

Methane Hydrate E&P

Myths and Realities

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Commercializing Methane Hydrates

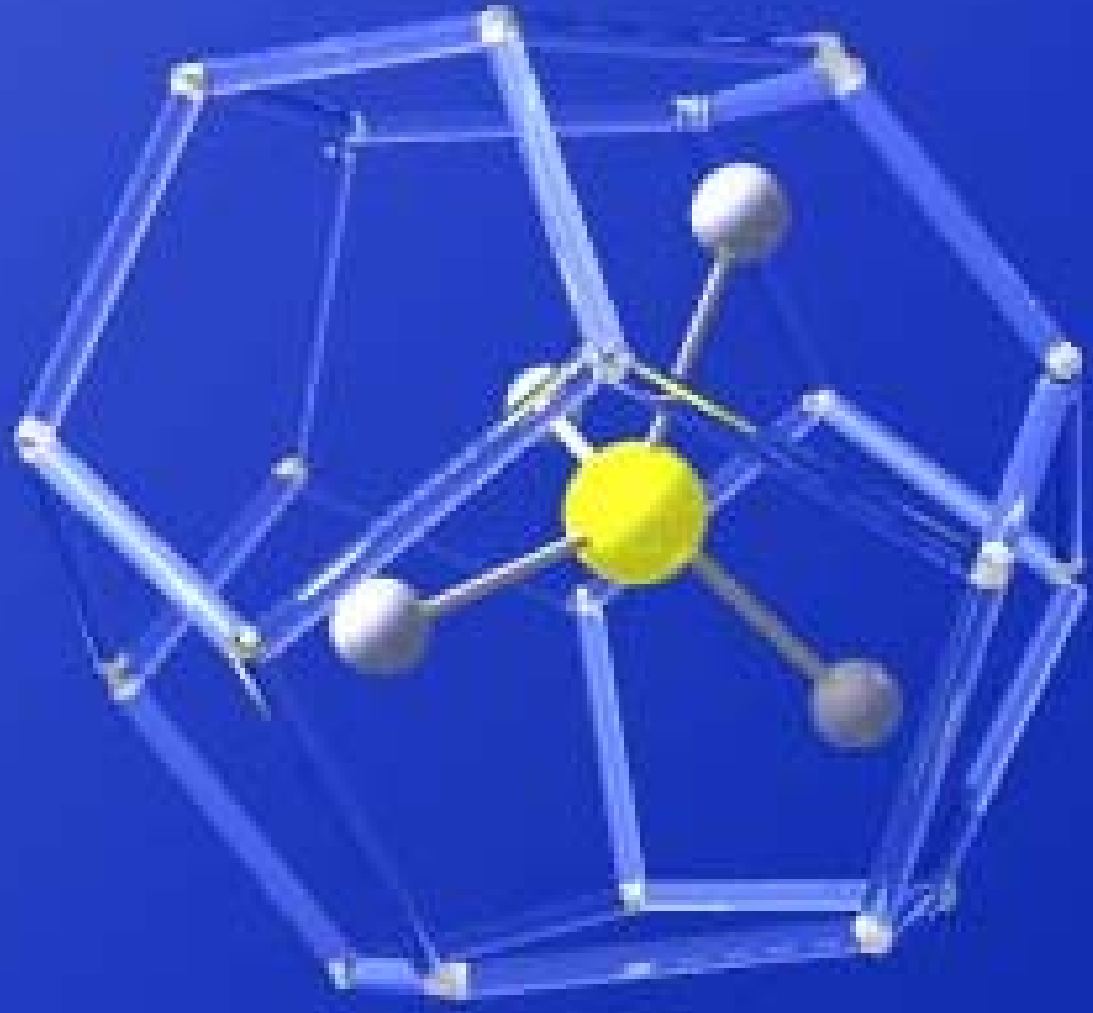
Houston

December 5-6, 2006

HEI

What is Gas Hydrate?

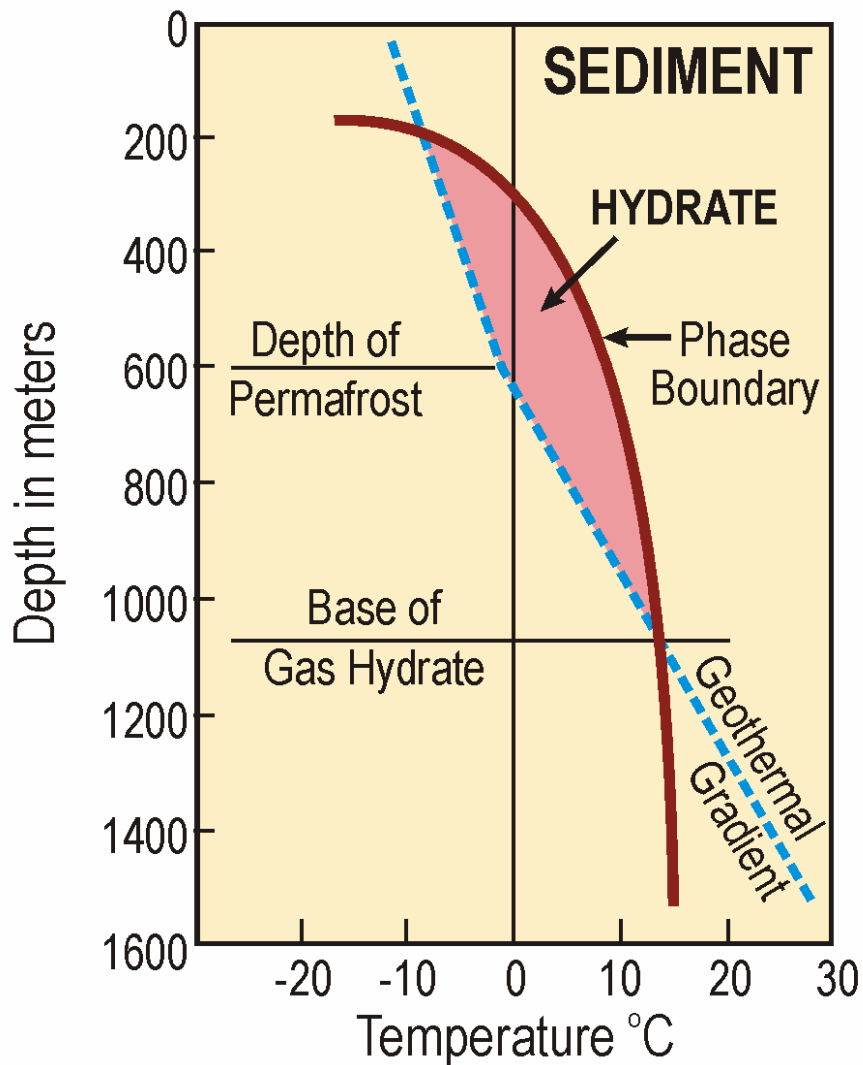
Gas hydrate is a crystalline solid consisting of gas molecules, primarily methane, each surrounded by a cage of water molecules.



