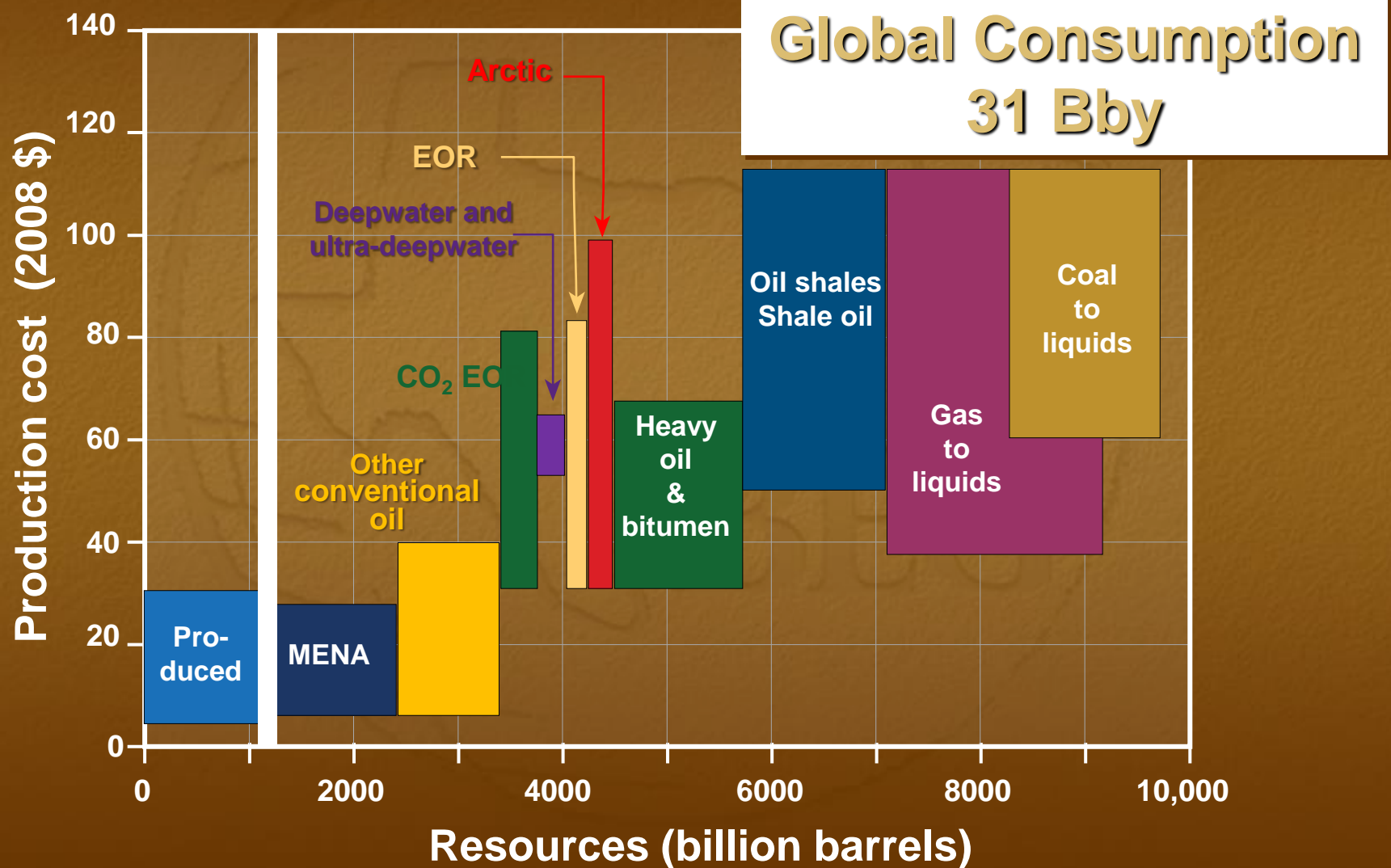
Resources v. Cost



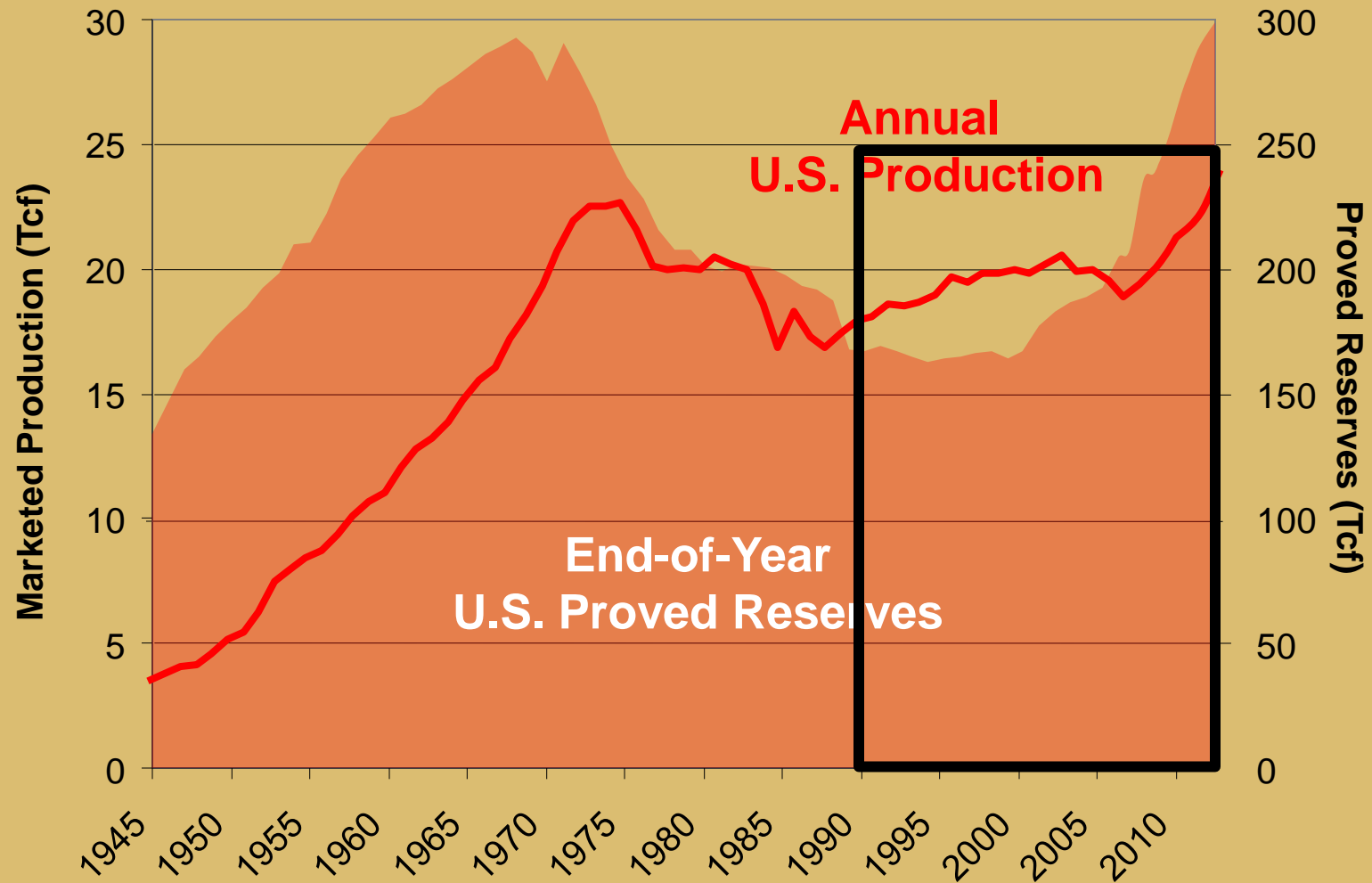
Source: IEA World Energy Outlook (2009)

Global Oil

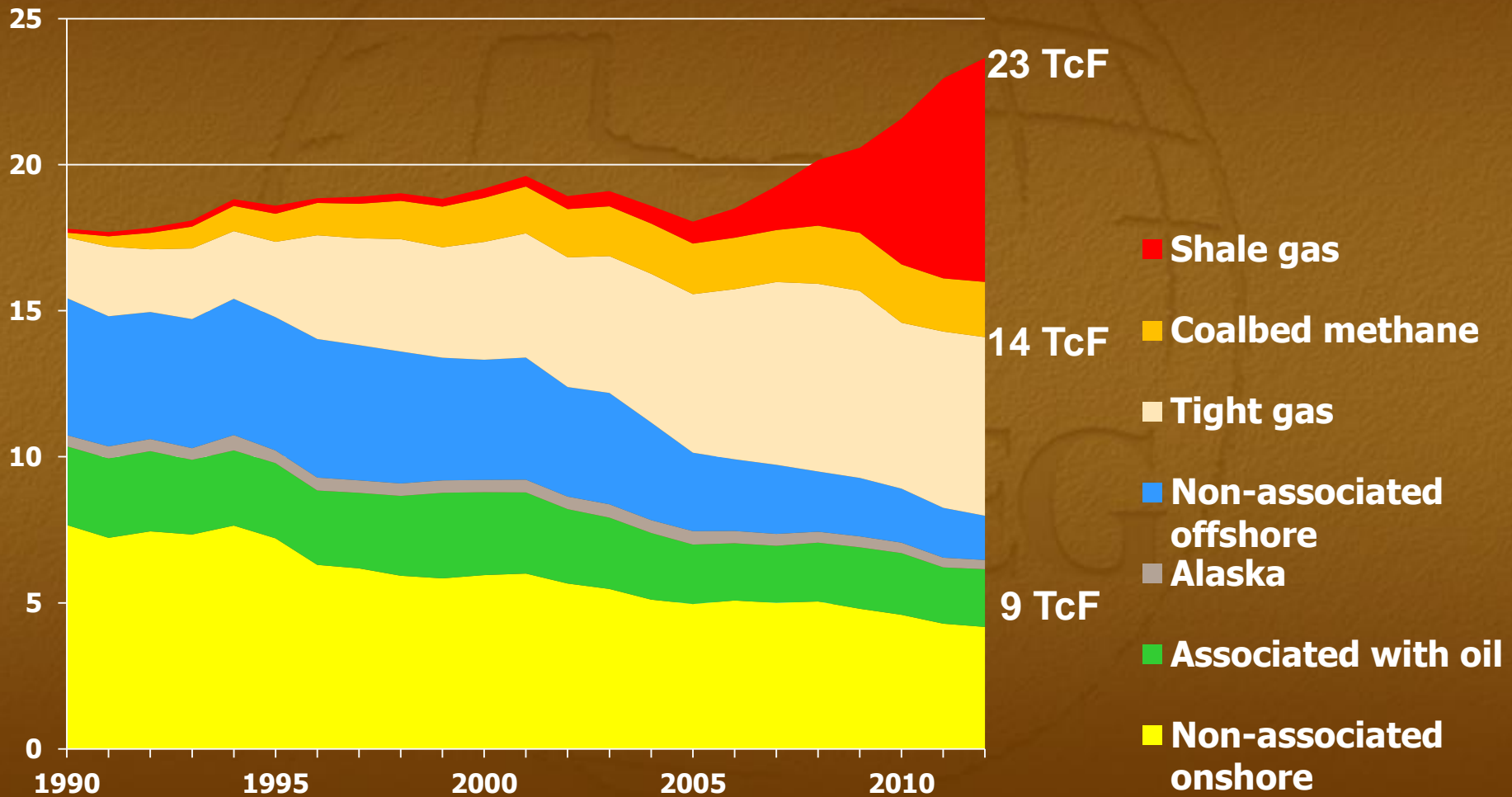
Resources v. Cost



U.S. Natural Gas *Production and Reserves*



U.S. Natural Gas Production (TcF)

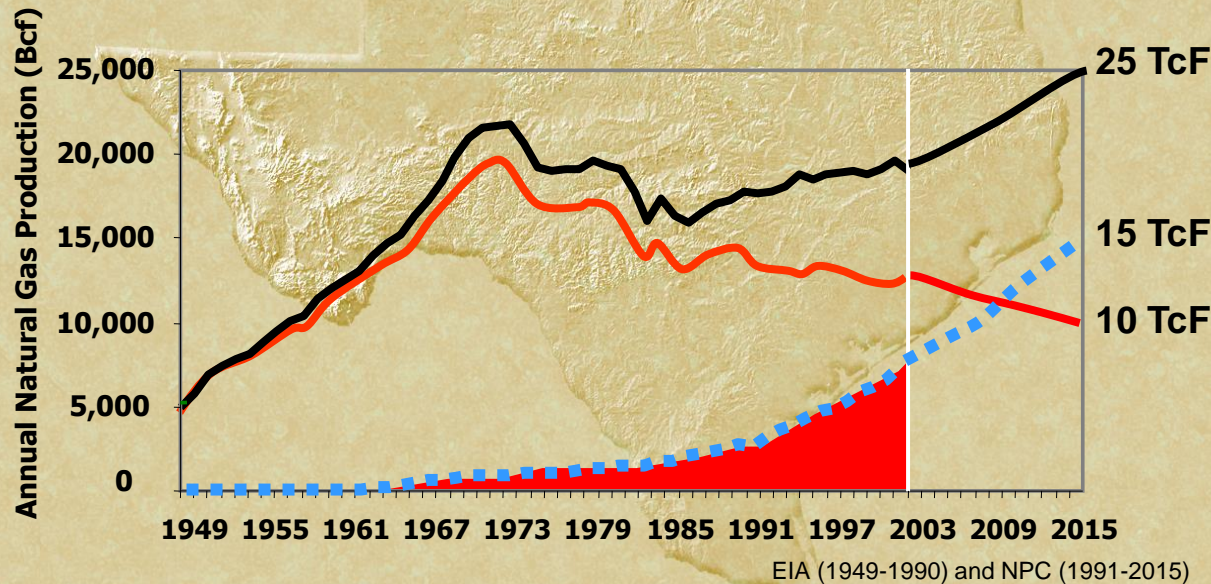


U.S. Natural Gas Production (TcF)

