



Shale Resources Development and Optimization

Foundational Practices and Technology Opportunities

P.K. Pande – May 4, 2016



Outline, Full Life Cycle Integrated Approach

- Context & Challenges, North America
- Development Value Drivers
- Core Elements, Integrated Practices
- Key Learnings
- Technology Advancement Opportunities

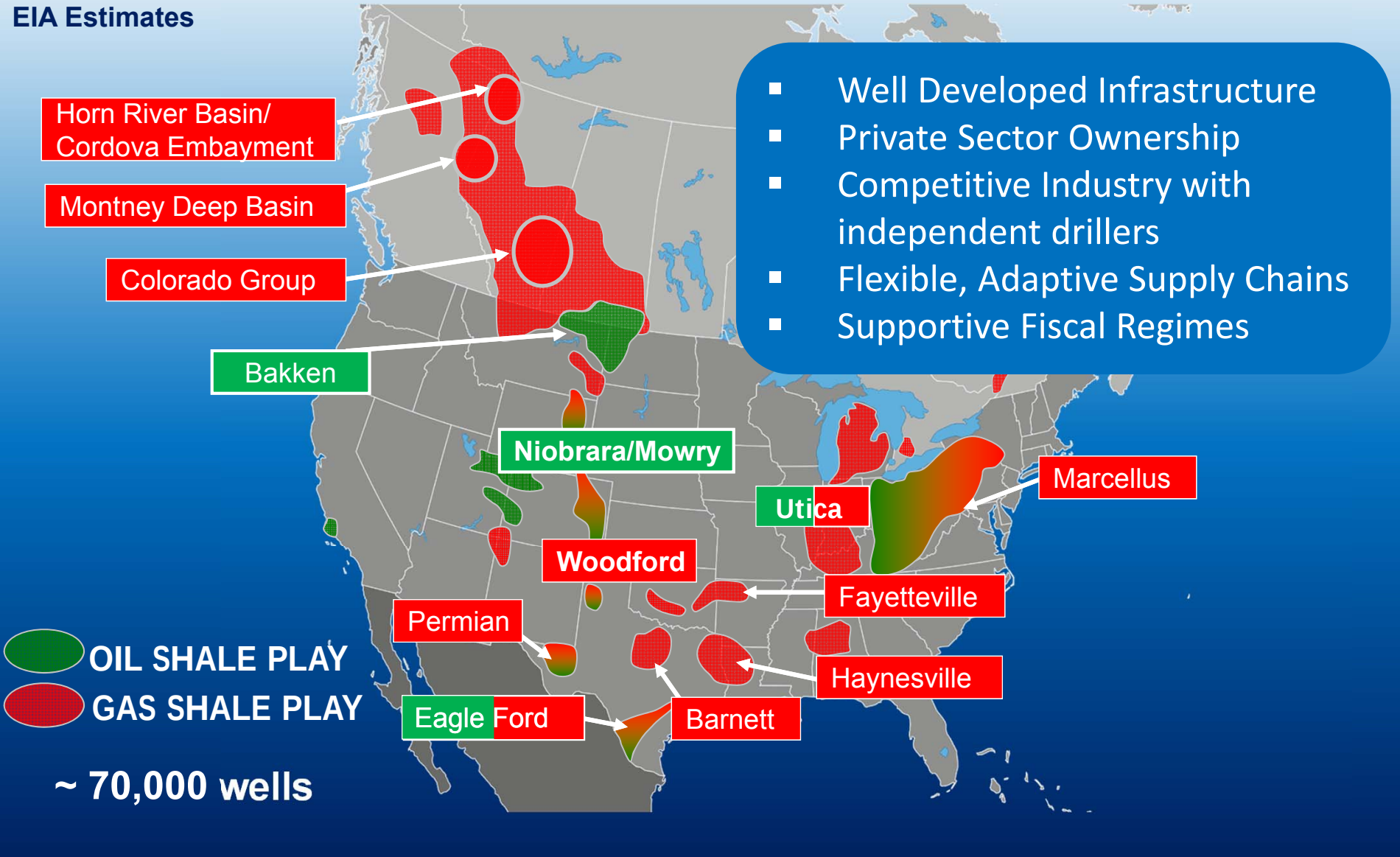




North America: ~1,750 TCF; ~ 100 BSTB

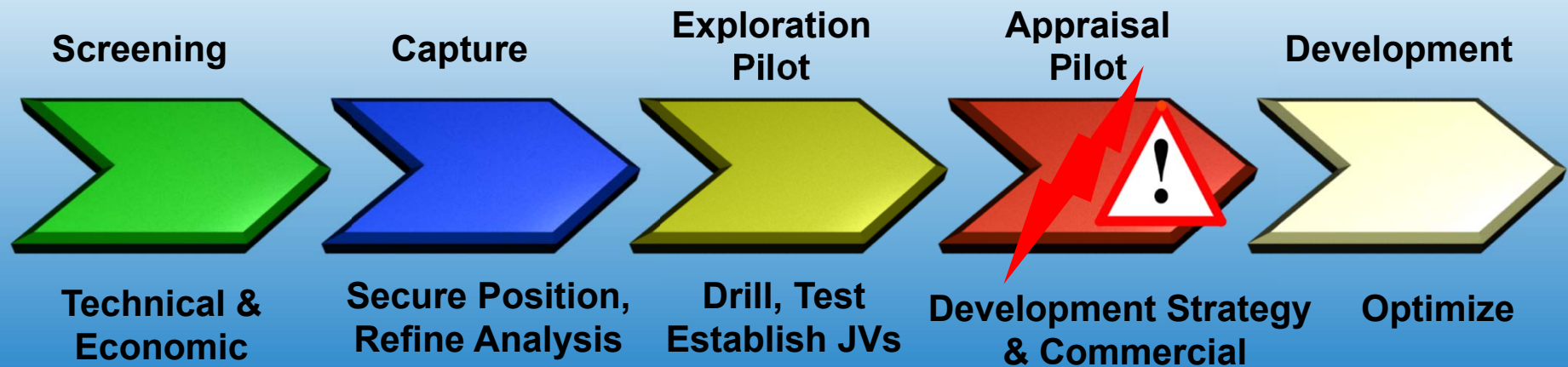
Global: ~6,000 TCF; ~ 320 BSTB

EIA Estimates





Assessment Challenges



- **Technical**

- New Play Types, Low Reservoir Producibility
- Multi-discipline Integration, Subsurface and “Factory Mode Operations”

- **Commercial**

- Highly Competitive, Large Leaseholds
- Costs & Optimization



Performance Analysis Tools and Technologies

Performance Prediction Limitations

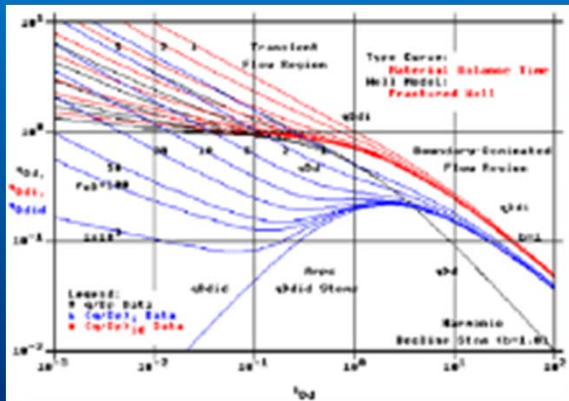
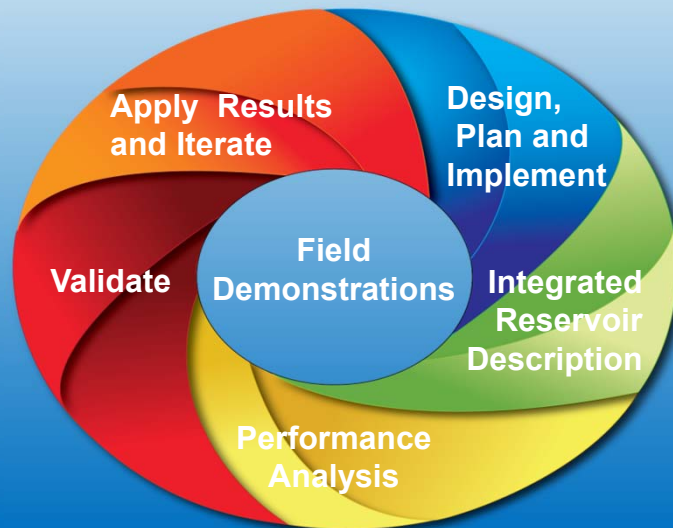


- Shale Performance Forecasting
- Very Low Permeability
- Stress Dependence
- Mechanisms
 - *Fractured Horizontal*
 - *Diffusion*
 - *Phase Behavior*



