

# Petroleum Potential of the Arctic Offshore of Alaska

Geophysical  
Society of Alaska  
Anchorage, AK

*Kirk Sherwood  
Geologist, MMS*

*April 6, 2006*



## Colleagues Sharing Blame

Beaufort Sea Assessment: **Peter Johnson & Jim Scherr**

Economic Assessment: **Jim Craig, Larry Cooke, & Cameron Reitmeier**

HQ Computer Model Guys: **Barry Dickerson & John Buffington**



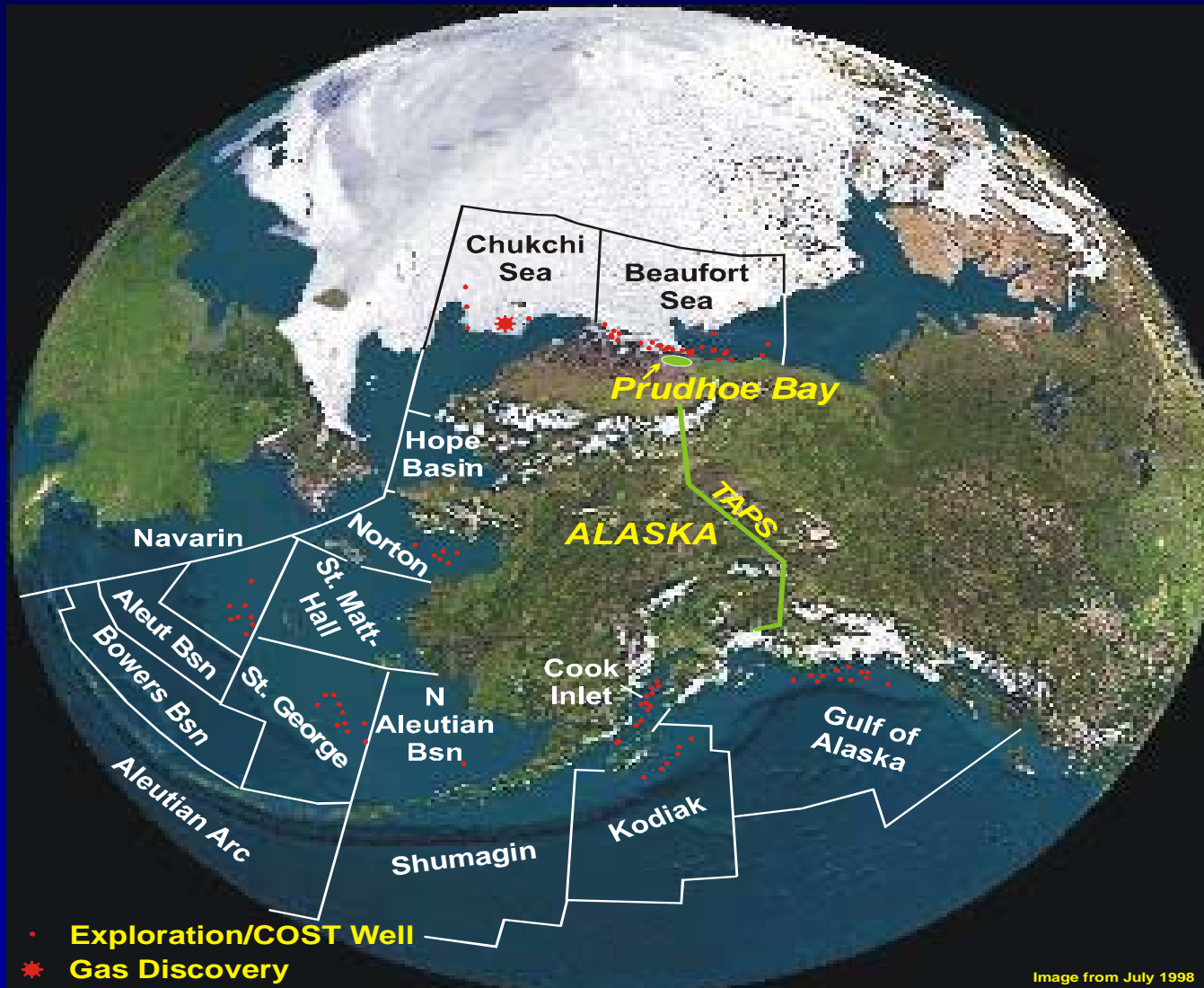
# Outline

- **Petroleum-rich Arctic Alaska offshore province**
- **MMS Assessment method**
- **Economic assessment results for Arctic offshore**



Arctic Offshore = Chukchi & Beaufort Sea Planning Areas

Arctic AK Petroleum Province = North Slope & Offshore Shelves



# Beaufort & Chukchi Seas

## 2006 Undiscovered Oil and Gas Risky, Technically Recoverable

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>&gt;95 % chance</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>&gt; 5 % chance</u>
Gas (Trillion Cubic Feet)	11.0	104.4	281.7
Oil (billion barrels)	2.7	23.6	63.3



**Yr 2000: 92.2 Tcfg + 22.4 Bbo**

## The Arctic Offshore Accounts For:

- **79% of Alaska Offshore Gas & 89% of Alaska Offshore Oil (2006-Undiscovered)**
- **Offshore has 39% of Total Arctic AK Endowment (117 Bboe)\***

**\*Northern Alaska "Endowment", 46.6 Bbo + 139 Tcfg\*\* = 71.3 Bboe  
Arctic Offshore "Endowment", 24.7 Bbo + 118 Tcfg = 45.7 Bboe**

**\*\* Undiscovered + Discovered EUR, D.W. Houseknecht, 2006, pers. comm., State AK DOG, 2004**



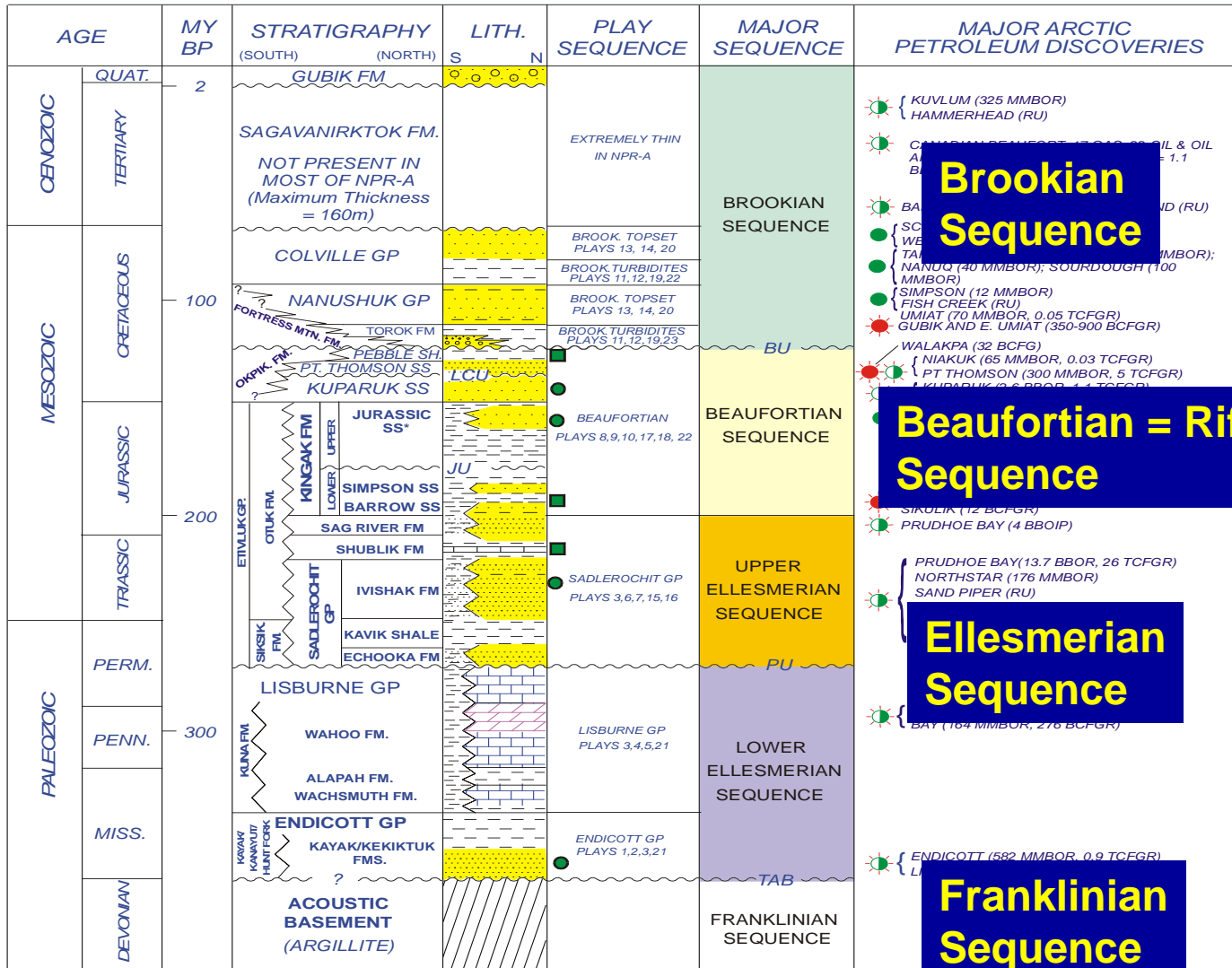
# Why is Arctic Offshore So Rich?

