

A Methane Regulation Perspective

April 2024



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Who is INOGA?

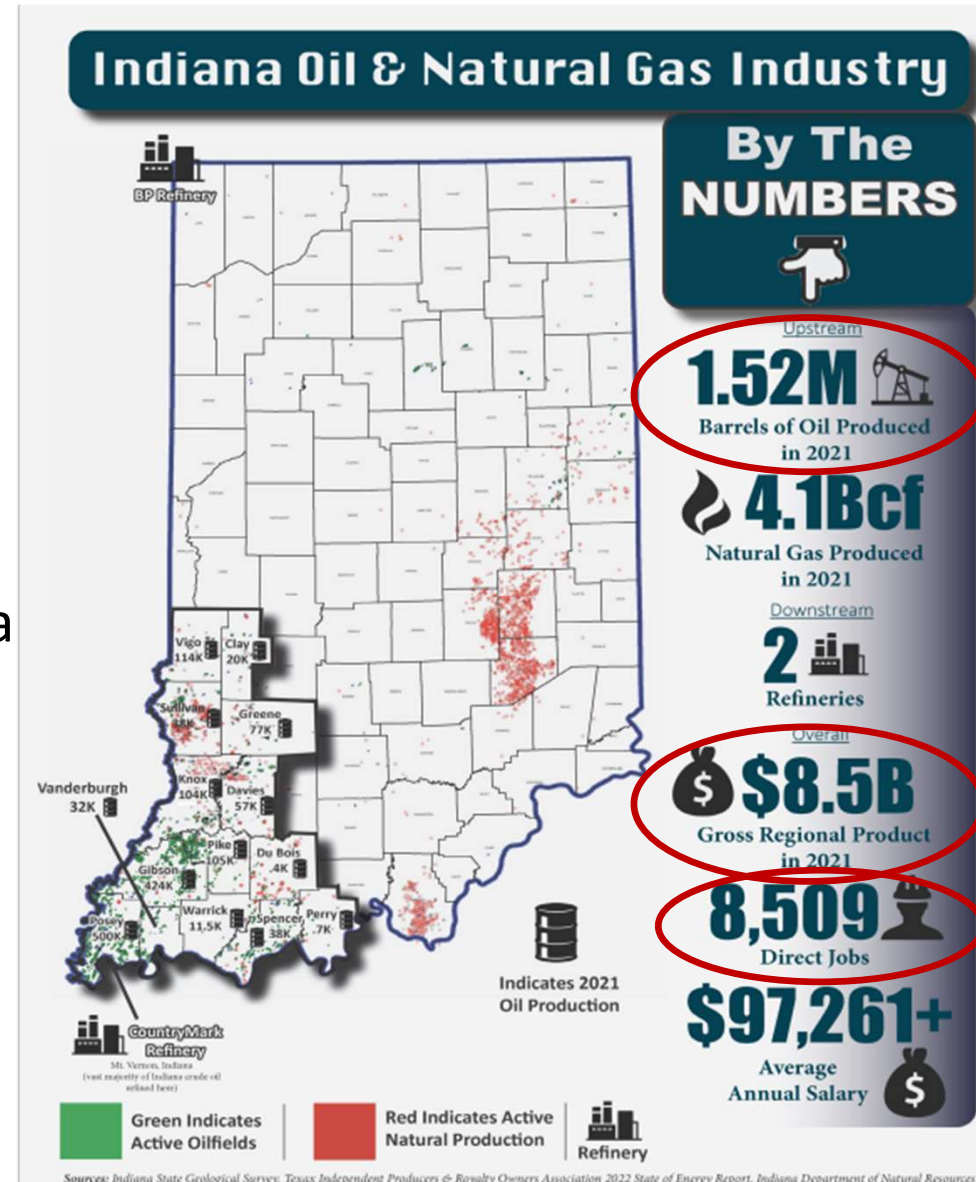
- All volunteer organization
- Formed 63 years ago
- Membership includes:
 - Operators
 - Refiners
 - Pipeline companies
 - Service companies
 - Engineering and geology companies
- Represent our members' interest at the State and Federal levels
- Provide education opportunities for our members and the public
- Provide scholarships annually



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Industry Facts

- 2024 Active Wells – 8614
- Average Production per well < 1 bpd
- Oil production primarily in SW Indiana
- Gas production primarily in central Indiana



Federal Methane Actions



Source | Enverus Intelligence® Research

- Expectation is high producing wells will absorb cost; marginal wells will be plugged.
- ~300,000 marginal wells will be plugged.
- Upgrading flares and controllers is estimated to cost \$11.2B.
- Fugitive emissions monitoring is expected to cost \$765M/yr.
- Reporting and recordkeeping is expected to cost \$94M/yr.
- \$350M is available to support plugging wells; estimated cost to plug marginal wells is \$32B.

