

# Hydrocarbon Targeted Depth

Algorithm that analyzes perforation interval length, number of zones perforated and perforation sessions

Note: vertical wells were used for this analysis  
Horizontal can be added, but need more data preparation

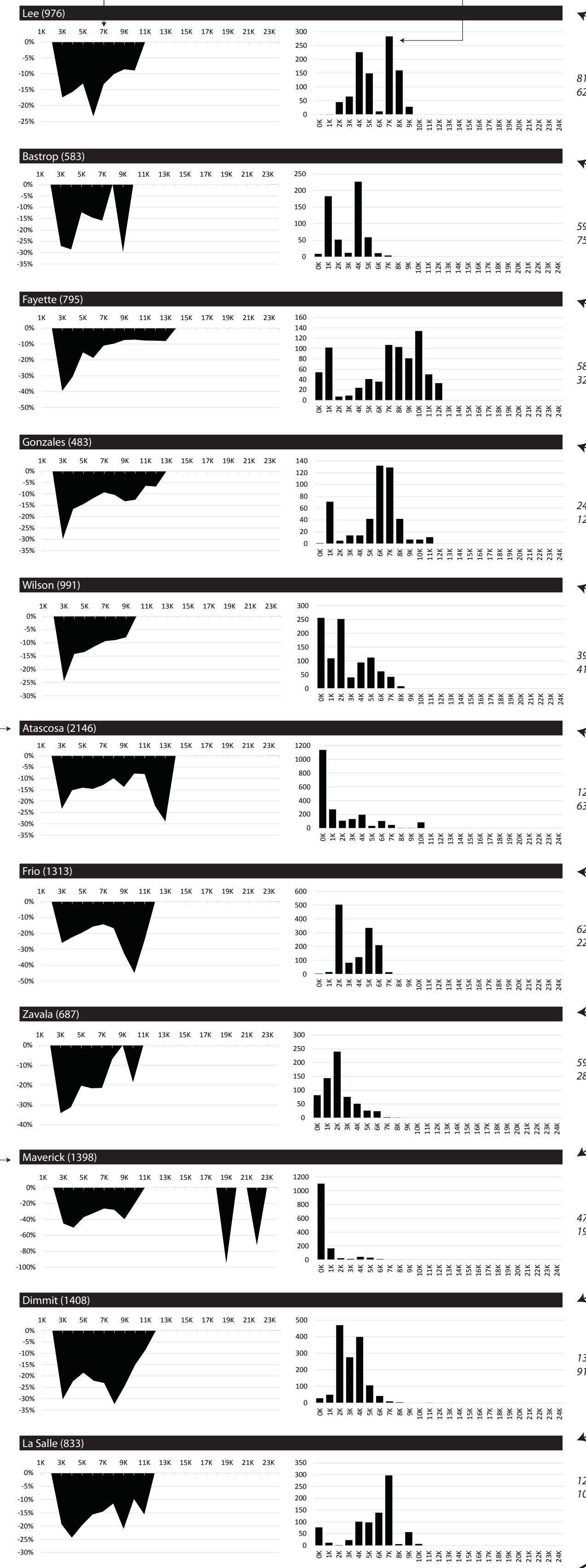
There are 8609 named stratigraphic units in Eagleford counties, 7561 that have less than 5 formations in RRC records  
RRC does not require per zone formation be disclosed - formations and perforations are completely separated

Stratigraphic units can be 2,000+ feet in width  
Perforations are a better indicator of where an operator thinks there are hydrocarbons

(i.e.) If a well that has a perforation target of 7500 feet, the measured depth would be (avg) 8475 (7500 \* 1.13)

On average, wells with a 7.8K perforation area in Lee County average ~17% higher than measured depth

This is the measured depth of well  
This is the targeted judging depth  
A 7K targeted depth may be in a 6K measured depth well



