

**Imperial College London**  
***Oil Technology Centenary***  
September, 2013

**The 21<sup>st</sup> Century**  
**Energy Mix**

**Scott W. Tinker**  
Bureau of Economic Geology  
Jackson School of Geosciences, The University of Texas at Austin

**100 years is quite an  
accomplishment.**

***Congratulations!***

# The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Energy Mix

## *Framing Observation*

**A majority of “the public” do not know where electricity comes from or how it is made; nor do they particularly care.**

**Therefore, energy policy makers are free to do dumb things, even if well intended.**

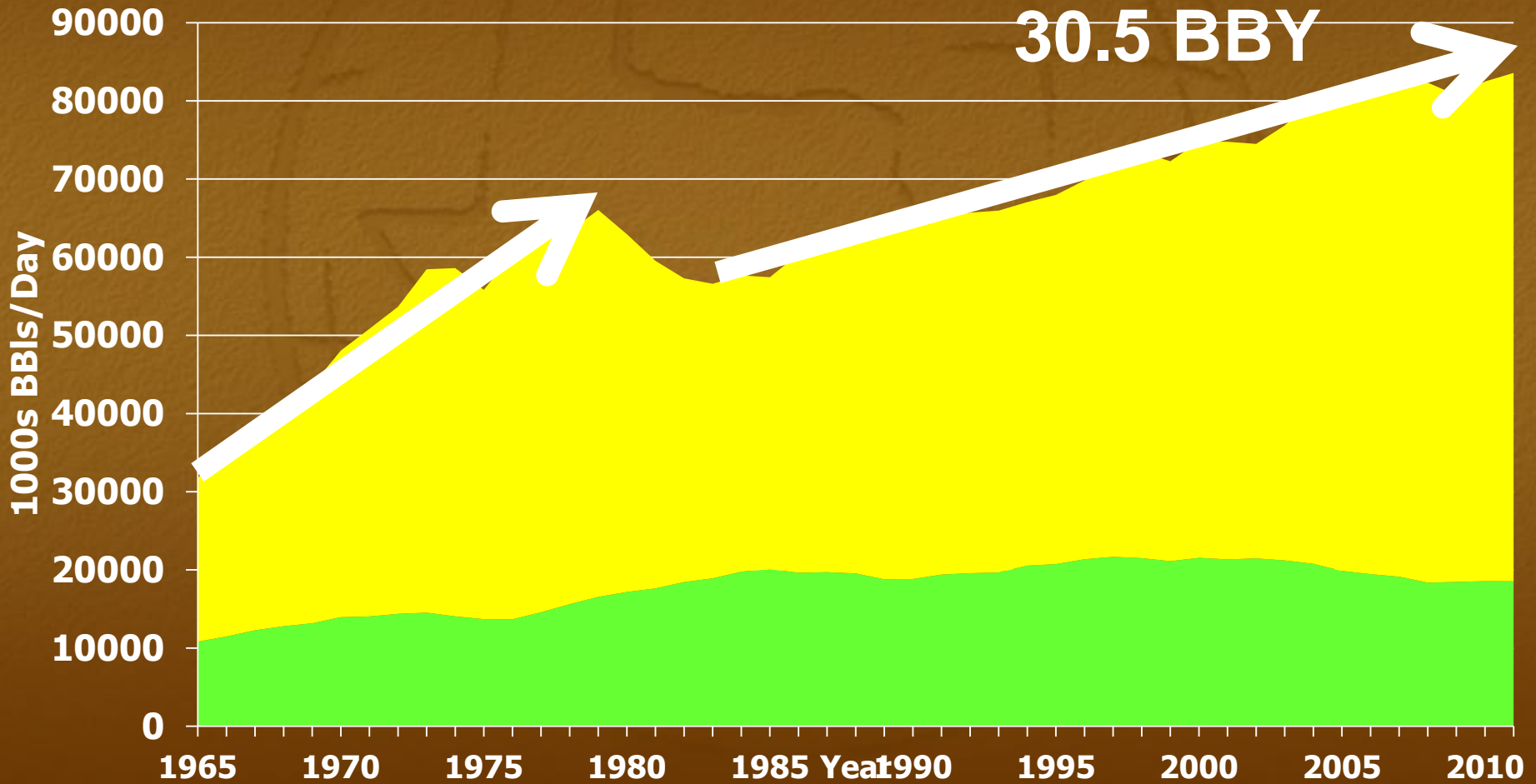
**Energy education is imperative.**

# Outline

- **An Anticipated Evolution**
- **Is it Real?**
- **The Global K's**

# Global Oil Production

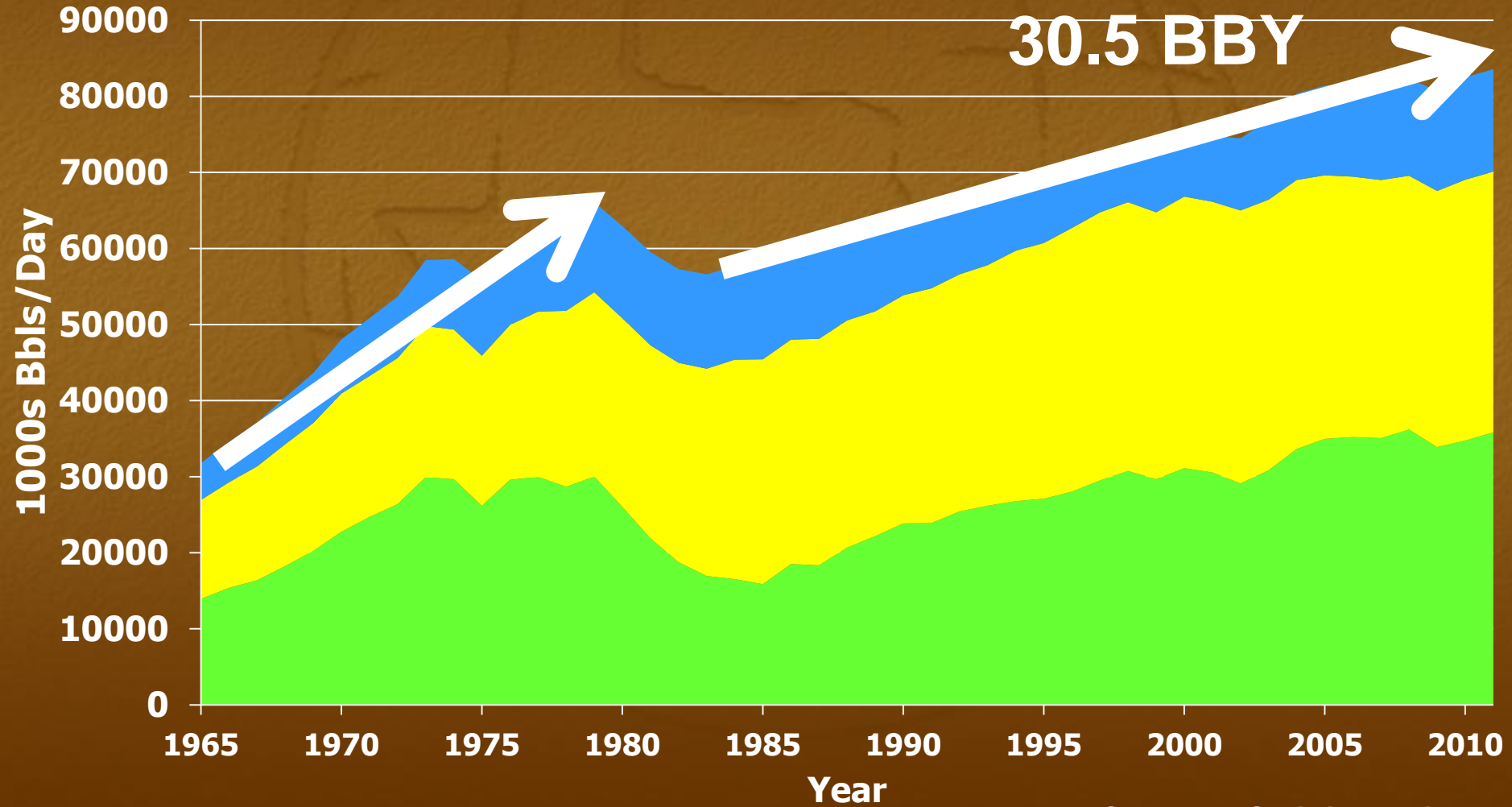
