



Michael Adams
Consulting Reservoir Engineer.
Michael Adams Reservoir Engineering Ltd/
Rogers Adams Petroleum Consultants Ltd
22C Lismore Street,
New Plymouth, 4312
NEW ZEALAND

Email: mike@mareservoir.com
Tel: +64 21 844 638 GSM

East Coast North Island Oil Resource Play - Development Scenario Models Final Report

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Material Removed**

Report prepared by Michael Adams of Michael Adams Reservoir Engineering Ltd for the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment.

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1. Summary & Conclusions

The main conclusions and results of this work are:

- a. A series of Development Scenario models have been constructed and used to assess the potential production and associated cash-flows. These include expenditures, revenues, royalties and taxes associated with the notional development of currently undiscovered oil volumes that may be present within the Resource Play type Waipawa and Whangai formations in the East Coast region of the North Island of New Zealand.
- b. These Development Scenario models have to be used to:
 - i. Identify approximate commercial oil resource play thresholds for recoveries per well in the East Coast region.
 - ii. Estimate project cash-flows and revenues, including to the field owners and taxes and royalties to the Crown.
- c. The Development Scenario models constructed for each scenario include forecasts of all product streams (i.e. oil, gas, and water), exploration and development capital expenditure (CAPEX), fixed and variable operating costs (OPEX), project administration, abandonment, royalties and taxes. The technical basis for these forecasts is documented.
- d. Exploration and appraisal wells may successfully test oil from the target Waipawa and Whangai Formations. But this is unlikely to be commercially viable unless recoveries per well can exceed 0.45 million BOE (barrels of oil equivalent), which is the recovery per well estimated using models based on the Whangai/Waipawa formation parameters. This means that the commercial threshold for the onshore East Coast oil resource play requires per well recoveries in the order of 0.45 million barrels of oil equivalent and sufficient play area to allow per unit development costs to be reduced by application to a substantial area.
- e. The smallest commercially viable scenario (i.e. Scenario 3) modelled covers an area of 95 km² with 30 wells distributed over 5 well sites of 6 wells each. This particular scenario recovers 14 mmstb of oil over 11 years and spends approximately NZ\$150 to 200 million per annum in capital and operating costs.

This scenario only just passes the oil industry's typical investment hurdle of a VIR (Value Investment Ratio) better than 0.5, having a VIR of 0.53, despite generating approximately NZ\$165 million in NPV (Net-Present-Value at 20% Discount rate) profit. This low VIR is due to the high capital investment required, peaking at a cumulative capital investment (depreciated) of NZ\$340 million.

- f. A number of additional scenarios have been modelled to investigate the effect of a greater degree of both well recoveries and of success in multiple permits and areas. These scenarios can be considered of lower probability, and in the case of the largest development model made (Scenario 5B), as a very low probability end-member in the case of an extreme level of success. The following table summarises the development scenarios modelled.

Table 1 Summary of the Development Scenarios as Modelled

#	Scenario	Area (km ²)	Description
1	Exploration not Successful	NA	Planned 4 well Apache/Tag campaign is unsuccessful and discourage further exploration by any party. 4 Expl. Wells. Not modelled further.
2	Limited Exploration success but sub-commercial results	NA	Planned 4 well Apache/Tag campaign is partially successful and further exploration (including other parties) continues but no commercial production results. 12 Expl. Wells. Not modelled further.
3	Limited success and commercially viable production.	100	Recovery of 0.45 million BOE per well. 6 Expl. & Appraisal & 30 production wells drilled 2015 through 2020 from
3A	3 of Scenario 3 with maximum of NZ\$1 billion CAPEX spend per annum.	300	Assumes limited success in 3 different areas of the East Coast. Development proceeds in the first area the others follow at 5 year intervals at a maximum spend rate of NZ\$1 billion per annum. 6 Expl. & Appraisal & 3 x 30 production wells drilled 2015 through 2025.
4	Intermediate exploration success and average N. American shale oil yields.	260	Recovery of 0.55 million BOE per well. 10 Expl. & Appraisal & 600 production wells drilled 2017 through 2030 from 50 sites.
4A	3 of Scenario 4 with maximum of NZ\$1 billion CAPEX spend per annum.	780	Assumes intermediate success in 3 different areas of the East Coast. Development proceeds in the first area the others follow at 5 year intervals at a maximum spend rate of NZ\$1 billion per annum.
5	Exploration success analogous with N. American Bakken Shale. Provided by Apache.	260	Recovery of 1.0 million BOE per well. 10 Expl. & Appraisal & 600 production wells drilled 2017 through 2030 from 50 sites.
5A	3 of Scenario 5 with maximum of NZ\$1 billion CAPEX spend per annum, i.e. 3 of the Apache Scenario.	780	Assumes Scenario 5 high success in 3 different areas of the East Coast. Development proceeds in the first area then the others follow at 5 year intervals at a maximum spend rate of NZ\$1 billion per annum.
5B	6 of Scenario 5 distributed over 50 years, i.e 6 of the Apache scenario.	1560	Assumes two of Scenario 5A, i.e. extreme success across the entire region in 6 different areas of the East Coast. Development proceeds in the first area then others follow at 3 to 5 year intervals at a maximum spend rate of approximately NZ\$2 billion per annum.

- g. A number of overseas oil resource play developments have been reviewed to determine the most suitable analogy for application to the East Coast. Industry participants, including permit holders Apache/Tag have suggested the North American Bakken Shale forms an analogous scenario.

A comparison of the substantial publically available data from North America with the area in this study confirms that the Bakken and Eagleford shales are in some degree analogous. This is primarily in the application of production technologies, i.e. should the Waipawa and Whangai formations be proven productive by testing, then the production technologies successfully employed in the North American analogies would likely be deployed to make these formations commercially viable here.

The lowering of costs with time and activity volume observed in the US would also be expected to occur here, assuming substantial exploration success. In addition, the application of development technologies includes drilling up to 12 horizontal wells of

1000 to 2000 m horizontal reach from individual sites, where each of these wells would be fracture stimulated at up to 10 intervals, can be anticipated here in the event of exploration success.

- h. It is the view of the author, and of GNS Science (GNS, Sep. 2012), that the East Coast Waipawa and Whangai Formations which are the primary target of the current East Coast exploration phase, are not truly analogous to “Resource Plays” such as the Bakken or Eagle Ford Shales. The Waipawa and Whangai formations are not true shales in the manner of the North American analogues, instead being sequences of interbedded sands, silts and carbonaceous clay/silt stones. Oil and gas generated in the carbonaceous units will migrate into the adjacent silts and sands, and these will be the permeable sources of oil or gas. In addition the high degree of faulting present in the East Coast formations makes migration of hydrocarbons from these formations more likely. This is supported by the observations of oil (and gas) seeps at surface in the region. A better analogy for these formations is likely to be one based on conventional tight oil or gas plays, i.e. where the wells do not require the same intensity of production stimulation, e.g. fracturing, and the productivities are slightly better than in a shale “resource” play.

That the Waipawa and Whangai Formations are viable oil source rocks is supported by the oil seeps in the region. Geochemical analyses of these oils confirm their probable genesis in these formations. While the current depth of burial pressure and temperature places these formations either outside or just in the oil generating window, they have been buried substantially deeper in very recent history. This view is supported by regional structural geology and by the high degree of observed over-pressure in these formations when drilled in the region. The implication of these observations is that the Waipawa and Whangai Formations are almost certain to contain some hydrocarbons. The risk is how much of these will be present and what volume can be mobilised for production by the application of the relevant technologies, and at what rate?

2. Study Objectives & Scope

2.1. Objectives

This study was requested by the Energy and Communication unit of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment with the following objectives;

1. To provide a detailed review of the (East Coast Oil Development) scenario(s) provided by Apache & TAG
2. To benchmark/compare the Apache/Tag scenarios against known developments in other countries, especially those that are now producing unconventional “tight oil” resources.
3. To provide alternative development scenarios (if warranted) based on information that is publically available, and from discussions with and documents from GNS Science.

The overall aim of this study is to assist MBIE and the participating East Coast Regional councils in assessing the potential impacts and the potential rewards should the exploration testing of the Waipawa and Whangai formations in these regions prove commercially viable oil production.

2.2. Scope

The study objectives were met by conducting data reviews, comparison analyses, and analytical forecasting and modelling of the geological and testing data from these formations on the East Coast, and by reviewing potentially analogous oil exploration/development plays, and by detailed study of the geology and development scenarios supplied by Apache and their partner Tag Oil.

As part of assessing the impact and contribution of potential discoveries in the region a series of Oil Development Scenario Models were made that encompass the range of potential development sizes. These models included forecasts for all product streams, of exploration and development CAPEX, fixed and variable OPEX, administration, abandonment and of royalties, with the technical basis for these forecasts documented.

2.3. Deliverables

The deliverables agreed for this study were;

- i. A report detailing the findings and conclusions relating to the study objectives.
- ii. Recommendations for further work if applicable.
- iii. A formal presentation of the key findings of the study to the Ministry (MBIE) at a time to be agreed but no later than 10 business days after the submission of the report. The format of the presentation will be agreed between MARE and the Ministry.
- iv. Following the submission and presentation of the Report by MARE, the Ministry shall provide feedback and comments to MARE for inclusion in a revised Report, if required.

2.4. Disclaimer

The statements, analyses, recommendations, and conclusions presented in this work are based on the application of oil and gas industry best practice and standard analysis techniques, diverse international and domestic experience, on the information made available to MARE by the client and its representatives, and on that available in the public domain. MARE, therefore, states that whilst making best endeavours to ensure the accuracy of the work presented herein, MARE cannot guarantee the accuracy of these interpretations and analyses.

3. Data Sources

The following section details the sources of the technical and financial data used in the compilation of the Development Scenario Models. The data itself is summarized in the relevant tables in subsequent sections rather than repeated here.

3.1. Public Domain

The following sources were consulted, particularly when considering analogue reservoirs:

- i. “Review of Emerging Resources: U.S. Shale Gas and Shale Oil Plays”, U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), July 2011.
- ii. “Diagenesis and Fracture Development in the Bakken Formation, Williston Basin: Implications for Reservoir Quality in the Middle Member” By Janet K. Pitman, Leigh C. Price, and Julie A. LeFever. US. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1653. From Web location <http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/p1653/>
- iii. “Characterization of the Bakken System of the Williston Basin from Pores to Production; The Power of a Source Rock/Unconventional Reservoir Couplet” by Anne Grau1 and Robert H. Sterling. AAPG Search and Discovery Article #40847, Dec, 2011.
- iv. “Statistical Handbook for Canada’s Upstream Petroleum Industry” by Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, November 2010.
- v. “Production Forecasting in Low-Permeability Oil and Gas Reservoirs”, by John Lee, University of Houston. SPE Presentation, 17 May 2012.

3.2. Provided by MBIE

The data supplied by MBIE and NZ Petroleum and Minerals (NZPAM) included:

- a. Trans-Orient Petroleum Ltd – Resource Estimation & Economic Evaluation Report (Sept 2008)
- b. “Technical Assessment of the Undiscovered Hydrocarbon Resource Potential of PEP 38348 and 38349, Onshore, East Coast Basin, New Zealand, as of September 30, 2007” by Sproule Petroleum Consultants, Calgary, for Trans-Orient Petroleum Ltd.
- c. Apache/TAG Powerpoint presentation – Resource Development Scenarios (July 2012)
- d. Apache/TAG Powerpoint presentation – Resource Parameter Explanations (July 2012)

Well Completion Reports and Associated Data was obtained (via NZPAM database) for the following wells;

- Rere-1
- Opoutama-1
- Hukarere-1 (offshore)

3.3. Provided by GNS Science

Discussions were held with GNS personnel on September 11, 2012. A series of maps and notes were taken and GNS subsequently produced a summary of the relevant geological input as report “Geological Input into the Evaluation of a Potential East Coast Resources Play”, GNS report 2012/250 by Bland, K.J and Quinn, R. (GNS, Sept 2012).

In addition, an earlier GNS Report 2009/13 “Geochemical database and interpretation of 10 oils from several New Zealand basins” by Zink, K.G. and Sykes, R (GNS, Nov 2010) was consulted for the oil densities, and hence oil properties, to be used in the modelling. The oil densities are based on those measured at seeps on the East Coast.

3.4. Capital Expenditure Data

Development Capital Expenditure was derived from both public domain and private sources, the public domain sources include development expenditure for similar onshore developments in North America and Australia.

Drilling and fracturing costs for current/recent onshore Taranaki developments also generally available from public domain sources or from proprietary cost databases used by MARE. Initial drilling, stimulation, and testing costs for the East Coast were loaded with an additional 25% over the equivalent Taranaki based activity to compensate for the distance from existing support infrastructure and services. In addition, Apache have supplied their own estimates for the drilling, completion and stimulation of exploration and production wells within their permits. These are generally lower than those estimated by the author of this report but are possibly achievable if the exploration and testing is very successful and activity levels are high. Apache’s development costs are used in Scenario families 4 and 5.

Item by item CAPEX Tables are included in the spreadsheet models compiled as part of this study and are summarised below in Table 2.

Table 2 East Coast Oil Development CAPEX Assumptions

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3.5. Operating Expenditure Data

Operating Costs have been extrapolated from those of current NZ onshore Operators as reported to Crown Minerals in the Half Yearly returns. For the East Coast areas these costs have been loaded an additional 20% to cover the lack of supporting oil and gas infrastructure in these areas.

Item by item OPEX Tables are included in the spreadsheet models compiled as part of this study and are summarised below in Table 3.

Table 3 East Coast Oil Development OPEX Assumptions

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3.6. Financial Data

The financial parameters/assumptions used in the development modelling scenarios are listed below in Table 4.