**Reason #1: Geological continuity with highly successful northern Alaska petroleum province**



# Stratigraphic Continuity Across Arctic Alaska & OCS

## CHUKCHI SEA, BEAUFORT SEA, ARCTIC ALASKA STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN



**Brookian Sequence**

**Beaufortian = Rift Sequence**

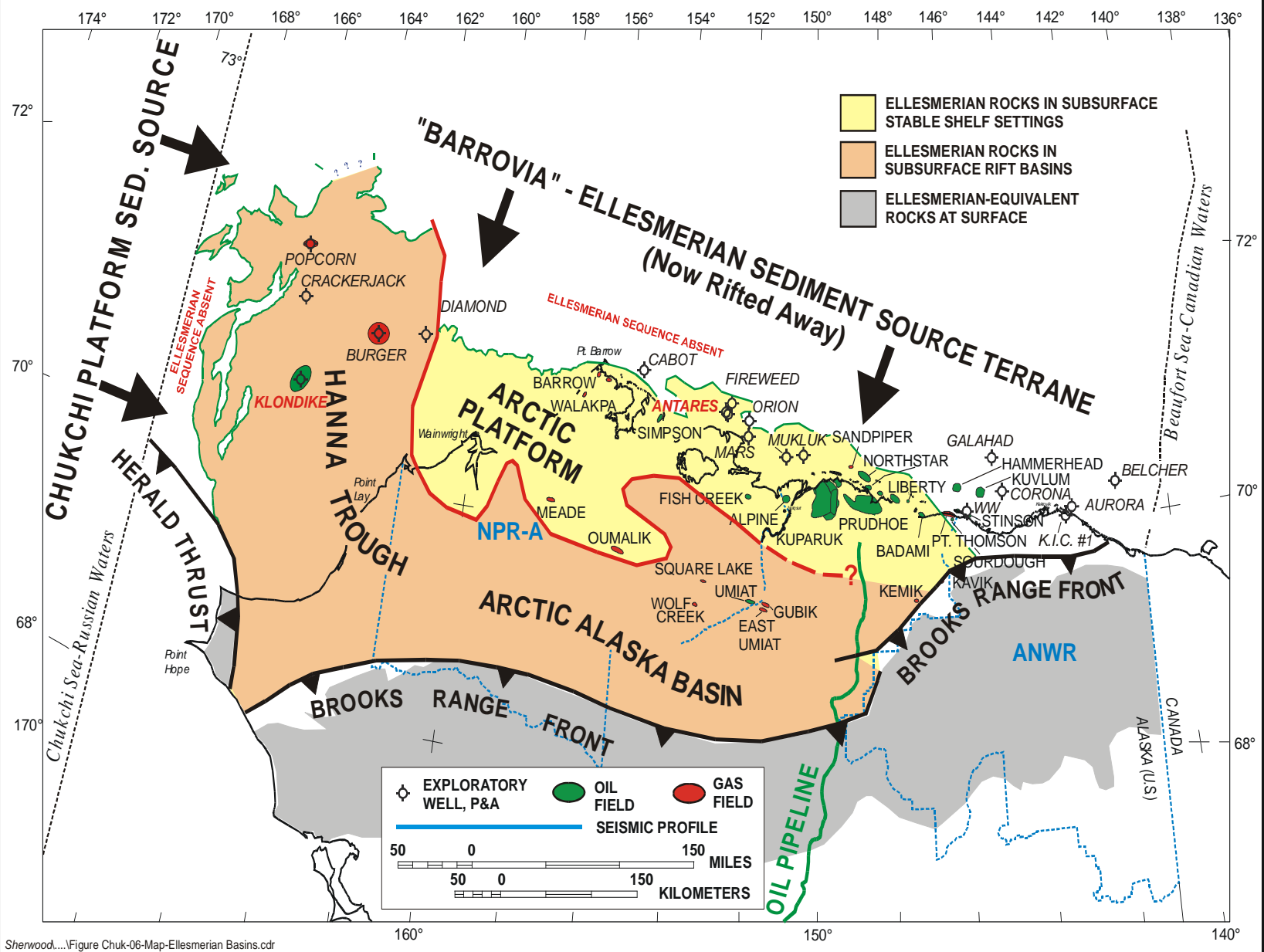
**Ellesmerian Sequence**

**Franklinian Sequence**



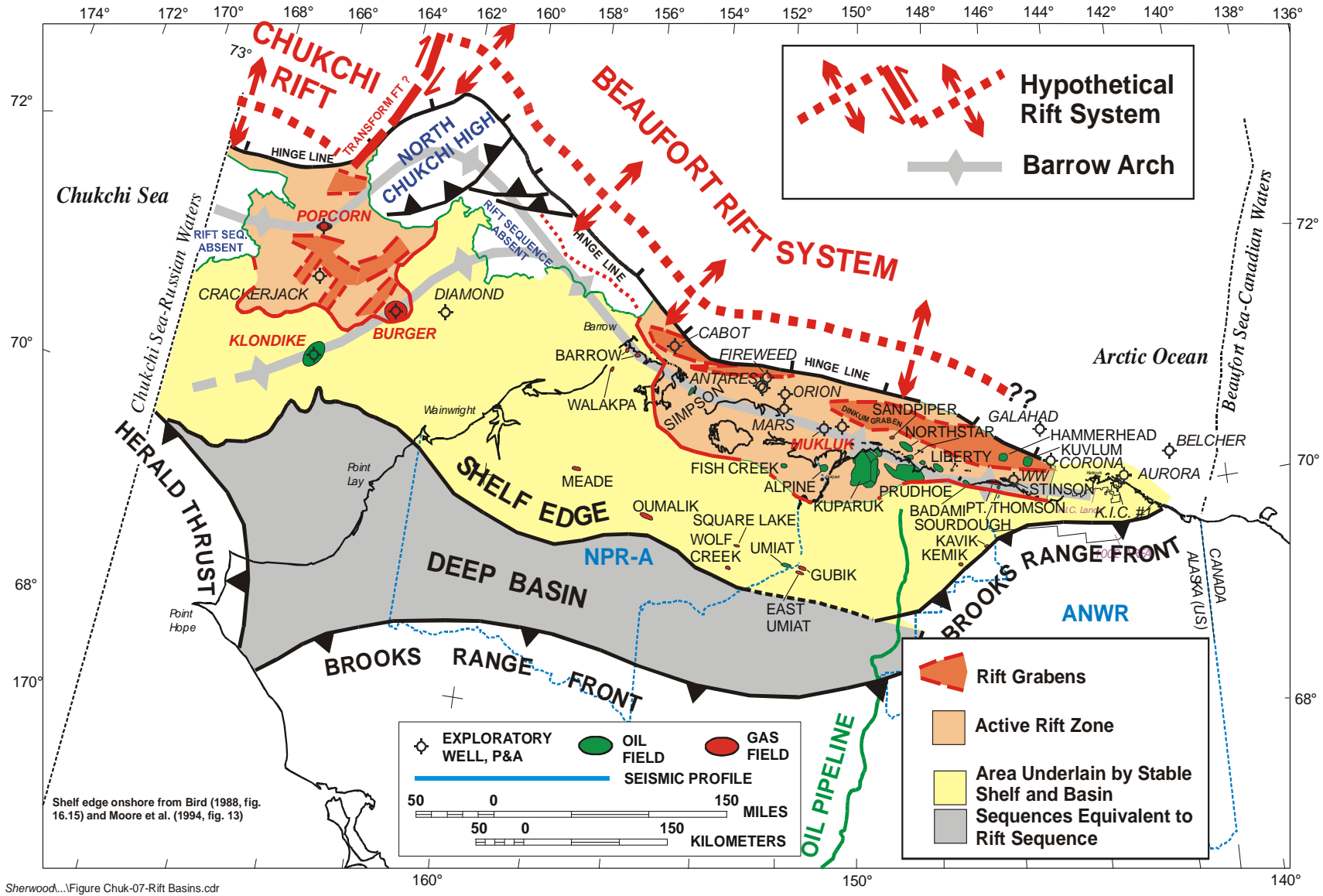


# ELLESMERIAN SEQUENCE BASINS

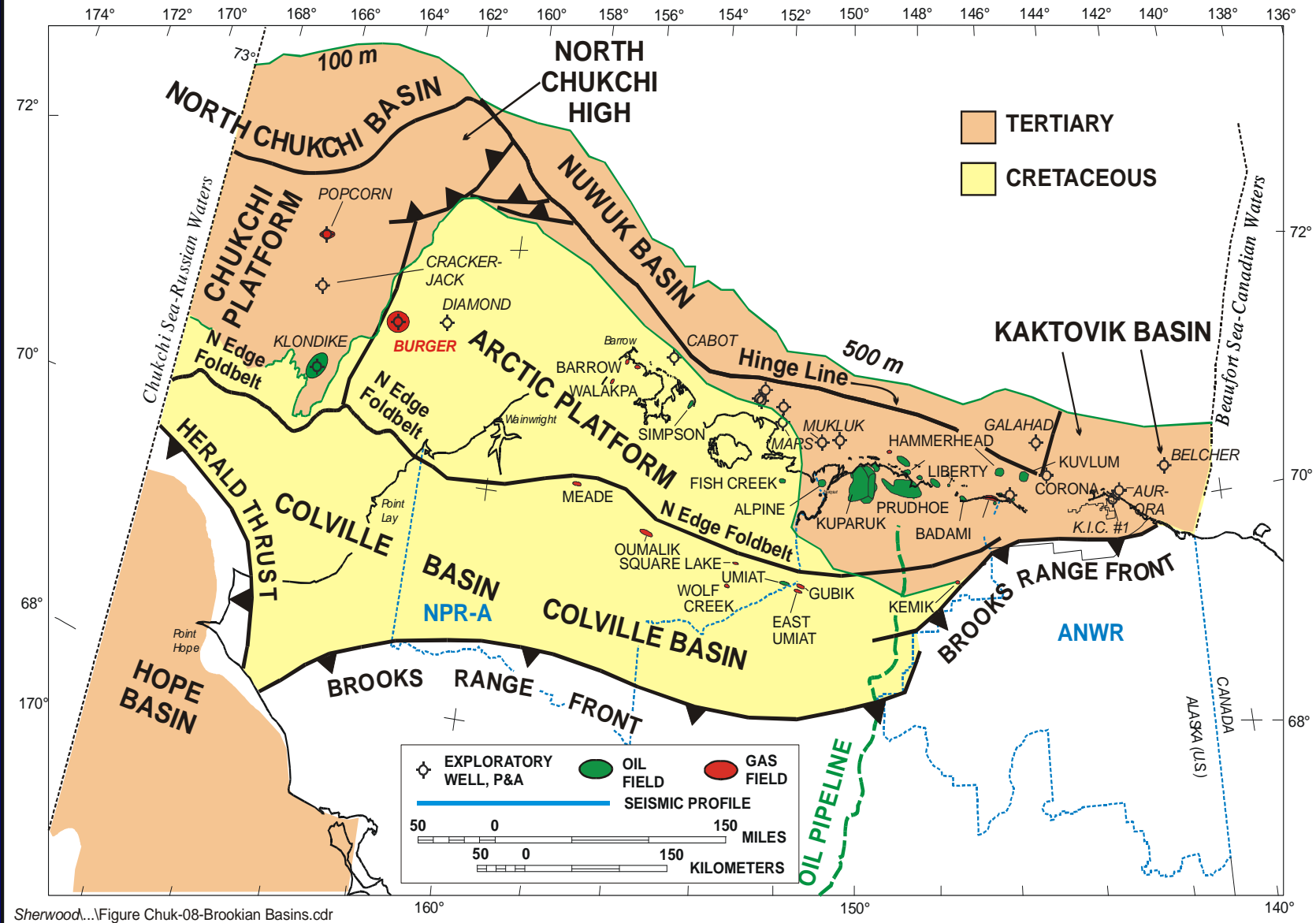


Sherwood....Figure Chuk-06-Map-Ellesmerian Basins.cdr

# RIFT SEQUENCE TECTONIC FEATURES



# BROOKIAN SEQUENCE BASINS AND PLATFORMS



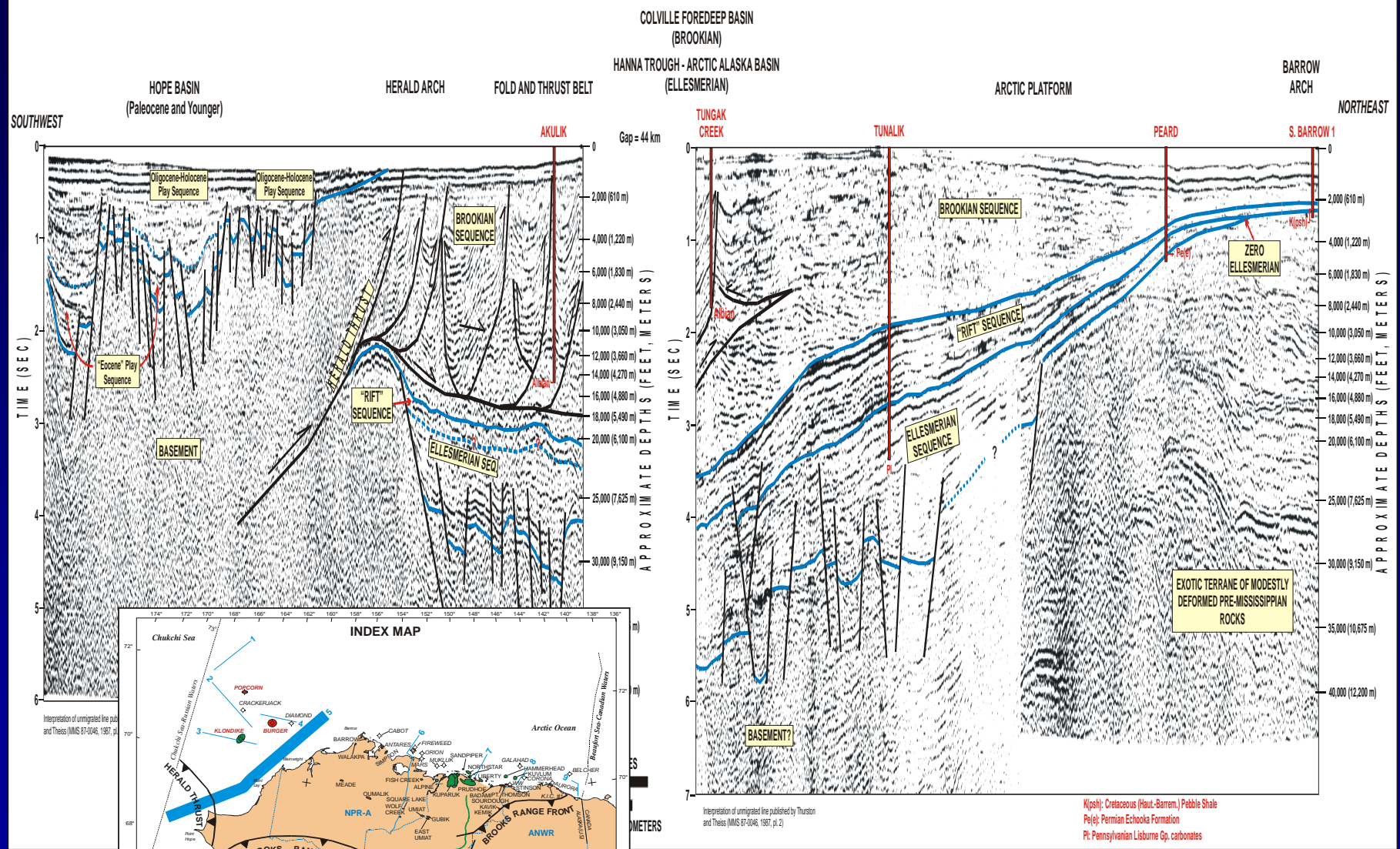
