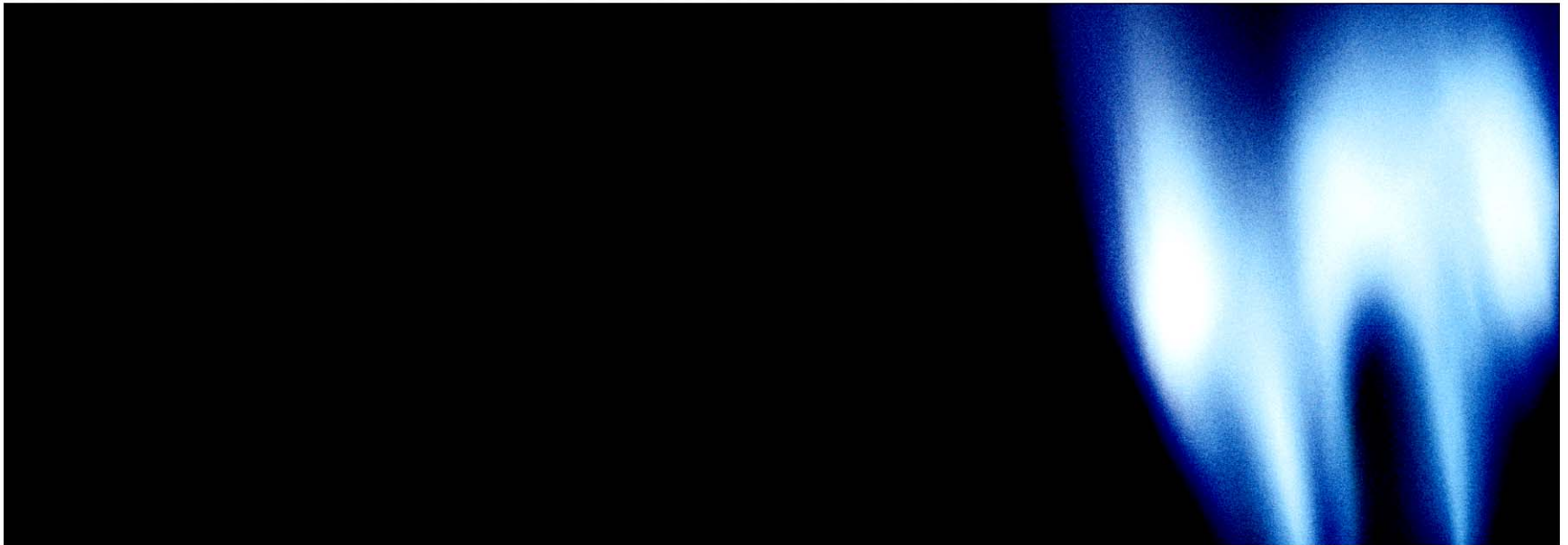


UNCONVENTIONAL
Wisdom



EIA Annual Meeting
Washington DC
April 12, 2005

Doug Wight
VP Corporate Development
CDX Gas LLC



*The Challenges and Solutions to
America's Energy Security*

Challenges to Meeting America's Demand for Natural Gas

LNG	Costs, NIMBY, Asia, Transportation, Security
Alaska	Costs, NIMBY, Environmental
Access	NIMBY, Environmental
Pipelines	Costs, Permitting, Timing, Environmental
Permitting	Bureaucracy, Personnel, Environmental
Steel	Lack of manufacturing (Rigs & Pipe), Costs
Environment ..	Water, Surface disturbance, Wildlife
Exploration	Mergers, Lack of risk capital, Geoscientists
People	Lack of laborers, Engineers, and Geoscientists
Energy Policy ..	109 th Congress? Access, Incentives, Special Ints.
Technology	Lack of R&D, Risk Capital, Creative minds

Formidable obstacles, but is there hope?



The Solutions

Efficiency and ConservationPublic Support

Fuel DiversityGasification, Nuclear, Clean Coal, Renewables

InfrastructureStorage Incentives, Pipelines, Rigs

PeopleAttract youth, Job Security, and Compensation

New SupplyLNG, Alaska, Offshore & Onshore permits & access
Hydrates, Coalbed Methane, and Shales

TechnologyProduction, Stimulations, Completions, Processes
Inventions, Fuel Cells

It will take all of this and more !!



An Unconventional Solution

Unconventional Reservoirs (Low Permeability)

- Coalbeds
- Shales
- Tight Gas Sands
- Heavy Oil Sands
- Fractured Carbonates

Technically Challenging

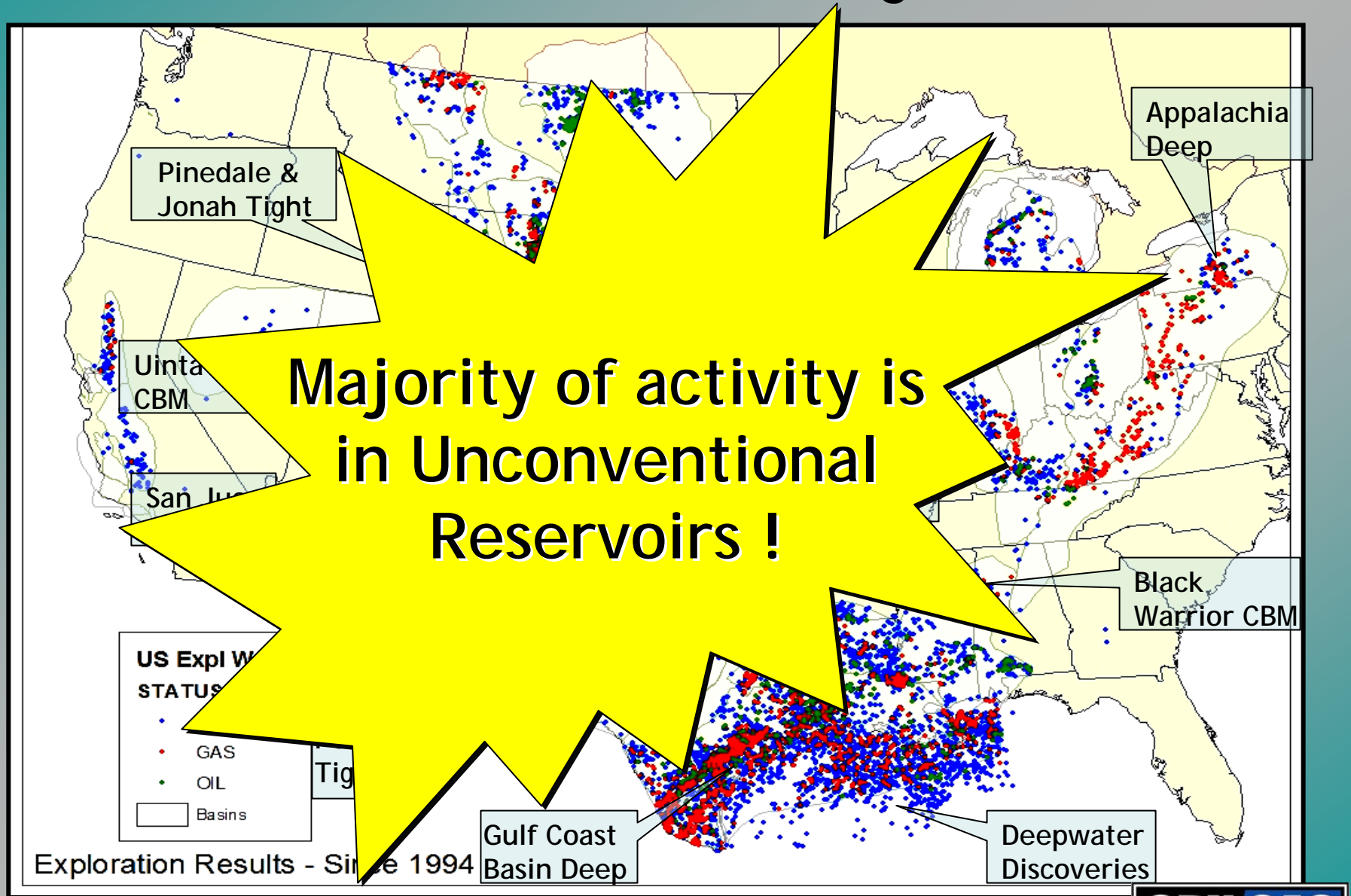
Largest U.S. onshore gas discoveries in last 25 years

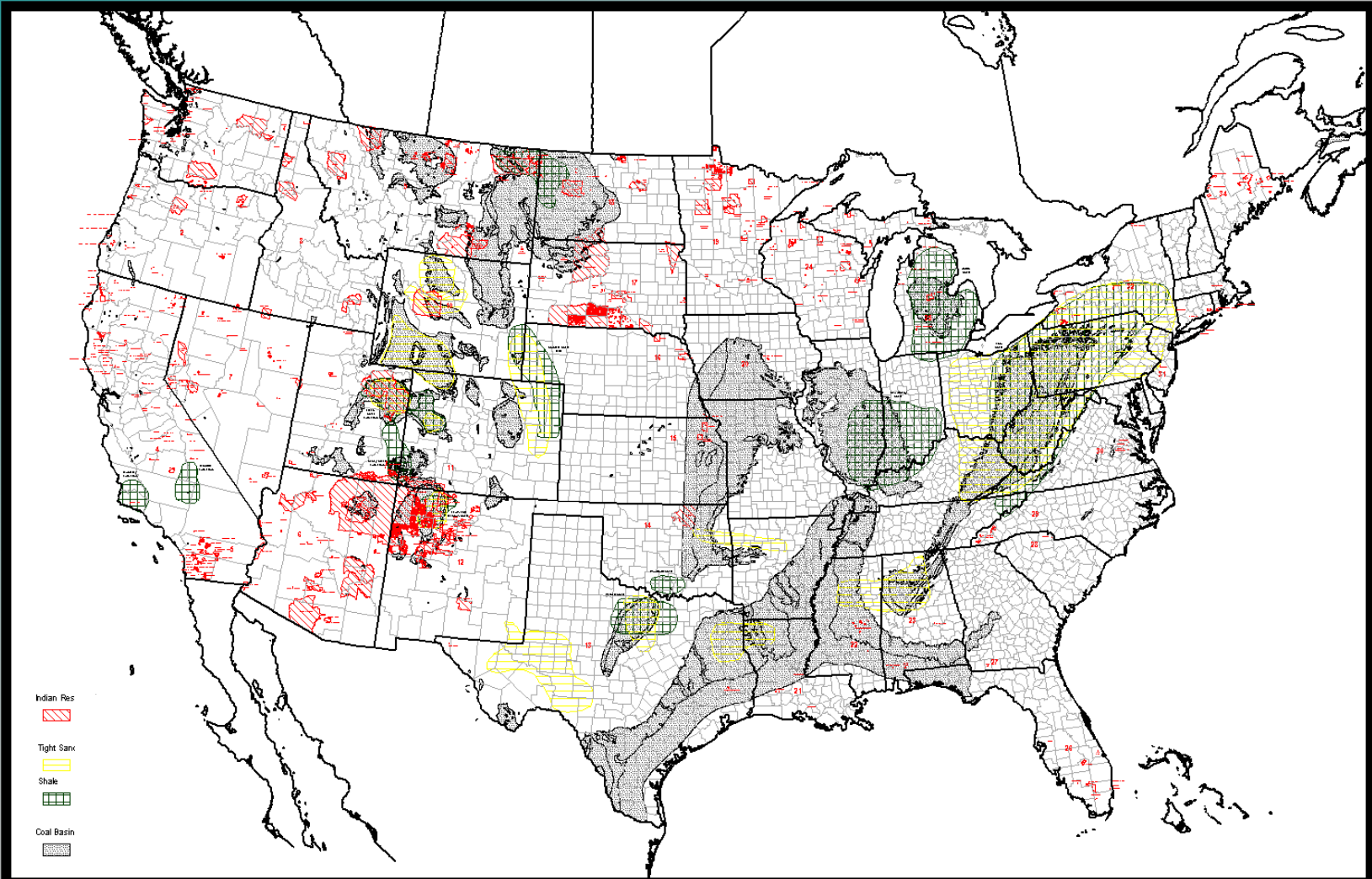
	<u>Producing</u>
San Juan Basin CBM (1986)	2,000 MMcfd
Powder River Basin CBM (1991)	930 MMcfd
Barnett Shale (1981)	700 MMcfd
Jonah - TGS (1995)	650 MMcfd
Pinedale Anticline TGS (2001)	220 MMcfd
Madden TGS (1999)	200 MMcfd