Powerful Workflows for Life Cycle Solutions

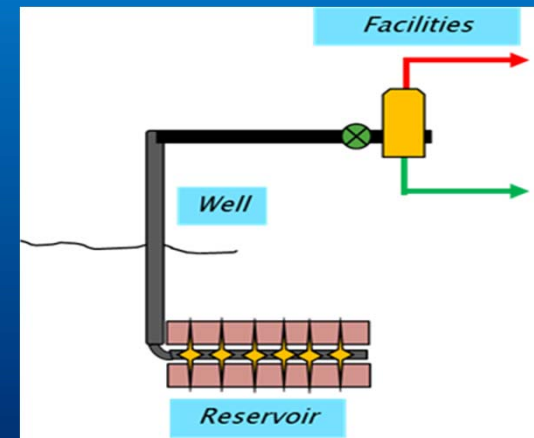
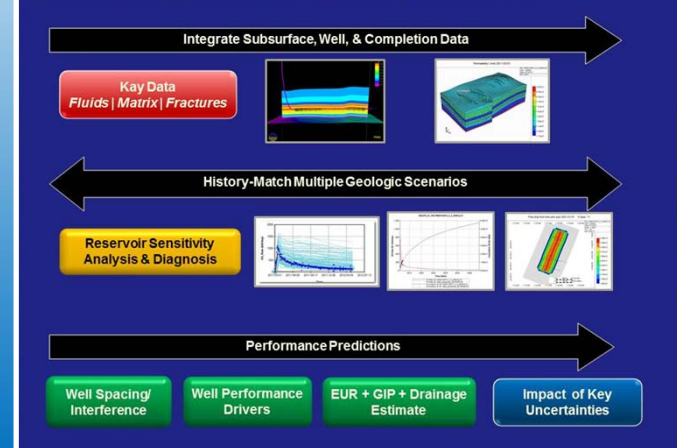
Field Demonstrations



Performance Analysis

Mechanistic Modelling

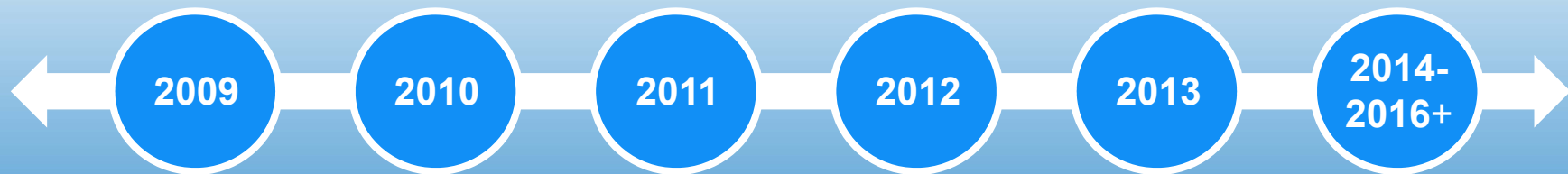
Mechanistic Evaluation Workflow



Integrated Asset Model



Full Life Cycle Integrated Approach - Context & Evolution



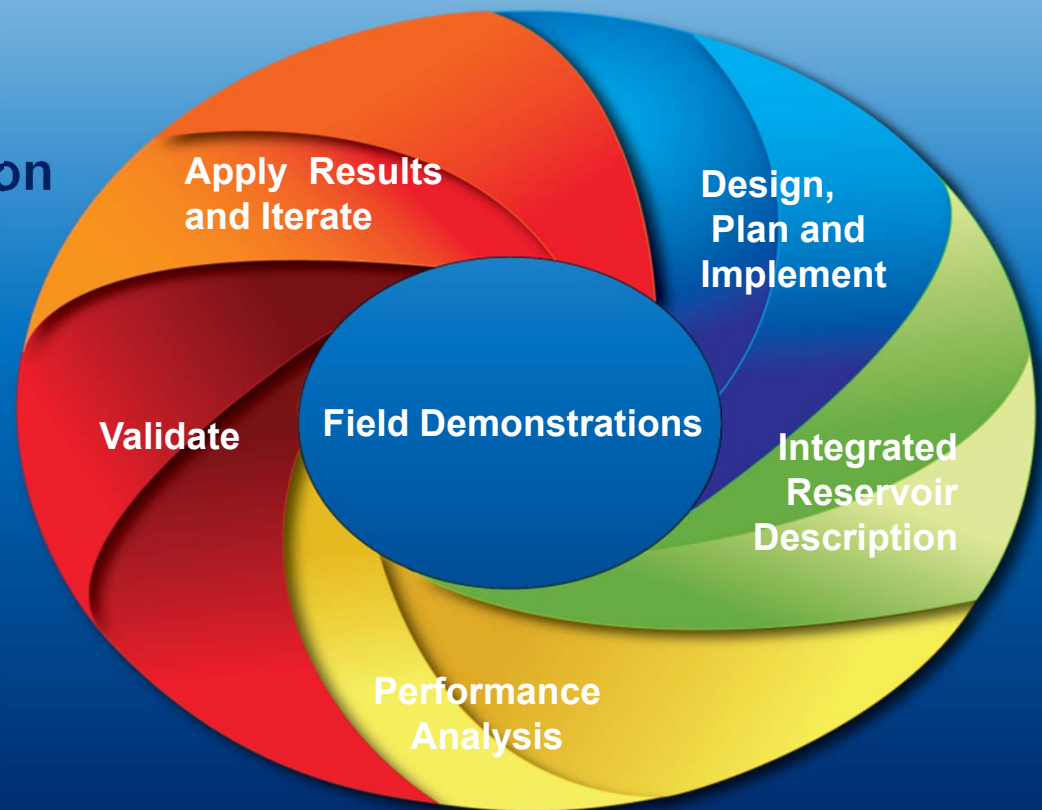
Issues	Well Spacing	
	Completion Design	
	EUR	
Solutions	Field Demonstrations	
	Mechanistic Modeling	
	Performance Analysis	
	Micro-Field Demonstrations Seismic	
	Permeability Modeling	
	Data Acquisition	



Field Demonstrations, Controlled Pilots

Multiple Field Pilots to Address Key Issues and Uncertainties

- **To Have Value Must Be:**
 - Systematic
 - Statistically Valid
 - Scalable
- **General Shale Play Application**
 - Build Database of Analogs
- **Goal**
 - Capital Investment Efficiency





What is a Field Demonstration?

► Broaden the Material Base ► Field Pilots are a Key Element in Understanding

“Learning While Drilling”

- Systematic
- Statistically Valid
- Scalable

General Shale Play Application

- Build Database of Analogs

Goal

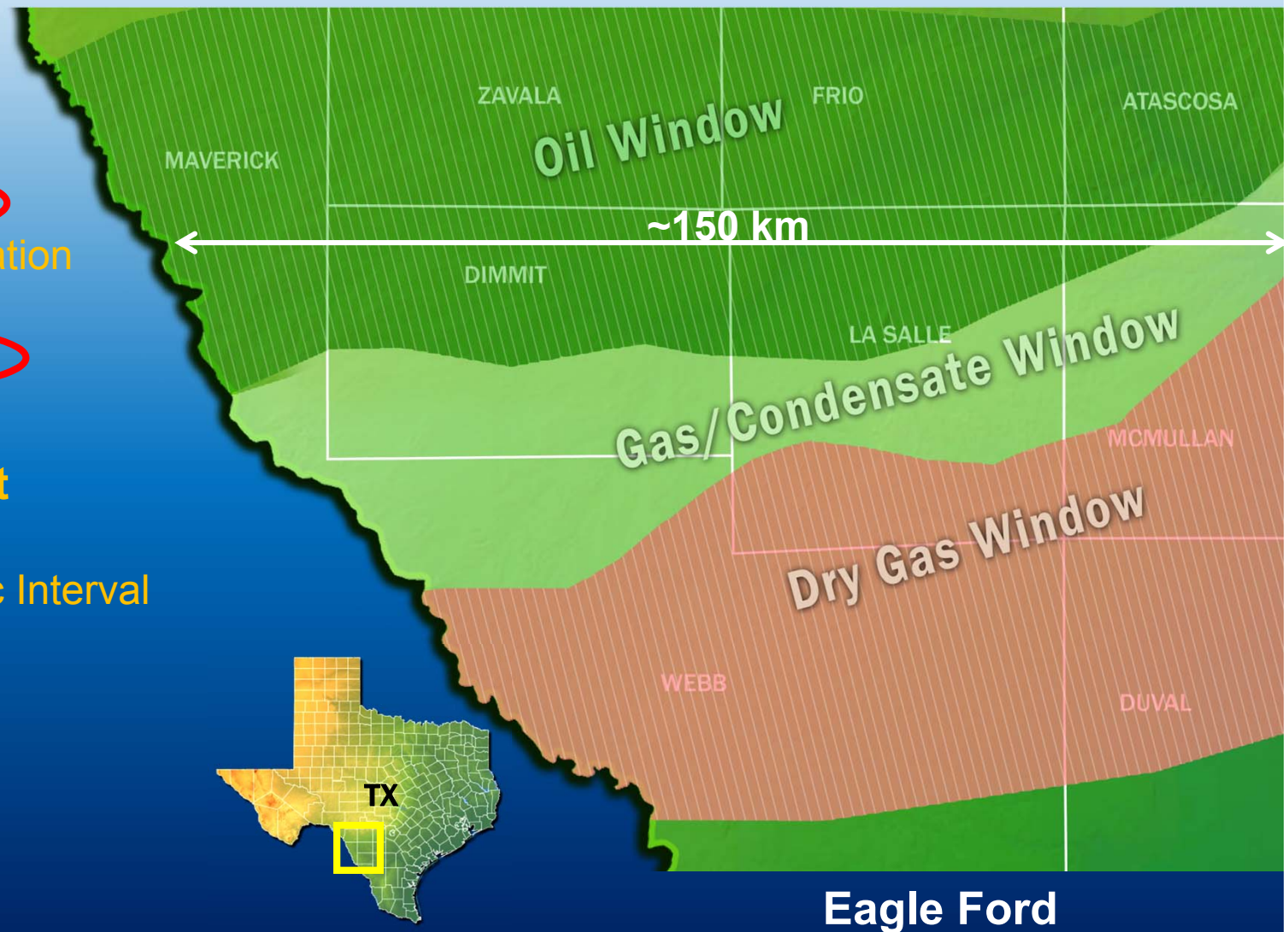
- Capital Investment Efficiency





Field Demonstration Types

- **Strategic**
 - Spacing
 - Characterization
 - PVT/Liquids
 - Completion
- **Development**
 - Azimuth
 - Stratigraphic Interval
 - Target Line