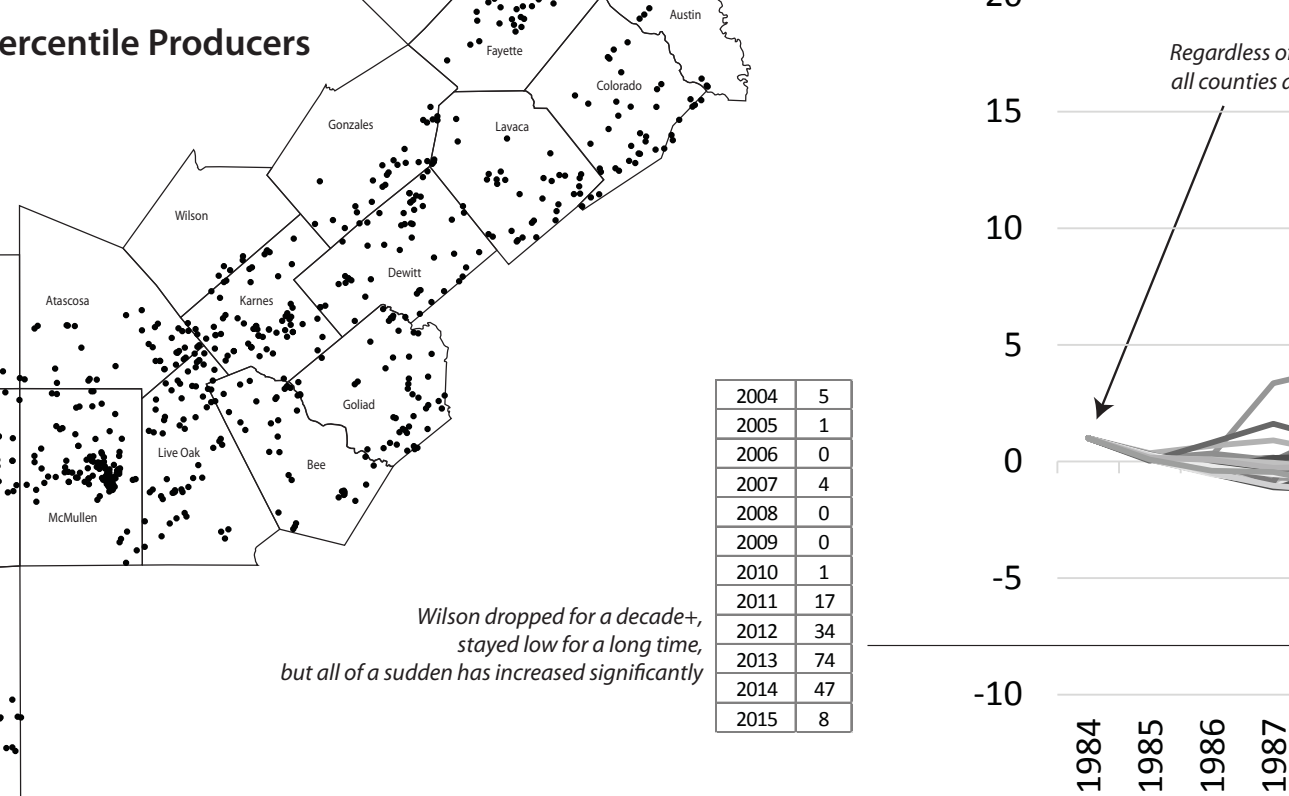
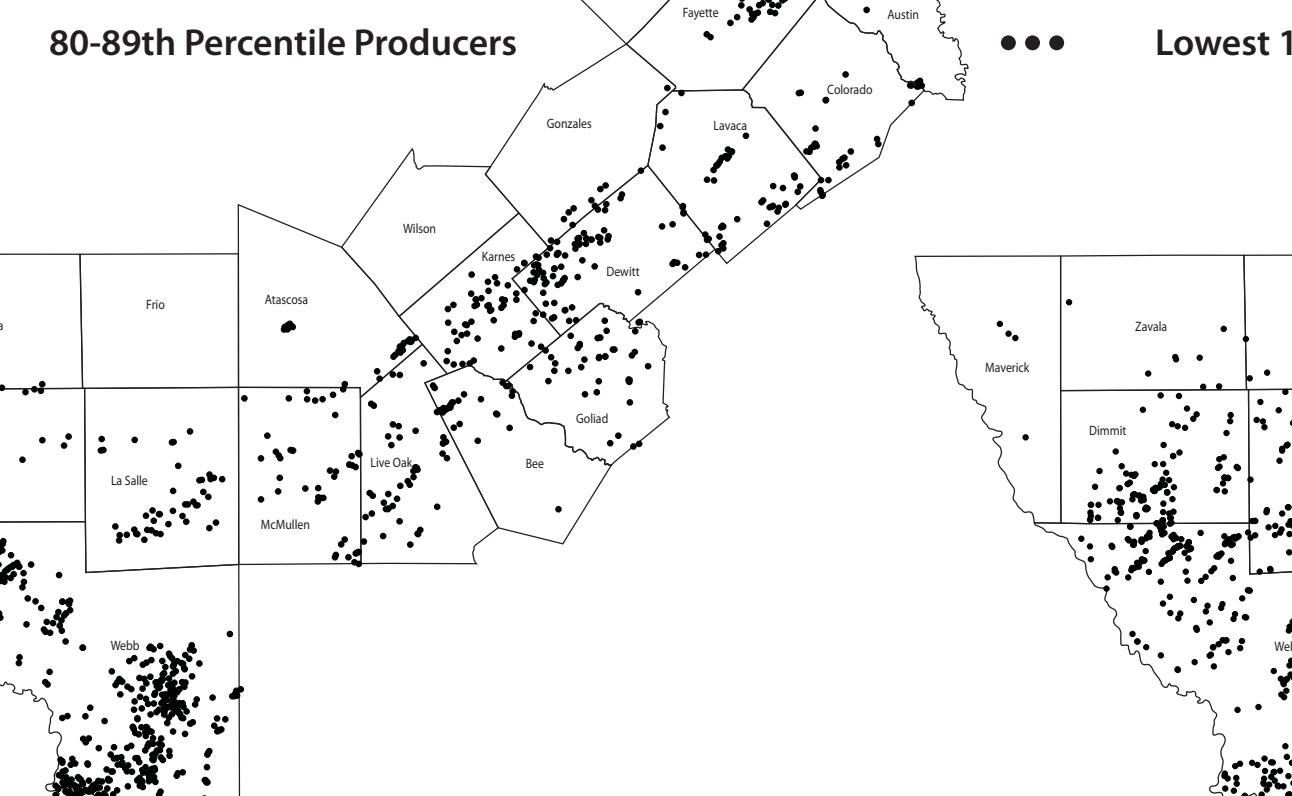
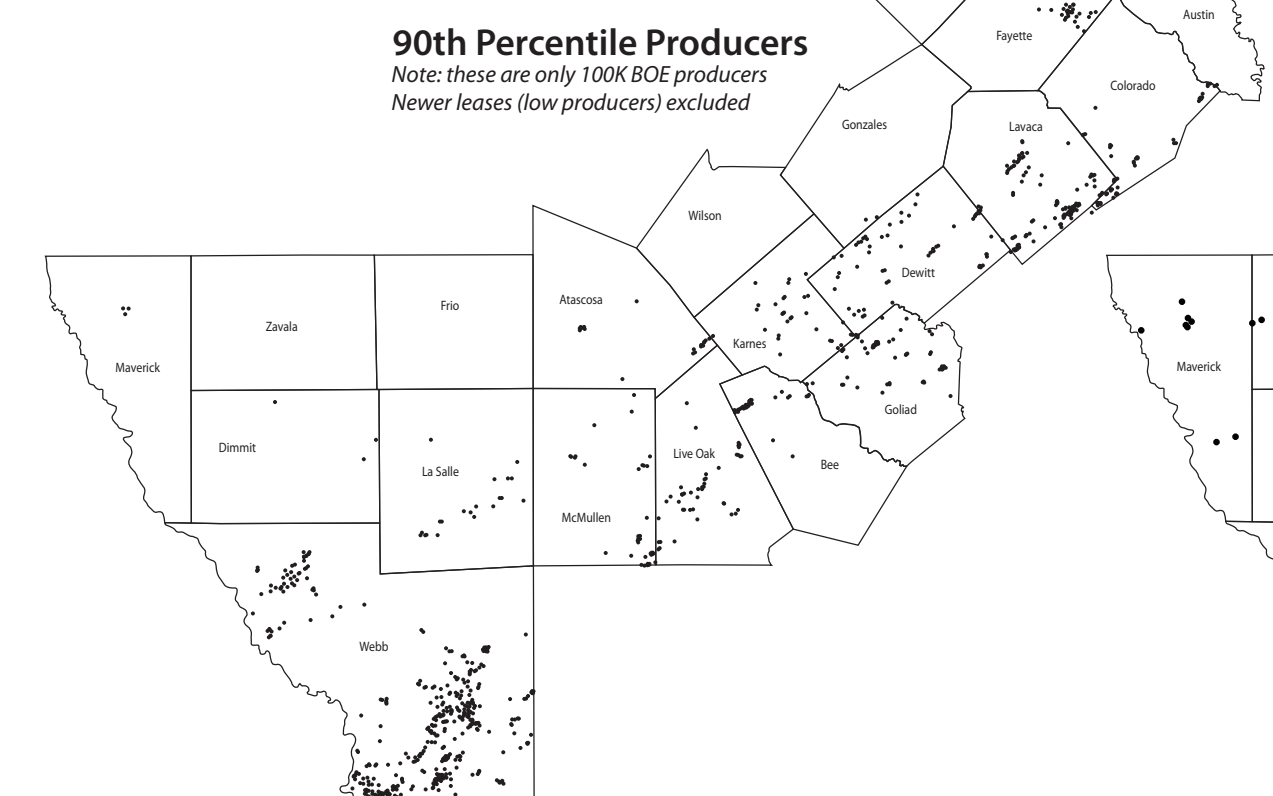
These are shallow counties  
Normalized production can be correlated to targeted depth  
Actual production can vary between 10M barrels and 10K  
It has to be normalized in order to compare to targeted depth