REQUIRES CUTTING EDGE TECHNOLOGY



Most Active US Drilling Areas





Unconventional Resources of North America



Shale Gas



Tight Sand Plays



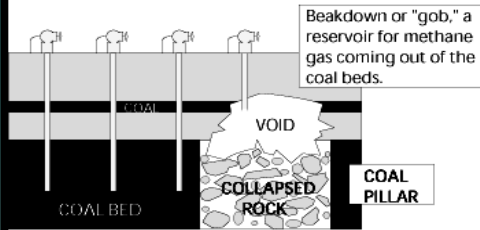
Coal Basins



Drilling Technologies

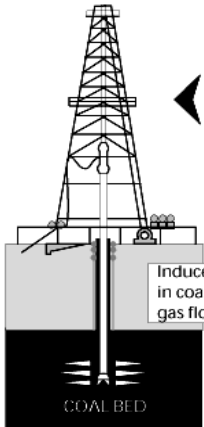
DRILLING FOR METHANE GAS IN COAL

Coalbed methane can be extracted from coal in several ways.



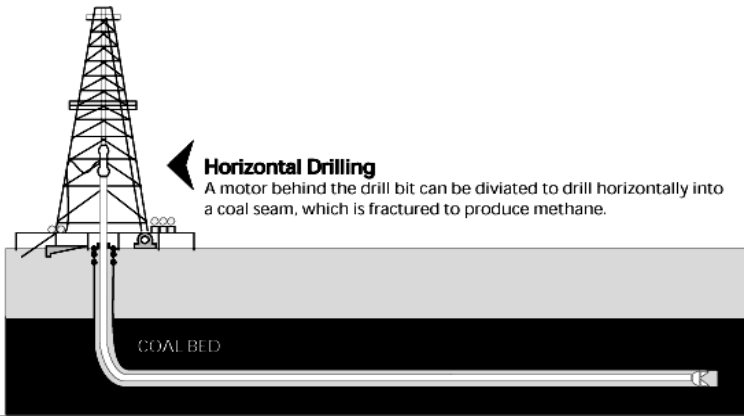
Gob Drilling

Wells are drilled before mining, releasing some methane and reducing the risk of explosion. After a seam is mined, pillars are pulled, causing a collapse called a gob. The gob forms a reservoir for methane. Wells can also be drilled in the gobs of old mines.



Conventional Drilling

A conventional well like those used for natural gas is drilled, then fluid is forced down the well to fracture the coal, which releases methane gas.



Horizontal Drilling

A motor behind the drill bit can be diviated to drill horizontally into a coal seam, which is fractured to produce methane.

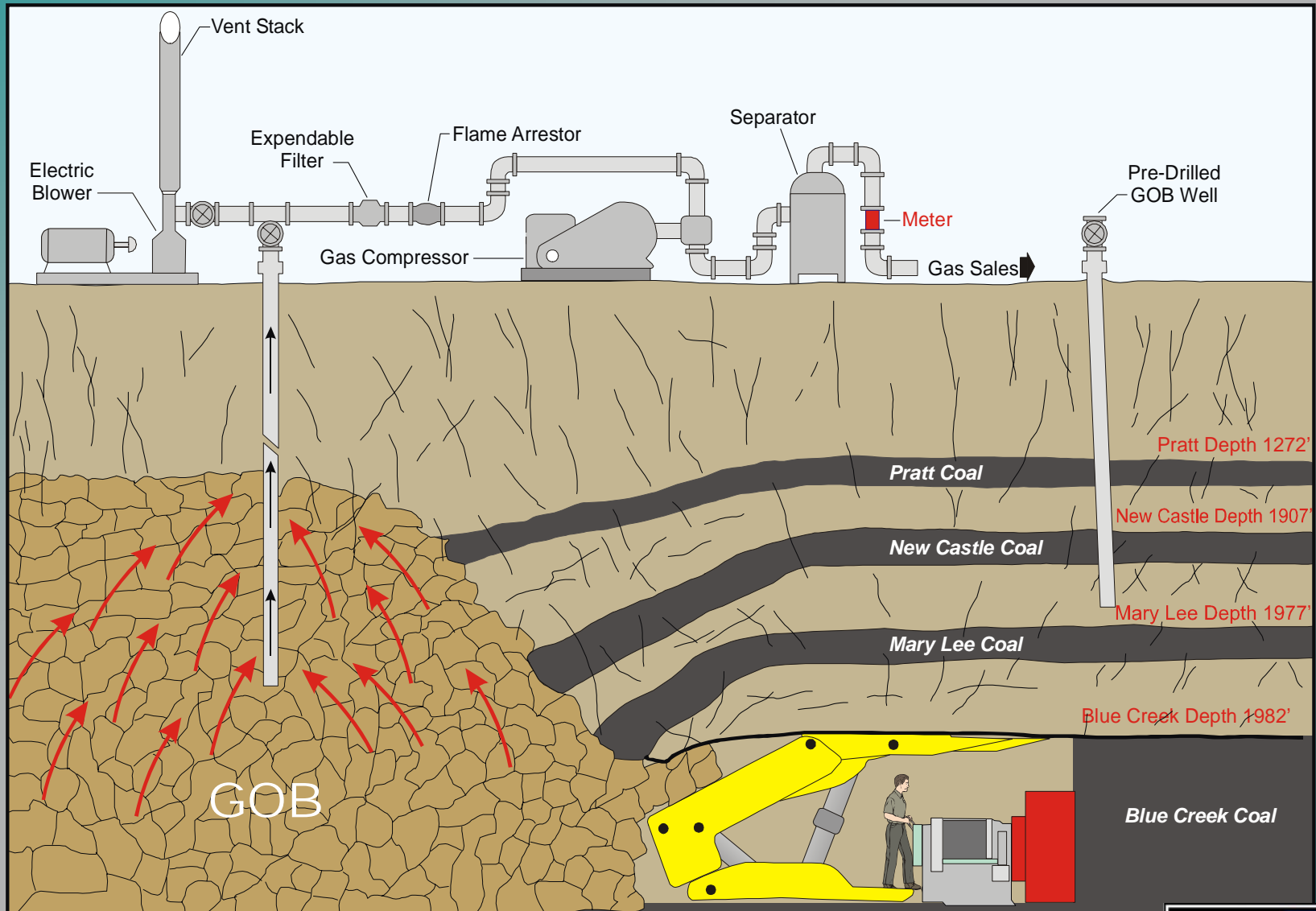
Surface Degasification Methods

Gob Drilling (CMM)

