

**DOCKET**

**09-IEP-1J**

DATE May 14 2009

RECD. May 12 2009

# **SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: A REVIEW OF POTENTIAL**

**Integrated Energy Policy Report  
Workshop  
California Energy Commission**

**May 14, 2009**

**Leon D. Brathwaite  
Electricity Analysis Office  
Electricity Supply Analysis Division  
[lbrathwa@energy.state.ca.us](mailto:lbrathwa@energy.state.ca.us)/916-654-4771**



# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: TOPICS



- What are natural gas shale formations (gas shales);
- Technological innovations and enhanced productivity;
- Location of the gas shale formations;
- Production history and reserve potential;
- Canada's shale gas potential;
- Uncertainties in the development of shale formations.

# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS:

## WHAT ARE GAS SHALES?



- **Geologic characteristics of shale:**
  - sedimentary rock formation;
  - consolidated clay and silt-sized particles;
  - organic-rich.
- **Primary function of shale:**
  - trap and seal deposits in natural gas-bearing sandstone and carbonate reservoirs (pools).

# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS:

## WHAT ARE GAS SHALES? (CONT'D)



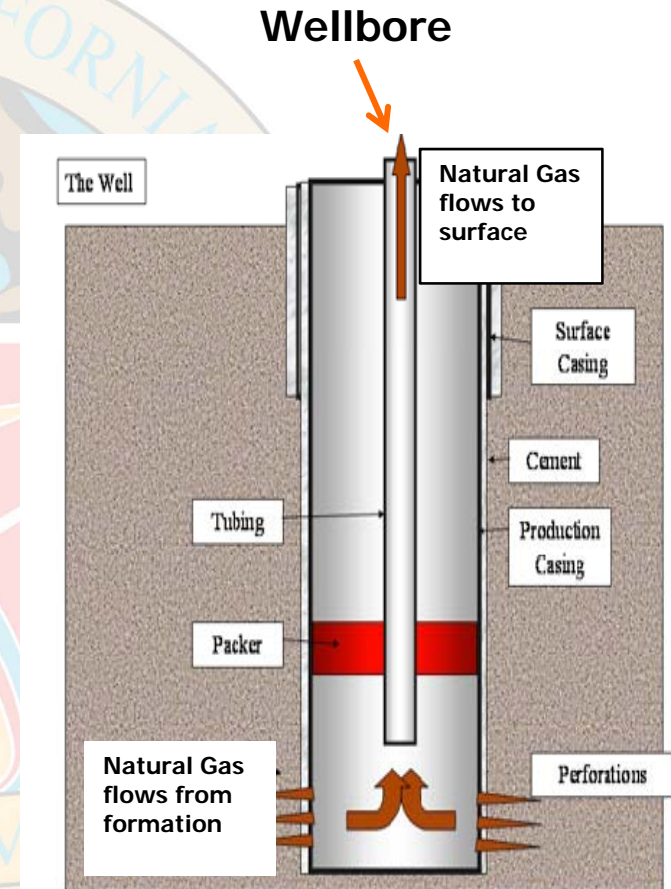
- **Three storage mechanisms:**
  - **Free natural gas within natural micro-fractures;**
  - **Free natural gas within minute rock pores;**
  - **Adsorbed gas**
    - methane molecules attached to organic material contained within solid matter;
    - 20 to 85 percent of total natural gas.



# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: REQUIREMENTS FOR ECONOMIC PRODUCTION



- Producing from a rock formation (reservoir):
  - Significant deposit;
  - Sufficient porosity;
  - Sufficient effective permeability.
- All three requirements **must** be present.
- Little or no natural permeability in gas shales.



