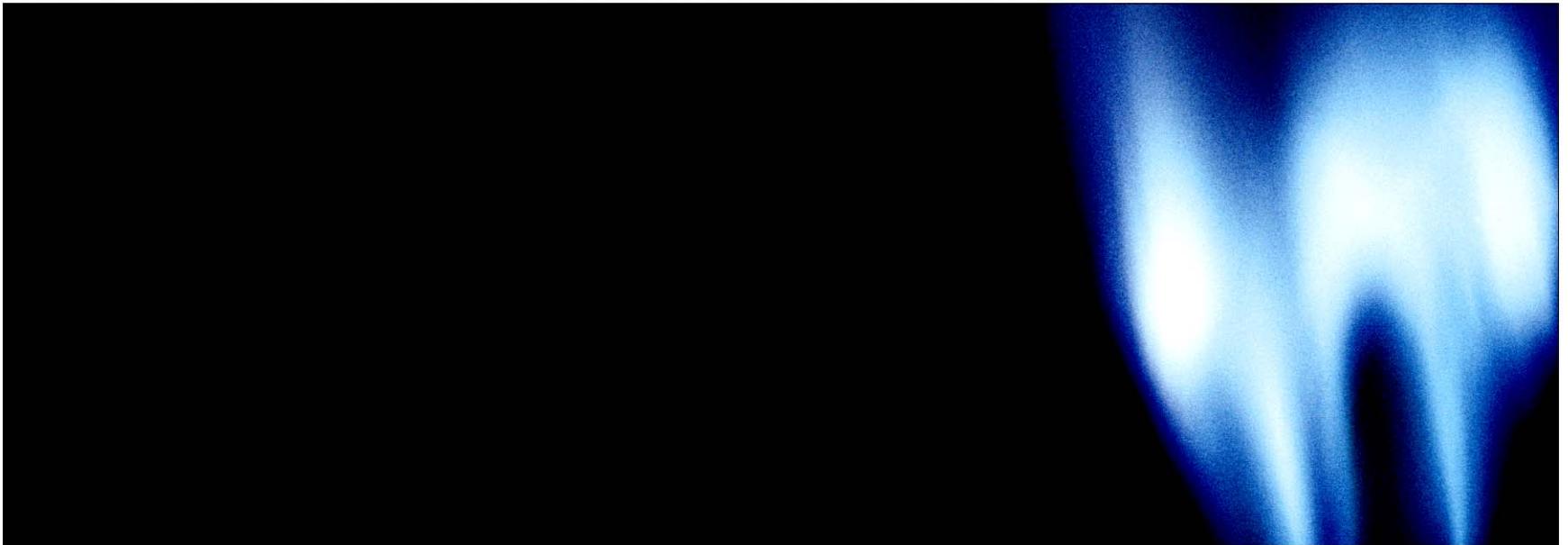


UNCONVENTIONAL

# Wisdom

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EIA Annual Meeting  
Washington DC  
April 12, 2005

Doug Wight  
VP Corporate Development  
CDX Gas LLC



# *The Challenges and Solutions to America's Energy Security*

# *Challenges to Meeting America's Demand for Natural Gas*

- LNG ..... Costs, NIMBY, Asia, Transportation, Security
- Alaska ..... Costs, NIMBY, Environmental Access ..... NIMBY, Environmental
- Pipelines ..... Costs, Permitting, Timing, Environmental
- Permitting ..... Bureaucracy, Personnel, Environmental
- Steel ..... Lack of manufacturing (Rigs & Pipe), Costs
- Environment .. Water, Surface disturbance, Wildlife
- Exploration .... Mergers, Lack of risk capital, Geoscientists
- People ..... Lack of laborers, Engineers, and Geoscientists
- Energy Policy . 109<sup>th</sup> Congress? Access, Incentives, Special Ints.
- Technology ..... Lack of R&D, Risk Capital, Creative minds

**Formidable obstacles, but is there hope?**



# *The Solutions*

Efficiency and Conservation .....Public Support

Fuel Diversity .....Gasification, Nuclear, Clean Coal, Renewables

Infrastructure .....Storage Incentives, Pipelines, Rigs

People .....Attract youth, Job Security, and Compensation

New Supply .....LNG, Alaska, Offshore & Onshore permits & access  
Hydrates, Coalbed Methane, and Shales

Technology .....Production, Stimulations, Completions, Processes  
Inventions, Fuel Cells

***It will take all of this and more !!***



*An Unconventional Solution*



# Unconventional Reservoirs (Low Permeability)

- Coalbeds
- Shales
- Tight Gas Sands
- Heavy Oil Sands
- Fractured Carbonates

*Technically Challenging*



# Largest U.S. onshore gas discoveries in last 25 years

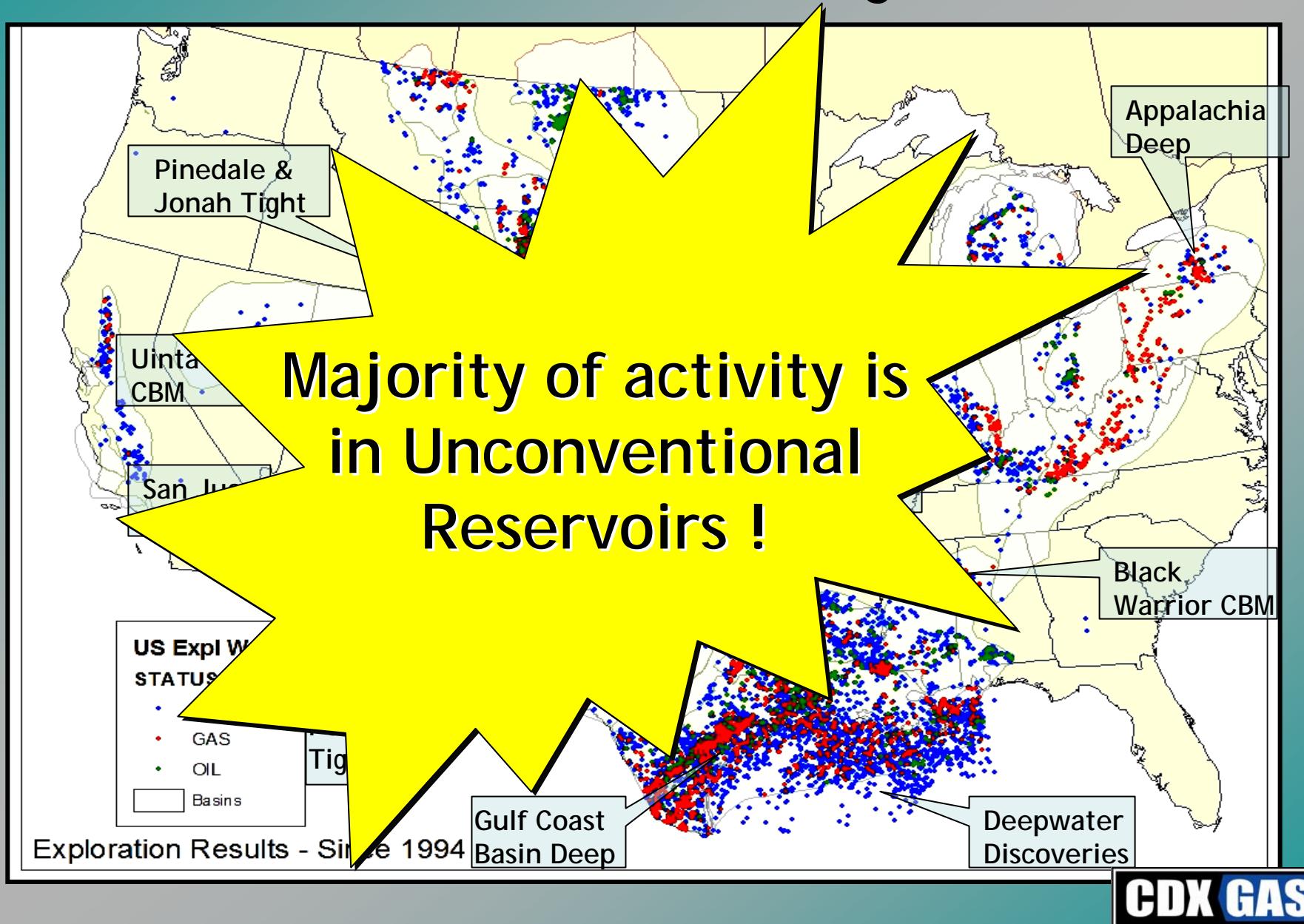
Producing

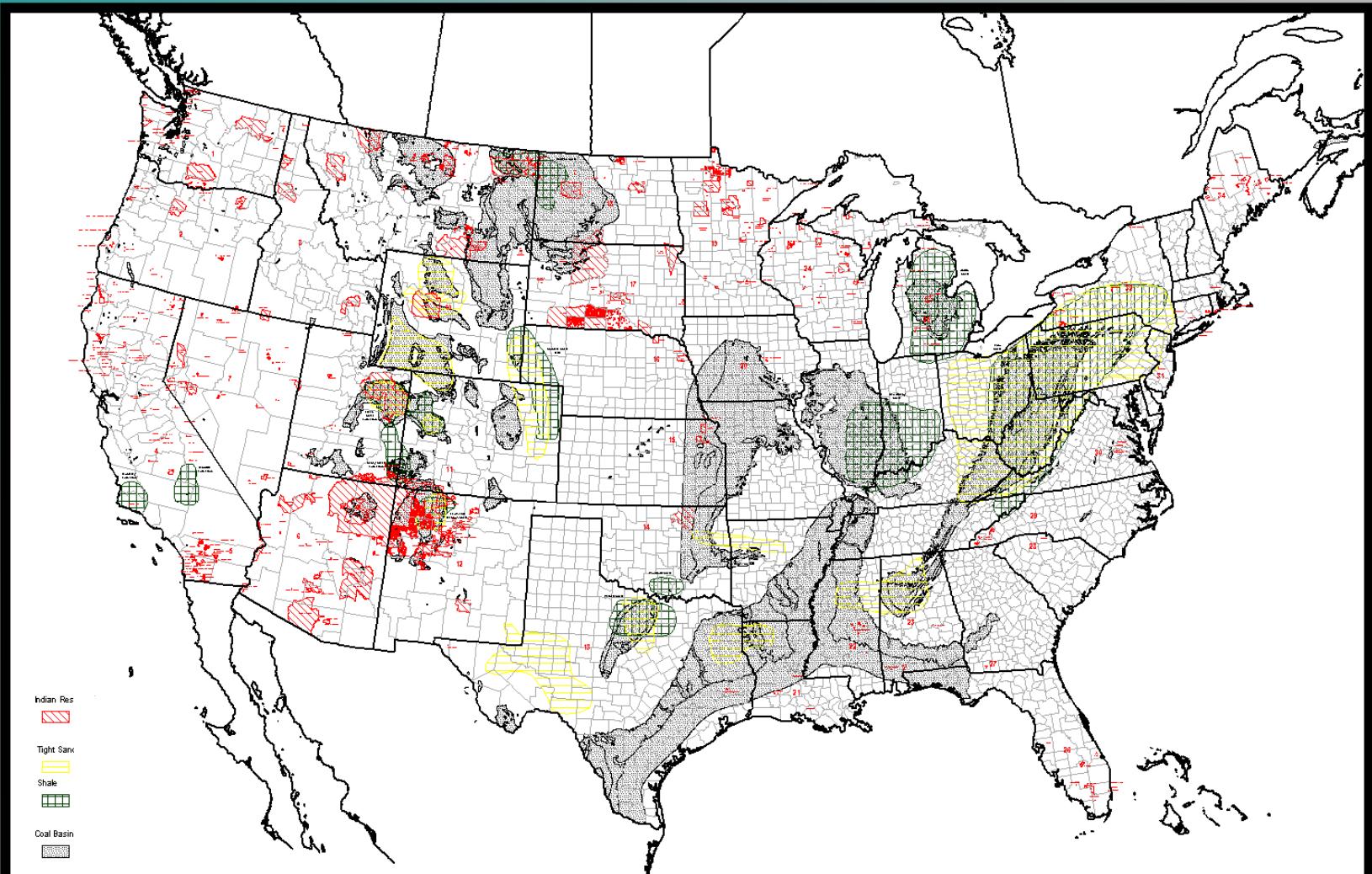
San Juan Basin CBM (1986)	2,000 MMcfd
Powder River Basin CBM (1991)	930 MMcfd
Barnett Shale (1981)	700 MMcfd
Jonah - TGS (1995)	650 MMcfd
Pinedale Anticline TGS (2001)	220 MMcfd
Madden TGS (1999)	200 MMcfd

