

Niobrara Resource Play

Niobrara, Colorado/Wyoming

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Marathon Oil

General Outline

- Introduction
- Beginning the Project
 - Formation of the team
 - Monitor wells and data acquisition
 - Early well design
 - First horizontal
- Lessons Learned
 - Wellbore stability issues
 - Well construction and design
- Current Drilling Techniques
 - BHA design
 - Directional planning/considerations
 - Geosteering
- Future Plans
 - Drilling/Completion optimization

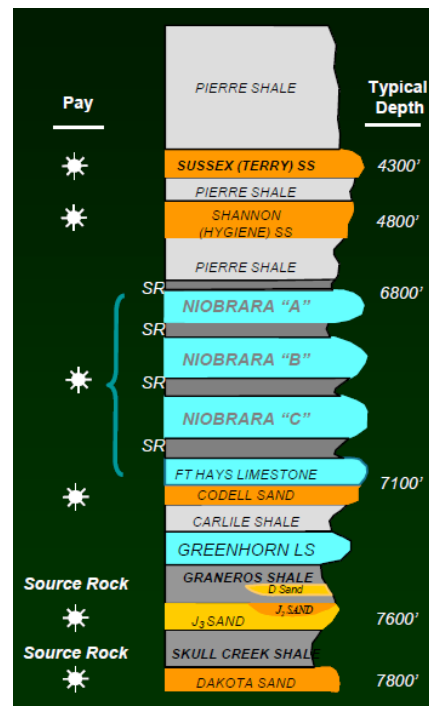
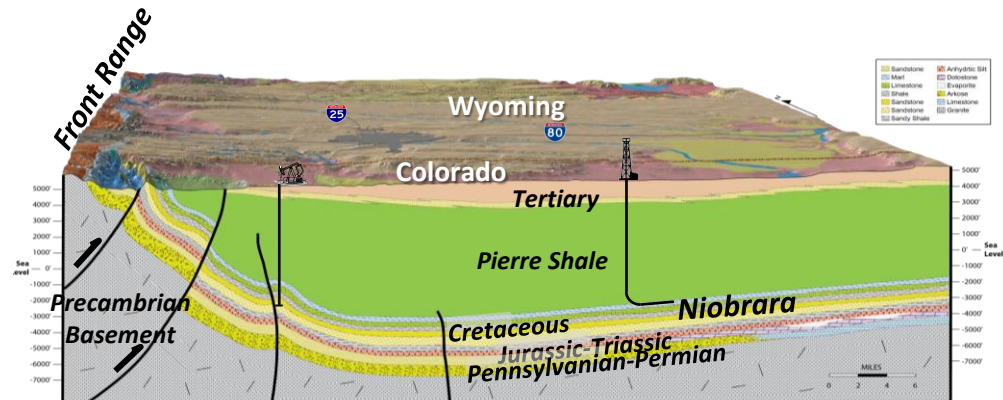
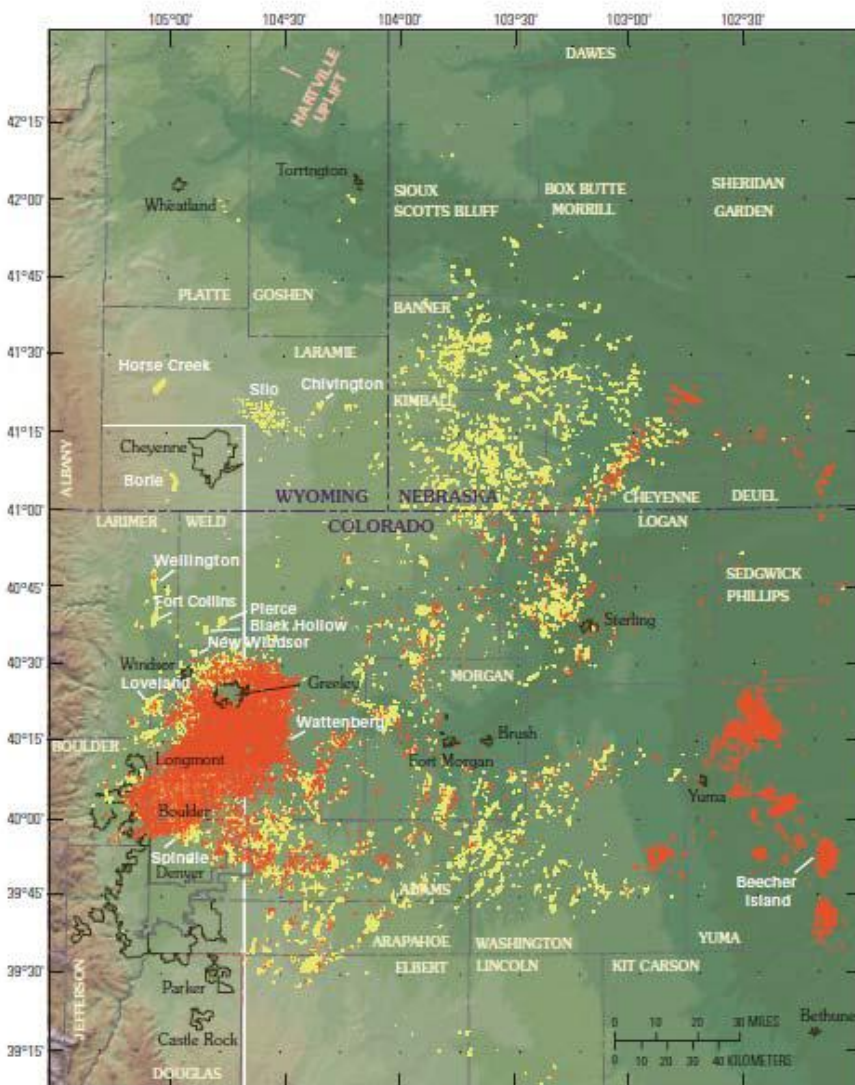


Beginning the Project

- Spreading our HES culture
 - New area, same culture
- Formation of Highly Integrated Team
 - Diversified, yet focused
- Ensure overall project success
 - Efficiency
 - Adaptability
 - Flexibility
 - Creativity