# Production (Normal Distribution)

Box-Cox Power Transformation used to distribute production data

Only leases with less than 4 APIs on the lease are used  
Allocation will be needed to include higher number leases  
Leases with 1, 2 or 3 APIs assumed to be in close proximity  
Larger leases can be analyzed using a centroid calculation

Without Box-Cox, kurtosis is 1.25 and skew is 0.14  
With Box-Cox applied, kurtosis is 0.90 and skew is 0.14



Year	Count
2004	5
2005	1
2006	0
2007	4
2008	12
2009	0
2010	0
2011	1
2012	17
2013	16
2014	47
2015	8

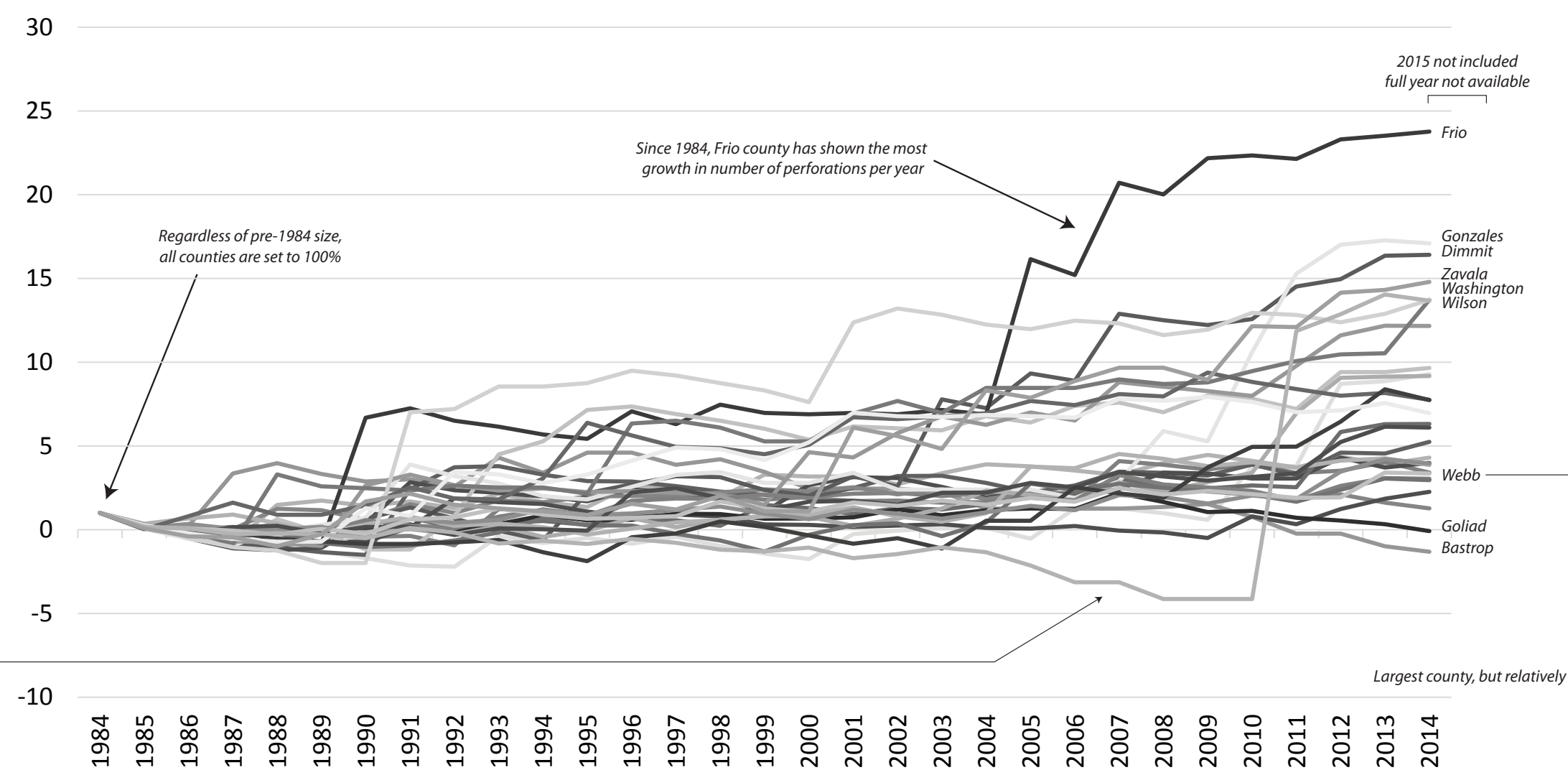
Willon dropped for a decade or longer but all of a sudden has increased significantly