Table 4 Financial Assumptions (Table Truncated at 2020 for Display purposes)

	Units	Comments	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NZ/US \$ Exchange	na	MBIE supplied. Flat assumption from 2017 on.	0.79	0.79	0.76	0.71	0.66	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.60
USD Oil Price (Brent)	US\$ /stb	MBIE supplied.	110.2	107.8	102.4	106.3	108.7	111.0	113.4	115.7	118.1
NZ Oil Price	NZ\$ /stb	Calc from MBIE Price & Exchange	121.2	122.8	126.9	132.9	138.9	141.2	147.2	148.5	149.8
Gas Price - < 1.92 PJ pa	NZ\$ /GJ	No Market Condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas Price - Q < 10 PJ pa	NZ\$ /GJ	Flat for local market uses	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Gas Price - Q < 30 PJ pa	NZ\$ /GJ	Export in greater NZ	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Gas Price - For Power Gen	NZ\$ /GJ	Needs >5 years at >10PJ pa	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Gas Price - For GTL	NZ\$ /GJ	Needs >10 years at >30PJ pa	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Carbon Price	NZ/GJ	Flat from NZPAM	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
NZ Inflation Rate	fraction	2012 rate to RBNZ upper target of 3%	2.7	2.8	2.9	3	3	3	3	3	3

4. Discussion

4.1. East Coast Regional Geology (GNS, Sep. 2012)

The regional geology with respect to the resource play Waipawa and Whangai Formations has recently been reviewed and summarised by GNS Science (GNS, Sep 2012). This report includes the following key observations:

- i. The Whangai and Waipawa formations do not represent “shale oil” or “shale gas” plays; rather, we consider them to be tight, conventional oil or gas plays, reservoirised within silts and minor sands.
- ii. Waipawa and Whangai maturity estimates based on present-day depths of burial will underestimate any potential resource. There is a need to take account of uplift history.
- iii. The Gross Rock Volume (GRV) of Whangai and Waipawa Formation source rock within the present-day oil window is estimated to be 144 km³

The Whangai and Waipawa formations are regarded as being the two most important petroleum source rocks in the East Coast region. On the basis of geological mapping and a few drill-hole penetrations, the formations are known to occur in northern and eastern Wairarapa, central and coastal Hawke’s Bay, and the Gisborne-Raukumara areas. Outcrops are reasonably common in most of these areas (Figure 2).

Although the Waipawa Formation is considered the best source rock in the region, it has a patchy distribution and is generally fairly thin (2–50 m thick, average 17 m). Because the Waipawa Formation is so thin, it cannot be readily mapped as a separate geological unit at a regional scale; therefore, it has traditionally been incorporated within the Whangai Formation mapping unit. Both units have been considered separately in the 2012 GNS work which has produced GRV estimates for the Waipawa Formation as well as the Whangai, based on the few data available, as well as estimates of average thicknesses. These are shown in Table 5 which is based on the GNS report Tables 3 and 4 combined. Figure 1 following illustrates the various structural blocks referred to in Table 5 (Both based on reference GNS, Sep 2012).

Table 5 GNS Estimates of Waipawa & Whangai Area and Gross-Rock Volume (GRV) in the East Coast.

Structural Blocks (North to South)	Est. Area Waipawa & Whangai Fms (km²)	Whangai Thk (m)	Whangai GRV (km³)	Waipawa Thk (m)	Waipawa GRV (km³)	Total Source GRV (km³)
E.Coast Allocthon	3635	600	2181	10	36	2217
Eastern Sub-Belt Nth	1320	600	792	10	13	805
Motu North	1175	375	441	15	18	458
Motu South	3940	70	276	15	59	335
Pongoroa North	1895	300	569	40	76	644
Pongoroa South	2160	470	1015	5	11	1026
Coastal North	656	200	131	5	3	134
Coastal South	1030	355	366	25	26	391

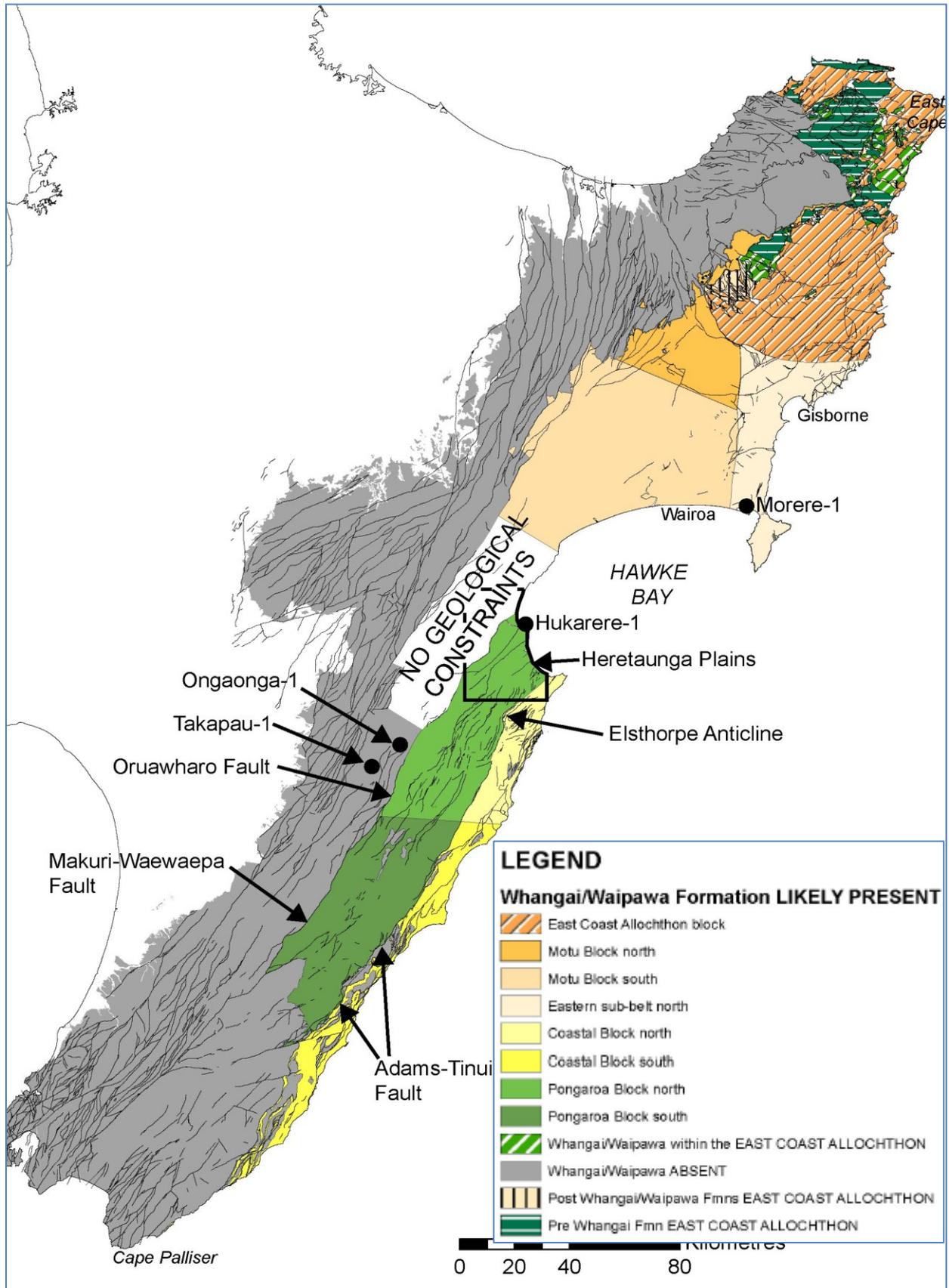
The GNS report (Sep, 2012) also discusses the carbon content of the Waipawa and Whangai Formations and while these are variable, with the Waipawa generally richer than the Whangai, the TOC (Total Organic Carbon) content for the Whangai is on average relatively low at 0.56 weight % (these values are useful in comparison to analogue rocks) and that for the Waipawa 3.6 weight % . However, the areas covered and the volume of rock in the Whangai in particular, as shown in Table 4, is substantial and the opportunity for large volumes of hydrocarbon to be generated from these rocks does exist.

Table 5 is a summary of typical reservoir properties for the Waipawa and Whangai Formations.

Table 6 Waipawa and Whangai Formations – Typical Reservoir Properties

Parameter	Waipawa	Whangai
Depth (m)	1950	2000
Average Thickness (m)	20	300
Porosity (%)	4 - 8	4 - 8
Initial Oil Saturation (%)	40 - 75	40 - 75
Total Organic Content (TOC) (% wt)	3.6	0.56

Figure 1 EC Structural Blocks & Interp. Outcrop/Subsurface Whangai/Waipawa Fm (GNS, Sep 2012)



4.2. Analogous Plays

The following is an edited excerpt from the Jul 2011 U.S. EIA review of Emerging Resources (U.S. EIA, July 2011).

Resource, or shale, plays in the U.S and elsewhere didn't become commercially viable until experimental testing of technologies by Mitchell Energy and Development Corporation during the 1980s and 1990s made deep shale gas production a commercial reality in the Barnett Shale in North-Central Texas (U.S. EIA, July 2011). As the success of Mitchell Energy and Development became apparent, other companies aggressively entered the play, so that by 2005, the Barnett Shale alone was producing nearly 0.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas per year. As producers gained confidence in the ability to produce natural gas profitably in the Barnett Shale, with confirmation provided by results from the Fayetteville Shale in Arkansas, they began pursuing other shale plays, including Haynesville, Marcellus, Woodford, Eagle Ford, and others. These plays are now being actively pursued globally.

The technologies that have been successfully applied to make these shale plays viable are primarily the use of horizontal drilling in conjunction with multi-stage (i.e. multiple fractures placed along the horizontal wells) hydraulic fracturing has greatly expanded the ability of producers to profitably recover natural gas and oil from low-permeability plays, such as shale plays.

The application of fracturing techniques to stimulate oil and gas production began to grow rapidly in the 1950s, although experimentation dates back to the 19th century. Starting in the mid-1970s, a partnership of private operators, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and predecessor agencies, and the Gas Research Institute (GRI) endeavoured to develop technologies for the commercial production of natural gas from the relatively shallow Devonian (Huron) shale in the eastern United States. This partnership helped foster technologies that eventually became crucial to the production of natural gas from shale rock, including horizontal wells, multi-stage fracturing, and slick-water fracturing. The practical application of horizontal drilling to oil production began in the early 1980s, by which time the advent of improved down-hole drilling motors and the invention of other necessary supporting equipment, materials, and technologies had brought some applications within the realm of commercial viability.

With respect to the reserves and recovery from shales, the EIA report (page 6) includes the following;

There is considerable uncertainty regarding the ultimate size of technically recoverable shale gas and shale oil resources, including but are not limited to the following:

- *Because most shale gas and shale oil wells are only a few years old, their long-term productivity is untested. Consequently, the long-term production profiles of shale wells and their estimated ultimate recovery of oil and natural gas are uncertain.*
- *In emerging shale plays, production has been confined largely to those areas known as "sweet spots" that have the highest known production rates for the play. If the production rates for the sweet spots are used to infer the productive potential of entire plays, their productive potential probably will be overstated.*
- *Many shale plays are so large (e.g., the Marcellus shale) that only portions have been extensively production tested.*

- *Technical advancements could lead to more productive and less costly well drilling and completion.*
- *Currently untested shale plays, such as thin-seam plays or untested portions of existing plays, could prove to be highly productive.*

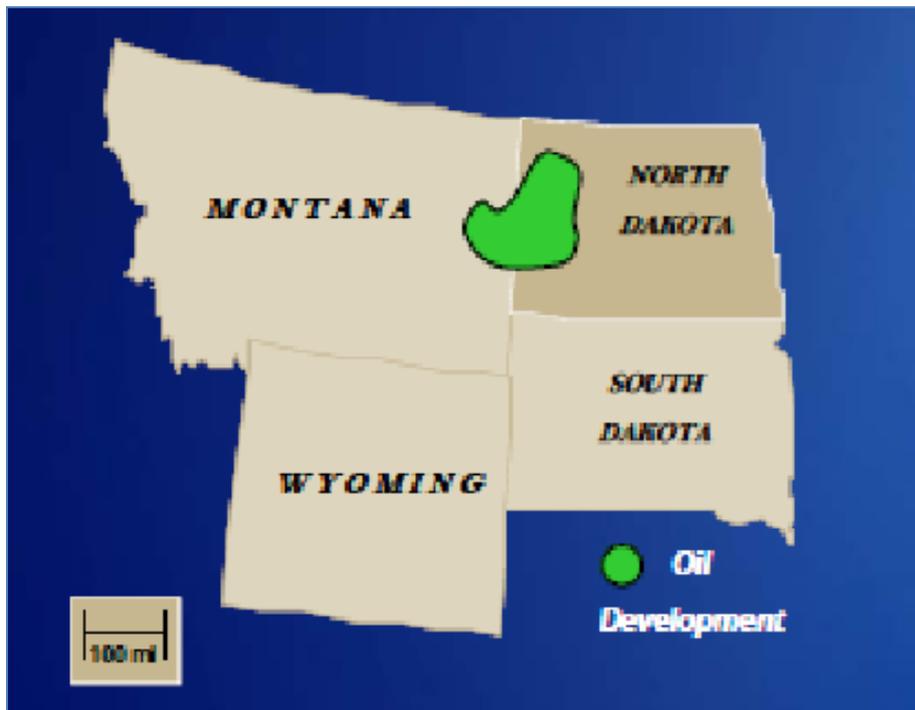
The EIA Review provides a detailed over-view of the shale gas and oil production in the U.S. and includes summaries of the key parameters of the oil producing Bakken and Eagleford shales, amongst others. Hence the recovery statistics that are quoted in the following section should be treated as indicative, and not as absolutes.

4.2.1. The Bakken Shale

The Baaken Shale has been indicated (Ferguson/Apache, 2012) to be a useful analogy to the Waipawa and Whangai Formations and a summary of the Bakken Shale Oil Play based on U.S. EIA, 2011, is included below.

The Bakken shale oil play is located within the Williston Basin in Montana and North Dakota as shown in Figure 2. The oil shale extends into the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The U.S. portion of the Bakken shale has been estimated to contain 3.65 billion barrels of oil.

Figure 2 Location of the Bakken Oil Shale Play (Onshore U.S.) (EIA, 2011)



Based on the combined net leased acreage for Bakken shale, the area is approximately 6,522 square miles within the United States. And the shale oil play has an average EUR of 550 MBO per well (i.e. 0.5 million barrels of oil) and approximately 3.59 Billion bbl of technically recoverable oil.

The Bakken shale ranges from 4,500 to 7,500 feet deep (i.e. 1370 to 2290 m) with a mean of 6,000 feet (i.e. 1830 m) and an average thickness of 22 feet (6.7 m). According to Kodiak Oil and Gas Corporation and other companies, the typical development well spacing ranges from 320 to 1,280 acres per well with a mean of 640 acres per well (i.e. 1 well per square mile). The typical reservoir properties for the Bakken from the EIA Review (July 2011) are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Bakken Oil Shale – Typical Reservoir Properties

Parameter	Value
Depth (m)	1830
Thickness (m)	7
Porosity (%)	8
Initial Oil Saturation (%)	68
Total Organic Content (TOC) (% wt)*	11 - 20

* from *Grau and Sterling (Dec 2011)*

The well costs for the Bakken have trended down with time and in 2011 the costs ranged from US\$5.5 to 8.5 million per well, i.e. NZ\$7 to 10.8 million per well. In addition the operating costs are reported at less than US\$5 per barrel (EIA, July 2011).

