

The Future of U.S. Natural Gas Supply, Demand & Infrastructure Developments

July 9th, 2014

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Outline

- **Introduction, Methodology and Overview of Market Approach (Cell Modeling and Cellcast).**
- **Production and Supply Prospectus.**
 - Expectations By Region and Basin
 - Processing and Fractionation Expectations
 - Forecast through 2030
 - Import Picture: Canada and LNG
- **Demand: The Future is In Your Hands.**
 - Residential, Commercial and Industrial
 - Power Burn
 - Mexico and LNG Export
- **Regional Balances Dictate Infrastructure Requirements.**
 - Current and Planned Capacity
 - Shifting Dynamics and Future Pipeline Requirements
 - Storage: Why We Need It and Where
- **Impact on Natural Gas Price.**
 - Forecast through 2030
 - Regional Basis and Volatility



Key Takeaways

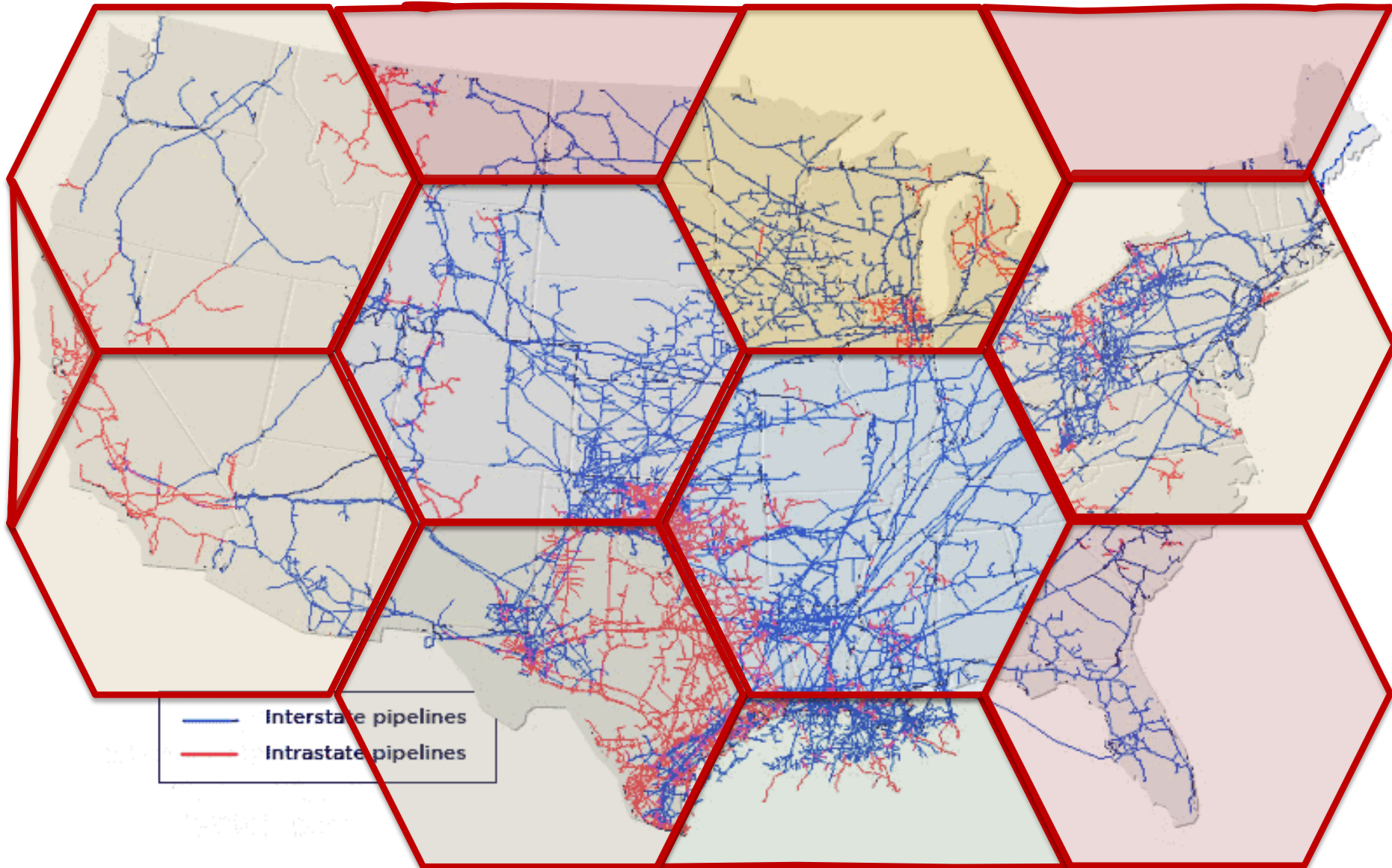
- ❖ Bentek Expects Production to Increase By 28.3 Bcf/d through 2030.
- ❖ Pace of Systemic **Demand** Is a Constraint – Demand Will Have to **Start Driving the Bus by 2018**.
- ❖ Incremental Processing Capacity Needs Vary By Basin, Total of **6-8 Bcf/d Necessary**.
- ❖ Midstream Market Participants **Eager** to Build Pipeline In Certain Regions with **38.8 Bcf/d in Proposed Projects**.
- ❖ Analysis Shows **Need for Incremental Infrastructure Projects \geq 1.1 Bcf/d** Than What Has Been Proposed, **Specifically to Southwest Markets**.
- ❖ With Demand Increasing in Southeast, the Region Will Need **3 Bcf/d More Storage Deliverability**, Most Likely Salt.
- ❖ CPI Adjusted Natural Gas **Prices Remain Under \$5.00 thru 2025**, Do Not Eclipse \$6.00 Before 2030



Introduction, Methodology and Overview

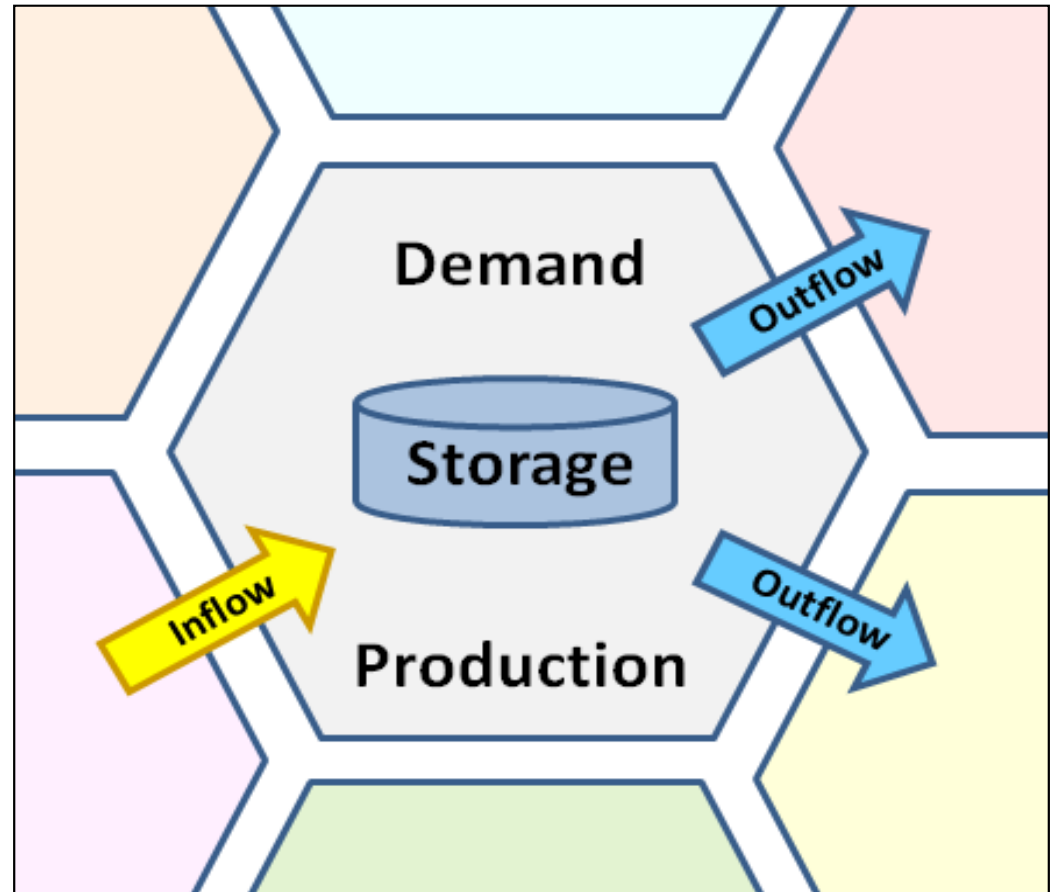


Pipeline Grid is Complicated

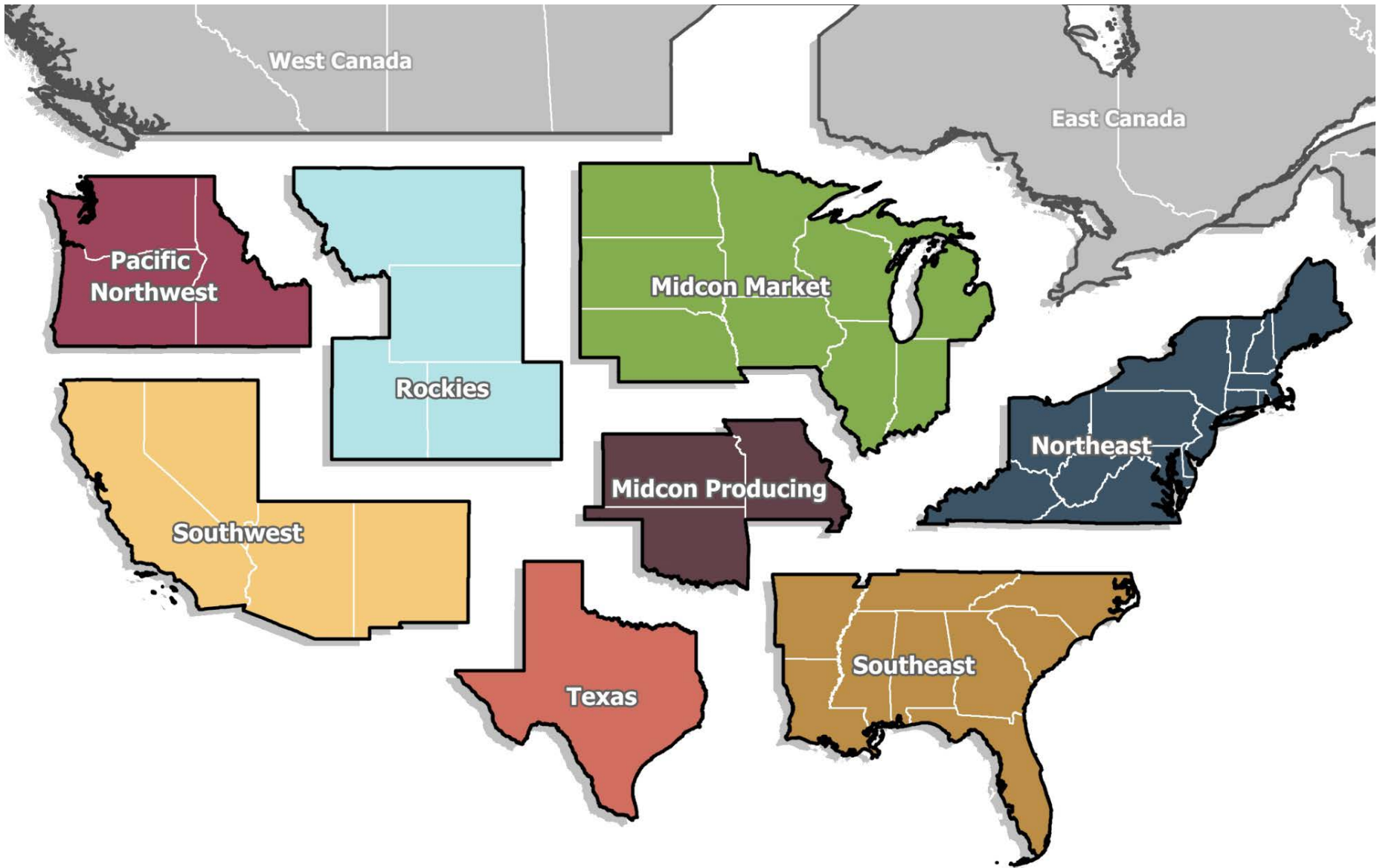


Cell Model Gas Analysis

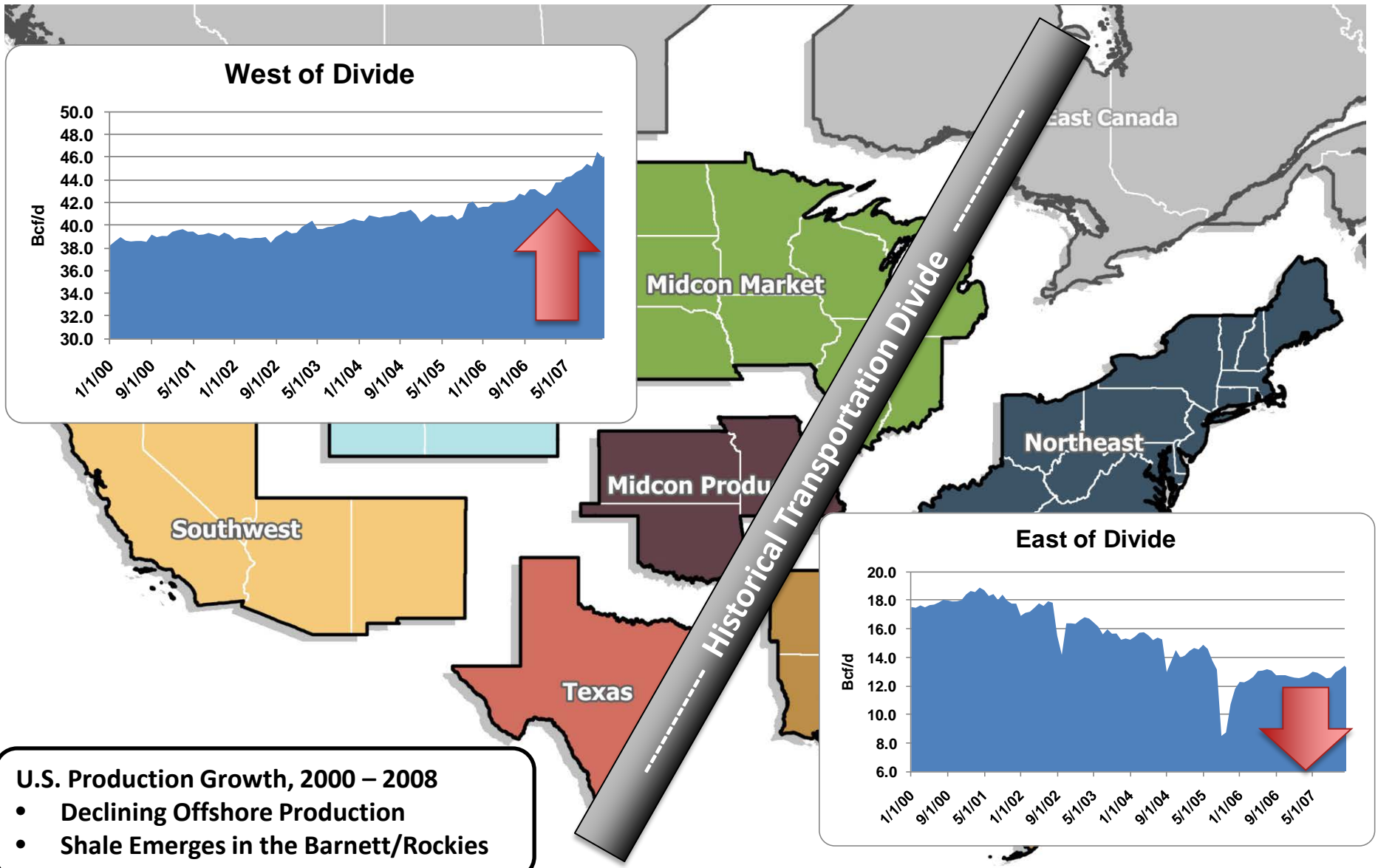
- Supply
 - Onshore Production
 - Offshore Production
 - LNG
- Demand
 - Power
 - Res/Comm
 - Industrial
 - Pipe Loss
- Inflows/Outflows
- Imports/Exports
- Storage I/W
- Storage Inventory
- Balancing Item



North American Cell Regions



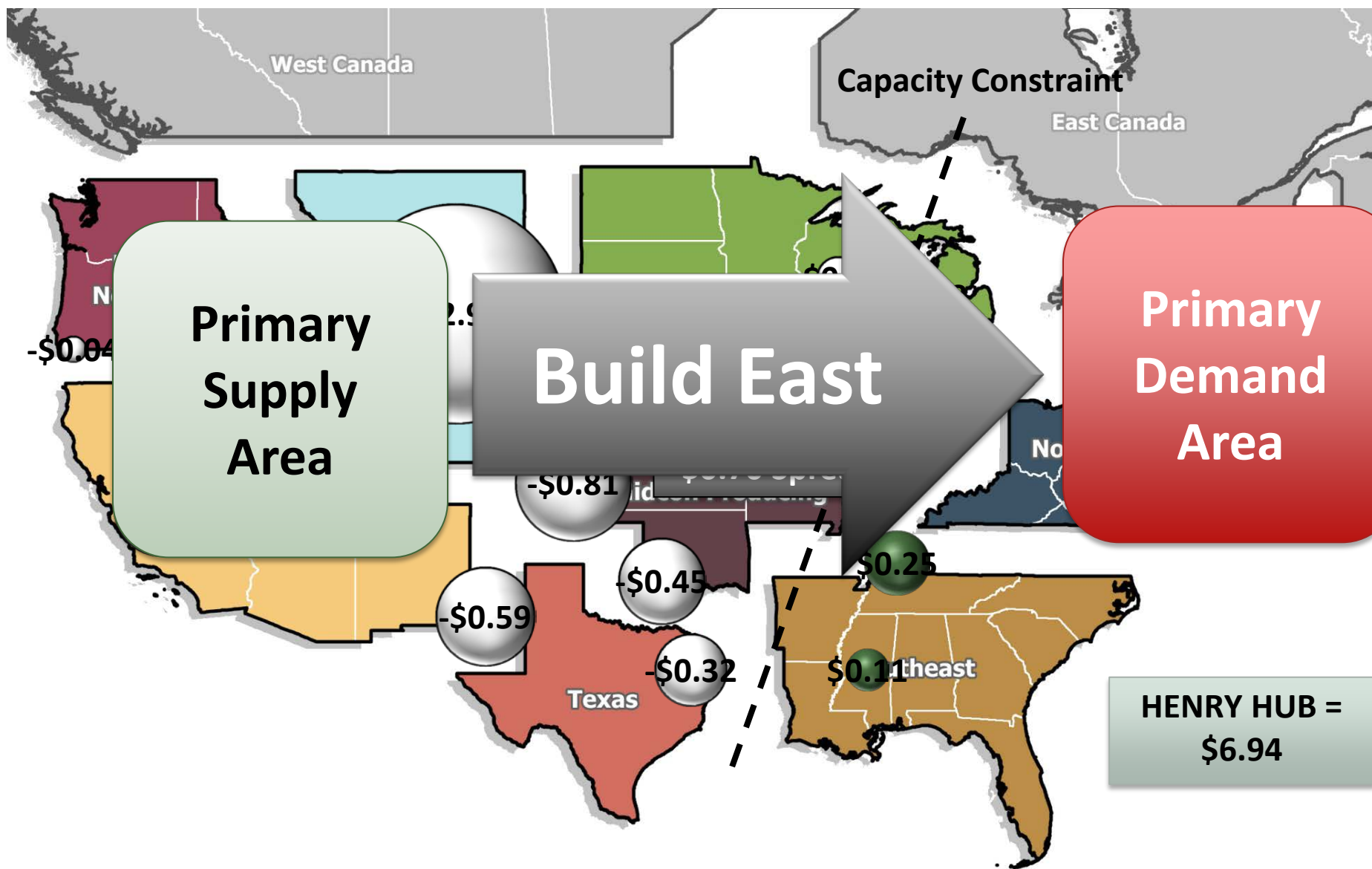
Historical Orientation of Midstream Infrastructure



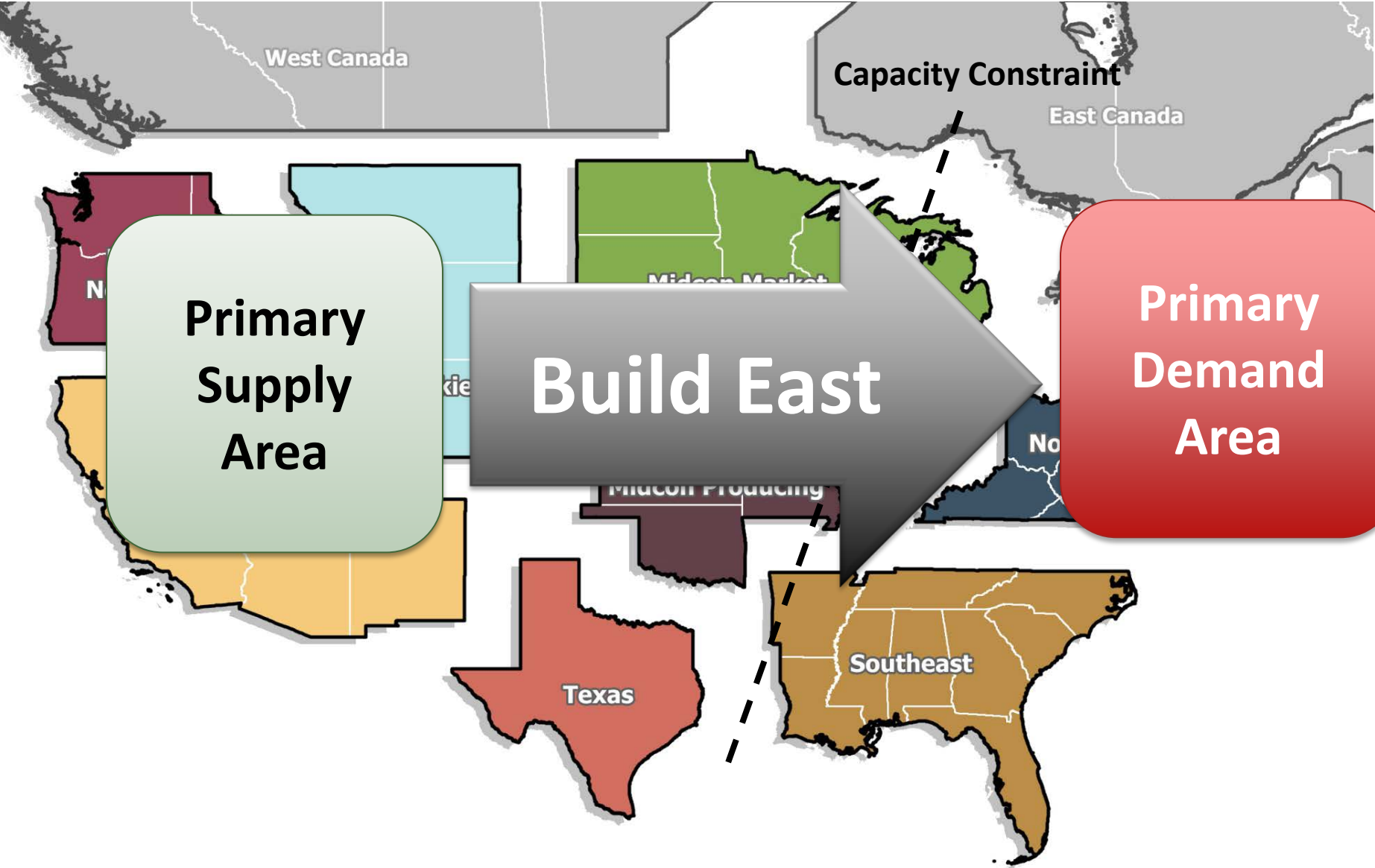
U.S. Production Growth, 2000 – 2008

- Declining Offshore Production
- Shale Emerges in the Barnett/Rockies

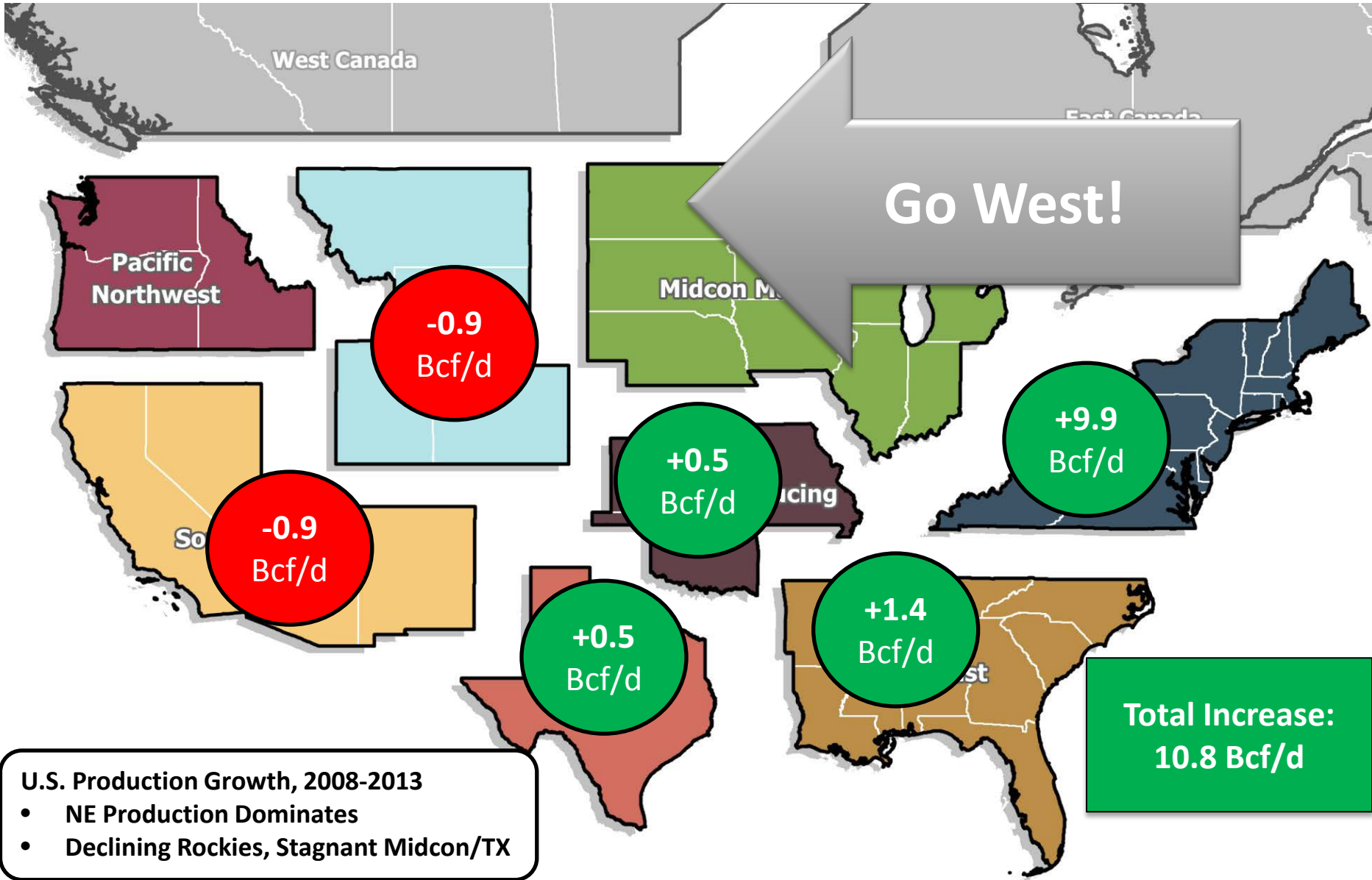
Supply, Demand and Basis Drive Infrastructure Decisions (2007 Example)



Primary Supply Area Changes



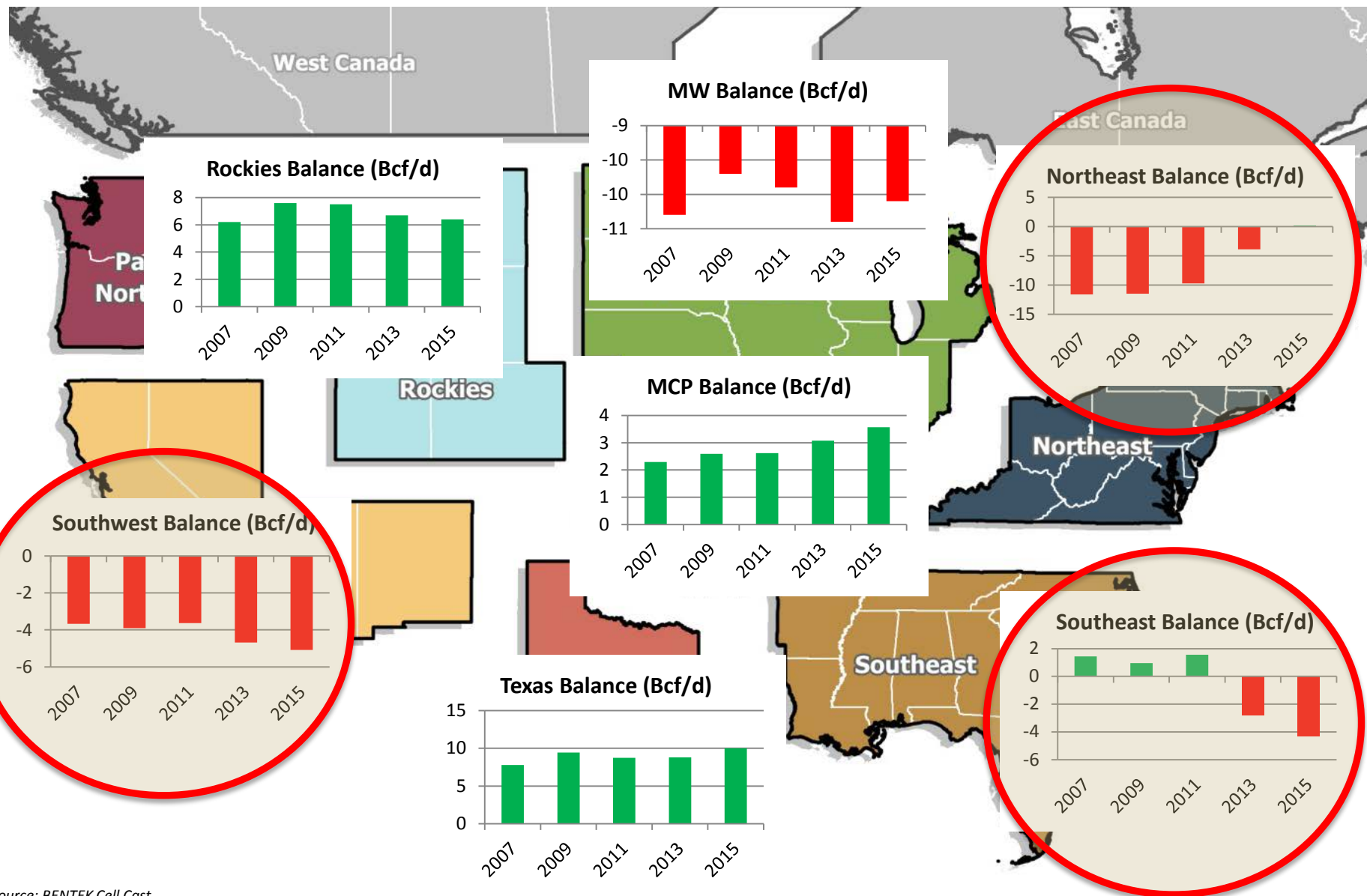
North American Production Shift Changes Midstream Needs



U.S. Production Growth, 2008-2013

- NE Production Dominates
- Declining Rockies, Stagnant Midcon/TX

Net Long/Short Balances Drive Midstream Decision Making



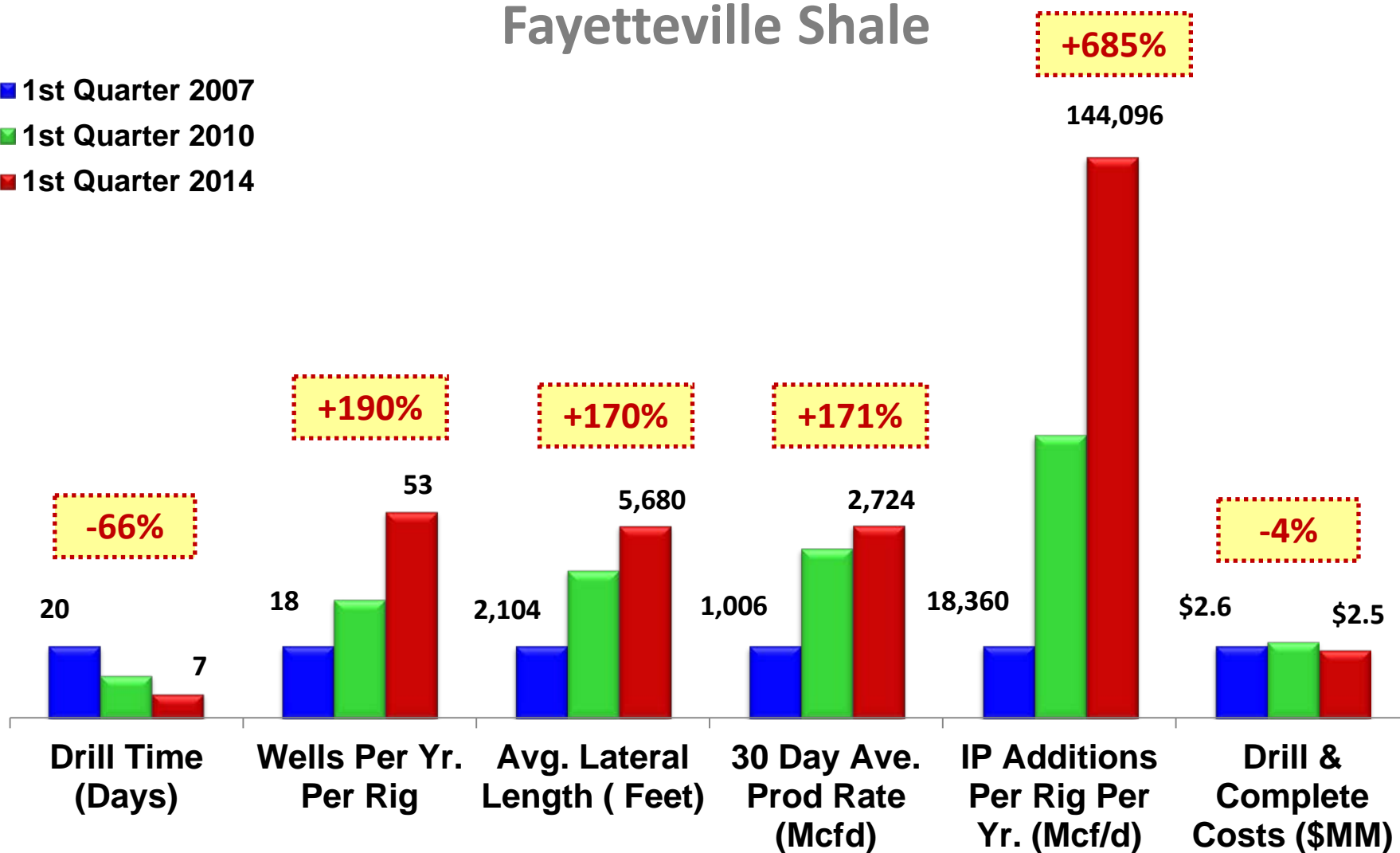
Production and Supply Prospectus



Southwestern Energy's Rig Productivity Gains

Fayetteville Shale

- 1st Quarter 2007
- 1st Quarter 2010
- 1st Quarter 2014

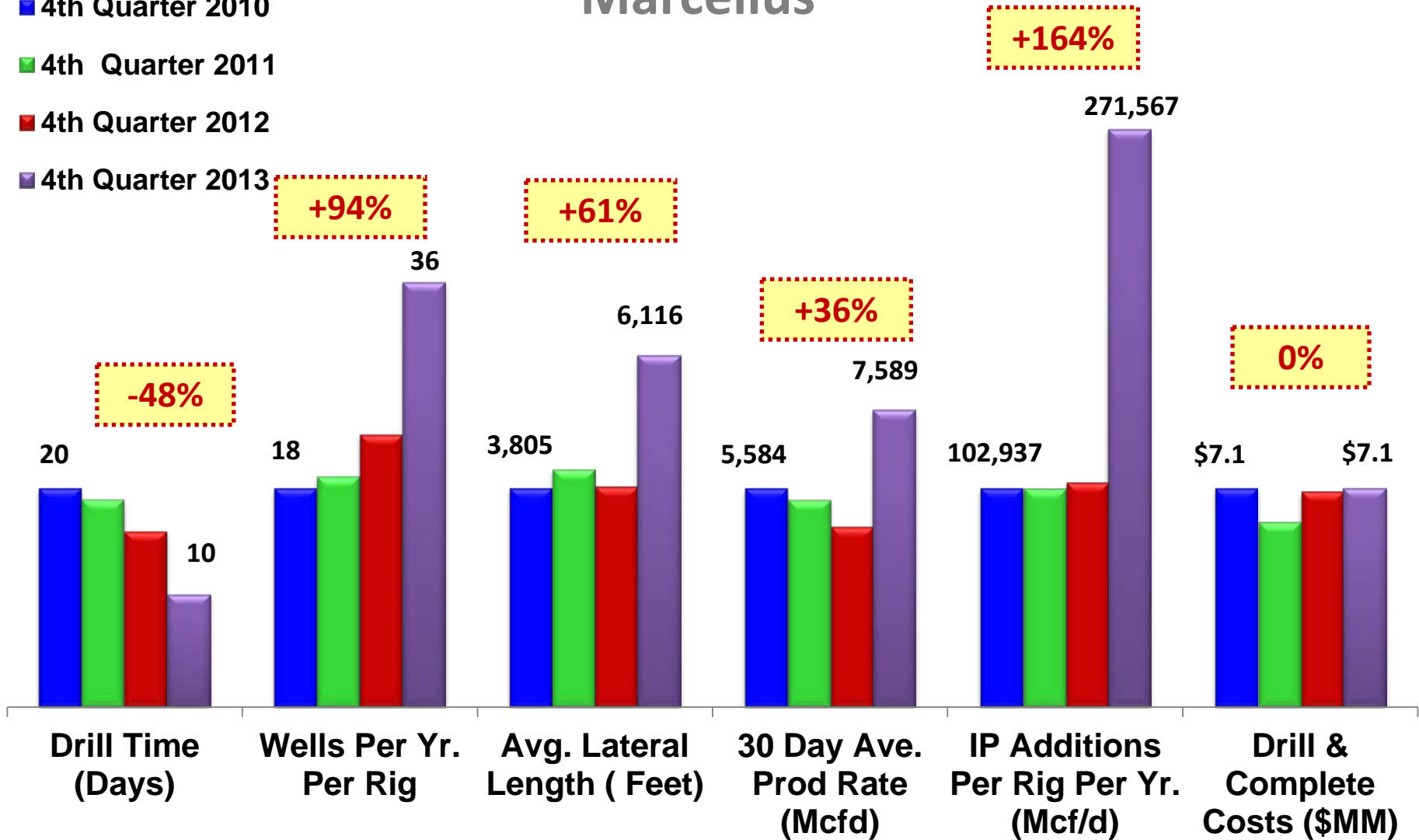


Source: Southwestern Energy Financials

Marcellus Basin Rig Productivity Gains

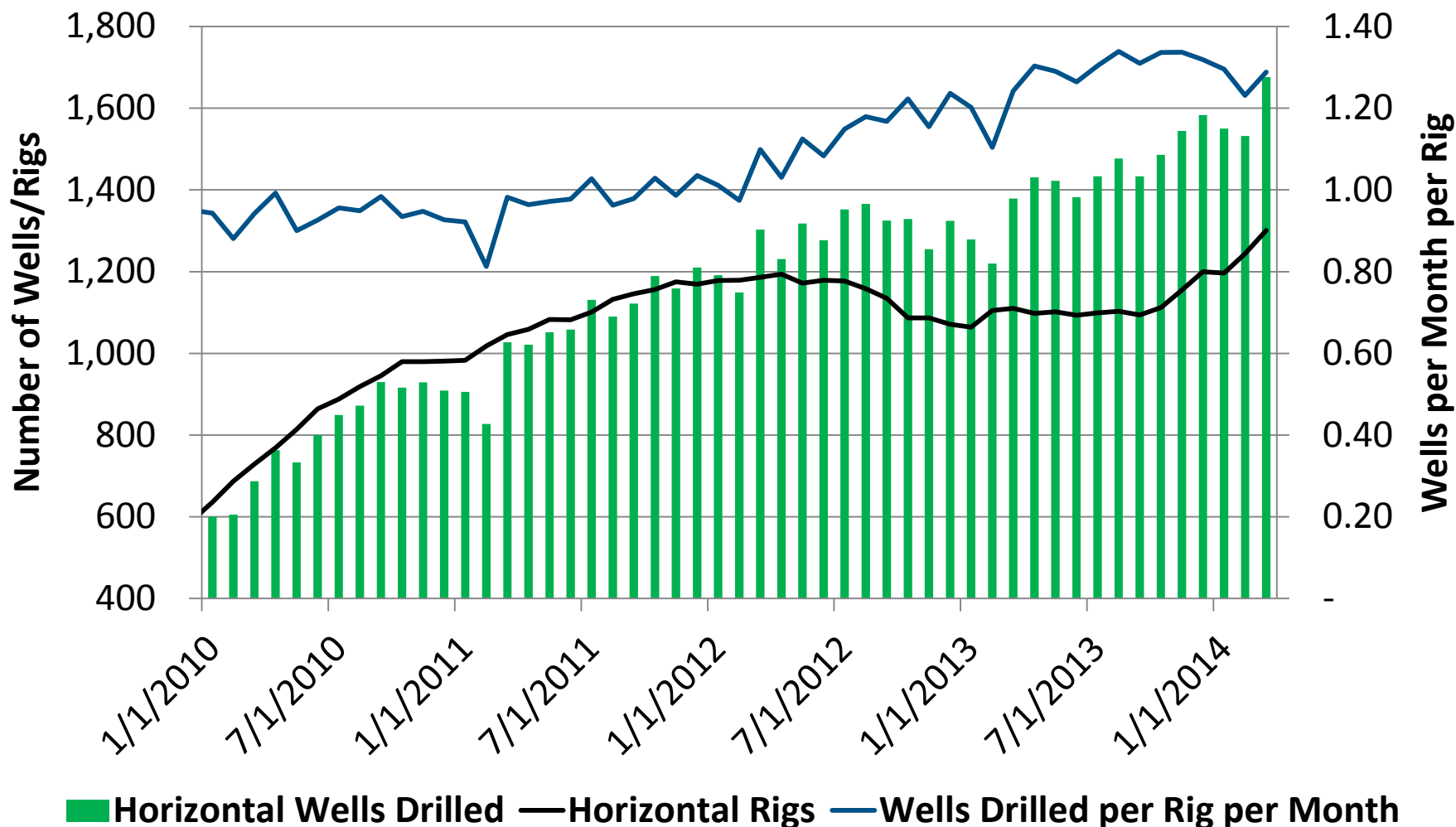
Marcellus

- 4th Quarter 2010
- 4th Quarter 2011
- 4th Quarter 2012
- 4th Quarter 2013

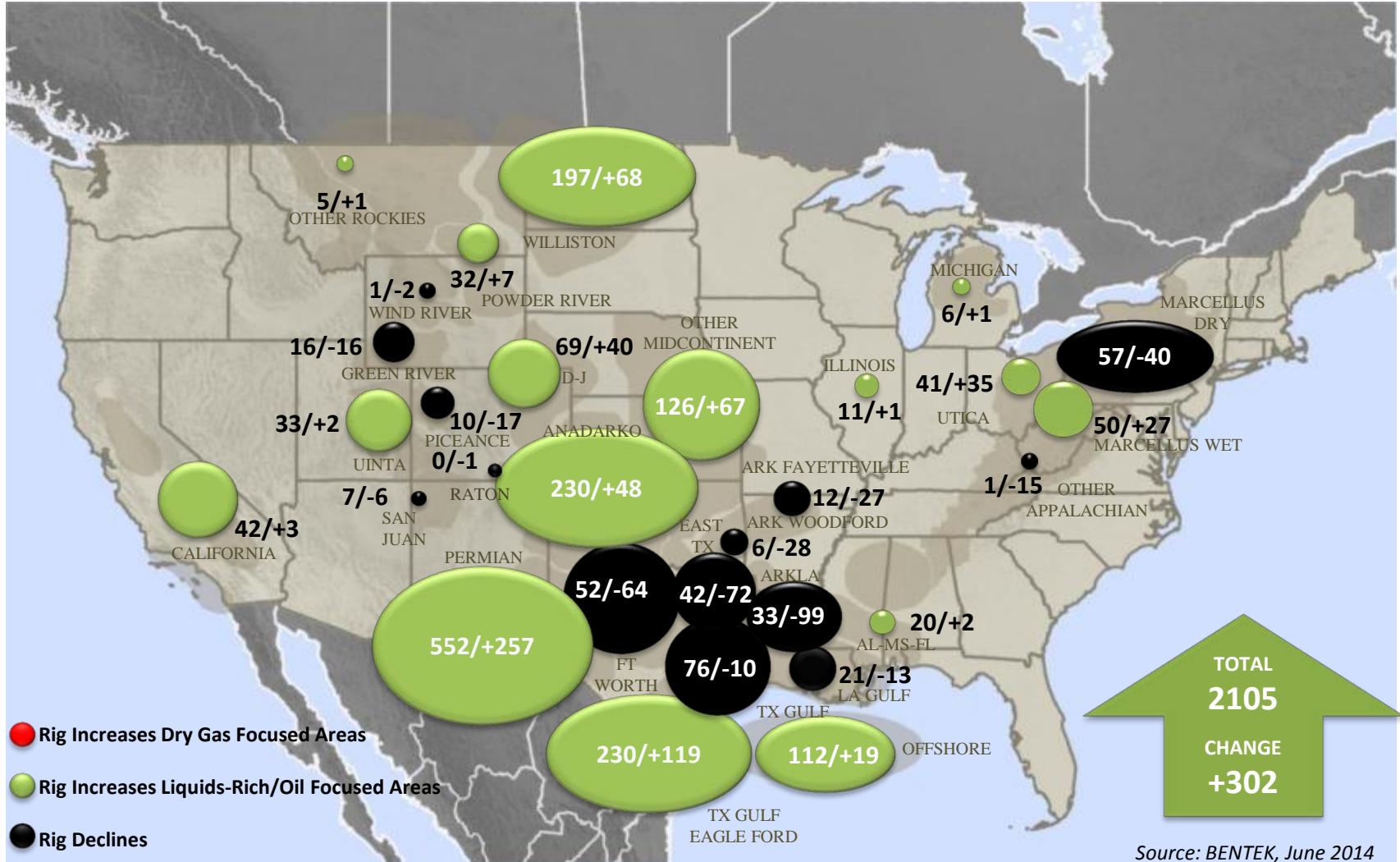


Trend in Drilling Leads to more wells with Fewer Rigs

U.S. Horizontal Drilling Dynamics

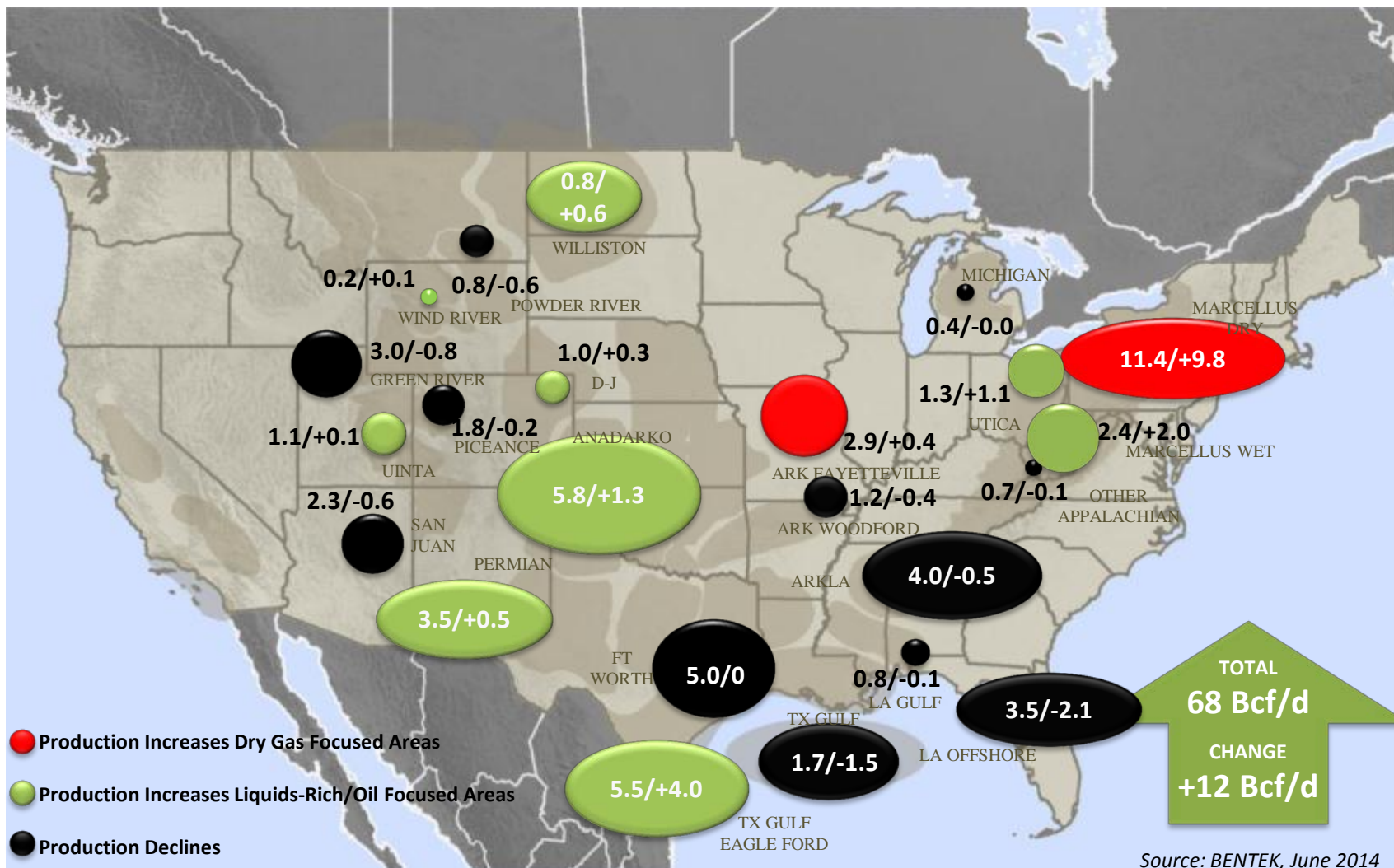


Plays With High Returns Attract Drilling Rigs



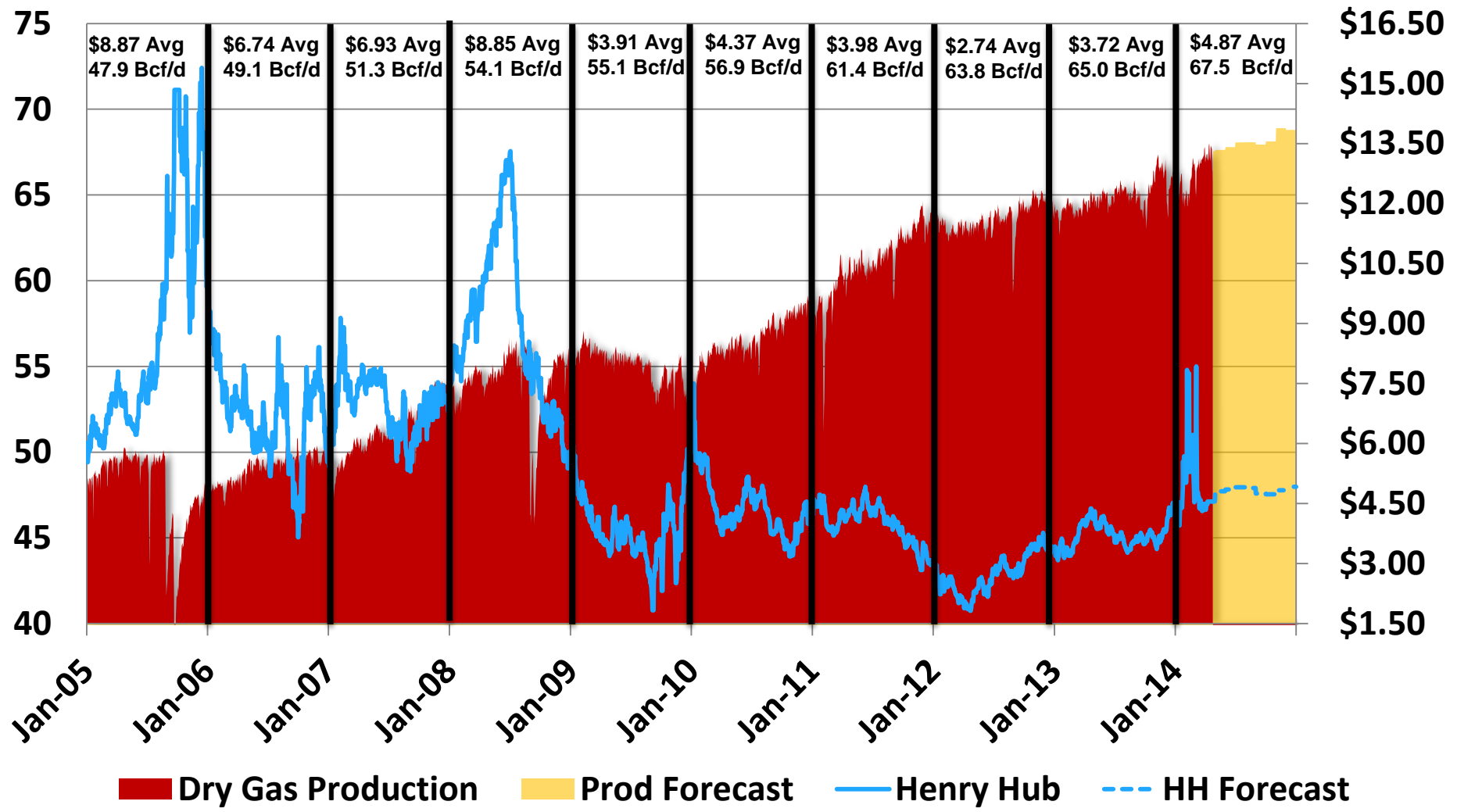
Active rig count: June 6, 2014 / Change in rig count from June 11, 2010