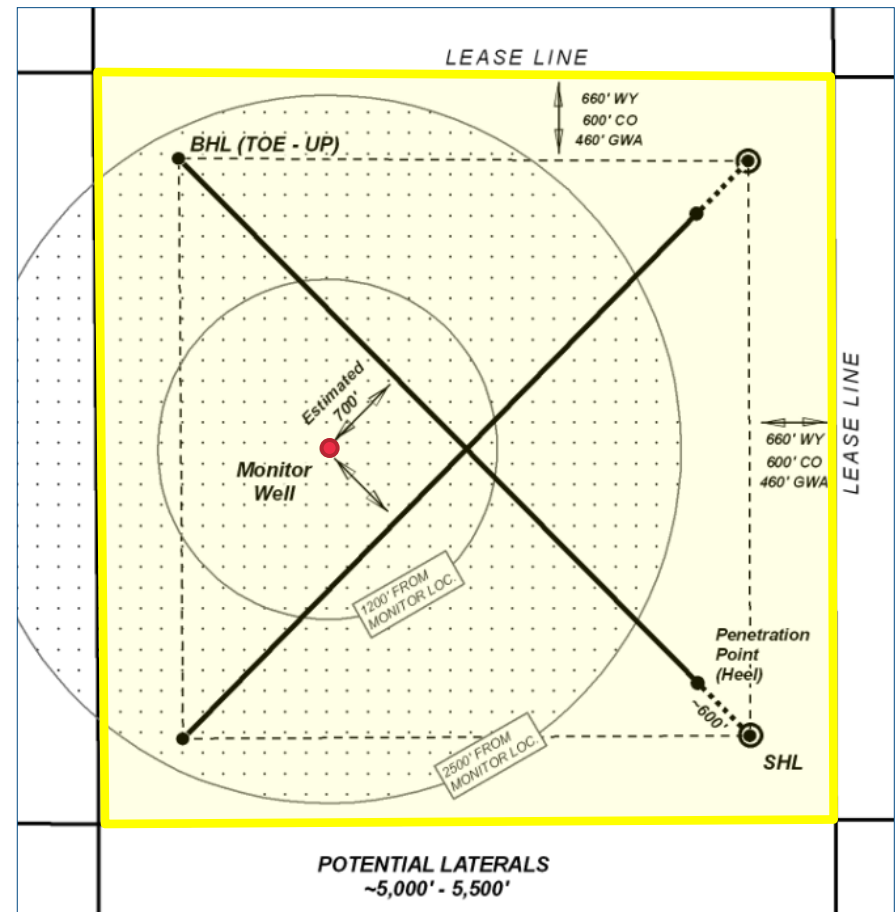
General DJ Basin Information



- Ranges from 275 to 400 feet thick in the DJ Basin
- Thickness increases to the west
- Interbedded brittle chalk and ductile shale
- Three main carbonate-rich benches 10 to 25 feet per bench, total thickness up to 70 feet thick
- 5 to 12% porosity
- Small faults are common in Niobrara
- Oil is self-sourced from interbedded organic-rich shales

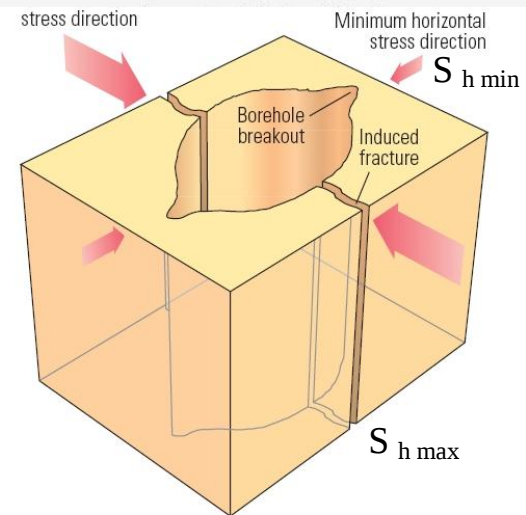
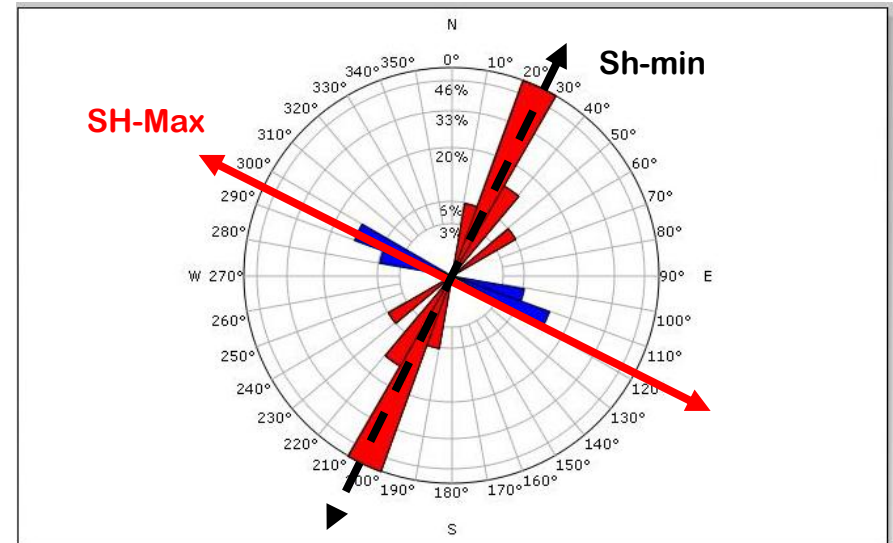
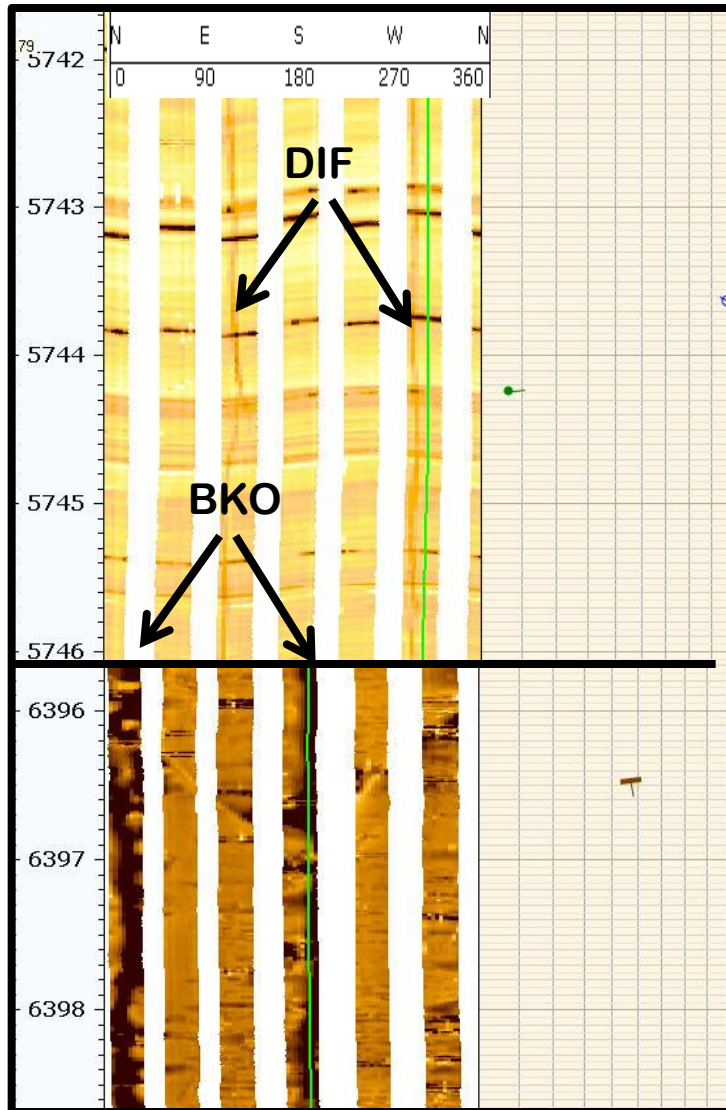
Evaluating the Niobrara

