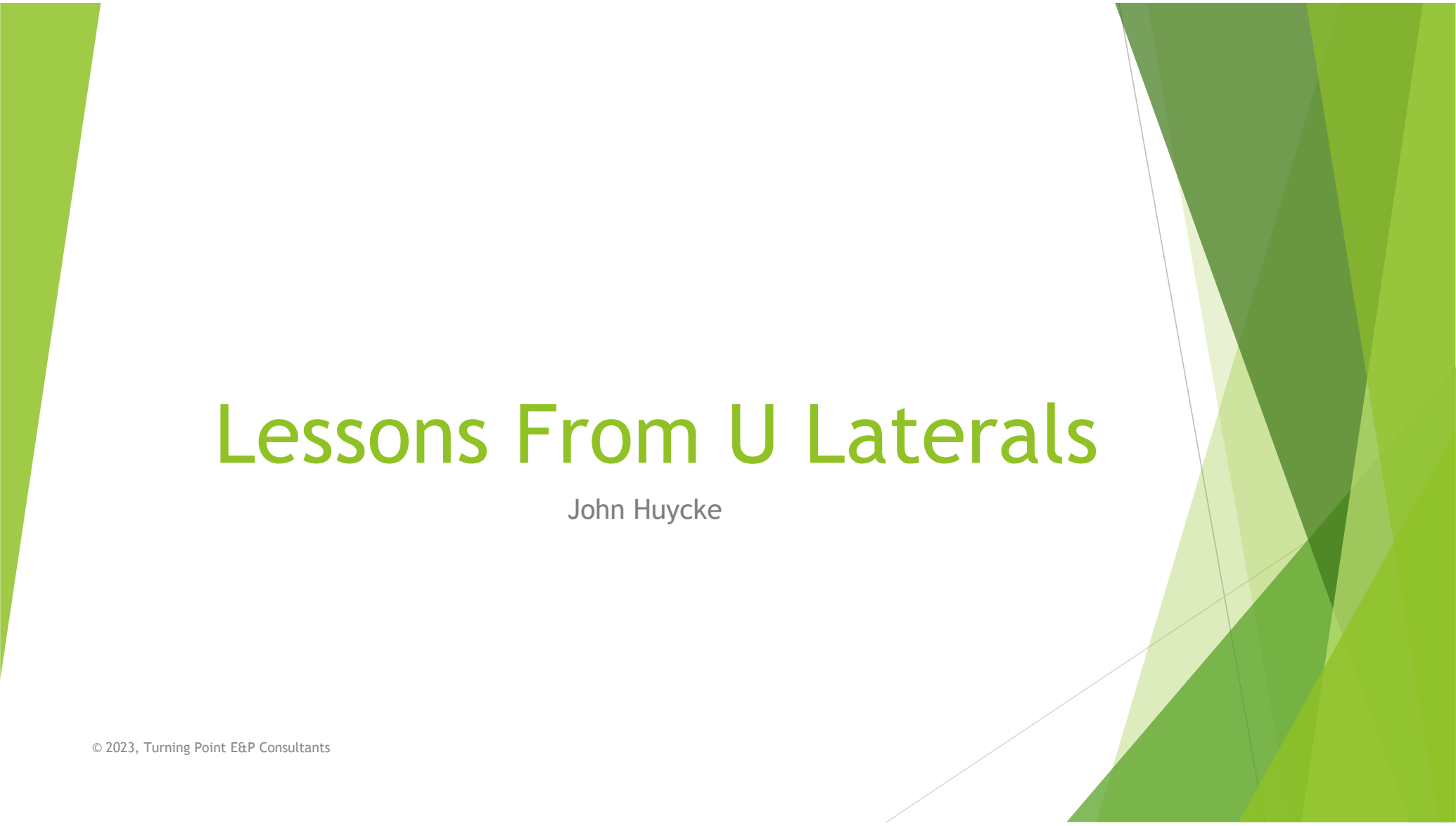


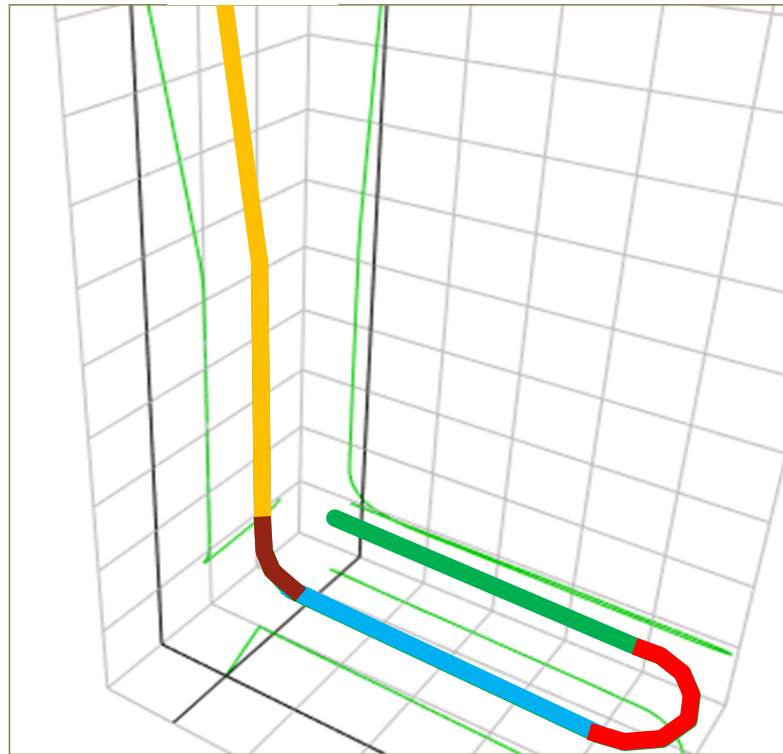


Lessons From U Laterals

John Huycke

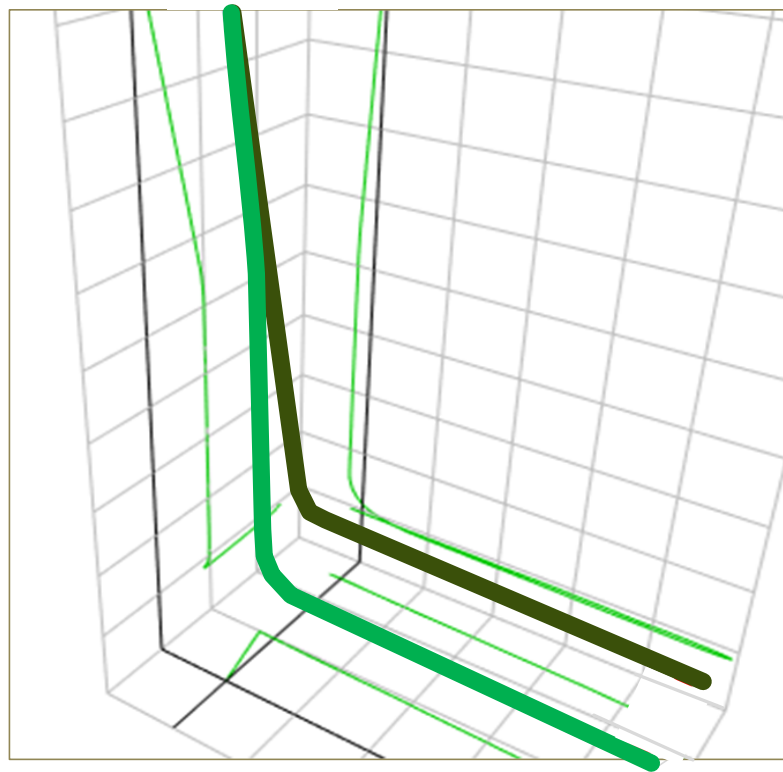
U Lateral Terminology

- ▶ **“Vertical Hole”** — the near-vertical hole
- ▶ **Curve** — transition from vertical to horizontal
- ▶ **Outgoing Leg** — lateral drilled away from surface location
- ▶ **Turn** — reverse lateral azimuth
- ▶ **Return Leg** — lateral drilled toward surface location



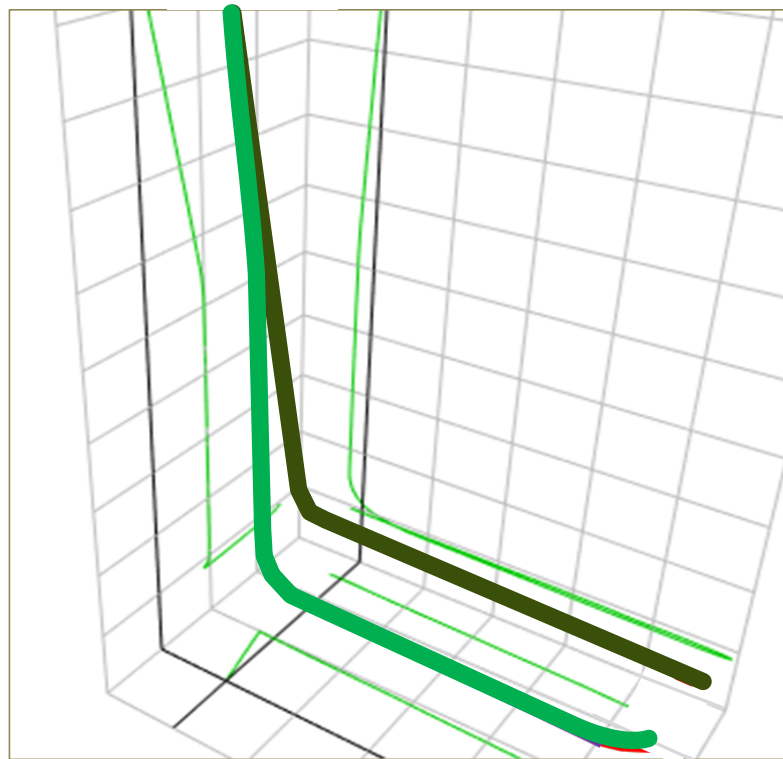
Stranded Sections

- ▶ One-mile laterals are marginally economic or uneconomic
- ▶ Two-mile laterals are not possible in a stranded section
- ▶ How to drill a two-mile lateral in a stranded section?



