

MICHIGAN OIL & GAS PRODUCERS EDUCATION FOUNDATION

The Michigan Oil and Gas Producers Education Foundation (MOGPEF) was created to provide facts about the Michigan oil and gas industry to the public and to provide financial support for programs that will inform the people of Michigan about the importance of our local oil and natural gas industry and about the environmental safeguards that we employ.

MOGPEF was created in 2003 to assist in supporting educational projects and programs about the oil and natural gas industry. It is a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(6) of the United States Internal Revenue Service code.

Materials and programs developed by MOGPEF area available for use by members of the petroleum, energy, and allied industries and by the general public.

MILLER ENERGY COMPANY



Miller Energy is an oil & gas exploration and production company that is dedicated to finding and developing our nation's energy needs. Headquartered in Kalamazoo, MI, Miller Energy was founded by John and Gene Miller, both of whom have been pioneers in the oil & natural gas industry. Today, Miller Energy continues its fourth generation of outstanding industry leadership.

Miller Energy's mission is to acquire, develop and maximize returns from an emergent portfolio of long-life domestic oil & natural gas resources. Our proven strategy has allowed for continued success in finding and developing oil & natural gas reserves. The foundation of our success began in the rich Michigan Basin and continues to this day with natural gas production in the Antrim Shale.

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OVERVIEW

- Michigan Activity
- The Fundamentals
- Horizontal Drilling
- Hydraulic Fracturing
- Water
- Regulation
- Economic Impacts



MICHIGAN'S QUICK FACTS

- Michigan has been producing oil and natural gas since the late 1800's.
- Wells in 64 of the 68 lower peninsula counties have cumulatively produced more than 1.2 billion barrels of oil and 7 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.



1983 - Making a connection on the rig floor (Source: Clark Historical Library)

- 17th out of 32 states for oil production.
- 16th out of 33 states for natural gas production.



1938 – West Branch (Source: Clark Historical Library)

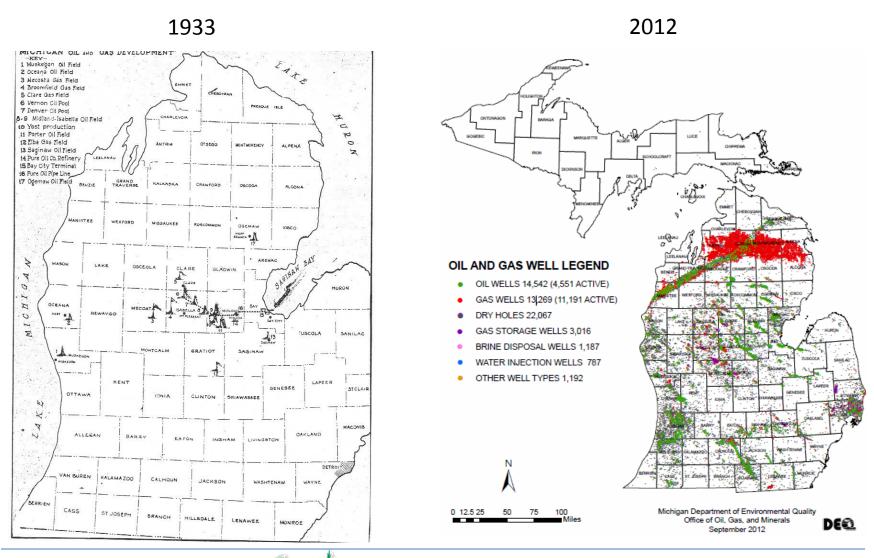


1930's – Farm life goes on amidst drilling (Source: Clark Historical Library)

- Since 1925 more than 56,000 oil or natural gas wells have been drilled in Michigan.
- Michigan has the largest underground storage capacity of any state in the nation.