4.2.2. The Eagle Ford Shale

The Eagle Ford shale gas and oil play is located within the Texas Maverick Basin. This play contains a high liquid component and this has led to the definition of three zones: an oil zone, a gas-condensate zone, and a dry gas zone within the shale fairway.

The July 2011 EIA Review reports that the Eagle Ford has an average EUR of 5.0 Bcf per well (gas well) and 300 MBO per well (oil well). The shale gas and shale oil plays have approximately 20.81 Tcf of technically recoverable gas and 3.35 Bbbl of technically recoverable oil. In the Eagle Ford oil play, the well densities are typically 5 wells per square mile, up from 1 in the Bakken.

Typical reservoir properties for the Eagle Ford from the EIA Review (July 2011) are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Eagle Ford Oil Shale – Typical Reservoir Properties

Parameter	Value
Depth (m)	2180
Thickness (m)	62
Porosity (%)	9
Initial Oil Saturation (%)	-
Total Organic Content (TOC) (% wt)	4.25

The well costs for the Eagle Ford are lower than the Bakken at US\$4 to 6.5 million per horizontal well (i.e. NZ\$5.1 to 8.3 million per well).

4.3. Comparison of Analogies

In comparing the analogous plays with the East Coast, it is important to bear in mind that the regional structural framework is completely different. The Bakken, and Eagle Ford shales are in stable mid-continental locations where the degree of faulting and deformation has been minor in recent geological time. By contrast, the East Coast of the North Island is immediately west of an active subducting continental plate boundary and is the site of large allocthonous geological sections and of extensive recent faulting and deformation. This means that the East Coast area is extensively broken up and faulting has made all of the regional geology essentially made up of small geological blocks which increases the likelihood that any hydrocarbons that may have been generated within the Waipawa or Whangai formations have already migrated up through section either into shallower formations and/or to seeps and substantial volumes are unlikely to remain trapped within the source rocks or the adjacent silt and sandstones.

At face value, the similar depths and porosity values of the Bakkan, Eagle Ford and Waipawa/Whangai formations indicate that the analogy may be useful. However, the highest East Coast TOC values are in the thin Waipawa shale (3%) whereas the lowest analogous TOC is that in the Eagle Ford at 4.5% and in a substantially thicker unit (17m average c.f. 62m). This implies that the Waipawa has oil potential but that the volumes may not be substantial. The Whangai has a very low TOC at 0.56% but is much thicker at an average of 300m, than either the Bakken or Eagle Ford, so despite its lower carbon content, hydrocarbons generated from this formation may be substantial, and if they remain trapped within the Whangai then they may be producible using the application of Bakken style technologies.

Note that the Bakken and Eagleford Formations are predominantly gas-prone shales, but specific areas are oil-prone rather than gas and these analogies are the ones that have been considered in this assessment report.

5. Modelling Basis and Assumptions

For each development scenario, a model encapsulating the development size and types were made as spreadsheet models. These models were used to identify commercial thresholds for hydrocarbon accumulations on the basis of well yields and development costs, resource size and location (e.g. distance from infrastructure).

Screening level economics were conducted when making the development model for each field size in order to optimise the development scenario economics for a number of wells and production capacities and plateau lengths. These were also used in determining the appropriate commercial thresholds for field developments and for the application of incremental development technologies, e.g. when gas sales become viable.

1. Production forecasts were developed using the GNS and analogue data for some scenarios and from the those combined with data and forecast assumptions provided by Apache/Tag for the Scenario 5 based cases
2. The initial well deliverability was forecast using analytical inflow models of tight oil multi-stage fractured horizontal wells. These models were based on expected reservoir fluid properties, pressures, permeabilities and recoveries by well, predominantly derived from the GNS data.

3. Production forecasts for the full field scenarios were built up by adding wells in the drilling sequence(s) until the available well deliverability fills the available production plateau. The production plateau rates required iterations after the first pass through the economics model to optimise the NPV and VIR.
4. The financial assumptions are discussed in a subsequent section.
5. The Screening Economics are based on a conventional discounted cash-flow model with inputs of forecasts of expenditures (capital and fixed and variable operating), and of product streams.
6. After the first pass through the economics models an iterative step is taken to optimise the capital expenditure versus production rate plateau length. This typically involves changing well numbers and facilities costs to match the changed well numbers. This iteration stops when further gains in NPV & VIR are hard to make.
7. Output forecast streams including royalty and tax revenues, and project/scenario NPV & VIR. In addition some basin commercial thresholds and unit costs with respect to field size are determined.

5.1. Reservoir Conditions

The Waipawa and Whangai Formations have been both mapped at surface (GNS, Sep 2012) and intersected sub-surface in a number of the East Coast wells. The depths to the Whangai, which is immediately overlaid by the Waipawa Formation (2 to 50 m – average 17m in thickness) when it is present, are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9 Pressure Estimates Based on key Wells

Well	Depth to Top Whangai Fm (mAH)	Whangai Fm Thickness (m)	Mud. Grad. at Whangai (ppg)	Pressure at 2000m TV (psia)
Opoutama-1 (1967)	1469	734	na	na
Rere-1 (1985)	1990	392	12	4100
Hakarere-1 (2001)	2764	323	>14	4800
Normal Pressure	na	na	8.34	2840

Based on the existing drilled well results, it has been assumed that the average mid-depth of the Waipawa/Whangai Formation packages in the more prospective parts of the East Coast region is 2000 mTV and that the formations at that depth are substantially over-pressured, i.e. an average formation reservoir pressure of 4100 psia has been assumed for both fluid properties and production rate estimates

The geothermal temperature gradients in the East Coast are marginally depressed, i.e. lower temperatures than normal, when compared to those in Taranaki where the normal temperature gradient is approximately 3 deg.C per 100m of burial (Adams, Oct 2009). For this study a temperature gradient of 2.7 deg.C per 100m, i.e. 75 deg.C or 167 deg.F, has been assumed when calculating the oil fluid properties.

5.2. Rock Properties

The Waipawa and Whangai Formations have been intersected in a number of East coast wells and a review of the wireline log data from the Hukarere-1, Opuotama-1 and Rere-1 shows the

inter-bedded nature of these formations and that the porosities are in the range of 4 to 8% and the water saturations in the range of 40% to more than 75%.

Permeabilities are not normally directly measured by wireline logs but can be inferred from porosity-permeability relationships for the fine grained sands and silts and have been assumed to be in the order of 0.025 mD. These estimates are significantly higher than the permeabilities typically seen in the North American Bakken Fm which are typically 0.001 mD or less through to 0.01 mD (Grau & Sterling, 2011).

5.3. Recovery By Well

The analogy data, summarized in section 4 indicates that a typical Bakken well will recover 0.55 million barrels of oil equivalent and the Eagle Ford wells slightly less at 0.3 million BOE.

Apache (Ferguson 2012) has suggested that the thicker formations on the East coast may see up to 1 million BOE per well and they have used this number in deriving their development scenarios.

For this study, three different recovery cases were made;

- i. A single well model was made using the analytical well modeling software Saphir (from Kappa Engineering) and forecasts were made using this to give the shape of the production declines and a well recovery of 0.45 million barrels.
- ii. The Bakken well EUR of 0.55 million BOE with the production decline by well scaled from case i.
- iii. The Apache provided well EUR of 1 million BOE with the production decline by well scaled from case i.

These well recoveries were used for Scenarios 3, 4, and 5 respectively.

5.4. Screening Level Financial Models

In creating the development scenario models, a simplified NPV based economic model has been built (as a MS Excel spreadsheet). This optimises the development production rates and associated CAPEX and OPEX. The modelled NPV is based on forecasts of variable price(s), NPV discount rate, exchange rates, and inflation assumptions. An example of the spreadsheet inputs and calculations is shown in Table 10 below.

Table 10 Example Financial Model Inputs

Case Description	O3 PS for 2500 stb/d Assumes Gas Re-injection via 2 Dedicated Wells											
	Current 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Inputs												
Ann. New Exploration Well Count			1	1								
Ann. New Production Well Count					1							
Ann. New Injection Well Count												
Capital												
Exploration G&G	2	2	2	2								
Exploration Seismic												
Exploration & Appraisal Wells			12	12	0	0	0					
Development Seismic				1.3								
Development Wells					10	0	0					
Subsea Equipment & Flowlines												
Platform/FPSO												
Process Plant				7.50	9.50							
Export Pipelines				1.13	3.38							
Onshore Power Generation (50 PJ pa)											5	
Abandonment												
Abandonment Platform Installation												
Other												
Operating (Fixed)												
G&A					2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
OPEX Baseline (incl well re-entries etc)					5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Operating (Variable)												
Gas Processing (per GJ)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
LNG Cooling and Liq/Storage (NZ\$ per GJ)												
Liquids Treatment (NZ\$ per bbl)	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Water Treatment (NZ\$ per bbl)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Other												
Production Forecasts												
Producing Year					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gas Rate (mmscf per day)					1.00	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.63	0.36	0.20	0.12
Gas Fuel & Flare (mmscf per day)					0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cum. Gas incl Fuel (Bscf)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Cum Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel (Bscf)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel etc (PJ pa)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Sales Gas (PJ pa)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LNG Sales Gas Cumulative (PJ)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil/Condensate (stb per day)		0	0	0	2000	2000	2000	2000	1306	751	432	248
Cum. Oil/Condensate (mmstb)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9
LPG (t/day)												
Produced Water (stb per day)		0	0	0	5	5	60	120	121	95	71	50
Cum. Prod. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injected Water (stb per day)					2405	2405	2460	2520	1687	996	588	348
Cum. Inj. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	5

Well Count

Capital Expenditure by year.

Fixed Operating Expenditure by year.

Variable Operating Expenditure unit by year.

Production Forecasts for all product streams

The calculations and model outputs are illustrated in Table 11 below for an example model taken from a prior report using the same methodology (Adams, 2009) carried out for the Ministry in 2009. Note that the economic cut-off is determined by the year in which the Net Cash-flows become negative after the start-up of production.

Table 11 Example Financial Model Calculations & Outputs

	Current 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outputs												
Capital (NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)	2.00	2.10	15.44	27.64	27.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.76	0.00	0.00
Operating (Fixed NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.51	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	10.86	11.40	11.97
Operating (Variable NZ\$ mm)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.74	3.60	4.13	4.35	2.98	1.81	1.09	0.66
Gas Processing NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Liquids Trans./Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	1
Water Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revenues												
Gas (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adjusted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.41	72.28	78.20	82.92	57.64	35.43	21.85	13.44
Oil Condensate (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.87	70.85	75.06	79.52	54.98	33.48	20.39	12.41
Oil (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.												
DCF Analysis												
Net Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.16	59.74	64.69	68.72	44.31	22.77	9.36	0.81
AVR 5%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	2.99	3.23	3.44	2.22	1.14	0.47	0.04
APR 20%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.10	7.92	10.12	11.77	7.48	3.46	0.64	0.00
Depreciation Scale	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Cum. Capital	2.00	3.50	17.89	40.16	55.92	39.14	27.40	19.18	13.43	17.15	12.01	8.41
Capital Depreciation	0.00	0.60	1.05	5.37	12.05	16.77	11.74	8.22	5.75	4.03	5.15	3.60
Capital Cost	0	0	1	3	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Net Revenue less Cap.Cost		-0.88	-2.49	-8.65	40.48	39.61	50.58	58.85	37.40	17.31	3.18	-3.52
Cum Net. Revenue less Cap. Cost	0.0	-0.9	-3.4	-12.0	28.5	68.1	118.6	177.5	214.9	232.2	235.4	231.9
Net Rev+Depr.+Cap.Cost+Royalty	0.00	-0.88	-2.49	-8.65	32.38	31.69	40.47	47.08	29.92	13.85	2.54	-3.52
Net Rev+Depr.+Cap.Cost+Royalty+Tax	0.0	-0.9	-2.5	-8.7	22.7	22.2	28.3	33.0	20.9	9.7	1.8	-2.5
NPV Calc (Ex.Royalty)	S88 mm											
NPV Calc (Incl.Royalty)	S50 mm											
NPV Calc (Incl.Royalty and Taxes)	S33 mm											
VIR Calc (Incl.Royalty and Taxes)	S38	PV Future Cashflows										
	S45	PV Investment										
	0.83	VIR										

Capital spend
Fixed Opex Spend
Variable Opex Spend
Revenues
Discounted Cashflow Analyses
Net Revenues Taxes and Royalties
Final NPV and VIR

6. Development Model Descriptions

Following on from the geology and geophysics, plus the data from prior wells and the preliminary financial modelling to screen outcomes, 5 discrete Exploration/Appraisal/Development scenarios were modelled taking into some duplication of commercially viable scenarios to account for multiple permit/larger area successes. The scenarios are shown in Table 12.

Table 12 Summary of the Development Scenarios as Modelled

#	Scenario	Area (km ²)	Description
1	Exploration not Successful	NA	Planned 4 well Apache/Tag campaign is unsuccessful and discourage further exploration by any party. 4 Expl. Wells. Not modelled further.
2	Limited Exploration success but sub-commercial results	NA	Planned 4 well Apache/Tag campaign is partially successful and further exploration (including other parties) continues but no commercial production results. 12 Expl. Wells. Not modelled further.
3	Limited success and commercially viable production.	100	Recovery of 0.45 million BOE per well. 6 Expl. & Appraisal & 30 production wells drilled 2015 through 2020
3A	3 of Scenario 3 with maximum of NZ\$1 billion CAPEX spend per annum.	300	Assumes limited success in 3 different areas of the East Coast. Development proceeds in the first area the others follow at 5 year intervals at a maximum spend rate of NZ\$1 billion per annum. 6 Expl. & Appraisal & 3 x 30 production wells drilled 2015 through 2025.
4	Intermediate exploration success and average N.American shale oil yields.	260	Recovery of 0.55 million BOE per well. 10 Expl. & Appraisal & 600 production wells drilled 2017 through 2030 from 50 sites.
4A	3 of Scenario 4 with maximum of NZ\$1 billion CAPEX spend per annum.	780	Assumes intermediate success in 3 different areas of the East Coast. Development proceeds in the first area the others follow at 5 year intervals at a maximum spend rate of NZ\$1 billion per annum.
5	Exploration success analogous with N.American Bakken Shale. Provided by Apache.	260	Recovery of 1.0 million BOE per well. 10 Expl. & Appraisal & 600 production wells drilled 2017 through 2030 from 50 sites.
5A	3 of Scenario 5 with maximum of NZ\$1 billion CAPEX spend per annum, i.e. 3 of the Apache Scenario.	780	Assumes Scenario 5 high success in 3 different areas of the East Coast. Development proceeds in the first area then the others follow at 5 year intervals at a maximum spend rate of NZ\$1 billion per annum.
5B	6 of Scenario 5 distributed over 50 years, i.e 6 of the Apache scenario.	1560	Assumes two of Scenario 5A, i.e. extreme success across the entire region in 6 different areas of the East Coast. Development proceeds in the first area then others follow at 3 to 5 year intervals at a maximum spend rate of approximately NZ\$2 billion per annum.