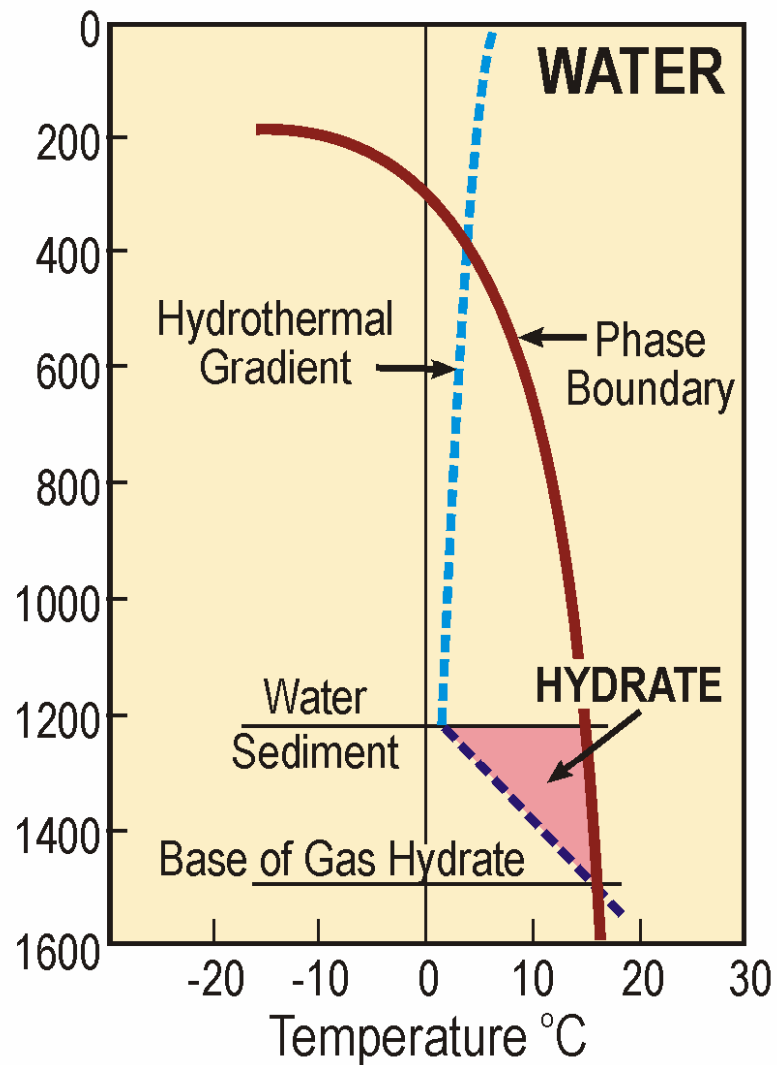
What is Gas Hydrate?

Gas hydrate is a crystalline solid consisting of gas molecules, primarily methane, each surrounded by a cage of water molecules.

Gas hydrate forms when gas and water combine under the appropriate conditions of pressure and temperature.