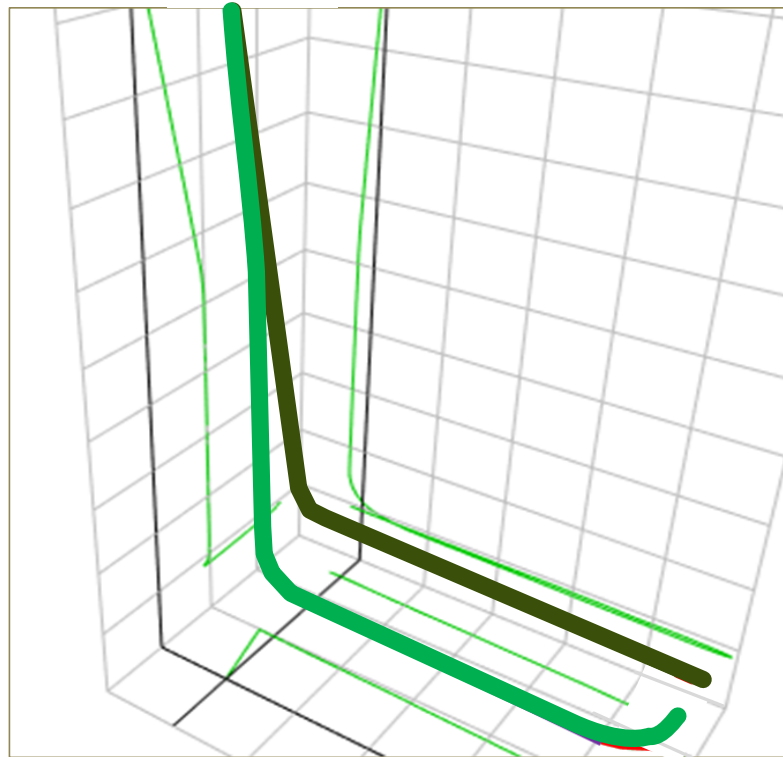
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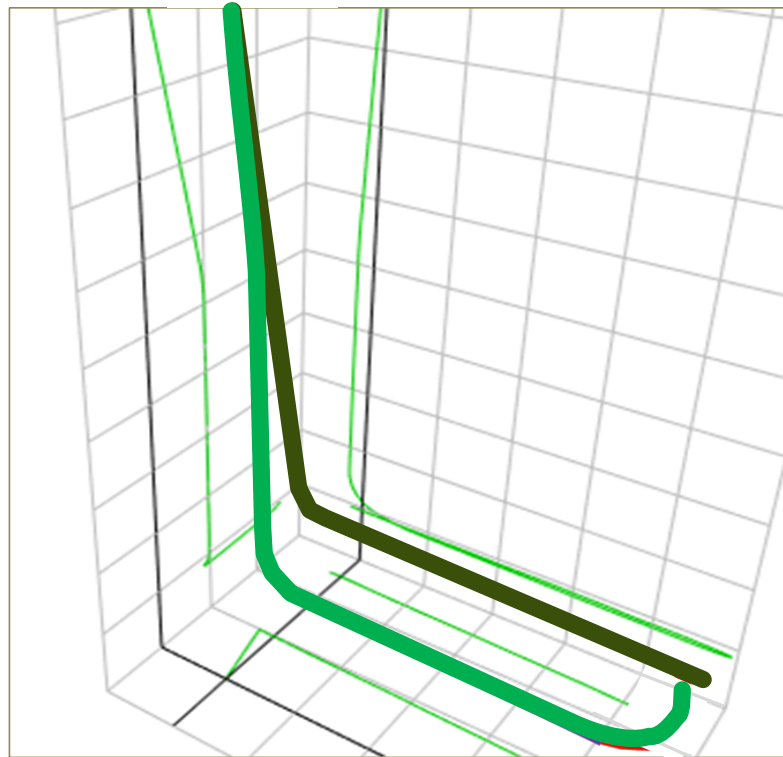
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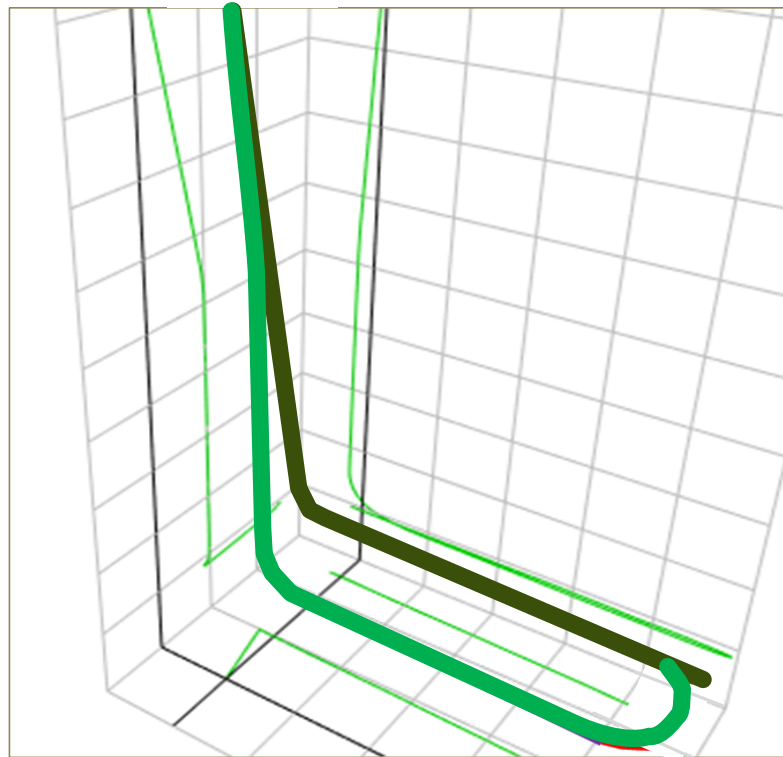
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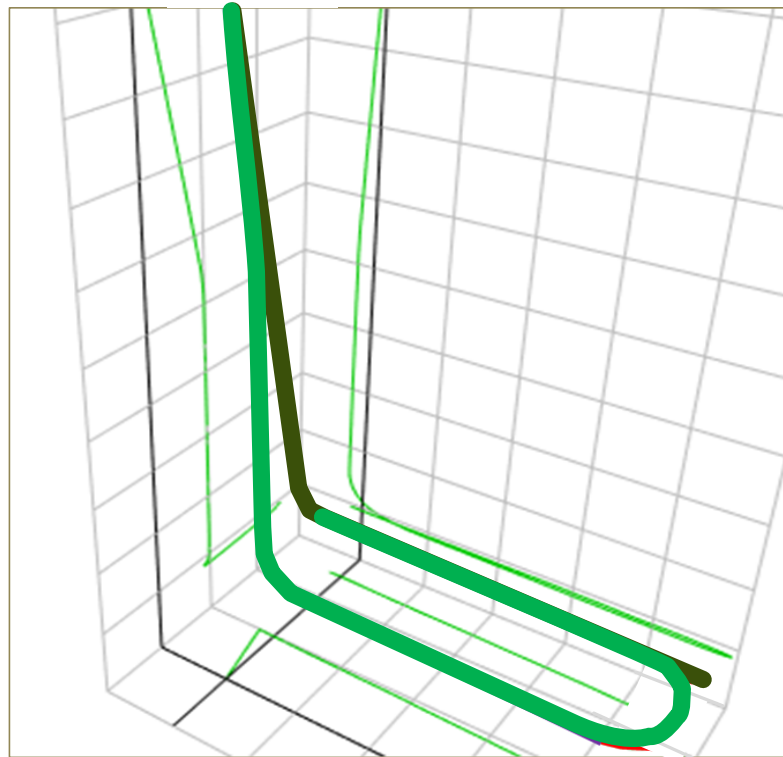
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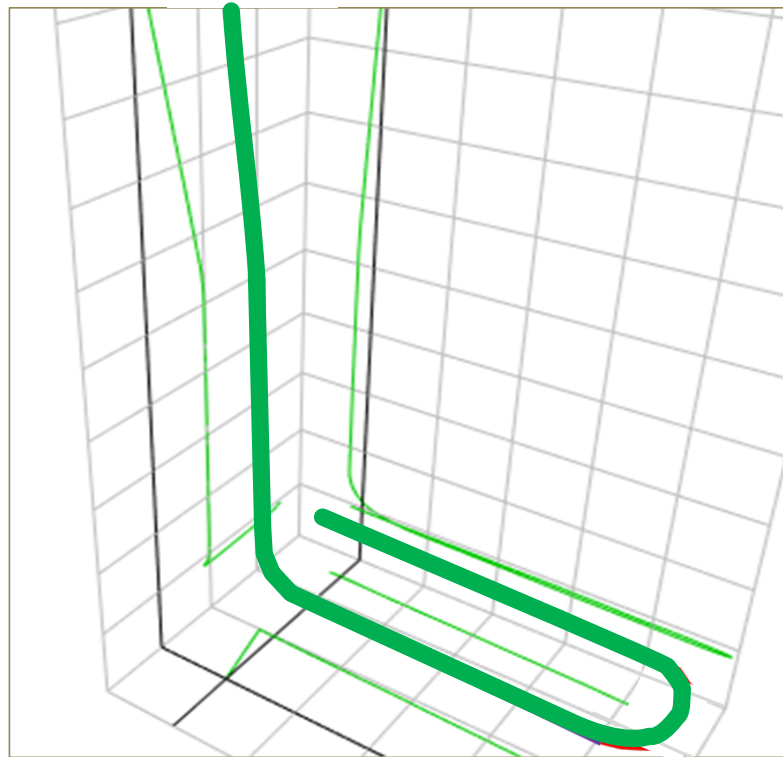
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Stranded Sections

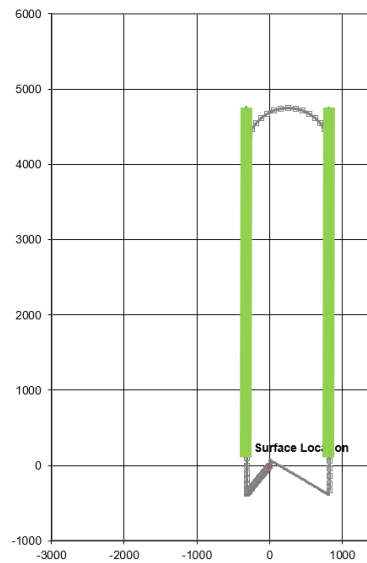
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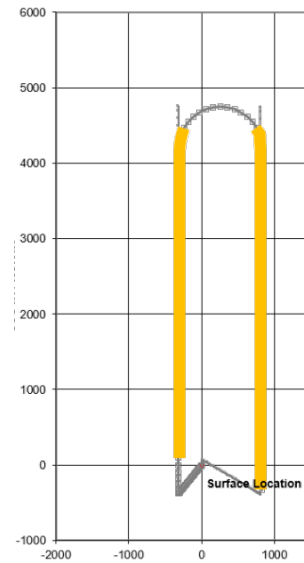
U Lateral Economics

