

Gore® Amplified Geochemical ImagingSM - The advanced tool for derisking HC exploration

FINDING PETROLEUM, Feb 15, 2011

Presented by
Dirk Hellwig, W.L. Gore & Associates

Today's Menu

- Innovation Runs through everything we do, Gore Enterprise & Surveys
- Amplified Geochemical Imaging
 - Earth's Fractionation Process
 - AGI – How it works
 - The advanced tool
- Case studies
- Track Record & Wrap-up

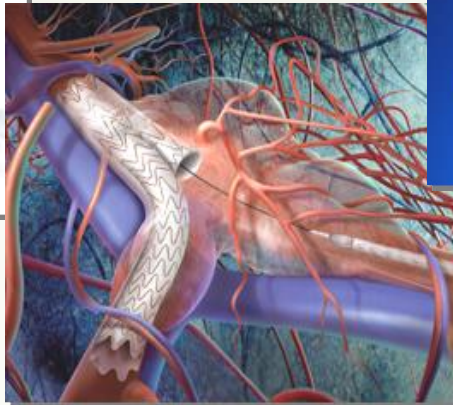


Innovation Runs Through Everything We Do



Fabrics

Medical Products



Electronic Products



Industrial Products

- Established in 1958, Privately held
- ~ \$2.5 billion annual sales
- 9,000+ associates
- Recognized as a “Best Company to Work For”
- 50 offices worldwide
- Dedication to R&D

www.gore.com/surveys

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Gore Survey Products Group, Global resources & locations



GORETM Surveys

FOR OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

Location

Elkton, MD, USA

Munich, Germany

Resources

Manufacturing, Lab, Interp., Sales, Leadership

Interp., Sales, Sales Admin.



GORE Amplified Geochemical Imaging service is:

- a surface based
- passive
- geochemical method
- Direct Hydrocarbon Indicator

It measures and maps

- HC compounds from the soil gas in the sub part per billion range

It uses

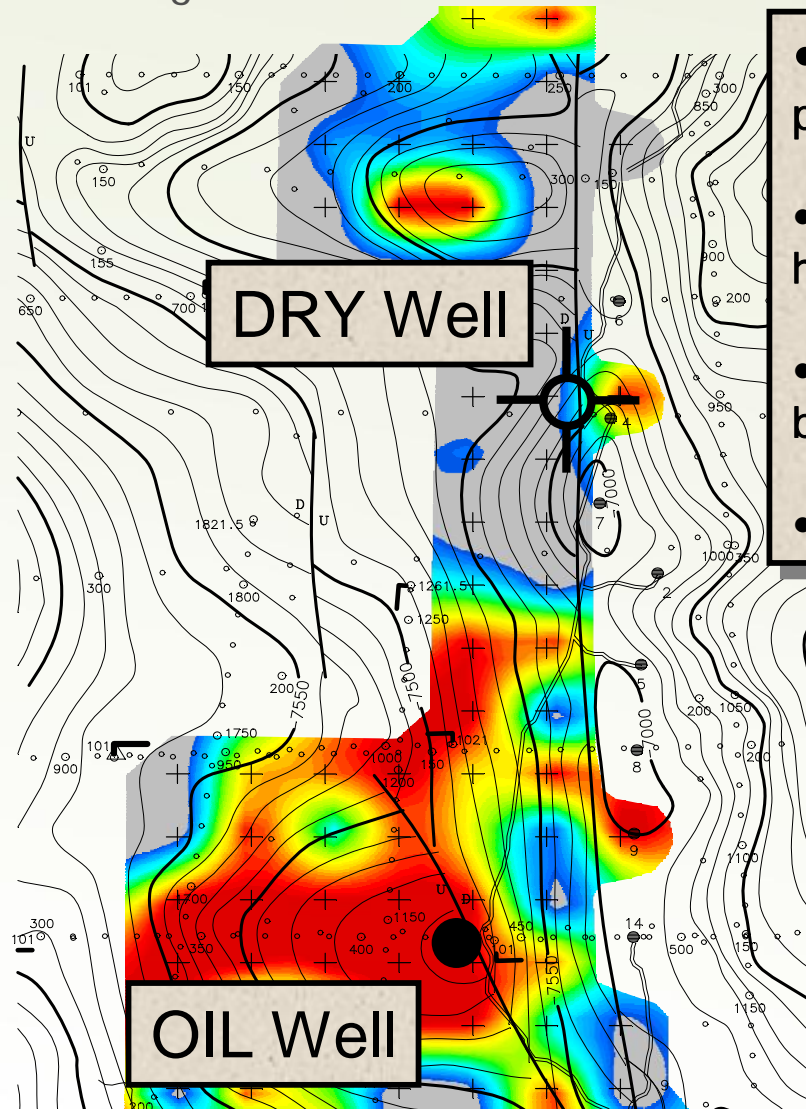
- Gore's unique and highly sensitive passive diffusion module
- advanced mathematical and statistical techniques to identify and analyze the microseepage signal

It creates

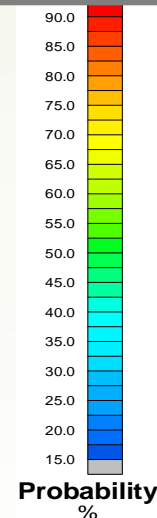
- a comprehensive geochemical dataset that can be interpreted with various techniques (incl. AGI modelling)



Benefit of AGI to your Exploration Program

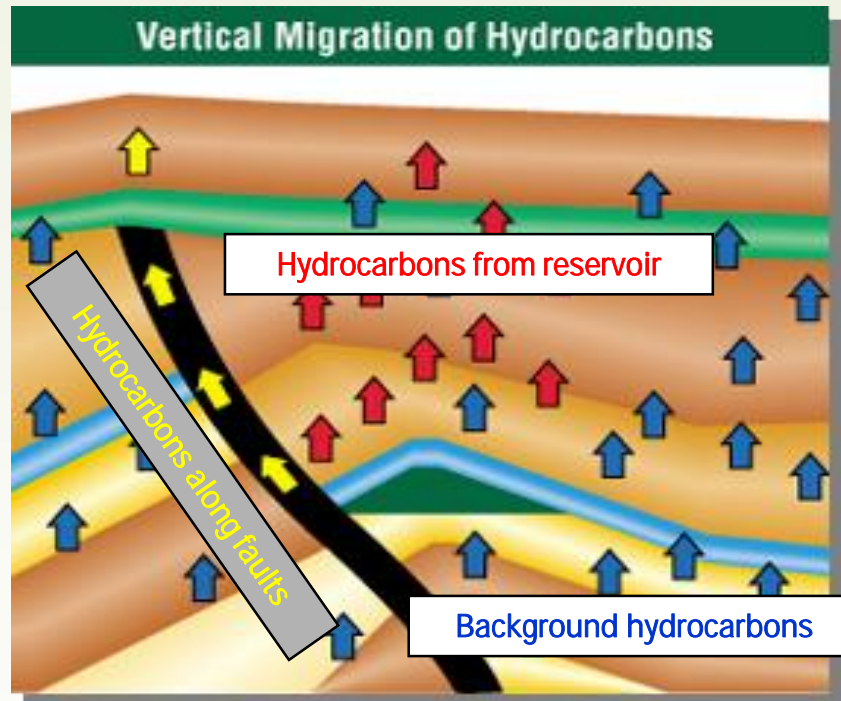


- Frontier Acreage – is my concession prospective (evidence of a petroleum system)?
- Assess charge potential in defined leads to help reduce drilling risks
- Field development to find field extents and/or bypassed pay
- Onshore & Offshore Capability



The Earth's Fractionation Process

Vertical Migration



Macroseepage:
Detectable in visible amounts
Pathway follows discontinuities
Offset from source/reservoir

VS

Microseepage:
Detectable in analytical amounts
Pathway is nearly vertical
Overlie source/reservoir

The Earth's Fractionation Process

Vertical Migration - Microseepage

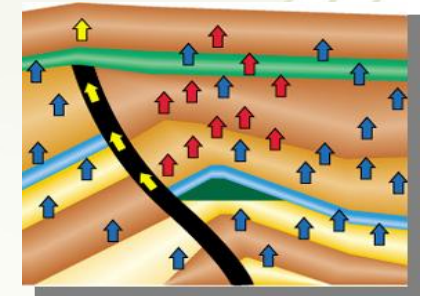
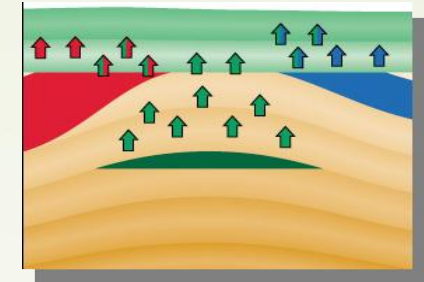
Four possible mechanisms:

- 1) Diffusion - gradient movement of dissolved gases
- 2) Aqueous transport - movement in ascending water
- 3) Continuous gas phase flow

Favoured mechanism:

- 4) Microbuoyancy - transport in buoyant microbubbles
 - Direct surface projection of reservoirs
 - Migration in the absence of faults
 - Rapid changes in surface anomalies as production starts

“Vertical Migration Mechanisms”



Klusman, R.W., and M.A. Saeed, 1996, Comparison of light hydrocarbon microseepage mechanisms, *in* D. Schumacher and M.A. Abrams, eds., *Hydrocarbon migration and its near-surface expression: AAPG Memoir 66*, pp. 157-168.