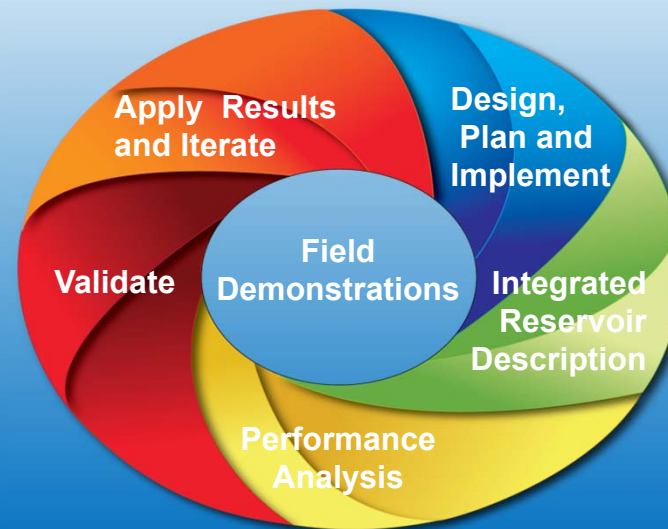




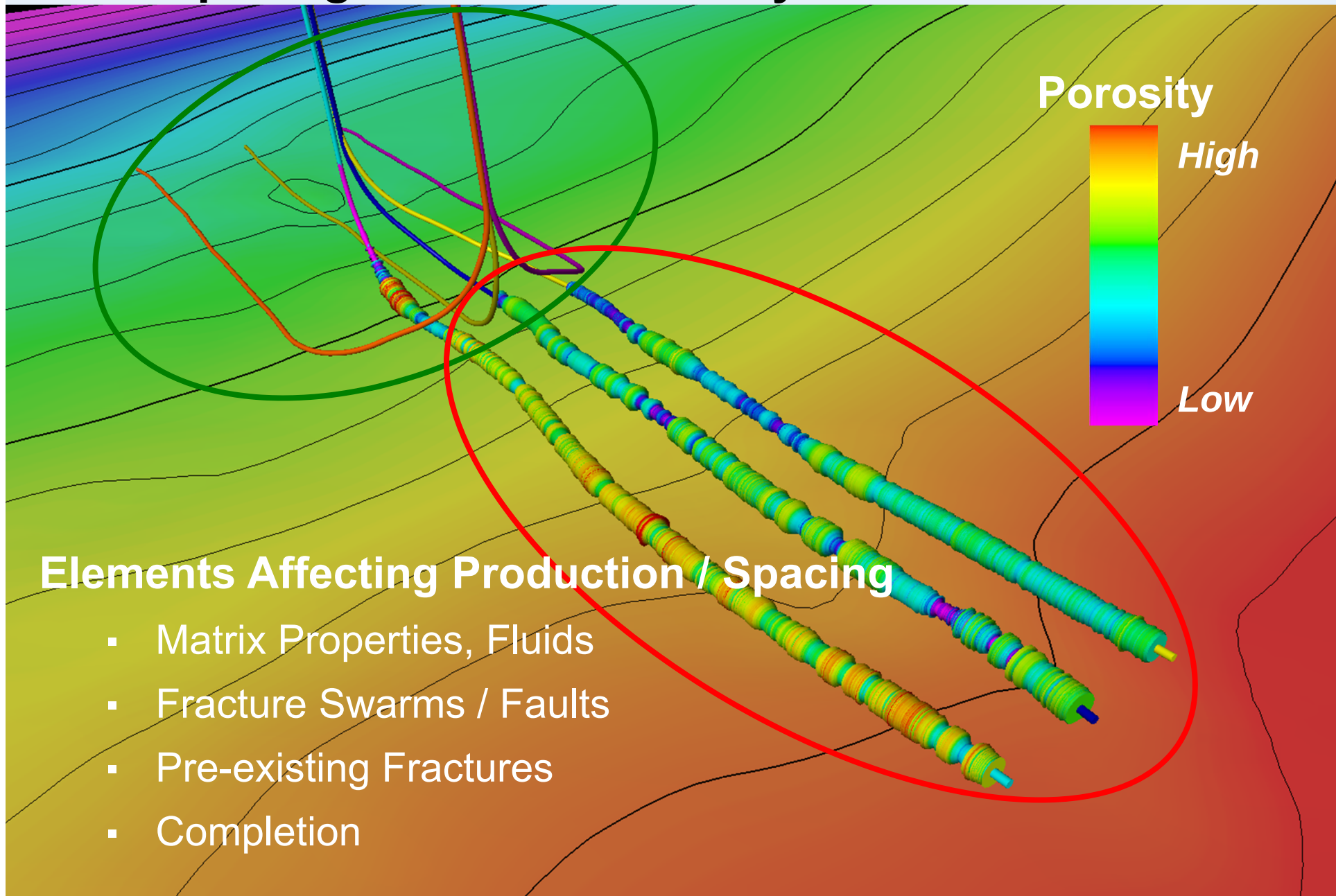
Eagle Ford Well Spacing Field Demonstrations

“Learning While Drilling”

- **12 Million Acres**
- **Production**
 - > ~5+ BCFD
 - > ~940 MBOPD
- **~ 20,000+ Wells**



Well Spacing Field Demo - Early vs. New Practices



Field Demo – Data Acquisition Design & Planning



 **Microseismic Events**

Reservoir Characterization

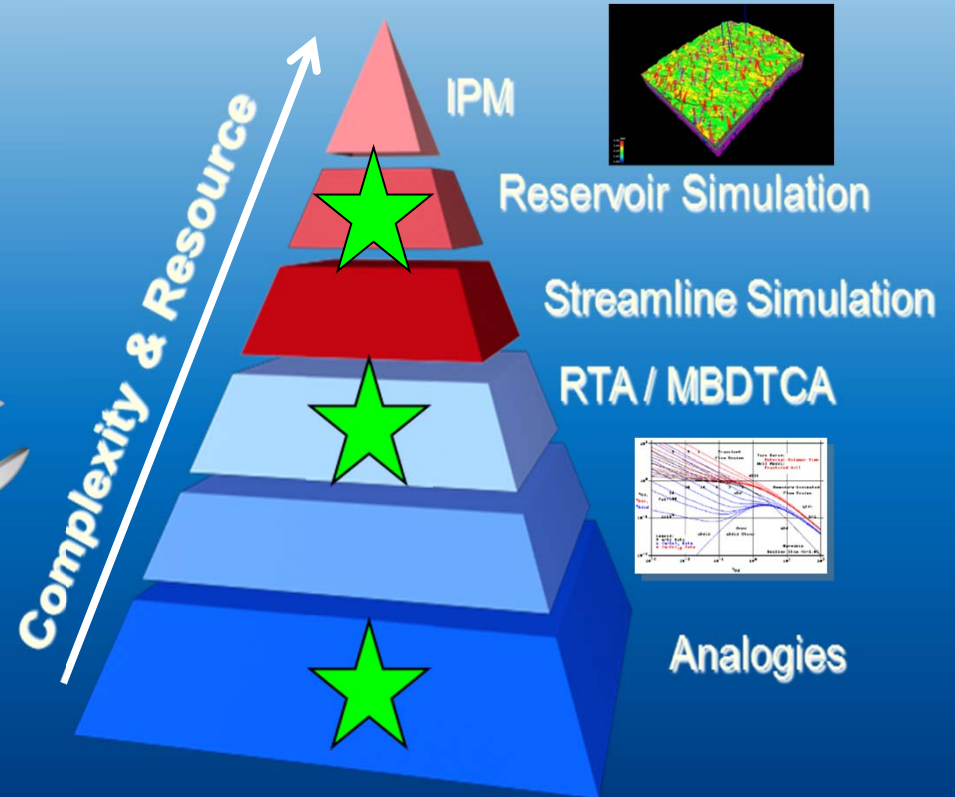
- Reference
 - Fluids, Geochemistry, Logs
- Dynamic
 - Micro-Seismic
 - Production Logs, Pressures

Systematic, Scalable

- All In Same Zone
- Consistent Completions
- Same Stimulated Length
- Consistent Flowback



Performance Analysis Tools and Technologies

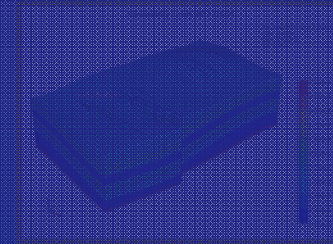
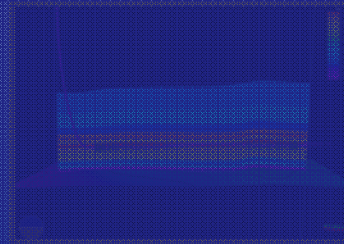




Mechanistic Evaluation Workflow

Integrate Subsurface, Well, & Completion Data

Key Data
Fluids | Matrix | Fractures





Mechanistic Studies – What Can be Inferred?