- Monitor/Test Wells
- Data Acquisition
 - Drilling data
 - Geological samples
 - Extensive wireline logging
 - Reservoir data
 - Frac Monitoring/Evaluation
 - Vertical Seismic Profiles
- Permit two possible horizontals, choose one.
- Establish development areas/techniques



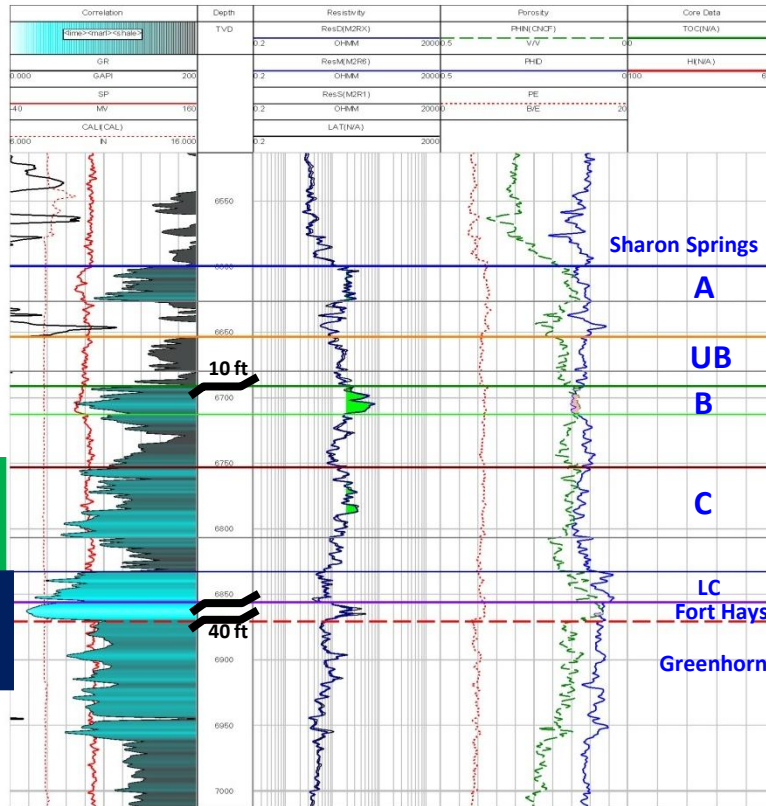
Sh-max/Sh-min orientation and lateral placement

Drill the lateral as perpendicular to SHmax as possible (parallel with Sh-min) in order to maximize the hydraulic fracture stimulation.



Coring Operations

Oil seeping out from Niobrara chalks and marls



354.5ft of whole

Natural fracture stained with oil (core depth at 6873 ft)



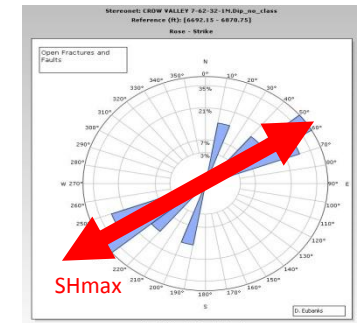
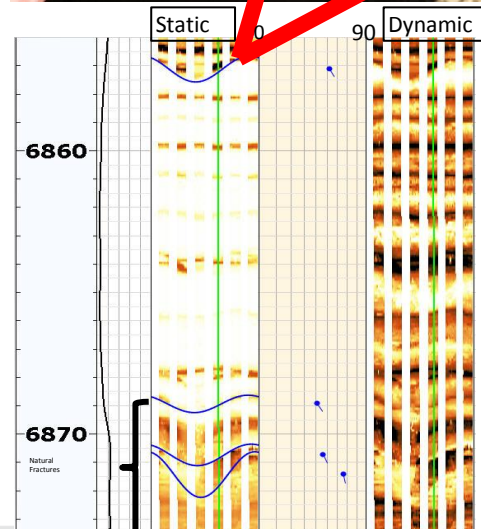
Greenhorn (calcite-rich siltstone showing *Inoceramus* traces)