An Anticipated *Evolution*

From a 2004 Tinker Talk to the IPAA
US Natural Gas 2004 forecast

— Total Natural Gas
— Conventional Gas
- - - Unconventional Gas



23 TcF

14 TcF

9 TcF

■ Shale gas

■ Coalbed methane

■ Tight gas

■ Non-associated offshore

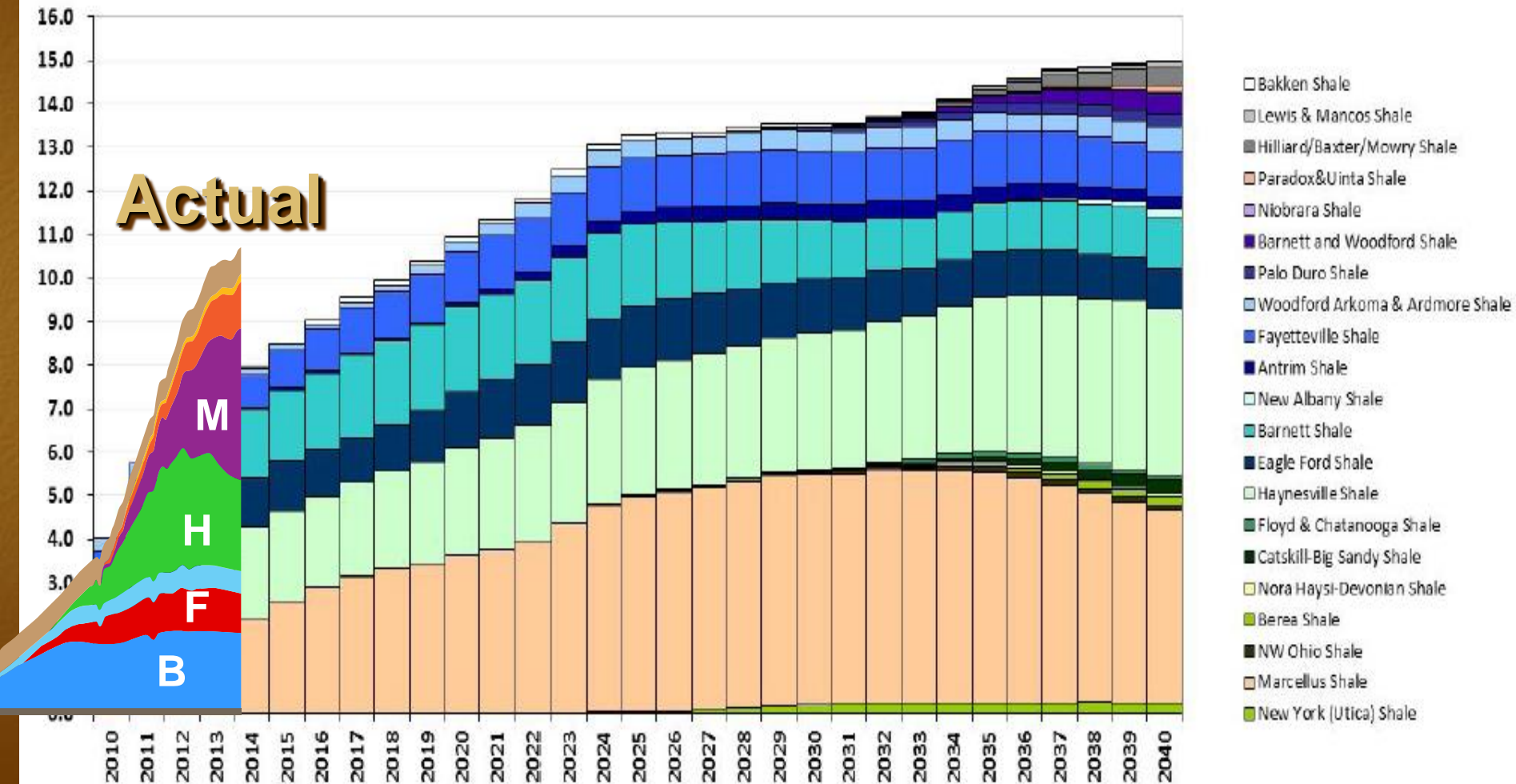
■ Alaska

■ Associated with oil

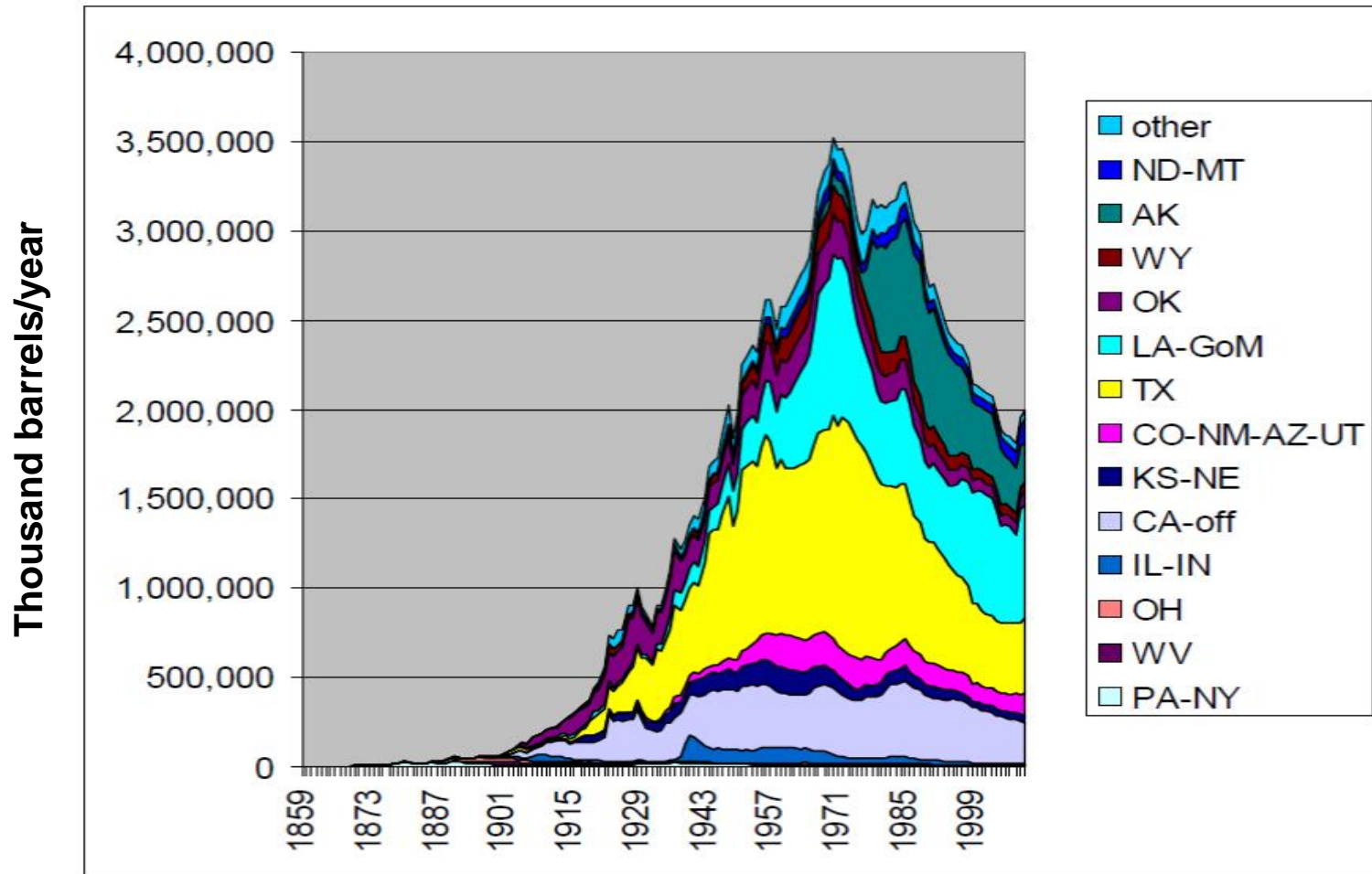
■ Non-associated onshore

Shale Gas Forecast vs. Actual

tcf Model: Rice University, Medlock, 2012

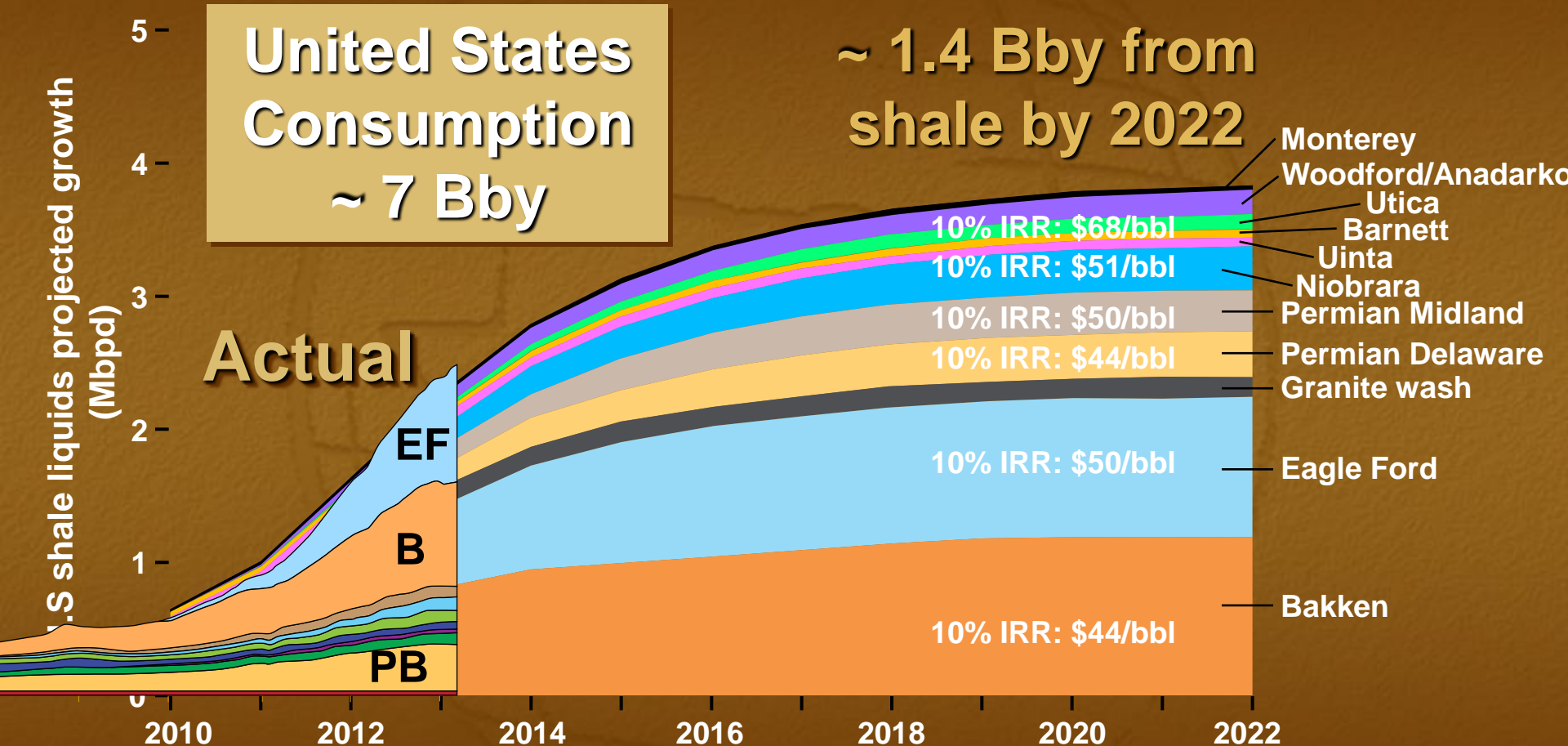


Annual US Oil Production

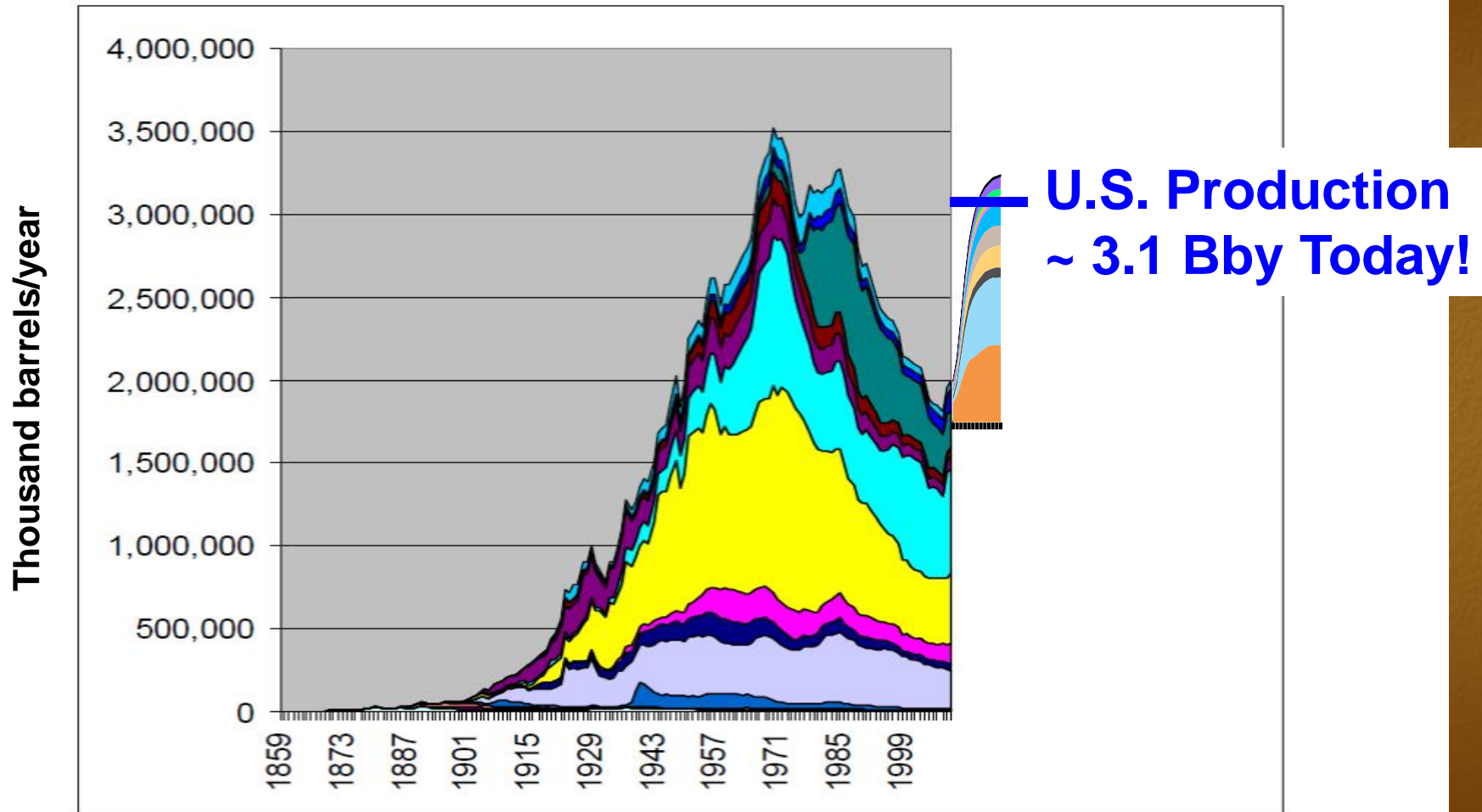


From: James D. Hamilton, Working Paper 17759, NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, 2012

2010 U.S. SHALE LIQUIDS PROJECTION



Annual US Oil Production



From: James D. Hamilton, Working Paper 17759, NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, 2012

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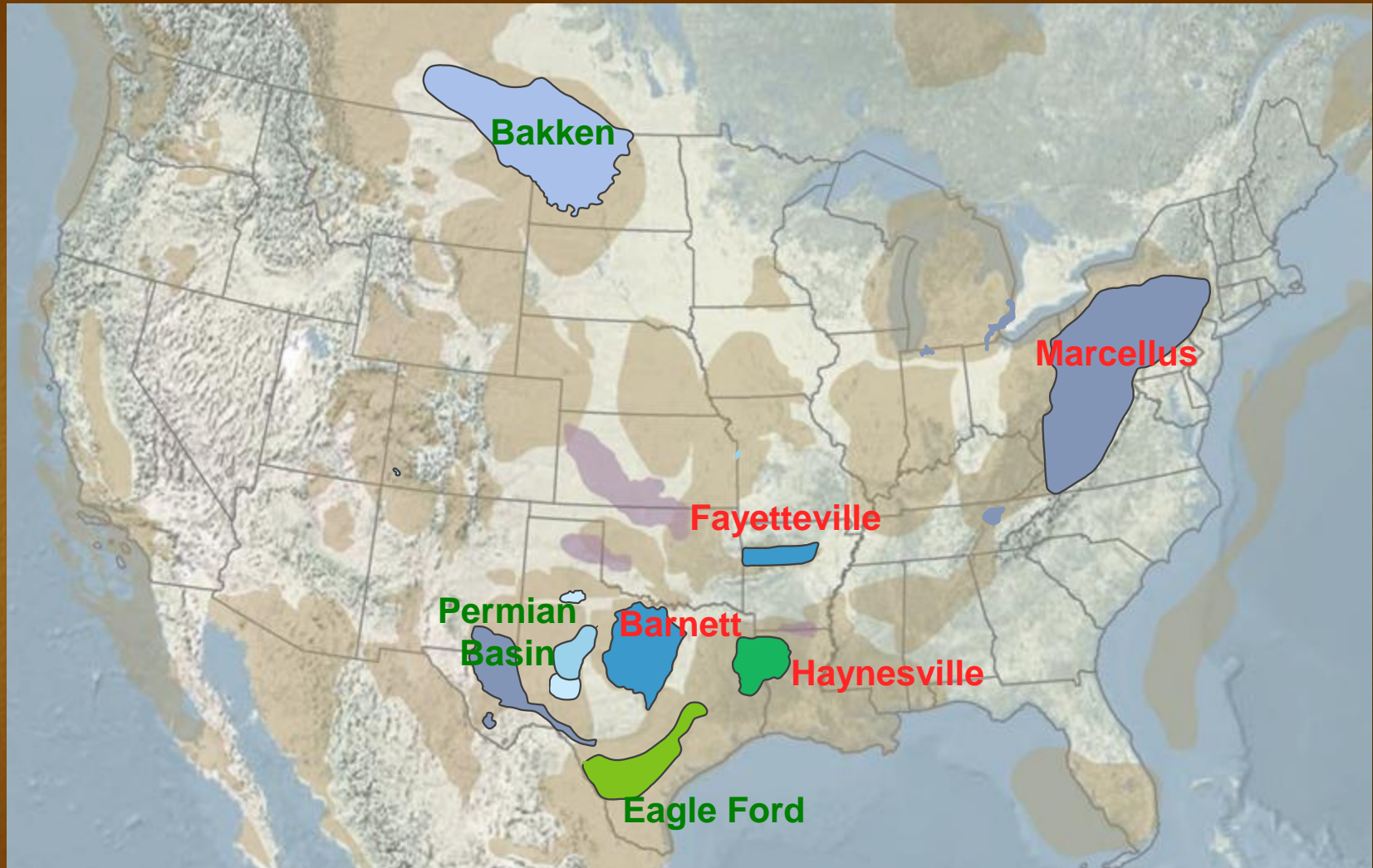
Unconventional Resource Plays



Cenozoic	Mesozoic	Paleozoic		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miocene Miocene-Oligocene Eocene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permian Pennsylvanian Mississippian-Pen Mississippian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mississippian-Devonian Devonian Ordovician Cambrian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tight sands Basins

Modified from: EIA and National Geographic

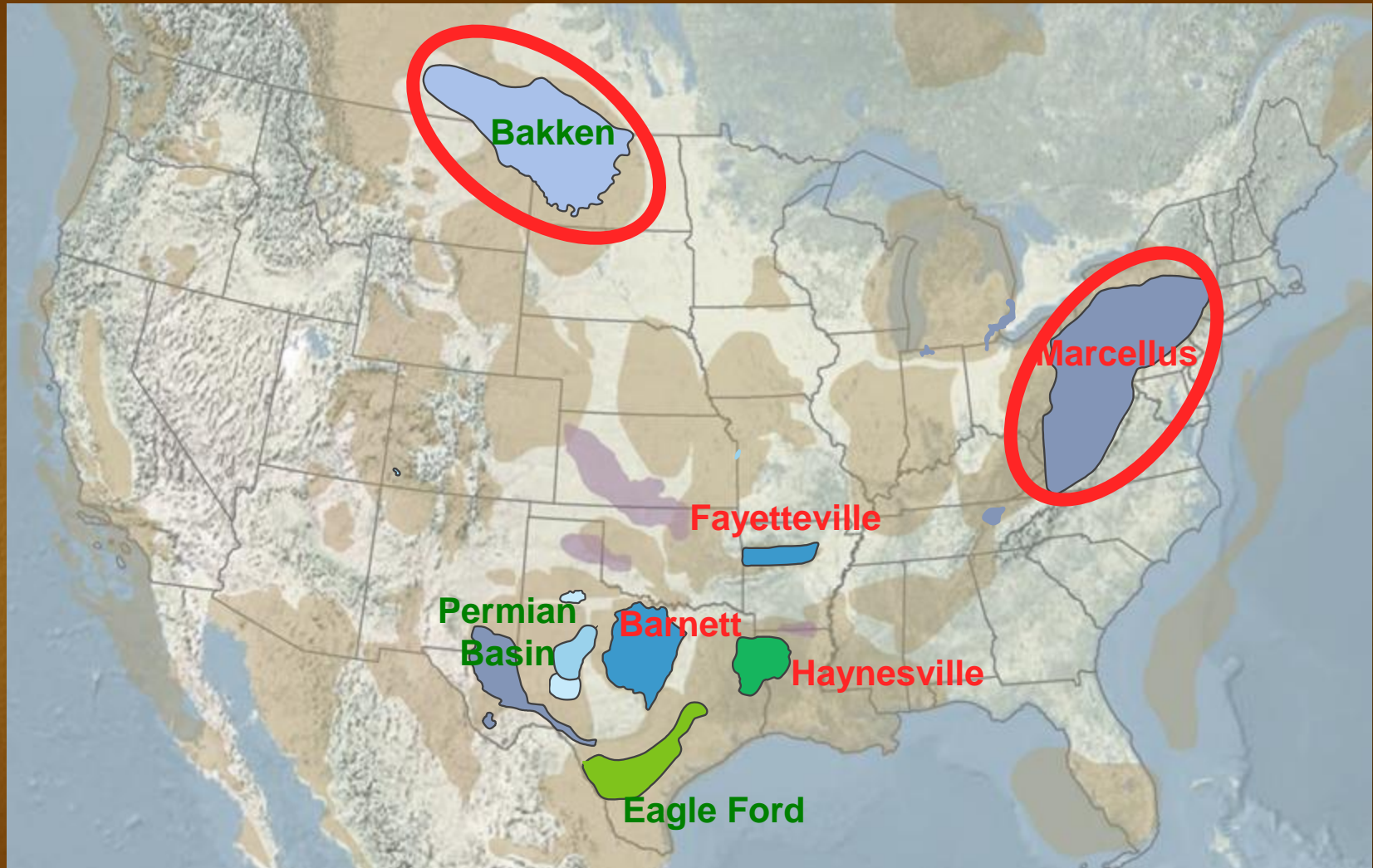
Unconventional Resource Plays



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Modified from: EIA and National Geographic

Unconventional Resource Plays



Cenozoic	Mesozoic	Paleozoic		
■ Miocene	■ Cretaceous	■ Permian	■ Mississippian-Devonian	■ Tight sands
■ Miocene-Oligocene	■ Jurassic	■ Pennsylvanian	■ Devonian	■ Basins
■ Eocene	■ Triassic	■ Mississippian-Pennsylvanian	■ Ordovician	
		■ Mississippian	■ Cambrian	