Source: Derived from Oil & Gas Journal and Natural Gas Supply Association

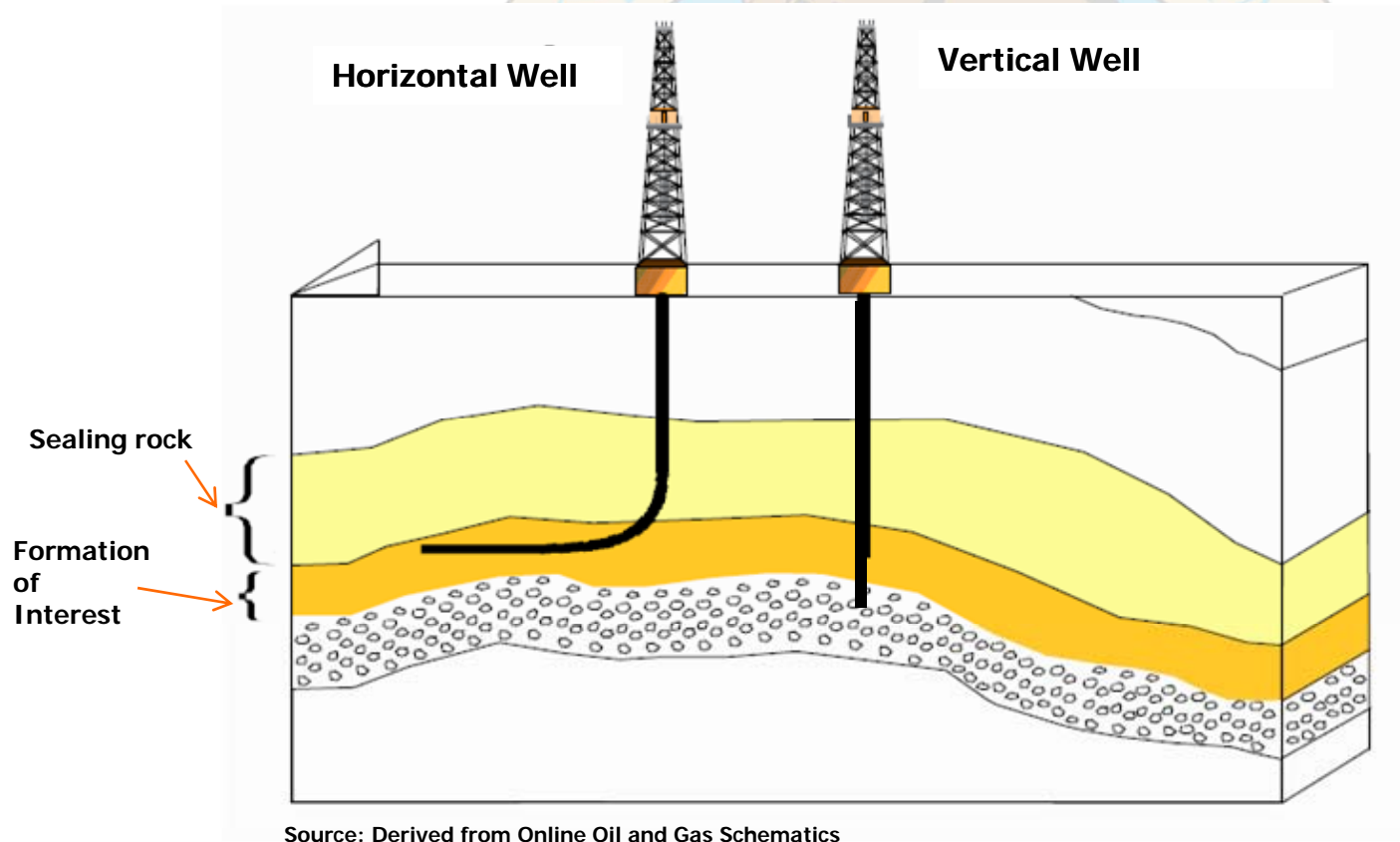
# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: WHAT ARE THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS?