Fault

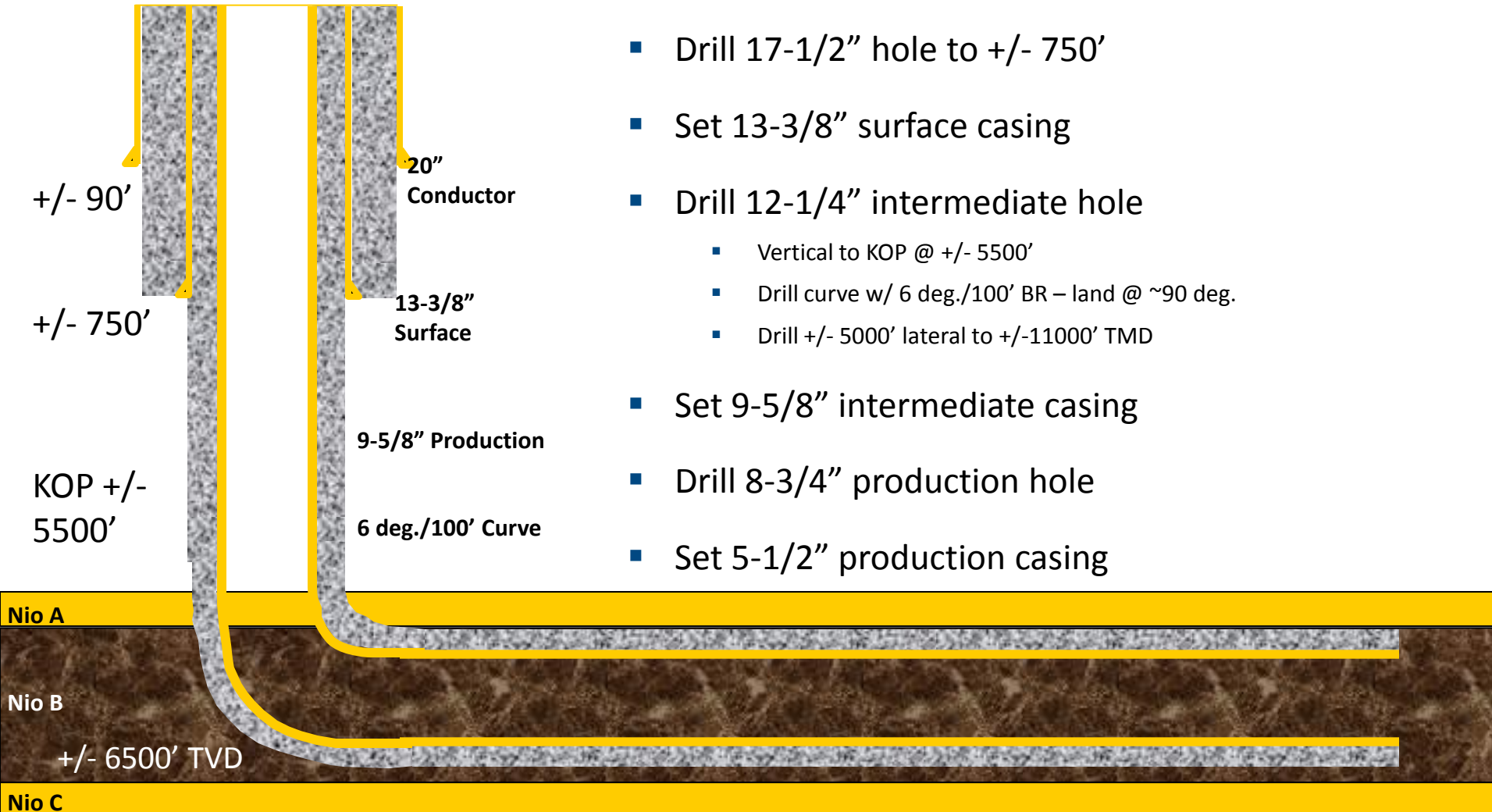


20 ft Niobrara B Chalk

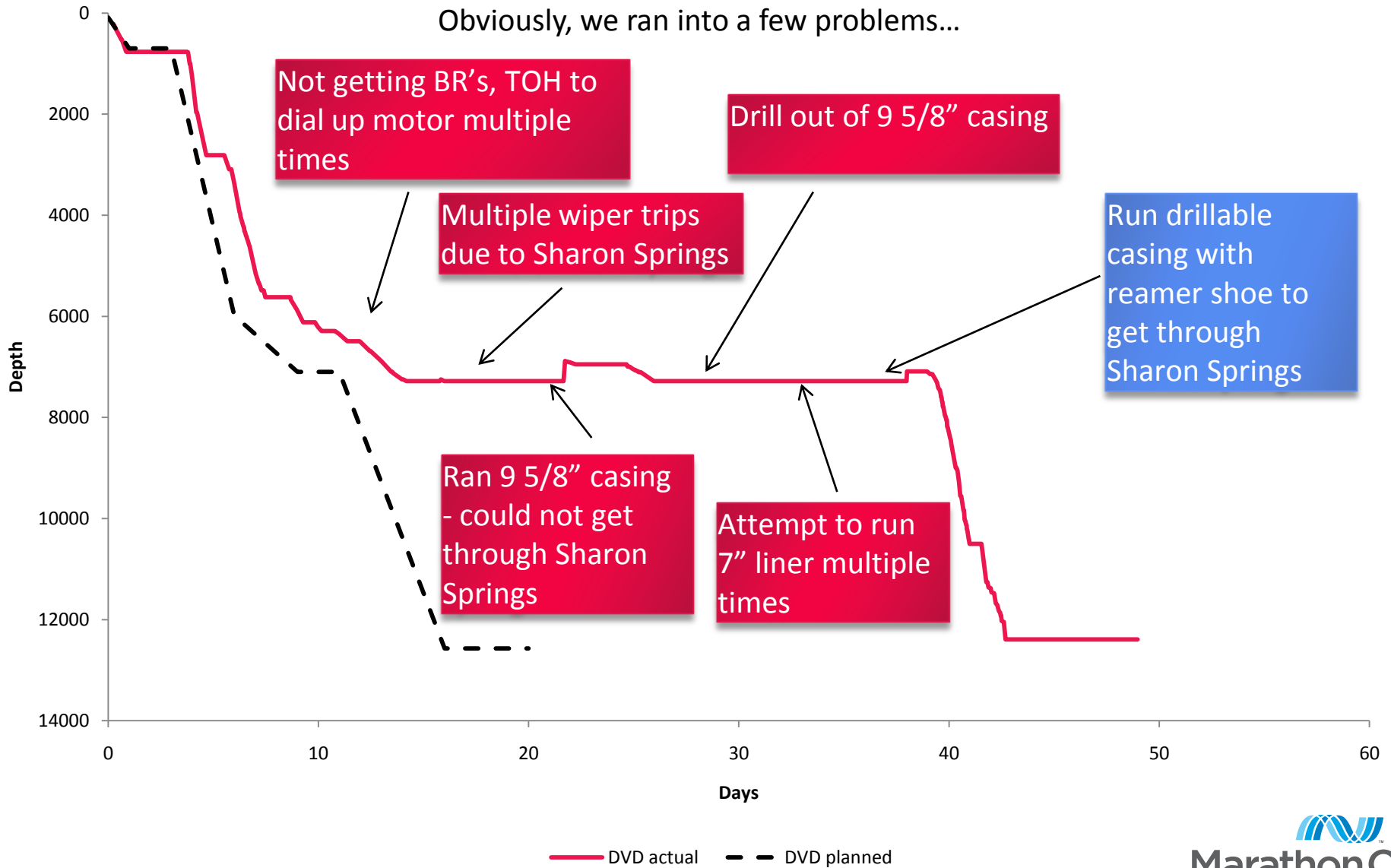


Fault and N. Fractures showing N 58 E strike directions in line with the present day stress field.

Early Horizontal Well Design



First Horizontal

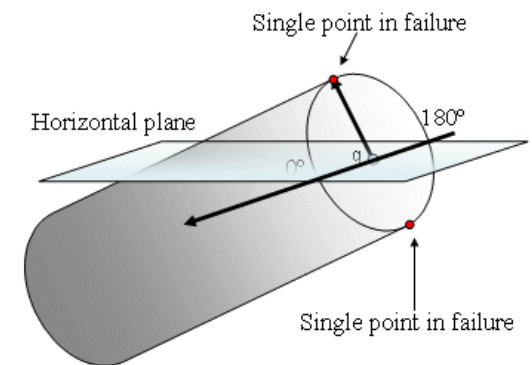
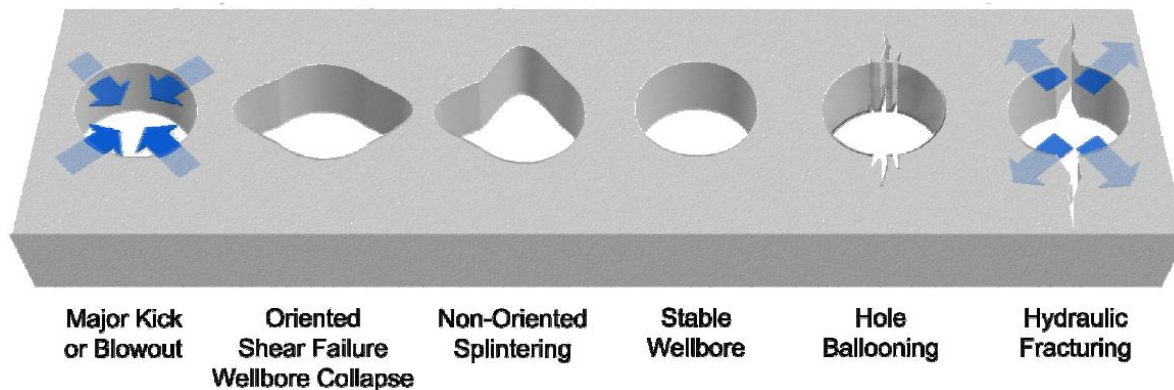