6.1. Scenario 1 Unsuccessful Exploration

Assumes that Apache/TAG execute the currently planned 4 well campaign on the East Coast. Results are negative and discourage any further exploration by any party.

No development models were made of this scenario.

6.2. Scenario 2 Exploration Success But Not Commercial

Assumes the same initial campaign as Scenario-1, but with sufficiently encouraging results to inspire additional exploration work along the East Coast basins. It has been assumed that this will involve some 12 wells and that on completion of the exploration activity development is not commercially viable. At this point all the well sites are remediated and permits handed back.

No development models were made of this scenario.

6.3. Scenario 3 Limited Success & Commercially Viable

This scenario is based on the GNS supported estimates of rock properties and the associated tight-oil derived production forecasts for individual wells rolled up into a 6 exploration and 30 production well development. The development has been scheduled on the assumption of using 1 (one) rig continuously for 6 years, i.e. 30 development wells covering approximately 95 km² at a density of approximately 1 development well per 2.6 km² (1 sq mile).

The individual wells using the assumed reservoir properties will flow at an oil rate initially of approx. 1000 bopd declining at approximately 50% per annum initially. For simplicity in estimating the development costing, it has been assumed that this development is in the geographically (relatively) benign blocks to the SW of Napier, i.e. Pongoroa Blocks North and South (see Figure 1). Activity to the north, i.e. towards Gisborne or further north, will be even more remote and the terrain significantly more difficult and costs would be substantially (say 10 to 20%) higher to develop in this area.

The oil recovery per well used in this scenario is 0.45 million barrels of oil equivalent (mboe) which is around 25% less than a typical Bakken oil shale well (U.S. EIA, 2011).

Oil and gas production would be consolidated at a central production station via buried pipelines. The stabilised crude oil would initially be trucked to New Plymouth for export,. However, it is likely that following an early stage of testing, port facilities would be set up locally, reducing the need for long distance trucking. Any associated gas production will be flared during initial exploration testing but once being produced via the pipeline system, the gas would be used to fuel the oil processing and any excess would be sold locally at a relatively low price.

The associated production forecasts, capital, operating costs, along with the screening level economics for this scenario are shown in Appendix 1 as Table 20. The forecast and economic parameters for this scenario are summarised in Table 13.

Table 13 Scenario 3 Development Modelling Results

Parameter	Value	Comments
Developed Area (km ²)	95	
Number of sites	9	4 Exploration sites
Number of Wells	6 + 30	6 Exploration wells
Years Production	11	
Plateau Oil Production Rate (stb/d)	5000	
Oil Recovery (mmstb)	14.3	
Gas Recovery (Bscf)	11.2	
Post Royalty & Tax NPV@20% (NZ\$ mil.)	165	
VIR	0.53	
Capital Invest. (2012 NZ\$ mill.)	791	Undepreciated cumulative

6.4. Scenario 3A Limited Success x 3

This scenario assumes that the success seen in Scenario-3 is replicated in two other permits/areas in the region, following on from the success of the first development. The subsequent developments are phased with 3-4 year delays and the number of working rigs is limited to 2. In this scenario, it is also envisaged that oil would be piped to new port facilities at Napier and/or Gisborne for export and that gas would also be piped to the local spurs of the North Island network.

The associated production forecasts, capital, operating costs, along with the screening level economics for this scenario are shown in Appendix 1 as Table 21. The forecast and economic parameters for this scenario are summarised in Table 14.

Table 14 Scenario 3A Development Modelling Results

Parameter	Value	Comments
Developed Area (km ²)	300	
Number of sites	19	4 Exploration sites
Number of Wells	6 + 90	6 Exploration wells
Years Production	21	
Plateau Oil Production Rate (stb/d)	15000	
Oil Recovery (mmstb)	41.8	
Gas Recovery (Bscf)	41.1	
Post Royalty & Tax NPV@20% (NZ\$ mil.)	267	
VIR	0.47	
Capital Invest. (2012 NZ\$ mill.)	2457	Undepreciated cumulative

6.5. Scenario 4 Intermediate Success

This is identical to the Apache derived Scenario 5 with the exception of the well recoveries being the same as a typical Bakken shale oil well at 0.55 mmboe (instead of the 1 mmboe in Scenario-5) Hence the details of this scenario are discussed in that section.

The associated production forecasts, capital, operating costs, along with the screening level economics for this scenario are shown in Appendix 1 as Table 22. The forecast and economic parameters for this scenario are summarised in Table 15.

Table 15 Scenario 4 Development Modelling Results

Parameter	Value	Comments
Developed Area (km ²)	260	
Number of sites	56	6 Expl. Sites. 12 prod well/site
Number of Wells	10 + 600	10 Exploration wells
Years Production	29	
Plateau Oil Production Rate (stb/d)	70000	
Oil Recovery (mmstb)	303	
Gas Recovery (Bscf)	280	
Post Royalty & Tax NPV@20% (NZ\$ mil.)	1316	
VIR	0.75	
Capital Invest. (2012 NZ\$ mill.)	10642	Undepreciated cumulative

6.6. Scenario 4A Intermediate Success x 3

This scenario assumes that the success seen in Scenario-4 is replicated in two other permits/areas in the region, following on from the success of the first development. The subsequent developments are phased with 3-4 year delays and the number of wells drilled per annum is limited ensure that no more than NZ\$1 billion Capital is spent in any one year.

The associated production forecasts, capital, operating costs, along with the screening level economics for this scenario are shown in Appendix 1 as Tables 23 and 24. The forecast and economic parameters for this scenario are summarised in Table 16.

Table 16 Scenario 4A Development Modelling Results

Parameter	Value	Comments
Developed Area (km ²)	780	
Number of sites	156	6 Expl. Sites. 12 prod well/site
Number of Wells	10 + 1800	10 Exploration wells
Years Production	41	
Plateau Oil Production Rate (stb/d)	150000	
Oil Recovery (mmstb)	838	
Gas Recovery (Bscf)	916	
Post Royalty & Tax NPV@20% (NZ\$ mil.)	3023	
VIR	1.3	
Capital Invest. (2012 NZ\$ mill.)	39115	Undepreciated cumulative

6.7. Scenario 5 Large Exploration Success

This scenario is very closely derived from that supplied by Apache (Ferguson, Jul 2012) and uses Apache's proposed costs, where available. This is based on the concept of developing 260 km² of permit area in a pattern where there are 50 production well sites with 12 horizontal, multi-stage fracture stimulated wells per site. The oil recovery per well used in this scenario is 1.0 million barrels of oil equivalent (mmboe), as described by Apache, which is around the upper end of the range observed in the Bakken oil shale (U.S. EIA, 2011).

As for the Scenario 3 model, oil and gas production would be consolidated at a central production station via buried pipelines. The stabilised crude oil during exploration testing would initially be trucked to New Plymouth for export. However, once development proceeds, notionally in 2017, pipelines and port facilities would be set up locally, removing the need for trucking. Any associated gas production will be flared during initial exploration testing but once being produced via the pipeline system, the gas would be used to fuel the oil processing and any excess would be sold, probably at a relatively low price.

The associated production forecasts, capital, operating costs, along with the screening level economics for this scenario are shown in Appendix 1 as Tables 25 and 26. The forecast and economic parameters for this scenario are summarised in Table 17.

Table 17 Scenario 5 Development Modelling Results

Parameter	Value	Comments
Developed Area (km ²)	260	
Number of sites	56	6 Expl. Sites. 12 prod well/site
Number of Wells	10 + 600	10 Exploration wells
Years Production	33	
Plateau Oil Production Rate (stb/d)	100000	
Oil Recovery (mmstb)	506	
Gas Recovery (Bscf)	547	
Post Royalty & Tax NPV@20% (NZ\$ mil.)	3245	
VIR	1.85	
Capital Invest. (2012 NZ\$ mill.)	10642	Undepreciated cumulative

6.8. Scenario 5A Large Success x 3

This scenario assumes that the success seen in Scenario-5 is replicated in two other permits/areas in the region, following on from the success of the first development. The subsequent developments are phased with 3-4 year delays and the number of wells drilled per annum is limited ensure that no more than NZ\$1 billion Capital is spent in any one year.

The associated production forecasts, capital, operating costs, along with the screening level economics for this scenario are shown in Appendix 1 as Tables 27 and 28. The forecast and economic parameters for this scenario are summarised in Table 18.

Table 18 Scenario 5A Development Modelling Results

Parameter	Value	Comments
Developed Area (km ²)	780	
Number of sites	156	6 Expl. Sites. 12 prod well/site
Number of Wells	10 + 1800	10 Exploration wells
Years Production	41	
Plateau Oil Production Rate (stb/d)	225000	
Oil Recovery (mmstb)	1522	
Gas Recovery (Bscf)	1665	
Post Royalty & Tax NPV@20% (NZ\$ mil.)	6381	
VIR	2.73	
Capital Invest. (2012 NZ\$ mill.)	39115	Undepreciated cumulative

6.9. Scenario 5B Large Success x 6

This scenario assumes that the success seen in Scenario-5 is replicated in five other permits/areas in the region, following on from the success of the first development. The subsequent developments are phased with 3-4 year delays and the number of wells drilled per annum is limited ensure that no more than NZ\$2 billion Capital is spent in any one year.

The associated production forecasts, capital, operating costs, along with the screening level economics for this scenario are shown in Appendix 1 as Tables 29, 30, and 31. The forecast and economic parameters for this scenario are summarised in Table 19.

Table 19 Scenario 5A Development Modelling Results

Parameter	Value	Comments
Developed Area (km ²)	1560	
Number of sites	306	6 Expl. Sites. 12 prod well/site
Number of Wells	10 + 3600	10 Exploration wells
Years Production	64	
Plateau Oil Production Rate (stb/d)	225000	
Oil Recovery (mmstb)	3043	
Gas Recovery (Bscf)	3338	
Post Royalty & Tax NPV@20% (NZ\$ mil.)	6861	
VIR	2.86	
Capital Invest. (2012 NZ\$ mill.)	114127	Undepreciated cumulative

7. References

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Grau, A; & Sterling, R.H.	Characterization of the Bakken System of the Williston Basin from Pores to Production; The Power of a Source Rock/Unconventional Reservoir Couplet	Dec. 2011	Adapted from oral presentation at AAPG International Conference and Exhibition, Milan, Italy, October 23-26, 2011. Search and Discovery Article #40847 (2011)
Lee, J.	Production Forecasting in Low-Permeability Oil and Gas Reservoirs	May 2012	University of Houston. SPE Presentation, 17 May 2012
Janet K. Pitman, J.K.; Price, L.C.; LeFever, J.A.	Diagenesis and Fracture Development in the Bakken Formation, Williston Basin: Implications for Reservoir Quality in the Middle Member	2001	US. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1653. From Web location http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/p1653/
U.S. EIA	Review of Emerging Resources: U.S. Shale Gas and Shale Oil Plays	July 2011	U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)
Various	Well Completion Reports	1959 to 2012	Various
Zink, K.G. & Sykes, R	Geochemical database and interpretation of 10 oils from several New Zealand basins	Nov 2010	GNS Science Consultancy Report 2009/13, Lower Hutt

