

# Migrating Resources to Reserves

September 29, 2020



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## Outline

- Reserve Requirements
- Differences in Resource Categories
- Requirements for moving Resource Categories to Reserves:
  - Prospective Resources
  - Contingent Resources:
    - Technical Contingencies
    - Contractual/Economic

Data Acquisition to Optimize Resources Migration

## **Reserves Requirements**



## Are These Reserves?





## Why do We Care about Reserves?

# Reserves are the core business for E&P companies

- Finding them
- Developing them
- Producing them
- Generating cash flow with them



#### Standardization of reserves reporting is important

- Communicating with the market market efficiency
- Allowing investors to make accurate relative comparisons
- Provide even footing and basis for good investments

BASED ON CONSTANT PRICE AND COST PARAMETERS in accordance with U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION REGULATION

ESTIMATES

RESERVES AND FUTURE REVENUE to the BIG OIL COMPANY INTEREST

DECEMBER 31, 2013

OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES located in the UNITED STATES

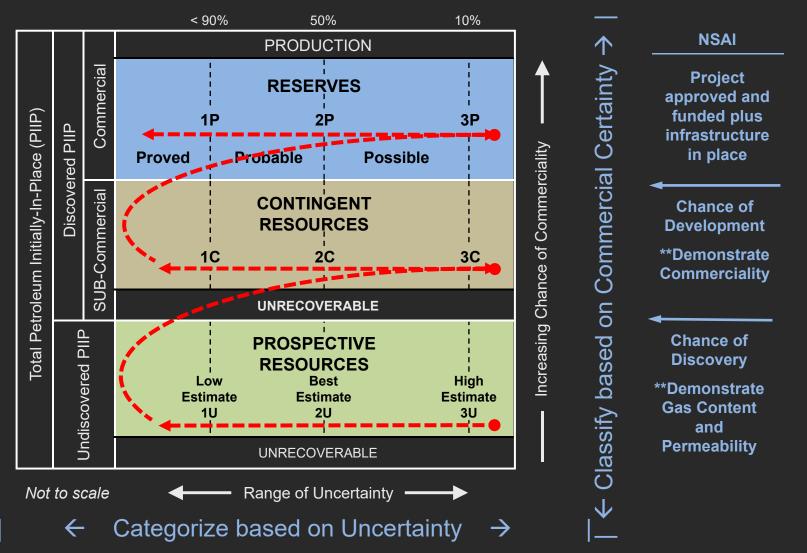




## **Differences in Resource Categories**



## Petroleum Resources Classification System



NSA

## **Prospective Resources**

- "Those quantities of petroleum which are estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from undiscovered accumulations."
- "Potential accumulations are evaluated according to their chance of discovery and, assuming a discovery, the estimated quantities that would be recoverable under defined development projects. It is recognized that the development programs will be of significantly less detail and depend more heavily on analog developments in the earlier phases of exploration."

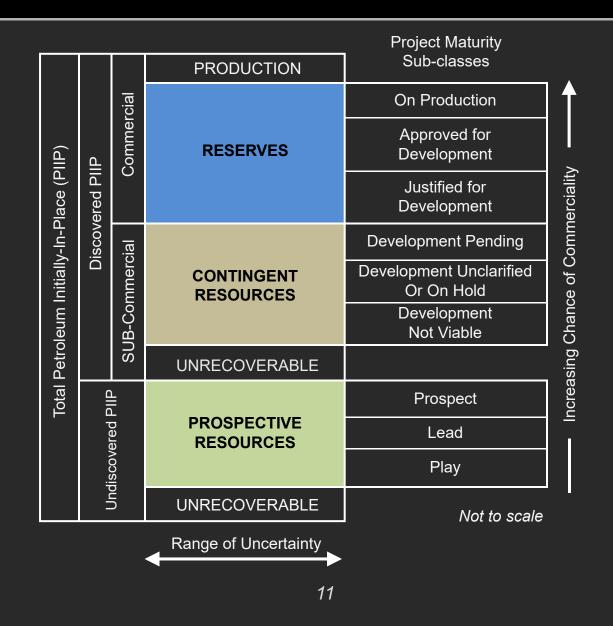


## **Contingent Resources**

- "Those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations by application of development projects, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies."
- "Contingent Resources may include, for example, projects for which there are currently no viable markets, or where commercial recovery is dependent on technology under development, or where evaluation of the accumulation is insufficient to clearly assess commerciality. Contingent Resources are further categorized in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be subclassified based on project maturity and/or characterized by their economic status."



