Coalbed Methane Development in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin:

A Significant Emerging Resource for North

America

APFENERGY

Rocky Mountain Natural Gas 2004



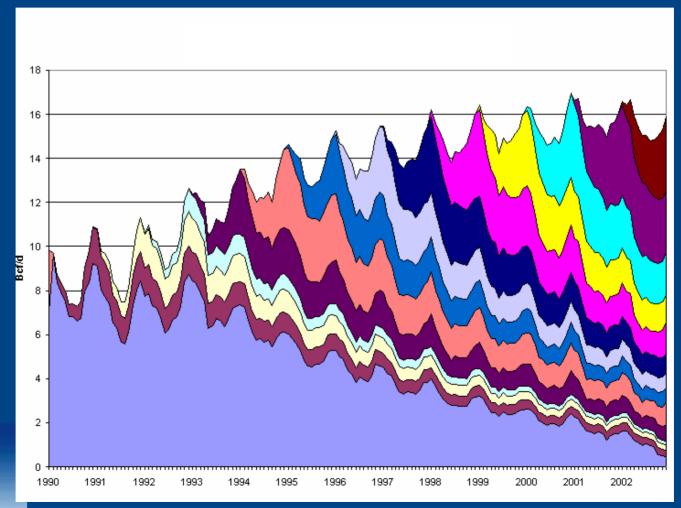
CANADIAN CBM DEVELOPMENT



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"FROM CONCEPT TO REALITY"

Western Canada Natural Gas Production Declines



Source: GMP Securities Ltd.

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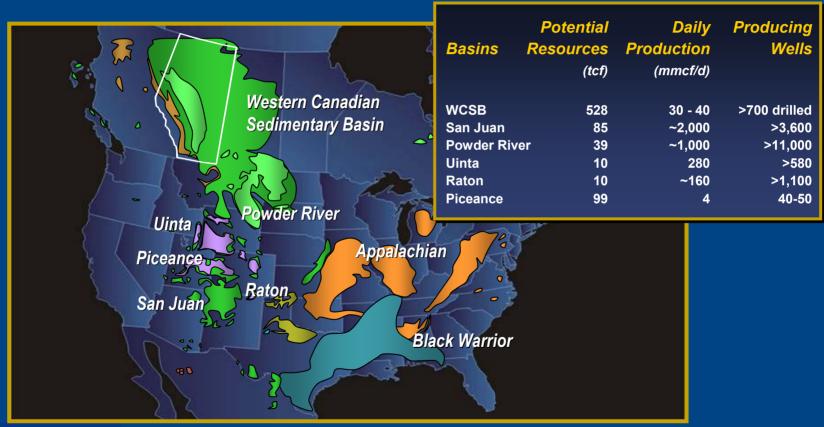
The WCSB Supply Challenge

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2003</u>
Decline Rate (%)	8.0	18.0	20.3
WCSB Production (bcf/d)	<u>9.8</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>16.5</u>
Decline Volume (bcf/d)	0.8	2.9	3.4
Initial Productivity/Well (mmcf/d)	0.53	0.27	0.23
Reserve Life Index (years)	20	9	9
WCSB Supply Growth (bcf/d/yr)	0.60	0.00	(0.42)
Gas Well Connections	2,700	10,700	13,600
Cash Flow from Operations (\$billions)	7.00	31.10	39.60

Source: TransCanada Corporation April, 2004



CBM Potential of North America







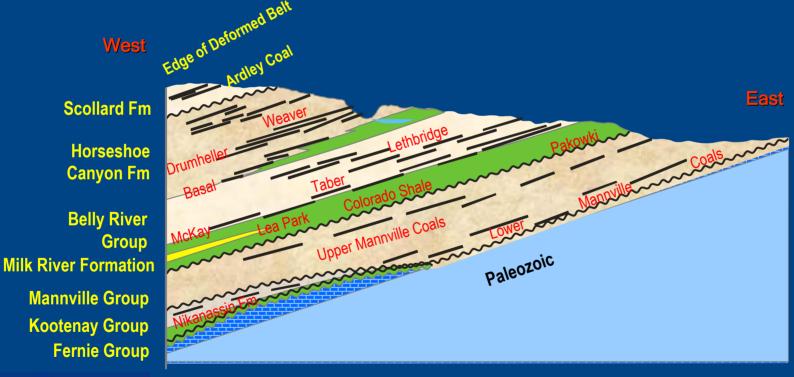
Tapping the Potential

- > Total reserve potential of CBM estimated at 182-553 Tcf in western Canada
- Alberta Plains are estimated to contain 115-352 Tcf of CBM
- Current recoverable estimates for CBM are 43-130 Tcf





Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin – Schematic Cross Section





Modified from CSUG NGC Technical Presentation, 03-2004

North American CBM Basins - Comparison

Basin	Coal bearing formation	Coal (feet)	gas content (scf/ton)	(bcf/ section)	Avg. Perm. (md)	Water quality
Alberta plains shallow	Horseshoe Canyon	15 – 35	25 - 75	1.5 – 3	1 - 10	Dry
	Scollard	10 – 50	50 - 120	3 – 9	1 - 10	Variable
Alberta plains deep	Upper Mannville	10 – 35	150 - 350	3 – 10	0.1 – 10	Saline
WCSB mountains and foothills	Mist Mountain & Gates	50 – 150	50 – 350	10 – 40	Variable	Variable
restricted basins – B.C.	Basin Dependent	Up to 500*	25 - 250	5 – 50	Unknown	Unknown
San Juan	Fruitland	70	225-350	15 – 20	20 – 50	Saline
Black Warrior	Pottsville	25	300 – 400	10 - 15	<10	Brackish
Uinta	Ferron	25	350 - 450	13 – 18	10 - 30	Saline
Powder	Fort Union	Up to 100	25 – 50	2 – 5	100 - 1000	Fresh
Raton	Raton	30	350	10 – 14	1 – 20	Fresh



Coal Distribution and Play Definition

Four distinct CBM play styles in Western Canada each of which has unique geological and reservoir characteristics

- ➤ Western Canada plains shallow (Horseshoe Canyon/Scollard)
- ➤ Western Canada plains deep (Upper Mannville)
- Cordilleran mountain and foothills (Gates)
- Restricted Basins British Columbia



Distribution of Major Coal-bearing Areas



Source: Defiant Energy





Mannville Formation Horseshoe Canyon Formation



Mountains and Foothills Scollard Formation

Major Exploration Areas: Alberta Plains Shallow – Scollard Fm

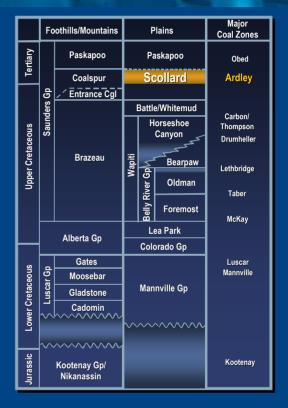
Cum coal thickness (metres)
Natural gas content (scf/ton)
Depth range (metres)
Resource base (bcf/section)
Total resources - GIP (tcf)
Well costs (\$Cdn)
Time to production (months)
Water quality



Pilot projects

- Enerplus
- Penn West
- Bonterra







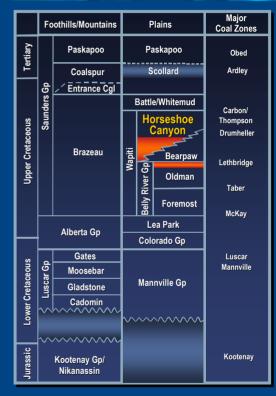
Major Exploration Areas: Alberta Plains shallow - Horseshoe Canyon Fm

Cum coal thickness (metres) Natural gas content (scf/ton) Depth range (metres) Resource base (bcf/section) Total resources - GIP (tcf) Well costs (\$Cdn) Time to production (months) Water quality

1-12 30-150 0-800 2-3 15-20 250,000 0-1 drv

CBM fairway





Major Exploration Areas: Alberta Plains Deep – Upper Mannville Fm

Cum coal thickness (metres)
Natural gas content (scf/ton)
Depth range (metres)
Resource base (bcf/section)
Total resources - GIP (tcf)
Well costs (\$Cdn)
Time to production (months)
Water quality

Upper Mannville

1-12 175-330 800-2000 5-12 150-170 750,000

12-18 saline

Pilot projects

- Centrica / APF
- Trident
- Thunder
- Burlington







Major Exploration Areas: WCSB - Mountains and Foothills

Cum coal thickness (metres)
Natural gas content (scf/ton)
Depth range (metres)
Resource base (bcf/section)
Total resources-GIP (tcf)
Well costs (\$cdn)
Time to production (months)
Water quality

15-40 50-350 0-1500 BRITISH 10-40 COLUMBIA ~ 100 > 800,000 variable variable Kamloops