8. Appendix 1 – Development Scenarios Forecast Sheets

Table 20 Scenario 3

Development Economics Model																			
MRA 25 Oct 2012																			
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars) \$418 Gross NPV Pre Royalty & Tax																			
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars) \$165 Post Royalty & Taxes																			
Case Description SC03 PS for 5000 stb/d																			
Assumes Central 5000 bopd Production Station and 5 Development wells per year for 6 years. 100 km2 of producing area developed.																			
	Current	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Inputs																			
Ann. New Exploration Well Count			3	3															
Ann. New Production Well Count					5	5	5	5	5	5									
Ann. New Injection Well Count																			
Capital																			
Exploration G&G		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									
Exploration Seismic		5.6		10															
Exploration & Appraisal Wells			36	36	0														
Development Seismic																			
Development Wells					85	85	85	85	85	85									
Subsea Equipment & Flowlines																			
Platform/FPSO																			
Process Plant					27.50	27.50													
Intra-field Pipelines					2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50									
Onshore Power Generation (50 PJ pa)																			
Abandonment												72							
Abandonment Platform/Installation																			
Other																			
Operating (Fixed)																			
G&A		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
OPEX Baseline (incl well re-entries etc)		3.00	3.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Operating (Variable)																			
Gas Processing (per GJ)					1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
LNG Cooling and Liq/Storage (NZ\$ per GJ)																			
Liquids Treat incl. Transport & Port etc (NZ\$ per bbl)		17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Water Treatment (NZ\$ per bbl)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other - Gas F&F Carbon Cost (NZD/mscf)		1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Production Forecasts																			
Producing Year			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gas Rate (mmscf per day)		3.36	5.05	5.47	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Gas Fuel & Flare (mmscf per day)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cum. Gas incl Fuel (Bscf)		0.6	1.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	6.6	8.6	9.9	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Cum Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel (Bscf)		0.4	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.5	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel etc (PJ pa)		0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
LNG Sales Gas (PJ pa)																			
LNG Sales Gas Cumulative (PJ)										0.642995									
BOE Cum																			
Oil/Condensate (stb per day)		1.22	3.05	5.03	7.03	9.19	11.18	13.34	14.73	15.62	16.20	16.57	16.81	16.96	17.06	17.12	17.16	17.19	17.19
Cum. Oil/Condensate (mmstb)		3059	4588	4977	5000	4997	5000	5000	5000	3215	2067	1329	855	550	353	227	146	94	60
LPG (t/day)		1.1	2.8	4.6	6.4	8.3	10.1	11.9	13.1	13.8	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2
Produced Water (stb per day)		3	229	249	250	250	250	250	250	161	103	66	43	27	18	11	7	5	3
Cum. Prod. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injected Water (stb per day)																			
Cum. Inj. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Below																			
Sales Price (NZ\$)																			
Gas (\$ per GJ)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Condensate (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06
Oil (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06
Other (LPG etc)																			
Financial Model Assumptions																			
Capital Cost (% pa)		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Discount Rate (% pa)		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Inflation Rate (% pa)		2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tax Rate (% pa)		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Outputs																			
Capital (NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		7.60	39.06	50.82	127.85	131.68	103.76	106.87	110.07	113.38	0.00	96.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Operating (Variable NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		0.00	5.14	5.29	15.30	15.76	16.23	16.72	17.22	17.73	18.27	18.81	19.38	19.96	20.56	21.18	21.81	22.47	23.14
Operating (Fixed NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		0.00	20.06	30.81	35.34	36.56	37.64	38.79	39.95	26.61	17.78	11.94	8.05	5.33	3.53	2.34	1.55	1.03	0.68
Gas Processing & Carbon NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquids Trans /Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	20	30	34	35	36	37	38	25	17	11	7	5	3	2	1	1	1
Water Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revenues																			
Gas (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adjusted		0.00	123.80	181.68	211.16	223.35	234.92	247.24	259.96	175.68	118.16	79.46	53.42	35.90	24.13	16.16	10.82	7.25	4.85
Oil/Condensate (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.		0.00	123.80	181.68	211.16	223.35	234.92	247.24	259.96	175.68	118.16	79.46	53.42	35.90	24.13	16.16	10.82	7.25	4.85
Oil (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.		0.00	123.80	181.68	211.16	223.35	234.92	247.24	259.96	175.68	118.16	79.46	53.42	35.90	24.13	16.16	10.82	7.25	4.85
DCF Analysis																			
Net Revenue		0.00	98.60	145.58	160.53	171.03	181.05	191.74	202.79	131.33	82.11	48.70	25.99	10.62	0.04	-7.35	-12.54	-16.24	-18.97
AVR 5%		0.00	4.93	7.28	8.03	8.55	9.05	9.59	10.14	6.57	4.11	2.44	1.30	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
APR 20%		0.00	18.55	25.12	24.19	18.82	15.82	16.09	16.75	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation Scale		0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Cum. Capital		7.60	44.38	81.89	185.17	261.31	286.67	307.54	325.35	341.12	238.78	263.91	184.74	129.32	90.52	63.37	44.36	31.05	21.73
Capital Depreciation		0.00	2.28	13.32	24.57	55.55	78.39	86.00	92.26	97.60	102.34	71.64	79.17	55.42	38.79	27.16	19.01	13.31	9.31
Capital Cost		0	4	7	15	21	24	25	27	28	20	22	15	11	8	5	4	3	2
Net Revenue less Cap.Cost		0.00	92.77	125.61	120.95	94.12	79.08	80.43	83.74	5.63	-40.17	-44.64	-68.61	-55.61	-46.32	-39.81	-35.25	-32.15	-30.10
Cum. Net. Revenue less Cap. Cost		0.0	92.8	218.4	339.3	433.4	512.5	593.0	676.7	682.3	642.2	597.5	528.9	473.3	427.0	387.2	351.9	320	290
Net Rev+Depr.-Cap.Cost+Royalty		0.00	74.22	100.49	96.76	75.30	63.27	64.34	66.99	4.51	-40.17	-44.64	-68.61	-55.61	-46.32	-39.81	-35.25	-32.15	

Table 21 Scenario 3A

Development Economics Model																						
MRA 10 Oct 2012																						
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)	\$688 Gross NPV Pre Royalty & Tax																					
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)	\$267 Post Royalty & Taxes																					
Case Description	SC03A PS for 5k bopd and gas processing sales with 3 separate developments, i.e. 15,000 bopd. Well drilling rates limited by a maximum of 2 rigs working simultaneously.																					
	Assumes 3 of the SC03 Central 5000 bopd Production Station with 3 x 5 Development wells per year per Station for 6 years phased 2-3 years apart (limited by 2 rigs)																					
	Current	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Inputs																						
Ann. New Exploration Well Count			3	3																		
Ann. New Production Well Count					5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5							
Ann. New Injection Well Count																						
Capital																						
Exploration G&G		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	2								
Exploration Seismic		5.6		10			10															
Exploration & Appraisal Wells			36	36	0																	
Development Seismic																						
Development Wells					85	85	85	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	85							
Subsea Equipment & Flowlines					20				20													
Platform/FPSO																						
Process Plant					27.50	27.50			27.50	27.50	27.50	27.5										
Intra-field Pipelines					2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50							
Onshore Power Generation (50 PJ pa)																						
Abandonment																						192
Abandonment Platform/Installation																						
Other																						
Operating (Fixed)																						
G&A		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
OPEX Baseline (incl well re-entries etc)		3.00	3.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	24.00	48.00	48.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
Operating (Variable)																						
Gas Processing (per GJ)				1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
LNG Cooling and Liq Storage (NZ\$ per GJ)																						
Liquids Treat incl. Transport & Port etc (NZ\$ per bbl)		17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Water Treatment (NZ\$ per bbl)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other - Gas F&F Carbon Cost (NZD/mscf)		1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Production Forecasts																						
Producing Year		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Gas Rate (mmscf per day)		3.36	5.05	5.47	5.50	5.50	7.15	9.90	13.20	16.50	16.50	11.57	8.11	5.69	3.99	2.80	1.96	1.38	0.96	0.68	0.47	
Gas Fuel & Flare (mmscf per day)		3.36	5.05	5.47	5.50	5.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Cum. Gas incl Fuel (Bscf)		0.6	1.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	6.9	10.5	15.3	21.3	27.3	31.6	34.5	36.6	38.1	39.1	39.8	40.3	40.7	40.9	41.1	
Cum Sales Gas, i.e. less Fuel etc (PJ pa)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	3.0	5.1	7.7	10.4	12.1	13.2	13.9	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.6		
LNG Sales Gas (PJ pa)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	
LNG Sales Gas Cumulative (PJ)																						
BOE Cum		1.2	3.0	5.0	7.0	9.2	11.8	15.7	20.9	27.3	33.8	38.4	41.6	43.8	45.4	46.5	47.2	47.8	48.1	48.4	48.6	
Oil/Condensate (stb per day)		3059	4588	4977	5000	6500	9000	12000	15000	15000	10518	7375	5172	3626	2543	1783	1250	877	615	431		
Cum. Oil/Condensate (mmstb)		1.1	2.8	4.6	6.4	8.3	10.6	13.9	18.3	23.8	29.3	33.1	35.8	37.7	39.0	39.9	40.6	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.8	
LPG (t/day)																						
Produced Water (stb per day)		3	229	249	250	250	325	450	600	750	750	526	369	259	181	127	89	63	44	31	22	
Cum. Prod. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Injected Water (stb per day)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cum. Inj. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Information Below this Line is Basic 1																						
Sales Price (NZ\$)																						
Gas (\$ per GJ)		0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
Condensate (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06	134.50	135.60	
Oil (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06	134.50	135.60	
Other (LPG etc)																						
Financial Model Assumptions																						
Capital Cost (% pa)		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
Discount Rate (% pa)		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
Inflation Rate (% pa)		2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Tax Rate (% pa)		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	
Outputs																						
Capital (NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		7.60	39.06	50.82	149.70	131.68	115.35	208.36	273.03	274.26	295.53	277.52	247.78	255.21	131.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	346.77
Operating (Fixed NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		0.00	5.14	5.29	15.30	15.76	16.23	16.72	19.68	40.54	73.07	80.63	116.28	119.76	123.36	127.06	130.87	134.80	138.84	143.00	147.29	151.71
Operating (Variable NZ\$ mm)		0.00	21.33	33.04	36.99	38.27	38.05	50.71	71.99	98.59	126.71	130.51	94.54	68.57	49.82	36.29	26.52	19.48	14.40	10.75	8.12	6.23
Gas Processing & Carbon NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Liquids Trans./Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	20	30	34	35	36	48	69	94	122	125	90	65	47	34	25	18	13	9	7	5
Water Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Revenues																						
Gas (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adjusted		0.00	123.80	181.68	211.16	223.35	238.02	325.92	475.05	666.12	871.26	910.95	667.10	488.25	357.10	260.13	189.28	137.51	99.68	72.03	51.69	36.85
Oil/Condensate (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	4.51	7.12	10.40	13.87	14.28	9.71	6.39	3.97	2.21	0.91	-0.05	-0.76	-1.29	-1.70	-2.02	
Oil (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.		0.00	123.80	181.68	211.16	223.35	235.04	321.41	467.93	655.72	857.39	896.66	657.39	481.87	353.13	257.93	188.37	137.55	100.43	73.32	53.39	38.87
DCF Analysis																						
Net Revenue		0.00	97.3	143.3	158.9	169.3	183.7	258.5	383.4	527.0	671.5	699.8	456.3	299.9	183.9	96.8	31.9	-16.8	-53.6	-81.7	-103.7	-121.1
AVR 5%		0.00	4.9	7.2	7.9	8.5	9.2	12.9	19.2	26.3	33.6	35.0	22.8	15.0	9.2	4.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
APR 20%		0.00	18.3	24.7	23.5	16.9	15.1	26.2	41.9	60.1	81.3	80.5	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Depreciation Scale		0.70	0.7	0.7	0.7	0																

Table 23 Scenario 4A (page 1 of 2)

Development Economics Model		CAPEX Check																				
MRA 10 Oct 2012		1038.338 1069.49 1101.57 1134.62 1021.81 1203.72 1247.62 1646.11 1695.49 1576.11 1623.4 1672.1																				
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)		\$7,625 Gross NPV Pre Royalty & Tax																				
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)		\$3,023 Post Royalty & Taxes																				
Case Description		SC04A PS for 100k bopd and gas processing sales with 3 different developments. SC05A but 0.55 MMBOE per well instead of 1.0 MMBOE per well. Costs kept the same as SC05A. Assumes 3 x 100,000 bopd Production Station and wells drilled at 12 wells per site at a rate capped initially by NZ\$1 billion CAPEX pa and increasing slowly from																				
	Current	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Inputs																						
Ann. New Exploration Well Count			4	2	4																	
Ann. New Production Well Count							45	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	80
Ann. New Injection Well Count																						
Capital																						
Exploration G&G		2	2	2	2																	
Exploration Seismic		5.6		10																		
Exploration & Appraisal Wells			45.0	22.5	45.0																	
Development Seismic																						
Development Wells						506.25	562.5	562.5	562.5	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	900	900	900	900	900
Production Site Equipment & Flowlines						5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
Platform/FPSO																						
Process Plant & Export Lines						258	225	100	100													
Intra-field Pipelines						11.25	12.50	12.50	12.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Onshore Power Generation (50 PJ pa)																						
Abandonment																						
Abandonment Platform/Installation																						
Other																						
Operating (Fixed)																						
G&A						3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
OPEX Baseline (incl well re-entries etc)						70.00	85.20	85.20	85.20	85.20	170.40	170.40	170.40	170.40	170.40	170.40	255.60	255.60	255.60	255.60	255.60	255.60
Operating (Variable)																						
Gas Processing (per GJ)						1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
LNG Cooling and Liq Storage (NZ\$ per GJ)																						
Liquids Treat incl. Transport & Port etc (NZ\$ per bbl)		17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Water Treatment (NZ\$ per bbl)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other - Gas F&F Carbon Cost (NZD/mscf)		1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Production Forecasts																						
Producing Year		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Gas Rate (mmscf per day)		1.16	0.87	1.52	0.37	8.70	21.76	28.34	40.44	55.30	71.56	92.04	112.05	134.40	154.06	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00
Gas Fuel & Flare (mmscf per day)		1.16	0.87	1.52	0.37	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Cum. Gas incl Fuel (Bscf)		0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	3.9	7.9	18.2	33.0	53.2	79.3	112.9	153.9	203.0	259.2	319.5	379.8	440.0	500.3	560.6	620.8	680.8
Cum Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel (Bscf)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.9	5.3	10.8	19.1	30.3	45.3	64.0	86.7	113.0	141.3	169.6	197.9	226.2	254.5	282.8	311.0
Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel etc (PJ pa)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	2.2	3.4	5.6	8.3	11.3	15.0	18.7	22.8	26.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4
LNG Sales Gas (PJ pa)																						
LNG Sales Gas Cumulative (PJ)																						
BOE Cum		0.4	0.7	1.3	1.4	5	13	24	40	61	90	126	170	223	283	348	413	478	542	607	672	
Oil Condensate (stb per day)		1055	791	1386	335	7911	19778	25761	36765	50270	65054	83673	101862	122178	140054	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000
Cum. Oil Condensate (mmstb)		0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	4.2	11.4	20.8	34.3	52.6	76.4	106.9	144.1	188.8	239.9	294.7	349.5	404.3	459.1	513.9	568.6	
LPG (t/day)																						
Produced Water (stb per day)		1	1	5	17	396	989	1288	1838	2513	3253	4184	5093	6109	7003	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500	7500
Cum. Prod. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	12	15	17	20	23	26	28	
Injected Water (stb per day)																						
Cum. Inj. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Below this Line is Basic																						
Sales Price (NZ\$)																						
Gas (\$ per GJ)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Condensate (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06	134.50	135.60	136.70
Oil (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06	134.50	135.60	136.70
Other (LPG etc)																						
Financial Model Assumptions																						
Capital Cost (% pa)		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Discount Rate (% pa)		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Inflation Rate (% pa)		2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tax Rate (% pa)		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Outputs																						
Capital (NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		8	48	37	51	310	869	813	837	739	1038	1069	1102	1135	1022	1204	1248	1646	1695	1576	1623	1672
Operating (Fixed NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		0	0	0	0	82	102	105	108	112	230	237	244	252	259	267	412	425	437	450	464	478
Operating (Variable NZ\$ mm)		0	7	6	10	3	32	77	101	147	206	273	360	451	556	655	722	744	766	789	813	837
Gas Processing & Carbon NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	1	0	1	0	6	9	11	14	18	22	28	34	41	48	52	54	56	57	59	61
Liquids Trans./Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	7	5	9	2	26	67	90	133	187	249	330	414	511	604	666	686	706	728	749	772
Water Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Revenues																						
Gas (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adjusted		0	43	31	59	15	372	978	1339	2037	2917	3949	5313	6762	8476	10121	11289	11754	12237	12739	13226	13732
Oil Condensate (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.		0	43	31	59	15	372	978	1339	2009	2873	3889	5230	6655	8342	9961	11112	11572	12049	12545	13027	13527
Oil (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.																						
DCF Analysis																						
Net Revenue		0	35	26	49	-70	238	796	1129	1778	2481	3439	4709	6060	7662	9199	10154	10585	11033	11499	11949	12417
AVR 5%		0	2	1	2	0	12	40	56	89	124	172	235	303	383	460	508	529	552	575	597	621
APR 20%		0																				

