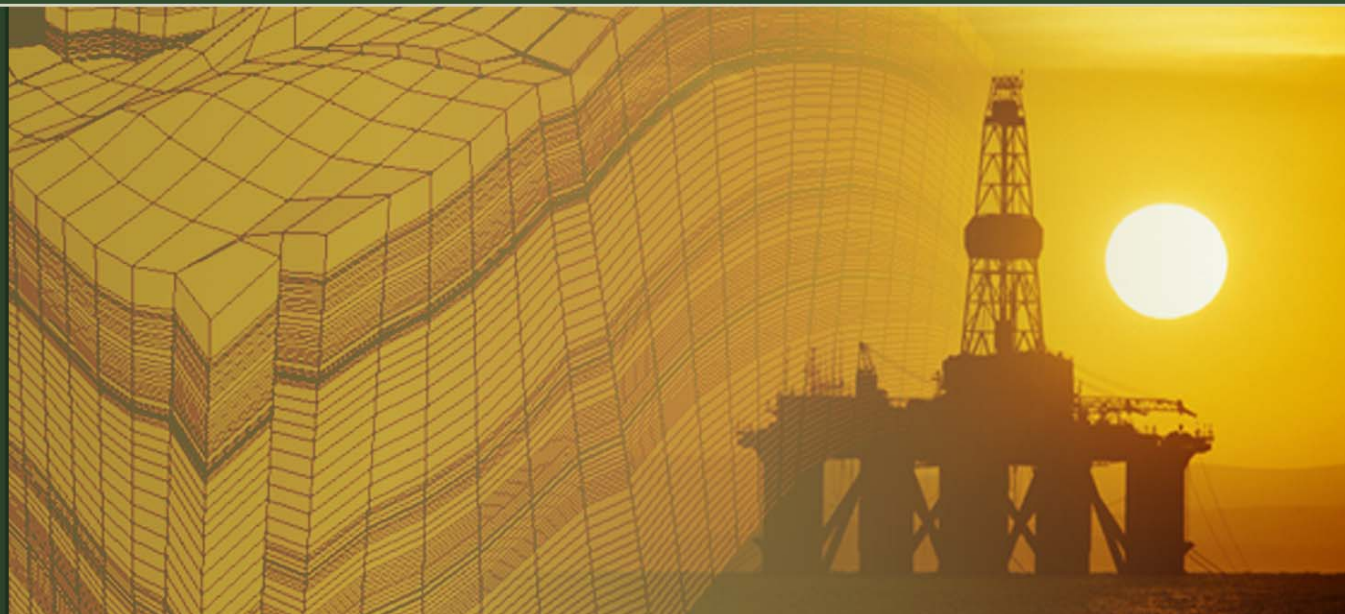


$$N_P(1 + \Delta P_R C_C)$$



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SPE Young Professionals
Are There Enough Barrels to Make This a Project?
A Reservoir Engineer's Perspective

Dean C. Rietz, P.E.

June 4, 2009



What Does it Take to “Make a Project”?

- SEC Perspective
 - NPV
- Internal Corporate Hurdles
 - IRR
 - NPV
 - ROI, DPI, etc.
 - Minimal payout time
- Outside Financing
 - Additional Criteria



What do we need to look at to decide if a particular project is worthwhile?

.....



What Do We Need to Look at to Decide if a Particular Project is Worthwhile?

- Let's Look at 3 Different Projects:
 - PROJECT A ~ 10 MMBO
 - PROJECT B ~ 30 MMBO
 - PROJECT C ~ 300 MMBO
- Which is Best?
- Do We Need to Know More?



- Rock Properties Very Good
- Fluid Properties Heavy Oil
- General Reservoir Characteristics
 - Shallow
 - Well known area
- Producing Concerns
 - May require thermal EOR



- Rock Properties Very Good
- Fluid Properties Very Good
- General Reservoir Characteristics
 - Mid-range depth
 - Well known area
 - Demonstrated candidate for waterflood
- Producing Concerns
 - Water source

- Rock Properties Low Permeability
- Fluid Properties Viscous
- General Reservoir Characteristics
 - Frontier area
 - Unknown continuity
- Producing Concerns
 - Deep Water
 - High angle/horizontal wells may be needed
 - Spacing development unknown
 - Too deep for thermal



So, are more barrels better?

Is Project C viable, what about A or B?



