

## IDAHO OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION

May 29, 2019

### Information Agenda

#### SUBJECT

Update on the ongoing Allocation Investigation for hydrocarbons from wells in Payette County operated by Alta Mesa Services. A glossary of capitalized terms follows this memo.

#### BACKGROUND

The wells produce two hydrocarbon streams generically referred to as gas and condensate. The two streams are processed into three marketable products: Residue Gas, Natural Gas Plant Liquids, and Plant Condensate. The volumes of these three products are then allocated back to each well completion.

In 2018, the Idaho Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (Commission) noted discrepancies in reported volumes for Residue Gas and Plant Condensate. Residue Gas is derived from Rich Gas. Rich Gas is transported from wellheads through the Little Willow Gathering Facility (Little Willow Facility), through the 11-mile long gas pipeline, and through the Northwest Gas Processing Highway 30 Plant (Highway 30 Plant). The Highway 30 Plant extracts Natural Gas Plant Liquids from Rich Gas. The remaining processed gas at the outlet of the Highway 30 Plant is Residue Gas. Plant Condensate is derived from Well Condensate. Well Condensate is transported from wellheads through the Little Willow Facility, through the 11-mile long condensate pipeline, and through the Highway 30 Plant. The remaining processed condensate at the outlet of the Highway 30 Plant is Plant Condensate.

Alta Mesa was informed of the discrepancies. They discovered a systematic error in an equation used in some steps of the allocation process. The error affected the volumes of Plant Condensate allocated to the gas and liquid streams leaving the Little Willow Facility and entering the Highway 30 Plant. Allocations of Natural Gas Plant Liquids were not affected by the error.

The error was a mismatched stream analysis reference within an equation.

- The incorrect reference applied the equivalent liquid volume percentage of each individual hydrocarbon component derived from each individual laboratory analysis.
- The correct reference applied the molecular percentage of each individual hydrocarbon component derived from each individual laboratory analysis.

Table 1 is a textbook example laboratory hydrocarbon analysis data table of chromatographic results using test method GPA 2186M. It lists the "Mole %" (molecular %) and the "Liq. Vol. %" (liquid volume percent) for 21 components. Highlighted in yellow are the Mole % and the Liq. Vol. % for methane. Note the difference in percentages for methane. Differences also occur for the other individual components.

Components	Mole %	Weight %	Liq. Vol. %
Carbon Dioxide.....	0.0853	0.1450	0.0687
Nitrogen.....	0.0281	0.0304	0.0146
Methane.....	64.2964	39.8359	51.4398
Ethane.....	14.4191	16.7445	18.1980
Propane.....	11.9911	20.4207	15.5901
iso-Butane.....	2.5568	5.7392	3.9483
n-Butane.....	3.8382	8.6156	5.7104
iso-Pentane.....	0.9367	2.6100	1.6166
n-Pentane.....	0.9036	2.5178	1.5457
Cyclopentane.....	0.0519	0.1405	0.0725
n-Hexane.....	0.2551	0.8490	0.4950
Cyclohexane.....	0.0463	0.1505	0.0743
Other Hexanes .....	0.2743	0.9130	0.5324
Heptanes.....	0.0865	0.3347	0.1883
Methylcyclohexane.....	0.0301	0.1141	0.0571
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane...	0.0951	0.4195	0.2332
Benzene.....	0.0247	0.0745	0.0326
Toluene.....	0.0104	0.0370	0.0164
Ethylbenzene.....	0.0007	0.0029	0.0013
Xylenes.....	0.0062	0.0254	0.0113
C8+ Heavies.....	0.0634	0.2797	0.1533
Totals .....	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000

## GENERAL ALLOCATION METHOD

The individual well completions are allocated their shares of hydrocarbon products (Plant Condensate, Residue Gas, and Natural Gas Plant Liquids) produced by the Highway 30 Plant by a one-, two-, or three-step allocation method. The allocation methods differ in the number of steps because of various technical, operational, or financial constraints associated primarily with the location of each well in relation to the production process. Each individual step uses the component volumes derived from the laboratory analyses that are used to scale the contribution of each well completion to the total of each product.