### Sub-classes Based on Project Maturity



NSA

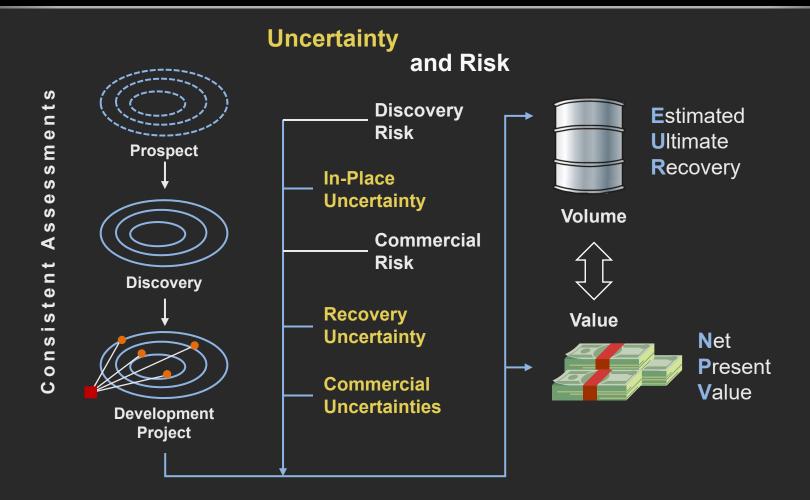
## **Reserves/Resources Definitions**

#### Why do they exist?

- To quantify risk (uncertainty) associated with the recovery of hydrocarbons
- To standardize classification of reserves/resources within the petroleum industry
- To provide capital markets with consistent standards



#### **Resources Assessment Process**



Source: SPE Reserves ATW

NSA

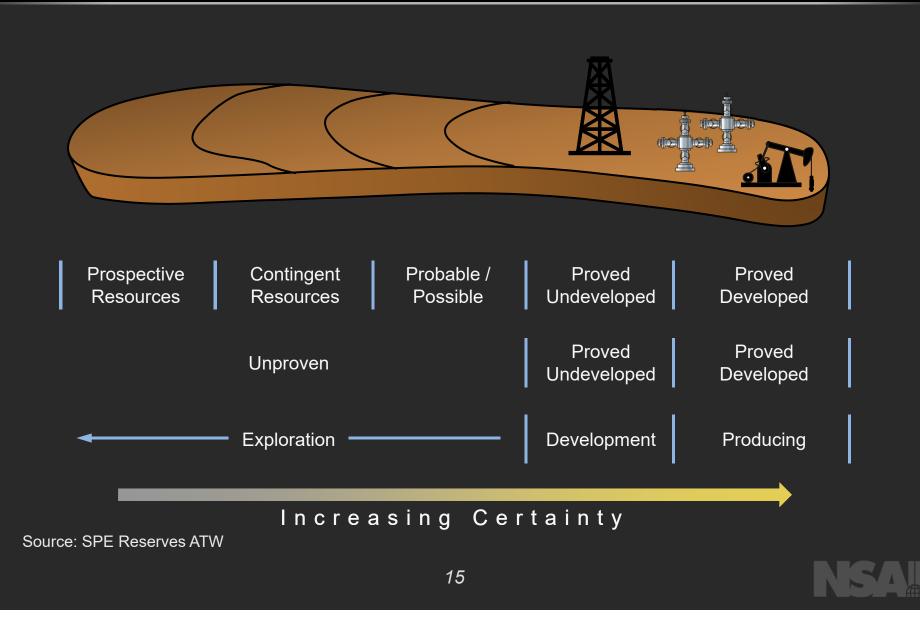
## Petroleum Reserves and Resources and Classification System

<u>Classification</u>	<b>Categorization</b>
Reserves <sup>(1)</sup>	Proved (1P) Proved + Probable (2P) Proved + Probable + Possible (3P)
Contingent Resources	Low (1C) Best (2C) High (3C)
Prospective Resources	Low (1U) Best (2U) High (3U)