Footage Comparison

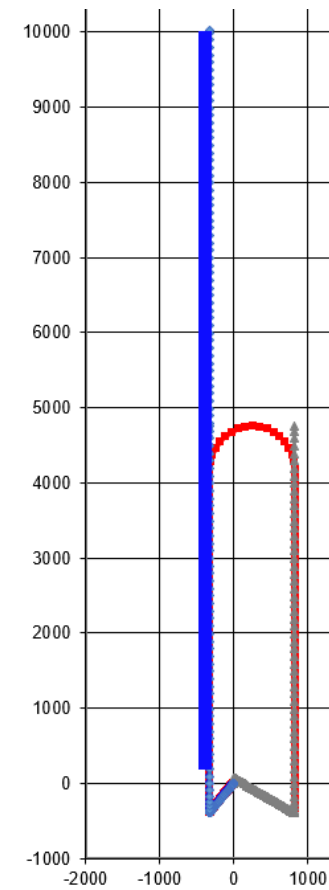
2 one-mile laterals:
9410'



U lateral:
9213'

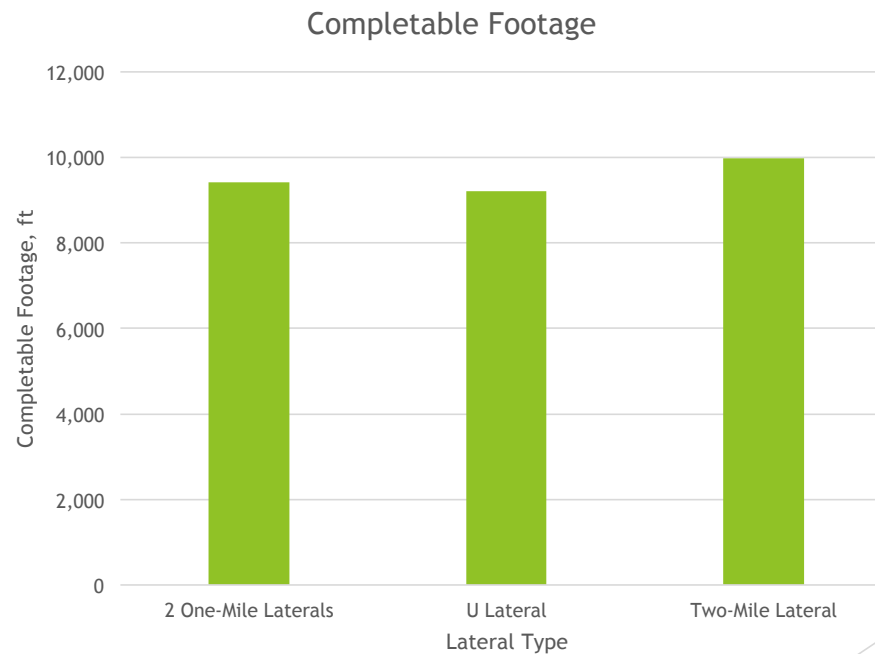


Two-mile lateral:
9985'



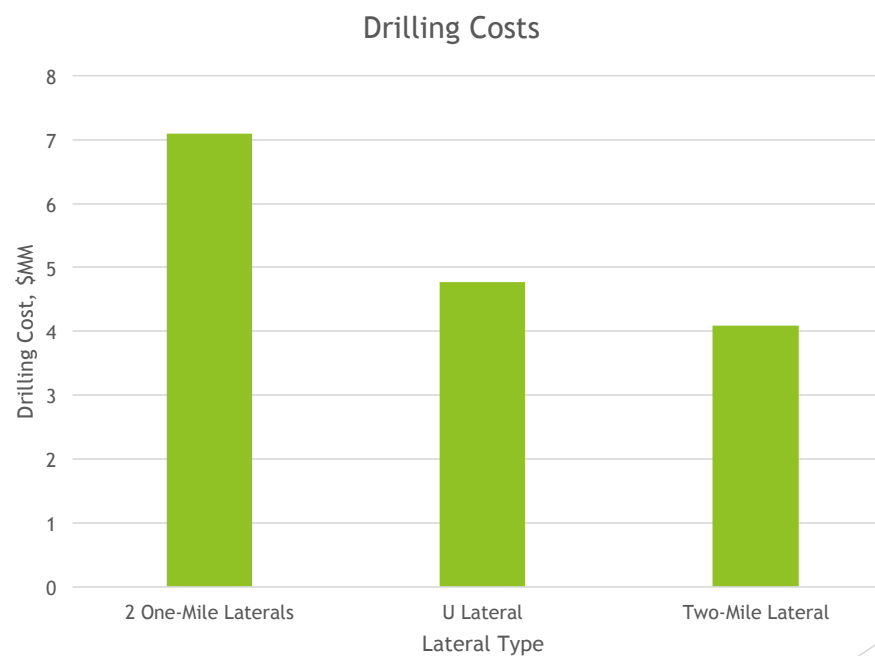
Completable Footage

- ▶ Two-mile lateral gives best formation exposure—that's where we'd like to be if the acreage position is right
- ▶ Two one-mile lateral is 600' behind
- ▶ U lateral is about 200' behind the 2 one-mile option



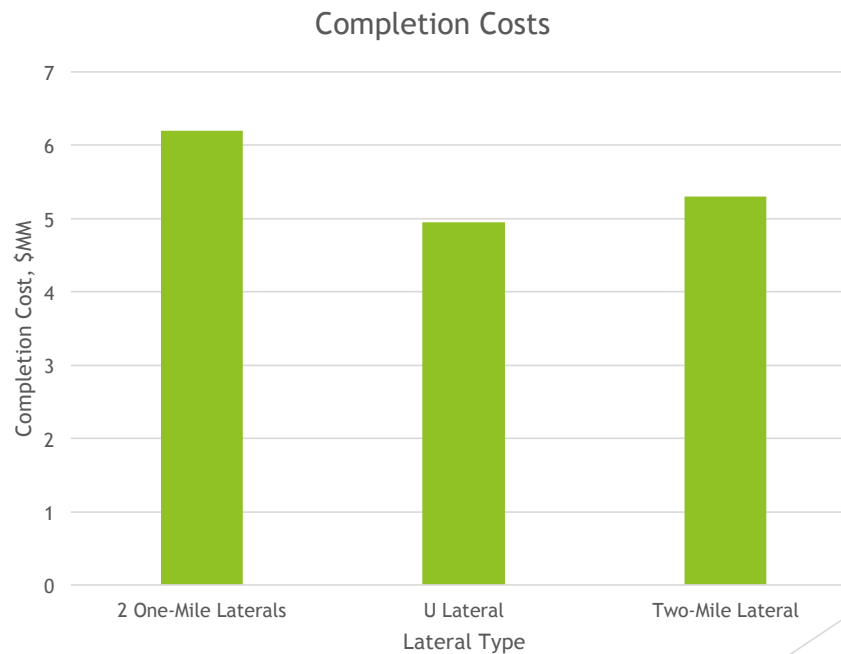
Drilling Cost

- ▶ Substantial savings with U and 2-mile laterals
- ▶ 2-mile laterals not an option in stranded sections
- ▶ Savings from eliminating intermediate through landing



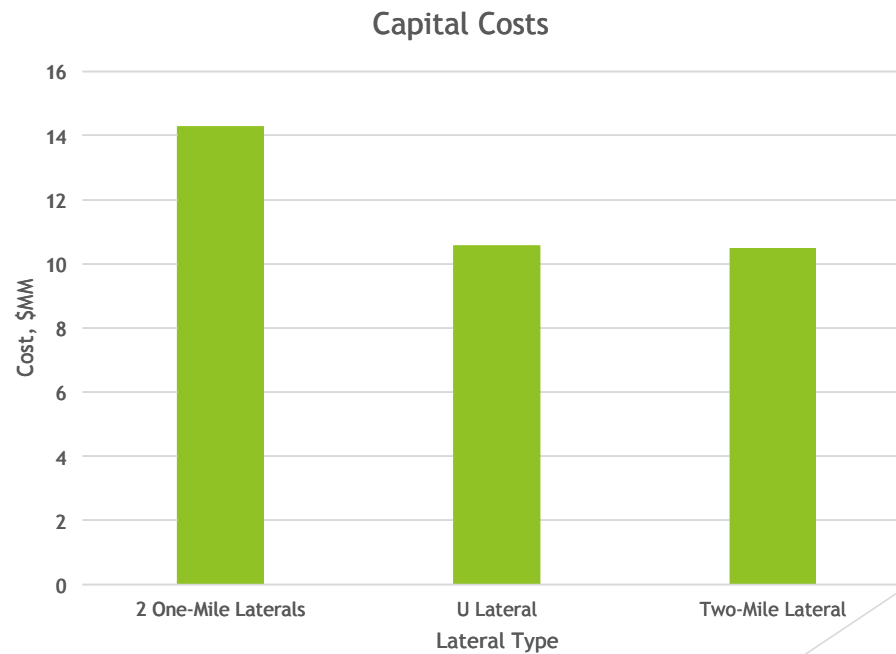
Completions Costs

- ▶ Substantial savings with U and 2-mile laterals
- ▶ 2-mile laterals not an option in stranded sections
- ▶ Savings from eliminating a tubing string, additional trips and rental duplications