- One Step Allocation. Only well completion DJS 1-15 uses a one-step allocation process. The fluid stream from DJS 1-15 undergo three-phase gravity separation and metering at the well pad. The two liquid hydrocarbon streams from DJS 1-15 go into the two separate pipelines that transport Well Condensate and Rich Gas from the Little Willow Facility to the Highway 30 Plant. Therefore, the Highway 30 Plant totals are allocated **to** DJS 1-15 in one step.
- Two Step Allocation. Seven well completions (Kauffman 1-9 LT ("lower tube"), Kauffman 1-9 UT ("upper tube"), ML 1-10, ML 1-11 UT, ML 1-11 LT, ML 2-10, and ML 3-10) use a two-step allocation process.
  - Step 1: Highway 30 Plant totals **to** Little Willow Facility totals;

- Step 2: Little Willow Facility totals (minus totals from the “multi wells” discussed below) **to** these individual well completions.
- Three Step Allocation. The three wells with partial federal mineral ownership (ML 1-3, ML 2-3, and Kauffman 1-34) use a three step allocation process.
  - Step 1: Highway 30 Plant totals **to** Little Willow Facility totals;
  - Step 2: Little Willow Facility totals **to** the “multi well” totals. For well completions K 1-34, ML 1-3, and ML 2-3, each well fluid stream undergoes three-phase gravity separation and metering for each well at each well pad, and not at the Little Willow Facility. Then, the three fluid streams (water, hydrocarbon liquids, and hydrocarbon gases) from the three wells (nine total fluid streams) are combined into one gathering line, which runs to the multi-well three-phase separator located at the Little Willow Facility. The multi-well separator creates three fluid streams (water, hydrocarbon liquids, and hydrocarbon gases), each individually metered.
  - Step 3: The multi-well hydrocarbon stream totals are allocated **to** individual well completions.

## DISCUSSION

Attachment 1 (McFarland datasets) comprises several allocation datasets produced for Alta Mesa by contract petroleum engineer S. McFarland. The Oil and Gas Division received these datasets on April 1, 2019. The McFarland datasets contain the monthly results and yearly summations of the original (“old”) allocation method (2015-2018), the results of the corrected (“new”) allocation method (2016-2018), and the differences between the two methods (2016-2018).

Attachment 2 (IDL Review datasets) is a year-by-year summary of the McFarland datasets. It is color-coded for ease of review. The IDL Review datasets also include a summary of Plant Condensate volumes and Residue Gas volumes using both allocation methods (new and old), as well as the difference and percent difference between these methods.

The bottom of the IDL Review dataset includes the 2016-2018 grand totals of volumes for all well completions for Plant Condensate (new, old, difference) and for Residue Gas (new, old, difference). The grand totals of volumes for new versus old are equal. In addition, the IDL Review datasets suggest that the new corrected allocation has reasonable variances of plus or minus five percent by well completion as shown by the percent differences to the old allocation results. The exception is the Kauffman 1-9 LT, which shows a negative 28 percent difference in Plant Condensate. At this point in our investigation, the variances in percent differences, including Kauffman 1-9 LT, are presumed to be related to the allocation error summarized above.

## GLOSSARY

Allocation is a term used to describe the system by which ownership of oil, gas, and produced water is determined and tracked from the point of production to a point of sale or discharge. Allocation is also known as hydrocarbon accounting, hydrocarbon value realization, product measurement and allocation, and production management and reporting. Although the principles of allocation are straightforward, the details are highly complex.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids means hydrocarbon compounds in Rich Gas that are extracted as liquids at processing plants, gas processing plants, gas plants, gasoline processing plants, fractionating plants, cryogenic plants, and cycling plants. Natural Gas Plant Liquids may include ethane, propane, the butanes, the pentanes, and hydrocarbon compounds of higher molecular weight. Hydrocarbon components may be fractionated and sold as an individual hydrocarbon (such as propane), or mixed together (referred to as Y-grade or raw mix) and sold, depending on the purchaser's sales agreement.

Plant Condensate is also referred to as stabilized condensate and means the processed liquid hydrocarbon product from a processing plant. The processing decreases the quantity of methane and ethane, which reduces the vapor pressure of the liquid, thereby preventing the production of vapor phase upon flashing the liquid, which ensures safe storage in atmospheric transportation and storage tanks.

Residue Gas is also referred to as tailgate gas, burner gas, or pipeline-quality natural gas and means 87.0 - 97.0 molecular percentage of methane that is merchantable and marketable, and meets an interstate or intrastate transmission company's minimum specifications per American Gas Association Bulletin No. 36.