■ OECD   ■ Non-OECD



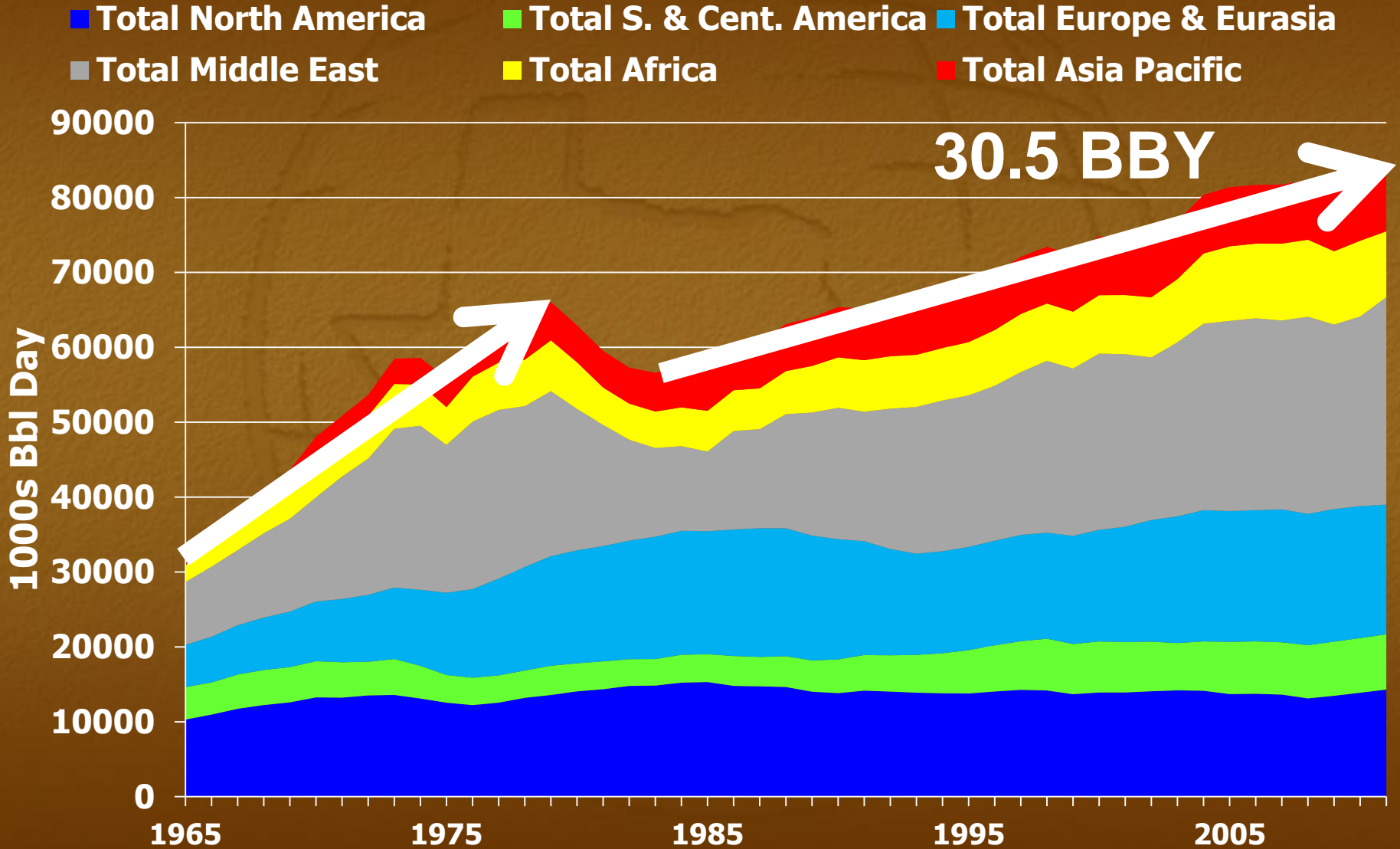


# Global Oil Production

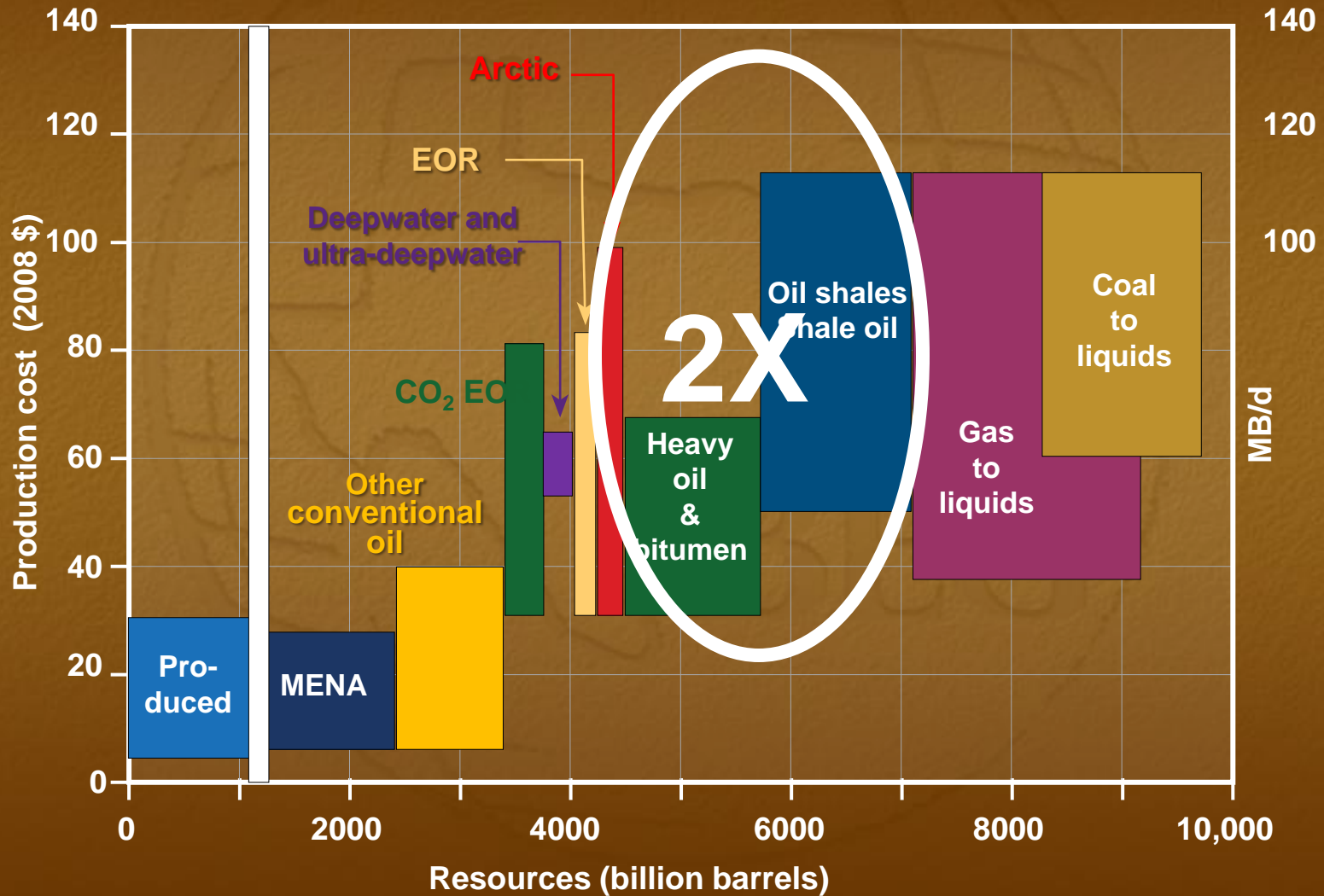
■ OPEC ■ Non-OPEC ■ FSU



# Global Oil Production

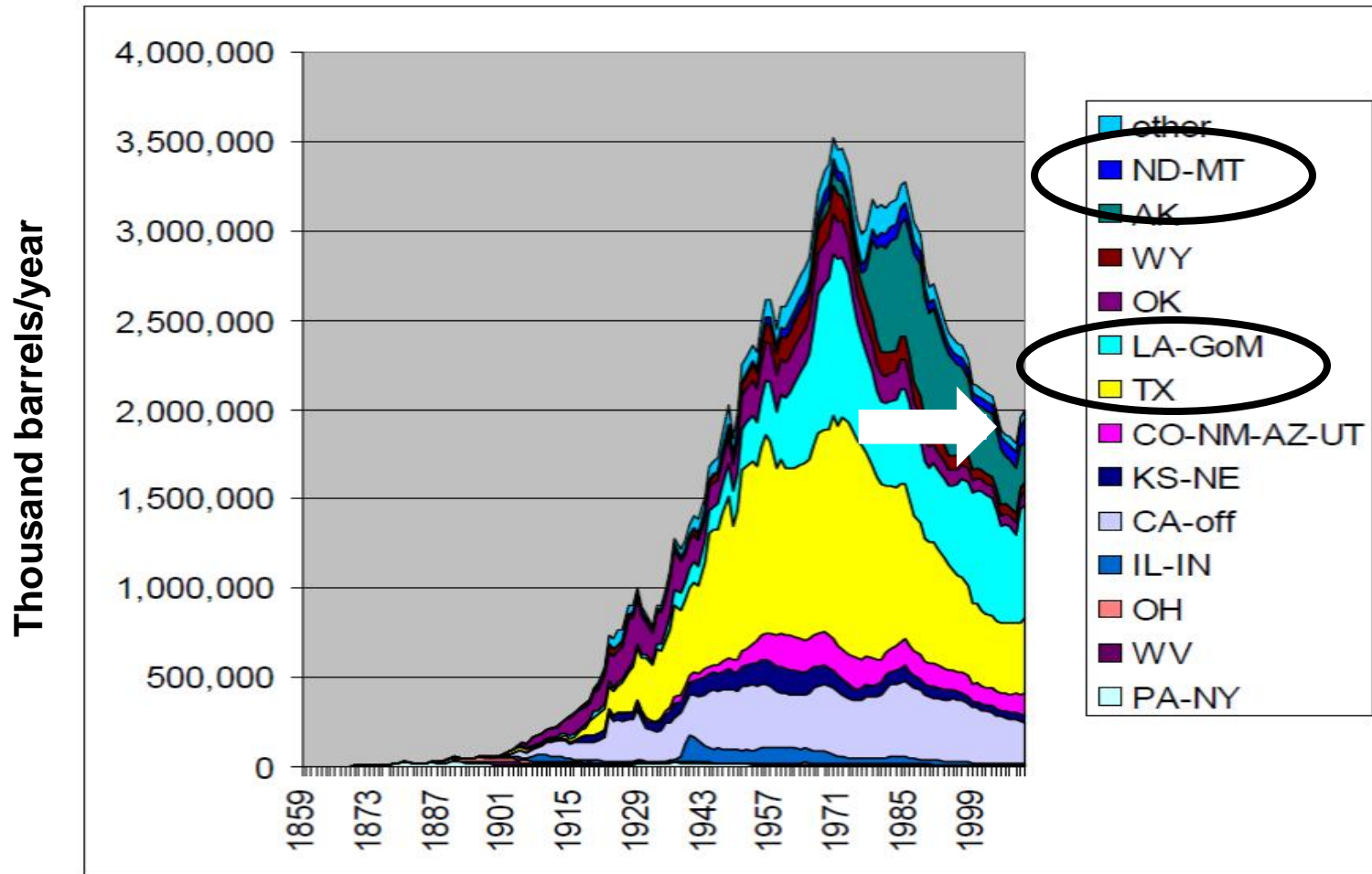


# Long-Term Oil Supply Resources and Cost



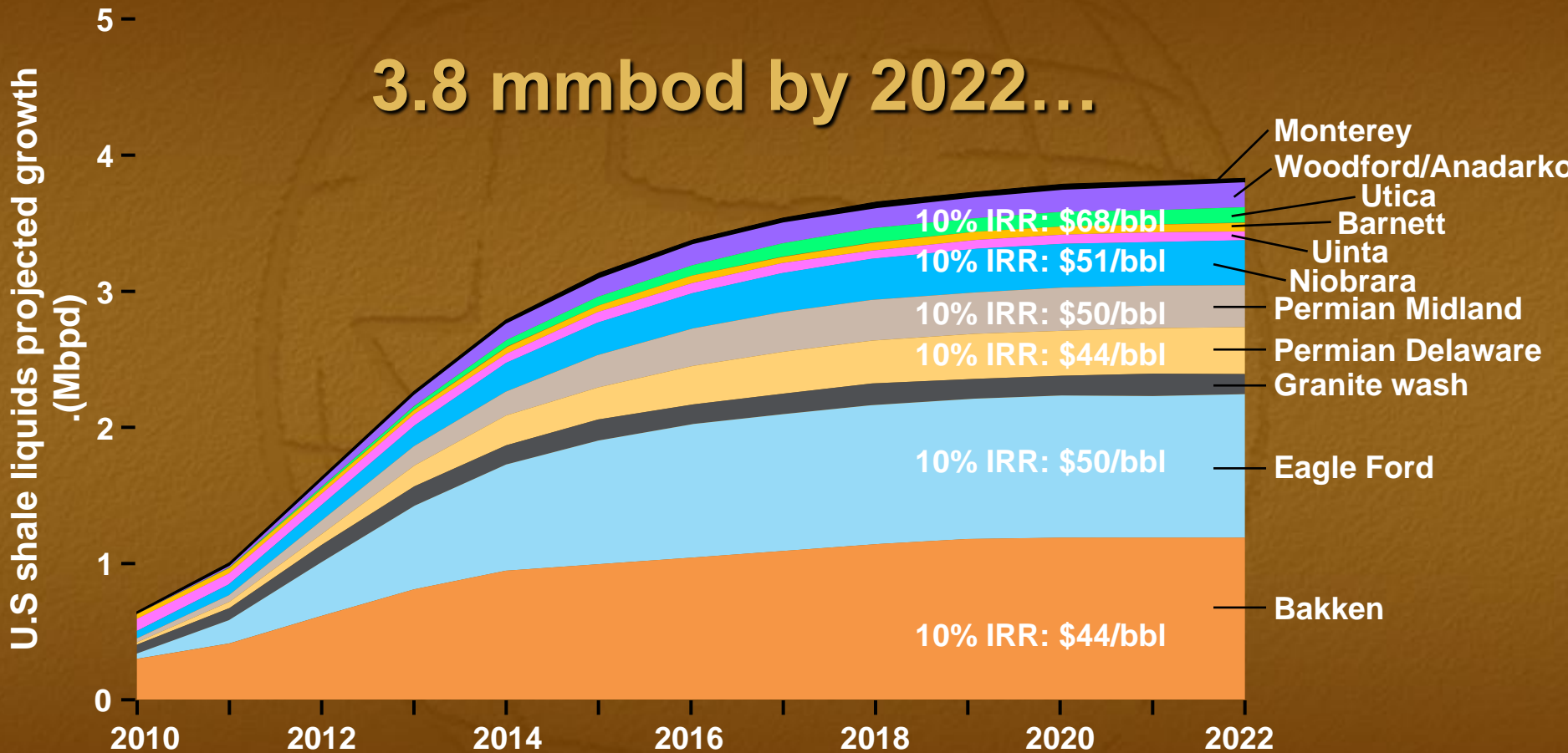


# Annual US Oil Production

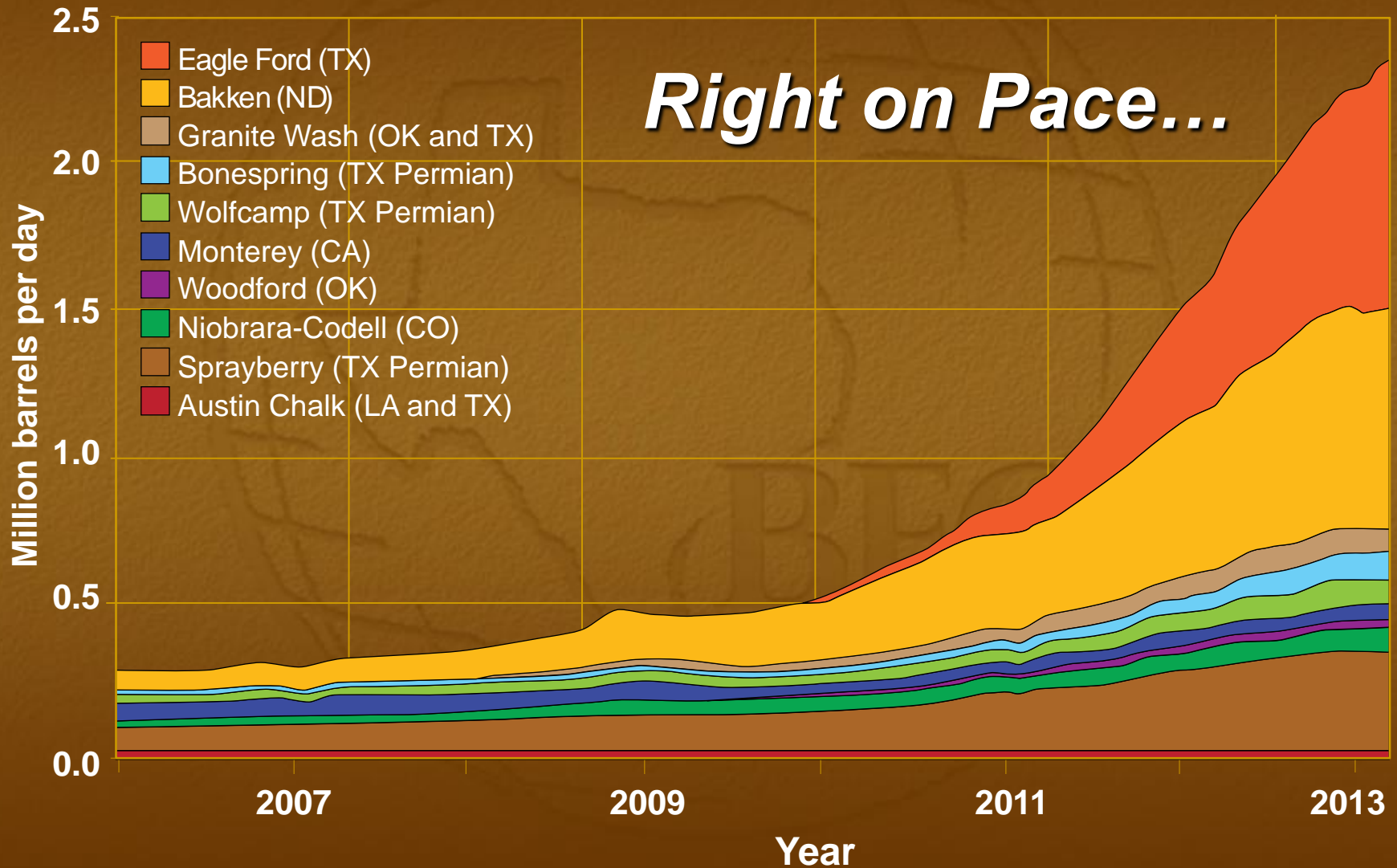


From: James D. Hamilton, Working Paper 17759, NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, 2012

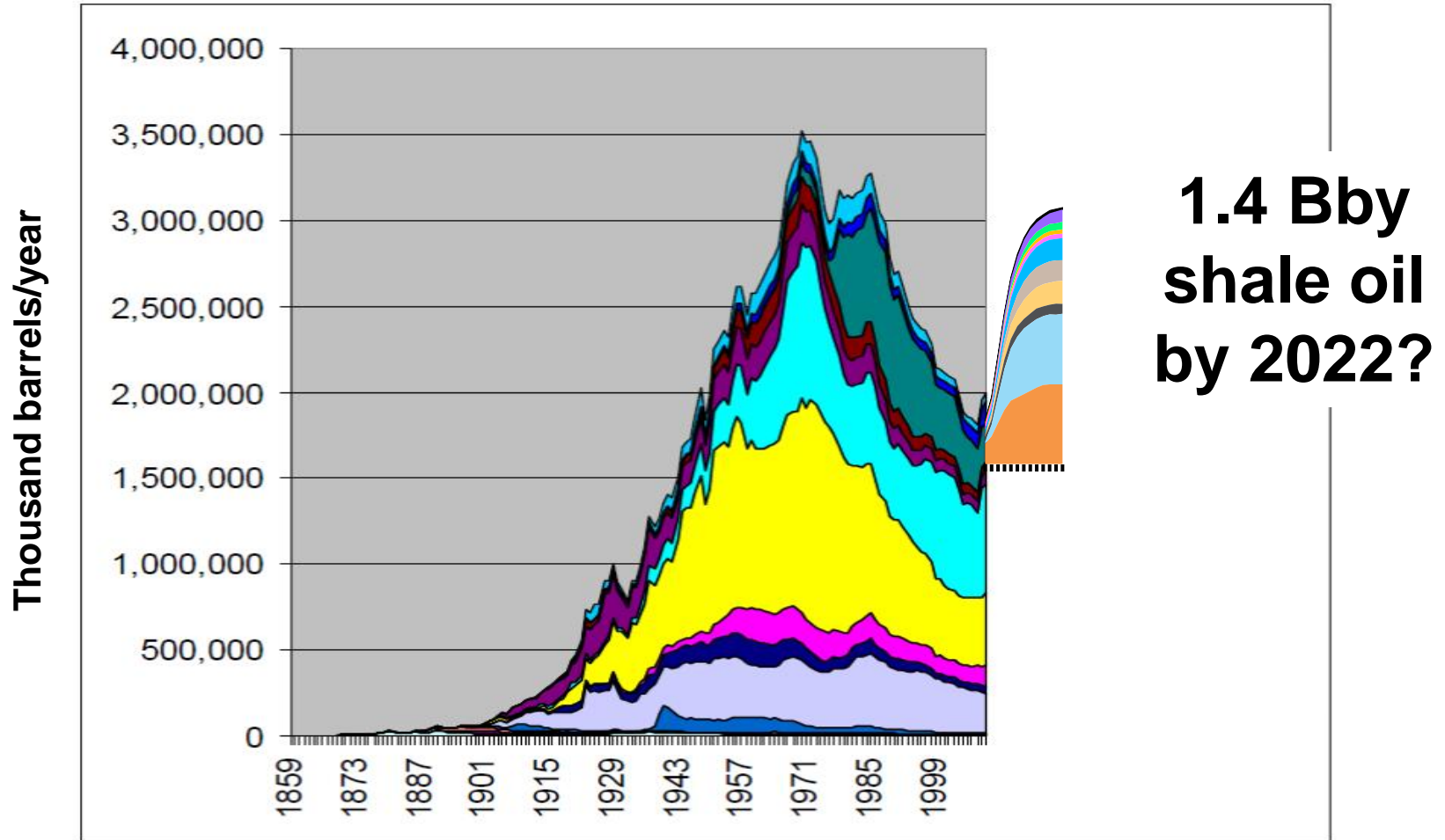
# 2010 U.S. SHALE LIQUIDS PROJECTION



# US Shale and Tight Oil Production



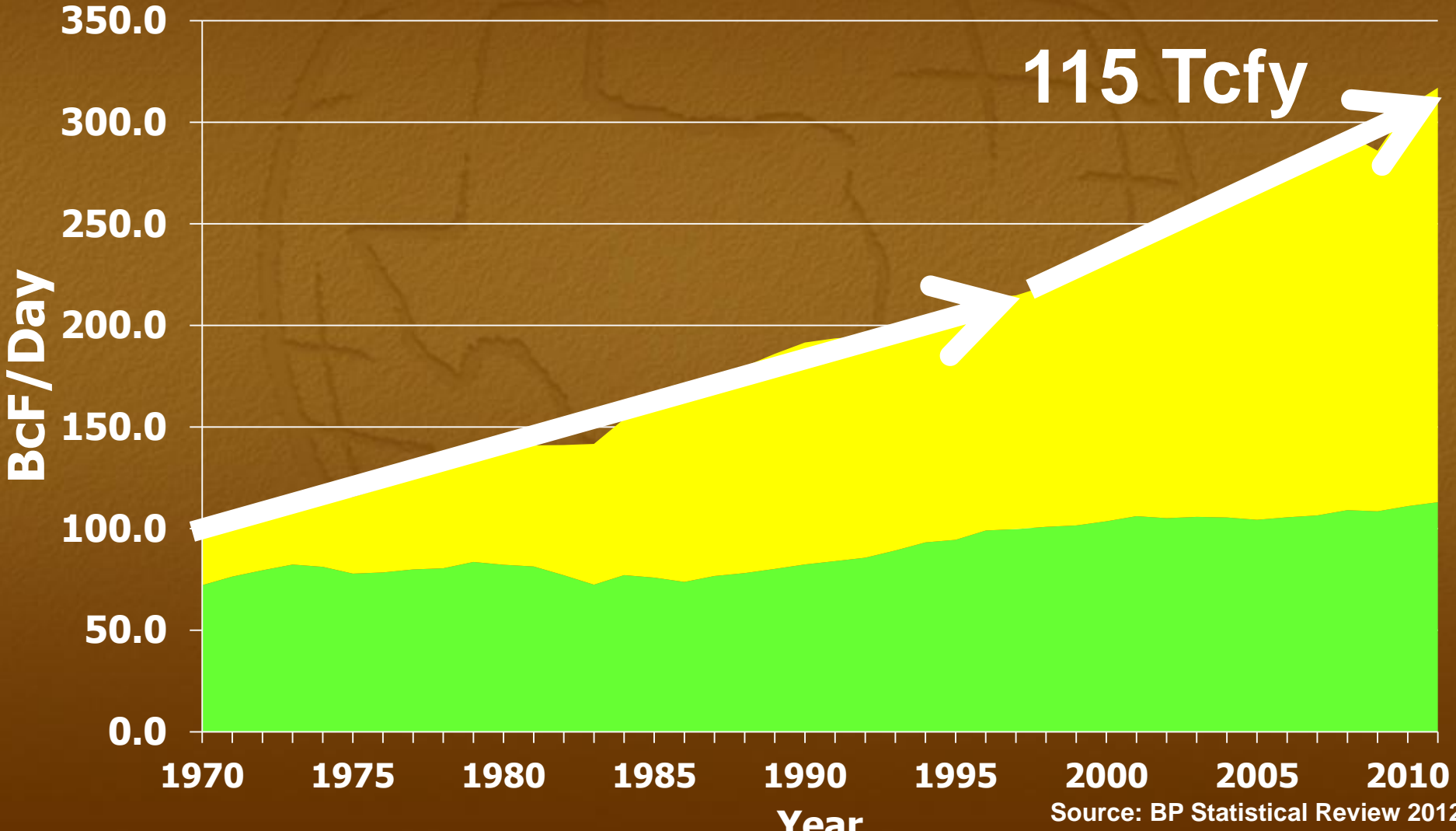
# Annual US Oil Production



From: James D. Hamilton, Working Paper 17759, NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, 2012

