Consumer Energy Alliance

US & Global Oil and Natural Gas

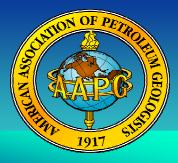
Geological Primer

David Curtiss & Don Juckett
American Association of Petroleum Geologists
Geoscience & Energy Office
Washington, DC



American Association of Petroleum Geologists Who We Are!

- An international professional & science association
 - Largest professional geological association in the world – 116 countries - >34,000 members
 - Most members live & work in North America
- Upstream Academic, private, consulting - Industry professionals -



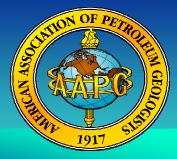
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Geological Primer



Definitions

- Resource = The Endowment
- Reserves = What we have discovered & can produce(\$)
- Production = Volume that can be extracted in a given time - e.g. millions of barrels per day
- To convert Resource to Reserves:
 - Access
 - Technology
 - Investment

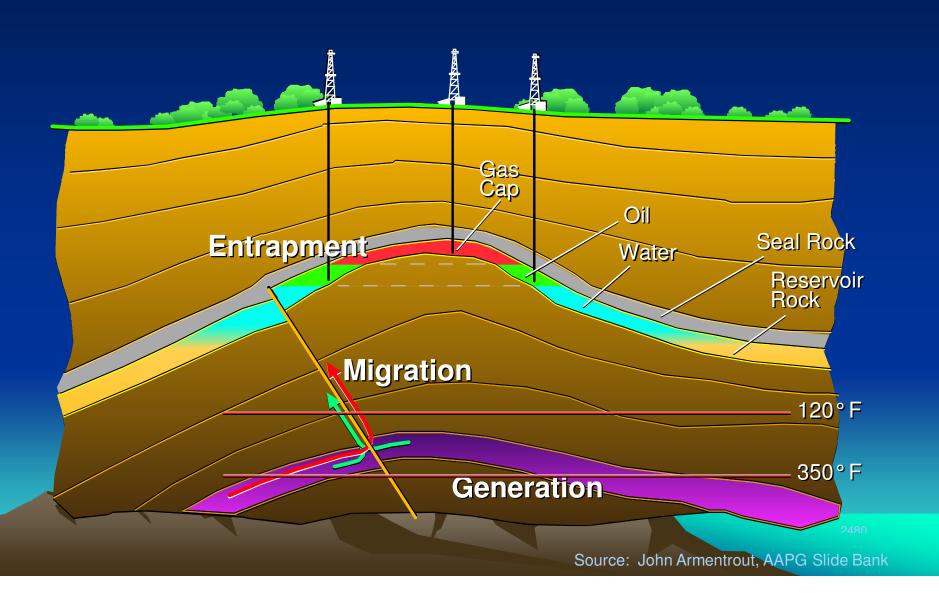


Definitions

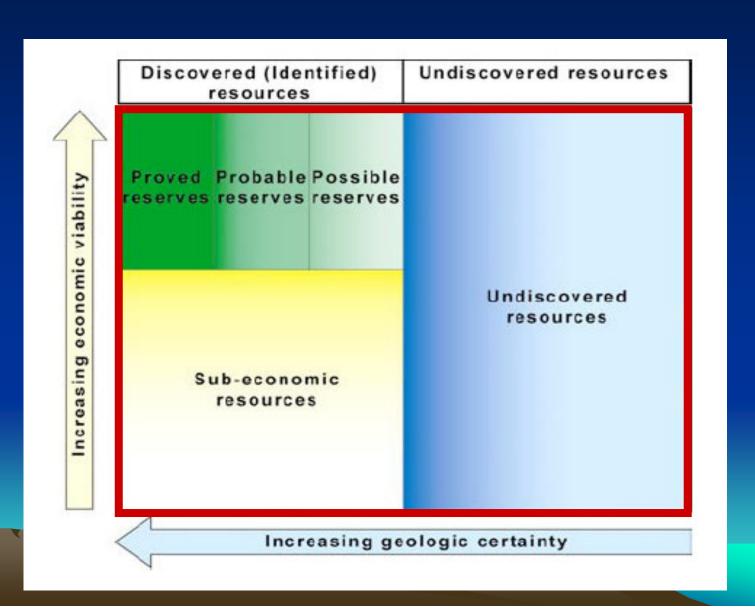
 Conventional Resources – Oil and natural gas in distinct traps*

 Continuous Resources – Oil and natural gas in highly dispersed but extensive (lateral and vertical) systems [e.g., Bakken & Marcellus shales]