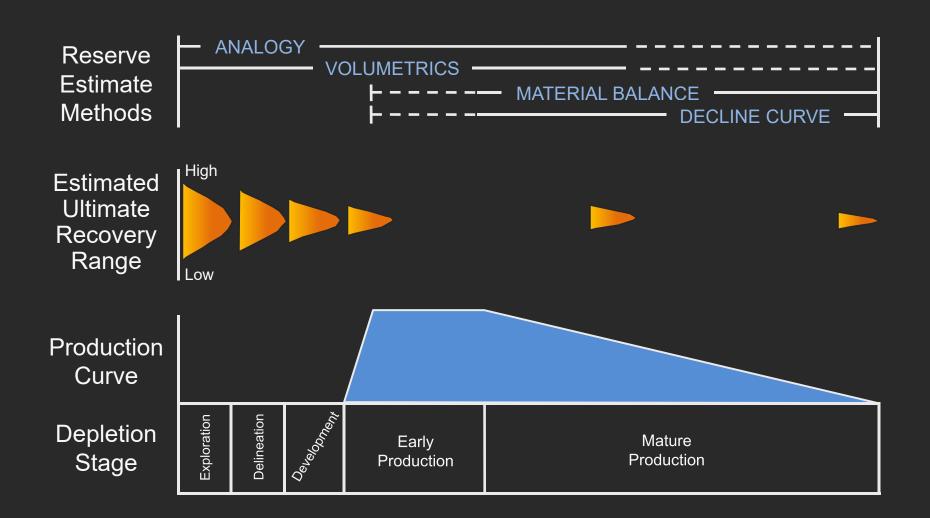
<sup>(1)</sup> Reserves Status - Producing, Non-Producing, Undeveloped



## **Resources Definitions During Development**



## Methodology Life Cycle



# Requirements for Moving Prospective Resources to Contingent Resources and Reserves



#### **Reserves Requirements**

- Discovery of Moveable Hydrocarbons
- Commerciality
- Economic Rates and Volume
- Market and Sales Agreement
- Approved Development Plan
- Financing Ability

## Successful Test May Equal Reserves



## Requirements for Moving Contingent Resources to Reserves (Technical)



## **Reserves Requirements**

- Document Resolution of Technical Issues including:
- Successful Tests Demonstrating:
  - Sustained Economic Volumes and Rates
  - Successful Application of Technology:
    - Stimulation, Horizontal Wells, Completions
- Sufficient Volume for Economic Development
- Positive Economics



Requirements for Moving Contingent Resources to Reserves (Contractual/Economic)



## **Reserves Requirements**

- Data Proving Contractual/Economic Contingencies have been Resolved
  - Contract Extension
  - Production Sharing vs. Service Contract
- Economic Price
- Market and Sales Agreement
- Approved Field Development Plan, Financing



## Data Acquisition to Optimize Resources Migration



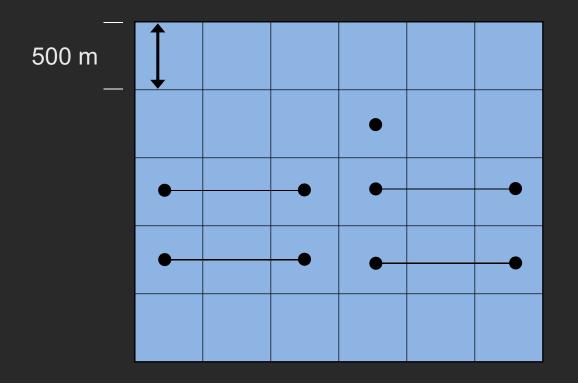
## Key Data Acquisition

- Sufficient Data to Understand Reservoir
  - Extent and Variability (well logs, seismic data)
    Reservoir Produceability
  - Well Test(s) Demonstrating Sustained Production