Sherwood...Figure Chuk-08-Brookian Basins.cdr



# Why So Rich?

**Reason #2: Presence of many complex structures which created numerous potential traps**

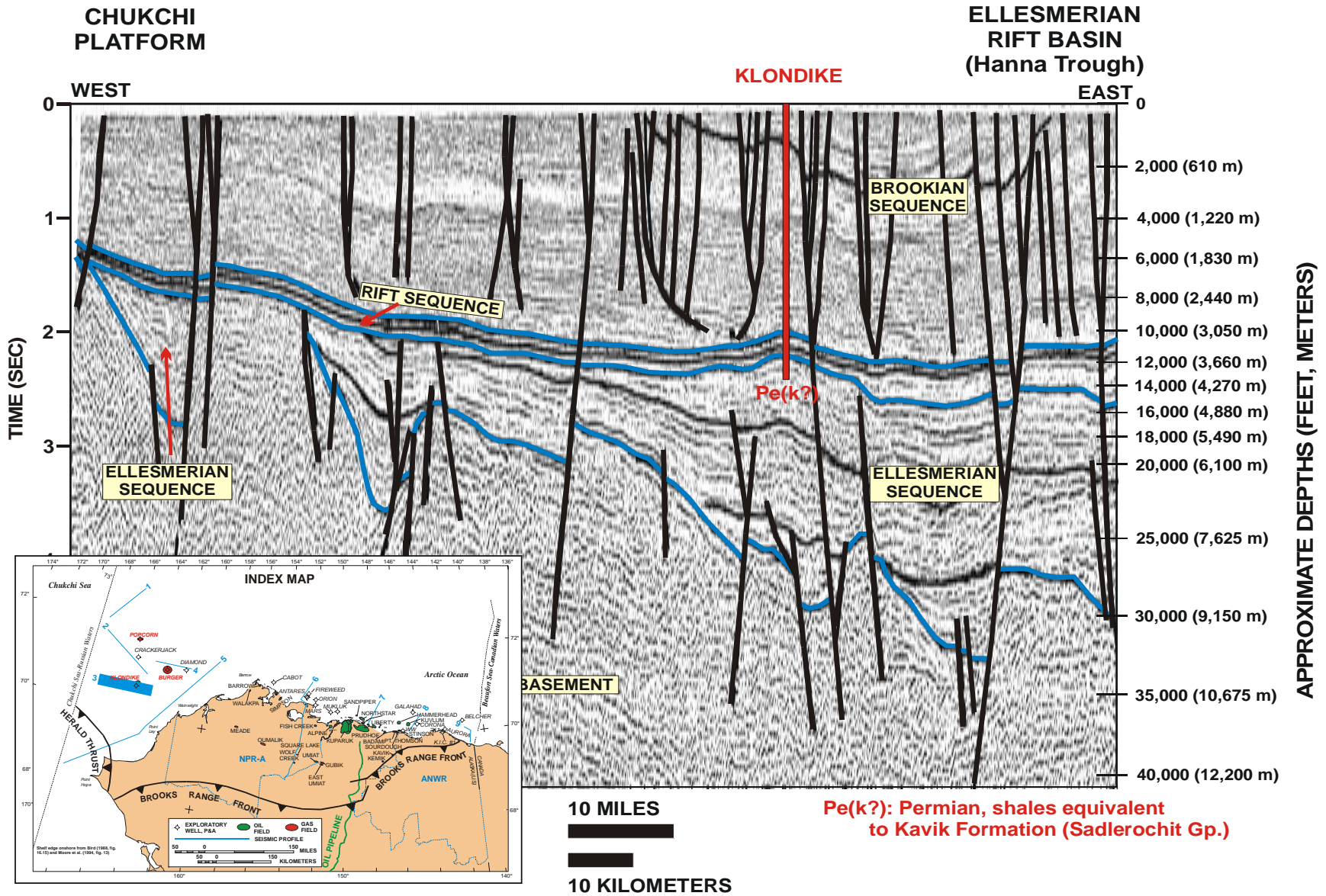




K(psh): Cretaceous (Haut.-Barrem.) Pebble Shale  
 Pe(e): Permian Echooka Formation  
 Pt: Pennsylvanian Lisburne Gp. carbonates



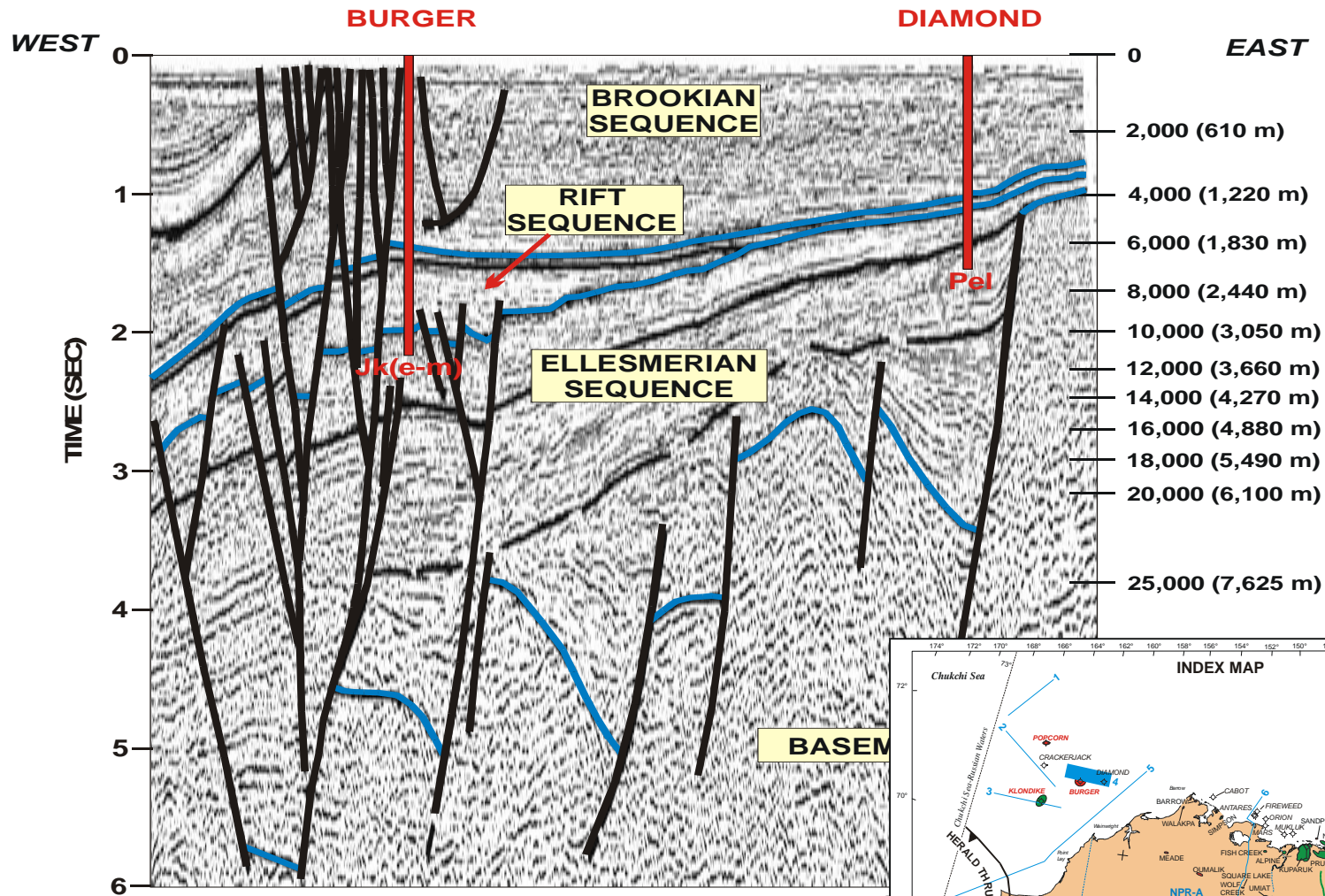
LINE 3



# LINE 4

## ELLESMERIAN RIFT BASIN (Hanna Trough)

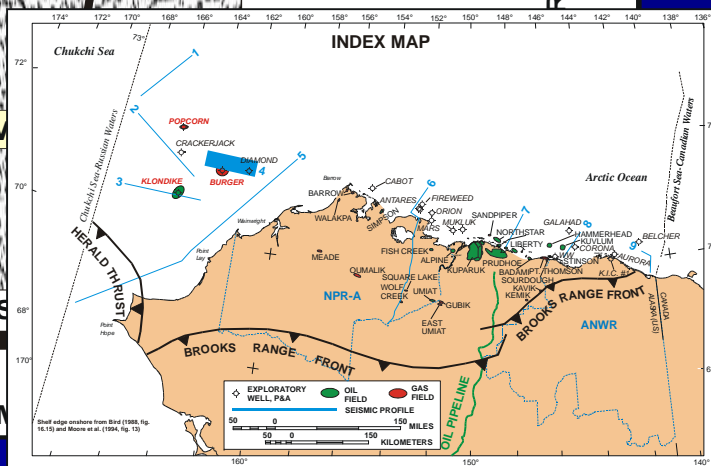
## ARCTIC PLATFORM



Migrated line. Sherwood et al. (GSA Spec. Paper on Bering Sea-Chukchi (in press) 2001, pl. 2, line 2)