Let's look at more details:

**“The more you detail, the more details
you find need to be detailed.”**

*Steve Claassen
Owner – Tropical Sportscars*



How do the various reservoir characteristics affect project performance and overall value?

Value  Not Just Barrels of Oil



Reservoir Properties

ITEM

POTENTIAL IMPACT

Rock Properties

- Low permeability/
poor quality

- Slower rate of recovery (lower value)
- Need for high angle/horiz wells (higher cost)
- Higher residual oil saturation (lower RF)

Fluid Properties

- High viscosity
- High saturation pressure

- Slower rate of recovery (lower value)
- Lower API gravity (lower product price)
- May need EOR (higher dev cost)
- Two-phase region reached sooner (lower RF, increased facility costs)



General Reservoir Characteristics

ITEM

POTENTIAL IMPACT

Deeper

- More costly to drill (higher dev costs)
- Increased completion costs (higher dev costs)

Drive Mechanism

- Water drive – good for oil, not so for gas
- Compaction – increased energy, potentially reduced permeability

Frontier Area

- Best practices – Unknown (learning, costlier)
- Commerciality not proven (increased risk)
- Funding may be limited (increased borrowing cost)

Project Size

- Economies of scale (increased efficiencies)
- Larger size may require
 - More partners – potential delays
 - Outside funding – increased costs

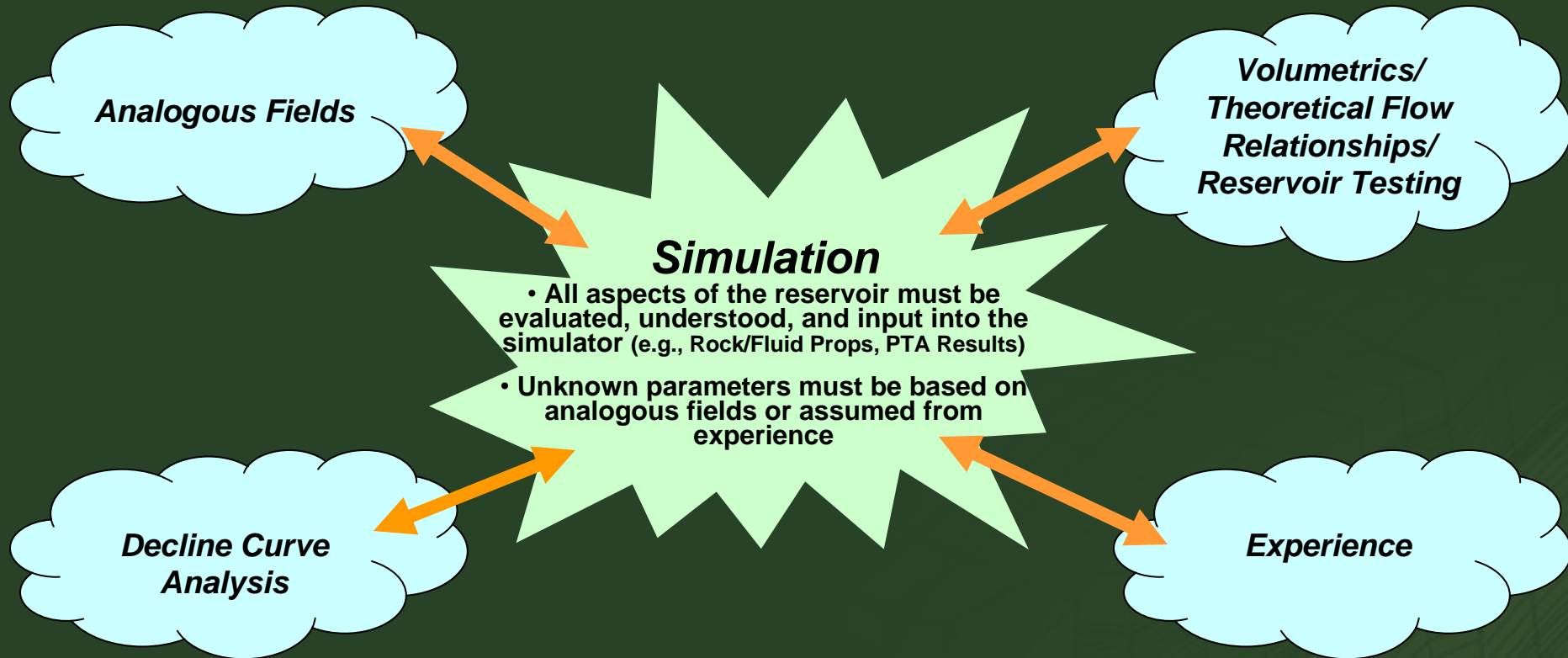
Project Comparison – Looking at the Details



