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## Towards a Balance Amid Energy Turmoil

Houston Economics Club October Luncheon  
October 29, 2019  
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Houston Branch

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UPSTREAM | MIDSTREAM | DOWNSTREAM | FUEL & TRANSPORT



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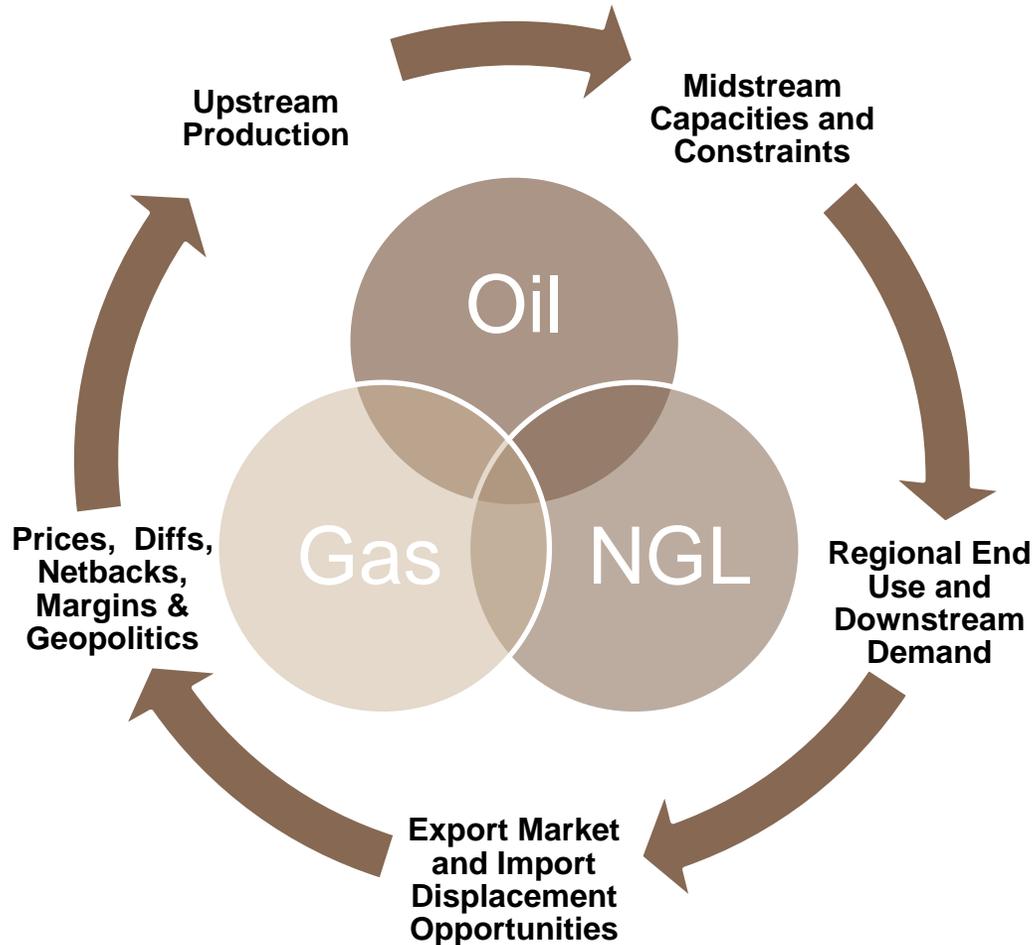


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# Agenda

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# Agenda

- Crude Oil Balances
  - Produce Local, Sell Global
    - Gray Swans
      - Key Takeaways