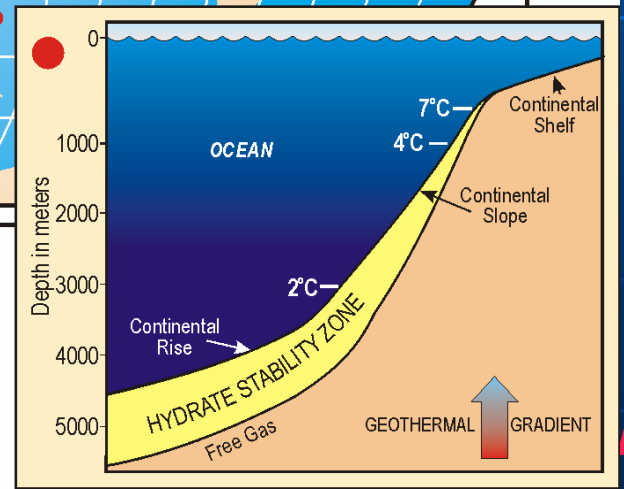
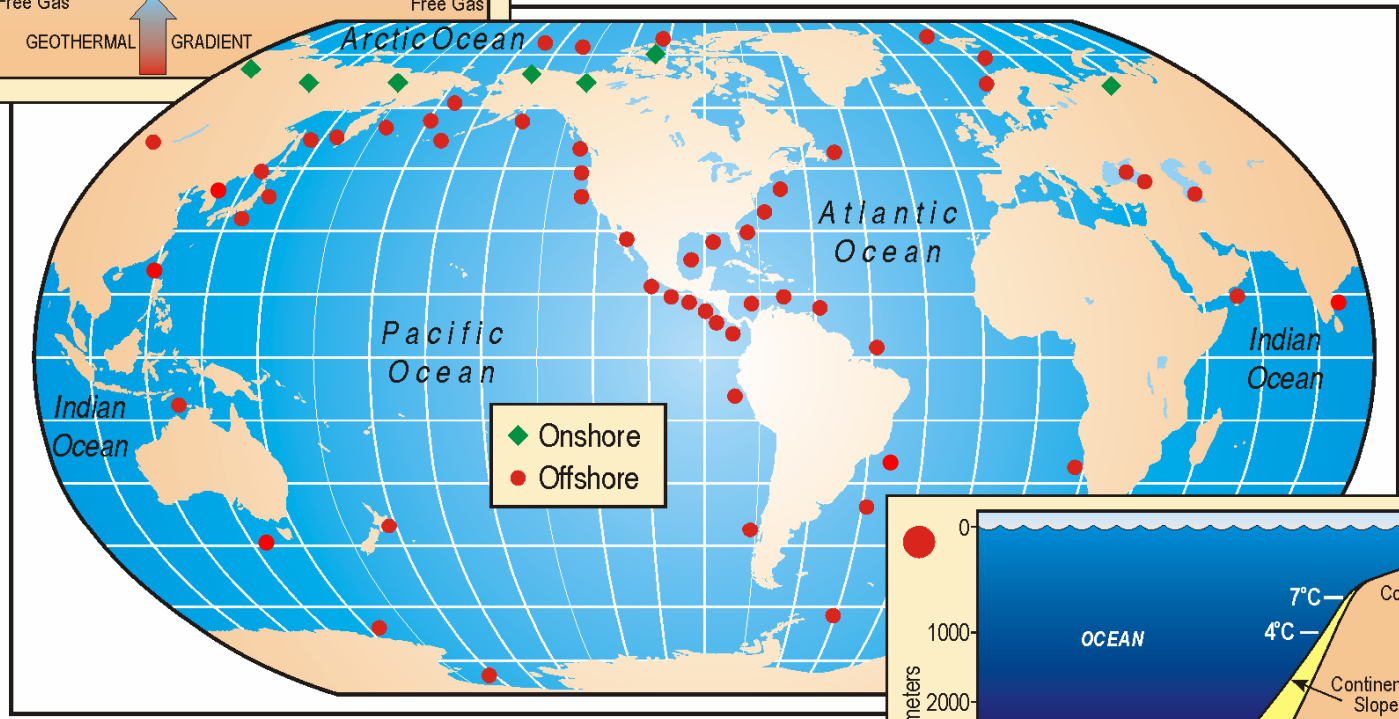
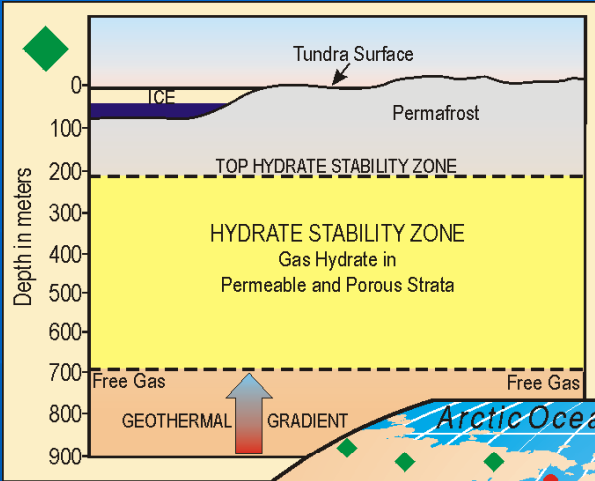
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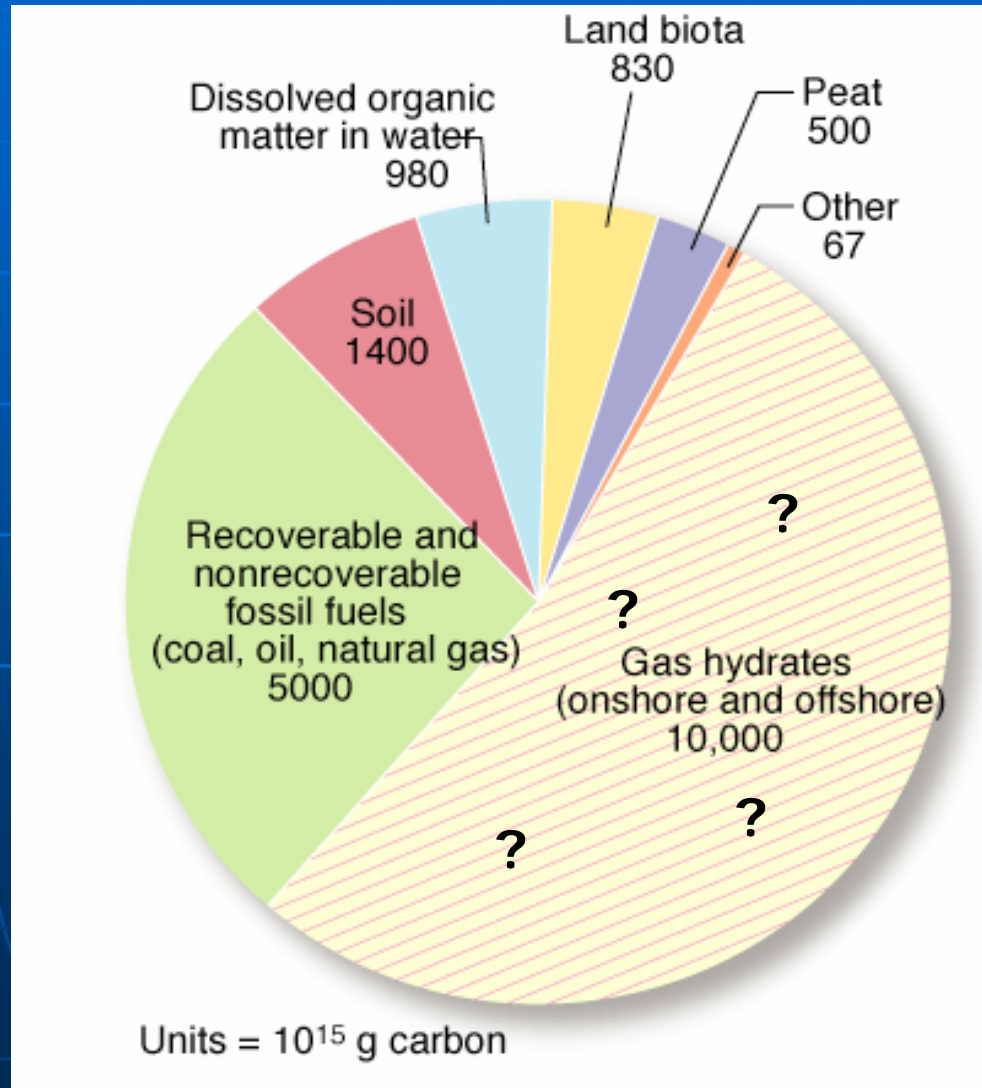
MARINE