2015 not included full year not available

Largest county, but relatively flat

Since 1984, Frio county has shown the most growth in number of perforations per year

# First Perforation Dates



# Totals by County

County	Total
Atascosa	3048
Austin	846
Bastrop	714
Bee	2283
Brazos	2197
Burleson	3031
Colorado	2540
De Witt	2330
Dimmit	4036
Fayette	2243
Frio	2651
Goliad	3055
Gonzales	1948
Grimes	574
Lee	2086
Leon	2129
La Salle	3137
Lavaca	2086
Live Oak	2978
Madison	993
Maverick	1865
McMullen	3943
Milam	2888
Robertson	1782
Washington	674
Webb	10665
Wilson	1462
Zavala	1641

### Operators with confidence in well perforations

Operator	Count of wells rating very high confidence
XTO Energy Inc.	590
Hilcorp Energy Company	512
Denbury Onshore, LLC	456
ConocoPhillips Production Co. LLC	334
Basa Resources, Inc.	300
Exxon Corp.	261
Apache Corporation	247
Occidental Petroleum Ltd.	226
Breitburn Operating L.P.	182
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	175
Texas Petroleum Investment Co.	154
Ment Energy Company	138
Devon Energy Production Co. L.P.	133
XTO Energy Inc.	66
Basa Resources, Inc.	60
Samson Lone Star, LLC	60
Anadarko E&P Onshore LLC	59
EOG Resources, Inc.	106
Anadarko E&P Onshore LLC	103
Anadarko E&P Onshore LLC	103

One operator on the list has - this needs further analysis as this only looks at extreme behavior

Webb county (alone) has 1500+ unique formations reported

High RRC Formation mentions

Formations can be different spellings

There are over 200 different spellings (misspellings) of Austin Chalk

Austin Chalk is found in 28 different counties

A misspelled version is reported in 17 counties!

Bottom line... RRC allows free typed formations for a long time  
Operators obfuscate formation reporting  
Formations and perforations are not correlated in the data

Our Findings... RRC is not strict about formation reporting (tops and bottoms)  
But RRC is strict about where operators perform a well