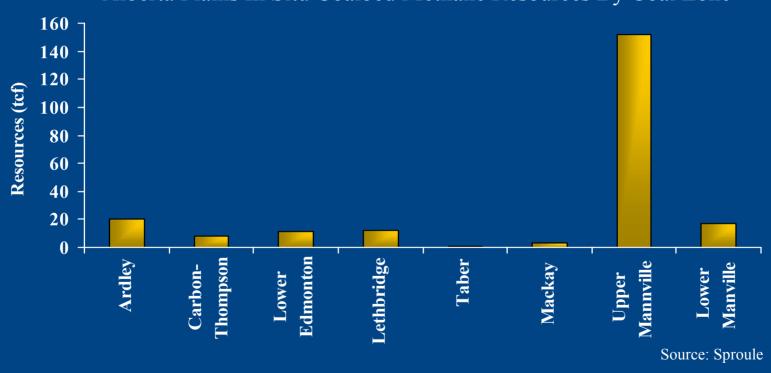


Pilot projects



Clear Opportunity





Largest potential exists in the Upper Mannville coals

Critical success factors for Western Canadian CBM play types

Alberta Plains – Horseshoe Canyon Formation

- low cost drilling and completion techniques
- well established land base and low royalty structure
- co-mingling of all coal beds in stratigraphic section
- > serendipity of conventional reservoirs
- existing low pressure surface infrastructure
- > strong gas prices

Alberta Plains – Scollard Formation

- low cost drilling and completion techniques
- well established land base and low royalty structure
- > cost effective water disposal options
- strong gas prices



Critical success factors for Western Canadian CBM play types

Alberta Plains – Mannville Formation

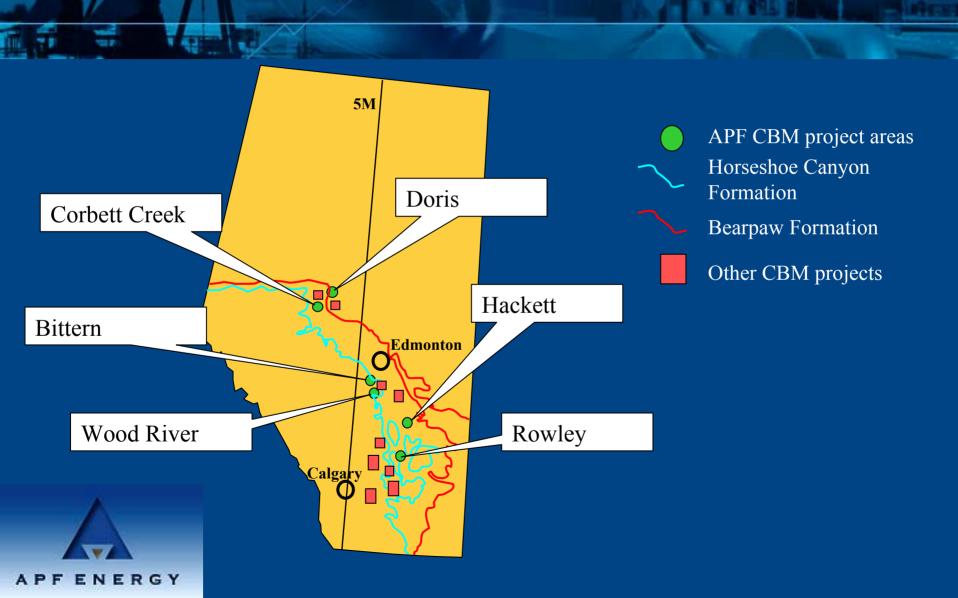
- low cost drilling and completion techniques
- well established land base and low royalty structure
- serendipity of conventional reservoirs
- effective dewatering of reservoir through critical mass of production wells
- > existing low pressure surface infrastructure

WCSB Foothills and Mountains

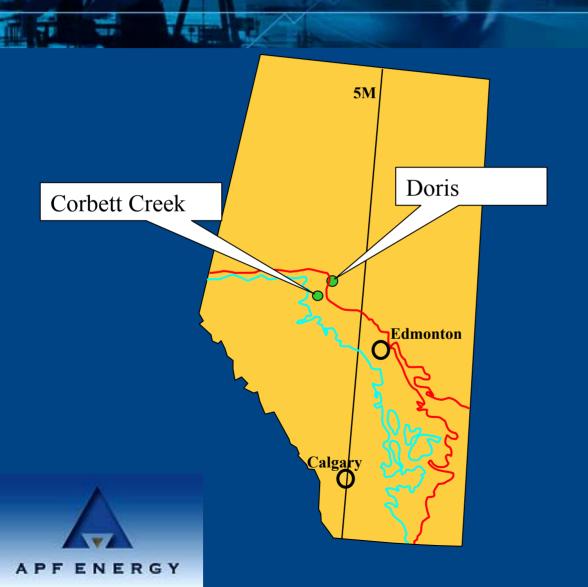
- low cost drilling and completion techniques
- well established land base and low royalty structure
- cost effective water disposal options
- application of new drilling and completion technology to overcome permeability and coal fabric barriers (sheared coals)



