Shale Gas What Now? What Next?

N HOT AIR

• Transporting Britain's Energy July 8 2010

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Market Intelligence
Unconventional Wisdom
Positively Disruptive
Rationally Optimistic

What is the Conventional Wisdom?

*Economist Intelligence Unit Briefing June 24 2010, survey of 200 UK CEOs

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- *81% expect expect fuel prices to rise sharply over the next five years
- *47% expect electricity shortages within five years
- **npower Business Energy Index May 2010
- *6.7 out of 10 identify increased supply costs as the biggest risk
- *6.1 identify security of supply as the greatest issue

Changing the narrative:

Align perceptions to reality

Tomorrow is not simply a continuation of today

History matters. But doesn't necessarily repeat.

Replace outdated narratives

Situational Awareness - What's happening that you need to know?

Analysis - What does today's energy news mean to you?

Forecasts - What's ahead in the next quarter, year, and decade that's going to shape your company?

Is security of supply a dead issue?

Today's Takeaway Menu

- The sudden emergence of shale gas in North America today,
- ... indicates a future permanence of abundant natural gas globally in the short, medium and long term
- Shale is impacting European gas prices today via "virtual" US exports
- The effect will strengthen through 2015 even with zero EU shale production
- Shale will go global from 2014, transmitting new price signals
- Post 2015, EU shale production will accelerate
- Prices will moderate over time. Gas as a commodity will be boring
- Shale gas won't change everything.
- It's much more important than that.



Don't just listen to me!

Forget oil, shale gas just gets sexier

Posted by Gwen Robinson on Jun 16 11:11.

reputation as the sexy new energy play.



From The Sunday Times

November 1, 2009

While the complex process of extracting gas from shale rock has drawn criticism about its environmental impact, the magnitude of BP's Gulf of Mexico oil disaster might overshadow those concerns.

As BP's oil leak disaster adds to concerns about growing regulatory and safety risks

of oil, coal and other conventional energy sources, shale gas is burnishing its

Shale gas blasts open world energy market

American firms have cracked the technology to tap vast new reserves



COLUMNISTS

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Shale gas will change the world

By Gideon Rachman

Published: May 24 2010 20:14 | Last updated: May 24 2010 20:14



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Unconventional gas

This changes everything

Natural gas is becoming less like oil and more like coal, which is a good thing

Mar 11th 2010

Oil Shale is not Shale Gas



The shale story

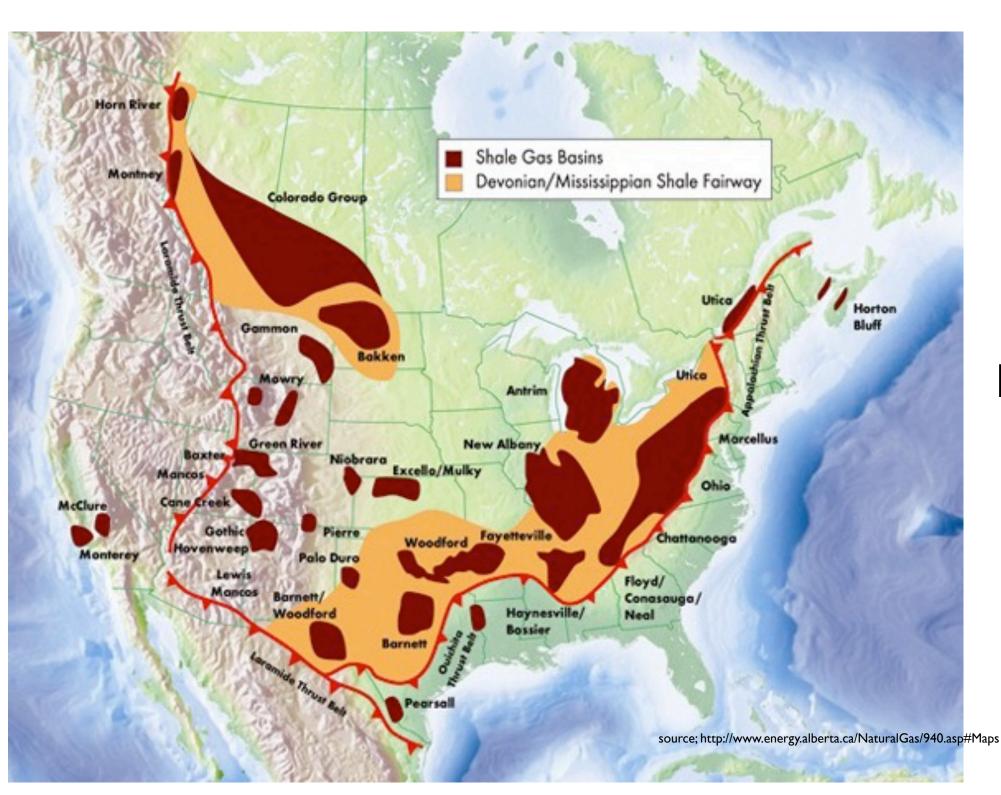
- Shale is a technologically driven semi-industrial process for natural gas extraction.
- Shale gas is natural gas found up to 3 km beneath the surface, far deeper than conventional wells
- Shale is hard to extract, but easy to find.
- Shale is changing constantly, and getting cheaper all the time.
- Shale was called unconventional, but now the mix is changing
- Advances in Horizontal Drilling, Hydro-fracturing, Petrophysics met high prices. Many years trial and error from 1981 through 2006
- New technology led to new frontiers
- But many frontiers are under our feet
- "We don't call it unconventional anymore"

Schematic geology of natural gas resources Land surface Conventional non-associated Coalbed methane gas Conventional associated gas Seal Oil Sandstone Tight sand Gas-rich shale