- Technological innovations in *exploration*:
  - Development of 3-D and 4-D seismic;
  - Enhanced capability to delineate the limits of the deposits.
- Technological innovations in *drilling*:
  - Horizontal drilling increased wellbore exposure by a factor of five to twenty times.

# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS:

## SCHEMATIC OF WELLS (HORIZONTAL VS VERTICAL)

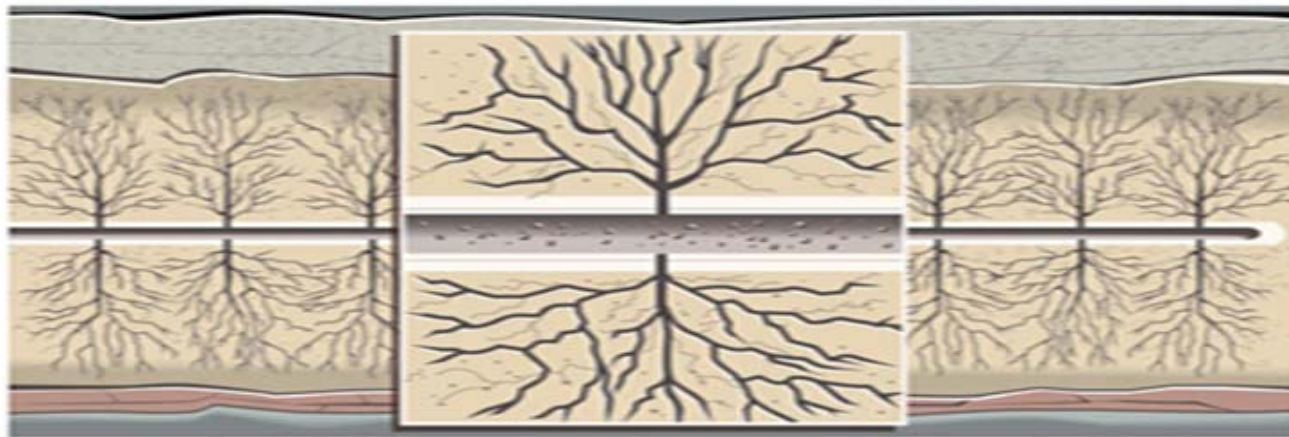




# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: WHAT ARE THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS?