Production Growth Concentrated in the Northeast and Wet Regions



Production : June 1, 2014 / Change in Production from June 1, 2010

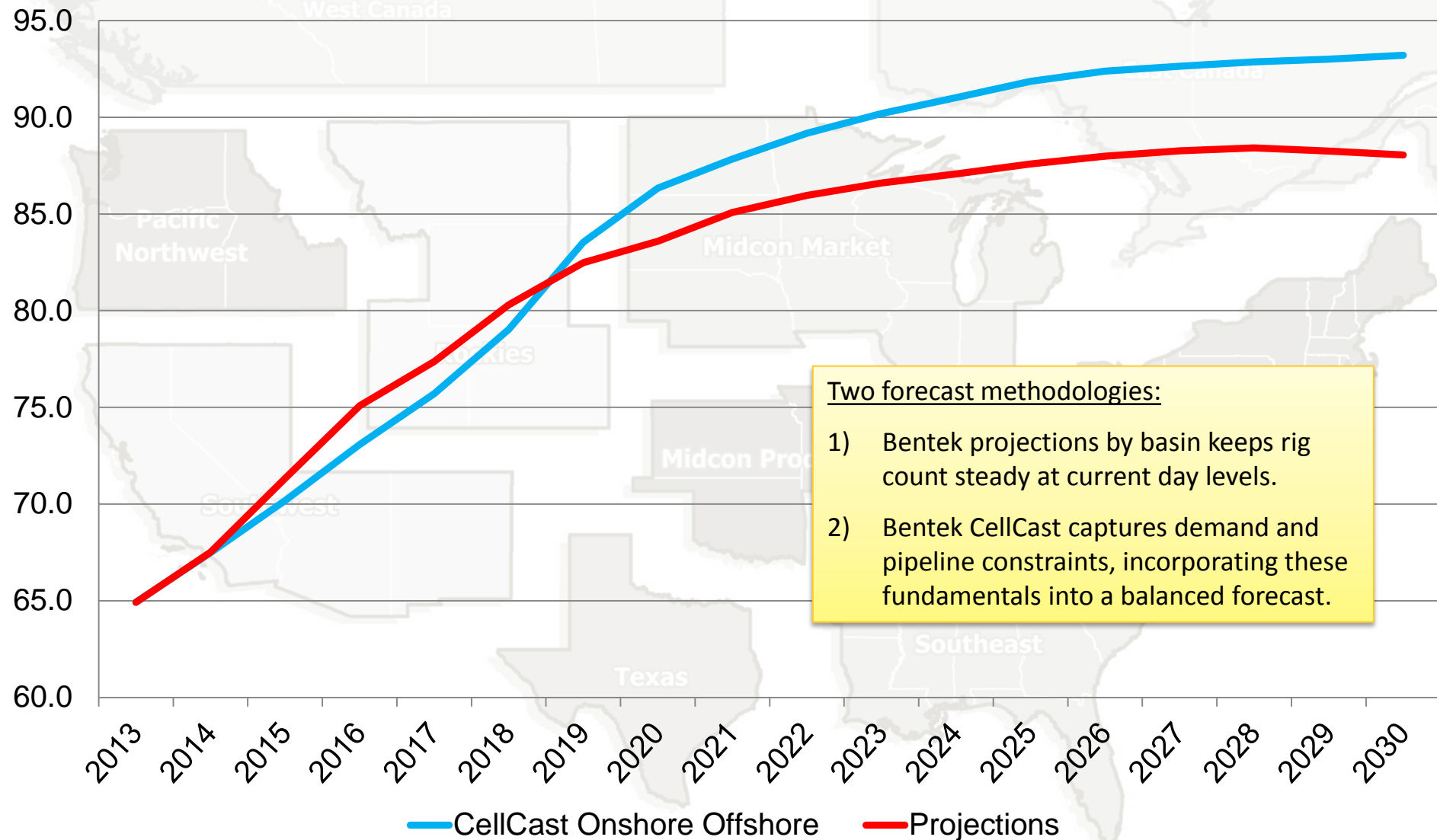
U.S. Dry Natural Gas Production



Source: BENTEK Supply and Demand Report

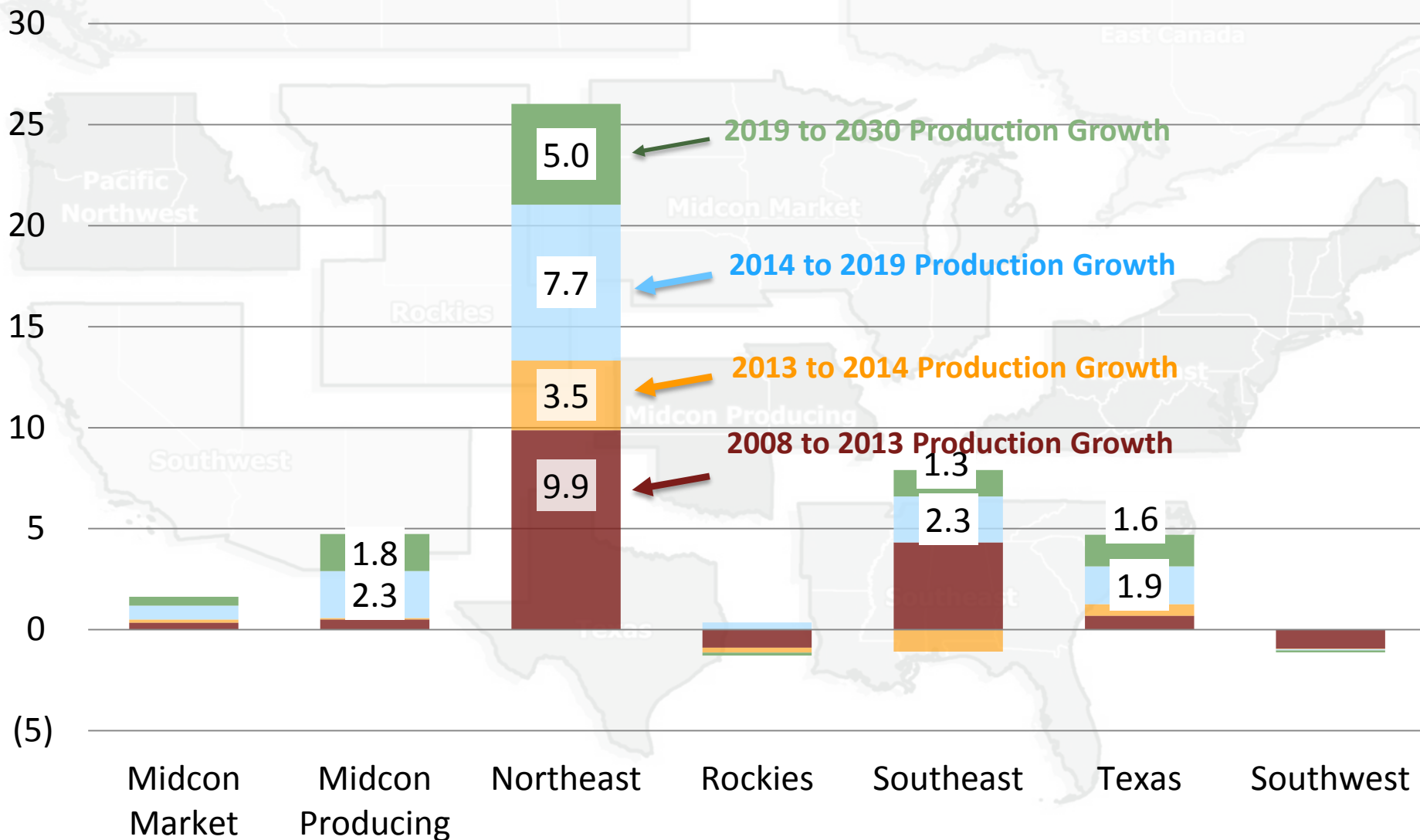
Cellcast Modeling vs. Projections

Lower 48 Production (Bcf/d)



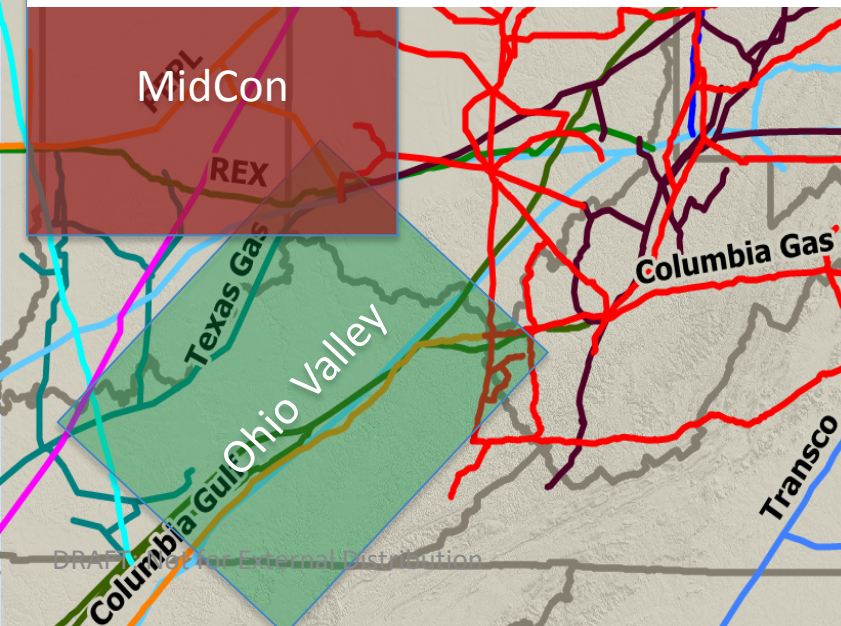
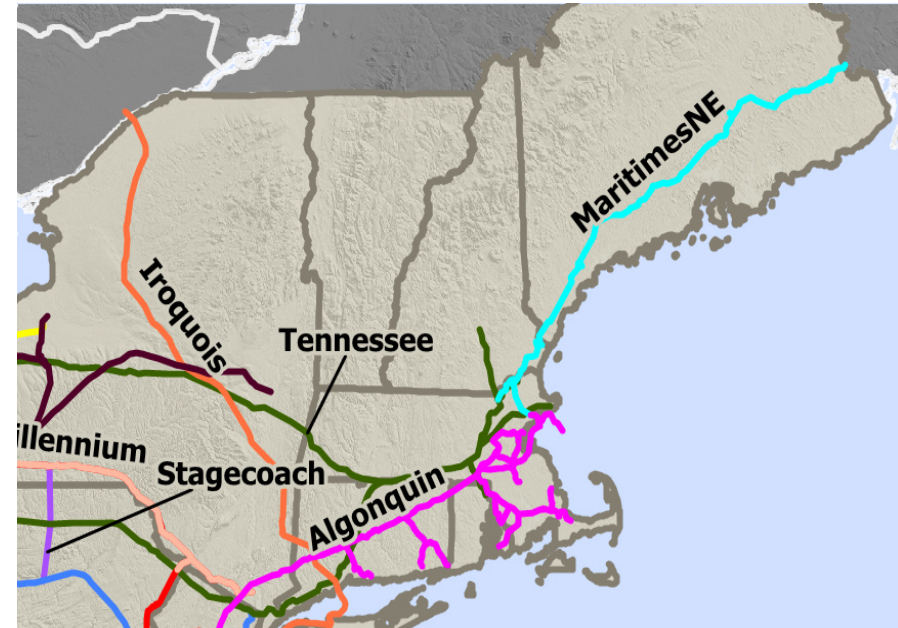
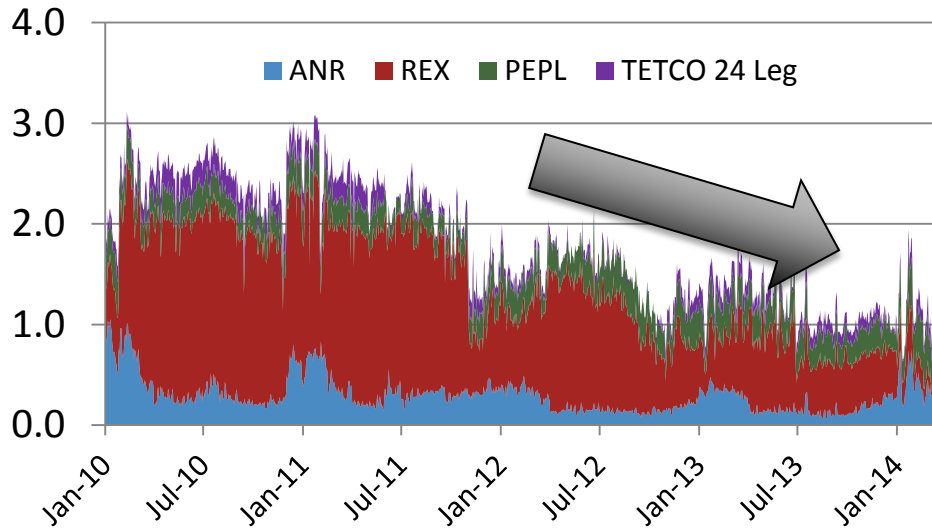
Northeast Continues to Drive Production Growth through 2030

Production Growth by Region 2008 to 2030 (Bcf/d)

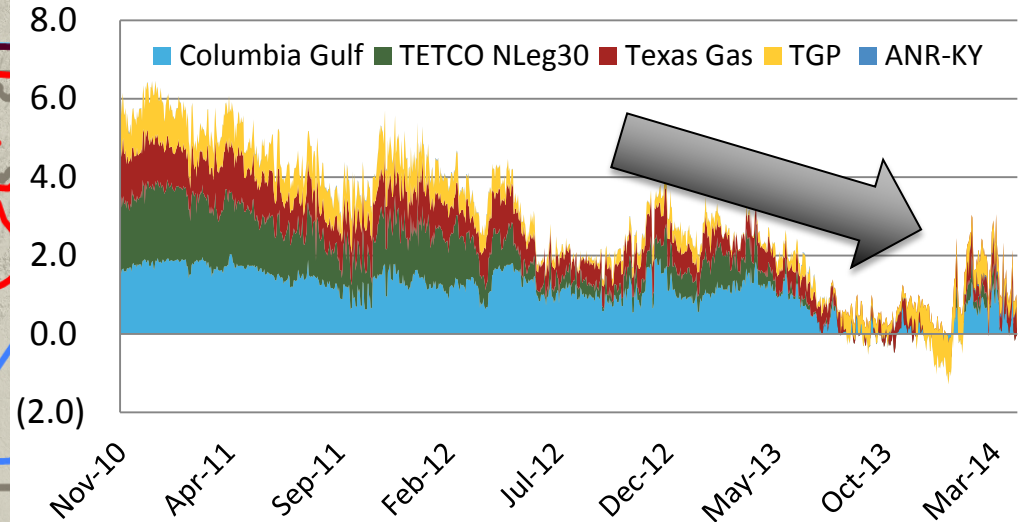


Flows from the Gulf via Ohio Valley and flows from the Midcon and Rockies Rapidly Getting Booted Out of the Northeast Region

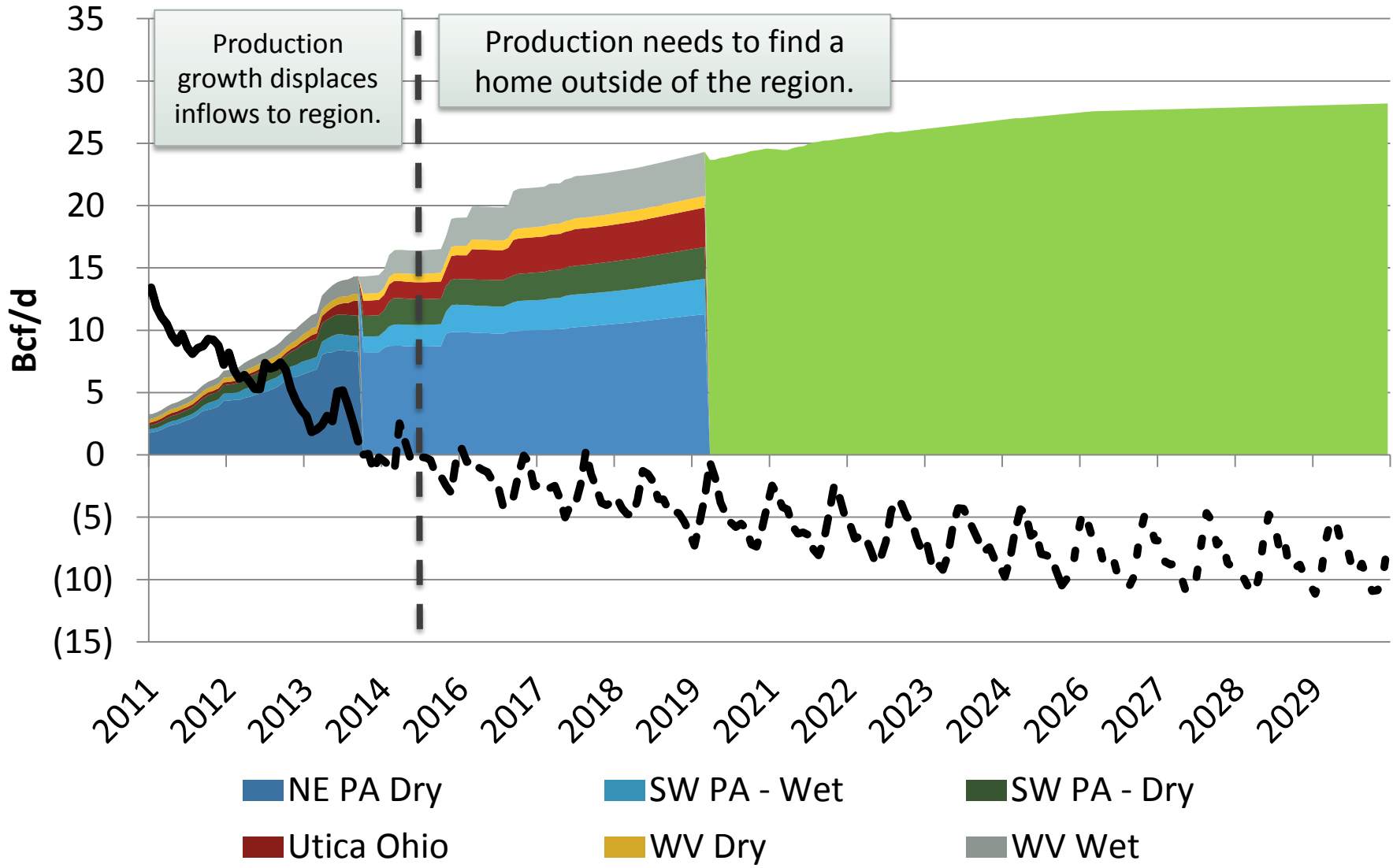
Midcon/Rockies to NE (Bcf/d)



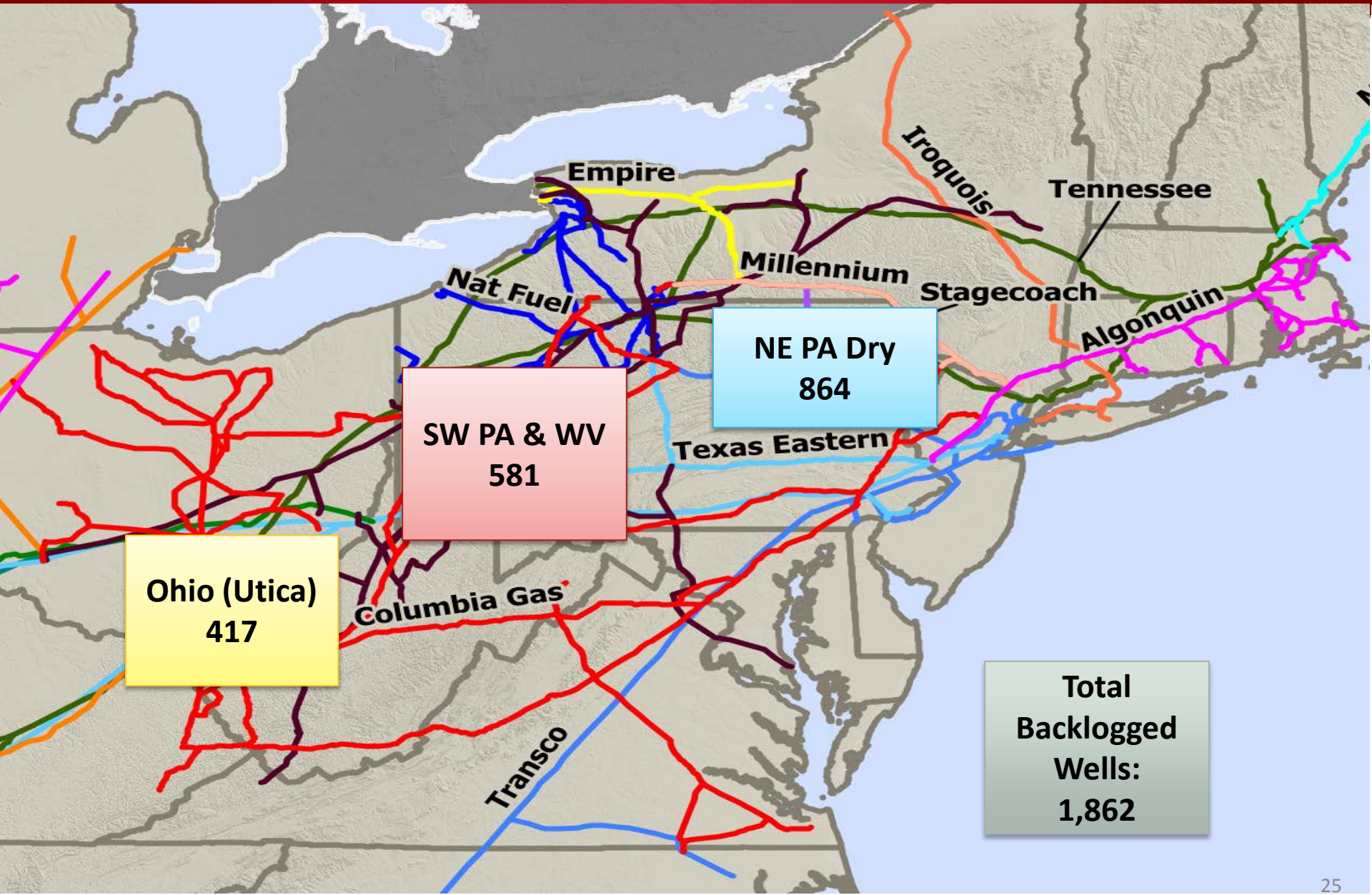
Ohio Valley to NE (Gulf Gas in Bcf/d)



Northeast Reaches Tipping Point

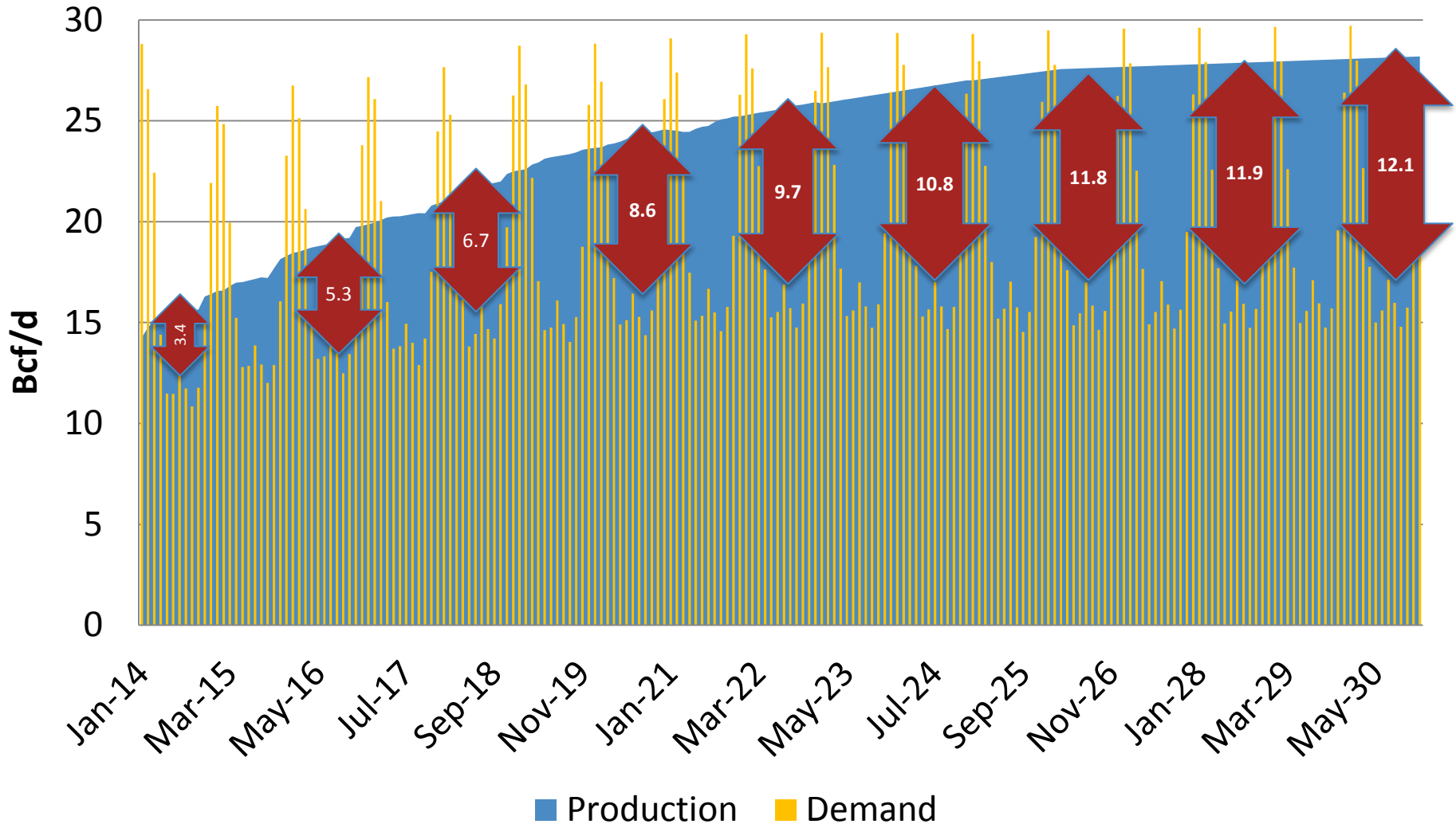


Backlogged Wells: Drilled but not Producing

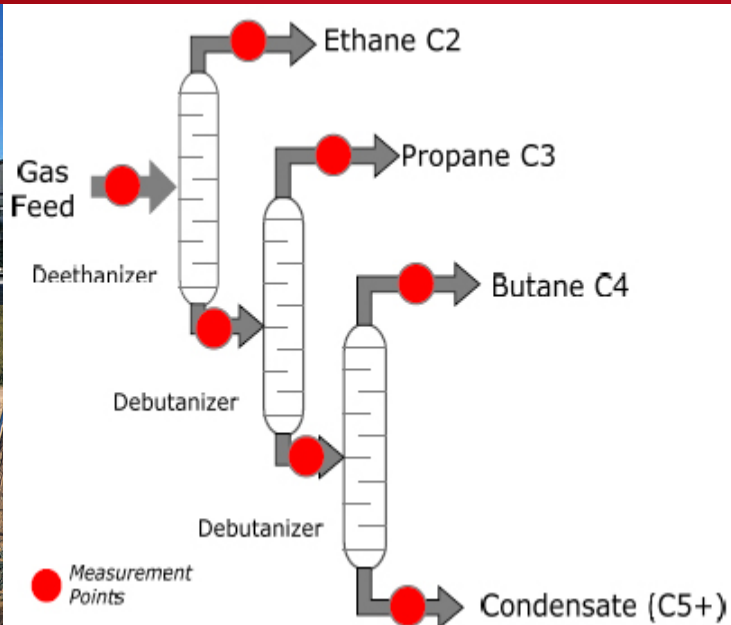


Expansion projects are critical for production growth, especially during the summer when demand drops well below production levels.

NE Production vs. Demand

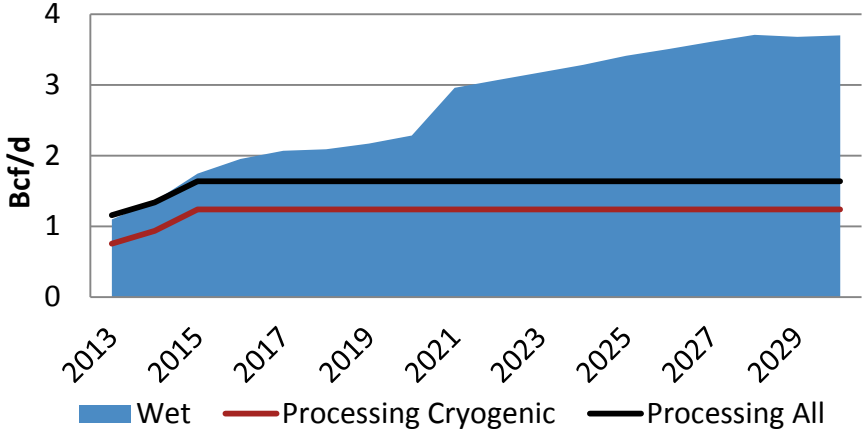


Processing and Fractionation Requirements

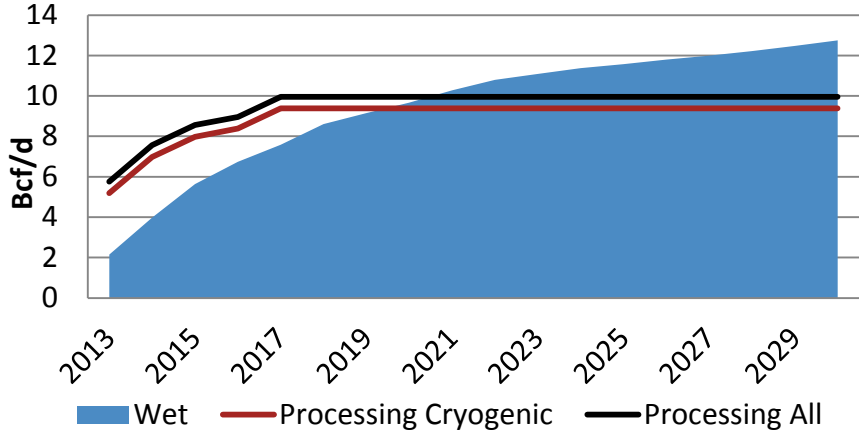


Adequate processing capacity through 2020 in most liquids-rich regions, except for Williston

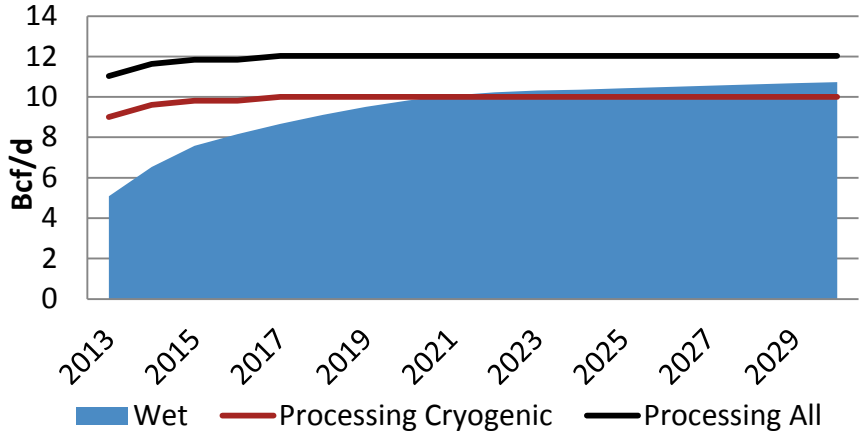
Williston



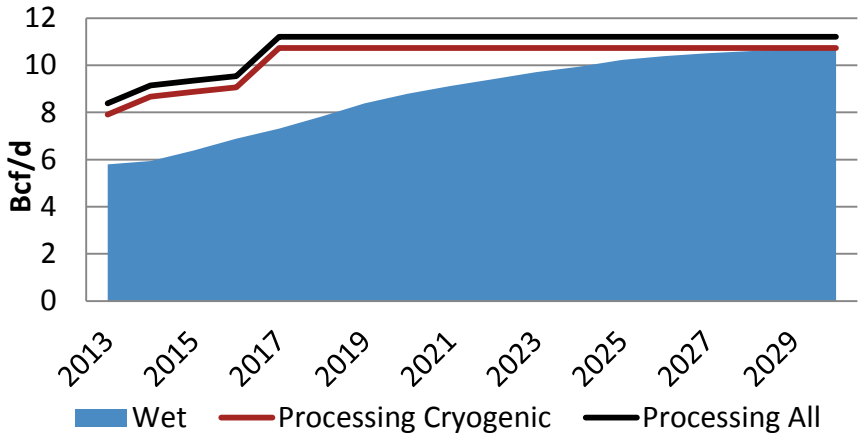
Northeast



Texas Gulf Coast



Anadarko



Source: Bentek's Market Call: North American NGLs, NGL Facilities Databank

Over 70 projects to build or expand processing capacity

29

Processing Capacity needed through 2030
6 to 8 Bcf/d

0.2-0.4 Bcf/d starting in 2027

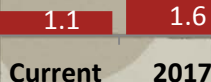
2-2.5 Bcf/d starting NOW

3-3.5 Bcf/d starting in 2020

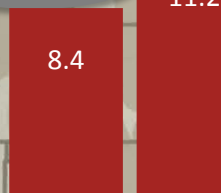
Up to 1 Bcf/d starting in 2020

Current US gas processing capacity ~ 83 Bcf/d and set to potentially increase by **12 Bcf/d** by end-2017

Williston



Anadarko

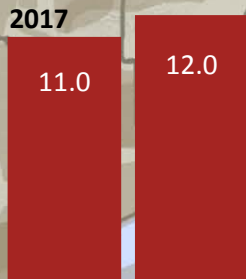


Permian

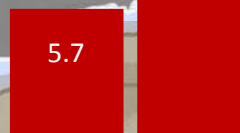


Current

2017



Eagle Ford/
Texas Gulf Coast

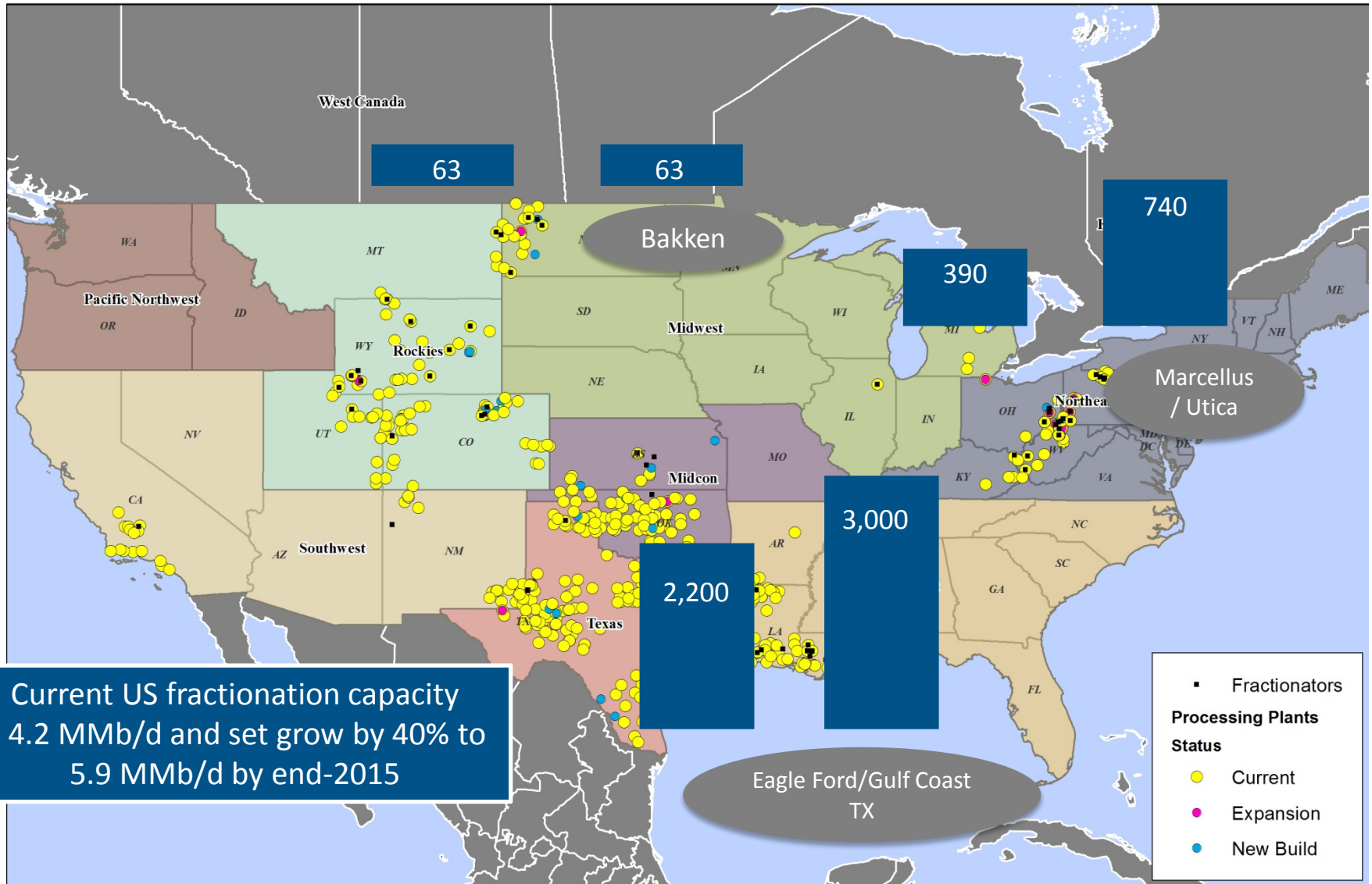


Current

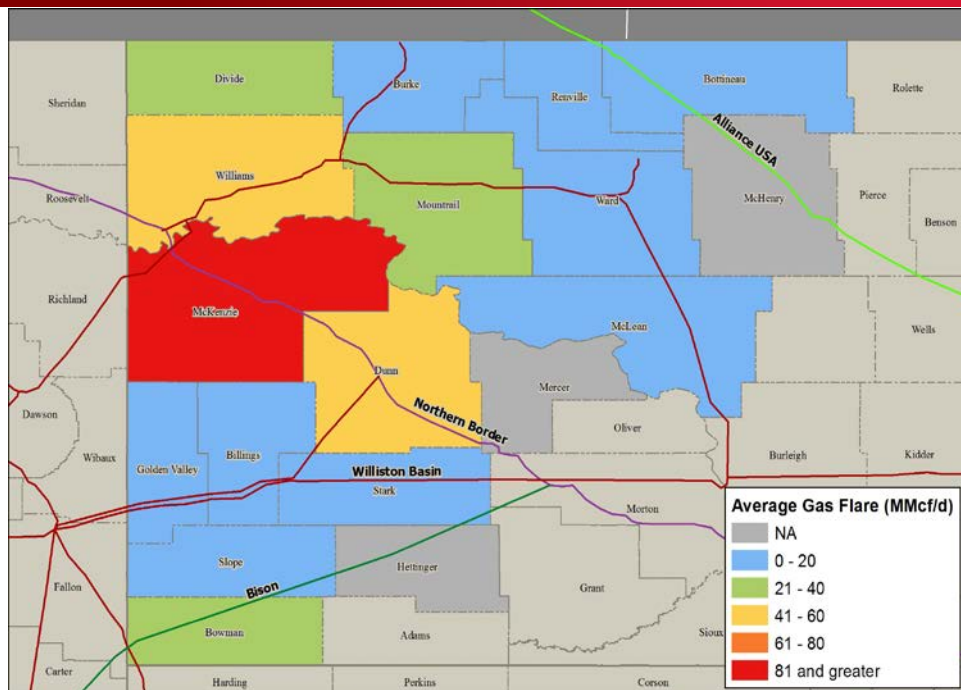
2017

SW Marcellus/Utica

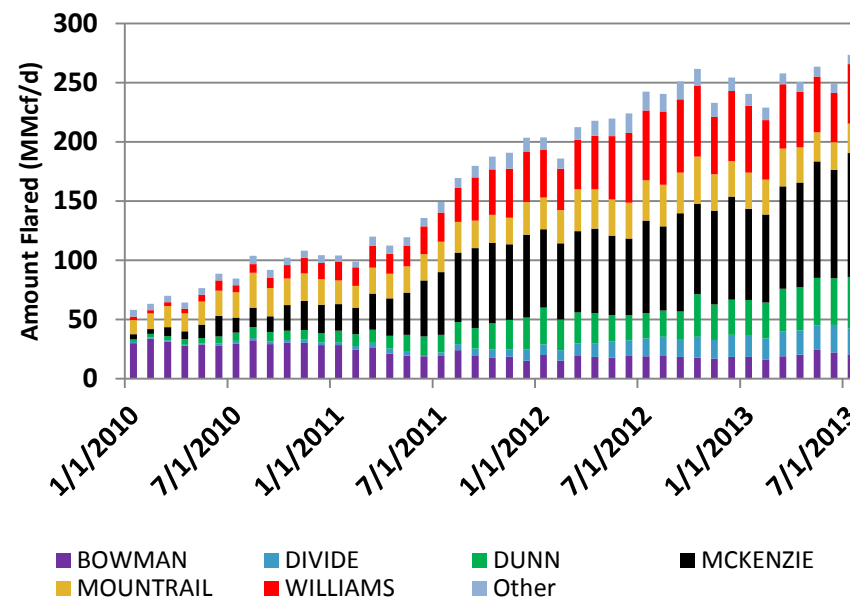
Over 30 Fractionation Projects



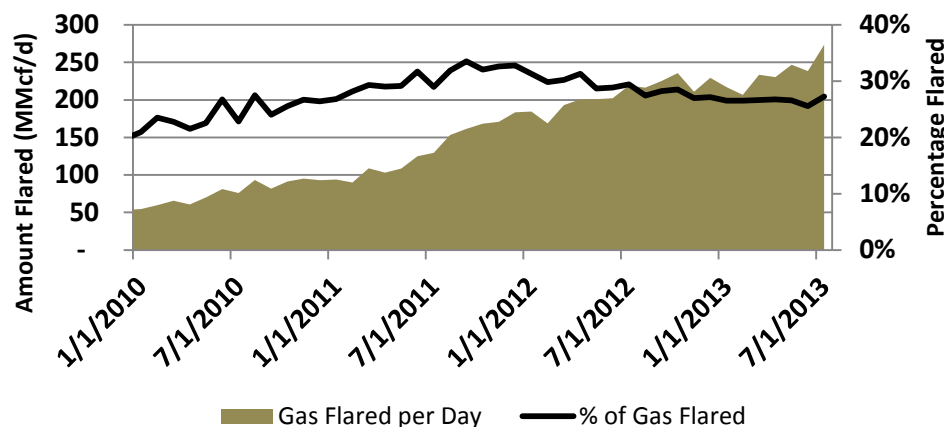
North Dakota Gas Flaring an Issue Due to Processing, Takeaway Constraints



Gas Flared in North Dakota by County

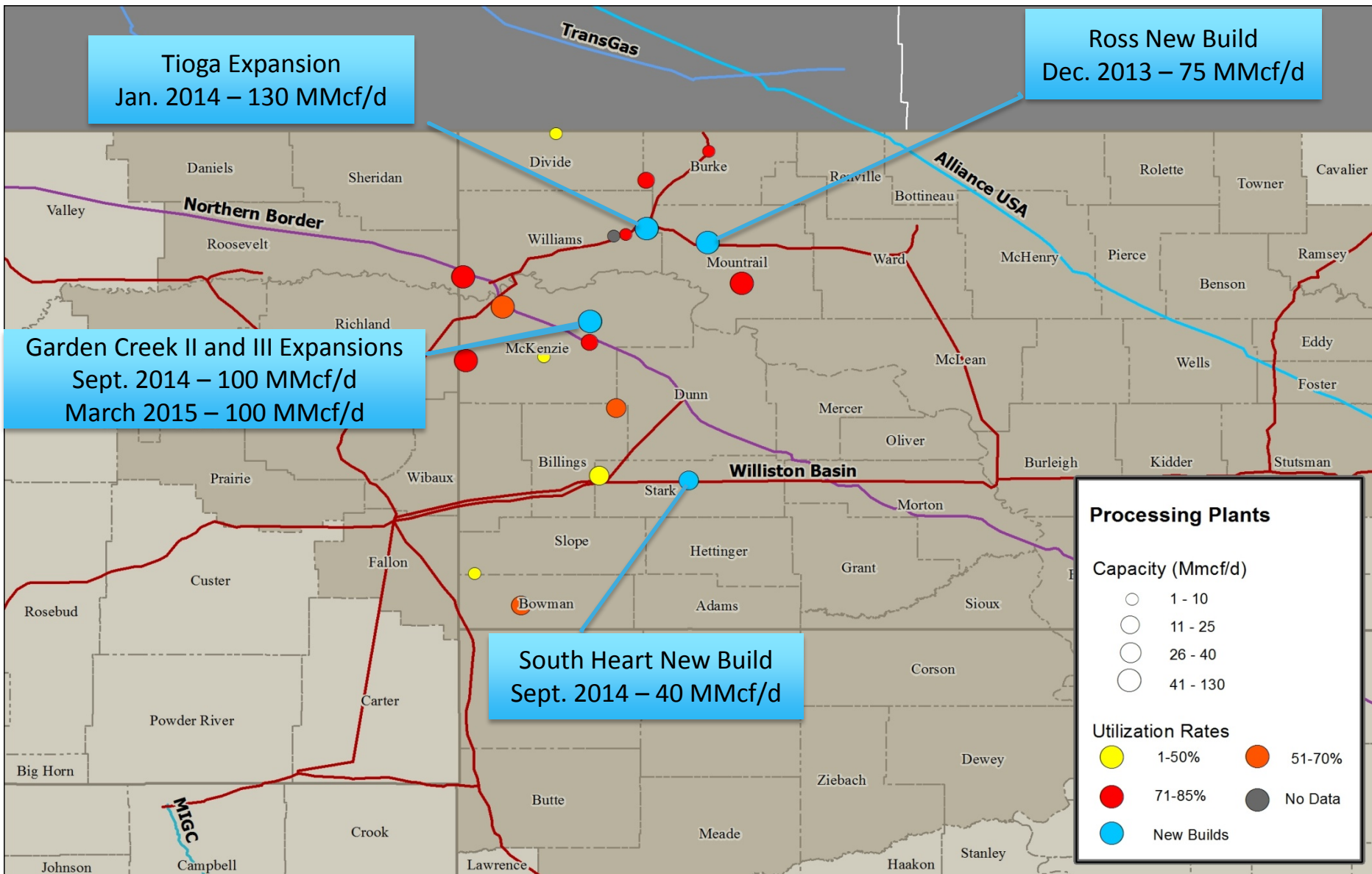


Percentage of North Dakota Flared Gas

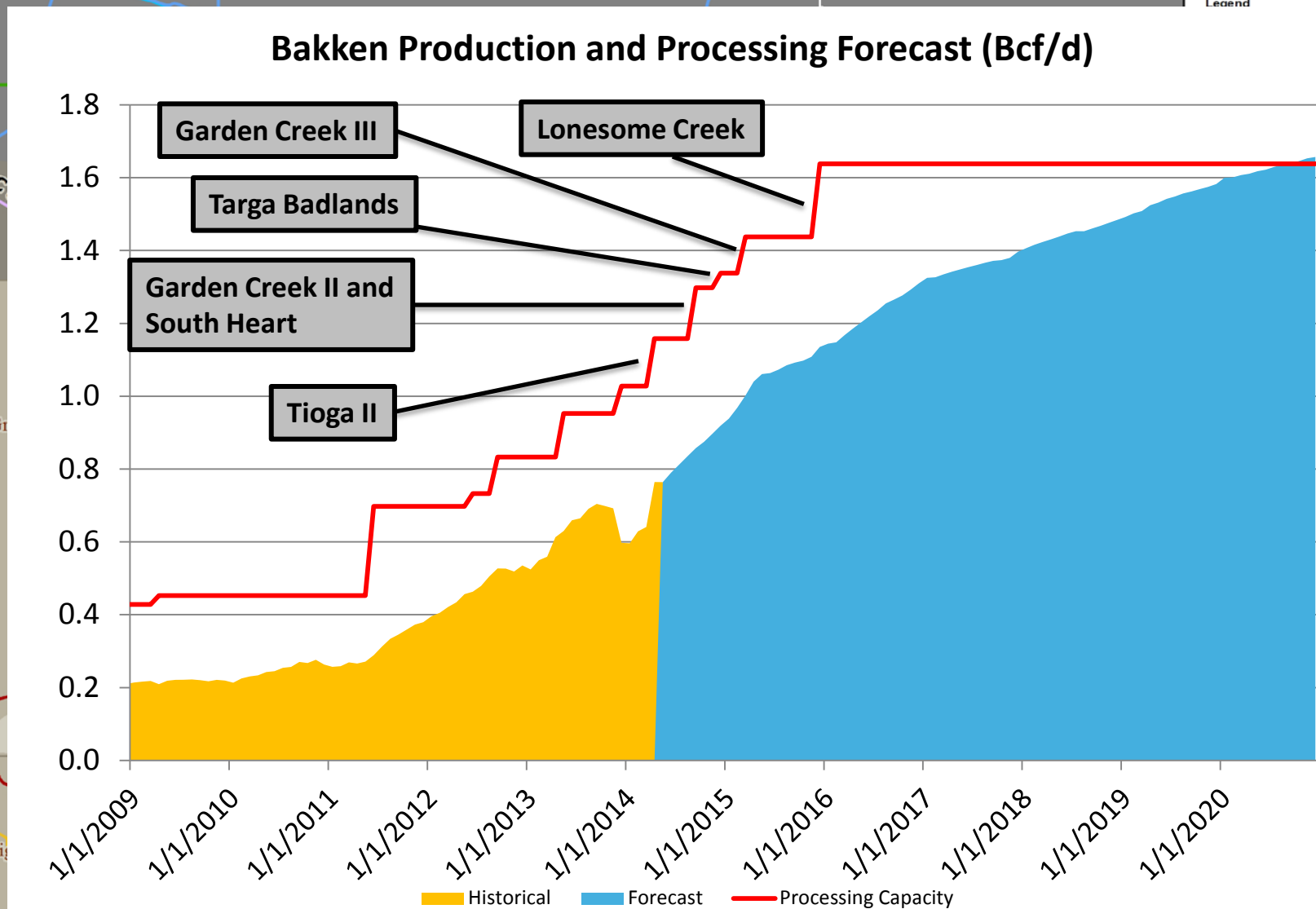


- As the result of processing and pipeline constraints, estimated flaring in ND has risen from about 50 MMcf/d at the beginning of 2010 to more than 250 MMcf/d as of July 2013
- Majority of the flaring is occurring in McKenzie County, which topped 100 MMcf/d in July
- Northern Border traverses through top three flaring counties, exemplifies the constraints in the region