Table 25 Scenario 5 (page 1 of 2)

Development Economics Model																		
MRA 10 Oct 2012																		
CAPEX Check																		
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)		\$8,205 Gross NPV Pre Royalty & Tax																
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)		\$3,245 Post Royalty & Taxes																
Case Description SC05 PS for 100k bopd and gas processing sales. Capped Annual CAPEX of NZ\$1 Billion per annum. Reduce well count to control. Assumes Central 100,000 bopd Production Station and 3 or 4 x 12 wells per site per year until 600 wells drilled . 260 km2 of prod																		
Current		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Inputs																		
Ann. New Exploration Well Count			4	2	4													
Ann. New Production Well Count							45	50	50	50	50	50	50	45	45	40	40	35
Ann. New Injection Well Count																		
Capital																		
Exploration G&G		2	2	2	2													
Exploration Seismic		5.6		10														
Exploration & Appraisal Wells			45.0	22.5	45.0													
Development Seismic																		
Development Wells						506.25	562.5	562.5	562.5	562.5	562.5	562.5	562.5	506.25	506.25	450	450	393.75
Production Site Equipment & Flowlines						25.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.8	5.8
Platform/FPSO																		
Process Plant & Export Lines					133.32	292	258											
Intra-field Pipelines						12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.5	12.5
Onshore Power Generation (50 PJ pa)																		
Abandonment																		
Abandonment Platform/Installation																		
Other																		
Operating (Fixed)																		
G&A						3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
OPEX Baseline (incl well re-entries etc)						70.00	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20
Operating (Variable)																		
Gas Processing (per GJ)						1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
LNG Cooling and Liq/Storage (NZ\$ per GJ)																		
Liquids Treat incl. Transport & Port etc (NZ\$ per bbl)		17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Water Treatment (NZ\$ per bbl)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other - Gas F&F Carbon Cost (NZD/mmscf)		1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Production Forecasts																		
Producing Year		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16
Gas Rate (mmscf per day)		2.32	1.74	3.05	0.74	17.40	43.51	56.67	80.88	93.19	99.61	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Gas Fuel & Flare (mmscf per day)		2.32	1.74	3.05	0.74	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Cum. Gas incl Fuel (Bscf)		0.4	0.7	1.3	1.4	7.8	15.7	36.4	66.0	100.0	136.4	176.6	216.8	256.9	297.1	337.3	377.5	377.5
Cum Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel (Bscf)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.1	16.6	29.6	44.8	61.1	79.4	97.7	115.9	134.2	152.5	170.7	170.7
Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel etc (PJ pa)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.1	8.6	13.0	15.2	16.4	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
LNG Sales Gas (PJ pa)																		
LNG Sales Gas Cumulative (PJ)																		0.768954
BOE Cum		0.8	1.5	2.6	2.8	10	25	48	80	116	155	198	242	285	328	371	415	415
Oil/Condensate (stb per day)		2110	1582	2772	669	15823	39556	51522	73529	84717	90551	100001	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
Cum. Oil/Condensate (mmstb)		0.8	1.3	2.4	2.6	8.4	22.8	41.7	68.5	99.5	132.5	169.0	205.6	242.1	278.6	315.1	351.7	351.7
LPG (t/day)																		
Produced Water (stb per day)		2	13	139	33	791	1978	2576	3676	4236	4528	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Cum. Prod. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	18	18
Injected Water (stb per day)																		
Cum. Inj. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informa																		
Sales Price (NZ\$)																		
Gas (\$ per GJ)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Condensate (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62
Oil (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62
Other (LPG etc)																		
Financial Model Assumptions																		
Capital Cost (% pa)		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Discount Rate (% pa)		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Inflation Rate (% pa)		2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tax Rate (% pa)		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Outputs																		
Capital (NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		8	48	37	197	371	908	694	714	736	758	781	804	748	770	708	730	661
Operating (Fixed NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		0	0	0	0	82	125	129	133	137	141	145	150	154	159	164	169	174
Operating (Variable NZ\$ mm)		0	15	11	21	5	61	149	199	290	344	378	429	442	456	469	483	498
Gas Processing & Carbon NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	1	1	2	0	8	14	17	23	27	29	33	34	35	36	37	38
Liquids Trans./Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	13	10	19	5	52	135	181	265	315	347	394	406	418	431	444	457
Water Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Revenues																		
Gas (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adjusted		0	0	0	0	0	9	29	42	66	80	88	101	105	108	111	114	118
Oil/Condensate (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.		0	85	63	118	30	744	1956	2679	4018	4842	5413	6250	6533	6828	7113	7408	7714
Oil (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.																		
DCF Analysis																		
Net Revenue		0	71	51	97	-57	567	1707	2389	3657	4437	4978	5772	6041	6321	6590	6870	7161
AVR 5%		0	4	3	5	0	28	85	119	183	222	249	289	302	316	330	344	358
APR 20%		0	13	6	11	0	60	238	352	588	731	827	977	1023	1077	1129	1187	1247
Depreciation Scale		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cum. Capital		8	54	74	249	545	1289	1596	1832	2018	2170	2300	2414	2438	2477	2442	2439	2368
Capital Depreciation		0	2	16	22	75	164	387	479	549	605	651	690	724	731	743	733	732
Capital Cost		0	4	6	20	44	104	131	150	166	179	189	199	201	204	201	201	196
Net Revenue less Cap. Cost		0	64	29	55	-176	299	1189	1760	2941	3653	4137	4884	5116	5386	5646	5936	6233
Cum Net. Revenue less Cap. Cost		0	64	93	148	-28	270	1460	3220	6161	9814	13951	18835	23951	29337	34983	40919	47153
Net Rev+Depr.+Cap.Cost+Royalty		0	51	23	44	-176	239	952	1408	2353	2923	3310	3907	4093	4309	4517	4749	4987
Net Rev+Depr.+Cap.Cost+Royalty+Tax		0.0	35.9	16.3	30.6	-176.3	167.2	666.1	985.5	1647.0	2045.8	2316.9	2734.9	2865.1	3016	3162	3324	3491
NPV Calc (Ex.Royalty)		\$8,205 mm																
NPV Calc (Incl.Royalty)		\$4,667 mm																
NPV Calc (Incl.Royalty and Taxes)		\$3,245 mm																
VIR Calc (Incl.Royalty and Taxes)		\$3,791 PV Future Cashflows \$2,054 PV Investment 1.85 VIR																

Table 26 Scenario 5 (page 2 of 2)

cing area developed.																
2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
30	20															
337.5	225															
5.8																
12.5																
																610.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20	105.20
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
110.00	84.58	65.04	50.01	38.46	29.57	22.74	17.49	13.45	10.34	7.95	6.11	4.70	3.61	2.78	2.14	1.64
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
417.6	448.5	472.3	490.6	504.6	515.41	523.71	530.10	535.01	538.79	541.69	543.92	545.64	546.96	547.98	548.76	549.36
189.0	202.6	212.7	220.0	225.2	228.7	231.1	232.4	233.1	233.1	233.1	233.1	233.1	233.1	233.1	233.1	233.1
18.3	13.7	10.1	7.3	5.2	3.6	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
458	491	517	536	551	563	572	579	584	588	591	594	596	597	598	599	600
100000	76895	59129	45467	34962	26884	20673	15896	12224	9399	7228	5558	4274	3286	2527	1943	1494
388.2	416.3	437.9	454.5	467.3	477.1	484.6	490.4	494.9	498.3	501.0	503.0	504.6	505.8	506.7	507.4	507.9
5000	3845	2956	2273	1748	1344	1034	795	611	470	361	278	214	164	126	97	75
19	21	22	23	23	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
tion Below this Line is Basic Financial Model Only - i.e. OUTPUTS																
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
133.06	134.50	135.60	136.70	137.80	138.90	140.00	140.60	141.20	141.80	142.40	143.00	143.60	144.20	144.80	145.40	146.00
133.06	134.50	135.60	136.70	137.80	138.90	140.00	140.60	141.20	141.80	142.40	143.00	143.60	144.20	144.80	145.40	146.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
588	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1618							
179	184	190	195	201	207	214	220	227	233	240	248	255	263	271	279	287
513	407	324	258	206	165	132	106	86	69	55	44	35	27	22	17	14
39	32	27	23	19	17	15	13	12	11	9	7	6	5	4	3	2
471	373	295	234	185	147	116	92	73	58	46	36	29	23	18	14	11
3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8154	6524	5206	4153	3312	2641	2105	1671	1325	1050	835	664	528	420	334	266	211
121	93	71	53	39	27	18	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8033	6431	5135	4100	3274	2613	2086	1659	1320	1050	835	664	528	420	334	266	211
7462	5932	4692	3700	2905	2269	1759	1345	1013	748	539	373	239	130	42	-30	-89
373	297	235	185	145	113	88	67	51	37	27	19	12	7	2	0	0
1313	1019	798	642	512	406	318	245	186	138	100	69	44	23	6	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2246	1955	1369	958	671	469	329	230	161	113	79	55	39	27	19	13	1627
711	674	587	411	287	201	141	99	69	48	34	24	17	12	8	6	4
186	162	114	80	56	39	27	19	13	9	7	5	3	2	2	1	130
6566	5097	3991	3209	2562	2029	1591	1227	931	690	499	345	219	116	32	-37	-223
53719	58816	62807	66016	68577	70606	72197	73424	74355	75044	75543	75888	76107	76223	76255	76218	75995
5253	4077	3193	2567	2049	1623	1273	981	744	552	399	276	175	93	26	-37	-223
3677	2854	2235	1797	1435	1136	891	687	521	386	279	193	123	65	18	-26	-156

Table 27 Scenario 5A (page 1 of 2)

Development Economics Model																													
MRA 10 Oct 2012		CAPEX Check																		1038.338	1069.49	1101.57	1134.62	1021.81	1203.72	1247.62	1646.11	1695.49	1576.11
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)		\$15,989 Gross NPV Pre Royalty & Tax																											
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)		\$6,381 Post Royalty & Taxes																											
Case Description		SC05A PS for 100k bopd and gas processing sales with 3 different developments																											
		Assumes 3 x 100,000 bopd Production Station and wells drilled at 12 wells per site at a rate capped initially by NZ\$1 billion CAPEX pa and increases																											
Current		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030									
Inputs																													
Ann. New Exploration Well Count			4	2	4																								
Ann. New Production Well Count							45	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	80	80									
Ann. New Injection Well Count																													
Capital																													
Exploration G&G		2	2	2	2																								
Exploration Seismic		5.6		10																									
Exploration & Appraisal Wells			45.0	22.5	45.0																								
Development Seismic																													
Development Wells						506.25	562.5	562.5	562.5	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	900	900	900									
Production Site Equipment & Flowlines						5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8									
Platform/FPSO																													
Process Plant & Export Lines						258	225	100	100																				
Intra-field Pipelines						11.25	12.50	12.50	12.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00									
Onshore Power Generation (50 PJ pa)																													
Abandonment																													
Abandonment Platform/Installation																													
Other																													
Operating (Fixed)																													
G&A						3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00									
OPEX Baseline (incl well re-entries etc)						30.00	45.20	45.20	45.20	45.20	90.40	90.40	90.40	90.40	90.40	90.40	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60									
Operating (Variable)																													
Gas Processing (per GJ)						1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00									
LNG Cooling and Liq Storage (NZ\$ per GJ)																													
Liquids Treat incl. Transport & Port etc (NZ\$ per bbl)		17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80									
Water Treatment (NZ\$ per bbl)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00									
Other - Gas F&F Carbon Cost (NZD/mscf)		1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43									
Production Forecasts																													
Producing Year		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18										
Gas Rate (mmscf per day)		2.32	1.74	3.05	0.74	17.40	43.51	56.67	80.88	110.59	143.12	166.68	192.77	218.01	220.00	237.40	247.50	247.50	247.50										
Gas Fuel & Flare (mmscf per day)		2.32	1.74	3.05	0.74	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.90	11.00	11.87	12.38	12.38	12.38										
Cum. Gas incl Fuel (Bscf)		0.4	0.7	1.3	1.4	7.8	15.7	36.4	66.0	106.4	158.6	219.5	289.9	369.6	449.9	536.6	627.0	717.4	807.8										
Cum Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel (Bscf)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.5	16.0	28.9	47.3	71.6	100.2	133.6	171.4	209.6	250.8	293.7	336.7	379.6										
Sales Gas, i.e less Fuel etc (PJ pa)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.1	8.6	13.0	18.4	24.4	28.7	33.5	38.0	38.3	41.3	43.1	43.1	43.1										
LNG Sales Gas (PJ pa)																													
LNG Sales Gas Cumulative (PJ)																													
BOE Cum		0.8	1.5	2.6	2.8	10	25	48	80	123	179	245	320	406	493	586	683	780	878										
Oil Condensate (stb per day)		2110	1582	2772	669	15823	39556	51522	73529	100540	130108	151523	175243	198190	200000	215823	225000	225000	225000										
Cum. Oil Condensate (mmstb)		0.8	1.3	2.4	2.6	8.4	22.8	41.7	68.5	105.2	152.8	208.1	272.1	344.5	417.5	496.4	578.6	660.7	742.9										
LPG (t/day)																													
Produced Water (stb per day)		2	13	139	33	791	1978	2576	3676	5027	6505	7576	8762	9910	10000	10791	11250	11250	11250										
Cum. Prod. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	8	10	14	17	21	25	29	33	37										
Injected Water (stb per day)																													
Cum. Inj. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
Information Below this																													
Sales Price (NZ\$)																													
Gas (\$ per GJ)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00									
Condensate (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06	134.50									
Oil (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06	134.50									
Other (LPG etc)																													
Financial Model Assumptions																													
Capital Cost (% pa)		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00									
Discount Rate (% pa)		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00									
Inflation Rate (% pa)		2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00									
Tax Rate (% pa)		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00									
Outputs																													
Capital (NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		7.60	48	37	51	310	869	813	837	739	1038	1069	1102	1135	1022	1204	1248	1646	1695	1576									
Operating (Fixed NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		0.00	0	0	0	37	56	58	59	61	126	130	133	137	142	146	225	232	239	246									
Operating (Variable NZ\$ mm)		0.00	15	11	21	5	60	149	199	290	407	541	648	772	899	934	1038	1115	1148	1183									
Gas Processing & Carbon NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0.00	1	1	2	0	8	14	17	23	31	40	47	55	64	67	74	79	82	84									
Liquids Trans./Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)			13	10	19	5	52	135	181	265	374	498	598	712	829	862	958	1029	1059	1091									
Water Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	7									
Revenues																													
Gas (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adjusted		0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	96	131	159	191	223	232	258	277	285	293									
Oil Condensate (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.		0.00	85	63	118	30	744	1956	2679	4018	5747	7778	9470	11449	13533	14225	15988	17358	18074	18818									
Oil (NZ\$ mm pa) - inflation adj.																													
DCF Analysis																													
Net Revenue		0	71	51	97	-12	628	1749	2421	3733	5310	7238	8848	10731	12715	13377	14982	16287	16972	17682									
AVR 5%		0	4	3	5	0	31	87	121	187	266	362	442	537	636	669	749	814	849	884									
APR 20%		0	13	6	13	0	84	255	355	594	894	1250	1549	1907	2291	2418	2723	2964	3062	3176									
Depreciation Scale		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Cum. Capital		8	54	74	103	382	1136	1608	1963	2113	2518	2832	3084	3293	3327	3533	3721	4250	4671	4846									
Capital Depreciation		0	2	16	22	31	115	341	483	589	634	755	850	925	988	998	1060	1116	1275	1401									
Capital Cost		0	4	6	8	31	92	131	161	174	207	233	254	271	274	291	306	349	384	399									
Net Revenue less Cap. Cost		64	29	66	-74	421	1277	1777	2970	4470	6250	77																	