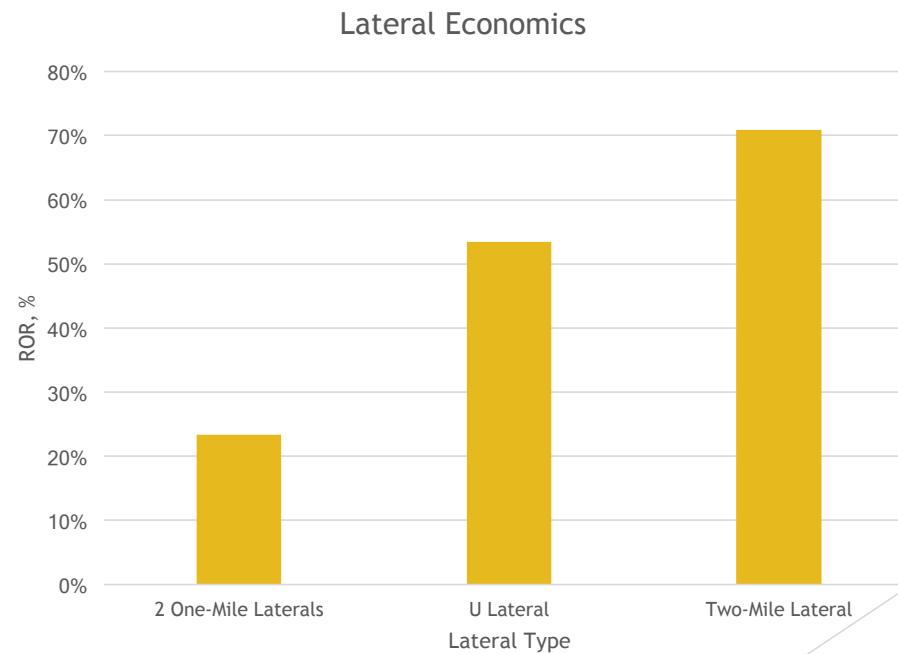
Total Cost Well Cost

- ▶ One-mile program is expensive
- ▶ The U lateral well is about the same cost as a two-mile lateral, but delivers 800' fewer completable feet



Rate of Return

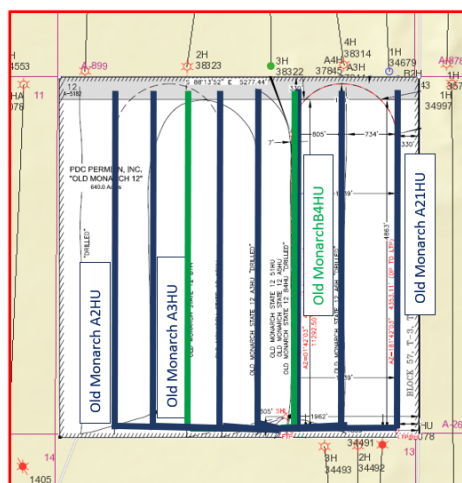
- ▶ In stranded sections, U laterals boost the ROR
- ▶ (Two-mile lateral shown for comparison but not an option in stranded sections)



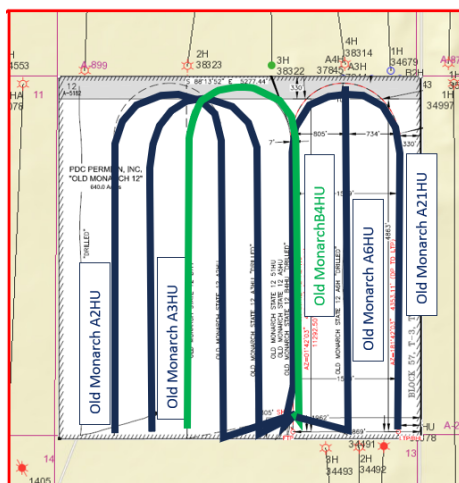
Old Monarch Current Economics (today's cost structure)

Development Plan	Wellbores		Capital \$MM	ROR %
	One-Mile	U Lateral		
Conventional	9	0	64	23
U Lateral	1	4	49	47
Actual	3	3	53	38

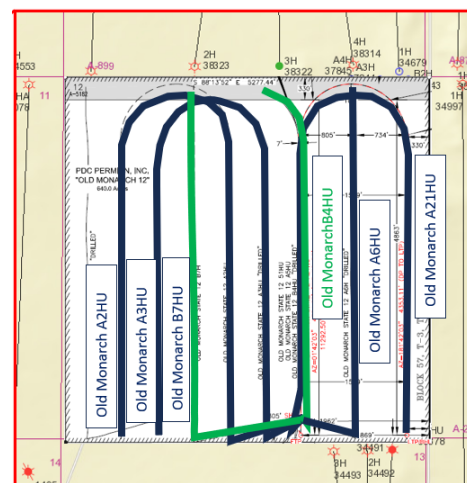
Conventional



U Plan



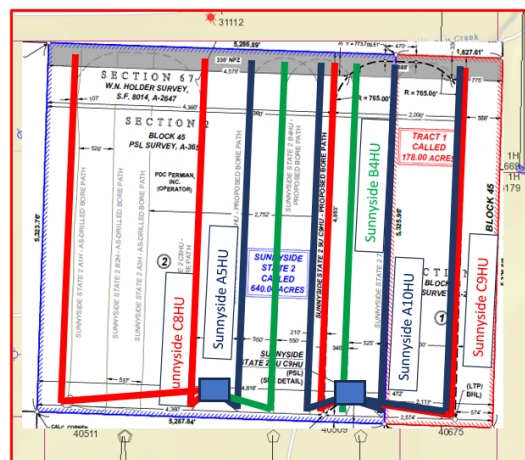
Actual



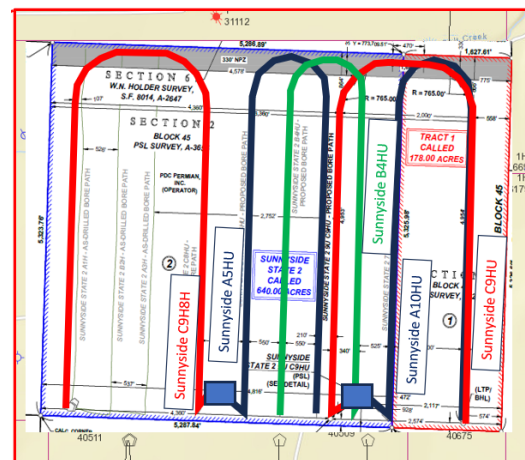
Sunnyside Current Economics (today's cost structure)

Development Plan	Wellbores		Capital \$MM	ROR %
	One-Mile	U Lateral		
Conventional	10	0	71	23
U Lateral	0	5	53	53

Conventional



U Lateral



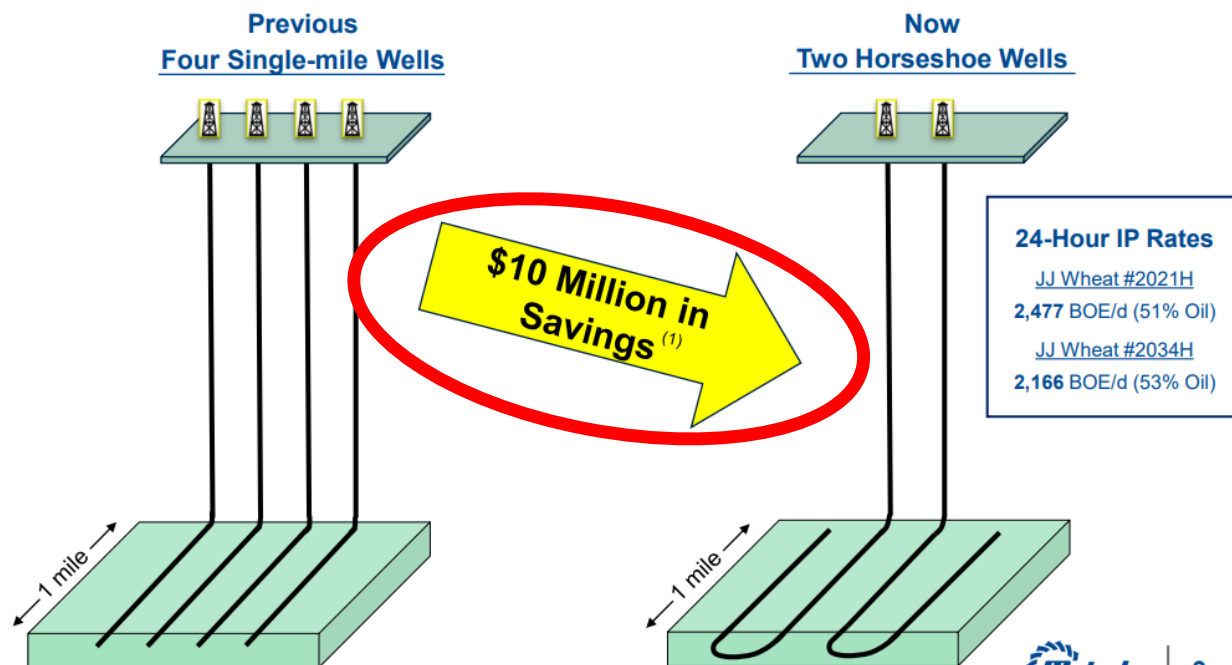
Economics Using U Laterals

- ▶ ROR Increase: 25 - 40%
- ▶ Cost Reduction: \$3.5MM - \$4.0MM
- ▶ Matador Cost Reduction: Bigger Savings

“Horseshoe” Wells – Savings Achieved Through Successful Operational Execution

SLIDE F

- **Q4 2023:** Two Horseshoe wells turned in line
 - **Increases value and potential** of acreage portfolio
 - **Drilled wells in record time**



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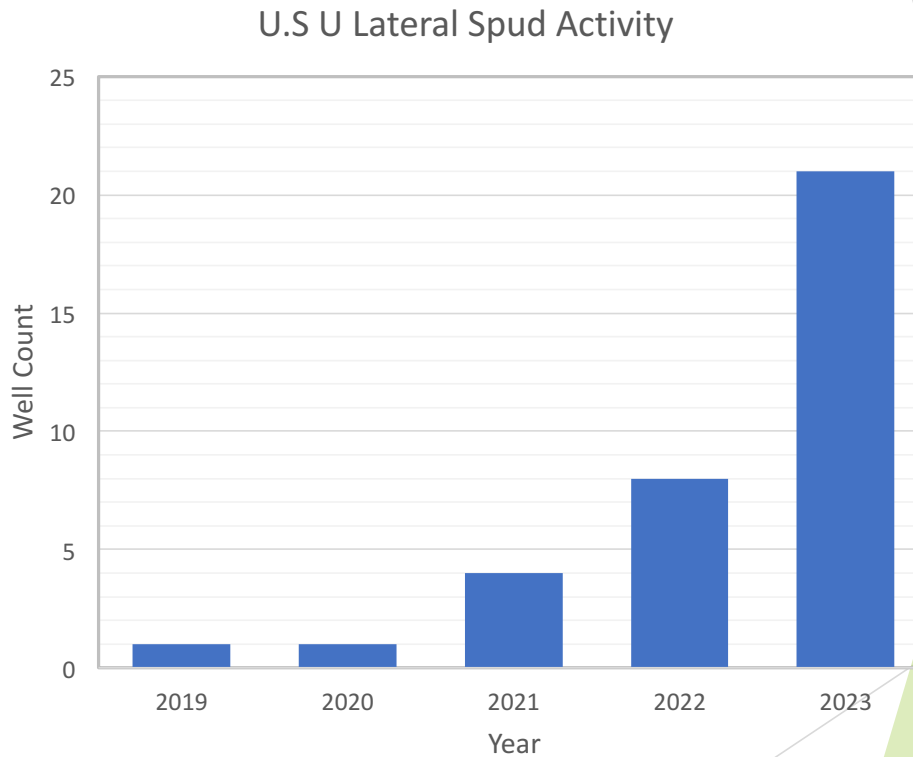
(1) Savings based on cost estimates for drilling four single-mile laterals versus two horizontal horseshoe well designs.