# Global Natural Gas Production

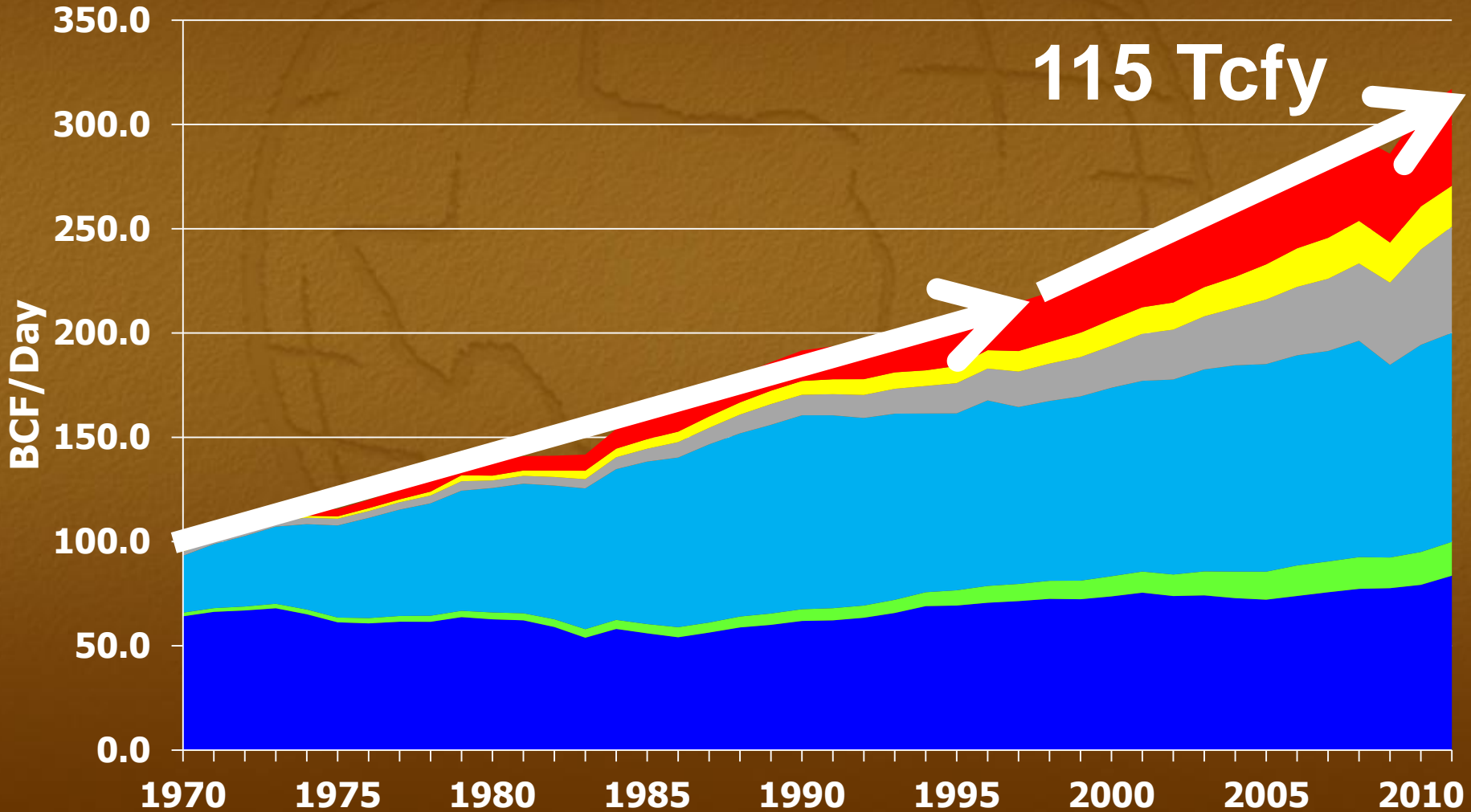
■ OECD   ■ Non-OECD



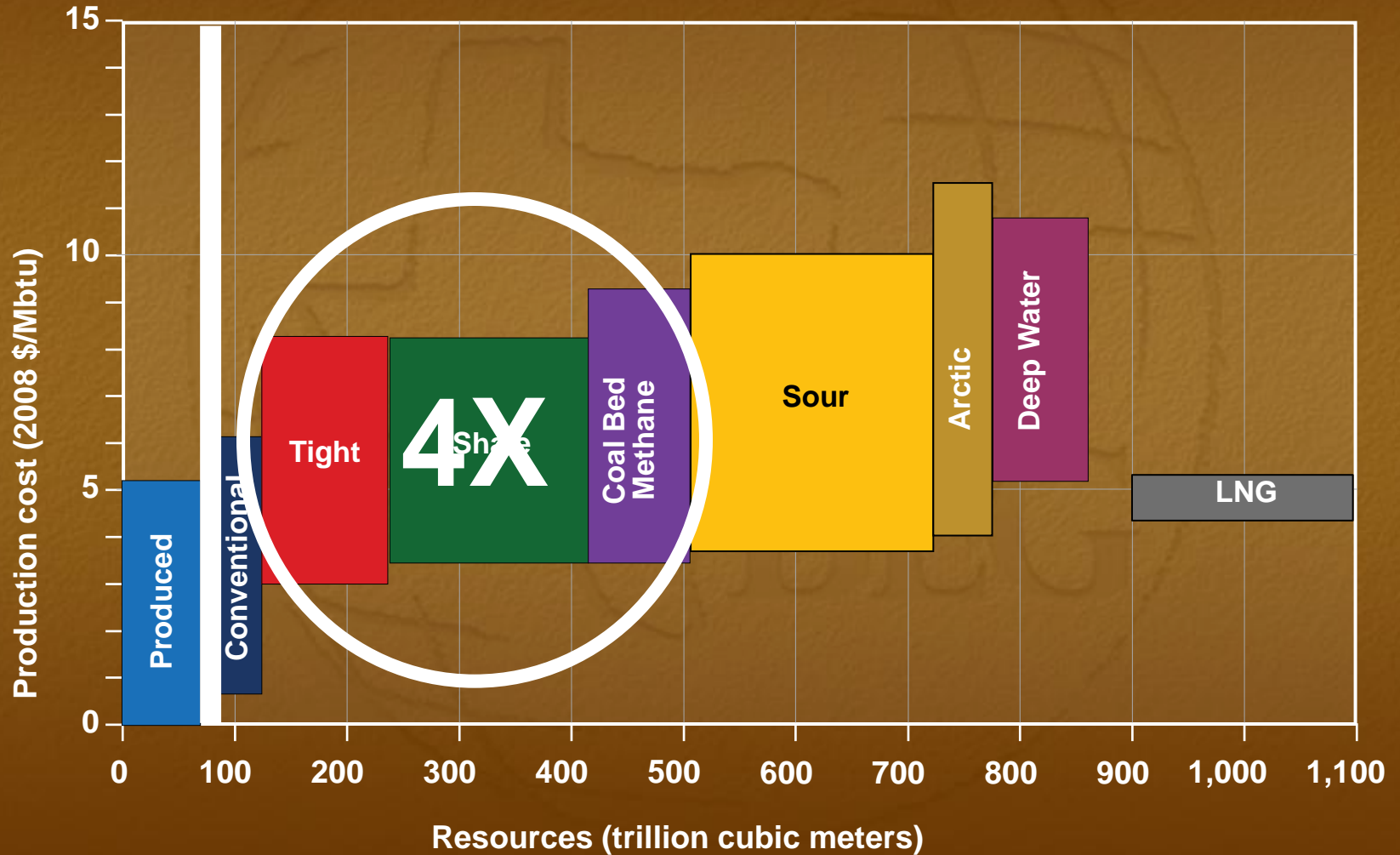


# Global Natural Gas Production

- Total North America
- Total S. & Cent. America
- Total Europe & Eurasia
- Total Middle East
- Total Africa
- Total Asia Pacific

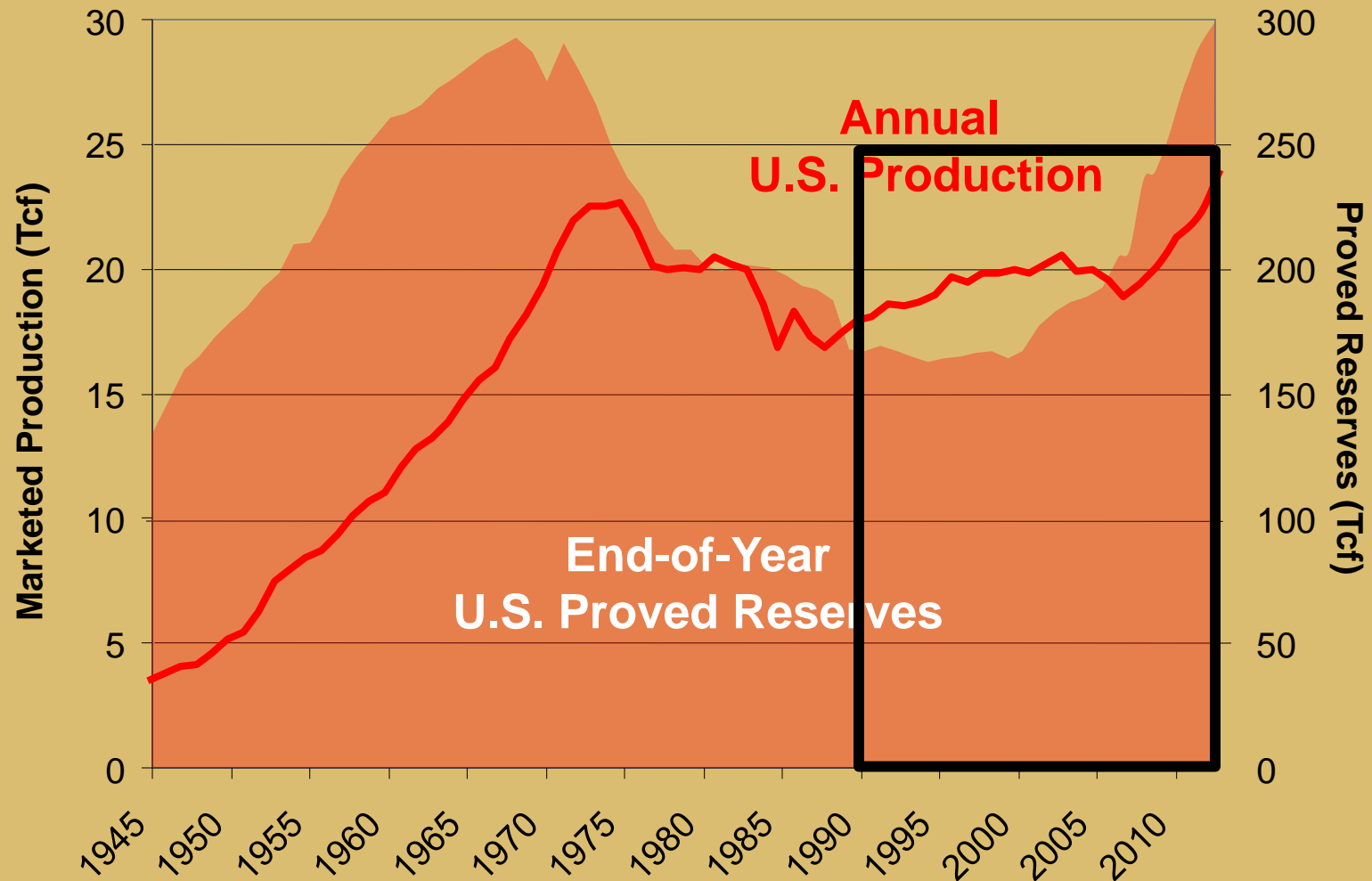


# Natural Gas Supply Resources and Cost

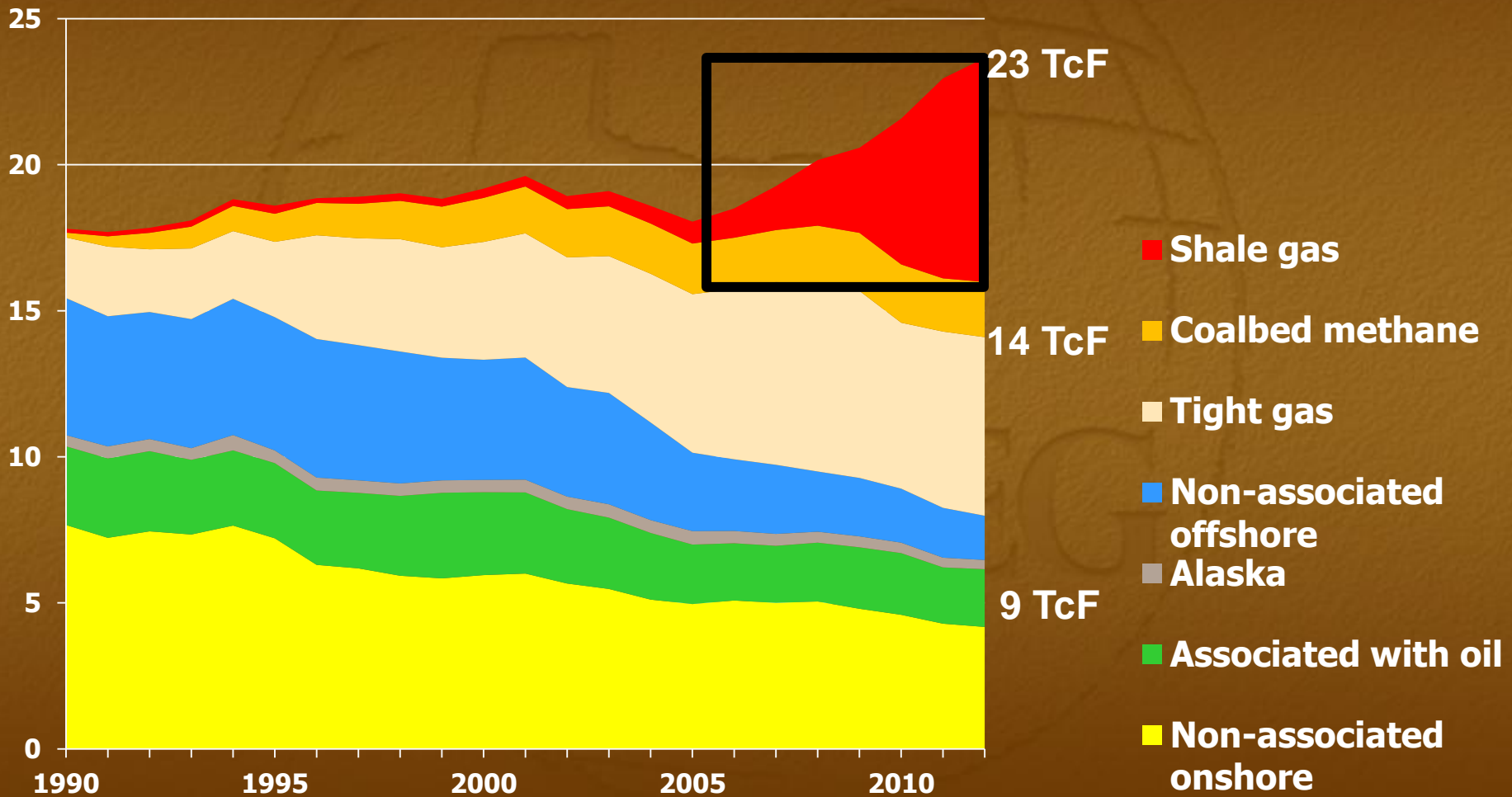


Source: IEA World Energy Outlook (2009)

# U.S. Natural Gas *Production and Reserves*



# U.S. Natural Gas Production (TcF)



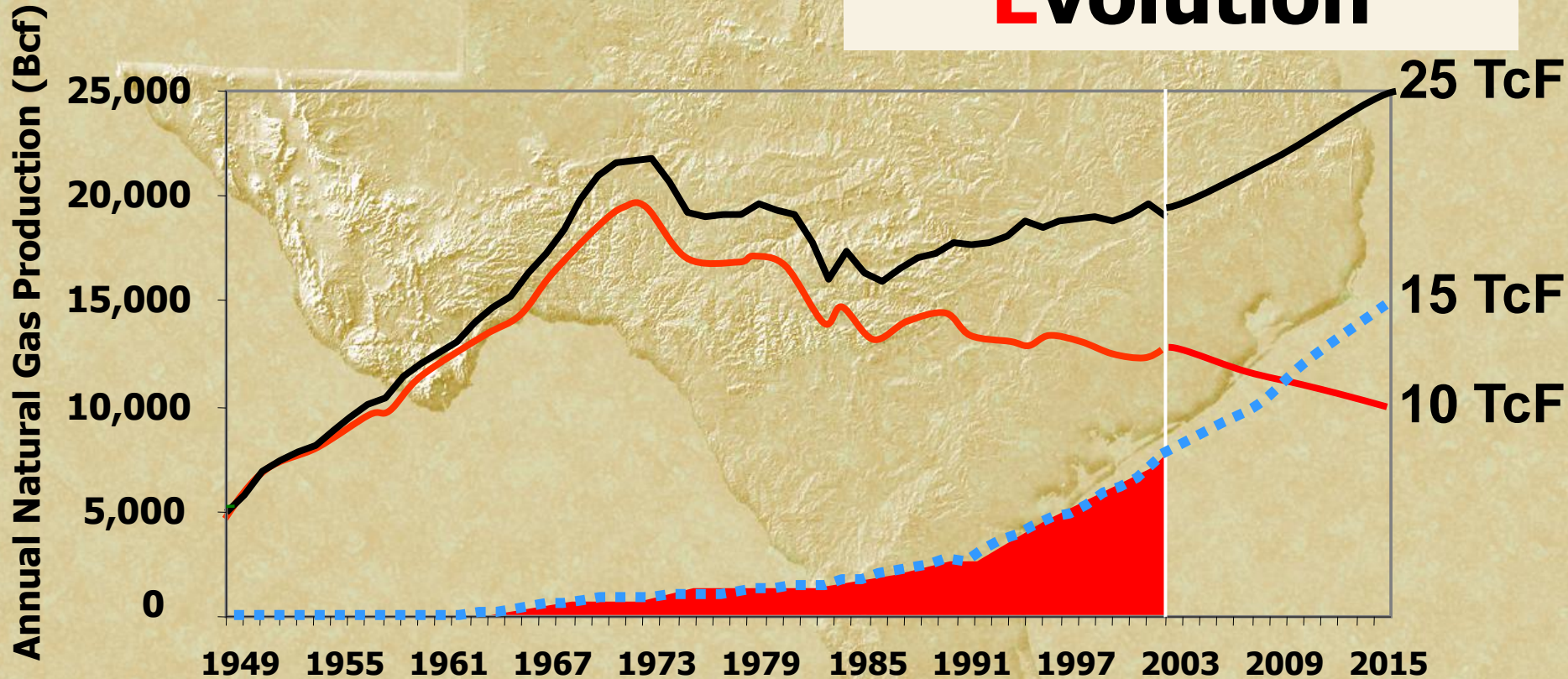


# From a 2004 Tinker Talk to IPAA

## US Natural Gas 2004 forecast

**An Anticipated  
Evolution**

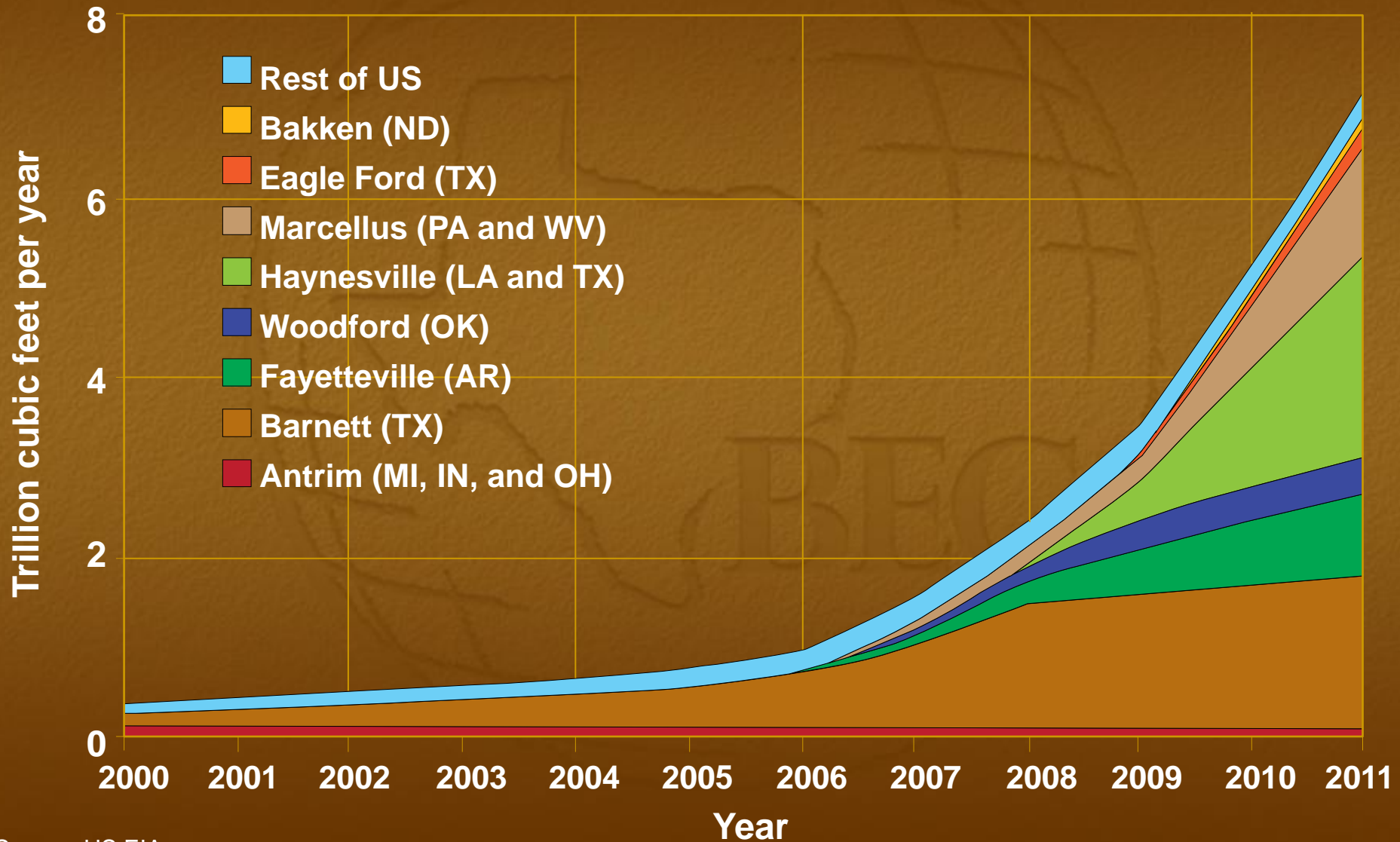
- Total Natural Gas
- Conventional Gas
- ⋯ Unconventional Gas