APF Alberta CBM Projects



APF Alberta Upper Mannville CBM Projects



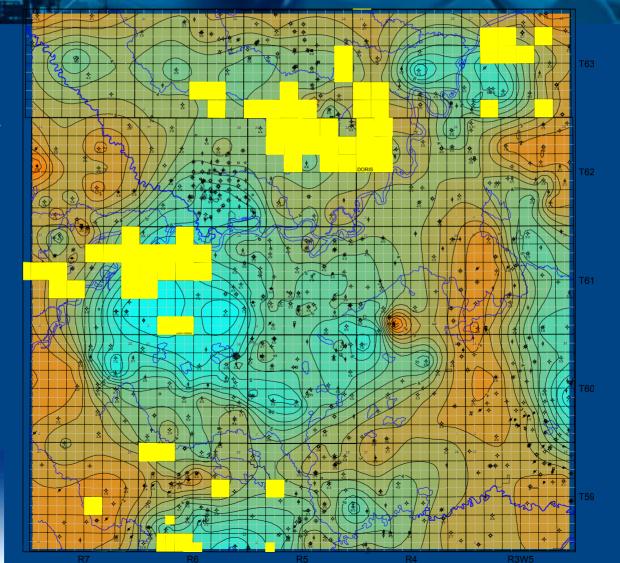
APF CBM project areas

Horseshoe Canyon Formation

Bearpaw Formation

Corbett CBM Project

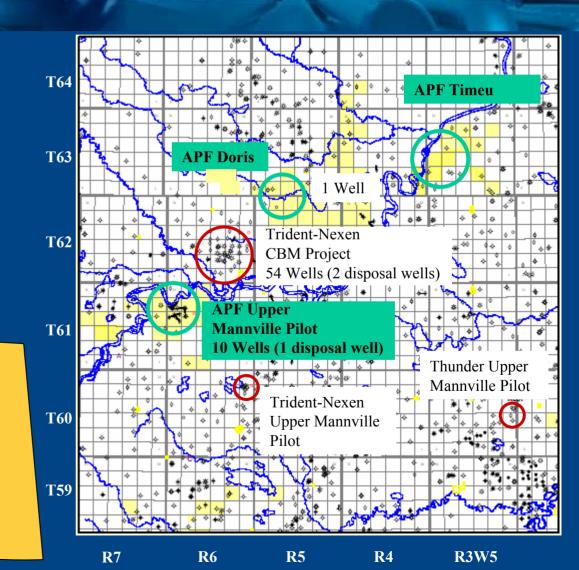
- Cum thickness of Mannville coals depicted.
- Light blue is maximum total thickness of coal





Greater Corbett Area

- Area of thick Upper Mannville coals
- Good permeability indicated
- Several Upper Mannville pilot projects underway
- Potential 69 bcf of recoverable reserves to APF
- Active area for a number of producers