Table 29 Scenario 5B (page 1 of 3)

Development Economics Model																										
MRA 10 Oct 2012																										
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)		\$17,189 Gross NPV Pre Royalty & Tax																								
NPV (NZ\$mm 2012 Dollars)		\$6,861 Post Royalty & Taxes																								
Case Description		SC05A2 PS for 100k bopd and gas processing sales with 2 different developments. Do this in 2 separate developments to get MAX scale project. CAPEX Limits as SC05A mean projects are spread over a very long time frame. Assumes 2 times the SC05A Scenario, i.e. 2 times 3 x 100,000 bopd Production Station and 3600 wells spread over approximately 50 years. 1600 km2 of producing area developed.																								
	Current	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	
Inputs																										
Ann. New Exploration Well Count			4	2	4																					
Ann. New Production Well Count						45	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Ann. New Injection Well Count																										
Capital																										
Exploration G&G		2	2	2	2																					
Exploration Seismic		5.6		10																						
Exploration & Appraisal Wells			45.0	22.5	45.0																					
Development Seismic																										
Development Wells						506.25	562.5	562.5	562.5	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Production Site Equipment & Flowlines						5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
Platform/FPSO																										
Process Plant & Export Lines				258	225	100	100			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Intra-field Pipelines						11.25	12.50	12.50	12.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Onshore Power Generation (50 PJ pa)																										
Abandonment																										
Abandonment Platform/Installation																										
Other																										
Operating (Fixed)																										
G&A						3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
OPEX Baseline (incl well re-entries etc)						30.00	45.20	45.20	45.20	45.20	90.40	90.40	90.40	90.40	90.40	90.40	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60
Operating (Variable)																										
Gas Processing (per GJ)							1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
LNG Cooling and Liq Storage (NZ\$ per GJ)																										
Liquids Treat incl. Transport & Port etc (NZ\$ per bbl)		17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Water Treatment (NZ\$ per bbl)		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Other - Gas F&F Carbon Cost (NZD/mscf)		1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	
Production Forecasts																										
Producing Year		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Gas Rate (mmcf per day)		2.32	1.74	3.05	0.74	17.40	43.51	56.67	80.88	110.59	143.12	166.68	192.77	218.01	220.00	237.40	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50
Gas Fuel & Flare (mmcf per day)		2.32	1.74	3.05	0.74	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Cum. Gas Incl Fuel (Bscf)		0.4	0.7	1.3	1.4	7.8	15.7	36.4	66.0	106.4	158.6	219.5	289.9	369.6	449.9	536.6	627.0	717.4	807.8	898.2	988.6	1079.0	1169.42	1259.82		
Cum Sales Gas, i.e. less Fuel (Bscf)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.5	16.0	28.9	47.3	71.6	100.2	133.6	171.4	209.6	250.8	293.7	336.7	379.6	422.6	465.5	508.4	551.4	594.3		
Sales Gas, i.e. less Fuel etc (PJ pa)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.1	8.6	13.0	18.4	24.4	28.7	33.5	38.0	38.3	41.3	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	
LNG Sales Gas (PJ pa)																										
LNG Sales Gas Cumulative (PJ)																										
BOE Cum																										
Oil Condensate (stb per day)		2110	1582	2772	669	15823	39556	51522	73529	100540	130108	151523	175243	198190	200000	215823	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	
Cum. Oil Condensate (mmstb)		0.8	1.3	2.4	2.6	8.4	22.8	41.7	68.5	105.2	152.8	208.1	272.1	344.5	417.5	496.4	578.6	660.7	742.9	825.1	907.3	989.5	1071.6	1153.8		
LPG (t/day)																										
Produced Water (stb per day)		2	13	139	33	791	1978	2576	3676	5027	6505	7576	8762	9910	10000	10791	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	
Cum. Prod. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	8	10	14	17	21	25	29	33	37	41	45	49	54	58		
Injected Water (stb per day)																										
Cum. Inj. Water (mmstb)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sales Price (NZ\$)																										
Gas (\$ per GJ)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
Condensate (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06	134.50	135.60	136.70	137.80	138.90	140.00	
Oil (\$ per bbl)		110.19	107.80	102.39	106.30	108.66	111.02	113.38	115.74	118.10	119.94	121.78	123.62	125.46	127.30	128.74	130.18	131.62	133.06	134.50	135.60	136.70	137.80	138.90	140.00	
Other (LPG etc)																										
Financial Model Assumptions																										
Capital Cost (% pa)		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
Discount Rate (% pa)		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
Inflation Rate (% pa)		2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Tax Rate (% pa)		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	
Outputs																										
Capital (NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		7.60	48.32	36.53	51.36	309.83	868.93	812.91	837.30	738.91	1038.34	1069.49	1101.57	1134.62	1021.81	1203.72	1247.62	1646.11	1695.49	1576.11	1623.40	1852.71	1908.29	1965.54	2024.51	
Operating (Fixed NZ\$ mm) (inflation adj.)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.14	55.88	57.55	59.28	61.06	125.78	129.55	133.44	137.44	141.57	145.81	225.28	232.04	239.00	246.17	253.56	261.16	269.00	277.07	285.38	
Operating (Variable NZ\$ mm)		0.00	14.71	11.37	20.60	5.12	60.21	148.98	196.61	290.12	406.98	541.13	648.34	771.57	898.58	933.99	1038.11	1114.72	1148.17	1182.61	1218.09	1254.63	1292.27	2779.74	2863.14	
Gas Processing & Carbon NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)		0.00	1.24	0.96	1.74	0.43	7.62	13.56	16.93	23.06	30.85	39.79	47.0	55.2	64.1	66.6	74.0	79.5	81.9	84.3	86.9	89.5	92.1	94.9	97.8	
Liquids Trans. Treatment NZ\$ mm (inflation adj.)			13	10	19	5	52																			

Table 30 Scenario 5B (page 2 of 3)

2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50	247.50
12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38	12.38
1350.22	1440.62	1531.02	1621.42	1711.82	1802.22	1892.62	1983.02	2073.42	2163.82	2254.22	2344.62	2435.02	2525.41	2615.81	2706.21	2796.61	2887.01	2977.41	3067.81
637.3	680.2	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1
43.1	43.1	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1461	1558	1656	1753	1850	1947	2045	2142	2239	2336	2434	2531	2628	2725	2823	2920	3017	3114	3211	3289
225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000
1236.0	1318.2	1400.4	1482.5	1564.7	1646.9	1729.1	1811.3	1893.5	1975.7	2057.9	2140.1	2222.2	2304.4	2386.5	2468.7	2550.9	2633.1	2715.3	2781.1
11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	11250	9011
62	66	70	74	78	82	86	91	95	99	103	107	111	115	119	123	127	132	136	139
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Below this Line is Basic Financial Model Only - I.e. OUTPUTS																			
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
140.60	141.20	141.80	142.40	143.00	143.60	144.20	144.80	145.40	146.00	146.60	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20
140.60	141.20	141.80	142.40	143.00	143.60	144.20	144.80	145.40	146.00	146.60	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
1881.96	2147.80	2212.23	2278.60	2346.96	2418.71	2490.89	2564.58	2641.52	2720.77	2802.20	2885.87	2971.72	3060.77	3153.00	3248.41	3347.00	3448.77	3553.72	3661.86
293.94	302.76	311.84	321.20	330.83	340.76	350.98	361.51	372.36	383.53	395.03	406.88	419.09	431.66	444.61	457.95	471.69	485.84	500.42	515.43
2949.03	3037.50	3128.62	3221.11	3315.09	3410.56	3507.52	3606.00	3706.00	3807.50	3910.50	4015.00	4121.00	4228.50	4337.50	4448.00	4559.50	4672.00	4786.50	4903.00
100.7	103.7	106.8	109.9	113.0	116.1	119.2	122.3	125.4	128.5	131.6	134.7	137.8	140.9	144.0	147.1	150.2	153.3	156.4	159.5
2840	2925	3013	3103	3196	3292	3391	3493	3598	3706	3817	3931	4049	4171	4296	4425	4557	4694	4835	4979
8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14
23838.62	24657.02	25503.07	25994.88	26887.54	27810.37	28764.36	29750.57	30770.06	31823.94	32913.37	34039.52	35060.70	36112.53	37195.90	38311.78	39461.13	40644.97	41864.32	43539.94
350.32	360.83	371.66	382.80	394.25	406.00	418.05	430.40	443.05	456.00	469.25	482.80	496.65	510.80	525.25	540.00	555.05	570.30	585.75	601.50
23488.29	24296.18	25131.41	25994.88	26887.54	27810.37	28764.36	29750.57	30770.06	31823.94	32913.37	34039.52	35060.70	36112.53	37195.90	38311.78	39461.13	40644.97	41864.32	43539.94
20596	21317	22063	22755	23506	24263	25026	25795	26570	27351	28138	28931	29730	30535	31346	32163	32986	33815	34650	35491
1030	1066	1103	1141	1183	1228	1278	1333	1393	1458	1528	1603	1683	1768	1858	1953	2053	2158	2268	2383
3646	3784	3912	4041	4171	4303	4438	4575	4715	4859	5007	5159	5315	5475	5639	5807	5979	6155	6335	6519
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6205	6491	6756	7008	7252	7488	7717	7940	8157	8369	8576	8778	8975	9168	9356	9540	9720	9895	10066	10233
1853	1861	1947	2027	2102	2176	2248	2318	2386	2452	2517	2581	2644	2706	2767	2827	2886	2944	3001	3057
512	535	557	577	598	624	648	671	694	717	740	763	786	809	832	855	878	901	924	947
18231	18921	19559	19670	20356	21089	21898	22644	23427	24244	25116	26038	26944	27844	28738	29627	30511	31390	32264	33134
221899	240820	260379	280449	300405	321494	343392	366036	389463	413707	438823	464921	491865	519661	548322	577864	608307	639675	671991	697786
14585	15137	15647	15736	16285	16871	17518	18115	18741	19395	20093	20878	21555	22237	22929	23634	24355	25094	25853	26636
10210	10596	10953	11015	11399	11810	12263	12681	13119	13577	14065	14615	15089	15566	16050	16544	17048	17566	18097	14446

Table 31 Scenario 5B (page 3 of 3)

	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	Totals	
0	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	60	45												10	
																							3600
																							0
																							6.00
																							10.00
																							112.50
																							0.00
0	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	675	506												40500.00	
8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8												284.20	
																							0.00
0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	11.25													2683.23	
																							900.00
																							0.00
																			1200	1200	1210	3610.00	
																							0.00
																							48105.93
0	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	501.00
0	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.60	7533.20
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
0	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
3	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	
2																							
3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64		
5	158.80	127.20	101.89	81.62	65.38	52.37	41.95	33.60	26.91	21.56	17.27	13.83	11.08	8.88	7.11	5.69	4.56	3.65	2.93	2.34	1.88		
5	158.80	127.20	101.89	81.62	65.38	52.37	41.95	33.60	26.91	21.56	17.27	13.83	11.08	8.88	7.11	5.69	4.56	3.65	2.93	2.34	1.88		
2	3107.83	3154.29	3191.50	3221.31	3245.19	3264.32	3279.64	3291.91	3301.74	3309.62	3315.92	3320.98	3325.02	3328.26	3330.86	3332.94	3334.61	3335.94	3337.01	3337.87	3338.55	3338.55	
1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	723.1	
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	726
9	3352	3402	3442	3474	3500	3520	3537	3550	3560	3569	3576	3581	3585	3589	3592	3594	3596	3597	3598	3599	3600		
8	144365	115639	92628	74197	59433	47606	38133	30545	24467	19599	15699	12575	10073	8068	6463	5177	4147	3322	2661	2131	1707		
1	2833.8	2876.1	2909.9	2937.0	2958.7	2976.1	2990.0	3001.2	3010.1	3017.3	3023.0	3027.6	3031.3	3034.2	3036.6	3038.5	3040.0	3041.2	3042.2	3043.0	3043.6	3044	
9	7218	5782	4631	3710	2972	2380	1907	1527	1223	980	785	629	504	403	323	259	207	166	133	107	85		
1	142	144	145	147	148	149	149	150	150	151	151	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
0	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	
0	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	147.20	
0	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
0	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
0	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
0	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	
3	3399.03	3501.00	3606.03	3714.21	3825.64	3940.41	4058.62	4157.80	4218.65	4245.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7500.48	8023.57	137322
3	530.89	546.82	563.22	580.12	597.52	615.45	633.91	652.93	672.52	692.69	713.47	734.88	756.93	779.63	803.02	827.11	851.93	877.48	903.81	930.92	944.60	958.81	25681
9	3604.78	2974.11	2453.77	2024.47	1670.28	1378.06	1136.96	938.04	773.93	638.52	526.81	434.64	358.60	295.86	244.10	201.39	166.16	137.09	113.10	93.32	76.99		121068
9	304.0	250.8	206.9	170.7	140.9	116.2	95.9	79.1	65.3	53.9	44.4	36.7	30.2	25.0	20.6	17.0	14.0	11.6	9.5	8	6		
9	3291	2715	2240	1848	1525	1258	1038	856	707	583	481	397	327	270	223	184	152	125	103	85	70		
2	10	8	7	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	28497.00	23511.31	19397.89	16004.13	13204.13	10894.00	8988.04	7415.54	6118.15	5047.75	4164.62	3436.00	2834.85	2338.88	1929.68	1592.07	1313.53	1083.72	894.12	737.69	608.63	1057293	
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4897	
4	28497.00	23511.31	19397.89	16004.13	13204.13	10894.00	8988.04	7415.54	6118.15	5047.75	4164.62	3436.00	2834.85	2338.88	1929.68	1592.07	1313.53	1083.72	894.12	737.69	608.63	1052396	
0																							0
5	24361	19990	16381	13400	10936	8900	7217	5825	4672	3717	2924	2266	1719	1263	883	564	295	69	-123	-287	387	910544	
9	1218	1000	819	670	547	445	361	291	234	186	146	113	86	63	44	28	15	3	0	0	19	45548	
9	4078	3180	2434	1813	1295	861	497	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153907	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	
2	10624	10938	11265	11																			