Brown, A., 2000, Evaluation of possible gas microseepage mechanisms, *AAPG Bulletin*, pp. 1775-1789.

The Earth's Fractionation Process

Hydrocarbon Seepage – Response Speed

Keota Dome Iowa – 700 m

CST Oil & Gas

Exeter Oil & Gas

Before Charge - July

During
Draw down - January

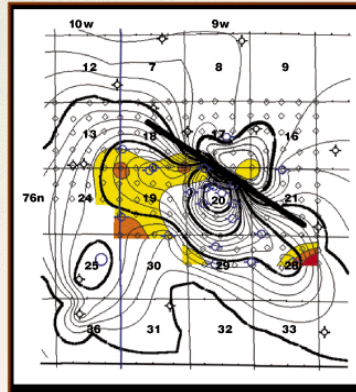
After Charge - October

After
Draw down - April

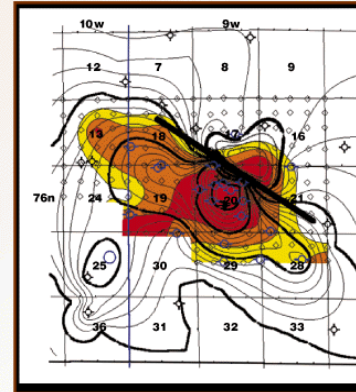
ETHANE ANOMALIES AT KEOTA DOME, IOWA

Keota Dome gas storage field, Washington County, Iowa

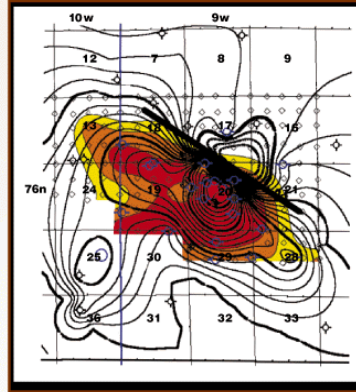
July 1988



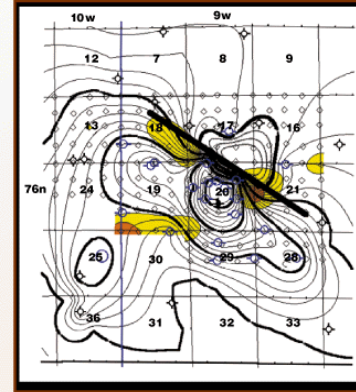
October 1988



January 1989



April 1989



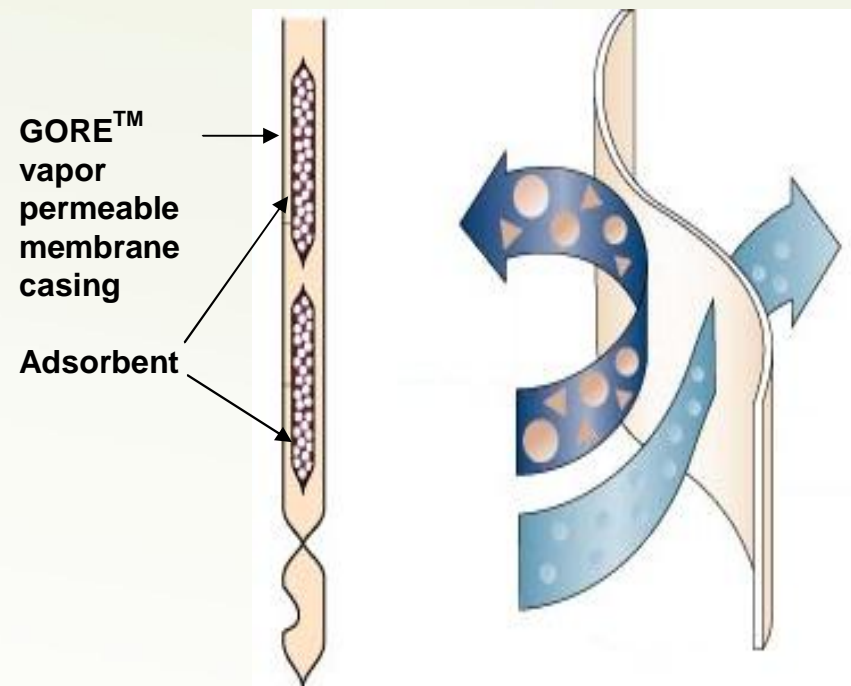
Shows percent C₂ (ethane) data through time. Contour interval .5 ppm. Structure on top of St. Peter sandstone. Data in 12%, 15%, and 18% C₂ intervals. Gas storage wells in blue. Oil wells in black.
Source: Released with permission from CST Oil & Gas Corp. and Exeter Oil & Gas.

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Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Gore Sampler (Module)

- Patented, passive, sorbent-based
 - Chemically-inert, waterproof, vapor permeable
 - Direct detection of organic compounds
 - Sample integrity protected
- Engineered sorbents
 - Consistent sampling medium
 - Minimal water vapor uptake
- Time-integrated sampling
 - Minimize near-surface variability
 - Maximize sensitivity (up to C20)
 - Avoids variables inherent in instantaneous sampling
- Duplicate samples



Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Module installation & retrieval

Onshore

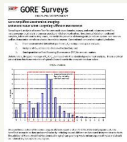


Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Offshore Application



- **Slick sampling** and analysis to validate petroleum systems



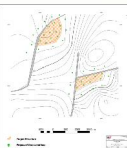
- **Macroseep & seabed feature targeting** to validate petroleum system



- **Transition zone (0-40 meters)** mapping of direct hydrocarbons for prospect ranking



- **Shallow (40 m) to Deep water (3000 m)** coring & mapping of direct hydrocarbons for prospect ranking



- **Site Survey Sampling.** Collecting seabed samples while geotech/env site surveying

Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Offshore Application

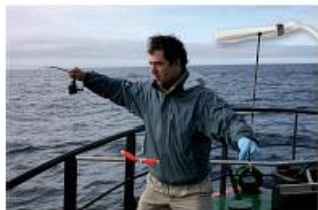
- Slick sampling and analysis to validate petroleum systems



Slick sampling to validate and characterize your offshore petroleum system

GORE™ Slick Sampler has been validated by customers and industry consortiums

- Easiest to use: Simply cast a "slick lure" onto your slick and reel for 2 minutes
- Most sensitive for very thin slicks
- Widest compound range: From C_1 to C_{25}



Gore is the only provider of the Amplified Geochemical ImagingSM technology for petroleum reservoirs onshore and offshore



GORE™ SLICK SAMPLING KIT

Rugged hard waterproof case includes everything you need:

- 20 ready-to-use samplers
- folding fishing rod
- weighted bobbers
- fishing line and hardware
- gloves
- instructions, video
- sample documentation for moist environments

Equip each of your offshore working boats with a Slick Sampling Kit.

Global Seeps

Near-real-time slick mapping & analysis

The use of spaceborne SAR systems for mapping seepage slicks is well established technology.

Over the past two decades, Infoterra Ltd has interpreted over 11,000 satellite scans over the majority of the World's offshore basins.

Such information is used widely in the hydrocarbon industry to identify new fields and risk manage exploration activities.

Geochemical sampling of seepage slicks can add another level of information to this data, helping to add confidence & allowing a greater understanding of the nature of the seep.

Faster data processing and delivery of data & slick interpretation, allows information fed directly to survey teams to guide them to current slick locations, increasing the chances of a successful slick survey whilst decreasing the high cost of keeping vessels at sea. This technique is of particular benefit in frontier exploration areas where the presence of a mature oil source rock is a risk.

Infoterra have been able to provide repeat observations of target areas for a number of such surveys, supplying updates of seepage slick locations within 24 hours of image acquisition.

One such project was completed on behalf of an Eutecnia led consortium of clients across West Greenland in 2008, with sampling work undertaken by GORE™.

- Tasked image collections covering the entire survey area of approx. 20,000km² every 3 days. Slick locations fed directly to the survey vessel.
- Detailed mapsheets, vectors & imagery in a GIS environment were available to the onshore team between 12 & 36 hours of image acquisition.