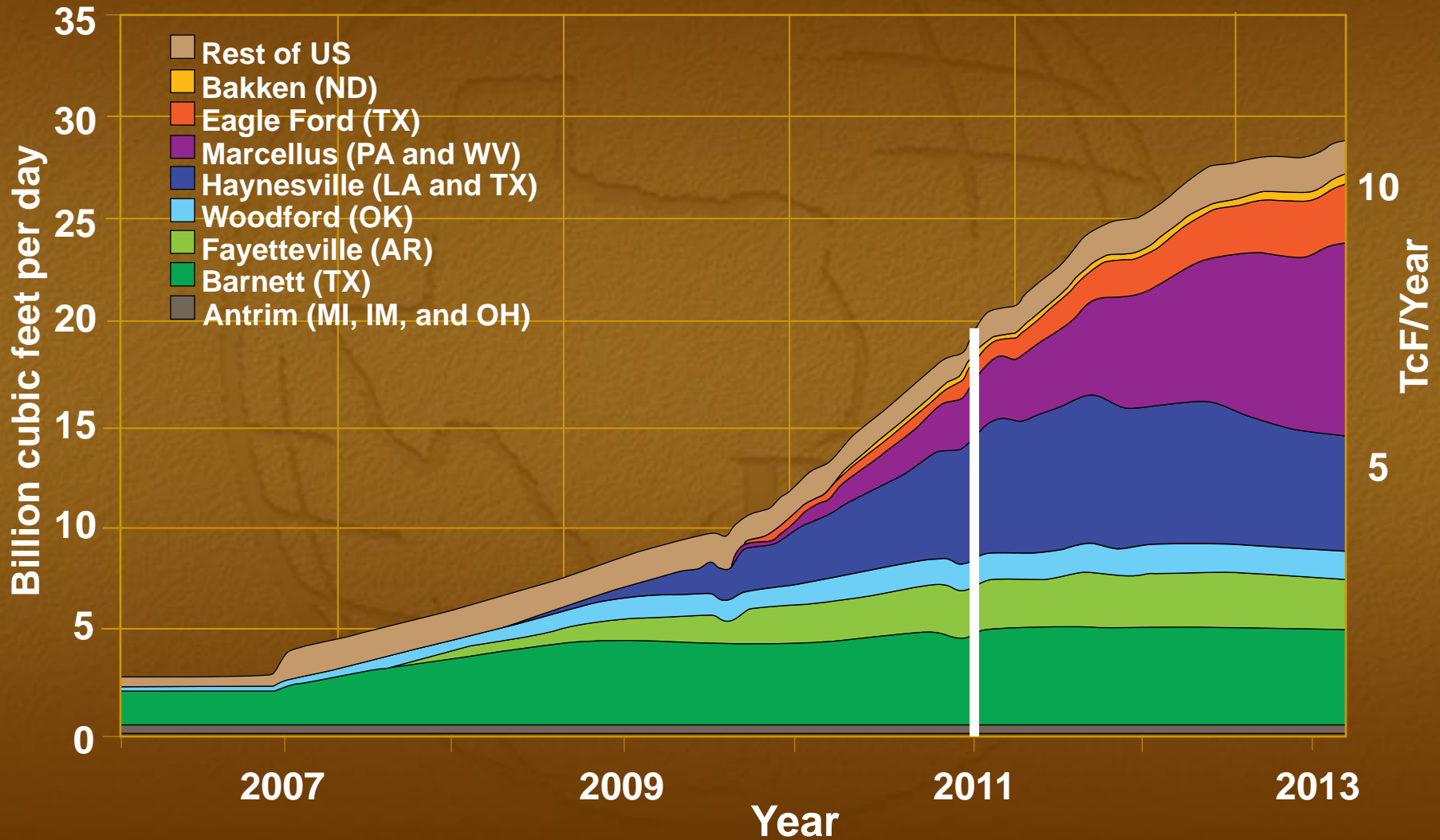
EIA (1949-1990) and NPC (1991-2015)



# Estimated Annual US Shale Dry Natural Gas Production, 2000-2011

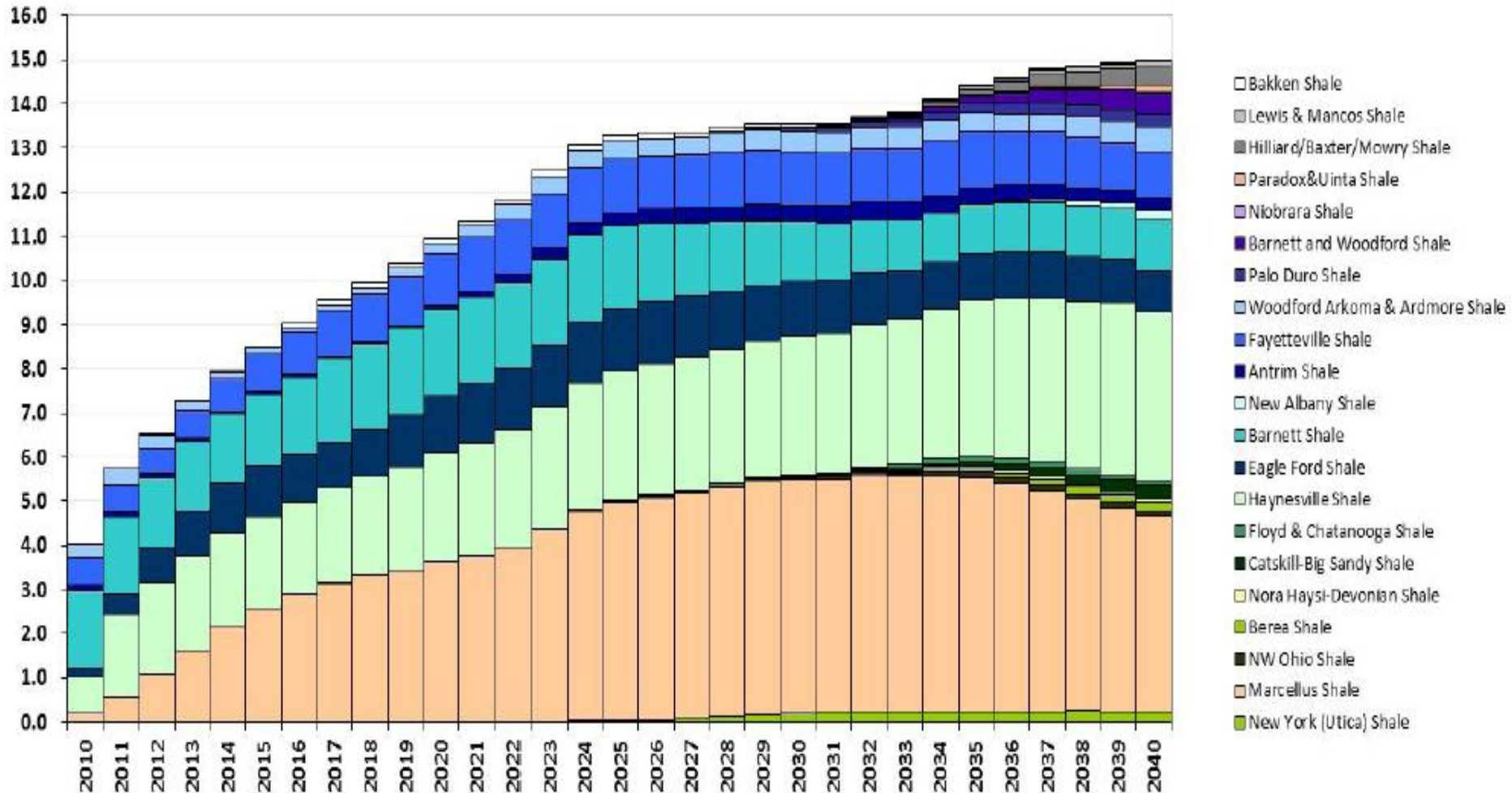


# 2013 Dry Shale Gas Production



# US Dry Shale Natural Gas Production

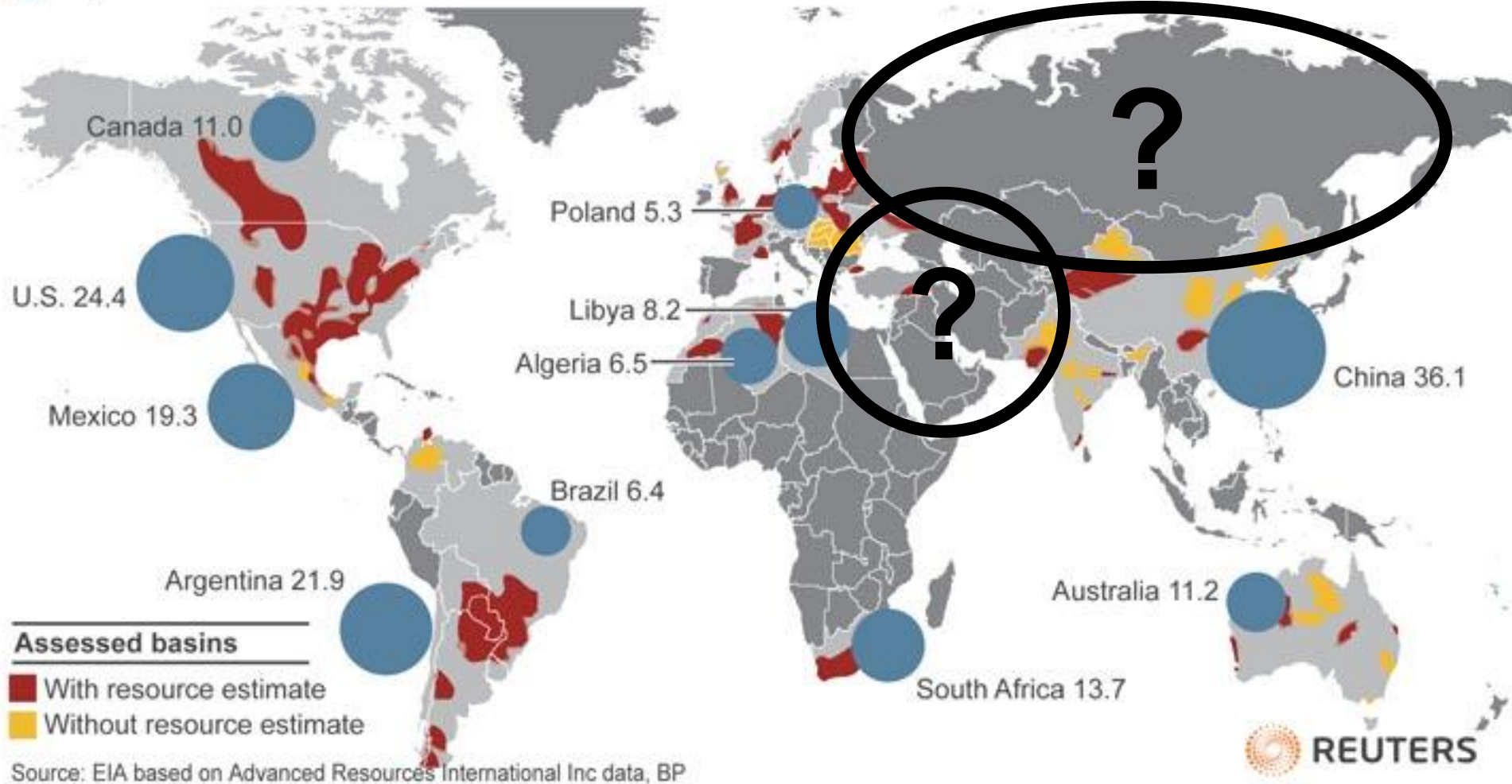
tcf Model: Rice University, Medlock, 2012



# Global Shale Gas

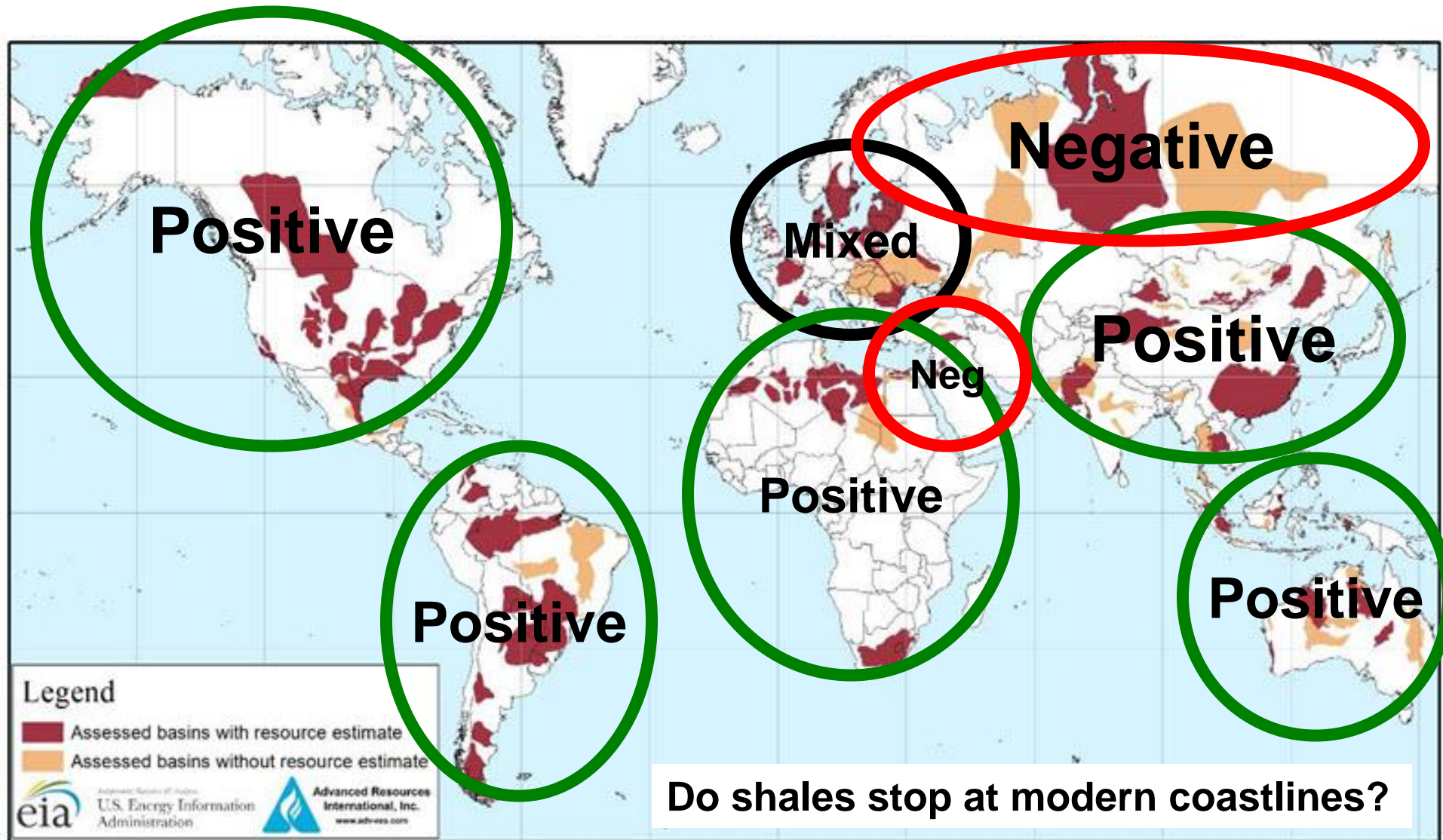
## Global shale gas basins, top reserve holders