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1. OOIP
2. Ultimate Recovery
3. Recovery Factor
4. Production Forecast
5. Cash Flow (economic results)
6. Economic Hurdles (company & project specific)

Predicting Future Performance

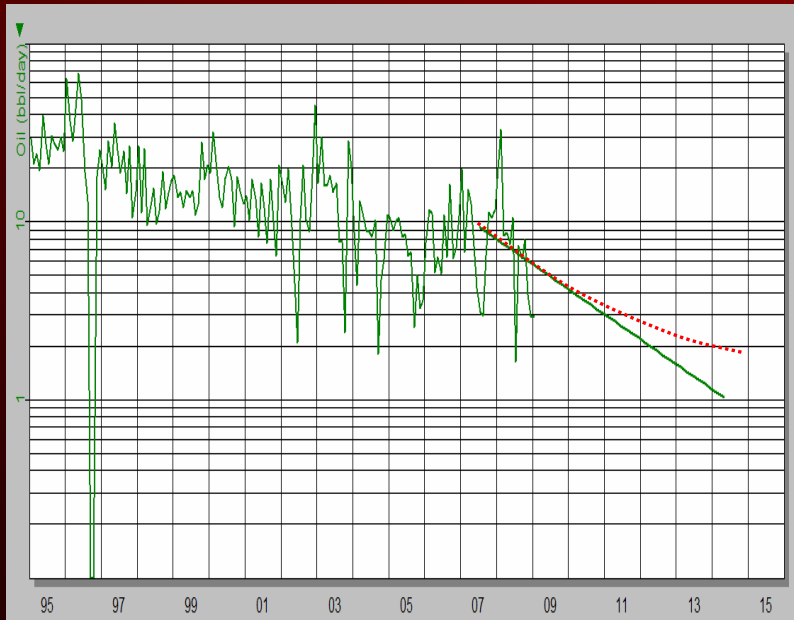


- In some cases, direct analogs may be all that is needed to conduct an evaluation.
- In other cases, known historical performance data may suffice for a reasonable and reliable forecast (DCA).

Forecasting Oil Recovery

Available Production History

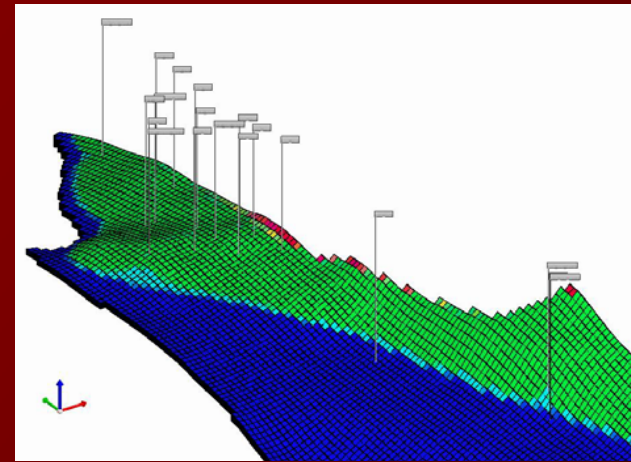
Decline Curve Analysis



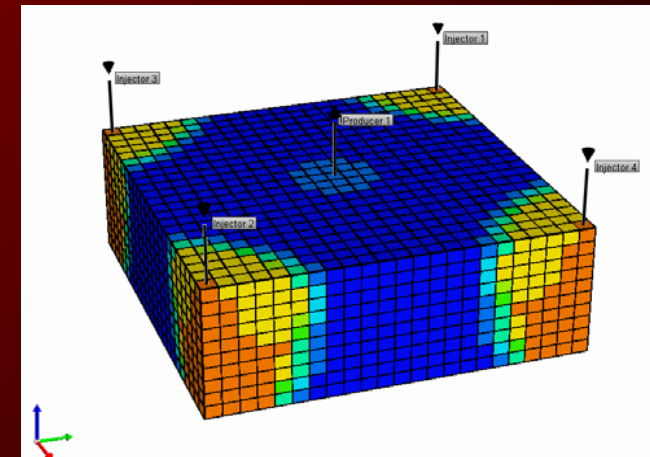
- Experience, Analogs, Transient Test Data may help to determine the forecast portion.