## **Deterministic Reserves Calculation**

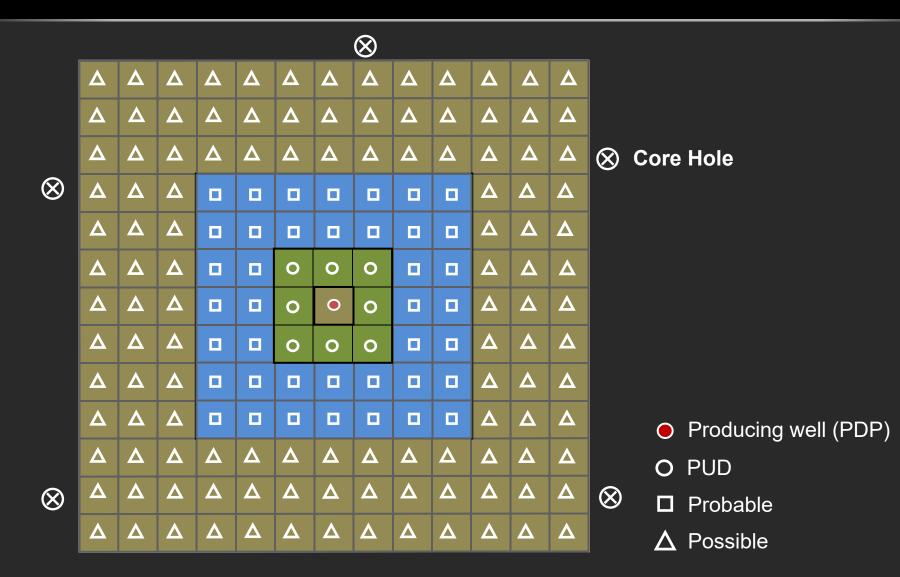
Each Grid has NSAI estimate for:

Overburden, thickness, pressure, gas content (VL, PL, ash, moisture), coal density, abandonment pressure, recovery efficiency