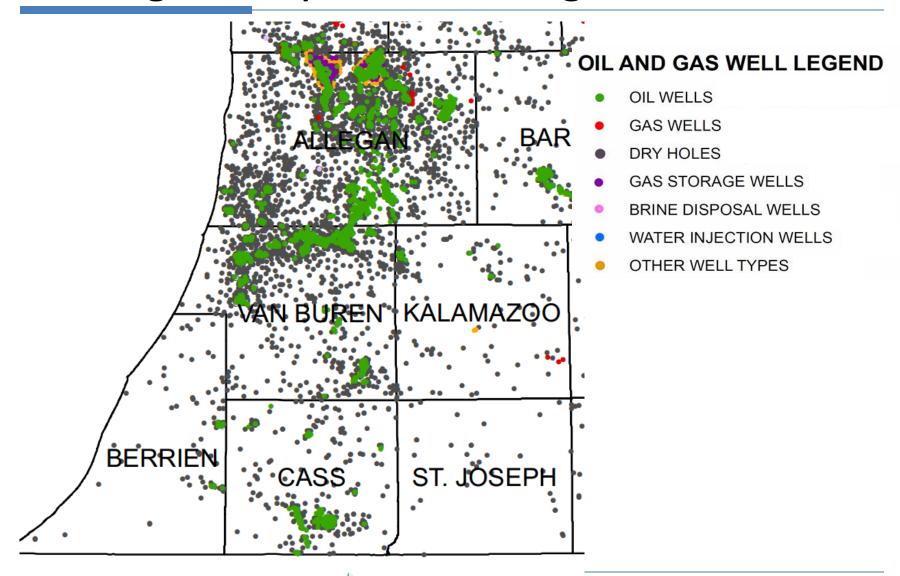


MICHIGAN'S OIL AND NATURAL GAS WELL MAPS

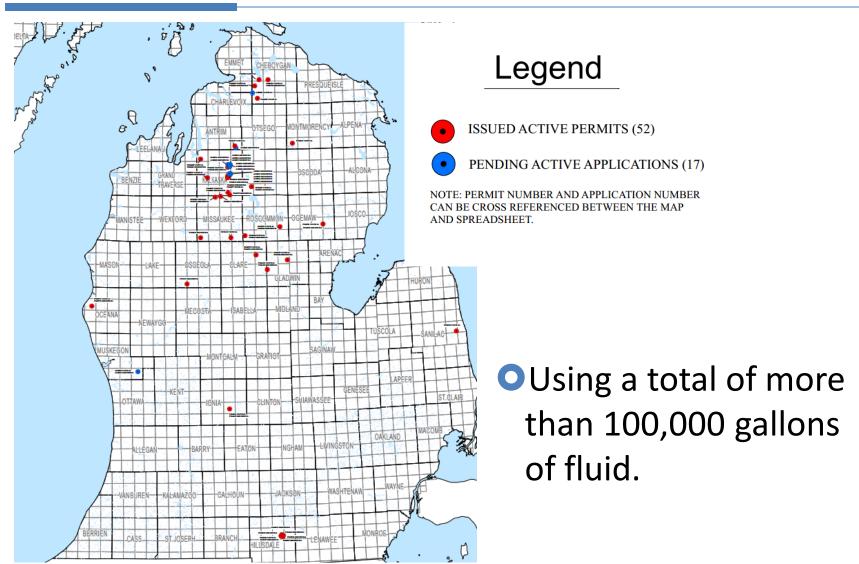


Drilling activity in SW Michigan

Source: MI DEQ

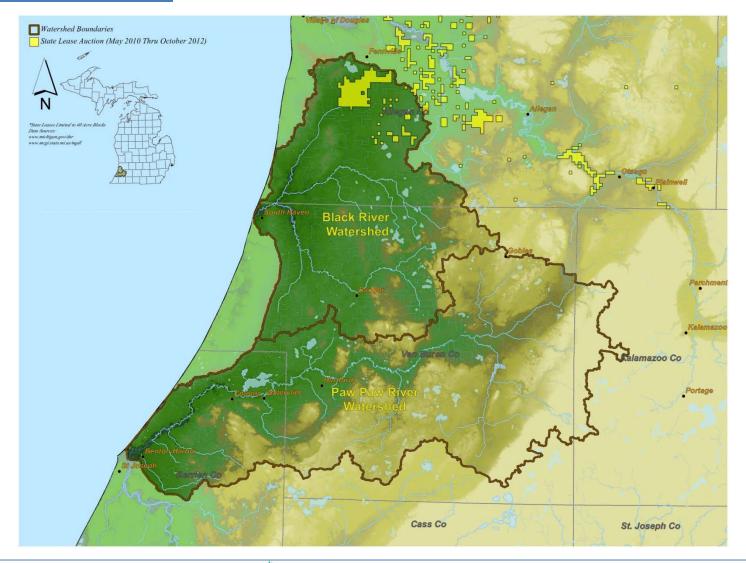


High volume hydraulic fracturing



Source: MI DEQ

Why we are here





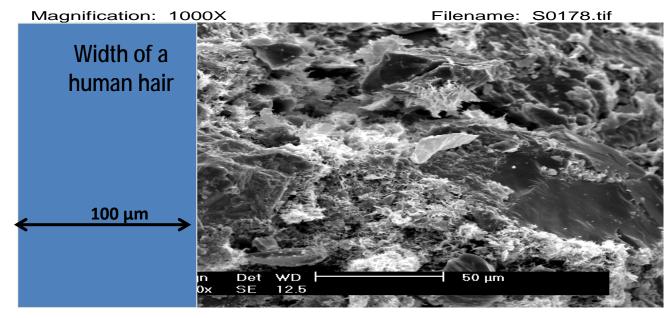
Definition

- The use of water, sand, and chemicals pressurized and pumped into the well to form microscopic fractures