What Does the OOOOabc Cover?

- Leak Detection and Repair
- Associated Gas from Oil Wells
- Storage Tanks
- Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices
- Compressors
- Liquids Unloading
- Process Controllers and Pumps
- Record Keeping and Reporting



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Technical Areas of Concern

- Facility/wellsite definitions
 - EPA's definitions are so broad that many production wells will require more rigorous monitoring.
 - All wells will require monitoring.
- Pneumatic controllers and pneumatic pumps (Process Controllers and Pumps)
 - EPA eliminated controllers and pumps that vent to a combustion system because they still create emissions.
 - Many controllers have been converted to "low bleed" systems over the past 5-10 years, new regulation requires replacement of these devices.
- Eliminating the ability to flare associated gas
 - There is no economic consideration provided, only technical infeasibility.
- The Super Emitter program
 - Considers operators guilty until they prove themselves innocent through an investigation.
 - Industry is concerned with the response time by EPA.
 - Company's name published to an EPA website.



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Administrative Areas of Concern

- EPA released 2,000+ pages of regulations in a few months
 - 0000/0000a/0000b/0000c was ~1,700 pages
 - Methane Tax (Waste Emission Charge) was ~ 300 pages
 - Subpart W revision was 160 pages
- Regulations have changes two times in eight years
 - Initial publication: 2016
 - Revision 1: 2020
 - Revision 2: 2024



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Financial Impact Without Methane Rules

WTI Price:	\$80.00/bbl		
ILB Crude Price:	\$73.00/bbl		
Daily Production:	1 bbl		
Net Revenue Interest:	80%		
Net Revenue to Owner:	\$58.40		
Taxes:	\$ 2.66	Severance Tax (1%)	
Gross Revenue:	\$55.74	County property tax	
Expenses			Utility bills
Lifting Cost:	\$35.00		Chemicals
Selling, General, & Admin.:	\$15.00		Routine Maintenance
Total Expenses:	\$50.00		Operations Salary
Non-Routine Costs:	\$ 1.00		
Taxable Income:	\$ 4.74		
Income Tax Due (22%):	\$ 1.04		
After Tax Income:	\$ 3.70		



What Is In the Expenses?

WTI Price:	\$80.00/bbl
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Gross Revenue:	\$55.74
Expenses	
Lifting Cost:	\$35.00
Selling, General, & Admin.:	<u>\$15.00</u>
Total Expenses:	\$50.00
Non-Routine Costs:	\$ 1.00
Taxable Income:	\$ 4.74
Income Tax Due (22%):	<u>\$ 1.04</u>
After Tax Income:	\$ 3.70

\$35/bbl x 365 bbl = ~\$12,750/yr

	\$/month	\$/yr
Utility bills	\$100	\$1,200
Chemicals	\$ 60	\$ 750
Maintenance	\$150	\$1,800
Operations Salary	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$9,000</u> (\$25/day)
Total	\$1,200	\$12,750

\$15/bbl x 365 bbl = \$5,700/yr

	\$/month	\$/yr
Vehicles	\$250	\$3,000
Office Expenses	\$ 25	\$ 300
Insurance	\$ 25	\$ 300
Contract Support	<u>\$175</u>	<u>\$2,100</u>
Total	\$475	\$5,700



Financial Impact With Methane Rules

WTI Price:	\$80.00/bbl	
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Daily Production:	1 bbl	
Net Revenue Interest:	80%	
Net Revenue to Owner:	\$58.40	
Taxes:	\$ 2.66	Severance Tax (1%) County property tax
Gross Revenue:	\$55.74	
Expenses		
Lifting Cost:	\$35.00	Utility bills Chemicals Routine Maintenance Operations Salary
Selling, General, & Admin.:	\$15.00	Vehicles Office Expenses Insurance Contract Support
Compliance Costs:	<u>\$ 5.10</u>	
Total Expenses:	\$55.10	Equipment Replacement Well Stimulation
Non-Routine Costs:	\$ 1.00	
Taxable Income:	\$ (0.36)	
Income Tax Due (22%):	<u>\$ (0.08)</u>	
After Tax Income:	\$ (0.28)	



What is in the Compliance Cost?