New Builds, Expansions Will Add About 400 MMcf/d of Processing Capacity



Processing New Builds, Expansions Will Help Sustain Production Growth



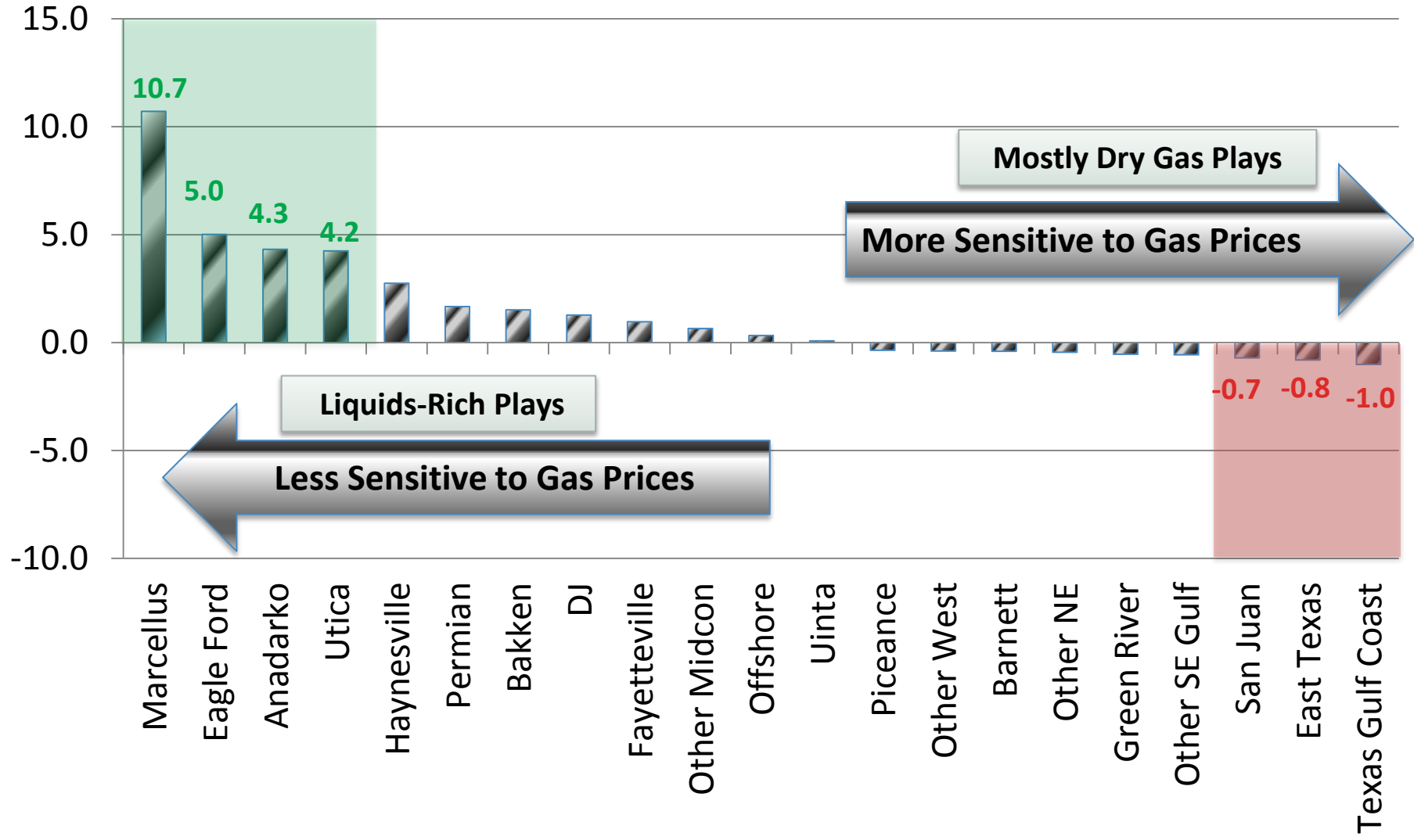
MMcf/d

Legend

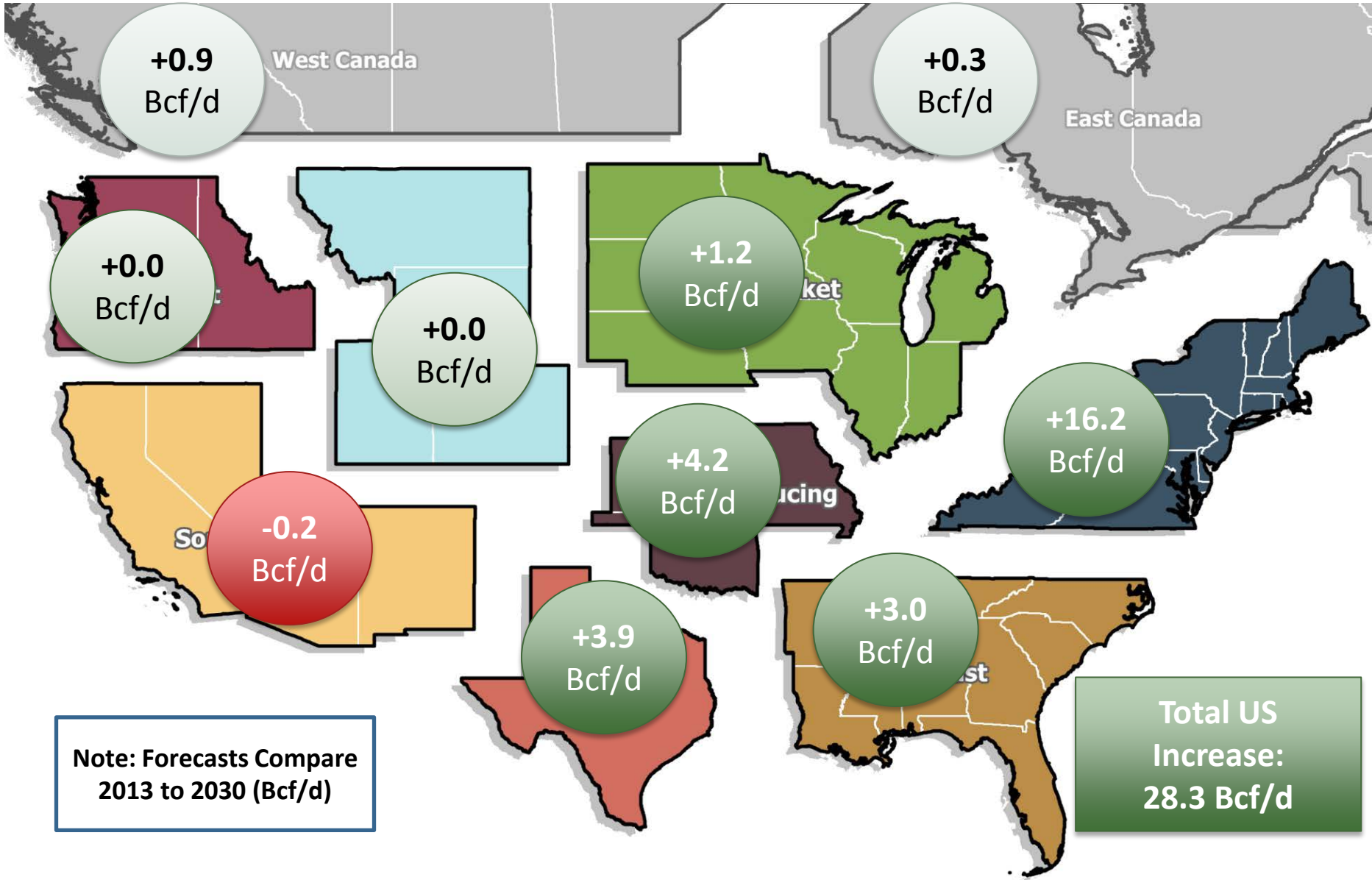
Historical Forecast Processing Capacity

Four Basins will add 24.5 Bcf/d of Incremental production through 2030

2030 Incremental Production By Basin (Bcf/d)



US Production Growth Focused in East, Texas, and Midcon Producing

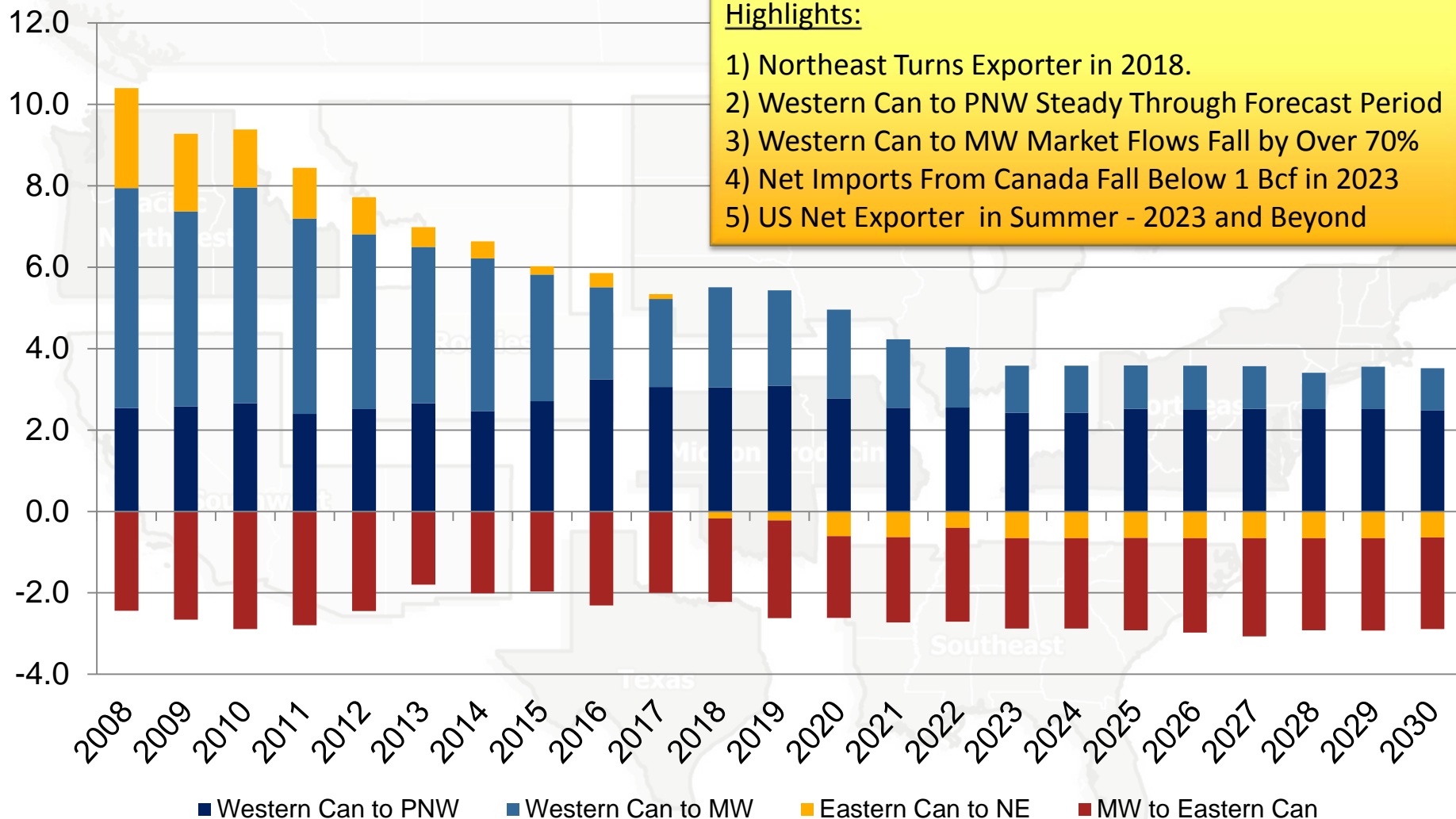


Note: Forecasts Compare 2013 to 2030 (Bcf/d)

Total US Increase: 28.3 Bcf/d

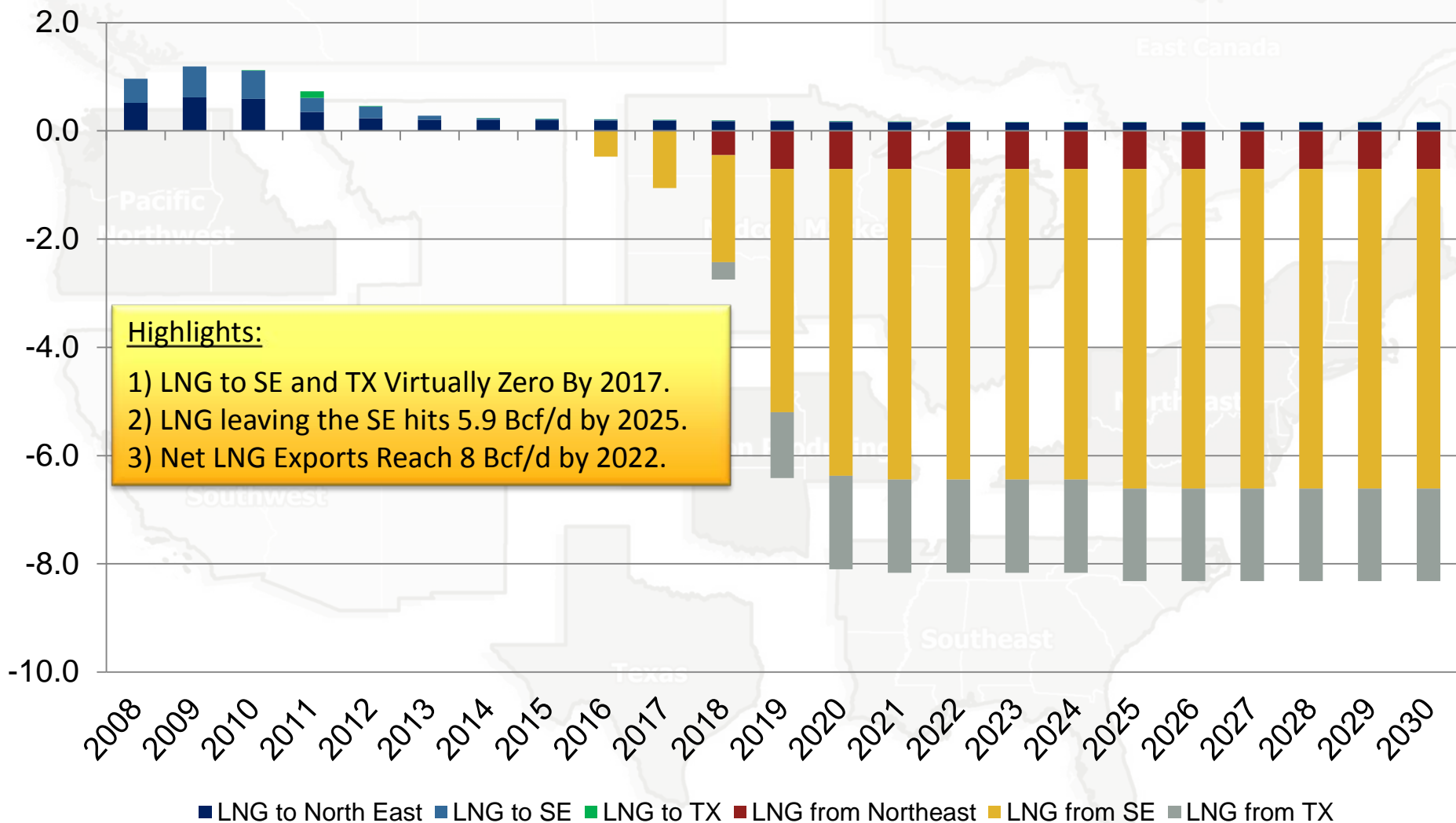
Canadian Imports Continue Steady Decline

Canadian Imports/Exports By Region (Bcf/d)



LNG Imports Face Uncertain Future

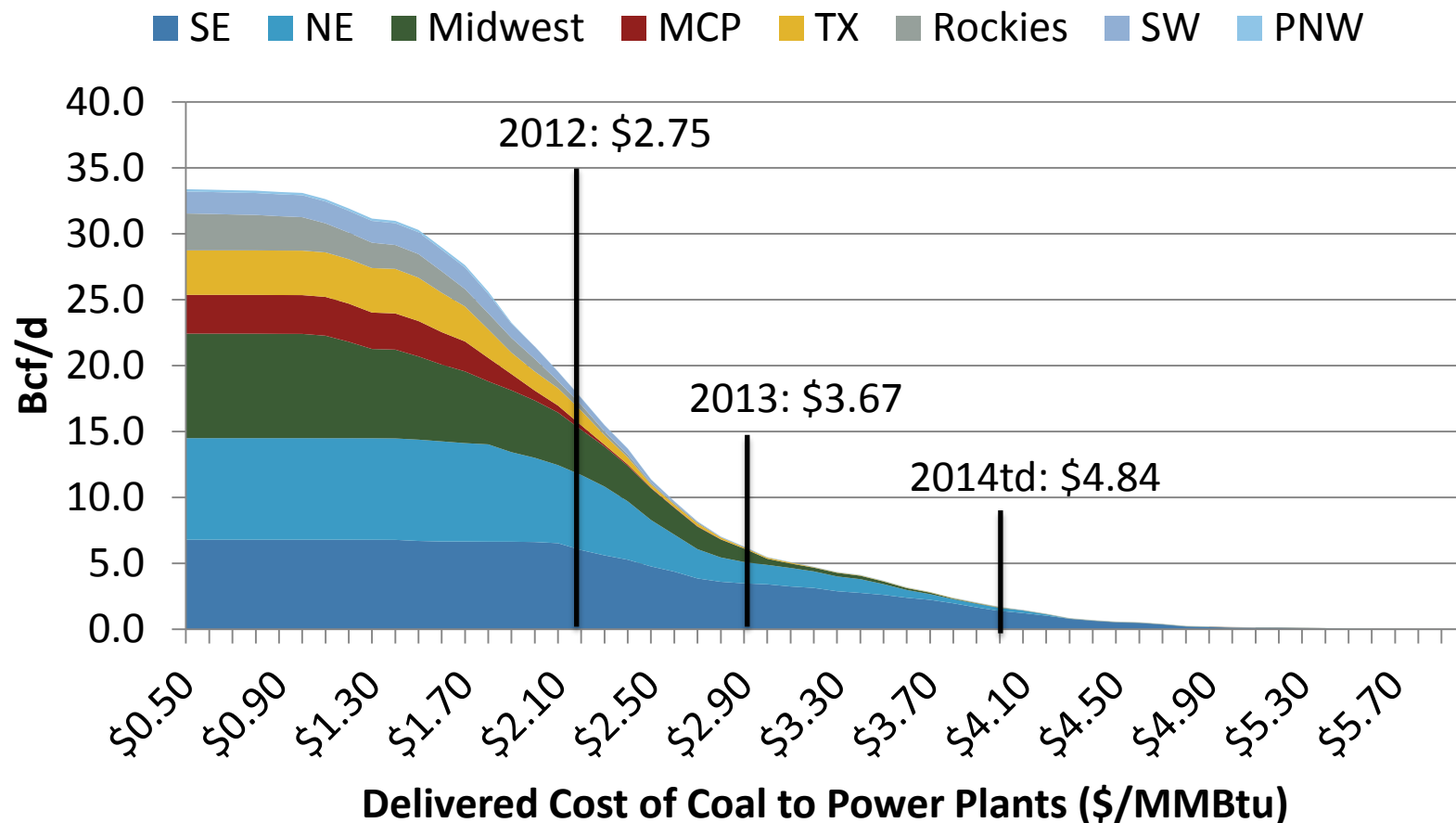
LNG Imports/Exports (Bcf/d)



Demand: The Future Is In Your Hands



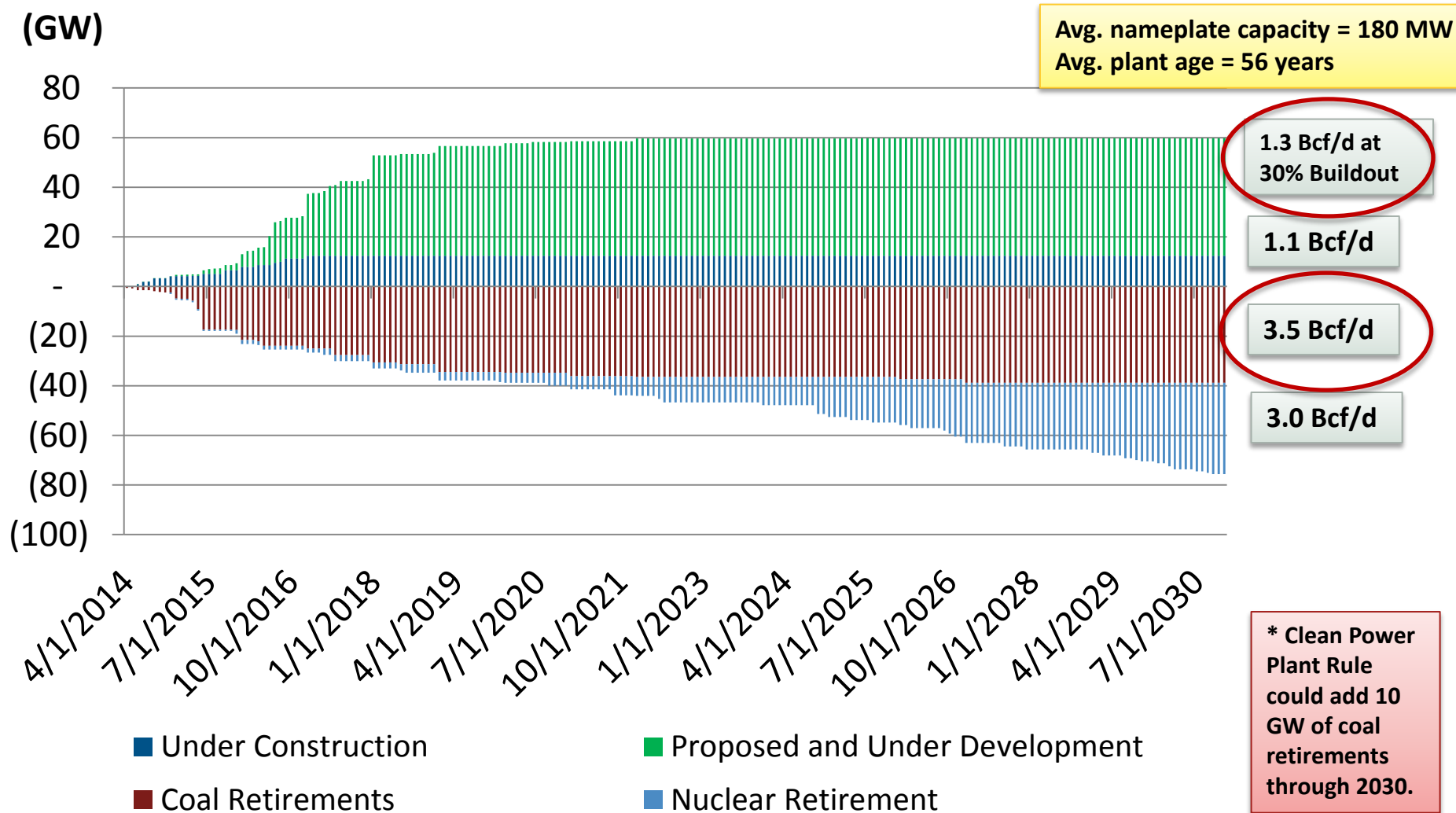
End of a Short-Lived Era: Market-Based Coal to Gas Substitution



Limited potential for coal to gas substitution going forward.
Prices and Coal MW to Switch Out are Main Factors.

EPA's Utility MATS Rule Retires Coal Plants Starting in 2015

Cumulative Power Plant Additions and Retirements By Fuel Type (GW)



US Industrial Expansions Focused in Southeast & Texas

New Industrial Demand by Facility Type by Year

Date	Number of Projects	Chemical	Estimated Demand (MMcf/d)	Other Industrial	Estimated Demand (MMcf/d)	Metals	Estimated Demand (MMcf/d)	Petroleum	Estimated Demand (MMcf/d)	Total Demand (MMcf/d)
2014	237	51	247.31	140	22.73	35	7.22	11	122.99	400.25
2015	105	33	728.63	47	5.50	16	5.86	9	147.50	887.49
2016	43	17	1,110.45	15	56.05	2	0.10	9	894.90	2,061.50
2017	15	12	1,206.85	3	1.66	0	0.00	1	130.00	1,338.51
2018	6	2	69.75	3	0.37	1	1.00	0	0.00	71.12
2019	1	1	225.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	225.99
2020	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	n/a	1	900.00	900.00
TBD*	14	7	108.57	1	n/a	4	2.00	2	20.00	130.57
Total U.S.	424	123	3,697.55	209	86.31	59	16.18	33	2,215.39	6,015.43

As of Jan. 1, 2014

*TBD - Projects announced but with no estimated in-service date

To date: 116 projects in 2014 with incremental 85 MMcf/d of demand capacity (53.8 MMcf/d verified).

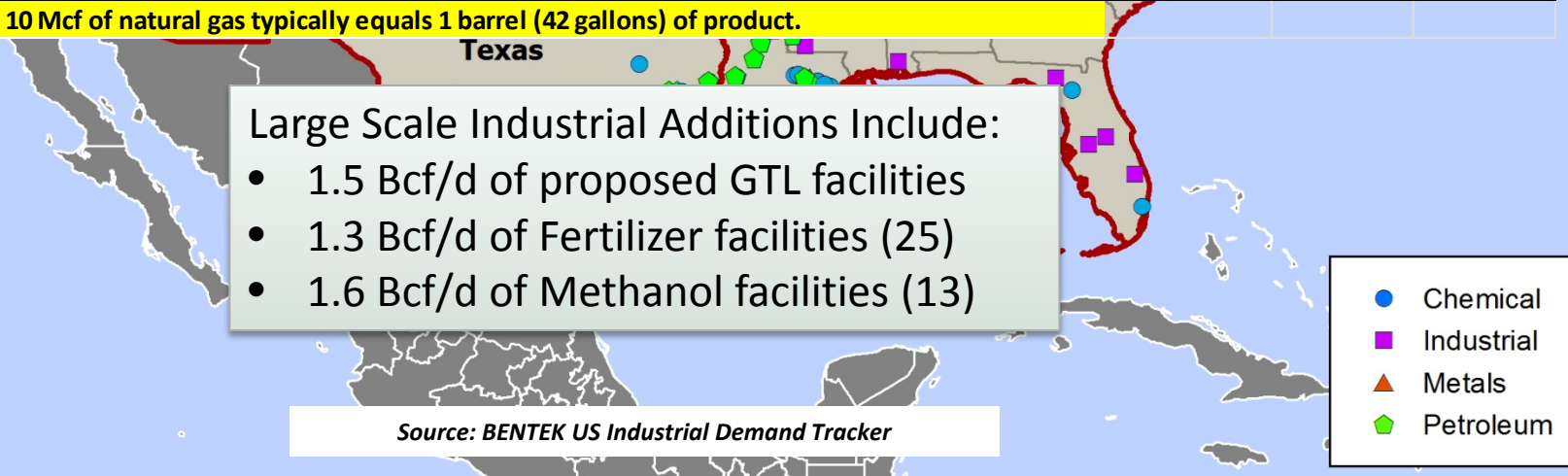
Source: BENTEK US Industrial Demand Tracker

- Chemical
- Industrial
- ▲ Metals
- ◆ Petroleum

US Gas-to-Liquids Projects

Project	Owner	Location	State	Region	Annual Capacity (bbl)	Estimated demand (MMcf/d)	In-service
Calumet GTL	Calumet Specialty Products	Karns City	PA	Northeast	511,000	14	2014
Juniper GTL	SGC Energia	Westlake	LA	Southeast	401,500	11	2015
Clean Energy Center	Marcellus GTL	Duncansville	PA	Northeast	730,000	20	2016
Sundrop Fuels	Sundrop Fuels (w/Chesapeake)	Boyce	LA	Southeast	1,428,571	39	2016
Pinto Energy	Pinto Energy	Ashtabula	OH	Northeast	1,022,000	28	2016
Primus Green Energy	Primus Green Energy	Hillsborough	NJ	Northeast	662,000	18	2016
Big Lake Fuels	G2X Energy	Lake Charles	LA	Southeast	4,562,500	125	2017
Escalera GTL	Escalera Resources / Wyoming GTL	Cheyenne	WY	Rockies	5,475,000	135	2018
Westlake GTL	Sasol	Westlake	LA	Southeast	35,040,000	960	2020
Nerd Gas	Nerd Gas	TBD	WY	Rockies	3,650,000	100	n/a
Micro GTL	Greyrock Energy	TBD	TBD	TBD	365,000	10	n/a
miniGTL	Carbon Sciences	TBD	Texas	Texas	365,000	10	n/a
Total U.S.					54,212,571	1,470	

With a GTL project, 10 Mcf of natural gas typically equals 1 barrel (42 gallons) of product.



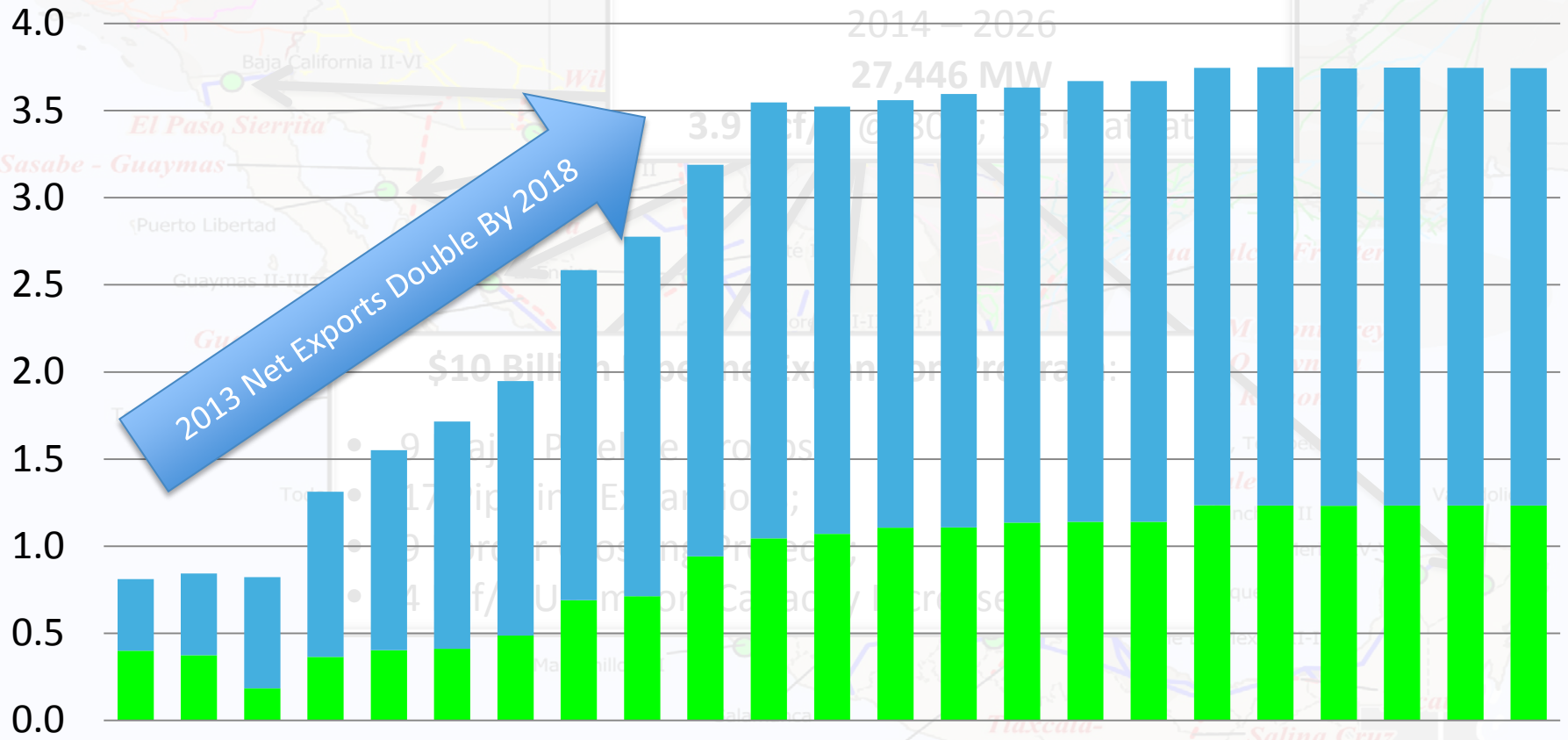
Large Scale Industrial Additions Include:

- 1.5 Bcf/d of proposed GTL facilities
- 1.3 Bcf/d of Fertilizer facilities (25)
- 1.6 Bcf/d of Methanol facilities (13)

Source: BENTEK US Industrial Demand Tracker

Mexico Plans 42 Gas-Fired Power Projects!!

Mexican Exports from the U.S. (Bcf/d)



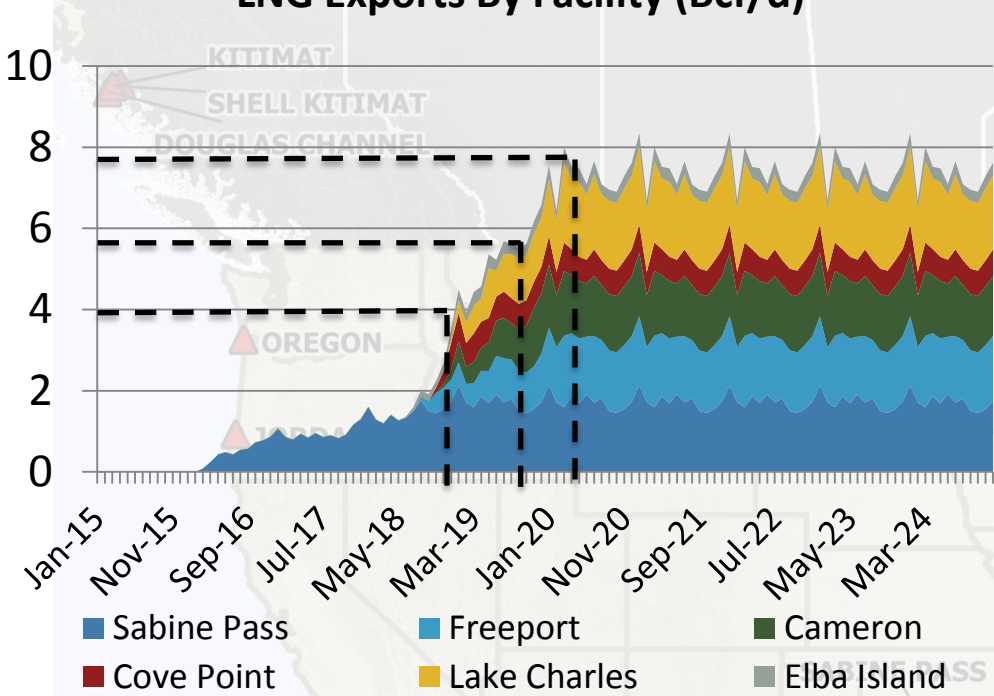
2013 Net Exports Double By 2018

- New Gas Expansions
- Completed Gas-Fired Power Plants
- Existing Mexican Pipelines
- - - Mexican Expansion Pipelines

■ SW to Mexico ■ TX to Mexico

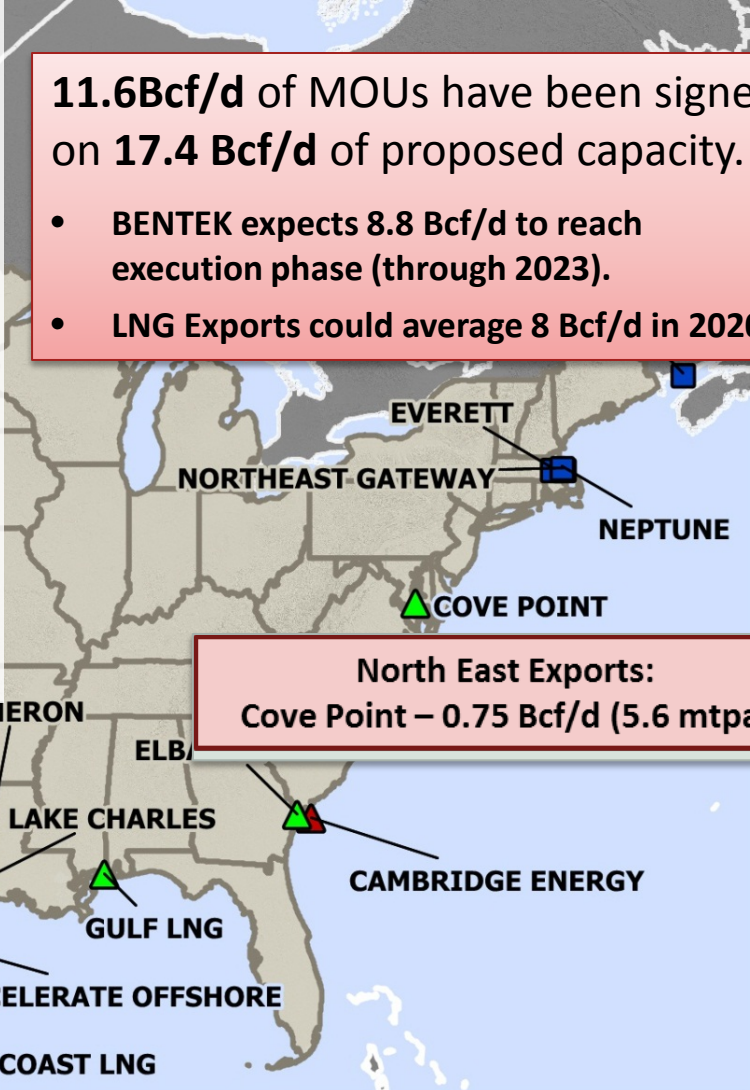
US LNG Export Forecast (MOUs)

LNG Exports By Facility (Bcf/d)



11.6Bcf/d of MOUs have been signed on **17.4 Bcf/d** of proposed capacity.

- BENTEK expects 8.8 Bcf/d to reach execution phase (through 2023).
- LNG Exports could average 8 Bcf/d in 2020



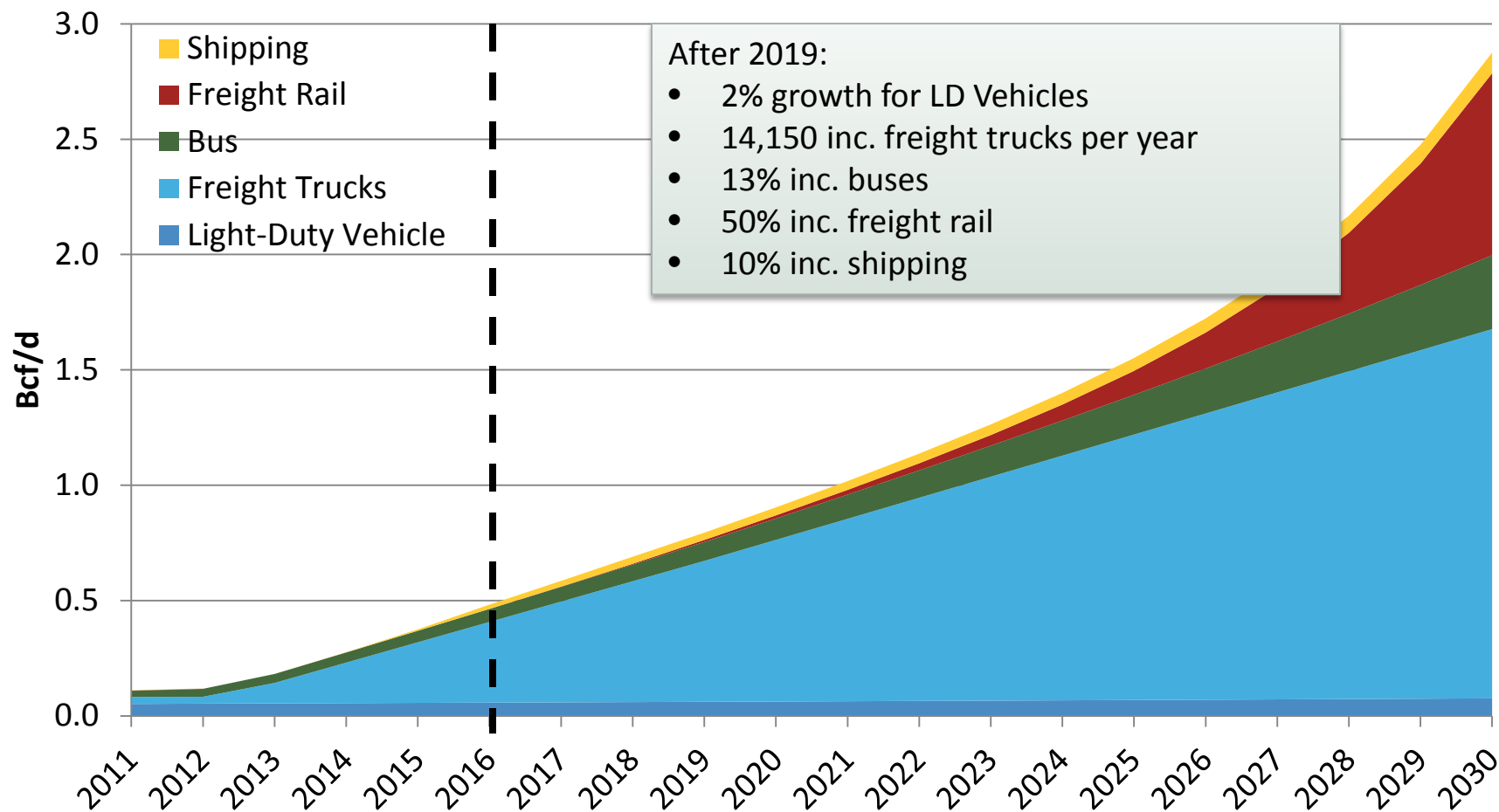
North East Exports:
Cove Point – 0.75 Bcf/d (5.6 mtpa)

Gulf Coast Export Terminals:
Freeport LNG– 1.76 Bcf/d
Lake Charles – 2 Bcf/d
Sabine Pass – 2.4 Bcf/d
Cameron – 1.6 Bcf/d

Source: BENTEK

Freight Truck Use to Drive Increased Demand in Transportation Sector

Transportation Sector Demand (Bcf/d)

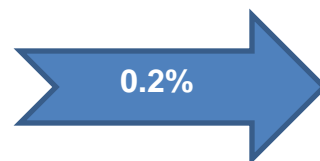
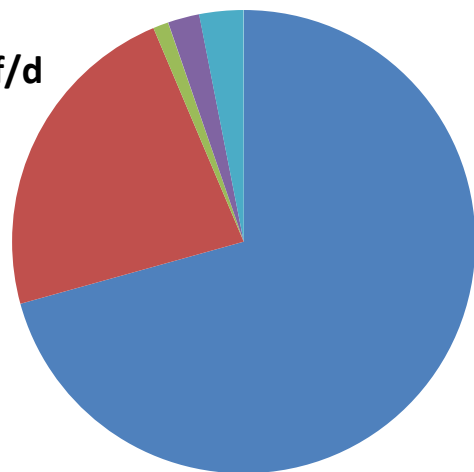


In 2012, NG consumption only makes 0.2% of total energy consumed in these sectors, but by 2025 it will grow to 2.7%

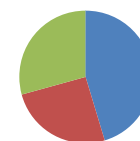
Total Transportation Consumption Gas Equivalent

Transportation Gas Demand

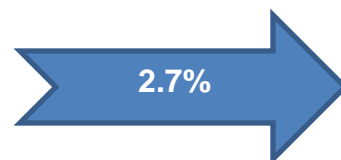
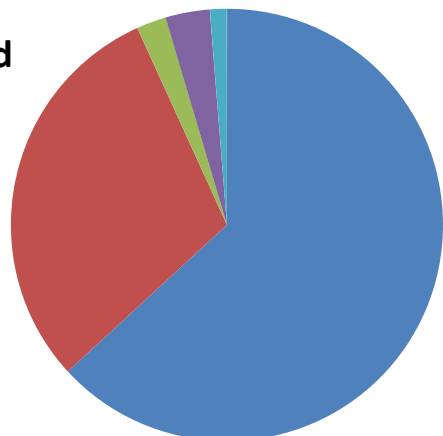
2012
60.02 Bcf/d



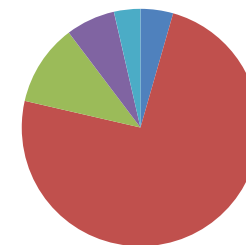
2012
0.12 Bcf/d



2025
56.42 Bcf/d



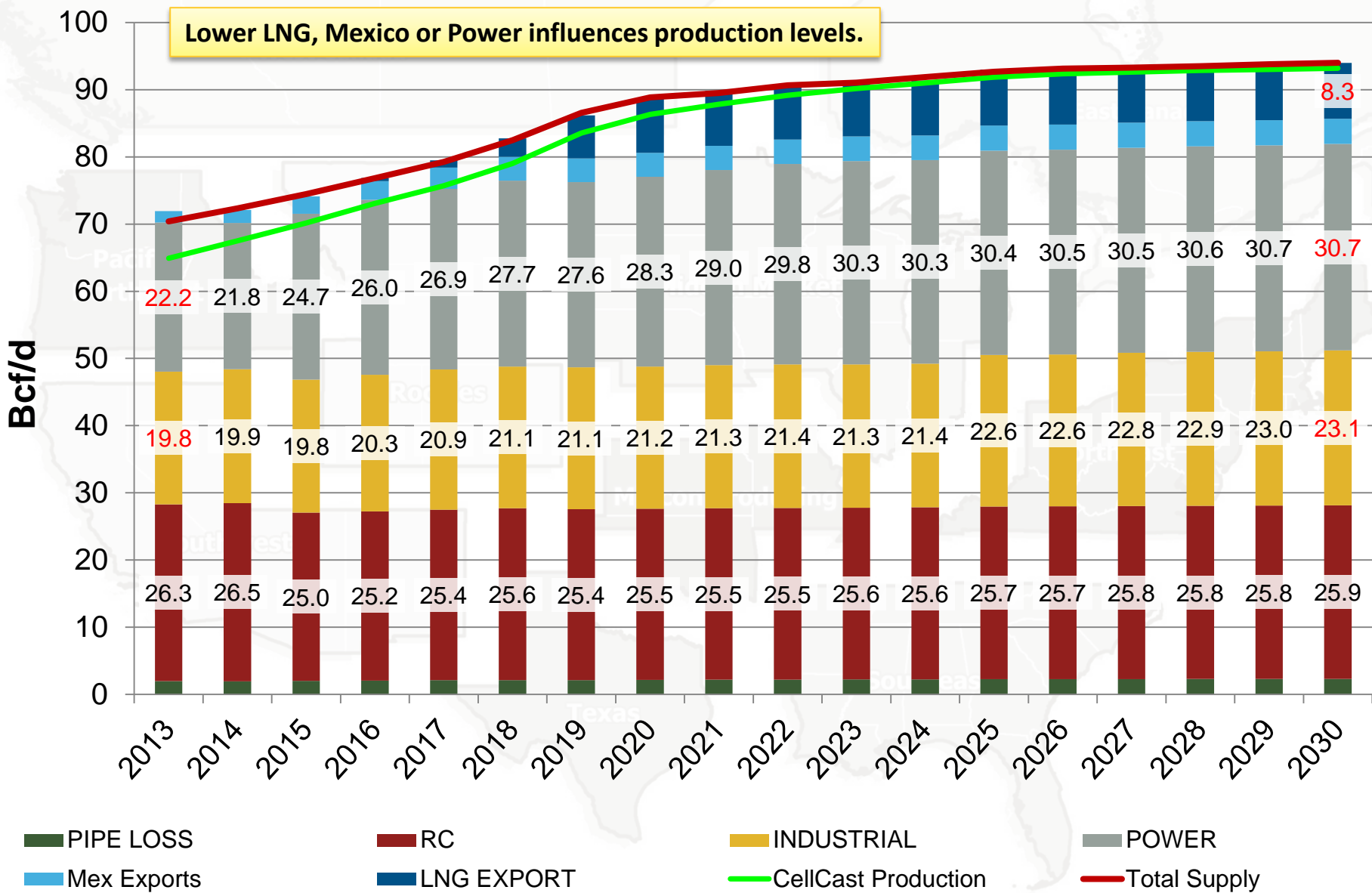
2025
1.52 Bcf/d



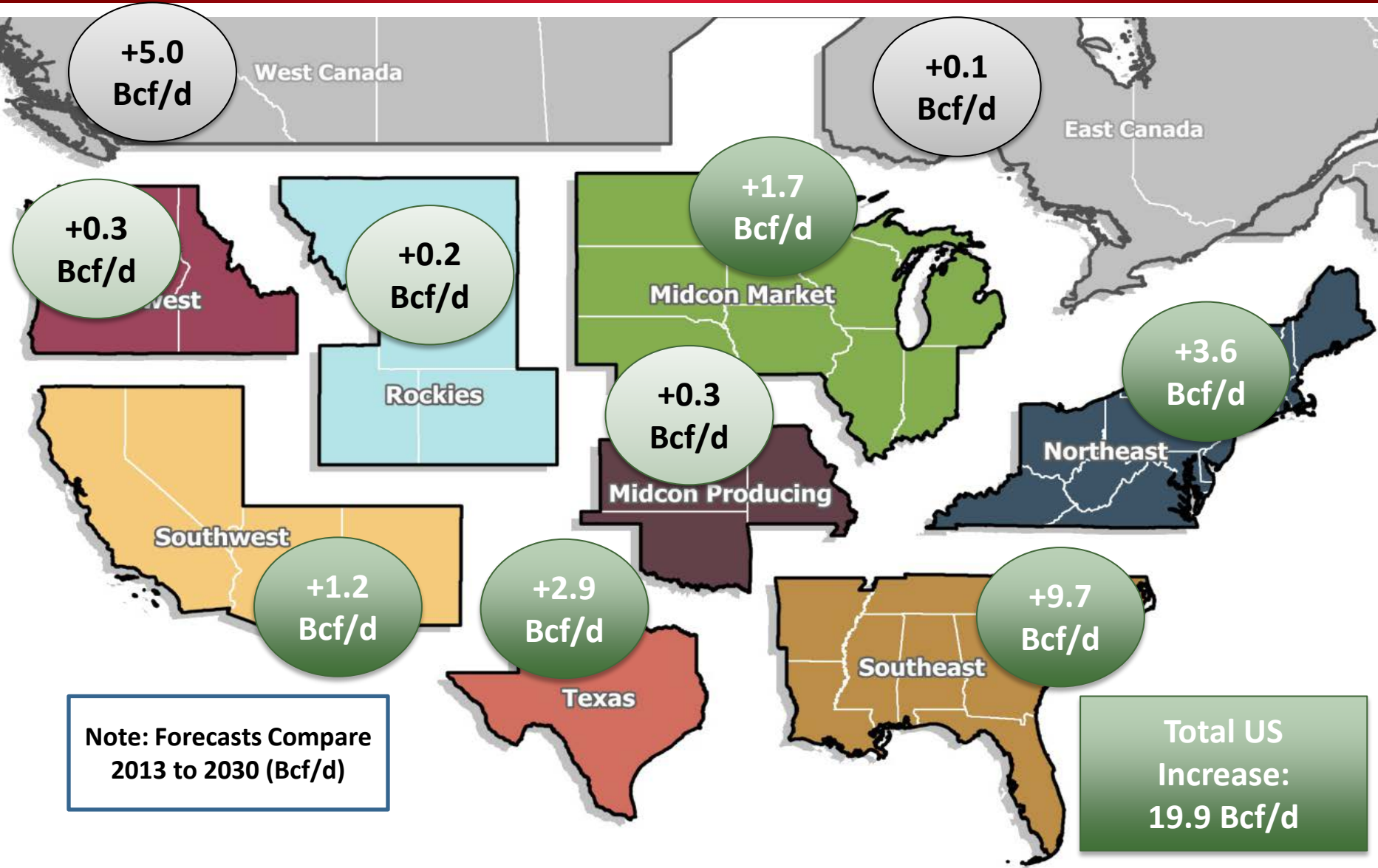
■ Light-Duty Vehicle ■ Freight Trucks ■ Bus ■ Freight Rail ■ Shipping

Growth in Power Burn Critical, with LNG and Mexican Exports Buttressing Production Forecast

Lower LNG, Mexico or Power influences production levels.