No History / Complex Reservoirs

Full Field Models



Pattern Elements

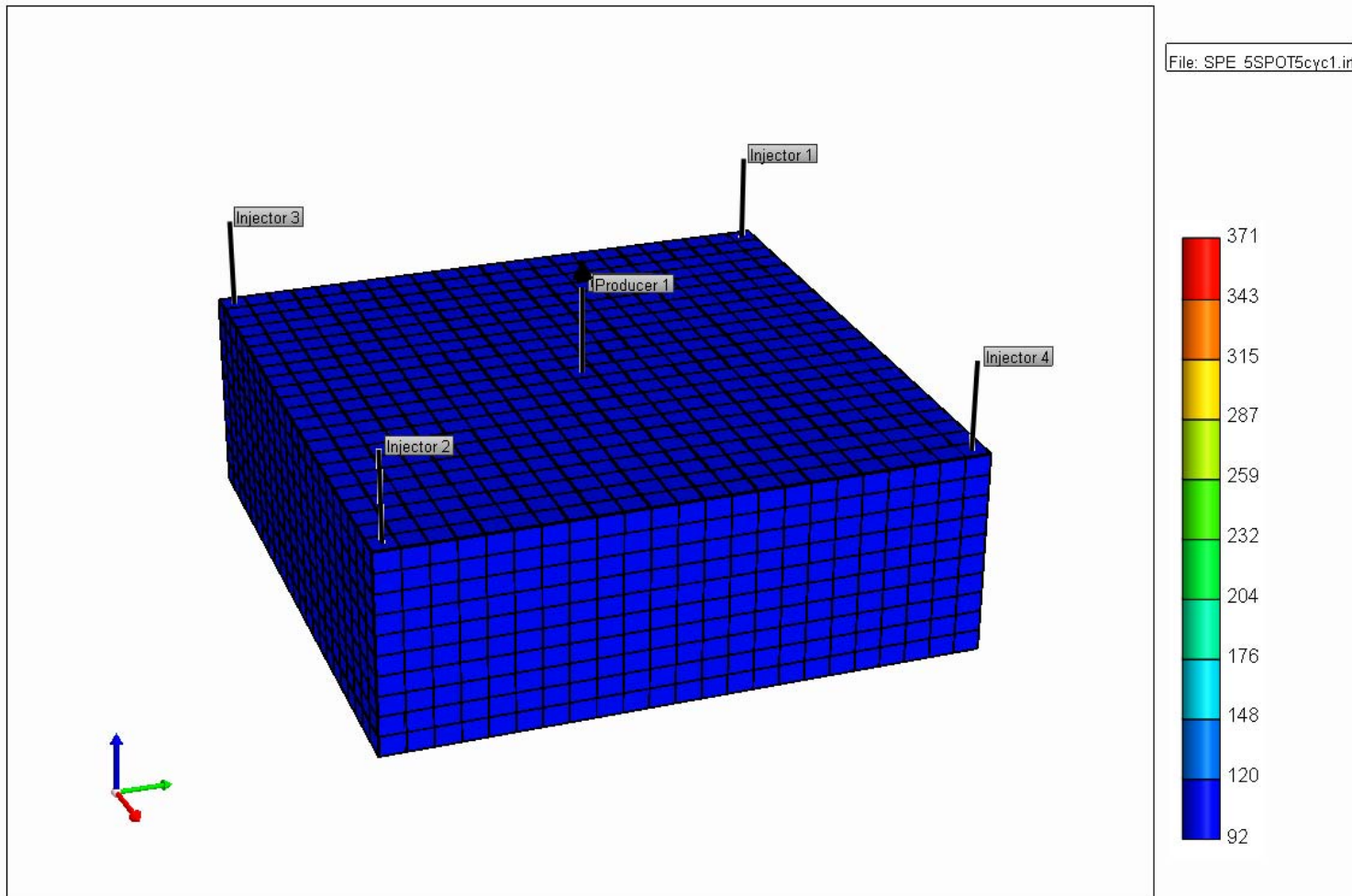


Forecasting Oil Recovery - Simulation