Combined with historical archive dataset of likely seepage locations and feeds of weather information, the chances of successful slick sampling were maximised and decisions regarding the survey vessels locations & movements could be made with up-to-date information.

Data Specification

Global Seeps data comprises a series of deliverables in GIS digital format for every study area.

- Scene interpretation results - scene outlines, mosaic interpretation details, ship traffic and rig/platform information.
- Slick interpretation results - slick source points, slick vectors, probable slick type and confidence levels.
- Digital geo-coded calibrated data for the full scene at 100m resolution.
- Slick subset images at 25m resolution.

Slick detected on SAR image & sampled within hours of image collection

Multi-temporal interpretation from SAR imagery showing repeat seepage

Slick collected during rapid SAR survey, Offshore West Greenland 2008

Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Offshore Application

- Shallow (40 m) to Deep water (3000 m) coring & mapping of direct hydrocarbons for prospect ranking

Collection of shallow seabed cores

Gravity coring / vibrocoring

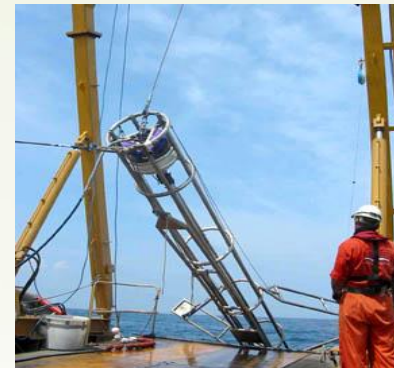
Penetrating 3 - 5 meters

Grid sampling over defined prospects

Multiple data points

Modeling of charged fields, when possible

Applicable anywhere a core sample can be taken



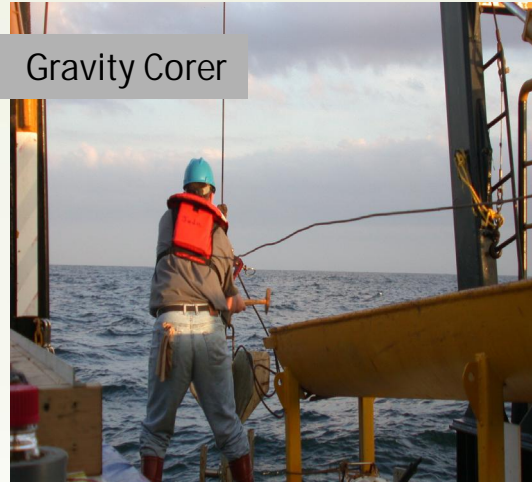
Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Offshore Application

Boat



Gravity Corer



Vibrocorer



Tools of trade

Core Extraction



Sub-cropping



Sample Jar + Module



Creative Technologies
Worldwide

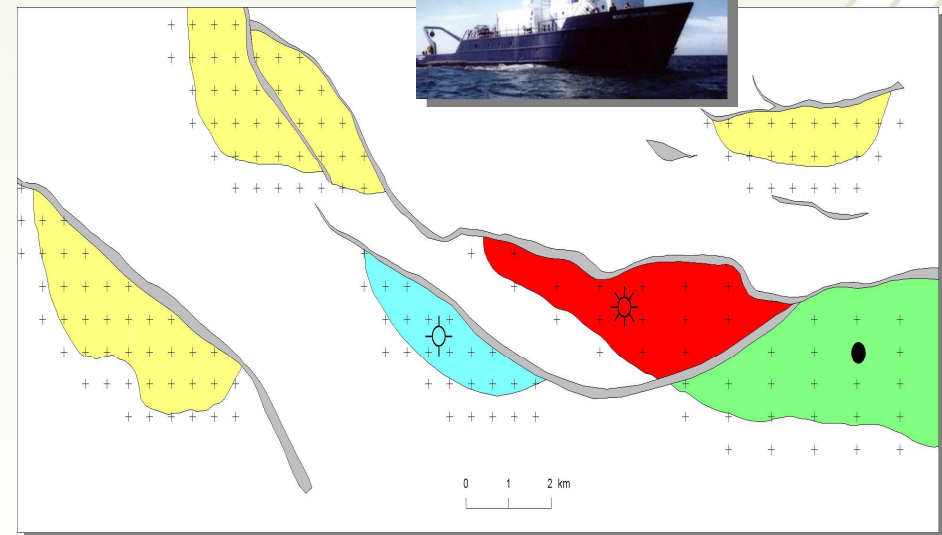
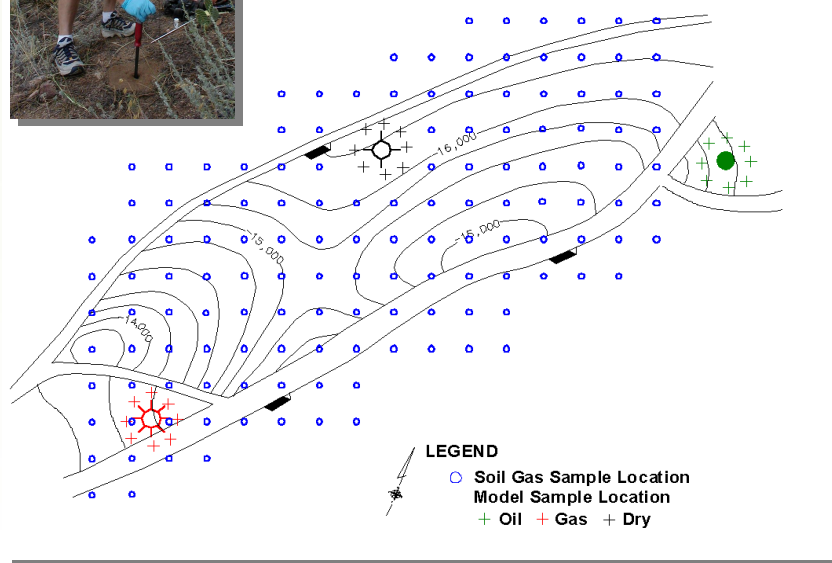
Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Survey Design



Regular to
Irregular grid

Sample distance
200 m to 1.5 km



Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

TD/GC/MS Module Analysis

- Yields sensitive, compound specific results
- Analytical compound standards
- 87+ compounds – C₂ through C₂₀
 - Aliphatics
 - Aromatics
 - Oxygenated compounds



Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Target Analytical List for GORETM Survey for Exploration

Typical Petroleum Constituents Carbon number in ()

Normal Alkane: 17

Ethane (2)
Propane (3)
Butane (4)
Pentane (5)
Hexane (6)
Heptane (7)
Octane (8)
Nonane (9)
Decane (10)
Undecane (11)
Dodecane (12)
Tridecane (13)
Tetradecane (14)
Pentadecane (15)
Hexadecane (16)
Heptadecane (17)
Octadecane (18)

Iso-alkane: 11

2-Methylbutane (5)
2-Methylpentane (6)
3-Methylpentane (6)
2,4-Dimethylpentane (7)
2-Methylhexane (7)
3-Methylhexane (7)
2,5-Dimethylhexane (8)
3-Methylheptane (8)
2,6-Dimethylheptane (9)
Pristane (19)
Phytane (20)

Cyclic Alkane: 15

Cyclopentane (5)
Methylcyclopentane (6)
Cyclohexane (6)
cis-1,3-Dimethylcyclopentane (7)
trans-1,3-Dimethylcyclopentane (7)
trans-1,2-Dimethylcyclopentane (7)
Methylcyclohexane (7)
Cycloheptane (7)
cis-1,3/1,4-Dimethylcyclohexane (8)
cis-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane (8)
trans-1,3/1,4-Dimethylcyclohexane (8)
trans-1,2-Dimethylcyclohexane (8)
Ethylcyclohexane (8)
Cyclooctane (8)
Propylcyclohexane (9)

Aromatic and PAH: 17

Benzene (6)
Toluene (7)
Ethylbenzene (8)
m,p-Xylenes (8)
o-Xylene (8)
Propylbenzene (9)
1-Ethyl-2/3-methylbenzene (9)
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (9)
1-Ethyl-4-methylbenzene (9)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (9)
Indane (9)
Indene (9)
Butylbenzene (10)
1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene (10)
Naphthalene (10)
2-Methylnaphthalene (11)
Acenaphthylene (12)

Byproduct and Alteration Compounds

Included in this method to provide a comprehensive inventory of the geochemical system in the surface soil zone

Alkene: 10

Ethene (2)
Propene (3)
1-Butene (4)
1-Pentene (5)
1-Hexene (6)
1-Heptene (7)
1-Octene (8)
1-Nonene (9)
1-Decene (10)
1-Undecene (11)