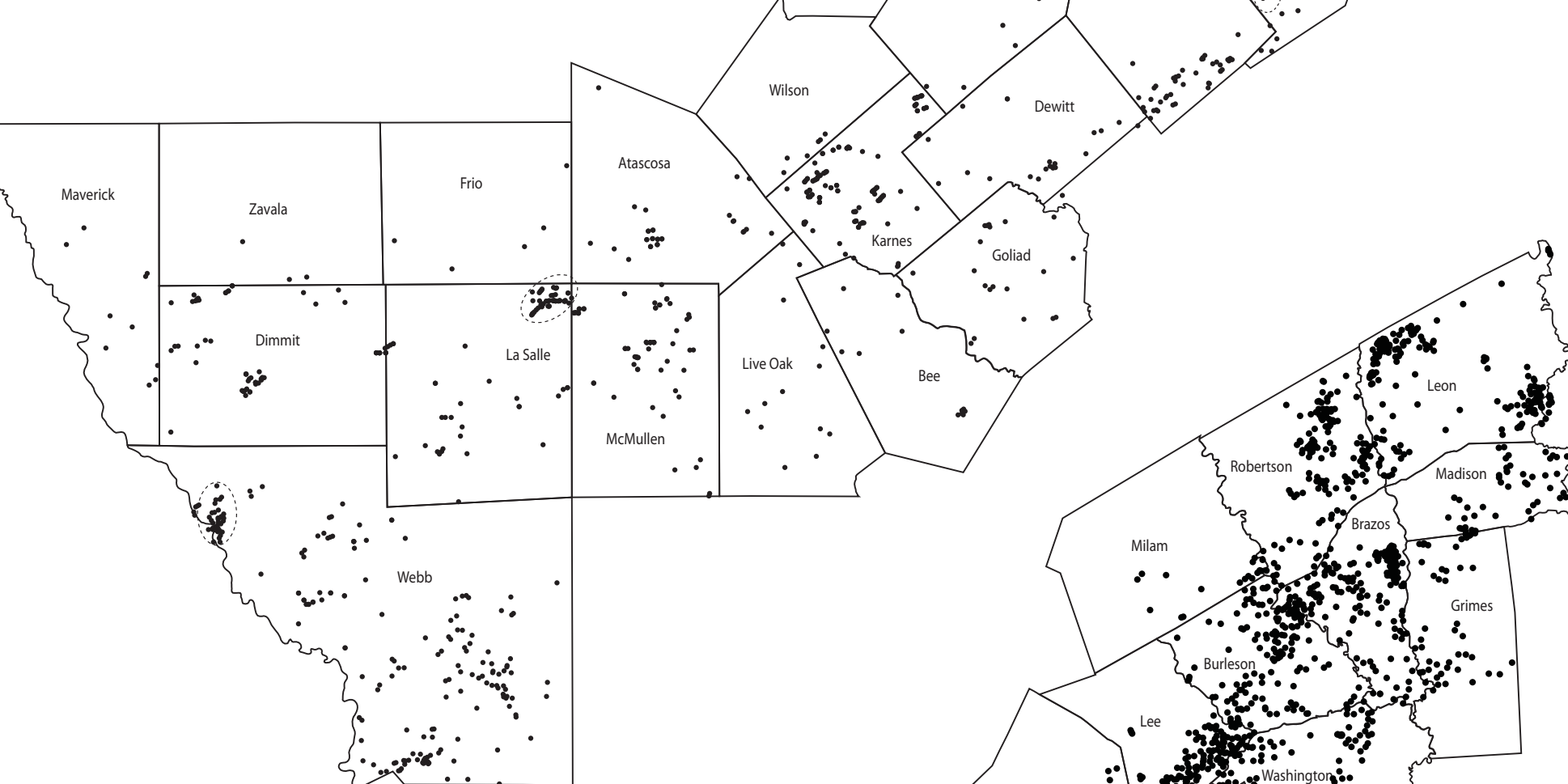
Definitions: Perforation interval: An area with top and bottom measurements where gun was fired  
Perforation zone: A concentration of intervals in a single area  
Perforation sessions: Were all done in a single day? Was well re-perforated months later?

If perforation sessions are year apart, what does that tell us about operator confidence?  
What about multiple sessions in the same year?  
What about coming back 12+ months later and perforating in the exact same location (and)