**Jk(e-m): Jurassic (E.-M.) Kingak Shale**  
**Pel: Permian Lisburne Gp. carbonates**

**10 MILES**  
**10 KILOMETERS**



Fish Creek Platform

Nechelik Basin

BARROW ARCH

HINGE LINE

NUWUK BASIN

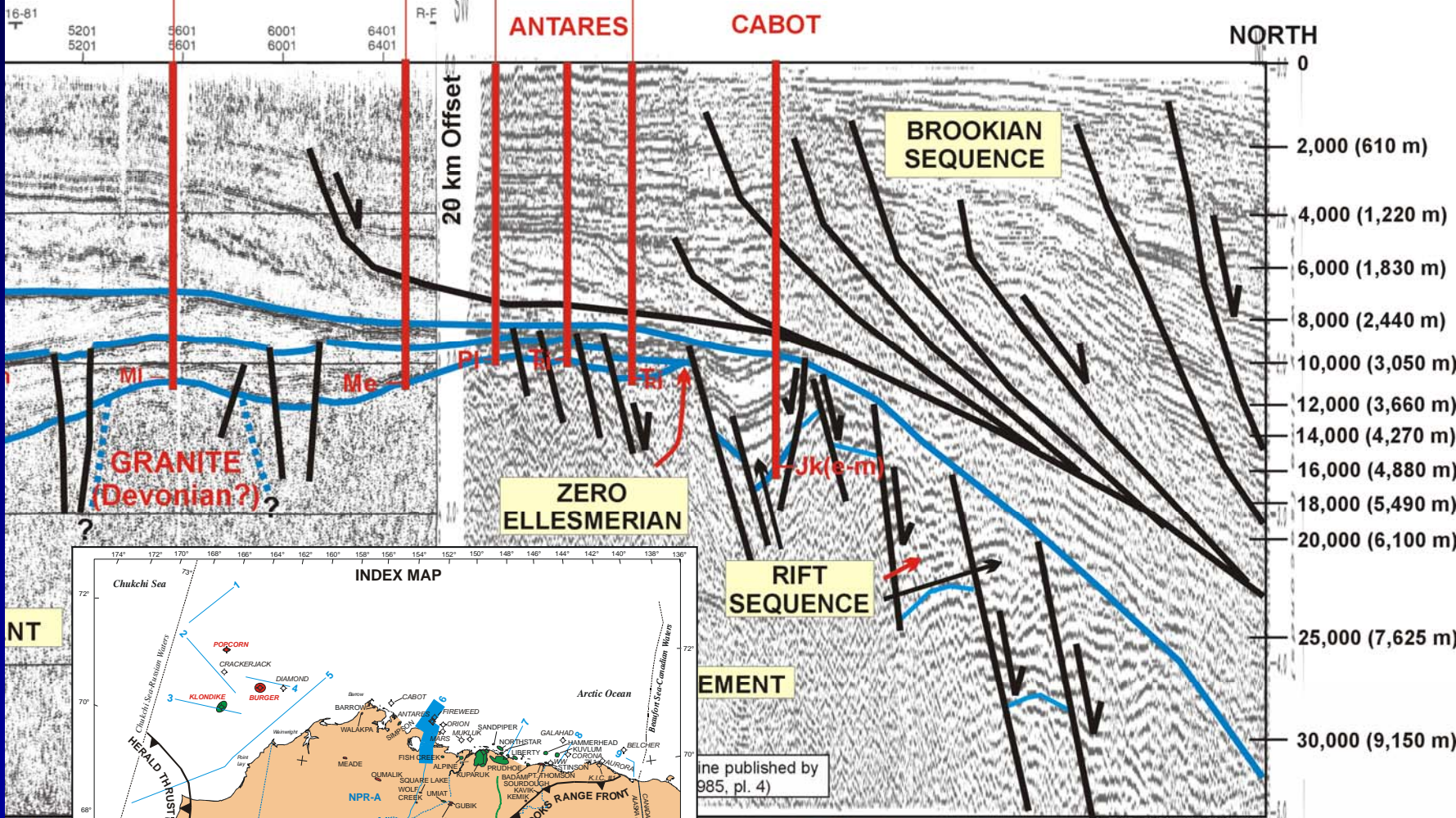
EAST TESHEKPUK

J.W. MARS DALTON

ANTARES

CABOT

NORTH



GRANITE (Devonian?)

ZERO ELLESMERIAN

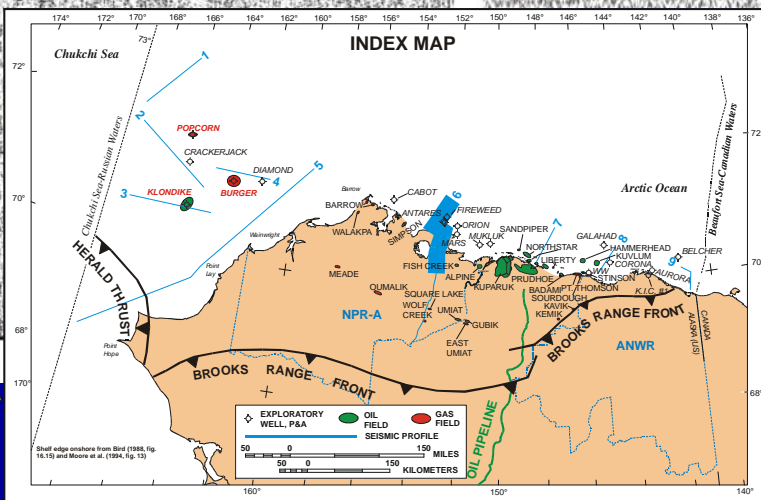
RIFT SEQUENCE

EMENT

ine published by 985, pl. 4)

urassic (E.-M.) Kingak Fm.

10 MILES



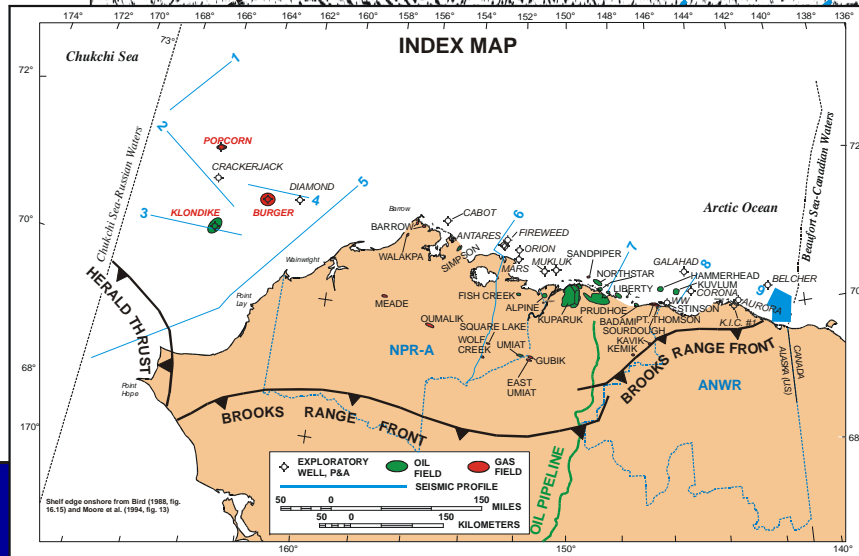
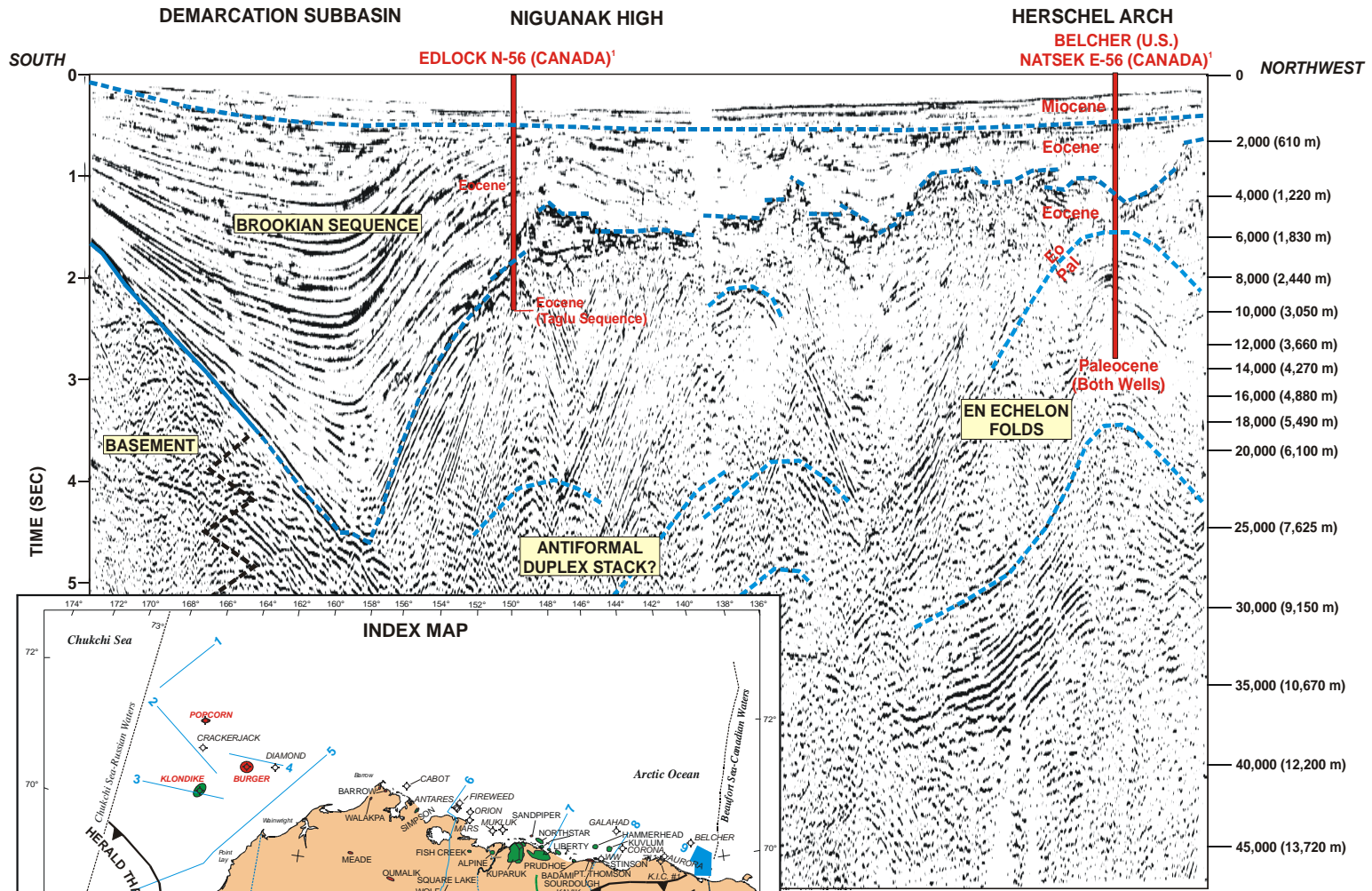