Rich Gas means all hydrocarbon compounds and gaseous substances in a raw, unprocessed liquids-rich gas (minus formation water) that is gaseous at the conditions under which its volume is measured or estimated. Rich Gas is typically recovered from the wellhead or at the surface by use of a gravity separator or similar equipment. Rich Gas typically consists mostly of methane, ethane, propane, the butanes, and minor amounts of the pentanes plus hydrocarbon compounds of higher molecular weight.

Well Condensate means undifferentiated crude oil or condensate as a mixture of raw liquid hydrocarbon components, the majority of which range from pentanes and hydrocarbon compounds of higher molecular weight recovered after the wellhead by gravity separation or a similar process, and is liquid at the conditions under which its volume is measured or estimated. Well Condensate (also called lease condensate) can be derived directly after the wellhead with no separation (historically called casinghead gasoline). Well Condensate is typically unstable for truck transport and must be processed at a specialized facility to remove specific hydrocarbon compounds or various impurities; it is then referred to as Plant Condensate.

## ATTACHMENTS

1. McFarland Allocation Datasets
2. IDL Review Datasets
3. PowerPoint – "Allocation Investigation"



NOTE: THIS SHEET USES A DIFFERENT ORDER OF WELLS, VERSUS ORIGINAL, AND ONLY SHOWS YEARLY SUMMARIES OF ORIGINAL (hidden monthly columns)

EXPLANATION TO COLORS OF FONTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Plant Condensate  
Residue Gas  
NGPL were not affected by the allocation error

Allocation Method  
Original Allocation Method  
Difference from Corrected to Original

2015 Total 2016 Total 2017 Total 2018 Total

Product Produced Allocation Method

Meter No. Meter Name

Cond New Cond Old Cond diff Gas New Gas Old Gas diff

18,778 13,435 671 1 32,884

20,706 4,936 328 2 25,970

(1,929) 8,498 (443) 3 6,228

5,974 8,128 387 4 13,485

10,085 21,898 1,168 5 33,152

(112) (13,771) (781) 6 (14,664)

19,531 18,794 592 7 38,907

20,324 28,978 1,013 8 50,314

(733) (10,193) 421 9 (10,566)

1,609,614 1,301,134 60,634 10 2,971,382

1,612,473 1,281,423 59,468 11 2,953,365

(2,840) 15,711 1,167 12 18,017

17,661 5,728 493 13 23,292

Cond Old 4,147 17,571 2,674 228 20,473

Cond diff (510) 3,064 (265) 1 2,289

Gas New 15,426 3,942 179 4 19,547

Gas Old 15,550 11,356 604 5 27,510

Gas diff (124) (7,414) (425) 6 (7,963)

Cond New 5,525 3,074 231 7 8,830

Cond Old 204 6,832 4,177 337 8 11,345

Cond diff (307) (1,102) 106 9 (1,309)

Gas New 407,500 140,906 12,823 10 560,228

Gas Old 410,537 144,085 12,757 11 567,379

Gas diff (3,037) (1,179) 65 12 (4,151)

Cond New 6,054 3,522 587 13 10,163

Cond Old 6,442 1,498 237 2 8,177

Cond diff (388) 2,023 (351) 3 2,285

Gas New 4,442 2,382 213 4 7,037

Gas Old 4,540 6,063 725 5 11,328

Gas diff (98) (3,681) (512) 6 (4,291)

Cond New 5,309 4,082 181 7 10,071

Cond Old 5,620 6,204 1,172 8 12,997

Cond diff (311) (2,123) 491 9 (1,943)

Gas New 358,181 263,960 47,583 10 669,724

Gas Old 361,450 260,154 46,938 11 668,541

Gas diff (3,269) 3,807 645 12 3,183

Cond New 1,228 903 3 130

Cond Old 1,228 501 2 1,729

Cond diff 0 (401) 3 (401)

Gas New 871 463 4 1,354

Gas Old 68,018 59,323 8 127,342

Gas diff (67,147) (58,840) 6 (125,987)

Cond New 690 501 7 1,192

Cond Old 690 903 8 1,593

Cond diff 0 402 1 401

Gas New 68,018 59,323 10 127,342

Gas Old 871 483 11 1,354

Gas diff (67,147) (58,840) 12 125,987

Cond New 6,496 5,496 1 8,496

Cond Old 4,454 2 4,454

Cond diff (2,042) 3 (2,042)