Why are we interested in Gas Hydrate?

1. When gas hydrate is warmed or depressurized, it reverts back to gas and water (it dissociates)
2. The gas hydrate structure concentrates natural gas
3. There is a lot of gas hydrate in the world



Organic Carbon Distribution



Implications

- Seafloor Stability/Safety
- Global Climate Change
- Energy Resource

Implications

- Seafloor Stability/Safety
- Global Climate Change
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The Wrong Question:

How many hydrate molecules are there in the world?

The Right Questions:

How much hydrate is concentrated in reservoirs where it can be safely & commercially recovered?

How can we locate and develop those reservoirs?

A Term You Will Hear A Lot
During This Conference:

Petroleum System

Industry Perspectives on Gas Hydrate

Old View:

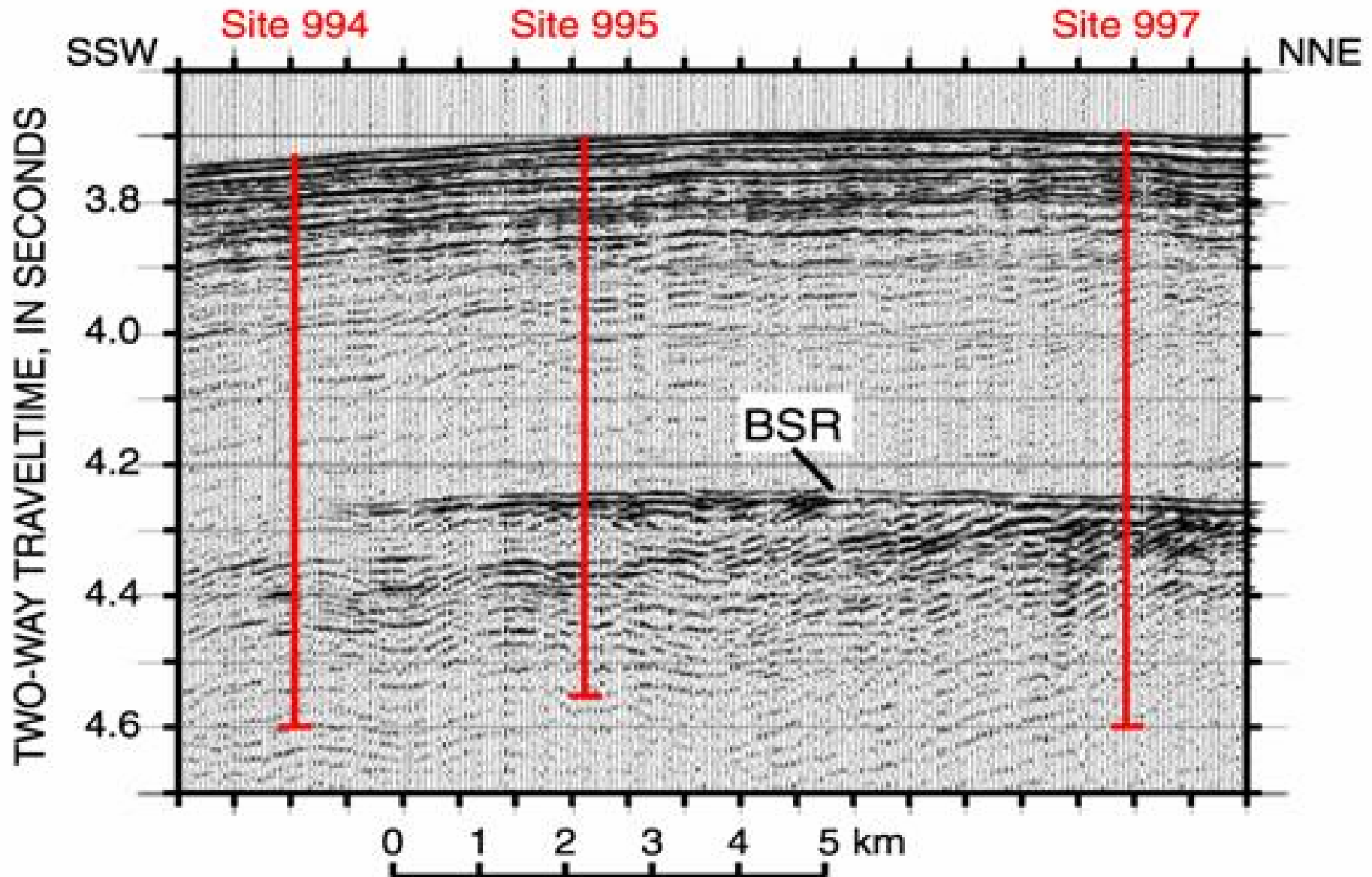
- Not commercial for 20-30 years
- Expensive
- Can't compete with other resources
- Entirely New technology required
 - "Not what our company does"
- "Not in my lifetime"