Pattern Element Model

Temperature (F) 2009-01-01

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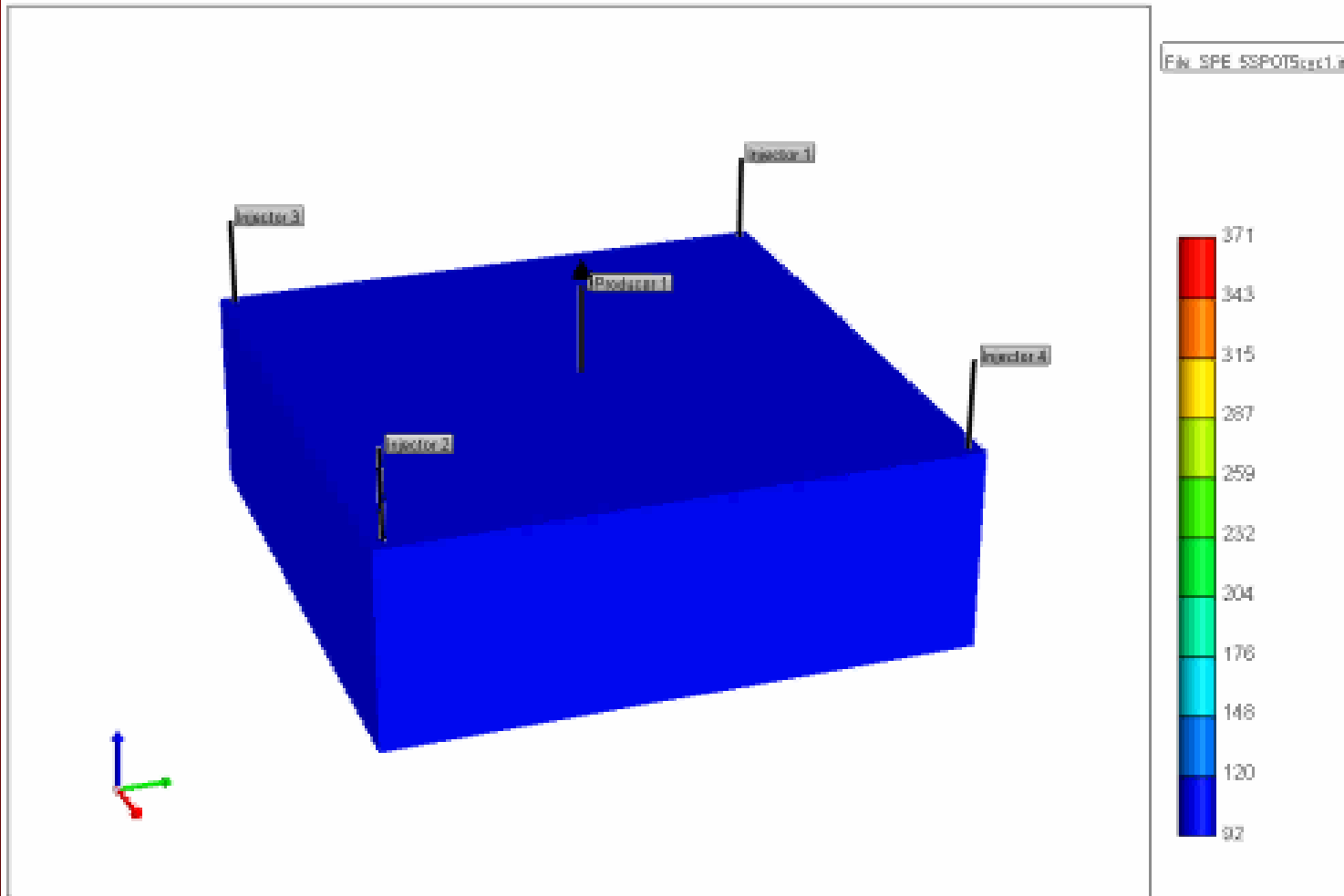