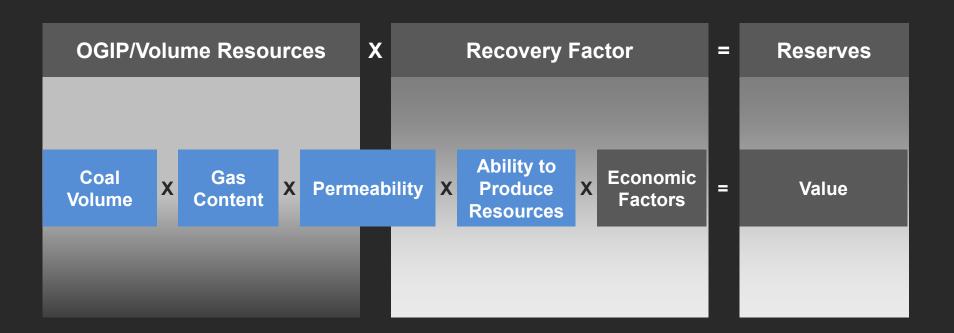


#### Leverage for 1P, 2P Reserves



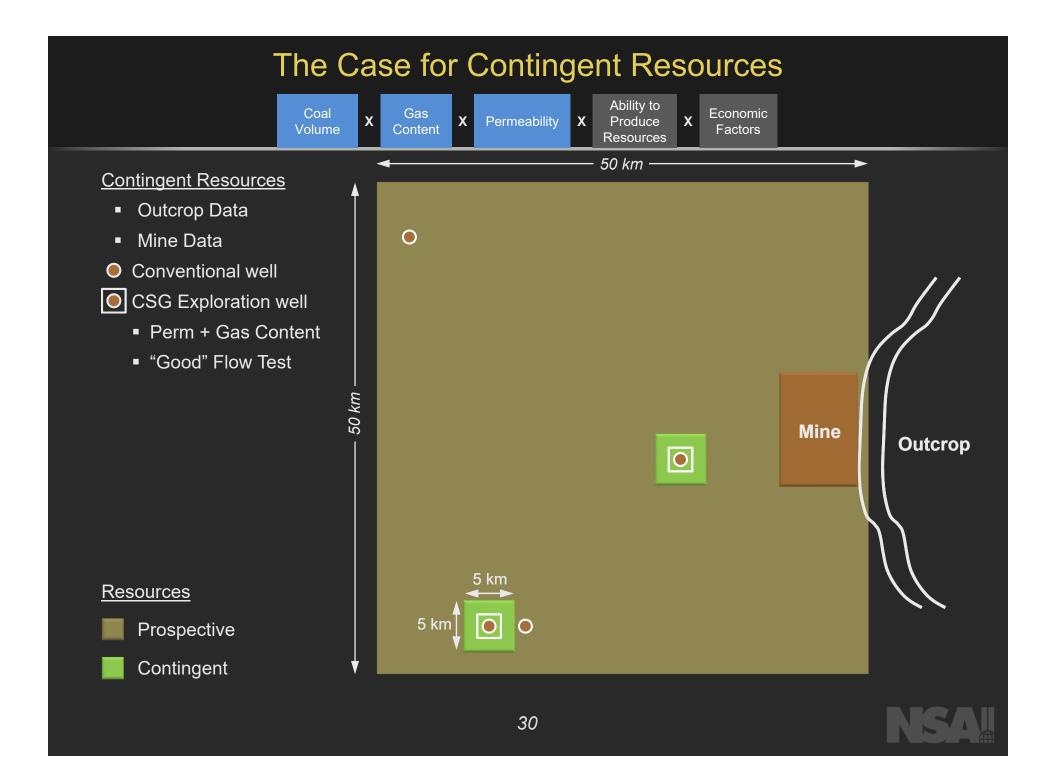


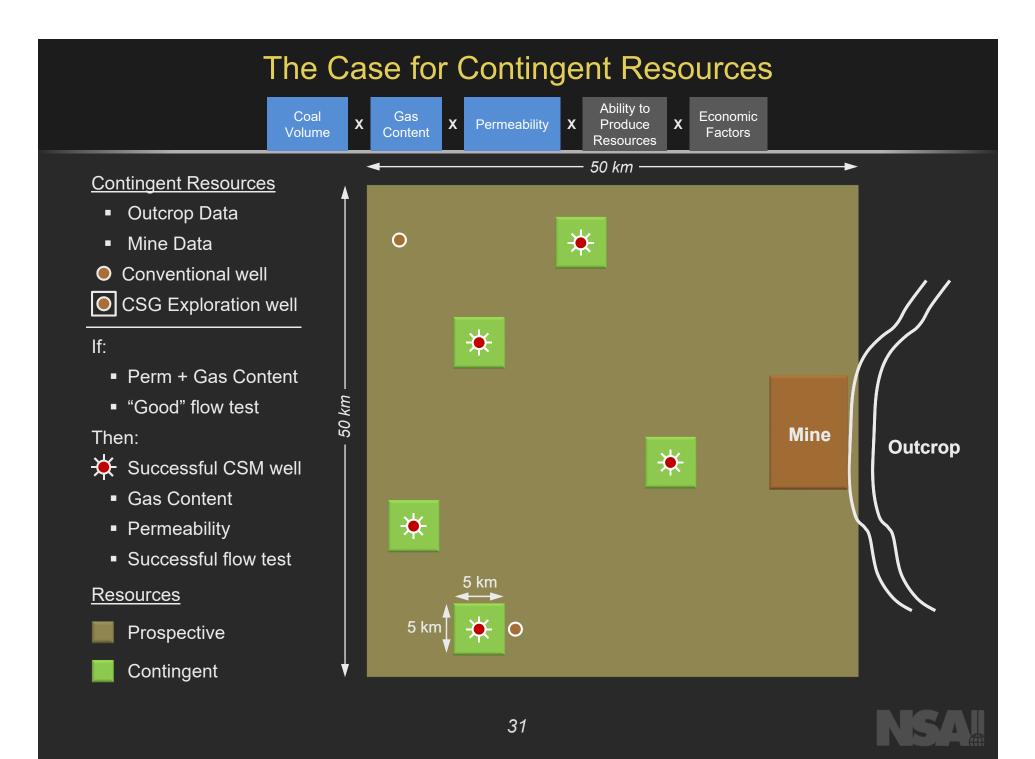
## Requirements for Successful CSG Project