Alteration/Byproduct: 3

Octanal (8)
Nonanal (9)
Decanal (10)

Biogenic: 4

alpha-Pinene
beta-Pinene
Camphor
Caryophyllene

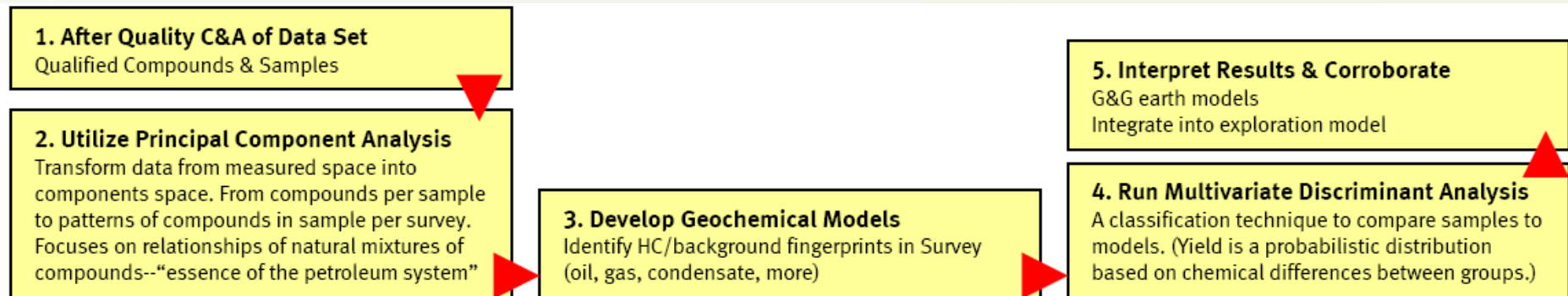
NSO: 5

Furan
2-Methylfuran
Carbon Disulfide
Benzofuran
Benzothiazole
Carbonyl Sulfide (ng)
Dimethylsulfide (ng)
Dimethyldisulfide (ng)

Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Data Interpretation

> conditions the data to enhance signal/noise and uses multivariate statistical techniques to distinguish differences in hydrocarbon signatures



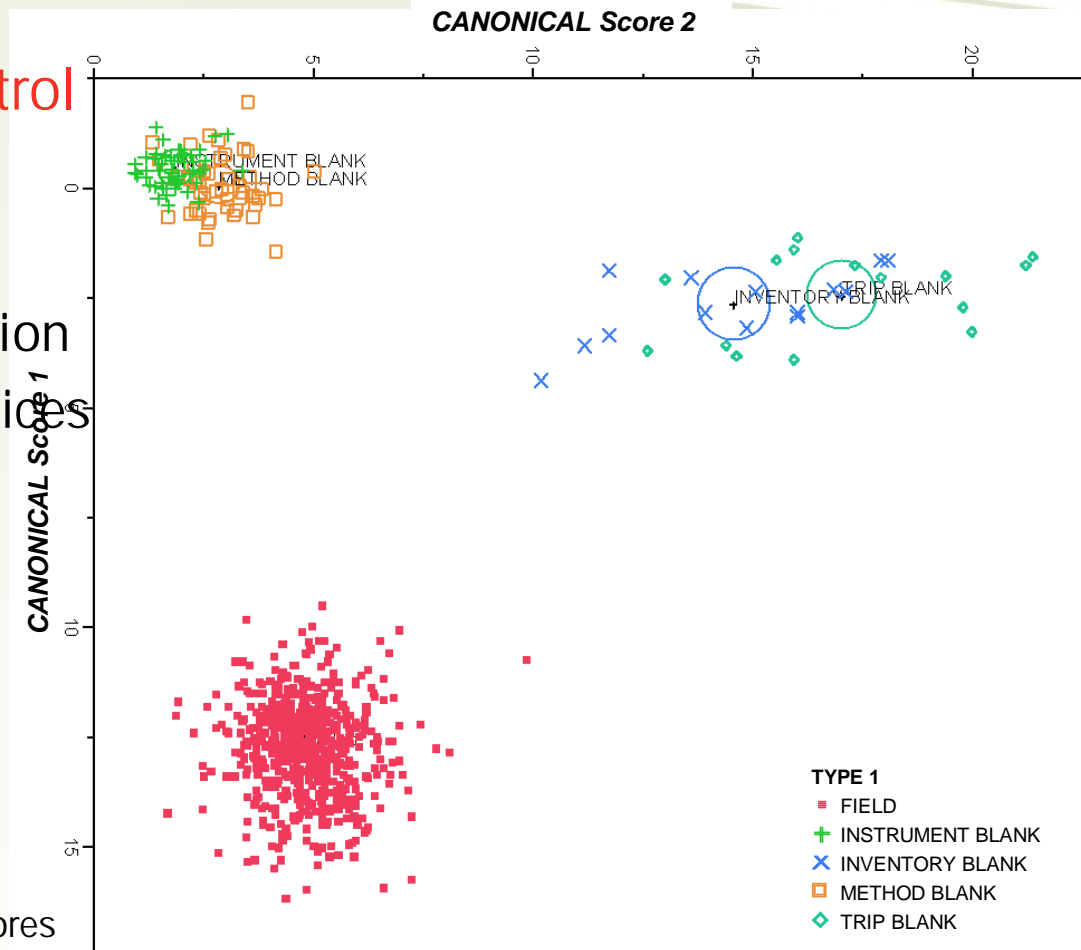
Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

Quality Assurance /Quality Control

- Analytical QA/QC blanks
- Calibration & tuning standards
- Industry standard instrumentation
- Clean facility standards & practices
- Good Laboratory Practices
- ISO guidelines