First Horizontal

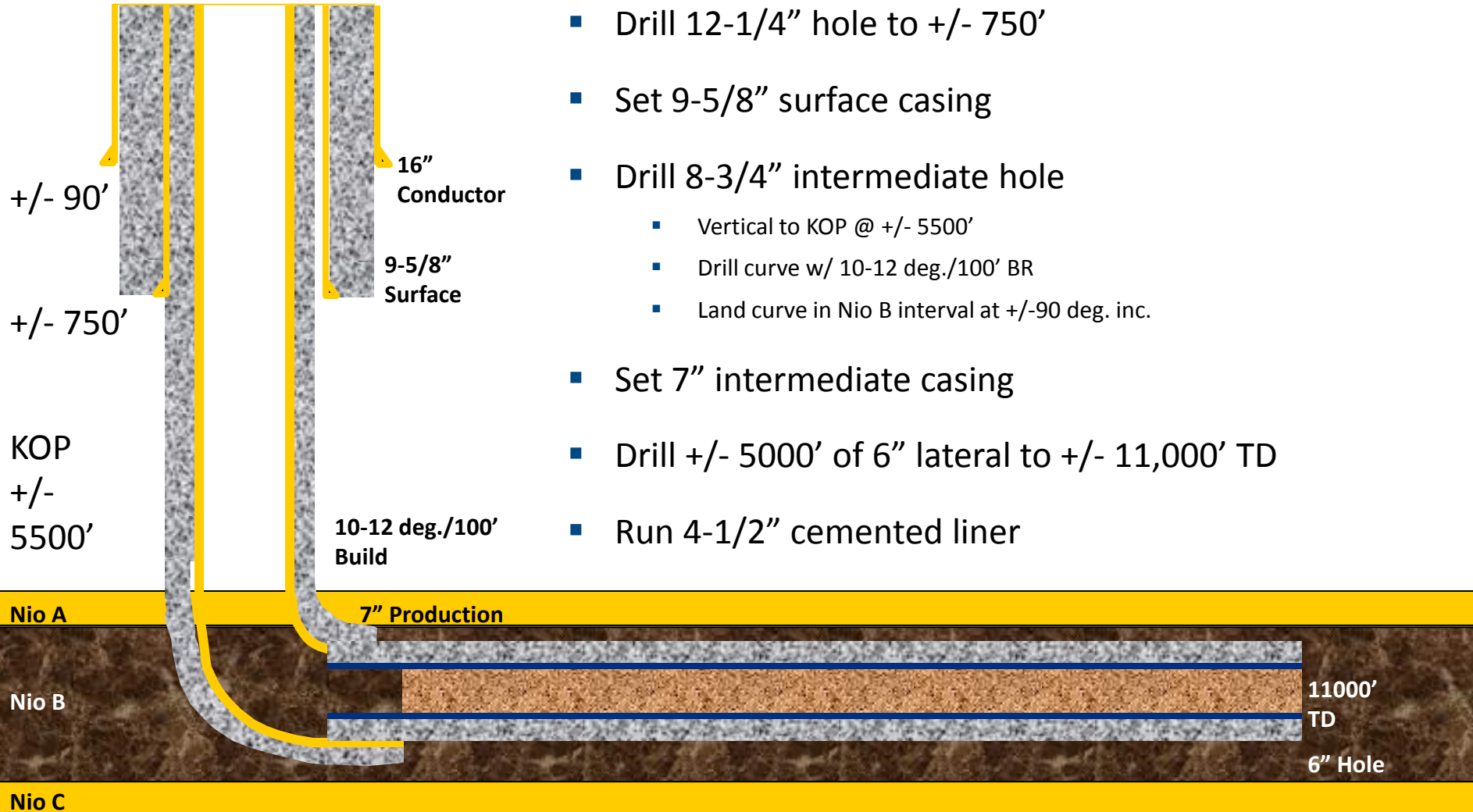


Lessons Learned

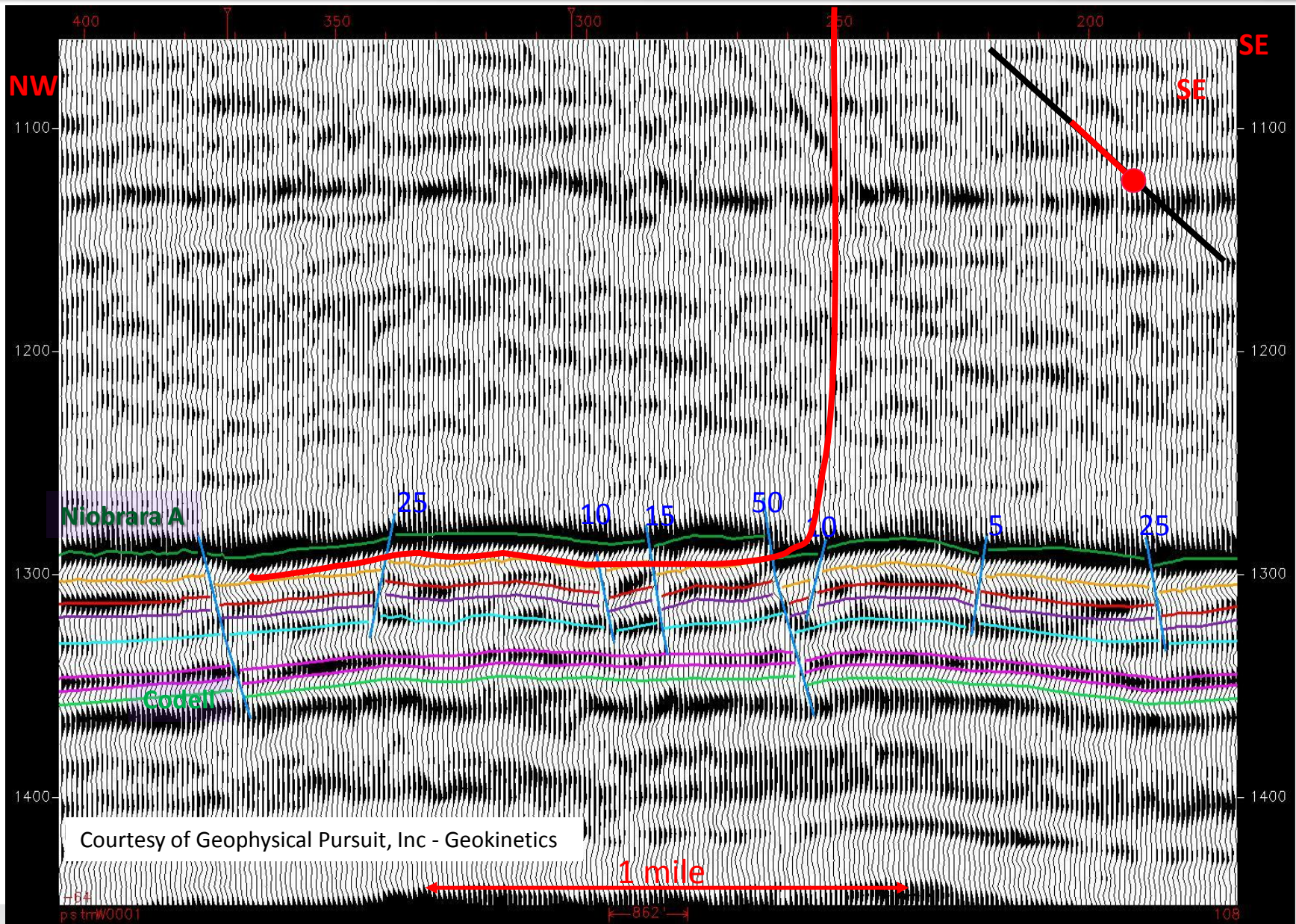
- In-house drilling specialists conducted wellbore stability research from horizontal well data, monitor well logs, & directional plan
 - Discovered root cause – mechanical instability, not chemical
 - Back to the drawing board
 - Tailored directional plan to incorporate findings
- Well Construction:
 - Smaller hole sizes, smaller directional tools, higher build rates, less shale exposure
- Discussed with company men the importance of monitoring hole conditions through curve