● Top reserve holders 200 - Trln cubic metres





# Global Shale Politics



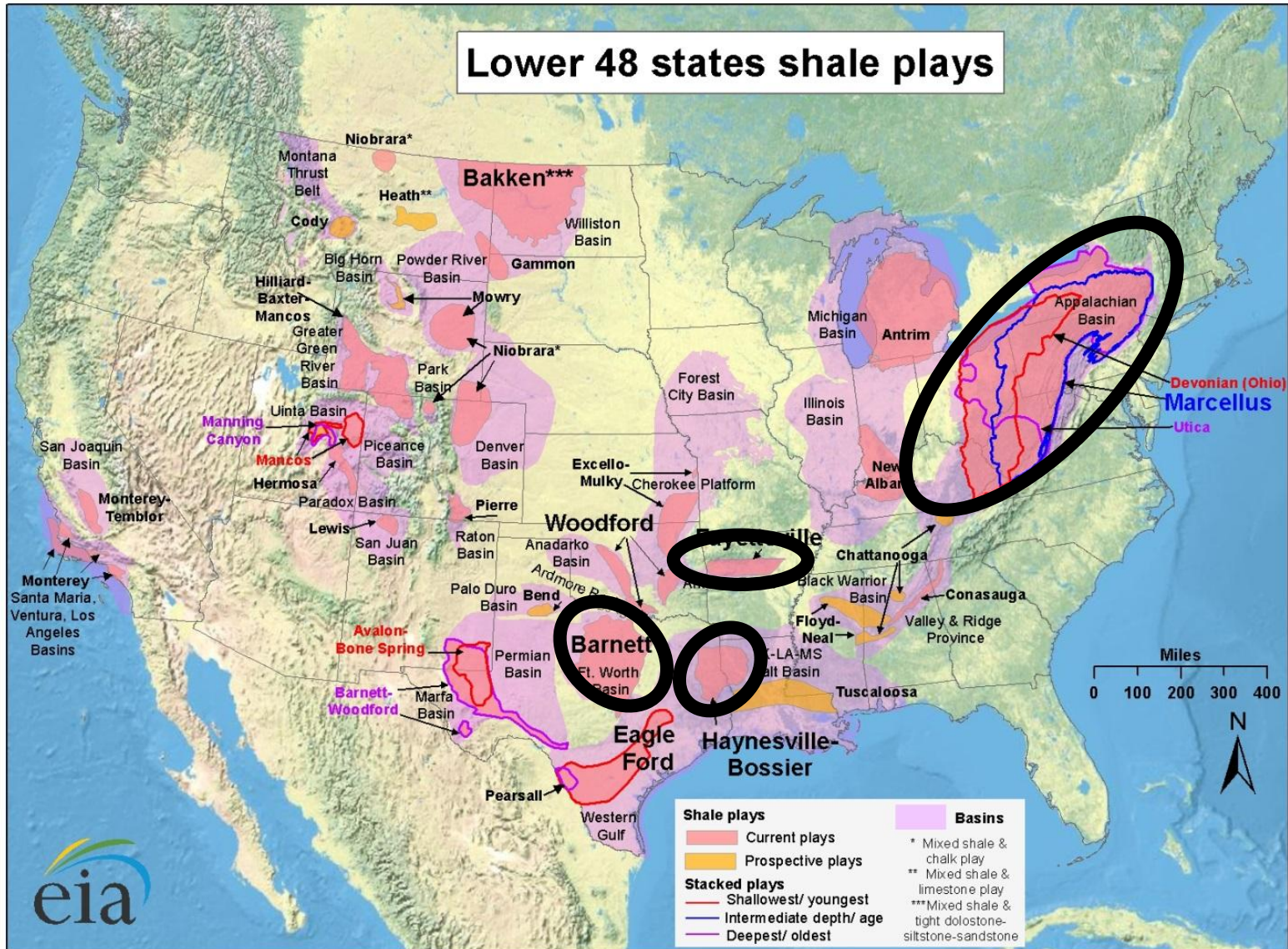
Source: United States basins from U.S. Energy Information Administration and United States Geological Survey; other basins from ARI based on data from various published studies.



# Outline

- **An Anticipated Evolution**
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# U.S. Shale Gas Plays





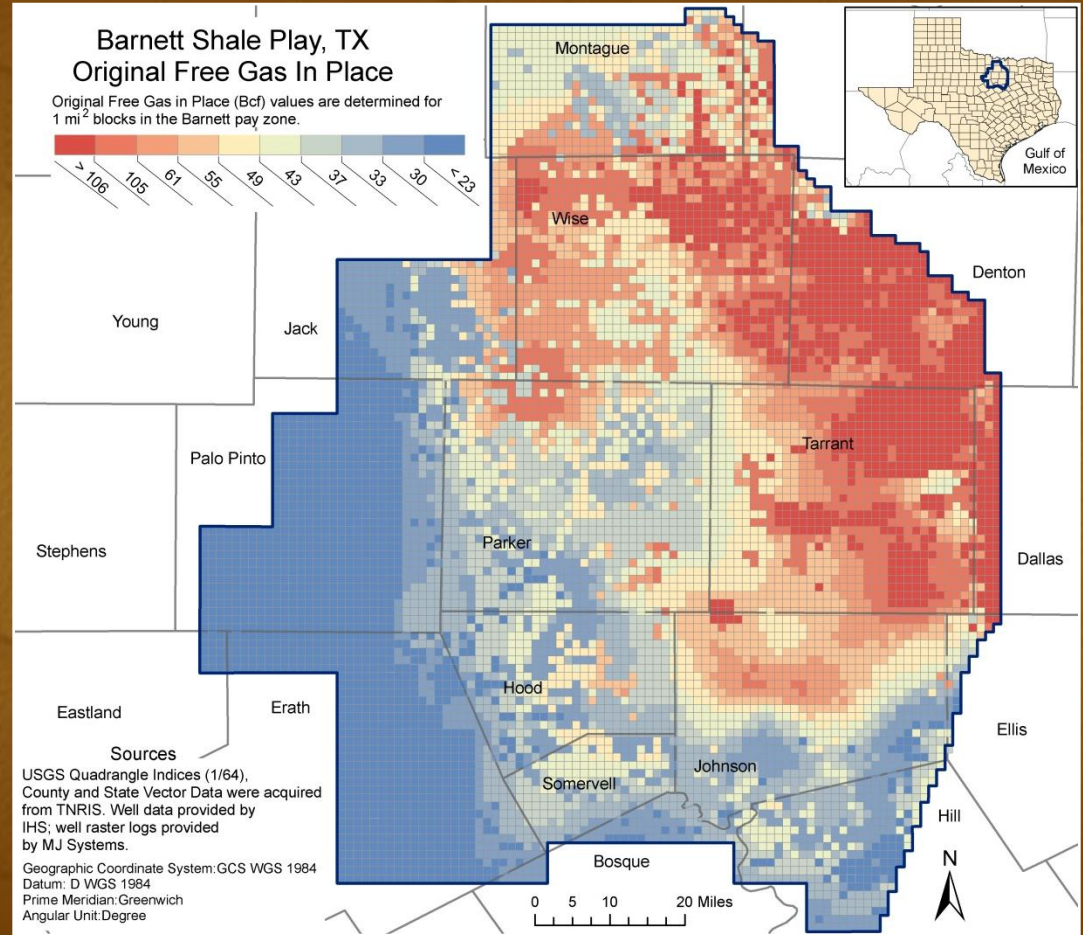
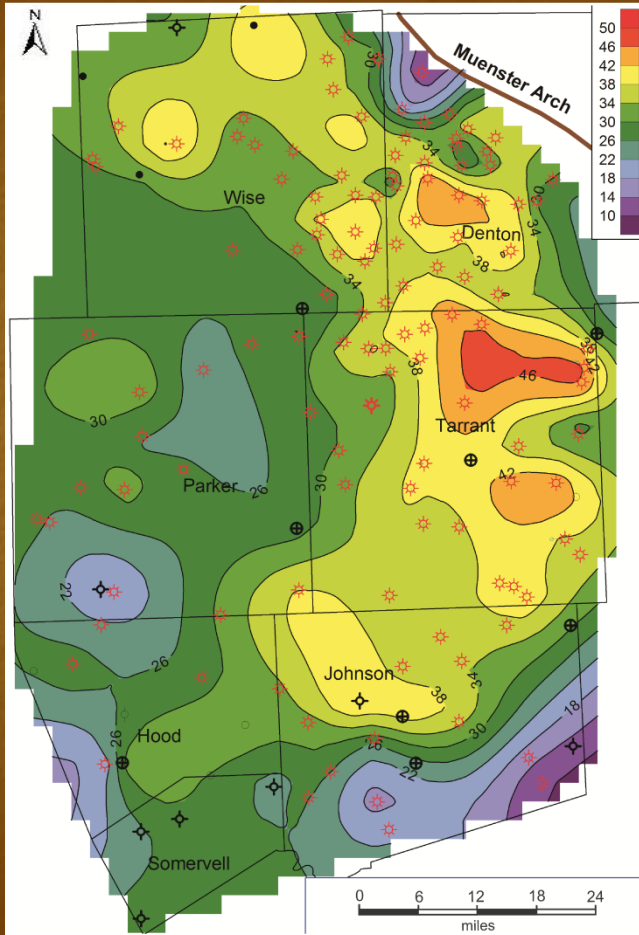
# Key Elements of Bureau Study

- **Highly integrated team**
- **Productivity tiers**
- **New per-well production decline approach**
- **Per well drainage area**
- **Bottom-up field development by tier with full economics integration**
- **Monte Carlo simulation of future production and reserves**

# Barnett Shale

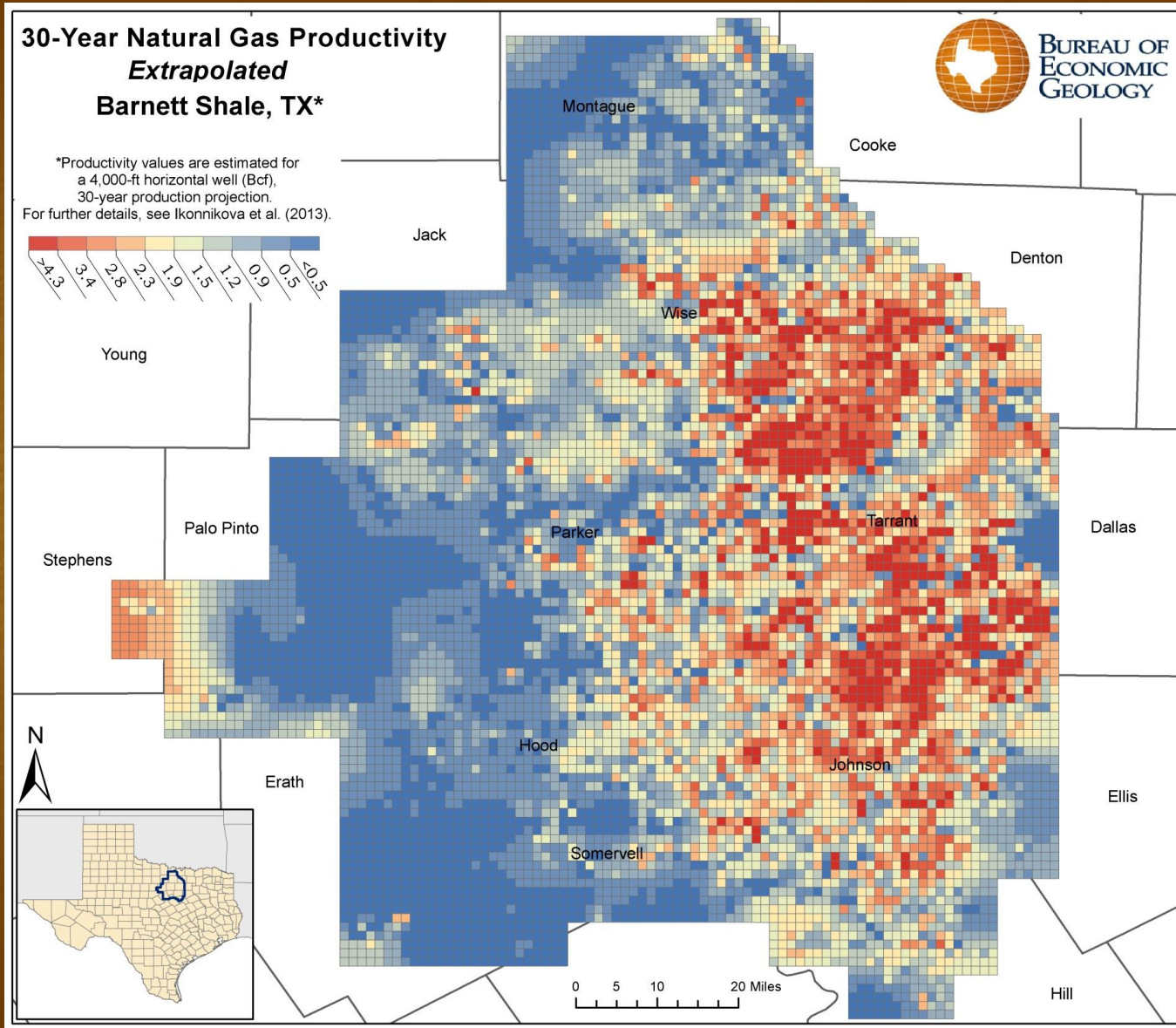
## Phi \* H

## OGIP<sup>free</sup>





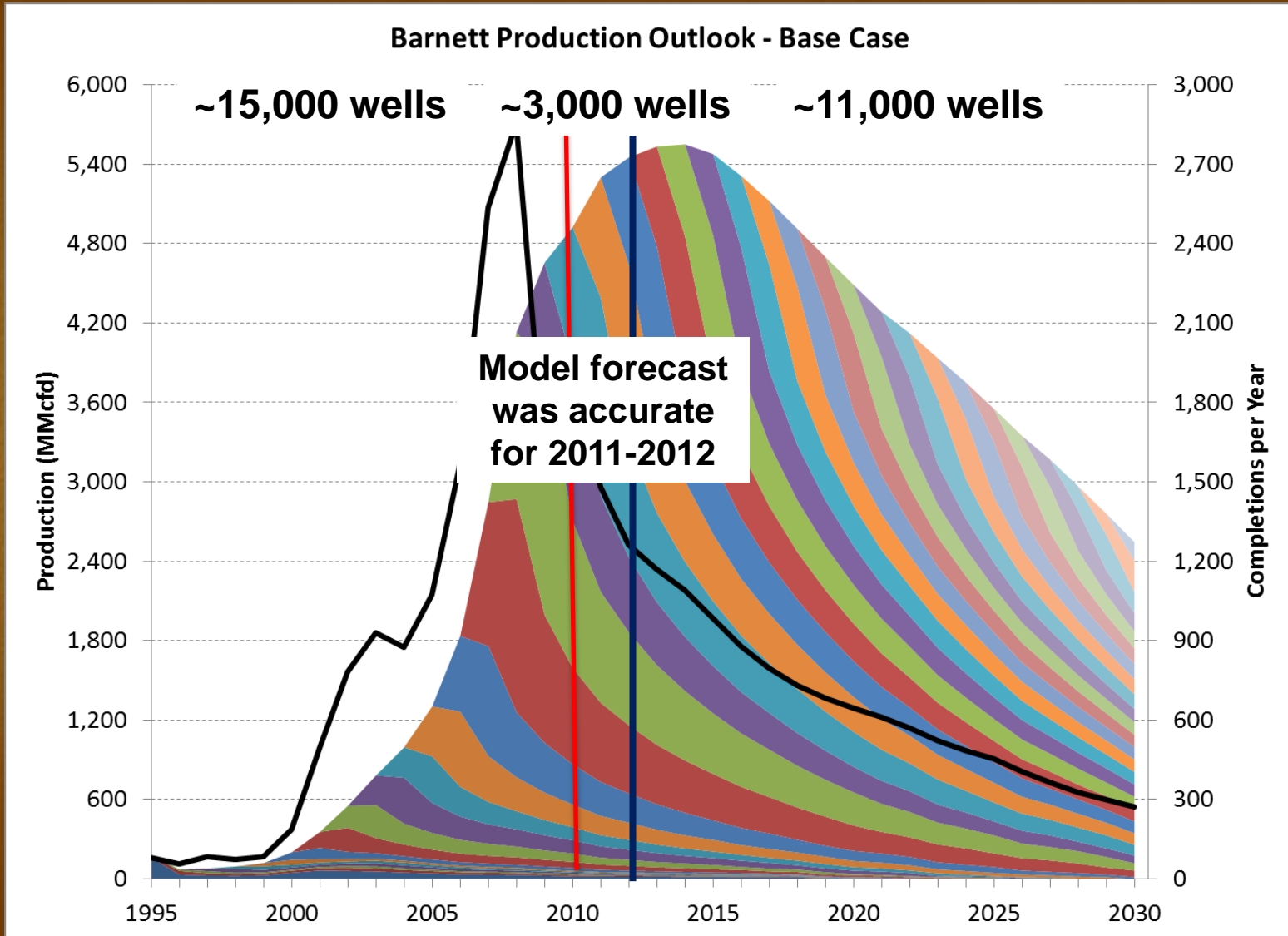
# Barnett Productivity Tiers



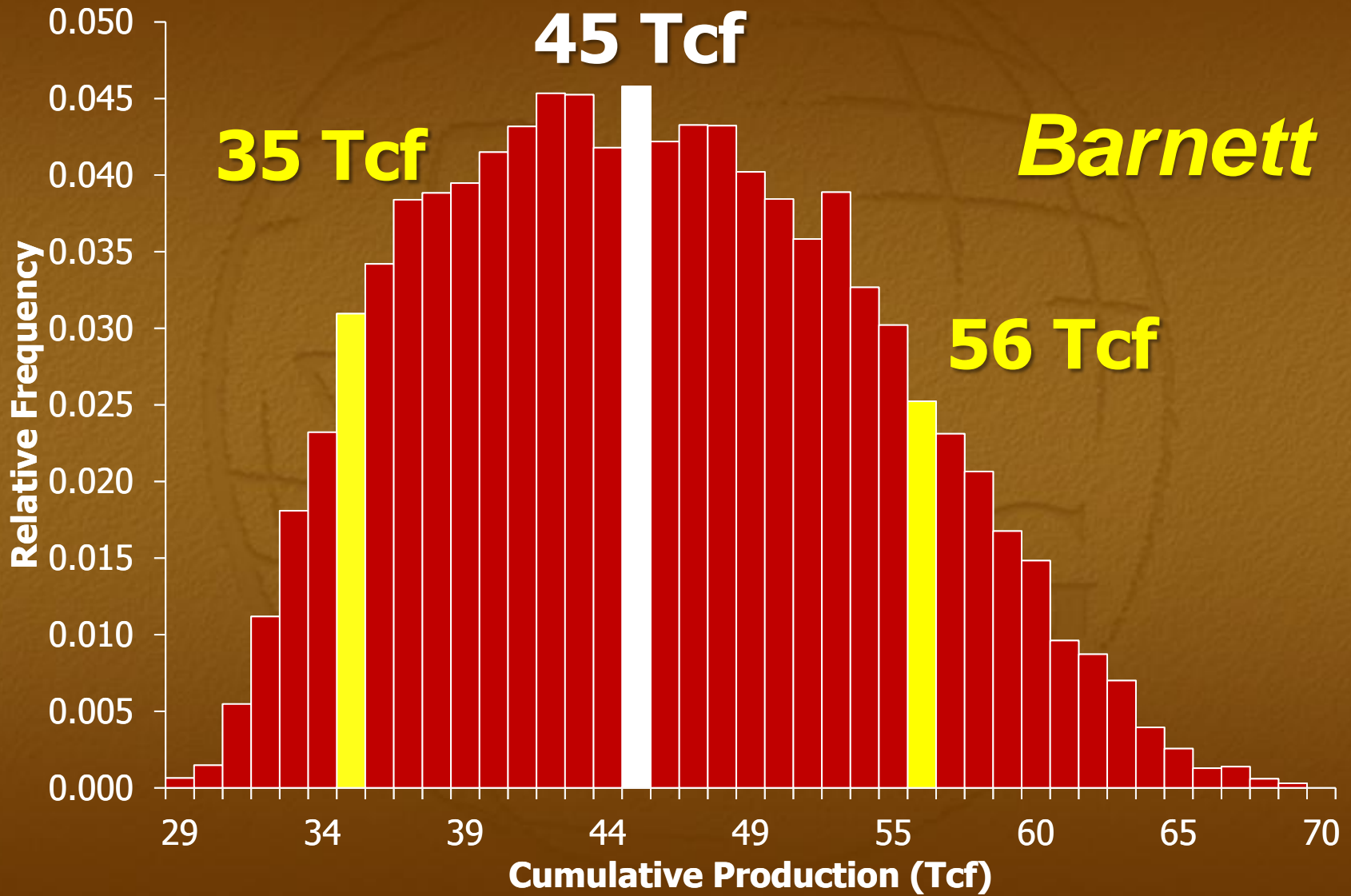


# Barnett Production Outlook

Tinker, 2013



# Economic Production Distribution



# Unconventional Reservoirs

## *Implications*

- Balance of Trade
  - ✓ Exports: Natural gas, liquids, products
  - ✓ Imports: Oil
- Regulation and Planning
  - ✓ Infrastructure
  - ✓ Resources
  - ✓ Permitting
- Emissions
- Energy Security