# Crude Oil Balance Fundamentals

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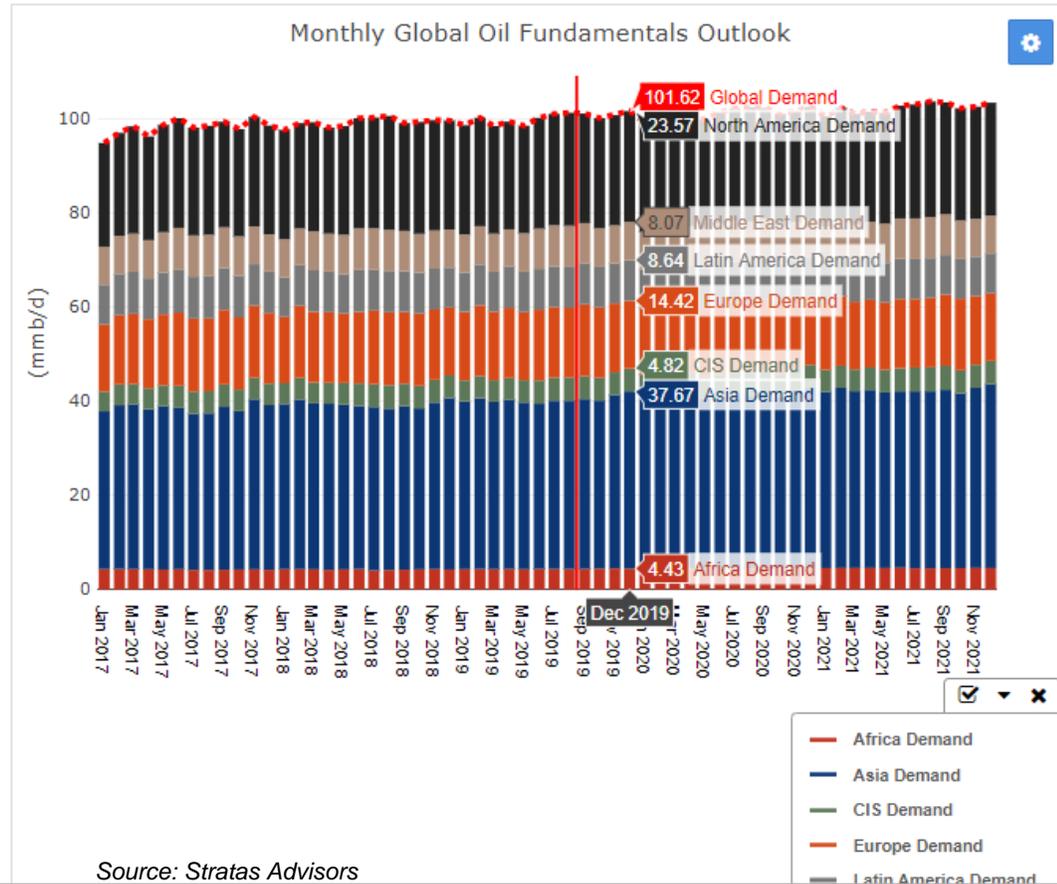
# Crude Oil Balance Fundamentals

## Key Discussion Points

- Crude Oil Balances
- Supply Growth Will Moderate
- Demand Growth Exists But Mainly NGL
- Inventory to Stay Inline
- OPEC and OPEC+ Has Spare Capacity
- Crude oil price trends