Gas New 4,468 4,468 4 4,468

Gas Old 8,561 5,561 5 8,561

Gas diff (4,092) 6 (4,092)

Cond New 1,627 207 7 1,834

Cond Old 1,511 369 8 1,881

Cond diff 115 162 9 277

Gas New 152,349 22,489 10 147,444

Gas Old 124,013 22,210 11 146,222

Gas diff 128,336 2,279 12 155,2

Cond New 740 1,128 4,656 1 6,524

Cond Old 684 649 782 3,183 2 4,614

Cond diff 51 346 (1,473) 3 (1,036)

Gas New 145 588 1,009 4 1,741

Gas Old 804 147 1,115 8,386 5 9,648

Gas diff (2) (528) (3,377) 6 (3,906)

Cond New 741 725 1,182 7 3,648

Cond Old 740 970 1,978 8 3,688

Cond diff 1 (245) 796 9 552

Gas New 67,976 64,964 113,509 10 246,449

Gas Old 50,940 67,695 64,433 112,097 11 244,225

Gas diff 241 531 1,411 12 2,224

Cond New 518 518 1 518

Cond Old 3,260 508 1 508

Cond diff 10 10 3 10

Gas New 314 314 4 314

Gas Old 268 268 5 268

Gas diff 46 46 6 46

Cond New 334 334 7 334

Cond Old 1,930 349 8 349

Cond diff (15) 15 9 (15)

Gas New 253,771 40,071 10 29,998

Gas Old 253,771 40,071 11 40,071

Gas diff (73) 73 12 (73)

Cond New 12,804 8,807 7,033 1 28,645

Cond Old 1,979 6,114 4,645 2 22,778

Cond diff 825 2,693 (2,389) 3 1,130

Gas New 7,953 3,661 2,590 4 14,204

Gas Old 5,423 7,685 7,892 6,222 5 21,798

Gas diff 268 (4,230) (3,632) 6 (7,594)

Cond New 8,096 7,612 6,194 7 22,861

Cond Old 1,739 8,742 10,695 9,569 8 29,006

Cond diff 254 (3,024) 3,376 9 606

Gas New 828,451 721,620 559,782 10 2,109,853

Gas Old 256,638 826,742 716,022 54,359 11 2,097,143

Gas diff 1,408 5,508 5,423 12 12,710

Cond New 11,559 4,140 1,180 1 16,879

Cond Old 4,431 10,016 2,741 805 2 13,562

Cond diff 1,543 1,399 (374) 3 2,568

Gas New 6,203 1,870 324 4 8,397

Gas Old 4,213 5,915 4,512 774 5 11,201

Gas diff 288 (2,642) (451) 6 (2,804)

Cond New 6,027 3,198 534 7 9,759

Cond Old 1,631 5,960 4,591 735 8 11,287

Cond diff 67 (1,394) 201 9 (1,125)

Gas New 554,891 314,652 33,701 10 903,244

Gas Old 260,992 550,962 311,809 33,442 11 896,213

Gas diff 3,929 2,843 259 12 7,031

Cond New 21,443 15,668 5,945 2 42,657

Cond Old 5,897 20,133 11,081 3,940 3 35,154

Cond diff 1,011 4,587 (1,906) 3 3,692

Gas New 11,830 7,773 4,449 4 24,052

Gas Old 3,738 11,584 15,397 8,138 5 35,119

Gas diff 247 (7,625) (10,689) 6 (11,064)

Cond New 12,080 13,219 3,697 7 28,995

Cond Old 1,912 11,745 17,550 6,138 8 35,632

Cond diff 936 (4,531) 2,441 9 (1,755)

Gas New 1,155,526 1,170,250 382,976 10 2,707,752

Gas Old 273,202 1,153,978 1,170,250 382,976 11 2,707,204

Gas diff 1,549 8,580 4,364 12 14,492

Cond New 10,914 1 10,914

Cond Old 7,287 7,287 2 7,287

Cond diff (5,627) 3 (5,627)

Gas New 7,525 7,525 4 7,525

Gas Old 13,814 13,814 5 13,814

Gas diff (6,288) 6 (6,288)

Cond New 5,824 5,824 8 10,599

Cond Old 4,775 4,775 8 4,775

Cond diff 10,599 10,599 8 10,599

Gas New 692,847 692,847 10 692,847

Gas Old 683,209 683,209 11 683,209

Gas diff 6,638 6,638 12 6,638

2015 Total 2016 Total 2017 Total 2018 Total

Total By Year All Wells Plant Condensate (BBL)

