

Canadian Unconventional Resources & International Petroleum Conference Submitting an Abstract to SPE

We invite you to submit abstracts covering the broad spectrum of unconventional oil and gas technologies and experiences worldwide. We will accept paper proposal submissions online through **29 March 2010**.

How does the process work?

1. An abstract (also called a paper proposal) is a summary or outline of a topic that you submit for consideration to present at the conference. All abstract submissions are made through our online paper management system. Here's what you will need to submit an abstract:
 - Abstract title
 - Which category you wish to submit. See Attachment A
 - Abstract text – up to 350 words
 - Description
 - Application
 - Results, Observations, Conclusions
 - Significance of Subject Matter
 - Complete author information (company, email, phone, and postal address)
 - A corresponding author will need to be designated to receive all our communications
2. How to submit an abstract:
 - Visit the conference's website here: <http://www.spe.org/events/curipc/2010/>
 - Click on the "Call for Papers" tab
 - Review the submission categories
 - Click on the "Submit Now" button
 - Log into the paper management system
 - SPE members should use their normal log in
 - Non-members who have submitted abstracts before should use their previous log in
 - New submitters should click on the "New User Registration" link and it will allow you to create a log in
 - Then just fill in the fields following the step-by-step instructions provided onscreen
 - Once all data is entered, you will have a chance to review your abstract before official submission
 - An email confirming receipt of the abstract will be sent to the corresponding author
3. The acceptance email will include a link to the author kit, which will provide more details and due dates for submitting the manuscript (this is an online paper management system) and the transfer of copyright. Note that the link above allows online viewing of these pertinent elements at anytime.
4. All abstracts submitted by **29 March 2010** are reviewed by the Program Committee. They grade the papers and the highest rated are selected for the conference to present. They will select similar topics to become a session. You are notified, through your corresponding author, of acceptance to the program by early May 2010.
5. All accepted abstracts require a formal manuscript (also called a paper) be submitted by **03 August 2010** for publication in the conference's Proceedings and our online library OnePetro. A manuscript is the in depth description of the abstract and to help illustrate the details may contain photos, charts, figures, etc. The manuscript may also be submitted for possible peer review/journal publication.

A manuscript requires a transfer of copyright agreement to SPE for publication. Under this agreement, authors and their employers will retain certain rights to make copies and reuse the material. The author/employer will still retain any and all rights to any proprietary material disclosed in the paper.
6. In order to present at the conference the author is required to submit a paper. Once the manuscript and copyright forms are submitted, the authors will create a PowerPoint slideshow for presentation at the conference and submitted to Session Chair for review by **20 September 2010**. The author kit will provide guidelines and slide templates for creating a PowerPoint presentation.
7. Final details are sent to the author about date, time and location you will present at the conference.

We look forward to your submission.

Attachment A

Canadian Unconventional Resources and International Petroleum Conference Abstract Category List

1. EOR and unconventional oil case studies

- 1.1 Unconventional oil resources of the world including tight sands, carbonates, shale oil, gas-to-liquid, oil-sands, & heavy-oil
- 1.2 Exploration methods applied to these unconventional oil resources
- 1.3 Experience with production and handling applied to these unconventional oil resources
- 1.4 In-situ or surface processing of the unconventional oil
- 1.5 Experimental or commercial applications of recovery methods for these unconventional oil resources
- 1.6 Conversion of gas to liquids
- 1.7 Experience from the major sedimentary basins
- 1.8 Enhanced oil recovery by applying new technologies (e.g. horizontal wells, multifraced wellbores, etc.)
- 1.9 Sand control experience in thermal operations
- 1.10 Reservoir surveillance & monitoring within thermal operations

2. Unconventional gas case studies

2.1 SHALE GAS

- 2.1.1 Canada: Horn River Basin/Cordova Embayment, Montney, Utica, Maritimes
- 2.1.2 USA: Barnett, Marcellus, Haynesville, Fayetteville, Woodford, other emerging shale basins
- 2.1.3 Rest of World: China, Europe, others

2.2 COALBED METHANE

- 2.2.1 Canada: Mannville, Horseshoe Canyon, others
- 2.2.2 USA: San Juan Basin, Powder River Basin, others
- 2.2.3 Rest of World: Australia, China, Europe

2.3 DEEP TIGHT GAS

- 2.3.1 Canada: Montney, others
- 2.3.2 USA: tight gas plays
- 2.3.3 Rest of World: tight gas plays