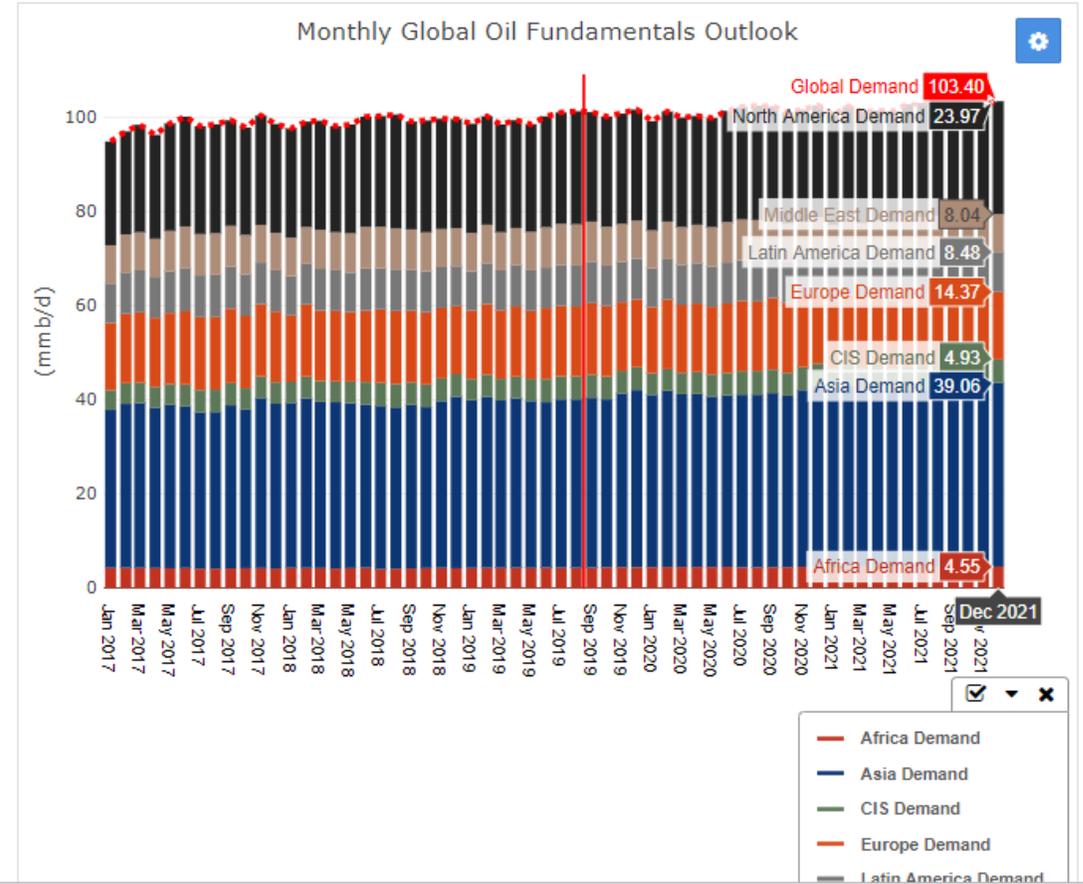
# We see Demand Growing ~1 MMbbl/year For Next 2 Years