Forecasting Oil Recovery - Simulation

Pattern Element Model

Temperature (F) 2025-01-01

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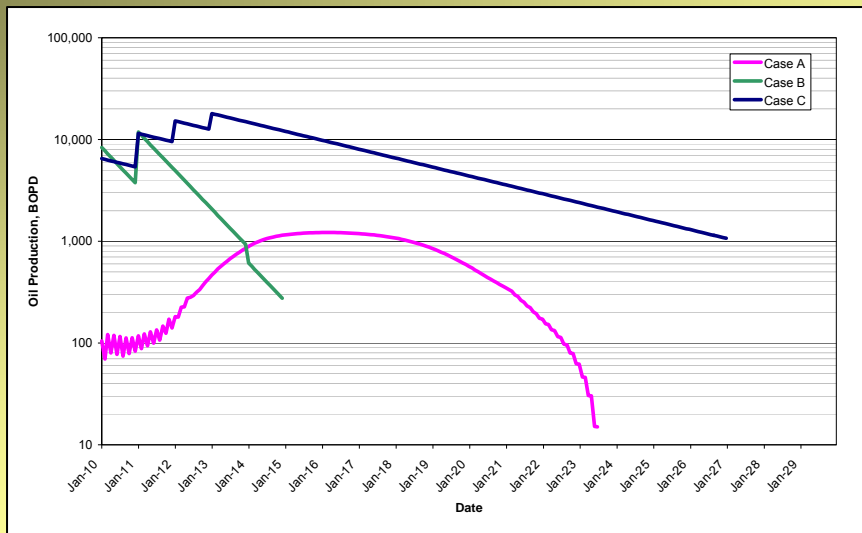




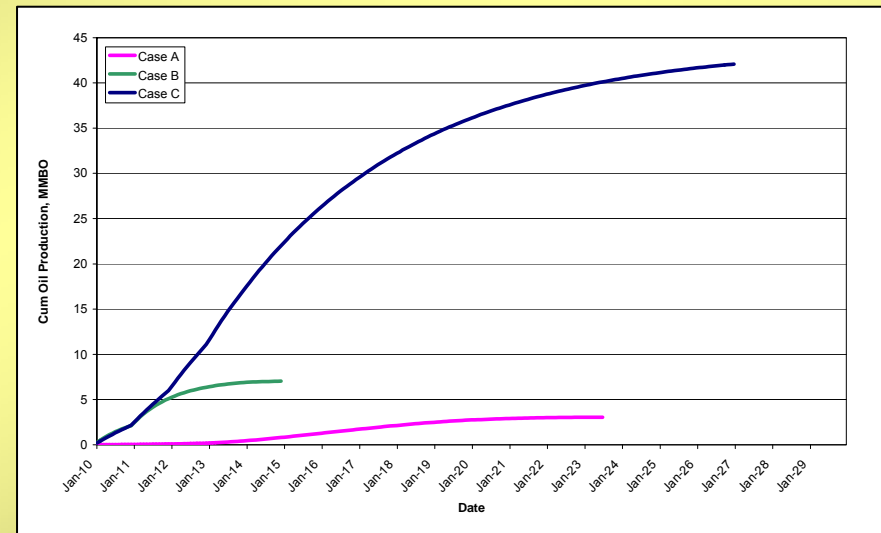
Project A, B, & C Forecasts

Assuming we know all we need to in order to construct our reservoir models, we obtain the following forecasts:

Oil Rate Comparison



Cumulative Oil Comparison





Compare Recoveries and Project Costs

	<u>OOIP</u> <u>MMBO</u>	<u>Ult Rec</u> <u>MMBO</u>	<u>RF</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Life</u> <u>Yrs</u>	<u>Dev Cost</u> <u>MM\$</u>
A	10	3.0 (5.2)	30% (50%)	13.5	\$5.8 MM
B	28	7.0	25%	5	\$74 MM
C	280	42.1	15%	17	\$860 MM



Compare Project Value

	*NPV – M\$ <u>(Undisc)</u>	NPV – M\$ <u>10%</u>	IRR <u>%</u>	ROI <u>(Disc)</u>	Payout <u>Yrs</u>
A	\$ 52,916	\$ 26,165	52%	5.8	4.2
B	\$ 199,842	\$ 167,943	>100%	3.4	0.8
C	\$ 452,904	\$ 72,714	13%	1.1	5.8

* Forecasted volumes must be economically viable to be considered reserves (SEC: NPV > \$1).