- The placement of small granular solids into the crack to ensure the crack remains open after the hydraulic pressure is no longer applied

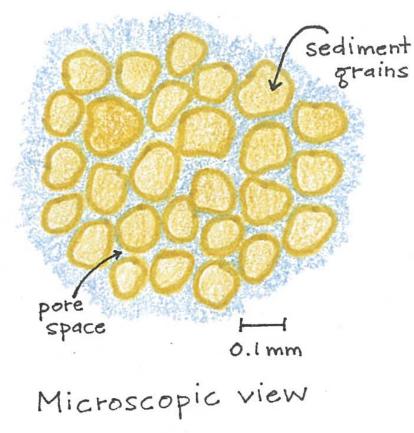


Why hydraulically fracture a well?

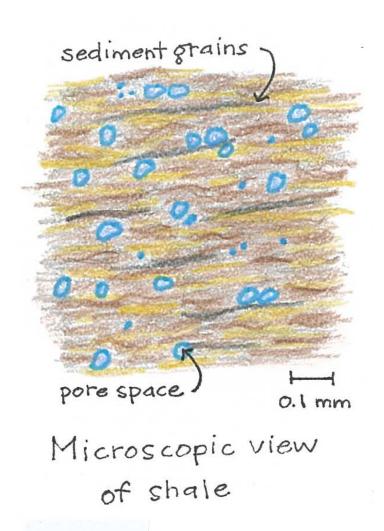
- Increase the rate at which the well is capable of producing oil or natural gas
- Over 95% of wells drilled today require hydraulic fracturing in order to be economic
- Does not increase total reserves