Production/Demand/Balance: Demand  
Region: All Regions



Source: Stratas Advisors

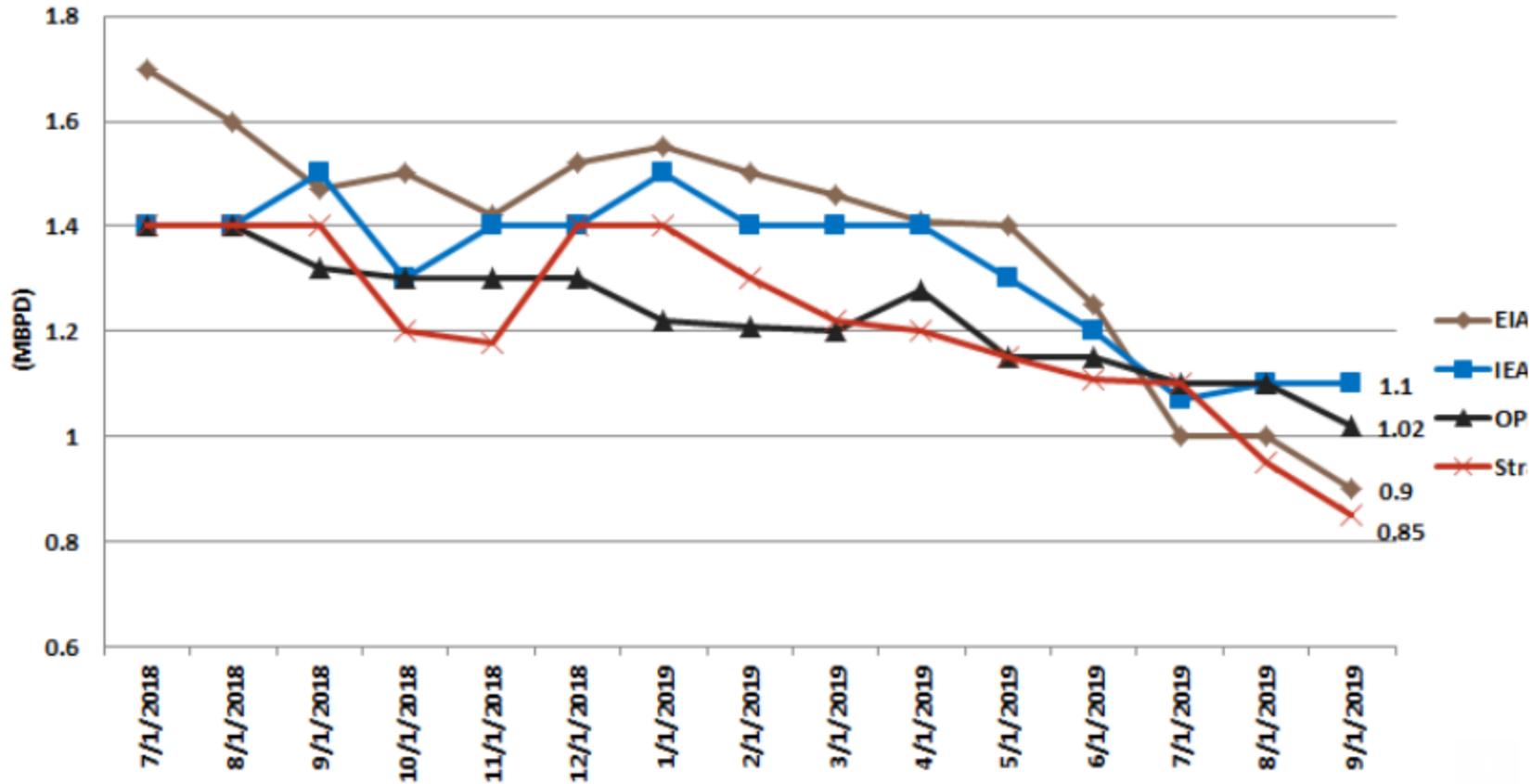
Production/Demand/Balance: Demand  
Region: All Regions