Southeast Leads Demand Growth Followed by Northeast and Texas

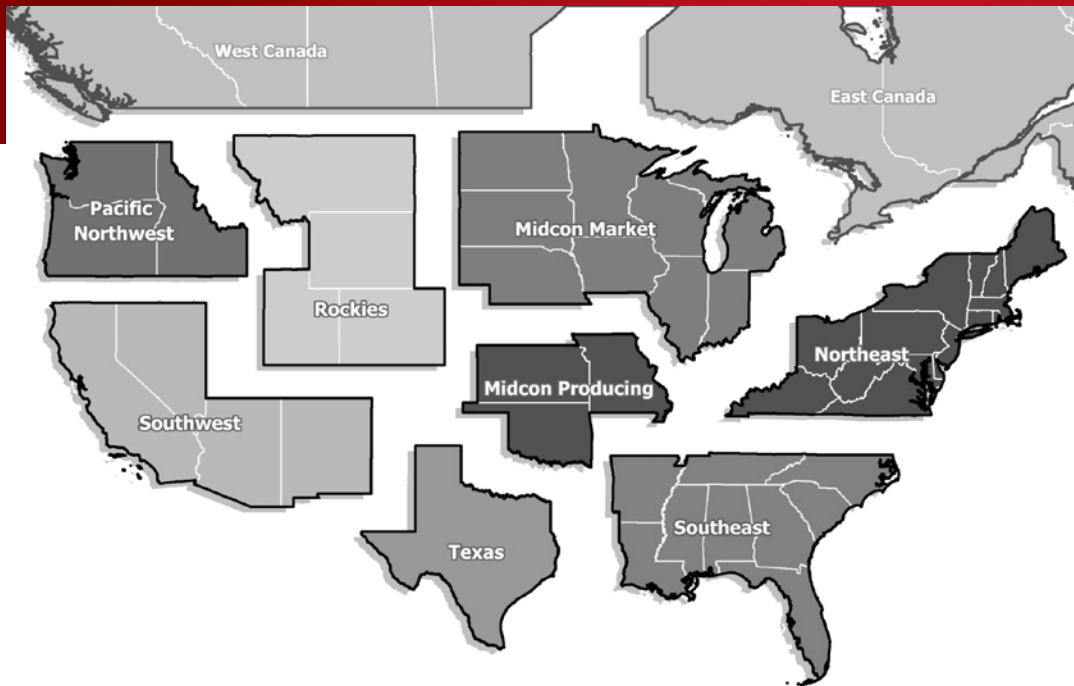


Note: Forecasts Compare 2013 to 2030 (Bcf/d)

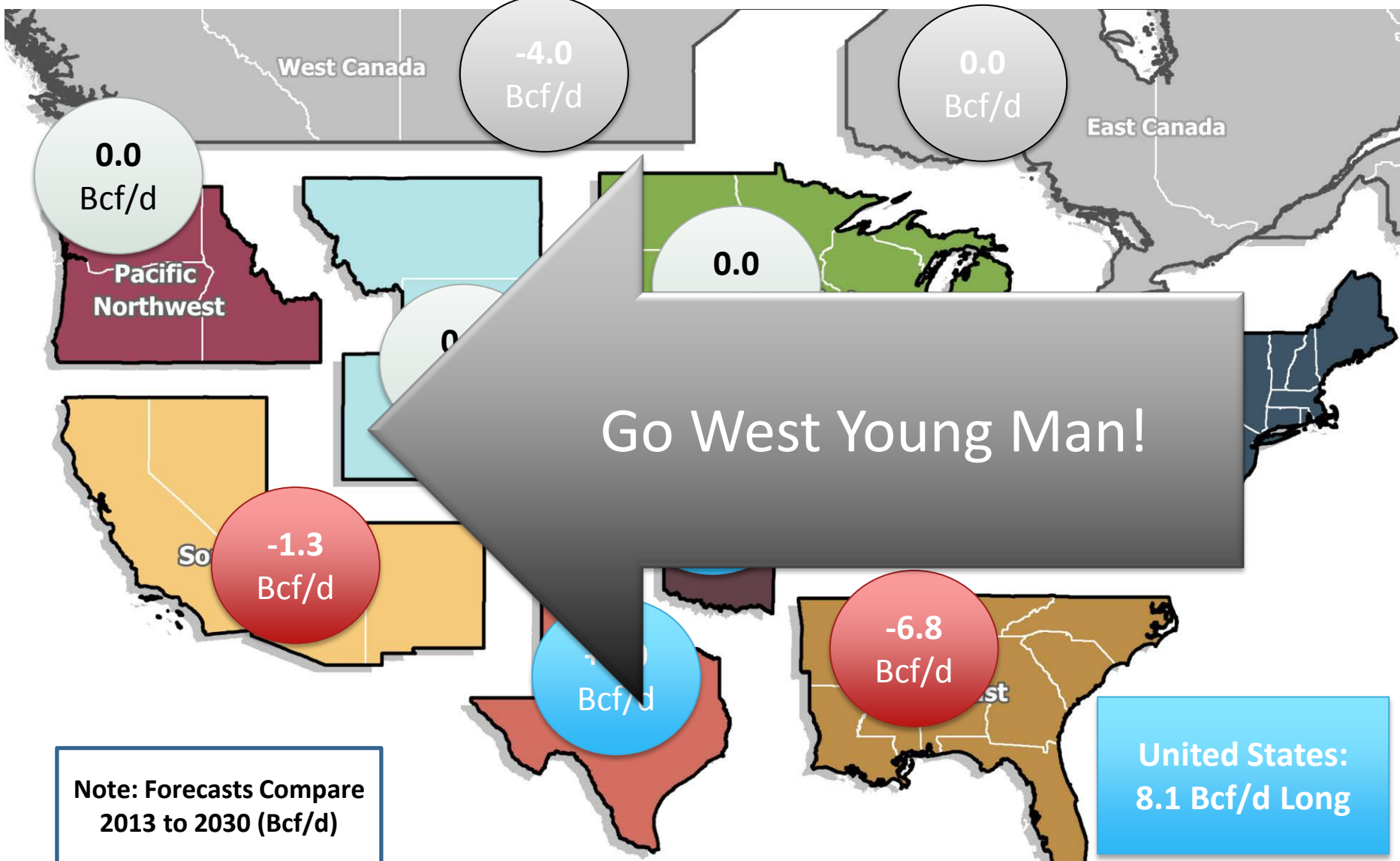
Total US Increase: 19.9 Bcf/d

Source: BENTEK Cell Cast

Regional Balances Dictate Infrastructure Requirements



North American Supply and Demand Balances

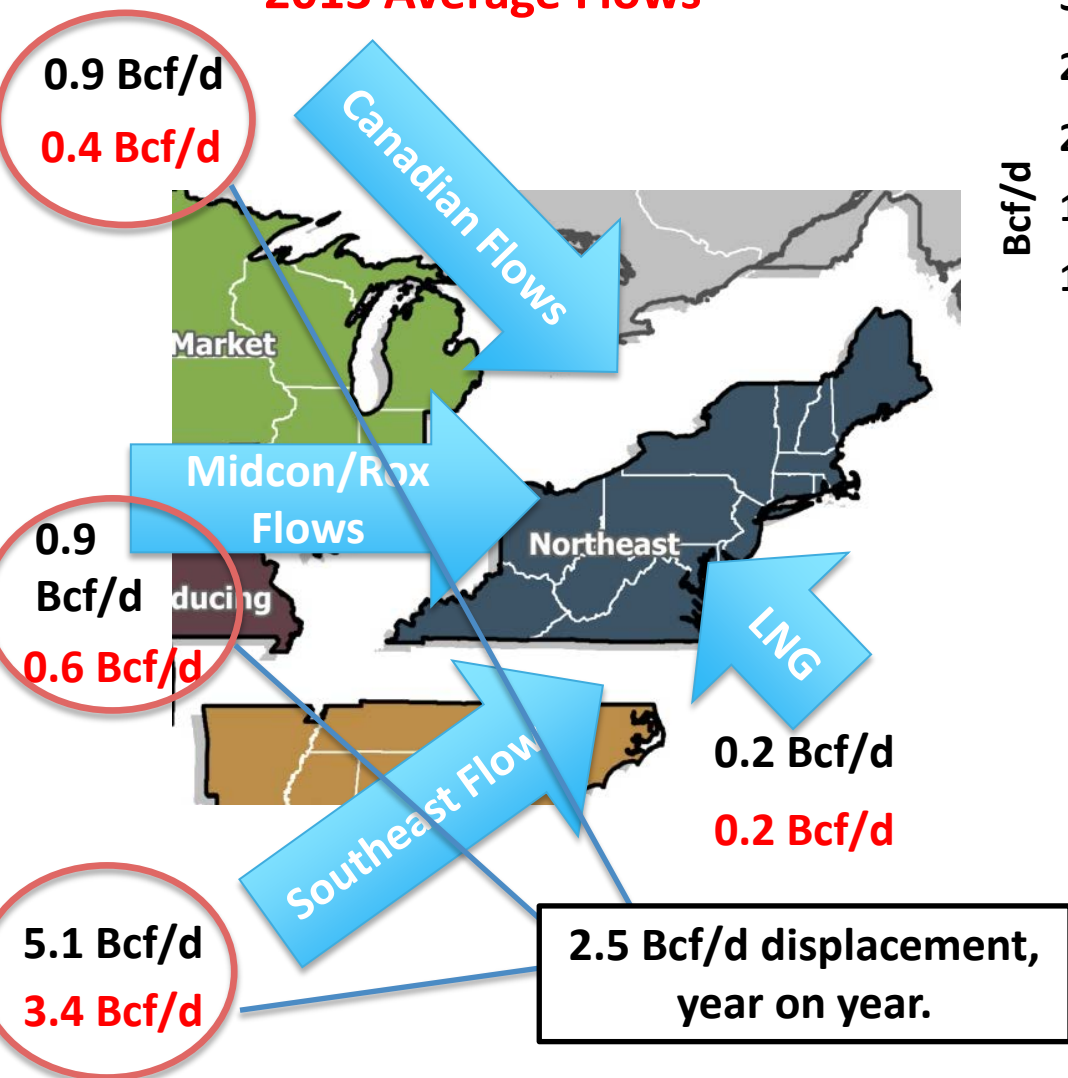


Note: Forecasts Compare 2013 to 2030 (Bcf/d)

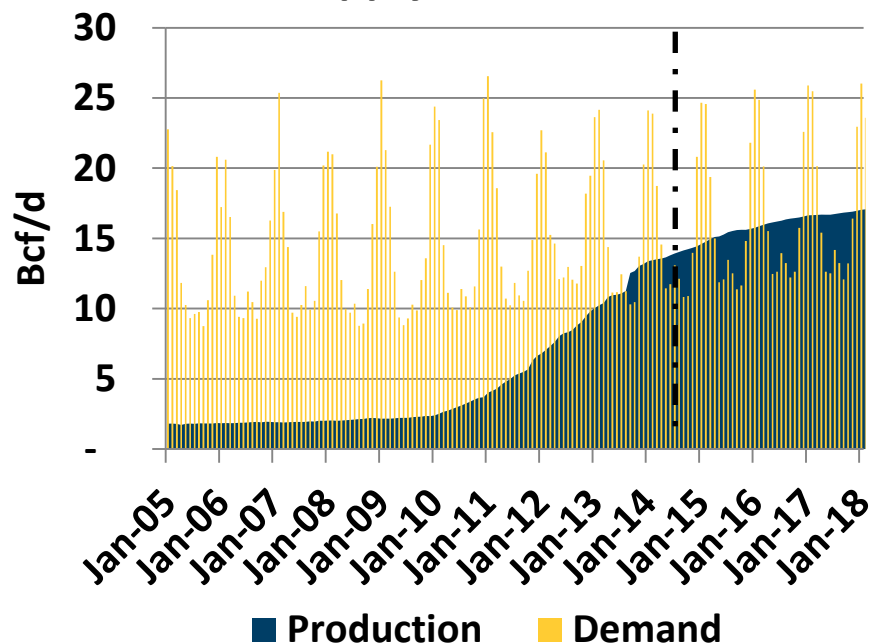
United States: 8.1 Bcf/d Long

NE Production Will Upset Entire Continental Balance

2012 Average Flows
2013 Average Flows



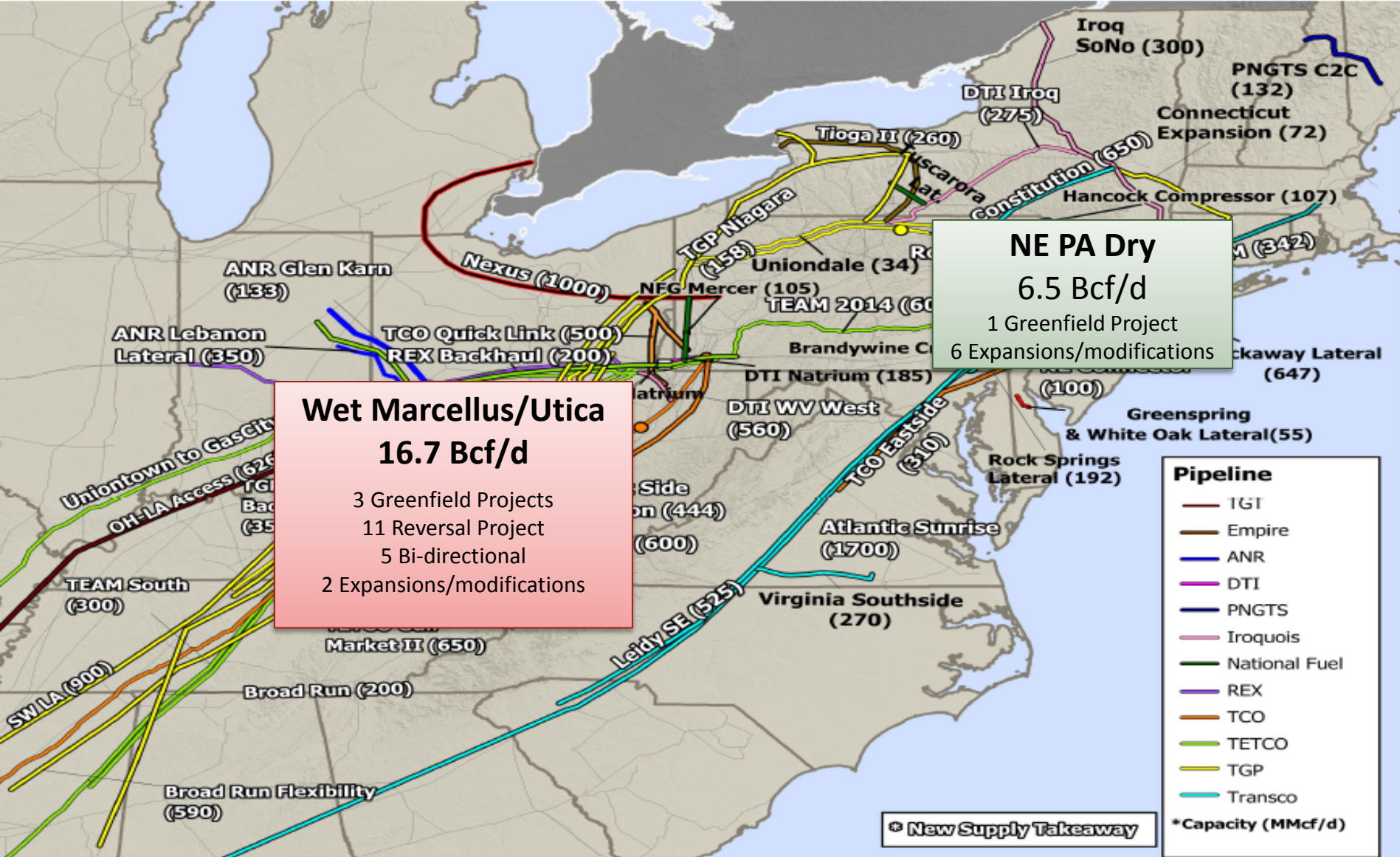
NE Supply/Demand Balance



NE annual demand cannot maintain balance with production growth, thus displacing inbound flows from Canada/Midcon/Southeast. Following Winter 14-15, Northeast must export more and more gas out of the region.

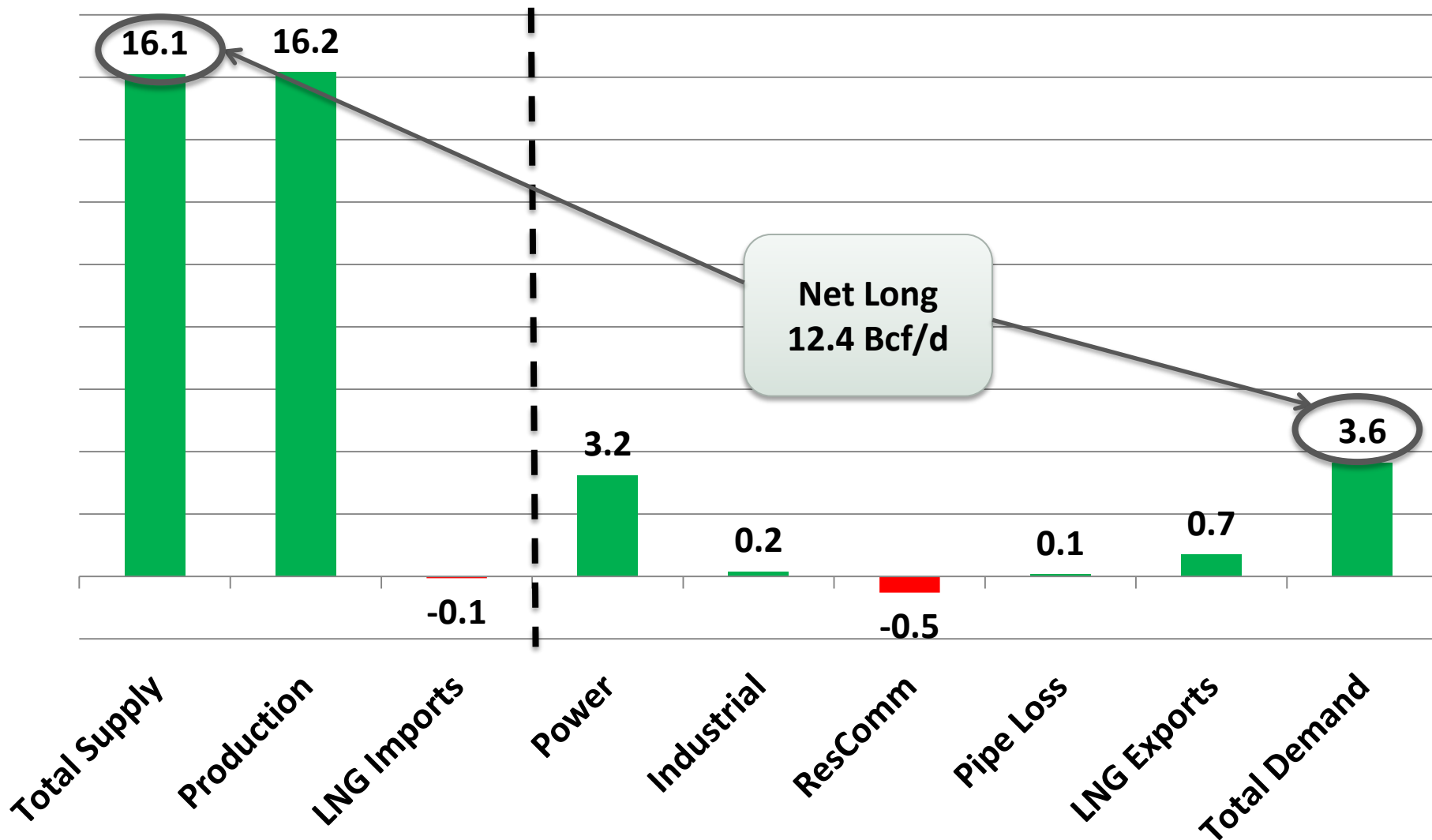
More than 23 Bcf/d of announced capacity expansions in the Northeast by 2017

2014-2017 Pipeline Expansion Projects Map



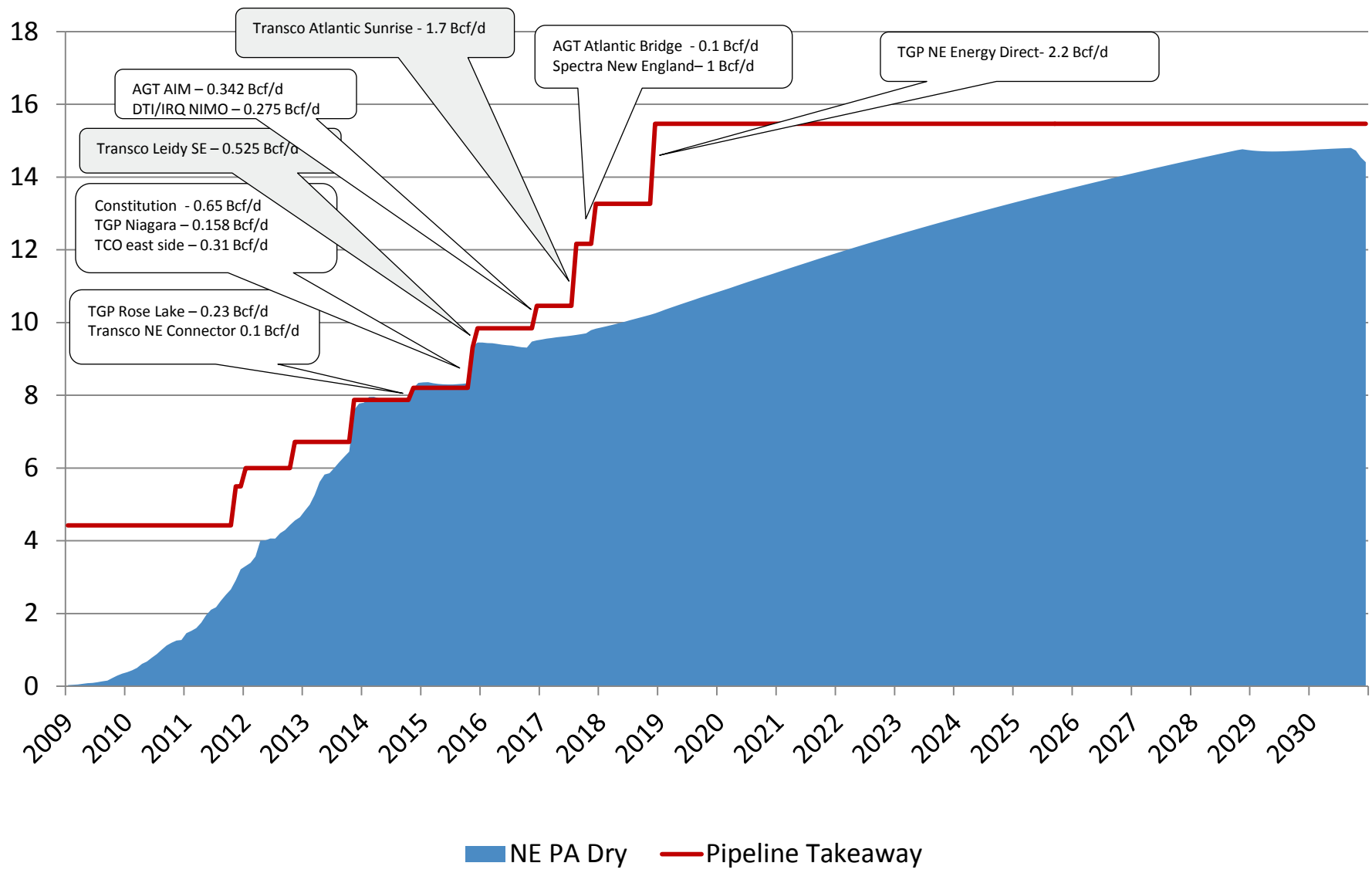
Northeast Supply and Demand Balance

2013-2030 Change in Bcf/d



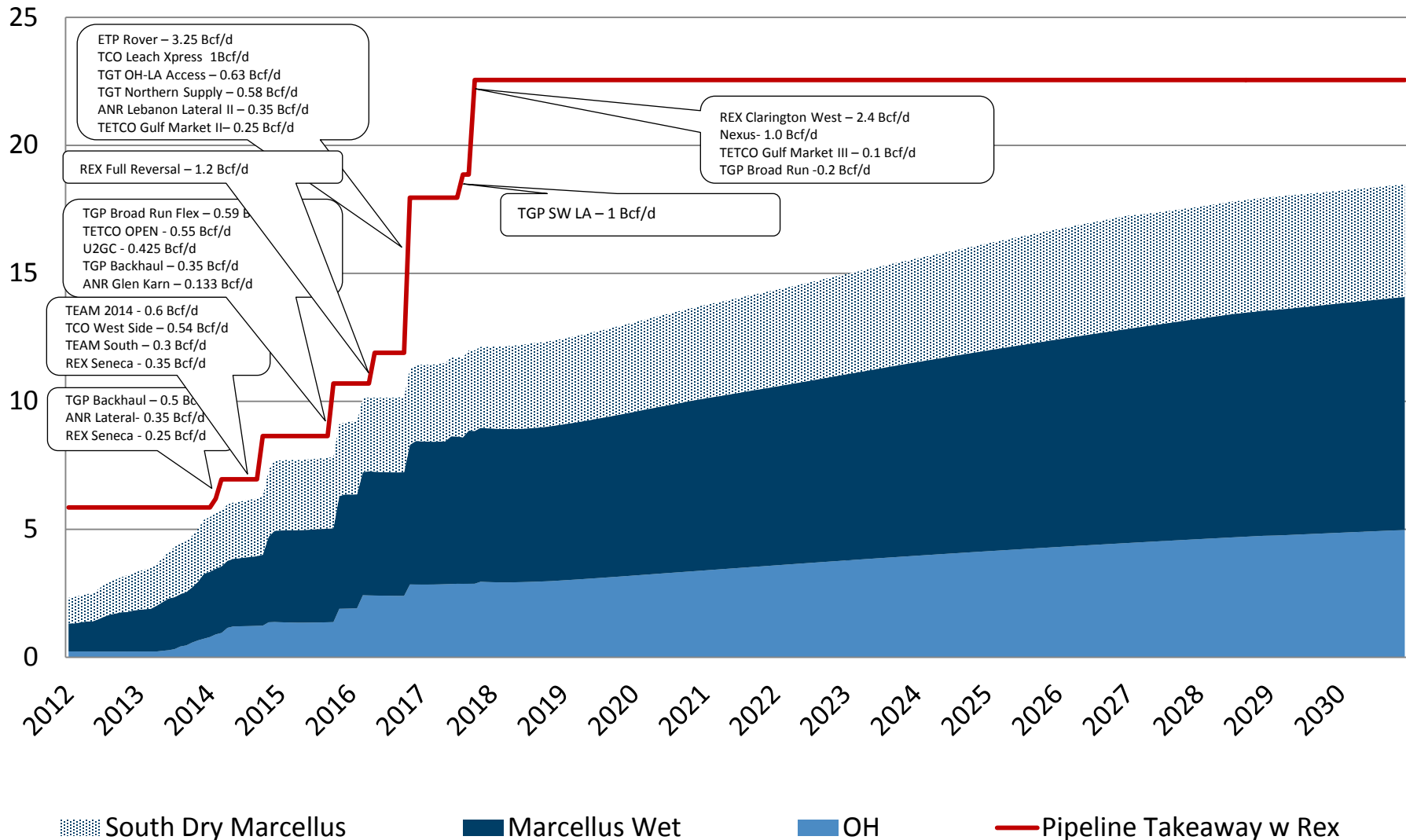
NE PA Dry Forecast vs. Pipeline Capacity

NE Region Takeaway vs. Production (Bcf/d)



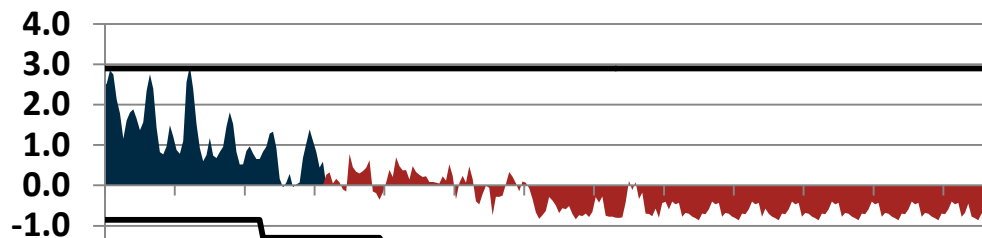
Wet Marcellus & Utica Forecast vs. Pipeline Capacity

Wet Marcellus/ Utica Region Takeaway vs. Production (Bcf/d)

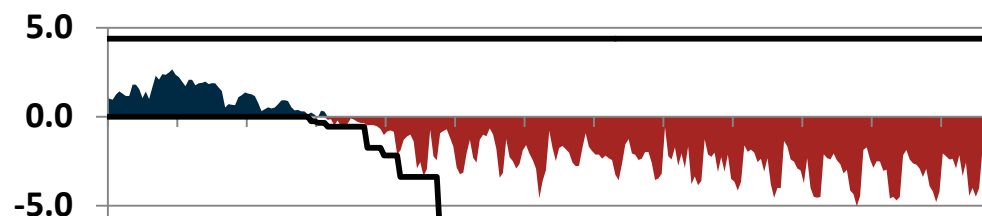


Northeast Growth Displaces Inflows, Switches to Outflows

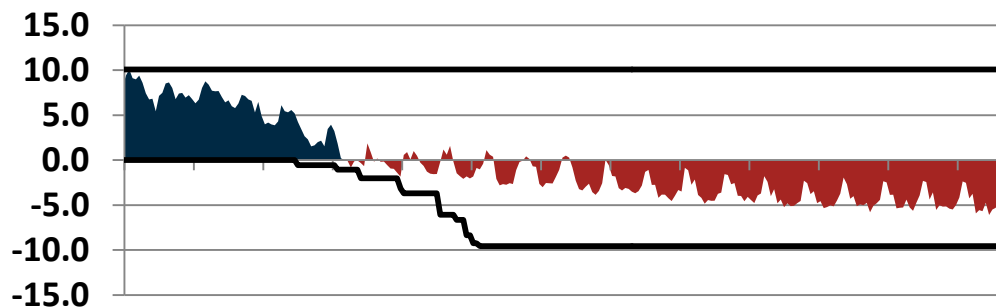
Northeast Turns Exporter to Canada (Bcf/d)



Northeast Turns Exporter to Midwest (Bcf/d)

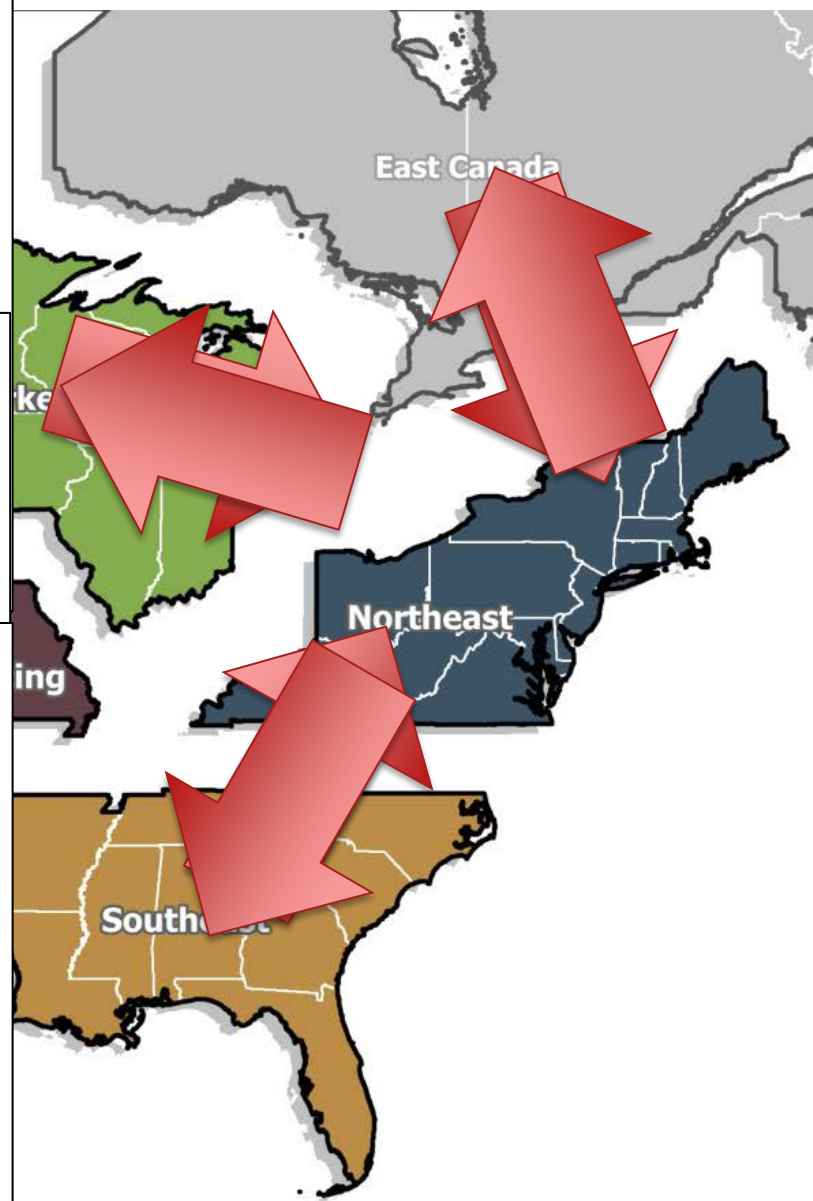


Northeast Turns Exporter to Southeast (Bcf/d)

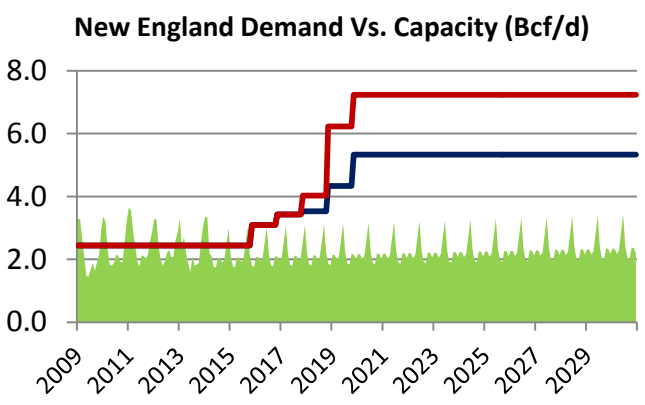


12/1/2008 9/1/2010 6/1/2012 3/1/2014 12/1/2015 9/1/2017 6/1/2019 3/1/2021 12/1/2022 9/1/2024 6/1/2026 3/1/2028 12/1/2029

History Forecast Capacity Capacity2



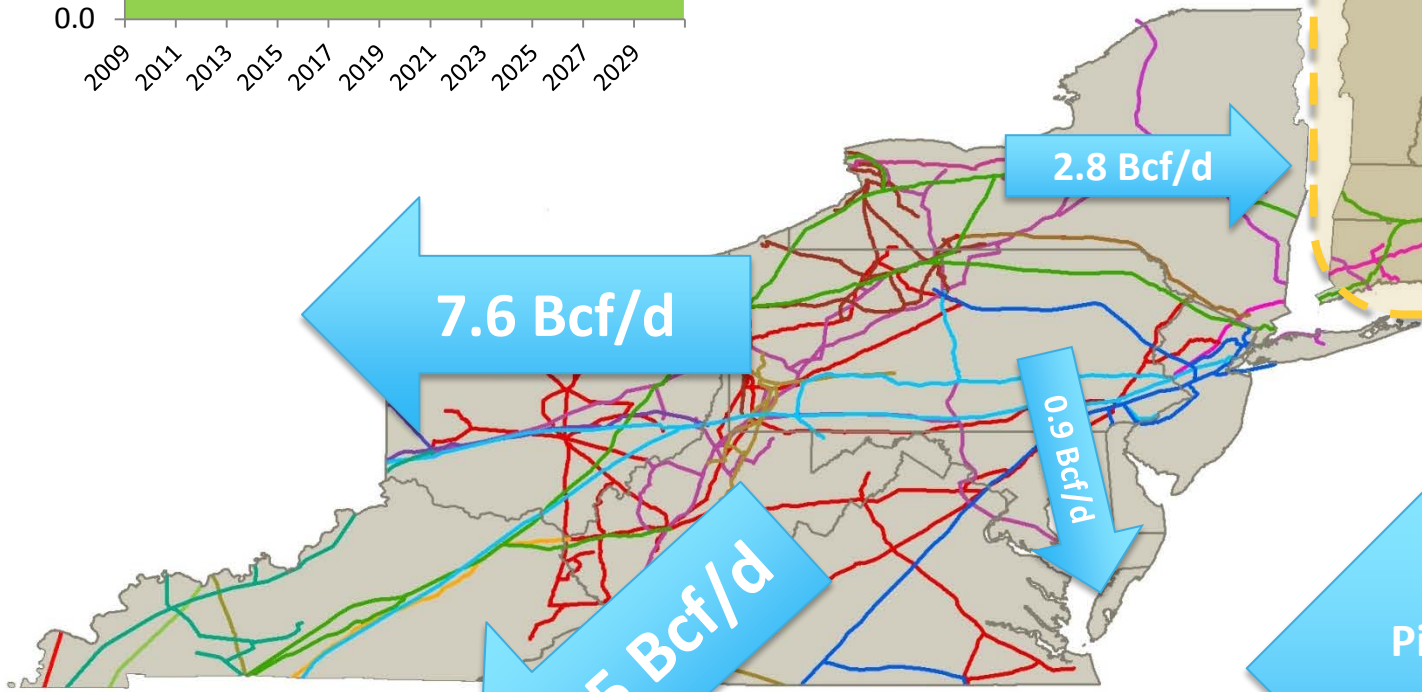
New England Market Challenged By Low Demand Growth Over Time



Demand vs. Capacity in Bcf/d (across Hudson River)



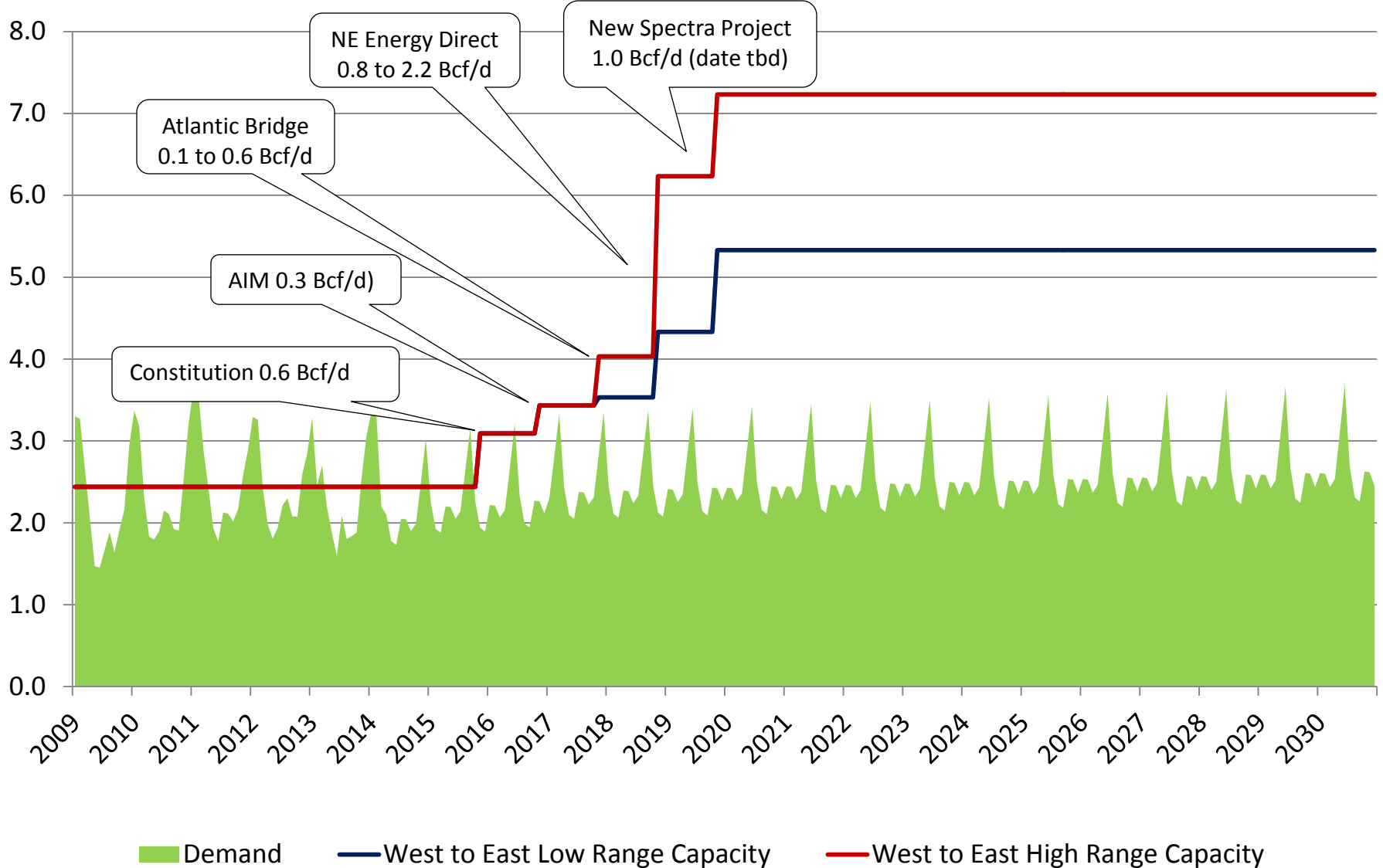
Region Dependent on Inflows to Satisfy Demand (No Storage)



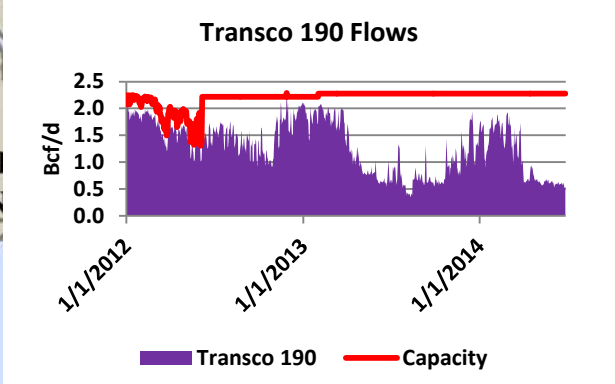
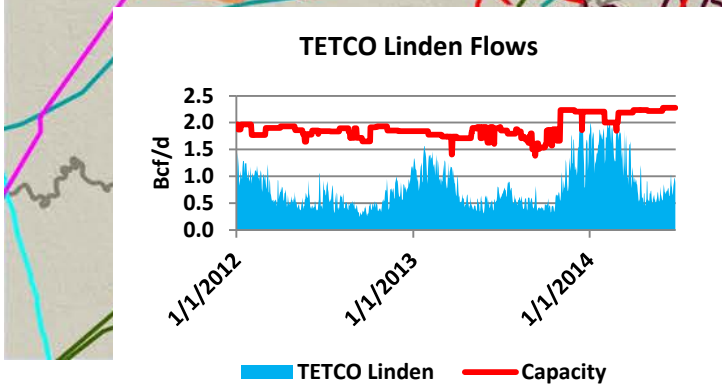
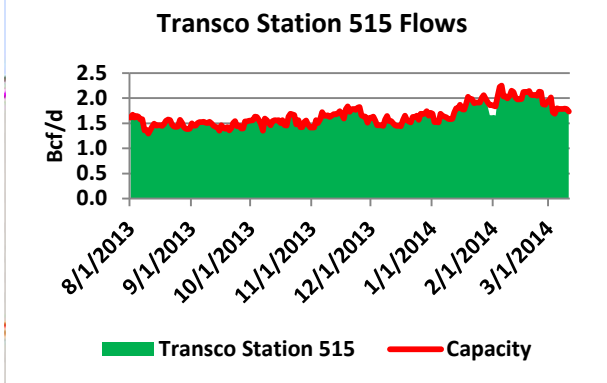
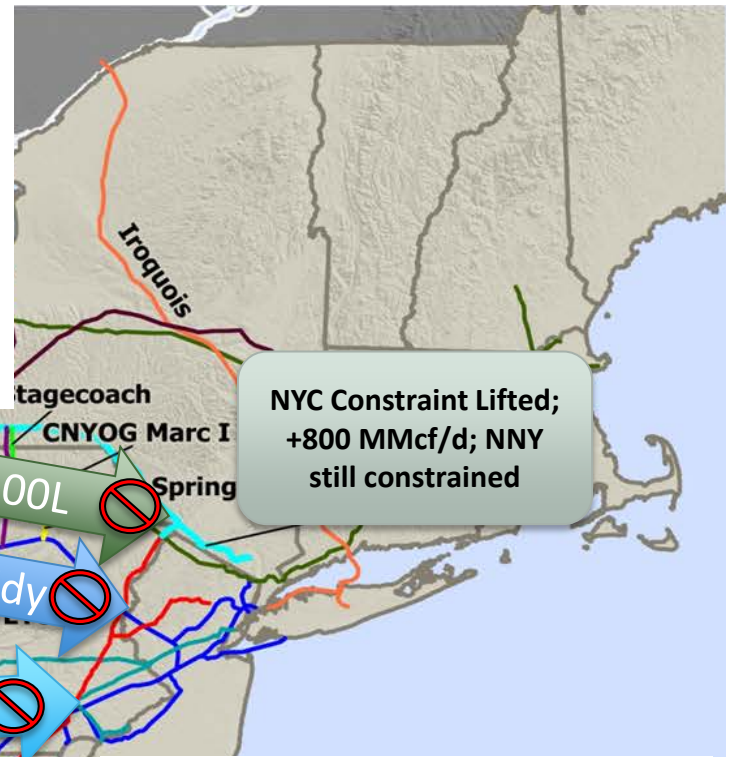
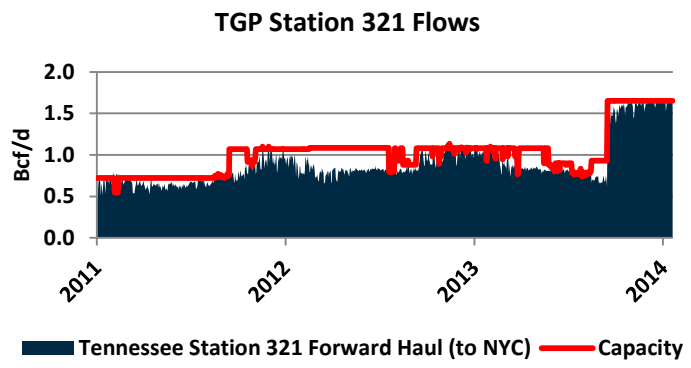
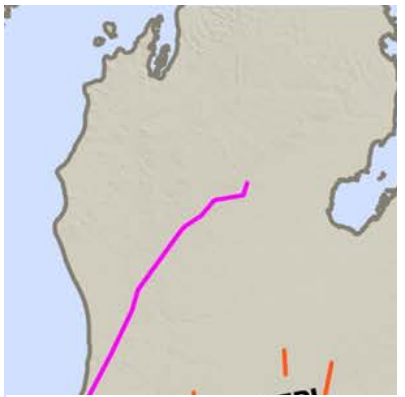
Pipeline Expansions Through 2018

Intense Competition Into New England

New England Demand Vs. Westbound Capacity Expansions (Bcf/d)

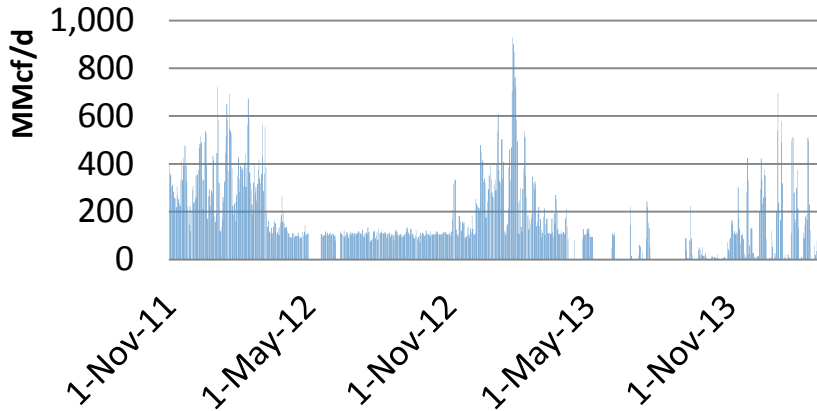


Why Transco Z6 NY and NNY blow out?