LINE 9

5 km

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (ANWR)

"KAKTOVIK BASIN"



Relative  
times at  
others,

APPROXIMATE DEPTHS (FEET, METERS)



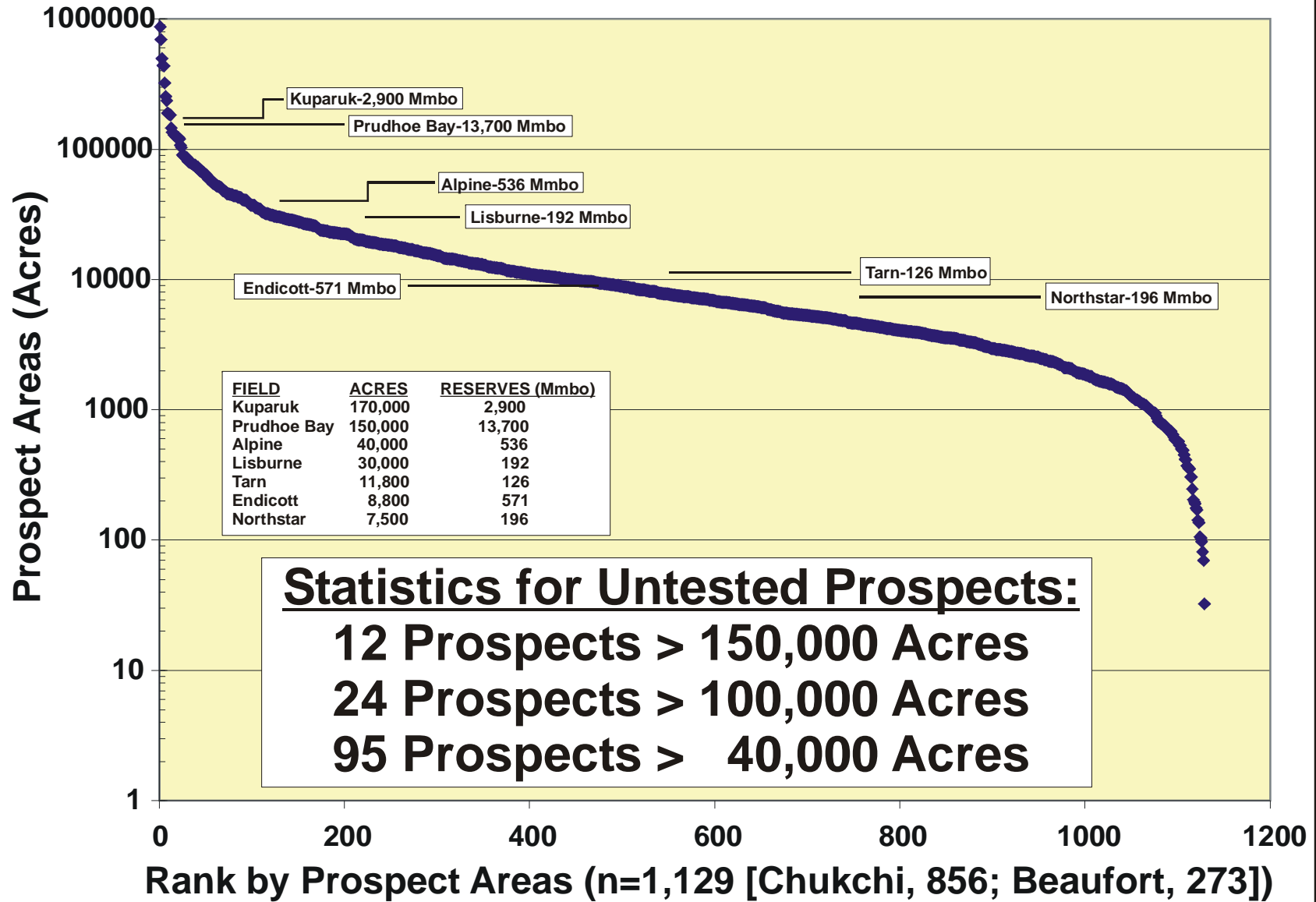
# Why so Rich?

Reason #3: Numerous large prospects



# ARCTIC OFFSHORE PROSPECTS

Prospect Areas Compared to Pool Areas for Selected North Slope Fields



# The MMS Assessment Method



# Play Identification

*(“Play” = genetically-related group of pools, sharing hydrocarbon charge, reservoir, and trap styles)*

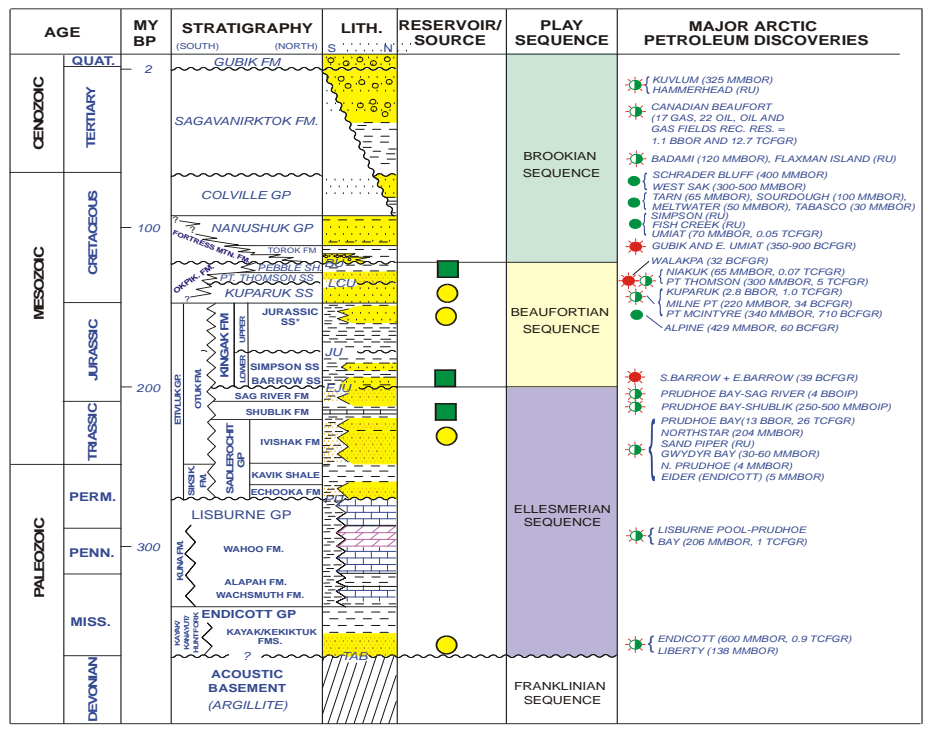
## MMS Arctic Plays

- 1. Grouped by Stratigraphic Sequence**
- 2. Structural Setting**
- 3. Reservoir Thermal Maturity (All Gas?)**