Groups	
TYPE 1	Count
FIELD	659
INSTRUMENT BLANK	51
INVENTORY BLANK	14
METHOD BLANK	47
TRIP BLANK	15

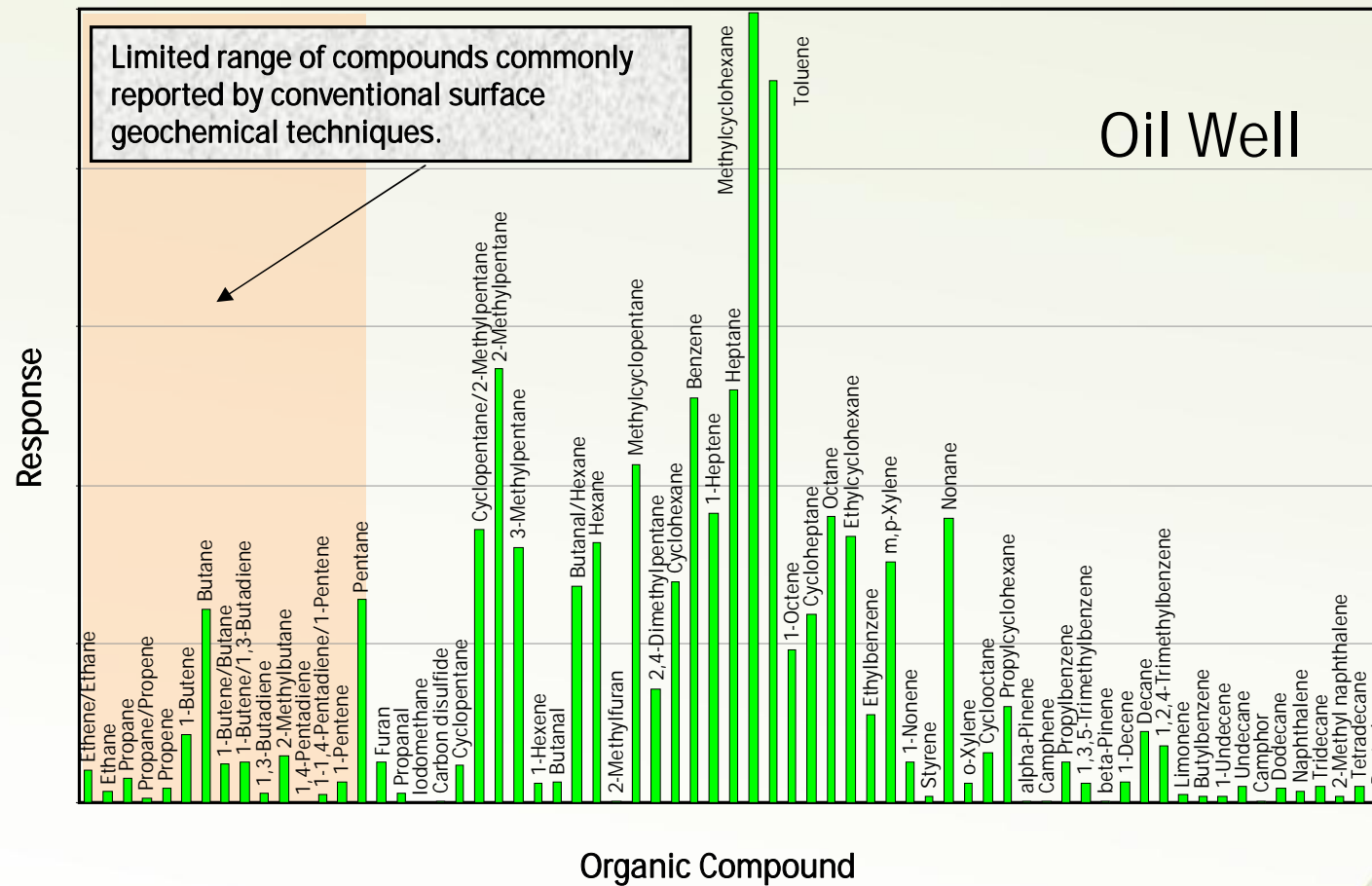
Canonical Variate Scores



Field Data Distinguished from QA Information

Amplified Geochemical Imaging – The advanced tool

Geochemical Data Differentiation



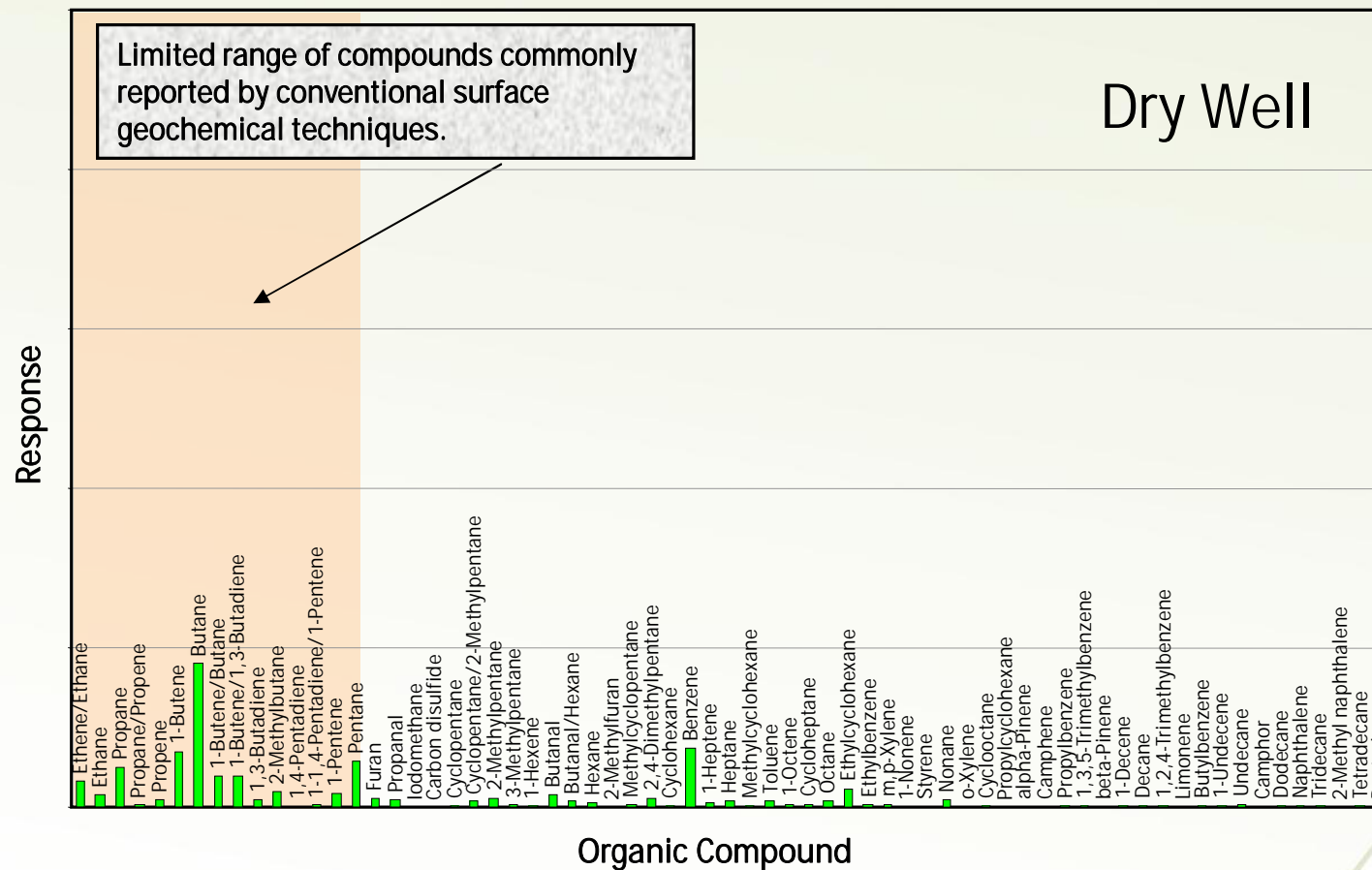
*“Oil Well
Signature”*

• 300 bopd

• 41 API

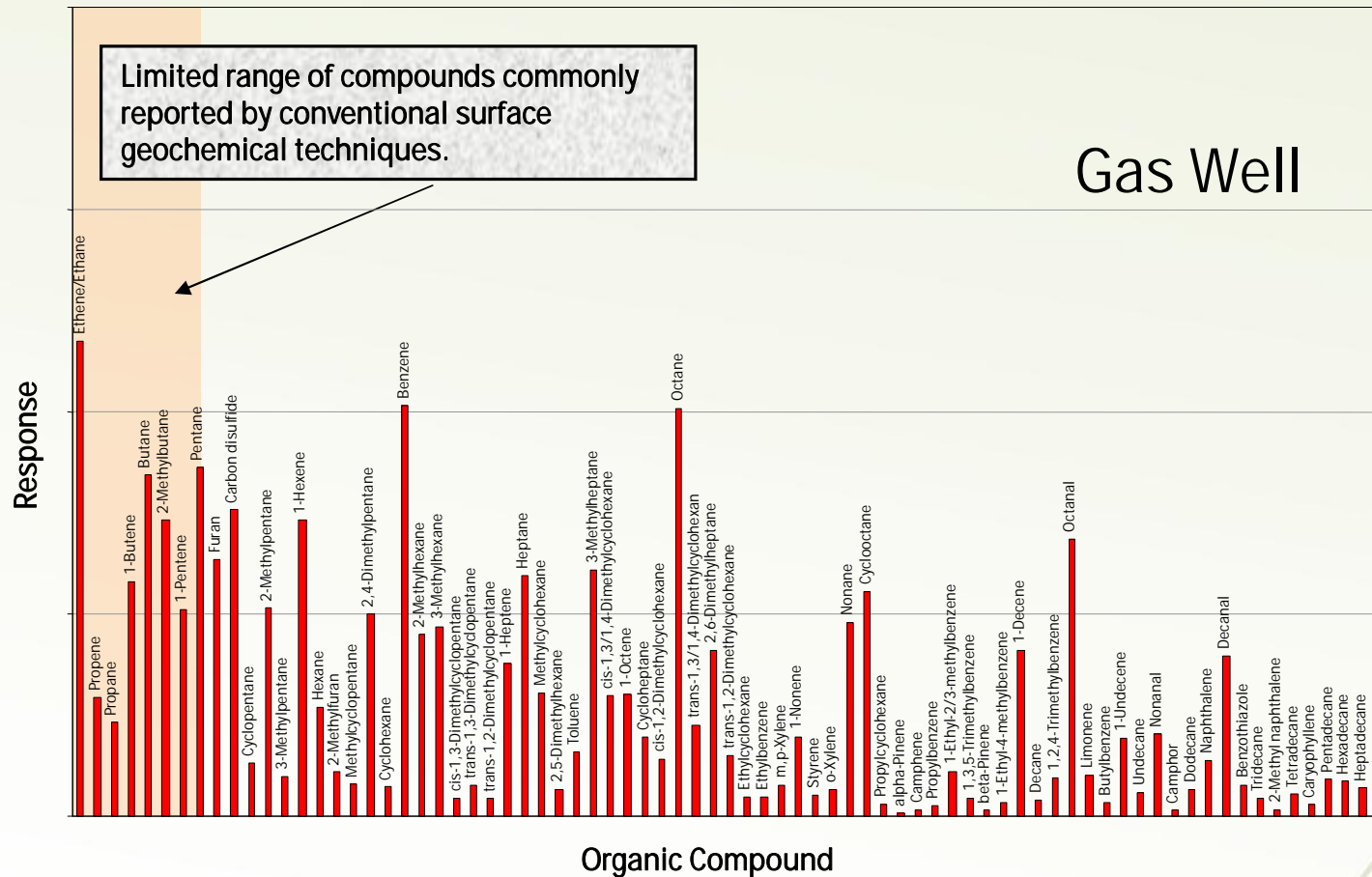
Amplified Geochemical Imaging – The advanced tool