9. Glossary

Abandon, Abandonment	To cease work on a well which is non-productive, to plug off the well with cement plugs and salvage all recoverable equipment Also used in the context of field abandonment.
Annulus	The space between the drillstring and the well wall, or between casing strings, or between the casing and the production tubing.
Appraisal Well	A well drilled as part of an appraisal drilling programme which is carried out to determine the physical extent, reserves and likely production rate of a field.
Associated Gas	Natural gas associated with oil accumulations, which may be dissolved in the oil at reservoir conditions or may form a cap of free gas above the oil.
AVR, APR	See Royalties
Barrel	A unit of volume measurement used for petroleum and its products (7.3 barrels = 1 ton: 6.29 barrels = 1 cubic metre).
Basin	Area of focussed sediment build-up within tectonically defined boundaries. Typically encompass multiple sub-basins.
bbl	One barrel of oil; 1 barrel = 35 Imperial gallons (approx.), or 159 litres (approx.); 7.5 barrels = 1 tonne (approx.); 6.29 barrels = 1 cubic metre.
bcf	Billion cubic feet; 1 bcf = 0.83 million tonnes of oil equivalent.
bcm	Billion cubic metres (1 cubic metre = 35.31 cubic feet).
Blow-out preventers (BOPs)	Are high pressure wellhead valves, designed to shut off the uncontrolled flow of hydrocarbons.
Blow-out	When well pressure exceeds the ability of the wellhead valves to control it. Oil and gas "blow wild" at the surface.
Borehole	The hole as drilled by the drill bit. Also know as a well.
Capex, CAPEX	Capital expenditure
Casing	The steel tubing that lines a well after it has been drilled. It is formed from sections of steel tube screwed together.
Christmas tree	The assembly of fittings and valves on the top of the casing which control the production rate of oil. Also known as a wellhead.
Commercial field	An oil and/or gas field judged to be capable of producing enough net income to make it worth developing.
Completion	The installation of permanent wellhead equipment for the production of oil and gas.
Compressor	An engine used to increase the pressure of natural gas so that it will flow more easily through a pipeline
Condensate	Hydrocarbons which are in the gaseous state under reservoir conditions and which become liquid when temperature or pressure is reduced. A mixture of pentanes and higher hydrocarbons.
Condensate-Gas-Ratio, CGR	Ratio of condensate produced per unit of the produced gas. Typical units are standard barrels (stb) of condensate per million standard cubic feet (mmscf) gas or m3 condensate per million m3 (Mm3) gas.
Connate water	Water occurring within the rocks in the oil and gas in the reservoir.
Coring	Taking rock samples from a well by means of a special tool -- a "core barrel".
Creaming Curve	A statistical technique which recognises that in any exploration province after an initial period in which the largest fields are found, success rates and average field sizes decline as more exploration wells are drilled and knowledge of the area matures.
Cubic foot	A standard unit used to measure quantity of gas (at atmospheric pressure); 1 cubic foot = 0.0283 cubic metres.
Cuttings	Rock chippings cut from the formation by the drill bit, and brought to the surface with the mud. Used by geologists to obtain formation data.
Derrick	The tower-like structure that houses most of the drilling controls.
Development phase	The phase in which a proven oil or gas field is brought into production by drilling production (development) wells.
Development well	A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive; a well drilled in a proven

	field for the purpose of completing the desired spacing pattern of production.
Drilling rig	A drilling unit that is not permanently fixed to the seabed or ground, e.g. a drillship, a semi-submersible or a jack-up unit. Also means the derrick and its associated machinery.
Dry Gas	Natural gas composed mainly of methane with only minor amounts of ethane, propane and butane and little or no heavier hydrocarbons in the gasoline range.
Dry hole	A well, which has proved to contain no productive oil or gas.
E&A	Abbreviation for exploration and appraisal.
E&P	Abbreviation for exploration and production.
Enhanced oil recovery	A process whereby oil is recovered other than by the natural pressure in a reservoir.
Exploration drilling	Drilling carried out to determine whether hydrocarbons are present in a particular area or structure.
Exploration phase	The phase of operations which covers the search for oil or gas by carrying out detailed geological and geophysical surveys followed up where appropriate by exploratory drilling.
Exploration well	A well drilled in an unproven area. Also known as a "wildcat well".
Farm in	When a company acquires an interest in a block by taking over all or part of the financial commitment for drilling an exploration well.
Field	A geographical area under which an oil or gas reservoir lies.
Fishing	Retrieving objects from the borehole, such as a broken drillstring, or tools.
Formation damage	The reduction in permeability in reservoir rock due to the infiltration of drilling or treating fluids into the area adjacent to the wellbore.
Formation pressure	The pressure at the bottom of a well when it is shut in at the wellhead.
Formation water	Water, usually salty, underlying gas and oil in the rock formations.
FPSO	Floating Storage and Offloading facility. Typically a tanker or platform with oil/gas separation and treatment and oil storage tanks. Offloading to sales typically is via a floating hose or other arrangement which enables a tanker to pull in nearby and take the stored oil/condensate.
Fracture Stimulation	See Fracturing.
Fracturing	A method of breaking down a formation by pumping fluid at very high pressures and creating a vertically oriented fracture intersecting the wellbore in order to increase the area of formation open to flow or injection. The objective is to increase production or injection rates from/to a reservoir.
G	Gas.
G & A	General and Administration. Expenditure category for the overhead costs associated with running an exploration/development work programme.
G & G	Geology and Geophysics work and associated expenditure.
G/C	Gas Condensate.
Gas field	A field containing natural gas but no oil.
Gas injection	The process whereby separated associated gas is pumped back into a reservoir for conservation purposes or to maintain the reservoir pressure.
Gas/oil ratio, GOR	Also GOR. The volume of gas at atmospheric pressure produced per unit of oil produced.
Gas Rate	Gas flow rate is the volume of gas as measured at standard conditions that is produced in a unit of time. Typical units are: mmscf/d (millions of standard cubic feet per day) Mm ³ /d (millions of cubic metres per day) m ³ /s (cubic metres per second) TJ/d (Tera joules per day) - this is an energy based flow rate.
Gas-to-Liquids (GTL)	The conversion of natural gas to a liquid form so that it can be transported easily. Typically, the liquid is converted back to natural gas prior to consumption.
Gravity	A standard adopted by the American Petroleum Institute (API) for measuring the density of a liquid. Gravity is expressed in degrees with lower numbers indicating heavier liquids and higher numbers indicating lighter liquids.
Hydrocarbon	A compound containing only the elements hydrogen and carbon. May exist as

	a solid, a liquid or a gas. The term is mainly used in a catch-all sense for oil, gas and condensate.
Injection well	A well used for pumping water or gas into the reservoir.
Jacket	The lower section, or "legs", of an offshore platform.
Kick	A well is said to "kick" if the formation pressure exceeds the pressure exerted by the mud column.
Lay barge	A barge that is specially equipped to lay submarine pipelines.
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	Naturally occurring gas, chiefly methane, liquefied for transportation.
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Light hydrocarbon material, gaseous at atmospheric temperature and pressure, held in the liquid state by pressure to facilitate storage, transport and handling. Commercial liquefied gas consists essentially of either propane or butane, or mixtures thereof. Also known as NGL.
Lifting costs	The cost of producing oil from a well, lease, property or field.
Log	To conduct a survey inside a borehole to gather information about the subsurface formations; the results of such a survey. Logs typically consist of several curves on a long grid that describe properties within the wellbore or surrounding formations that can be interpreted to provide information about the location of oil, gas, and water. Also called well logs, borehole logs, wireline logs.
MDT	Modular Dynamics Tester. A wireline logging tool designed to take pressures from the wall of the well and to take fluid samples from the rock wall. Updated version of the previous tool (RFT).
mmboe	Million Barrels Oil Equivalent
MEG	Mono Ethylene Glycol. A chemical typically used in minor doses in water wet gas streams/pipelines to inhibit or break the formation of gas hydrates.
Metric tonne	Equivalent to 1000 kilos, 2204.61 lbs; 7.5 barrels.
mmcf/d	Millions of cubic feet per day (of gas).
Mt	Million tonnes.
Mud	A mixture of base substance and additives used to lubricate the drill bit and to counteract the natural pressure of the formation.
Natural gas	Gas, occurring naturally and often found in association with crude petroleum.
NGLs	Natural gas liquids. Liquid hydrocarbons found in association with natural gas. Also known as LPG
Non-associated gas	natural gas produced from a reservoir that does not contain significant quantities of crude oil.
NPV, Net-Present-Value	The discounted value of future net revenues/expenditures in today's money. See VIR.
O	Oil.
O&G	Oil and Gas.
Oil	A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons of different molecular weights.
Oil field	A geographic area under which an oil reservoir lies.
Oil in place (OIP)	An estimated measure of the total amount of oil contained in a reservoir, and, as such, a higher figure than the estimated recoverable reserves of oil.
Oil initially in place (OIIP)	As for OIP but the volume of oil contained before any flow of hydrocarbons from the reservoir.
Oil Rate	Oil flow rate is the volume of oil as measured at standard conditions that is produced in a unit of time. Typical units are: stb/d (standard barrels per day) m3/d (cubic metres per day)
Operator	The company that has legal authority to drill wells and undertake production of hydrocarbons are found. The Operator is often part of a consortium and acts on behalf of this consortium.
Opex , OPEX	Operating expenditure.
Payzone	Rock in which oil and gas are found in exploitable quantities.
Permeability	The property of a formation which quantifies the flow of a fluid through the pore spaces and into the wellbore.
Petroleum	A generic name for hydrocarbons, including crude oil, natural gas liquids,

	natural gas and their products.
Platform	An offshore structure that is permanently fixed to the seabed.
Porosity	The percentage of void in a porous rock compared to the solid formation.
Possible reserves	Those reserves which at present cannot be regarded as 'probable' but are estimated to have a significant but less than 50% chance of being technically and economically producible.
Primary recovery	Recovery of oil or gas from a reservoir purely by using the natural pressure in the reservoir to force the oil or gas out.
Probable reserves	Those reserves which are not yet proven but which are estimated to have a better than 50% chance of being technically and economically producible.
Proven field	An oil and/or gas field whose physical extent and estimated reserves have been determined.
Proven reserves	Those reserves which on the available evidence are virtually certain to be technically and economically producible (i.e. having a better than 90% chance of being produced).
Recoverable reserves	That proportion of the oil and/gas in a reservoir that can be removed using currently available techniques
Recovery factor , RF	The ratio of recoverable oil and/or gas reserves to the estimated oil and/or gas in place in the reservoir.
Reserves	Commercially producible hydrocarbons that are known to exist. See Proven, Probable and Possible Reserves.
Reservoir	The underground formation where oil and gas has accumulated It consists of a porous rock to hold the oil or gas, and a cap rock that prevents its escape.
Resources	Hydrocarbon accumulations that may or may not exist in the location or volumes specified.
	Repeat Formation Tester. A wireline logging tool designed to take multiple pressures from the wall of the well and to take fluid samples from the rock wall. Replaced by next generation tool (MDT).
Riser (drilling)	A pipe between a seabed BOP and a floating drilling rig.
Riser (production)	The section of pipework that joins a seabed wellhead to the Christmas tree.
Royalties, Royalty payment	The cash or kind paid to the owner of mineral rights. In New Zealand this takes the form of either 20% Accounting Profits Royalty (APR) or 5% Add Valorem Royalty (AVR) from 1 January 2010.
Saturation (1) Saturation (2)	The proportion of a rock pore space filled with a particular fluid, e.g. a pore with 70% gas and 30% water has a gas saturation of 70%. A hydrocarbon is said to be saturated when it has as much liquid or gas dissolved in it as it can at the prevailing temperature and pressure while still remaining as a single phase fluid. Example is a saturated oil has gas dissolved in it such that any drop in pressure or temperature will cause gas to bubble out of the oil. A saturated gas has liquid hydrocarbon (e.g. condensate) dissolved such that a drop in pressure or temperature will cause liquid hydrocarbon to start condensing out of the gas (hence condensate).
Secondary recovery	Recovery of oil or gas from a reservoir by artificially maintaining or enhancing the reservoir pressure by injecting gas, water or other substances into the reservoir rock.
Separation –	The process of separating liquid and gas hydrocarbons and water. This is typically accomplished in a pressure vessel at the surface, but newer technologies allow separation to occur in the wellbore under certain conditions.
Shutdown	A production hiatus during which the platform ceases to produce while essential maintenance work is undertaken.
Spud-in	The operation of drilling the first part of a new well.
Stimulation	The term used for several processes to enlarge old channels, or create new ones, in the producing formation of a well designed to enhance production. Examples include acidising and fracturing.
Suspended well	A well that has been capped off temporarily.
Tcf	Trillion Cubic Feet (of gas).
Topsides	The superstructure of a platform.

Upstream.	The exploration and production portions of the oil and gas industry
VIR, Value Investment Ratio	An economic investment assessment criterion. VIR is the Net-Present Value of a project/investment divided by the Net-Present-Value of the Capital Invested (to be invested)
Waterflooding	The injection of water into an oil reservoir to “push” additional oil out of the reservoir rock and into the wellbores of producing wells.
Well	A hole drilled into the ground to investigate and/or connect with sub-surface rocks and their contents. See Borehole.
Well log	A record of geological formation penetrated during drilling, including technical details of the operation.
Wet gas	Natural gas containing significant amounts of liquefiable hydrocarbons.
Wildcat well	A well drilled in an unproven area. Also known as a "exploration well".
Workover	Remedial work to the equipment within a well, the well pipe work, or relating to attempts to increase the rate of flow.

Glossary/Terms modified and expanded from those provided by the Society of Petroleum Engineering (SPE) and the United Kingdom Offshore Oil and Gas Industry Association (UKOOGIA) on their respective websites.