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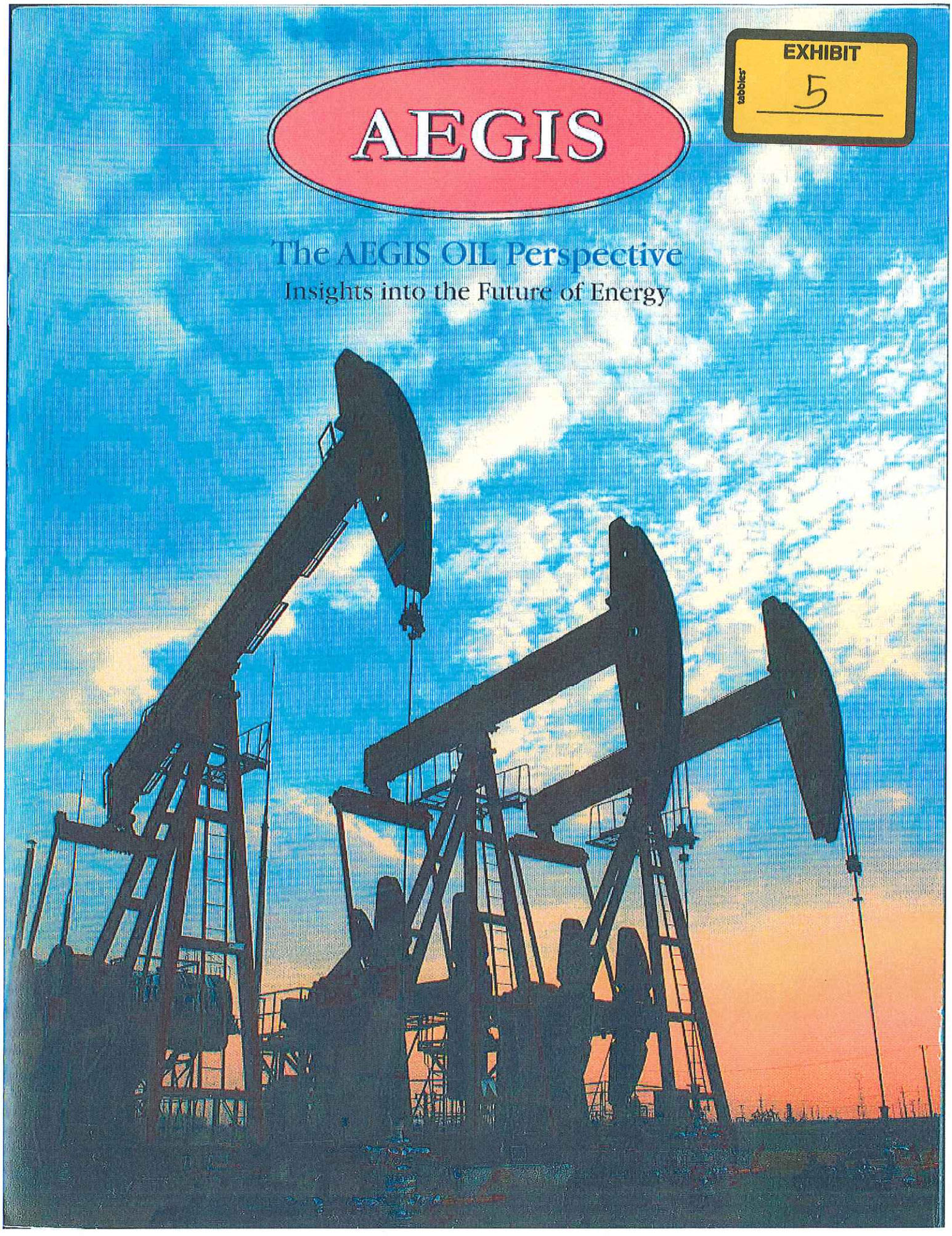
AEGIS

The AEGIS OIL Perspective

Insights into the Future of Energy



PLANO, TX. BASED DRILLER HITS NEW DISCOVERY IN PECOS CO.

(Plano, TX. PR Web Feb. 5, 2014)

Plano, Texas based Aegis Oil reports an oilfield discovery with its $300 million drilling campaign. CEO Reagan Beason confirmed today that a previously undiscovered zone was located in the Woodford Shale in Pecos County, Texas. Aegis' drilling data and discoveries were further validated by a unique Halliburton formation evaluation solution customized for the Permian.