Modified from: EIA and National Geographic

Middle Devonian

nker, 2014



From Blakey; <http://cpgeosystems.com/paleomaps.html>

Bureau of Economic Geology

U.S. Shale Gas Integrated Study

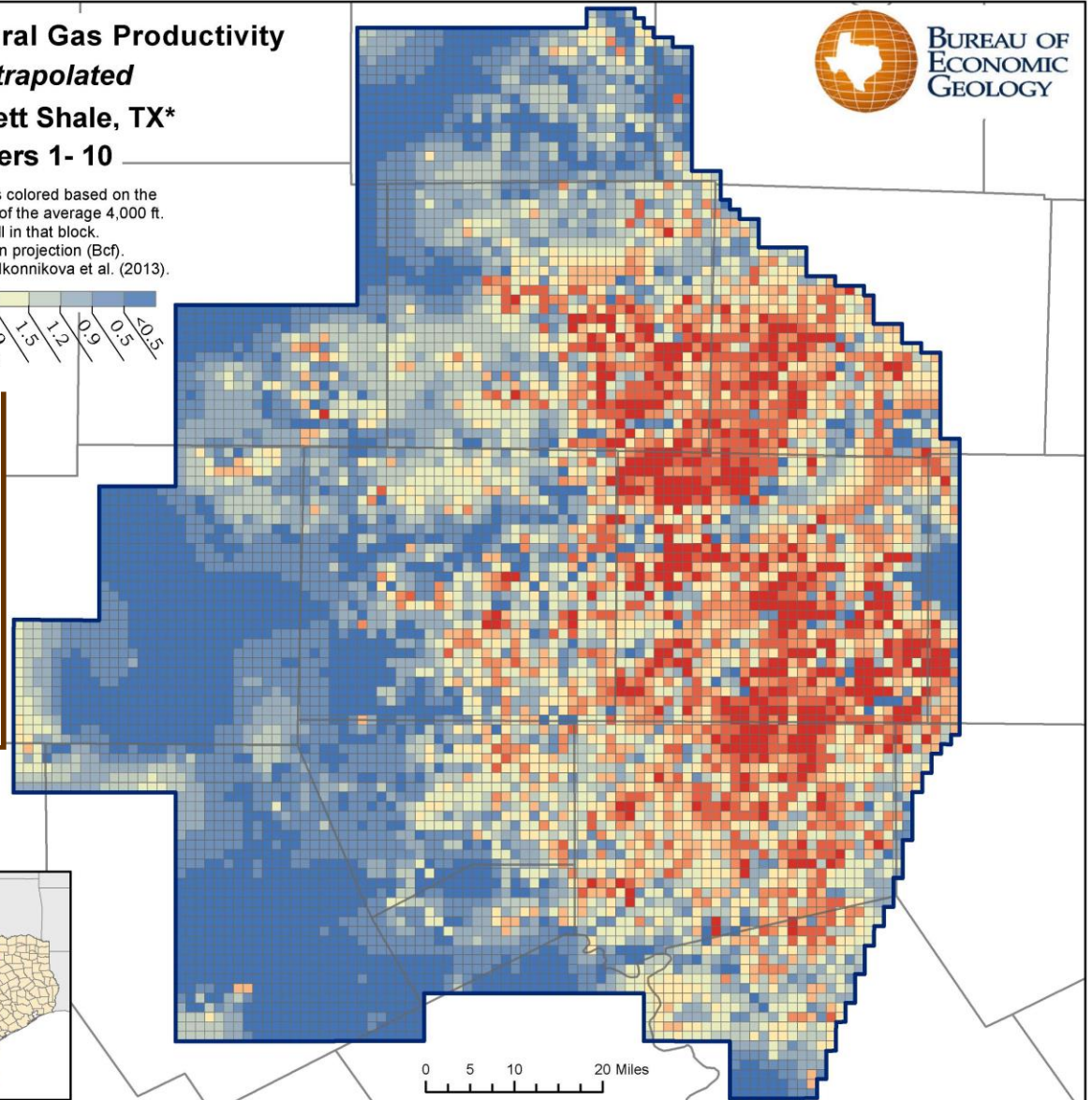
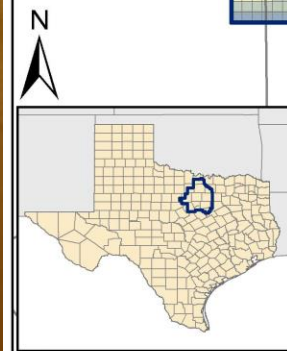
- What is the *total* resource base in place?
- What portion is *technically* recoverable?
- What portion is *economically* recoverable?
- What is the long-term *production outlook*?

**30-Year Natural Gas Productivity
Extrapolated
Barnett Shale, TX***
Tiers 1- 10

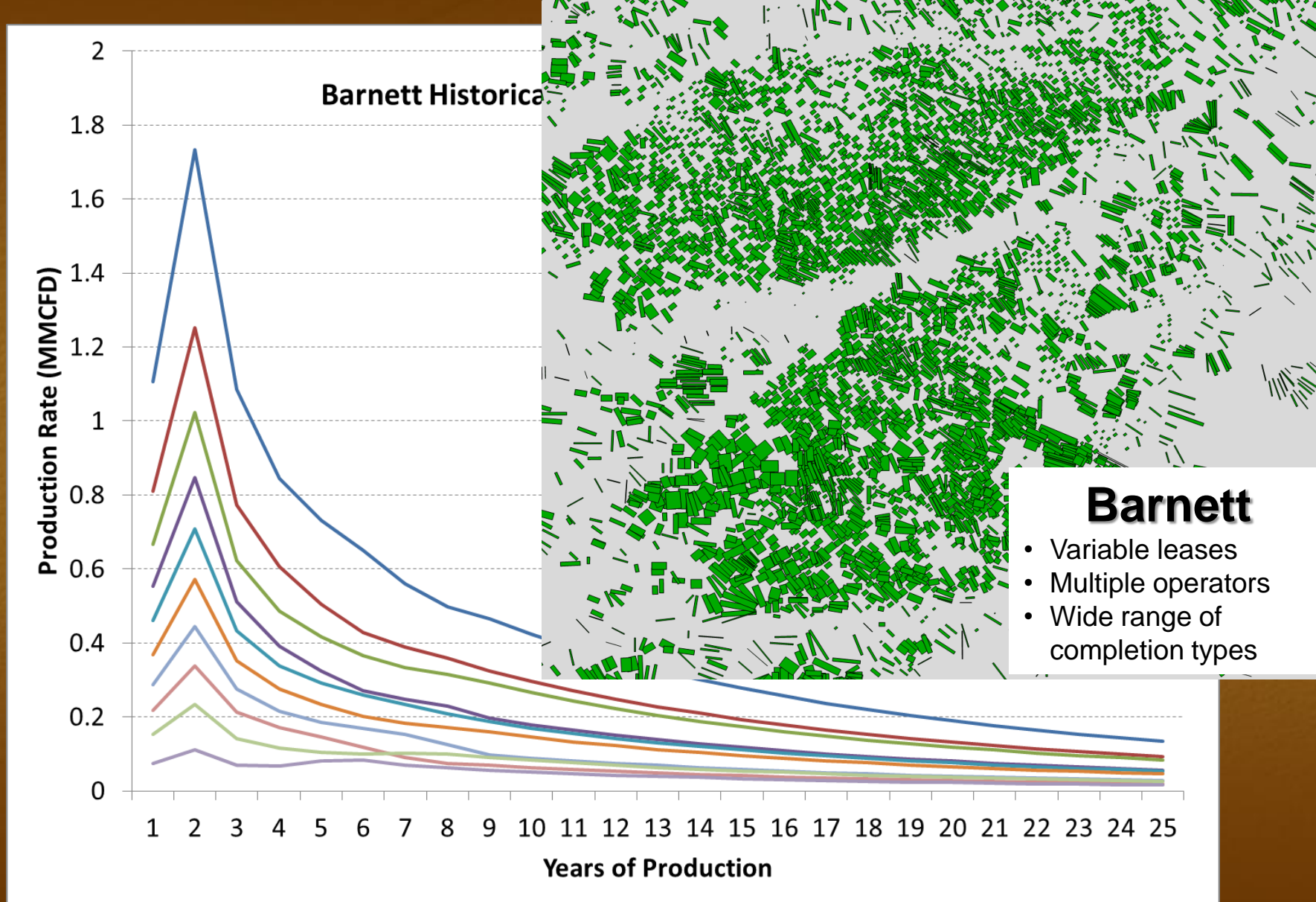
*Each sq. mile block is colored based on the estimated productivity of the average 4,000 ft. horizontal well in that block.
30-year production projection (Bcf).
For further details, see Ikonnikova et al. (2013).



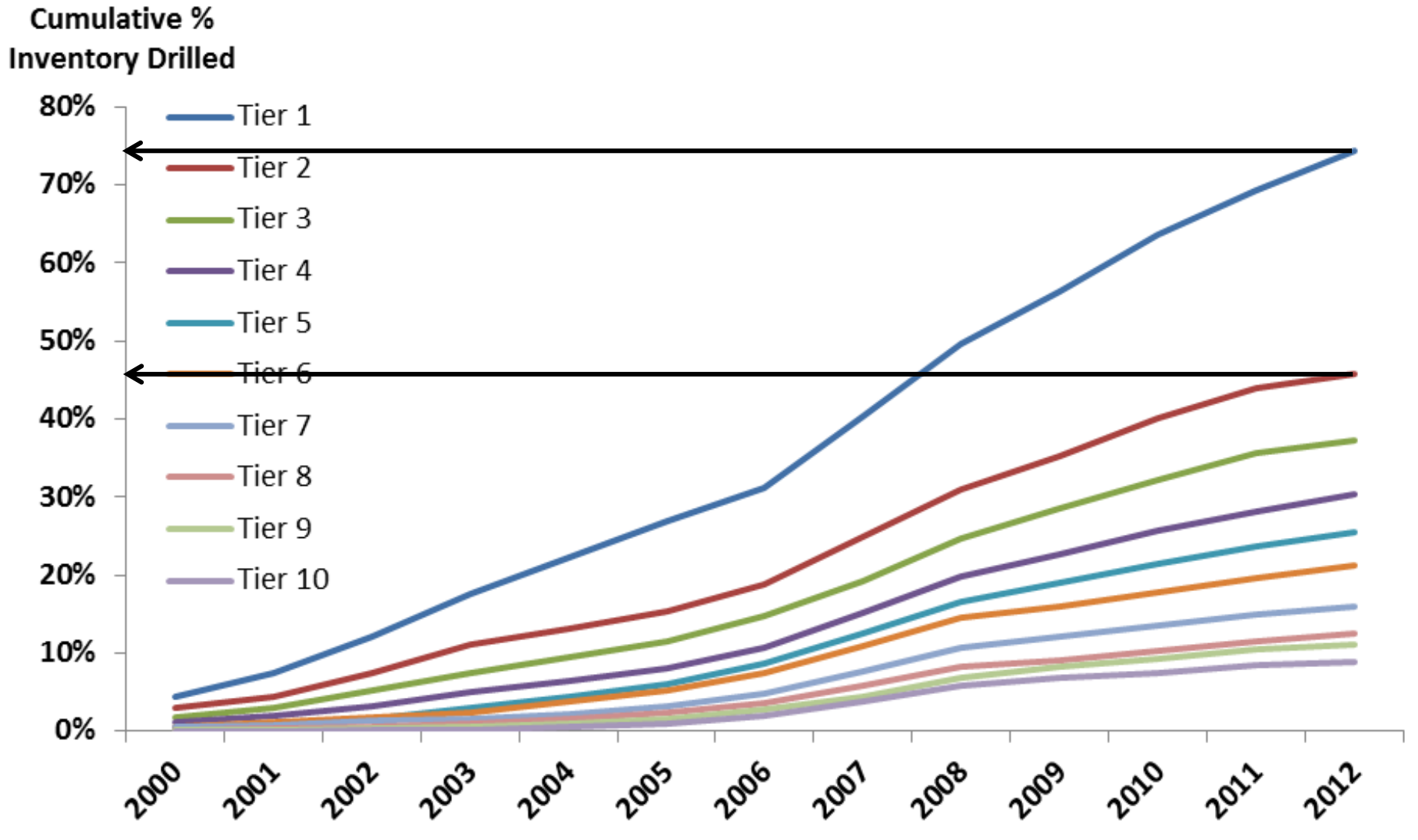
Barnett Productivity Tiers



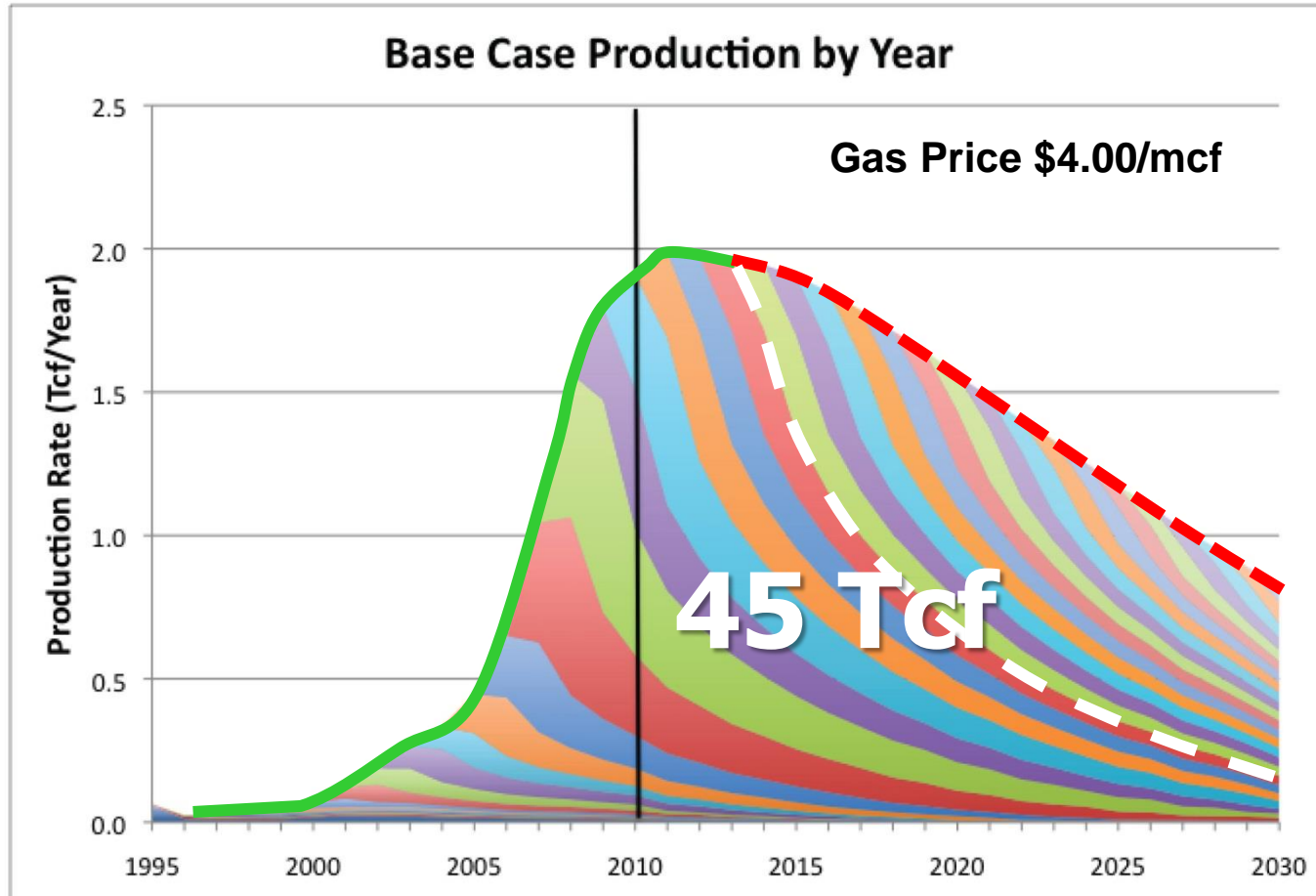
Well Profiles Vary by Tier



Barnett Drilling by Tier



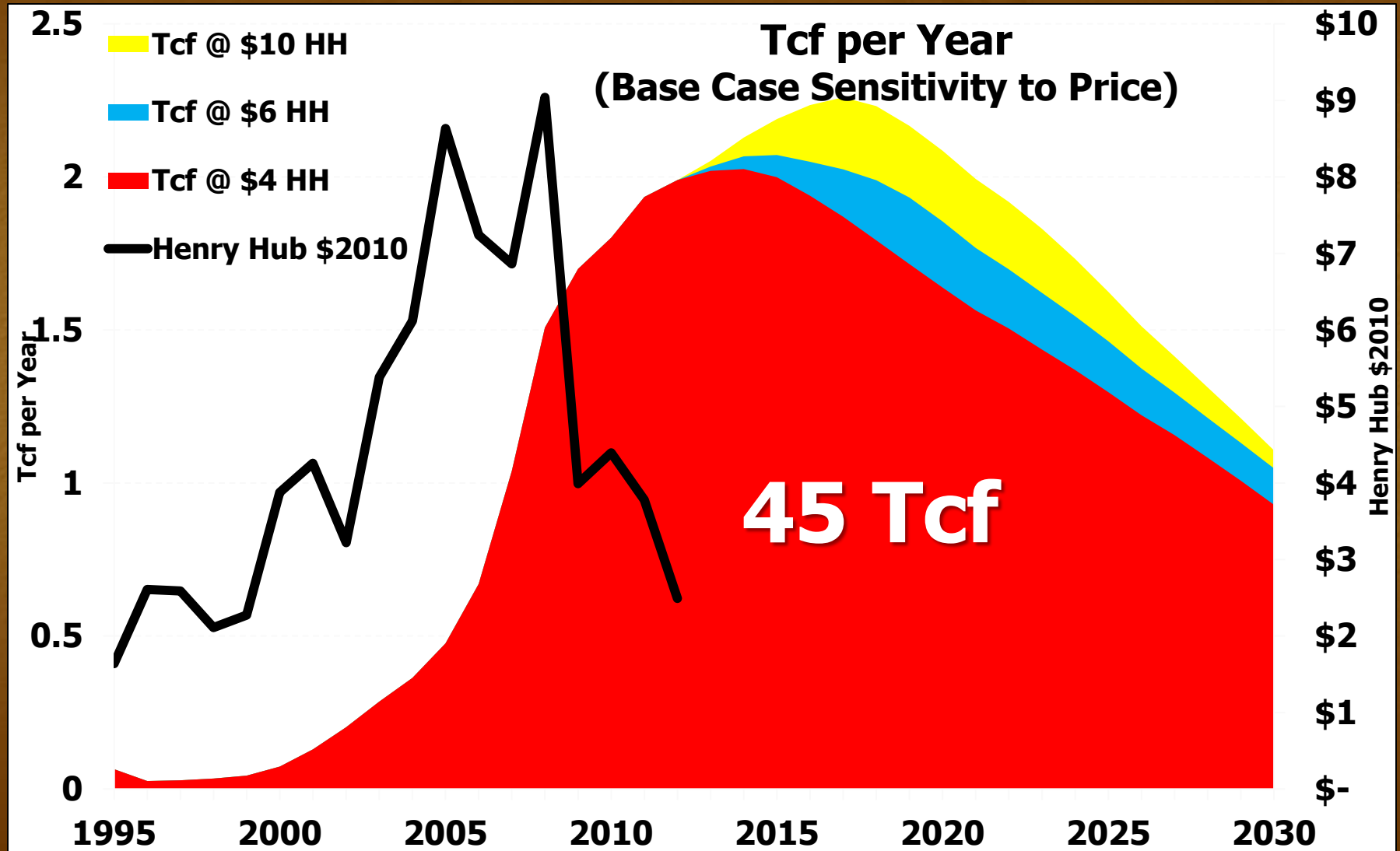
Production Outlook for the Barnett Shale through 2030