North American Shale Plays

Horn River Montney 10000 BCM

Utica 7000BCM

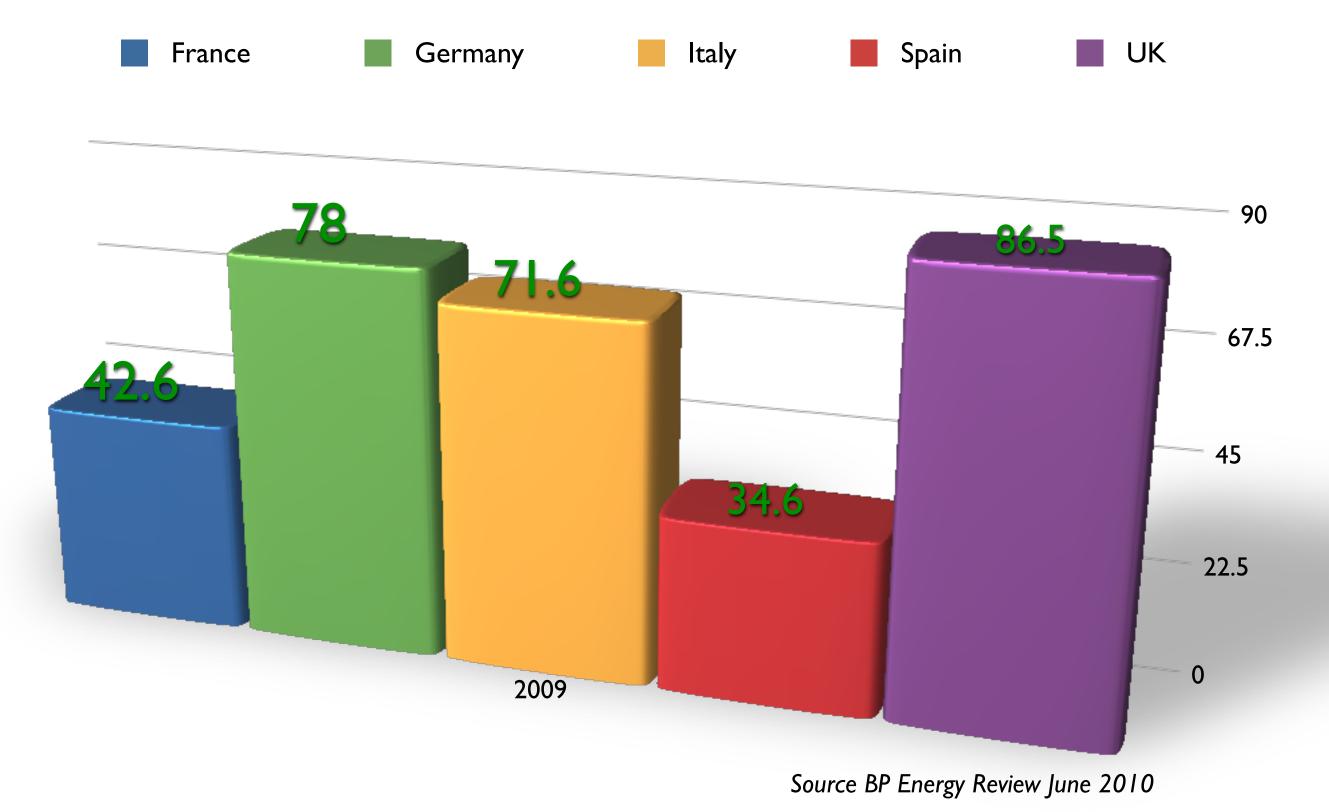


Barnett I 500 BCM

Haynesville 6500 BCM

Marcellus 14000BCM

Gas Demand BCM



World Shale Potential



Shale gas in Europe Legend: Potential Shale Gas basins : Shale Gas exploration active Bosnialand Herzegovina loly See (Vatican) Portugal: Lusitanian basin and Peniche basin Switzerland/Germany/Czech Republic: Molasse basin North Spain: Ebro basin Austria: Vienna basin South West of France: Aquitaine Basin, Ales Basin, East Paris Basin Romania: transylvanian basins Italy: Po basin (Po Valley) Hungary: Pannonian basins United Kingdom: Weald Basin Poland: Shale gas: 1. Peri-baltic basin (orange) Southern Ireland: Dublin Basin, NW basin and offshore basins 2. polish trough Germany/Holland: North german basins Tight gas: polish trough (Green LSB: Lower Saxony basin: active South Sweden: Scania basin (orange) unconventional (shale and Tight gas) exploration and development)

Troll **1325BCM**

Groningen 2850 BCM

Poland? 1300/3000BCM

EPRC, Dec. 2009

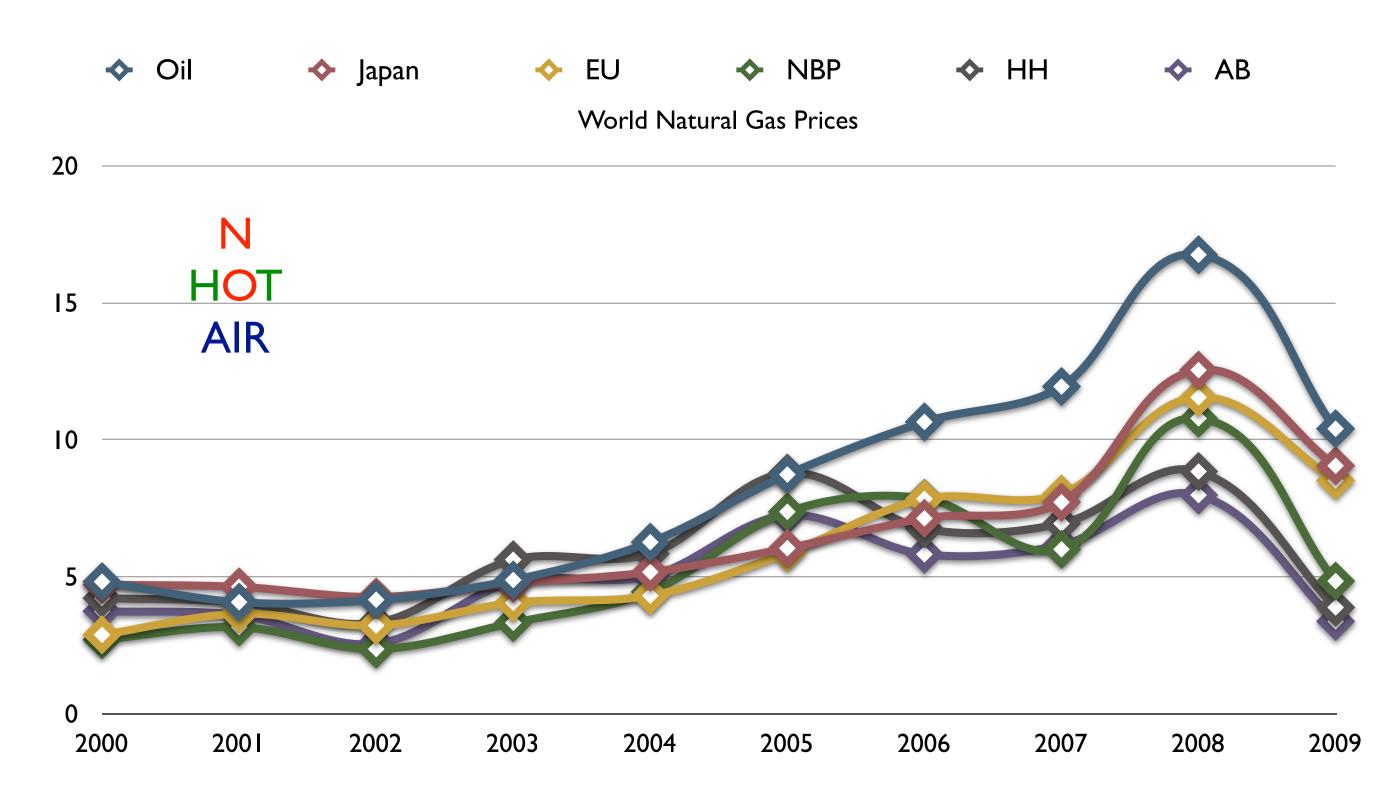
When will shale come to Europe?