With new finds of productive oil and natural gas producing formations in Pecos County, the Permian Basin continues to give up many of its hidden gems in areas previously considered out of the geological norms. Aegis has hit eight consecutive vertical wells in the county in the last year, including two deep wells. Prior to this in Pecos County, no known wells had been drilled to these depths and the field was generally considered a fully developed shallow Yates Field. In addition to the play, these wells also penetrated several promising Cambrian-age reservoirs.

The Permian Basin, according to many publications, has been producing since 1921. The geological formation covers 250-300 miles of West Texas and East New Mexico and comprises 7,000 oil fields across 59 counties. With the use of new drilling techniques and hydraulic fracturing, "The Basin" has surged back to life with over 400 rigs in operation.

The last 3 years has seen oil production double its 1980's peak with production in excess of 1.2M barrels per day. This recent discovery shows that an experienced independent driller such as Aegis Oil, with proper study and planning, can still compete in the most prominent oilfields of the state. Aegis Oil has 9,000 net acres under lease with a potential for 30,000 more in the near future. CEO Reagan Beason has launched an initiative to acquire 300,000 net acres under lease and development. He believes this exciting discovery, along with the company's recent drilling success in Pecos County, should elevate Aegis Oil as a major independent driller in the Permian Basin.

"These discoveries further prove how independent exploration and production companies such as Aegis Oil are making significant contributions to identifying and understanding the immense reserves in The Permian Basin," Beason said. "We are excited as a company and for our partners. Texas is once again leading the nation in oil field production and innovation. The Permian Basin is truly a game-changer in a global sense," he concluded.

www.aegisoil.com

Vertical Drilling Has Serious Advantages in Exploiting Unconventional Resources

Take a look at the new discoveries recently made by Aegis Oil in Pecos County. In 2013 alone, Aegis has hit twelve consecutive vertical wells and two deep wells successfully in the area – including two deep wells. These deep wells are of particular note, because prior to Aegis's discovery, there were no other known wells at these depths in this location. It is discoveries like this which may indicate that there are many more hidden gems spread throughout the Permian Basin in areas out of the geologic norms, and that many fields previously considered to be fully developed may indeed have quite a bit of life left in them yet.

Vertical wells offer substantial cost-savings over alternative drilling approaches, and the capital saved by employing vertical drilling operations expands at a geometric rate when an operation begins to drill extremely deep into the ground. Think of the cost of laying the infrastructure in a straight line as the crow flies; deep drilling is truly a massive undertaking, and it is basically too cost-prohibitive to even attempt to reach these deep oil deposits using other methods with current technology. However, when vertical drilling is employed, recovery costs stay reasonable; thus, many shallow Yates field deposits may have the potential to be re-evaluated for further development using modern vertical drilling technology.

Another technique which is rapidly gaining popularity is the high-grading of shale. Halliburton is aware of these developments, and their unconventional resources branch is working overtime in an attempt to position themselves as the industry leader in terms of shale high-grading. They have an interesting piece from late last year on shale drilling where they discuss using a combination of log analysis and proprietary geostatistical mapping tools to execute their high-grading which can be read here. They also published an article earlier this week that delves into the topic a bit more deeply; directed drilling operations guided by high-grading have yields that outperform random drilling distributions by more than 50%, even in high quality shale deposits.

Taken all together, this information paints a bright picture for the future of vertical drilling. While many Oil & Gas companies have begun to employ directional drilling techniques, there are still plenty of situations in which traditional vertical drilling solutions will yield superior financial performance. Unconventional resources, including infill drill operations and deep drilling, could very well lead to a resurgence in the field of vertical drilling after companies see some of the yields coming out of wells run by firms like Aegis.

In fact, in coming weeks Aegis may have some big news regarding Halliburton and information they recently obtained regarding some of the Aegis drill sites out in the Permian Basin. Stay tuned to the Aegis Oil Perspective for more information in coming weeks.

The Media Finally Recognizes Bakken – Wait Until they See the Petroplex Numbers

Last month, the Willston herald reported that according to apartment rental mega-site Apartment Guide, humble Willston, North Dakota is the most expensive place to rent an apartment in the entire country.

Reporters around the world were absolutely shocked that this small community basically in the middle of nowhere was commanding more than $800/mo. more than equivalent properties in places like New York City, San Francisco, and L.A. However, for those familiar with the Bakken and the incredible economic boom it has created over the past decade, these numbers suddenly become immediately less shocking.