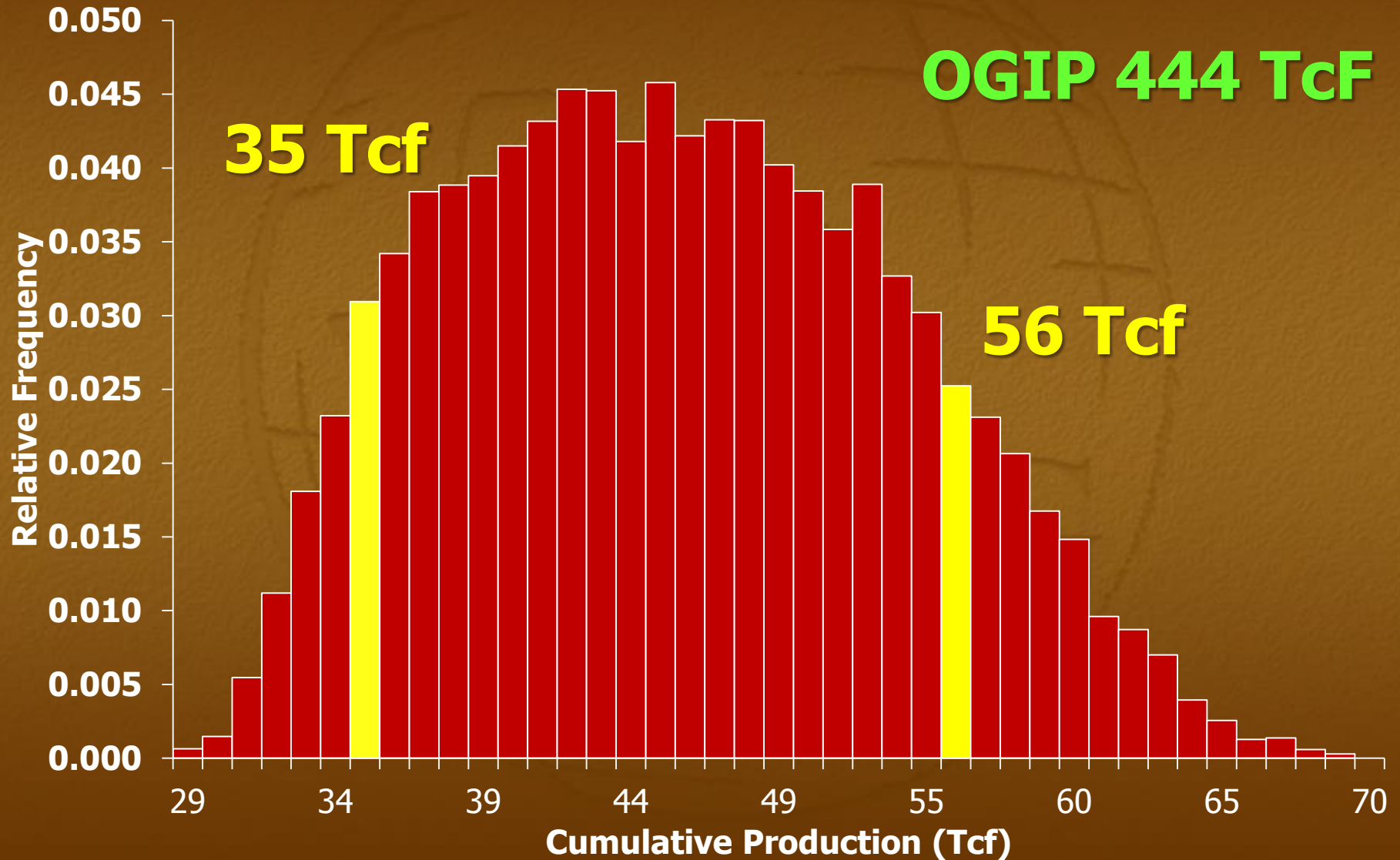
Source: Bureau of Economic Geology/Univ. of Texas at Austin
QAe1590

Barnett

Production Forecast

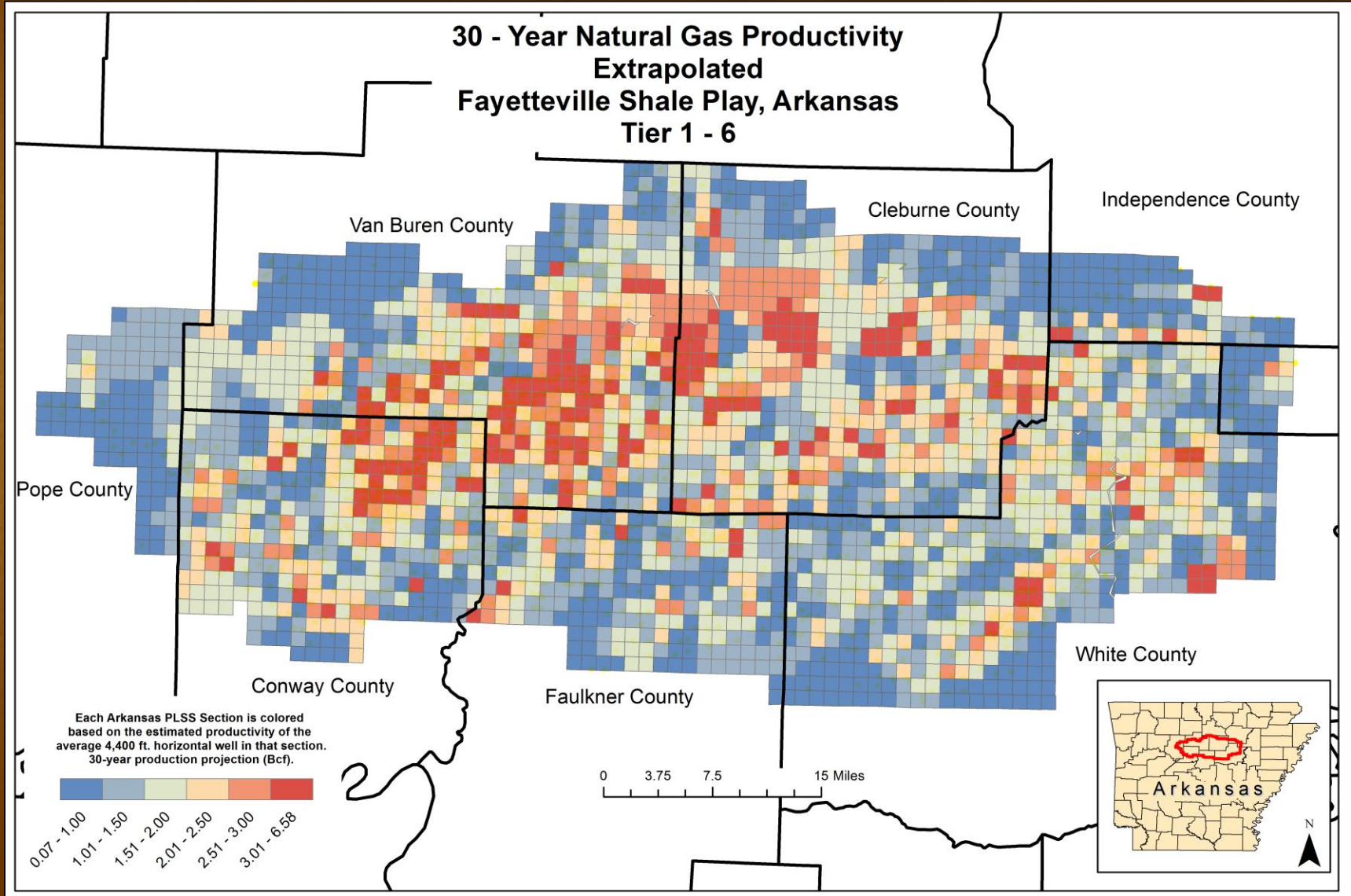


Monte Carlo Production Distribution



Fayetteville

Productivity Tiers

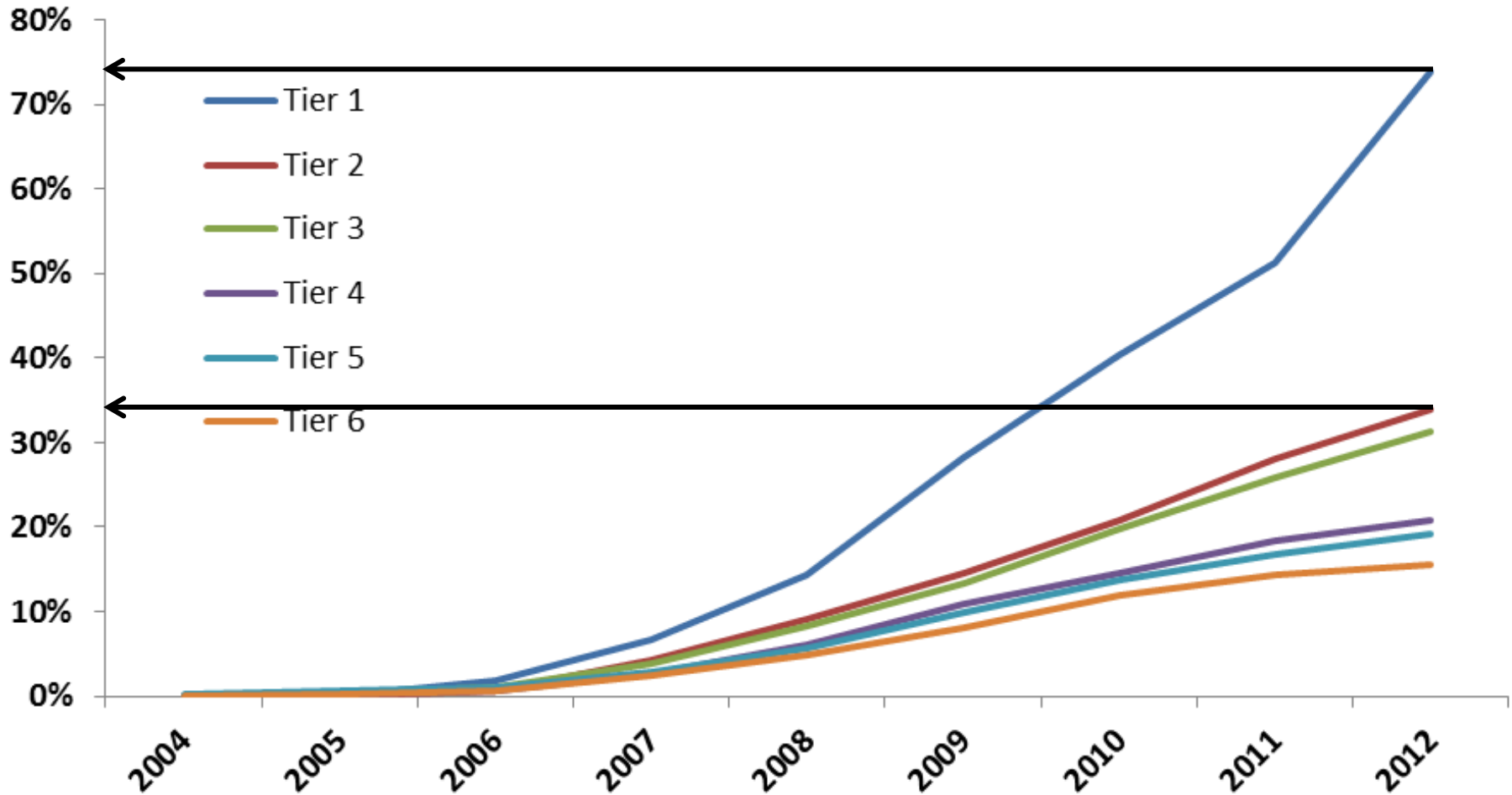


Fayetteville

Production Forecast

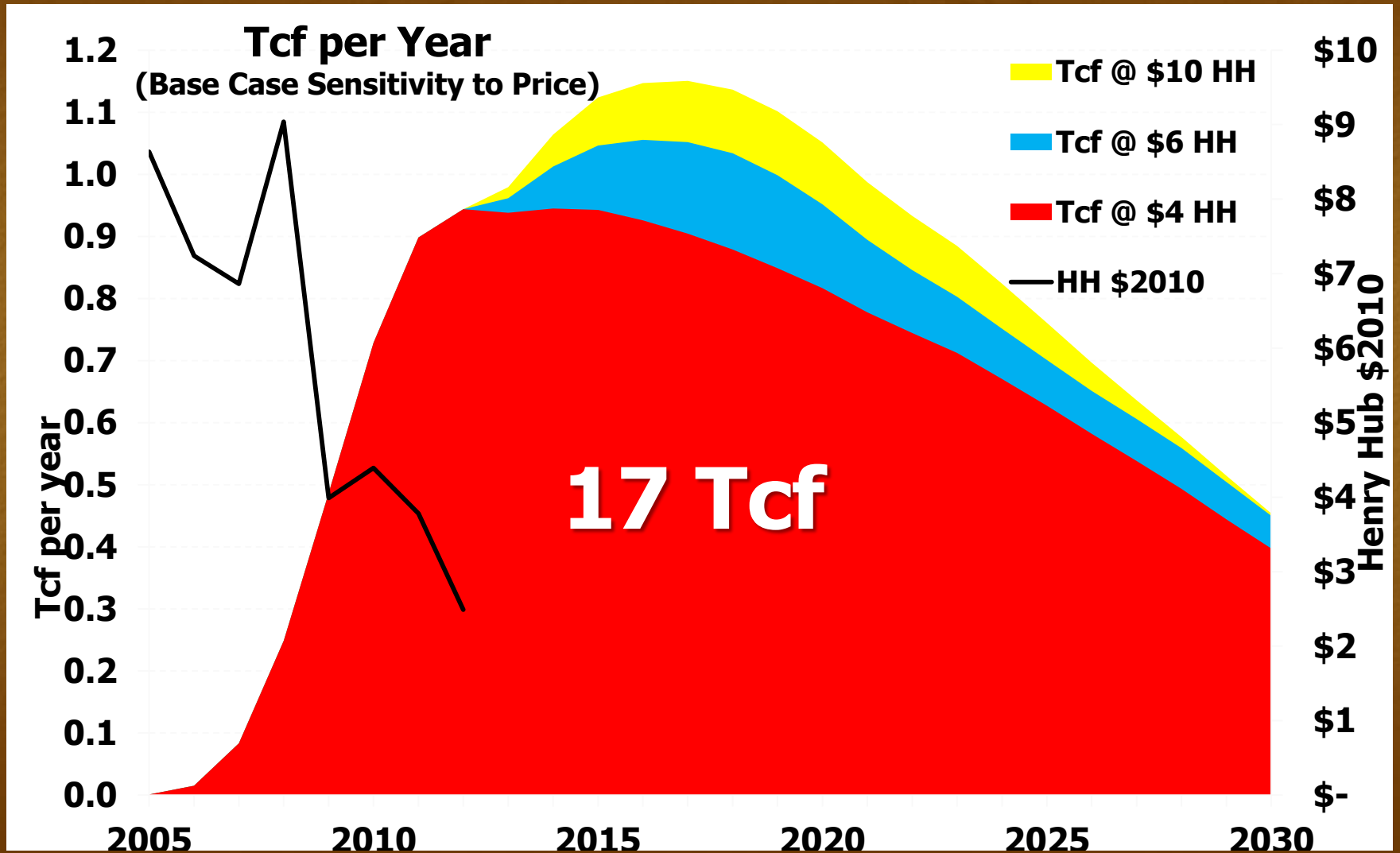
Cumulative %
Inventory Drilled

Fayetteville Drilling by Tier



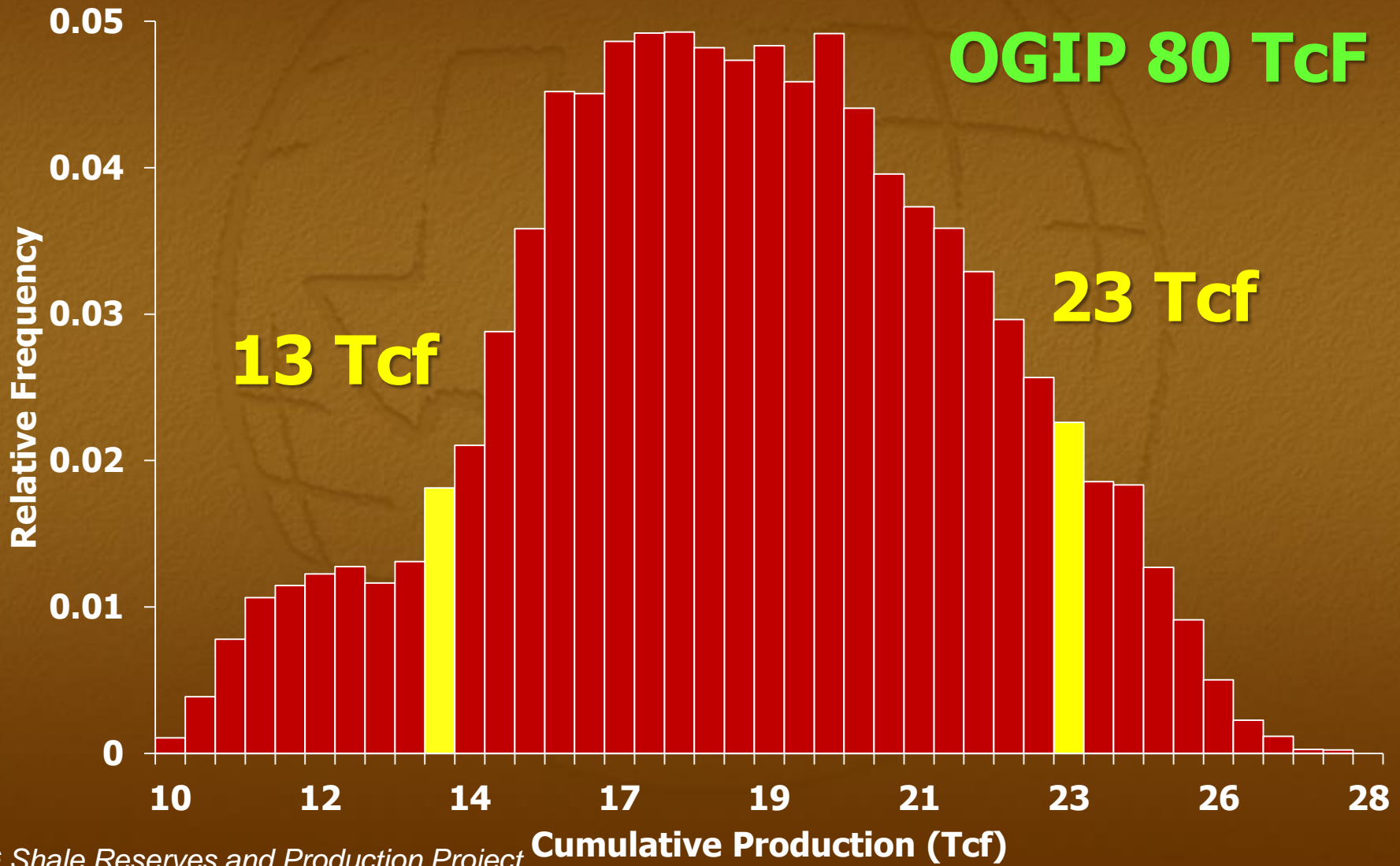
Fayetteville

Production Forecast



Fayetteville

Monte Carlo Production Distribution

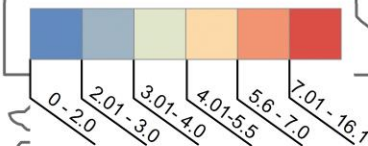


Haynesville

Productivity Tiers

25 - Year Natural Gas Productivity *Extrapolated* Haynesville Shale Play, TX and LA