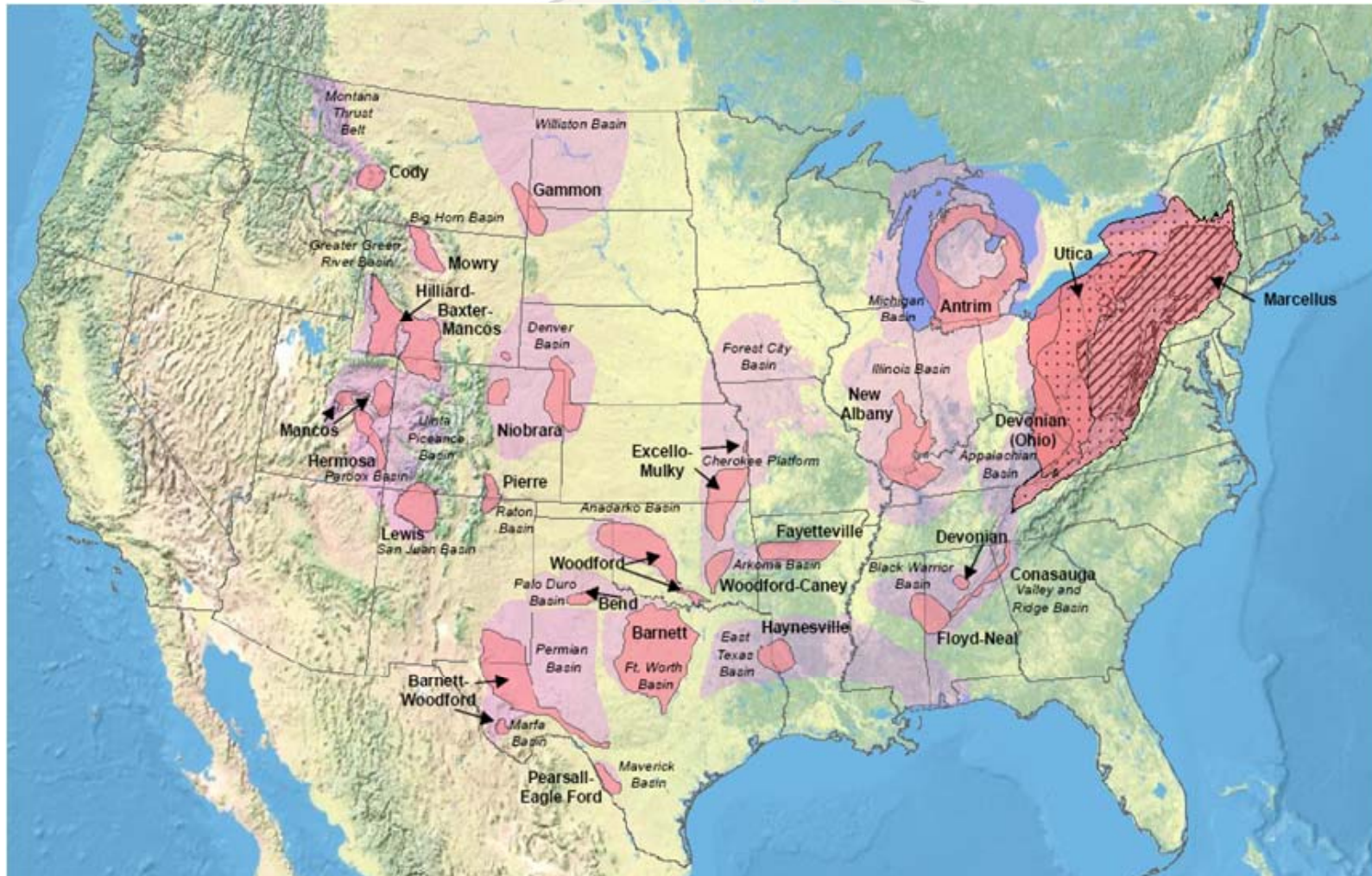
- Technological innovations in *well completions*:
  - Hydraulic fracturing increased effective permeability;
  - Multiple-stage stimulations now possible;
  - Network of artificial fractures raises effective permeability.
  - Techniques boosted recovery rates.



Source: Natural Gas Supply Association



# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: WHERE ARE THE LOWER 48 SHALE FORMATIONS?

