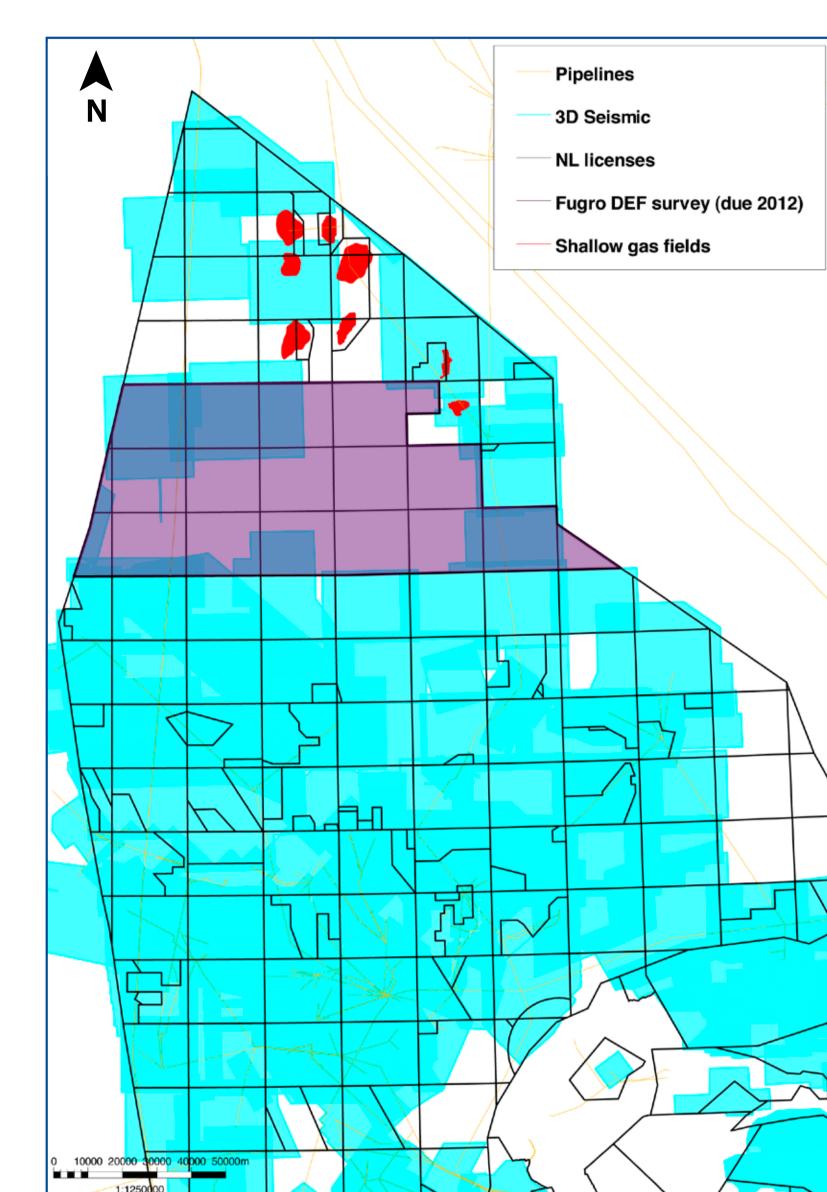


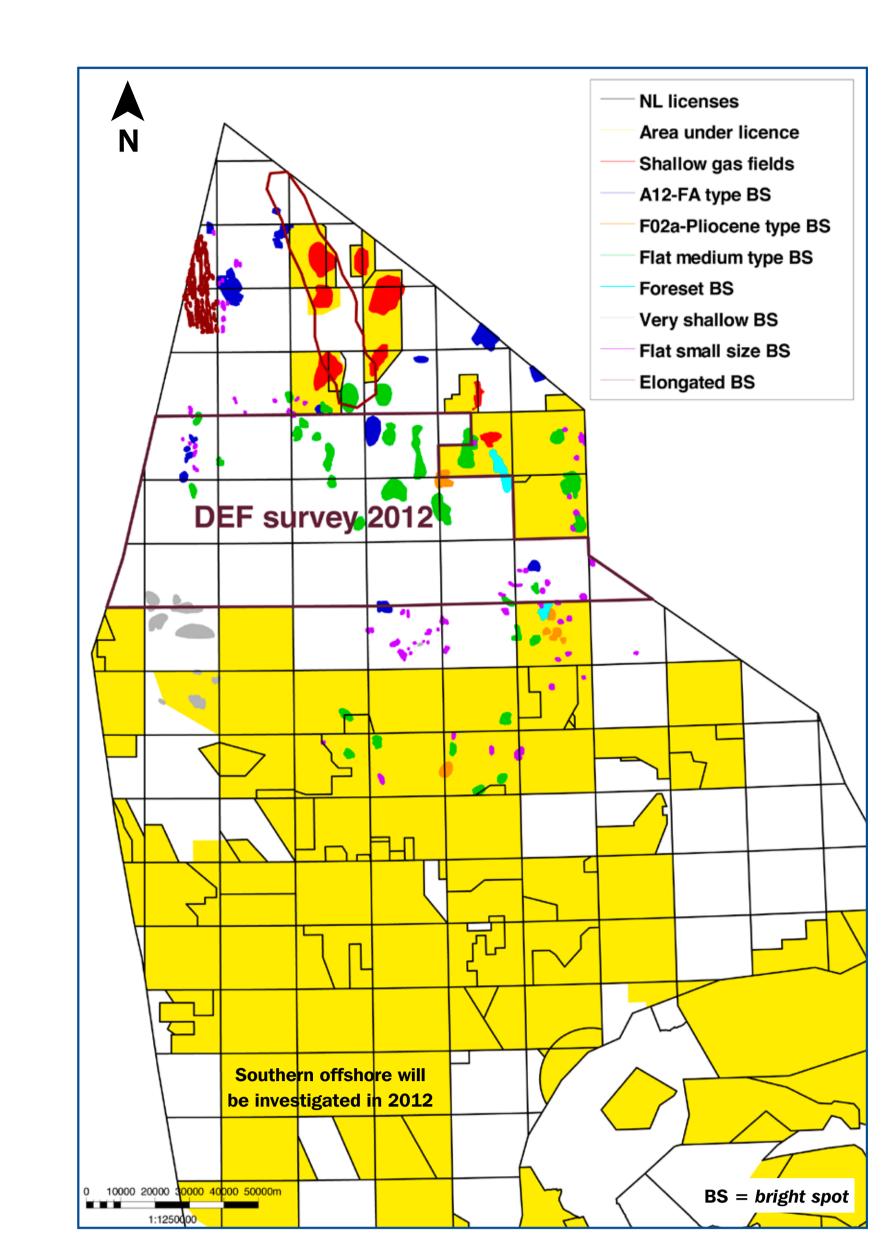


Deepened Knowledge Shallow Gas in the Netherlands

Introduction



Shallow gas is defined as gas in unconsolidated, low pressure Tertiary sandstone formations. Depths typically range from 400 to 1000 ms. Sourcing can be thermogenic, biogenic or a mixture of the two.