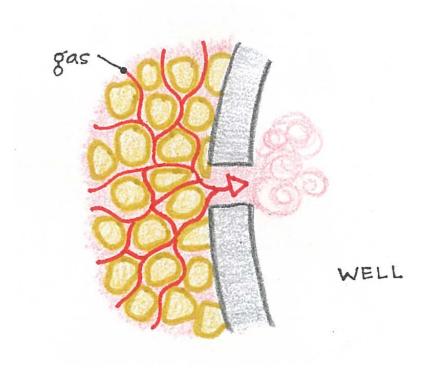
Porosity and Permeability

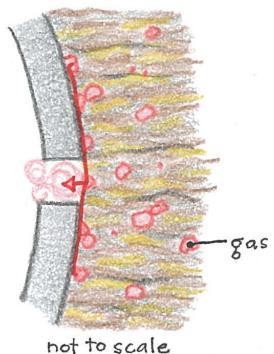


of sandstone

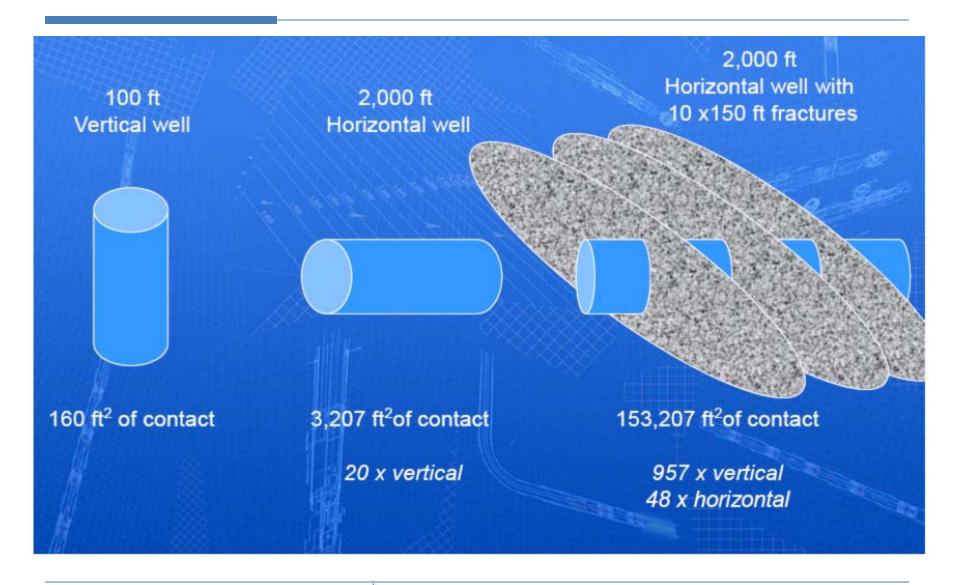


The role of permeability





Fractured Contact



Surface Footprint



"HydraFrac" Process

- ○July of 1947 Stanolind Oil & Gas
 - 1st Job: Klepper No. 1
 - Hugoton Gas Field, Kansas
- Lake 1948 Patent issued, 23 wells hydraulically fracture before commercial application began.
- In 1949, The Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. was granted an exclusive license to pump the new "HydraFrac" process.
 - 332 wells were treated in the first 12 months
 - 75% success rate

Good news!

- History has proven the process of hydraulic fracturing is safe.
 - In the U.S., there have been over 1,000,000 hydraulic fracturing stimulations within the USA without compromising fresh groundwater, and
 - Over 12,000 of those have taken place in the state of Michigan.

True or False?

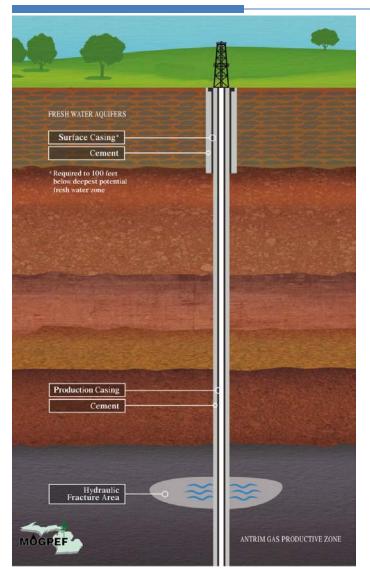
True!

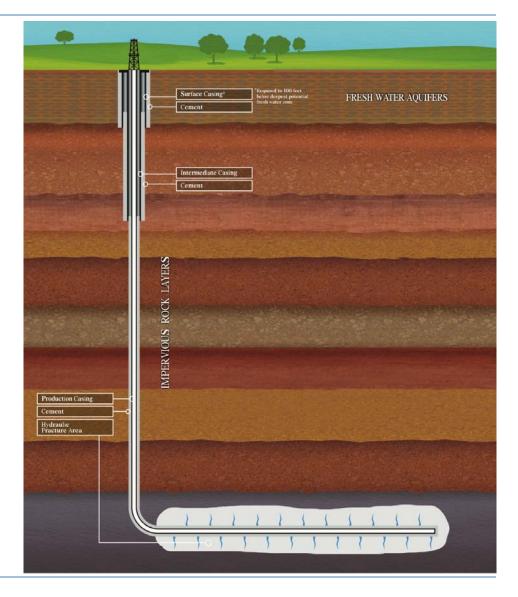
• The Michigan DEQ was a contributor to this report!