# We Generally Are More Conservative Than Other Forecasters

We saw demand dropping below 1 MMbbl/d in late 2019

### Oil Demand Growth Estimate for 2019



Source: Stratas Advisors, EIA

# Non-OPEC Production Growth Drives Supply Upward

Our 3Q19 forecasts reflect lower OPEC supply, higher non-OPEC supply

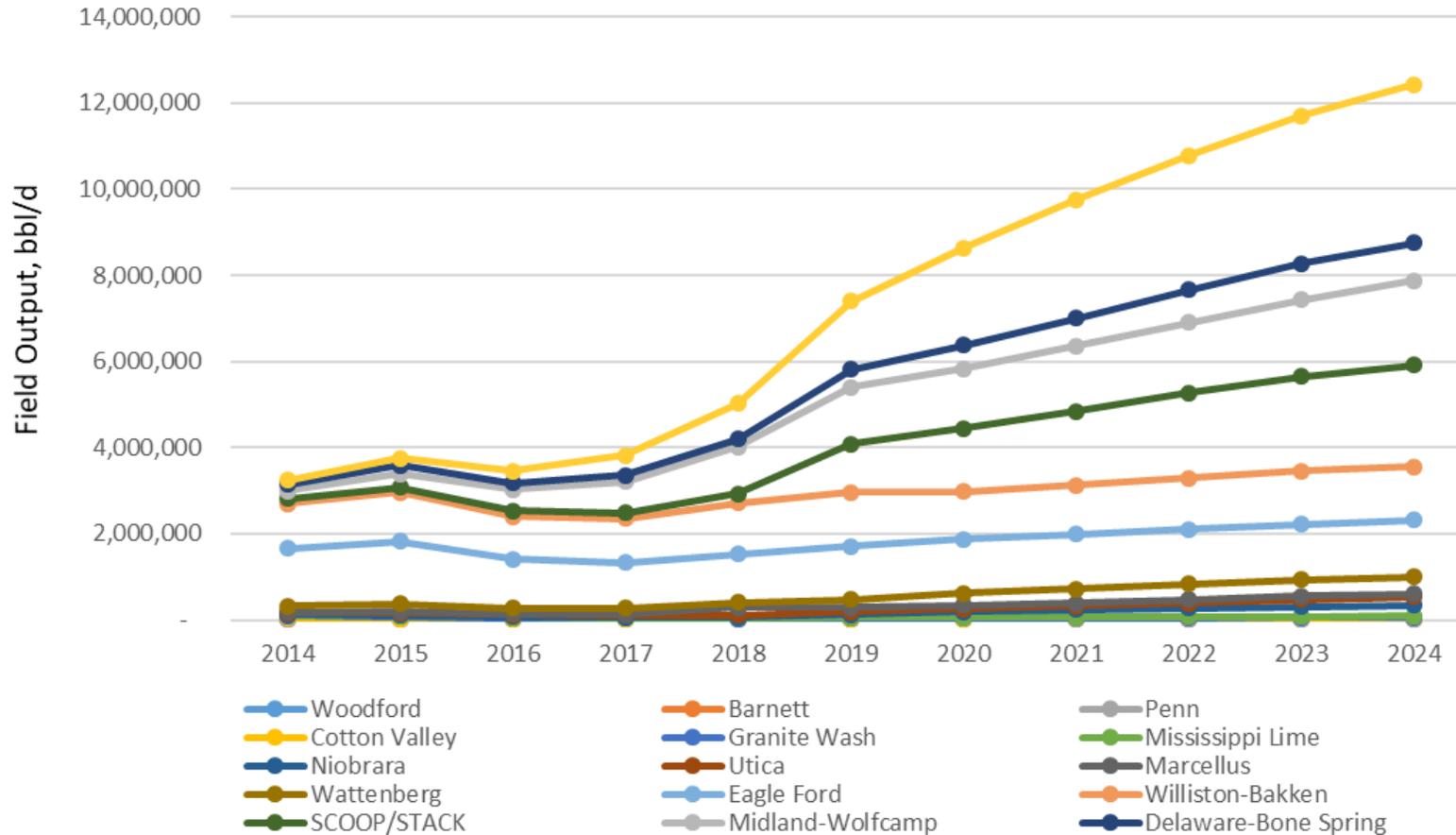
| <b>UPDATED</b>               |      | <b>Reference Case</b> | <b>Last Quarter Forecast</b> |
|------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Brent</b>                 | 2019 | \$ 63.20              | \$ 67.78                     |
|                              | 2020 | \$ 58.09              | \$ 73.39                     |
|                              | 2021 | \$ 56.80              |                              |
| <b>WTI</b>                   | 2019 | \$ 56.69              | \$ 59.70                     |
|                              | 2020 | \$ 53.86              | \$ 66.35                     |
|                              | 2021 | \$ 52.76              |                              |
| <b>OPEC Total Supply</b>     | 2019 | 35.4                  | 35.8                         |
|                              | 2020 | 35.0                  | 36.2                         |
|                              | 2021 | 35.5                  |                              |
| <b>Non-OPEC Total Supply</b> | 2019 | 62.2                  | 61.9                         |
|                              | 2020 | 63.5                  | 62.9                         |
|                              | 2021 | 64.5                  |                              |

- Our 3Q19 price deck includes significantly lowered prices for global oil benchmarks
- We gave our Brent 2020 prices saw a 21% haircut while WTI saw an 18% trim
- We now see OPEC production declining more strongly than our prior forecast, with 2020 output below 2019 and recovering to just above that level in 2021
- Non OPEC supply continues expansion and averages in 2021 at 2.3 MMbbl/d higher than 2019