WTI Price:	\$80.00/bbl
ILB Crude Price:	\$73.00/bbl
Daily Production:	1 bbl
Net Revenue Interest:	80%
Net Revenue to Owner:	\$58.40
Taxes:	\$ 2.66
Gross Revenue:	\$55.74
Expenses	
Lifting Cost:	\$35.00
Selling, General, & Admin.:	\$15.00
Compliance Costs:	<u>\$ 5.10</u>
Total Expenses:	\$55.10
Non-Routine Costs:	\$ 1.00
Taxable Income:	\$ (0.36)
Income Tax Due (22%):	<u>\$ (0.08)</u>
After Tax Income:	\$ (0.28)

Reporting and Record Keeping:

Annual Cost = \$94,000,000/yr
 Number of Companies = 9,000 (source: IPAA)
 $\$94,000,000 / 9,000 \text{ companies} = \$10,444 / \text{company per yr}$
 Assume each company operates 10 wells
 Annual Production = 3,650 barrels
 $\$10,444 \text{ reporting cost} / 3,650 \text{ barrels} = \mathbf{\$2.86/bbl}$

Fugitive Emissions Monitoring:

Annual Cost = \$765,000,000/yr
 Number of Producing Wells = 937,000 (Source: EIA)
 $\$765,000,000 \text{ per yr} / 937,000 \text{ wells} = \$816 / \text{well per yr}$
 Annual Production = 365 barrels
 $\$816 \text{ monitoring cost per well} / 365 \text{ barrels} = \mathbf{\$2.24/bbl}$

Compliance Cost: \$5.10 = \$2.24/bbl + \$2.86/bbl



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Flaring Restrictions

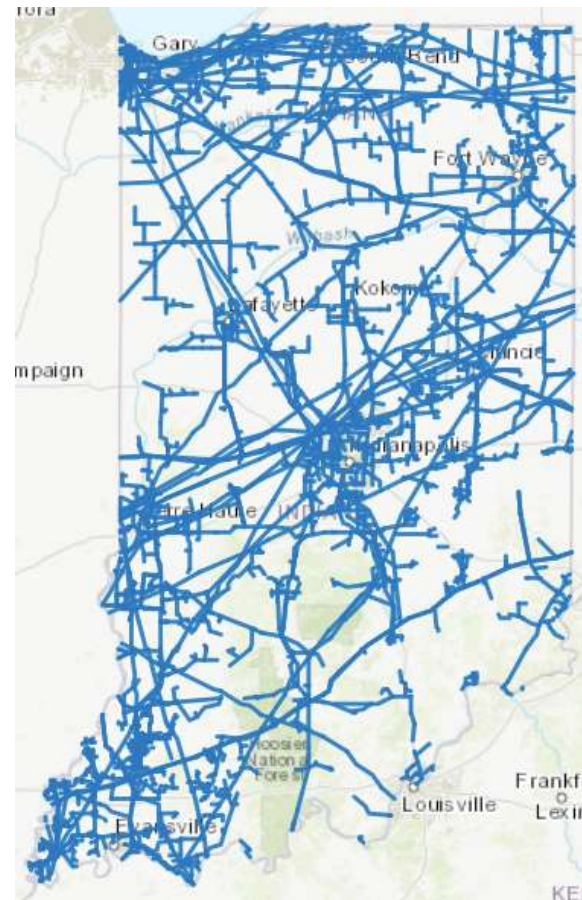
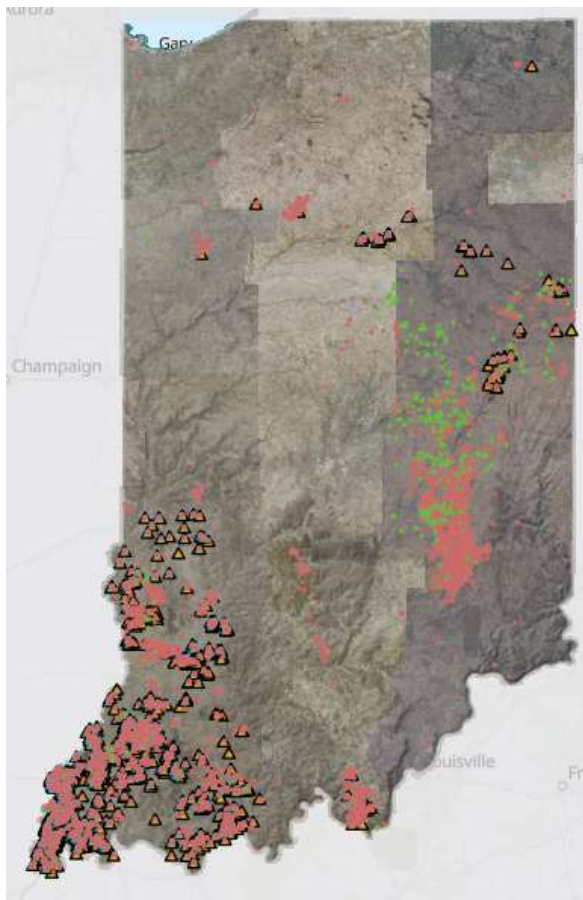
Operators are restricted from flaring associated gas from oil wells. EPA provided four options:

- (1) Recover the associated gas from the separator and route the recovered gas into a gas gathering flow line or collection system to a sales line
- (2) Recover the associated gas from the separator and use the recovered gas as an onsite fuel source
- (3) Recover the associated gas from the separator and use the recovered gas for another useful purpose that a purchased fuel or raw material would serve
- (4) Recover the associated gas from the separator and reinject the recovered gas into the well or inject the recovered gas into another well for enhanced oil recovery



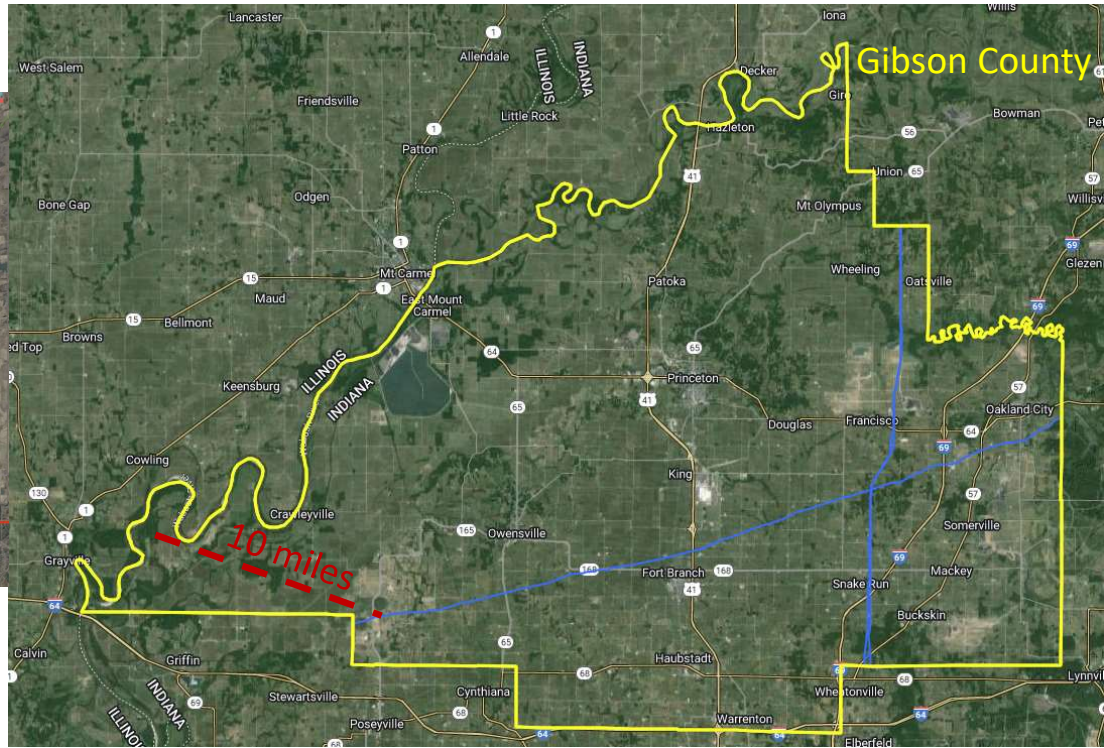
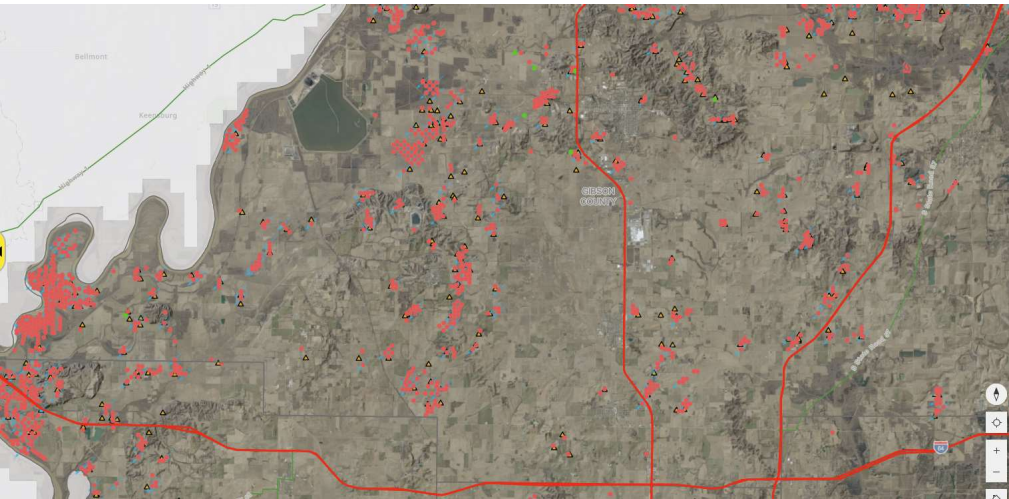
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Indiana Oil Wells and Commercial Gas Lines