Drilling Types

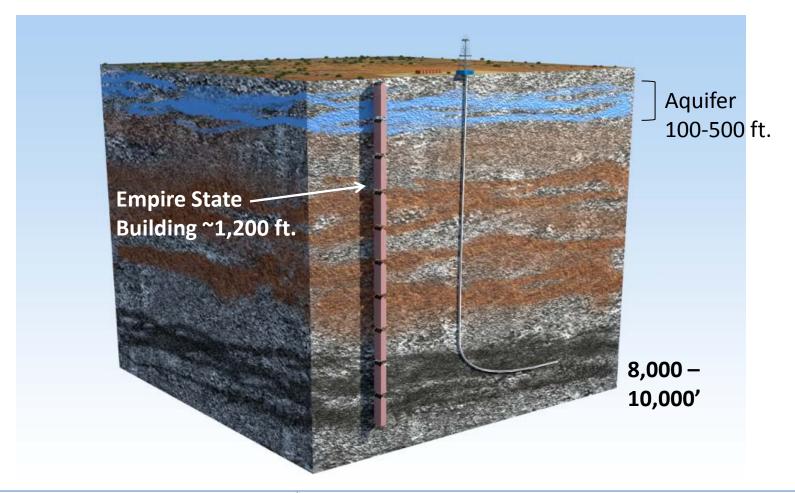






Drilling Distance

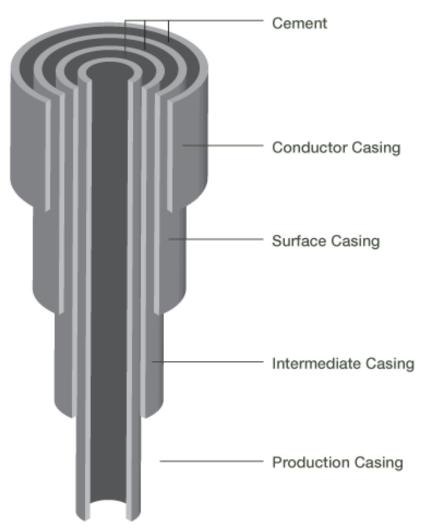
Typical depth of a Michigan deep horizontal well.



Casing

- Multiple layers surrounding the aquifer
 - Conductor Casing
 - Cement
 - Surface Casing
 - Cement
 - Intermediate Casing
 - Cement
 - Production Casing
 - Cement

Typical Well Casing Diagram



Surface Casing

• Purpose

- Protect ground water
- Provide stable wellbore during drilling operation
- Provide well control during drilling

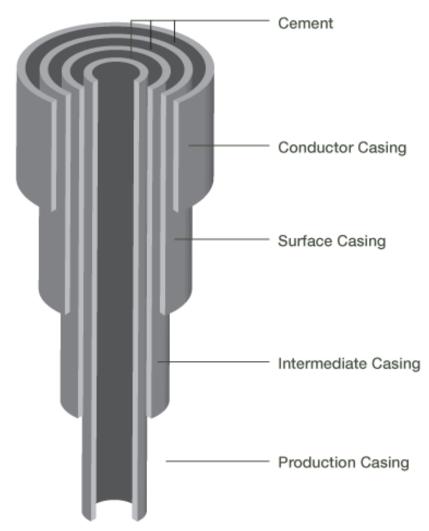
Depth Requirements

- Set by State regulations
- Extends below the aquifer

Cement Helps

- Protect casing from corrosion
- Provide zonal isolation
- Support casing in wellbore

Typical Well Casing Diagram





Intermediate Casing

• Purpose

- Typically the longest section of casing
- Provide stable wellbore during drilling operation
- Provide well control during drilling

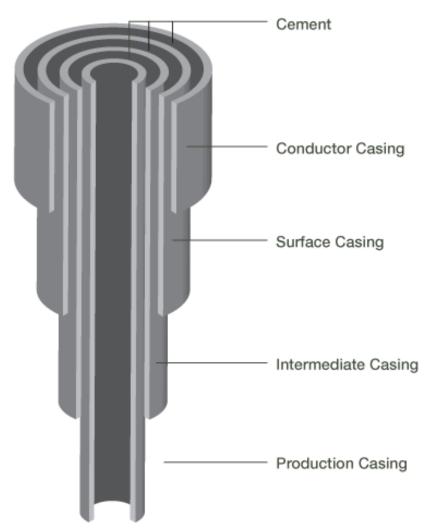
Depth Requirements

- Set by State regulations
- Required for drilling to deeper formations

Cement Helps

- Protect casing from corrosion
- Provide zonal isolation
- Support casing in wellbore