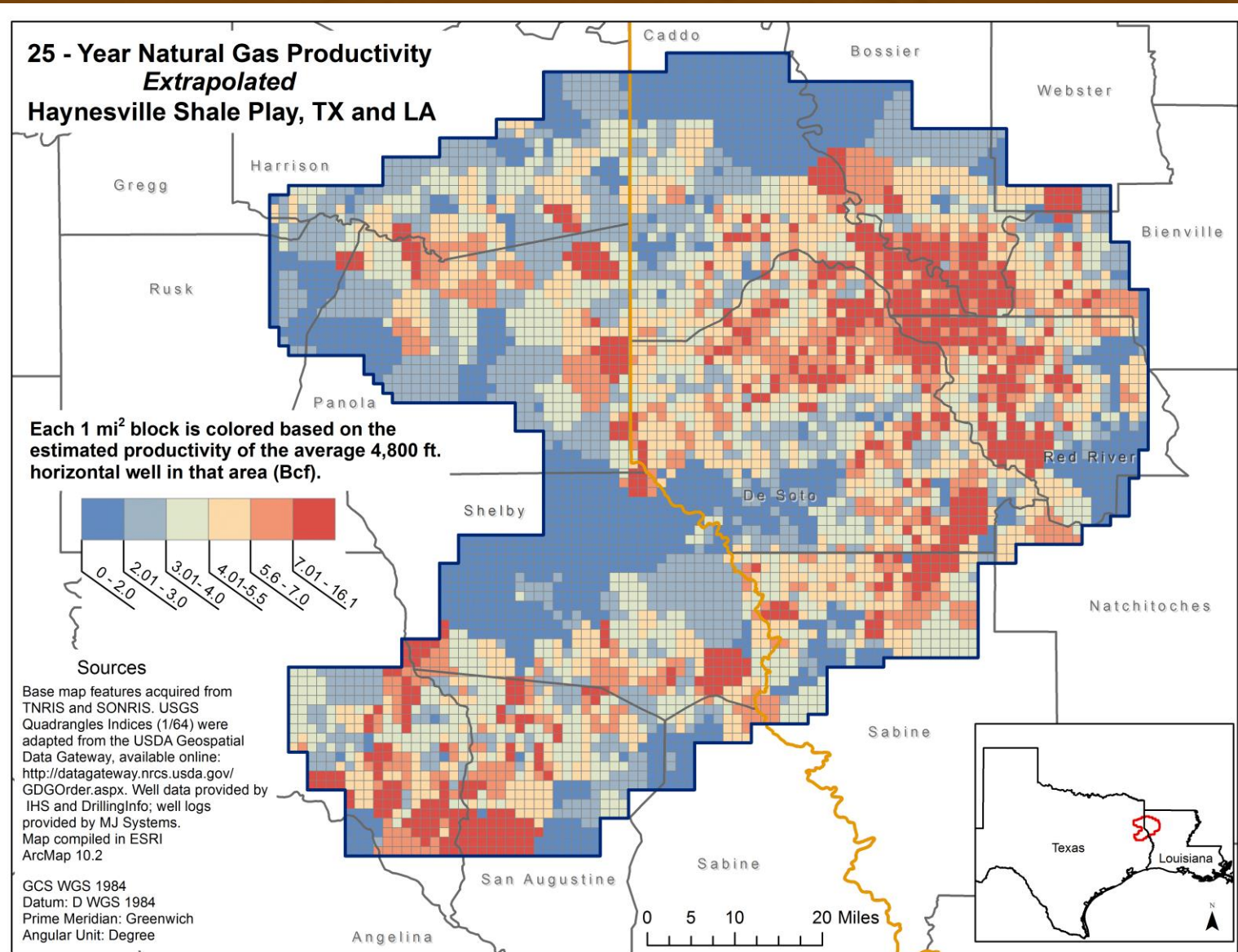
Each 1 mi² block is colored based on the estimated productivity of the average 4,800 ft. horizontal well in that area (Bcf).



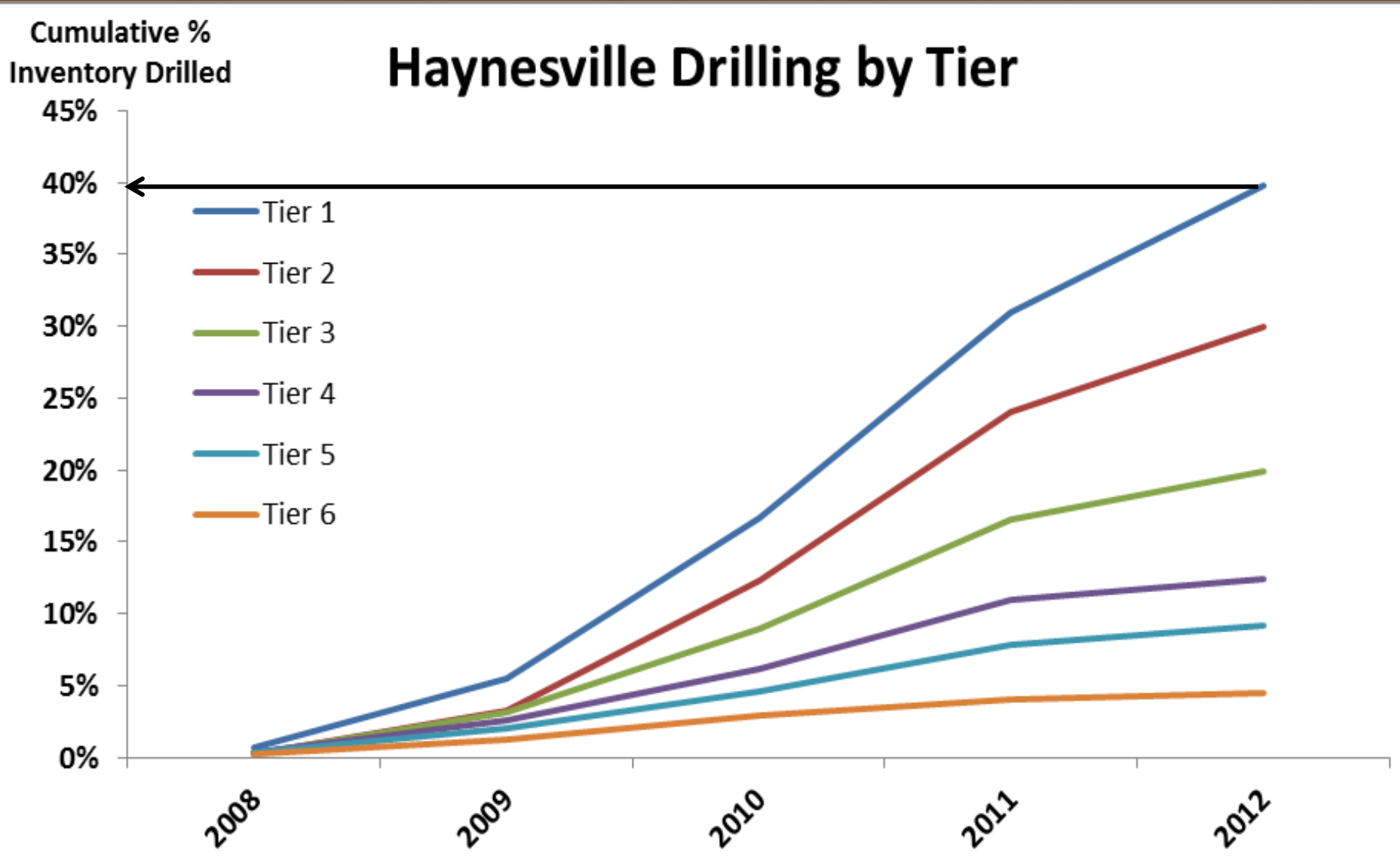
Sources

Base map features acquired from TNRIS and SONRIS. USGS Quadrangles Indices (1/64) were adapted from the USDA Geospatial Data Gateway, available online: <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GDGOrder.aspx>. Well data provided by IHS and DrillingInfo; well logs provided by MJ Systems. Map compiled in ESRI ArcMap 10.2

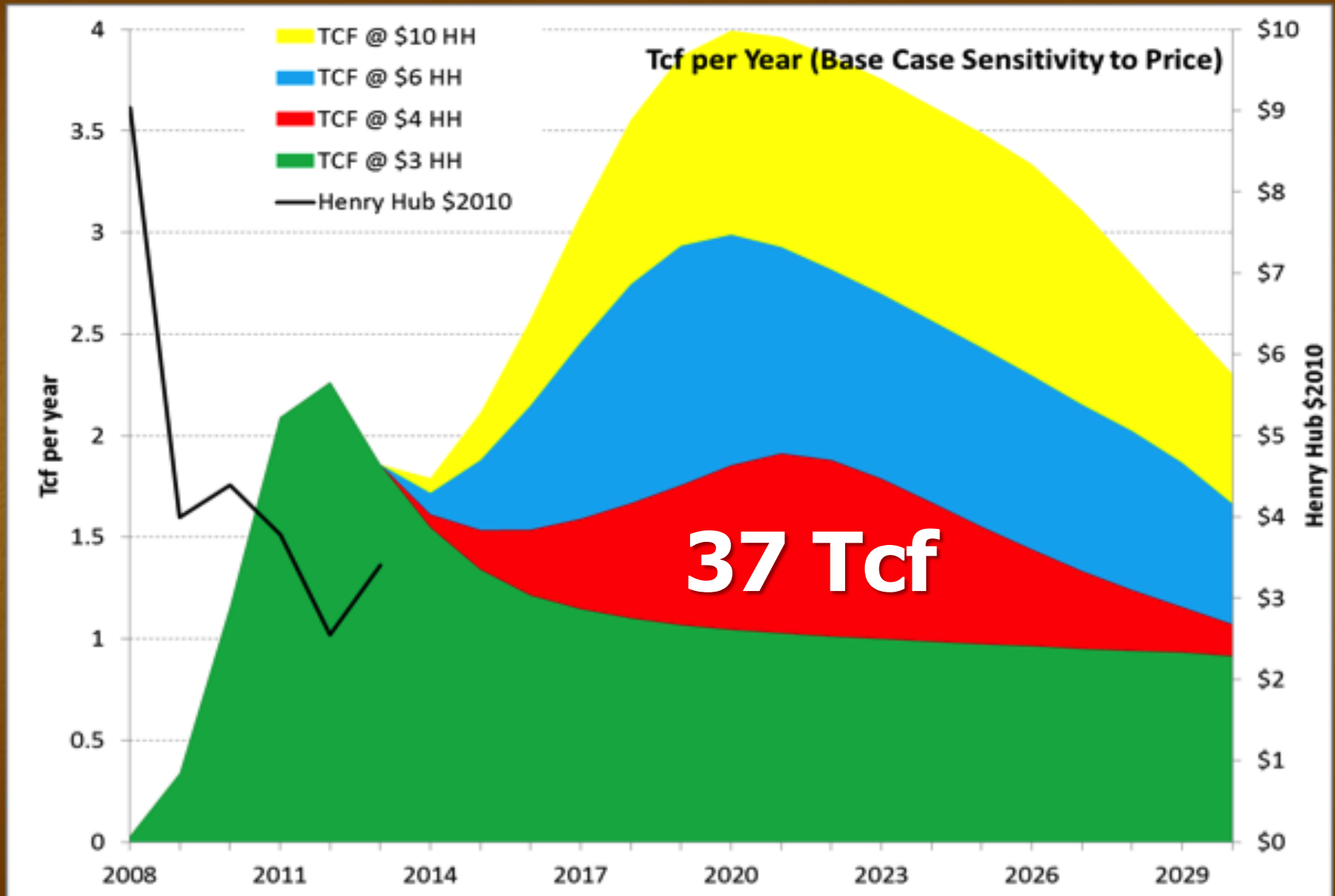
GCS WGS 1984
Datum: D WGS 1984
Prime Meridian: Greenwich
Angular Unit: Degree