Source: Stratas Advisors

# U.S. Crude Production Drives Non-OPEC Growth

US Oil Production Growth Driven by Permian and Oklahoma Shale

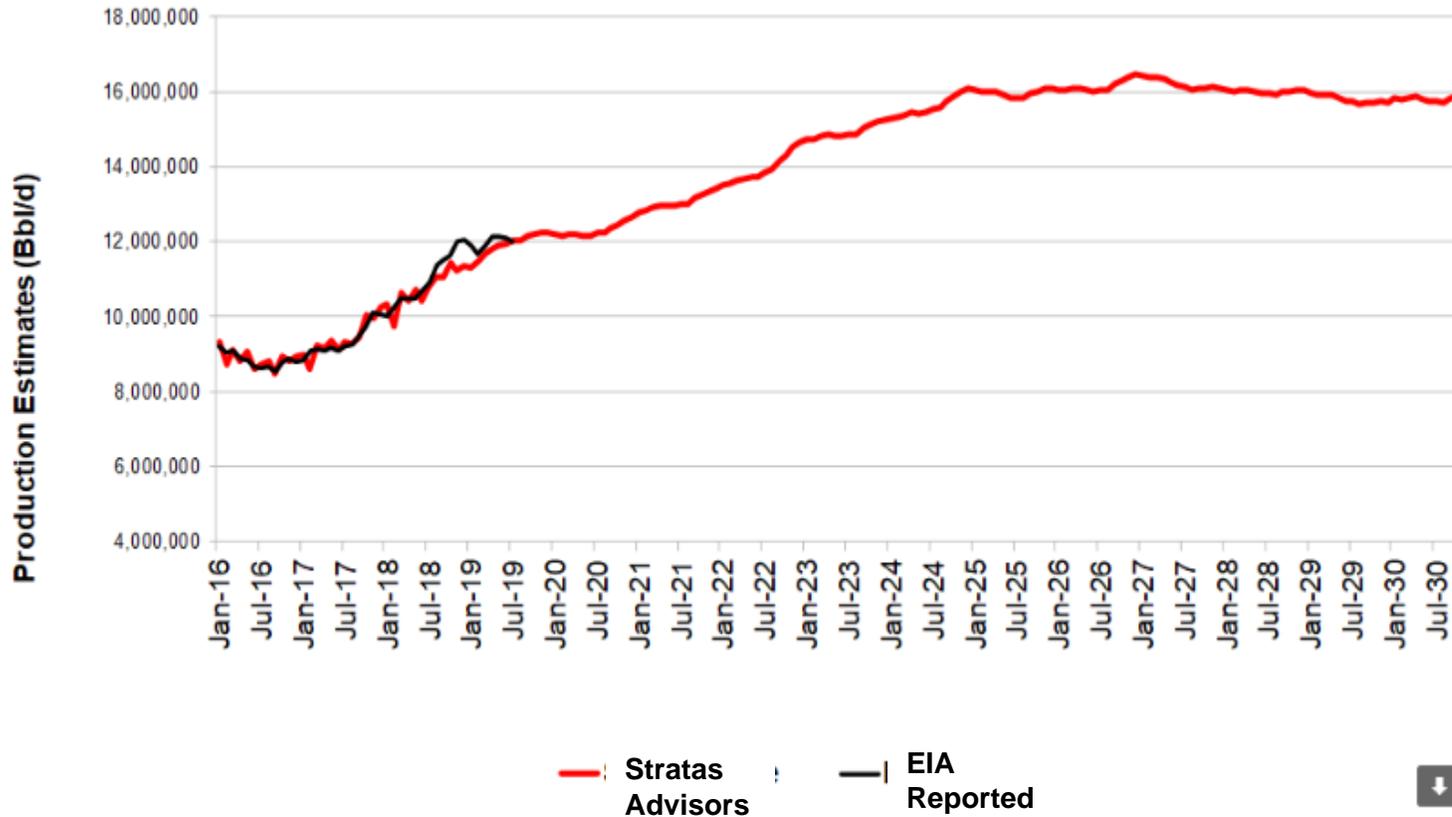


Source: Stratas Advisors Enhanced Shale Service

- US crude production is on pace to set a new record in 2019
- Majority of the production coming from the Permian
- U.S. crude supply is currently higher than U.S. demand
- This means export demand markets are needed if production is to keep growing