A Few Gas Hydrate Myths

Myth #1: The “BSR”

The Myth: Hydrate-bearing sediments can be identified by the presence of a “Bottom Simulating Reflector” on seismic data

Blake Ridge BSR



The Problem with a “BSR Hunt”

- BSRs tell us nothing about the concentration of hydrate in sediment
- BSRs are rare in many basins that are known to contain gas hydrates
- The strongest BSRs occur in shales, not with reservoir-quality sands
- Identification of a BSR requires that strata are not parallel to the seafloor

A Valid Role for BSRs

- BSRs define the hydrate/free gas phase boundary
- Finding a BSR allows a validation or invalidation of the assumptions of hydrothermal gradient, geothermal gradient, and gas composition

Fundamentals of Hydrate Prospecting

Petroleum System

Myth #1: The “BSR”

Reality:

Commercial gas hydrate prospects require

- Appropriate P-T conditions
- Reservoir-quality lithology (sand)
- Adequate gas flux

A BSR is not required

Myth #2: The Blake Ridge

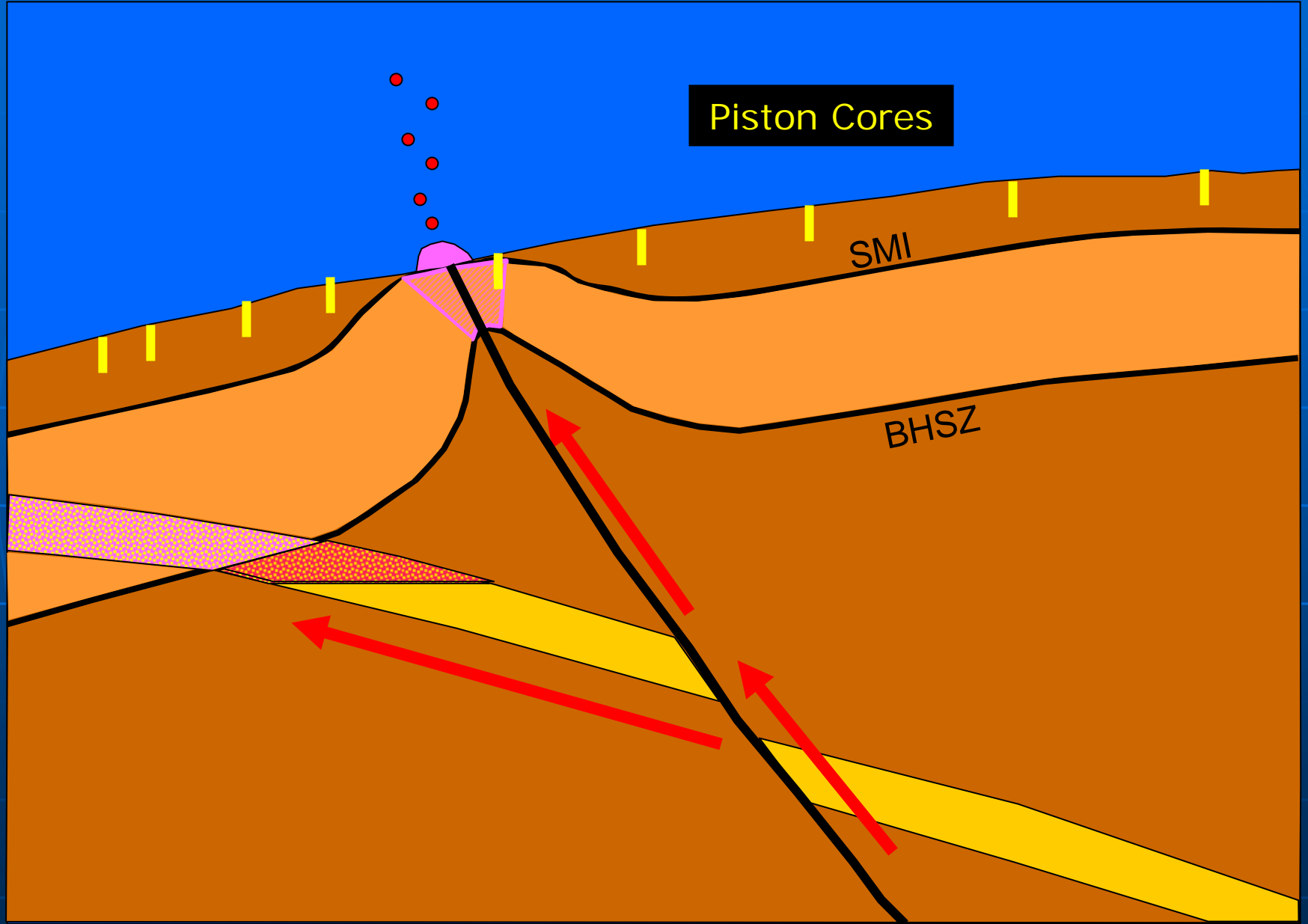
The Myth: The best hydrate resources for the U.S. are at the Blake Ridge (Carolina Offshore). The Gulf of Mexico is not very prospective