- **Completion**

- Stimulated Rock Volume (SRV) and Fracture Conductivity

- **Phase Behavior**

- Dry Gas, Liquid Rich Systems

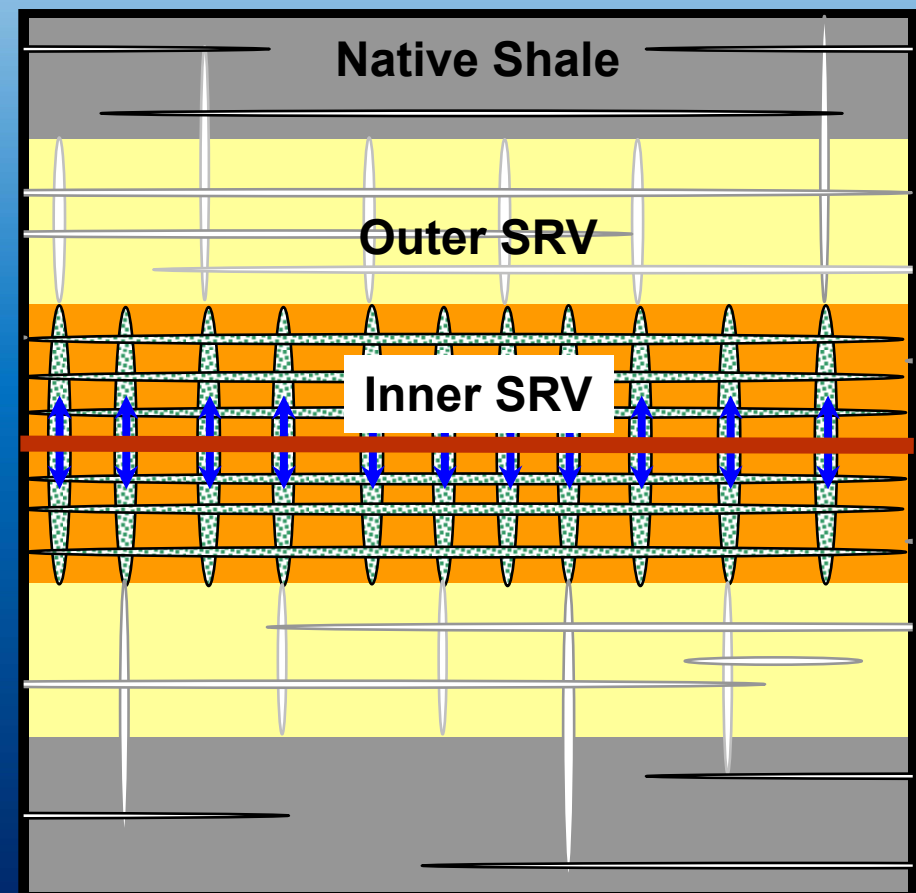
- **Reservoir Characterization**

- Open Natural Fractures Impact

- **Development Planning**

- Well Spacing

Stimulated Rock Volume (SRV)



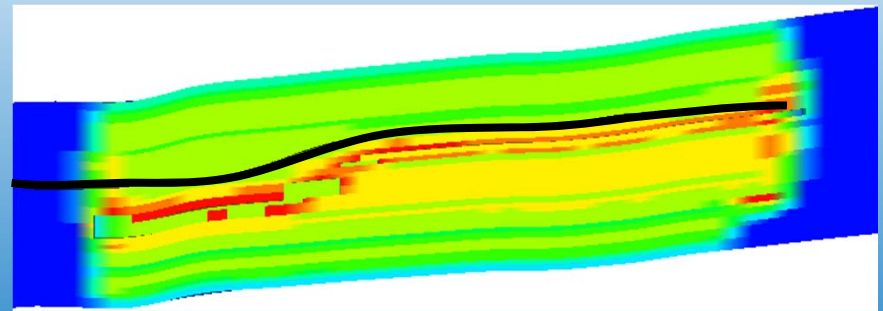


Eagle Ford Rich Gas Condensate Performance (30 yrs)

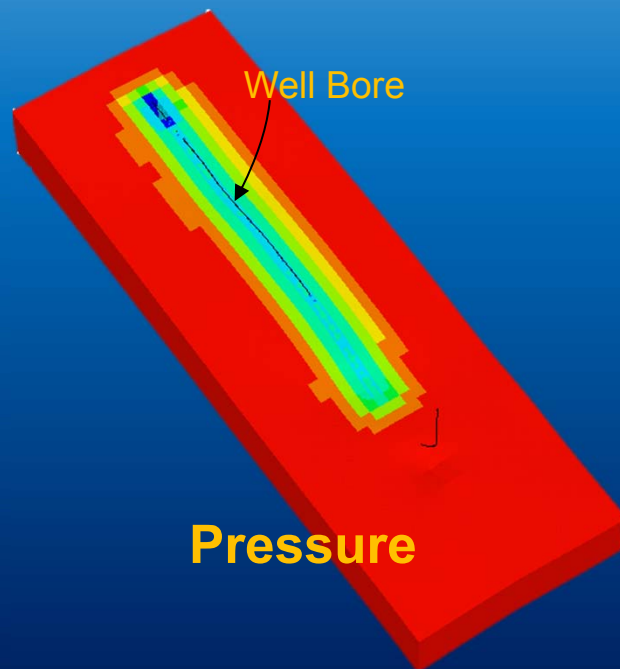
Pressure Distribution



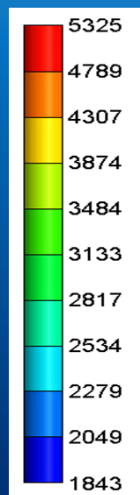
Condensate Distribution



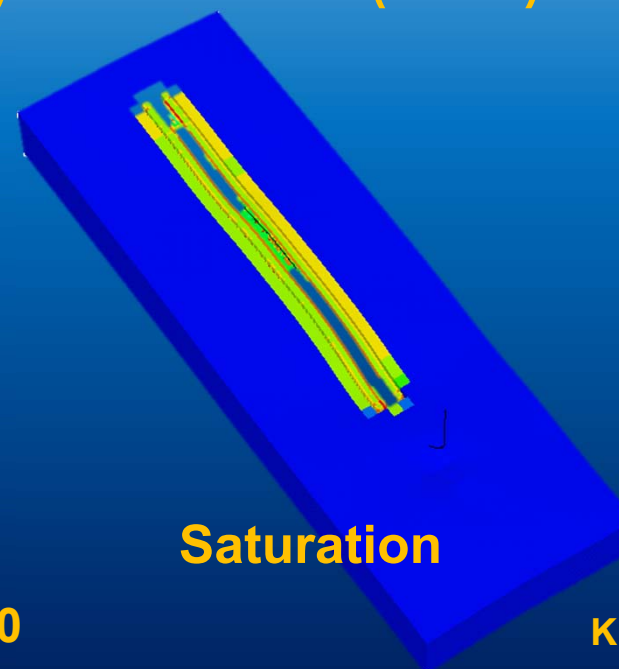
Oil RF = 19% (in SRV) / Gas RF = 30% (in SRV)



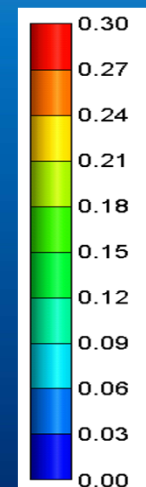
Pressure



$(S_o)_{\text{initial}} = 0$



Saturation



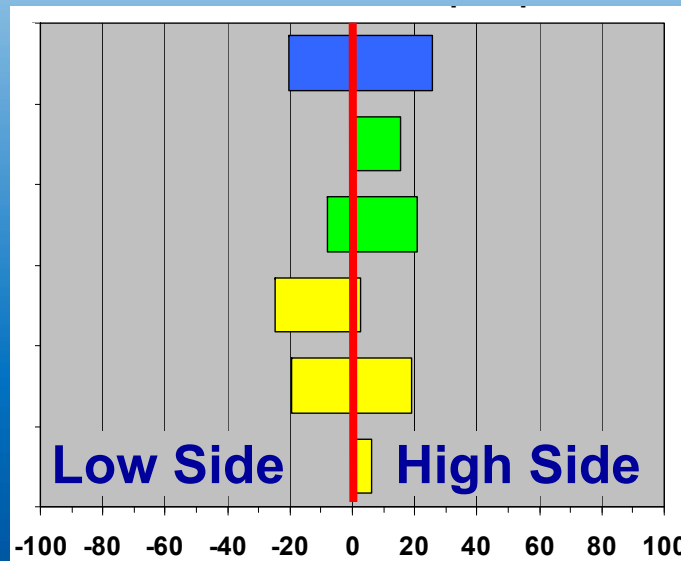
K ~ Moderate - High



Eagle Ford Rich Gas Condensate Shale Sensitivity Analysis (Production Change %)