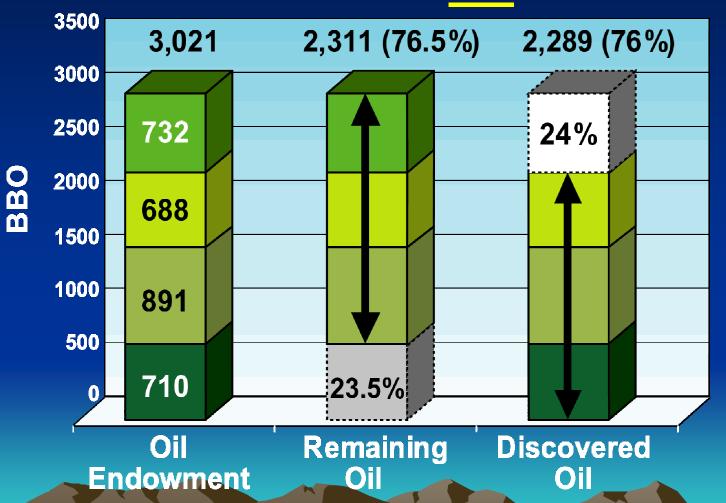
Looking at a Petroleum System



The Resource – Total Endowment

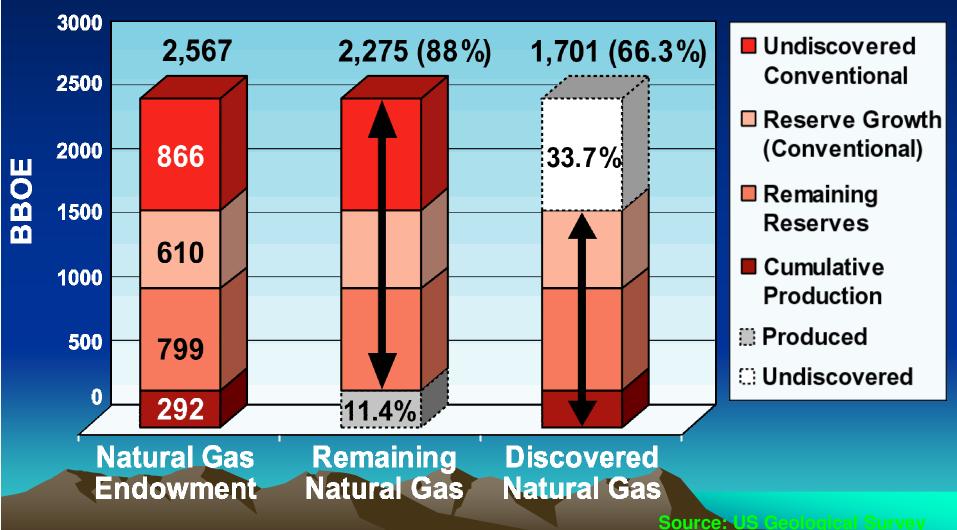


USGS World Petroleum Assessment 2000 Oil

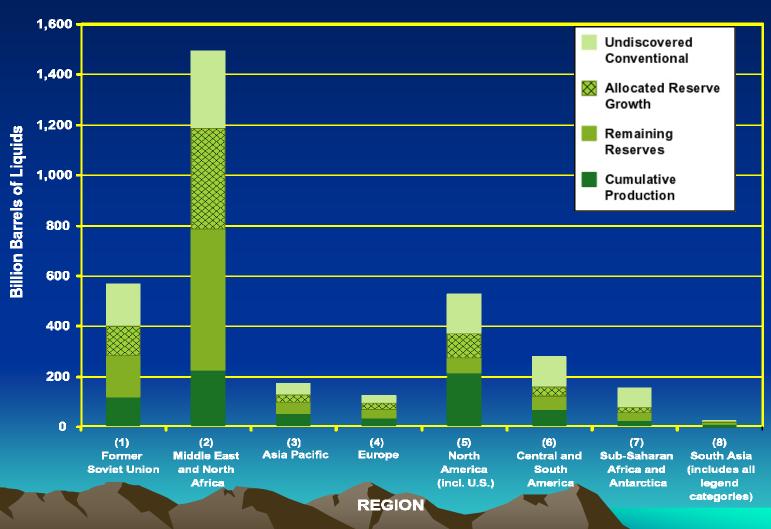


- Undiscovered Conventional
- Reserve Growth (Conventional)
- Remaining Reserves
- Cumulative Production
- # Produced
- Undiscovered