Myth #2: The Blake Ridge

Initial Reports from Academia:

- No sands within the HSZ in the Gulf
- Seafloor hydrate mounds and shallow fracture-fill are the only plays
- Strip mining or a new extraction method required

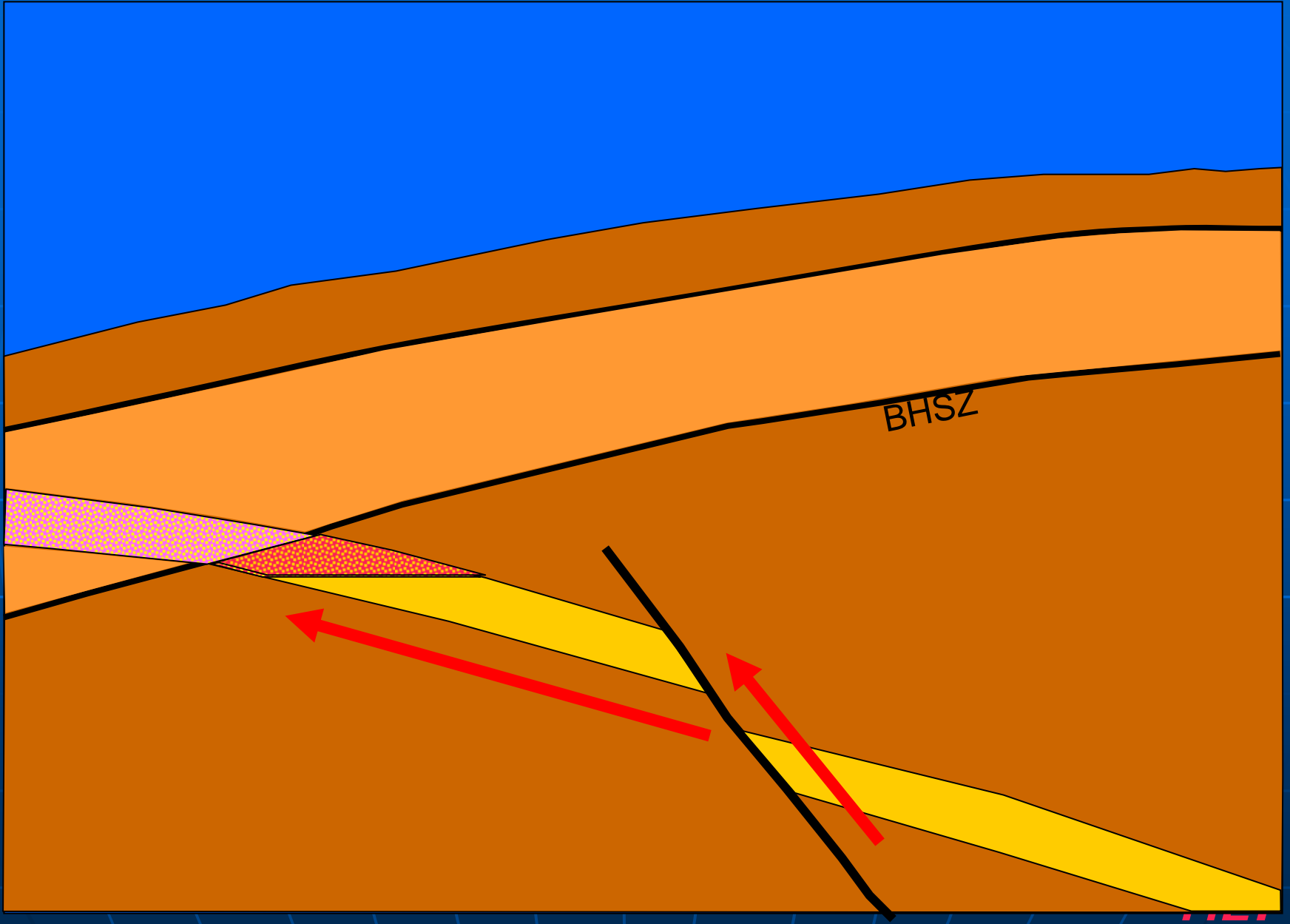
Based on piston cores & submarines



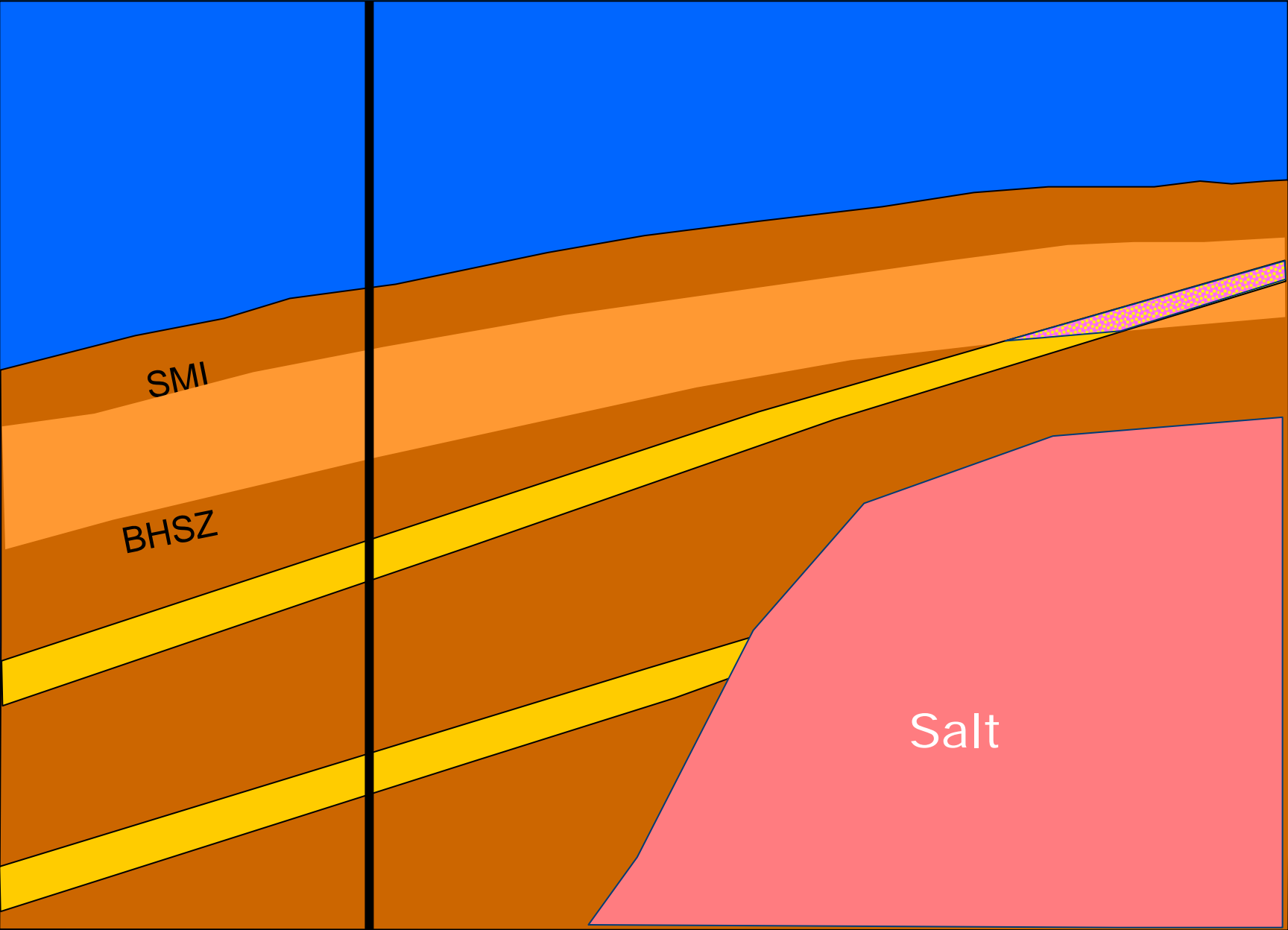
Piston Cores

SMI

BHSZ



BHSZ



Myth #2: The Blake Ridge

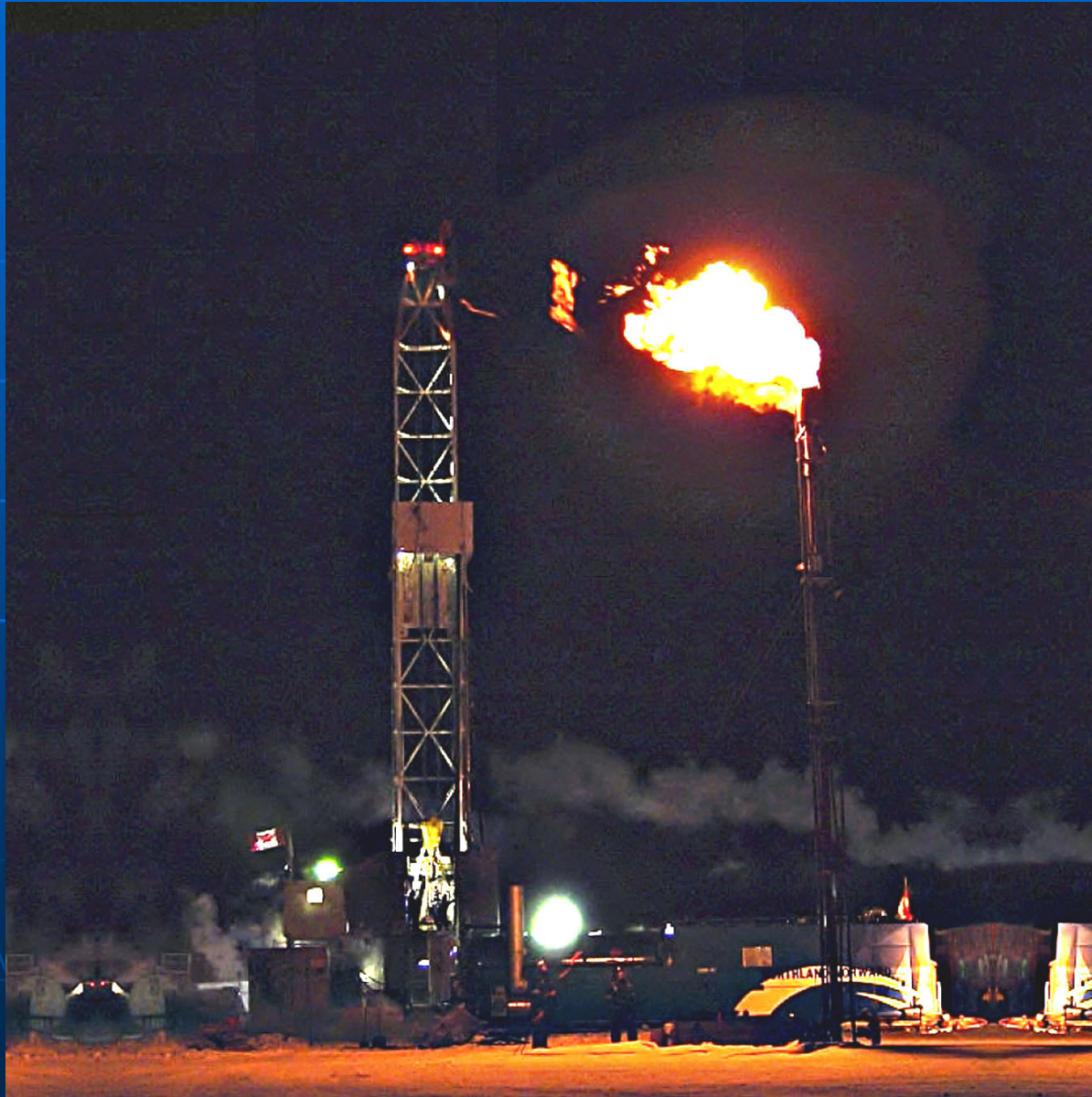
Reality:

- The Gulf of Mexico has all of the components needed for commercial gas hydrate prospects
 - Also abundant infrastructure
 - No moratorium in key areas

Myth #3: The Timeline

The Myth: Commercial Development is 20-30 years away and will involve entirely new technology

2002 Canadian Production Test



Global Activity

Recent and Current

- Japan – Drilling Program 2004
 - 32 wells
- India – Drilling Program 2006
 - 39 wells
- MMS Assessment 2006
 - Possible impact on lease valuations

Global Activity

Recent and Current

- Canada & Japan – Arctic Production Test 2006-2007
- U.S. North Slope –Hydrate Well 2007 (BP)