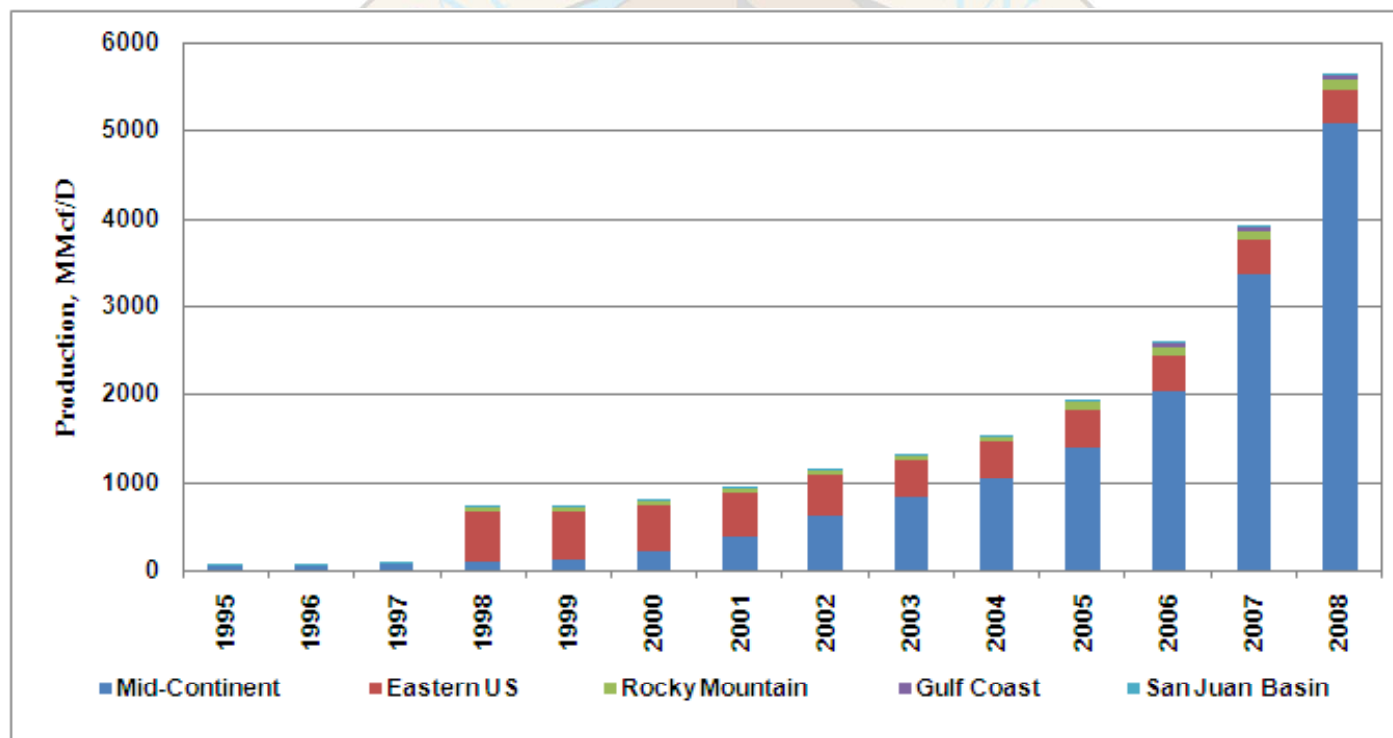


Source: Energy Information Administration

California Energy Commission  
[www.energy.ca.gov](http://www.energy.ca.gov)



# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: HISTORY OF L48 SHALE NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION



Source: Lippman Consulting, Inc.

# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS:

## GAS SHALES IN CANADA



- **Identified shale formations:**
  - Horton Bluff, Utica, and Lorraine in Eastern Canada
  - Muskwa shale of the Horn River Basin in northeast British Columbia
  - Montney shale in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (British Columbia)
- **Eastern Canada**
  - Producers are testing the Horton Bluff Shale, the Utica Shale, and Lorraine
  - Discovery well in the Utica Shale flowed 1000 Mcf/d.
- **Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin**
  - Producers are testing the Montney Gas Shale
  - Initial tests from three wells flowed: 8800 Mcf/d, 6100 Mcf/d, and 5300 Mcf/d.





# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: UNCERTAINTY ~ RECOVERABLE RESERVE POTENTIAL

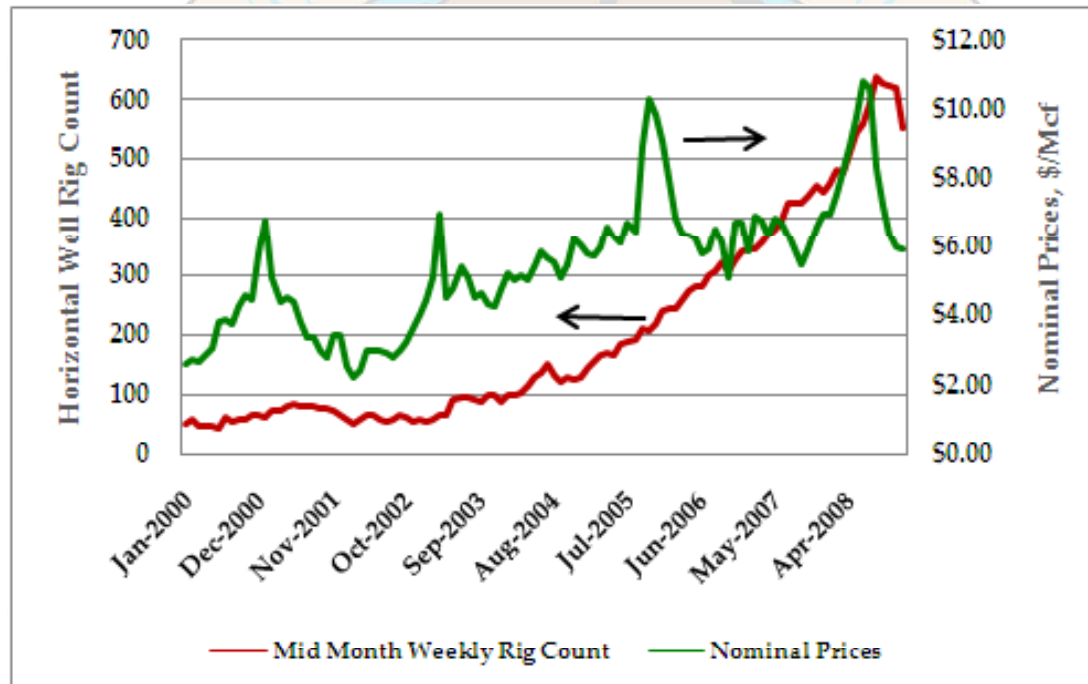
- Estimates of Original Gas-In-Place (OGIP) for shale formations exceed 3,000 Tcf;
- Assessments of recovery (extraction) rates produce a wide range of values;
- Estimates of recoverable reserves range from 267 Tcf to 842 Tcf;
- Major differences arise from reserve estimates of two shale formations: The Marcellus and the Haynesville;
- Number in table reflects a composite of current and “best available” estimates.

Natural Gas Shale Formations in the Lower 48		
Shale Formation	Approximate Vertical Depth, feet	Approximate Recoverable Reserves, Tcf
Barnett	6500 - 8500	44.0
Wordford	6000 - 11000	11.4
Fayetteville	1000 - 7000	41.6
Antrim	600 - 2200	20.0
Huron	1000 - 7000	N/A
Marcellus	4000 - 8500	392.0
New Albany	500 - 2000	19.2
Bakken	>10000	N/A
Baxter	>11000	N/A
Pierre	2500 - 5000	N/A
Mancos	>13000	N/A
Haynesville/Bossier	>11000	251.0
Pearsall-Eagleford	>11500	N/A
Lewis/Mancos	3000 - 6000	20.0
Total		799.2

Source: Various, including EIA, Navigant Consulting and others



# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: UNCERTAINTY ~ ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT



Source: California Energy Commission (Derived from Baker Hughes and NYMEX)

# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: UNCERTAINTY ~ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



- **General environmental concerns:**
  - **Surface disturbance**
  - **Greenhouse gas emissions**
  - **Potential leakage into the groundwater.**

# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: ISSUES



- Will future production of natural gas from shale formations meet expectations of the natural gas industry?
- What factors affect the reliability of recoverable reserve estimates?
- How will the current pricing environment affect drilling programs scheduled for natural gas shale formations?
- Will the potential environmental impacts affect future drilling and production?
- Will natural gas from shale formations displace the importation of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the United States and Canada?
- Will natural gas from shale formations continue to capture demand-side market share?
- Is natural gas from shale formations a viable long-term source of natural gas?

# SHALE-DEPOSITED NATURAL GAS: A REVIEW OF POTENTIAL



- **QUESTIONS?**
- **COMMENTS?**