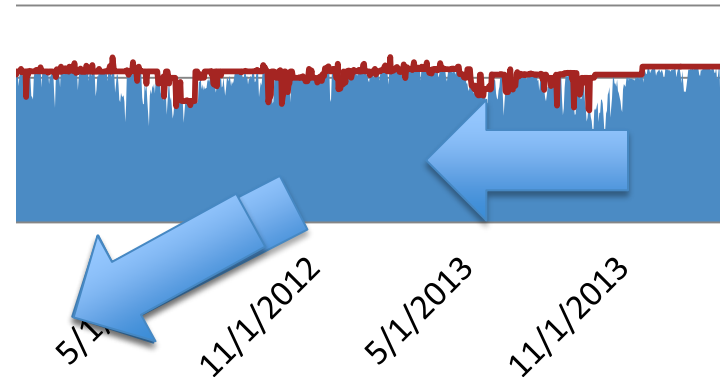


New England Sees Similar Spikes Due to Constraints, Lack of LNG

Canaport Send out

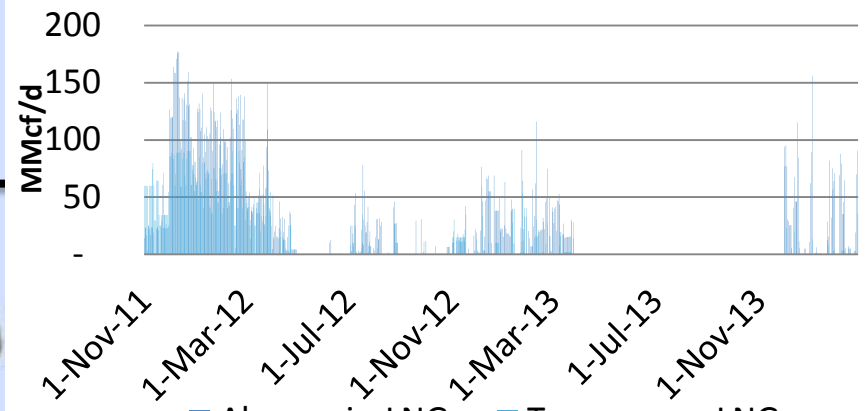


Compressor Station 245

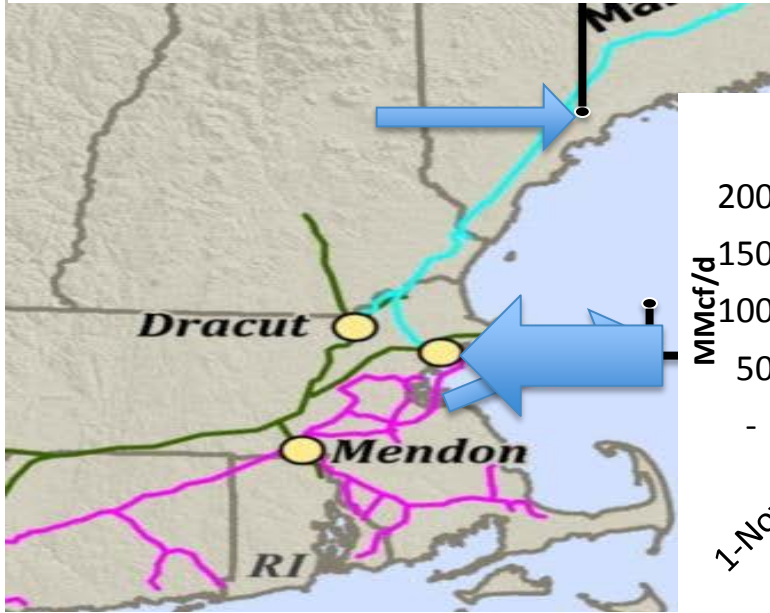


■ TGP STA 245 Throughput ■ TGP STA 245 Capacity

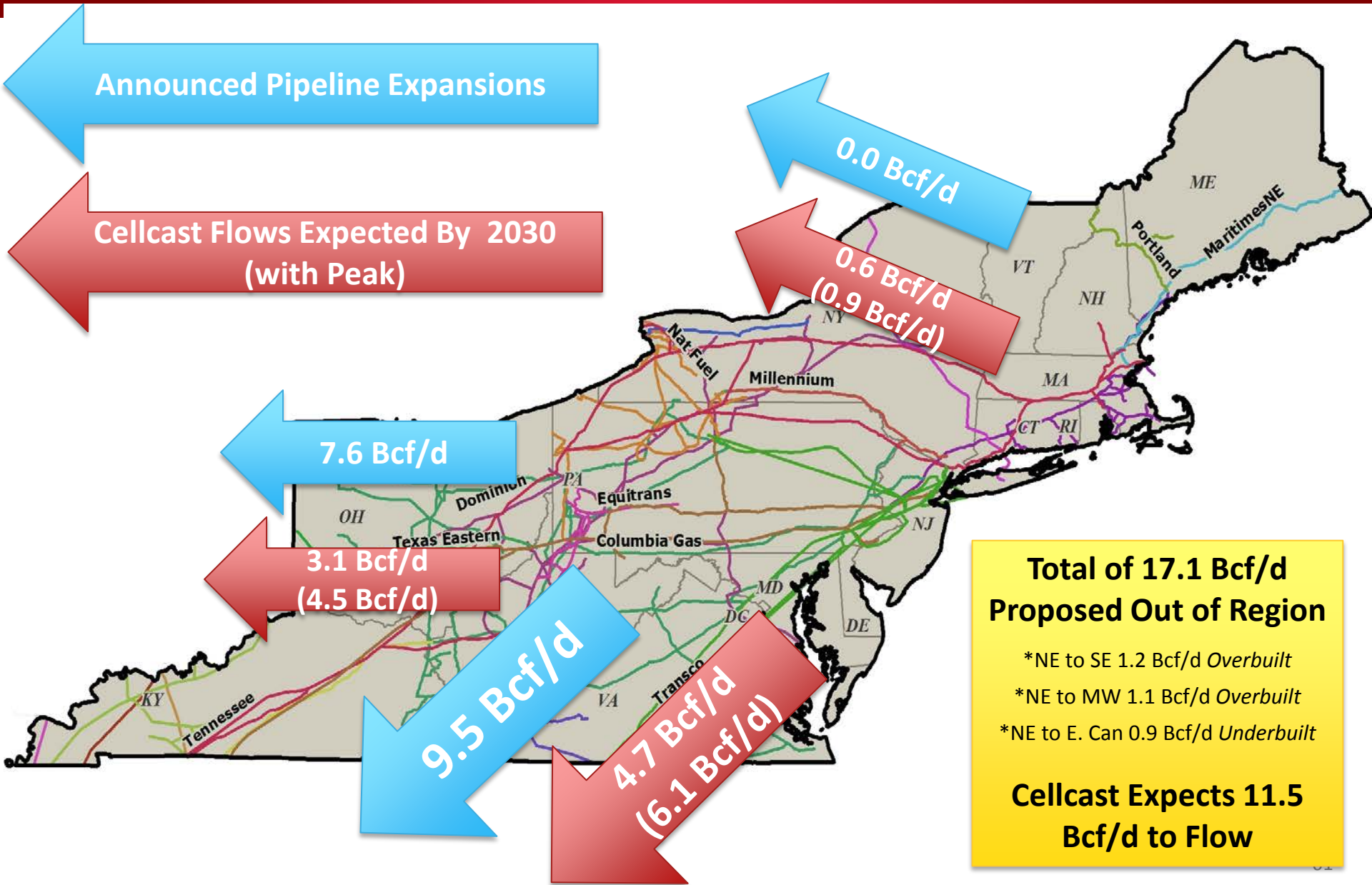
Everett Send out



■ Algonquin-LNG ■ Tennessee - LNG

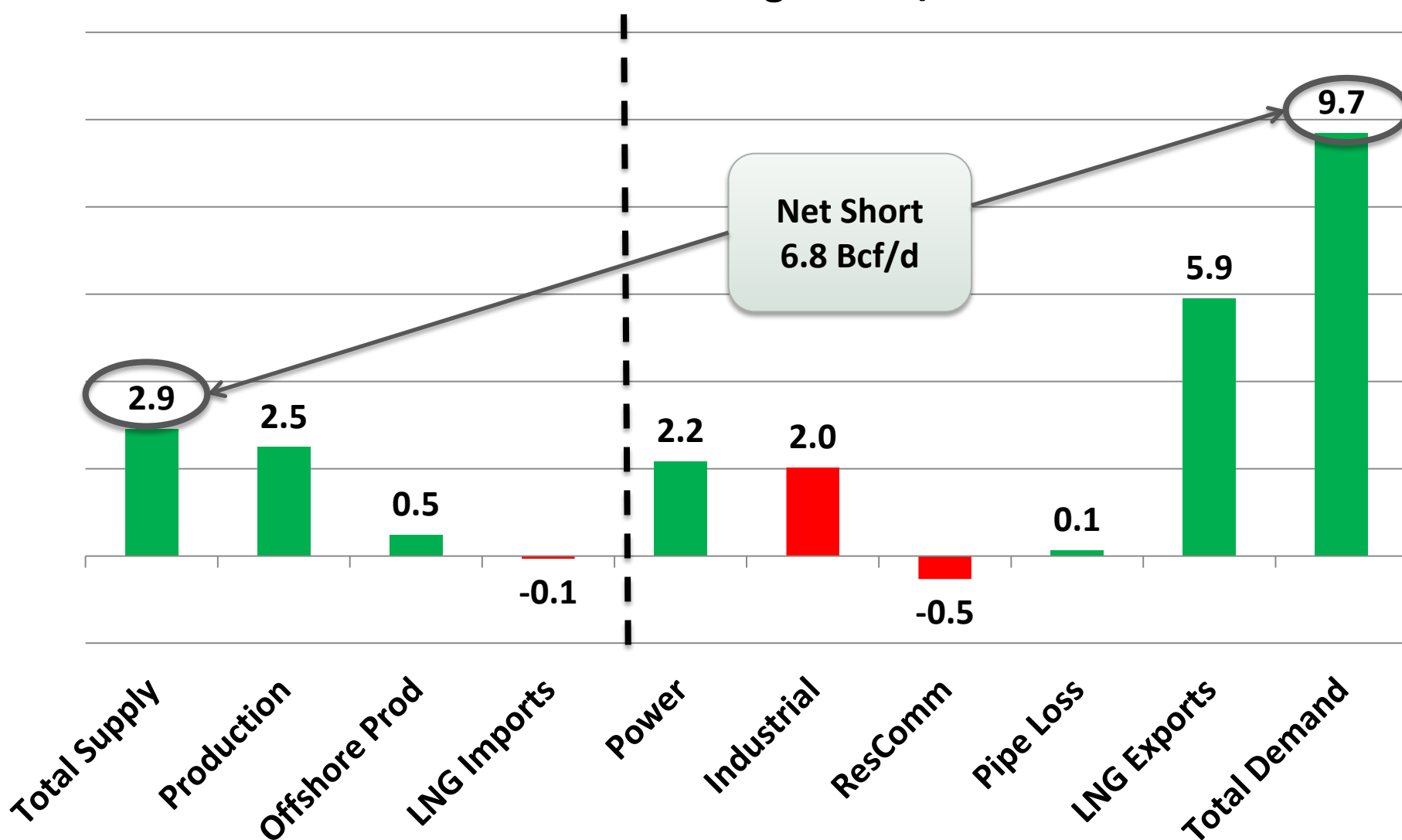


Northeast Buildout Greater than Forecast Flows



Southeast Supply and Demand Balance

2013-2030 Change in Bcf/d



Southeast Demand Growth Requires More Inflows

Southeast Turns Importer from Northeast

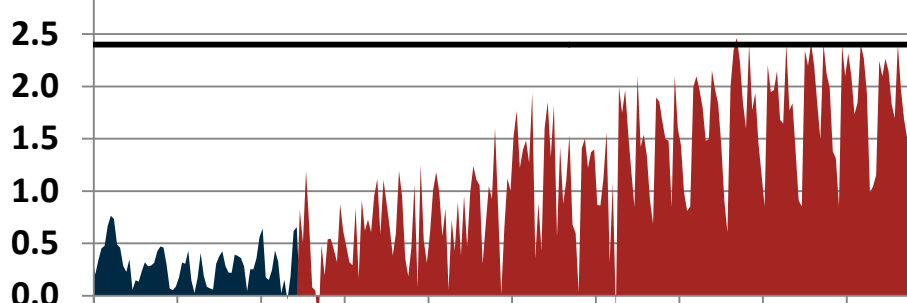
Southeast Inflows from Texas

25.0

Southeast Inflows from Midcon Producing

3.0

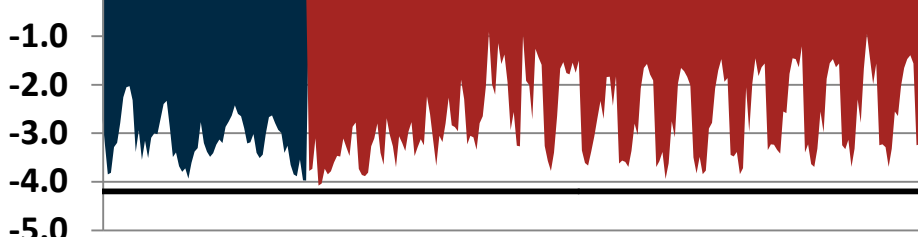
Bcf/d



Southeast Outflows to Midcon Market

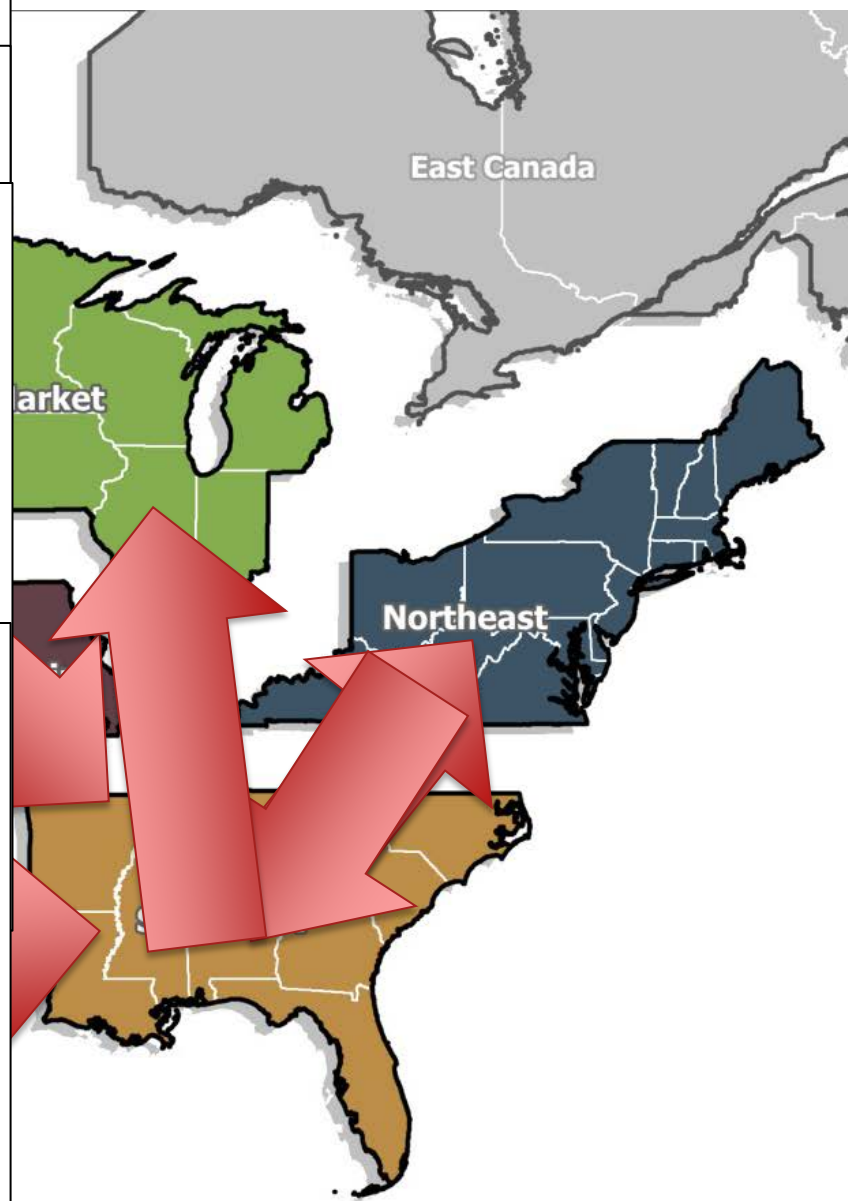
0.0

Bcf/d

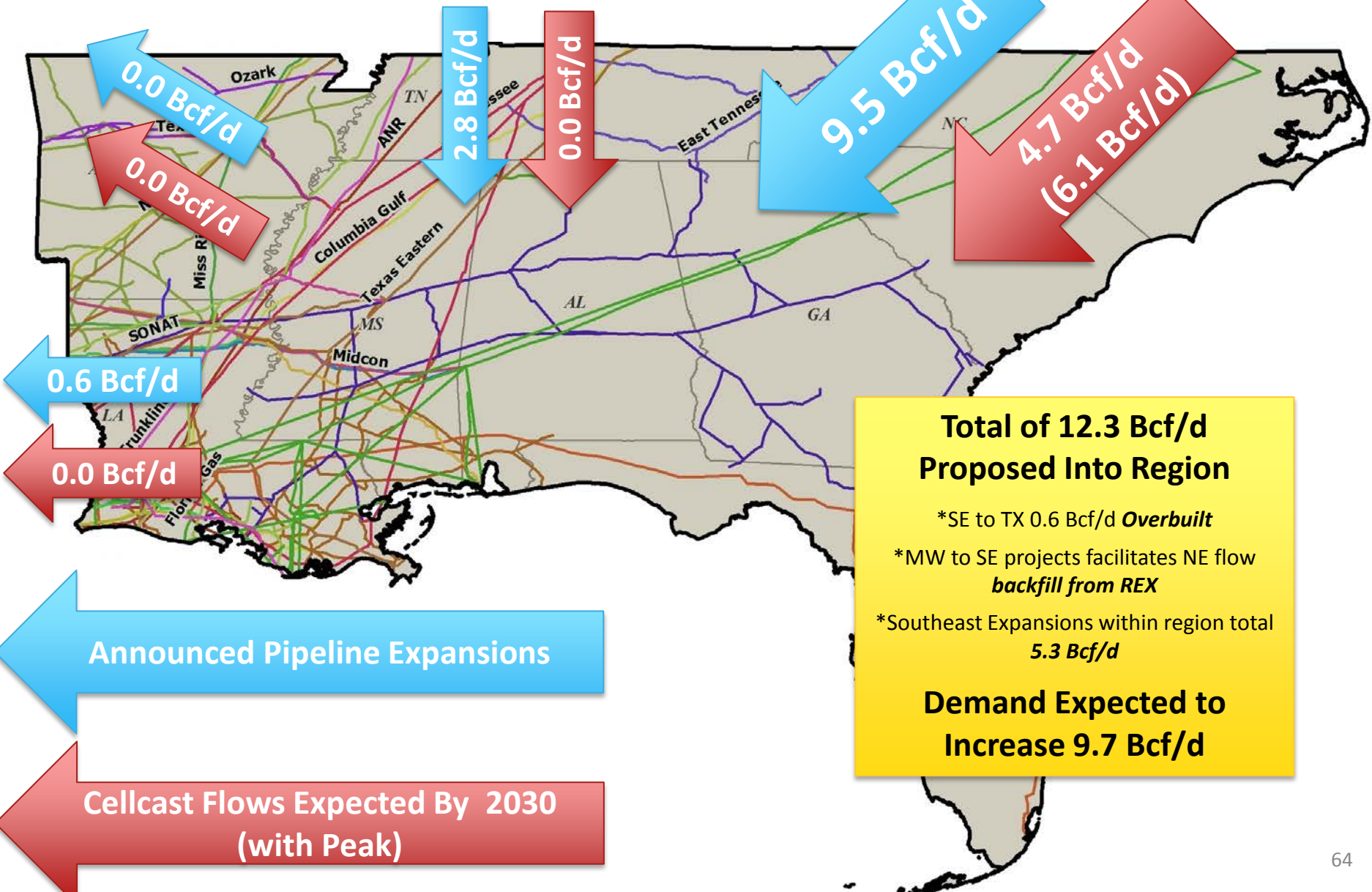


12/1/2008 3/1/2011 6/1/2013 9/1/2015 12/1/2017 3/1/2020 6/1/2022 9/1/2024 12/1/2026 3/1/2029

History Forecast Capacity

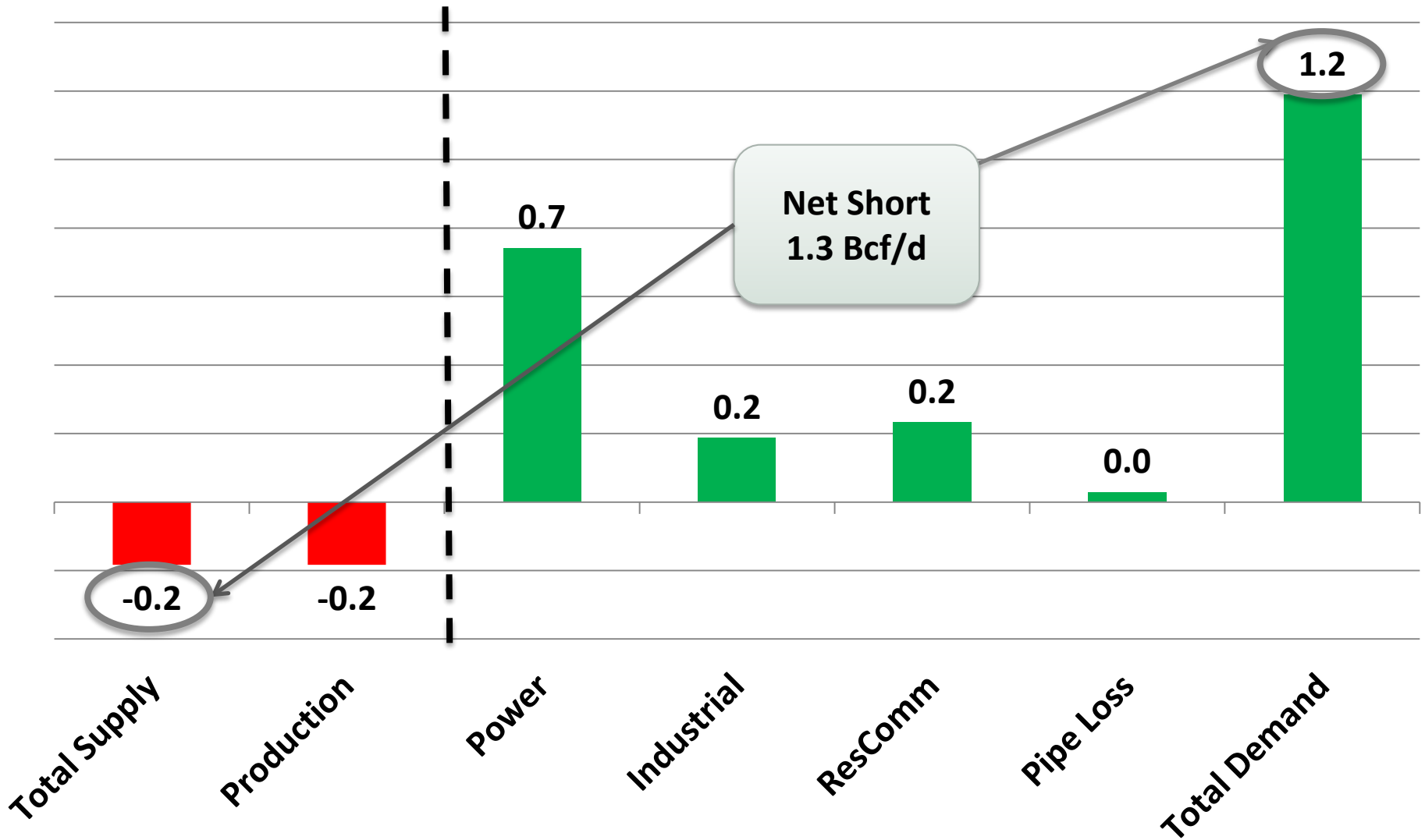


Southeast Expansions Primarily Focused Internal to the Region

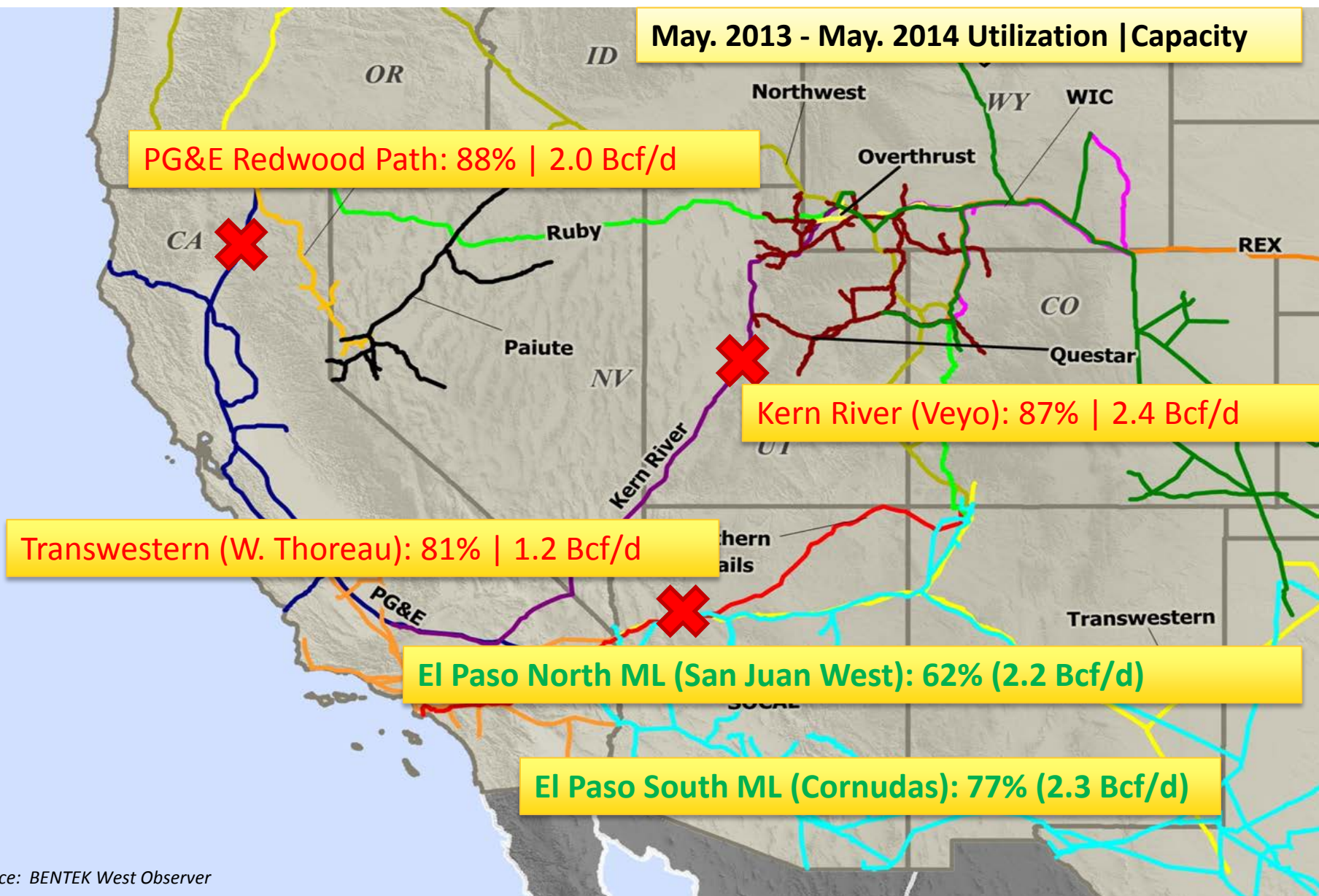


Southwest Supply and Demand Balance

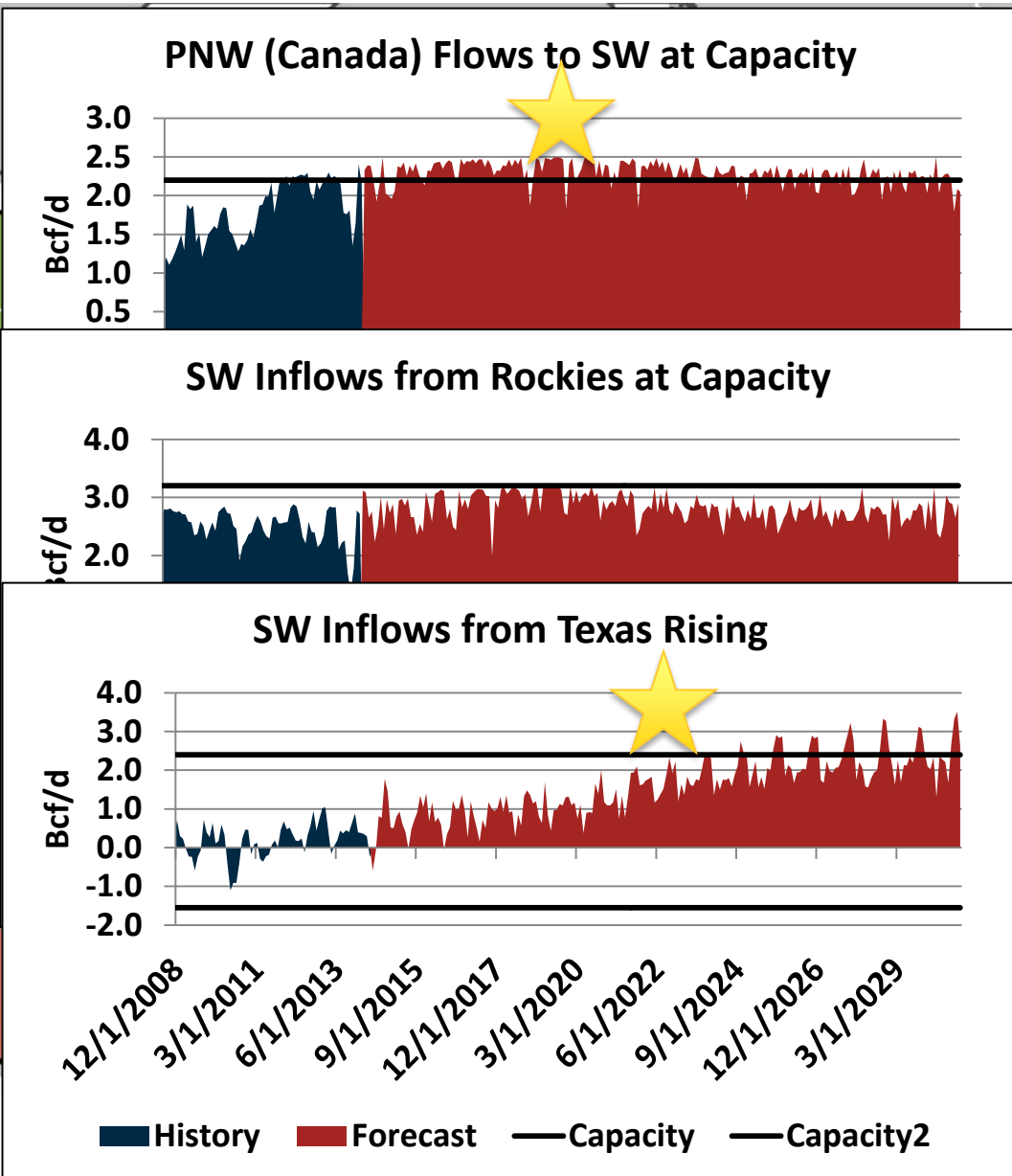
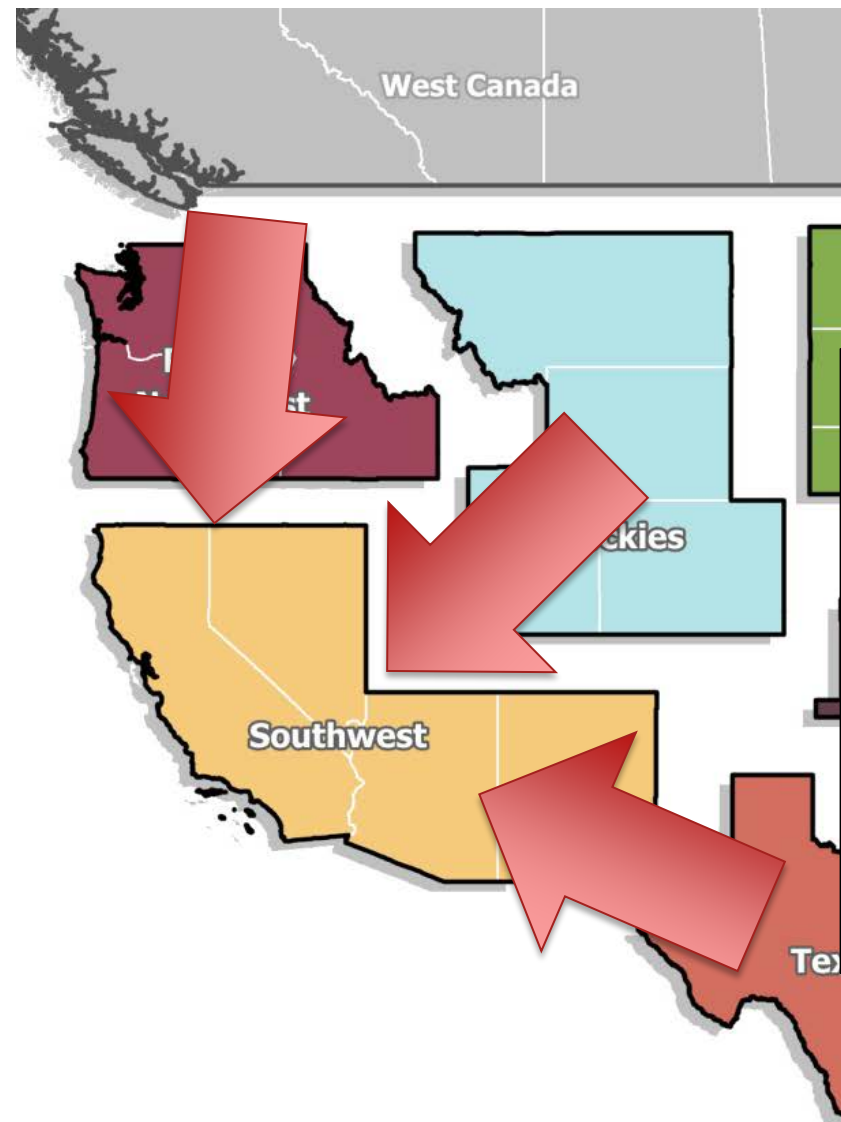
2013-2030 Change in Bcf/d



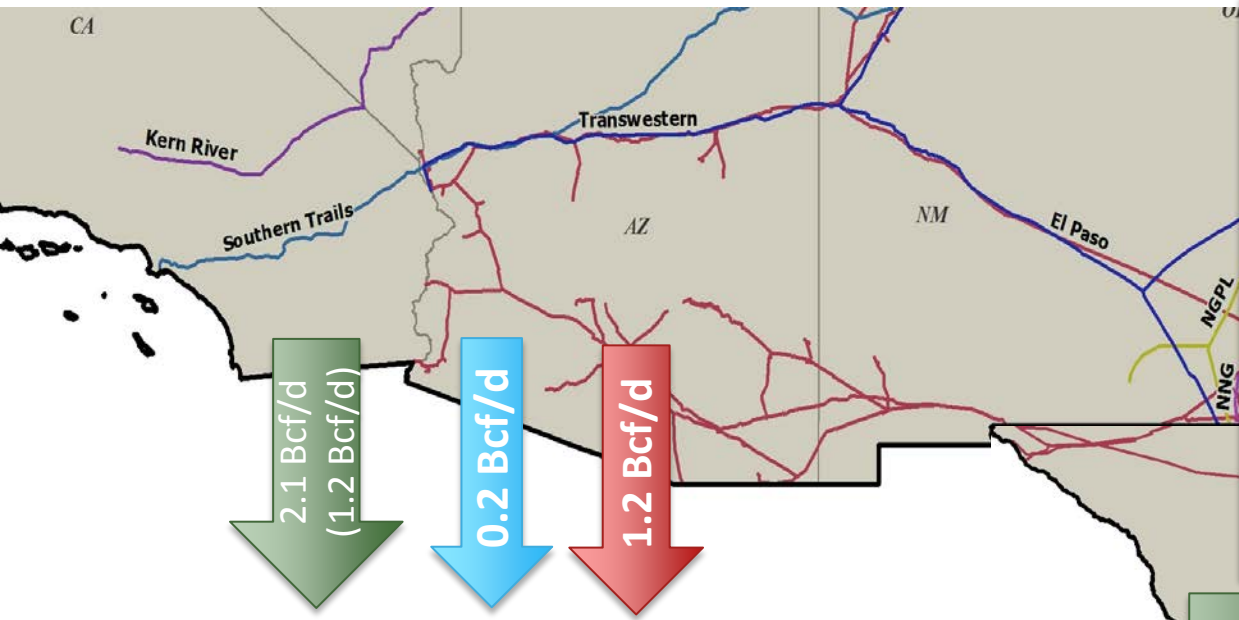
Southwest is Market to Chase, But Pipeline Constraints Will Limit Flows



Constraints Into Southwest Evident

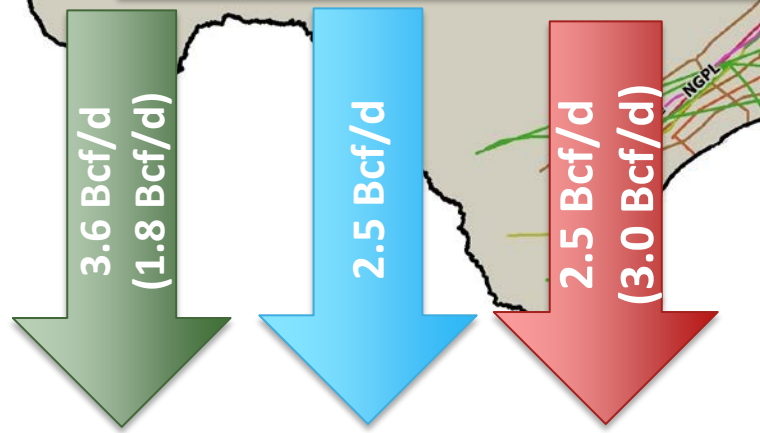


Mexico Attracting Attention



SW to MEX Balancing Act:
Existing Open Capacity = 1.2 Bcf/d
Will be 1.4 Bcf/d in 2030, while flows average 1.2 Bcf/d/d in 2030

Delta TX to MEX:
Timing on projects is key variable with Aqua Dulce (2.1 Bcf/d at end of 2014) biggest question mark
Existing open capacity = 1.8 Bcf/d
Will be 4.3 Bcf/d in 2030, while flows average 3.0 Bcf/d at peak.

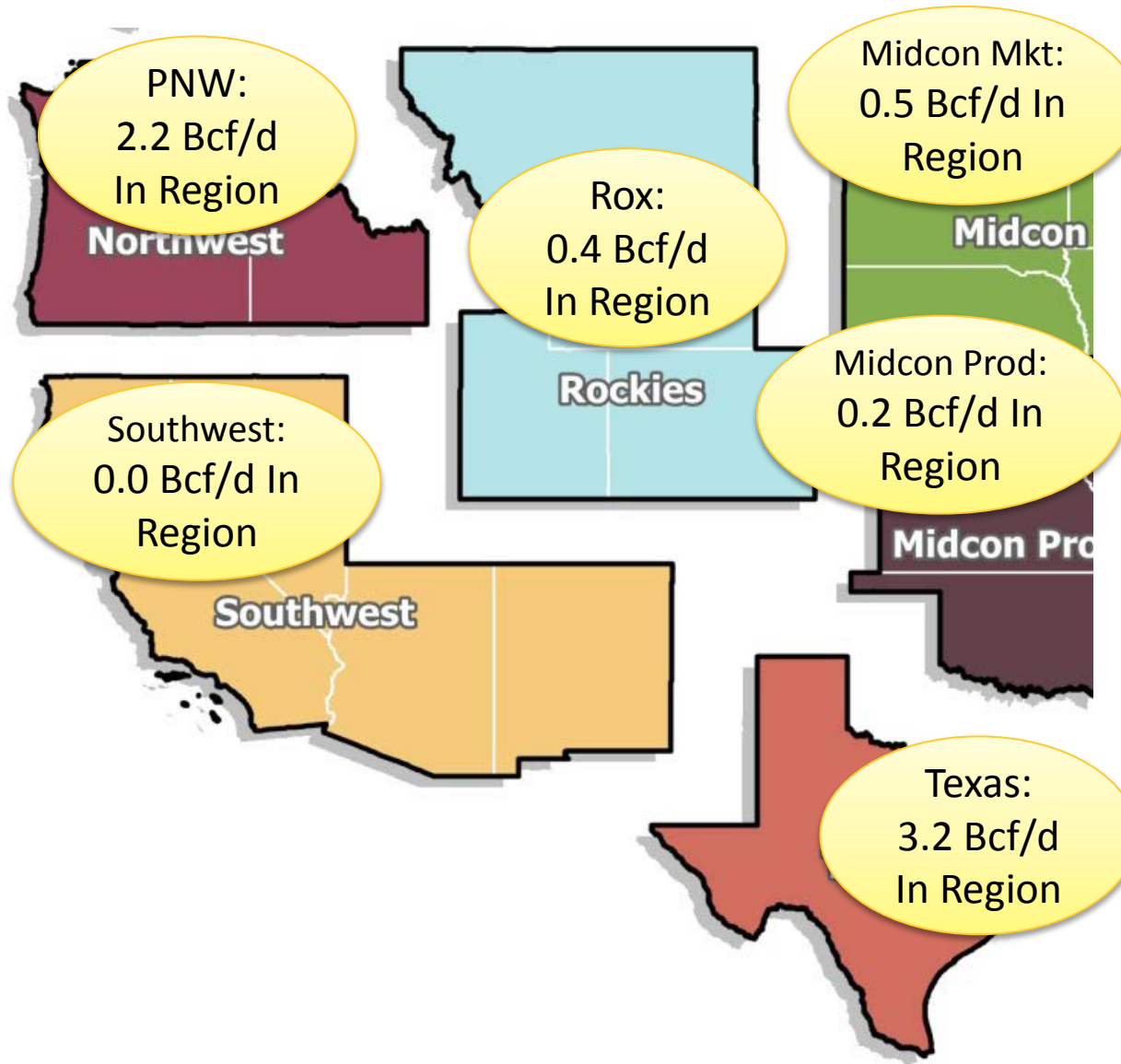


Existing Capacity (open)

Cell Model Flows Expected By 2030 (with Peak)

Announced Pipeline Expansions

The Rest of the Country through 2030



PNW & Rox:

- Oregon and Washington both proposing massive pipelines to primarily serve proposed LNG projects.

Midcon Mkt and Prod:

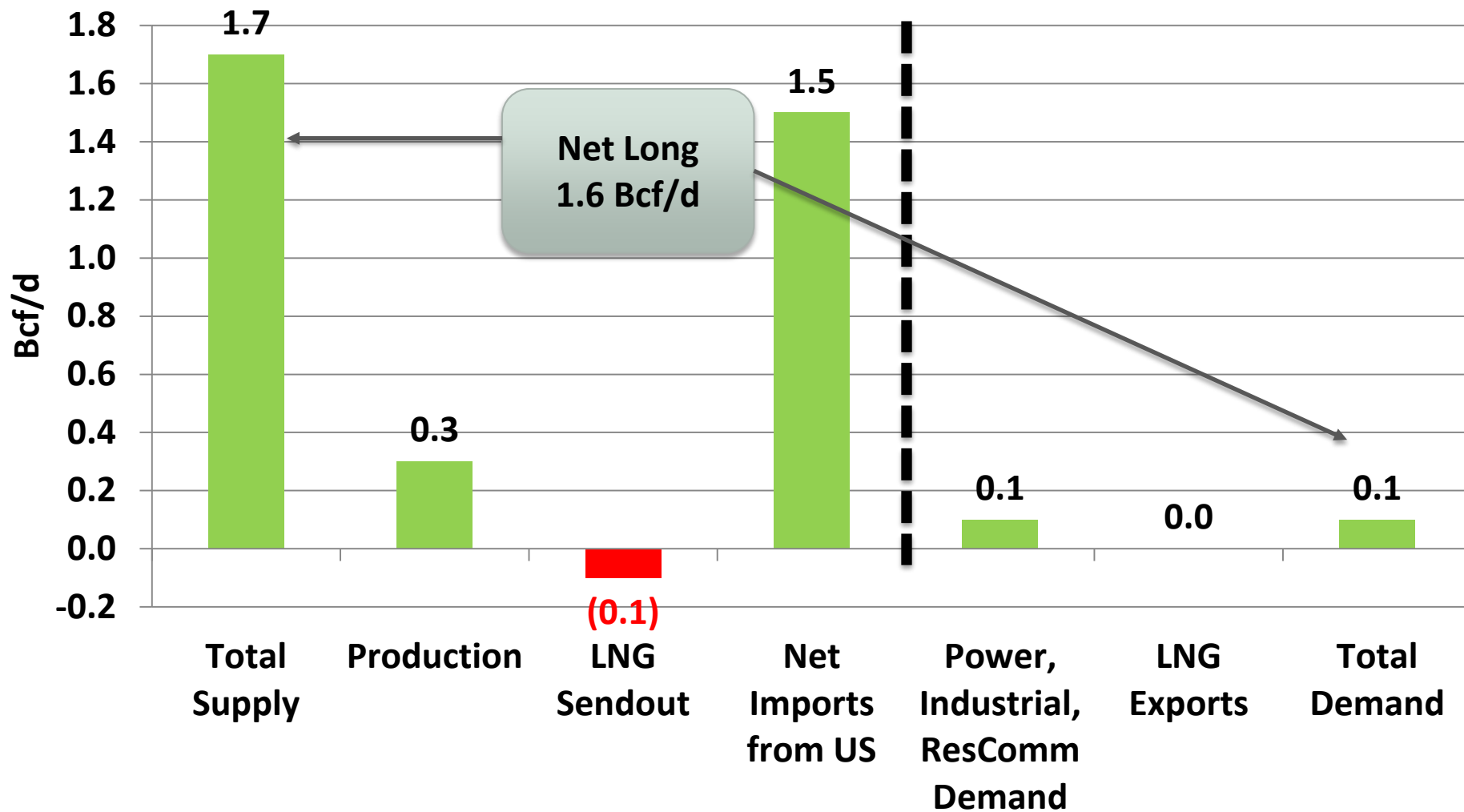
- Some activity around Bakken.
- Expansion to support local KS/MO demand.

Texas and SW:

- No proposed projects from West TX to SW/Cali due to current underutilized capacity. Bentek believes this region will be constrained and underserved beginning in 2023.
- All internal TX pipeline build to support power or LNG demand.
- No inter regional pipeline expansions to Cali or SW.

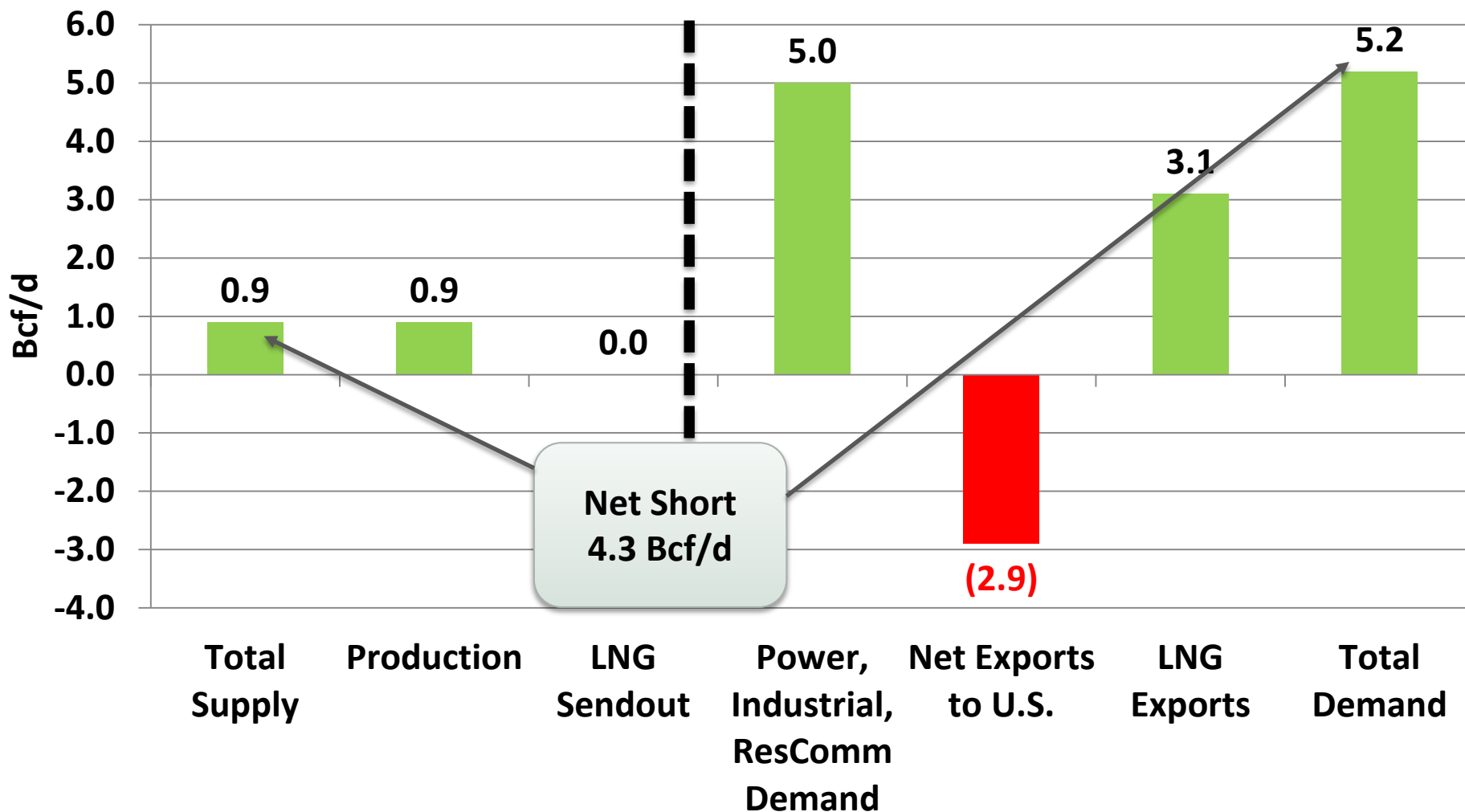
East Canada Expected to Be Net Long 1.6 Bcf/d by 2030

East Canada Supply & Demand Changes (2013-2030)

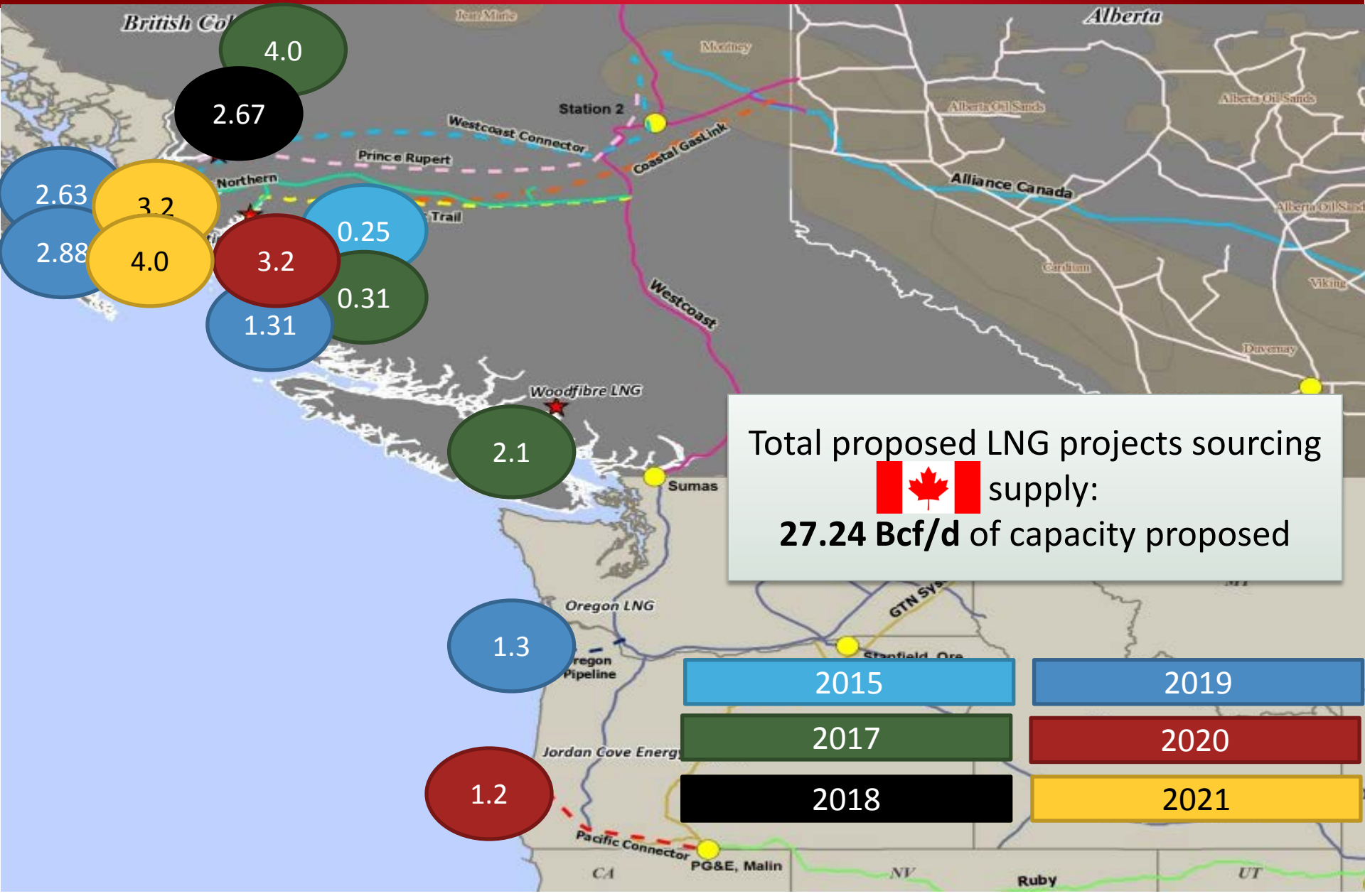



West Canada Expected to Be Net Short 4.3 Bcf/d by 2030

West Canada Supply & Demand Changes (2013-2030)



West Canada and PNW Proposed LNG Export Projects



Total proposed LNG projects sourcing  supply:
27.24 Bcf/d of capacity proposed

2015

2019

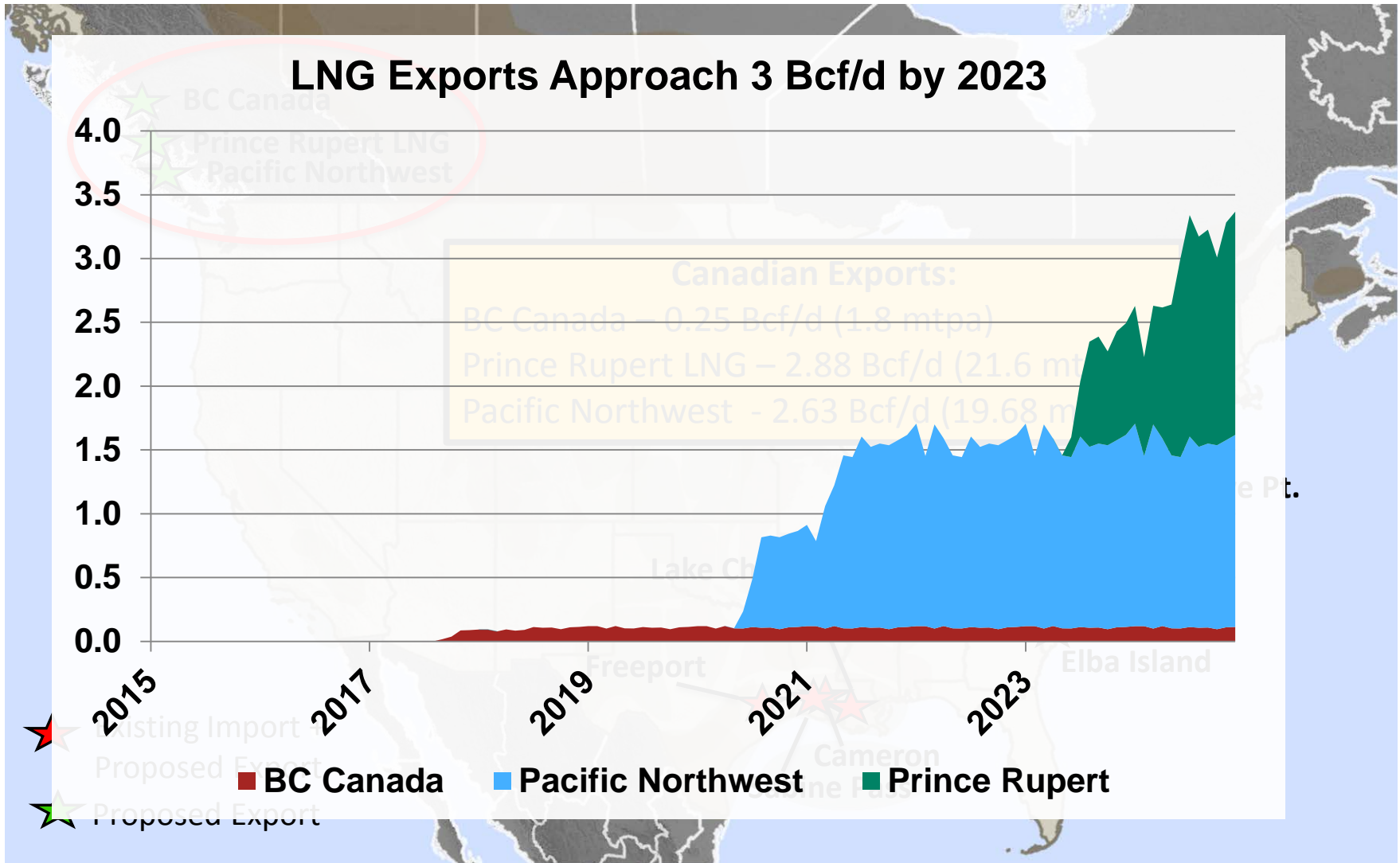
2017

2020

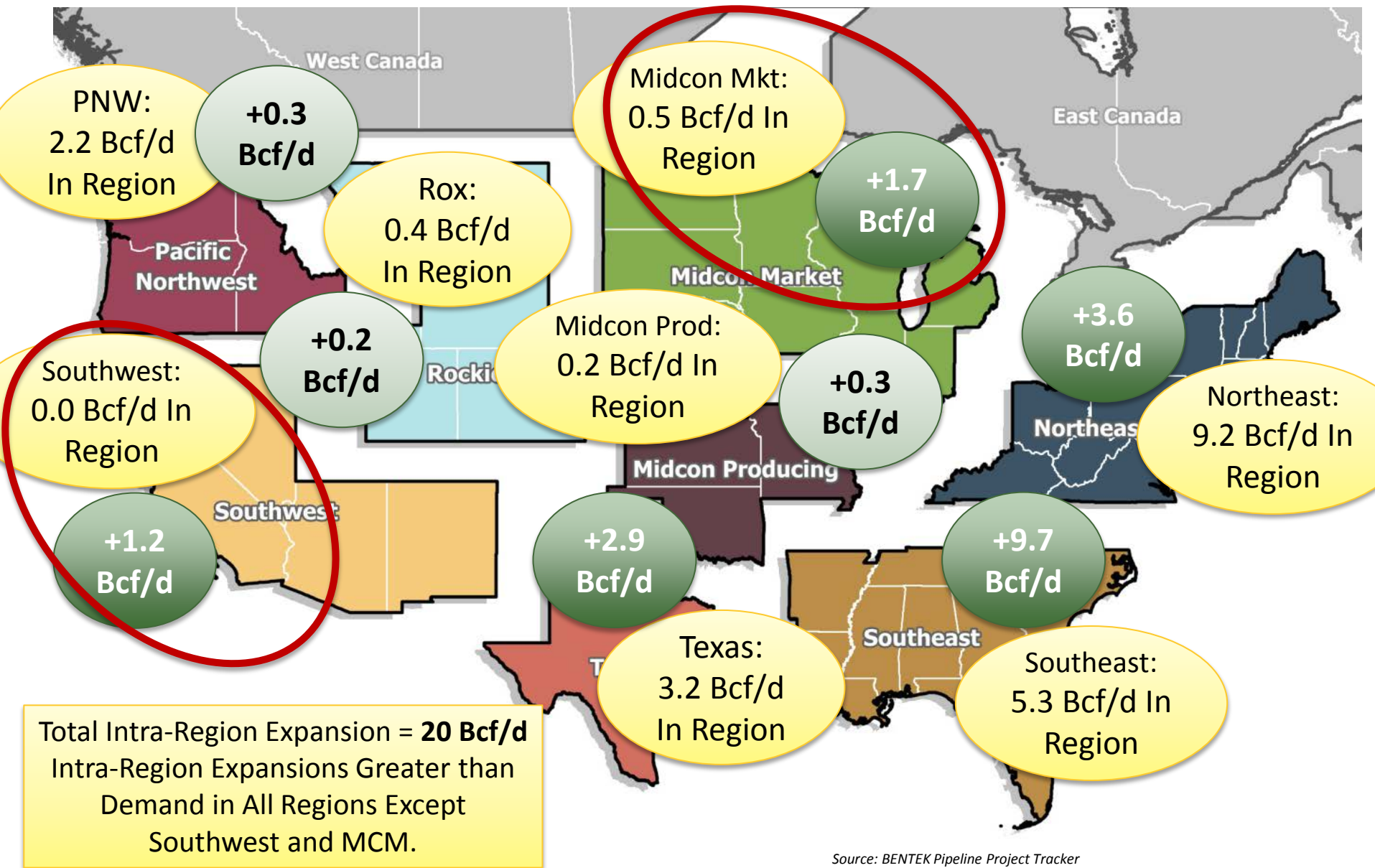
2018

2021

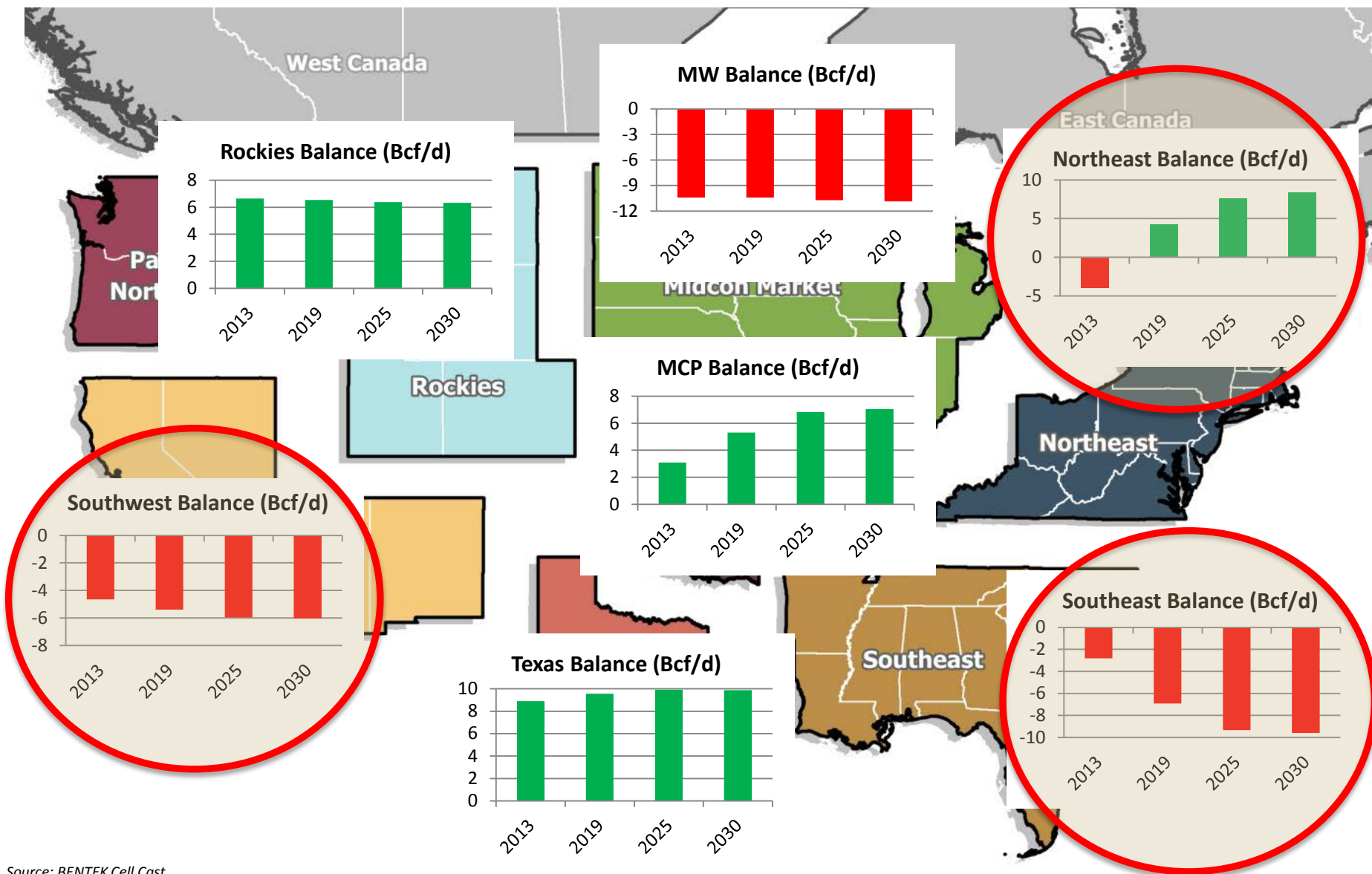
Only 3 Projects (All in Canada) in Bentek's Base Case Forecast