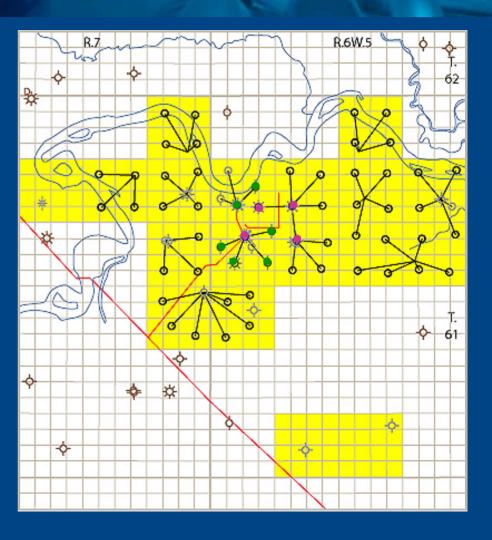


Corbett Creek

Phase 1: 4 wells, 1 water disposal well

Phase 2: 6 wells

) Phase 3: 50 additional locations



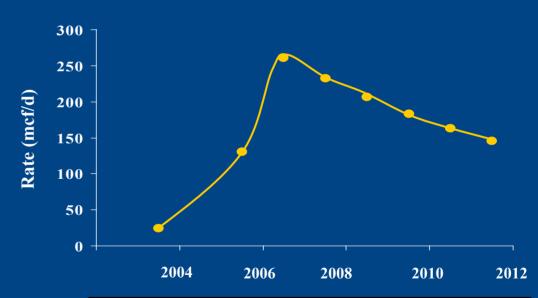


Upper Mannville Economics

- Reserves: 0.95bcf/well sales gas
- Productivity:
 - six months, 25 mcf/d
 - 6-12 months, increase to 300 mcf/d
 - 12-24 months constant
- Gas Price:
 - GLJ October, 2003 Forecast
 - \$5.80, 4.70,4.70, 4.70, 4.75, 4.85/mcf CDN/mcf (AECO)
- Capital Cost:
 - Well: \$600,000 per well
 - Facility: \$150,000 per well
- Operating Cost:
 - \$0.50/mcf
 - \$2,500 per well-month







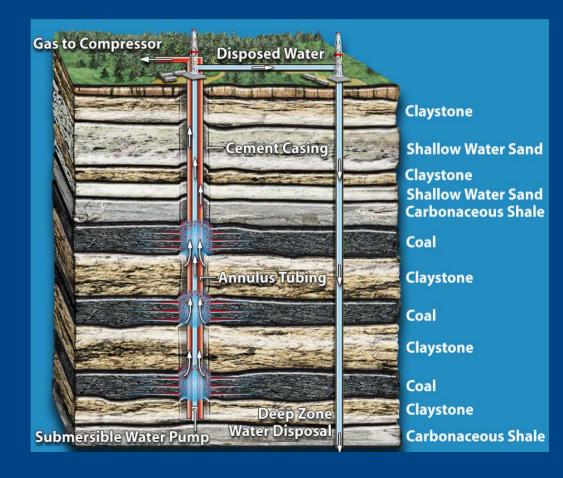
Payout in 4.1 years

ROR: 30%

F&D: \$0.80/mcf

CBM Completion & Water Disposal

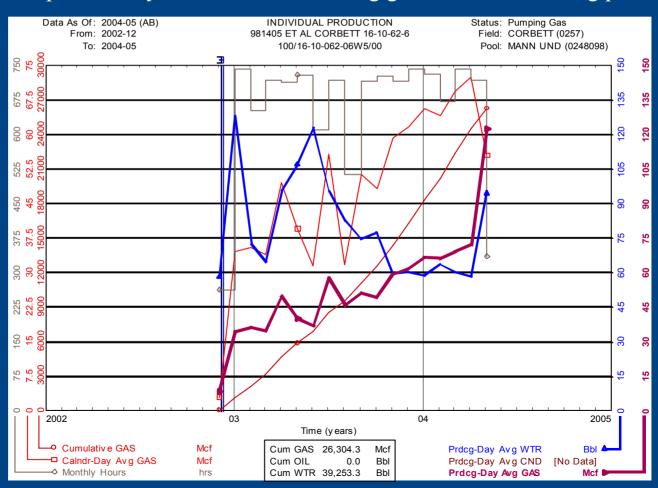
- Removal of water lowers the pressure within the coal zones allowing the gas to be produced
- Volumes that are produced during dewatering are re-injected into approved water disposal zones
- Withdrawl, use and disposal of all produced water is regulated by the Province of Alberta. To protect the ecosystem, no surface disposal of saline water is permitted
- Cost of drilling disposal wells can be allocated across the relevant producing wells