Does it really need to?

Even without European shale, we will have solved energy security fears from elsewhere in the world affordably and sustainably.

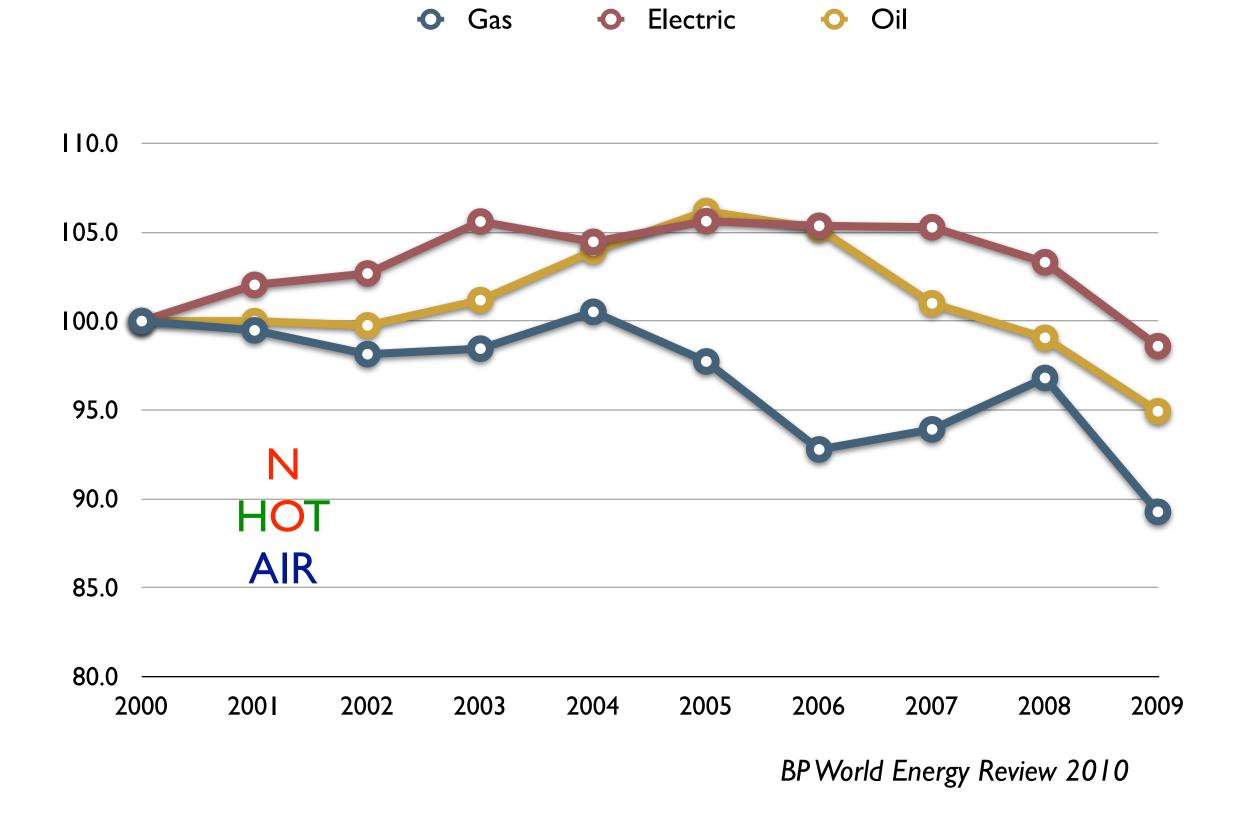
But the economic impact of our own energy would be massive