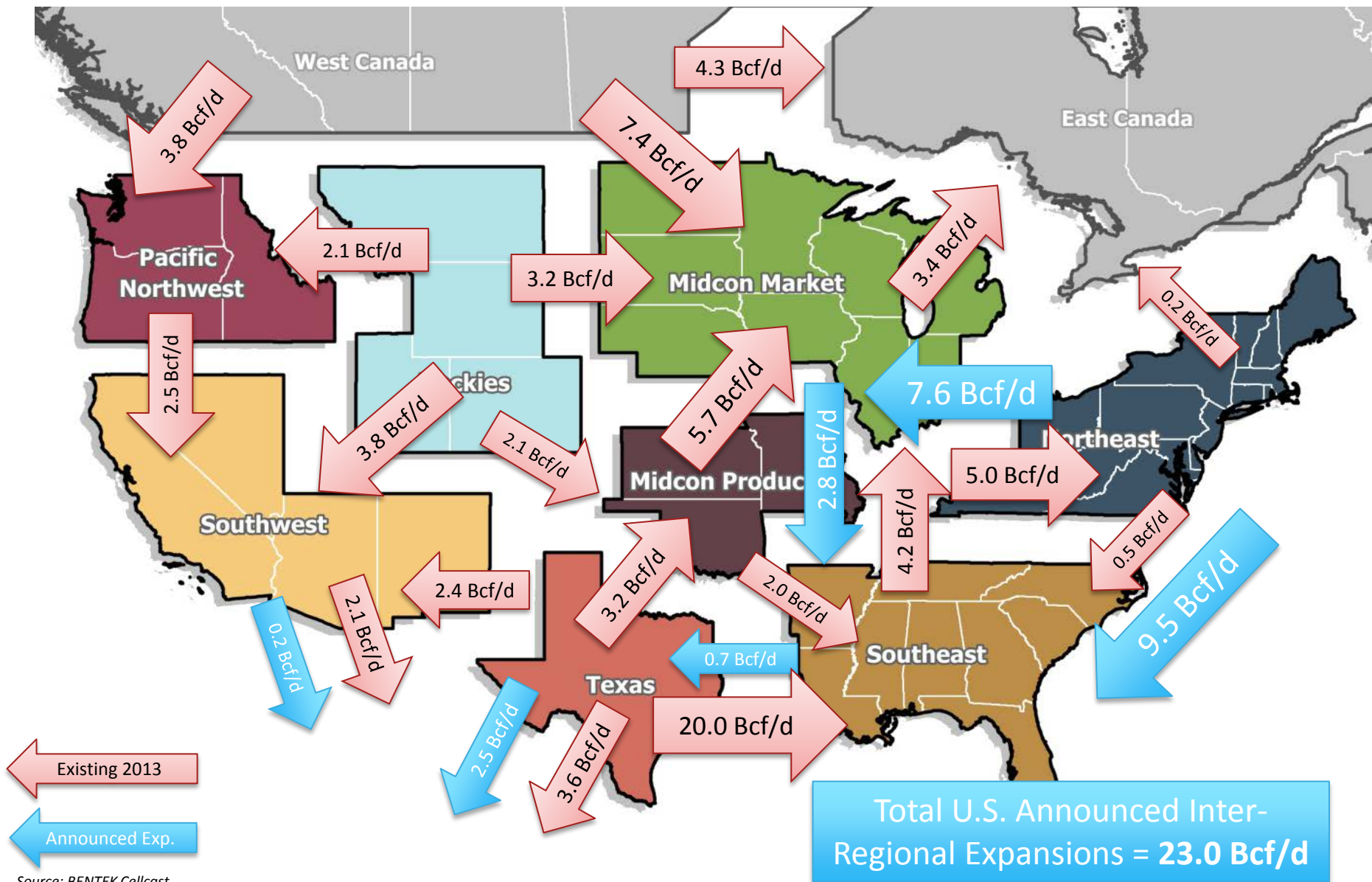
Demand Growth Compared to Intra Regional Expansion



Net Long/Short Balance 2030 vs. 2013



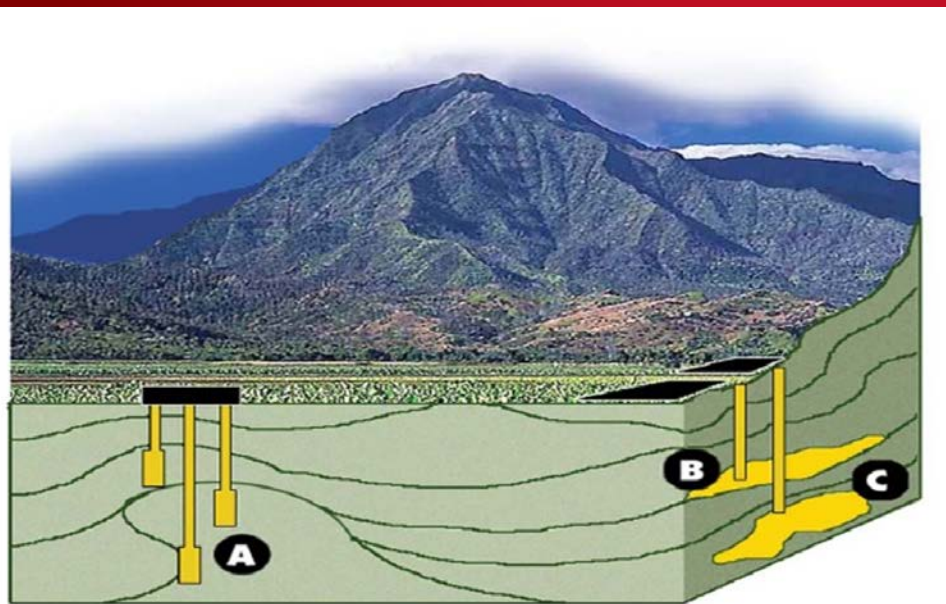
Capacity in 2013 and Announced Inter Regional Expansions



So What Does This All Mean?

- **20 Bcf/d** Intra Region Expansions Adequate to Serve Demand and Production In All Regions Except SW and Midcon Market Area.
- Midcon Market Area Covered by 5.6 Bcf/d Northeast Capacity Inflows by 2030.
- **23.0 Bcf/d** of Inter Region Expansions Cover Peak 2030 Flows in All Corridors Except TX to SW.
- At Least **1.1 Bcf/d** of Incremental Expansion Needed to SW Market.
- Total NG Infrastructure Additions Needed by 2030 = **44.4 Bcf/d**.

Storage Requirements

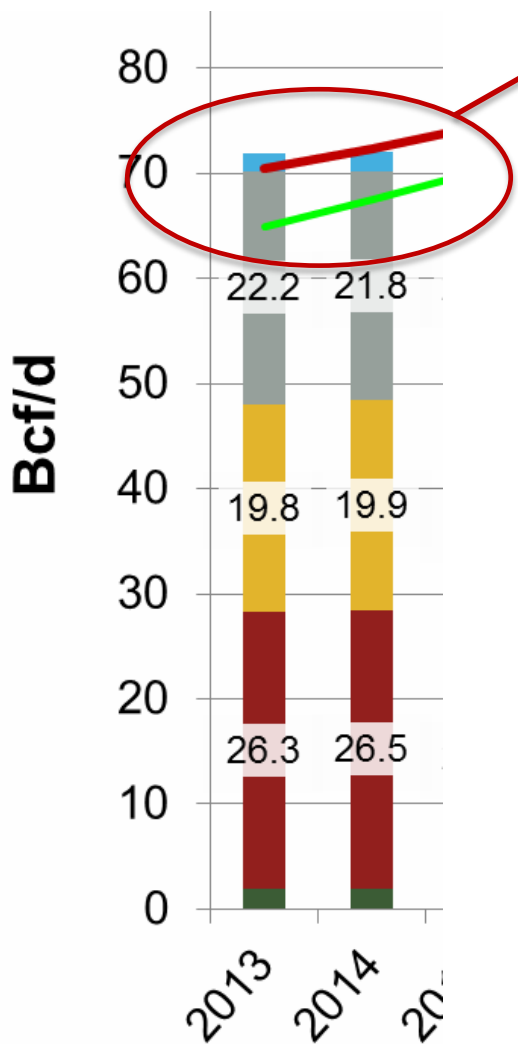


A – Salt Caverns B – Aquifers C – Depleted Reservoirs

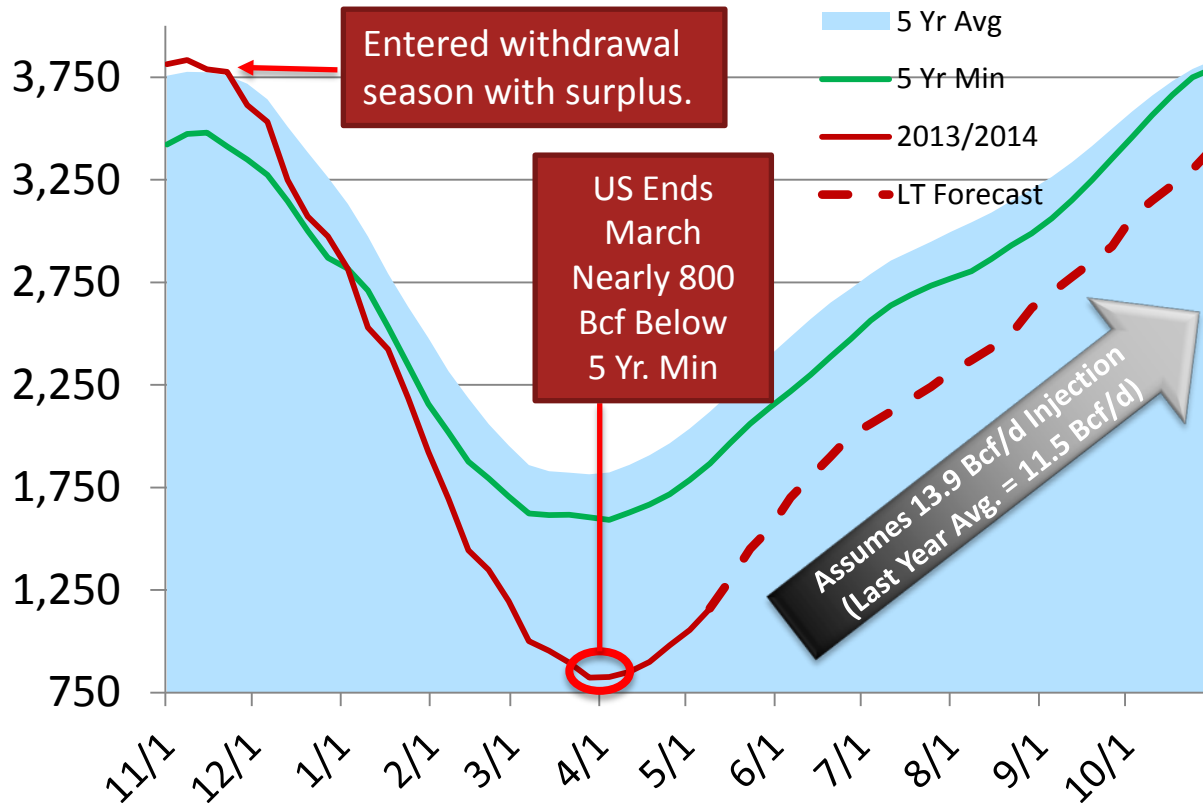


Tight Markets Put Pressure on Existing Storage Capacity

U.S. Net Short 5.5 Bcf/d in Winter 13/14 Driven By Weather and Associated Res/Comm Demand

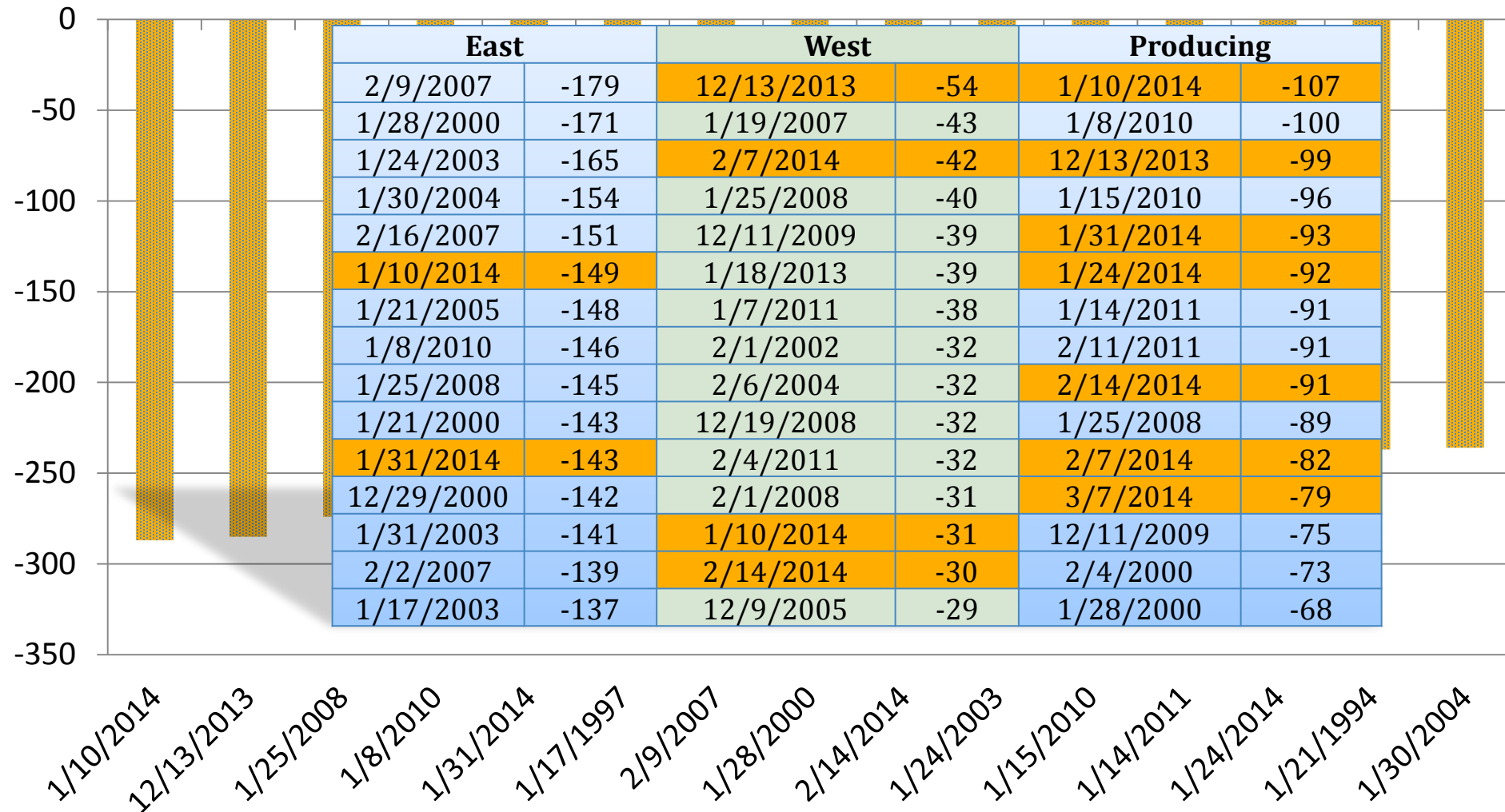


US Storage Inventories (Bcf)



5 out of 15 largest withdrawals on record occurred this winter

Largest Storage Withdrawals on Record (Bcf)

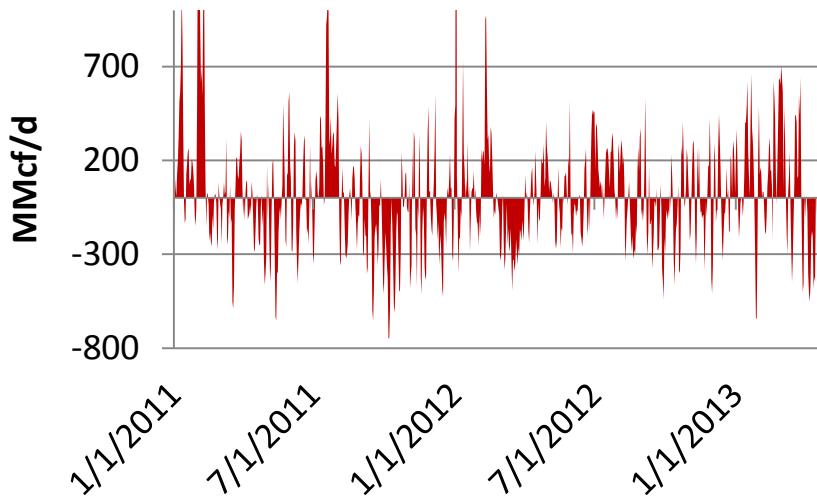


- ❖ Capacity
 - Base Gas (cushion gas)
 - Working Gas
- ❖ Usage
 - Base Load
 - Peaking
- ❖ Injection/Withdrawal Capacity
 - Cycles or “Turns”
 - Ratchets
- ❖ Ownership
 - independent storage operators (producers/merchants)
 - local distribution companies (LDC’s) or other utilities
 - pipeline companies

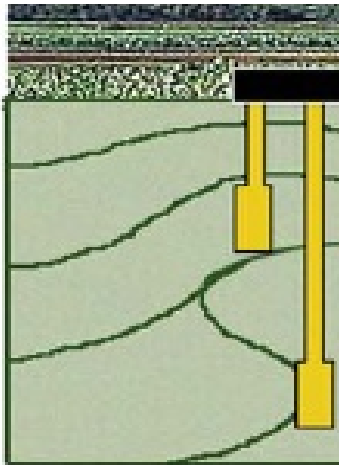
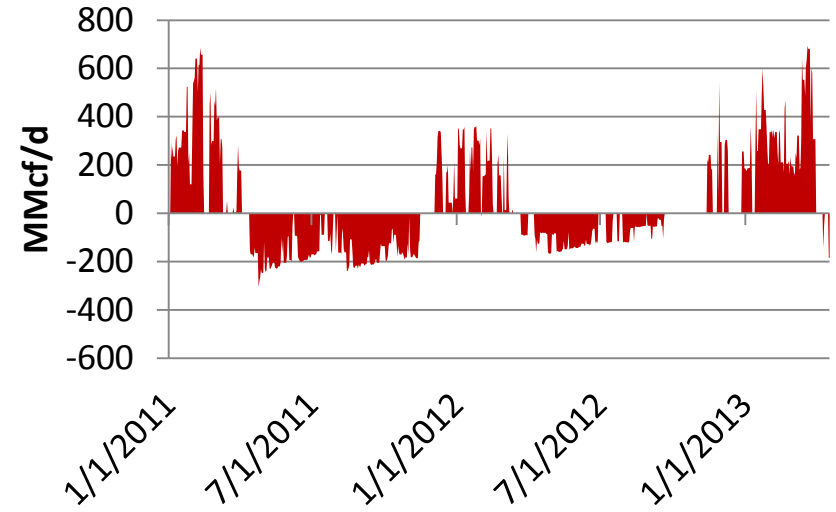


Natural Gas Storage: 3 Types

Salt Dome: Egan

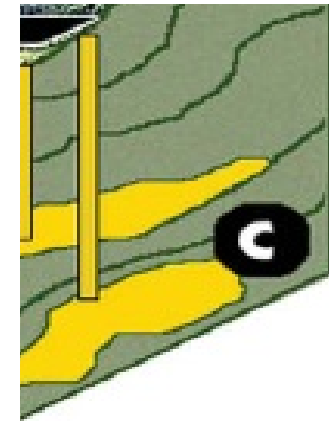
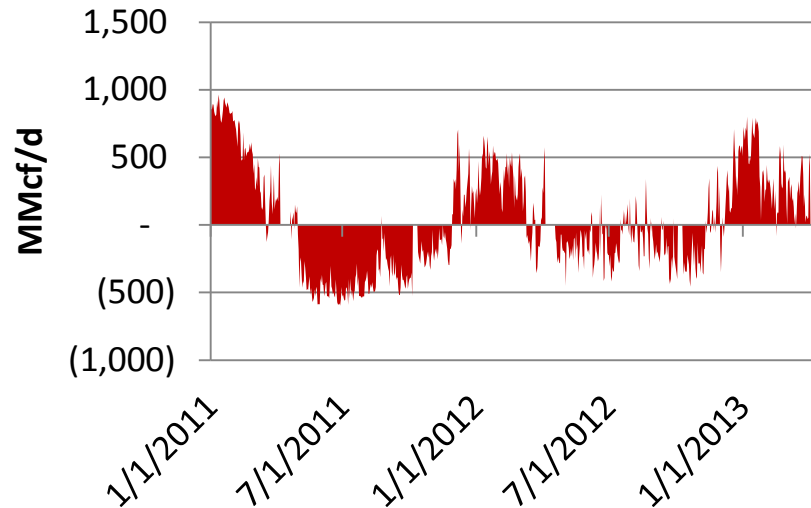


Aquifer: Blue Lake



A – Salt C

Depleted Field: Clay Basin



servoires

- ❖ **Seasonal Valuation** – the difference between the average summer-winter forward price (the spread, or strip spread) for some future period. This is called the “**intrinsic**” value of a storage facility.

Calculate intrinsic value for summer 2014 vs. winter 2014/15.

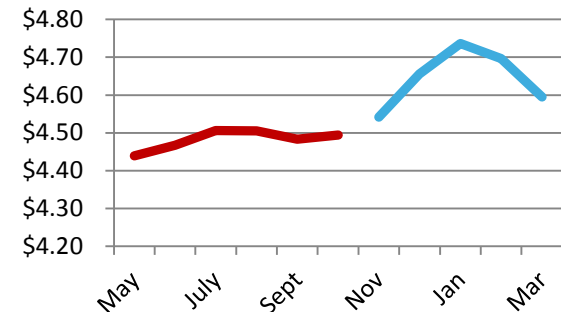
April 7th, 2014 NYMEX Summer Strip (May-Oct) = \$4.48

less

April 7th, 2014 NYMEX Winter Strip (Nov-Mar) = \$4.65

Spread = \$0.17

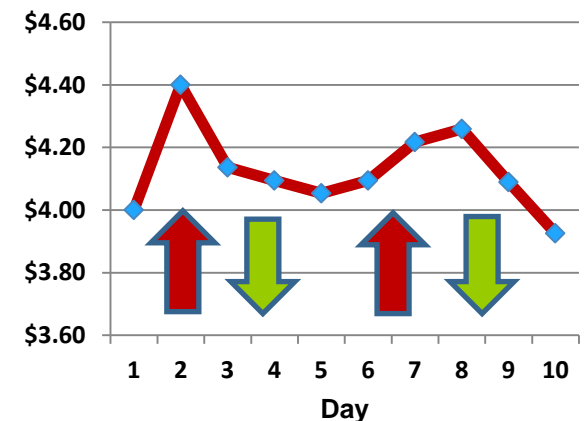
NYMEX Strips (\$/MMbtu)



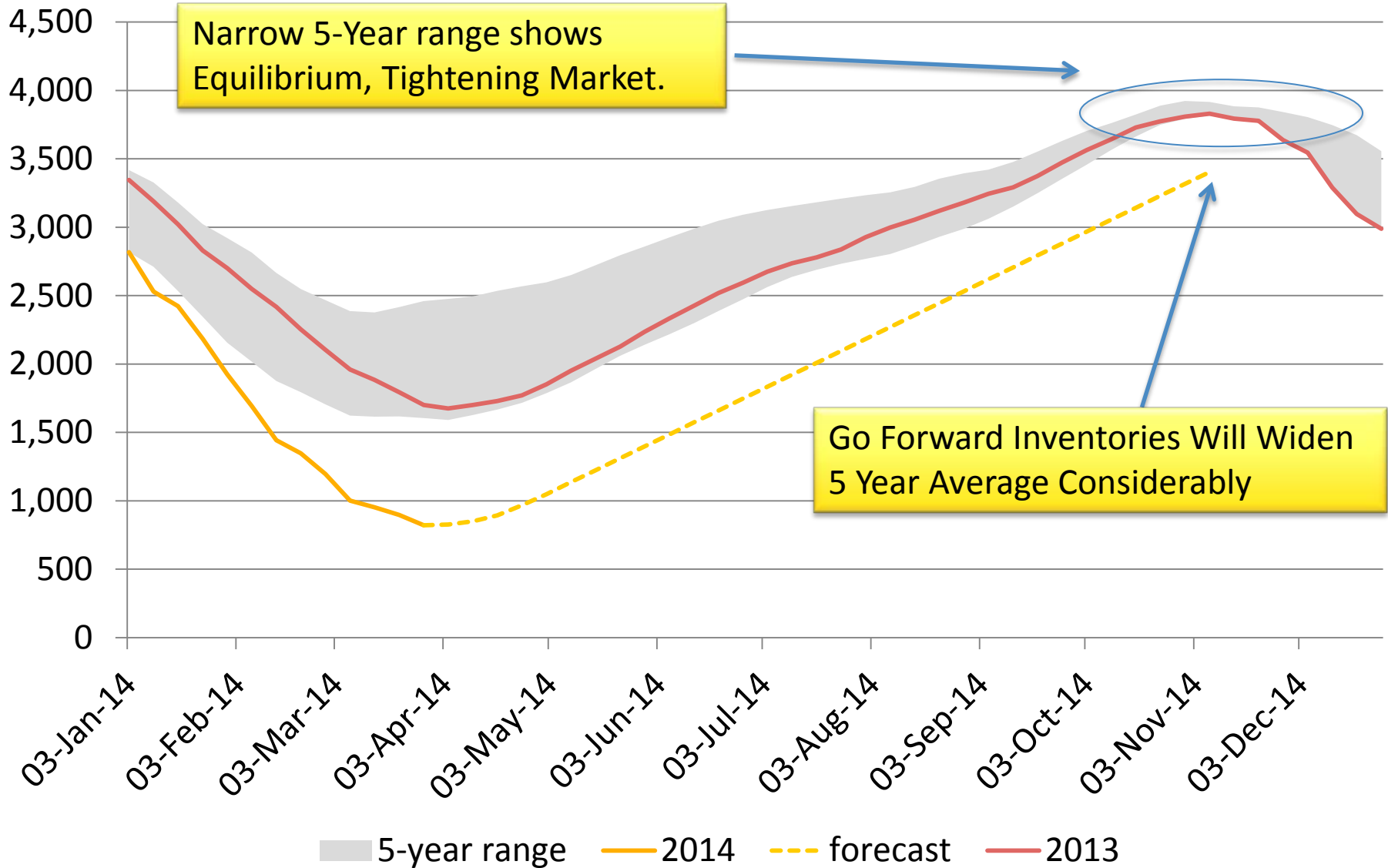
- ❖ **Volatility Valuation** – based on the magnitude of daily fluctuations in natural gas pricing, called the “**extrinsic**” value of a storage facility.

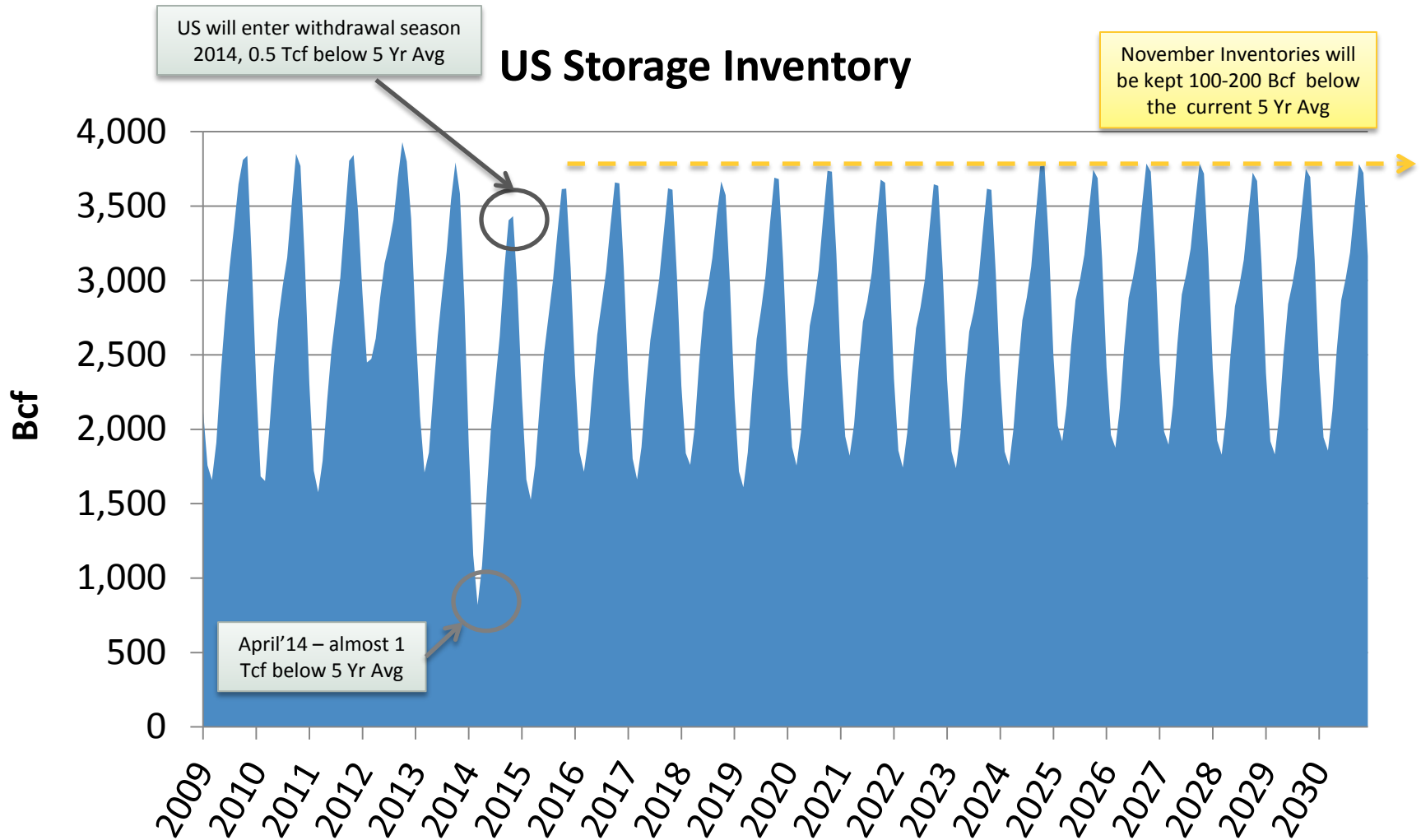
Measurable using option-based economics primarily determined by price volatility.

To capture extrinsic value, a storage facility must be able to switch between injection and withdrawal frequently and quickly (salt domes!).

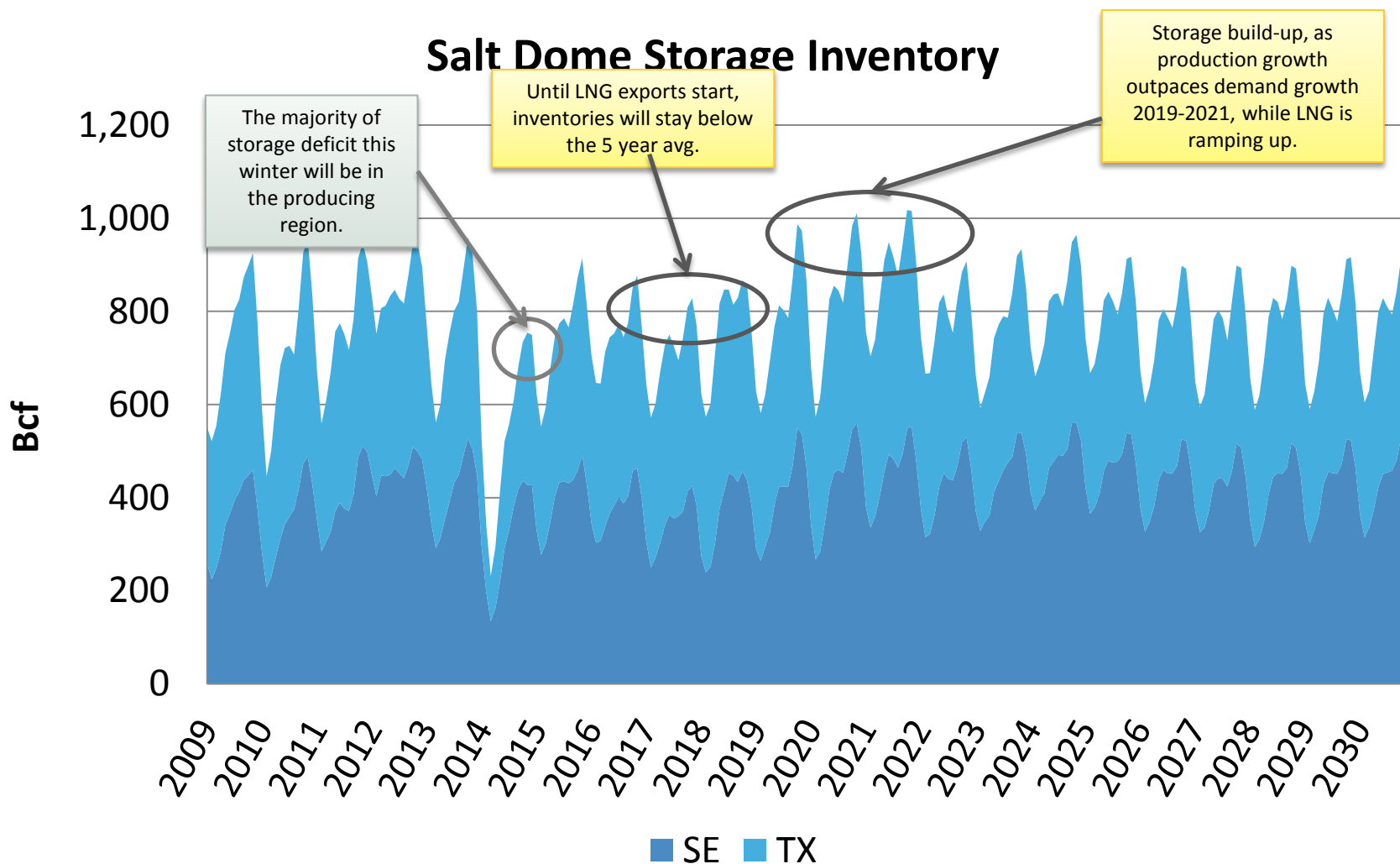


Storage 5-Year Range

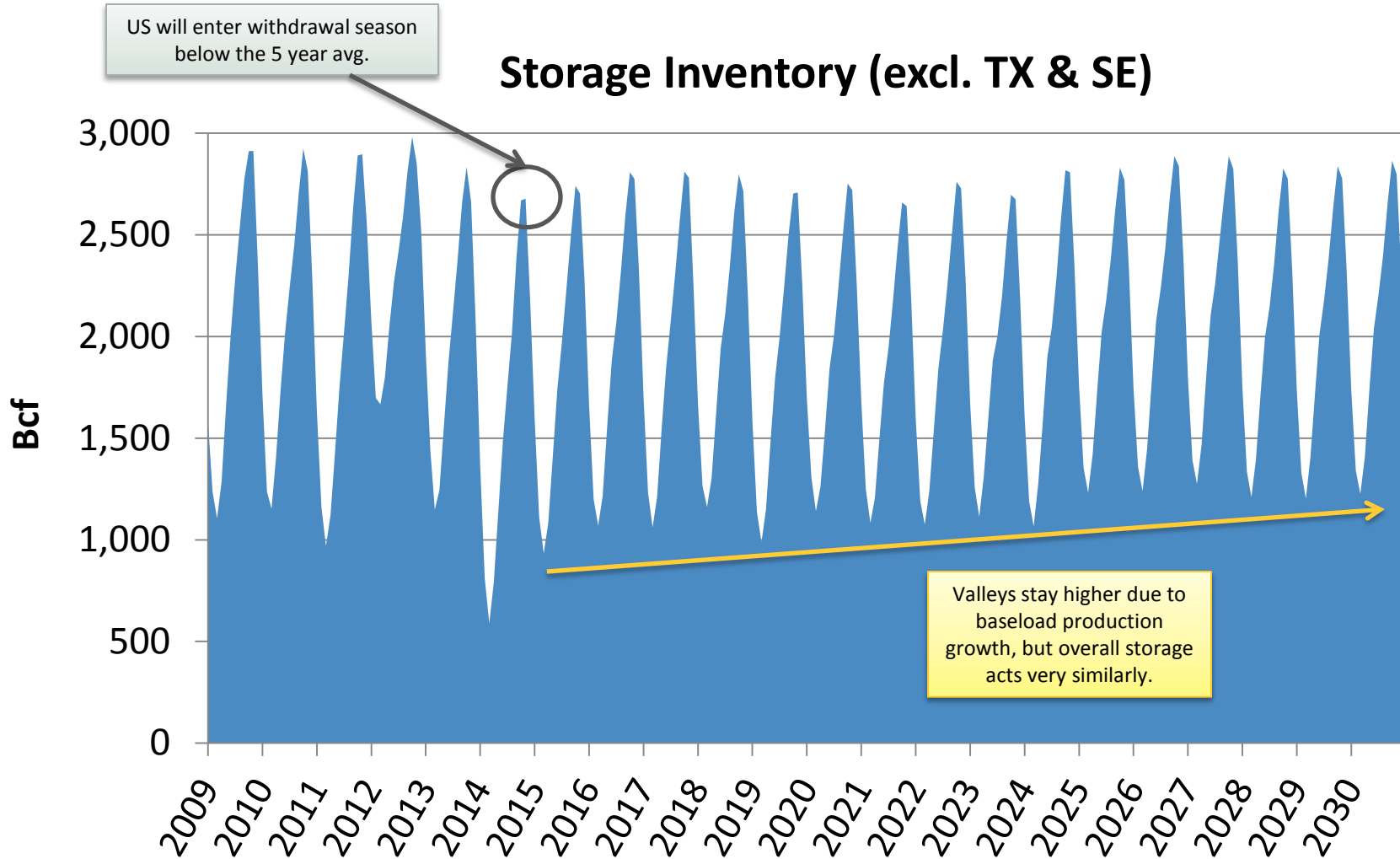




High Deliverability Storage – TX & SE Salt Dome Storage Inventory



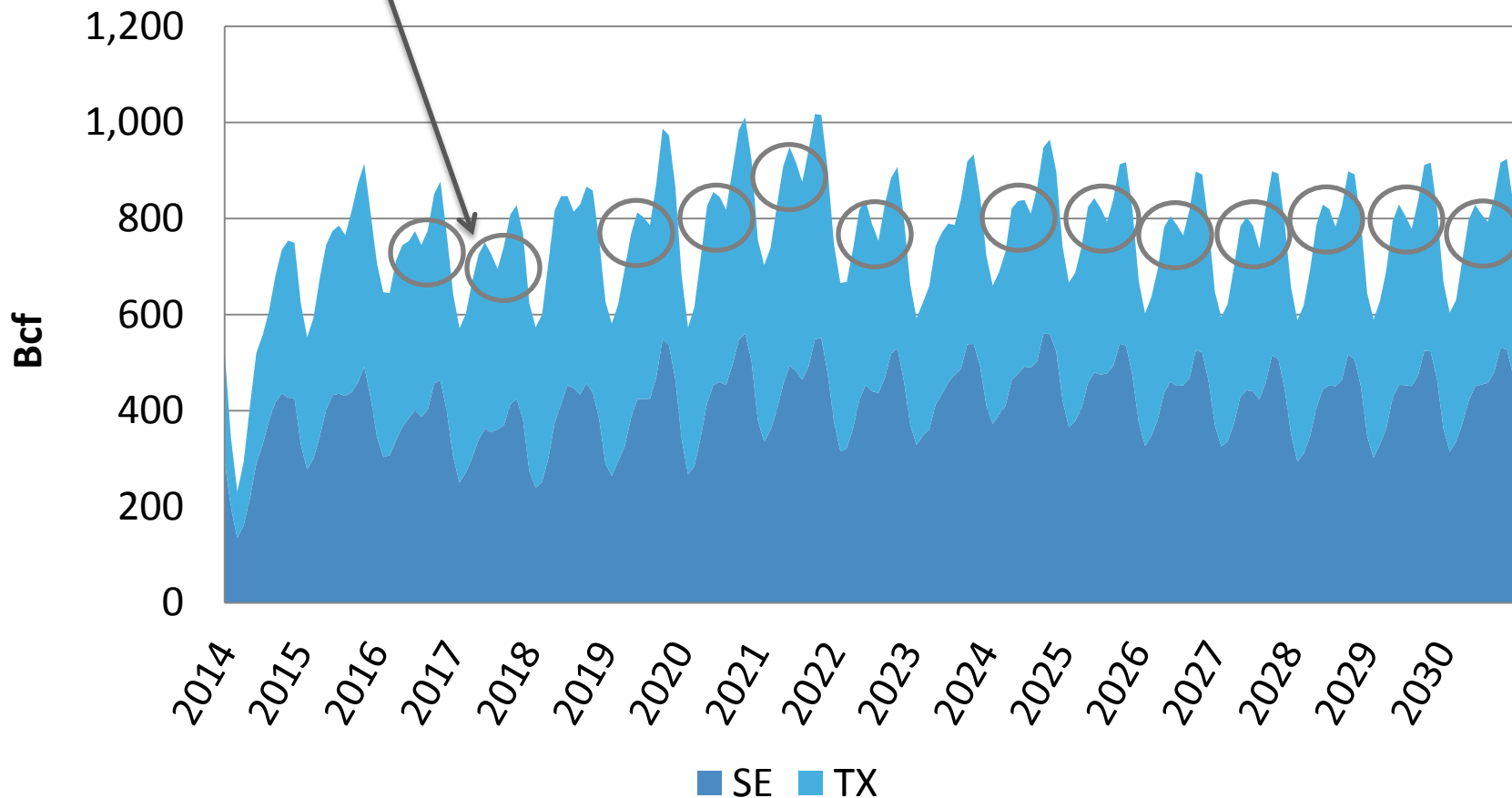
Storage Inventory excluding Salt domes in SE & TX



Power Demand Growth Changes Storage Patterns

2nd withdrawal season in the summer due to higher power demand.

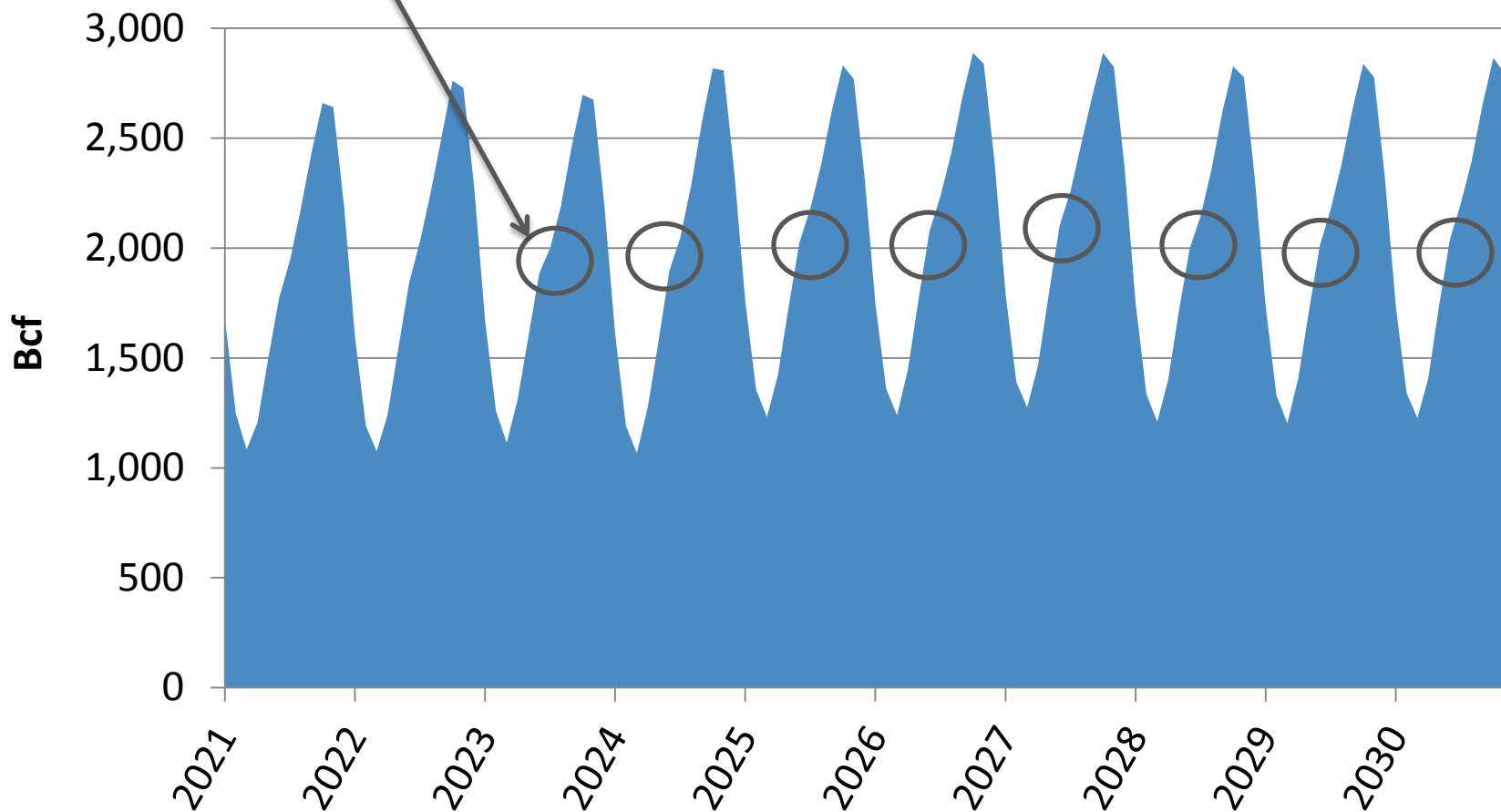
TX & SE Storage Inventory



Power demand growth changes storage patterns

2nd withdrawal season not as pronounced in the rest of the country

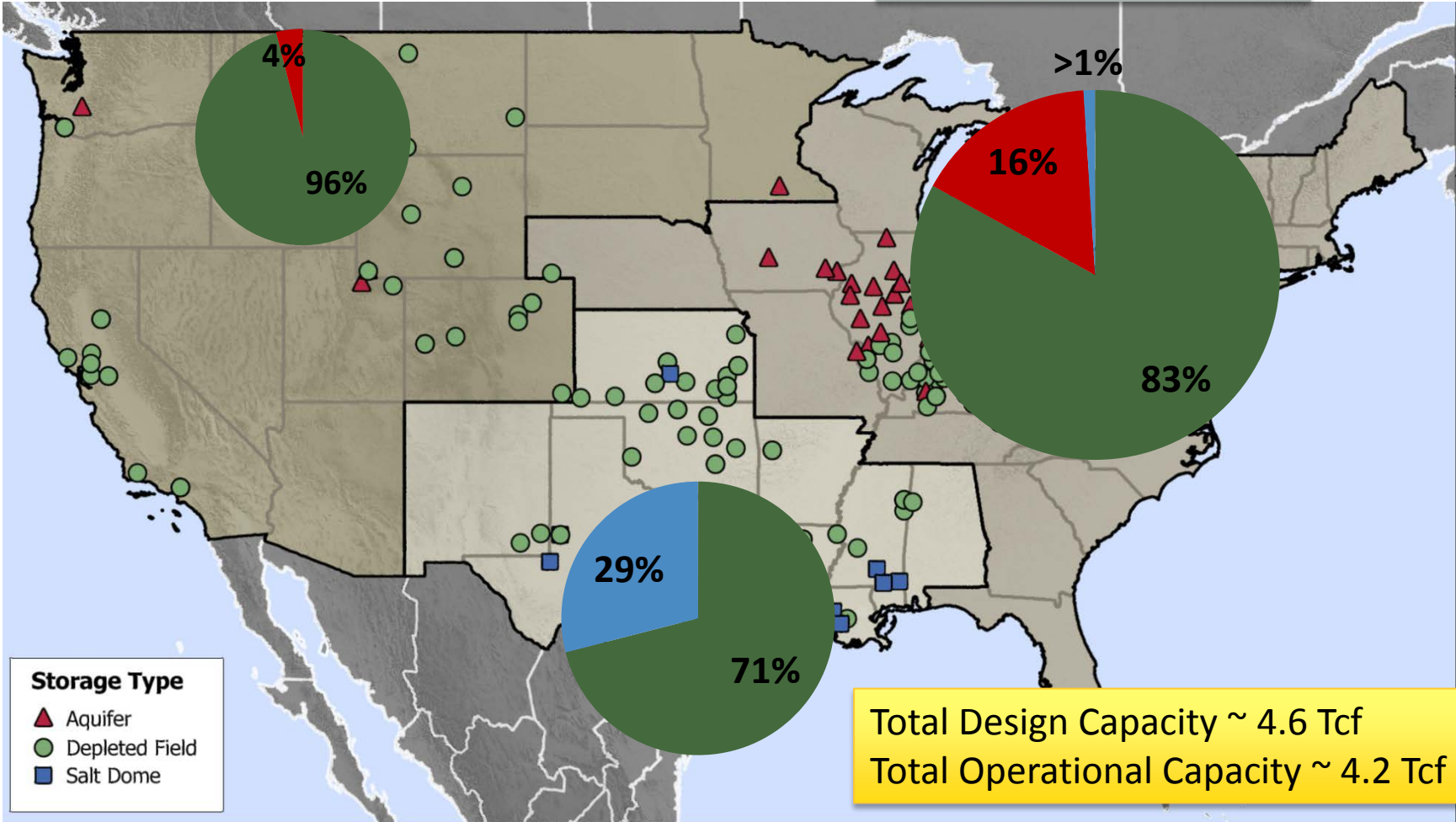
US Storage Inventory



Storage Capacity by Field Type

EIA West Region (~0.7 Tcf)

EIA East Region (~2.3 Tcf)