Typical Well Casing Diagram

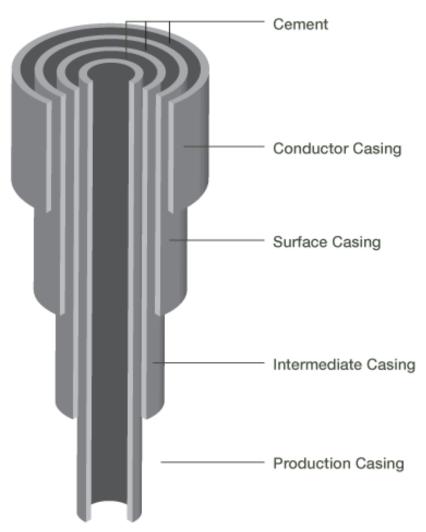




Production Casing

- Purpose
 - Installed last and is the deepest section of casing
 - Provides a conduit for production
- Depth Requirements
 - Set by State regulations
- Cement Helps
 - Protect casing from corrosion
 - Provide zonal isolation
 - Support casing in wellbore

Typical Well Casing Diagram





A different view...

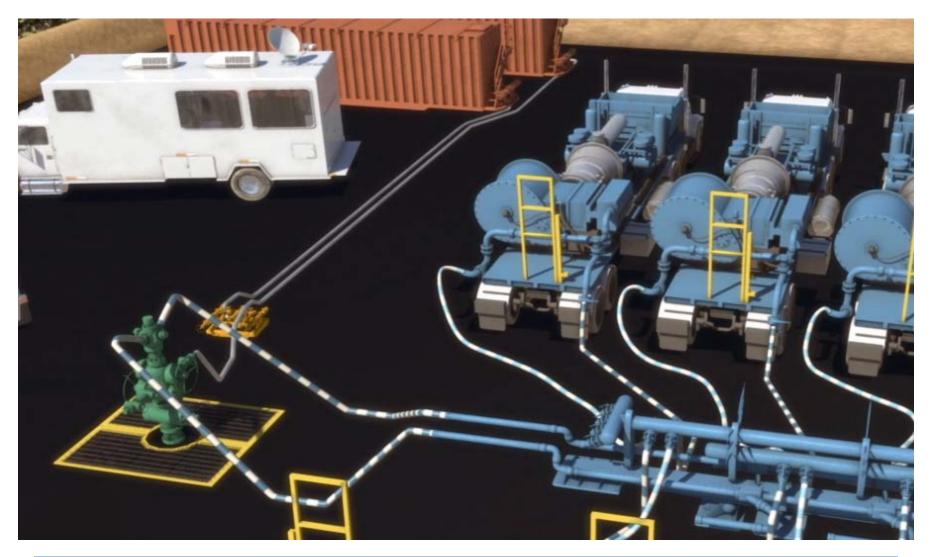




Perforating Gun



Fluids are pumped



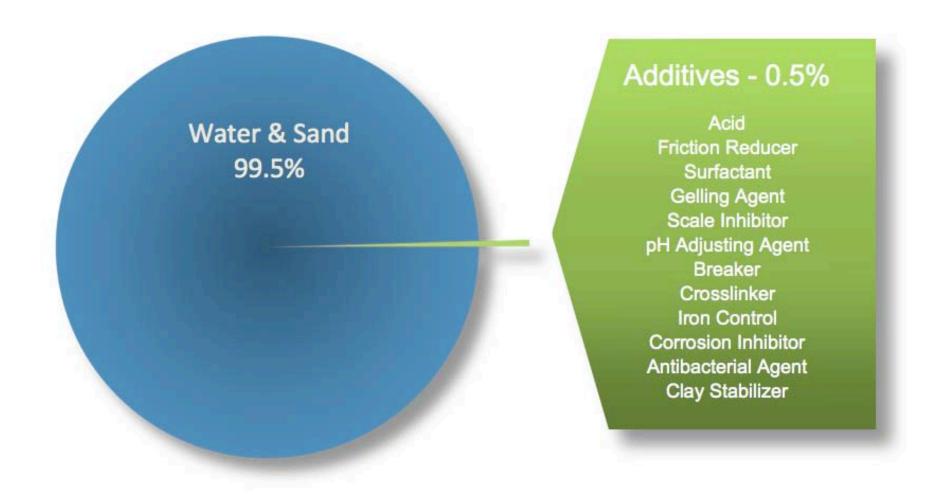
Fractures and Proppant







Hydraulic fracturing fluids



Hydraulic fracturing fluids

Additive	Main Compound	Common Use
Diluted Acid	Hydrochloricor, Muriatic Acid	Swimming Pools
Biocide	Glutaraldehyde	Dental Disinfectant
Breaker	Ammonium Persulfate	Bleaching Hair
Crosslinker	Borate Salts	Laundry Detergents
Iron Control	Citric Acid	Food Additive
Gelling Agent	Guar Gum	Biscuits
Scale Inhibitor	Ethylene Glycol	Antifreeze
Surfactant	Isopropanol	Glass Cleaner
Friction Reducer	Polyacrylamide	Water and Soil Treatment