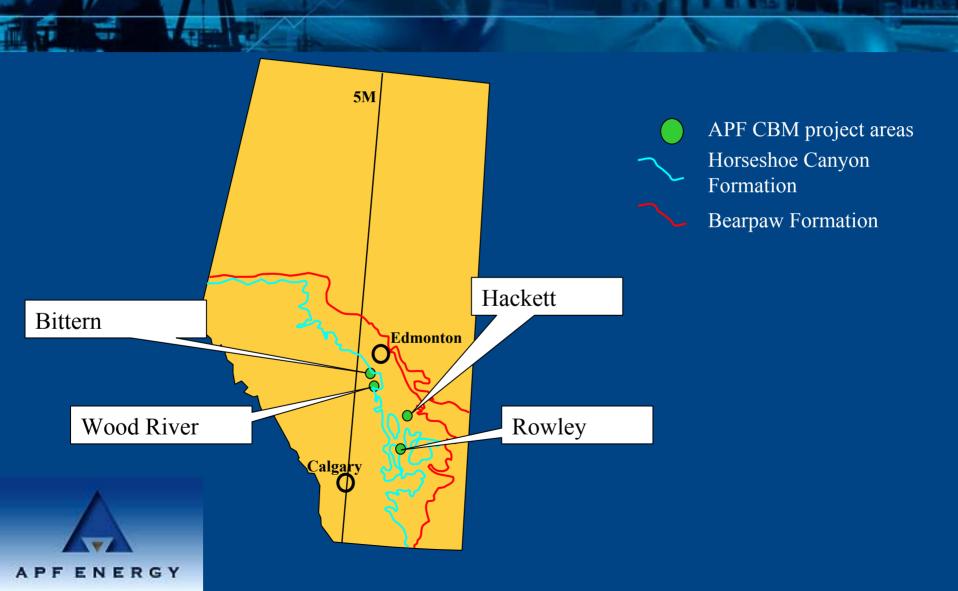
Corbett "Inside" Well

Possible preliminary evidence of increasing gas rate as dewatering proceeds





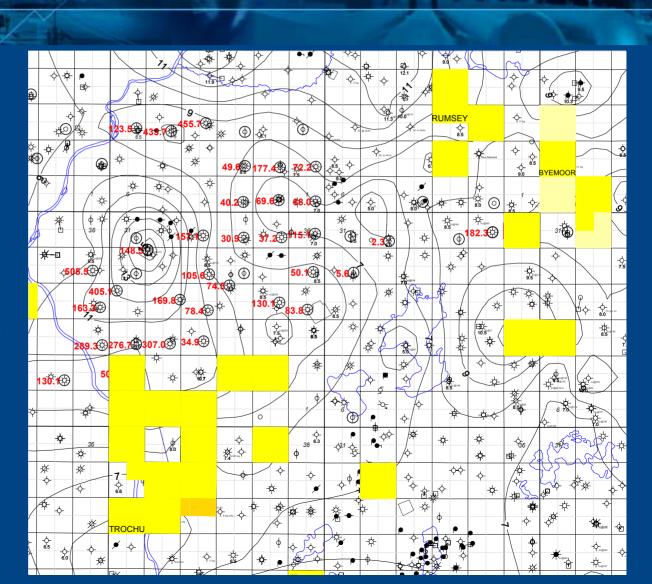
APF Horseshoe Canyon CBM Projects



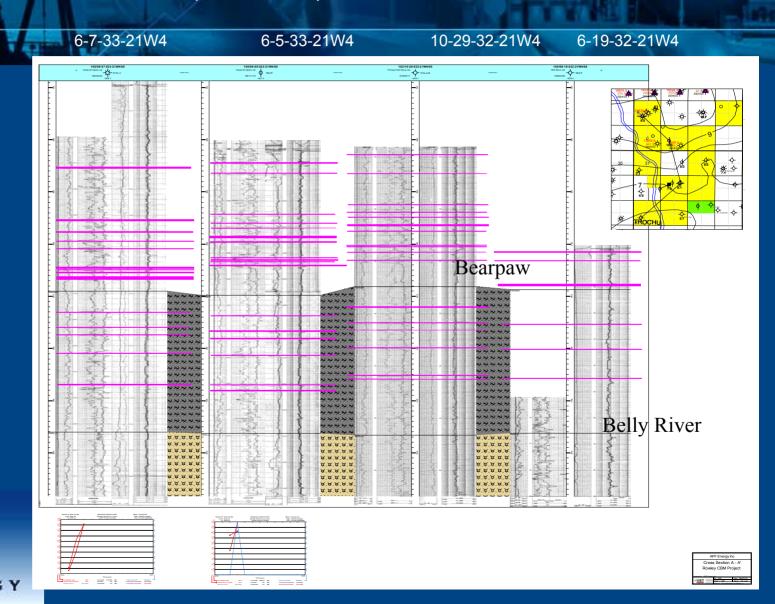
Rowley (Trochu) Detail

- Detail of Trochu area showing
- ➤ Isopach of cumulative Horse Shoe Canyon Coals in meters.
- Wells licensed as CBM wells circled in black.
- Last month (May-04) average daily gas production in mcf/d.
- APF CBM Wells