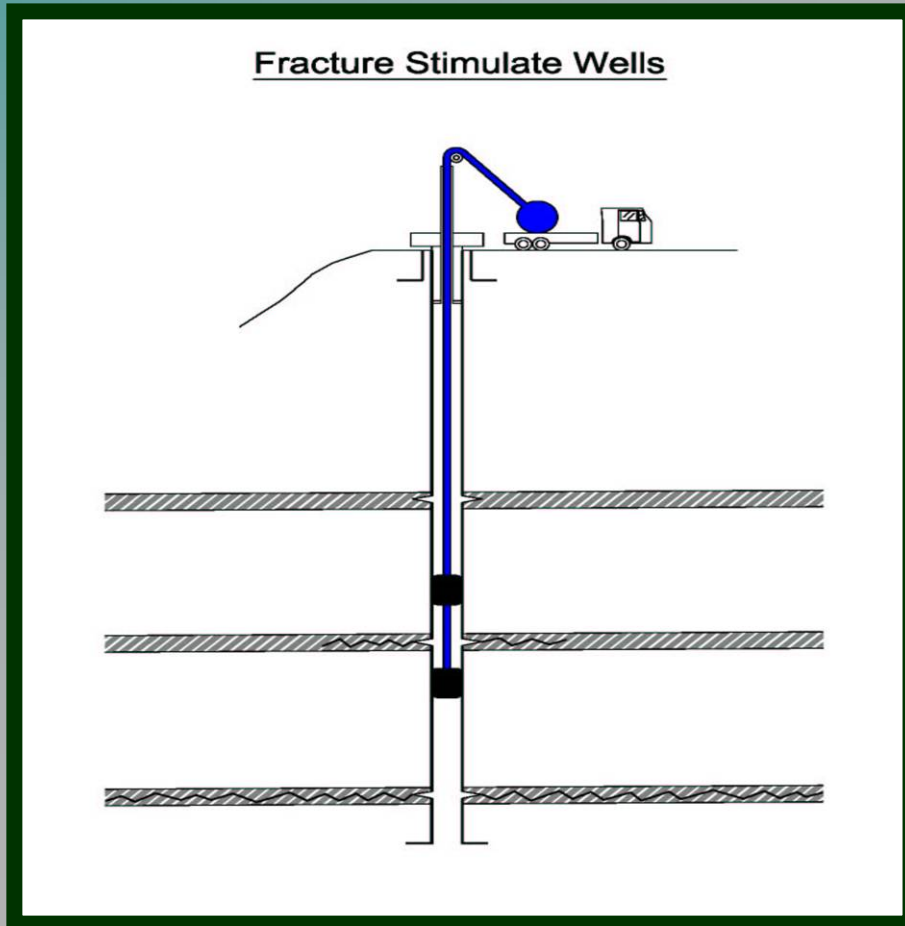
Conventional Vertical Drilling

Horizontal Drilling

Coalmine Methane/ Gob Well

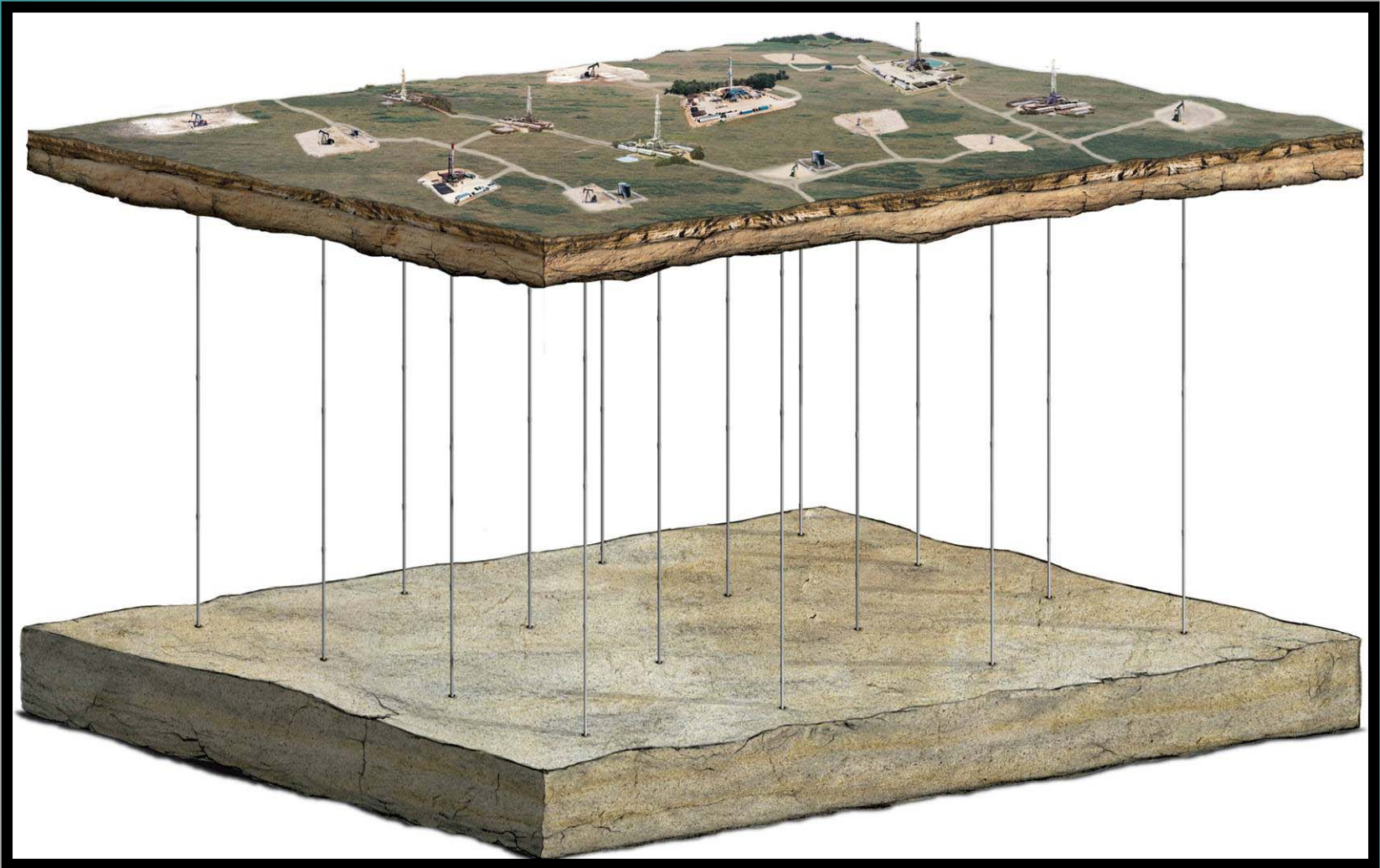


Vertical Drill and Frac Well



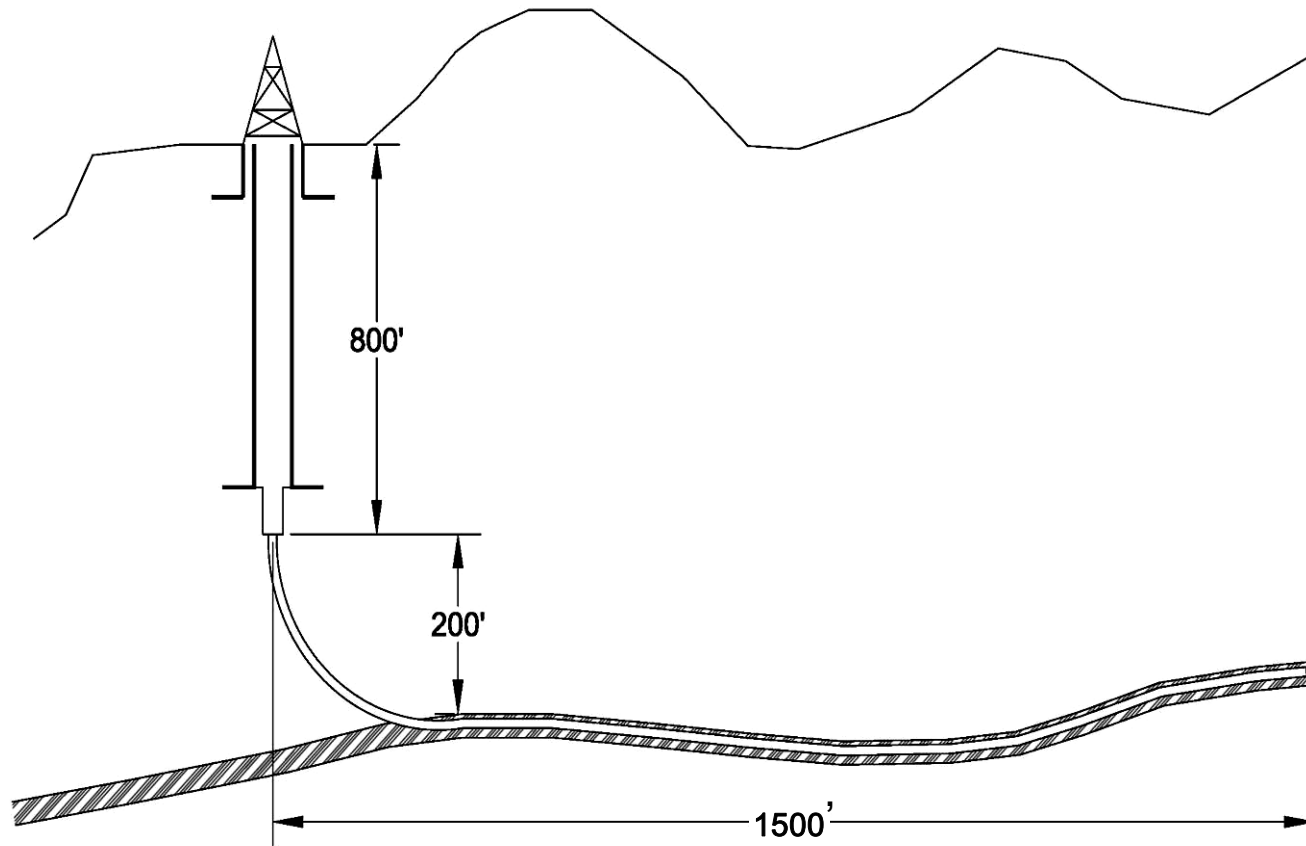
- **Slick Water Frac**
- **Typically, 10,000 lbs of Propanant per Foot of Coal**
- **Horizontal “Pancake” Typical In Shallow Coals**

Conventional Development 16 locations (1280 acres)