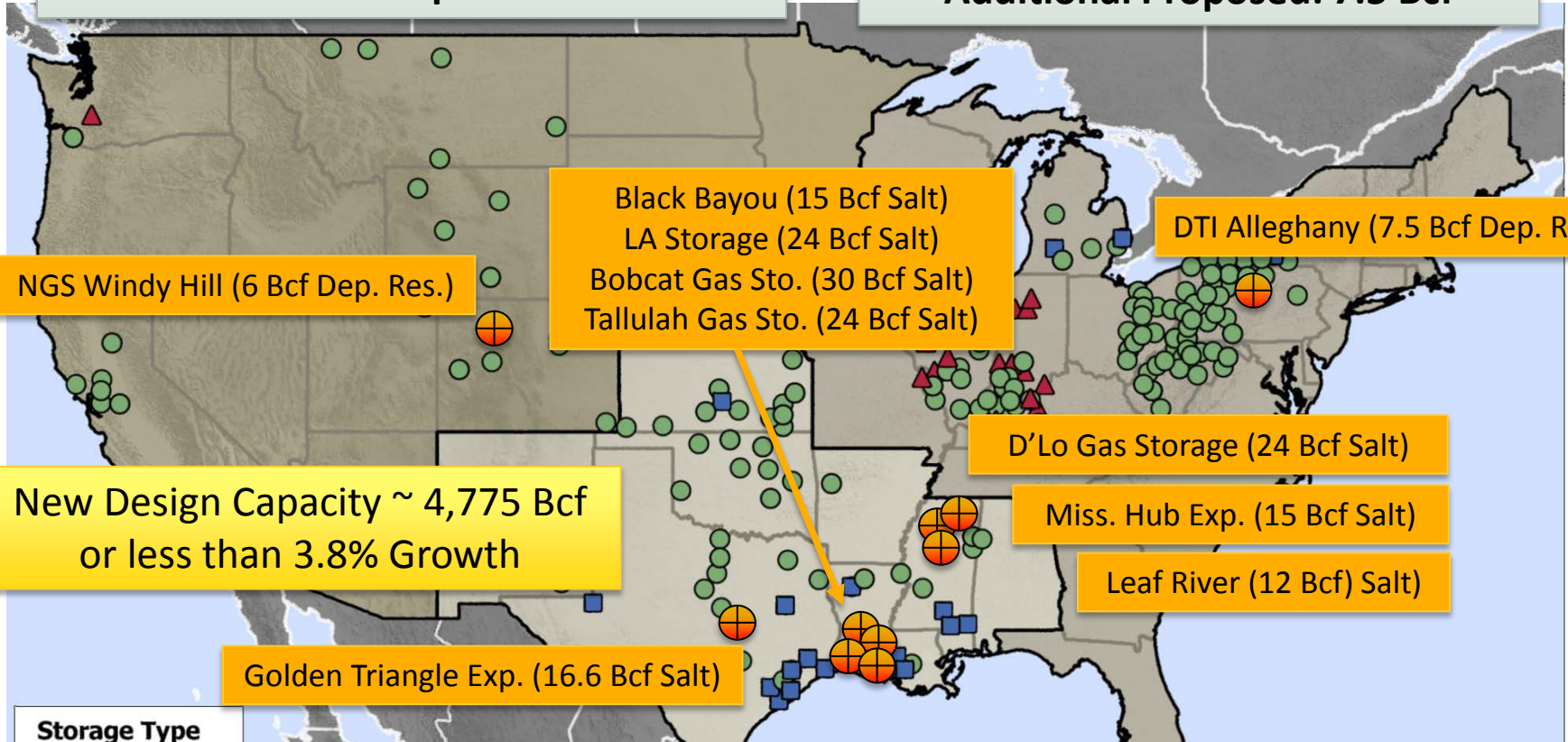


EIA Producing Region (~1.6 Tcf)

Storage Additions By Region and Type

**EIA West Region Existing: ~700 Bcf
Additional Proposed: 6 Bcf**

**EIA East Region Existing: ~2,300 Bcf
Additional Proposed: 7.5 Bcf**

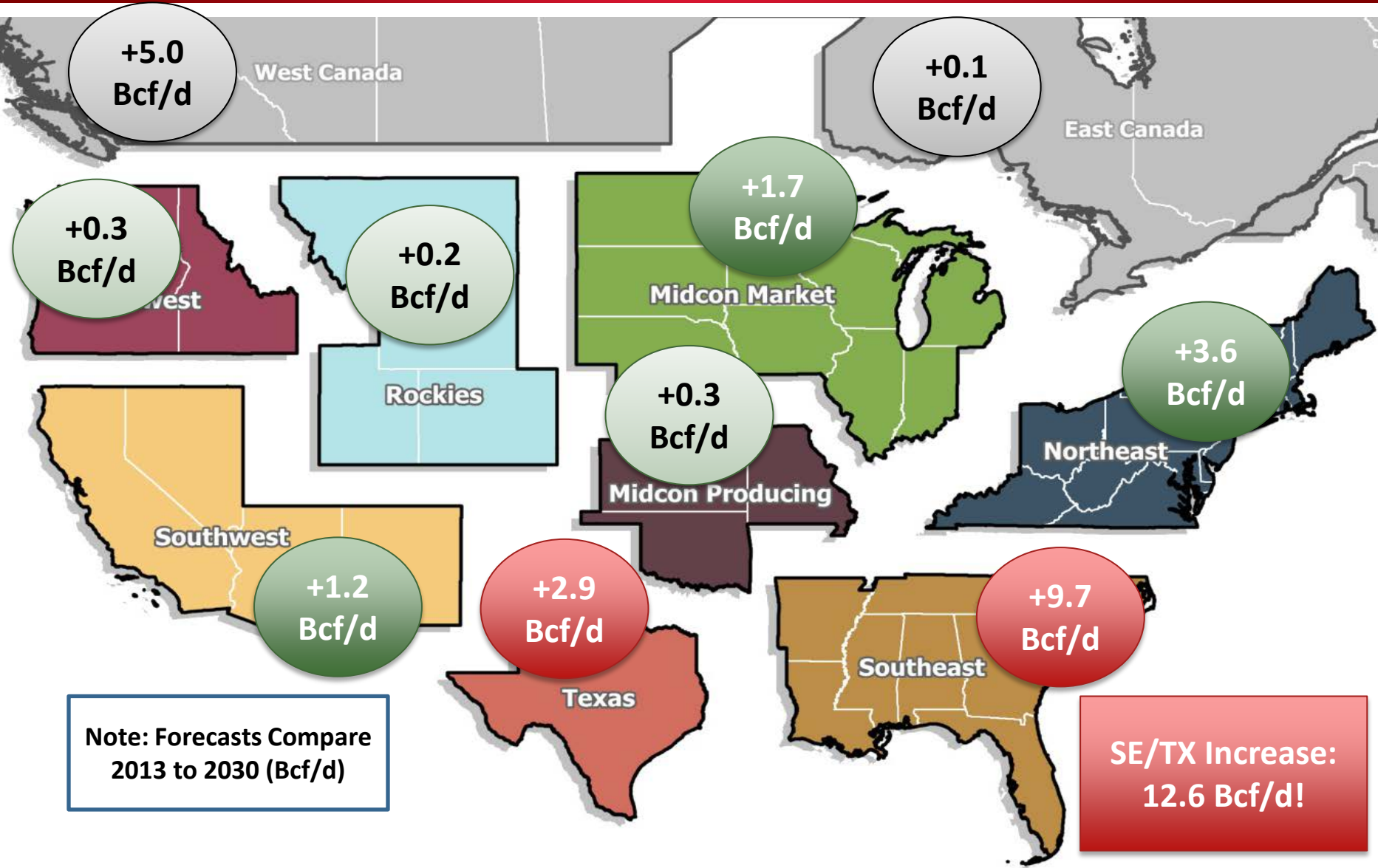


Storage Type

- ▲ Aquifer
- Depleted Field
- Salt Dome

**EIA Producing Region Existing: ~1,600 Bcf
Additional Proposed: 161 Bcf
That's Only ~ 1 Bcf/d Incremental During the Winter!**

Southeast Leads Demand Growth Followed by Northeast and Texas



Note: Forecasts Compare 2013 to 2030 (Bcf/d)

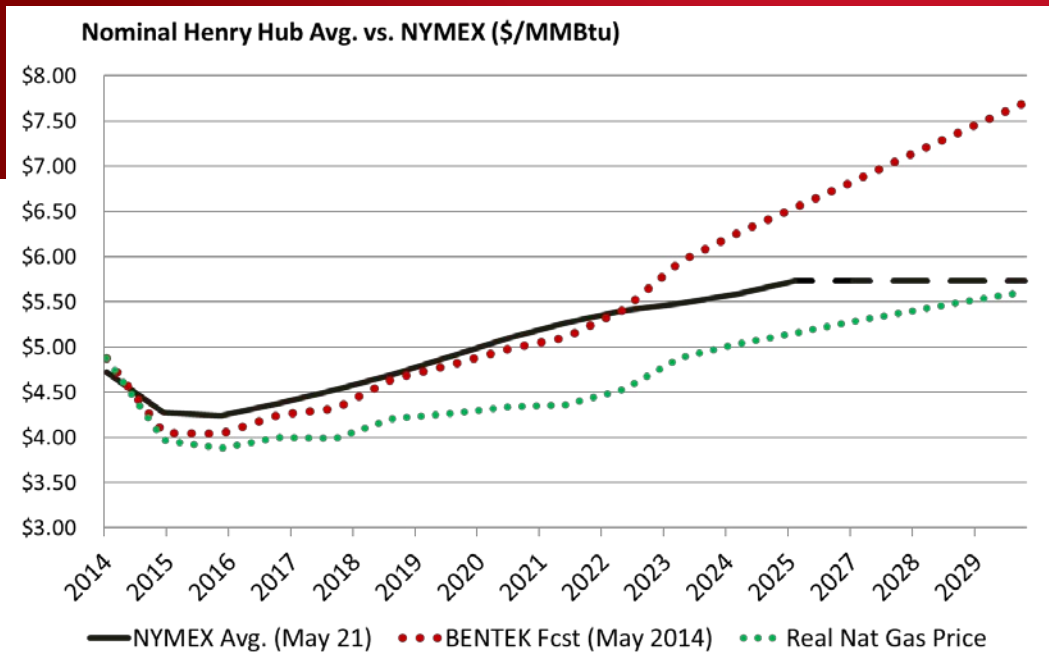
**SE/TX Increase:
12.6 Bcf/d!**

Source: BENTEK Cell Cast

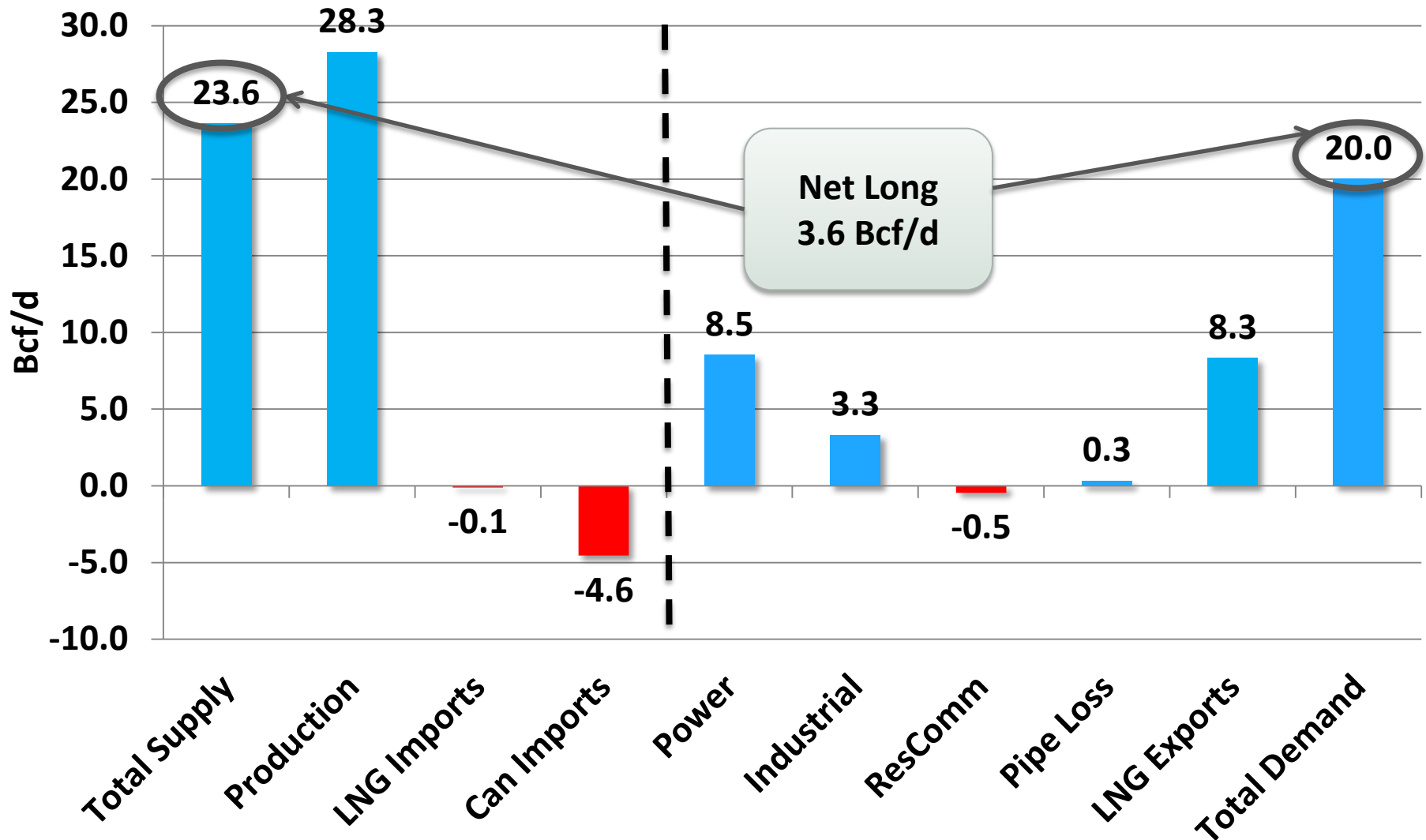
So What Does This All Mean?

- Northeast 29-30 Winter Demand averages 25.3 Bcf/d.
- Total Supply Available to Northeast is 28.0 Bcf/d.
- Southeast 29-30 Winter Demand averages is 26.2 Bcf/d.
- Total Supply Available to Southeast is 22.7 Bcf/d (including Northeast Inflows).
- Inter Regional Expansions to the SE provide 10.1 Bcf/d gas on 9.7 Bcf/d of Incremental Demand, Which Leaves ~ 0.5 Bcf/d of Incremental Gas Available to Southeast in 2030.
- That's Tight if Northeast Has any more Colder than Normal Winters in Store, or if all Proposed Inter Regional Expansions are Not Built...
- Bentek Estimates an Incremental **3 Bcf/d** of Storage Deliverability for the Southeast (+2 Bcf/d More than Proposed Assuming Winter Draw Downs to Zero from Proposed Storage Expansions).

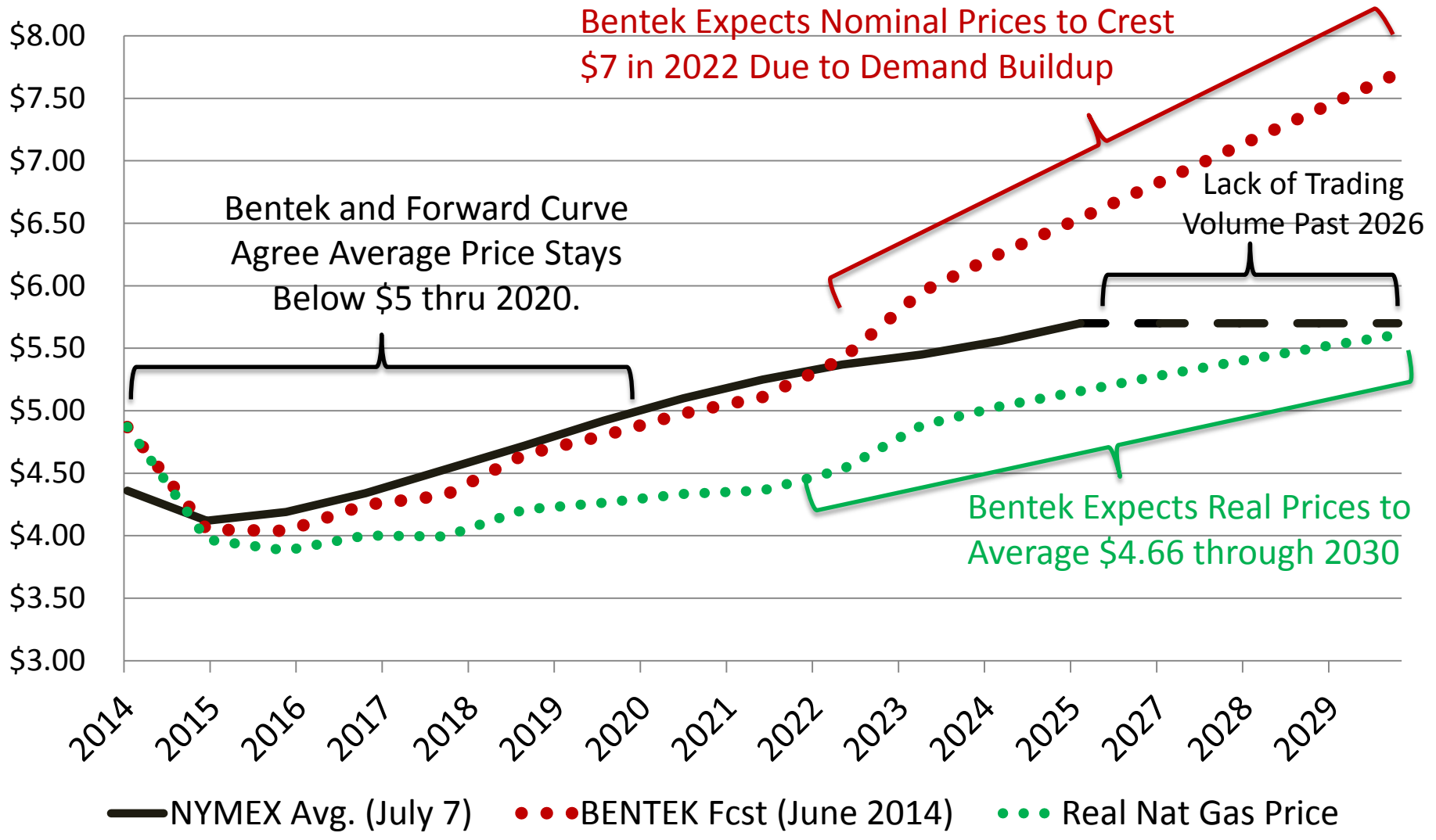
Impact on Natural Gas Price



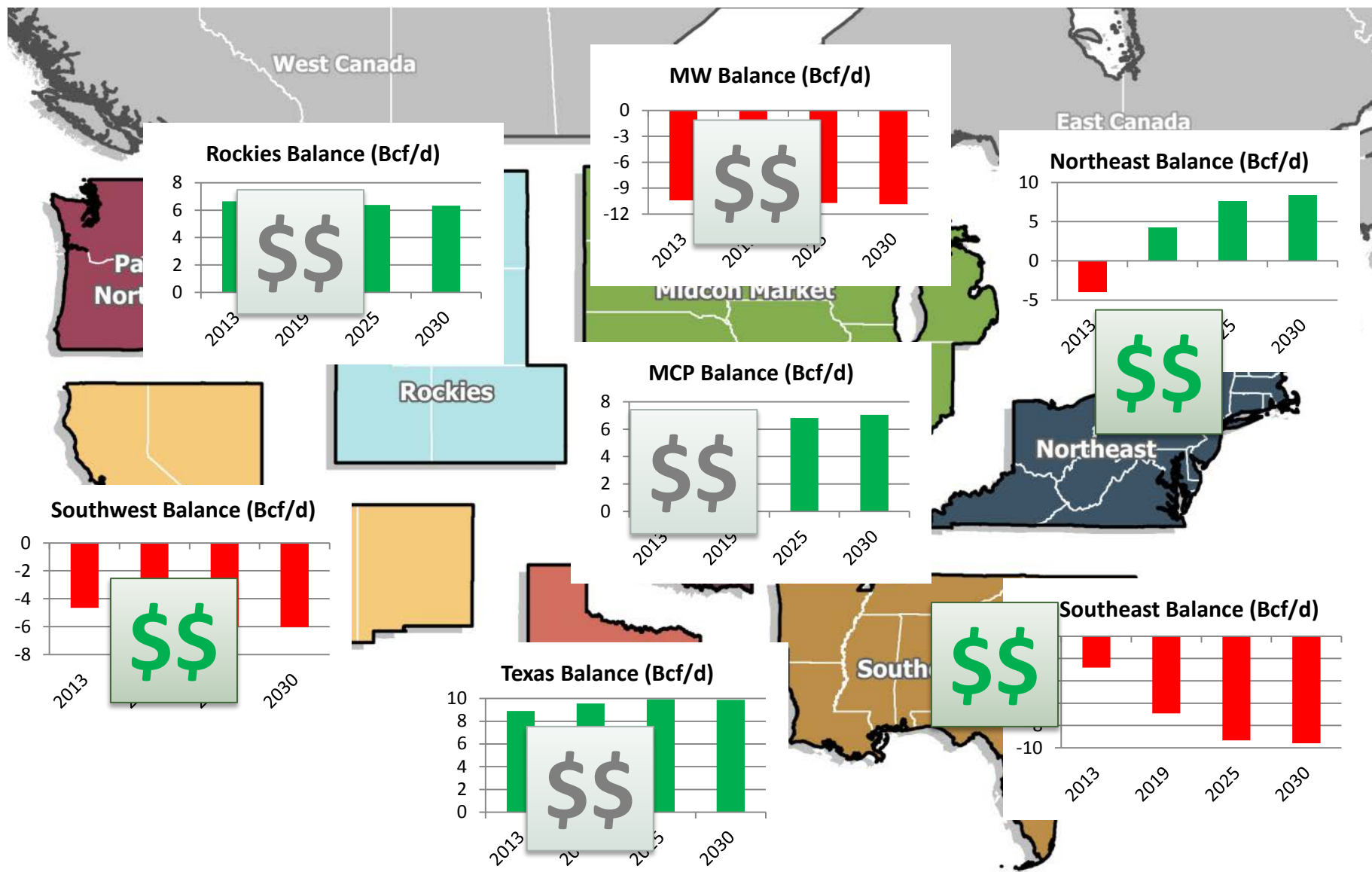
2013-2030 Change in Bcf/d



Nominal Henry Hub Avg. vs. NYMEX (\$/MMBtu)



Net Long/Short Balance 2030 vs. 2013 and Basis Movement



Risks to the Forecast and Open Questions?

Impact to Net Long Assumption



Emergence of new plays and improved efficiencies.



Environmental concerns over fracking, water use and other concerns.



Marketed gas production decrease due to associated gas declines/ price weakness in domestic ultralights and condensate.



LNG – production will swing either way depending on pace of development.



Potential for Mexican exports to be higher.



Potential for Industrial to be higher.



Power could absorb incremental demand lost from LNG, Mexico or Industrial.



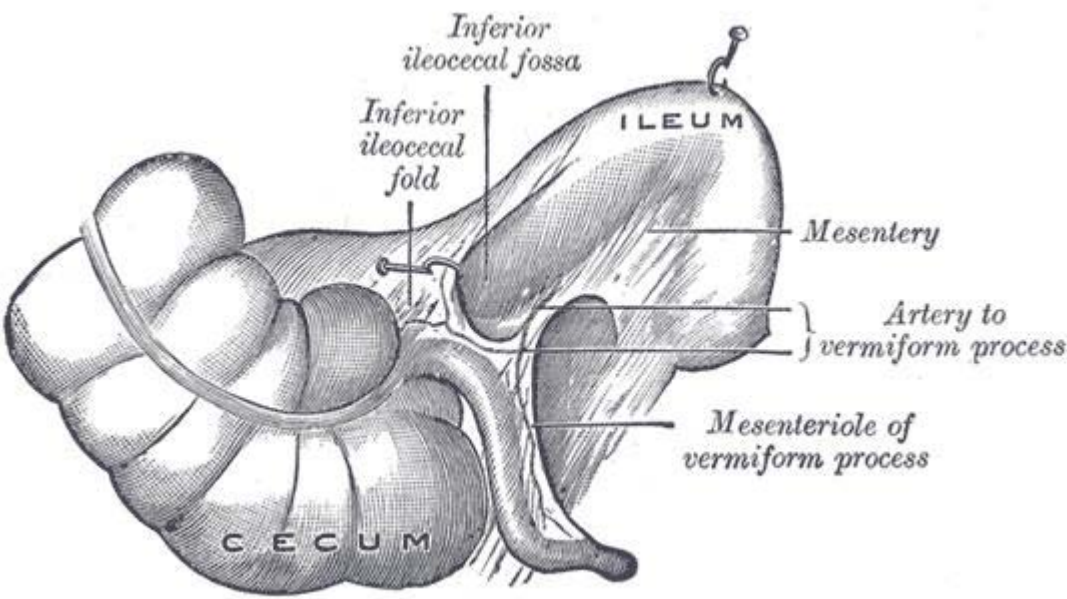
Infrastructure build out delays (both pipeline, processing and end user). 99

Conclusions and Takeaways

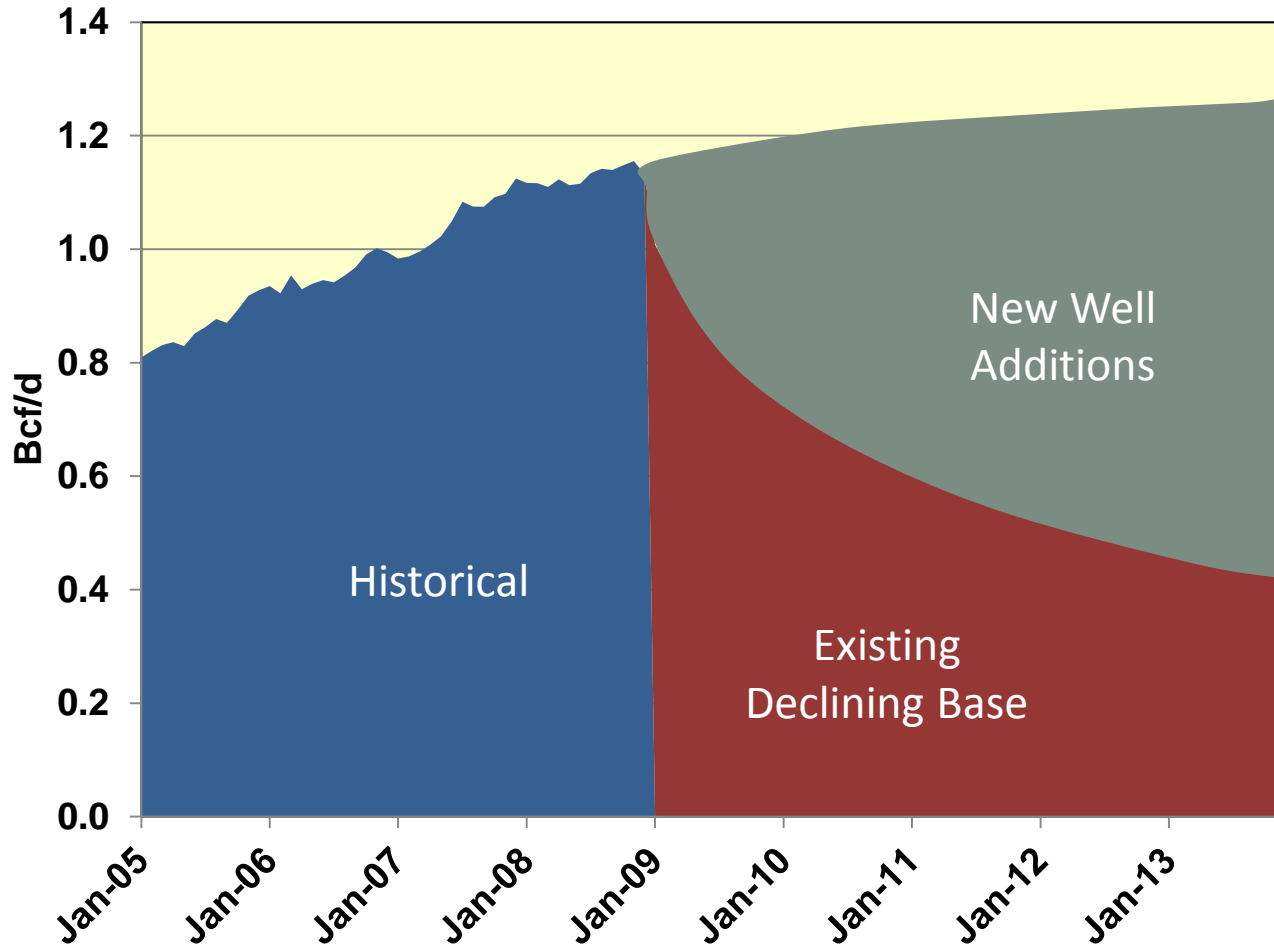
- ❖ Bentek Expects Production to Increase By 28.3 Bcf/d through 2030.
- ❖ Pace of Systemic **Demand** Is a Constraint – Demand Will Have to **Start Driving the Bus by 2018**.
- ❖ Incremental Processing Capacity Needs Vary By Basin, Total of **6-8 Bcf/d Necessary**.
- ❖ Midstream Market Participants **Eager** to Build Pipeline In Certain Regions with **38.8 Bcf/d in Proposed Projects**.
- ❖ Analysis Shows **Need for Incremental Infrastructure Projects \geq 1.1 Bcf/d** Than What Has Been Proposed, **Specifically to Southwest Market**.
- ❖ With Demand Increasing in Southeast, the Region Will Need **3 Bcf/d More Storage Capacity Deliverability**, Most Likely Salt.
- ❖ CPI Adjusted Natural Gas **Prices Remain Under \$5.00 thru 2025**, Do Not Eclipse \$6.00 Before 2030



Appendix



- BENTEK performs projections based on individual basins/plays and are based on current drilling activity. 66 unique reporting areas with type curves developed for each class of well (Oil, gas, & CBM) and by orientation (vertical & horizontal)
- The areas are analyzed from the well level up, using well class and orientation as well groups.
- Each group is fitted with a type curve in order to predict future production trends in the area from new and existing wells.
- Each well is then assigned a production profile going forward and all wells are then aggregated to the area level.
- Each area is then aggregated to a basin, regional and national level projection.

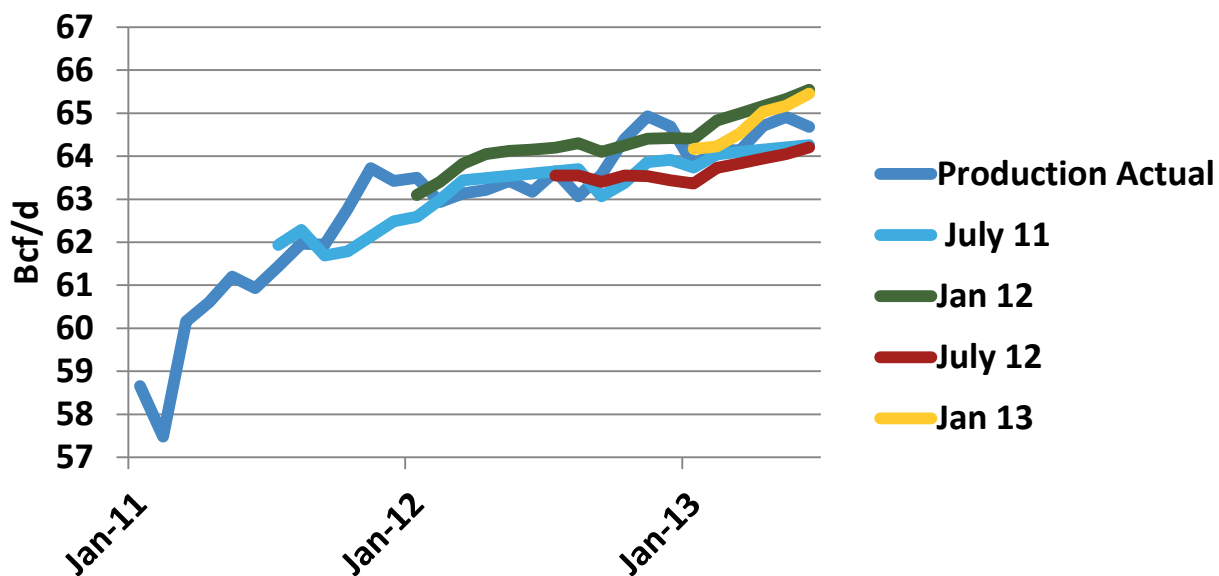


All wells in a basin or region are then aggregated and the projection from existing wells is determined. The same type curve for new drilling is applied and the new “production wedge” will be added forming the total production projection.

Cellcast Methodology: Production Forecasting



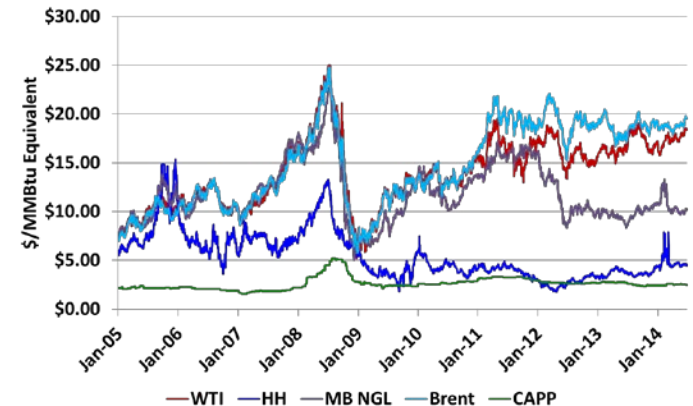
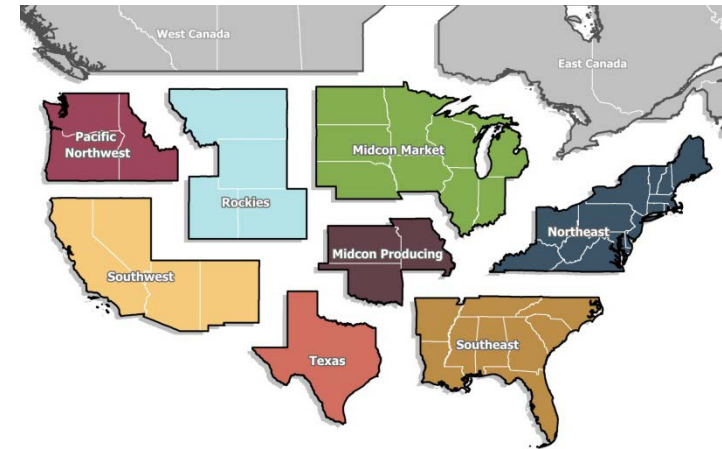
BENTEK Market Call Forecast Vs Actual



Forecast	Period	Average Error
July 2011	2.0 Yrs	0.821%
Jan 2012	1.5 Yrs	0.977%
July 2012	1.0 Yrs	0.967%
Jan 2013	0.5 Yrs	0.572%

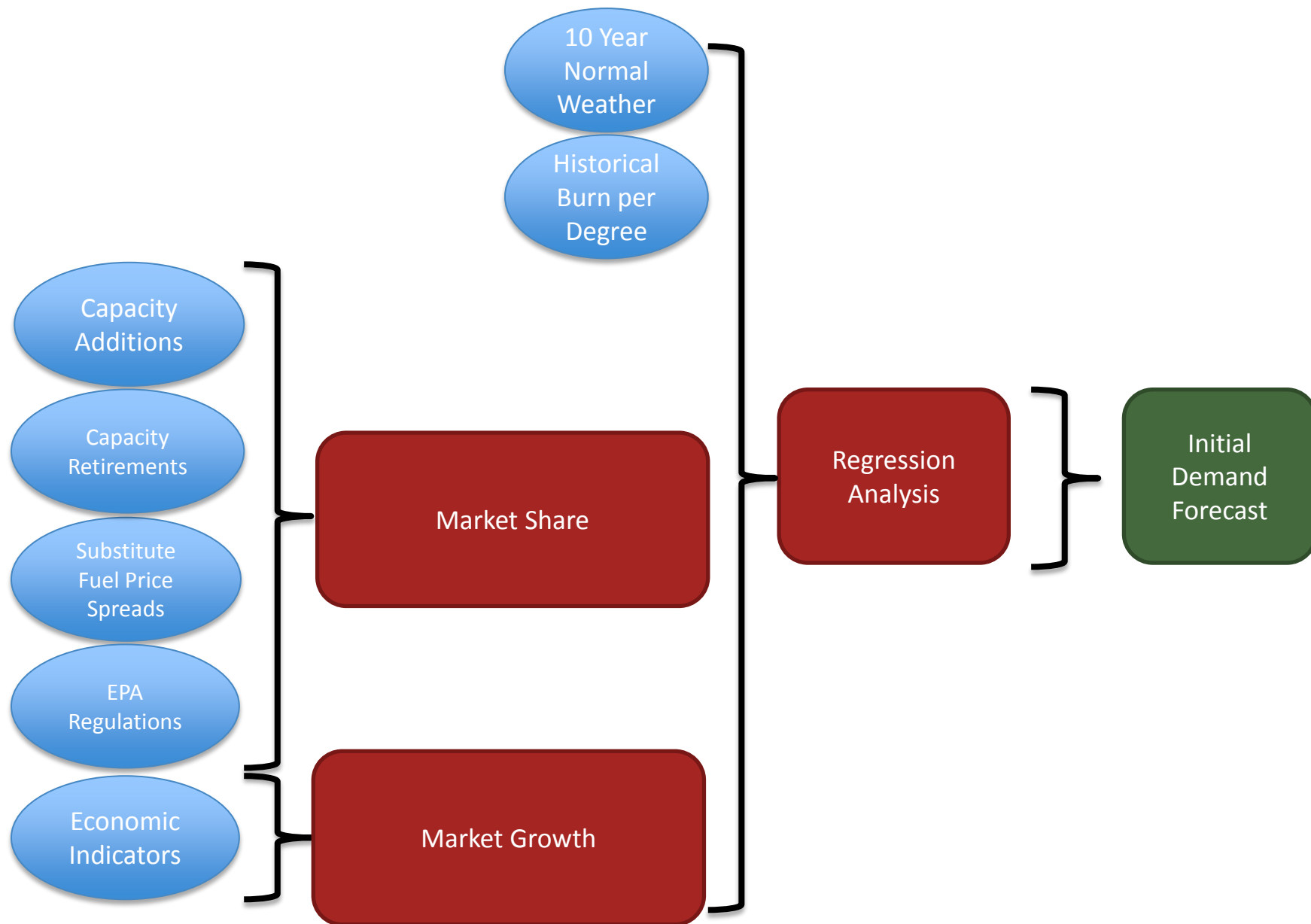
Cellcast Methodology: Demand Forecasting

- Detailed review of historical trends.
- The three main drivers of demand are weather, market share (fuel switching), and market growth.
- BENTEK performs forecasts by demand component by cell region.
- 10 year population weighted normal temperatures structured by cell region.
- Future demand growth/decline is predicted by researching capacity additions/retirements.
- Substitute fuel price spreads and capacity limitations influence fuel switching potential.

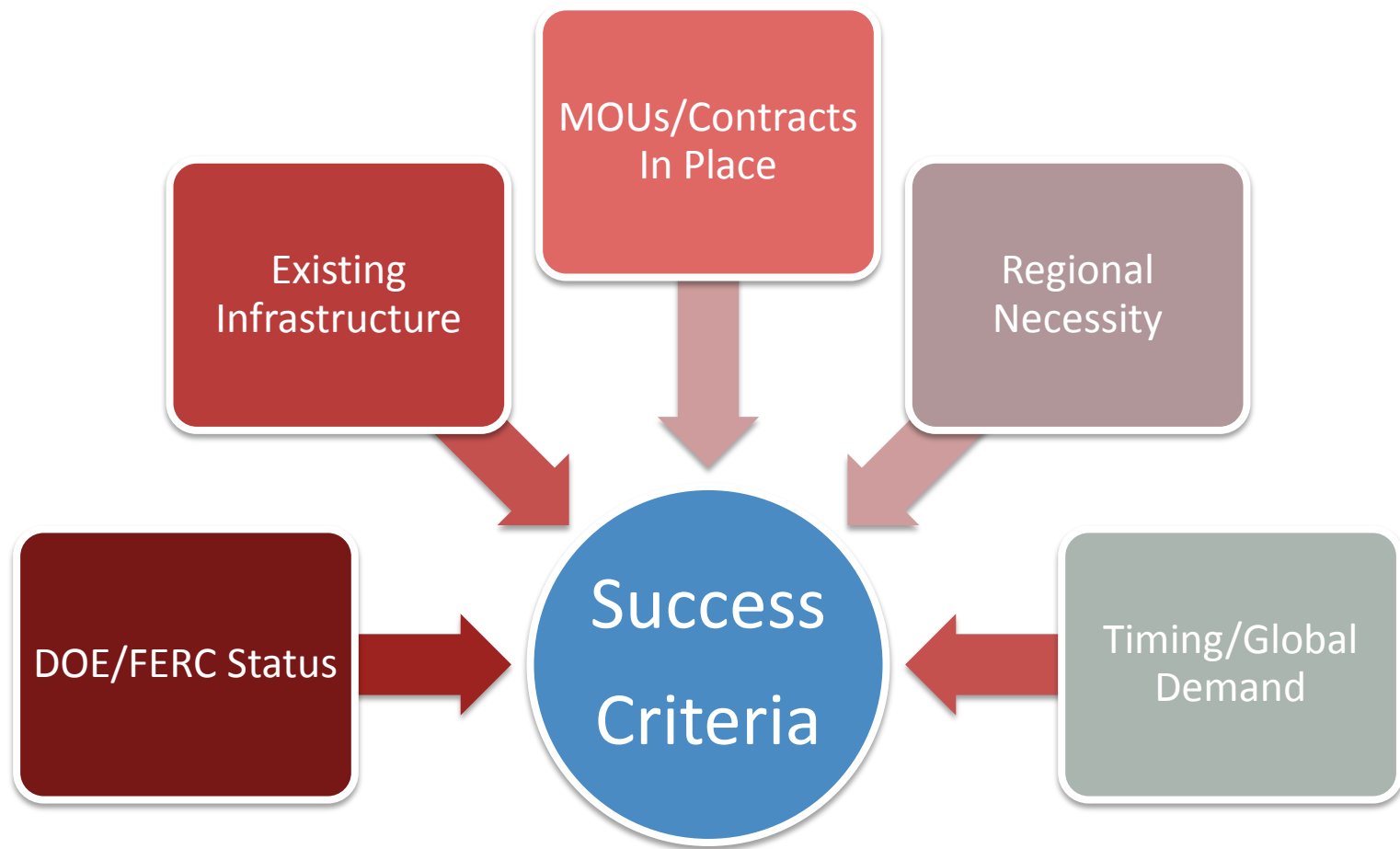


- **Power:**
 - Utilize generation estimations from individual ISOs to forecast total power stack.
 - To estimate total generation growth or decline, Bentek analyzes historical trends and balancing authority outlooks presented in FERC 714 data.
 - For Nuclear, Wind, Solar, Hydro, forecasts are based on seasonal shapes of utilization and account for new infrastructure.
 - For All Other (coal, NG, oil), use an annual change to generation based on retirement or net new builds. Shape is created based on monthly norms for annual sums.
 - Assumes price responsive demand response as storage inventories adjust seasonally.
- **Industrial:**
 - Tracks announced industrial expansions from Industrial End Users Expansion tracker with assumed gas consumption added.
 - Uses fixed growth rate for periods out beyond announced project time-frame.
 - Assumes set utilization rates for new, near term projects.
 - Uses diminishing utilization rates for projects further out in the forecast period.
- **Res/Comm:**
 - Assumes small growth rate based on weather-normalized demand per region.
 - Includes new demand from transportation sector, which is assumed to be small but still contribute to overall growth.

Cellcast Methodology: Demand Forecasting

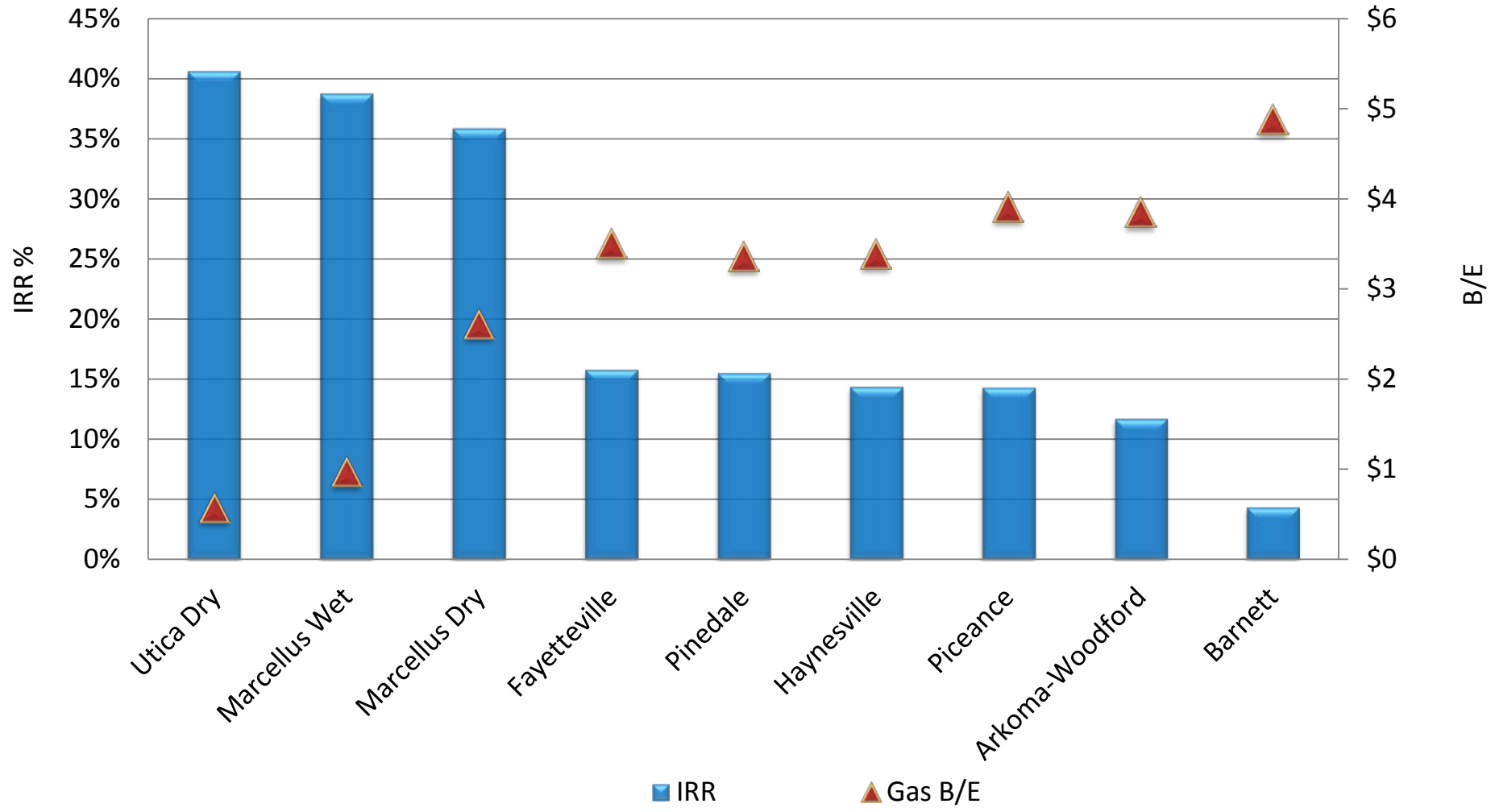


Cellcast Methodology: US LNG Export Criteria



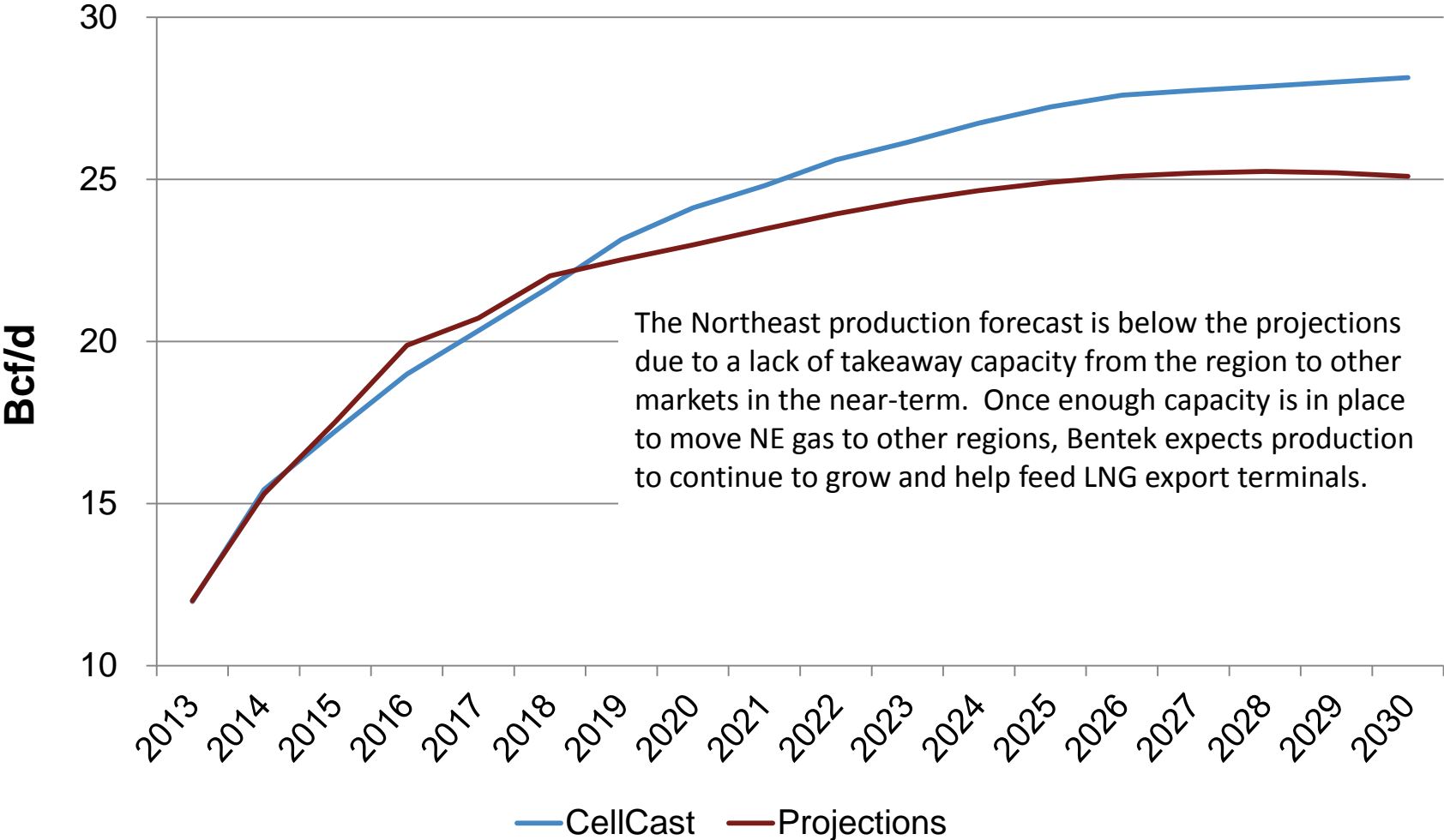
1. Estimate initial condition for each fundamental component by region.
2. Input initial conditions into general equilibrium market balancing model.
3. Iterate adjustments of supply and demand to balance market to zero given storage requirements and pipeline transportation dynamics.