REQUIRES CUTTING EDGE TECHNOLOGY



# Most Active US Drilling Areas





## Unconventional Resources of North America



Shale Gas



Tight Sand Plays



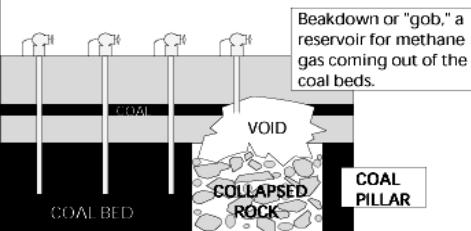
Coal Basins

**CDX GAS**

# Drilling Technologies

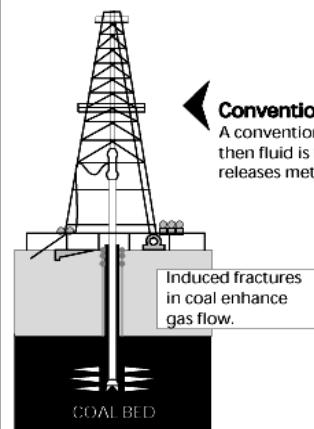
## DRILLING FOR METHANE GAS IN COAL

Coalbed methane can be extracted from coal in several ways.



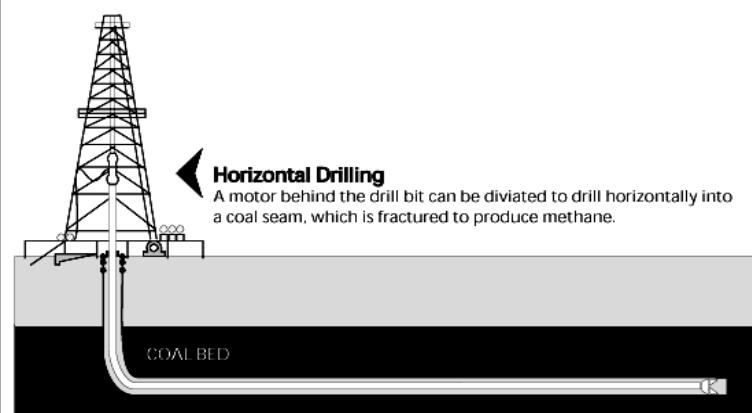
### Gob Drilling

Wells are drilled before mining, releasing some methane and reducing the risk of explosion. After a seam is mined, pillars are pulled, causing a collapse called a gob. The gob forms a reservoir for methane. Wells can also be drilled in the gobs of old mines.



### Conventional Drilling

A conventional well like those used for natural gas is drilled, then fluid is forced down the well to fracture the coal, which releases methane gas.



### Horizontal Drilling

A motor behind the drill bit can be deviated to drill horizontally into a coal seam, which is fractured to produce methane.