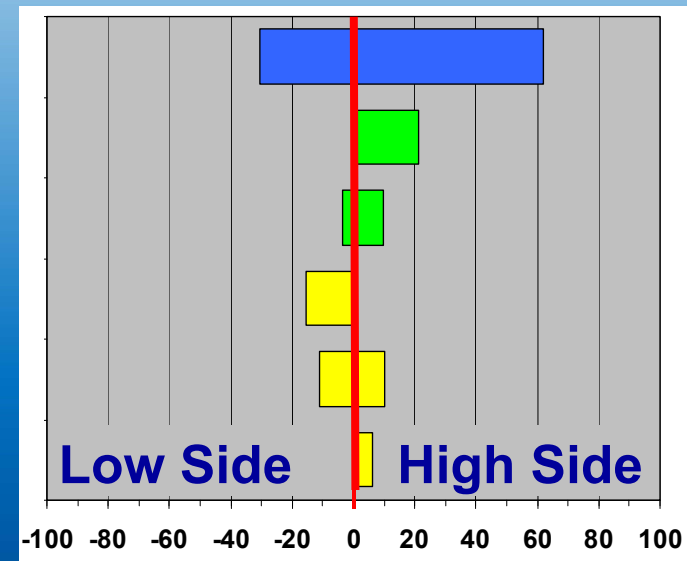
Short Term Effects
(1 Year)

Matrix Quality
SRV Size
Fracture Perm
Fluid Type
Initial Pressure
Desorption



Base Case

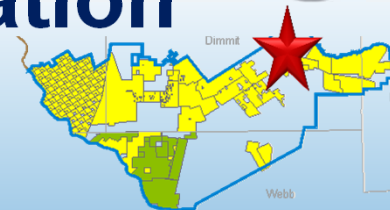
Long Term Effects
(10 Years)



Base Case

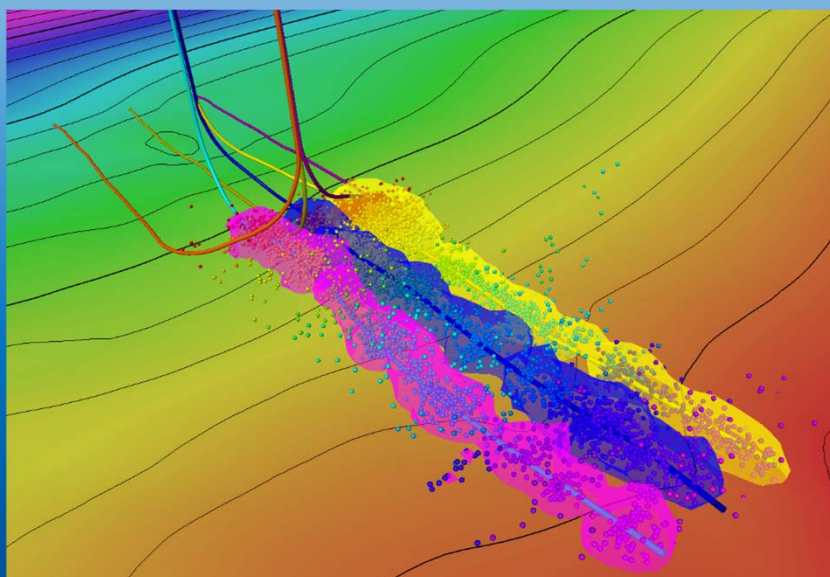
■ Reservoir ■ Completion ■ Fluid

Eagle Ford Well Spacing Demonstration



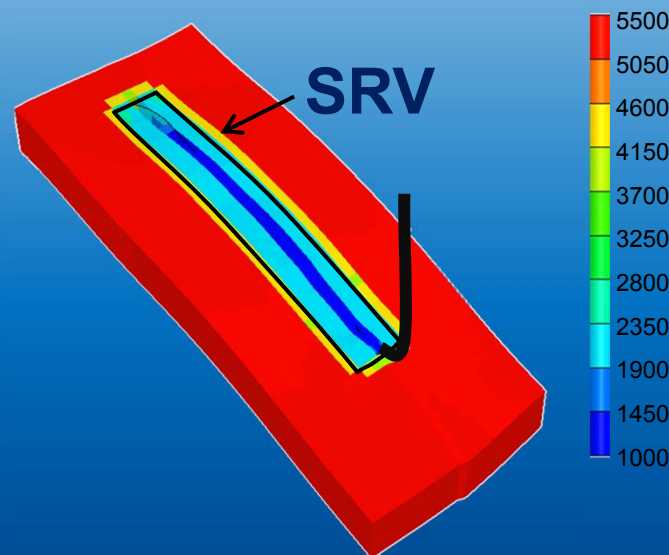
Near-Critical Oil

Stimulated Volume from Microseismic



Estimate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Length = 250'

Mechanistic Modeling
Pressure Distribution at 30 Years



No contribution outside SRV

Combine Both Technologies With Economics...

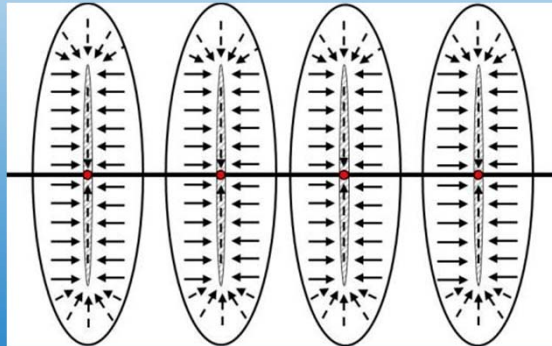


BEST SPACING ESTIMATE

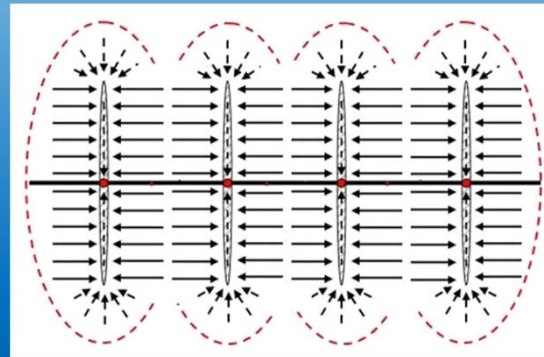


Performance Analysis: Flow Regimes in Unconventional Reservoirs

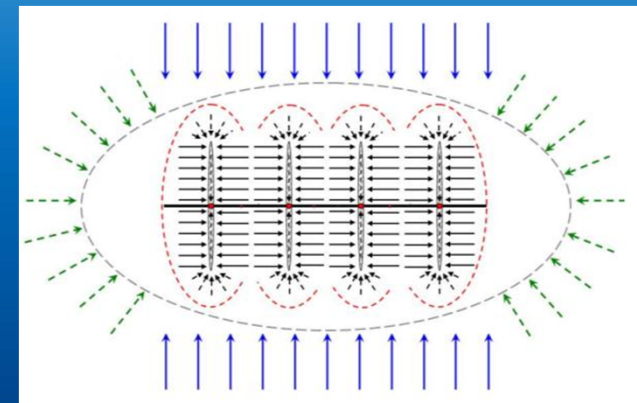
Very Early Time: Linear Flow
(fracture flow does not interfere)



Middle Time "SRV" Flow: ("depletion")
(fracture flow does interfere)



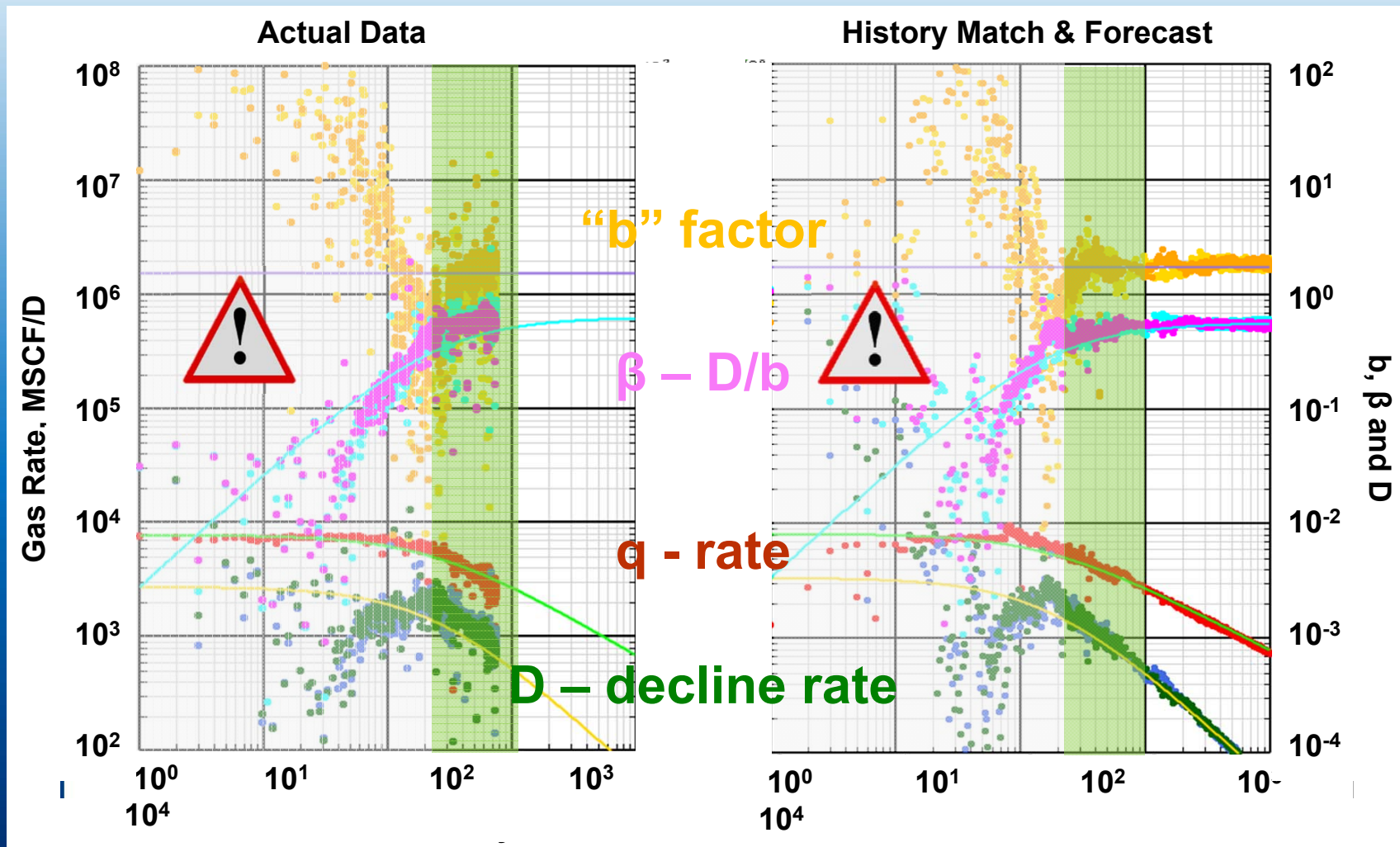
Late Time: "Post-SRV" Flow
("Compound Linear Flow")