Geochemical Data Differentiation



Amplified Geochemical Imaging –The advanced tool

Geochemical Data Differentiation



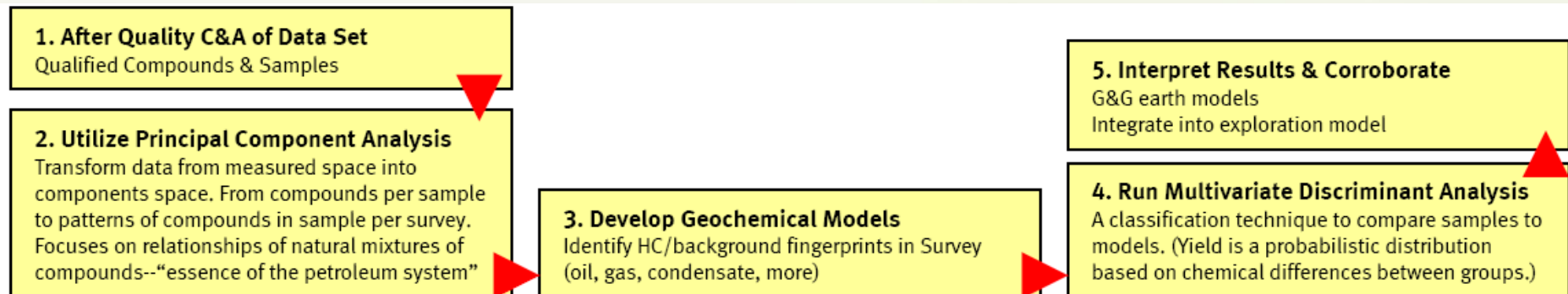
“Gas Well Signature”

• *99% Methane*

Amplified Geochemical Imaging - How it works

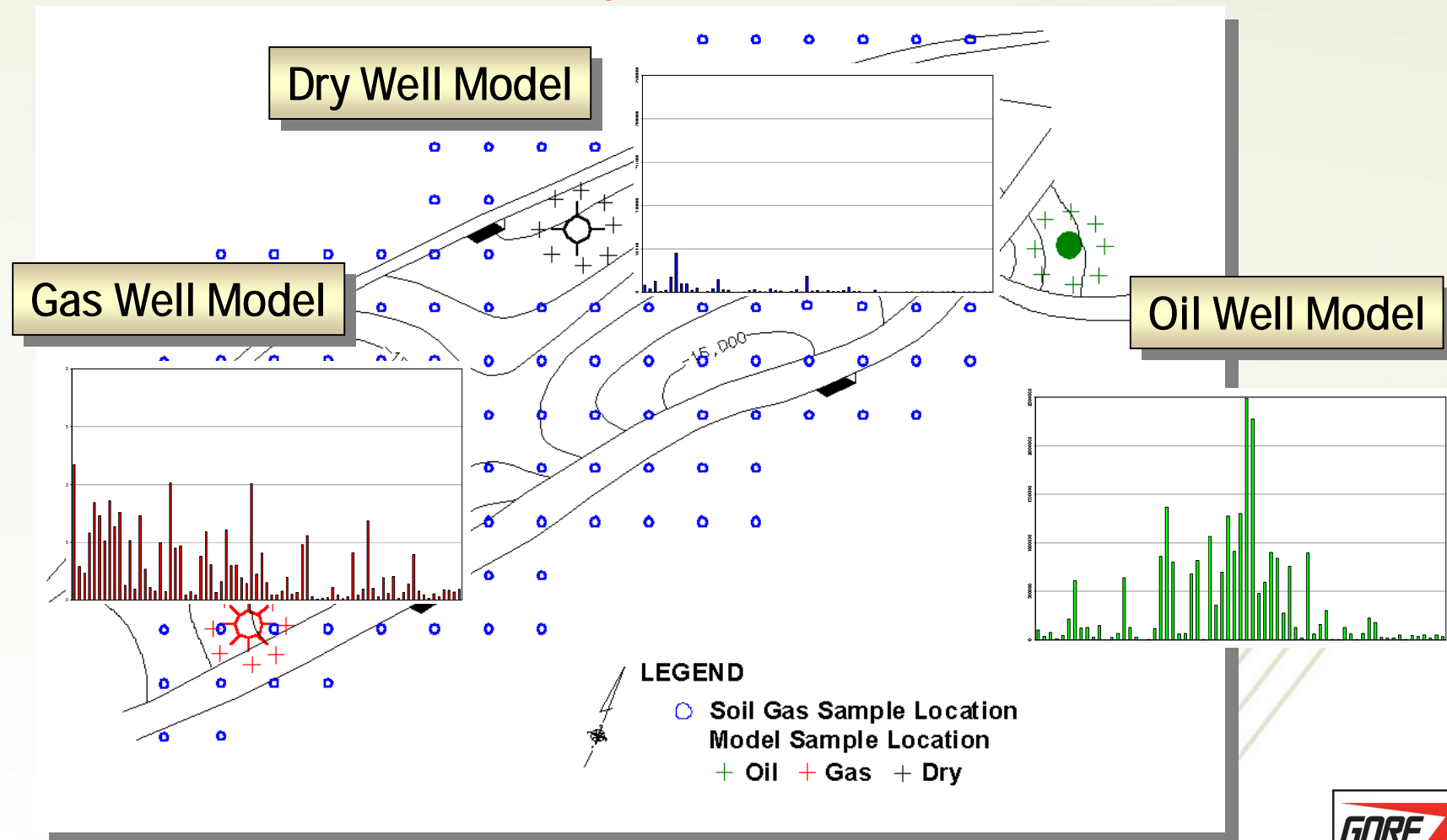
Data Interpretation

> conditions the data to enhance signal/noise and uses multivariate statistical techniques to distinguish differences in hydrocarbon signatures



Amplified Geochemical Imaging – The advanced tool

Geochemical Model Development



Amplified Geochemical Imaging – The advanced tool

Geochemical Model Development

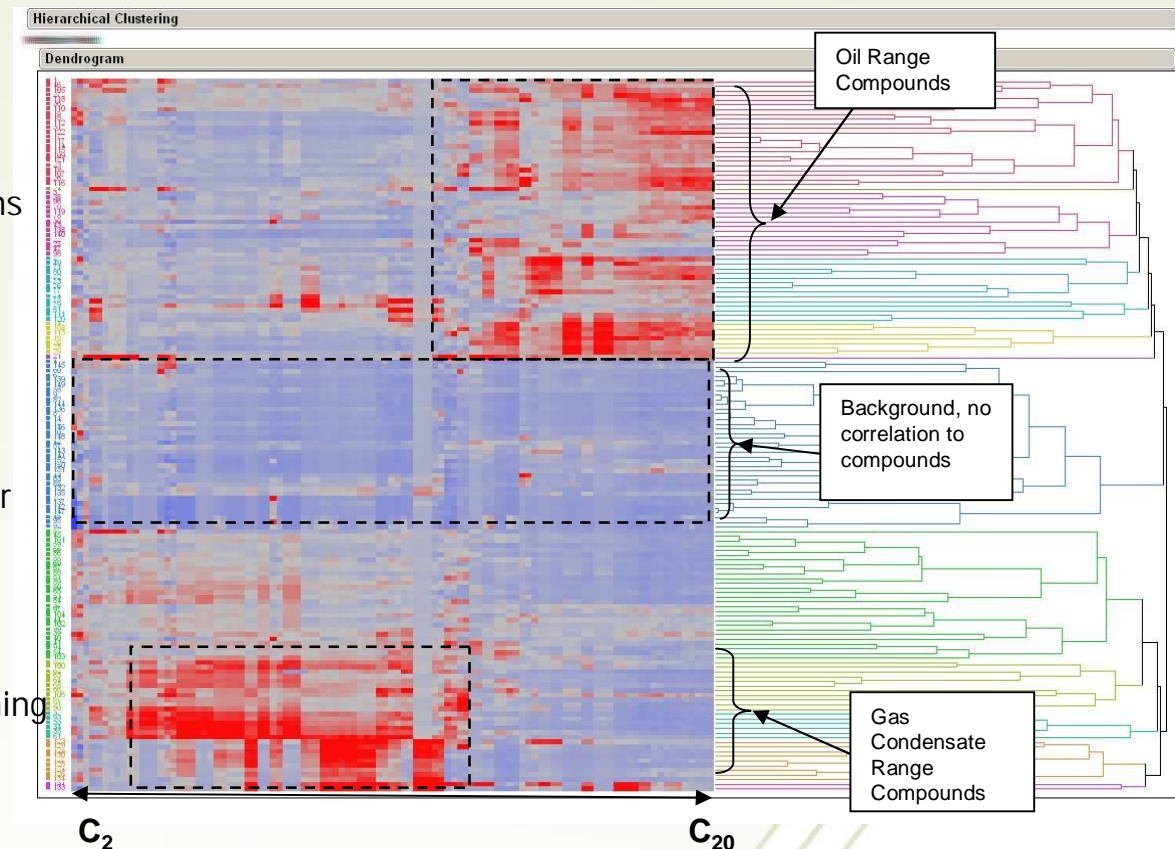
Cluster Analysis

Identify geochemical similarities in data patterns

- Soil gas data grouped by clusters

Assumptions/Requirements

- Identify & remove noisy variables
- Cluster structure isolates “petroliferous” vs “background” character
- Sufficient cluster membership to sample signal variance
- Clusters have subsurface geochemical meaning