Haynesville Production Forecast



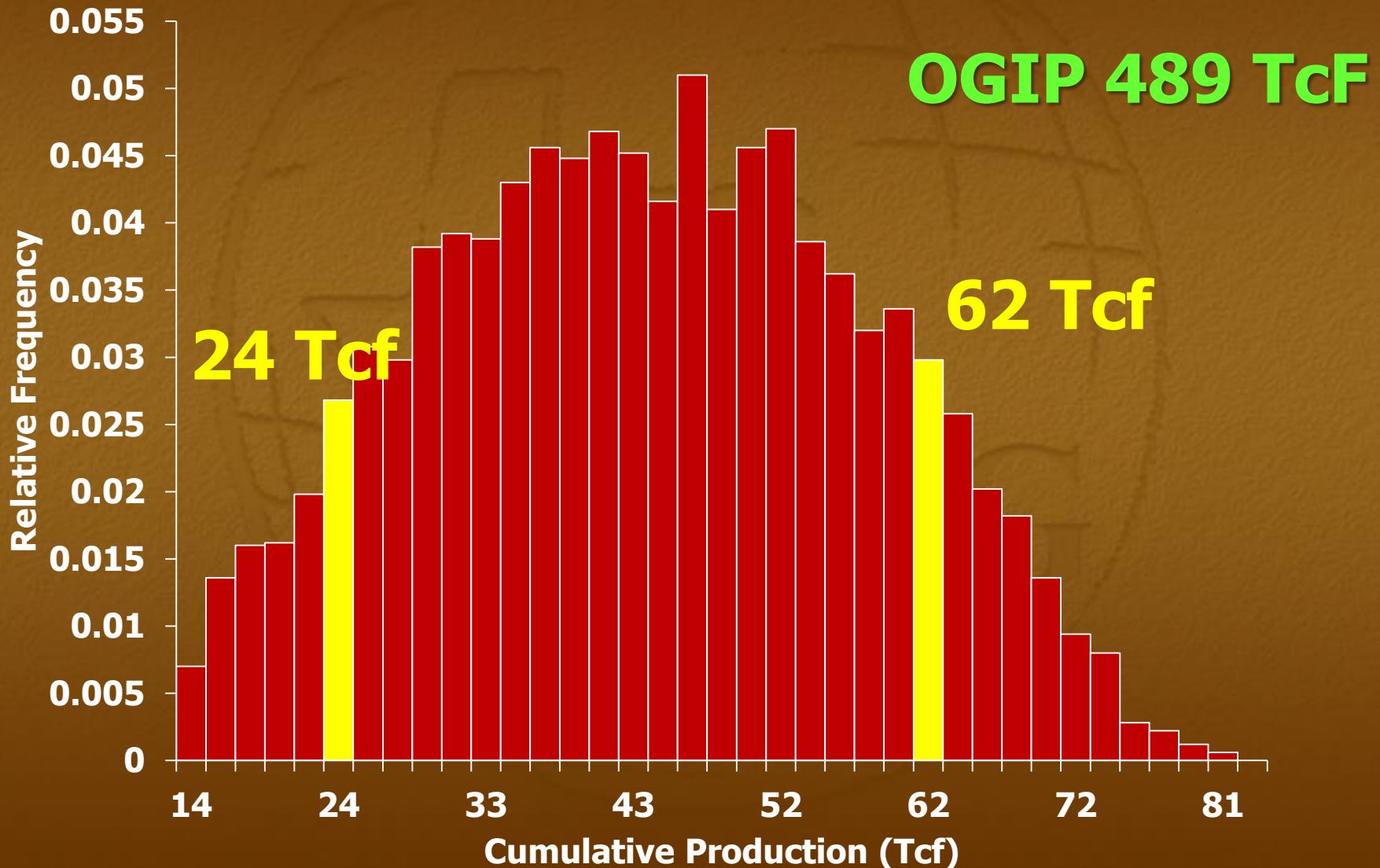
Haynesville Production Forecast



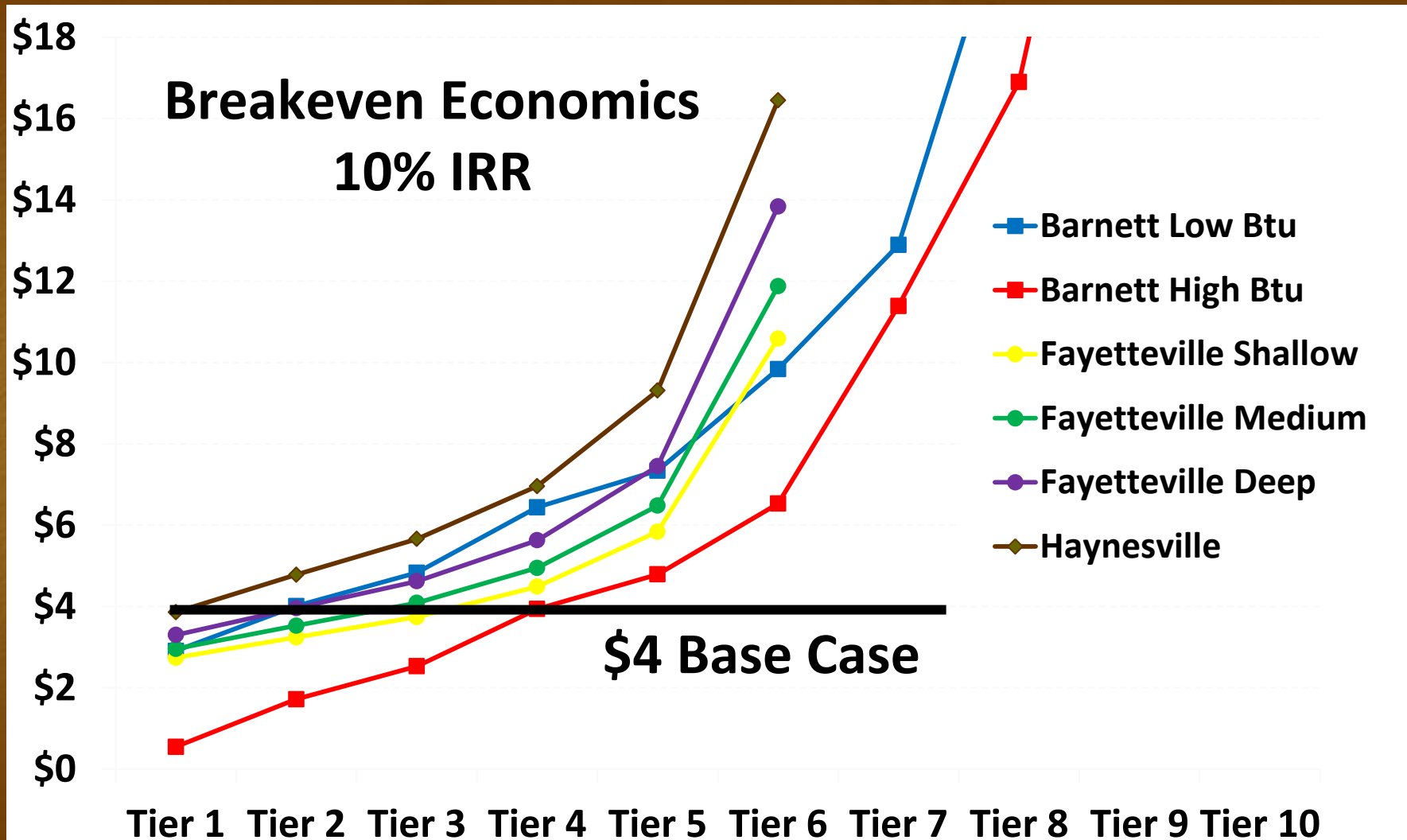
Haynesville

Tinker, 2014

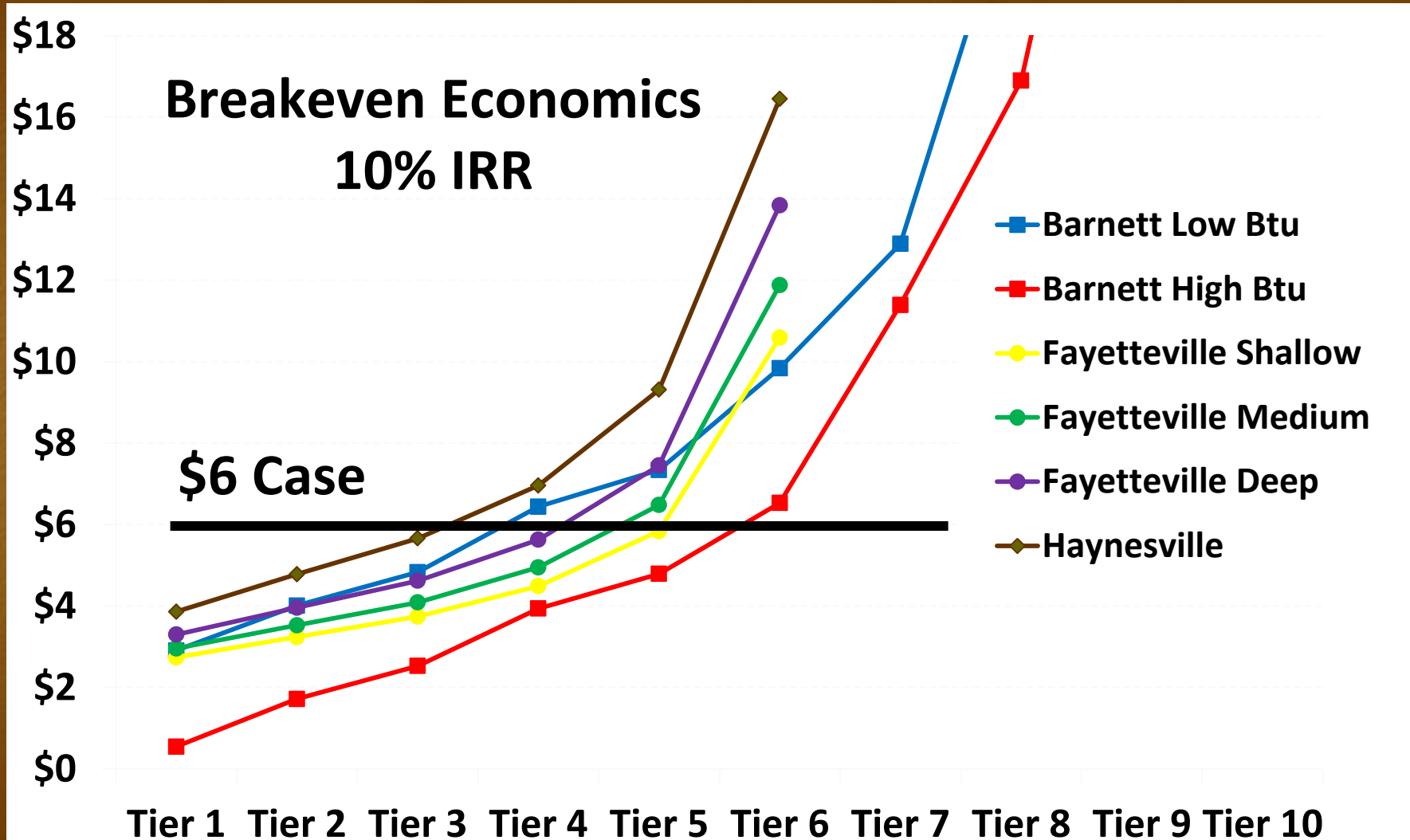
Monte Carlo Production Distribution



Economics by Tier (Bcf)



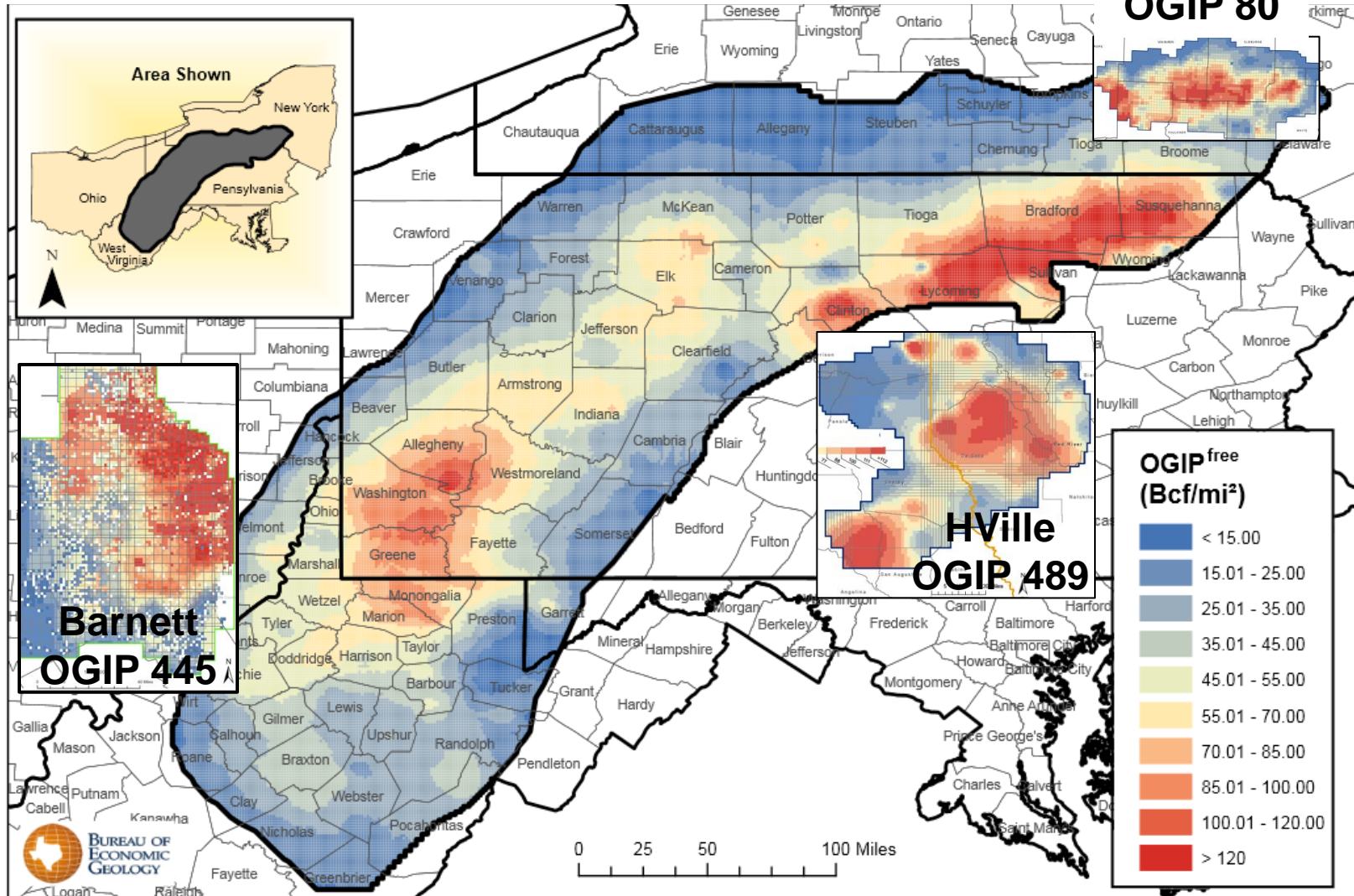
Economics by Tier (Bcf)



Marcellus OGIP

1712 Tcf OGIP free

FVile OGIP 80



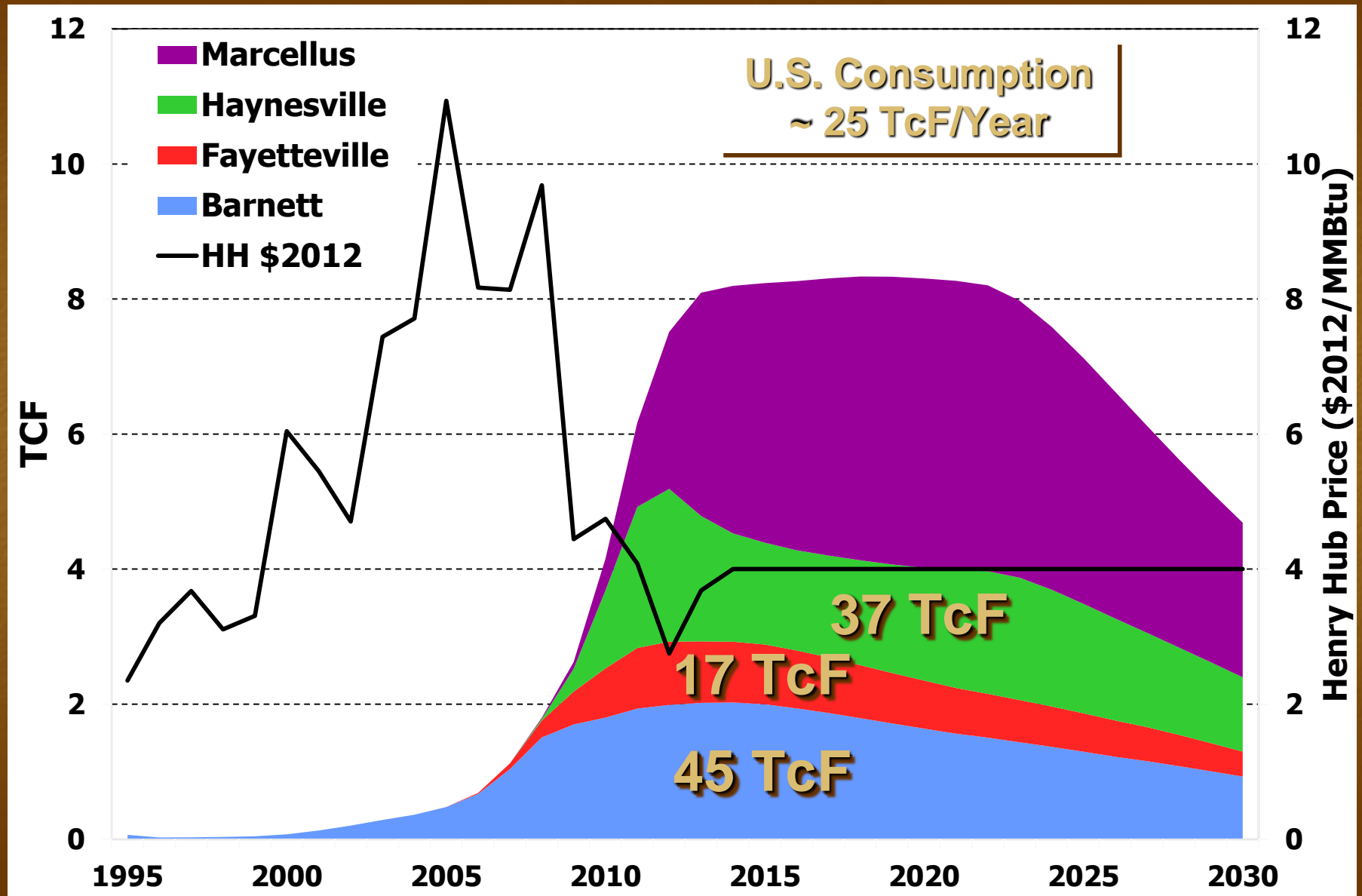
Sources: Base map features acquired from TNIRIS and SONRIS. USGS Quadrangles; Indices (1/64) were adapted from the USDA Geospatial Data Gateway (<http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GDGOrder.aspx>). Well data provided by IHS and DrillingInfo. Well logs provided by MJ Systems. Map compiled in ESRI ArcMap 10.2; GCS WGS1984; Datum: D WGS 1984; Angular Unit: Degree