Hydraulic fracturing fluids

- Depending on the fluid system being pumped various additives are used:
 - Polymers, Crosslinkers, pH Control, Gel Breakers, Surfactants, Clay Control, Bacteria Control, & Fluid Loss Additives
- Additives are transported in concentrated form
- Typically injected at less than 3 gallons per 1,000 gal of water (0.3%)
- The purpose of any additive is to help improve the overall process

What does it look like?



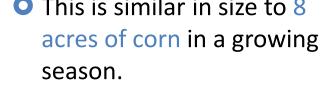


Water Use

Typical Michigan vertical well uses approximately 50,000 gallons.

> This is similar in size to a restaurant aquarium.







How much is 5 million gallons?

- Equivalent to:
 - A 1,000 megawatt coal-fired power plant in 12 hours
 - A golf course in 25 days
- Compared to other energy forms natural gas has the lowest water usage per MMBTU of energy produced.
- The chemical reaction of burning natural gas releases water molecules into the atmosphere:
 - 11 million gallons of water is added to the atmosphere from burning 1 billion cubic feet of natural gas.



Michigan's track record

- Successful history
 - Nearly 60 years of experience
 - Over 12,000 wells in Michigan
- Safe
 - Water resources are protected
 - No incidences of harm
- Regulated
 - Compliant to both state & regulatory agencies

Exempt from Federal laws?

- Claim: Oil and natural gas wells are exempt from federal laws.
- ○Truth: In every step of the way, oil and natural gas production is regulated at the federal, state, and local levels – often at multiple levels simultaneously.

A 2012 study by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) makes clear that oil and natural gas developers are required to comply with no fewer than 8 federal regulations.

INDUSTRY AND REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

- Michigan DEQ Supervisor of Wells Instruction 1-2011
- US EPA
- Model Regulatory Framework
- Groundwater Protection Council
- Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission











Abundant, clean and affordable

- Oil and natural gas production has risen dramatically over the past 10 years.
 - Since 2005 we've reduced imports from 50% to 45% this couldn't have taken place without hydraulic fracturing.
- Natural gas is playing a major and growing role in our clean energy future – burns cleaner meaning less pollution.
 - It also provides a good bridge fuel for renewables such as wind, solar or biofuels.
- Olt's abundance means lower energy costs for you and your family, along with businesses.

What we use it for

- Petroleum/Oil
 - Transportation
 - OPropane, Butane
 - Nearly all plastics
 - Medicine
 - Clothing
 - Makeup
 - Solvents
 - Ink
 - Eye Glasses
 - 1000's more

- Natural gas
 - Transportation
 - Residential
 - 80% of MI homes are heated with natural gas
 - Electricity Generation
 - Manufacturing
 - Fertilizer

What roles does this play in MI?



• More than \$150 million in income to 8,000 private Michigan landowners annually.

- Pay approximately \$78 million annually in state and local taxes.
- •\$8.3 billion annual Michigan labor impact.
- Over \$16.8 billion overall to Michigan's economy.

MOGREF



MICHIGAN JOBS FROM MICHIGAN COMPANIES

- Michigan's oil and natural gas industry supports 10,000 jobs directly.
- In all, over 150,000 Michigan jobs are provided for or supported by our industry.



Source: MOGA, ANGA, API

MICHIGAN NATURAL RESOURCES TRUST FUND

- Established in 1976 in a partnership between the energy industry and conservation.
- More than \$1.25 billion in funding for more than 1,600 approved projects.



Source: Michigan DNR

CONTACT INFORMATION

Thank you for your interest in MOGPEF. Please feel free to contact us at:

Michigan Oil & Gas Producers Education Foundation

124 West Allegan Street

Suite 1610

Lansing, MI 48933

Or on the web at:

www.MOGPEF.org/Contact

Luke Miller – Miller Energy Company

<u>LMILLER@MILLER-ENERGY.COM</u>

(269)324-3390