# Stratigraphic Column

## Chukchi Shelf, Beaufort Shelf, and Arctic Alaska



Brookian Sequence

Beaufortian = Rift Sequence

Ellesmerian Sequence

Franklinian Sequence

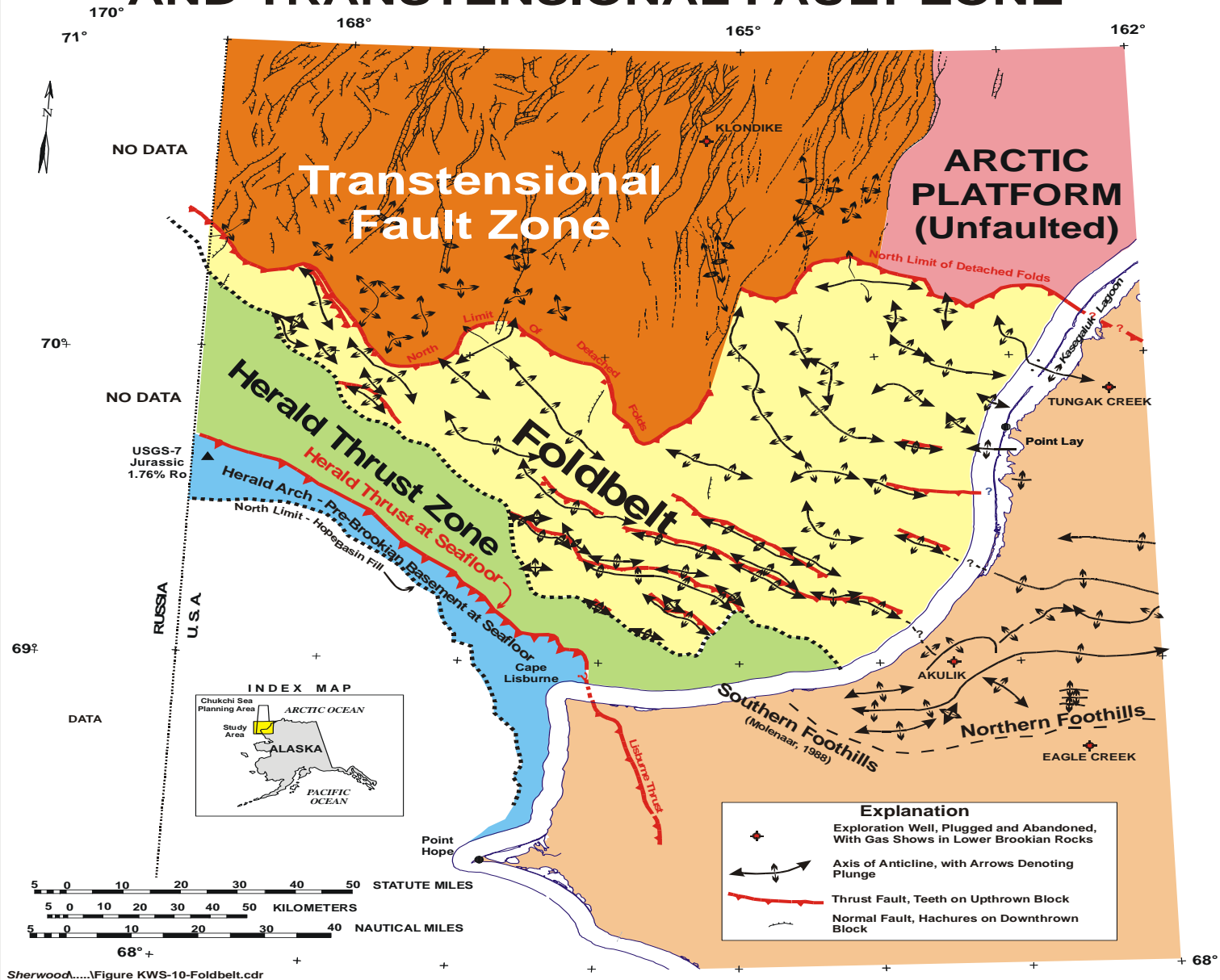
**EXPLANATION**

<p>BU: BROOKIAN UNCONFORMITY</p> <p>LCU: LOWER CRETACEOUS UNCONFORMITY</p> <p>JU: JURASSIC UNCONFORMITY</p> <p>PU: PERMIAN UNCONFORMITY</p> <p>TAB: TOP OF ACOUSTIC BASEMENT</p> <p>* INCLUDES ALPINE, NUIQSUT, AND NECHELIK SANDSTONES OF KORNBRATH AND OTHERS (1997)</p> <p><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> KEY COMMERCIAL OIL RESERVOIRS</p> <p><span style="color: green;">■</span> KEY OIL SOURCE ROCKS</p>	<p> SANDSTONE</p> <p> CONGLOMERATE</p> <p> SHALE</p> <p> SILTSTONE</p> <p> LIMESTONE</p> <p> DOLOMITE</p> <p> METAMORPHIC</p>	<p><span style="color: green;">●</span> OIL FIELD (RESERVE)</p> <p><span style="color: red;">★</span> GAS FIELD (RESERVE)</p> <p> OIL AND GAS FIELD (RESERVE)</p> <p>MMBOR: MILLIONS OF BARRELS OF OIL, RECOVERABLE</p> <p>MMBOIP: MILLIONS OF BARRELS OF OIL, IN PLACE</p> <p>BBOR: BILLIONS OF BARRELS OF OIL, RECOVERABLE</p> <p>BCFGR: BILLION CUBIC FEET OF GAS, RECOVERABLE</p> <p>TCFGR: TRILLION CUBIC FEET OF GAS, RECOVERABLE</p> <p>RU: RESERVES UNKNOWN</p>
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RESERVES FROM AKDO&G (2000) AND OTHER SOURCES AS OF MAY 2001

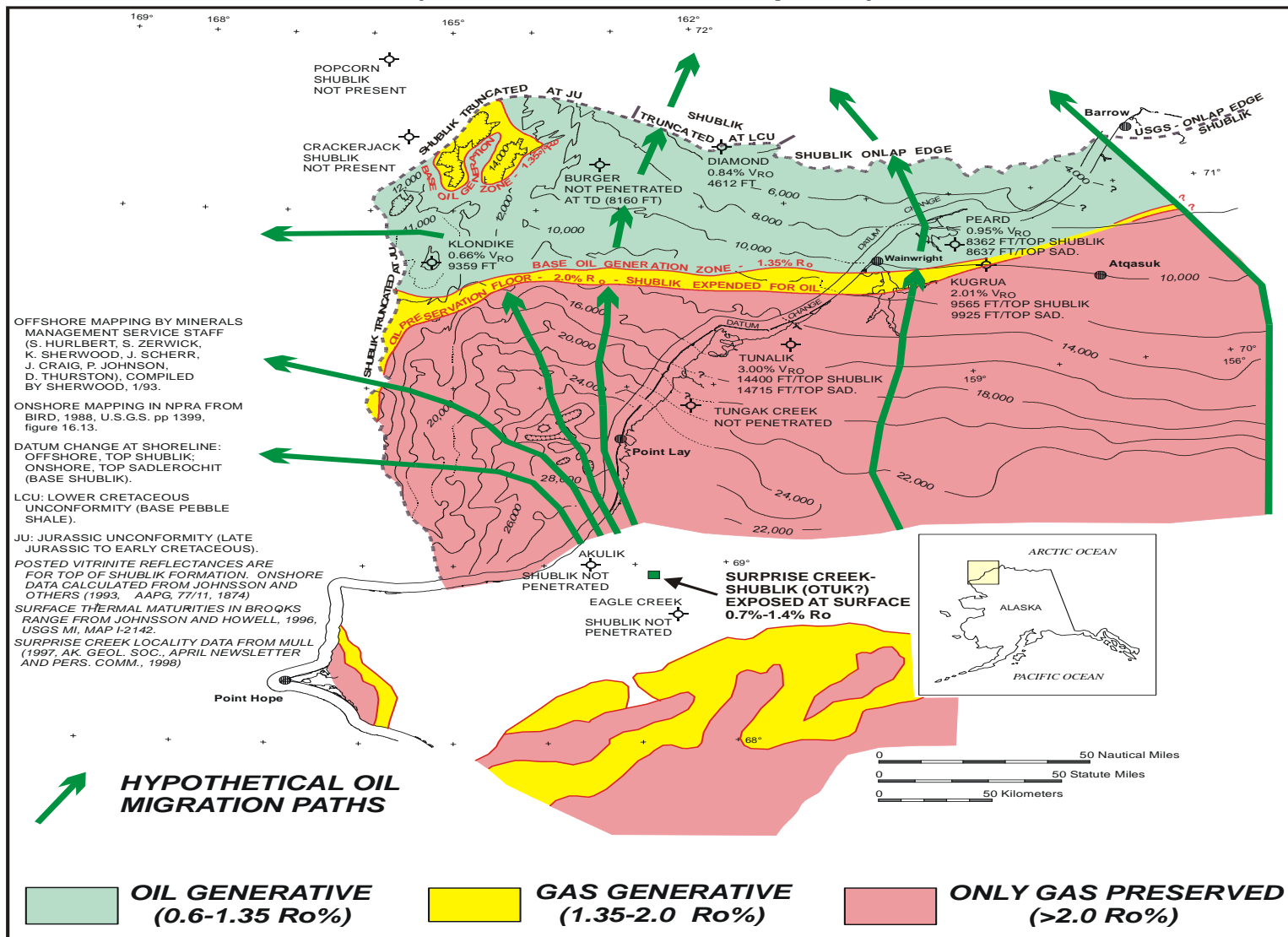


# HERALD THRUST, FOLD AND THRUST BELT, AND TRANSTENSIONAL FAULT ZONE



# STRUCTURE AND THERMAL MATURITY OF TRIASSIC OIL SOURCE ROCKS IN HANNA TROUGH

*Estimated Potential Triassic Charge to Chukchi Shelf = 2.97 Trillion Barrels*  
*(Sherwood et al., 1998, p. 144)*





# ARCTIC OFFSHORE PLAYS

- 2 Franklinian Sequence Plays (1 Chukchi, 1 Beaufort)**
- 9 Ellesmerian Sequence Plays (6 Chukchi, 3 Beaufort)**
- 4 Rift/Beaufortian Sequence Plays (3 Chukchi, 1 Beaufort)**
- 24 Brookian Sequence Plays (16 Chukchi, 9 Beaufort)**

**39 Plays Total**



# Basics of Assessment Method

- **Determine Sizes and Numbers of Pools**
- **Summation of Pools**
- **Acknowledge Uncertainty  
(Reflected by Ranged Estimates or  
Probability Distributions)**

# POOL VOLUMES

(Acre-Feet)

- **Prospect Areas from Seismic Mapping.**
- **Fill Fraction Estimates (Analog; Seal**
- **Pay Thickness from Regional Data**

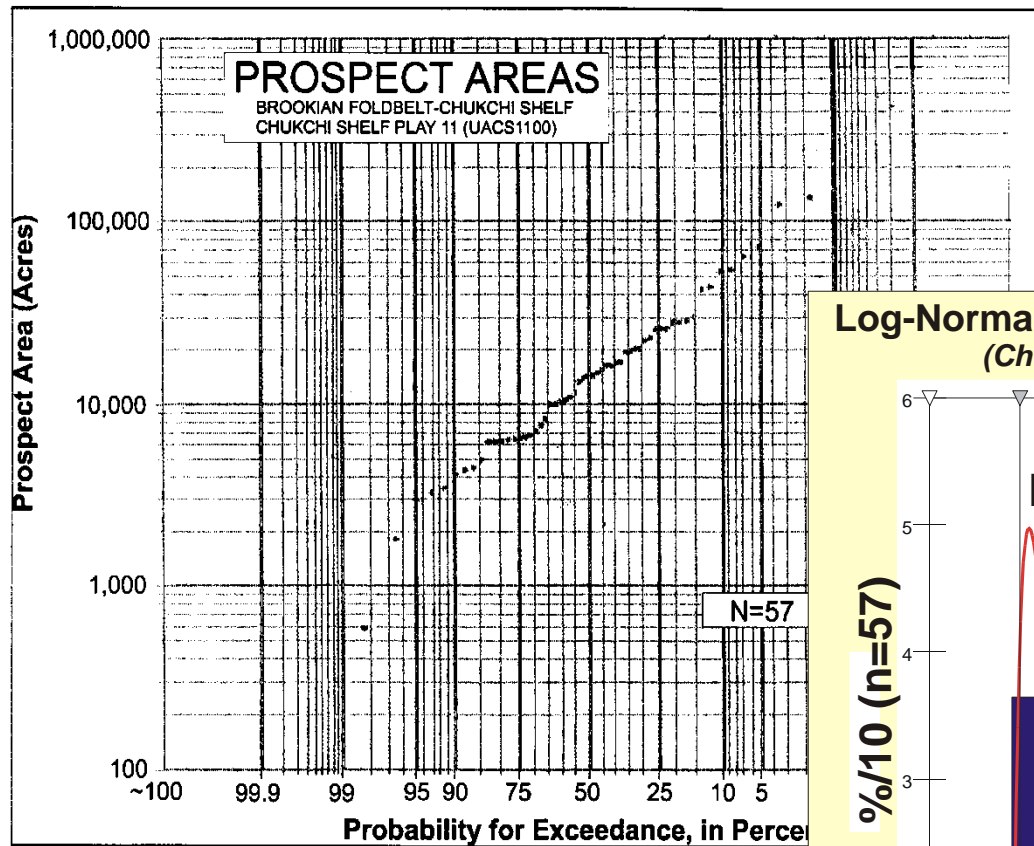
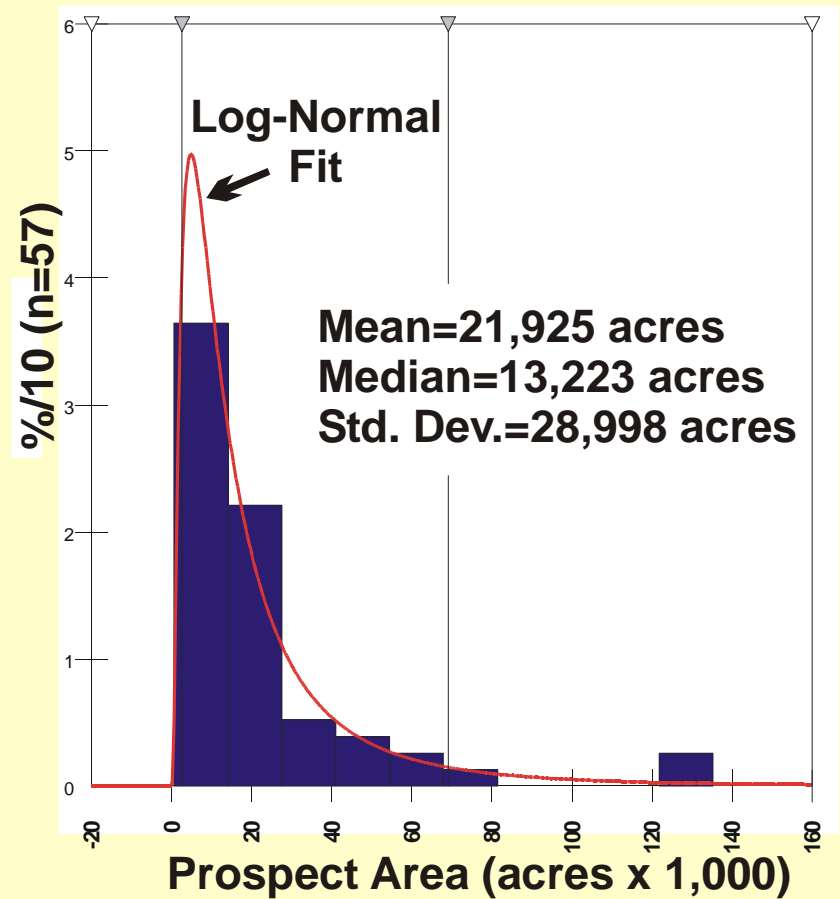