# Outline

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# Hydraulic Fracturing “Fracking”

Water

Proppant

Friction Reducers: always (polyacrylamide)

Biocides: often (glutaraldehyde, chlorine)

Scale Inhibitors: sometimes (phosphonate)

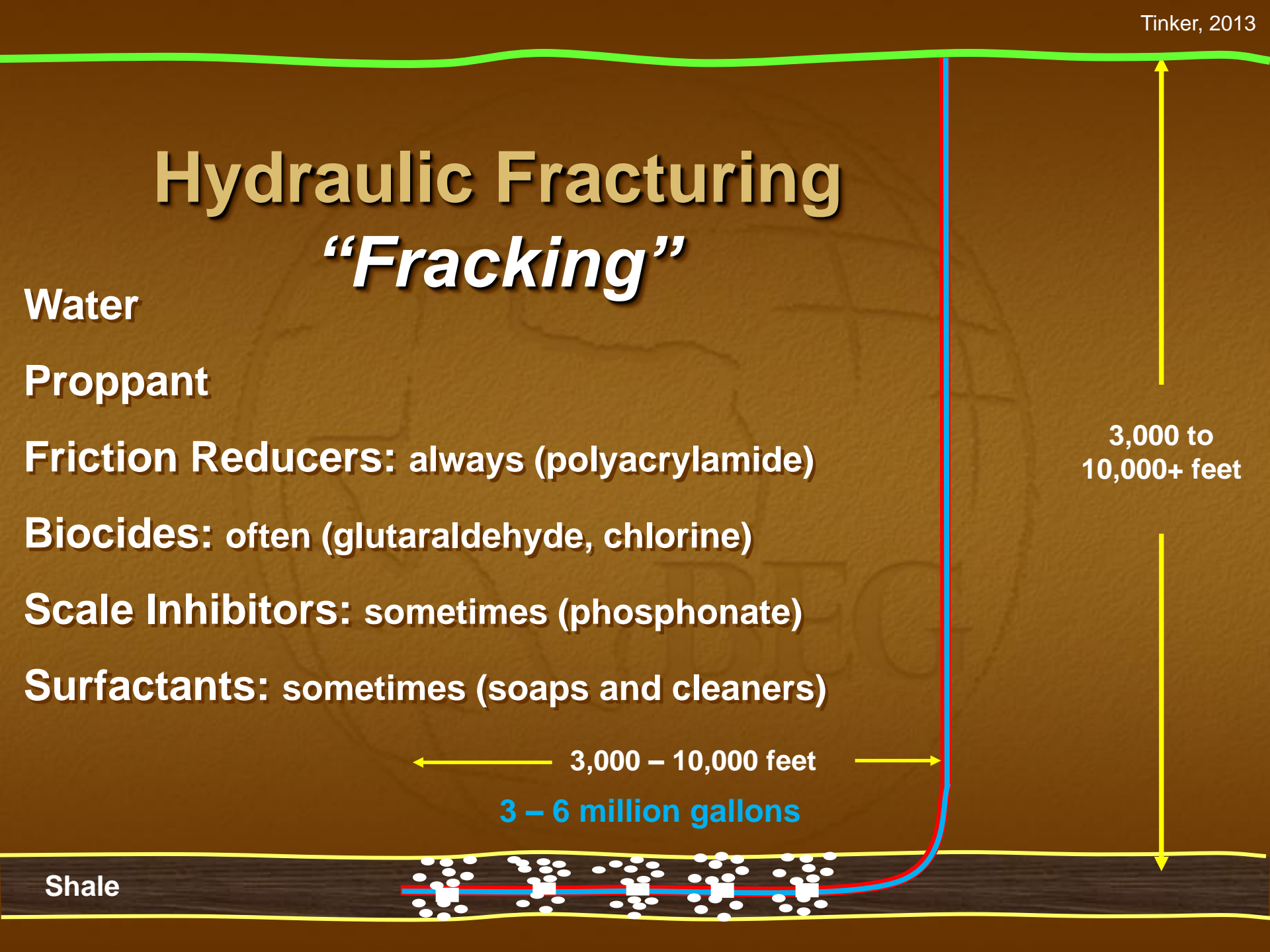
Surfactants: sometimes (soaps and cleaners)

← 3,000 – 10,000 feet →

3 – 6 million gallons

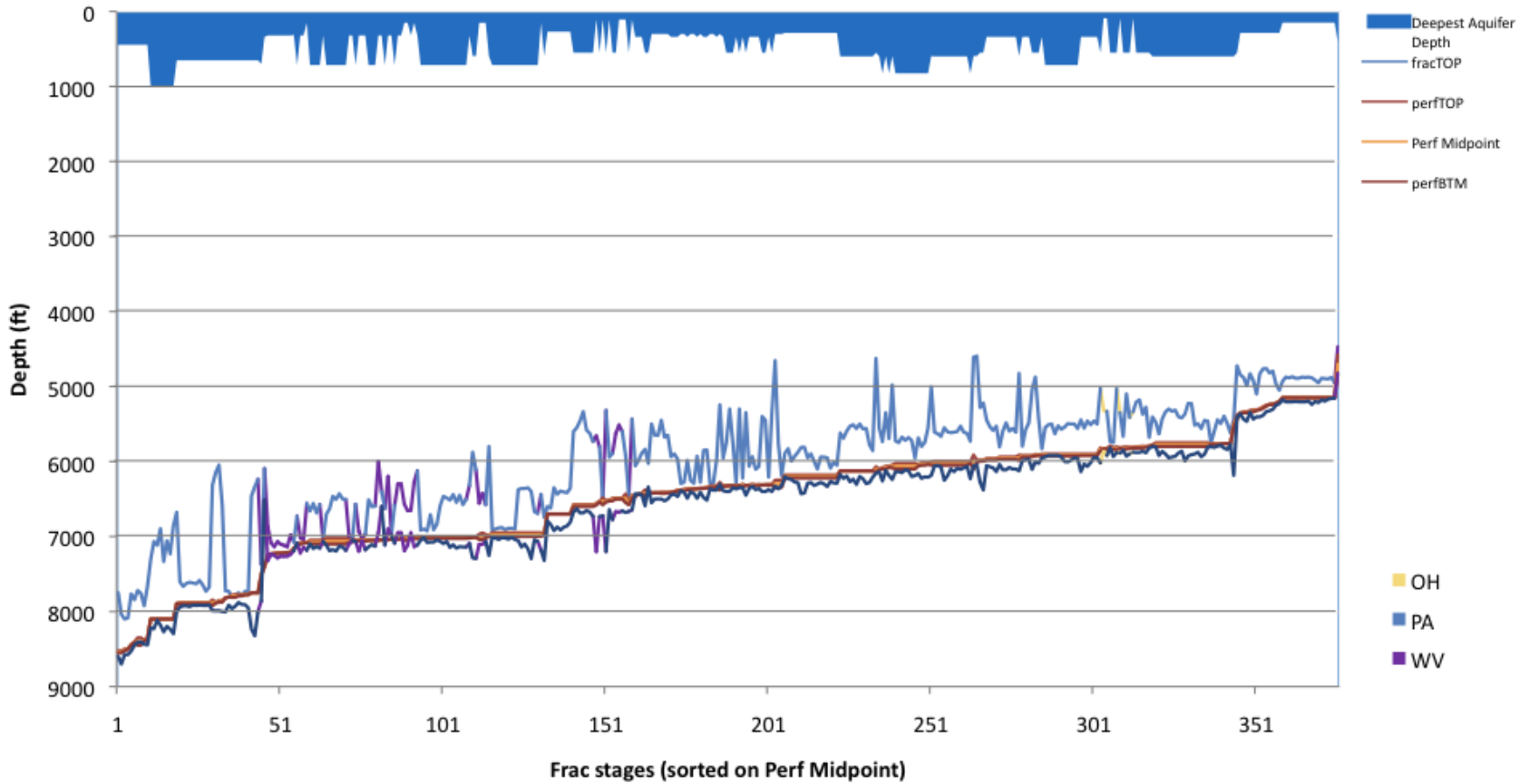
3,000 to  
10,000+ feet

Shale





### Marcellus Mapped Frac Treatments/TVD



# Unconventional Reservoirs

## *Implications*

- **Environmental**
  - Traffic/noise/light
  - Land
  - Groundwater
  - Quakes
  - NORM
  - Methane and Carbon
- **Security**
  - Available
  - Affordable
  - Reliable

*Not mutually exclusive...*

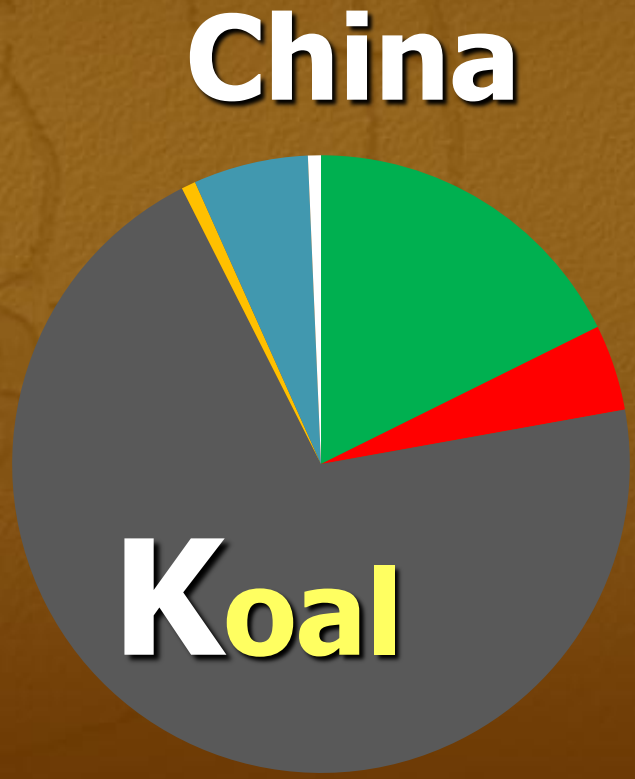
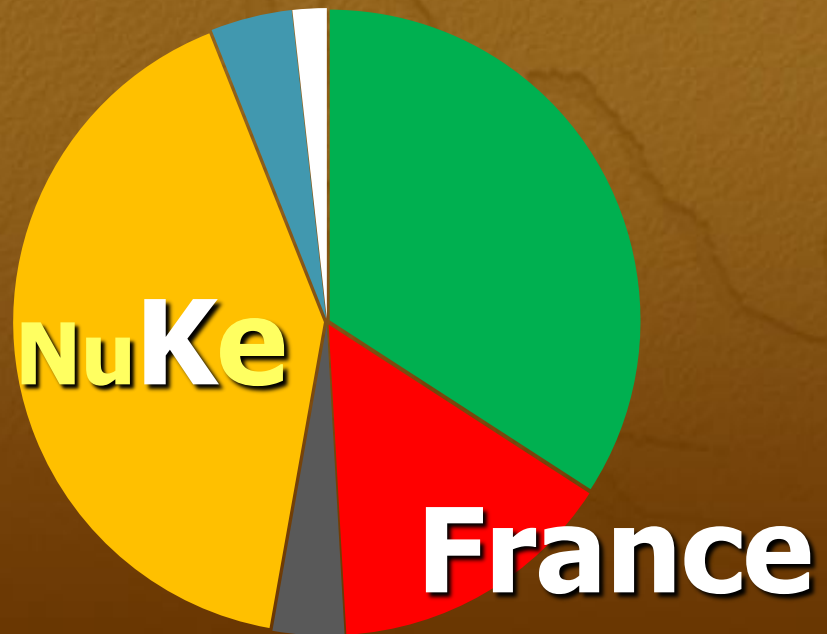
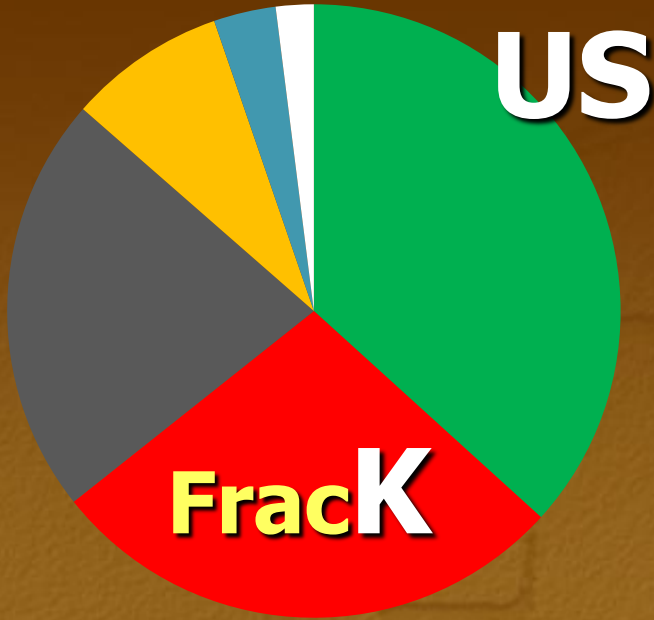
# **Environmental Issues**

## ***Regulatory Considerations***

- I. Mandatory baseline data**
- II. Cement all gas producing zones**
- III. Minimize fresh water use on the front end**
- IV. Full disclosure of chemicals**
- v. Handle flowback and produced water**
  - a. Treat and reuse**
  - b. Dispose: characterize for faults**
- VI. Minimize methane emissions**
- VII. Minimize surface impact**

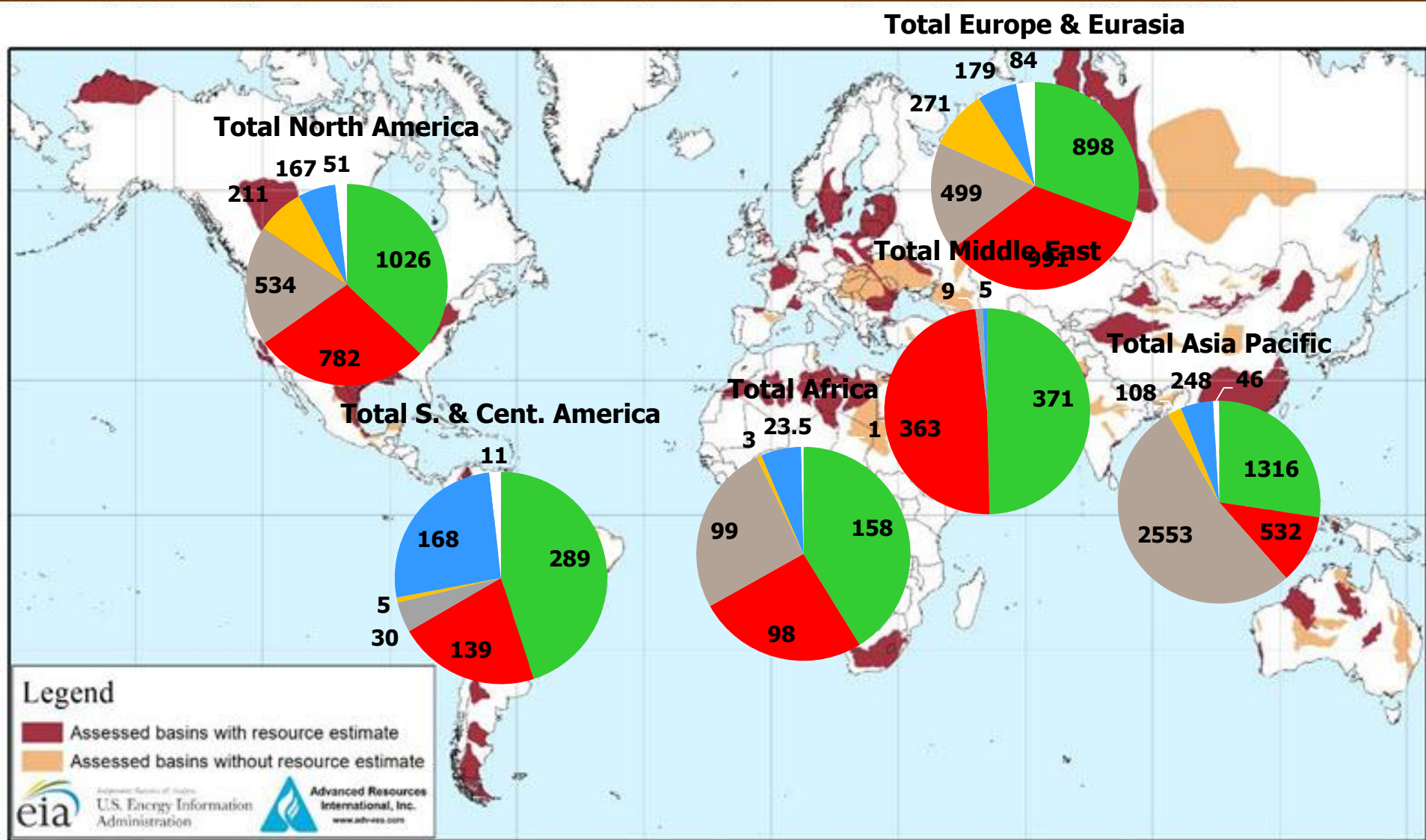
# “K” is for...