Those in the oil and gas industry have been aware of the boom for a long time; it is amusing to many industry insiders that these trends are finally being picked up by the mainstream media, six or seven years after the fact.

While this is a step in the right direction in terms of responsible economic coverage of the oil and gas industry, what most of the media still has not caught on to is that the so-called "Petroplex" of the Permian Basin quite literally dwarfs the capacity of the Bakken. So what is the Petroplex, specifically, and what are some estimates of its capacity?

Let's start with the definition. The name comes from the fact that in the Permian, there are several different layers of oil bearing shale which are quite literally stacked on top of one another. Ryan Carlyle gives a good description of what this means in his Answer on Quora, which can be found here. In a nutshell, it means that companies can attain much higher rates of efficiency with their conventional reservoirs, as they have access to stacked payzones. Drilling and well costs stay low, yields multiply.

For comparison purposes, the average thickness of the shale layers in the Bakken range from 10-25 feet. Recent average measurements at Eagle Ford, located in the Permian Basin in Texas, come in at 35 feet. In parts of the Petroplex of the Permian, measurements range upwards of 3,500-4000 feet. Taken collectively, the potential yield of the Petroplex of the Permian is upwards of 100x more than the total volume of Eagle Ford, or 140x that of the Bakken.

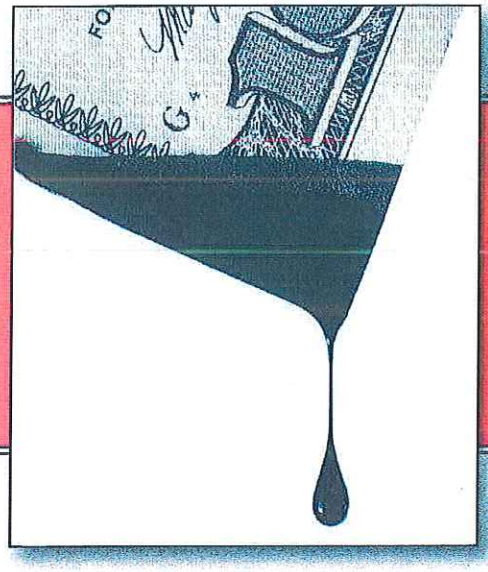
Another key factor is shale permeability. In the Bakken, vertical drilling, the most cost-effective and time-tested method, is very difficult because even post-fracking, wells will still have permeability

issues. However, when the thickness is such as it is in the Petroplex and Permian basin, mega-fracking all of a sudden becomes an extraordinarily cost-effective solution that produces excellent returns and efficiency – best exploited by vertical well drillers, as in these circumstances yield rates can match or exceed that produced with horizontal or directional drilling.

Collectively, the region could hold as much as a hundred billion barrels of oil that is cost-effective to extract, refine, and transport. This would pole-vault the Permian basin into second-place worldwide in terms of total amounts of recoverable resources, just behind the Ghawar in Saudi Arabia.

Most incredibly of all, investors have not yet seemed to notice many of the smaller oil and gas companies sitting on Permian assets. Despite the fact that Exxon recently engaged in another costly round of property purchase in the area, the share price of companies sitting on proven resources far in excess of their current market value still are extremely easy to find. Keith Kohl describes this phenomenon in his recent article "The Best Oil Field Yet" where he discusses a so-called "Bakken Buster" trading for $8/share.

If techniques like mega-fracking do end up becoming the dominant methodology in the Permian, companies like Aegis Oil will be extremely well-positioned to take advantage of the situation, given their expertise in the field of vertical drilling and well building.



Permian Basin Reserves a Game-Changer in International Energy Markets

If you have paid attention to oil production figures over the past half-decade or so, you may have noticed something quite remarkable. Ever since 2008, the amount of oil produced in the United States has actually been increasing – and rather substantially so.

Much of this resurgence in oil drilling capacity has been attributed to two particular shale oil deposits; the Bakken Formation beneath North Dakota, and the Eagle Ford Shale which stretches across Central and Southern Texas. Currently, these two deposits form the background of the so-called 'shale revolution' which is behind much of the increase in U.S. oil production.

However, as productive as the Bakken and Eagle Ford fields have been, they pale in comparison to the reserves held in the Permian Basin, in West Texas. While the field currently only produces about 12% of US crude oil, some analysts expect that rate to more than double in the next decade or so, surpassing former peak performance levels last set during the 1970s.