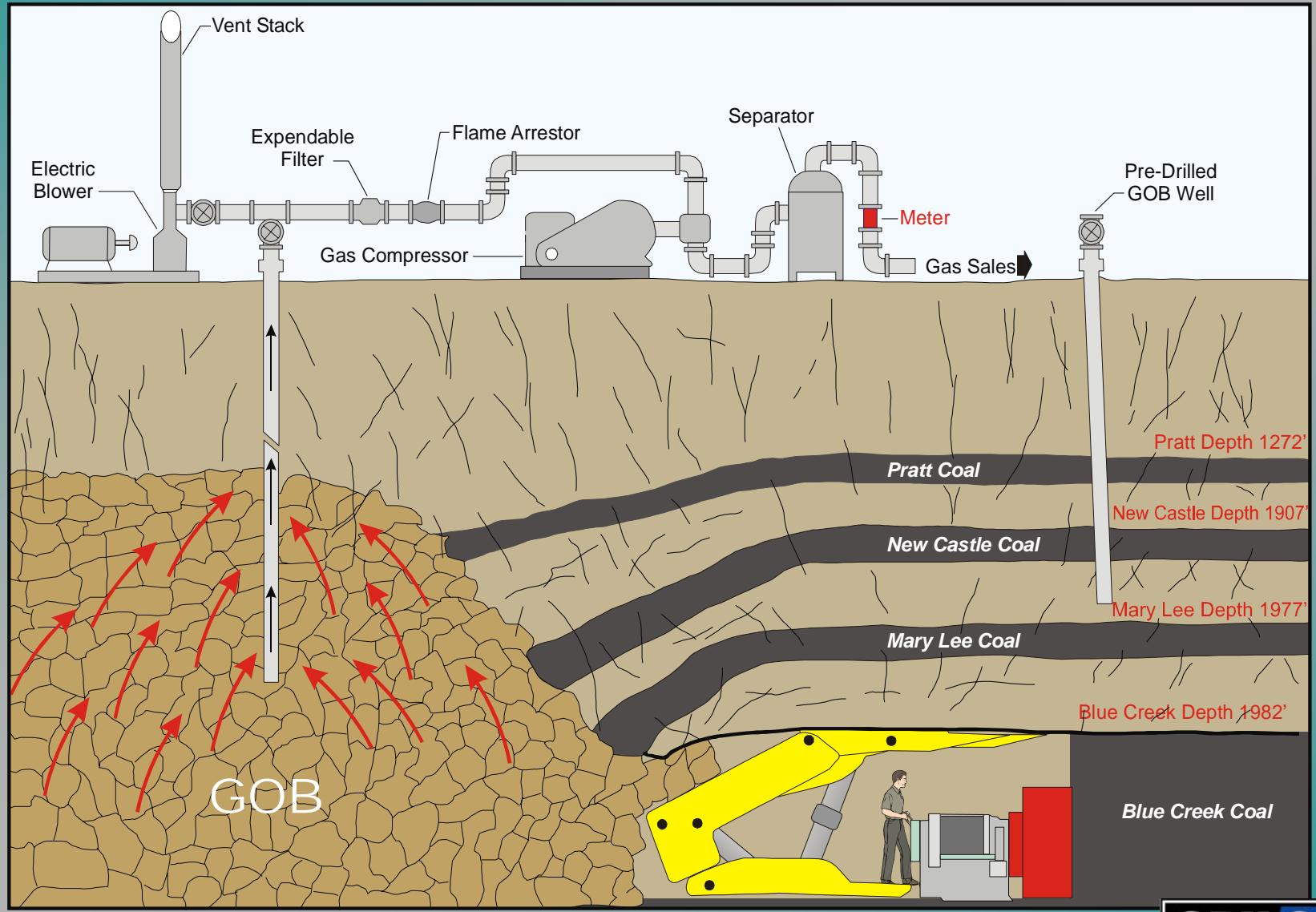
# Surface Degasification Methods

## Gob Drilling (CMM)

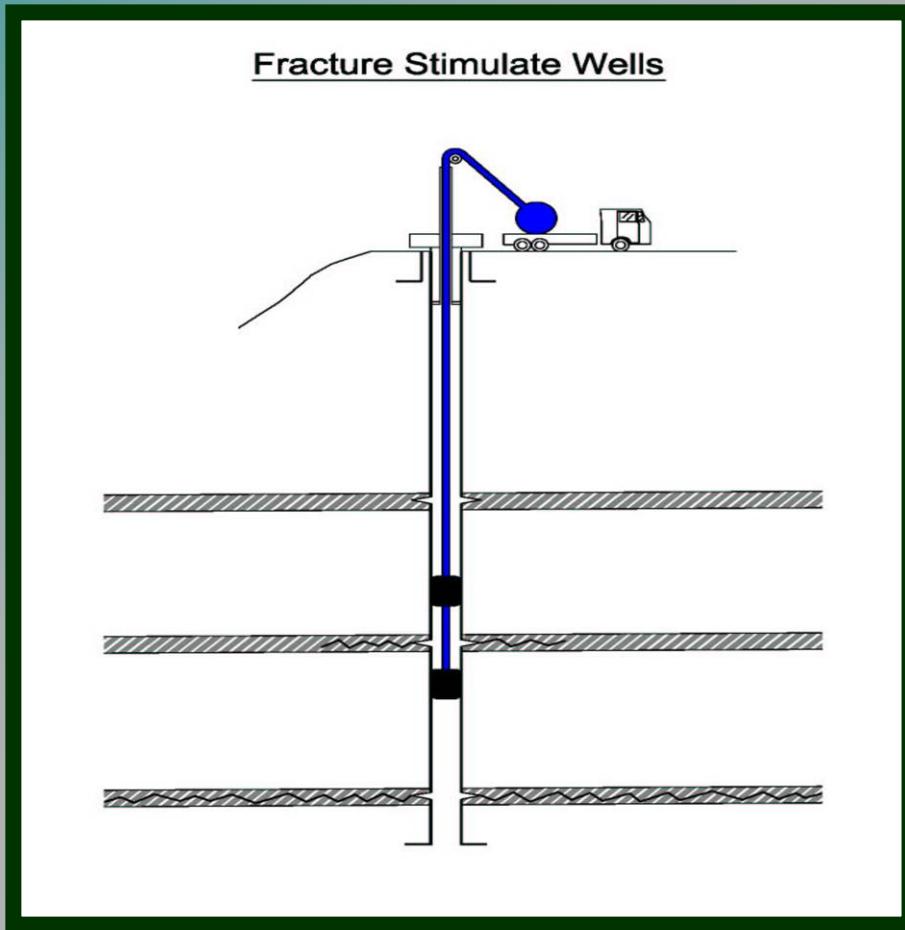
## Conventional Vertical Drilling

## Horizontal Drilling

# Coalmine Methane/ Gob Well

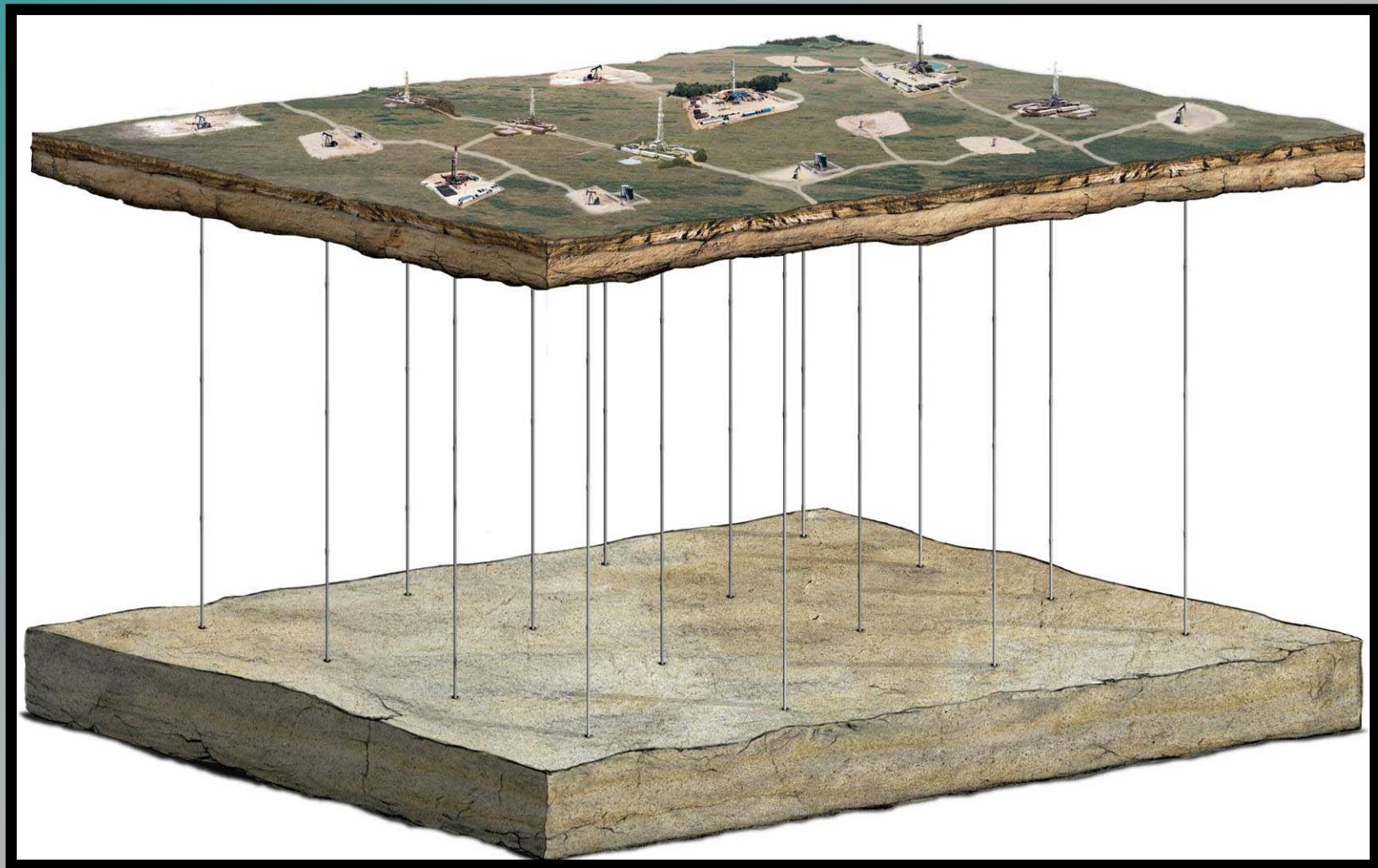


# Vertical Drill and Frac Well



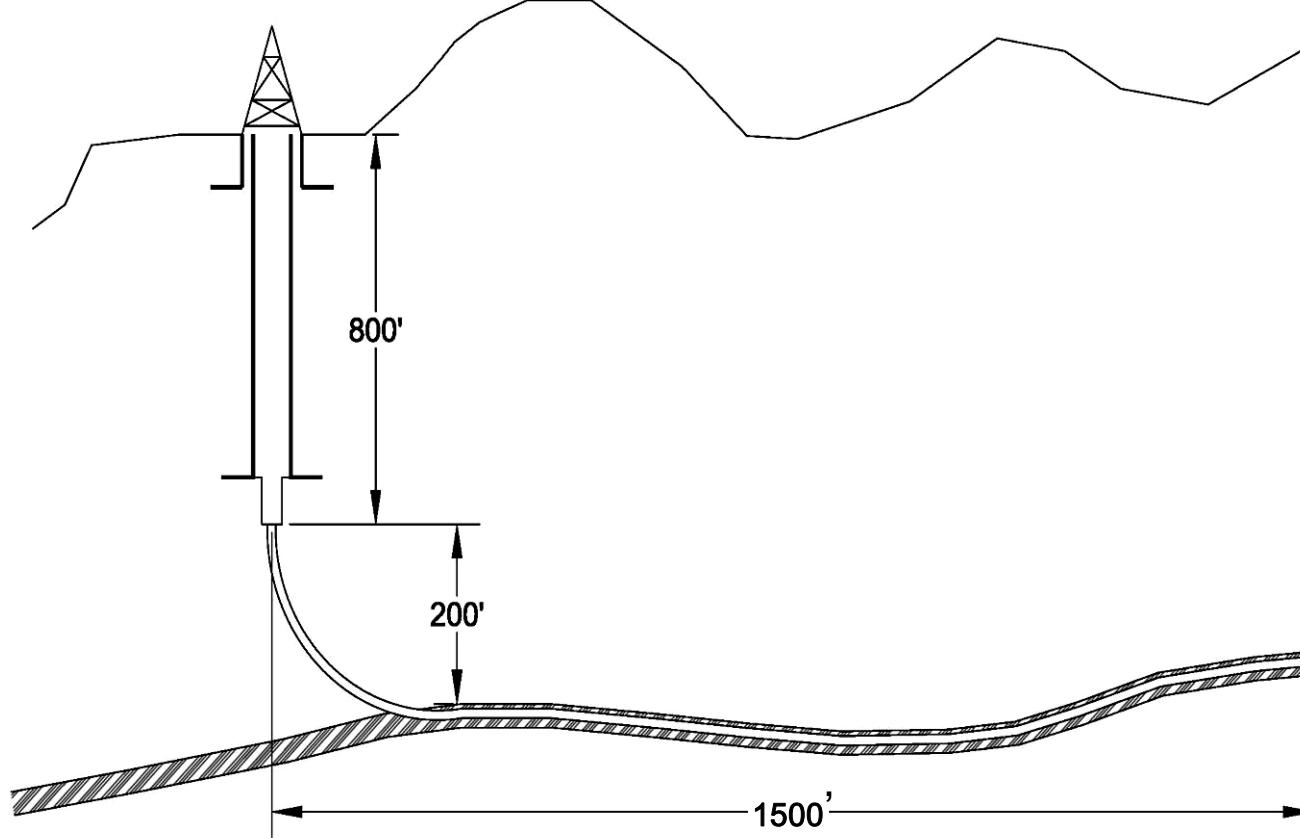
- **Slick Water Frac**
- **Typically, 10,000 lbs of Propant per Foot of Coal**
- **Horizontal “Pancake” Typical In Shallow Coals**