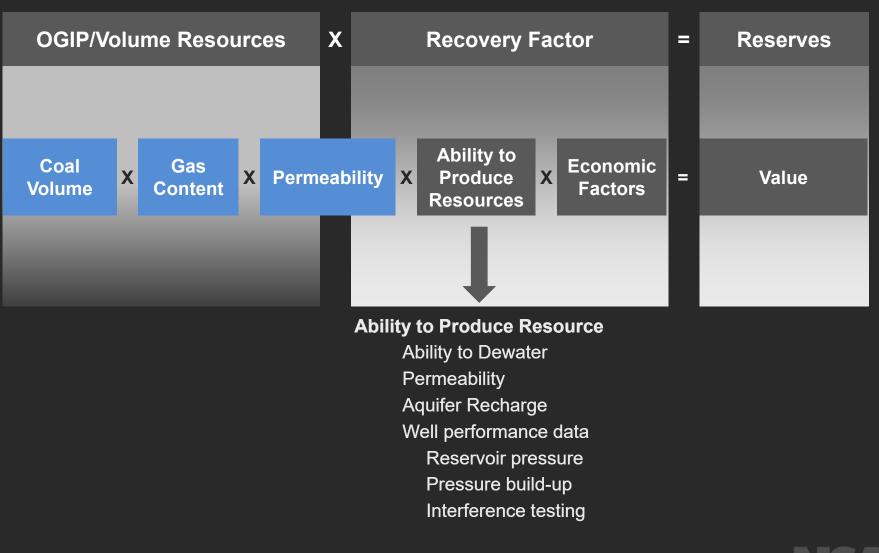


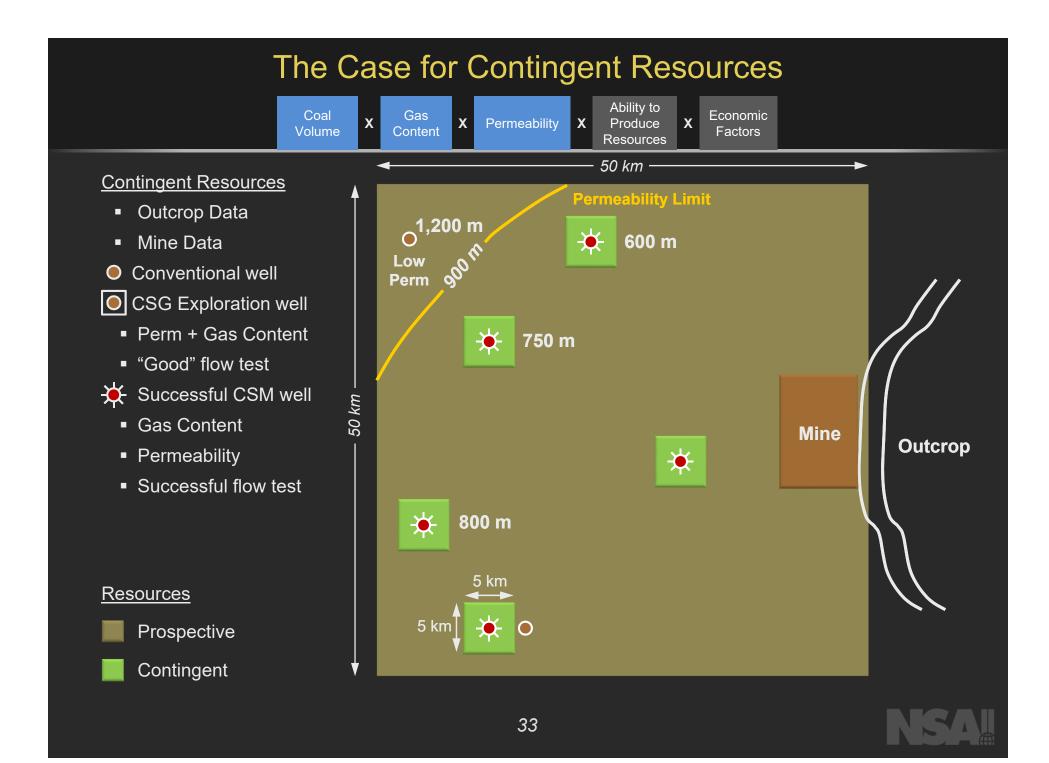


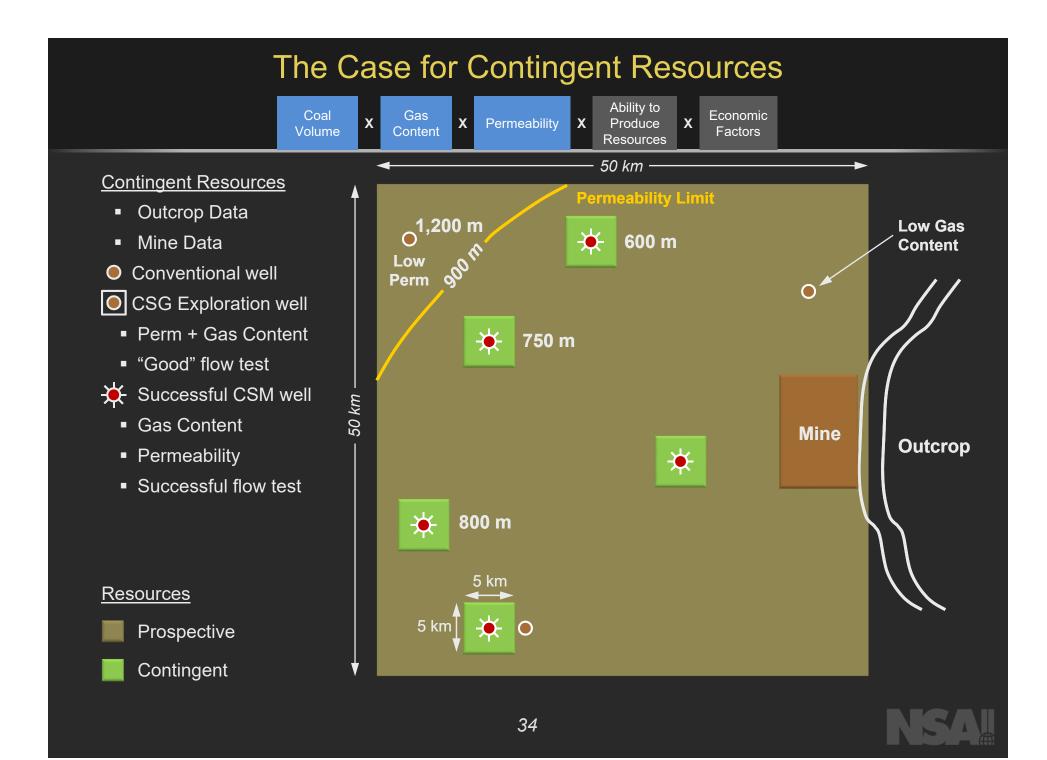