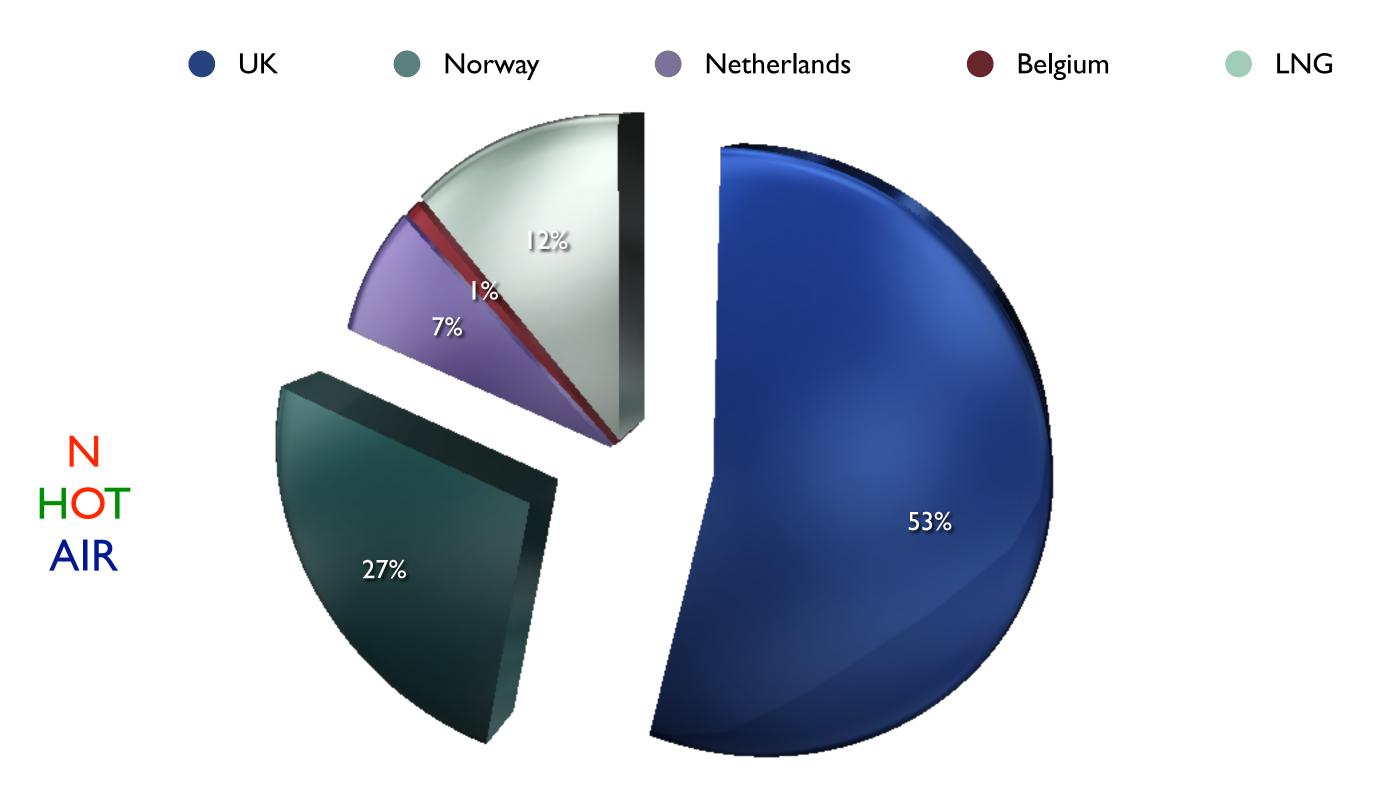


Source: BP World Energy Review 2010

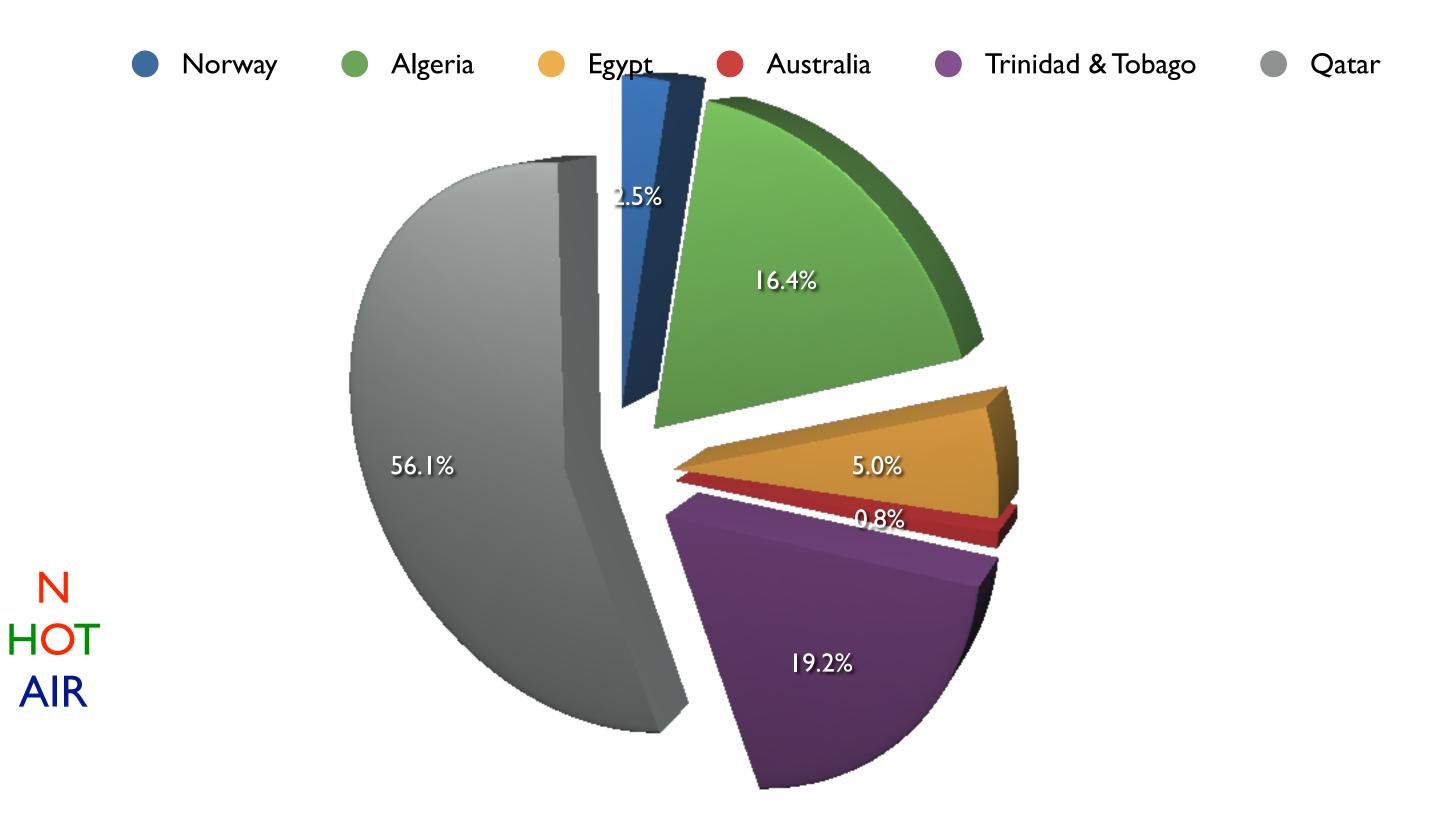
UK Energy Demand peaked pre-recession

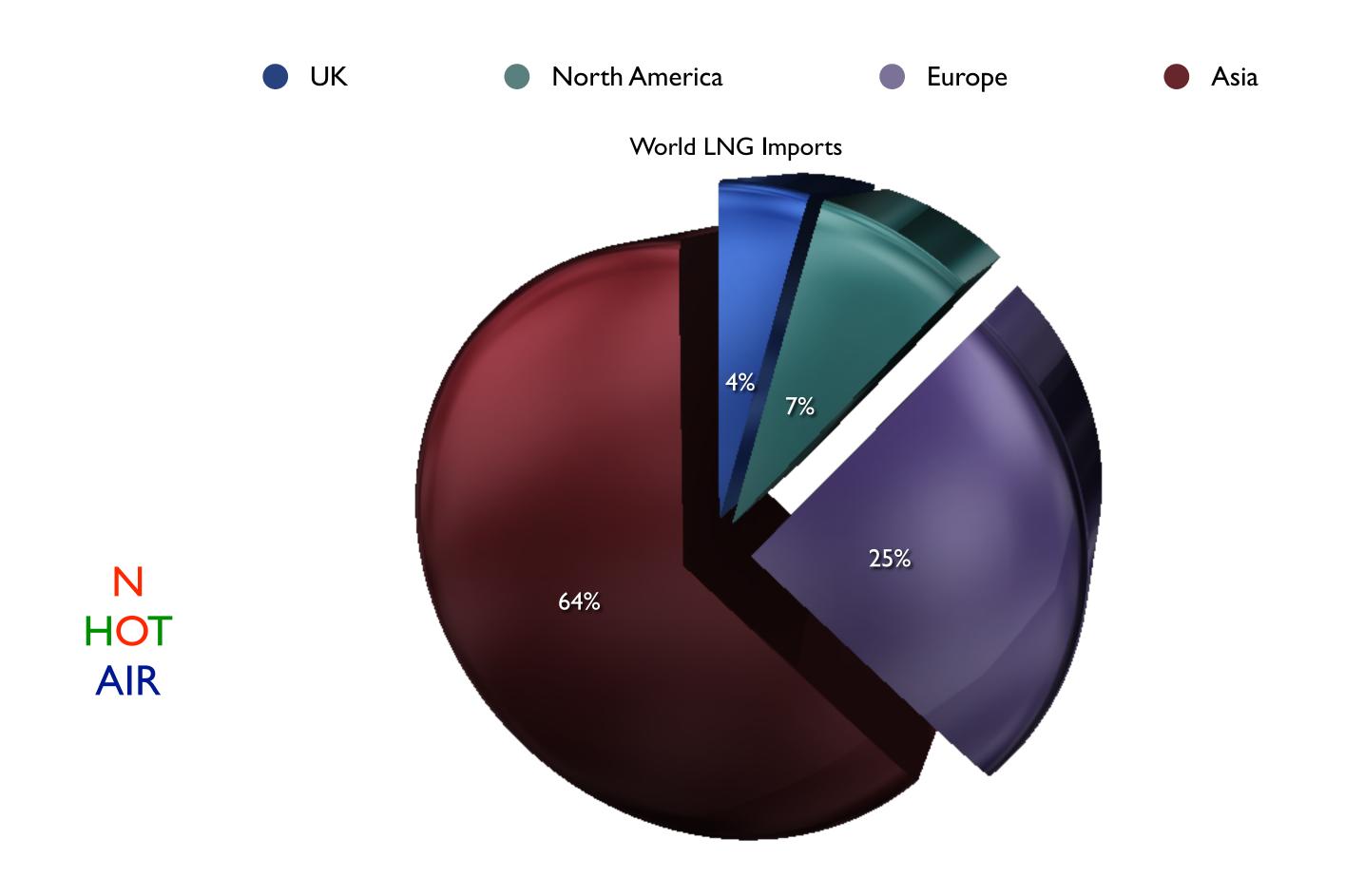


Origin of UK gas 2009



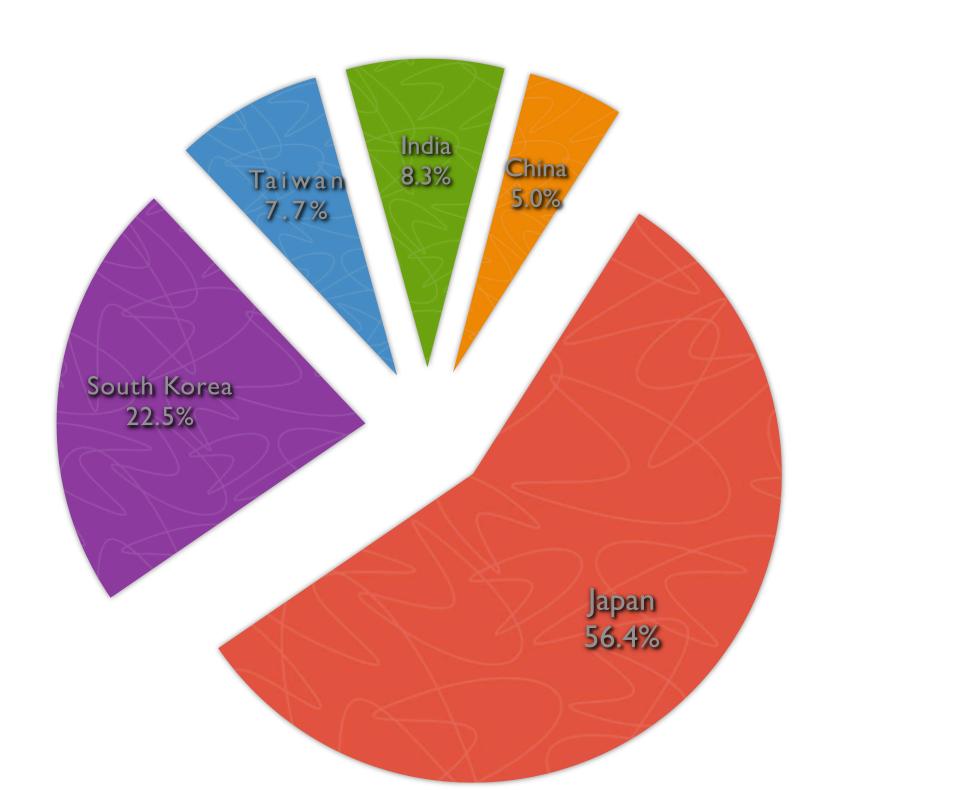
UK LNG Imports 2009





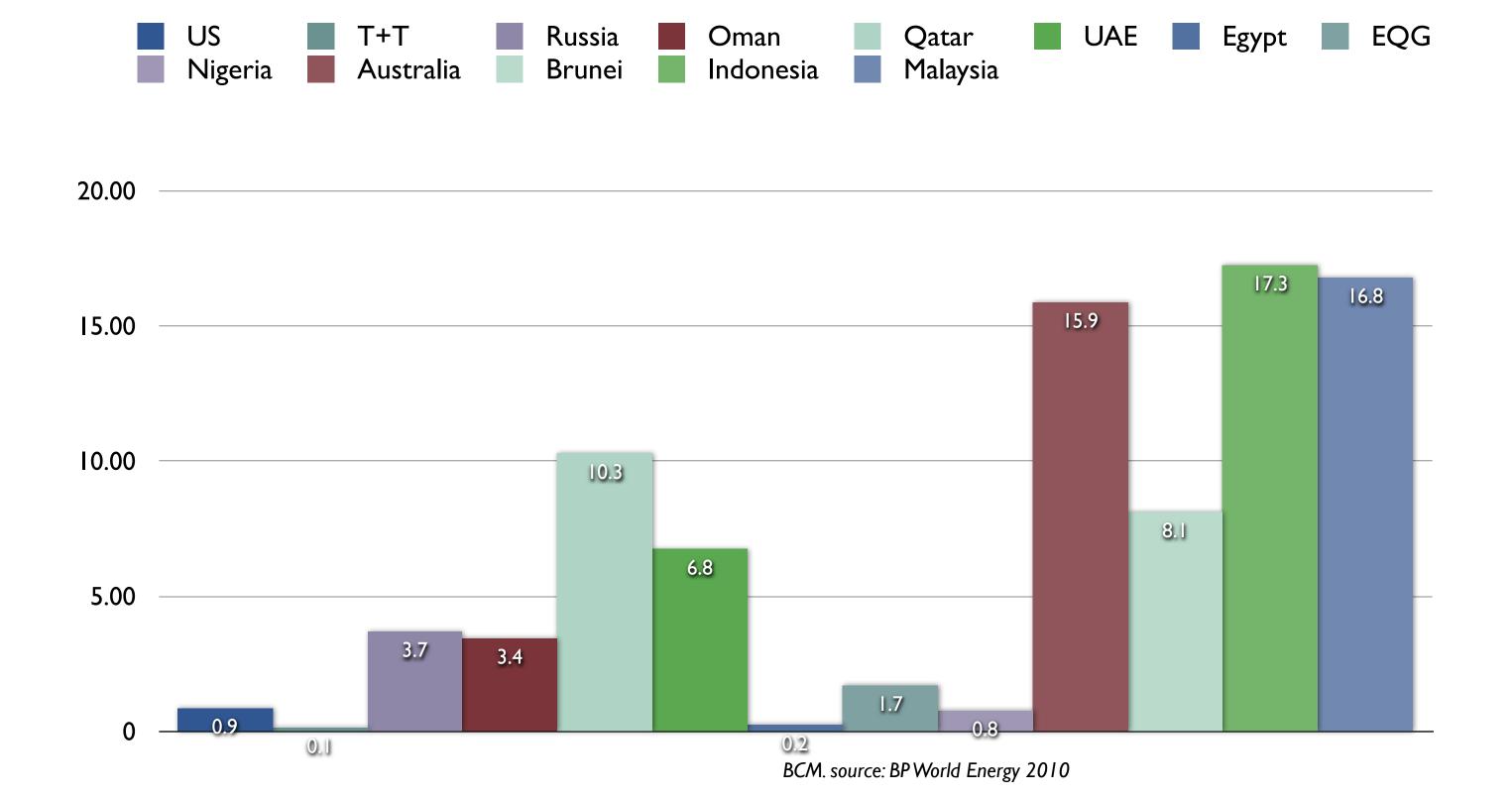
Asian LNG Market Share 2009

South KoreaTaiwanIndiaChinaJapan





Japan LNG by source



The three key metrics to measure shale are: Is it

Environmentally Acceptable?