# Total US Crude and Field Condensate to Flatten post-2024

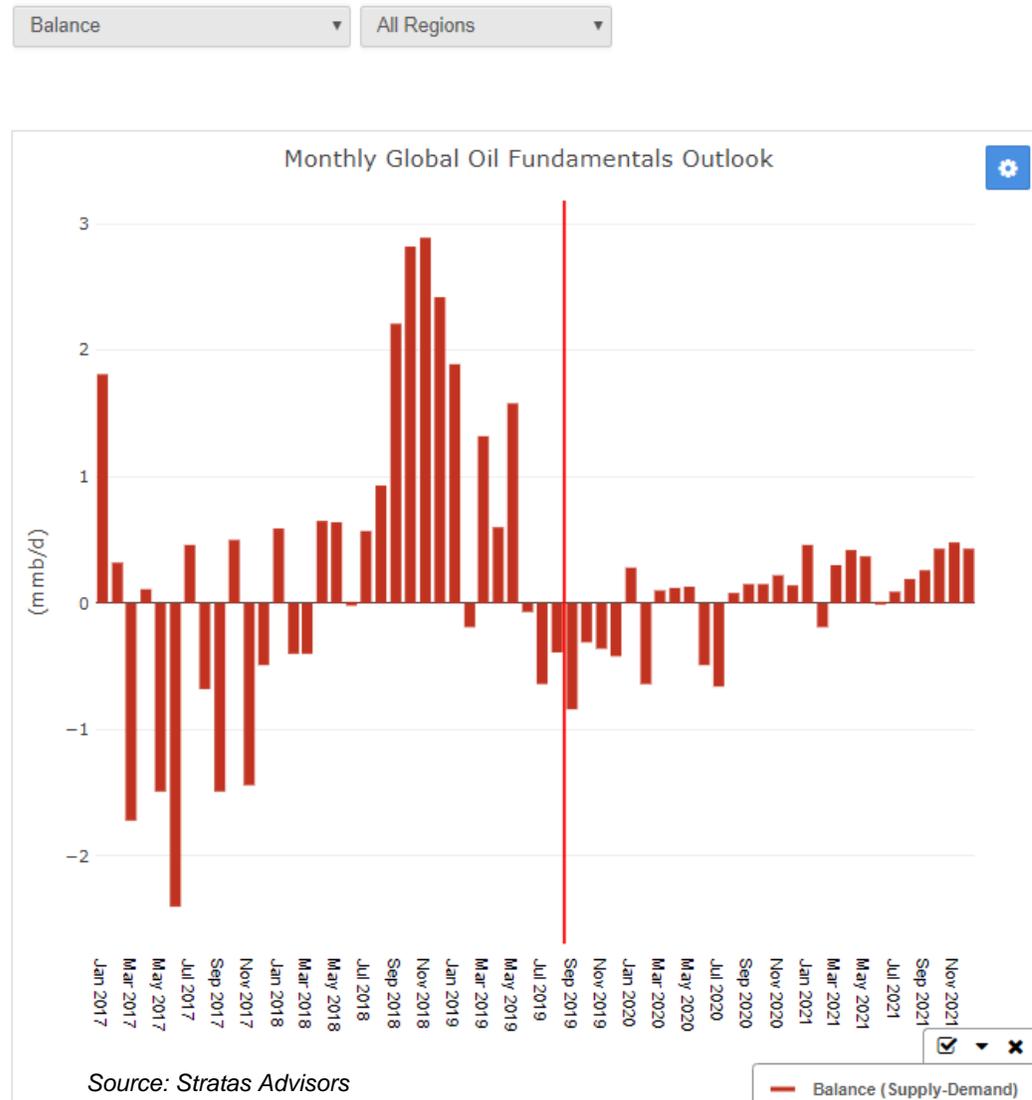
Our Shale 3.0 forecasts are based on well-up forecasting and “fullstream” analyses