Created by Guin McDaid on August 21, 2014

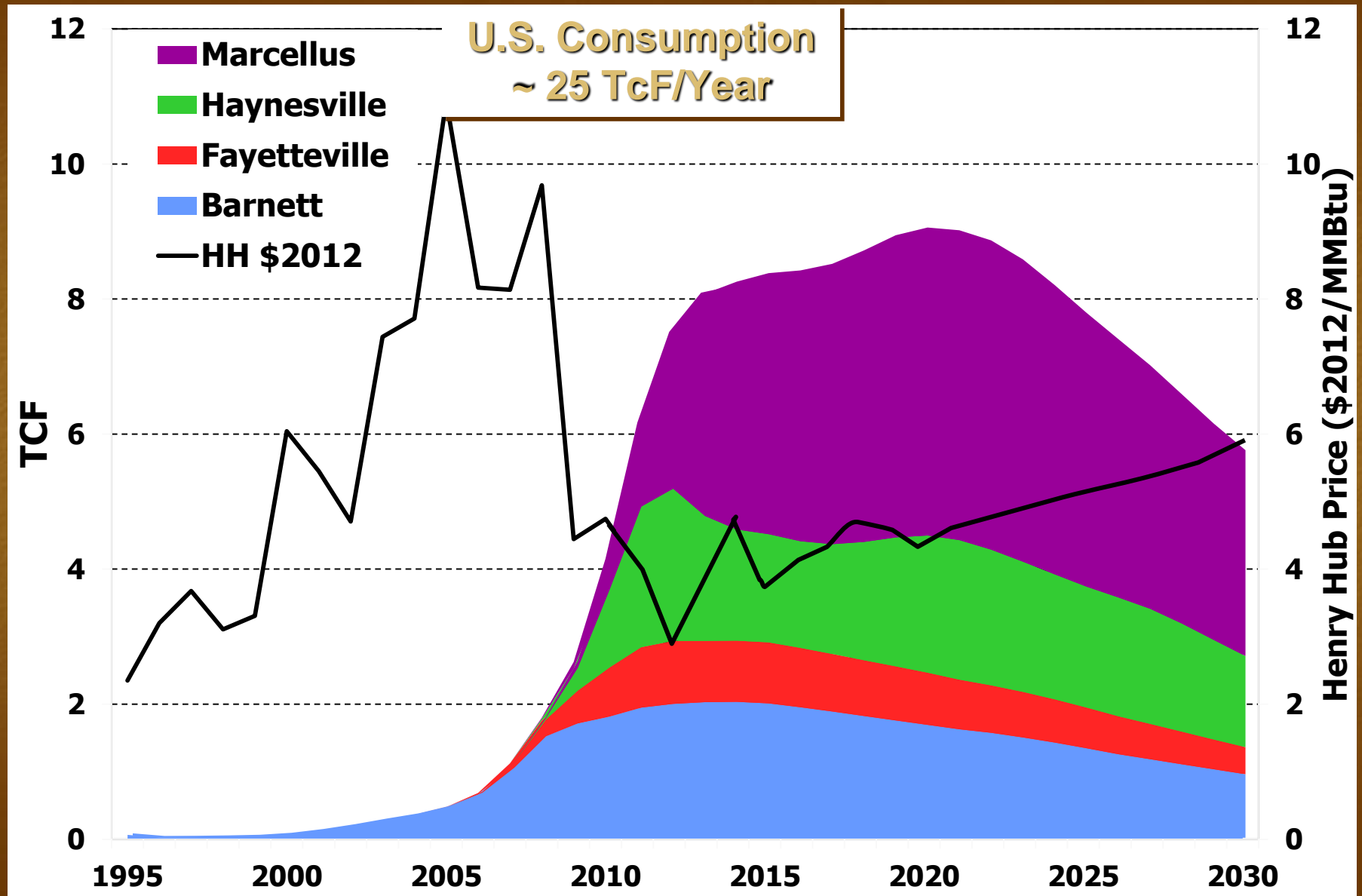
**FVille
OGIP 80**



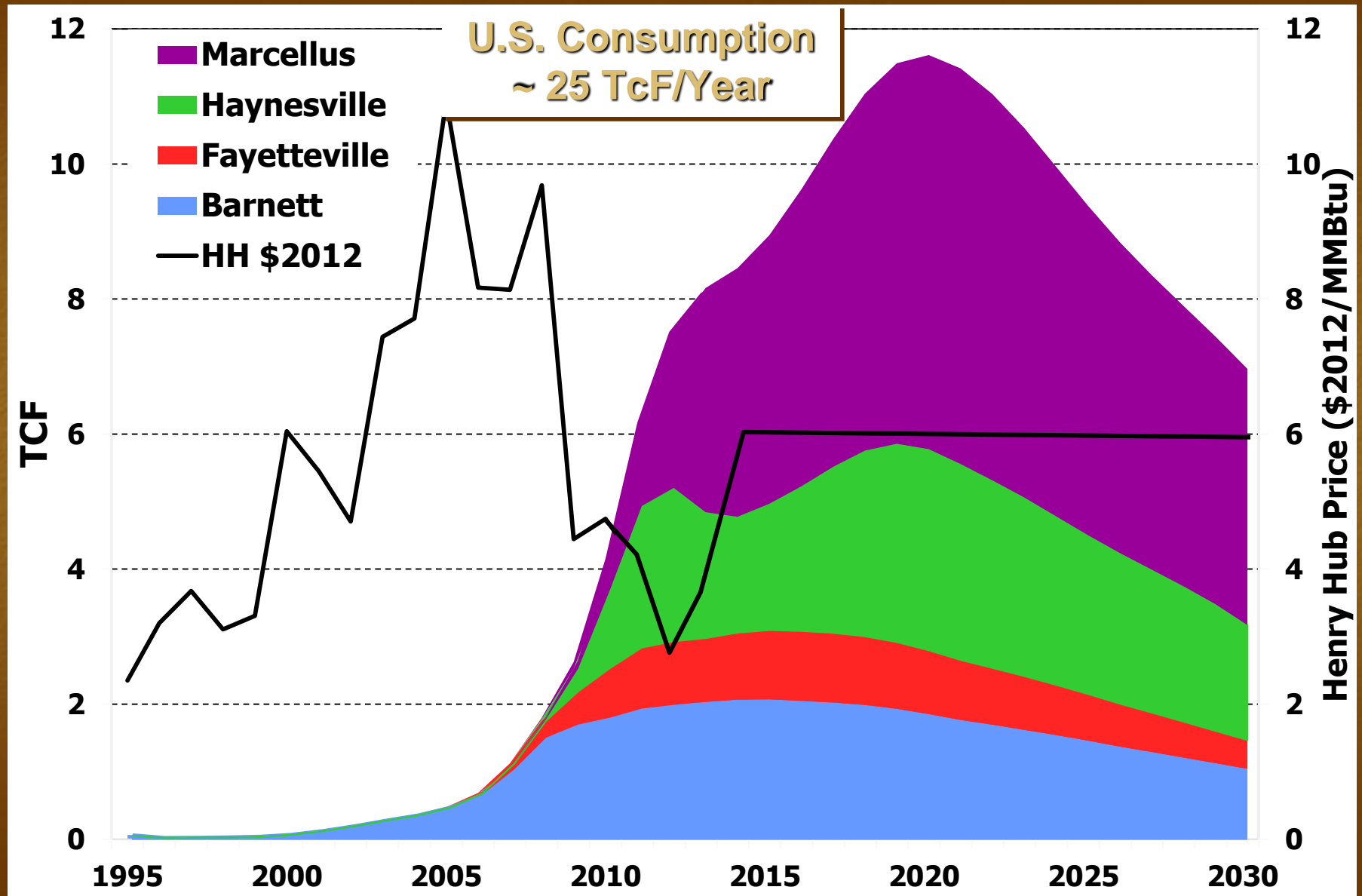
Base Case (\$4) Stacked Production



EIA Price Case Stacked Production

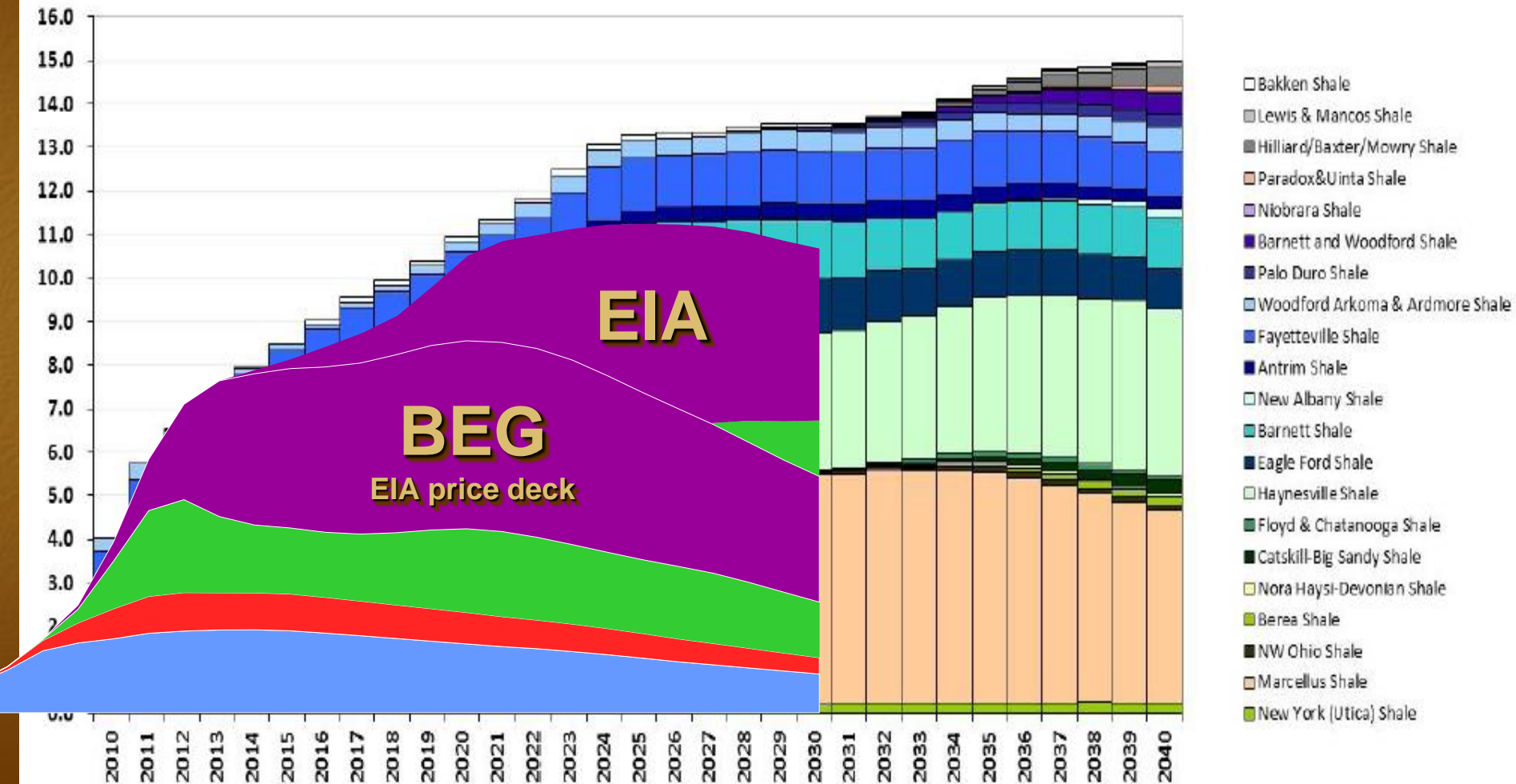


\$6 Case Stacked Production



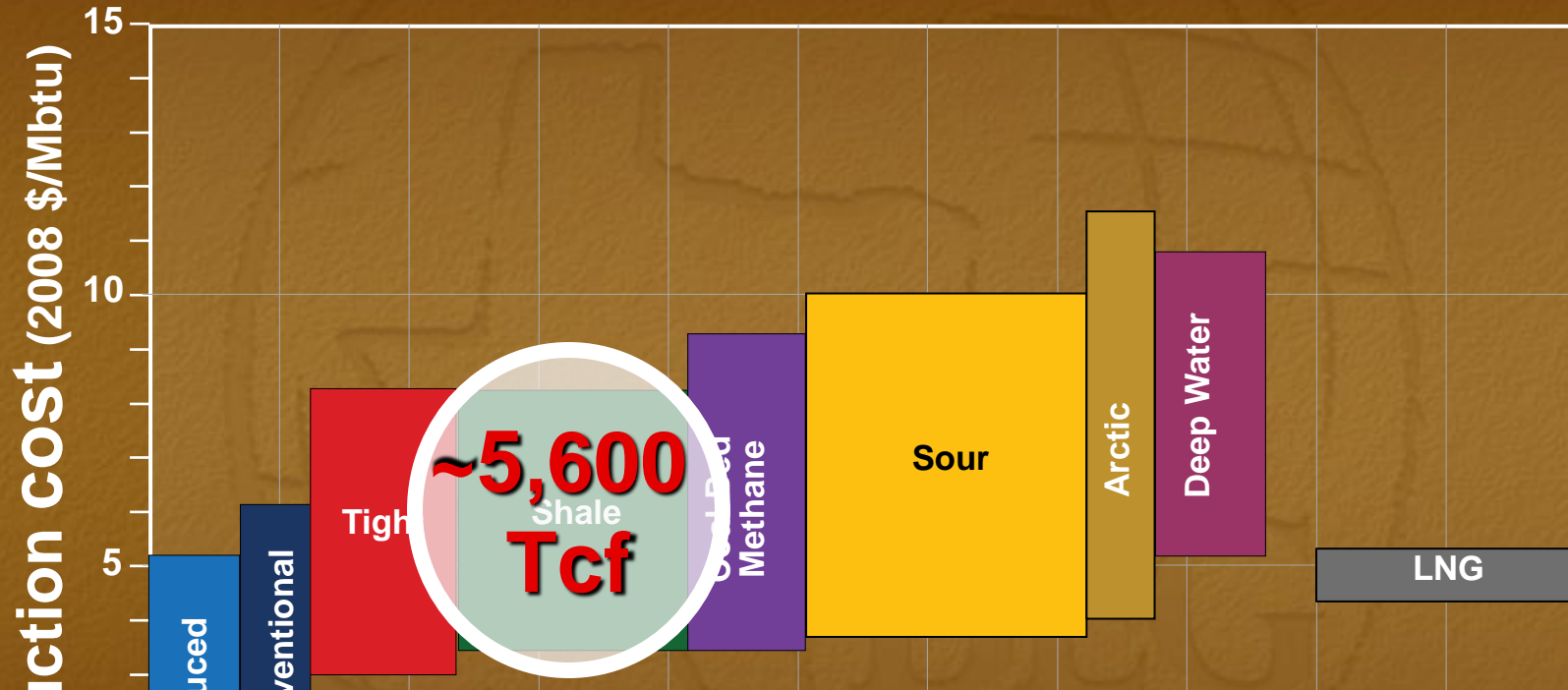
Forecast vs. Actual

tcf Model: Rice University, Medlock, 2012



Global Natural Gas

Resources v. Cost



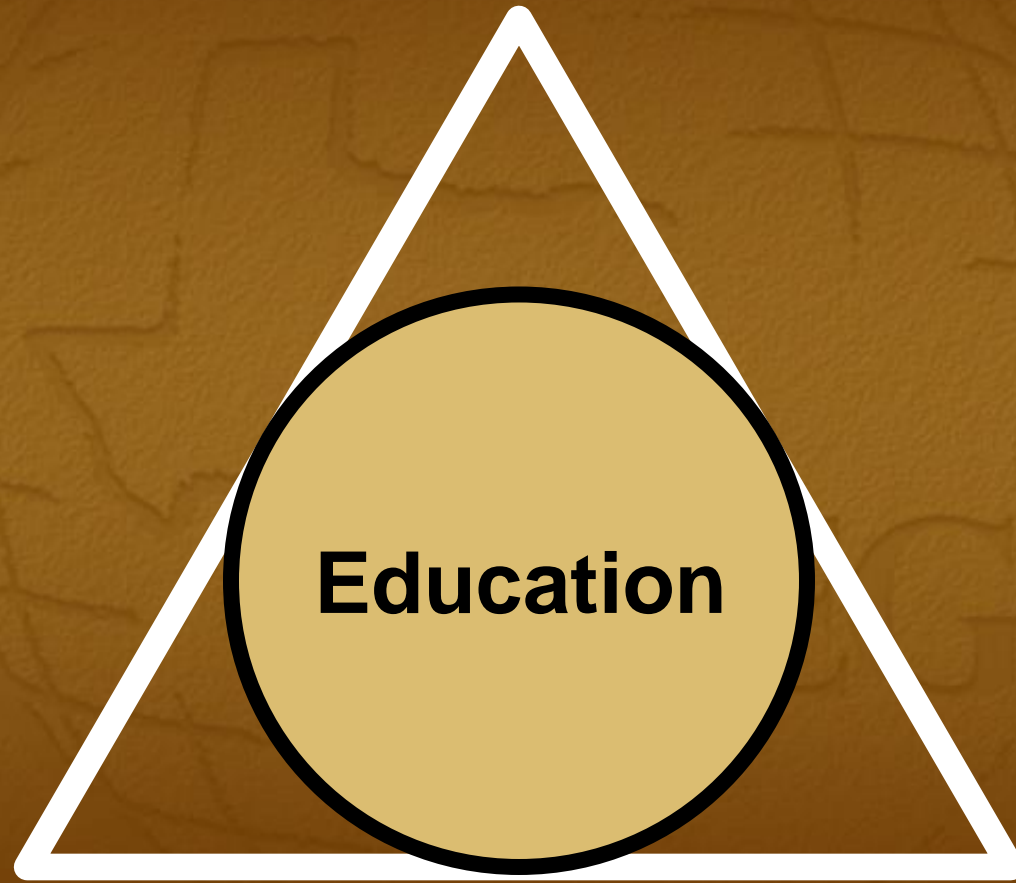
	Barnett	Fayetteville	Haynesville	Marcellus	Total
BEG Original Gas in Place (Tcf)	444	80	489	1712	2725
BEG (\$4) Production – 2050 *Marcellus through 2070	45	17	37		
Field Wide Recovery %	10%	21%	8%		