The Key Metric: Environmental Acceptability

Where does gas come from?

What does a gas field look like?

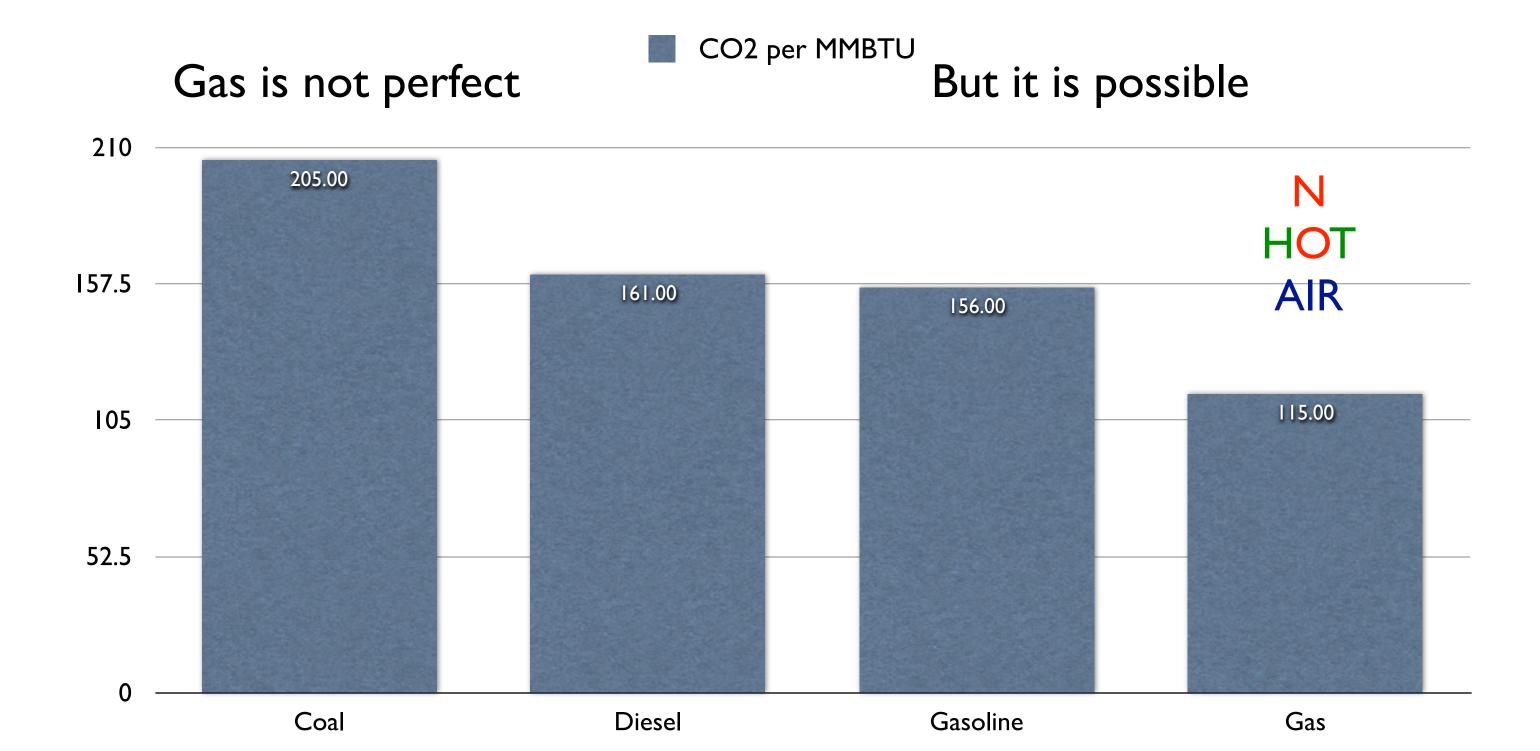
How big a footprint?

Water?

Visual Pollution?

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Chemicals?



Source: EIA http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/1605/coefficients.html

Shale is about the big picture

Climate Change is an <u>immediate</u> issue The impact is cumulative Many US Environmentalists support shale: Sierra Club, Environmental Defence Fund Waterkeeper's Alliance UK: Positive feedback from Greenpeace, Jonathan Porritt, Simon Hughes, Green Party. Gas is the bridge fuel to an affordable carbon free future HOT

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Energy "experts" on the dangers of shale gas

Gazprom scorns shale gas as 'danger to drinking water'

Russia's Gazprom has attacked the idea that huge new US reserves of shale gas will harm its dominance as the world's biggest producer, warning the energy source is environmentally unsound.