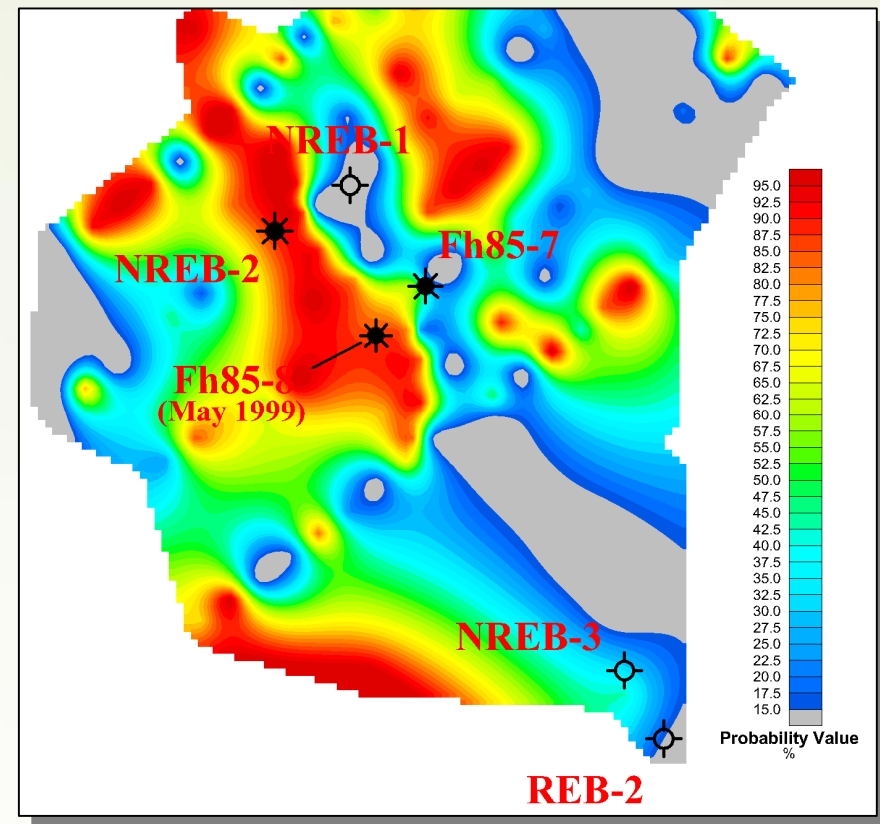
Example shown: Gas/Condensate Well and Dry well models; No oil discoveries in this area, HCA performed on Compounds post S/N, HCA clearly detects an oil signature in the data

Amplified Geochemical Imaging – The advanced tool

Interpretation & Integration

Final Report:

- Objectives, design, & field work
- QA/QC summary
- Geochemical modeling
- Results
- Summary & conclusions
- Color contour probability maps
- Supporting appendices
- Available electronically



Amplified Geochemical Imaging

Case histories Onshore

Development – Egypt

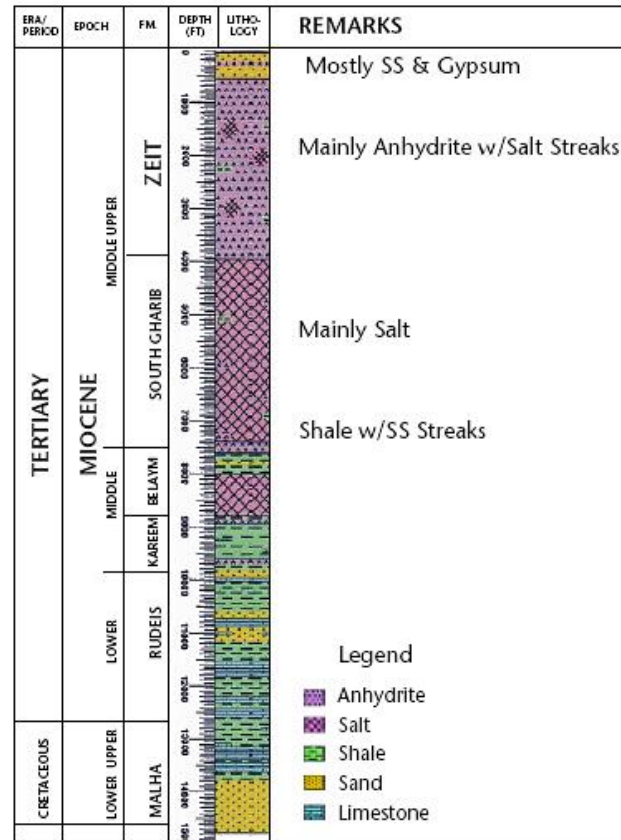


Figure 1: Stratigraphic column of the West Gebel El Zeit field shows massive salt.

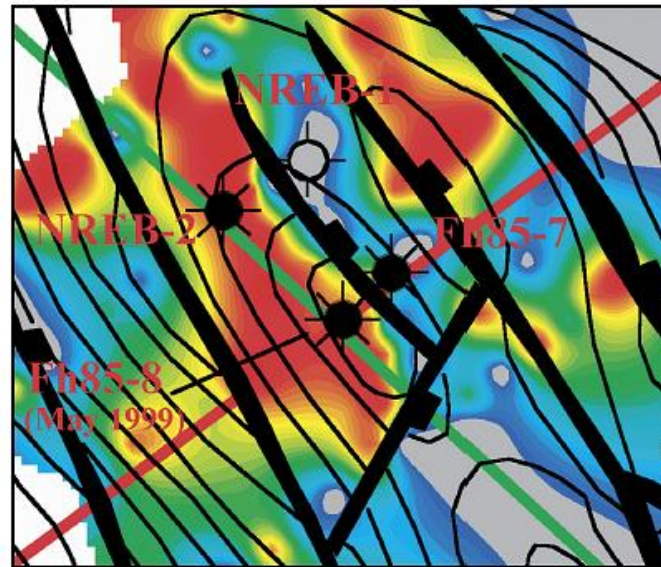


Figure 2: Top of Kareem formation structure merged with the GORE™ Survey oil-like hydrocarbon probability map, showing new well FH85-8, initial potential 800 b/d.

Survey Summary

- Egypt – Development
- Producing oil field
- Detect microseepage through massive salt
- 150 GORE™ Modules installed
- Sample spacing - 250 to 250 m regular grid along seismic lines