- Oil
- Natural gas
- Coal
- Nuclear energy
- Hydro electricity
- Renewables



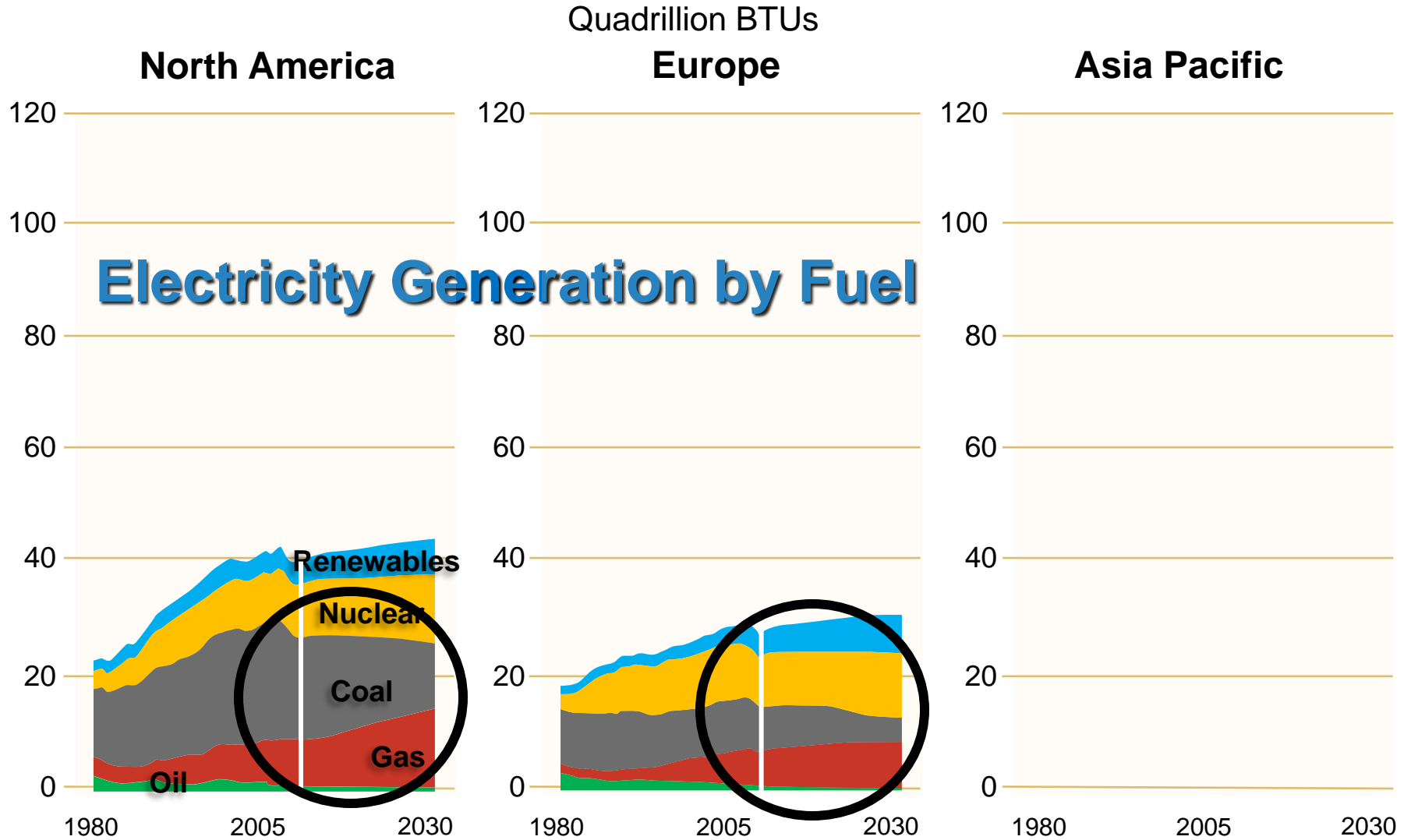


# Global Energy Mix



Source: United States basins from U.S. Energy Information Administration and United States Geological Survey; other basins from ARI based on data from various published studies.

# The Future Mix



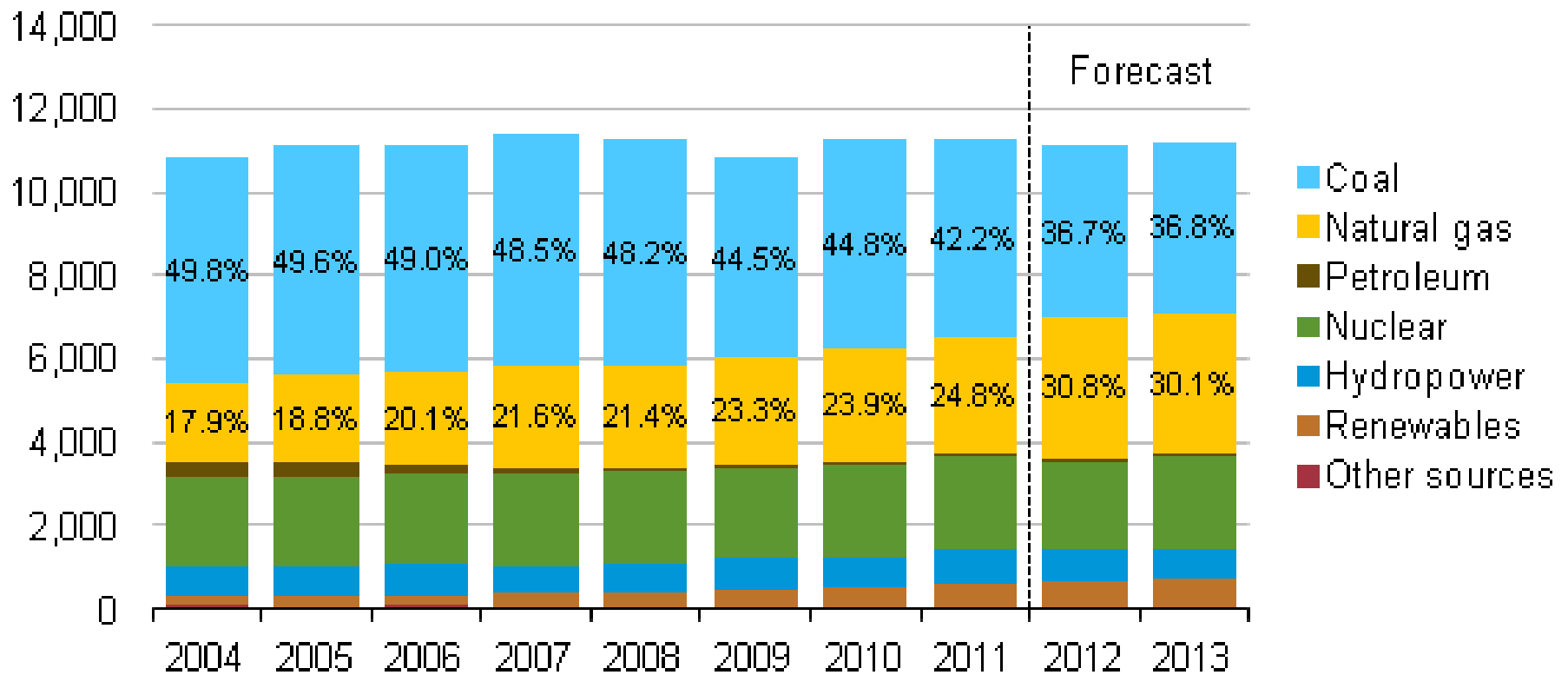
ExxonMobil Corporation, 2010, The outlook for energy: a view to 2030: ExxonMobil report, 53 p.

# US Electricity Energy Mix

## U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatt hours per day

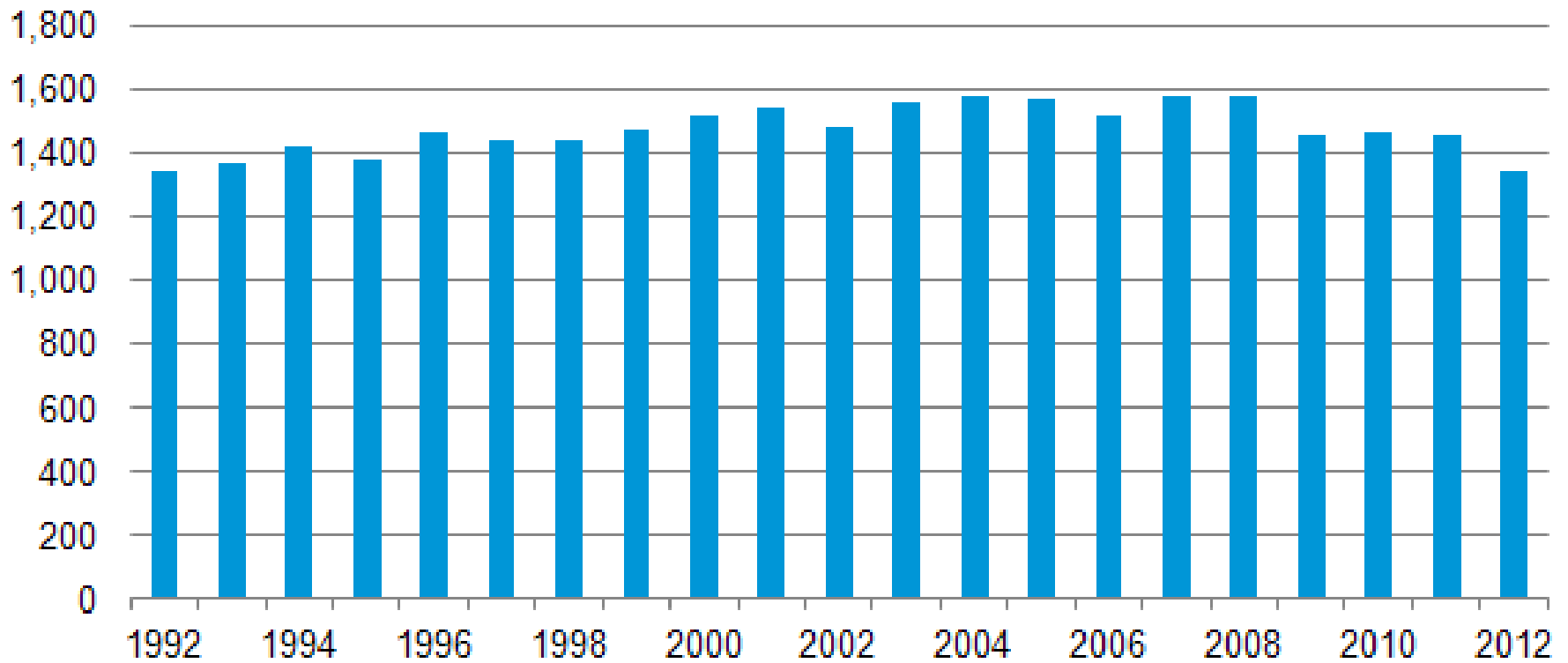
Source: US EIA Short  
Term Energy Outlook  
2011



Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

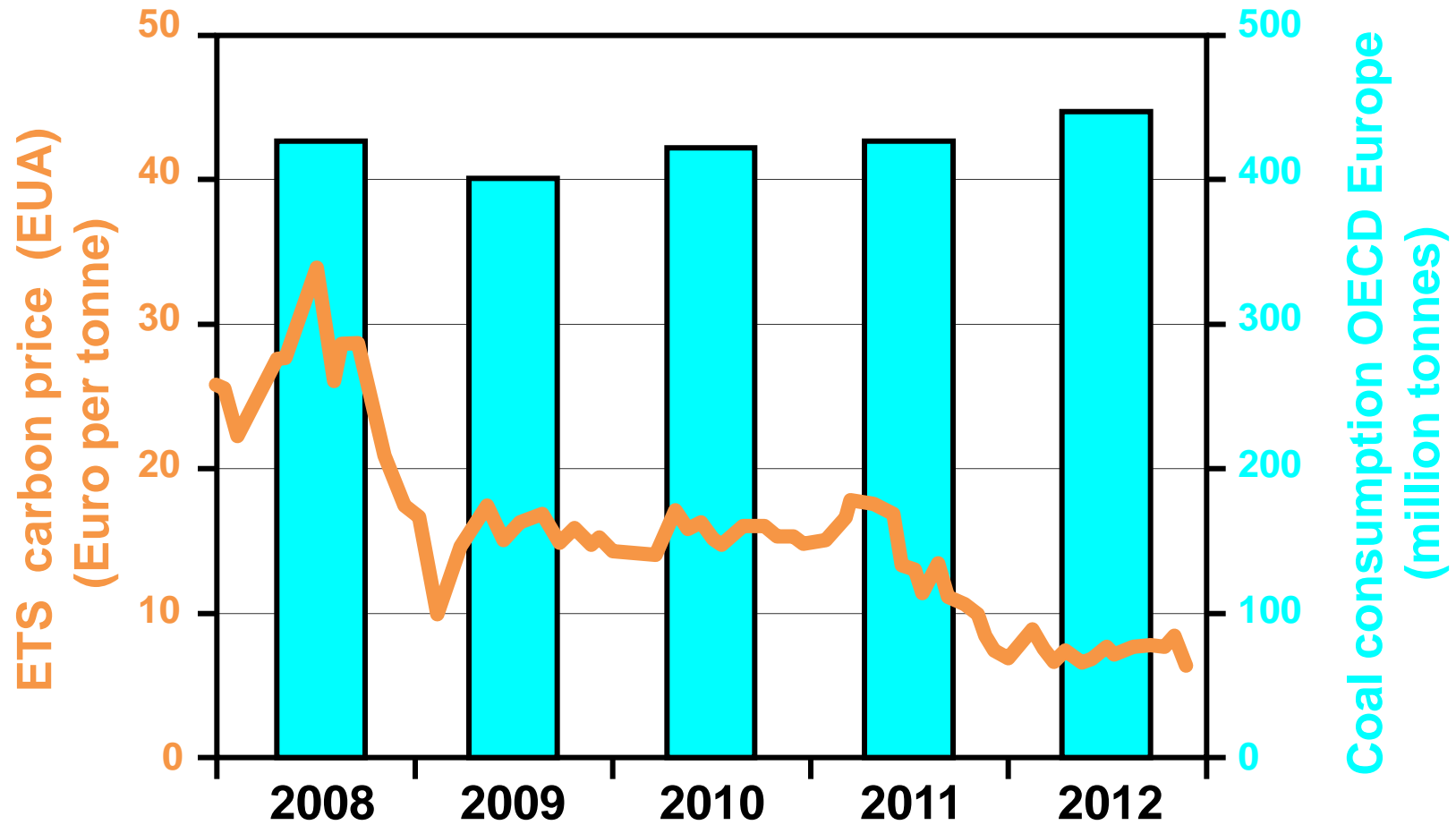
# US CO2 Emissions

U.S. first quarter total carbon dioxide emissions from energy demand, 1992 to 2012 eia  
million metric tons