Increasing Time →



Marcellus Dry Gas Fractured Shale Production Analysis



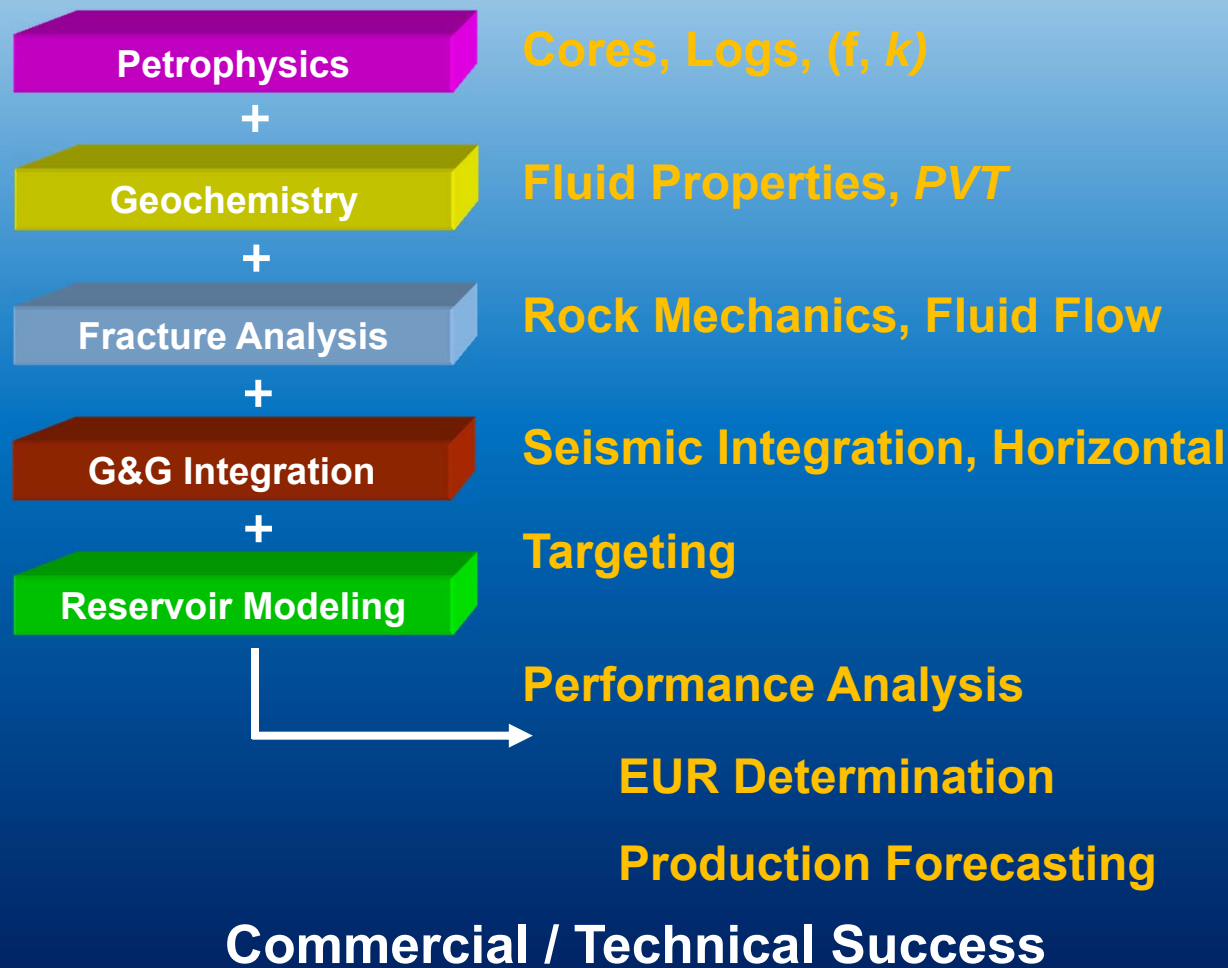
Modified Hyperbolic Time Rate Performance Model



Shale Technology Subsurface Integration

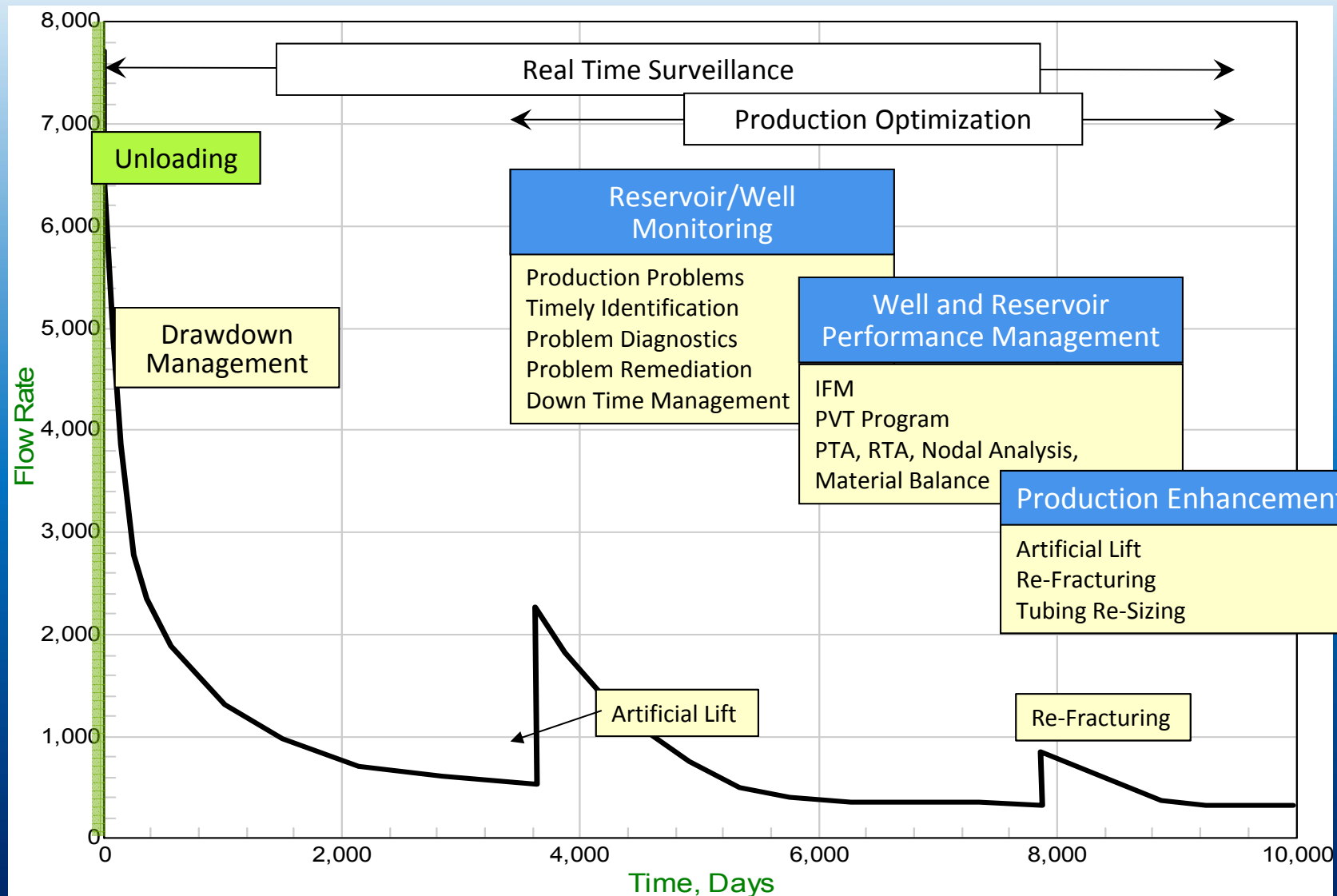
- **Field Demonstrations and Mechanistic Studies**