Horizontal Technology

Horizontal CBM Well

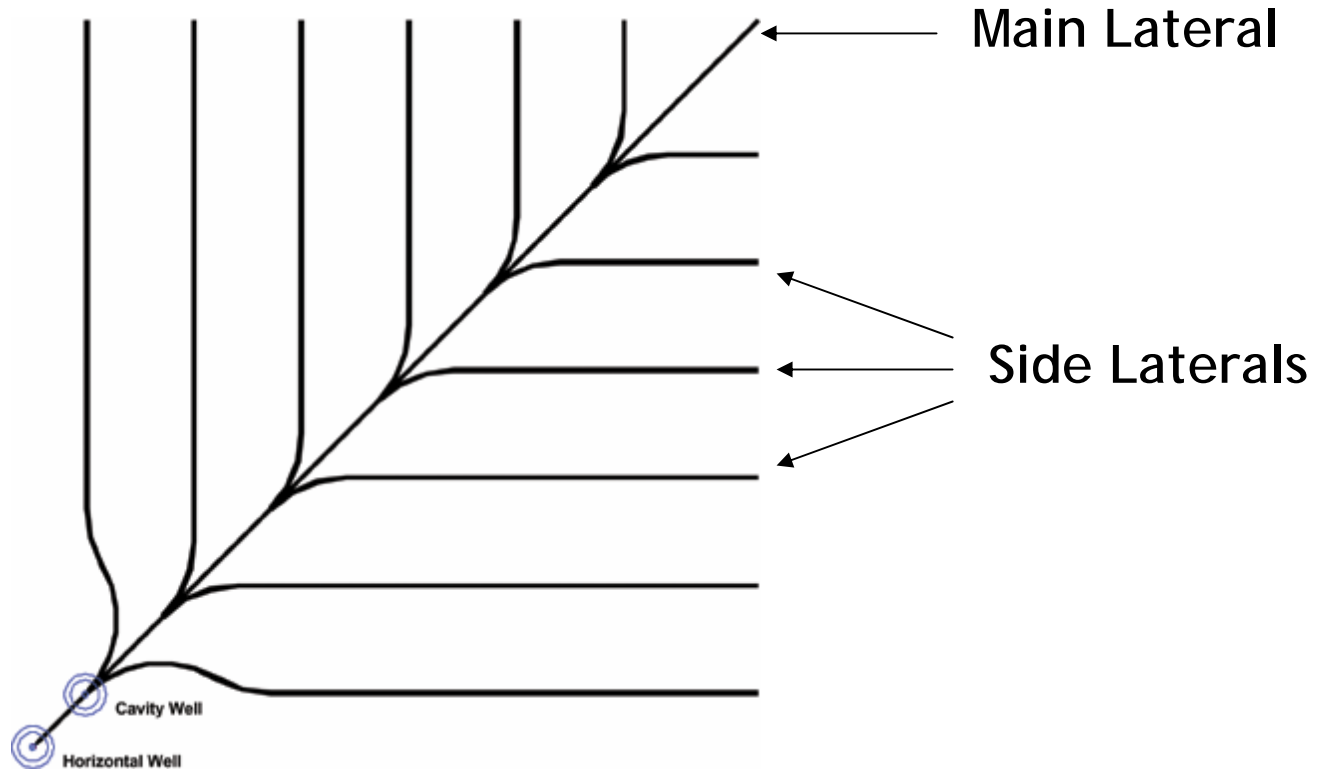


Horizontal Development Well

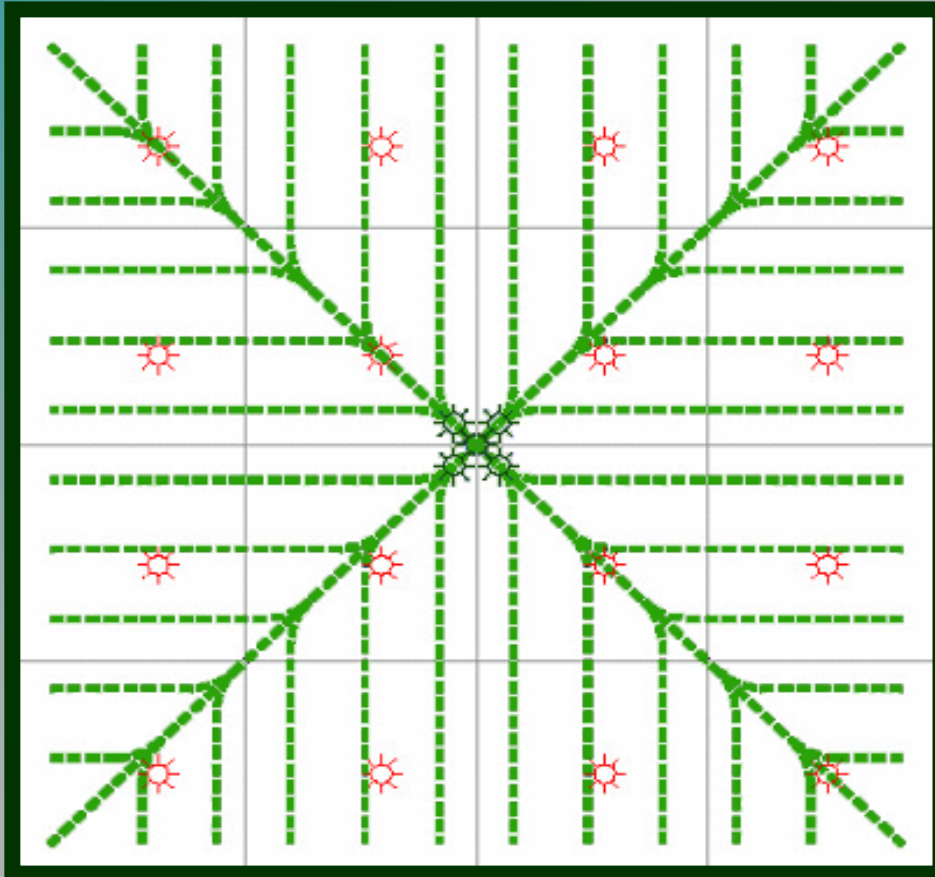


CDX Technology

CDX's Horizontal Drilling System: The Pinnate Drainage Pattern



Z-PINNATE™ Drilling and Completion System

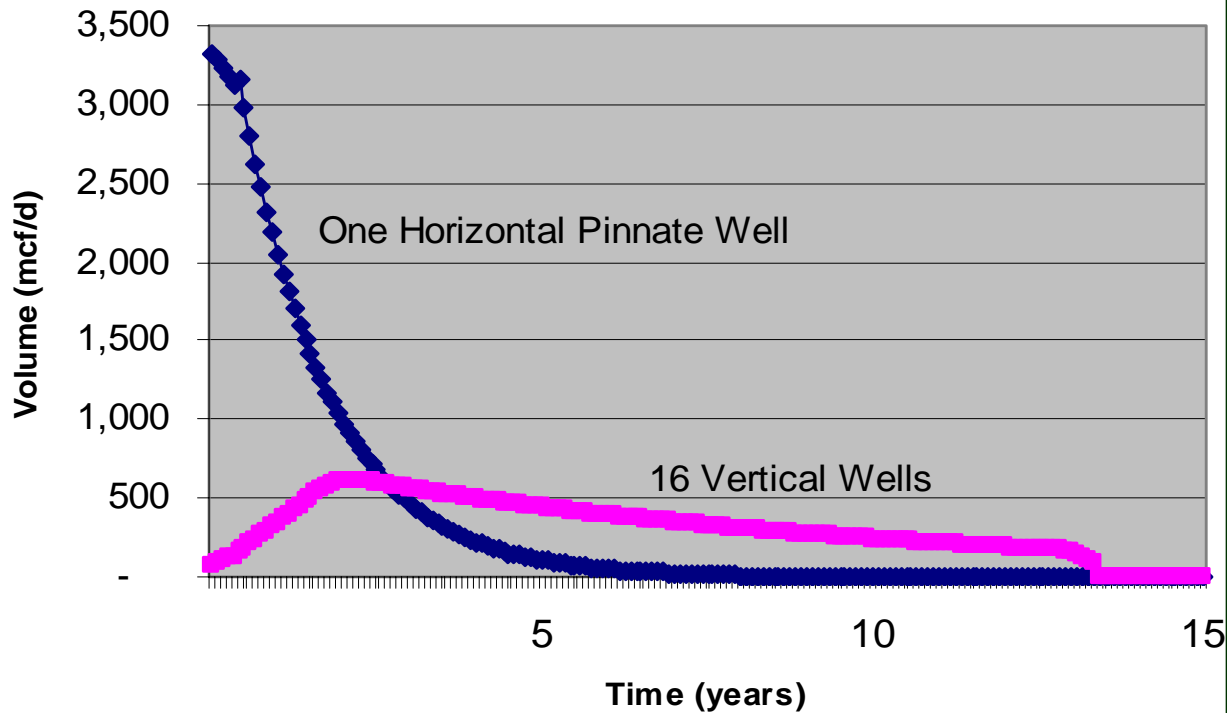


- One small well site
- Pinnate pattern drains 1,280 acres and replaces 16 standard 80 acre locations
- 360 Degree Drainage Pattern
- Quicker and Higher Gas Recoveries
- Uniform Drainage and Pressure Depletion
- Significant environmental advantages
- Patterns expanding to drain over 2,000 acres (25 to 1 well sites)

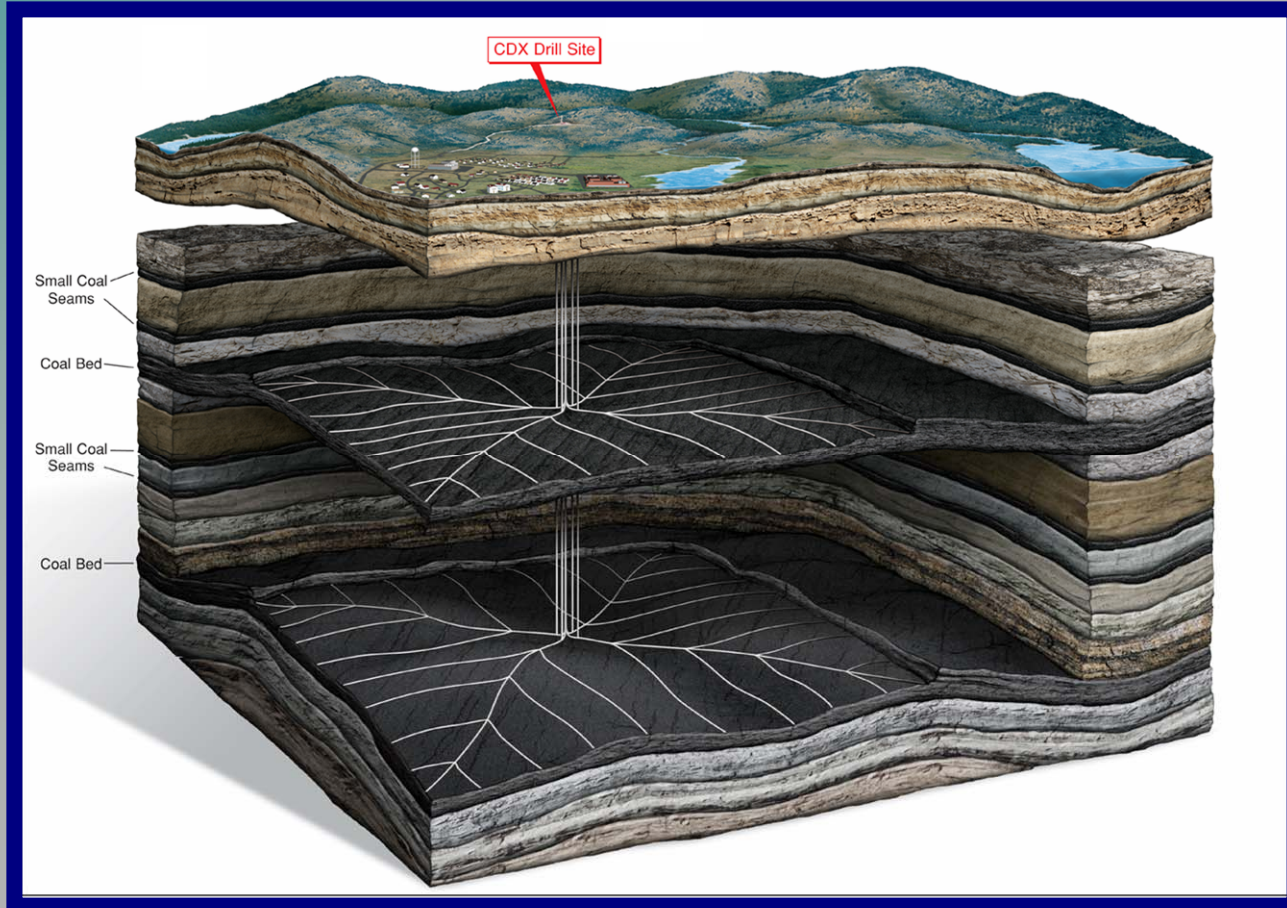
■ 1 Quad Z-Pinnate™ Pattern ■ Conventional Wells

Understanding the Production Profiles: *Rate versus Time Comparison*

1280 acre Unit Decline Curves



Dual Seam Completion Pinnate Development 1 well (1280 acres)



The Environmental Solution to Unconventional Gas Development



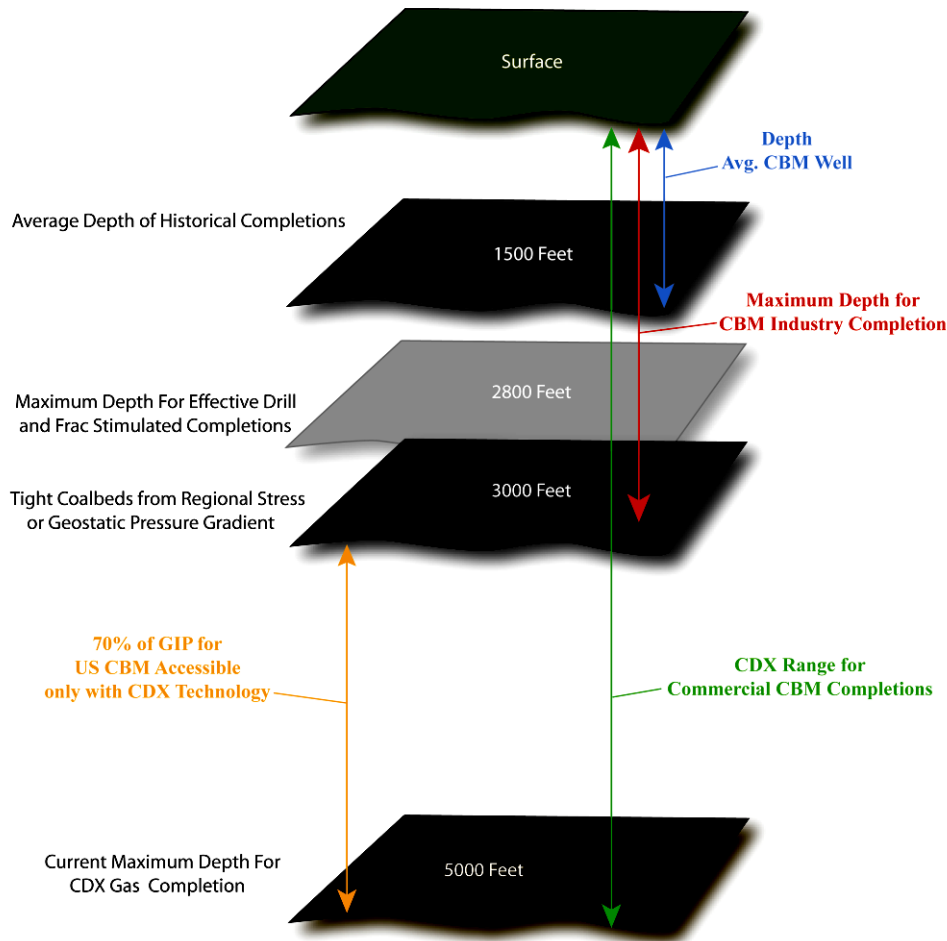
The CDX Footprint...one well site for 1200 acres