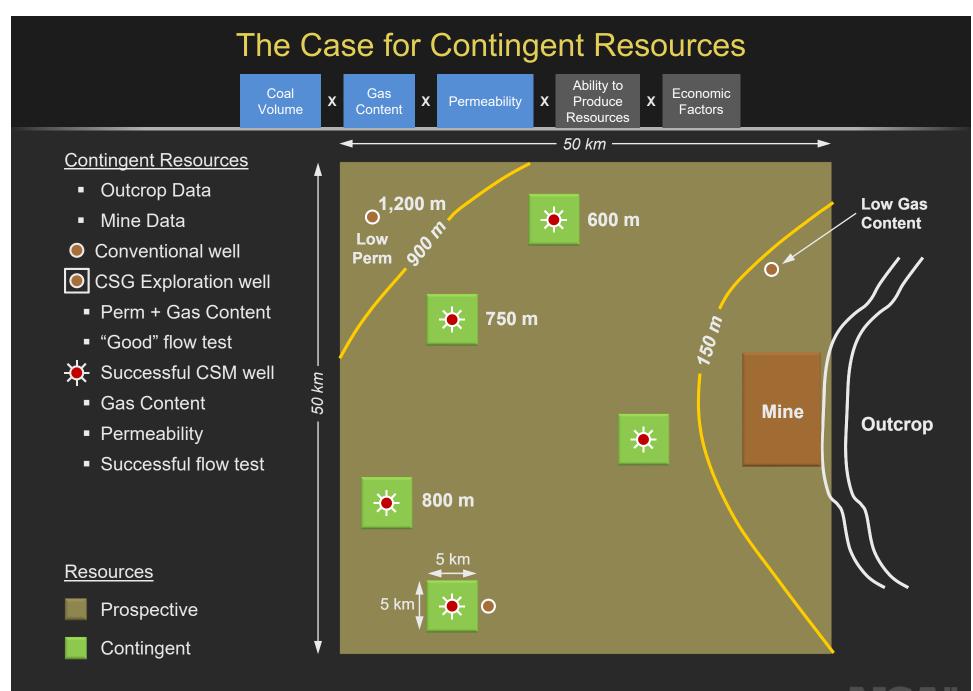


## Requirements for Successful CSG Project

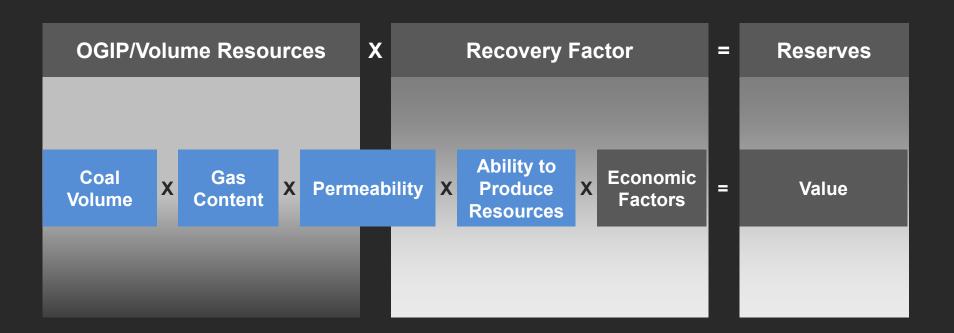