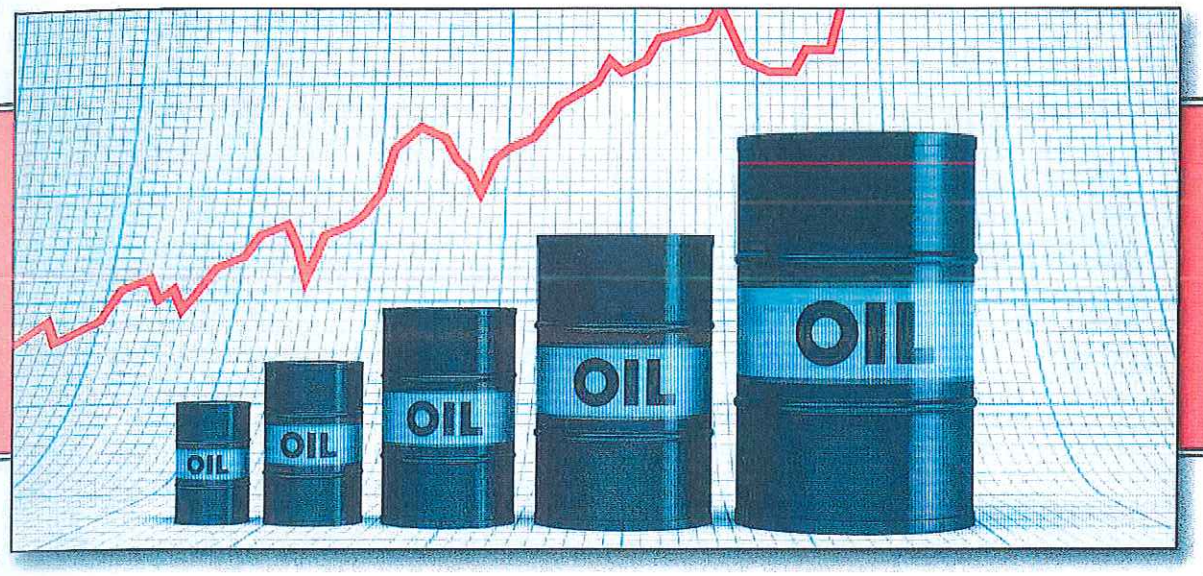
According to the Texas State Railroad Commission's latest report on oil figures, the Permian basin has produced approximately 29 billion barrels of oil during the period from 1921 until the present – and more importantly, still holds further reserves in excess of the total volume of everything produced in the area, ever. Some analysts are working with 3P estimates that show in excess of 100 billion total barrels of capacity in the Basin.

It is reports such as these that have led agencies such as the International Energy Agency to make predictions that the United States will surpass both Russia and Saudi Arabia to become the world's top oil producer within the next several years. In fact, it may even achieve energy self-sufficiency within as short of two decades.

To help put this into perspective, consider the most recent reserve reports out of the countries which comprise OPEC. Collectively, they report about 1.1 trillion barrels of reserves (though there is some dispute in the oil industry as to whether or not these numbers reflect truly proven and provable reserves), with countries such as Venezuela (~295bb), Saudi Arabia (~265bb), and Iran (~150bb) leading the list of individual nation-states. There are 4 members of OPEC (Kuwait, the UAE, Libya,

and Nigeria) whose total reserves are less than that held in the Permian Basin alone – forget the Bakken, Eagle Ford, and the rest.

With the United States poised to become the world leader in short and medium-term oil production, the potential effects for both the nation at large as well as the state of Texas are quite literally incalculable. Trillions and trillions of dollars will be created over the next several decades and hundreds of thousands of jobs created as the massive, game-changing energy resource that is the Permian Basin begins to be fully brought online.



Follow OPEC Projections to Maximize Local, State, and National Profits

One thing is for certain; demand for petroleum and other sources of energy will only increase in the years to come. This has led to an uncomfortable conflict between corporate profits and other short-term benefits associated with developing oil reserves as quickly as possible, and the long-term strategic choice of maximizing the value of oil currently held on our land in places like the Permian Basin by taking things more slowly and methodically.

OPEC countries stand poised to dramatically expand production over the next decade as non-member states reach their peak production levels and then begin to scale back as their national reserves begin to run dry and become more difficult and expensive to access.

Booz & Company, a noted global management and strategic consulting firm, outlined many of these concerns in a study published a few years ago in 2011. The study, entitled "Maximizing the Value of Oil Resources in the MENA Region" and subtitled "The Critical Role of Petroleum Fiscal Systems", the study may be found online here.