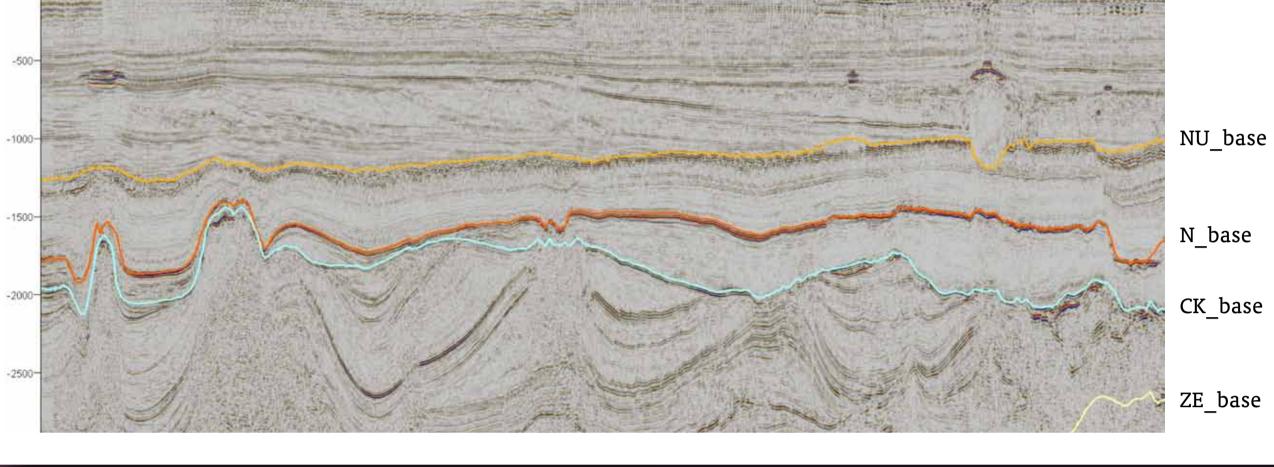
In the northern part of the Dutch offshore, many amplitude anomalies can be identified on seismic. These so-called bright spots indicate the presence of shallow gas.

The traps are generally low relief anticlines related to salt domes. Shales act as partial seal; only limited gas columns can exist. Venting to shallower units often creates a stacked pattern of bright spots containing separate gas columns.

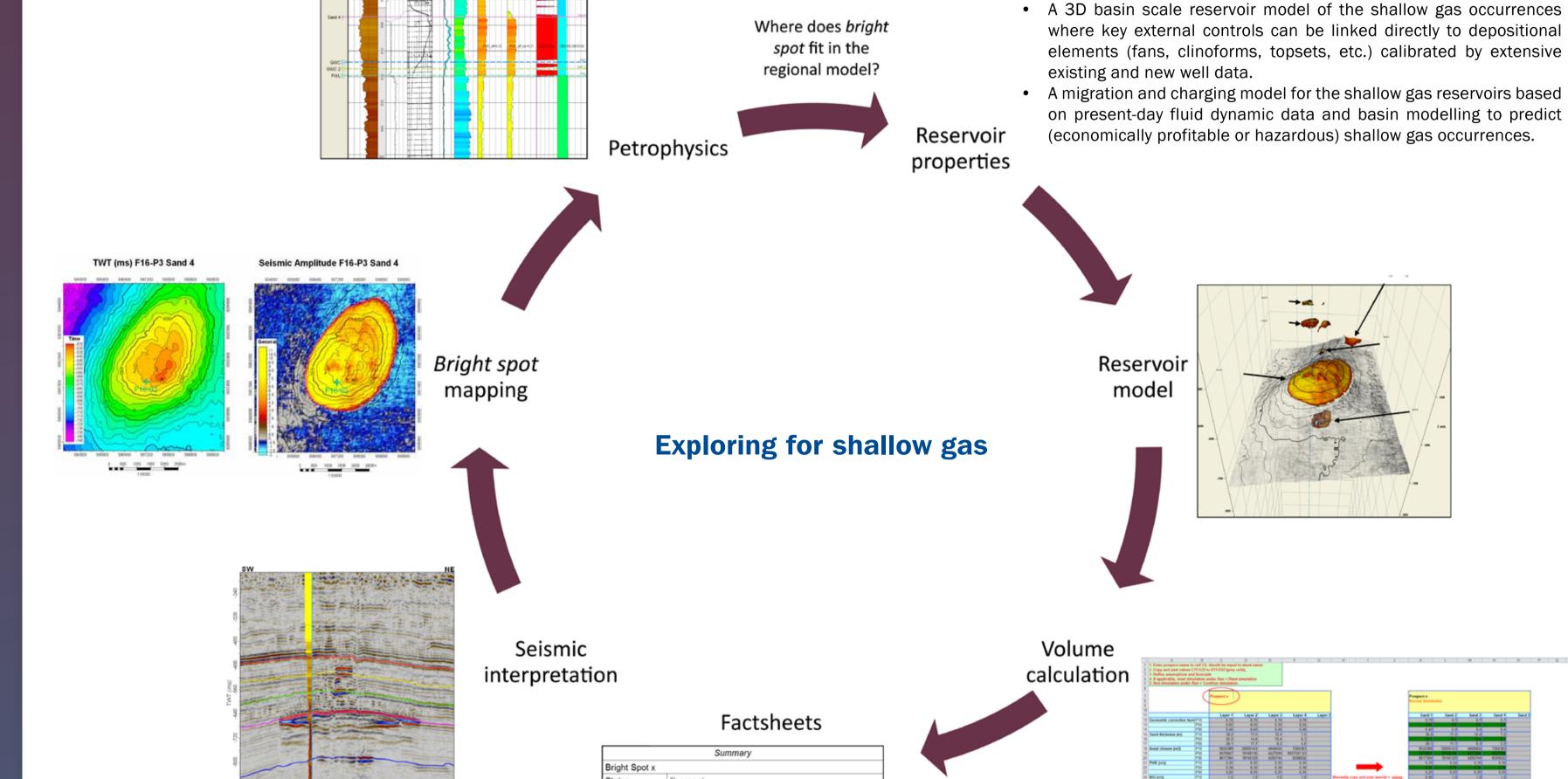
> Rock and reservoir properties of bright spots are poorly constrained, hampering effective exploration, production and hazard assessment.