CDX Gas 93 Well Pinnacle Operations, West Virginia



Coalbed Methane Completion Technology (CDX Patent Technology History)

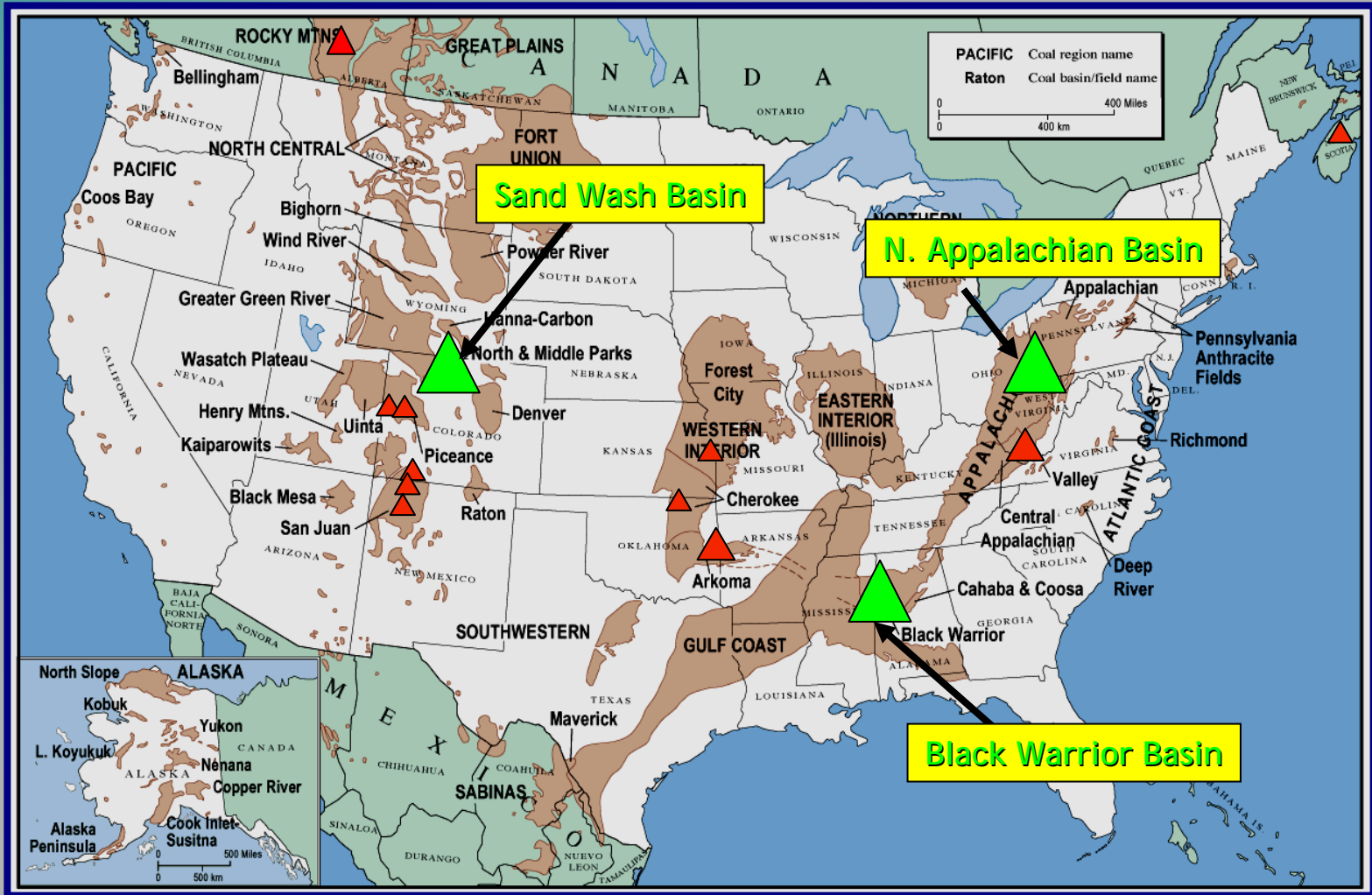


* Gas in place (GIP) generally increases with depth while permeability decreases with depth.

CDX Gas Technology vs. CBM Industry

Coalbed Horizontal Drilling Activity

2005 New Horizontal Basinal Tests

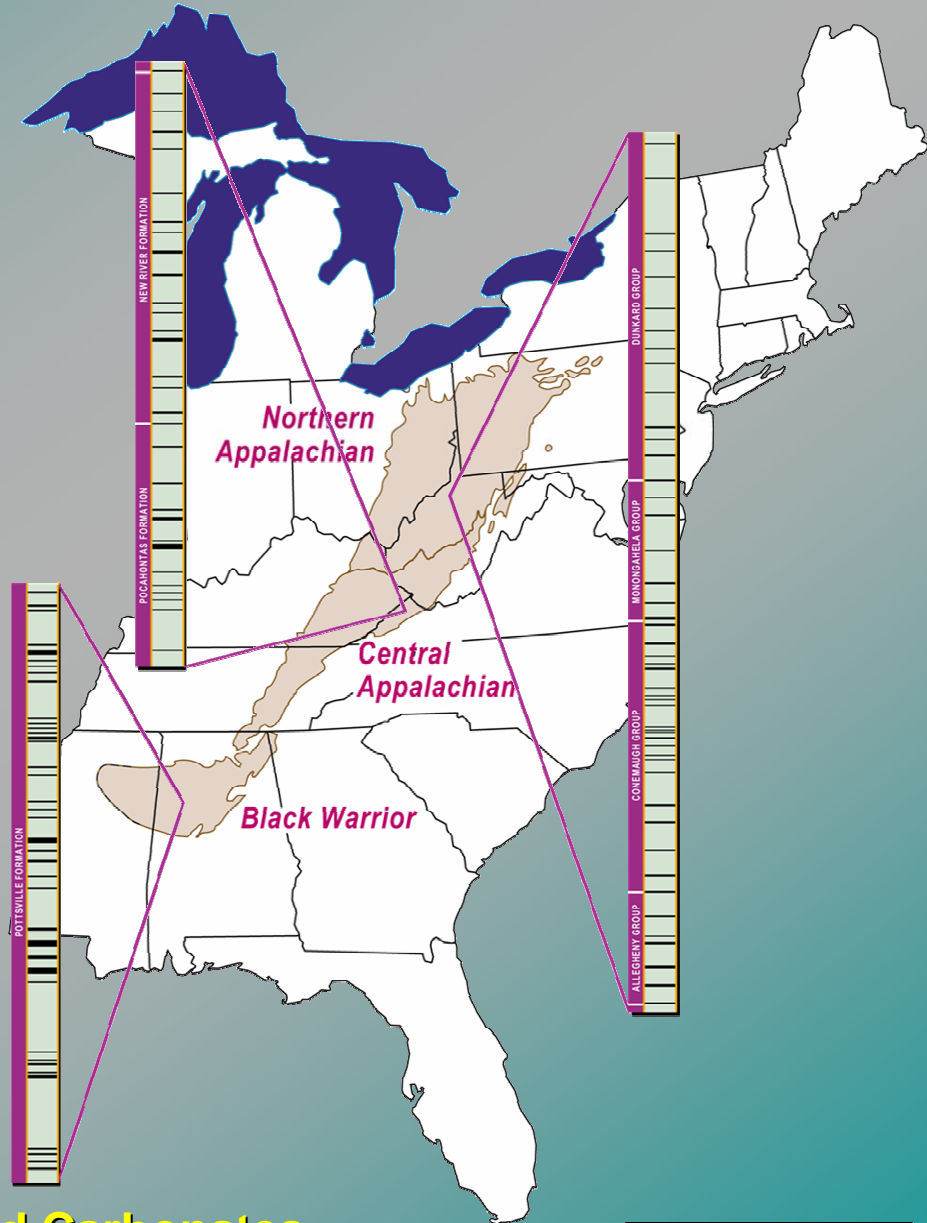


Existing Horizontal CBM Wells



Appalachian Coal Region

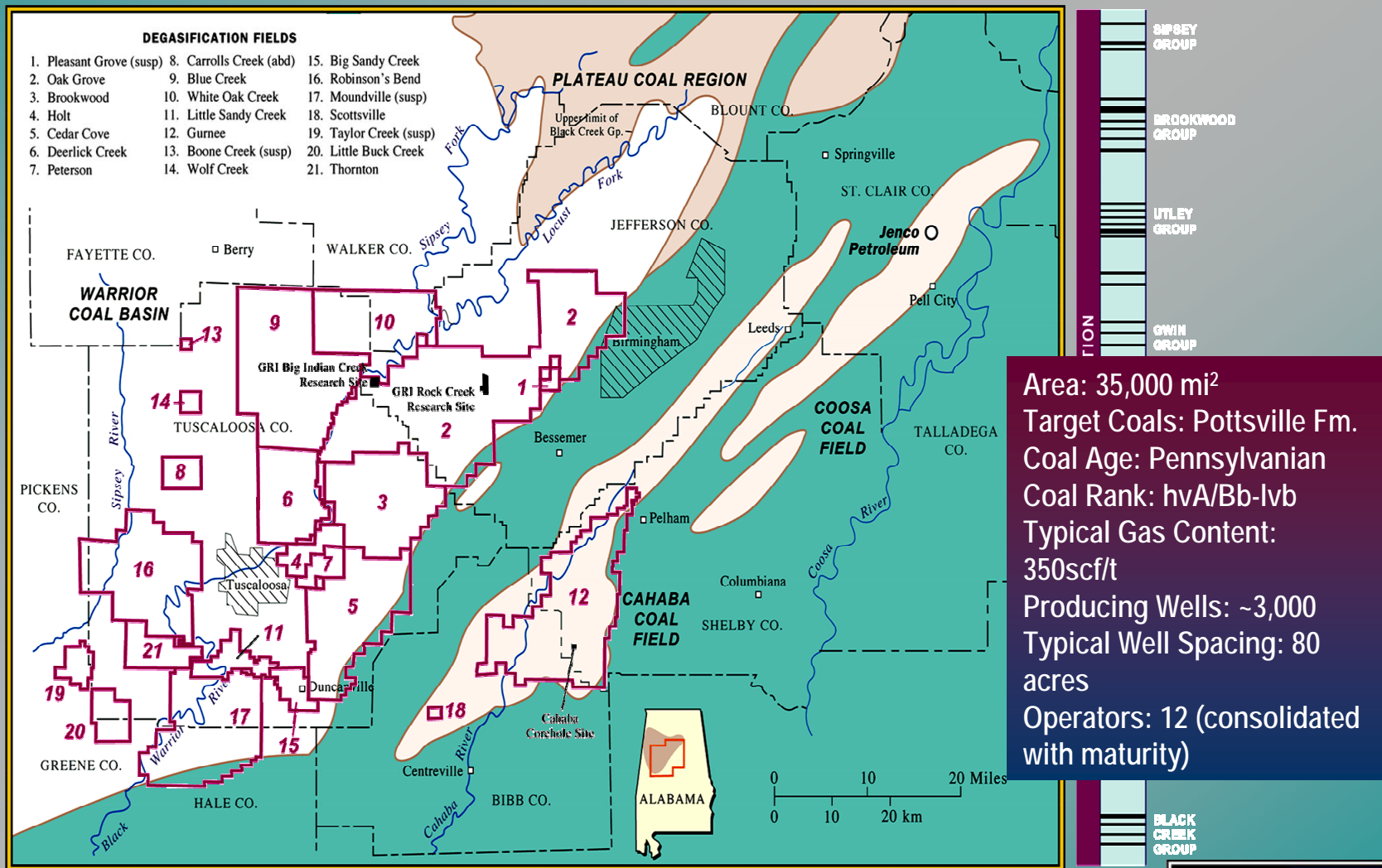
Basins: Black Warrior, Central Appalachian, Northern Appalachian
Coal Age: Pennsylvanian
Coal Rank: hvA/Bb-lvb, minor semianthracite; anthracite in Pa.
Anthr. Fields
Typical Gas Content: 250-350scf/t
Typical Well Spacing: 80 acres