U Lateral History

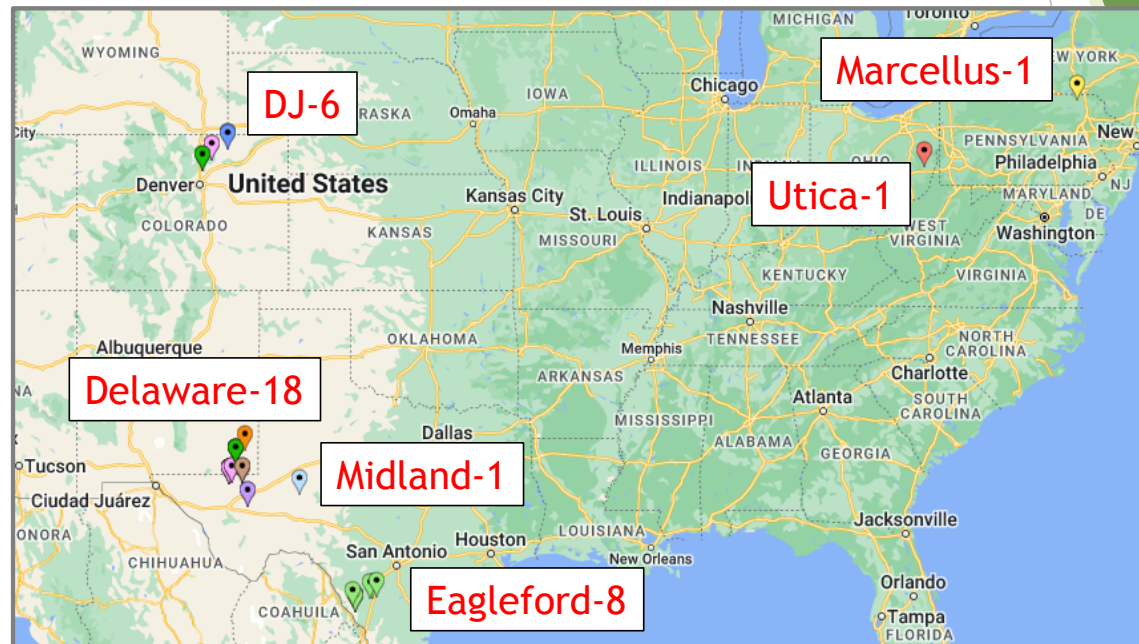
U Lateral History

- ▶ 2019:
 - ▶ Shell in Delaware Basin
- ▶ 2020:
 - ▶ Chesapeake in Eagleford
- ▶ 2021:
 - ▶ Chesapeake in Eagleford
 - ▶ 3 wells by PDC in Delaware
- ▶ 2022:
 - ▶ 8 wells by Chesapeake, Ascent, Bison and Oxy
- ▶ 2023:
 - ▶ 21 wells by Chesapeake, Coterra, Forge Energy, Hibernia, Matador, Oxy, PDC & Marathon

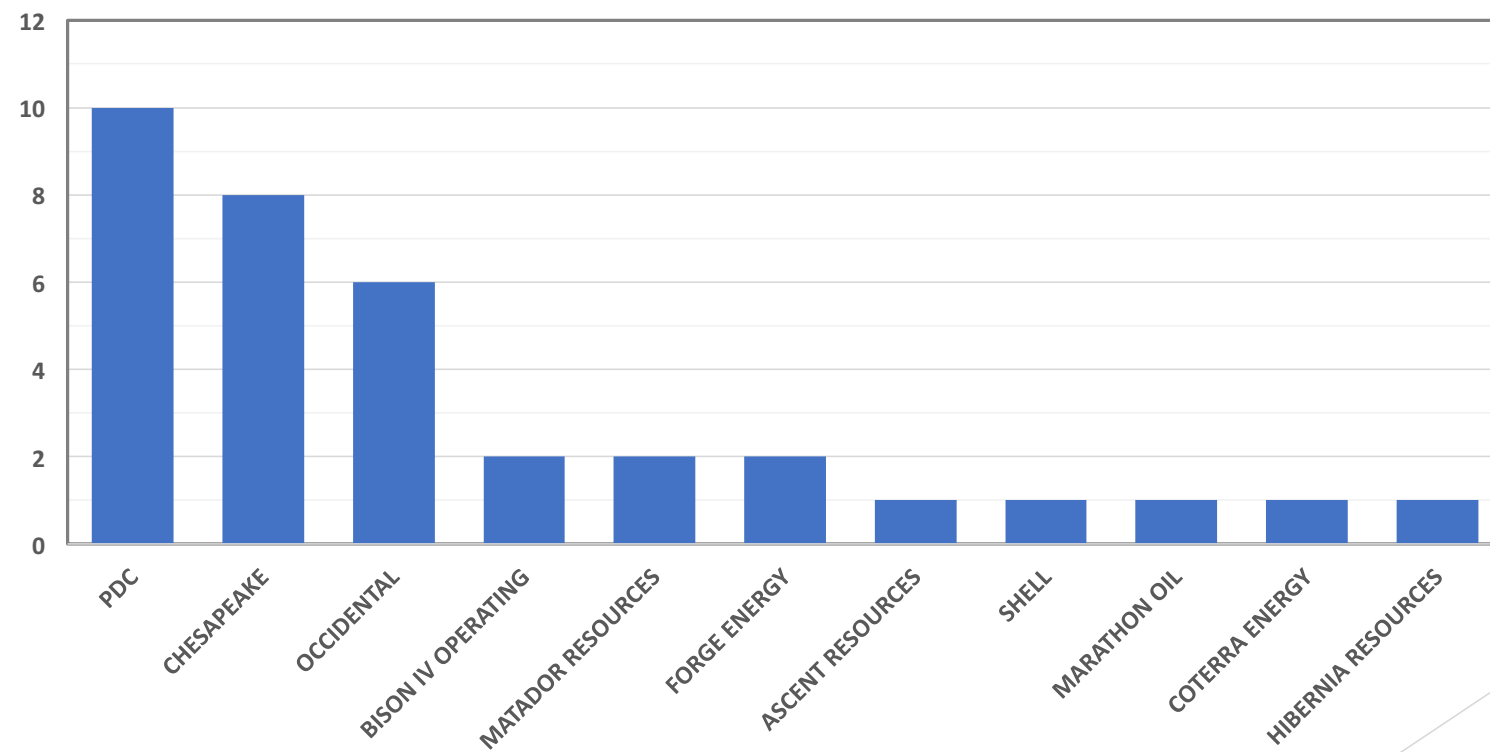


Well Locations

- ▶ Basins:
 - ▶ Delaware
 - ▶ Eagleford
 - ▶ DJ
 - ▶ Midland
 - ▶ Marcellus
 - ▶ Utica
- ▶ Total is 35 wells