Figure 10.1: Log probability plot for maximum areas within closure, in acres, for 57 prospects identified in Chukchi shelf assessment province. Mapped prospects range from 588 to 135,278 acres in play 11 in Chukchi shelf assessment province. The linear arrangement of the plotted points is consistent with a log-normal probability distribution.

**Log-Normal Fit (@RISK-Bestfit) to Prospect Areas  
(Chukchi Shelf Play 11-Foreland Foldbelt)**



Sherwood...Chukchi Play 11 Prospect Areas.cdr



# PROSPECT NUMBERS

*(Probability Distribution)*

1. Numbers of Prospects from Seismic Mapping (“Identified”).
2. Numbers of Prospects Not Mapped Owing to Deficiencies in Mapping (“Unidentified”).
3. Create log-normal probability distribution between minimum and maximum.

# CALCULATE NUMBERS OF POOLS

- **Construct Risk Model for Play to Estimate Exploration Chance**
- **Set Exploration Chance Against Prospect Numbers to Calculate Probability Distribution for Number of Pools**



# DEFINITIONS

- 1. Pool: hydrocarbons in sufficient concentration in a pore system to flow into a conventional wellbore (may establish minimum size if feasible)**
- 2. Successful Play: any play known or believed to contain at least one pool (play chance = 1). All others <1.0.**

# MORE DEFINITIONS

- 3. Prospect Chance: Assuming a successful play, fraction of prospects that contain pooled petroleum**
- 4. Play Exploration chance: [play level chance] X [prospect chance]**



# Play Risk Model

Risk Analysis Form - 2005 National Assessment			
Assessment Province:	Chukchi Sea OCS Planning Area	Play Number, Name:	7. Rift Sequence-Active Margin
Assessor(s):	K.W. Sherwood	Play UAI:	AAAAA DAH
Date:	1-Jan-05		
For each component, a <i>quantitative</i> probability of success (i.e., between zero and one, where zero indicates no confidence and one indicates absolute certainty) based on consideration of the <i>qualitative</i> assessment of <b>ALL</b> elements within the component was assigned. This is the assessment of the probability that the minimum geologic parameter assumptions have been met or exceeded.			
		Play Chance Factors	Average Conditional Prospect Chance <sup>1</sup>
<b>1. Hydrocarbon Fill component (1a * 1b * 1c)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>1.0000</b>
<b>a. Presence of a Quality, Effective, Mature Source Rock</b>			
Probability of efficient source rock in terms of the existence of sufficient volume of mature source rock of adequate quality located in the drainage area of the reservoirs.	1a	1.00	1.00
<b>b. Effective Expulsion and Migration</b>			
Probability of effective expulsion and migration of hydrocarbons from the source rock to the reservoirs.	1b	1.00	1.00
<b>c. Preservation</b>			
Probability of effective retention of hydrocarbons in the prospects after accumulation.	1c	1.00	1.00
<b>2. Reservoir component (2a * 2b)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.4800</b>
<b>a. Presence of reservoir facies</b>			
Probability of presence of reservoir facies with a minimum net thickness and net/gross ratio (as specified in the resource assessment).	2a	1.00	0.80
<b>b. Reservoir quality</b>			
Probability of effectiveness of the reservoir, with respect to minimum effective porosity, and permeability (as specified in the resource assessment).	2b	1.00	0.60
<b>3. Trap component (3a * 3b)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>0.8000</b>
<b>a. Presence of trap</b>			
Probability of presence of the trap with a minimum rock volume (as specified in the resource assessment).	3a	1.00	0.80
<b>b. Effective seal mechanism</b>			
Probability of effective seal mechanism for the trap.	3b	1.00	1.00
<b>Overall Play Chance (Marginal Probability of hydrocarbons, MP<sub>hc</sub>)</b> (1 * 2 * 3) Product of All Subjective Play Chance Factors		<b>1.0000</b>	
<b>Average Conditional Prospect Chance<sup>1</sup></b> (1 * 2 * 3) Product of All Subjective Conditional Prospect Chance Factors <sup>1</sup> Assumes that the Play exists (where all play chance factors = 1.0) Must be consistent with play chance and prospect distribution -- See discussion on Page 3 of Guide			<b>0.3840</b>
<b>Exploration Chance</b> (Product of Overall Play Chance and Average Conditional Prospect Chance)			<b>0.3840</b>
<b>Comments:</b> See guidance document for explanation of the Risk Analysis Form			
2b: Chance That Porosity >10%, Based on Regional Model for Porosity vs Reservoir Thermal Maturity			
Gas tested (RFT) from Rift sequence sandstones at Burger 1 and Popcorn 1 wells.			



# RESERVOIR YIELD

1. Recoverable Stock-Tank Barrels of Oil Per Acre-Foot.
2. Recoverable Gas at STP in Millions of Cubic Feet Per Acre-Foot.

3. Use Reservoir Equations in Monte Carlo Simulation to Estimate Reservoir Yield



# @RISK Data Model for Oil & Gas Recovery Factors

**Table 8: DATA SHEET FOR @RISK MODELS FOR OIL AND GAS RECOVERY FACTORS FOR PLAY 1**

<b>Assessment Area: North Aleutian Basin</b>		<b>Date: December 2003</b>						
<b>Play: 1 - Bear Lake-Stepovak (Oligocene-Miocene)</b>								
Assessors: K.W. Sherwood, D. Comer, J. Larson								
<b>Oil Recovery Factor (barrels recoverable per acre-foot)</b>								
Input Constant and @RISK Equation: "=7758.38*a2*(1-b2)*c2*d2"								
		<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>f(x) Type</b>		
a	Porosity	0.314705	0.053704	0.010	0.414	T-Normal		
b	Water Saturation	0.343750	0.059615	0.030	0.700	T-L-Normal		
c	Oil Recovery Efficiency	0.346810	0.057227	0.050	0.650	T-L-Normal		
d	Oil Volume Factor [1/FVF]	0.793075	0.094369	0.500	1.000	T-Normal		
<b>Dependency or Correlation Matrix for Oil Yield Calculation</b>								
		<b>Porosity</b>	<b>Water Saturation</b>	<b>Oil Recovery Efficiency</b>	<b>Oil Volume Factor [1/FVF]</b>			
a	Porosity	1	-0.9	0.9	0			
b	Water Saturation	-0.9	1	-0.8	0			
c	Oil Recovery Efficiency	0.9	-0.8	1	0			
d	Oil Volume Factor [1/FVF]	0	0	0	1			
<b>Gas Recovery Factor (mcf recoverable per acre-foot)</b>								
Input Constant and @RISK Equation: "=1537.8*a2*(1-b2)*c2*d2*e2*(1-f2)/g2"								
		<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>f(x) Type</b>		
a	Porosity	0.314705	0.053704	0.100	0.414	T-Normal		
b	Water Saturation	0.343750	0.059615	0.030	0.700	T-L-Normal		
c	Pressure (psi)	2609.400000	438.190000	878.000	4390.000	T-Normal		
d	Gas FVF (1/Z)	1.079112	0.028545	0.960	1.200	T-Normal		
e	Gas Recovery Efficiency	0.797408	0.038362	0.650	0.950	T-Normal		
f	Gas Shrinkage Factor*	0.126230	0.161910	0.000	1.000	T-L-Normal		
g	Temperature (°Rankine)	594.101000	18.089000	525.000	664.000	T-Normal		
<b>Dependency or Correlation Matrix for Gas Yield Calculation</b>								
		<b>Porosity</b>	<b>Water Saturation</b>	<b>Pressure (psi)</b>	<b>Gas FVF (1/Z)</b>	<b>Gas Recovery Efficiency</b>	<b>Gas Shrinkage Factor*</b>	<b>Temperature (°Rankine)</b>
a	Porosity	1	-0.9	0	0	0.8	0	0
b	Water Saturation	-0.9	1	0	0	-0.6	0	0
c	Pressure (psi)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.95
d	Gas FVF (1/Z)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
e	Gas Recovery Efficiency	0.8	-0.6	0	0	1	0	0
f	Gas Shrinkage Factor*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
g	Temperature (°Rankine)	0	0	0.95	0	0	0	1
* Includes gas volume lost to condensate drop-out and content of inert gases (Nitrogen, Oxygen, Argon, Hydrogen Sulfide, Carbon Dioxide, and Helium)								