Deeper Coals, Shales, Tight Sands and Carbonates



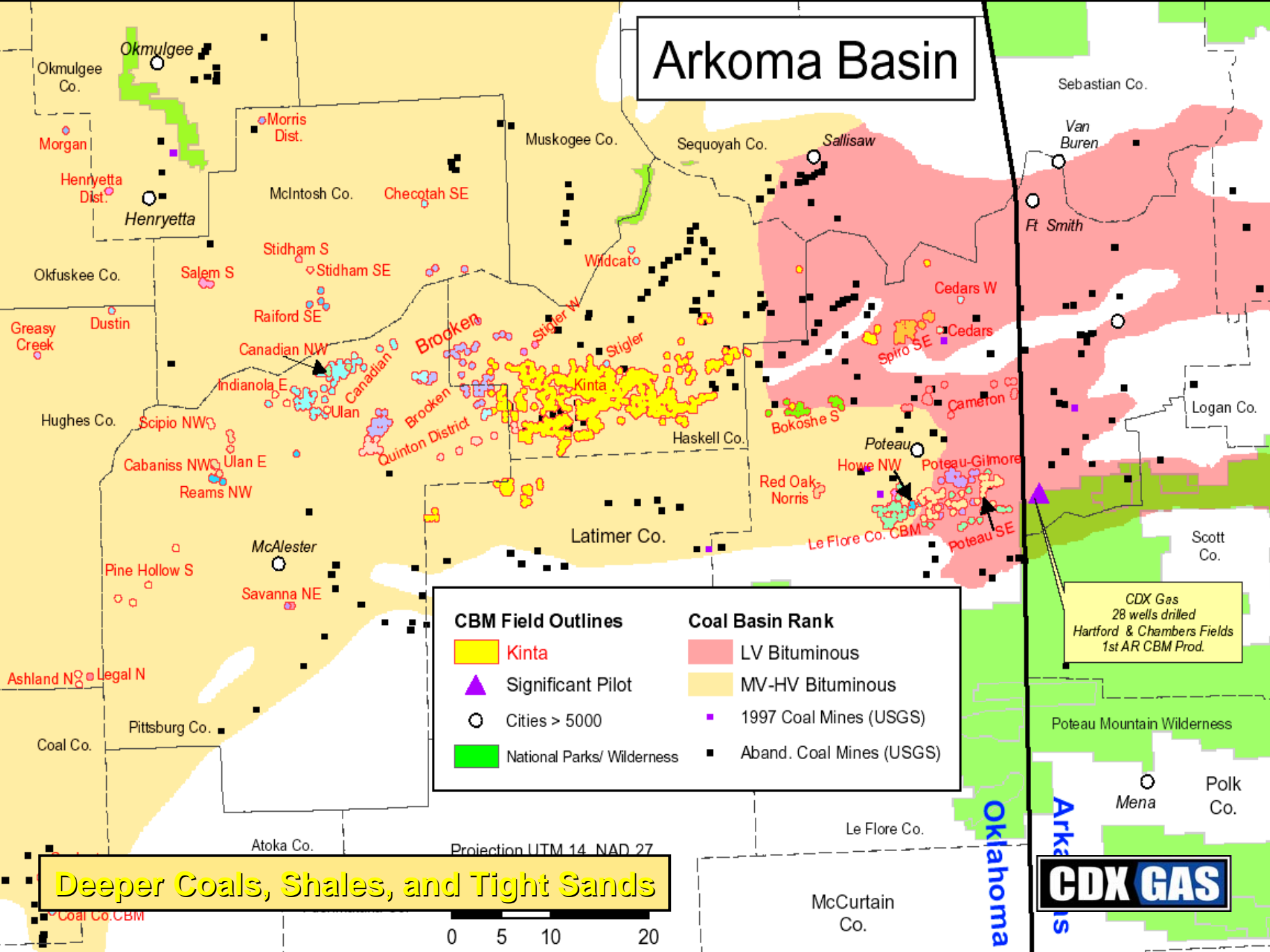
Black Warrior Basin CBM



Deeper Coals, Shales, Tight Sands and Deep Carbonates



Arkoma Basin



CBM Field Outlines		Coal Basin Rank	
	Kinta		LV Bituminous
	Significant Pilot		MV-HV Bituminous
	Cities > 5000		1997 Coal Mines (USGS)
	National Parks/ Wilderness		Aband. Coal Mines (USGS)

CDX Gas
28 wells drilled
Hartford & Chambers Fields
1st AR CBM Prod.

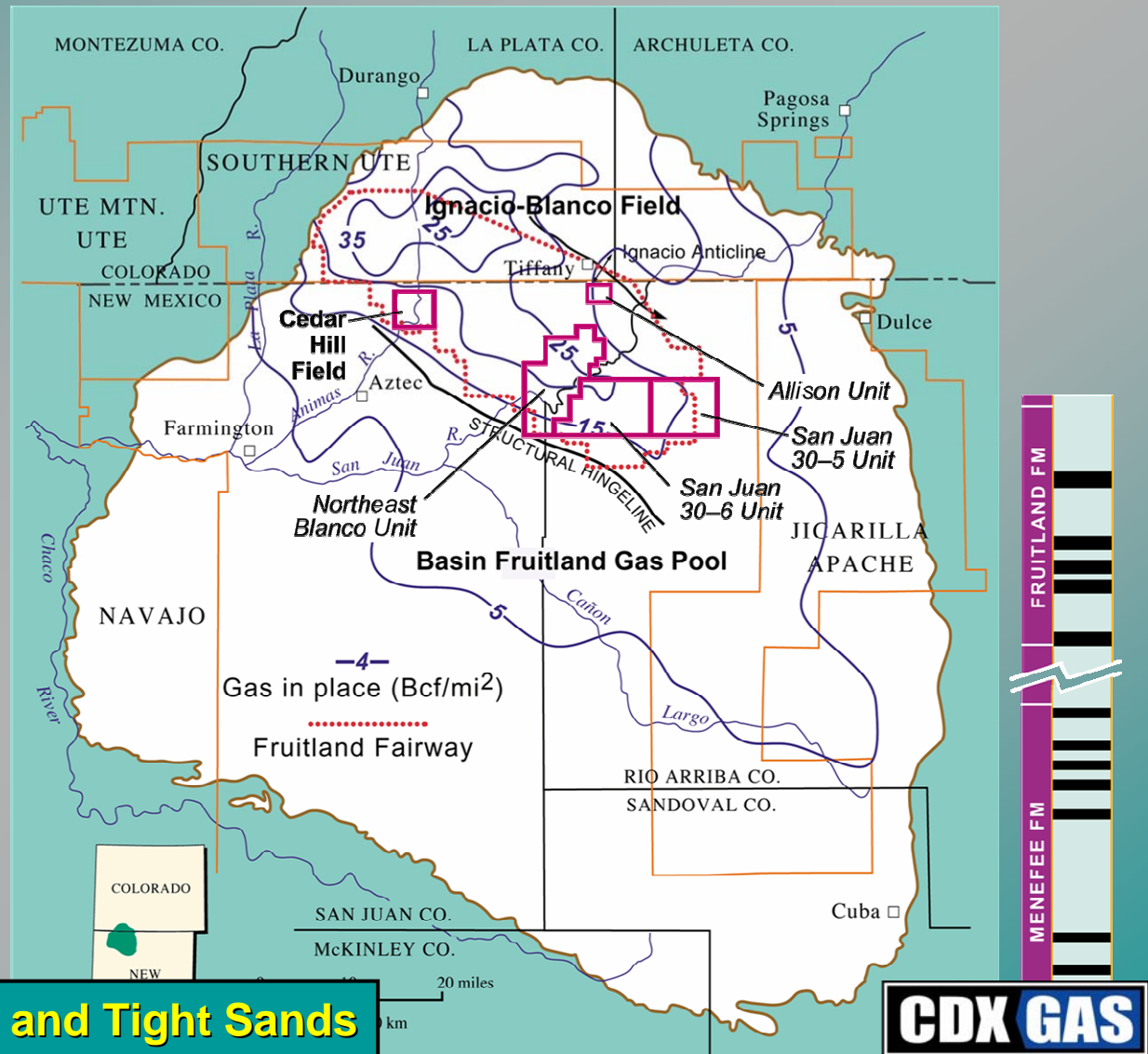
Deeper Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands

Projection UTM 14 NAD 27
0 5 10 20

CDX GAS

San Juan Basin CBM

Area: 7,500 mi²
 Target Coals: Fruitland Fm.;
 Menefee Fm. (untested)
 Coal Age: Late Cretaceous
 Coal Rank: hvCb-lvb
 Typical Gas Content: 430 scf/t
 Producing Wells: ~3,000
 Typical Well Spacing: 320
 acres, 160 acres (infill)
 Operators: ~80



Deeper Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands

CDX GAS

Piceance Basin CBM

Area: 6,700 mi²

Target Coals: Williams Fork and Iles Fms. (Mesaverde Group)