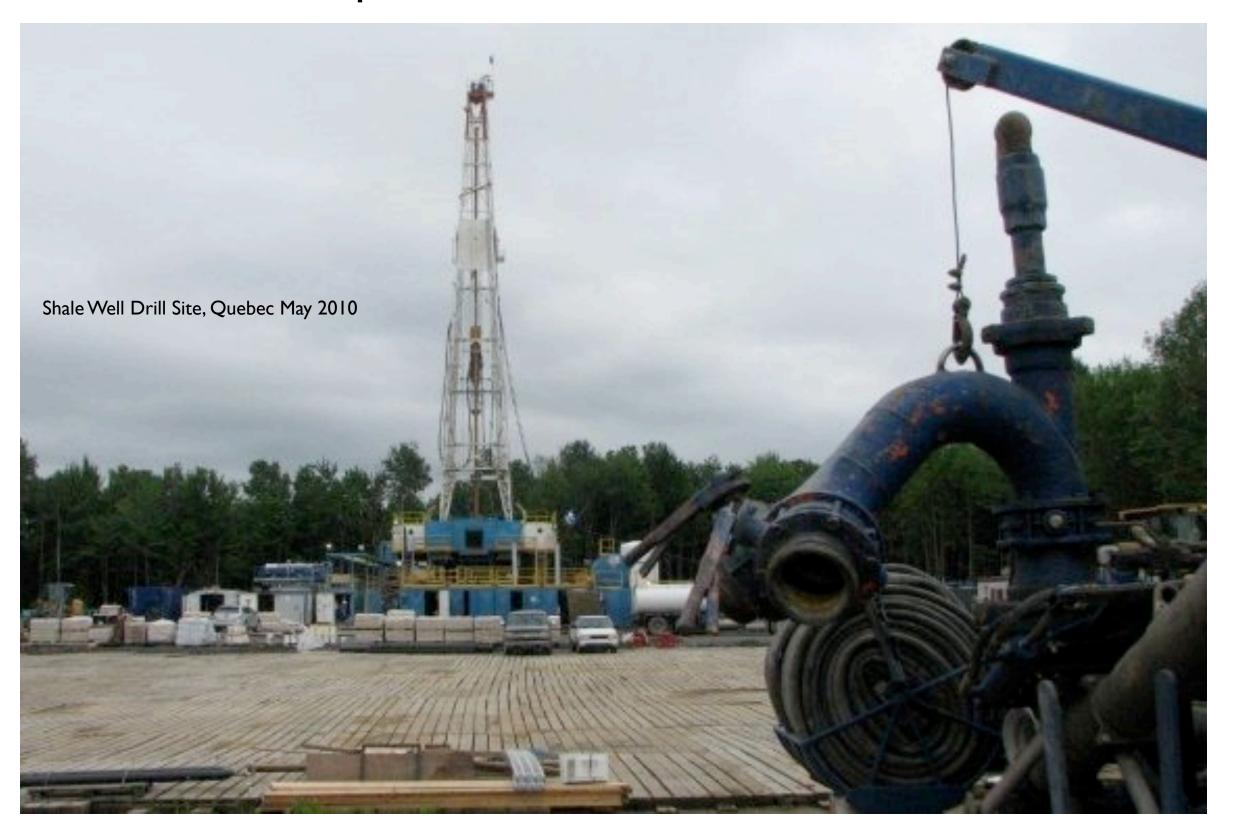
Daily Telegraph February 9 2010

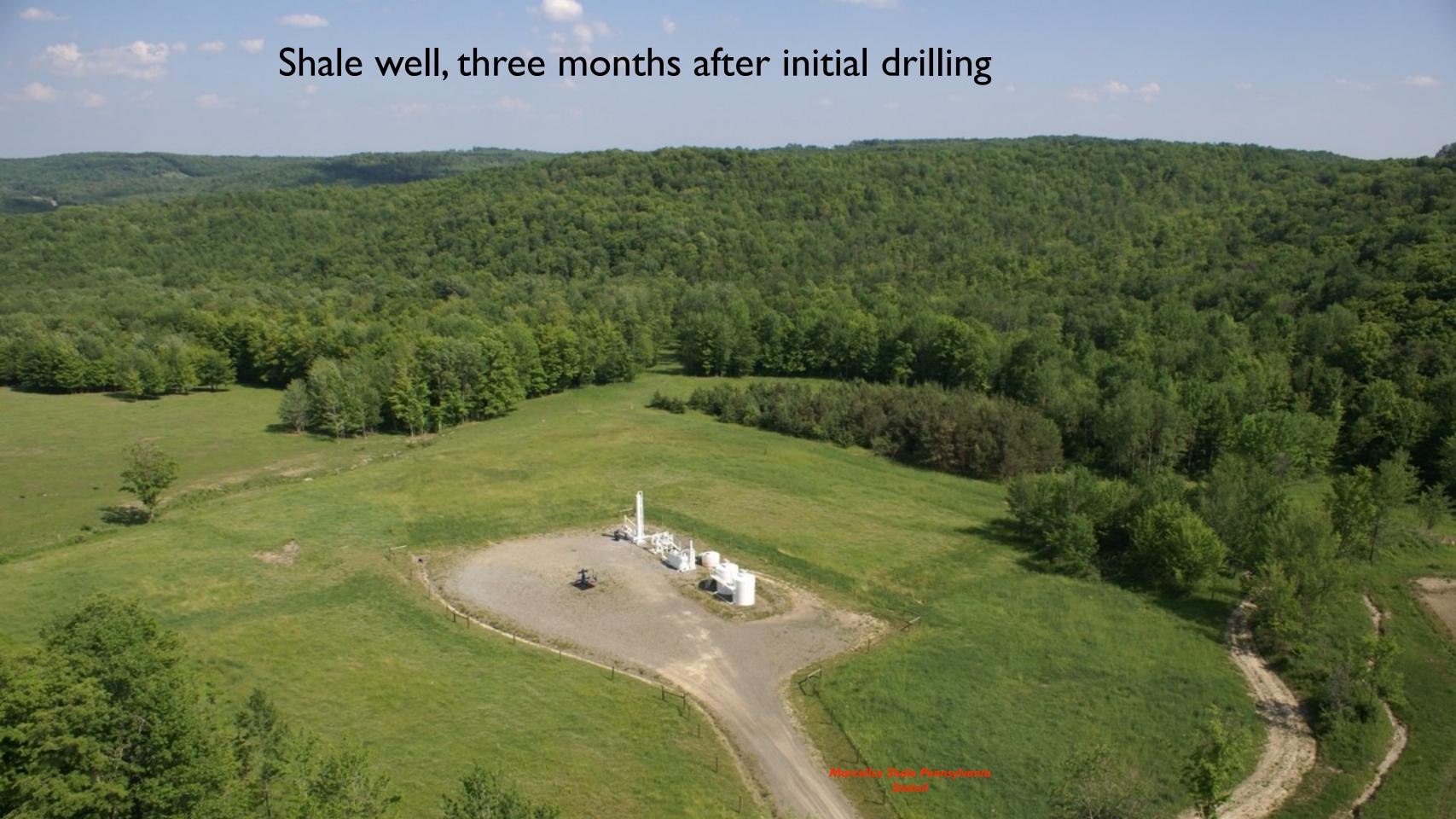
"There are major geological issues, environmental issues and major social issues for a population that is very environmentally and climate change aware," Britain's energy regulator Ofgem chief executive Alistair Buchanan said last week. REUTERS March 1 2010