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The 5E Waltz

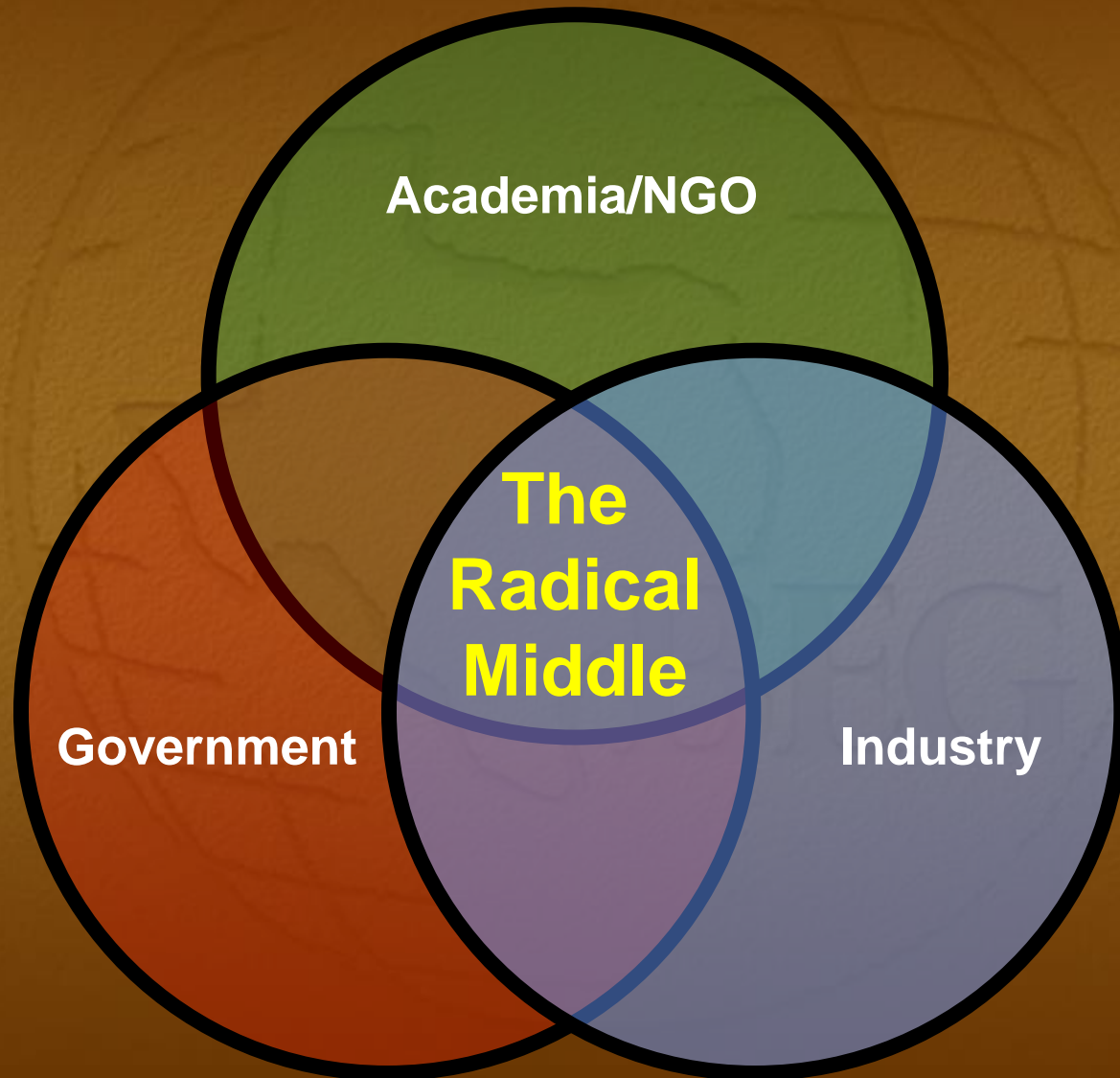
Environment



Energy

Economy

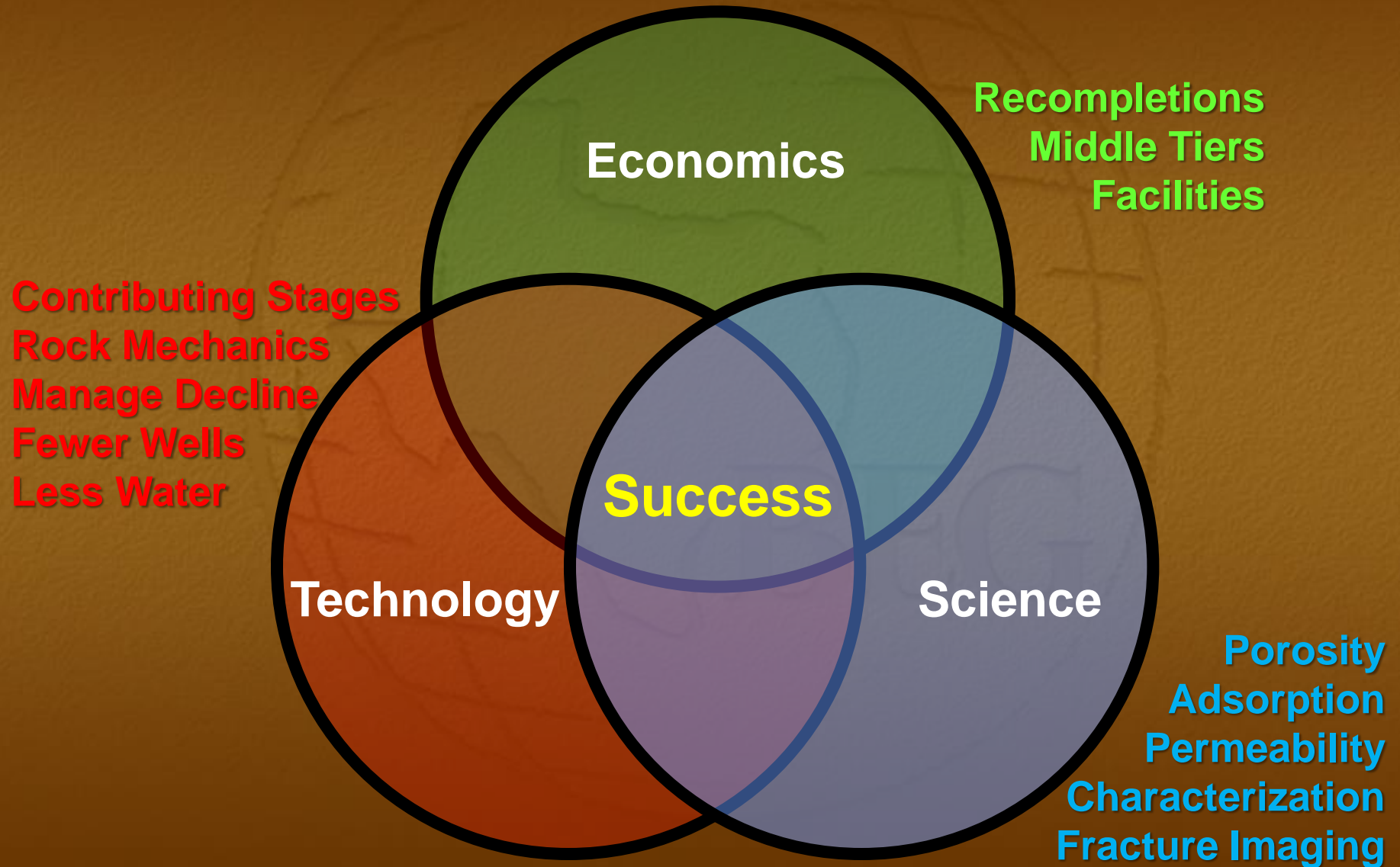
The Radical Middle



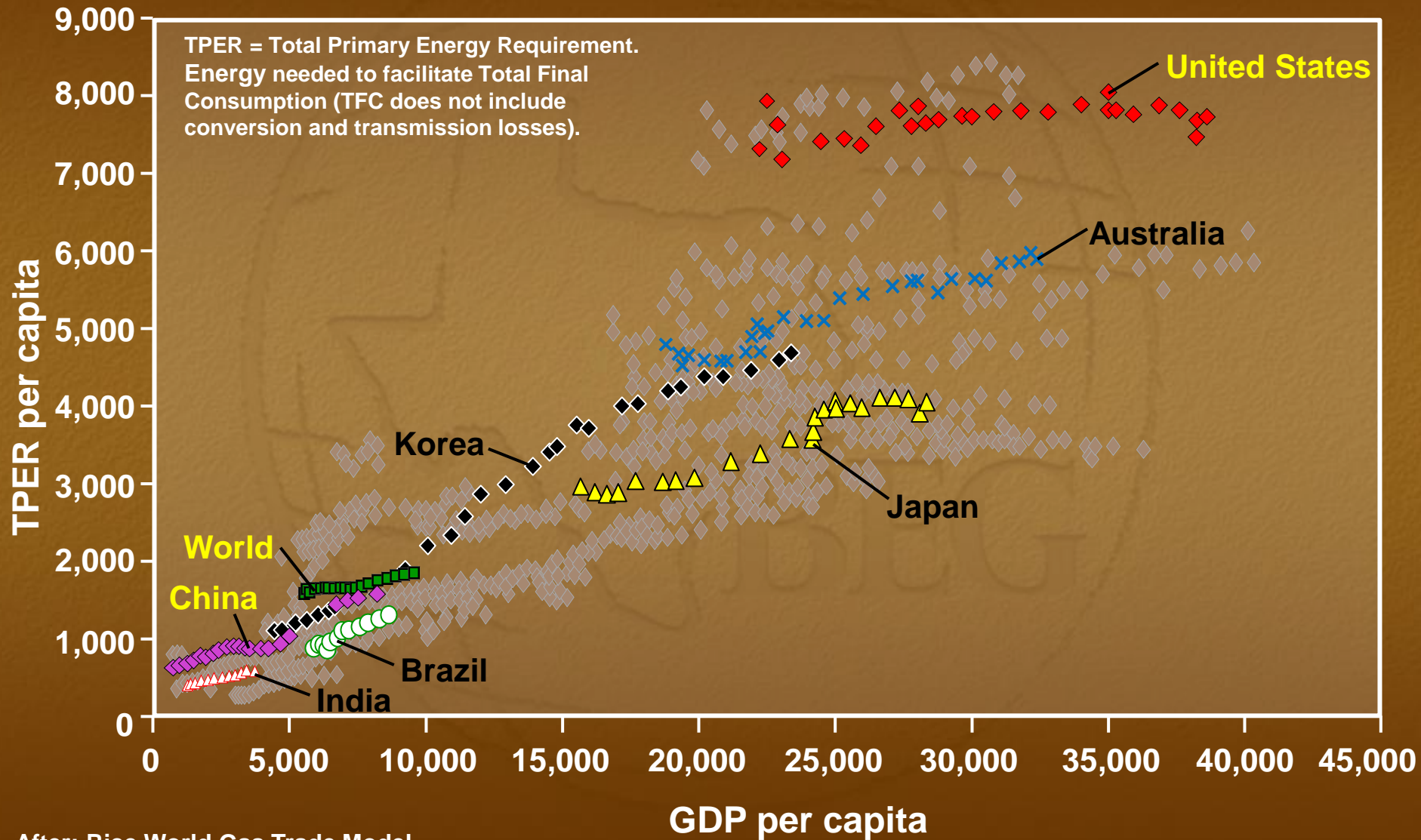
Some Key Questions

- Can we **re-complete** existing wells economically?
- Will technology and economics allow for development of the large OGIP and OOIP in **middle tiers**?
- Can we improve **facilities** and manage flaring, choking of wells and other operational limitations?
- Can we improve fracture characterization and increase the number of **contributing stages**?
- Do we understand **rock mechanics** and what creates surface area?
- Can we forecast and **manage decline** of production and improve our estimates of EUR?
- Can we drill **fewer wells** from fewer pads?
- Can we use **less water**?
- What controls induced fracture morphology and can we improve our **imaging of fracture** networks?
- Can we improve **characterization** of hydraulic fractures by deploying smart nanosensors?
- Can we improve our understanding of **adsorbed gas? Porosity? Permeability?**

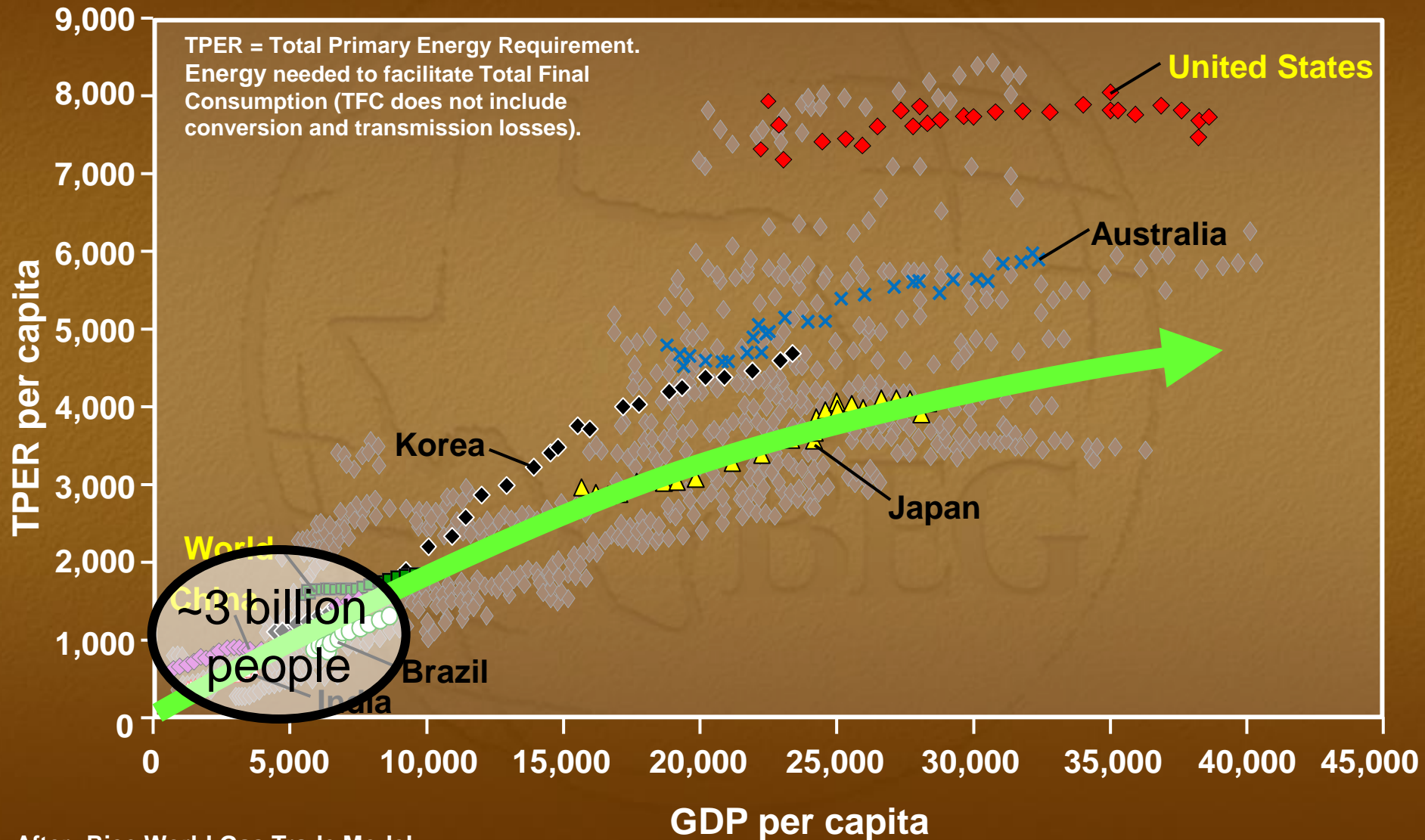
The Radical Middle



Energy and the Economy

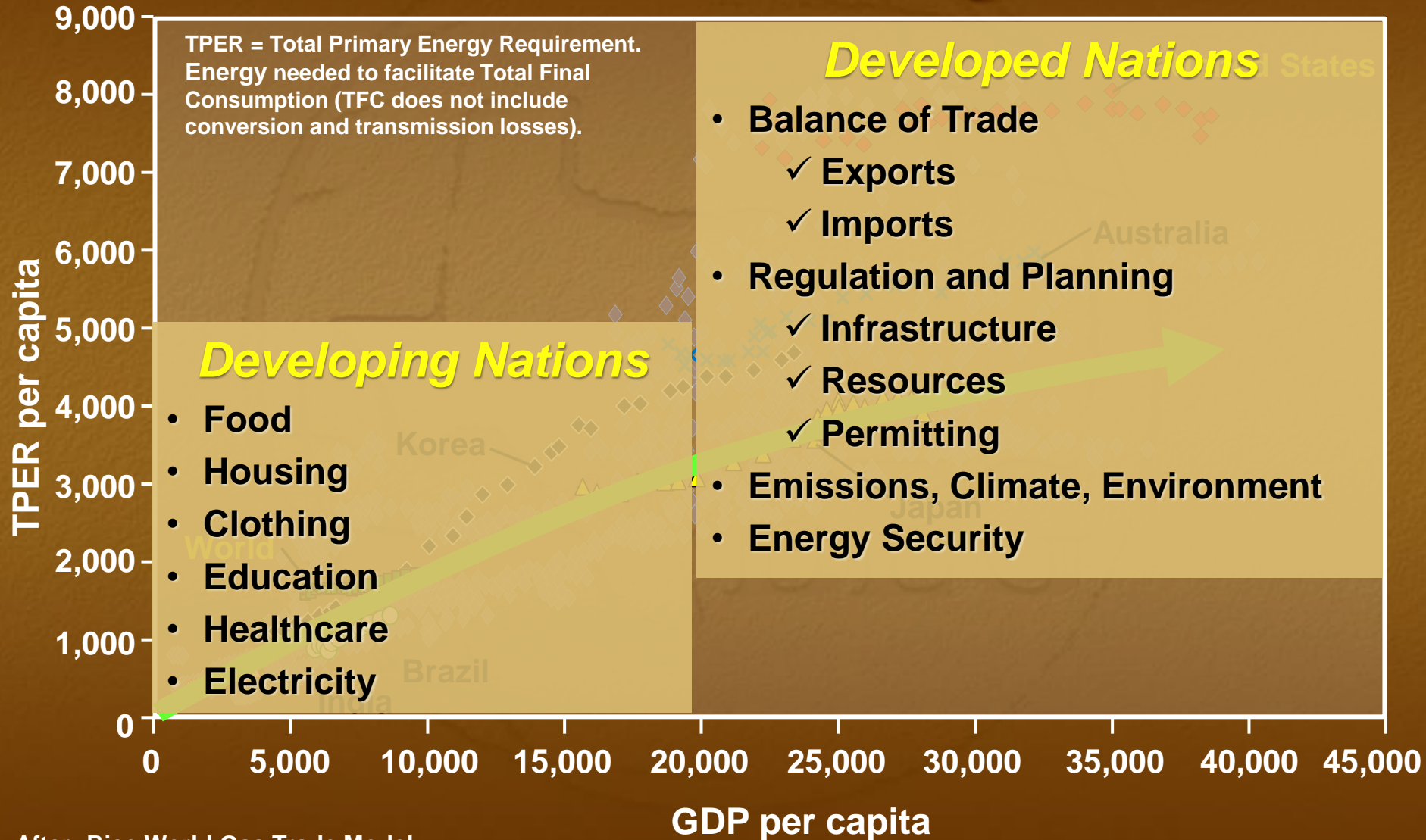


Energy and the Economy



Energy and the Economy

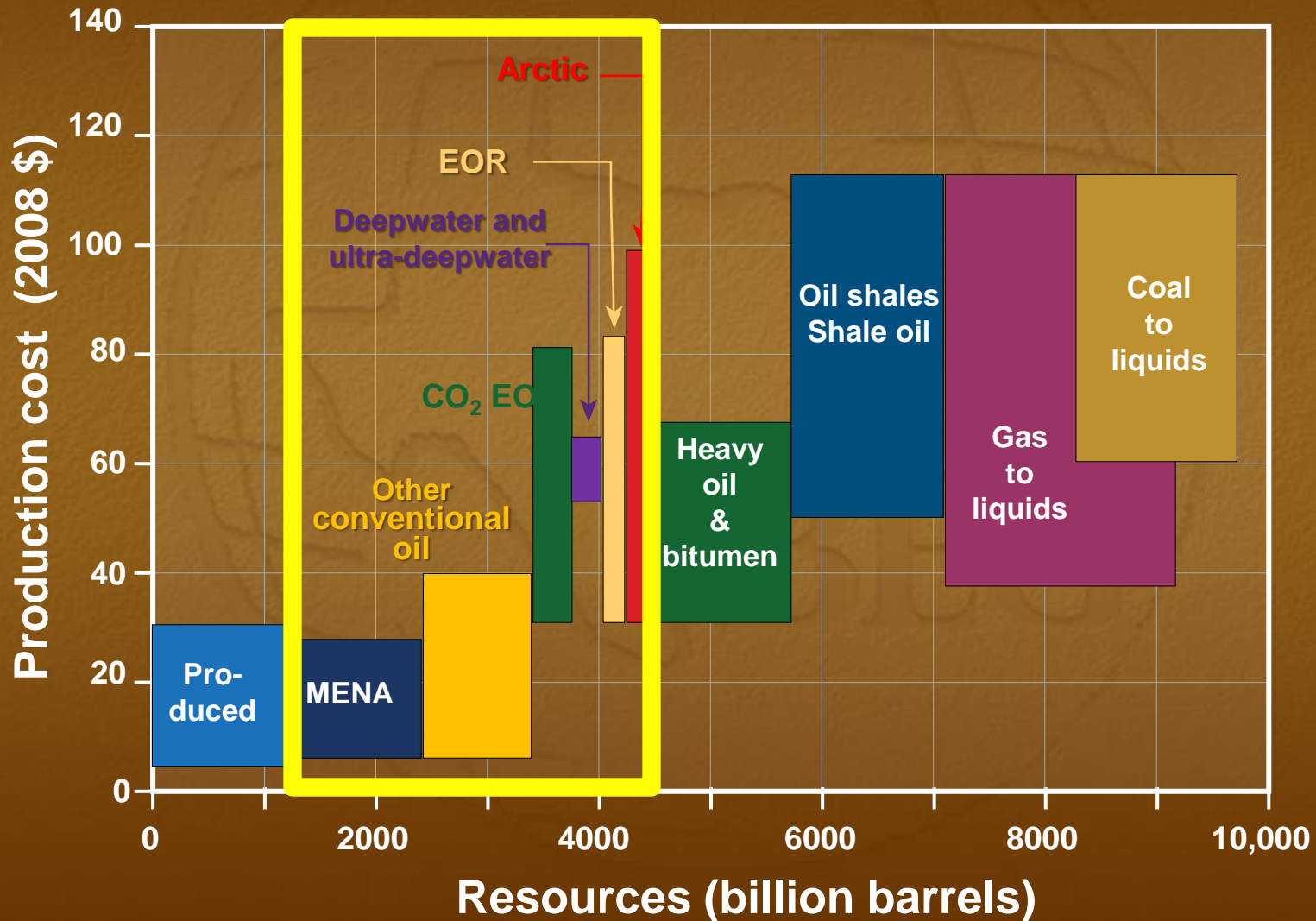
A Global Challenge



After: Rice World Gas Trade Model
Medlock, 2012

Oil “Frontiers”

Unconventional Technology for Conventional Reservoirs



Tinker's Top Ten

- 1. Governments, industry and academe must work together; we all play a role in objective, balanced energy education.**
- 2. The scale of energy demand is difficult to comprehend; energy transitions take many, many decades.**
- 3. Energy security — affordable, available, reliable, sustainable — drives the energy mix and should be the goal of energy policy.**
- 4. Energy efficiency is underappreciated; individuals matter!**
- 5. Diverse energy portfolios are inevitable and healthy.**
- 6. Renewables are growing but will remain regional supplements until major advances are made in energy storage.**
- 7. Shale will play a global role in the energy future; “above ground” challenges are as important as “below ground.”**
- 8. Natural gas and nuclear are the new foundational energies.**
- 9. Oil and coal are abundant at the right price, and difficult to replace as transportation and electricity fuels.**
- 10. Energy, the economy and the environment are linked.**