Here are some of the key takeaways from the study, along with commentary on what the data may mean to American oil & gas companies:

- Non-OPEC Production Peak – Almost all of the growth in non-OPEC oil production over the past decade is directly attributable to increased production from Russia or former Soviet break away Republics, which seems to be slowing. The yield on existing fields is declining 5%/yr. on average, and the International Energy Agency expects non-OPEC peak oil production to be reached next year in 2015.
- OPEC Poised for Expansion – For OPEC member states, the picture looks significantly rosier. Simply through switching the currently existing OPEC-11 spare production capacity into live mode, member states could easily capture another 10% of global market share by 2035, bringing their control over markets to levels not seen since the 1970s.
- New Infrastructure Investment Slowing – While oil production levels are still increasing across the board, Booz estimates that a scant $200-400b will be invested in new production capacity enhancements on a worldwide basis by the end of the decade. This means that an increasingly large fraction of the so-called 'spare' production mentioned above will be used on a regular

basis. When spare production levels fall to the expected ~2m barrels/day, we may see price spikes similar to those that occurred during 2006-2008.

All this information is well and good, but where is the connection to the Permian Basin, U.S oil reserves, and national interests?

Well, the answer is simple; if companies decide to exploit the Basin using directional drilling technology in an attempt to cash in as quickly as possible, they will earn a profit, but not nearly as large of one as they would earn by waiting until non-OPEC production begins to seize up and fall — something that appears to be a virtual certainty within a matter of a few years at most.

The Total Value of the Permian Basin and Why Efficiency Matters

When it comes to drilling for oil, several key factors matter when establishing how valuable any given field or reserve will be. One of the most important of these factors is the recovery cost associated with developing the resource. Simple, deep oil reserves easily drained by vertical drilling operations are usually the easiest to capture, while more complex geologic formations may require the employ of directional drilling and other, significantly more expensive techniques.

We're going to take a look at three factors related to the oil deposits located in the Permian Basin region, and demonstrate how care for efficiency should be the number one concern both for the people of the State of Texas as well as the oil and gas companies seeking to exploit these resources:

- Size of Oil Reserves – According to a long, multi-part piece published last year in Yahoo Finance, the Spraberry and Wolfcamp oil formations which comprise much of the Permian Basin originally held a total of nearly 100 billion barrels of oil (or hydrocarbon equivalents). As of the writing of this article, oil prices are ~$105/barrel. This makes the total value of reserves in the Permian worth the better part of a trillion dollars (at today's rates alone, let alone the increased prices oil will fetch in the future.)
- Expected Efficiency Rates – While this seems like an immense amount of oil, efficiency and recovery rates are significantly less impressive. The Permian Basin reserves are not one large pool of oil, but are instead spread between at least 18 different fields. Some of these fields, such as Salt Creek, Scurry, and Seminole are able to post extraction efficiency estimates in the area of ~65%, but others, such as the McElroy-Dune field, may yield as little as 25% efficiency according to a recent estimate by the Unites States Geologic Survey.
- New Technologies – In the 1950s, waterfloods were first employed in the area to improve extraction efficiency. By the 1970s, carbon dioxide injection had arrived and further increased efficiency rates. However, carbon injection is expensive, and consequently many of the fields have not yet applied even the older methods already available. Again according to the USGS report, it is believed that tens of billions of barrels of oil could be added to Permian Basin totals once it is 'economically viable' to do so.

So what does this all mean?

The most important things to take away from these statistics are calculations rated to the efficiency and financial yield of the resources from the Basin. The cost associated with recovering oil is largely based on the cost of the infrastructure, equipment, and drilling operation necessary to reclaim it. Because there is such a high percentage of 'not economically viable for recovery' hydrocarbons currently present in the basin, it makes sense to develop more slowly in order to give technology time to catch up.

Consider the cost of a typical vertical drilling rig compared to a directional one. The vertical drilling setup will prove superior at capturing the 'low hanging fruit', so to speak, at a cost as low as 1/3 of that of a directional drilling rig.

Consequently, vertical drilling could be employed in the Permian to exploit the resources we can easily reach, and directional drilling can be reserved for employ at a later time once carbon dioxide injection and other new technologies have increased the efficiency rate of the yields in the area.

The difference between fields which have been waterflooded and carbon dioxide injected and those which have not is vast. Using cheap, reliable, proven vertical drilling technology while technology and field injections are explored to increase future efficiency is definitely the most efficient way to go in terms of maximizing dollars earned per barrel of oil harvested.