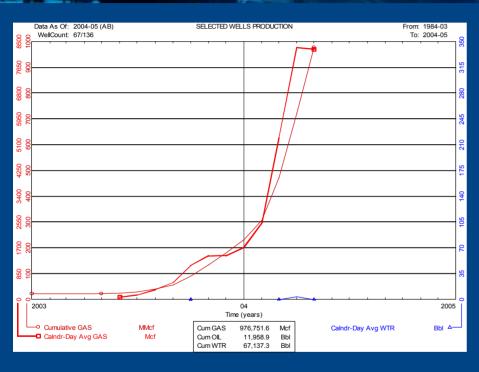


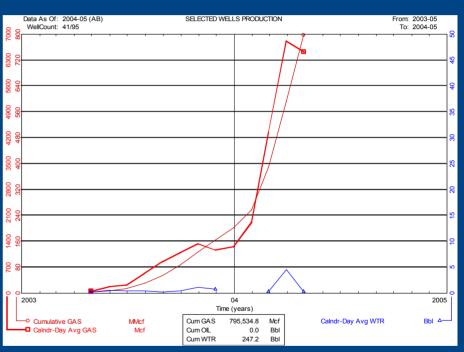


Trochu (Detail) Cross-Section



Rowley CBM Well Production





Trochu - All licensed CBM wells. 67 wells averaging 120 mcf/d

Trochu – All Trident wells 41 wells averaging 160mcf/d. Press release (7-29-04) reports 6MMCF/D from 32 wells = 188 mcf/d/well.

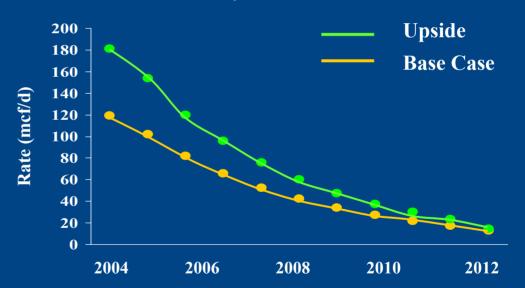


Horseshoe Canyon Economics

- Reserves (bcf/well sales gas):
 - Base 0.180 & Upside 0.265
- Productivity (raw):
 - Base case 125 mcf/d
 - Upside 190 mcf/d
 - Decline exponentially
- Gas Price:
 - GLJ July, 2004 Forecast
- Capital Cost per well:
 - Well: Cdn.\$292,000
 - Field: Cdn.\$82,500
- Operating Cost:
 - Cdn.\$0.60/mcf
 - Cdn.\$1,200 per well-month

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Horseshoe Canyon Production Rate Over Time



Payout in 2.6 to 1.5 years

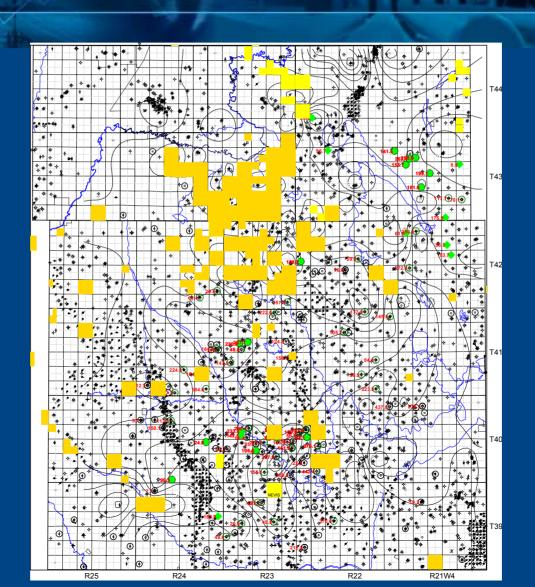
ROR: 27% to 71%

F&D: Cdn. \$12.47 to \$8.47/boe

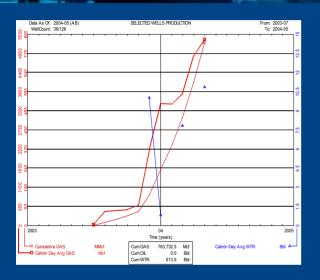
Wood River CBM Project

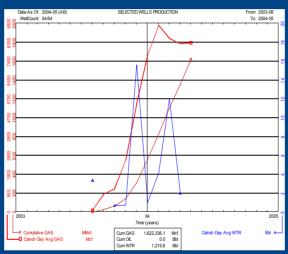
- Lic CBM wells in black.
- Pool Code is Edm Coal in open green circles.
- Perf'd in Edm/Bpw in solid green diamonds.
- Av. Daily production for last month in mcf/d in red.