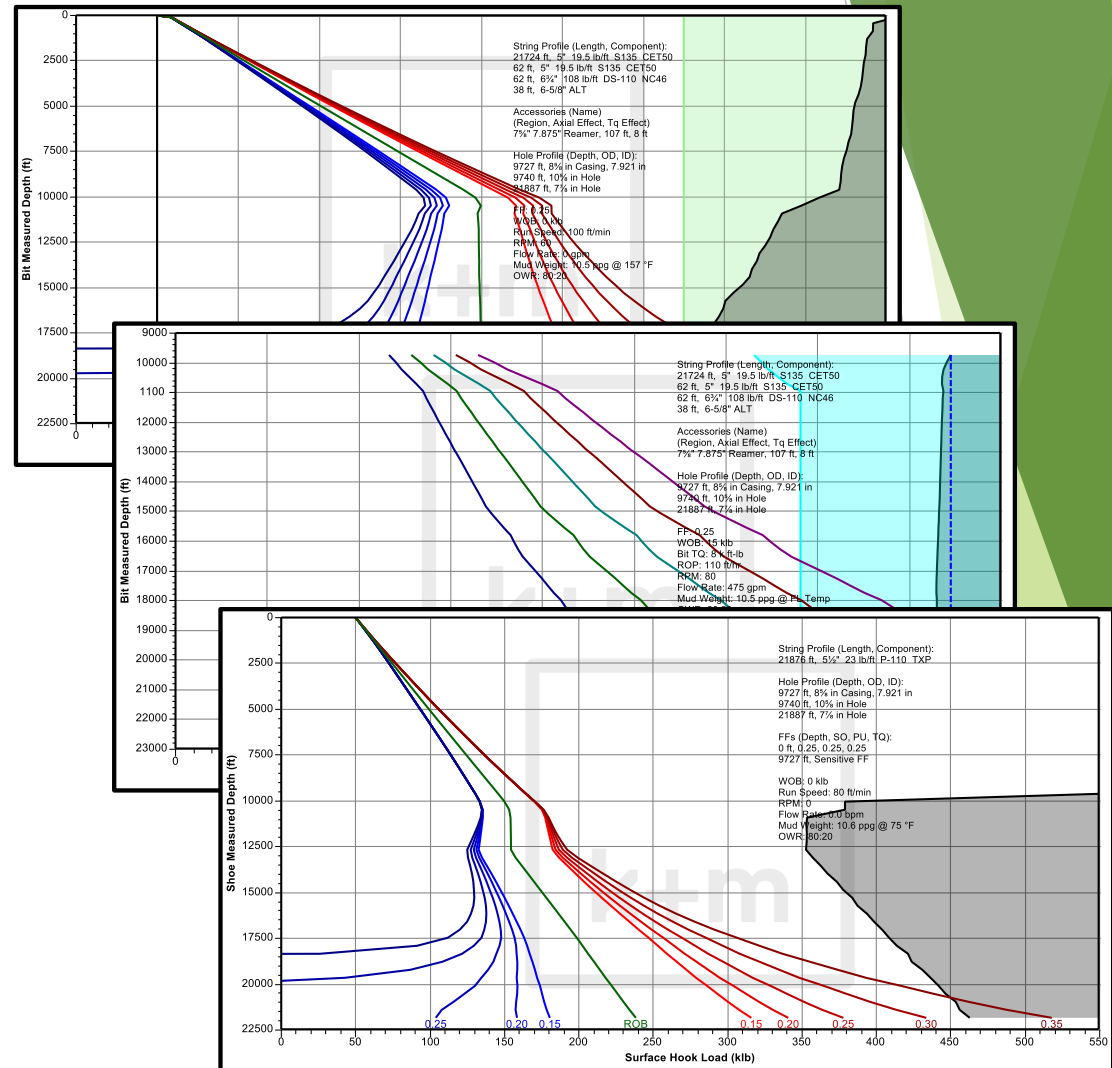
Operator Well Count



Planning and Execution

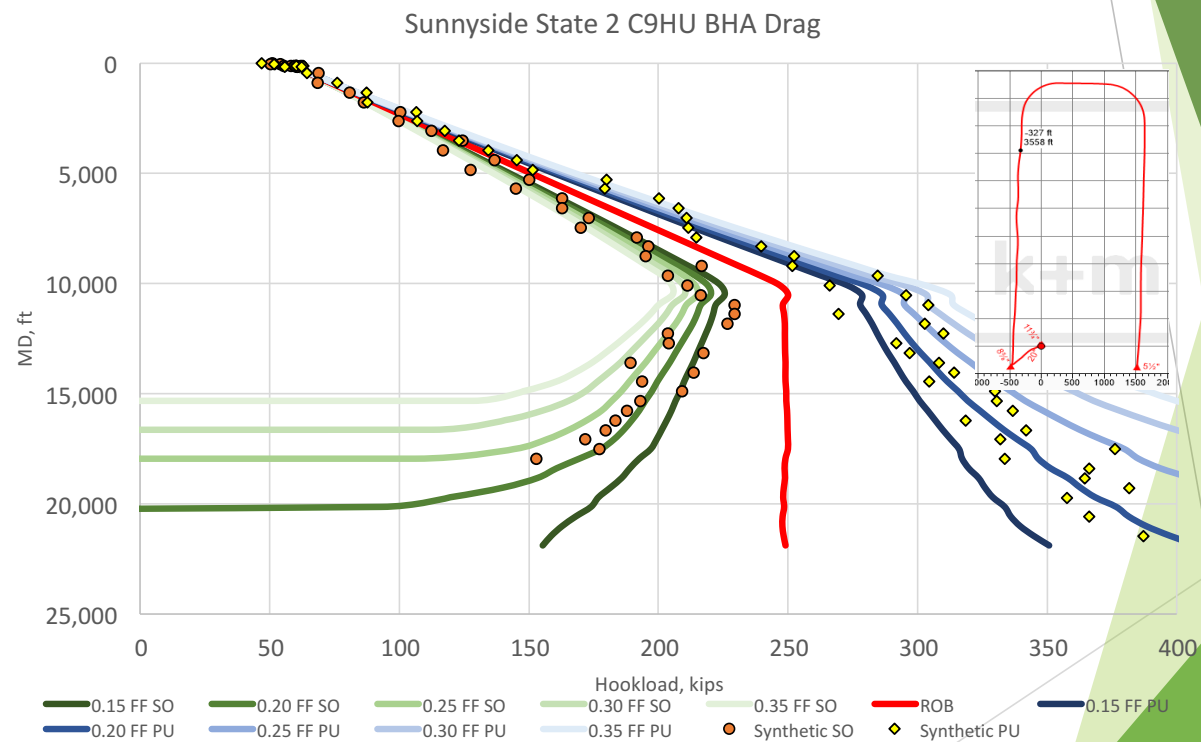
Drilling Success

- ▶ Tripping BHA's in and out of the hole
- ▶ Capability to drill
 - ▶ Drill pipe torque capacity
 - ▶ Rig TDS torque capacity
- ▶ Tripping casing to bottom around the U
 - ▶ Connection strength in rotation
- ▶ Cementing—no change from 2-mile laterals