The relation with depositional setting (i.e. reservoir type) is unclear.

TNO is developing:



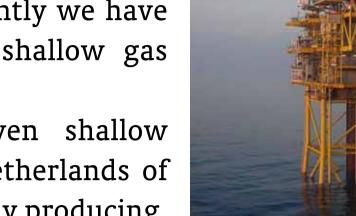
From Bright Spot to Volume **Joint Industry Project Shallow Gas TNO (2011)**



Why exploring for shallow gas now?

1. First shallow gas fields in production

The occurrence of shallow gas in the Dutch offshore sector has been known for a long time. However, only recently we have started producing shallow gas (2009).



There are 8 proven shallow gas fields in the Netherlands of which 3 are currently producing,

accounting for \sim 8.5 BCM recoverable. The earlier identified risk of sand and water production, given the unconsolidated reservoir, has been shown to be no problem.

2. New 3D seismic

The northern Dutch offshore is largely covered by 3D seismic data and in 2012 a new 3D seismic survey will become available in the DEF blocks (Fugro).

3. Marginal field tax incentive applicable

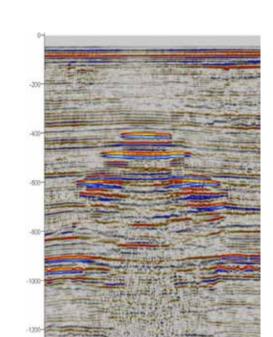
For details, see poster "Fallow acreage incentive in the Netherlands and marginal E&P projects".

4. Significant shallow gas potential Currently, 59 shallow prospects of interest have been identified (classification type 1-3) in the northern Dutch offshore (A-H blocks). A significant number of these prospects are situated in open acreage.

Bright spot classification

Different types of *bright spots* have been identified. The classification is a measure of potential (ranking):

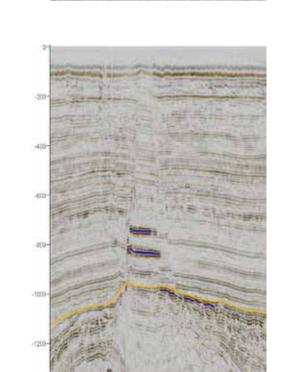
- 1 A12-FA type BS 2 F02a-Pliocene type BS
- 3 Flat medium size BS 4 Foreset BS
- 5 Elongated BS
- 6 Very shallow BS 7 Flat small size BS



 Relatively flat Stacked levels

A12-FA type bright spot

- Depth 300-800 m
- - 2 F02a-Pliocene type bright spot • Relatively large column in
 - anticlinal structure Additional minor stacked bright levels
 - Depth 550-800 m



- 3 Flat medium size bright spot Relatively flat
- Partly fault bound Few stacked bright levels
- Area $> 2 \text{ km}^2$

Northern Dutch offshore