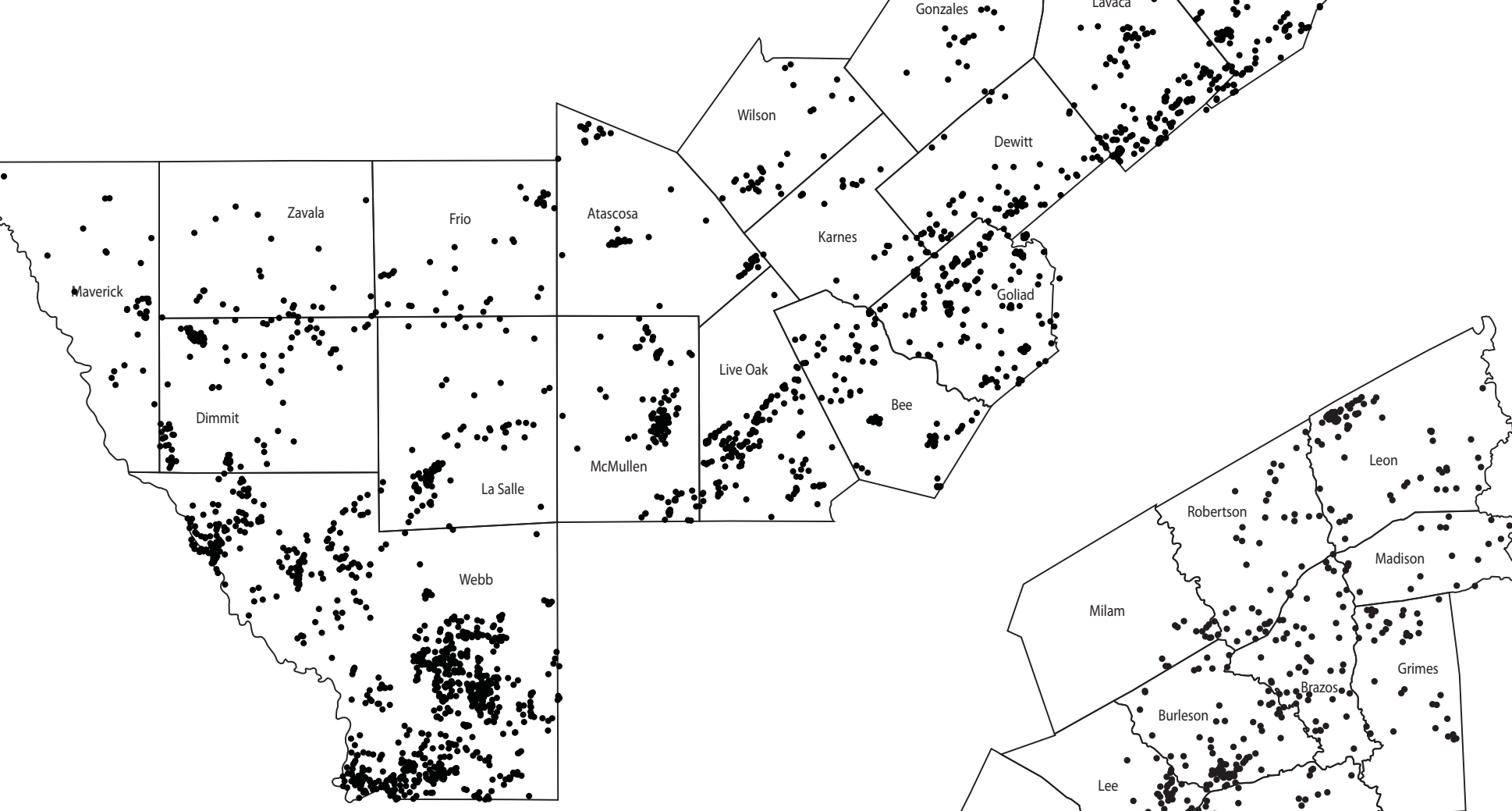
One part of the algorithm analyzes if the operator came back and perforated the exact same well more than once (on different dates)

very confident operator  
Only a robust producing well would merit multiple perforations over multiple dates