# Conventional Development 16 locations (1280 acres)

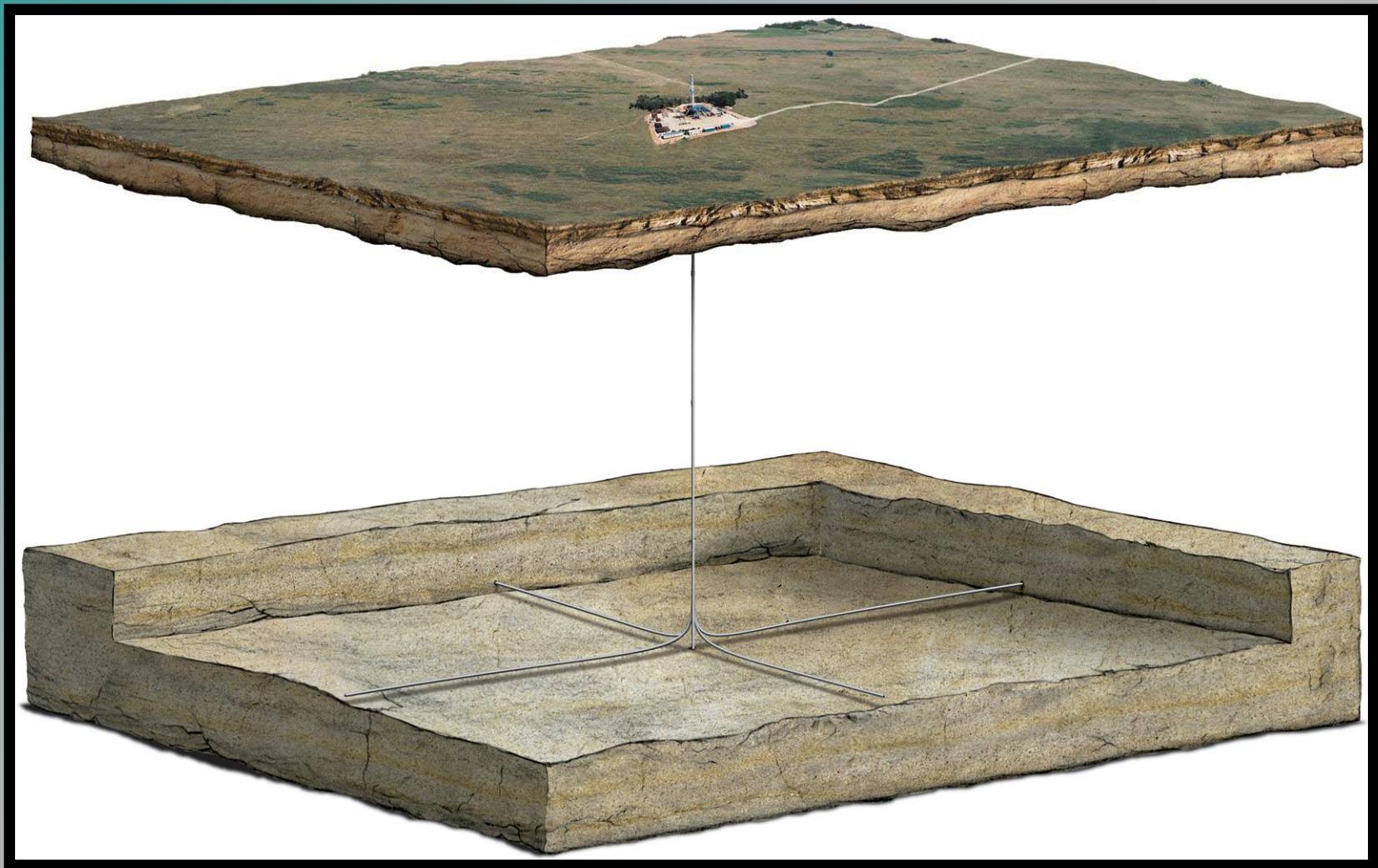


# Horizontal Technology

## Horizontal CBM Well



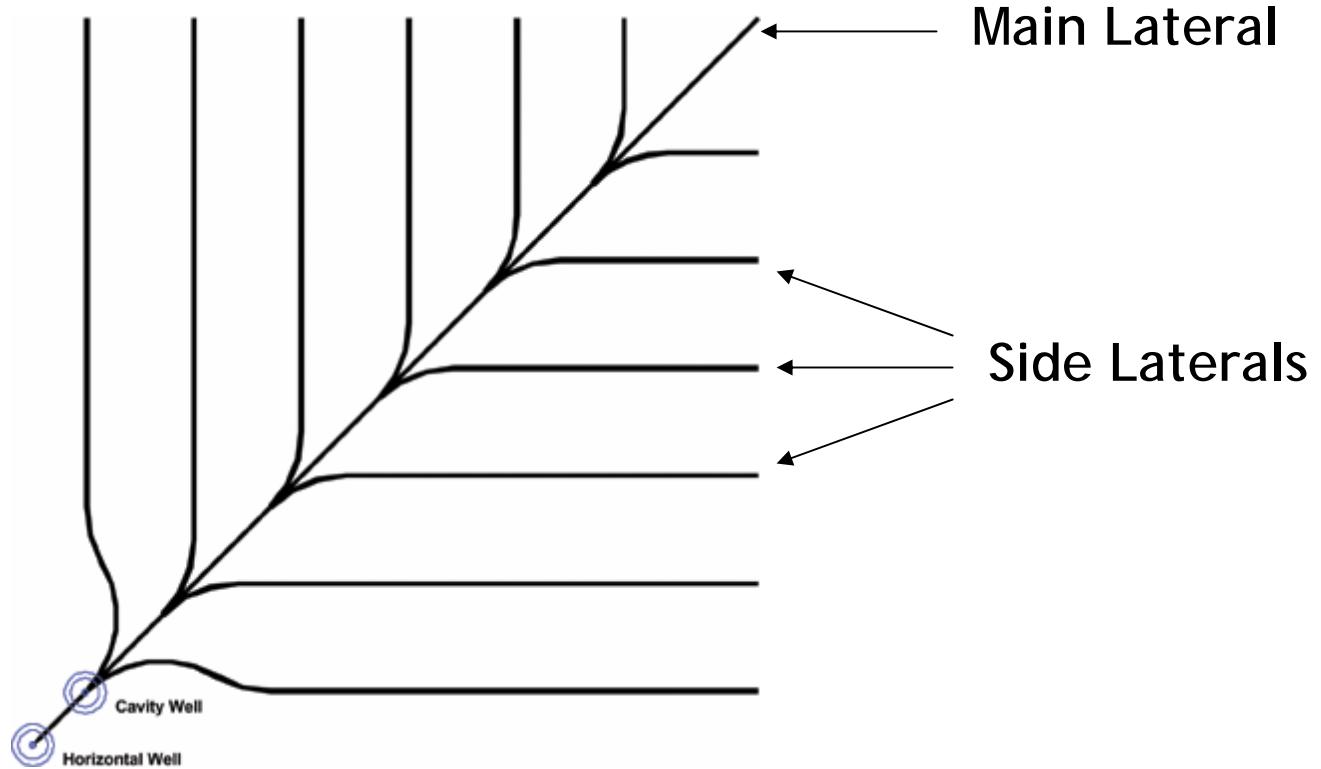
# Horizontal Development Well



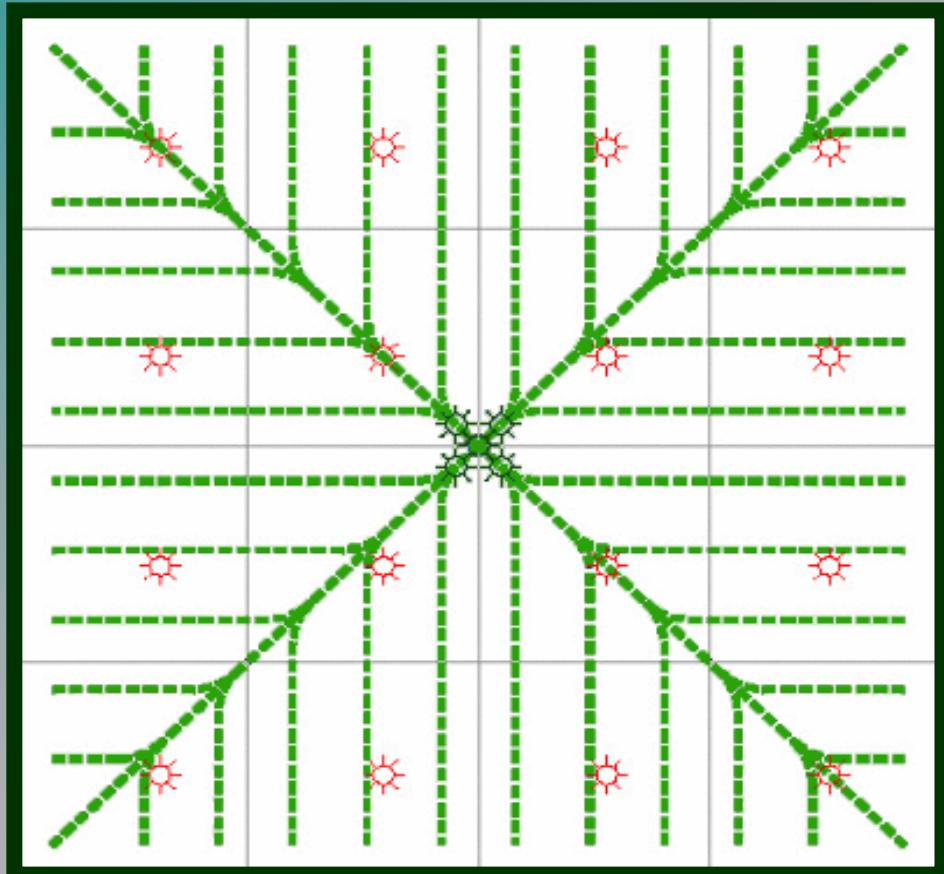
# CDX Technology



# CDX's Horizontal Drilling System: The Pinnate Drainage Pattern



# Z-PINNATE™ Drilling and Completion System

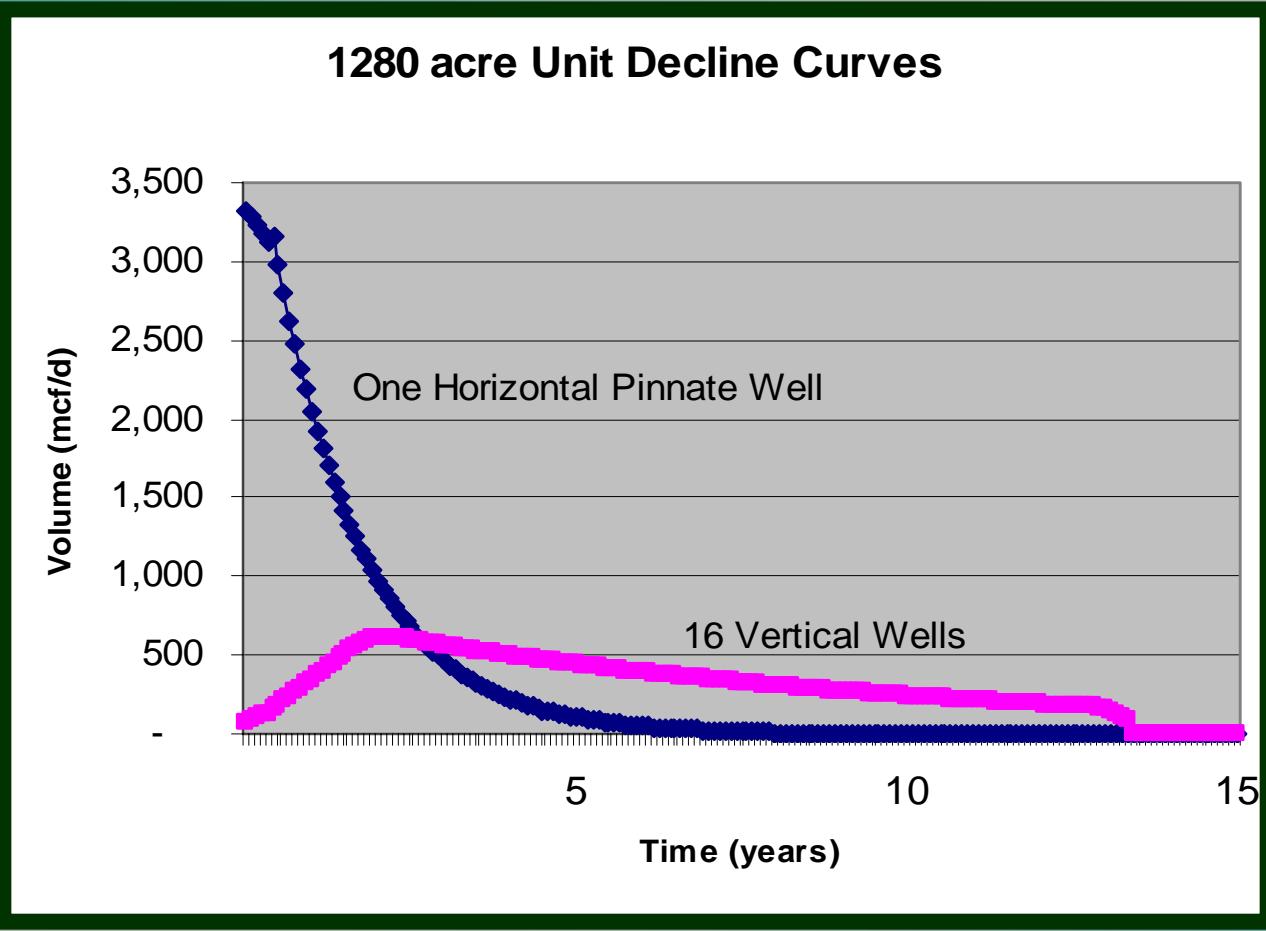


- One small well site
- Pinnate pattern drains 1,280 acres and replaces 16 standard 80 acre locations
- 360 Degree Drainage Pattern
- Quicker and Higher Gas Recoveries
- Uniform Drainage and Pressure Depletion
- Significant environmental advantages
- Patterns expanding to drain over 2,000 acres (25 to 1 well sites)