New 149,827 105,109 58,421

Old 30,067 149,827 105,109 58,421

diff 0 (0) 0

Total All Wells Residue Gas (MMBtu)

New 5,203,712 4,085,300 2,015,653

Old 1,112,433 5,203,712 4,085,300 2,015,653

diff (2) (0) 0

Note: Variance in % Difference from Plant Condensate to Residue Gas is due to the allocation error (see Memo). Eg. Methane mole % = 10.3642 vs Liquid Volume % = 3.410.

2016 - 2018 Totals by Well Completion

Plant Condensate (BBL) Residue Gas (MMBtu)

New (1+7) Old (2+8) Difference (3+9) % Difference New (4+10) Old (5+11) Difference (6+12) % Difference

71,791 76,285 (4,338) -6% 2,989,870 2,986,516 3,354 0%

33,122 31,819 986 3% 582,775 594,889 (12,114) -2%

20,234 21,173 (938) -4% 676,762 679,869 (3,107) 0%

3,322 3,322 0 0% 128,696 128,696 0 0%

8,330 6,335 (1,995) -24% 152,242 154,783 (2,541) -2%

9,172 8,302 (870) -9% 252,190 253,873 (1,682) -1%

852 857 (5) -1% 40,311 40,339 (28) 0%

51,506 51,744 (238) -0% 2,124,058 2,118,941 5,116 0%

26,637 24,849 1,788 7% 911,640 907,414 4,226 0%

71,652 70,786 866 1% 2,745,748 2,742,323 3,425 0%

16,738 17,886 (1,148) 6% 700,372 697,023 3,349 0%

2016-2018 Totals All Wells of Plant Condensate (BBL)

New Old Difference

313,357 313,357 0

2016-2018 Totals All Wells of Residue Gas (MMBtu)

New Old Difference

11,304,665 11,304,667 (2)

IDAHO OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION  
April 23, 2019\* Information Agenda Allocation Update  
ATTACHMENT 2 - Oil Review Data  
\*Postponed until May 29, 2019 Meeting

# ALLOCATION INVESTIGATION



May 29, 2019

DAVE SCHWARZ

OIL & GAS FIELD INSPECTOR

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

ATTACHMENT 3

# GENERAL BACKGROUND

Wells produce

**2 hydrocarbon streams** generically referred to as  
**gas & condensate**

2 streams are processed into **3 marketable products:**

**Residue Gas**

**Natural Gas Plant Liquids**

**Plant Condensate**

Volumes of these 3 products are then **ALLOCATED**  
back to each well completion



**ALLOCATION** : The system by which ownership of oil, gas, & produced water is determined & tracked from point of production to a point of sale or discharge

Although the principles of allocation are straightforward,  
the **details are highly complex**

*equivalent volume of source  $x$   
attributable to the inlet of tier  $K$  delivered  
to sink  $y$  on the outlet of tier  $K$ :*

$$V_{x_{K-1} \rightarrow y_K} = \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{V_{x_{K-1},i}}{\sum_{x_{K-1}=1}^{X_{K-1}} V_{x_{K-1},i}} \cdot V_{y_K,i}$$

# **In 2018, OGCC noted discrepancies in reported volumes of Residue Gas & Plant Condensate**

***Residue Gas: derived from Rich Gas***

*Rich Gas:* transported from wellheads thru Little Willow Gathering Facility, thru the 11 mile long gas pipeline, to Hwy 30 Plant

Hwy 30 Plant extracts *Natural Gas Plant Liquids* from *Rich Gas*, & delivers Residue Gas at outlet

***Plant Condensate: derived from Well Condensate***

*Well Condensate:* transported from wellheads thru Little Willow Facility, thru 11 mile long condensate pipeline, thru Hwy 30 Plant

# Alta Mesa discovered a systematic error in an equation used in some steps of allocation process

- Eq. scales vols of Plant Condensate allocated to gas & liquid streams leaving Little Willow Facility & entering Hwy 30 Plant
- Allocations of Natural Gas Plant Liquids not affected by error