The big picture: Gas delivers carbon savings quickly, securely and cheaply

- 50% v existing coal fired generation
- 60%+ on OCGT/CHP
- 70%+ on backup to wind
- Compared to 90% saving on CCS
- Wind+Solar+Natural Gas= Sustainable Energy
- Local Energy = Sustainable (and secure!) Energy

But the local picture is vital too





Shale and Water

- Average shale well uses 3.5 million gallons and is recycled with a forecast well life of up to 40 years
- Water remains up to 3km below the water table
- Average drinking water <300 meters
- A 1000 MW coal plant uses that in 8.5 hours
- A 1000 MW nuclear plant uses that in 4.5 hours
- Six acres of corn per growing season
- 18 Hole Golf Course in three weeks

Other uses of frac chemicals

- 98.5% water, 1% sand, 0.5% chemicals
- Potassium Chloride: Table Salt
- Formamide: Prescription Drugs, Plastic Manufaturing
- Ammonium Persulfate : Disinfectant
- Borate salts: Detergents, Soap, Cosmetics
- Isopropranol: Deodorant, Hair Colouring, Lipstick
- Guar Gum: Ice Cream
- Water could be replaced with compressed air, chemicals with biocides or infra red treatment.



Nuclear

Tidal

Wave

Biomass

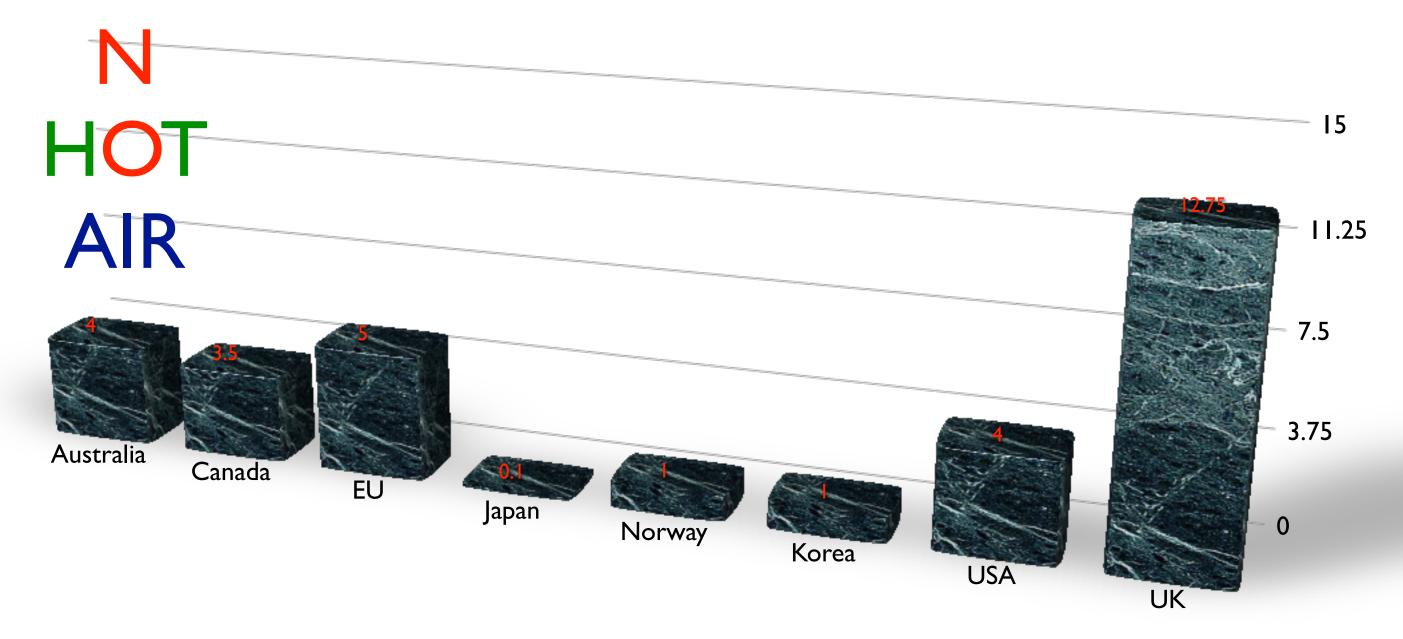
Gas

Off Wind

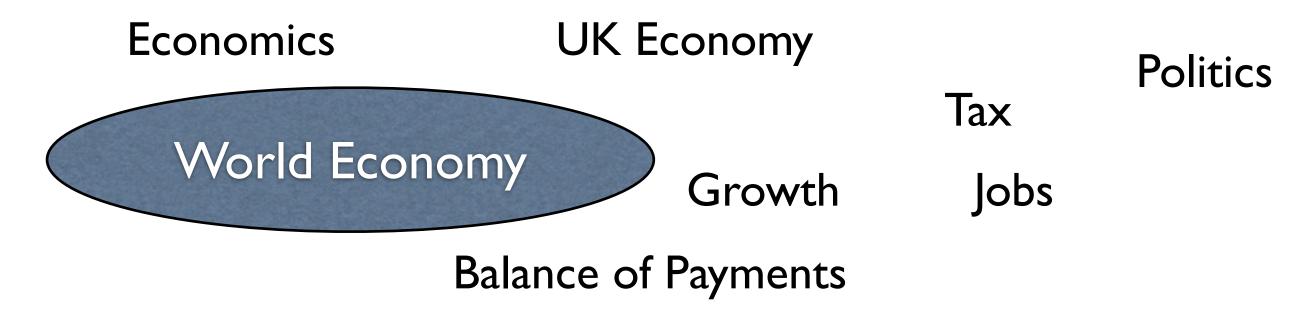
On Wind



Projected funding for CCS Billions of USD



 Is shale gas too important to be left to energy experts?



Geo Politics



Is the conventional wisdom on energy (very) wrong?

Shale is impacting Europe and world LNG prices NOW

Energy will be secure and moderately priced

Fixing the price of an abundant commodity is !!!!

Gas Price forecast to 2015, 2020, 2030 at www.nohotair.co.uk

N HOT AIR When the facts change, I change my mind. What do you you do Sir?
 John Maynard Keynes

We should not forego the possible in pursuit of the perfect

Barack Obama