- Capture Static / Dynamic Data
- Validate Results



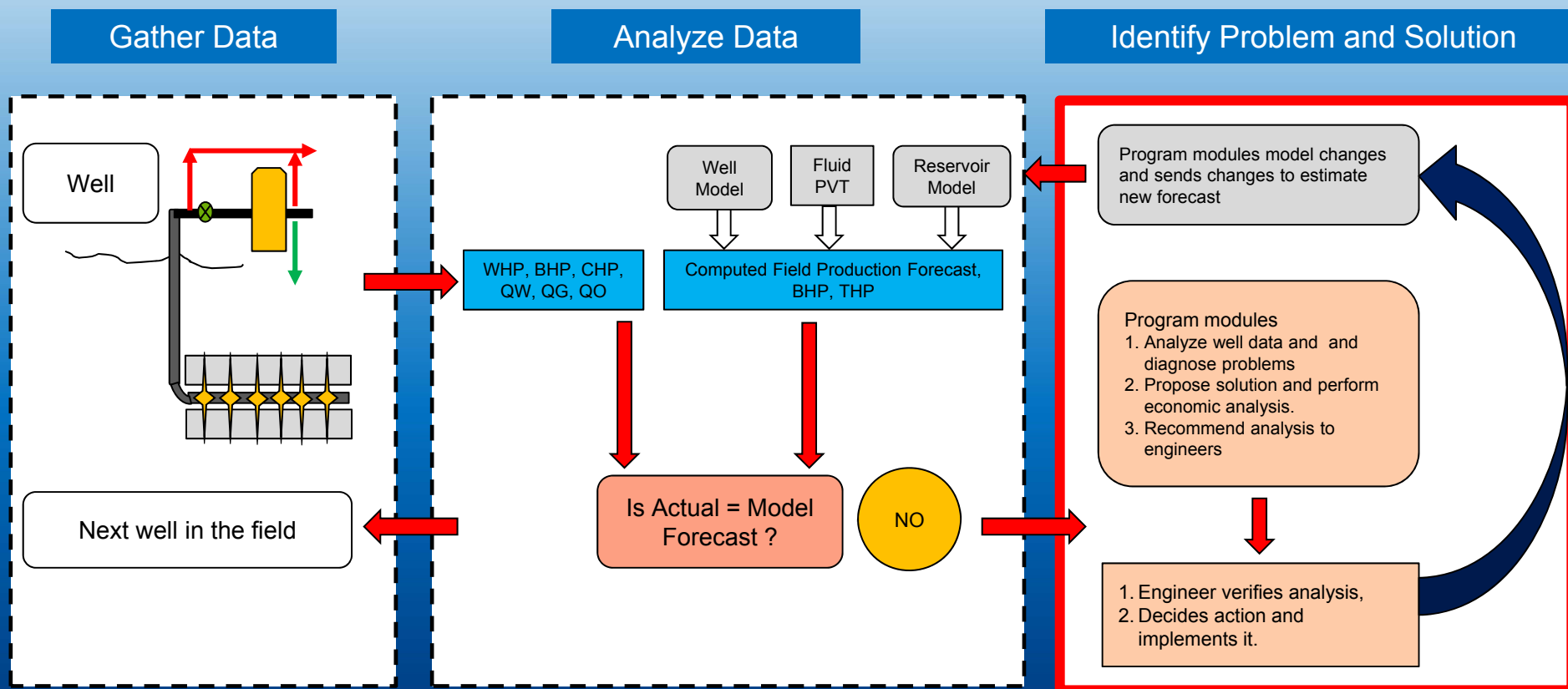


Integrated Asset Management - Support Well Life Cycle



Reservoir Management & Surveillance Systems

...Add Production & Create Value Every Day

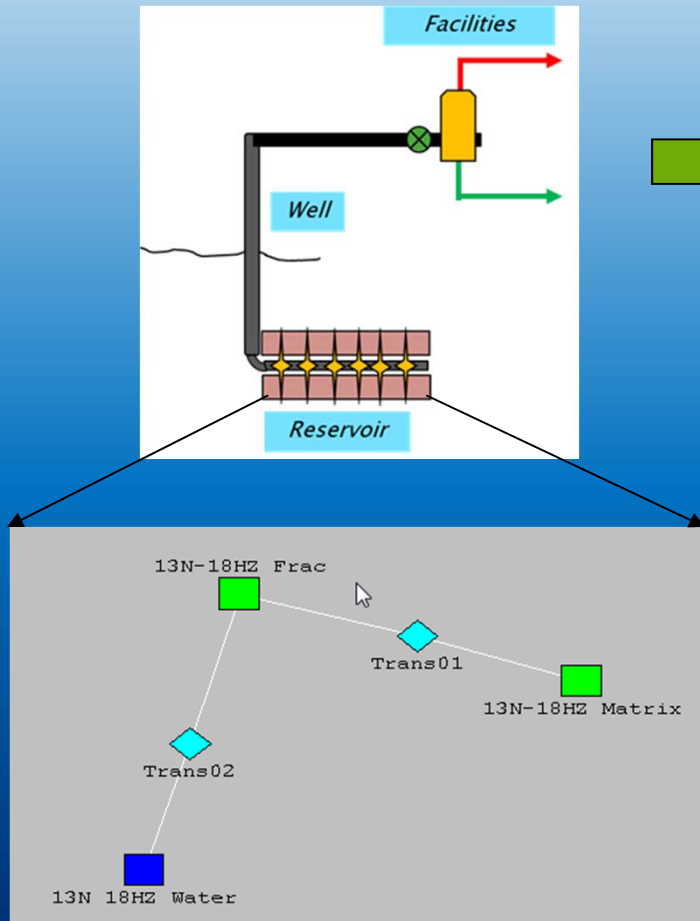


And Repeat this process Every Day for All Wells!



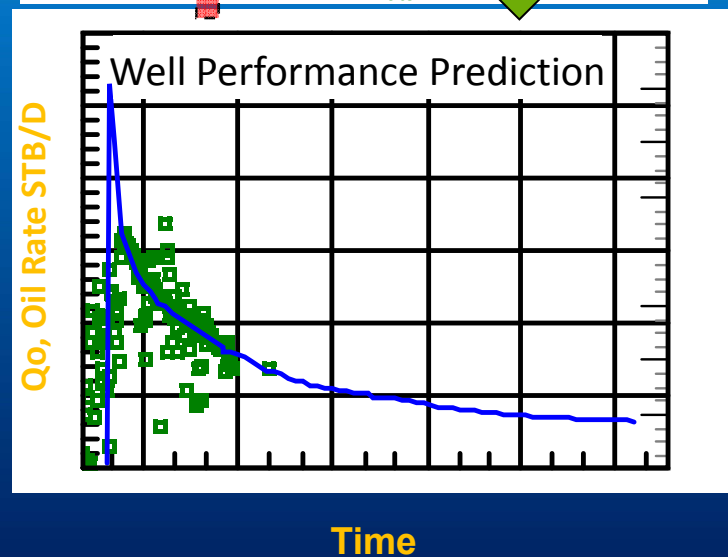
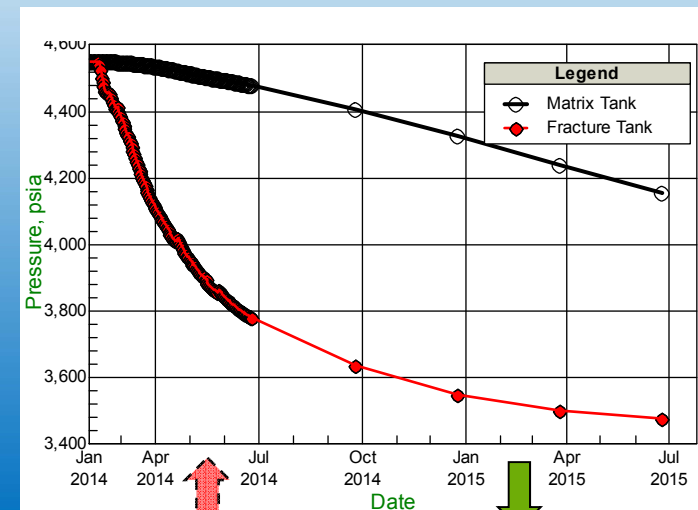
Innovative Tools and Methods to Model Shale Reservoirs