Amplified Geochemical Imaging

Case histories Onshore

Multi-layer Gas Exploration – Texas

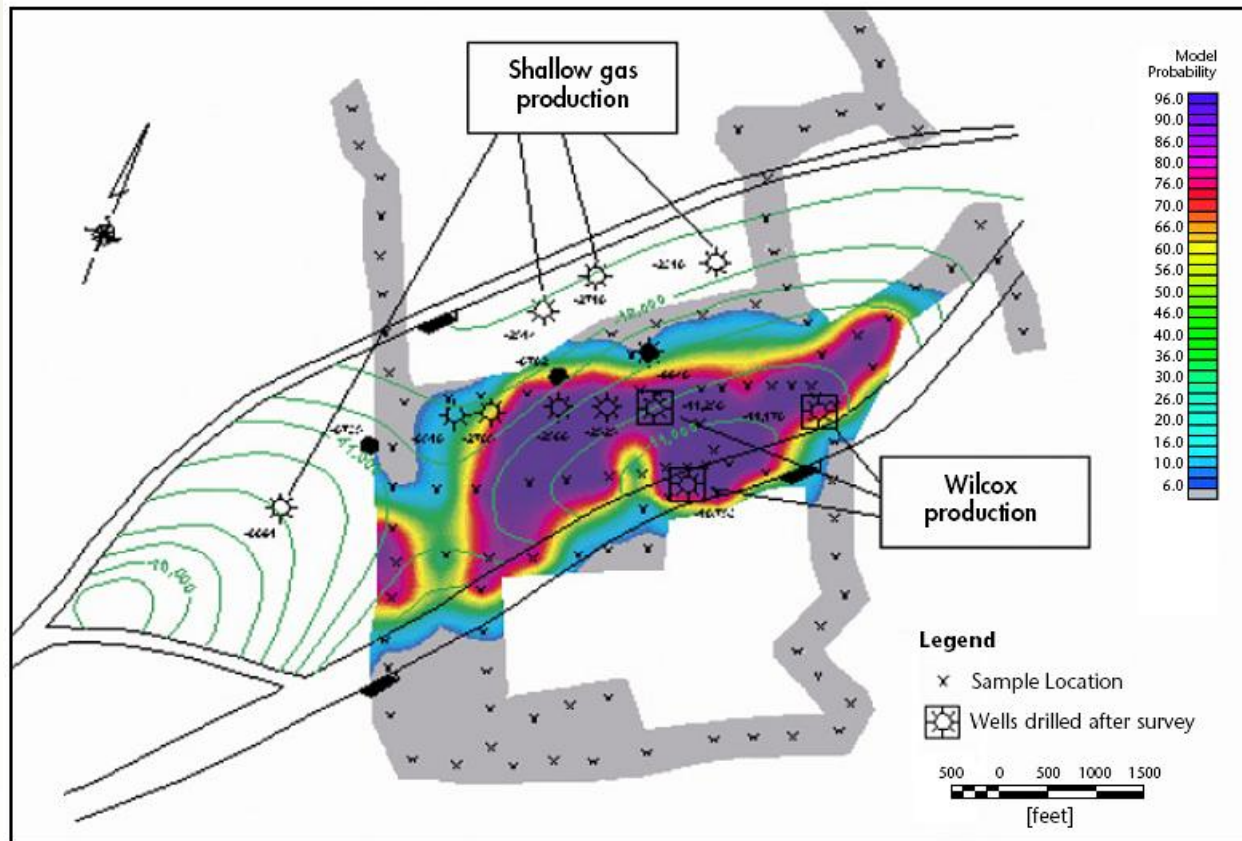
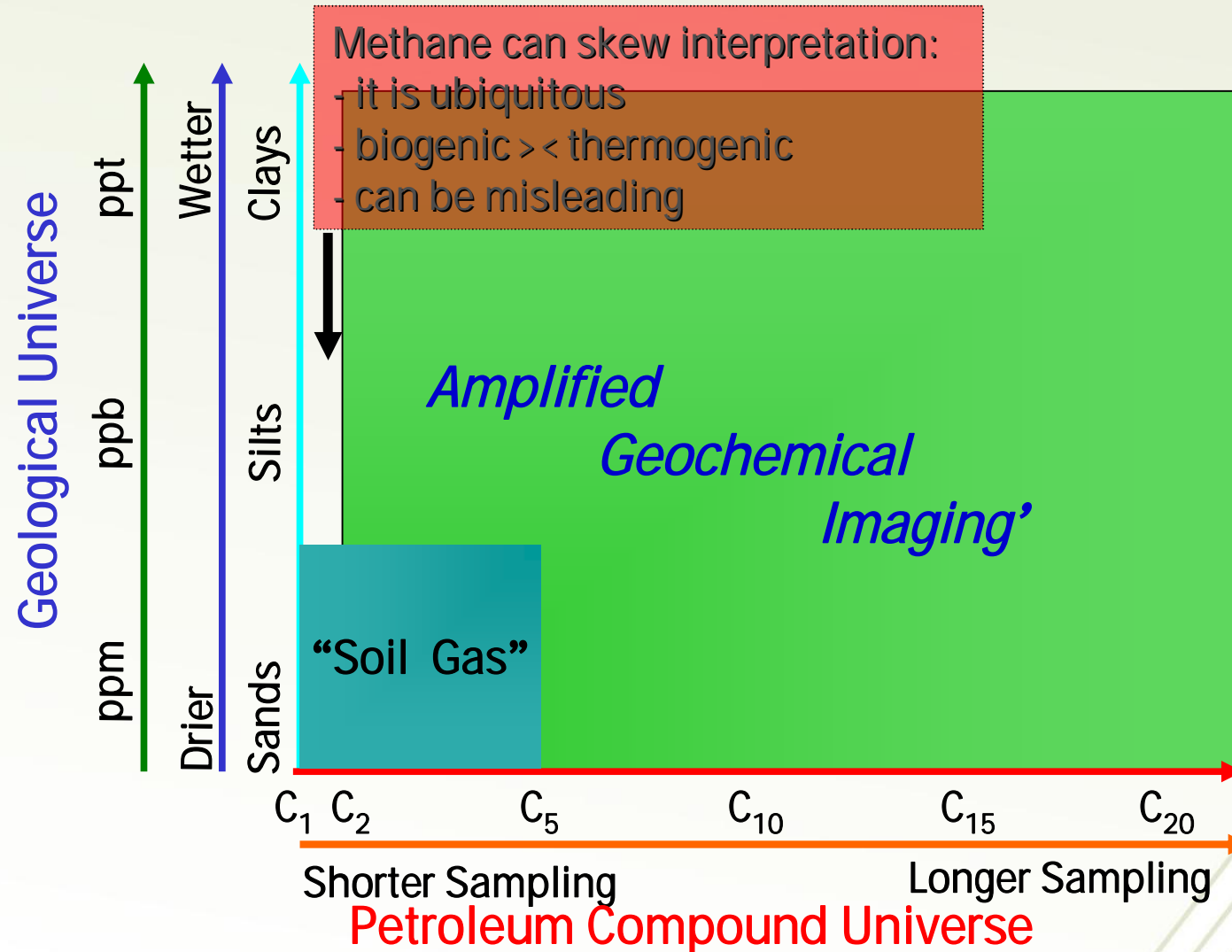


Figure 1: Surface geochemical anomaly for Wilcox gas, Texas USA. Three wells have been drilled on the positive geochemical anomaly identified by the survey, all of which have encountered natural Wilcox gas.

Survey Summary


- Texas, USA, multi-layer prospect
- Natural deep Wilcox gas, overlying shallow production
- 150 sample collectors installed
- Sample spacing – 150 to 250 m irregular grid
- Three economic natural gas wells drilled in positive geochemical anomaly

Amplified Geochemical Imaging – The advanced tool



Amplified Geochemical Imaging – The advanced tool

Track Record

- More than 600 surveys in O & G EXP
- Gore Surveys for Exploration has been used effectively in over 130 basins / 56 countries worldwide
 - >Through sediment, volcanic cover & thick-evaporite sequences
 - >Structural, stratigraphic, combination & salt traps
- Including all continents, terrains and climate (e.g. desert, jungle, plains, tundra, offshore)
- for more than 150 companies
- with a success rate of + 90% 

Thank you for your Time and Interest



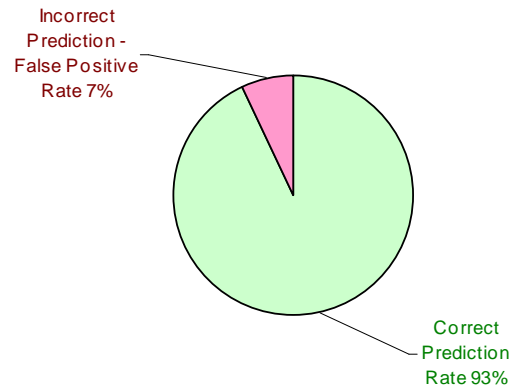
GORE[®] Surveys

FOR OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

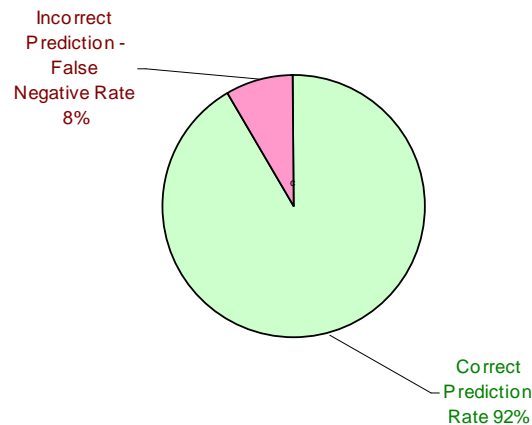


Success Rates

**Prediction Rates for Drilling Positive
Geochemical Features**



**Prediction Rates for Drilling Negative
Geochemical Areas**



- ✓ Known no. wells drilled on our results – 179 [worldwide]
- ✓ Oil & Gas Discovery Well Prediction
→ 93%
- ✓ Dry Well Prediction
→ 92%
- ✓ Correct Predictions Total
→ 93%