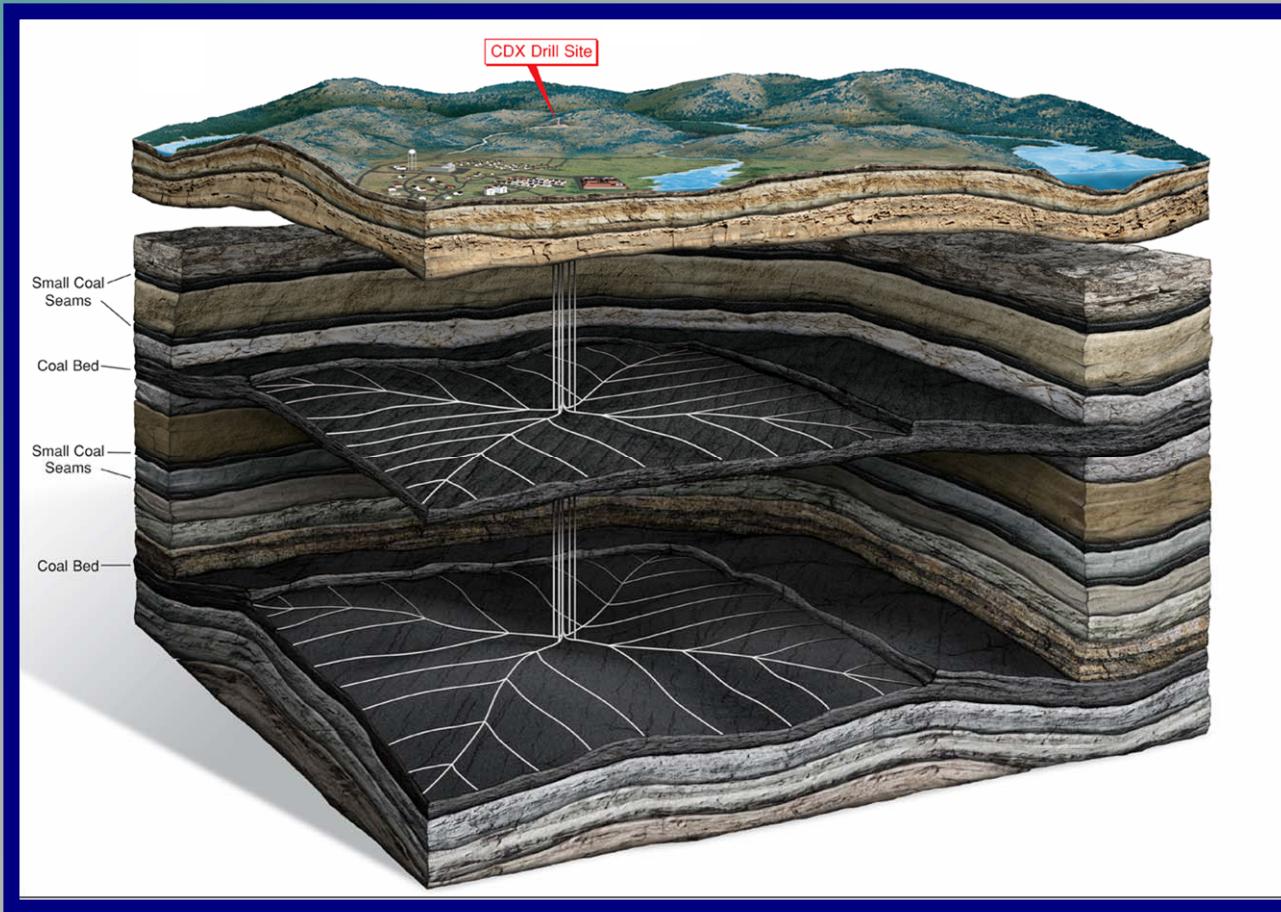
■ 1 Quad Z-Pinnate™ Pattern

■ Conventional Wells

# Understanding the Production Profiles: *Rate versus Time Comparison*



# Dual Seam Completion Pinnate Development 1 well (1280 acres)



**The Environmental Solution to Unconventional Gas Development**

**CDX GAS**

# The CDX Footprint...one well site for 1200 acres



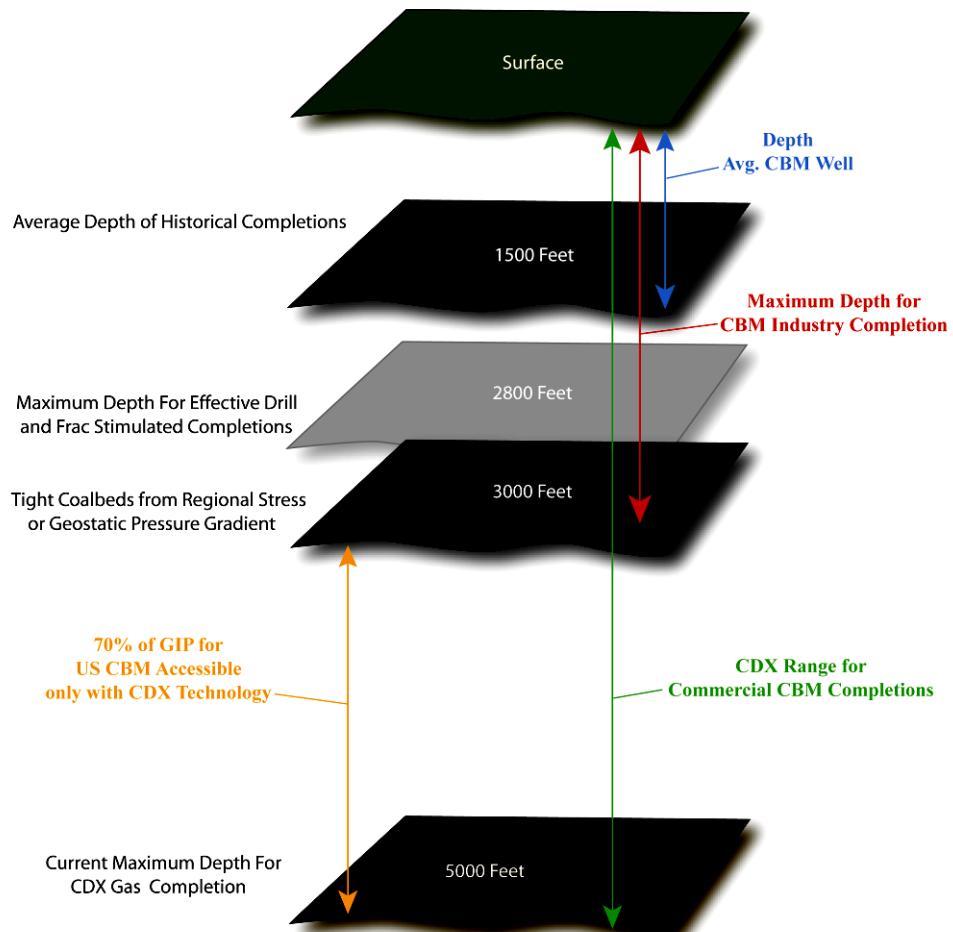
**CDX GAS**

# CDX Gas 93 Well Pinnacle Operations, West Virginia



**CDX GAS**

## Coalbed Methane Completion Technology (CDX Patent Technology History)

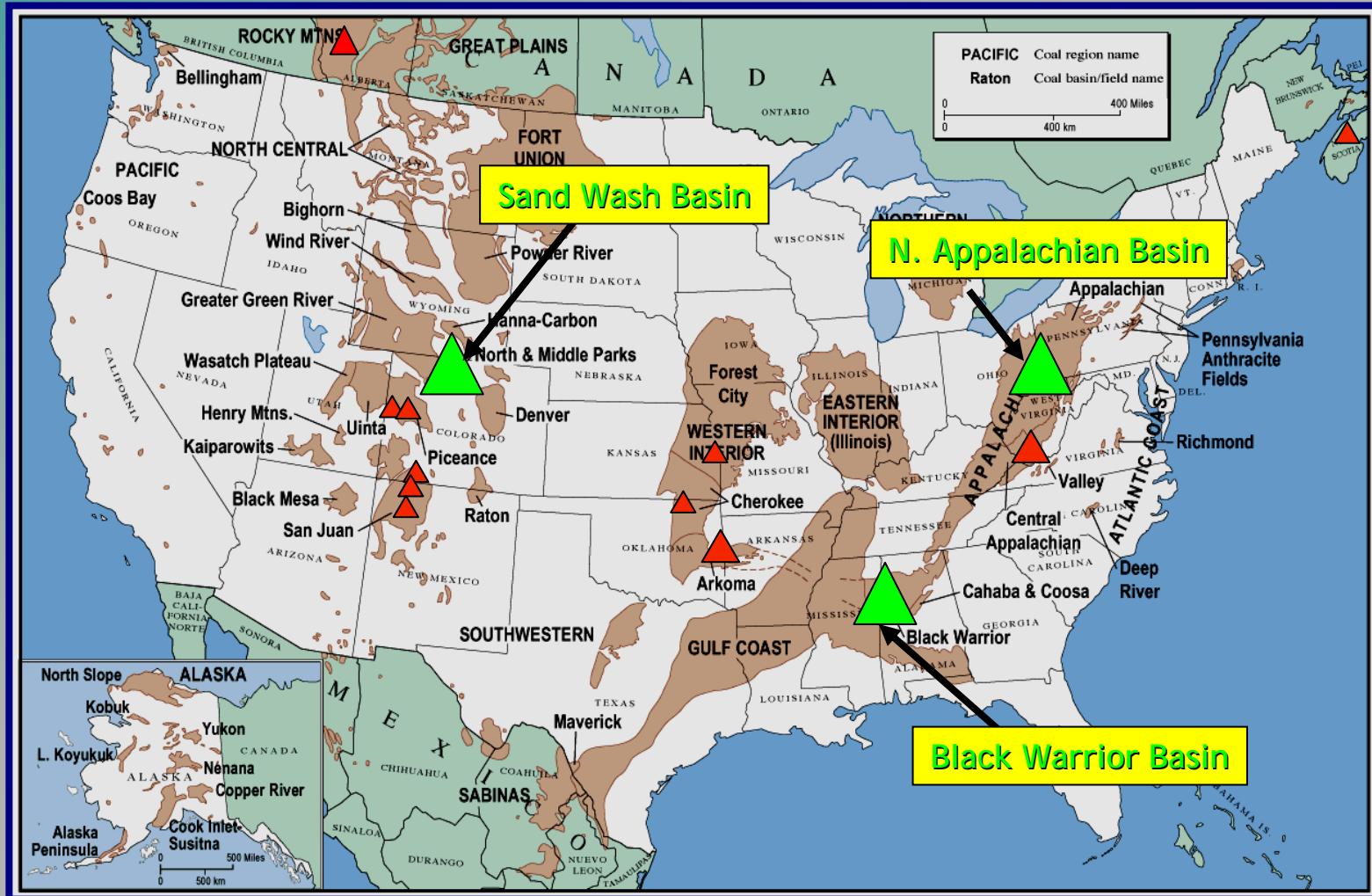


\* Gas in place (GIP) generally increases with depth while permeability decreases with depth.