C3 bbl	lc4 bbl	Nc4 bbl	lc5 bbl	Nc5 bbl	C6 bbl
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
2.10	20.0				
0.12	2.1				
-	-				
0.30	3.17	17.15	29.20	42.40	
0.02	0.44	2.90	12.90	17.91	
0.02	0.21				
0.00	0.00				
1.24	11.84				
0.04	0.80				
4.83	47.61				
0.31	6.37				
8.99	92.65	514.84	966.43	1284.77	

$$V_{x,m,i \rightarrow y,i} = \frac{V_{x,m,i}}{\sum_{x=1}^X \sum_{m=1}^M V_{x,m,i}} \cdot V_{y,i}$$

$$V_{i \rightarrow y} = \sum_{x=1}^X \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{V_{x,i}}{\sum_{x=1}^X V_{x,i}} \cdot V_{y,i} = V_{y,i}$$

					bbl xyl bbl	total bbls
					-	-
					-	-
					-	-
					2.86	910.83
					265.66	2,136.85
					-	-
					0.32	170.85
					57.24	490.58
					0.03	16.58
					0.01	0.54
					1.76	738.22
					174.20	1,237.96
					1.79	1,692.73
					528.84	4,701.21
					1032.72	12096.36

$$V_{x,m \rightarrow y} = \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{V_{x,m,i}}{\sum_{x=1}^X \sum_{m=1}^M V_{x,m,i}} \cdot V_{y,i}$$

$$V_{x \rightarrow y} = \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{V_{x,i}}{\sum_{x=1}^X V_{x,i}} \cdot V_{y,i}$$

$$V_y = \sum_{i=1}^I V_{i \rightarrow y} = \sum_{x=1}^X \sum_{m=1}^M V_{x,m \rightarrow y}$$