Properly Stewarding the Permian Basin Oil Reserve by Utilizing Traditional Vertical Boring

The Permian Basin, located in West Texas, is the second largest oilfield ever discovered; this makes it a truly massive source of potential revenue for the state. Proper stewardship over the oil and gas deposits in the area is vital to the financial future of the state itself, as well as the large number of businesses and individuals which depend on income generated from developing this resource.

Last year, the State of Texas was able to reap in excess of $2.7 billion just from taxes on production alone. The total economic effect of resources produced in this area easily measures in the hundreds of billions, if not trillions.

As further exploration and drilling efforts have been financed throughout the basin, discussion has heated up as to which one of the two different basic oil drilling methods will provide superior results in the long term for the state. Mr. Reagan Beason, CEO of Aegis oil, is a proponent of the traditional vertical boring methods.

"Using vertical drilling in stacked payzones just makes sense for Permian Basin drilling development," Mr. Beason recently said during an interview. "The deposits are finite. Verts maximize resource capture over time. That's the end of the story as far as I'm concerned."

What does Mr. Beason mean by this? For those unfamiliar with oil drilling methods, let's delve a bit deeper into his statement and take a look at some of the science surrounding vertical boring:

- Capture Over Time Vs. Quick Development – Most of the larger oil and gas companies tend to favor the relatively newer horizontal and directional drilling techniques, but they typically do so for the wrong reasons. Yes, horizontal drilling maximizes the throughput of the drilling operation, but it does so at the expense of efficiency. Vertical drilling, while slower, is the correct choice to maximize resource extraction, which is why states like North Dakota choose the method for employ on the majority of their deposits.
- Oil Prices Trending Upward – Larger drilling companies are looking for quarterly profits, not maximum long term benefit. However, this mentality completely ignores the effect that oil prices are trending upwards over time. There is no rush; the oil isn't going anywhere. Should these finite resources that are only appreciating in value be quickly extracted in pursuit of a quarterly dividend, or shepherded more carefully in order to derive greater value from them?

- Jobs & Employment At Stake – Another concern is the overall economic health of the area. Texas has been enjoying an economic boom recently, and one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, partially due to the continued success of the oil and gas industry. Again, it would seem that a cautious, slower, more responsible approach to resource management and development may yield superior long term results for the region and state than ill-considered short-term profit maximization.

It is for these reasons and many others that companies like Aegis Oil recommend that Permian Basin oil resources be developed using traditional vertical drilling methods. It doesn't hurt that vertical drilling technology is beginning to foster technological advancements of its own, either, beginning to fight back against the reputation horizontal drilling enjoys as the more 'modern' of the two methods.

For example, some oil deposits over in Italy are being developed using new and enhanced vertical drilling technology that is even more efficient and low-cost than traditional methods, making it even more competitive when compared against expensive directional drilling methods.

So if the businesses, individuals, and government of the State of Texas are interested in maximizing the benefit they are able to reap from the Permian Basin reserves, rather than handing it over to large corporations, they should definitely investigate vertical drilling technologies, and the companies backing them.

Permian Basin Production Leaps forward to 1.7 Million Bopd

Net Gain of 300,000 Bopd Year over Year

Booming Energy Activity in Permian Basin Grows Midland Jobs, Economy
Monday, October 06, 2014

Oil and gas drilling in the Permian Basin has steadily risen in 2014, according to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The rise in crude oil production in the formation is outpacing pipeline infrastructure, and the EIA projects that August crude oil productionin the Permian will be nearly 1.7 million barrels of oil per day (bopd), an increase of more than .3 million bopd year-over-year.

Economic development and job growth in Midland, Texas are getting a shot in the arm from rising drilling activity in the Permian Basin, resulting in new housing projects and construction labor shortages, according to a real estate developer and the Midland Chamber of Commerce.

Economists and financial analysts point frequently to the growth in the overall job market from indirect and induced jobs and the subsequent demand for housing that occurs as a result of oil and gas activity, and the link between the Permian Basin and Midland is no exception.

See more at:

http://www.rigzone.com/news/oil_gas/a/135314/Booming_Energy_Activity_in_Permian_Basin_Grows_Midland_Jobs_Economy?utm_source=DailyNewsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_term=2014-10-07&utm_content=&utm_campaign=Company_Ops_1#sthash.RiA0gdtq.dpuf

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