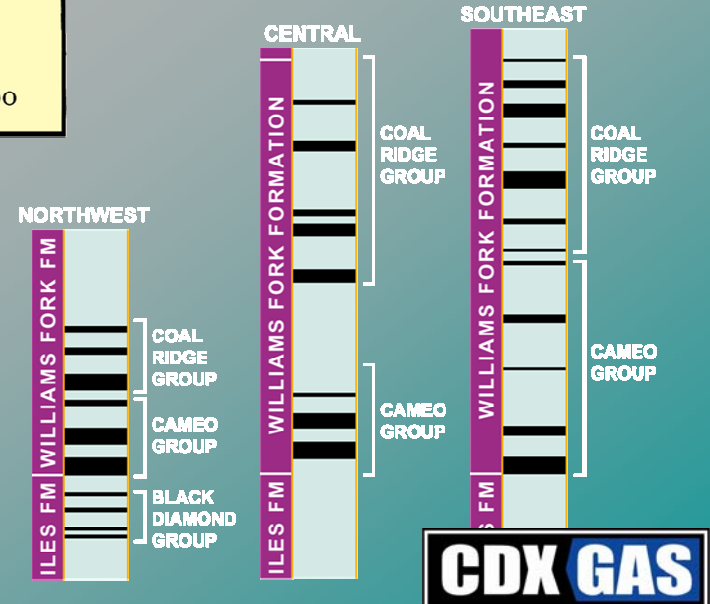
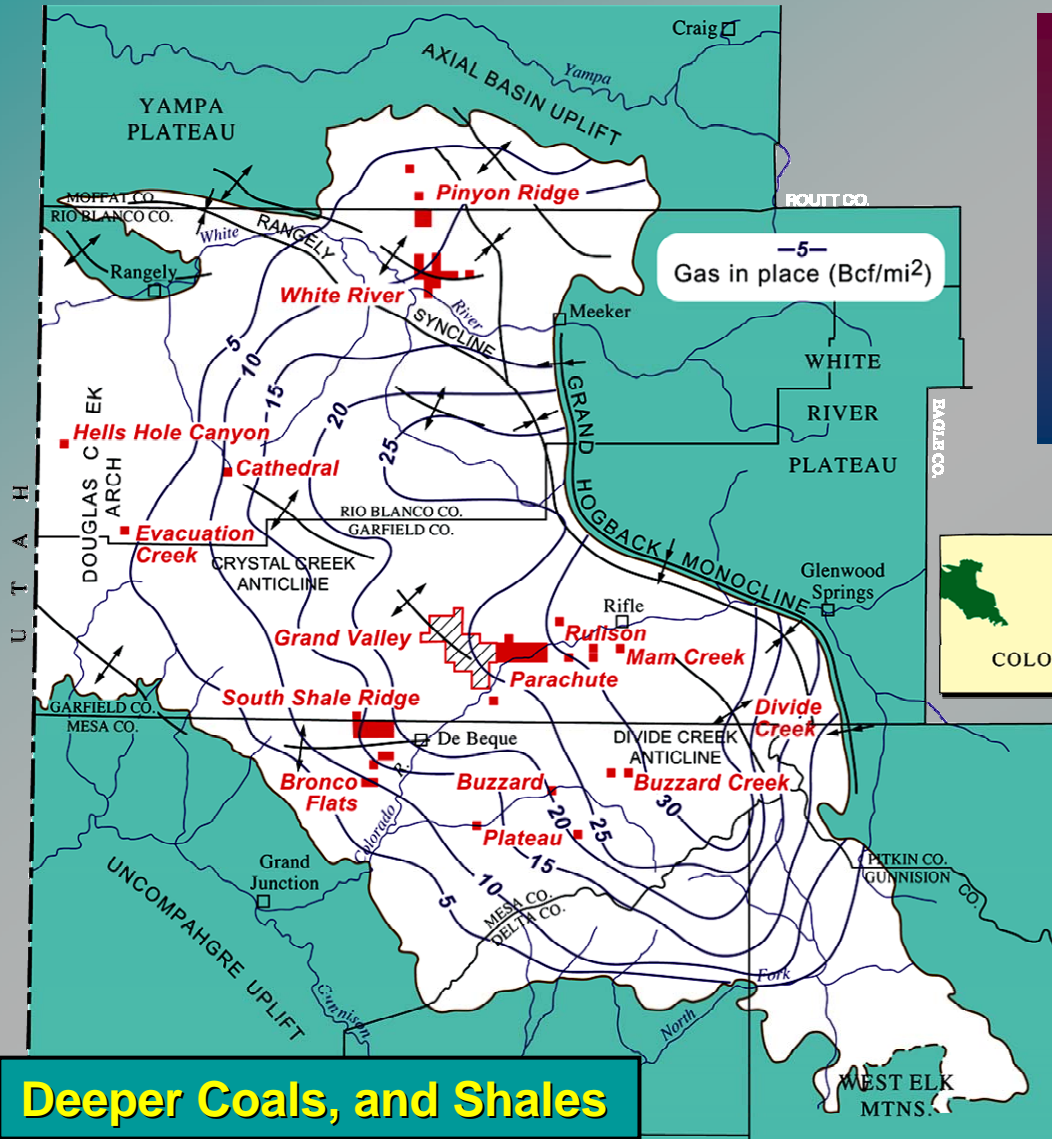
Coal Age: Late Cretaceous

Coal Rank: hvCb-lvb, some semianthracite

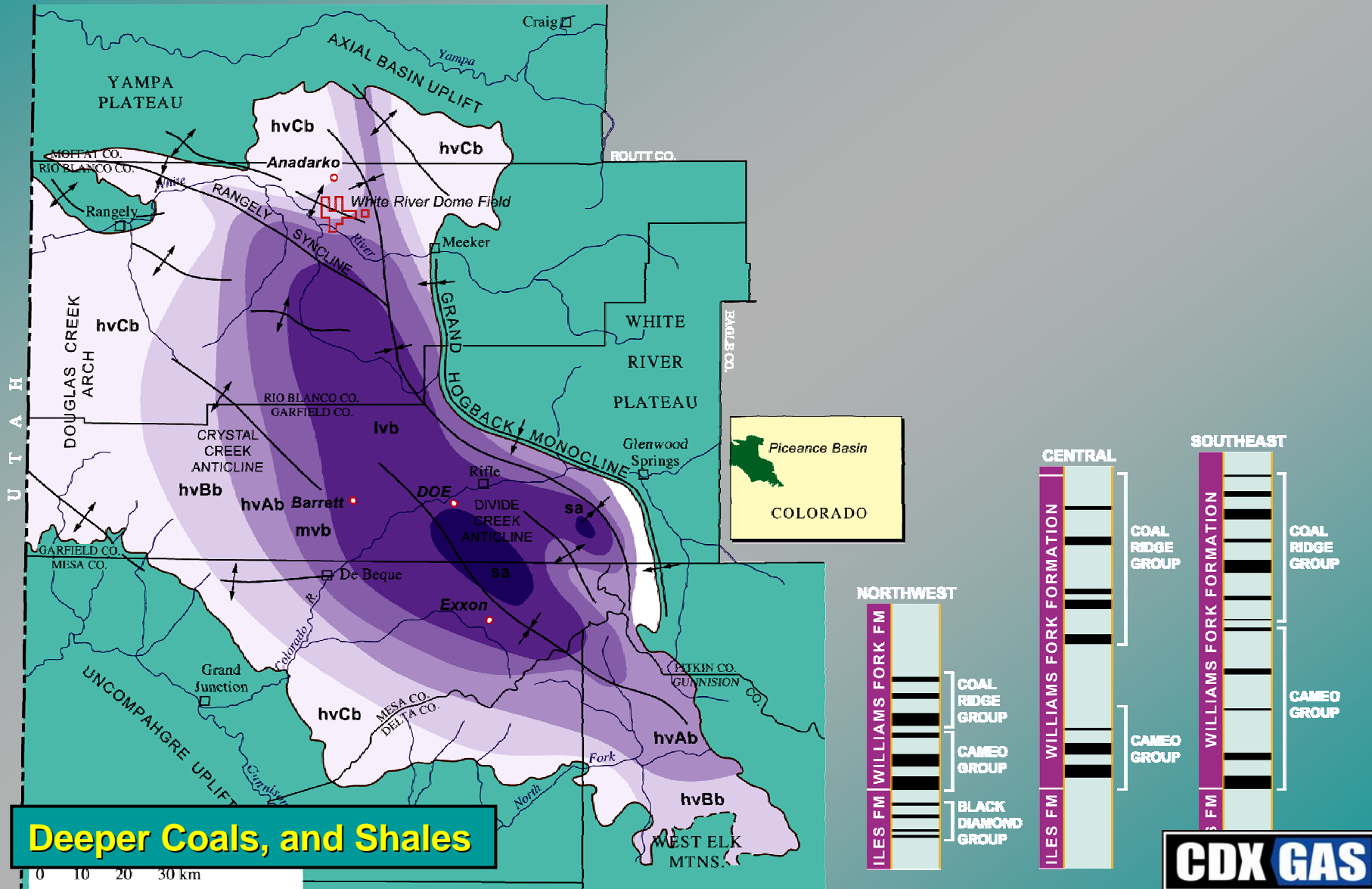
Typical Gas Content: 125-325 scf/t

Typical Well Spacing: 80 acres

Operators: <10



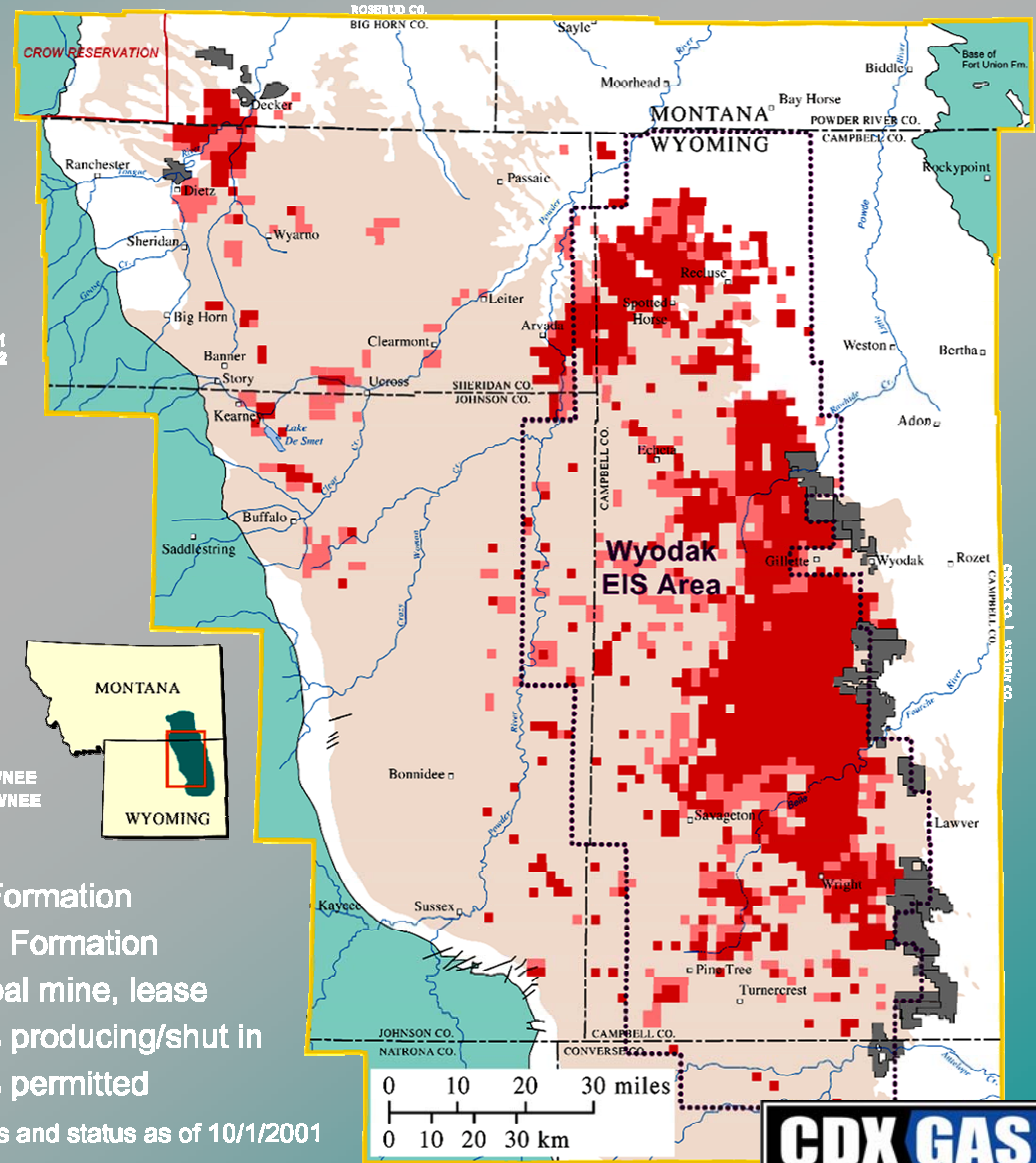
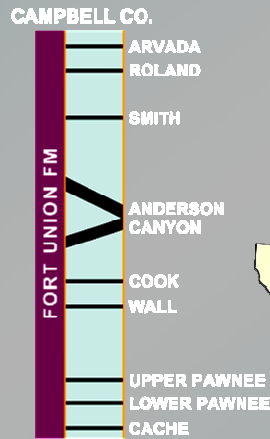
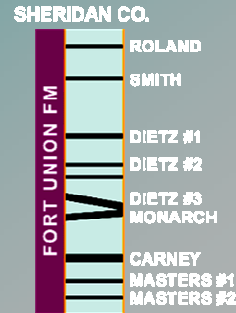
Piceance Basin Coal Rank