- Gulf of Mexico – Multi-Well Consortium Drilling Program 2007?
 - Site selection in progress

Global Activity

Recent and Current

- Canada & Japan – Extended Production Test 2007-2008
- India – Production Test 2008
- Seismic Surveys currently being shot specifically for hydrate assessment

Global Activity

Recent and Current

- China – 2007 Hydrate Drilling Program
- South Korea – 2007 Hydrate Drilling Program

Global Activity

Recent and Current

National Gas Hydrate Programs/Research

- U.S.
- Japan
- India
- Canada
- China
- Korea
- Mexico
- Chile
- Ireland

Key Challenges

- Identifying/Quantifying Prospects
- Production Technology
- Economic Viability
- Transporting “Stranded” Gas
 - Ultimate Recovery per Well
 - Flow Rates
 - Operating Expense

Myth #3: The Timeline

Reality:

All the pieces are coming together very quickly.

Existing technology is being leveraged.

New technology is rapidly emerging.

Myth #4: Hydrates are irrelevant to our current business

The Myth: Hydrates have no net present value so they can be ignored in deepwater lease sales

Myth #4: Hydrates are irrelevant to our current business

Reality: Within the life of a deepwater lease, commercialization of gas hydrates is likely.

Hydrate resources will have value for lease owners.

Hydrate resources will eventually be included in MMS bid assessments.

Changing Industry Perspectives on Gas Hydrate

New View:

- Commercial in 5-10 years
(limited production sooner)
- More expensive, but not prohibitive
- Existing technology can be leveraged
- Needs to be considered

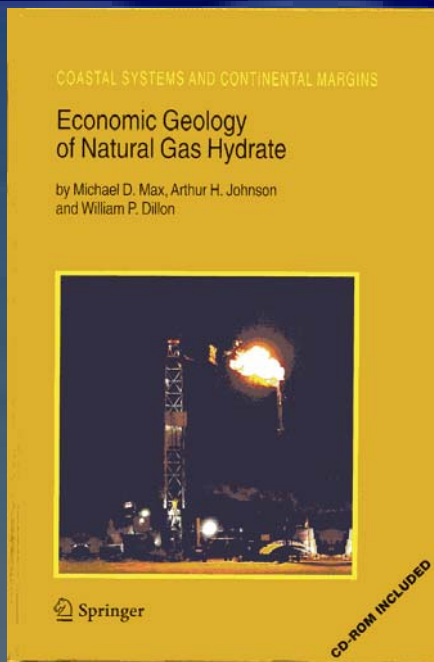
Critical Questions for this Conference

- Is there room in gas markets for production from hydrate?
- What is the current status of exploration technology and where is it headed?
- What is the current status of production technology and where is it headed?

Critical Questions for this Conference

- What are the business aspects of pursuing hydrate development?
- What is the outlook for the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska?
- What are some key players doing?

Thank You



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hydrate-energy.com