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Construct a New Gas Pipeline



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Pipeline Cost

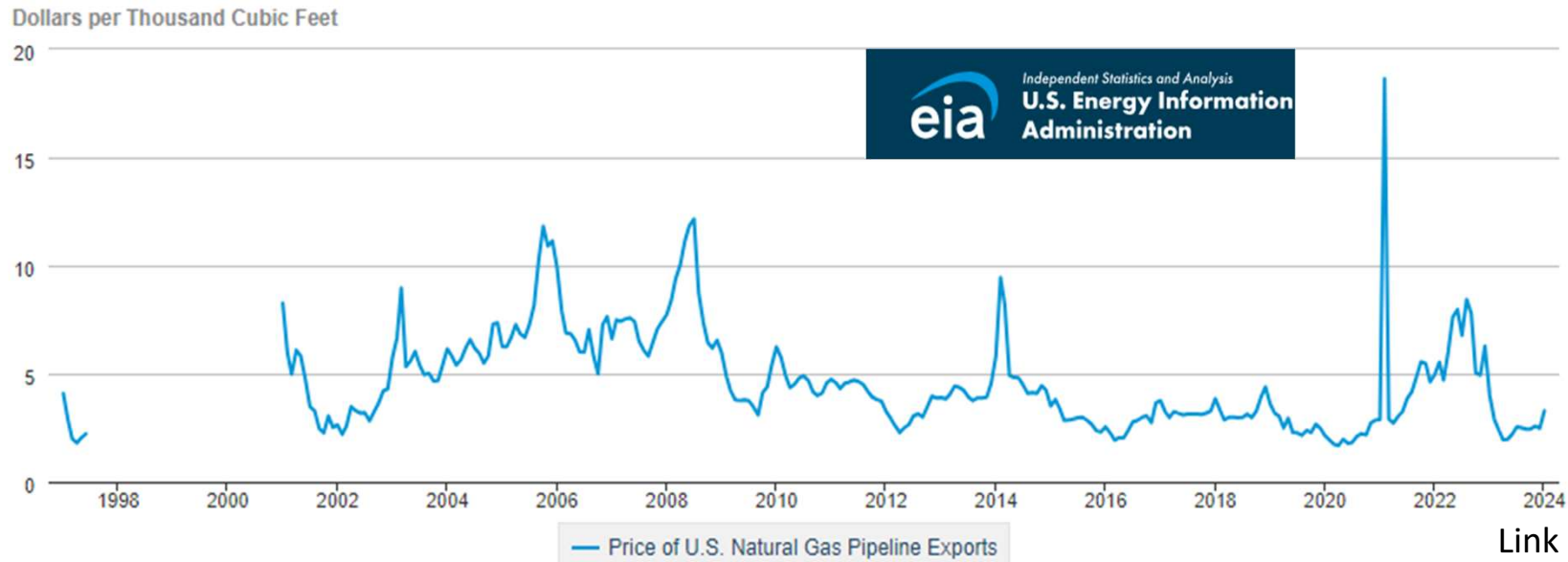
- Leasing: \$ 100,000
- Survey: \$ 250,000
- Permitting: \$ 25,000
- Design: \$ 125,000
- Construction: \$ 400,000
- Processing Plant: \$ 200,000
- Tie-in: \$ 250,000
- Compliance: \$ 25,000
- Commissioning: \$ 25,000
- Total: \$1,400,000