Adapted from McFall and others (1986)

Powder River Basin CBM

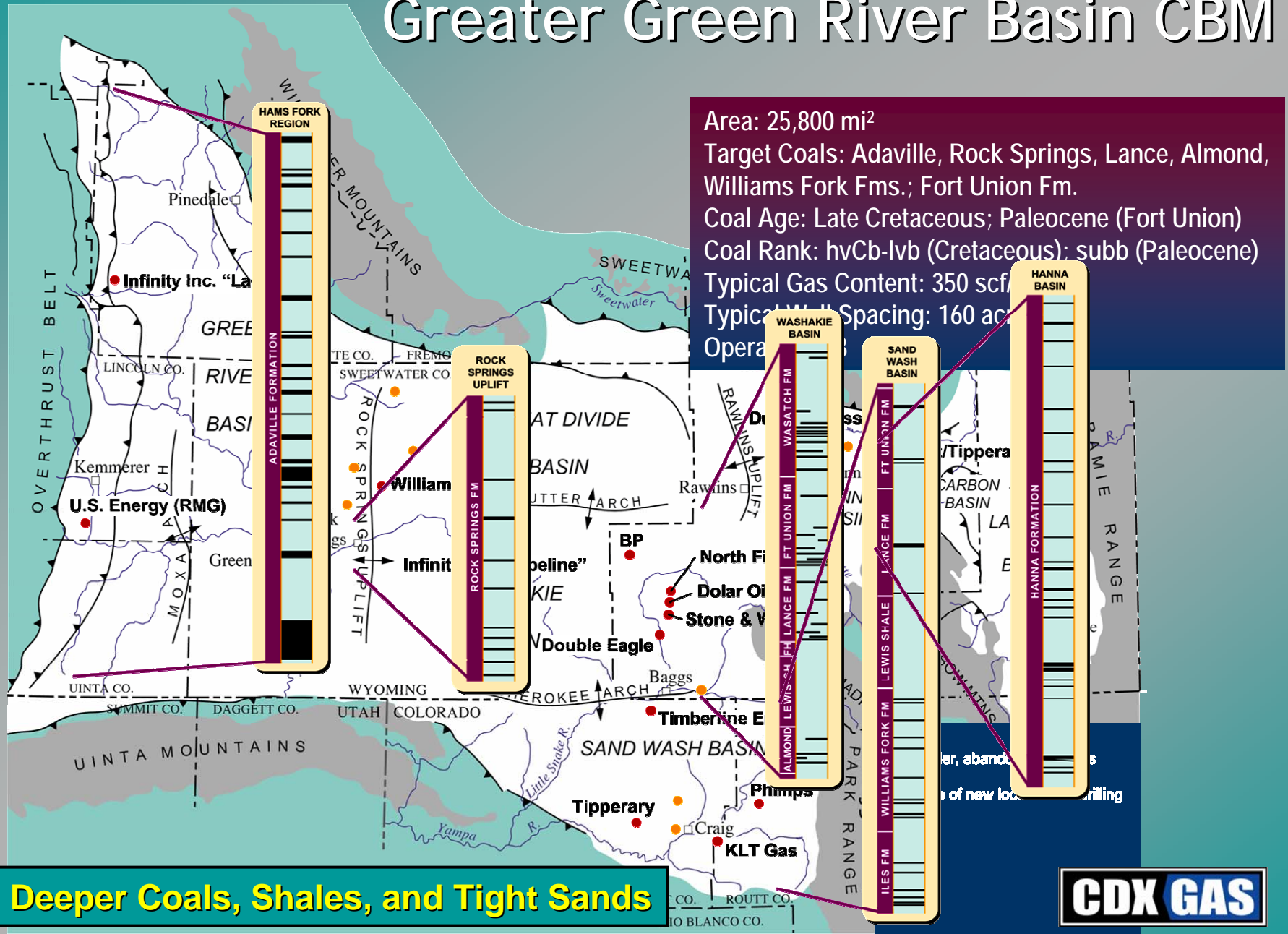
Area: 25,800 mi²
 Target Coals: Fort Union Fm.
 Coal Age: Paleocene
 Coal Rank: subbituminous
 Typical Gas Content: 30 scf/t
 Permits: >25,000
 Producing Wells: ~12,000
 Typical Well Spacing: 80 acres
 Operators: ~120



Deeper Coals



Greater Green River Basin CBM



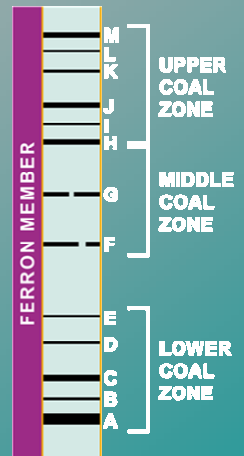
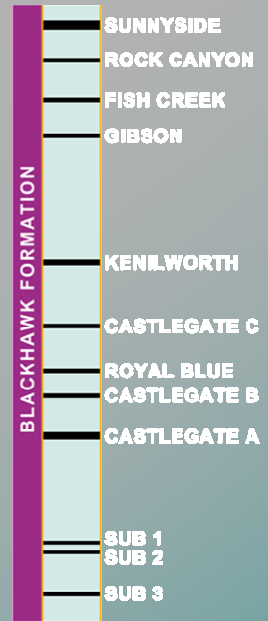
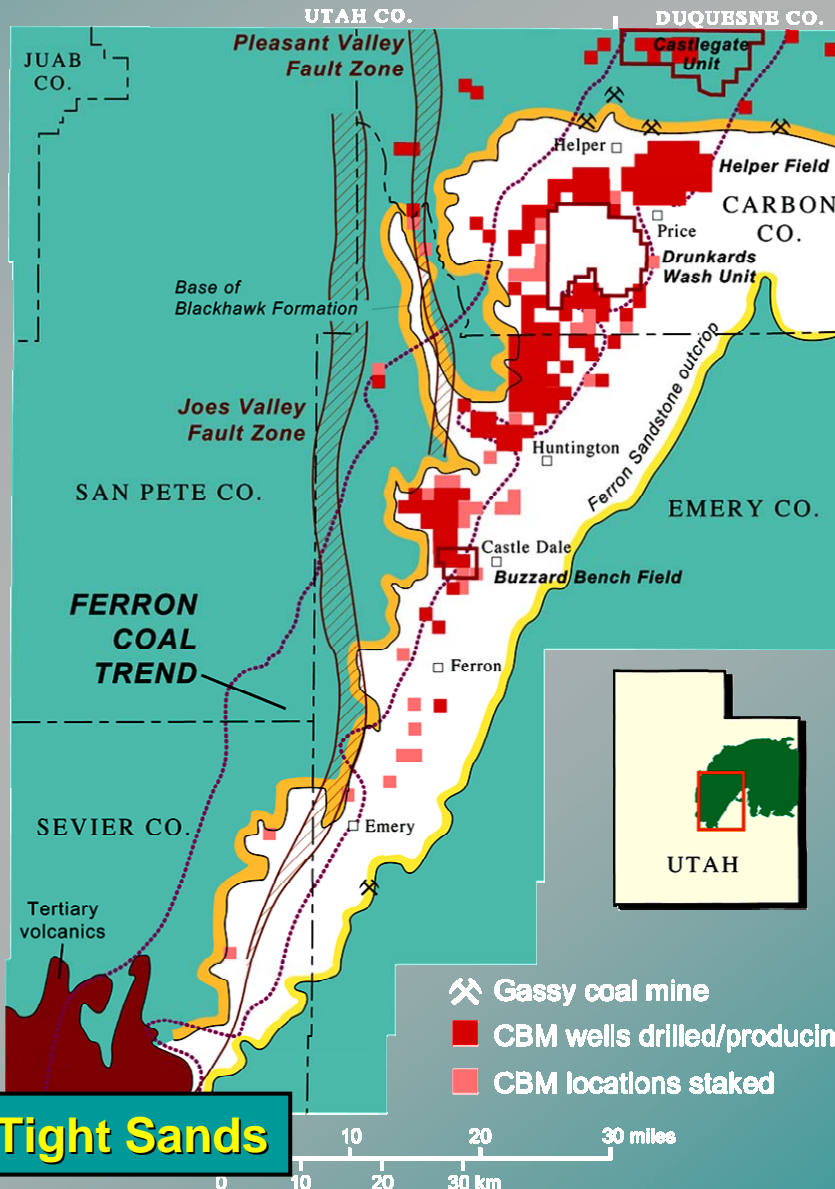
Area: 25,800 mi²
 Target Coals: Adaville, Rock Springs, Lance, Almond, Williams Fork Fms.; Fort Union Fm.
 Coal Age: Late Cretaceous; Paleocene (Fort Union)
 Coal Rank: hvCb-lvb (Cretaceous); subb (Paleocene)
 Typical Gas Content: 350 scf
 Typical Well Spacing: 160 ac
 Oper

Deeper Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands



Uinta Basin CBM

Area: 14,450 mi²
 Target Coals: Ferron Sandstone Mbr. Of Mancos Shale; Blackhawk Fm.
 Coal Age: Late Cretaceous
 Coal Rank: hvB/Cb
 Typical Gas Content: 400 scf/t
 Producing Wells: ~580
 Typical Well Spacing: 160 acres
 Operators: 10



Deeper Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands



Pacific Coal Region

Target Coals: Puget Group
Coal Age: Eocene
Coal Rank: subC/A-mvb, minor anthracite



Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands



Alaska Coal Region



Coals, Shales, and Tight Sands

CDX GAS

Shale Gas Resources

Wolverine
Antrim Shale

Coal Today, Shale Tomorrow

***America's Principal Future
Domestic Source of Natural
Gas Supply?***

Fort Worth Basin Barnett Shale

27 TCF + 98 mmbngl
undiscovered resource (USGS)

PGC > 5 TCF recoverable
86 - 160 TCF Gas-In-Place
(NPC)

CDX GAS



The Future Is Unconventional

CDX GAS