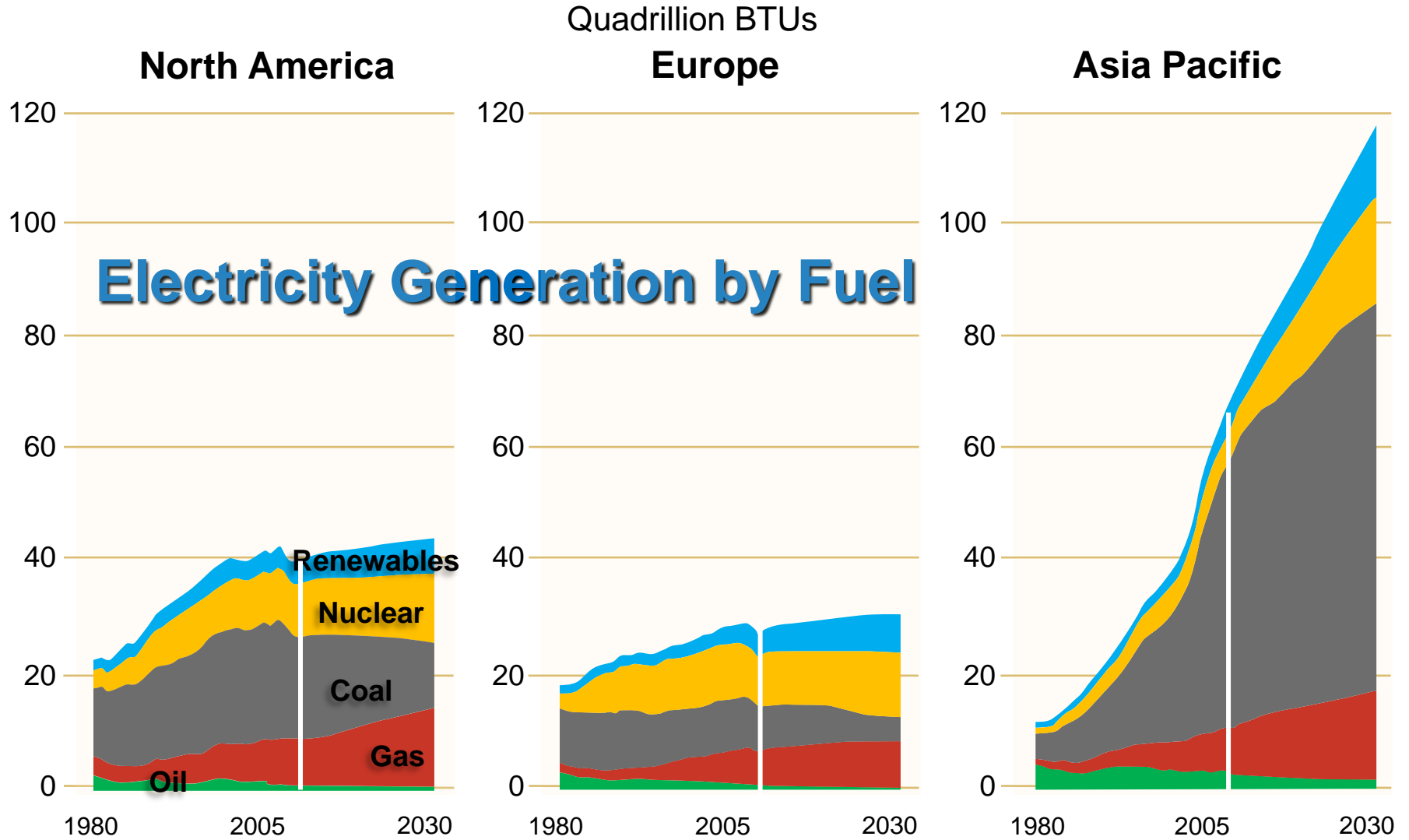




# Coal Consumption in Europe



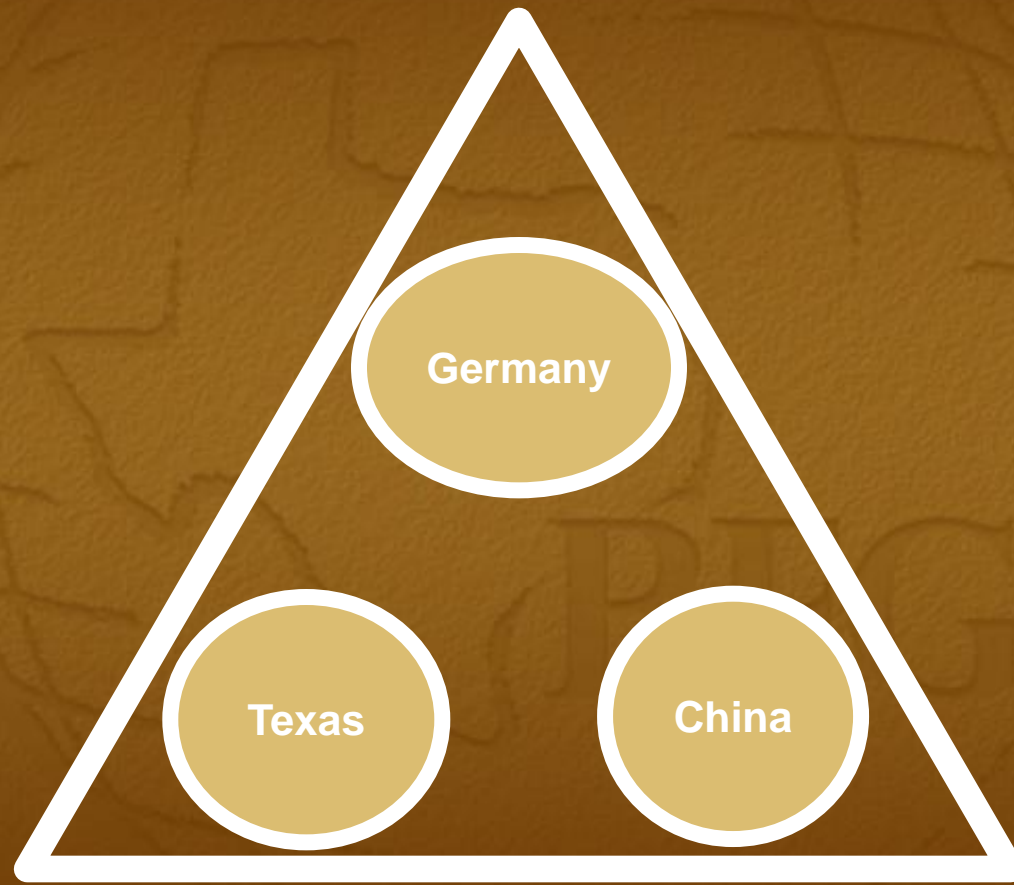
# The Future Mix



ExxonMobil Corporation, 2010, The outlook for energy: a view to 2030: ExxonMobil report, 53 p.

# The 3E Waltz

**Environment**

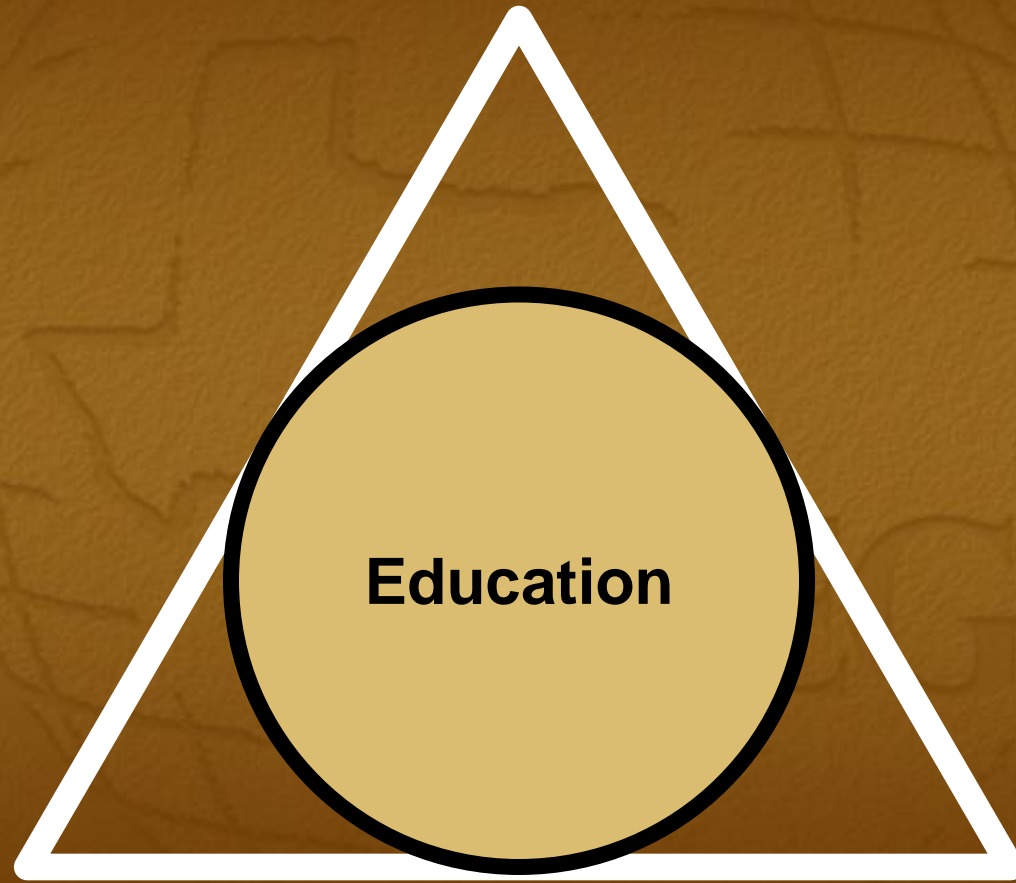


**Energy**

**Economy**

# The 3E Waltz

**Environment**



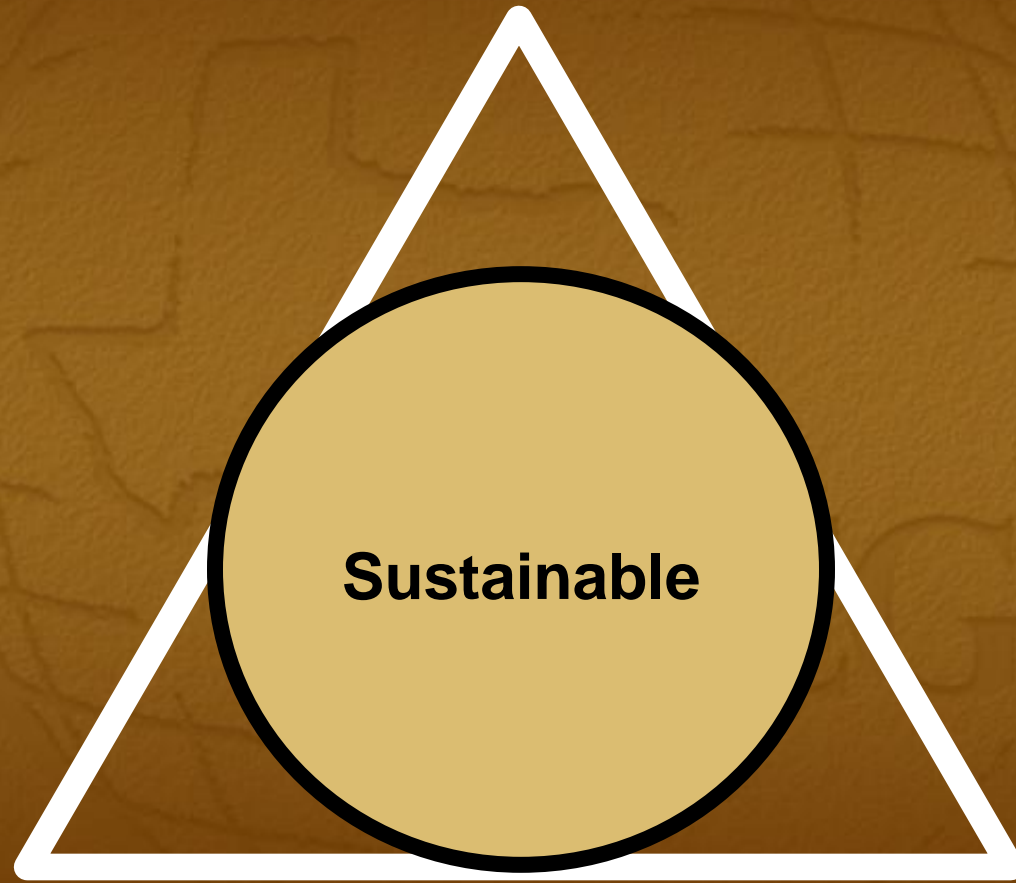
**Energy**

**Economy**



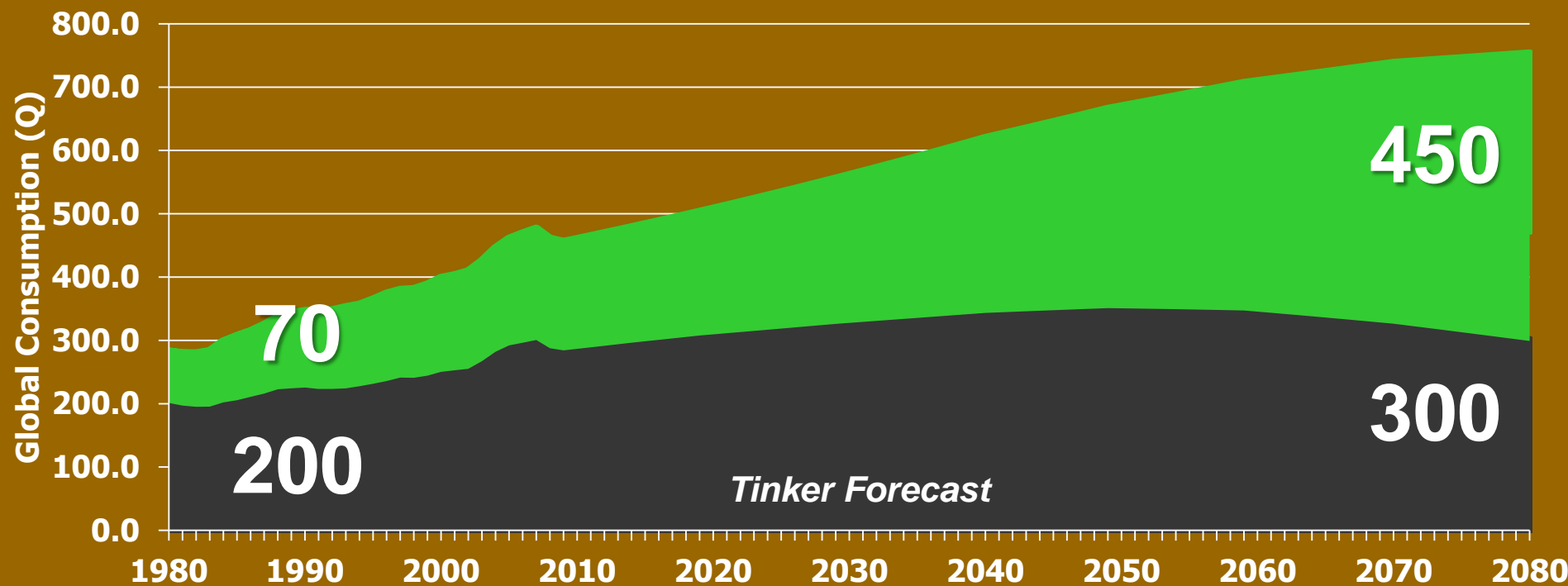
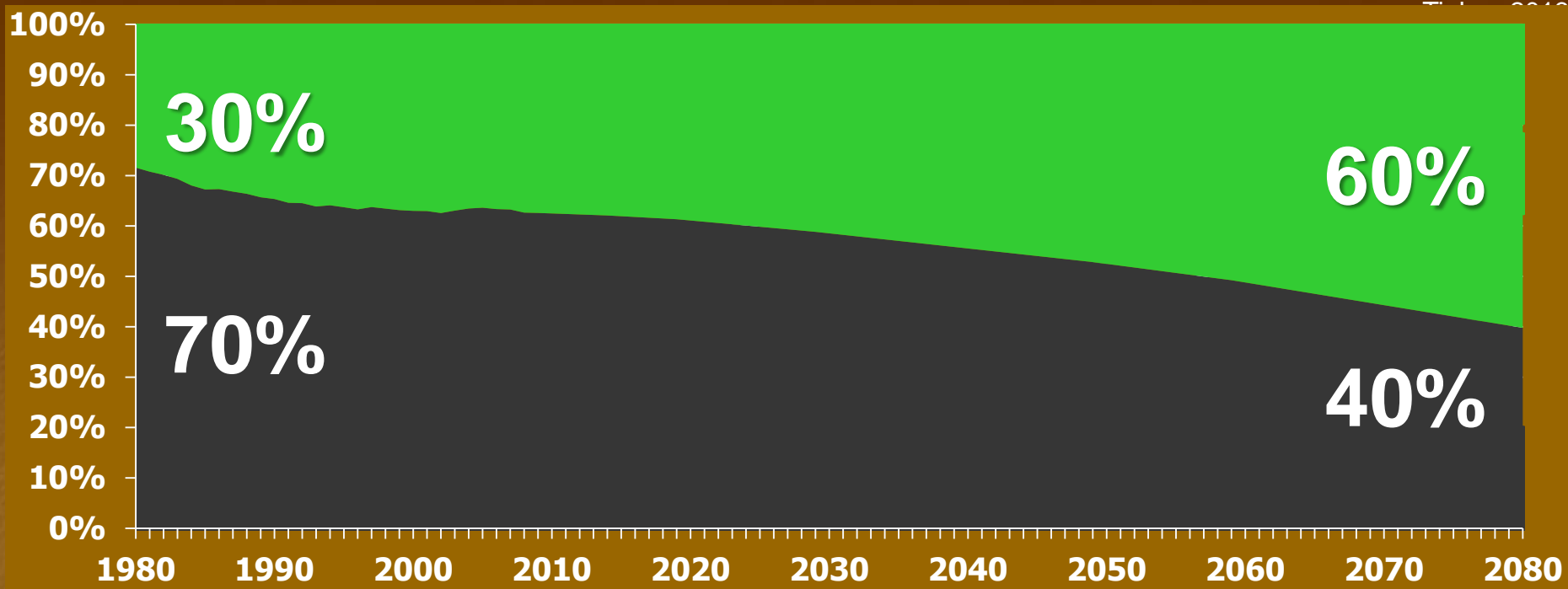
# Secure Energy

**Affordable**



**Available**

**Reliable**

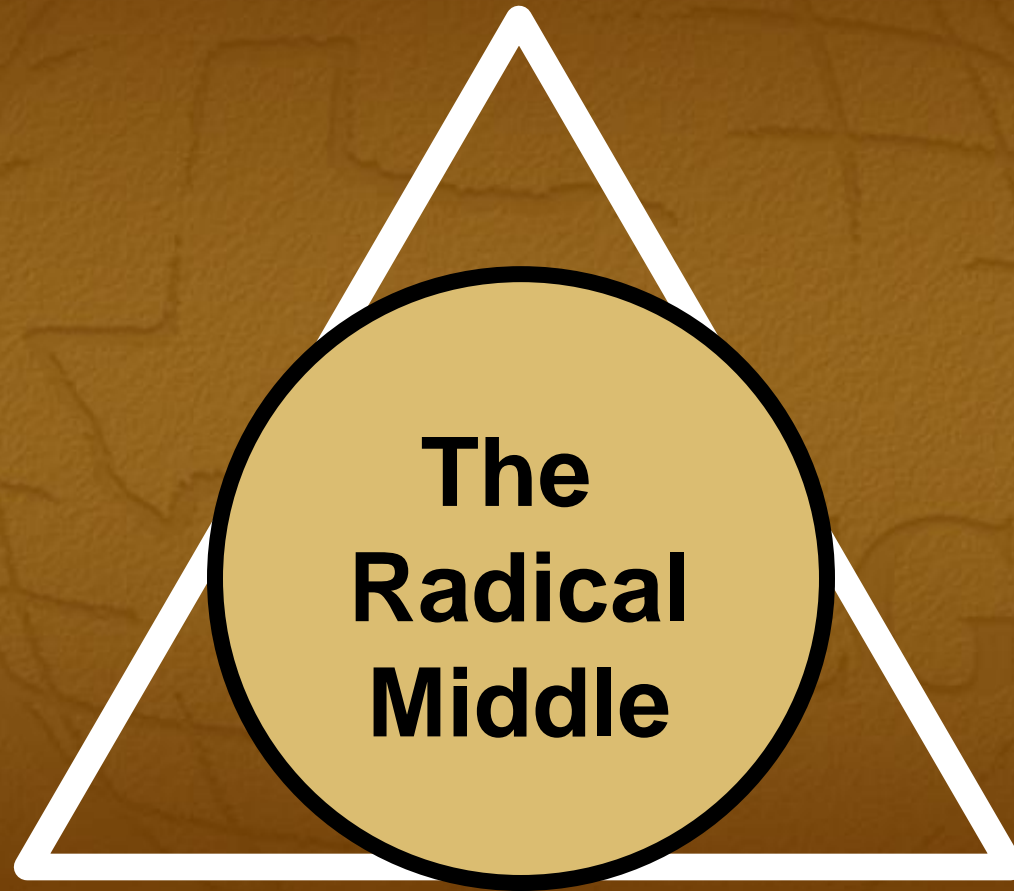


# What Can Be Learned

- 1) Above ground regulatory and perception issues are as important as below ground technical challenges.**
- 2) Diverse energy portfolios are inevitable, and for the most part desirable, but there are consequences.**
- 3) Energy mix is driven by energy security, and policy attempts to force an energy transition usually have unintended 3E consequences.**
- 4) The global energy transition will take time, but regional transitions can happen quickly!**

# Leaving our Corners

**Government**



**The  
Radical  
Middle**

**Academia/NGO**

**Industry**



**Imperial College London**  
***Oil Technology Centenary***

September, 2013

**Happy 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday**



***Congratulations from Texas!***