3. Drilling & completion

- 3.1 Directional & horizontal well innovations
- 3.2 Steam stimulation & geothermal well designs
- 3.3 Sand control advancements
- 3.4 Drilling rig technology & engineering design
- 3.5 Managed pressure drilling systems & applications
- 3.6 Specialized drilling fluids for unconventional reservoirs
- 3.7 Cementing design & placement technology
- 3.8 Drill bit & drill string design
- 3.9 Coring system advances for unconventional reservoirs
- 3.10 Wellhead systems design & manufacturing
- 3.11 Modern downhole instrumentation applications
- 3.12 Artificial lift technology
- 3.13 Advanced drilling waste handling & disposal

Attachment A

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4. Stimulation

- 4.1 Fluid selection
- 4.2 Proppant choice
- 4.3 Multistage horizontal wells
- 4.4 Case studies

5. Unconventional reservoir characterization

- 5.1 Petrophysical logging
- 5.2 Core analysis
- 5.3 Well testing
- 5.4 Production analysis
- 5.5 Reservoir simulation
- 5.6 Hydraulic & natural fracture mapping & integration with reservoir modeling
- 5.7 Surveillance technology & applications

6. Thermal recovery processes

- 6.1 Latest developments on SAGD, CSS, & in-situ combustion
- 6.2 Solvent-assisted thermal processes
- 6.3 Development & application of novel/emerging recovery techniques for in-situ recovery of bitumen
- 6.4 Modeling & simulation of in-situ heavy oil & bitumen recovery
- 6.5 Well lift & completion systems
- 6.6 Reservoir characterization
- 6.7 Production, reservoir monitoring, & instrumentation & control issues/solutions for thermal recovery projects

7. Geosciences

- 7.1 Emerging unconventional gas plays (non case study presentations)
- 7.2 Geological geocellular modeling
- 7.3 Seismic reservoir characterization (focus on microseismic analysis)
- 7.4 Alternative & renewable energies
- 7.5 Basin analysis, petroleum systems & sequence stratigraphy
- 7.6 Risk analysis of unconventional plays
- 7.7 Siliciclastic systems
- 7.8 Carbonate systems
- 7.9 New technologies - GIS

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8. Gas hydrates

- 8.1 Characterization of gas hydrate resources (distribution/concentration of gas hydrates, geophysical models & methods)
- 8.2 Reservoir & well engineering (drilling & completion, optimum well configuration, sand/water production & control, monitoring)
- 8.3 Reservoir evaluation/simulation studies (modes of production, geomechanical responses, scenarios for long-term production)
- 8.4 Case studies (field investigations for reservoir characterization & gas hydrate production)

9. Reserves & economics

- 9.1 Reserve definitions and guidance (NI 51-101/SEC/SPE PRMS)
- 9.2 Resource definitions and guidance (NI 51-101/SEC/SPE PRMS)
- 9.3 Deterministic &/or probabilistic estimation methods
- 9.4 Reserve reconciliations
- 9.5 Production forecasting
- 9.6 Fiscal royalty/tax regimes
- 9.7 Oil & gas pricing
- 9.8 Capital & operating costs
- 9.9 Uses of evaluations (exploration/development plans/acquisitions/divestitures/mergers)

10. Production, facilities & transportation

10.1 UNCONVENTIONAL OIL

- 10.1.1 Artificial lift designs & innovations - case studies
- 10.1.2 Water treating & recycling for thermal
- 10.1.3 Upgrading innovations
- 10.1.4 Gathering system design & case studies for unconventional oil production

10.2 UNCONVENTIONAL GAS

- 10.2.1 Artificial lift designs & innovations - case studies
- 10.2.2 Innovations & case studies in gathering & compression for CBM/shale/tight gas production
- 10.2.3 Produced water treating & fracture water recycling schemes for shale gas
- 10.2.4 Field monitoring & production optimization innovations

11. Environmental, stakeholder & regulatory issues

- 11.1 Cumulative environmental effects on water, air, etc.
- 11.2 Effects of shale gas development on other industries
- 11.3 First Nations as a stakeholder
- 11.4 Appropriateness of existing oil & gas regulatory framework to facilitate & optimize unconventional oil & gas development
- 11.5 Competition for resources such as sand, water & transportation (roads, work crews, etc) required for successful development of unconventional resources

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12. Carbon capture & storage

- 12.1 Integrated studies of capture, transport & storage
- 12.2 CO₂ storage in saline aquifers studies
- 12.3 CO₂ storage in depleted gas reservoirs studies
- 12.4 Integrated CO₂ -EOR and CO₂ storage studies
- 12.5 Integrated CO₂ -ECBM and CO₂ storage studies
- 12.6 Integrated CCS economic studies
- 12.7 Capacity estimates: static & dynamic
- 12.8 Containment issues: well integrity & caprock integrity
- 12.9 Environmental issues
- 12.10 Site selection
- 12.11 Reservoir modeling
- 12.12 CO₂ monitoring
- 12.13 Risk assessment
- 12.14 Policy & regulatory development
- 12.15 Public outreach