USGS World Petroleum Assessment 2000 Natural Gas

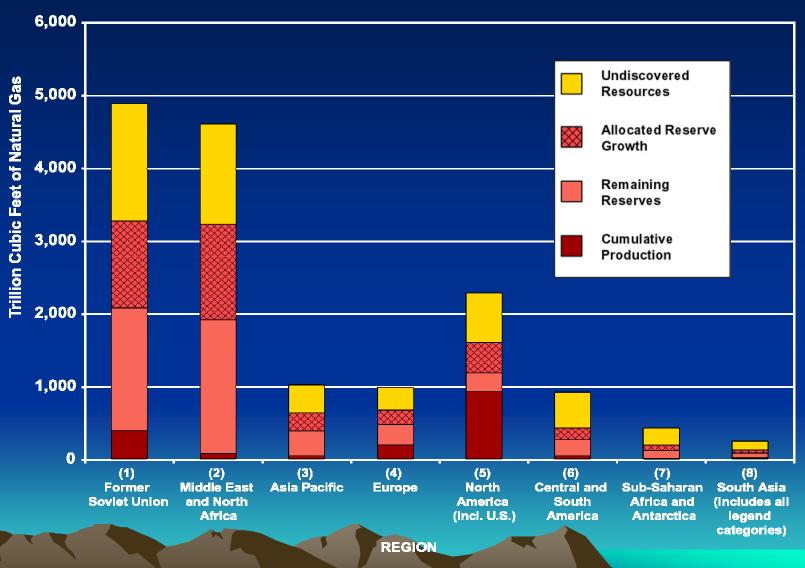


Conventional Liquid (Oil and Natural Gas Liquids) Endowment for the Eight Regions of the World, USGS 2000

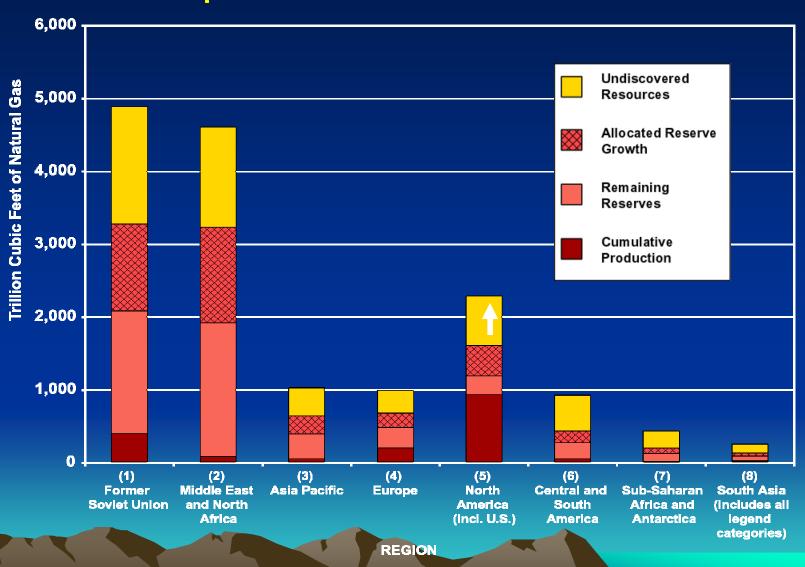


Source: US Geological Survey

Conventional Natural Gas Endowment for the Eight Regions of the World, USGS 2000



Conventional Natural Gas Endowment Impact of Continuous Resource Adds



Top Ten Global Oil Reserves 2007

| Oil | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Proved reserves | At end 1987 | At end 1997 | At end 2006 | At end 2007 | |
| | Thousand | Thousand | Thousand | Thousand | |
| OPEC | million | million | million | million | Share |
| Non-OPEC | barrels | barrels | barrels | barrels | of total |
| Saudi Arabia | 169.6 | 261.5 | 264.3 | 264.2 | 21.3% |
| Iran | 92.9 | 92.6 | 138.4 | 138.4 | 11.2% |
| Iraq | 100.0 | 112.5 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 9.3% |
| Kuwait | 94.5 | 96.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 8.2% |
| United Arab Emirates | 98.1 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 7.9% |
| Venezuela | 58.1 | 74.9 | 87.0 | 87.0 | 7.0% |
| Russian Federation | n/a | n/a | 79.3 | 79.4 | 6.4% |
| Libya | 22.8 | 29.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 3.3% |
| Kazakhstan | n/a | n/a | 39.8 | 39.8 | 3.2% |
| Nigeria | 16.0 | 20.8 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 2.9% |
| | | | | | |
| Top 10 | 652.0 | 786.1 | 1000.8 | 1000.80 | 80.7% |

The Promise!

- Oil and Natural Gas Resource Endowment is robust – potential to meet large future demand
- Policy (Access, Investment climate, and technology availability are critical)
- Need to use energy in rational manner and make national commitments to a course that prepares for future needs.