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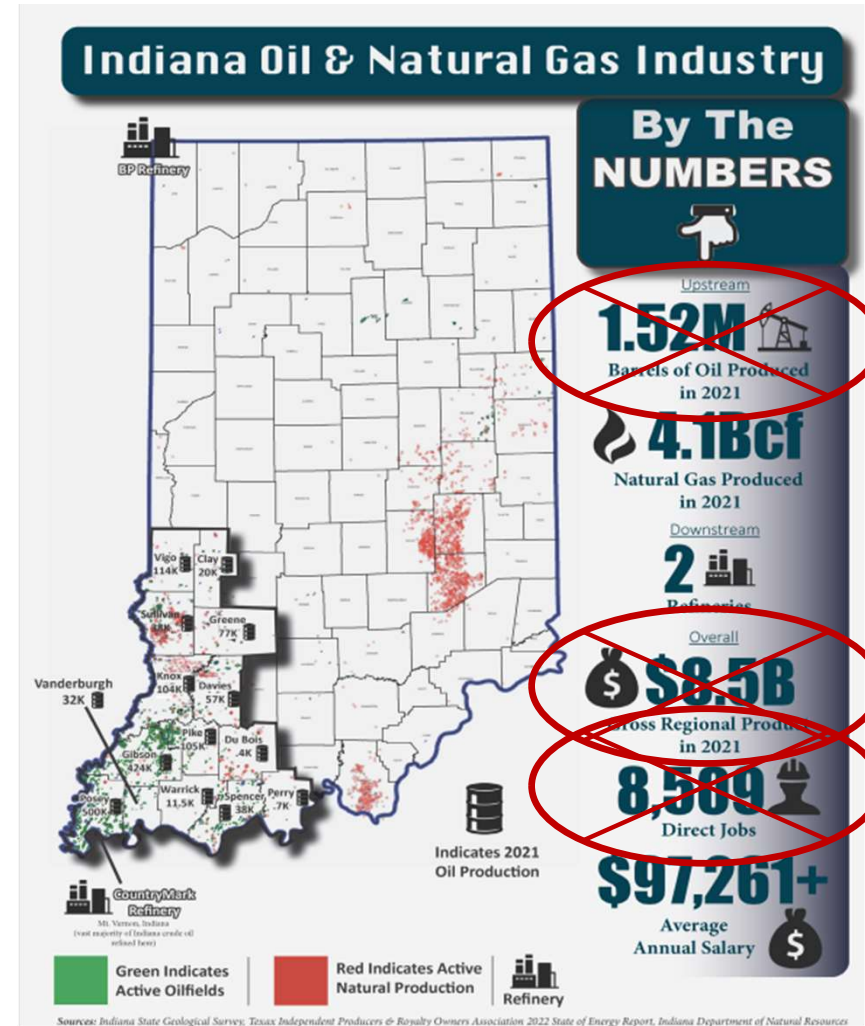
Pipeline Economics

- Tariff: \$0.50 / MCF
- Pipeline Flow Rate: 50 MCF/day
- Annual Gross Revenue: ~\$9,000
- Payback (ignore OpEx): 155 years



Summary

- Indiana's oil production will be impacted
- Compliance will be expensive
- EPA estimates 300,000 wells plugged



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Thank you

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Methane Tax Summary (Waste Emission Charge)

- The Methane Tax was created in 2021 by the US Congress in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).
- Fee Schedule per metric ton of methane released above the regulatory threshold of 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year.
 - 2024 - \$900 / metric ton
 - 2025 - \$1,200 / metric ton
 - 2026 - \$1,500 / metric toon
- EPA has estimated that the program will result in \$390 million in compliance costs and tax payments after accounting for methane mitigation
- EPA is estimating that taxes paid will decline year-over-year, even with an increasing tax rate, because operators will be reducing emissions from their facilities.
- WEC is due on the same day that your report is due.



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Indiana Oil Well Locations

