Gaining Perspective: Insights from Wood Mackenzie

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L48 oil production – Base case

Monthly production drops by 1 mmb/od in base case
- Production falls from a peak of 7.5 mmb/d in April 2015 to low of 6.5 mmb/d in January 2017

Over 1.5 mmb/d range for 2018 between $30 & $70 oil
- If $30 per barrel WTI were to persist, we would expect another decrease from of 1.7 mmb/d by 2018
An evolving US tight oil cost curve

New cumulative liquids resource by breakeven for US assets

• In the range between 10 and 50 bn bbls, 1.8 billion barrels is added for every US$1.00 increase in price, versus 1.3 billion barrels in early 2015

Source: Wood Mackenzie GEM
Current L48 gas production

Total L48 dry gas production by play
- Total dry gas production has steadily increased to-date this decade and is expected to continue to increase as supply grows in the northeast

Associated Gas Scenarios
- Lower oil prices for longer could have a significant impact to gas supply in the US given short-term northeast constraints

Source: Wood Mackenzie
Well productivity in gas plays has outperformed liquids plays.
Stripper wells make up over 10% of total US production.

Texas and California have most to potentially lose:
- Texas and California have the largest number of stripper wells in the U.S.
- Texas and California have the largest potential risk at ~350,000 b/d at $30 and under.

- If a well produces 5 b/d, the most an operator will receive in a month is approximately $4,500/month before transport cost.

Source: Wood Mackenzie

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US Lower 48 cost deflation is expected to average 30-35% during 2015-2016

But remember still more capex cuts are needed

Intensity of Eagle Ford completions has grown quickly

Proppant usage across major tight oil plays

Water usage across major tight oil plays

Source: Wood Mackenzie
We have considered over 1,600 wells in this analysis from our North America Well Analysis Tool.

Significant improvements have been made across the basin. On average, EURs have increased by about 30%.

Despite service pricing falling close to 35% from 2014 to 2015, all-in well costs have only fallen by roughly 15%. Operators are incorporating more technology and raw materials to wells today, which is reflected in well productivity.
### Reeves Core well design

#### Well design parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>WoodMac Base</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lateral length (ft)</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proppant lb/ft</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>Up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water/foot</td>
<td>1,500 gal.</td>
<td>Up</td>
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<tr>
<td>API gravity</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Flat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spacing (ft)</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>Tighter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drill days</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Faster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acreage risk %</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well cost</td>
<td>$7.5 million</td>
<td>Improved</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Distribution of proppant per ‘000 foot

Proppant/ft is trending upward as operators see a positive correlation with production. Outperformers EOG and J.Cleo average 2,000 lbs/ft and 1,700 lbs/ft respectively.

Source: Wood Mackenzie NAWAT

#### Distribution of lateral length

Operators drill to 4,600 ft most often due to lease configuration and geologic complexity. Technically sound operators with contiguous acreage will drill two 7,500 ft laterals across three sections.

Source: Wood Mackenzie NAWAT

#### Distribution of fluids per ‘000 ft

Operators have found that it is essential to increase fluid volumes at the same rate they increase proppant volumes or productivity gains are muted.

Source: Wood Mackenzie NAWAT
Frac now, pay later?

Only an option for the biggest

Smaller service firms need cash now

“...look at additional ways of doing business with our customers, different business models, push beyond where we have been today...“ – Halliburton CEO Dave Lesar
Service companies may break the traditional model

2013 – SLB acquires a 50% stake in Forest Oil’s Eagle Ford position in exchange for a $90 million drilling and completions carry

1996 – HAL and Lyco (acquired by Enerplus) team up to successfully exploit the Montana Bakken
What will the winning strategies need?

- **E&P’s must not too frequently put jobs out for bid**
  - Establishing a solid SOP with a service provider and consistently improving will trump the constant swapping of new suppliers

- **Continued pressure on service sector margins may have unintended consequences**
  - An overbuild in service capacity in all OFS sectors will likely result in bankruptcies and consolidation
  - Surviving companies will be able to quickly increase margins as fewer participants remain in the marketplace

- **Smarter ways of working with the service sector**
  - Bespoke designs and variation from plan during the development can add significantly to cost pressures
  - Solutions include:
    - earlier engagement between operators and the supply sector in design specification/planning
    - increased equipment standardisation
    - greater awareness of the cost of design variations during critical stages of the project
    - vertical partnerships aimed at reducing project complexities
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