# Error = Mismatched Stream Analysis Reference of Components From Lab Analyses

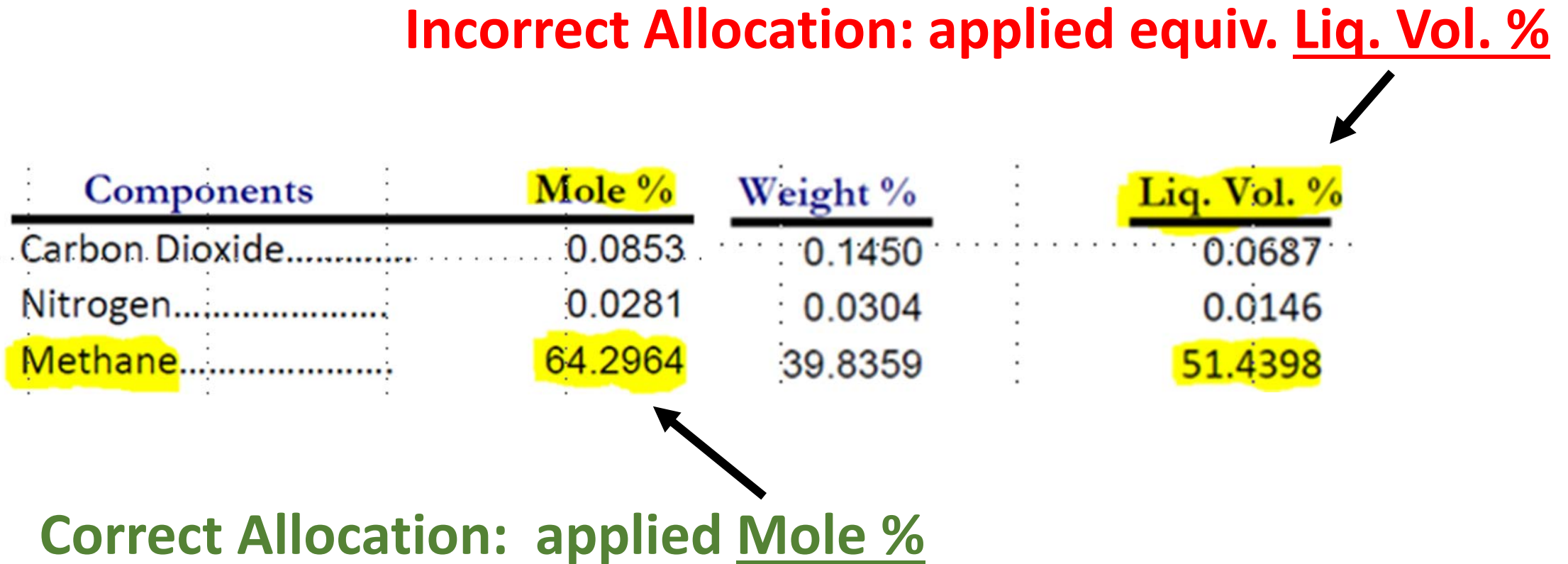
## Example Hydrocarbon Analysis

closeup next slide

Components	Mole %	Weight %	Liq. Vol. %
Carbon Dioxide.....	0.0853	0.1450	0.0687
Nitrogen.....	0.0281	0.0304	0.0146
Methane.....	64.2964	39.8359	51.4398
Ethane.....	14.4191	16.7445	18.1980
Propane.....	11.9911	20.4207	15.5901
iso-Butane.....	2.5568	5.7392	3.9483
n-Butane.....	3.8382	8.6156	5.7104
iso-Pentane.....	0.9367	2.6100	1.6166
n-Pentane.....	0.9036	2.5178	1.5457
Cyclopentane.....	0.0519	0.1405	0.0725
n-Hexane.....	0.2551	0.8490	0.4950
Cyclohexane.....	0.0463	0.1505	0.0743
Other Hexanes .....	0.2743	0.9130	0.5324
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Methylcyclohexane.....	0.0301	0.1141	0.0571
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane...	0.0951	0.4195	0.2332
Benzene.....	0.0247	0.0745	0.0326
Toluene.....	0.0104	0.0370	0.0164
Ethylbenzene.....	0.0007	0.0029	0.0013
Xylenes.....	0.0062	0.0254	0.0113
C8+ Heavies.....	0.0634	0.2797	0.1533
Totals .....	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000

# Error = Mismatched Stream Analysis Reference of Components From Lab Analyses

**Incorrect Allocation: applied equiv. Liq. Vol. %**



<u>Components</u>	<u>Mole %</u>	<u>Weight %</u>	<u>Liq. Vol. %</u>
Carbon Dioxide.....	0.0853	0.1450	0.0687
Nitrogen.....	0.0281	0.0304	0.0146
Methane.....	64.2964	39.8359	51.4398

**Correct Allocation: applied Mole %**

## GENERAL ALLOCATION METHOD

Individual well completions are allocated their shares of products (Plant Cond, Residue Gas, & NGPL) produced by Hwy 30 Plant by a **1-, 2-, or 3-step allocation method**

Methods differ in # of steps because of technical, operational, or financial constraints assoc. with location of each well in relation to production process

Each step uses component volumes derived from lab analyses that are used to scale the contribution of each well completion to total of each product

## One Step Allocation = DJS 1-15

Hwy 30 Plant totals are allocated **to** DJS 1-15 in a one-step process

Fluid stream from DJS 1-15 undergo 3-phase gravity separation & metering at the well pad

The 2 liquid hydrocarbon streams **do not** go to Little Willow

But directly into the 2 separate pipelines that transport Well Condensate & Rich Gas from Little Willow to Hwy 30 Plant

**Two Step Allocation: Kauffman 1-9 LT, Kauffman 1-9 UT, ML 1-10, ML 1-11 UT, ML 1-11 LT, ML 2-10 & ML 3-10**

**Step 1:** Hwy 30 Plant totals **to** Little Willow Facility totals

**Step 2:** Little Willow Facility totals (minus totals from the “multi wells” discussed next) **to** these individual well completions



### **3 Step Allocation. 3 wells with partial federal mineral ownership:** **ML 1-3, ML 2-3, & Kauffman 1-34**

**Step 1:** Hwy 30 Plant totals *to* Little Willow Facility totals

**Step 2:** Little Willow totals *to* “multi well” totals. Each well fluid stream undergoes 3-phase grav. sep. & metering for each well at each well pad -- *not* at Little Willow Facility. Then, the 3 streams (water, HC liquids, & HC gases) from the 3 wells (9 total fluid streams) are combined into 1 gathering line, which runs to the Multi-Well (MW) 3-phase sep. located at Little Willow Facility. MW separator creates 3 fluid streams (water, HC liquids, & HC gases), each individually metered.