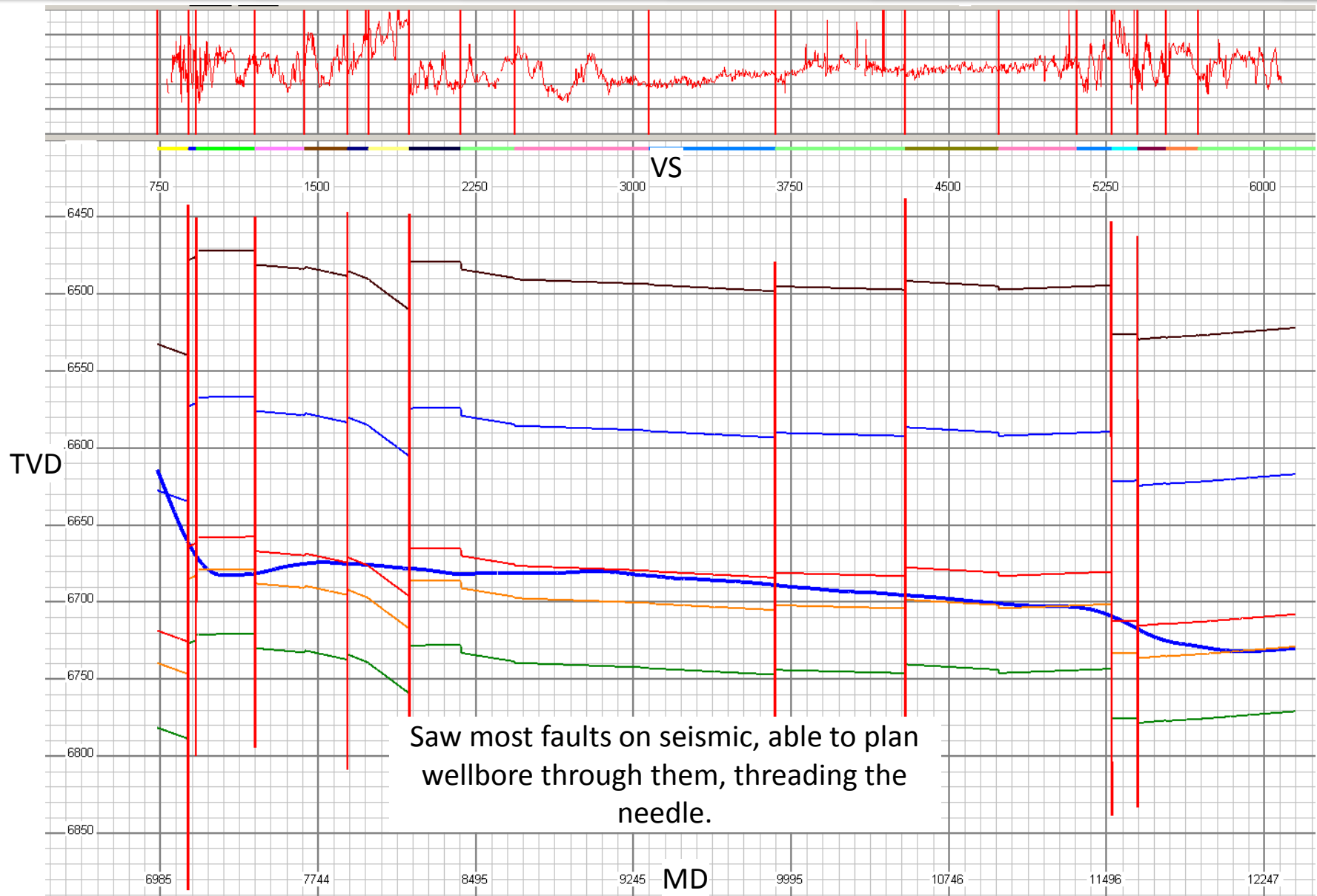
Current Niobrara Well Design



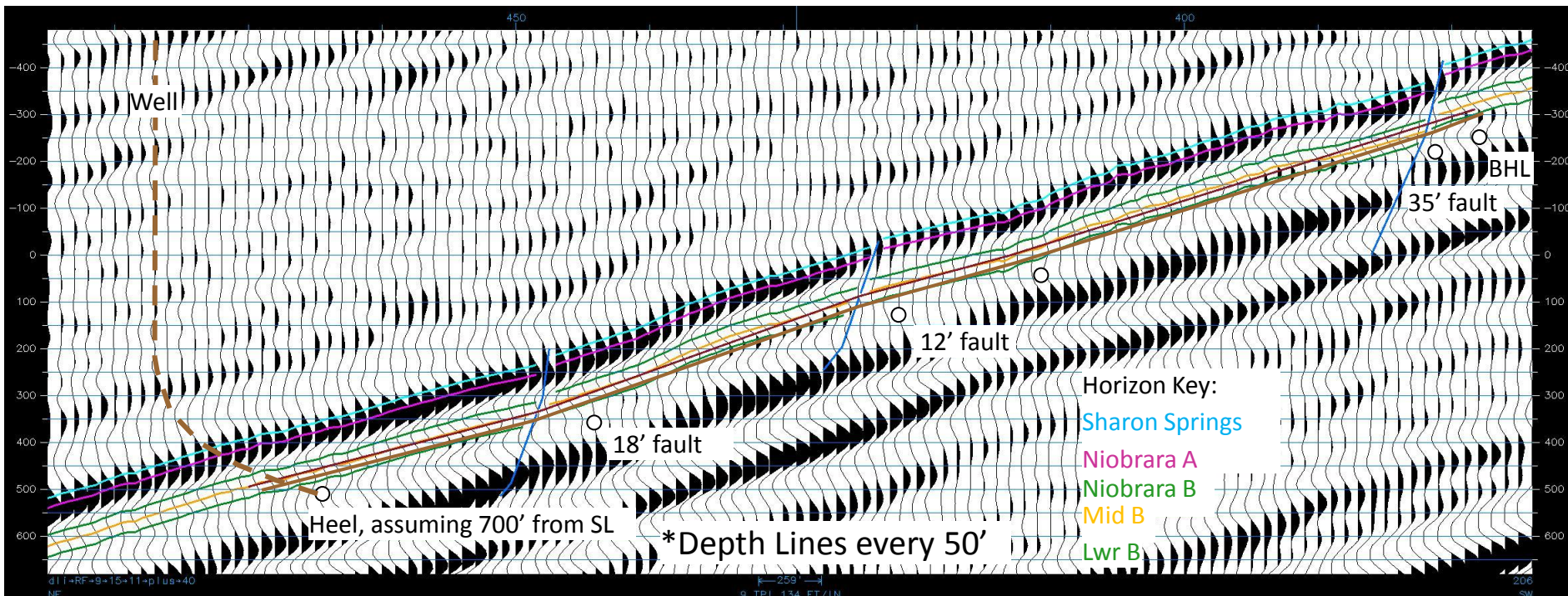
Drilling Issues - Faulting



Geosteering - Faulting

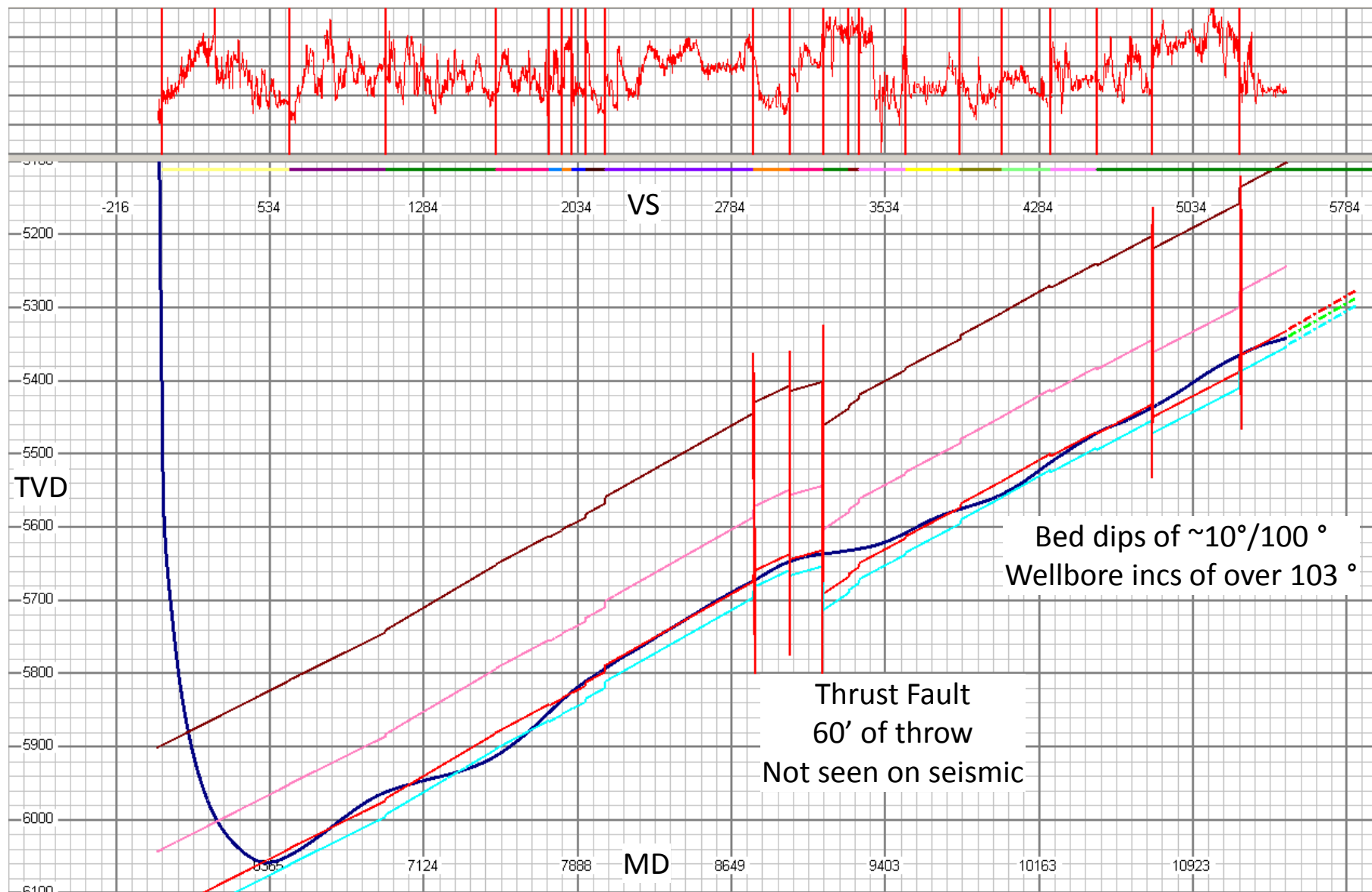


Geosteering - Faulting