US Major Gas Plays IRR & Breakevens

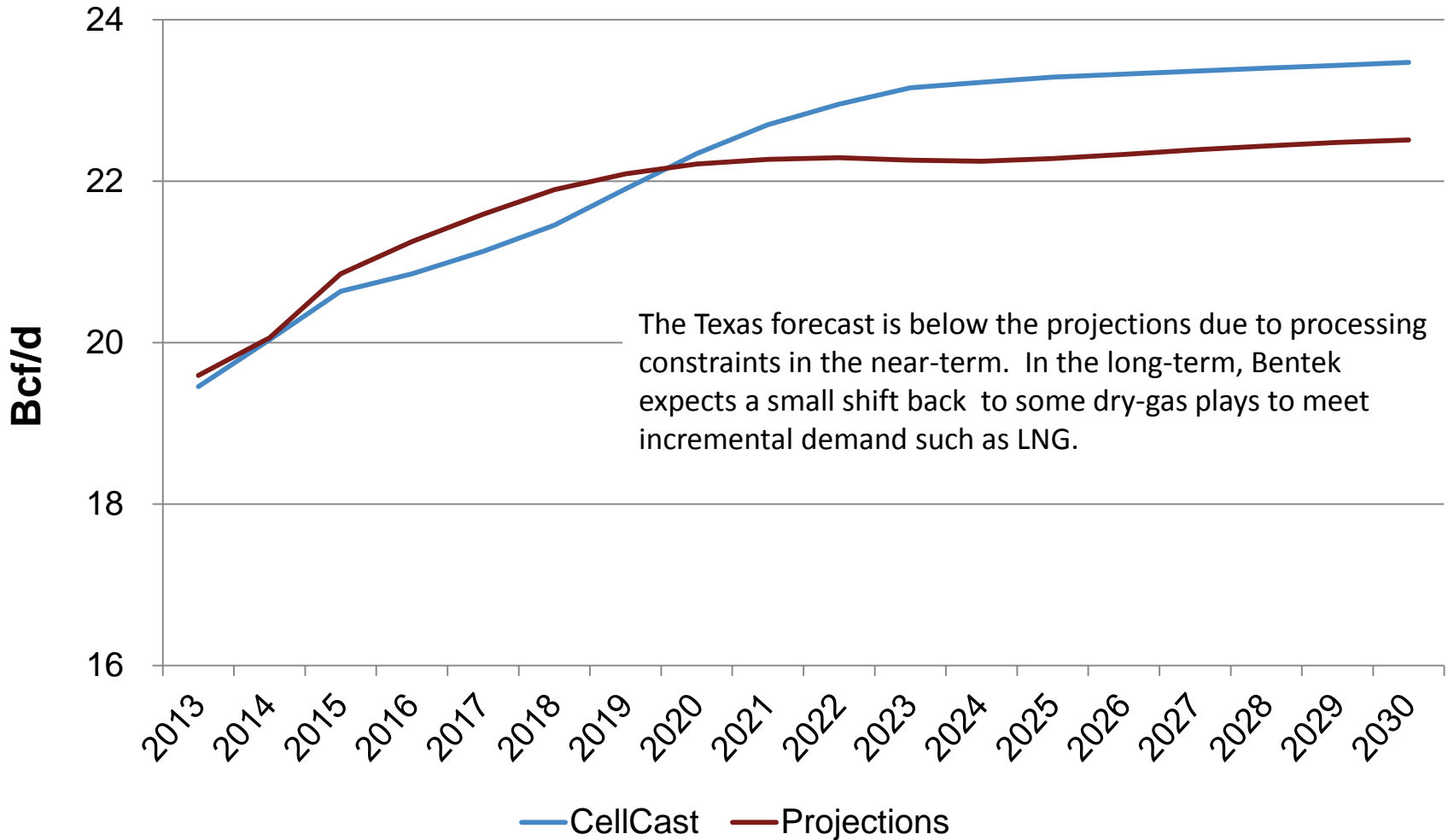


Price Assumptions: \$4 Gas, \$90 Oil, NGL's - 40% of Oil

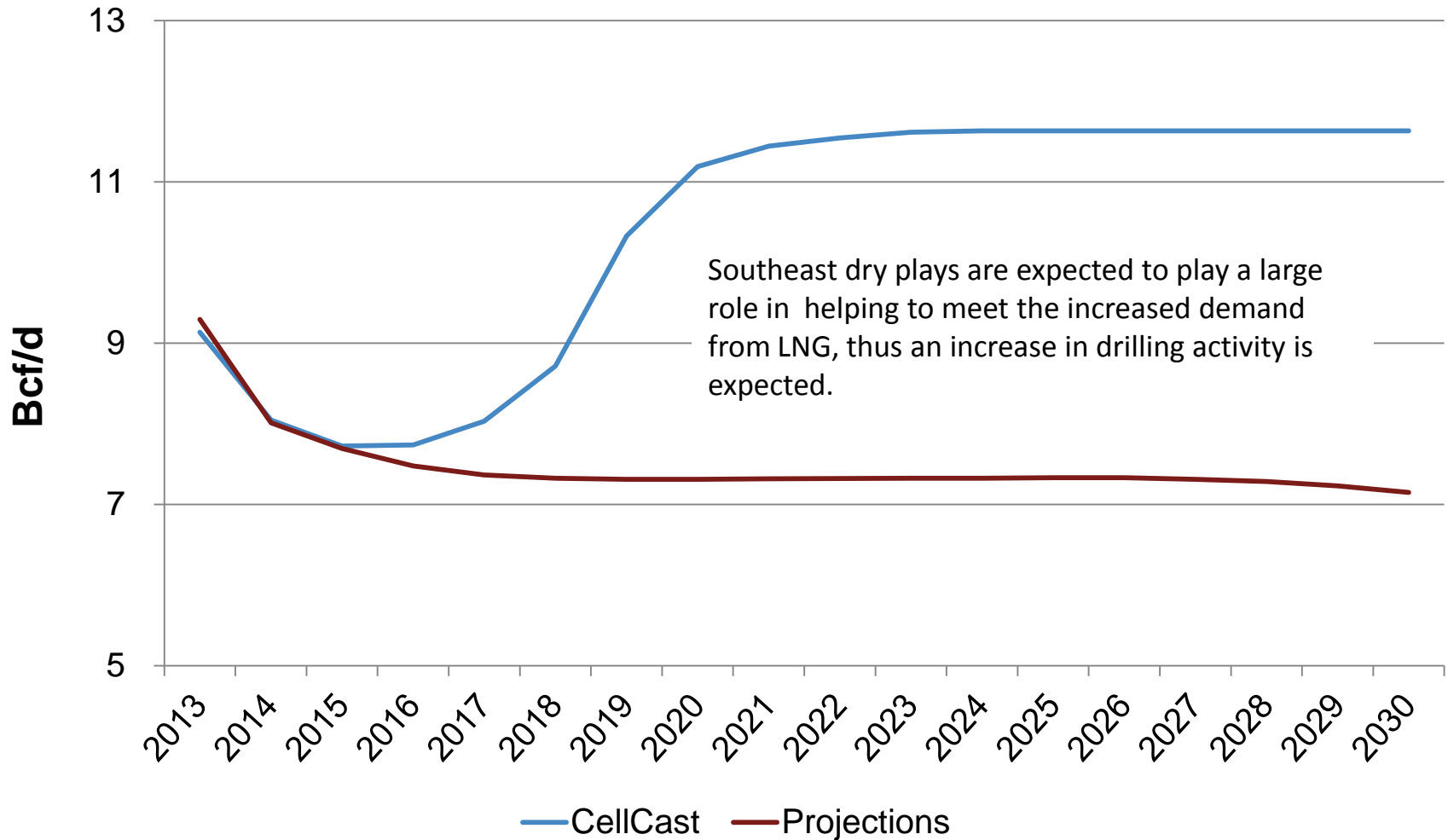
Northeast CellCast vs Projections



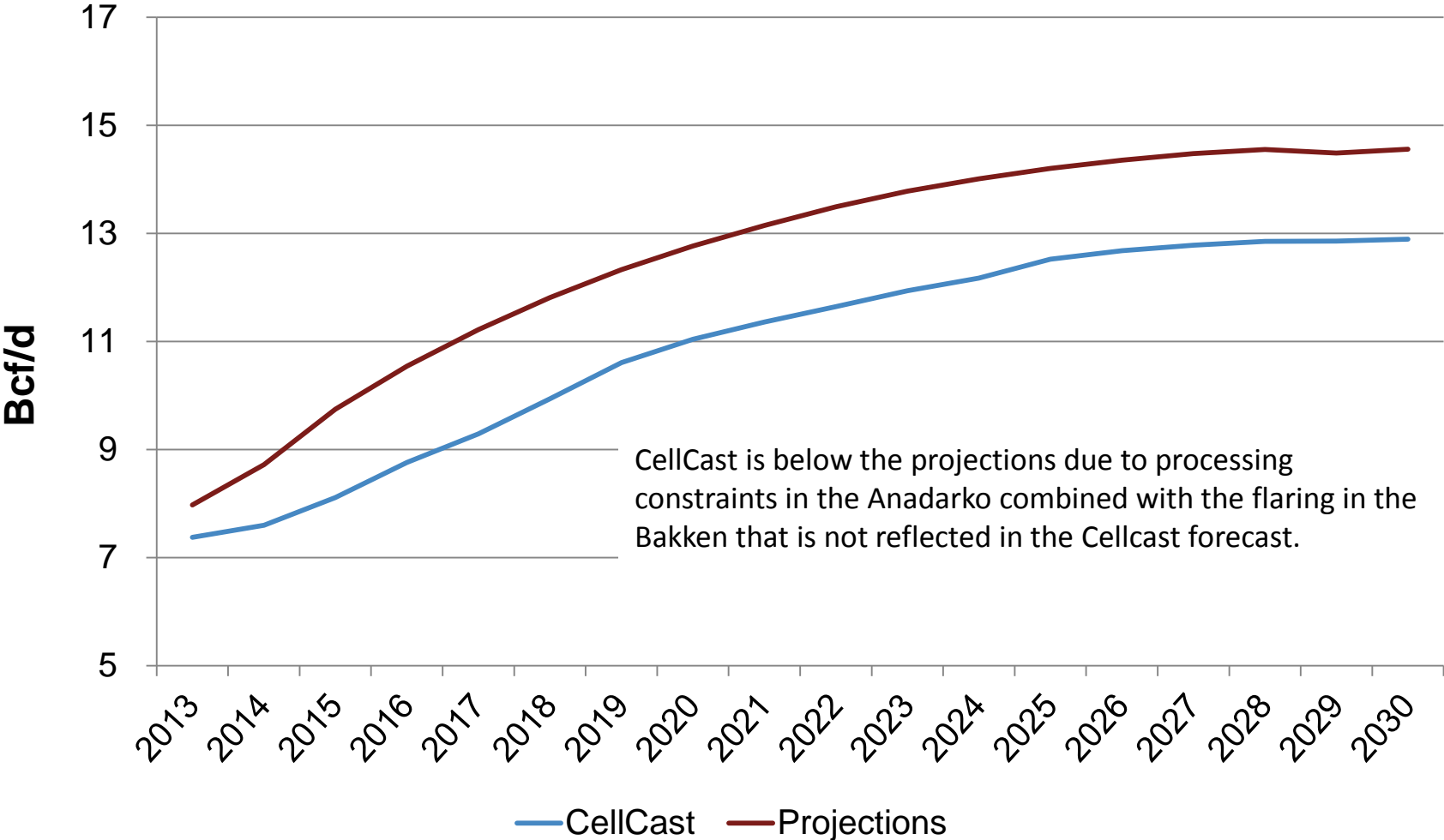
TX CellCast vs Projections



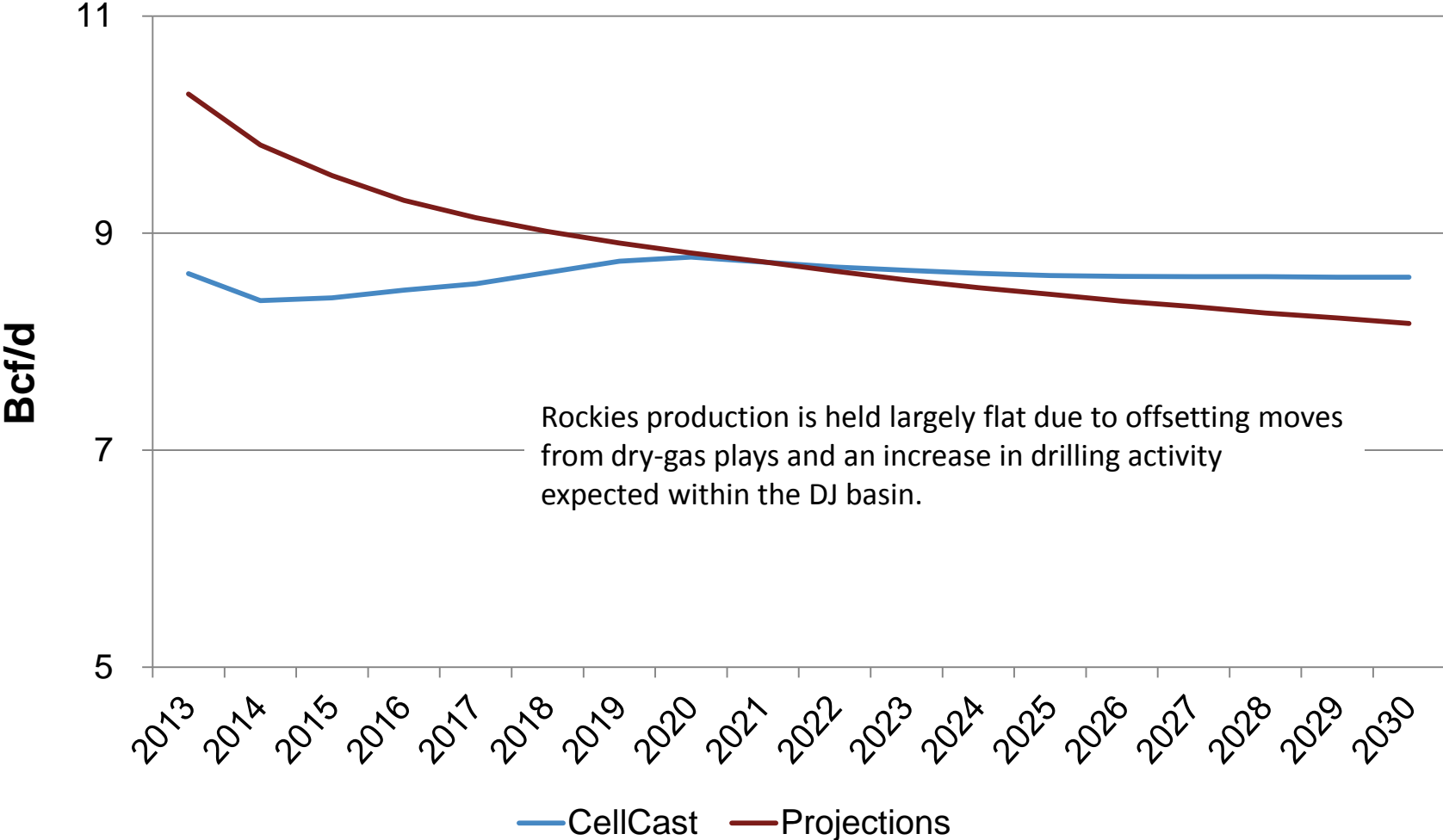
SE CellCast vs Projections



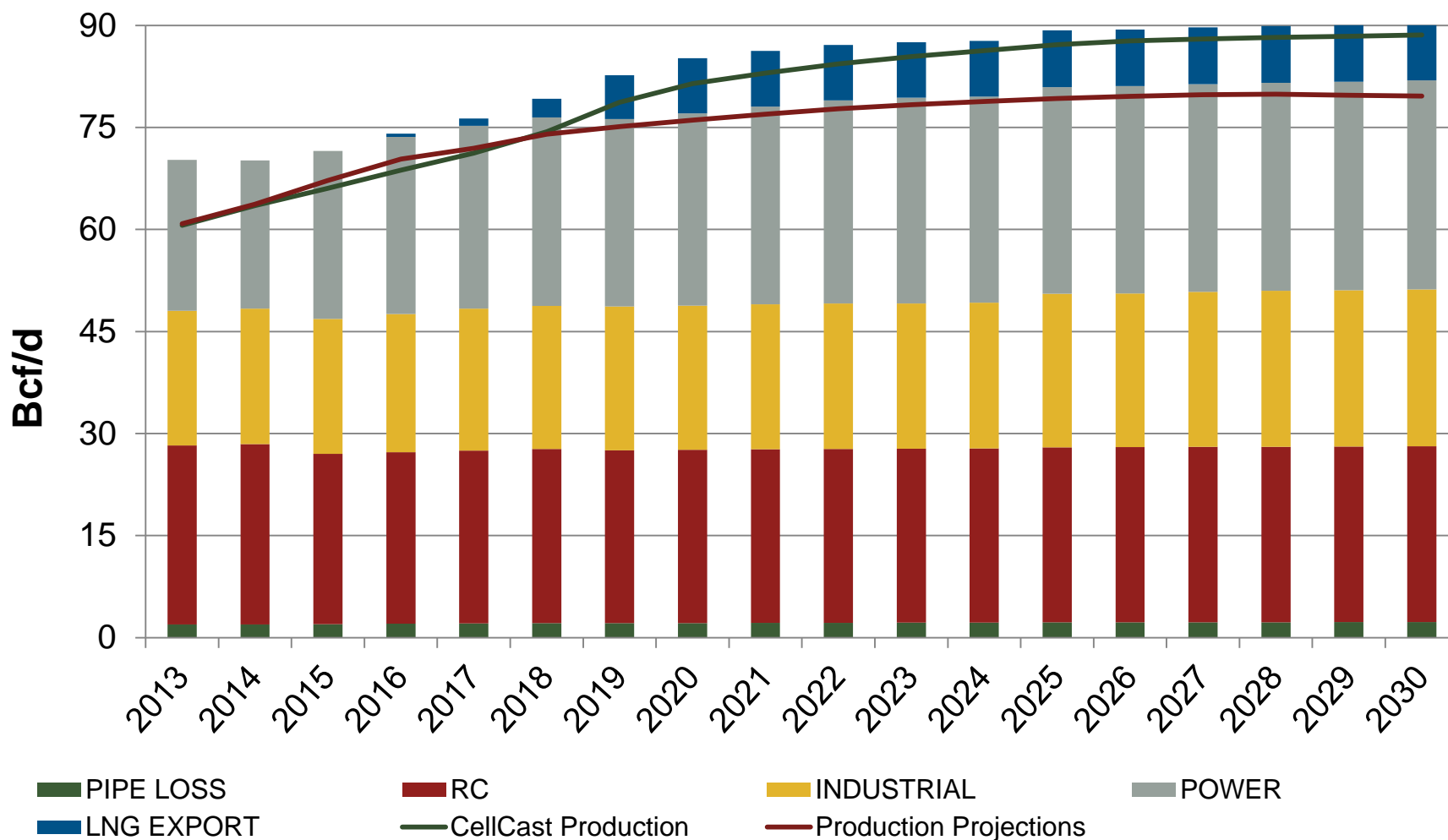
MC CellCast vs Projections



ROX CellCast vs Projections

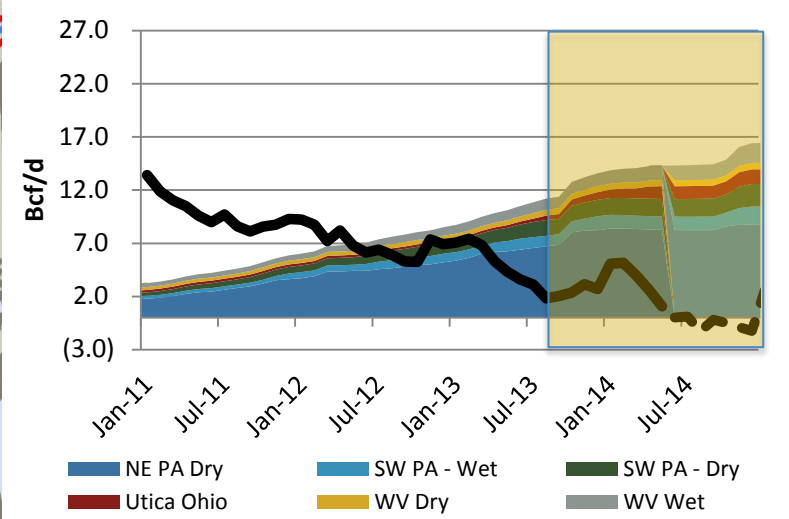
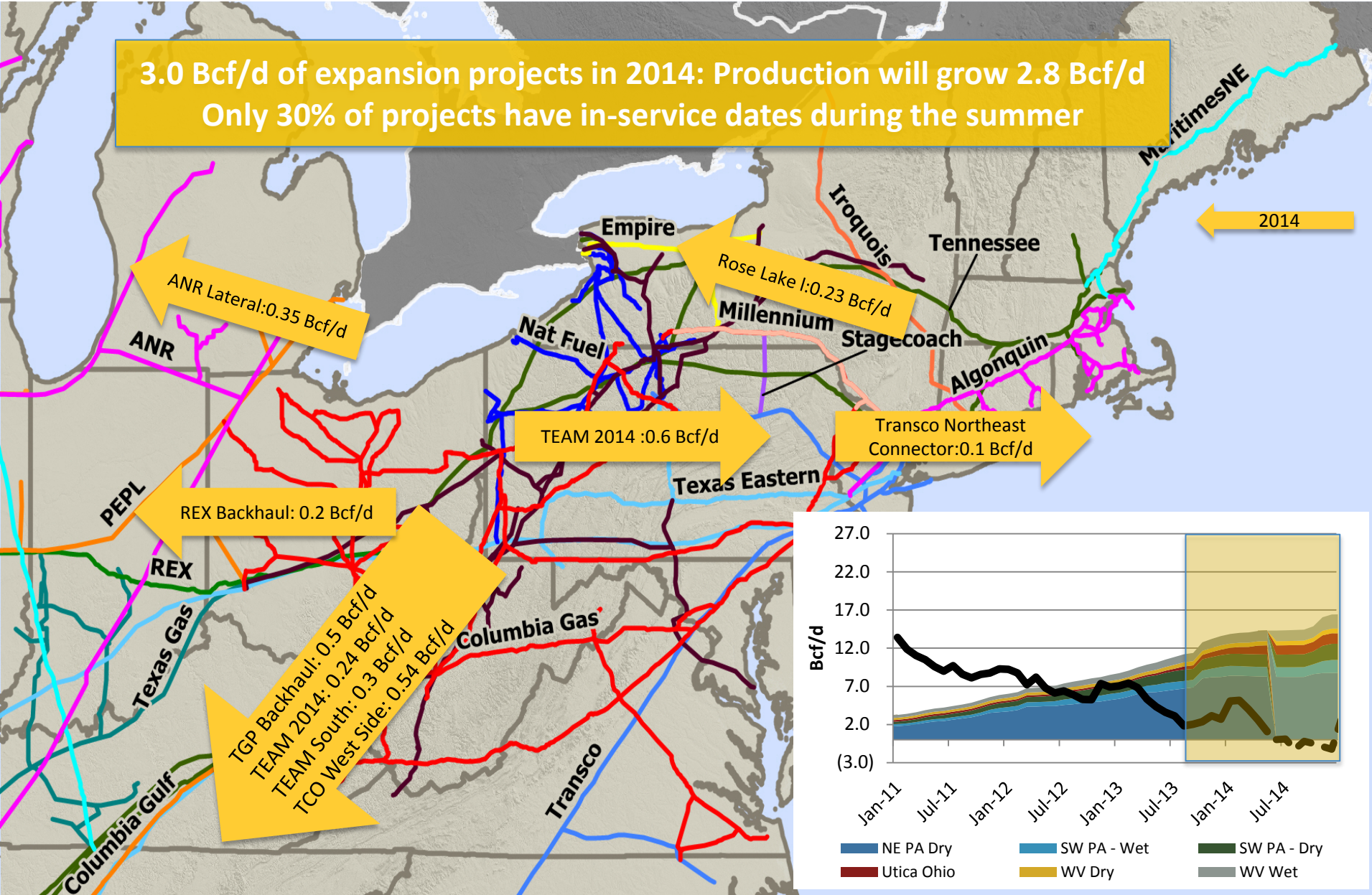


LNG Exports drive the difference between Bentek Production CellCast & Production Projection



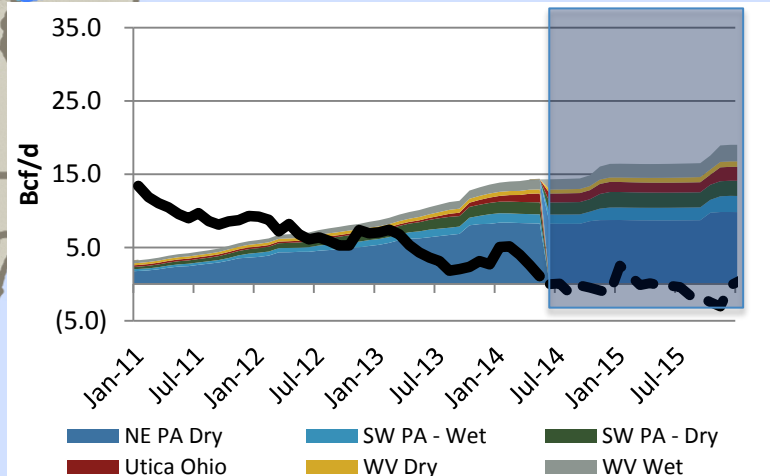
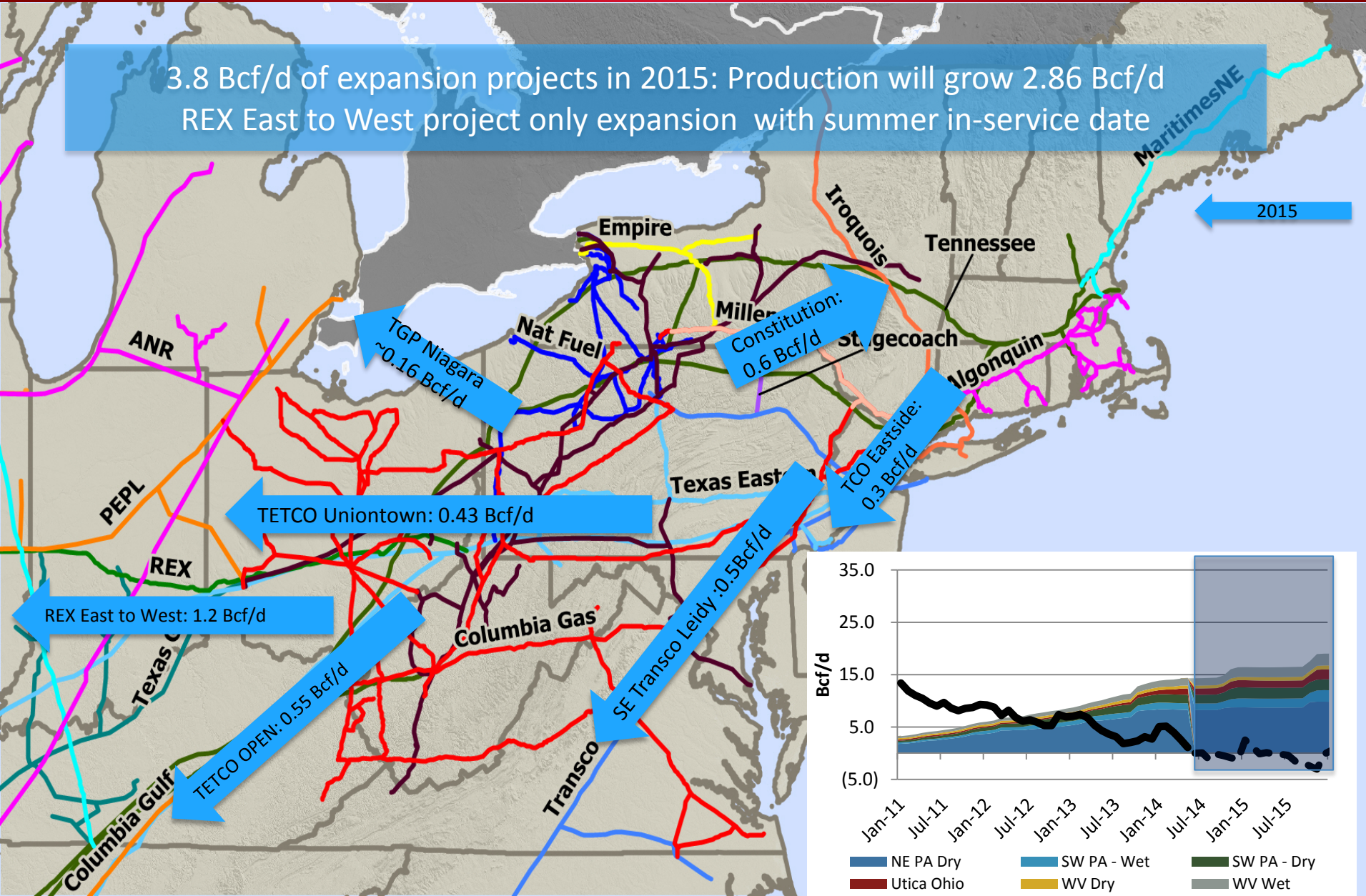
Wave of Expansions: Which ones will allow production to grow?

**3.0 Bcf/d of expansion projects in 2014: Production will grow 2.8 Bcf/d
Only 30% of projects have in-service dates during the summer**



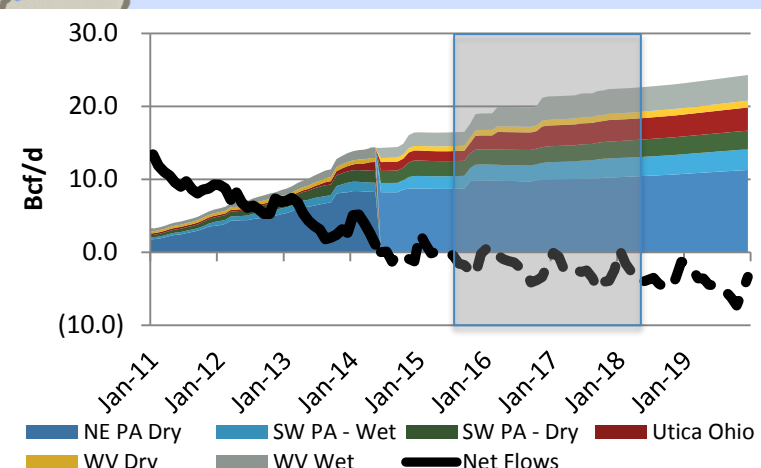
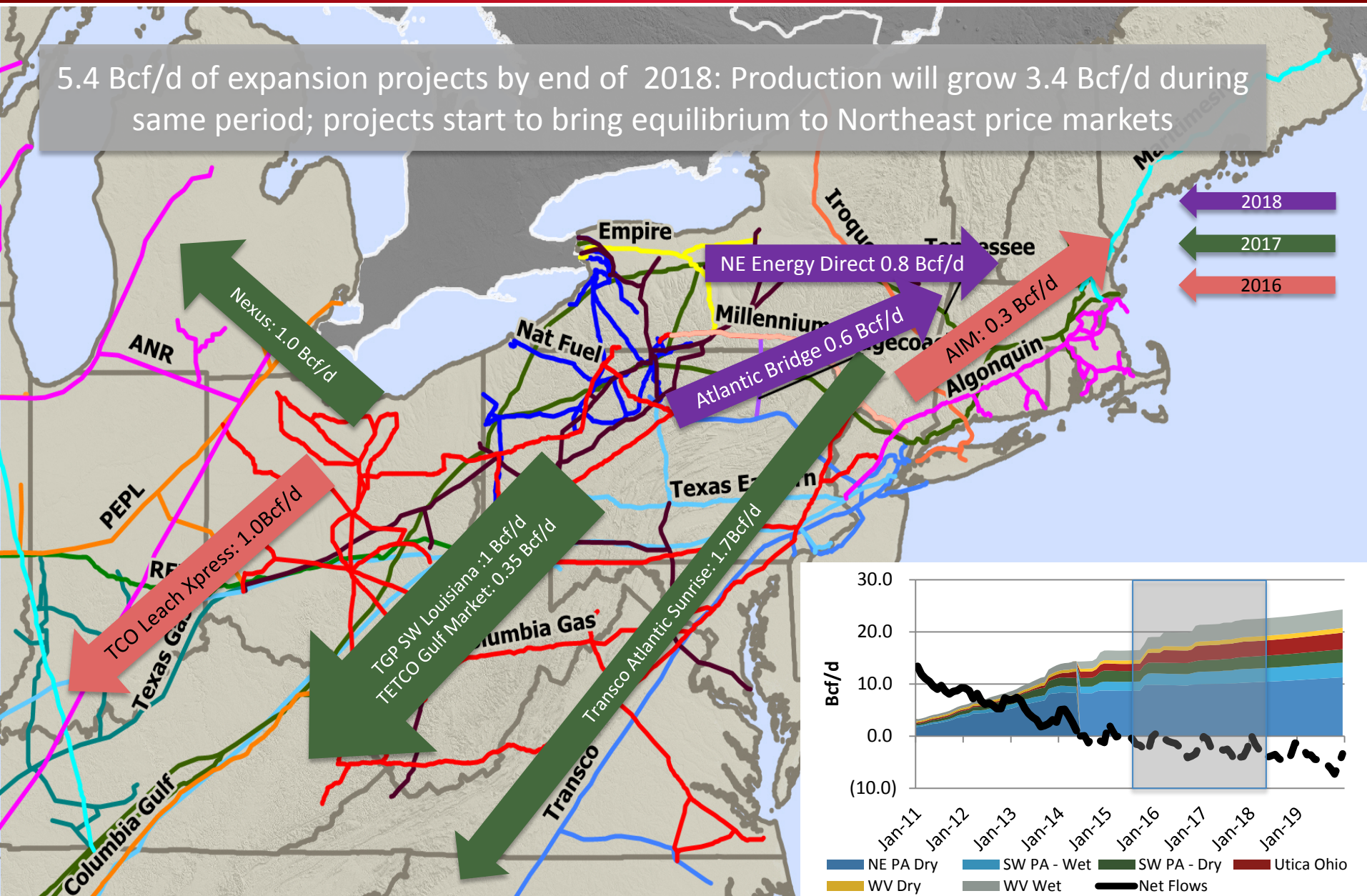
2015 will look very similar to 2014, especially during the summer when demand is significantly lower

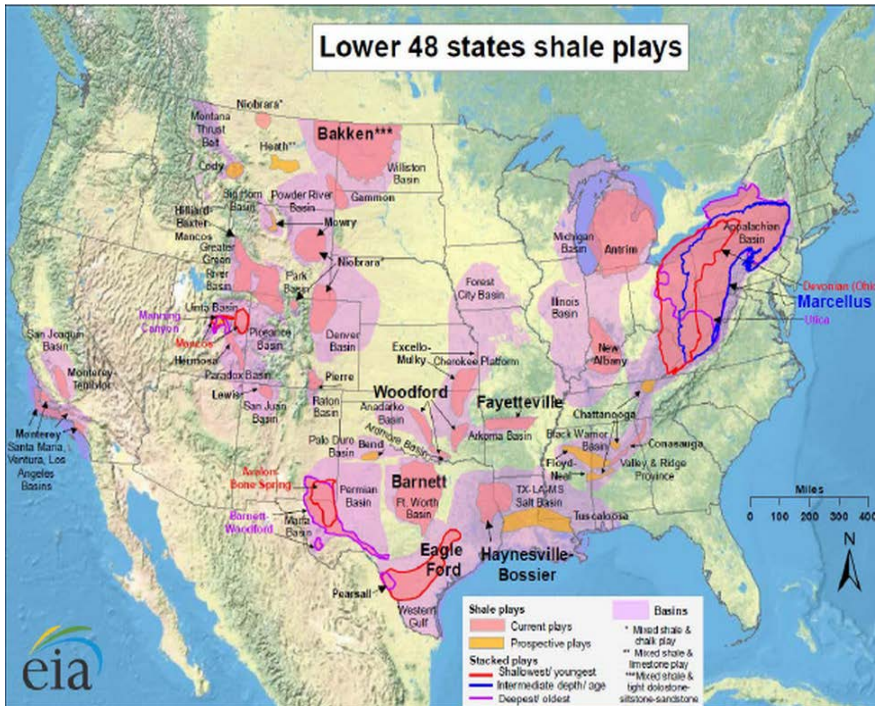
3.8 Bcf/d of expansion projects in 2015: Production will grow 2.86 Bcf/d
REX East to West project only expansion with summer in-service date



Expansions in 2016 and 2017 will continue to add relief to supply-constrained regions

5.4 Bcf/d of expansion projects by end of 2018: Production will grow 3.4 Bcf/d during same period; projects start to bring equilibrium to Northeast price markets

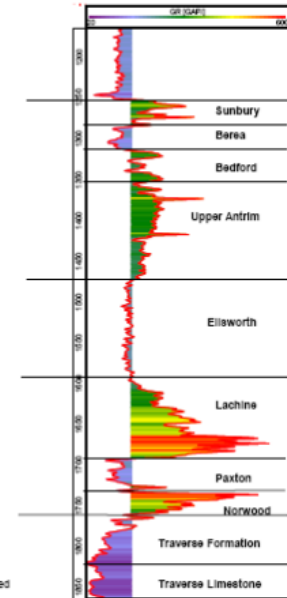




Michigan Antrim Characteristics



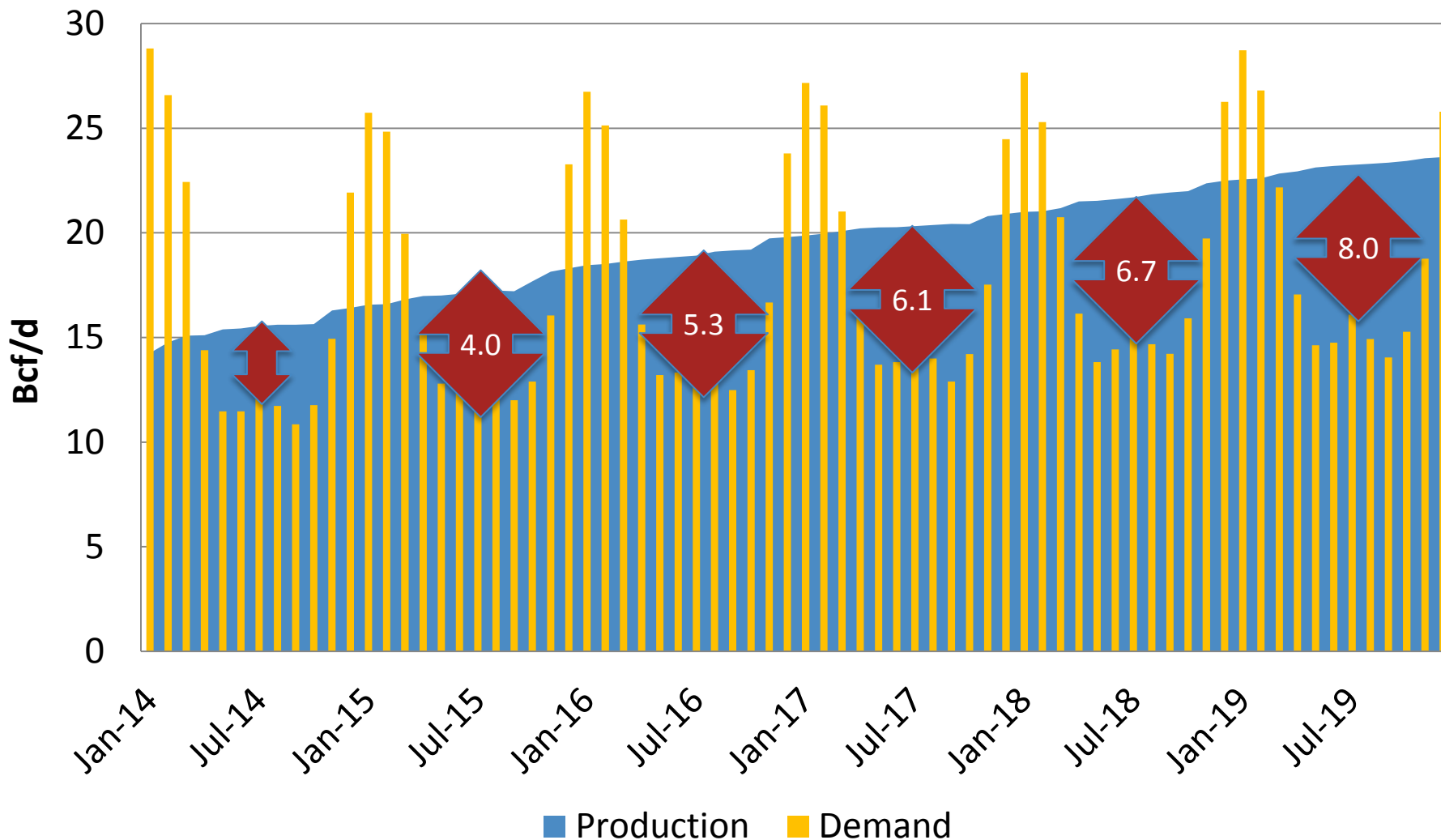
- ▶ ~40% of BBEP's reserves¹, ~30% of BBEP's current production
- ▶ BBEP has interest in ~3,200 Antrim wells, operates ~53% of them
- ▶ Shallow (depth ranges from ~600' to ~2,400' MD)
- ▶ Net thickness 70-100 ft.
- ▶ Total Organic Content is 0.3% - 24%
- ▶ Gas in Place 6-15 bcf per well
- ▶ Recovery Factor 20% - 50%
- ▶ Fracture stimulation of 2-4 stages in vertical wells
 - ~19,000 gallons of fluid per stage
- ▶ History of Antrim Completions
 - 1980's wells - mainly completed in the Lachine
 - Early 1990's - completed in the Lachine and Norwood
 - Early to Mid 1990's - multi stage fracs were utilized
 - Late 1990's - early 2000's Upper Antrim tested
 - Mid 2000's to present - horizontal drilling started



(1) Reserves data based on BBEP YE 2010 Reserve Report at SEC pricing plus estimated proved reserves of recently completed Wyoming acquisitions.

Expansion projects are critical for production growth, especially during the summer when demand drops well below production levels.

NE Production vs. Demand



2014 Expansions will add 2.7 Bcf/d of Capacity

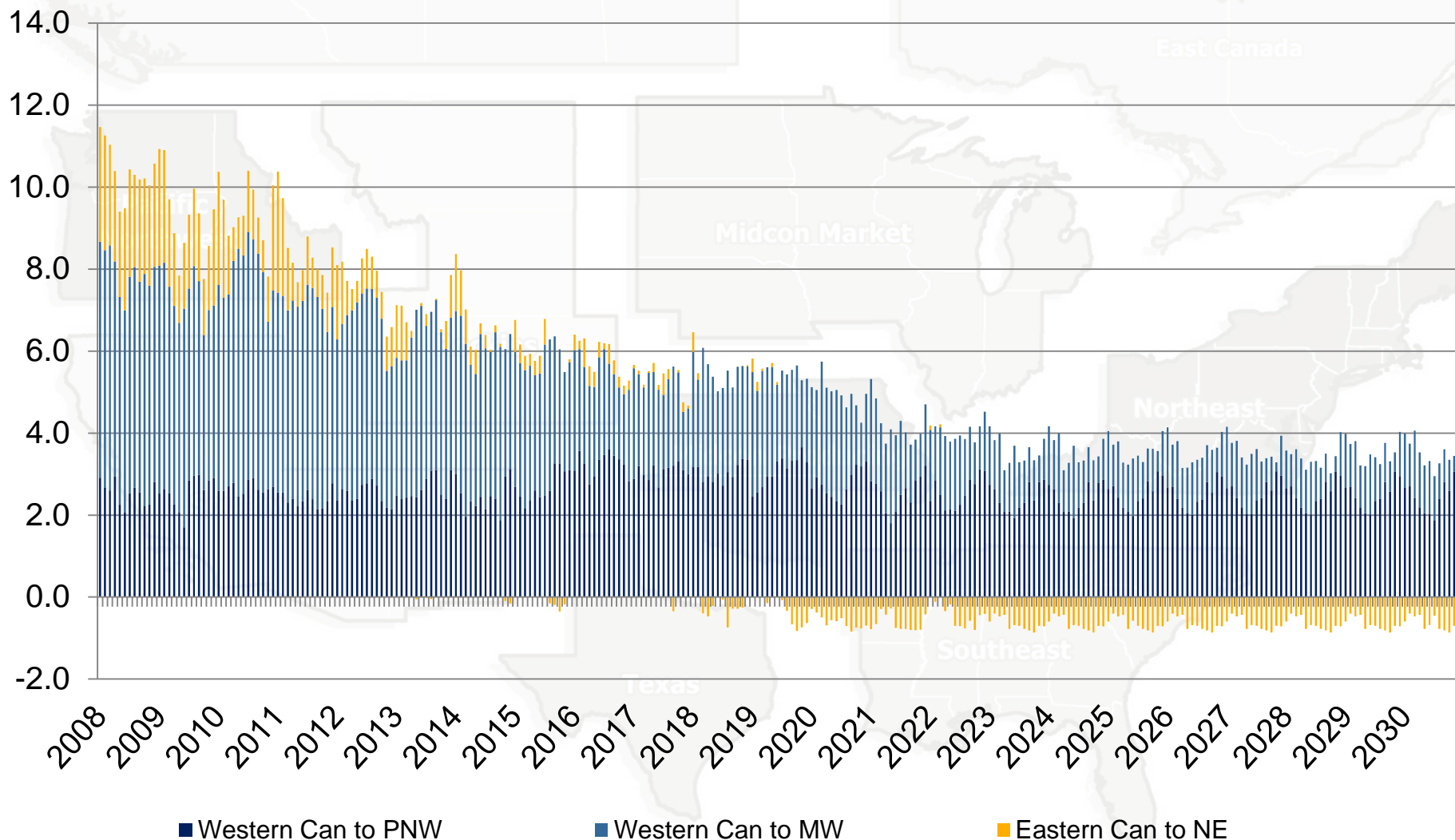
Mexican Border Crossing Expansions

Project Name	Capacity	City	State	In-Service Date
Kinder Morgan Mier Monterrey Expansion	275	Salineno	Texas	4/1/2014
Houston Pipe Line Edinburg Extension	140	Reynosa	Texas	6/1/2014
TETCO South Texas Expansion (300 MMcf/d)	on hold	Reynosa	Texas	6/1/2014
El Paso Sierrita Pipeline**	200	Sasabe	Arizona	10/1/2014
Net Midstream/PEMEX -- Agua Dulce - Frontera	2,100	Reynosa	Texas	11/1/2014
Total Export Capacity Additions	2,715			
Total U.S. Export Capacity with Expansions	8,460			

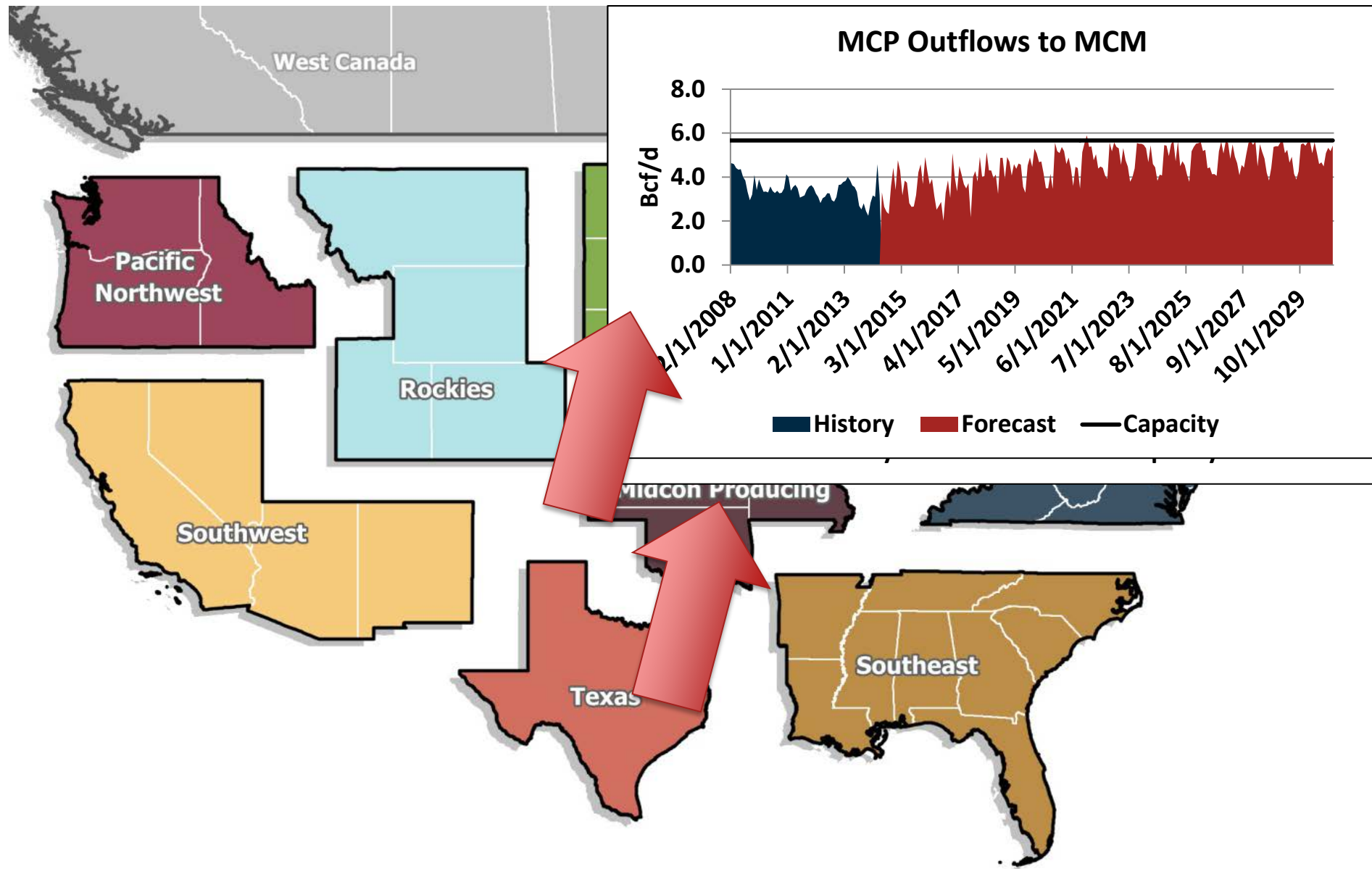
Source: BENTEK Cell Model and Mexico Market Alert

Exports to Eastern Canada started as early as 2013

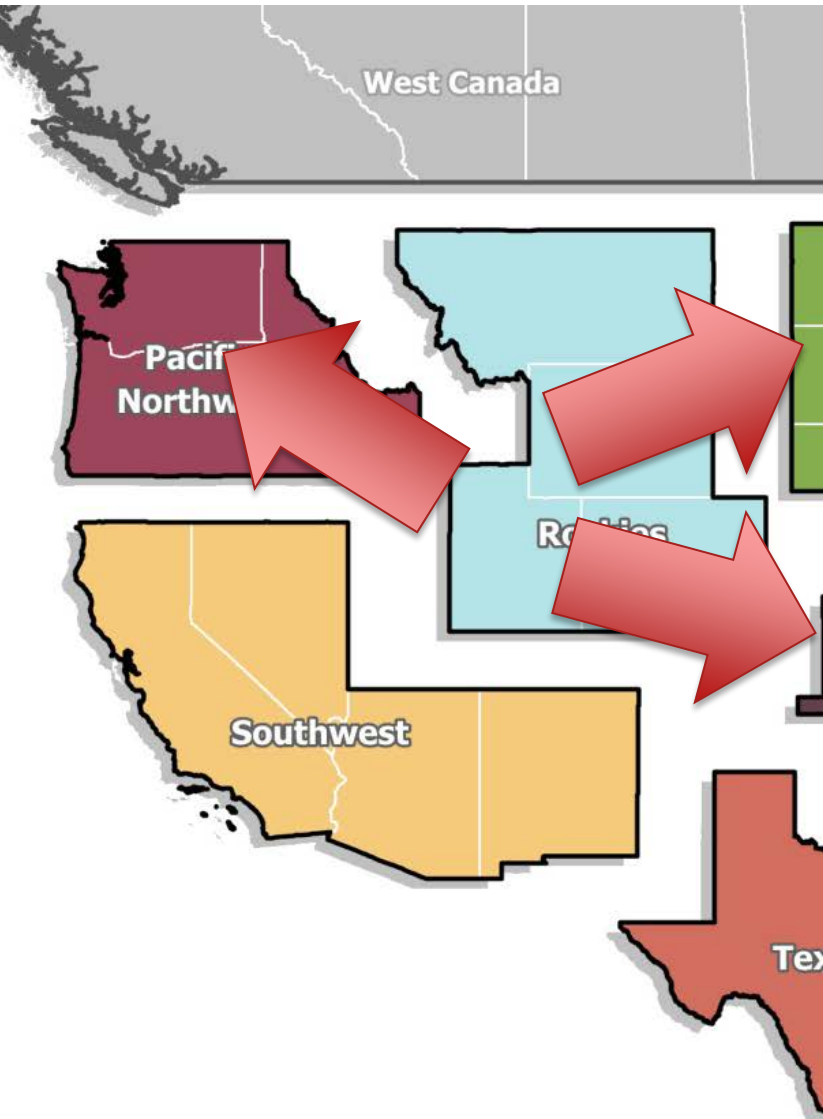
Canadian Imports/Exports By Region (Bcf/d)



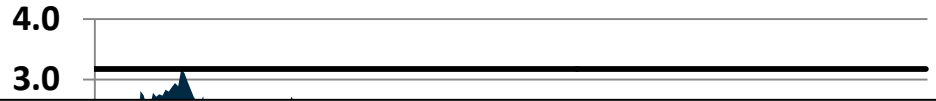
Texas Outflows to MCP and MCP to MCM



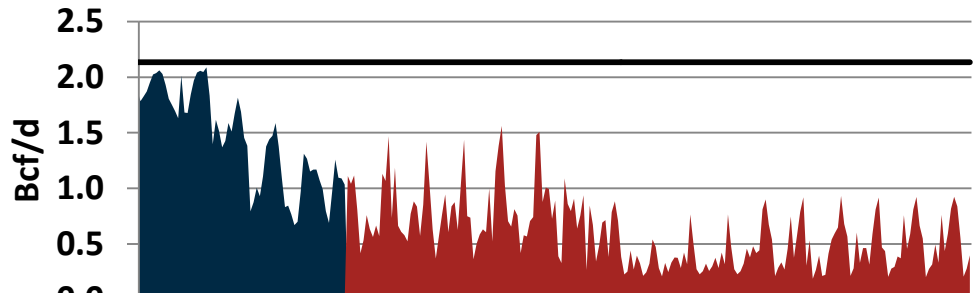
Sufficient Capacity for Rockies Gas East, Constraints West



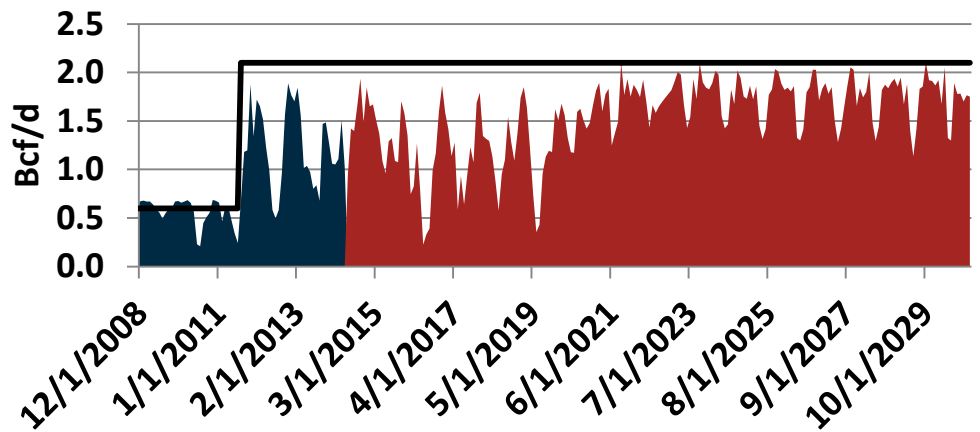
Rockies Outflows to Midcon Market



Rockies Outflows to Midcon Producing



Rockies Outflows to PNW



History Forecast Capacity