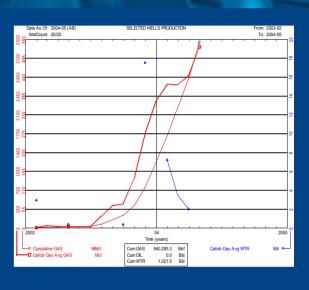




Wood River Coal Completions







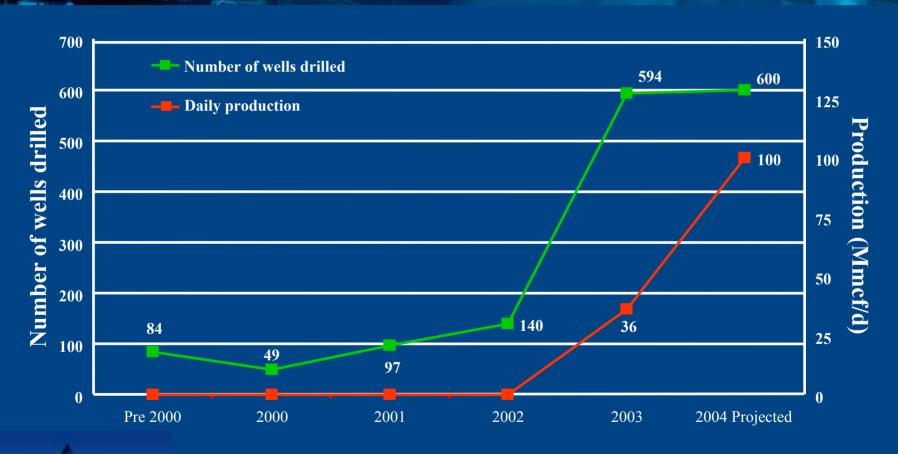
39 producing wells licensed as CBM wells. May 2004 total 5360 mcf/d. Average rate per well 137 mcf/d.

54 wells designated as producing from Edmonton Coal undesignated Pool. May 2004 production 8618 mcf/d. 160 mcf/d per well average prod.

25 wells producing from perfed interval Edm Coal to Base Bearpaw. May 2004 production 3343 mcf/d. 133 mcf/d average per well.

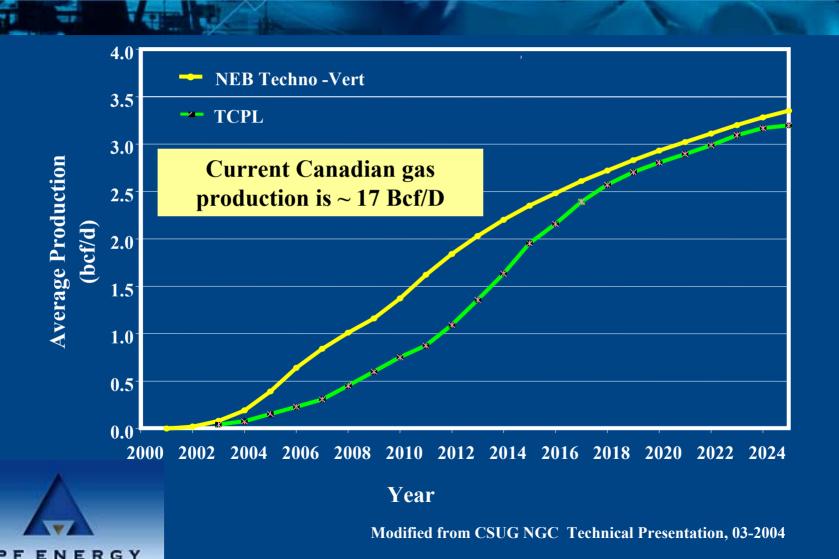


Western Canada CBM Drilling Activity: 1975 - Present



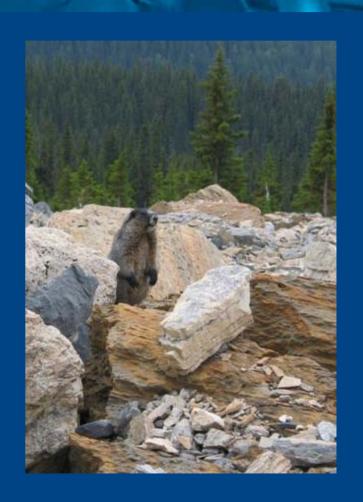


Predicted CBM Production in Canada



Environmental Responsibility

- CBM production can utilize existing infrastructure for both drilling and development purposes
- CBM producers must adhere to the same responsible drilling, production and operations regulations as all other producers
- APF consults with local stakeholders to address concerns surrounding the perceived impacts of CBM drilling and production
- Wells are cased with steel and then cemented to protect all underground water sources during production





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