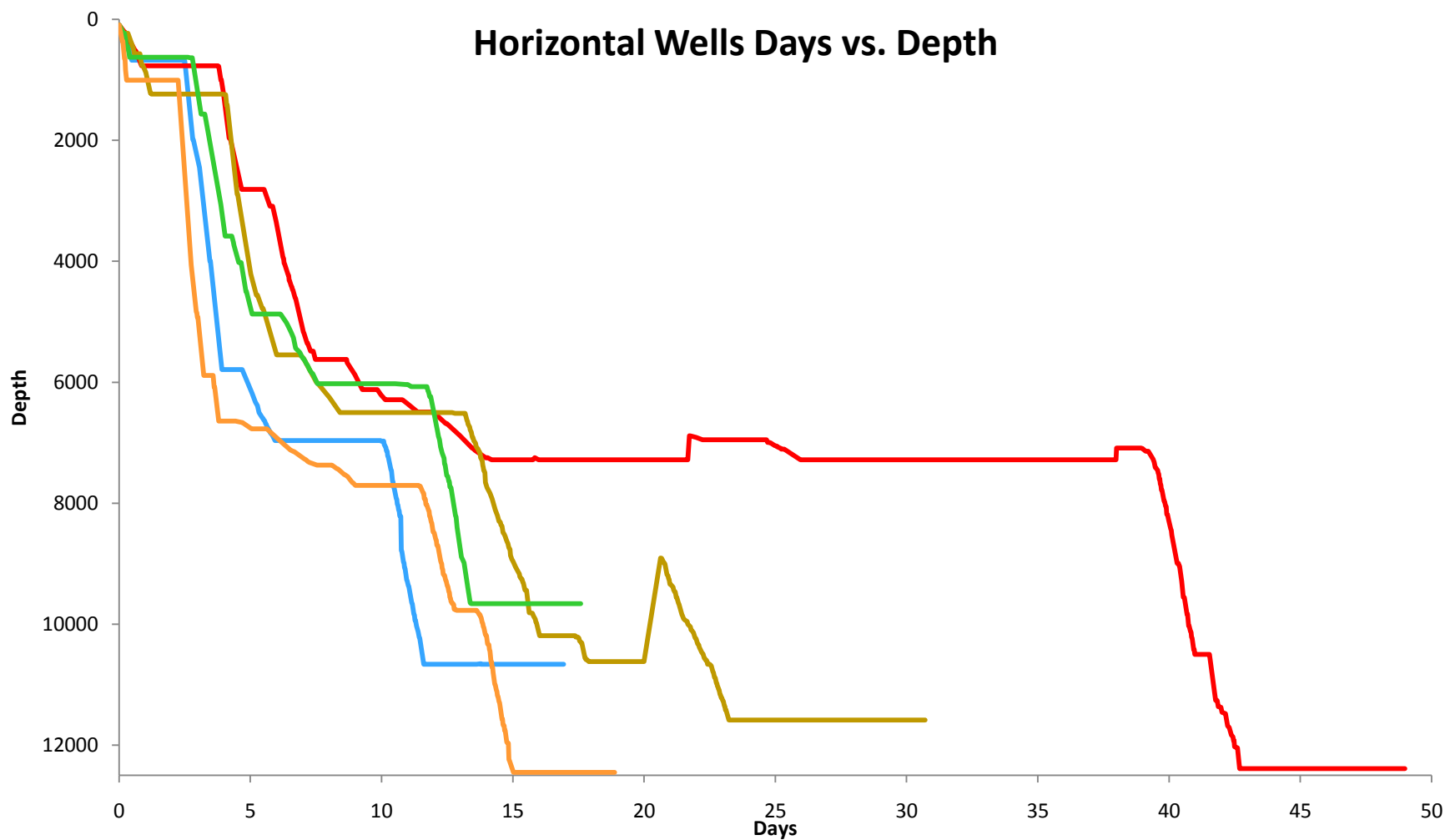


Courtesy of Geophysical Pursuit, Inc - Geokinetics

Geosteering - Faulting

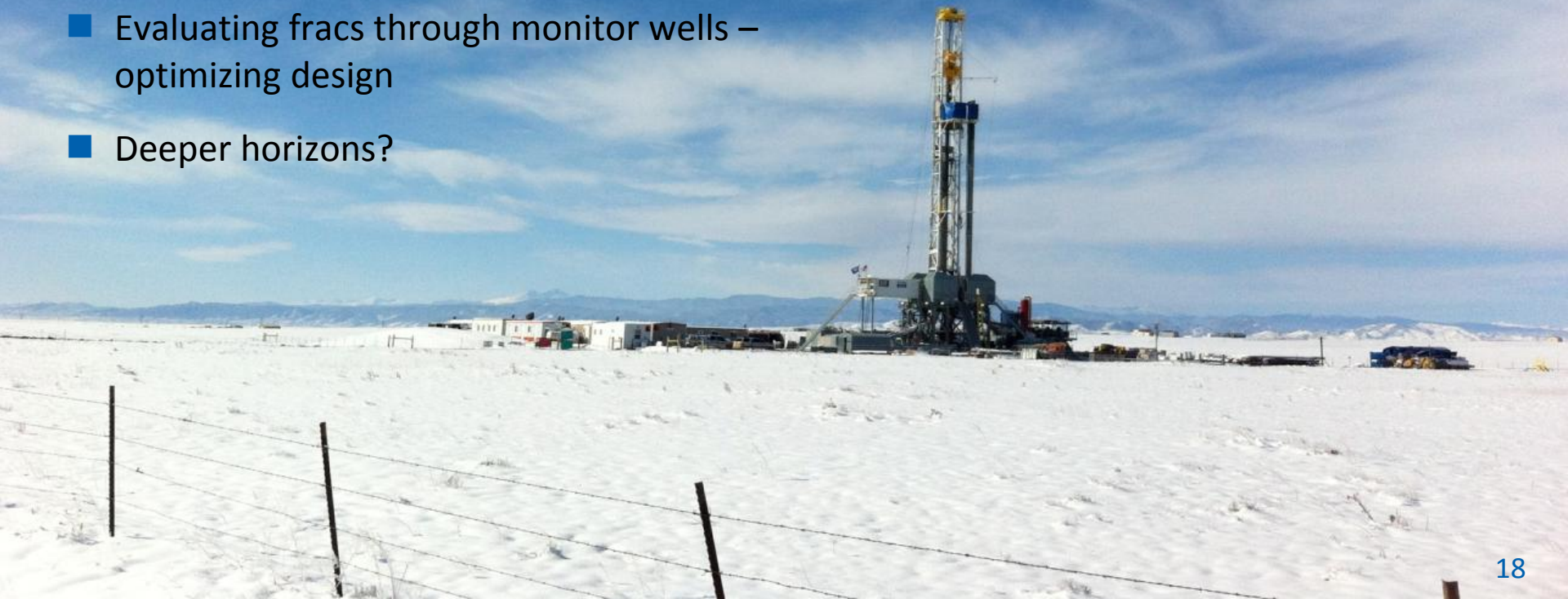


Where we are now



Moving Forward

- Pushing the technical limit
 - Implementing drilling technology/equipment
 - Evaluation of current contractors and service
- Multi-well pads
 - Reducing rig move distance/time
- Evaluating fracs through monitor wells – optimizing design
- Deeper horizons?



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Questions?