**Step 3:** The MW HC stream totals are allocated *to* individual well completions

## **Attachment 1 (“McFarland datasets”)**

Allocation datasets produced for Alta Mesa by petroleum engineer S. McFarland. Received on Apr 1, 2019 by O & G Div

### **McFarland datasets contain:**

#### Monthly results & yearly summations of:

- original (“old”) allocation method (2015-18)
- corrected (“new”) allocation method (2016-18)
- differences between the two methods (2016-18)

## Attachment 2 (“IDL Review datasets”)

- Only the yearly summations of the McFarland datasets
- color-coding of datasets for ease of review,

Meter No.	Meter Name	Product	Allocation	2016 Total	2017 Total	2018 Total	row	2016-2018 Total by We
		Product	Metho					Total by We
FE-111AC	ML 1-11 UT Condensate	Cond	New	12,804	8,807	7,033	1	28,645
FE-111AC	ML 1-11 UT Condensate	Cond	Old	11,979	6,114	4,645	2	22,738
FE-111AC	ML 1-11 UT Condensate	Cond	diff	825	2,693	(2,389)	3	1,130
FE-111AC	ML 1-11 UT Condensate	Gas	New	7,953	3,661	2,590	4	14,204
FE-111AC	ML 1-11 UT Condensate	Gas	Old	7,685	7,892	6,222	5	21,798
FE-111AC	ML 1-11 UT Condensate	Gas	diff	268	(4,230)	(3,632)	6	(7,594)
FE-111AG	ML 1-11 UT Gas	Cond	New	8,996	7,672	6,194	7	22,861
FE-111AG	ML 1-11 UT Gas	Cond	Old	8,742	10,695	9,569	8	29,006
FE-111AG	ML 1-11 UT Gas	Cond	diff	254	(3,024)	3,376	9	606
FE-111AG	ML 1-11 UT Gas	Gas	New	828,451	721,620	559,782	10	2,109,853
FE-111AG	ML 1-11 UT Gas	Gas	Old	826,762	716,022	554,359	11	2,097,143
FE-111AG	ML 1-11 UT Gas	Gas	diff	1,689	5,598	5,423	12	12,710

## Attach. 2 (“IDL Review datasets”)

additional summations by Plant Condensate & Residue Gas  
new, old, difference, % difference

2016 - 2018 Totals by Well Completion							
Plant Condensate (BBL)				Residue Gas (MMBtu)			
New (1+7)	Old (2+8)	Difference (3+9)	% Difference	New (4+10)	Old (5+11)	Difference (6+12)	% Difference
51,506							
	51,744						
		1,735	3%				
				2,124,058			
					2,118,941		
						5,116	0%

**Bottom of Attach. 2 shows 2016-18 grand totals of all wells for:**

2016-2018 Totals All Wells of Plant Condensate (BBL)		
New	Old	Difference
313,357	313,357	0

2016-2018 Totals All Wells of Residue Gas (MMBtu)		
New	Old	Difference
11,304,665	11,304,667	(2)

**Attach. 2 : new corrected allocation shows reasonable variances by well completion in % differences to old allocation results**

Except for Kauffman 1-9 LT: **-28 % difference** in **Plant Condensate**

Plant Condensate (BBL)			
New (1+7)	Old (2+8)	Difference (3+9)	% Difference
8,330			
	6,335		
		(1,765)	-28%

**At this point in our investigation, the variances in % differences, including Kauffman 1-9 LT, are presumed to be related to the allocation error**

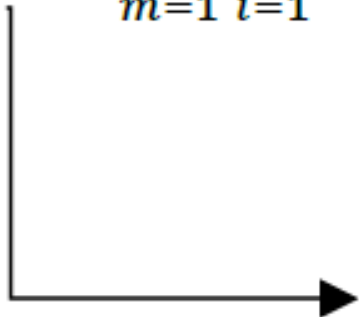
QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU



Kaufmann 1-34 separator, meter system, & heater-treater

$$V_x = \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^I V_{x,m,i} = \sum_{i=1}^I V_{x,i} = \sum_{i=1}^I V_{x,i} \cdot \frac{V_i}{V_i} = \sum_{i=1}^I V_{x,i} \cdot \frac{\sum_{y=1}^Y V_{y,i}}{\sum_{x=1}^X V_{x,i}}$$


$$V_x = \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{V_{x,i}}{\sum_{x=1}^X V_{x,i}} \cdot \sum_{y=1}^Y V_{y,i}$$

*The equivalent volume contributed by source  $x$  is equal to the contribution of component  $i$  from source  $x$  relative to the contributions of component  $i$  from all sources, multiplied by the receipts of component  $i$  by all sinks, summed over all stream components.*