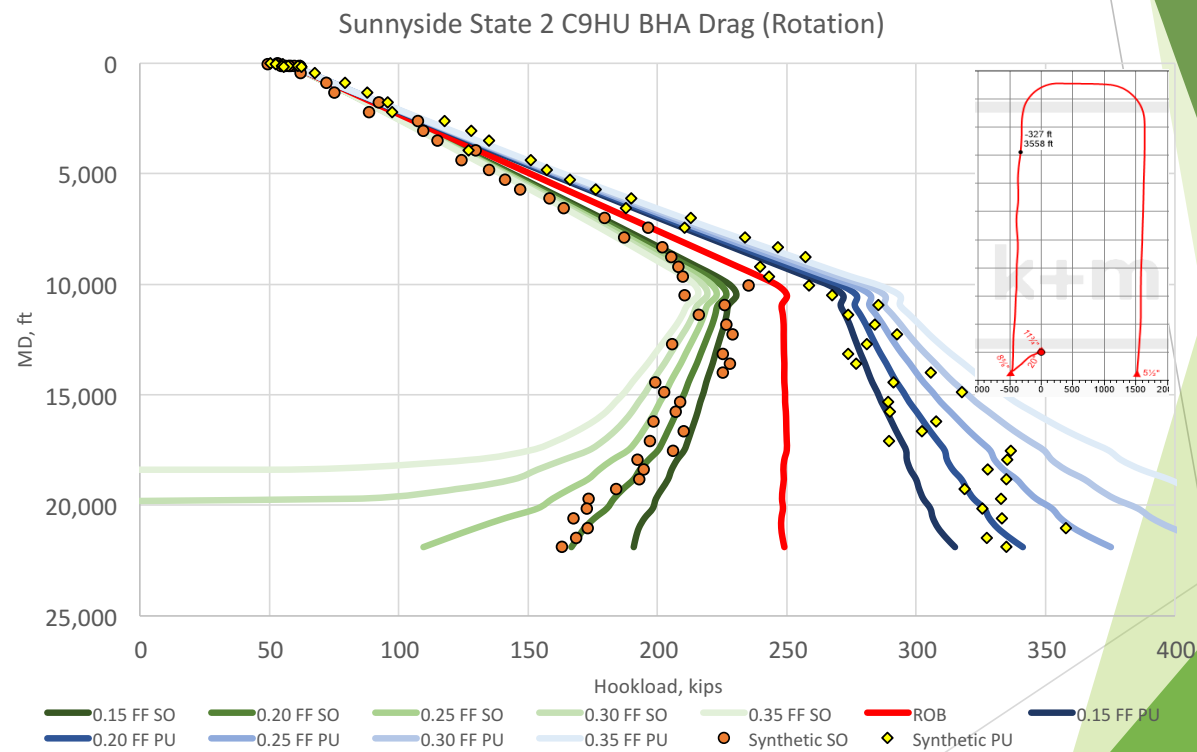
Tripping BHA

- ▶ Texas RRC Surveys
- ▶ Synthetic drag points
- ▶ TIH without rotation



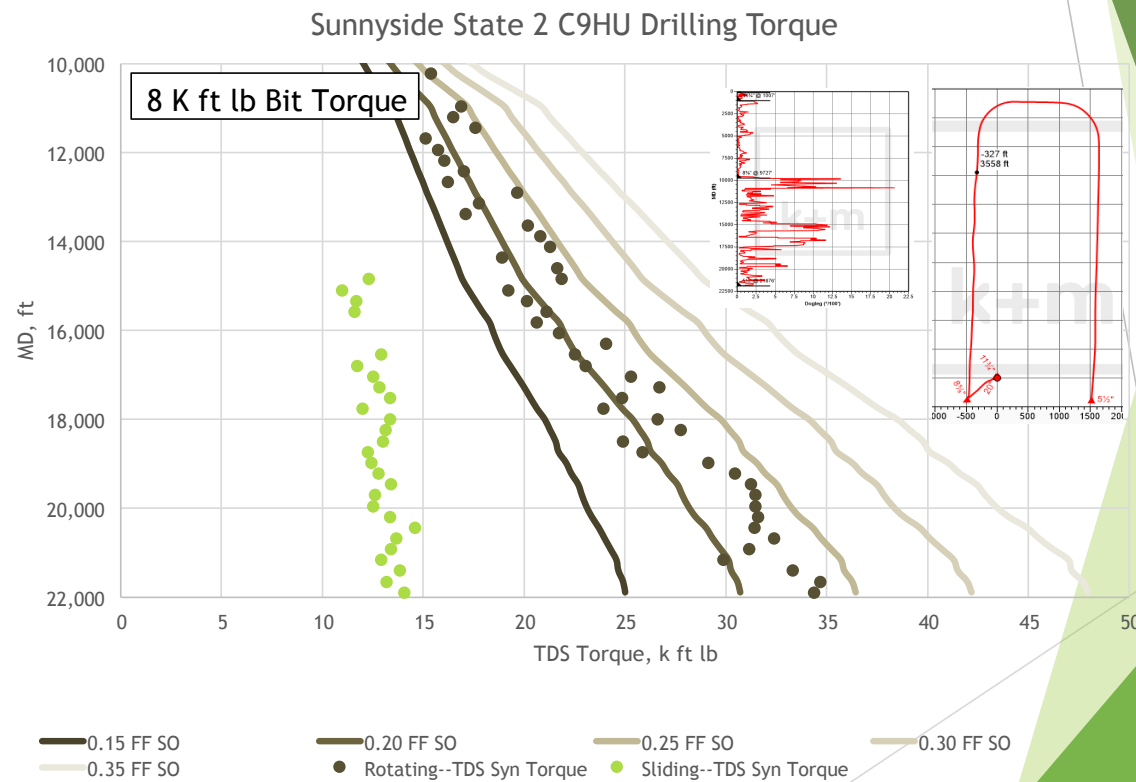
Tripping BHA—Rotation

- Texas RRC Surveys
- Synthetic drag points
- Rotation



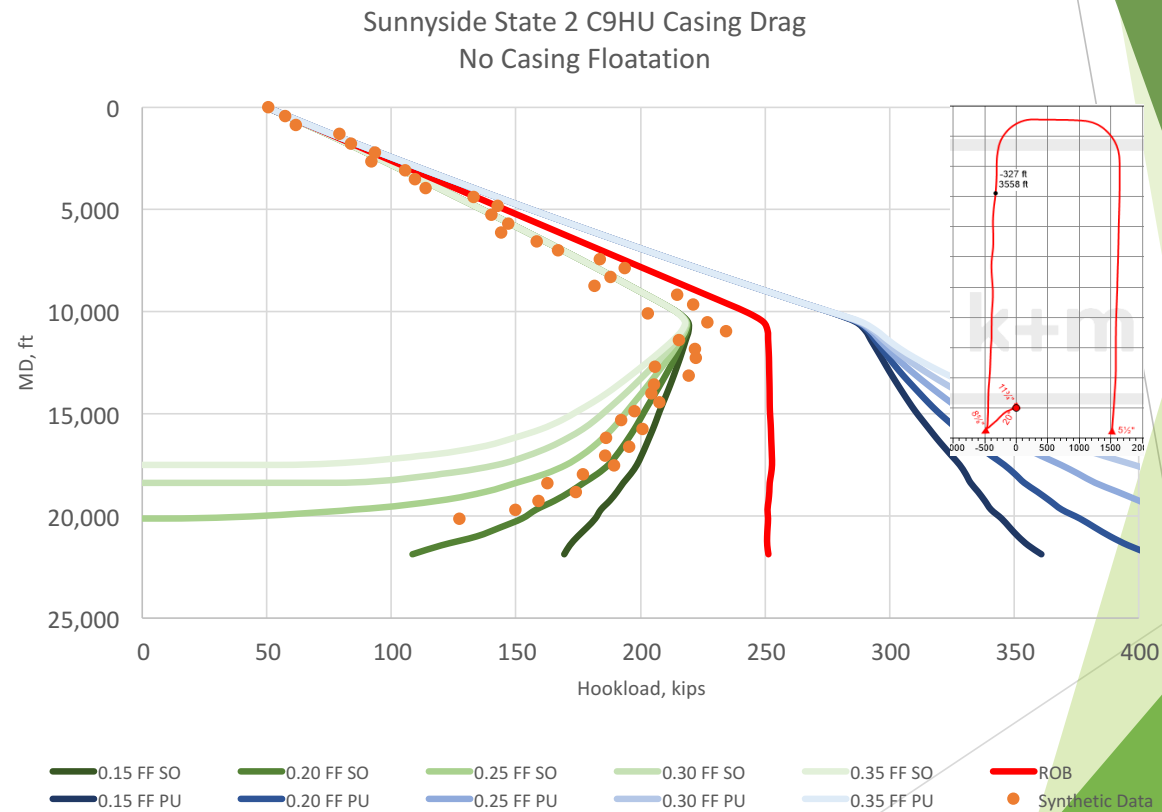
Drilling Torque

- ▶ Texas RRC Surveys for Sunnyside C9HU
- ▶ Synthetic torque points
- ▶ Turn with BH mud motor
- ▶ Return with BH mud motor (based on DLS)