Integrated Asset Model



MBAL Shale Model Tanks

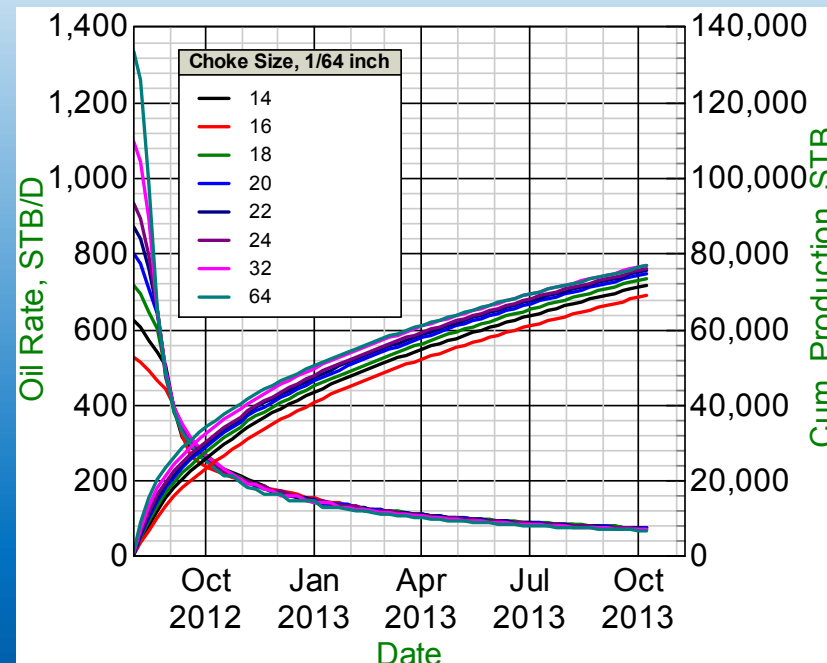
Tank Pressure Prediction





IAM Application For Improved Drawdown Management

Wattenberg Application



Production decline mechanisms:

- Fracture pressure decline.
- Relative permeability effects.
- Fracture/proppant compaction.

Learnings:

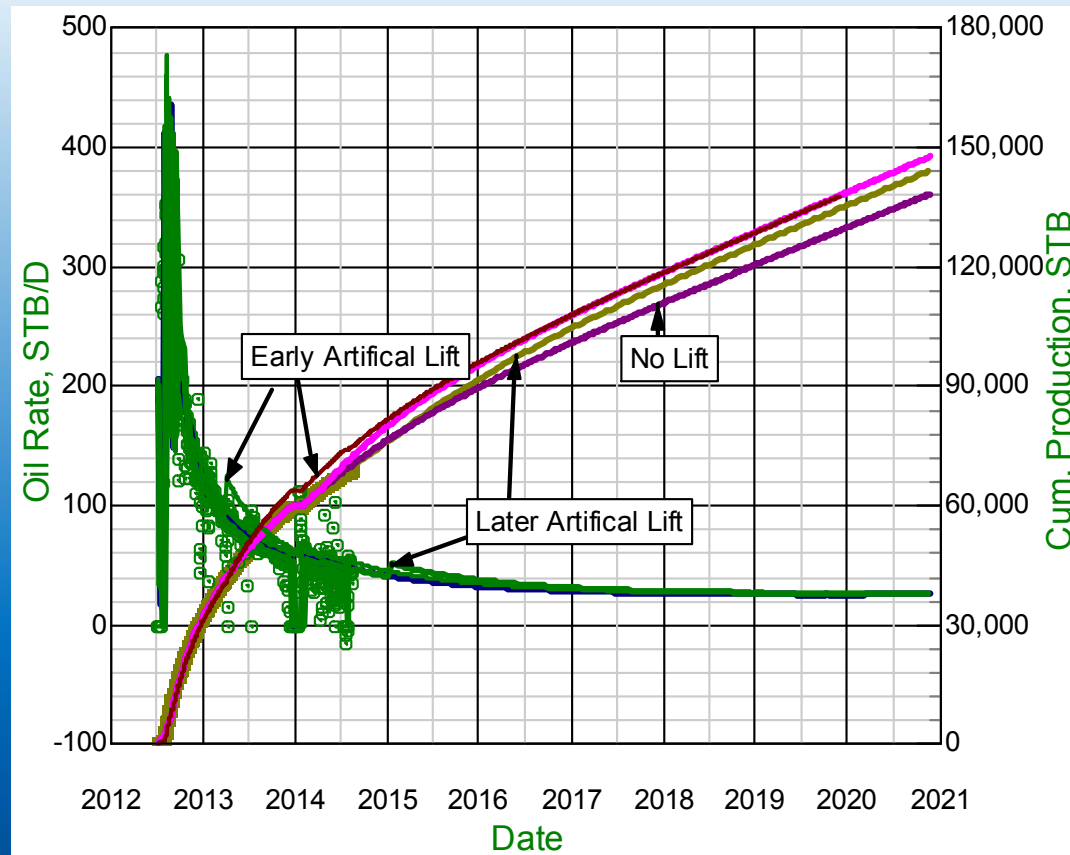
- Choke (drawdown) changes significant.

Important:

- *Early in well life when minimal pressure margins to two-phase PVT region.*



IAM Application For Artificial Lift Design/Impact



Increase Rates and EUR:

- Timing of artificial lift is important.
- Early artificial lift impacts EUR.

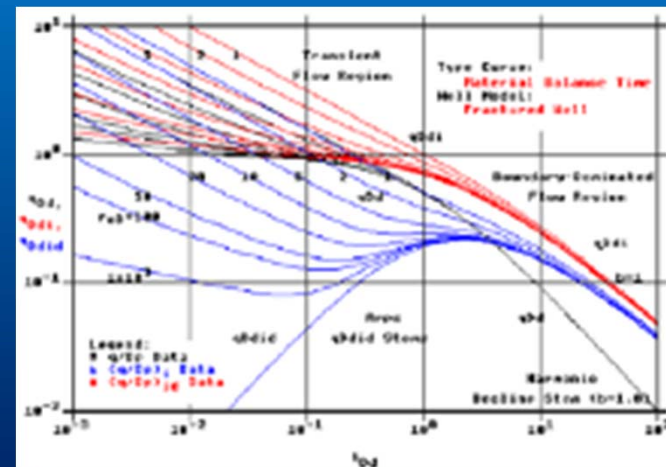
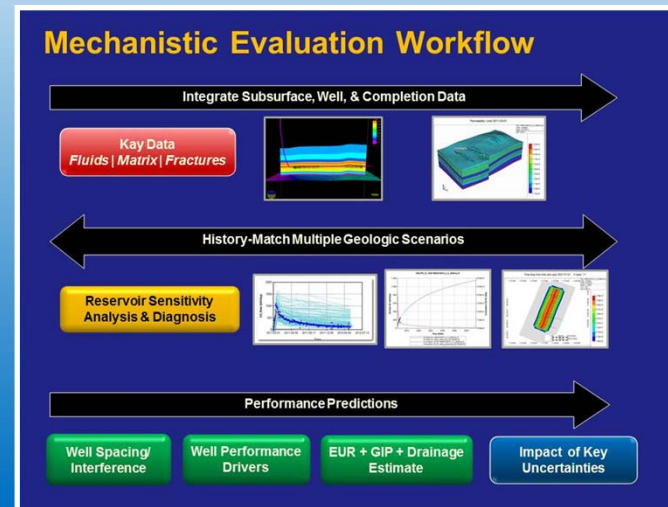
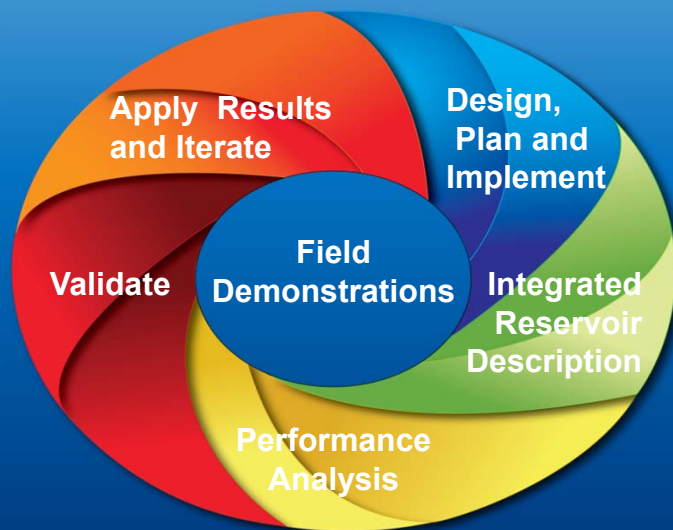
Applicable Types of Artificial Lift:

- Sucker rod pumps.
- Continuous gas lift.
- Intermittent gas lift.
- Plunger lift.



Conclusions & Key Learnings – Development Planning

- **Field Demonstrations, Mechanistic Models, Performance Analysis Key to Development and Optimization**
 - Target interval
 - Thermal Maturity Window
 - Well Spacing, Completions





Key Learnings - Full Life Cycle Value Drivers



Development Approach	
Performance Analysis	
Data Acquisition	
Scale of Measurement	
Subsurface Analysis	
Integrated Asset Management	



Technology Advancement Opportunities Near to Mid-Term Focus

“Fast Adoption” to Operations

Critical:

- **Core Development**

- *Robust, early-engineered completions design*
- *Focus on well spacing as a development variable*

- **Newest Development Challenges**

- *Development of multiple stratigraphic targets*
- *Water production mechanisms; handling multi-phase production*

Enabling:

- **Production diagnostics — understand flow regimes earlier in well life**

Production Enhancement

- **Robust technical and performance screening criteria for well completions and re-fracturing**
- **Utilization/timing of artificial lift**



Thank You