# CDX Gas Technology VS. CBM Industry

# Coalbed Horizontal Drilling Activity

2005 New Horizontal Basinal Tests

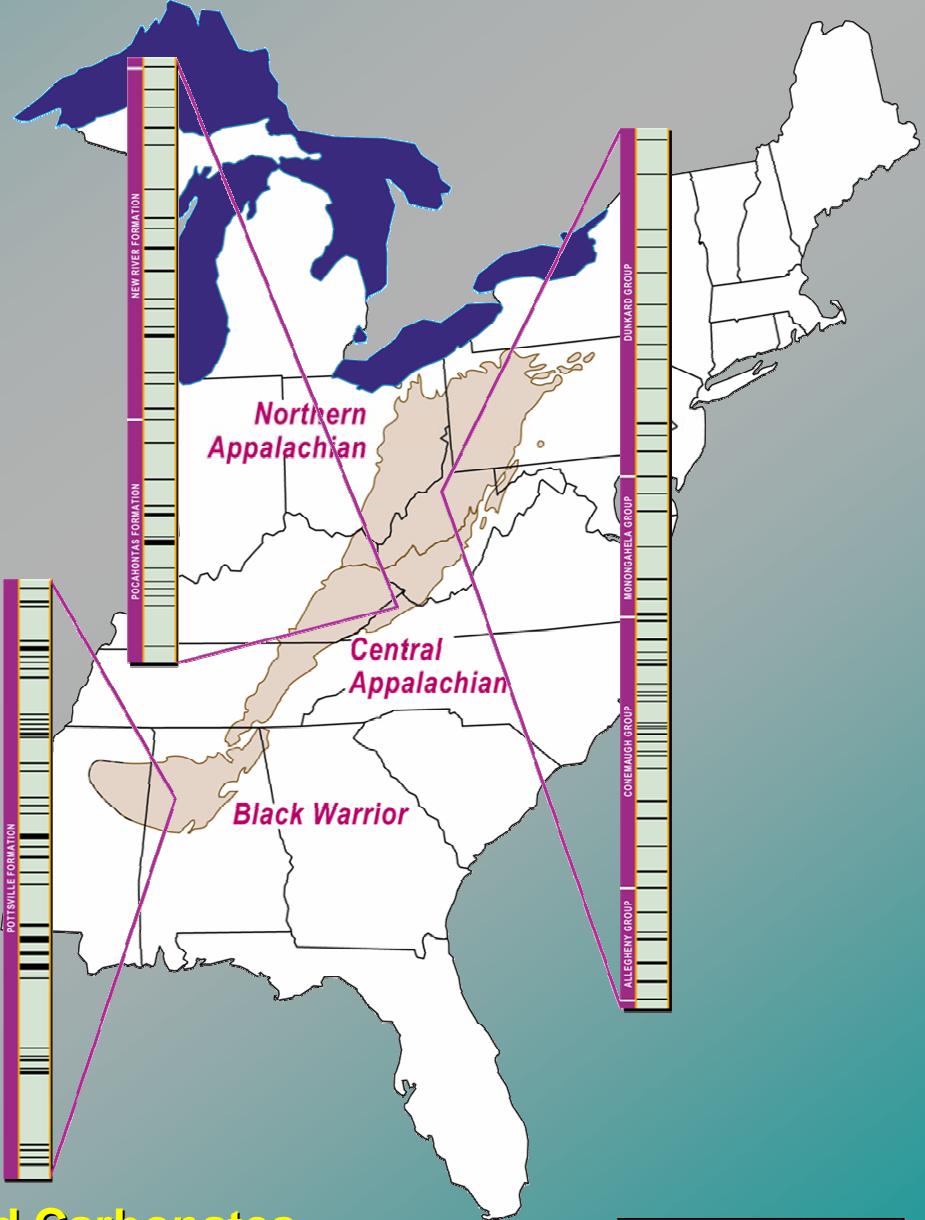


Existing Horizontal CBM Wells

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# Appalachian Coal Region

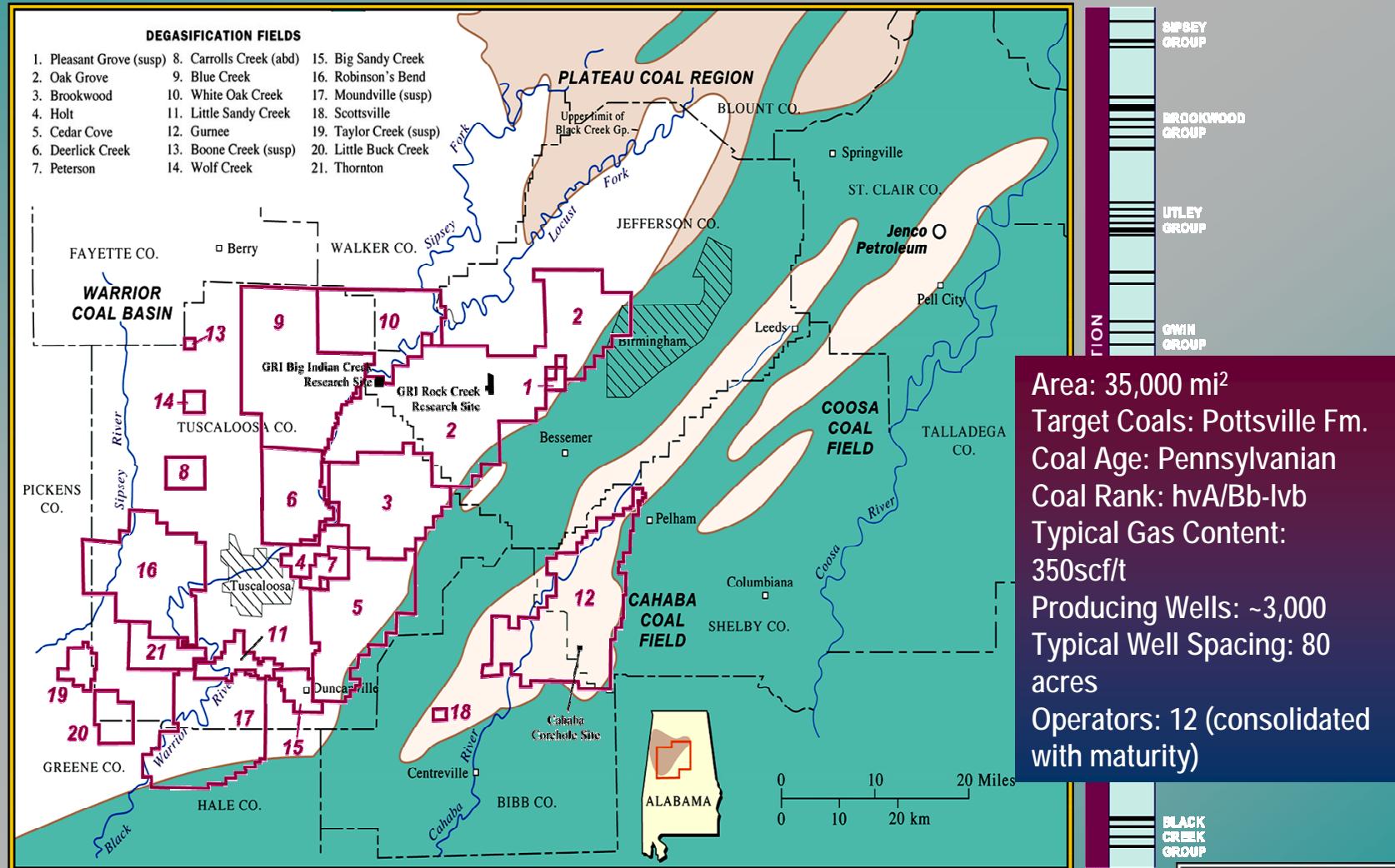
Basins: Black Warrior, Central Appalachian, Northern Appalachian  
Coal Age: Pennsylvanian  
Coal Rank: hvA/Bb-lvb, minor semianthracite; anthracite in Pa.  
Anthr. Fields  
Typical Gas Content: 250-350scf/t  
Typical Well Spacing: 80 acres