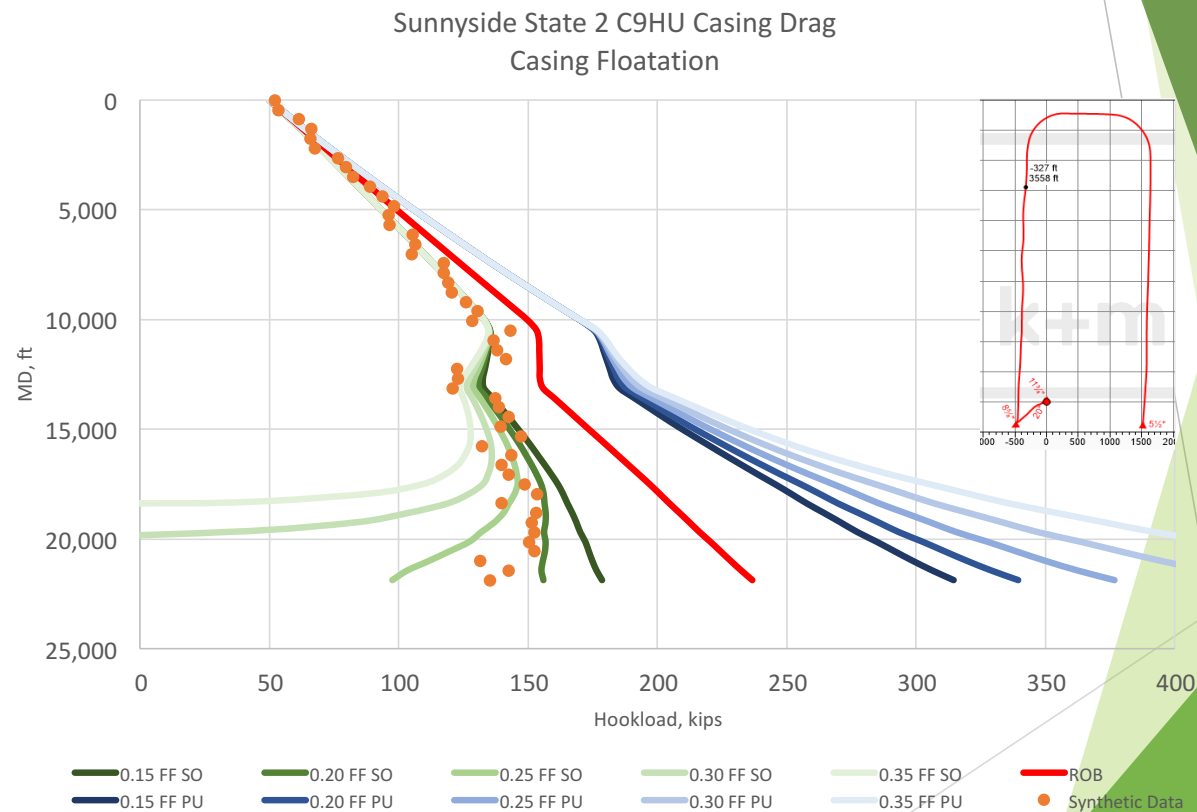
Running Casing

- Texas RRC Surveys
- Synthetic drag points
- No Floatation



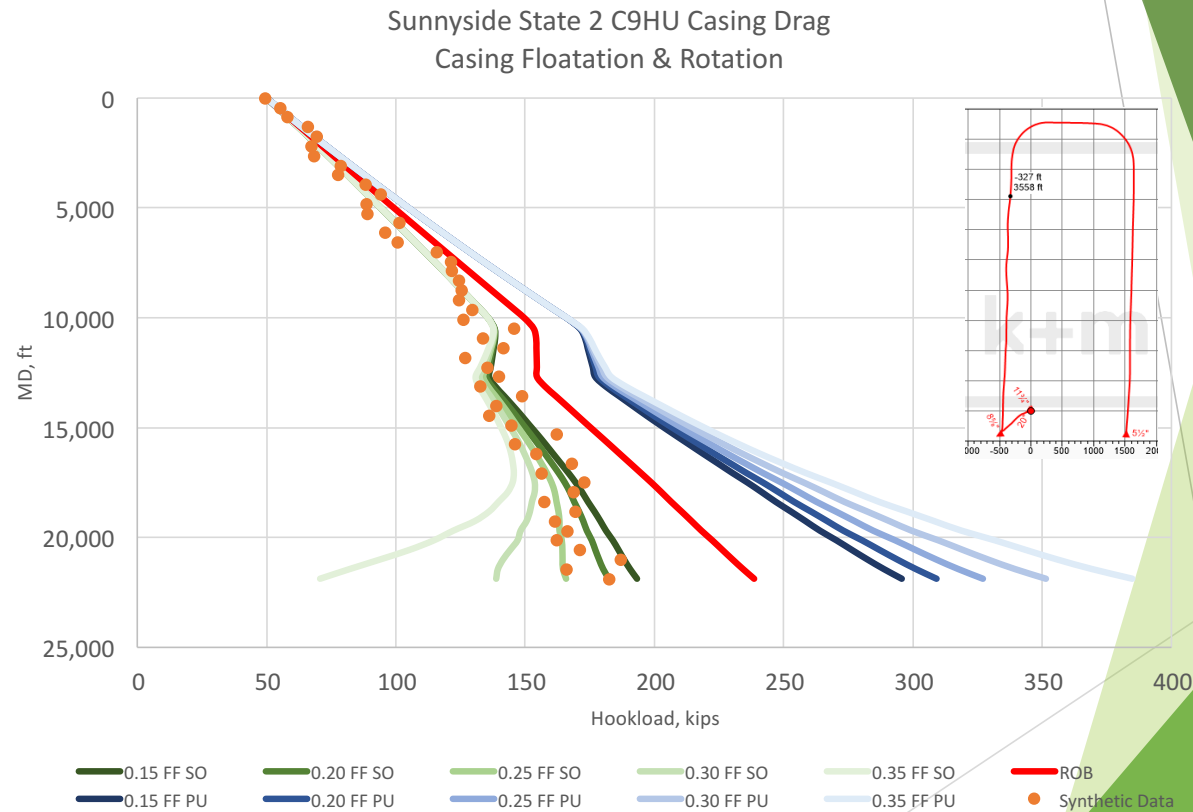
Running Casing—Floatation

- Texas RRC Surveys
- Synthetic drag points
- Floatation



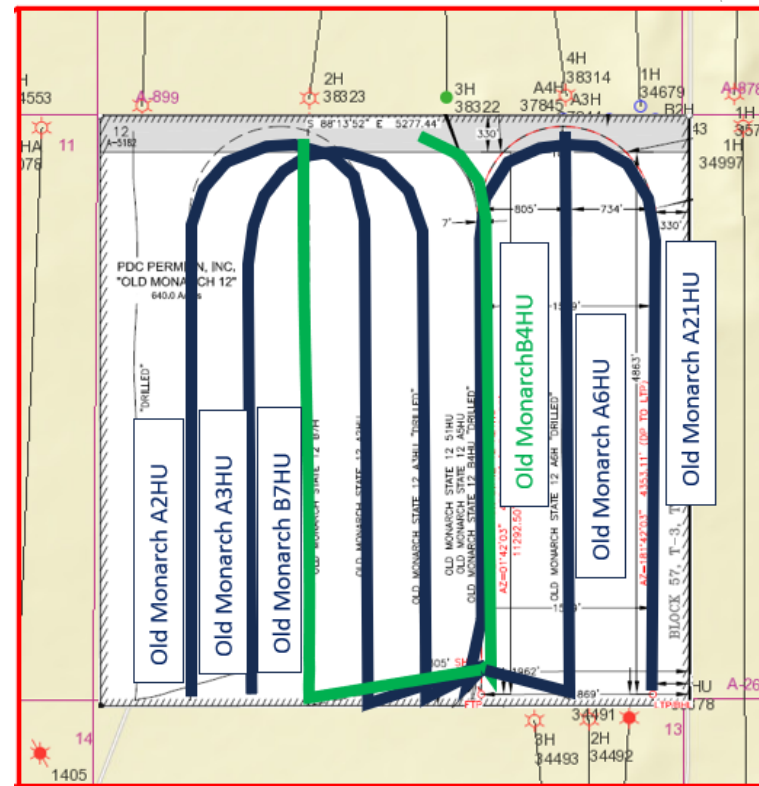
Running Casing—Floatation & Rotation

- ▶ Texas RRC Surveys
- ▶ Synthetic drag points
- ▶ Floatation & Rotation



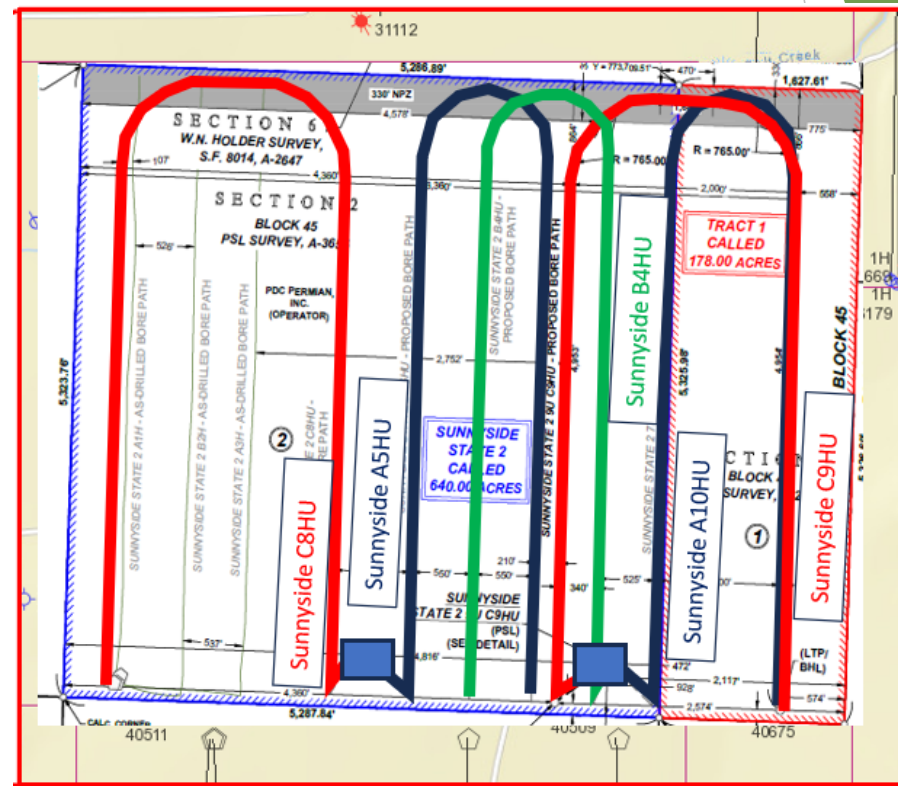
Old Monarch Location

- ▶ Old Monarch A3HU, A2HU and A21HU were successful in the Wolfcamp A
- ▶ Old Monarch B4HU drilled through 70 degrees in turn and the well was terminated and completed in the Wolfcamp B as a one mile lateral
- ▶ Another one-mile lateral was drilled to replace the return leg
- ▶ Severe depletion in the intermediate hole from producing wells to the south
- ▶ Severe depletion in the Wolfcamp A turn section—lost circulation



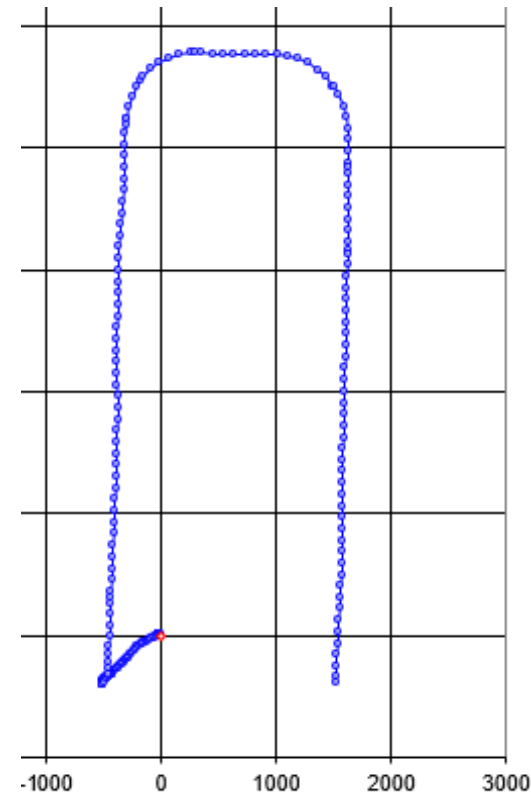
Sunnyside Location

- ▶ All five wells were successfully drilled and cased
- ▶ The B4HU intermediate casing was stuck high. The lateral had an inadvertent sidetrack in the U
- ▶ Operation issues in the intermediate hole:
 - ▶ The A10HU had an extra expandable string of casing (4 strings) for intermediate hole trouble
 - ▶ The C8HU and A5HU wells set surface casing deeper to prevent trouble and used a 3-string design



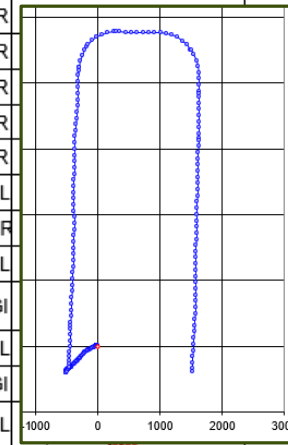
Drilling the Turn

- ▶ The turn is the same as drilling two curves but laid out 1 mile horizontally—need good DD's
- ▶ Turn BHA
 - ▶ 2.0 deg slick bent housing motor with high rpm's
 - ▶ Reamer a stand behind the BHA
 - ▶ Two agitators 2000' and 4000' behind the BHA
- ▶ Turn mechanics
 - ▶ Hole cleaning
 - ▶ Wellbore rugosity
 - ▶ BH motors versus RSS



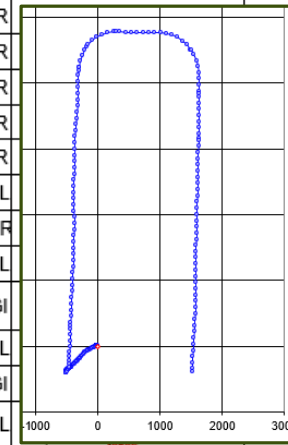
Example Turn BHA

7-7/8" HOLE – TURN BHA									
DESCRIPTION	DIMENSIONS (±)				CUM LENGTH (FT)	CONNECTION			COMMENTS
	O. D. (IN)	I. D. (IN)	GAUGE (IN)	LENGTH (FT)		TOP	BOTTOM		
7-7/8" Drill Bit	7.875		7.875	1	1	4-1/2" Reg-P			
6-5/8" Drill Mtr, 5/6 Lobe, 8.2 stage, 2.0" Slick BH (BFF)	6.625			30	31	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	0.420 rpg 300 – 600 gpm Op Diff 1930 psi Max torq 11760 ft lb
6-1/2" UBHO	6.625	3.250		3	34	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	
NMDC	6.625	3.250		38	72	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	
NMDC	6.625	3.250		31	103	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	
Float Sub	6.500	2.750		4	107	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	
Cross Over	6.625	3.000		5	112	HT-B	NC50-P	DIR	
1 stds 5" DP	5.000	4.276		93	205	HT-B	HT-P	RTL	
Reamer	6.750	3.250		9	214	HT-B	HT-P	RMP	
20 stds 5" DP	5.000	4.276		1880	2074	HT-B	HT-P	RTL	
6-1/2" Agitator w/ Safety Sub	6.500			14	2093	HT-B	HT-P	AGI	
20 stds 5" DP	5.000	4.276		1880	3307	HT-B	HT-P	RTL	
6-1/2" Agitator	6.500			14	3326	HT-B	HT-P	AGI	
5", 19.5 ppf S-135 DP	5.000	4.276				HT-B	HT-P	RTL	



Example Return BHA

7-7/8" HOLE – RETURN BHA									
DESCRIPTION	DIMENSIONS (±)				CUM LENGTH (FT)	CONNECTION			COMMENTS
	O. D. (IN)	I. D. (IN)	GAUGE (IN)	LENGTH (FT)		TOP	BOTTOM		
7-7/8" Drill Bit	7.875		7.875	1	1	4-1/2" Reg-P			
6-5/8" Drill Mtr, 7/8 Lobe, 6.9 stage, 1.83" Slick BH (BFF)	6.625			30	31	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	0.230 reg 300 – 700 gpm Op Diff 1960 psi Max torq 19010 ft lb
6-1/2" UBHO	6.625	3.250		3	34	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	
NMDC	6.625	3.250		38	72	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	
NMDC	6.625	3.250		31	103	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	
Float Sub	6.500	2.750		4	107	NC50-B	NC50-P	DIR	
Cross Over	6.625	3.000		5	112	HT-B	NC50-P	DIR	
1 stds 5" DP	5.000	4.276		93	205	HT-B	HT-P	RTL	
Reamer	6.750	3.250		9	214	HT-B	HT-P	RMP	
20 stds 5" DP	5.000	4.276		1880	2074	HT-B	HT-P	RTL	
6-1/2" Agitator w/ Safety Sub	6.500			14	2093	HT-B	HT-P	AGI	
20 stds 5" DP	5.000	4.276		1880	3307	HT-B	HT-P	RTL	
6-1/2" Agitator	6.500			14	3326	HT-B	HT-P	AGI	
5", 19.5 ppf S-135 DP	5.000	4.276				HT-B	HT-P	RTL	



Stranded Sections

- ▶ If you have stranded sections, executing on U laterals--drilling and completions--needs to be a core competency
- ▶ Don't burn investors' capital!
- ▶ More U lateral information at udriller.com