# > 10 Perforation Sessions

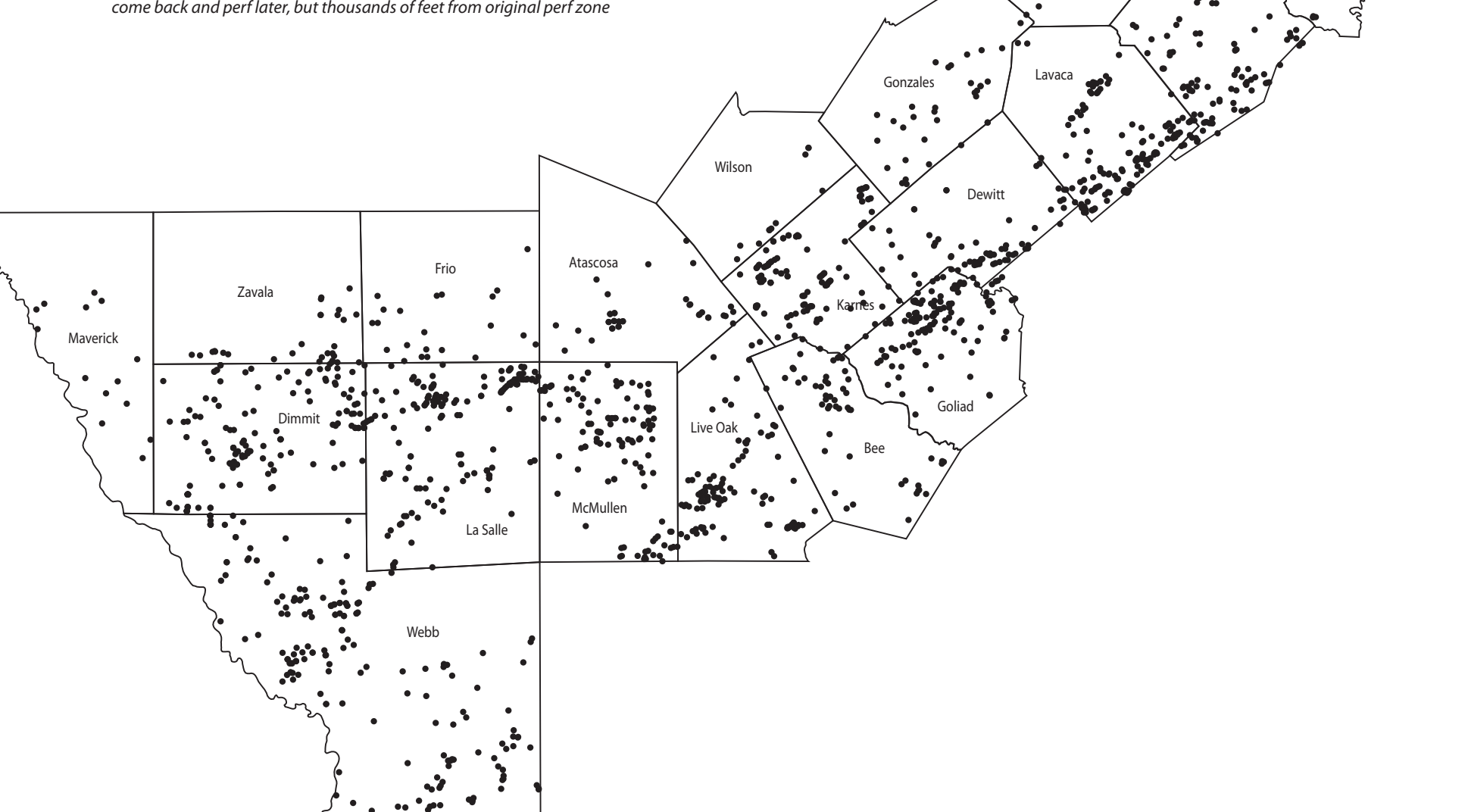


# > 5-9 Perforation Sessions



# 2+ Sessions w/1K+ differences

This "shotgun" approach can be analyzed  
Why would an operator perforate thousands of feet apart in same session or come back and perforate. But thousands of feet from original perforation



# Perforation interval counts by county

County	Sum of perforation intervals	Average per well
Atascosa	6,109	2.03
Austin	2,094	2.87
Bastrop	1,343	1.89
Bee	3,683	1.86
Brazos	4,100	2.37
Burleson	5,120	1.92
Colorado	4,517	2.67
De Witt	3,955	1.94
Dimmit	3,080	1.90
Fayette	3,486	1.84
Frio	3,837	1.54
Gonzales	5,127	2.01
Goliad	2,850	1.52
Grimes	971	2.03
Karnes	5,333	2.07
La Salle	4,345	1.97
Lavaca	4,795	2.11
Lee	3,356	1.96
Leon	5,238	2.02
Live Oak	4,978	2.01
Madison	1,998	2.46
Maverick	3,193	1.77
McMullen	3,184	1.99
Milam	3,758	1.33
Robertson	3,668	2.55
Washington	1,006	2.07
Webb	22,625	2.43
Wilson	2,442	1.72
Zavala	2,440	1.63