Deeper Coals, Shales, Tight Sands and Carbonates

**CDX GAS**

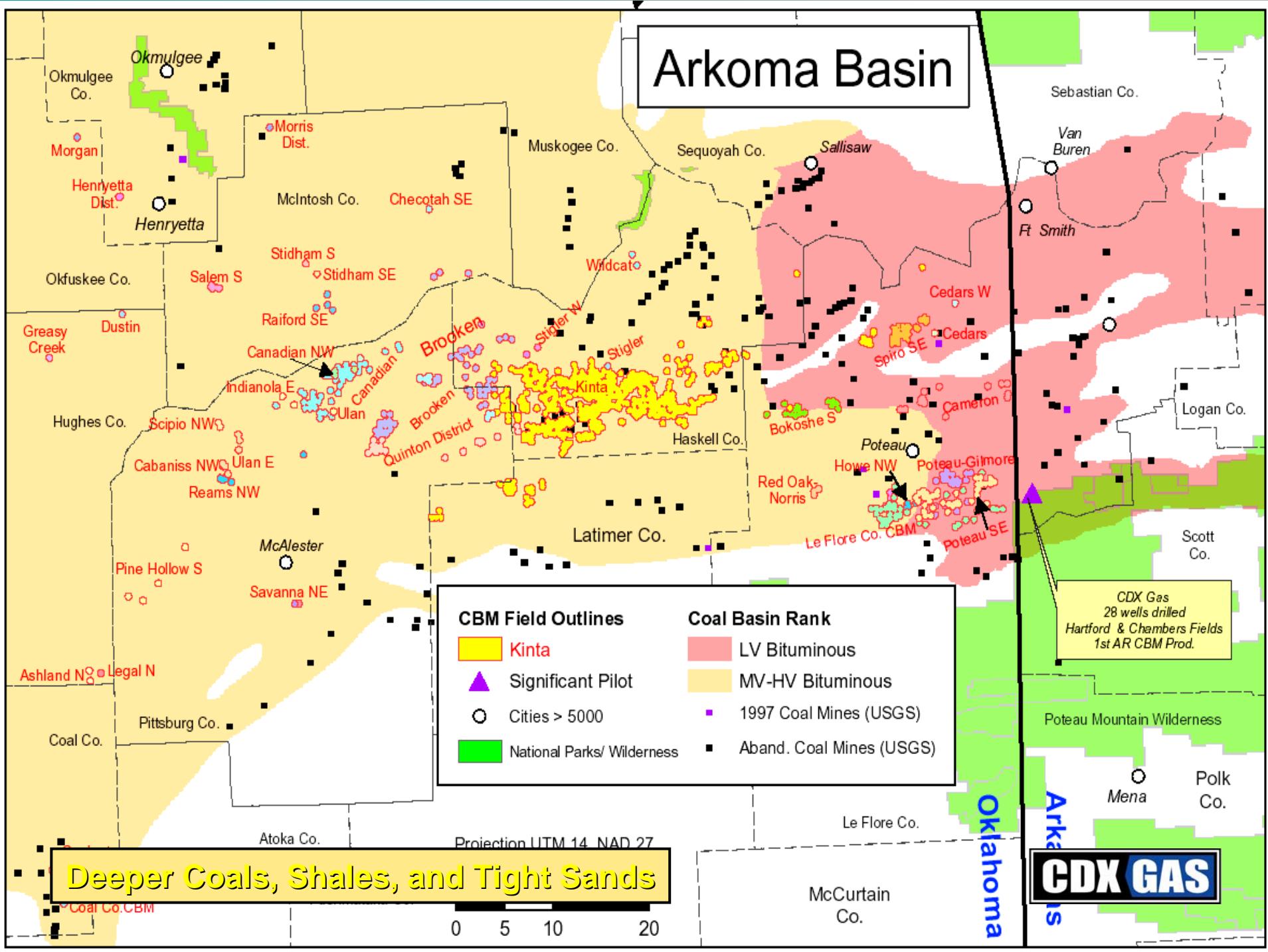
# Black Warrior Basin CBM



Deeper Coals, Shales, Tight Sands and Deep Carbonates

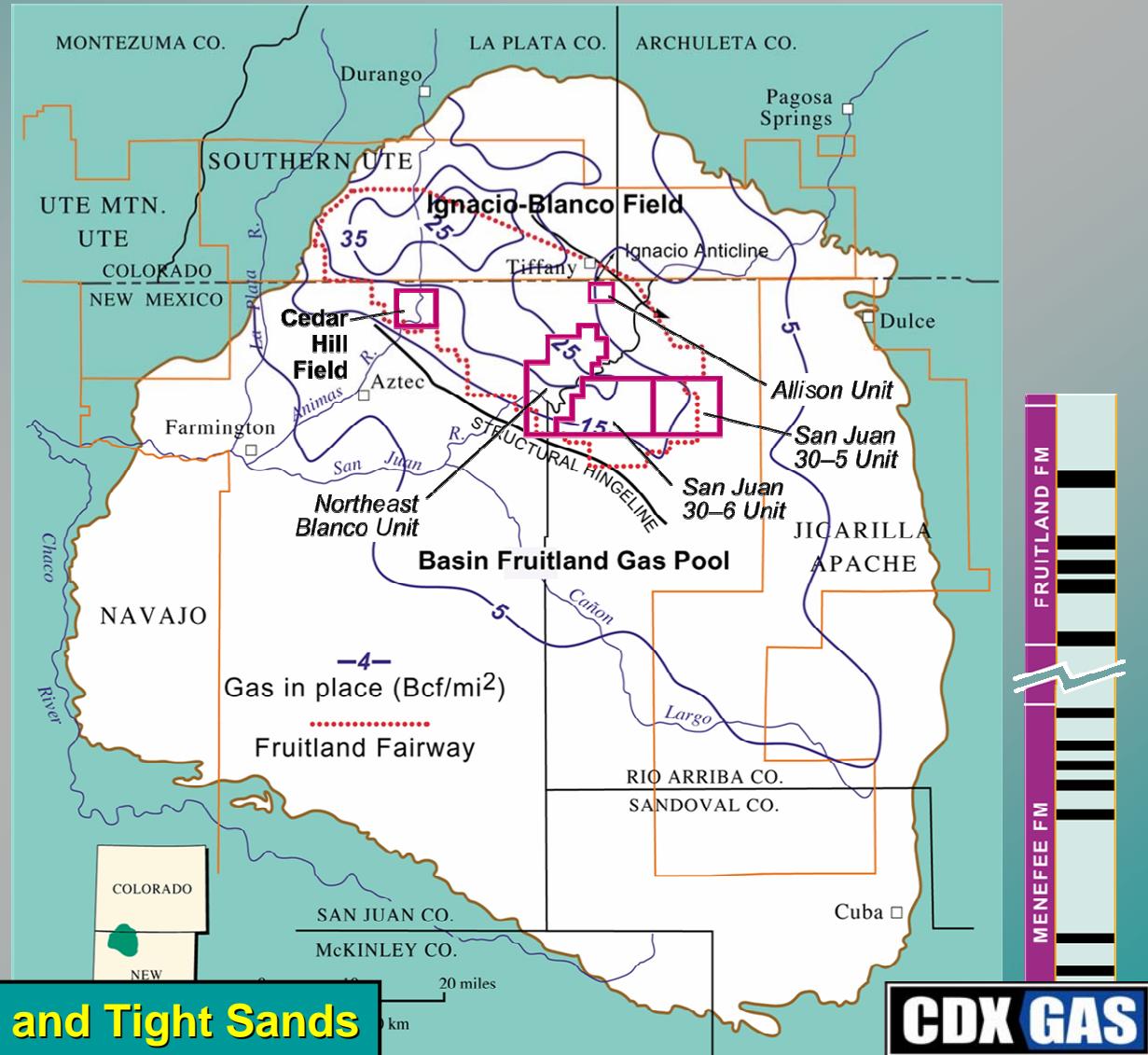
**CDX GAS**

# Arkoma Basin



# San Juan Basin CBM

Area: 7,500 mi<sup>2</sup>  
Target Coals: Fruitland Fm.;  
Menefee Fm. (untested)  
Coal Age: Late Cretaceous  
Coal Rank: hvCb-lvb  
Typical Gas Content: 430 scf/t  
Producing Wells: ~3,000  
Typical Well Spacing: 320  
acres, 160 acres (infill)  
Operators: ~80



Deeper Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands

# Piceance Basin CBM



Area: 6,700 mi<sup>2</sup>

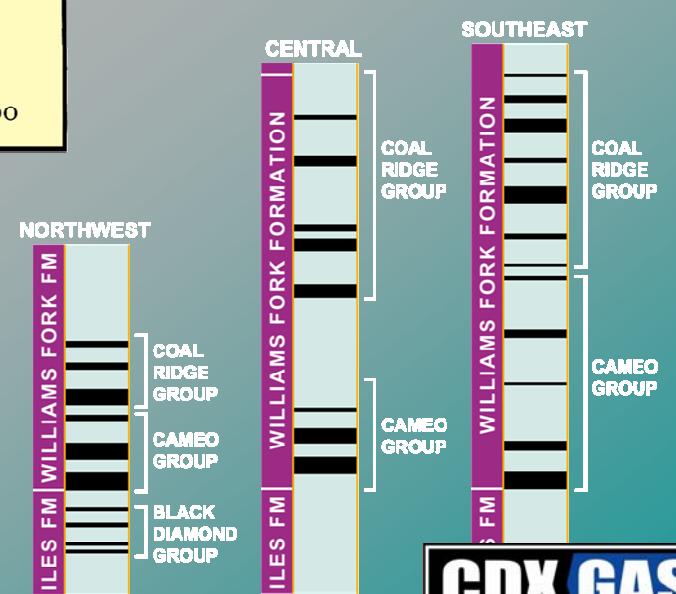
Target Coals: Williams Fork and Iles Fms.  
(Mesaverde Group)

Coal Age: Late Cretaceous

Coal Rank: hvCb-lvb, some semianthracite

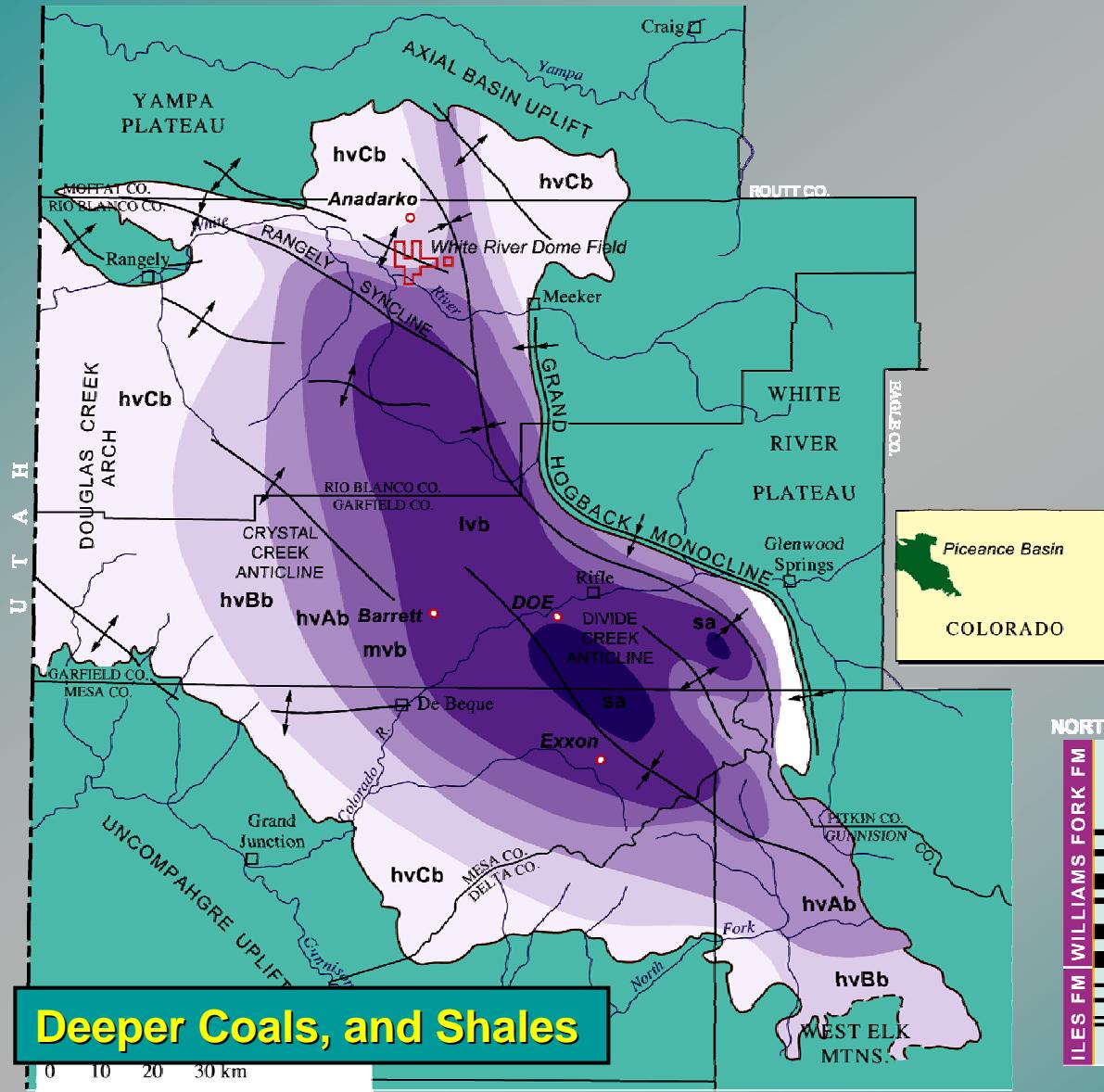
Typical Gas Content: 125-325 scf/t  
Typical Well Spacing: 80 acres

Operators: <10

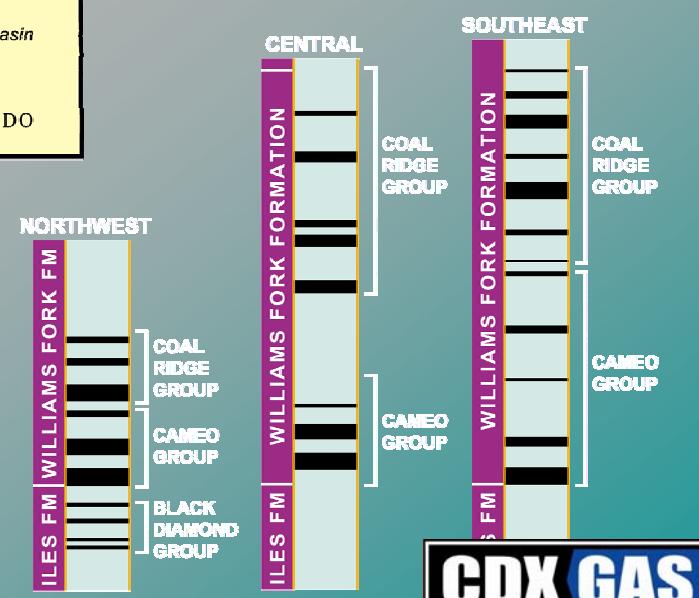


**CDX GAS**

# Piceance Basin Coal Rank



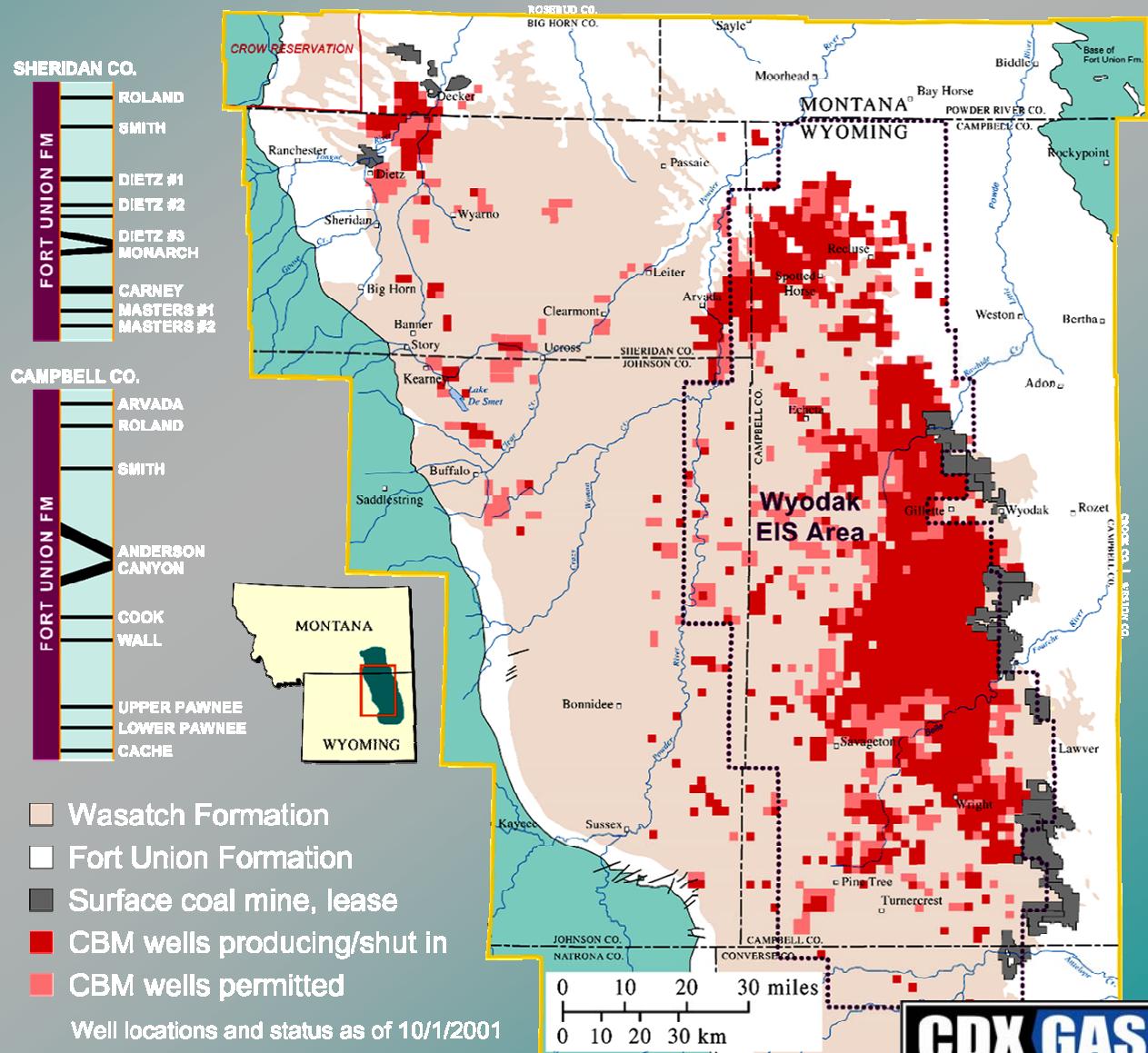
Adapted from McFall and others (1986)