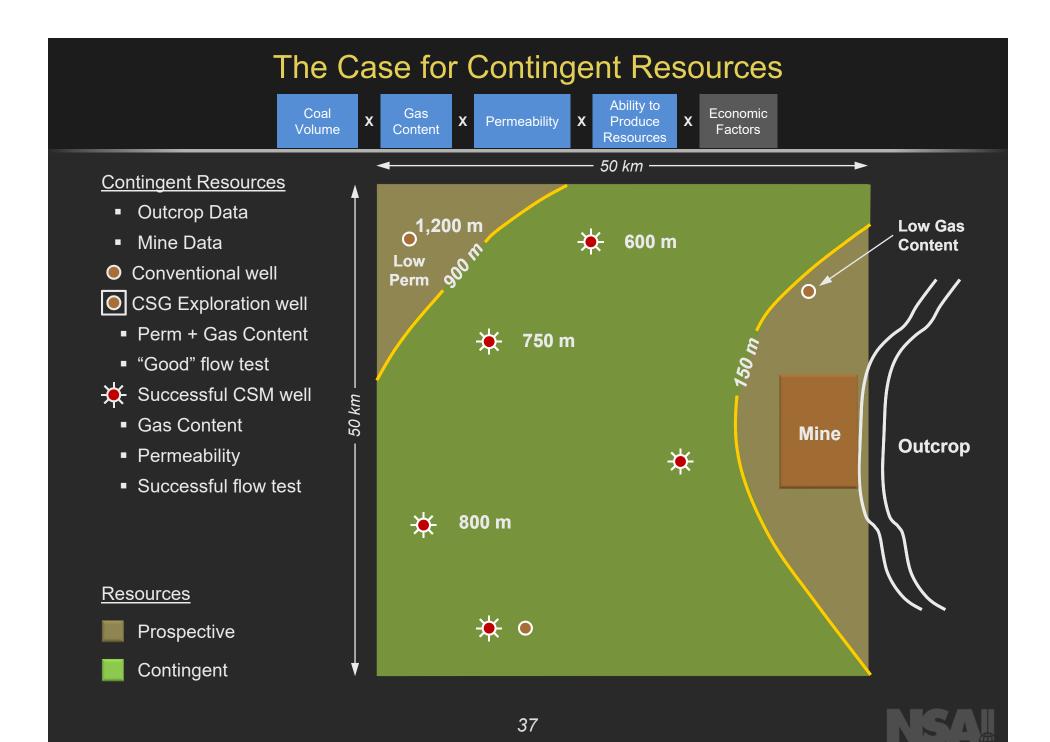




## Requirements for Successful CSG Project







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