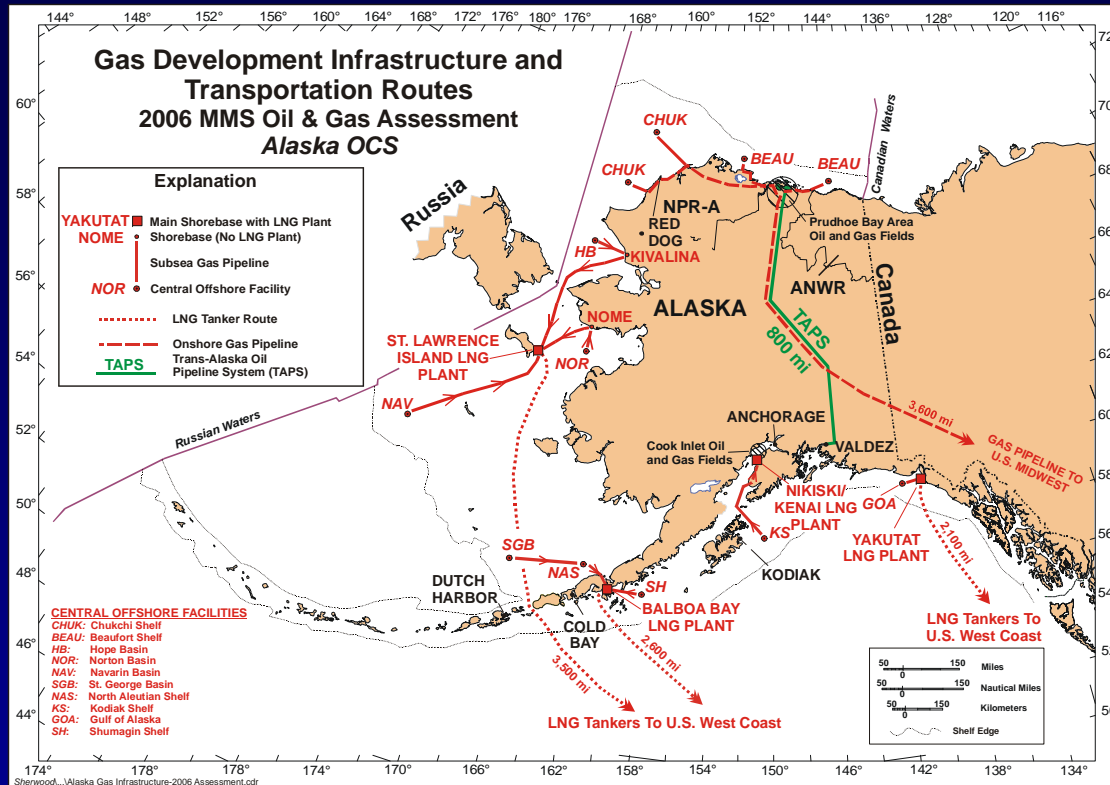
# 10,000 Trials Calculate Conditional Oil & Gas Resources for 10's-100's of Thousands of “Simulation Pools”

## Simulation Pools Are:

1. Used to Construct Actual Pools  
Forecast for Play
2. Aggregated and Risked to Estimate  
“Geologic” Endowments of Plays
3. Individually Sampled and Tested for  
Economic Success



# Development & Economic Models



Hypothetical Gas Development Infrastructure Model

>100 model parameters (engineering, costs, scheduling, and financial) are entered as ranged distributions

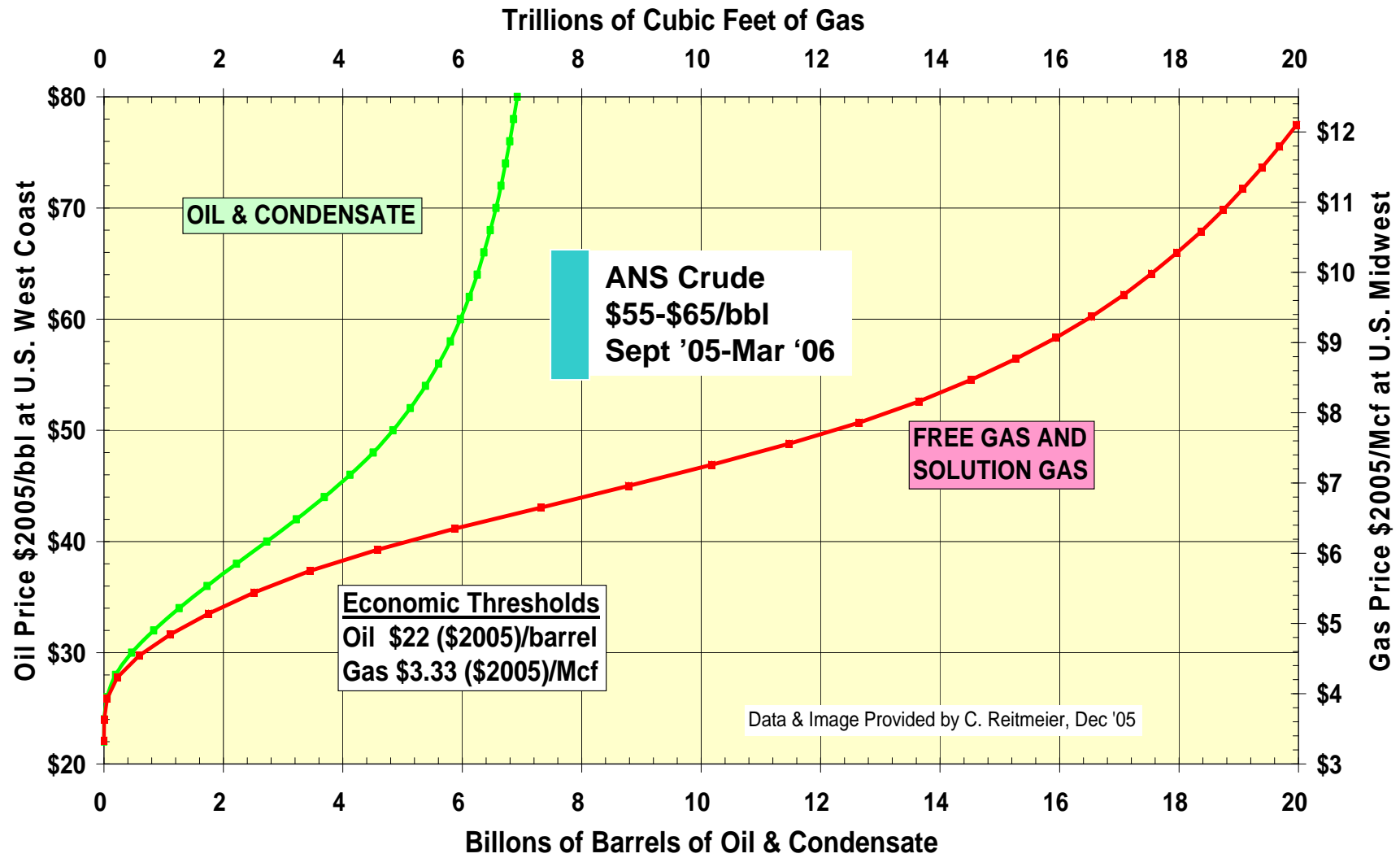


# ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

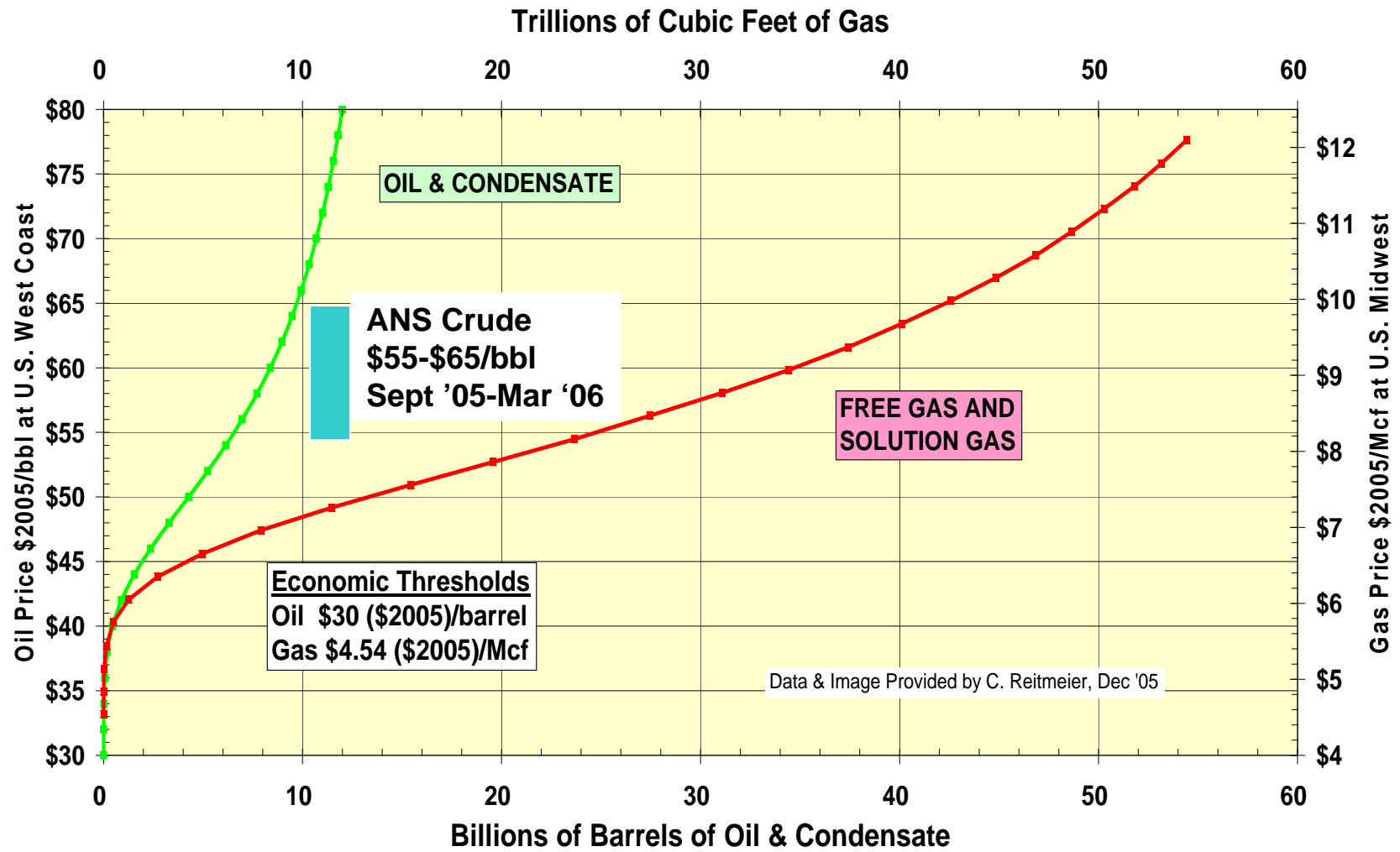
- Hypothetical “simulation pools” as modeled by geological model
- Engineering simulation based on sizes and locations of hypothetical “simulation pools”
- Cost schedule and production & revenue stream based on engineering simulation
- Economic outcome based on discounted-cash-flow (DCF) model



## 2006 Beaufort Price/Supply Curve (Mean Resource Case)



## 2006 Chukchi Price/Supply Curve (Mean Resource Case)





# 6 Lease Sales for Arctic Offshore

Sale No.	Area	Year
202	Beaufort Sea	Mar 2007
193	Chukchi Sea	2007?
209	Beaufort Sea	2009
211	Cook Inlet	2009
212	Chukchi Sea	2010
217	Beaufort Sea	2011
219	Cook Inlet	2011
221	Chukchi Sea	2012