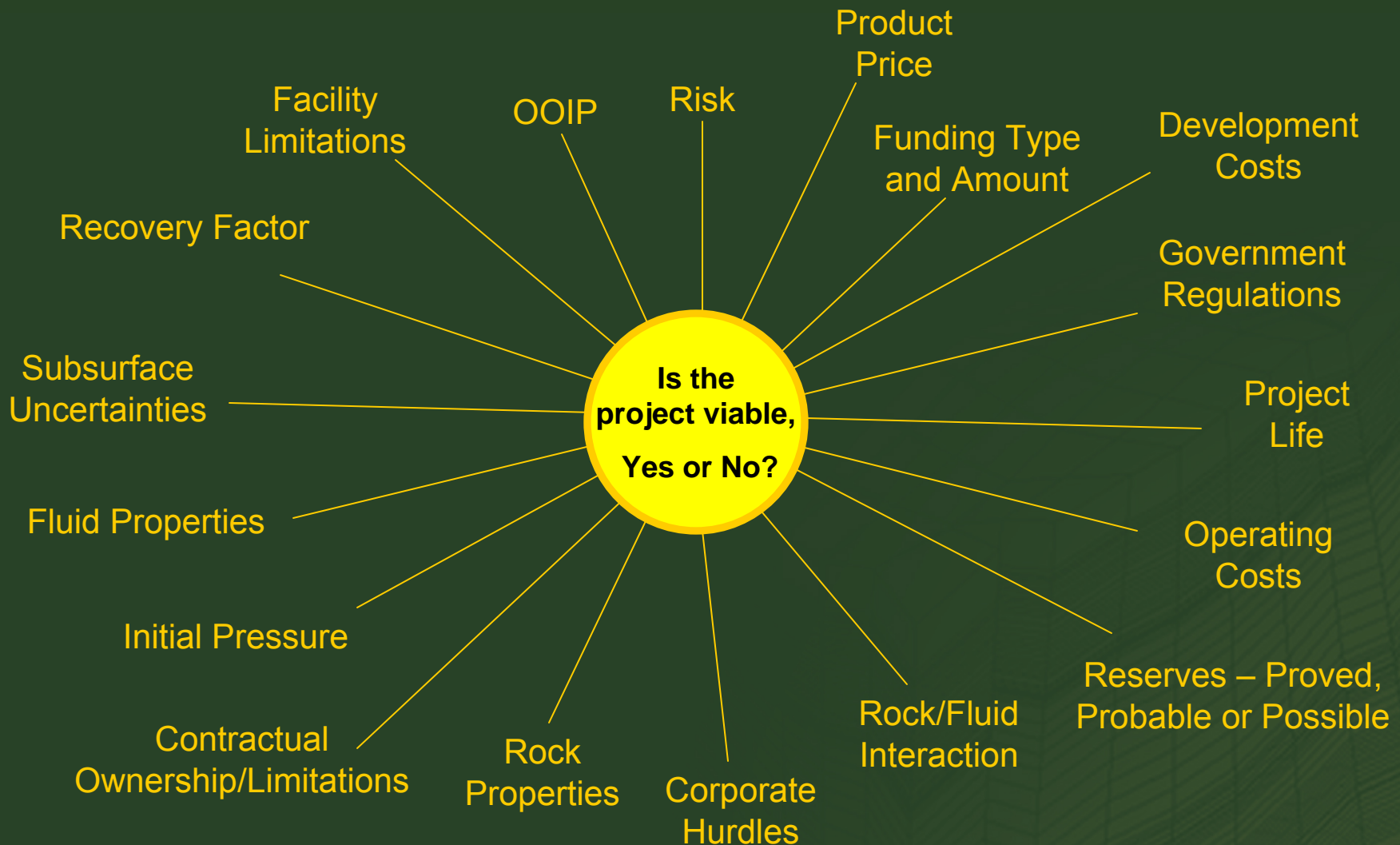


Based on NPV at 10%, Project B is the most valuable at this time.

Note that all of the projects are economic, thus the choice strongly depends on various factors relating to the company's financial position.



The Inter-Relationships of Project Viability





Conclusions

- Reservoir engineering and evaluation requires significant interaction with other disciplines to fully understand the complete project.
- Even though many projects have common characteristics, they are all unique and must be evaluated individually.
- As with each step along the way following our barrel (from reservoir to the gas pump), many interrelated and interdependent facets must be evaluated.



Future Challenges

- Knowing how much time is the right amount to spend evaluating a project.
- Dealing with more complex reservoirs and more complex methods of analysis to answer the call for future energy demands.
 - “Easy Reservoirs” have already been found and exploited.
 - Maximizing ultimate recovery (Higher RFs) will require new approaches to reservoir management and overall project design.
- Transfer of experience from the large portion of our industry who will be retiring in the next 10 years.

EVERY PROJECT IS A CHALLENGE!



Questions?

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