**CDX GAS**

# Powder River Basin CBM

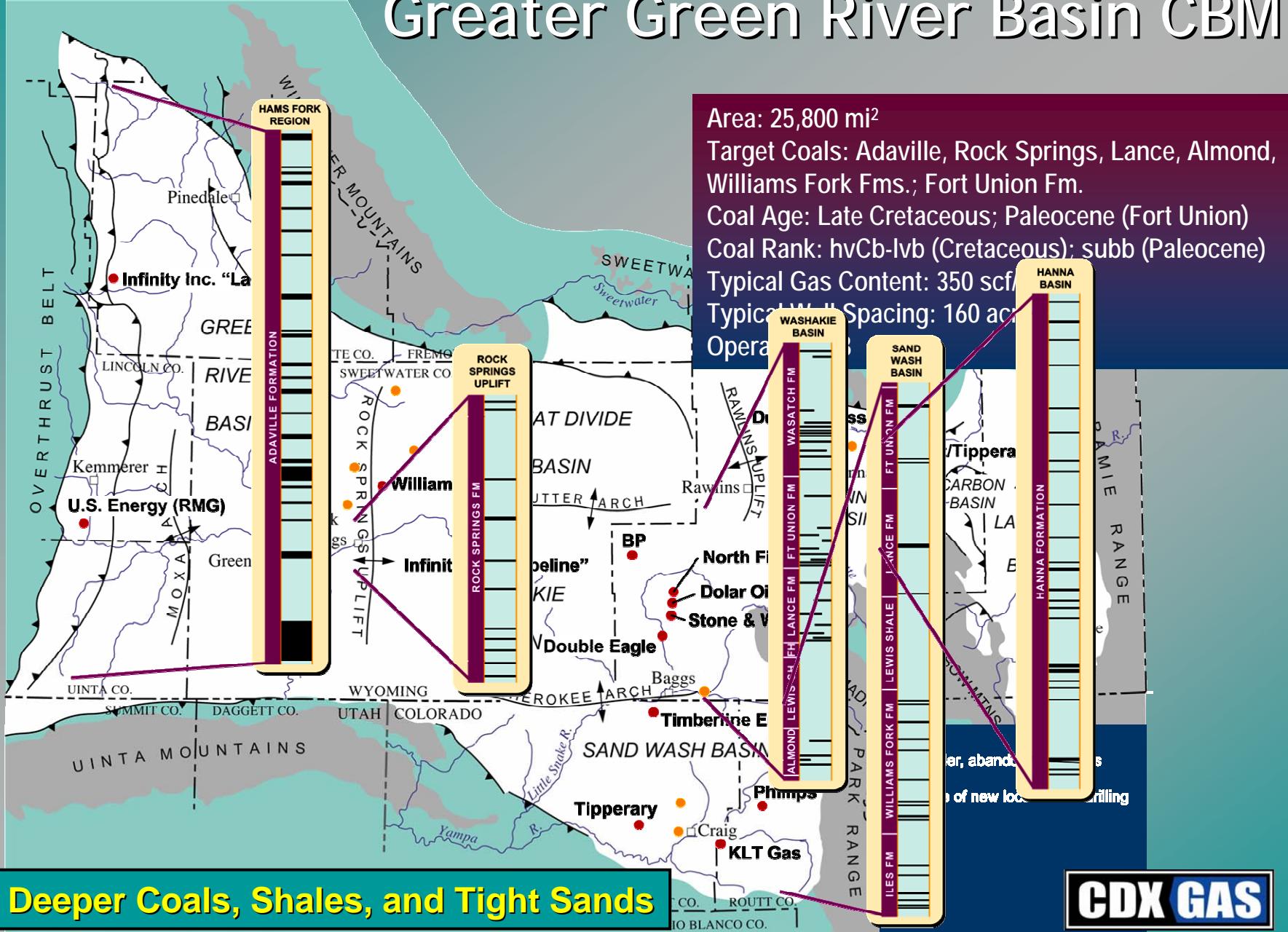
Area: 25,800 mi<sup>2</sup>  
Target Coals: Fort Union Fm.  
Coal Age: Paleocene  
Coal Rank:  
subbituminous  
Typical Gas Content:  
30 scf/t  
Permits: >25,000  
Producing Wells:  
~12,000  
Typical Well Spacing:  
80 acres  
Operators: ~120



**Deeper Coals**

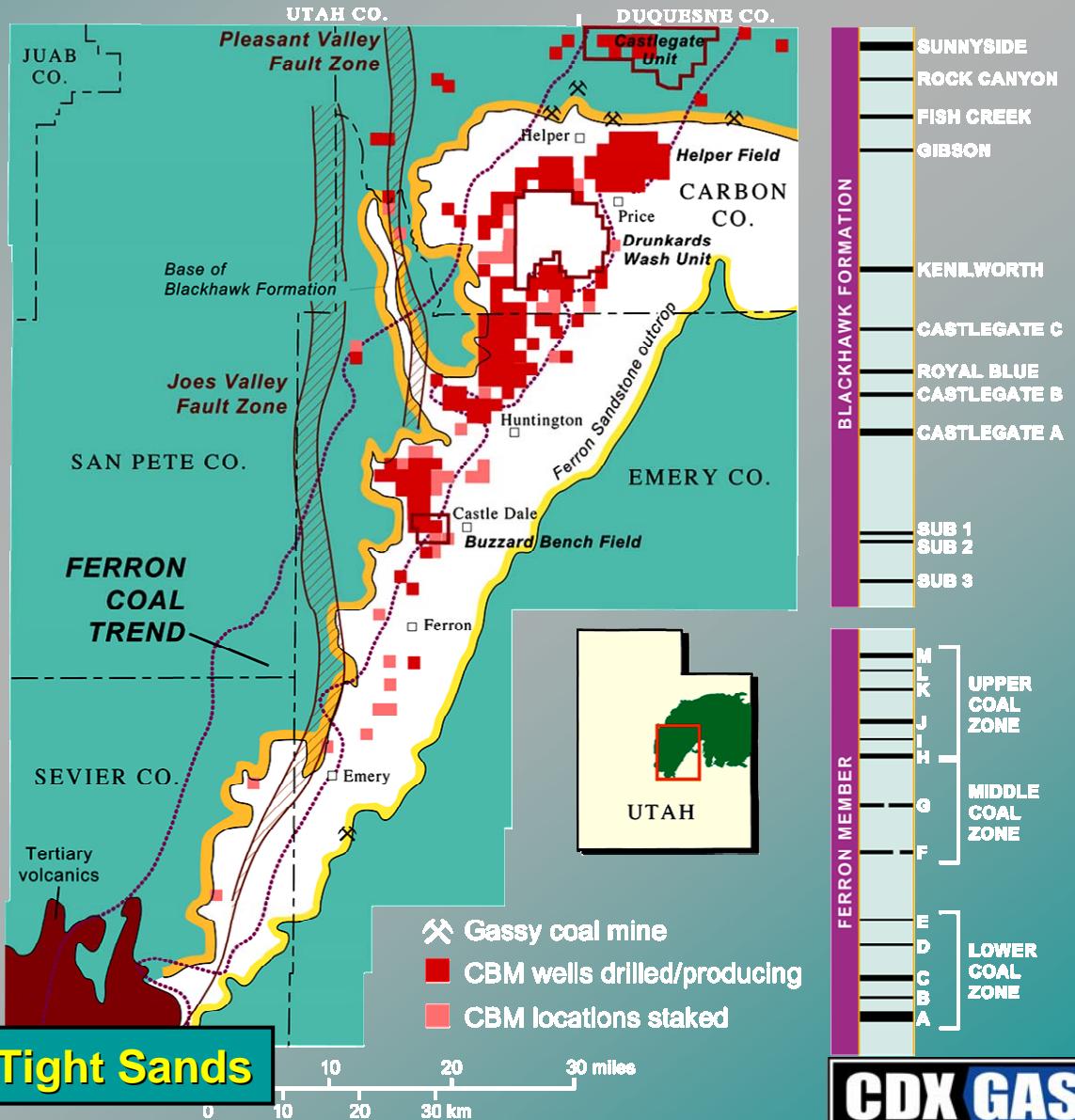
**CDX GAS**

# Greater Green River Basin CBM



# Uinta Basin CBM

Area: 14,450 mi<sup>2</sup>  
 Target Coals: Ferron  
 Sandstone Mbr. Of Mancos  
 Shale; Blackhawk Fm.  
 Coal Age: Late Cretaceous  
 Coal Rank: hvB/Cb  
 Typical Gas Content: 400 scf/t  
 Producing Wells: ~580  
 Typical Well Spacing: 160  
 acres  
 Operators: 10



# Pacific Coal Region

Target Coals: Puget Group  
Coal Age: Eocene  
Coal Rank: subC/A-mvb, minor anthracite



Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands

**CDX GAS**

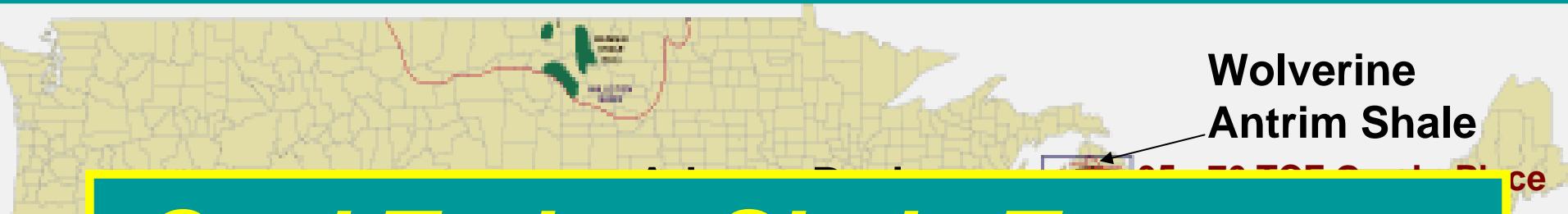
# Alaska Coal Region



Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands

**CDX GAS**

# Shale Gas Resources



***Coal Today, Shale Tomorrow***

***America's Principal Future  
Domestic Source of Natural  
Gas Supply?***

**Fort Worth Basin Barnett Shale**

27 TCF + 98 mmbnlg  
undiscovered resource (USGS)

PGC > 5 TCF recoverable  
86 - 160 TCF Gas-In-Place  
(NPC)

An aerial photograph of the continental United States showing a complex network of white pipelines overlaid on a green terrain map. The pipelines form a dense web, particularly in the eastern half of the country, representing the natural gas infrastructure.

*The Future Is Unconventional*

**CDX GAS**