Source: Stratas Advisors

- We see the current oil era as “Shale 3.0” and we forecast continued growth under Shale 3.0 until the middle/latter 2020s
- We see consolidators and deep-pocketed majors driving disciplined growth in world class liquids fields (Permian, Bakken, others to be determined by economics)
- We see larger producing entities having the cash flows, the deep bench, and the wide integrated portfolio to optimize US unconventional activity in a slower growth petroleum world
- ExxonMobil and Chevron typify the new players. XOM has re-integrated via partnership and investment to drive fullstream cash flows from source to sink (Permian drill bit to expanding Beaumont refinery connected by water to global markets)

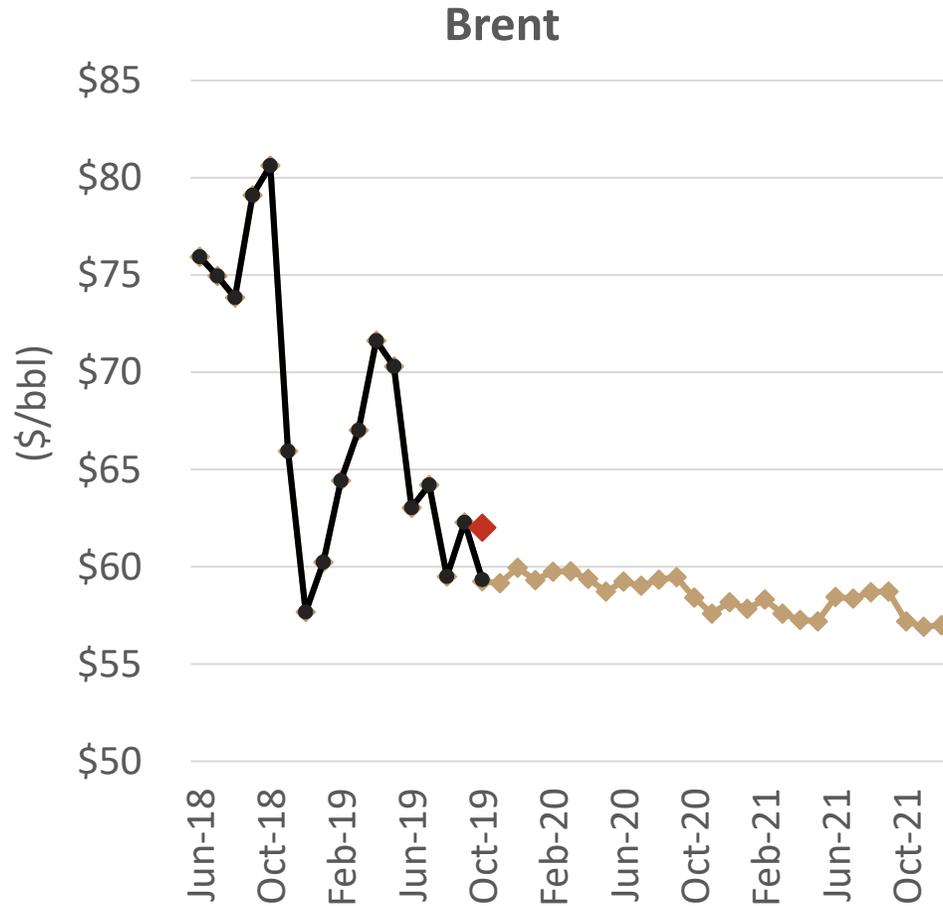
# Balance During Next Two Years Looks Best of Recent Periods



- The last two years showed a surplus of 540 Mbb/d on average
- By the end of the current year, we expect the average 2019 petroleum balance to show a surplus of 180 Mbb/d
- By 2020, we show the full erosion of that surplus and a slight deficit of 25 Mbb/d
- After that, we see 2021 recovering some length to a 280 Mbb/d average surplus
- For the next two years, the average length is 120 Mbb/d

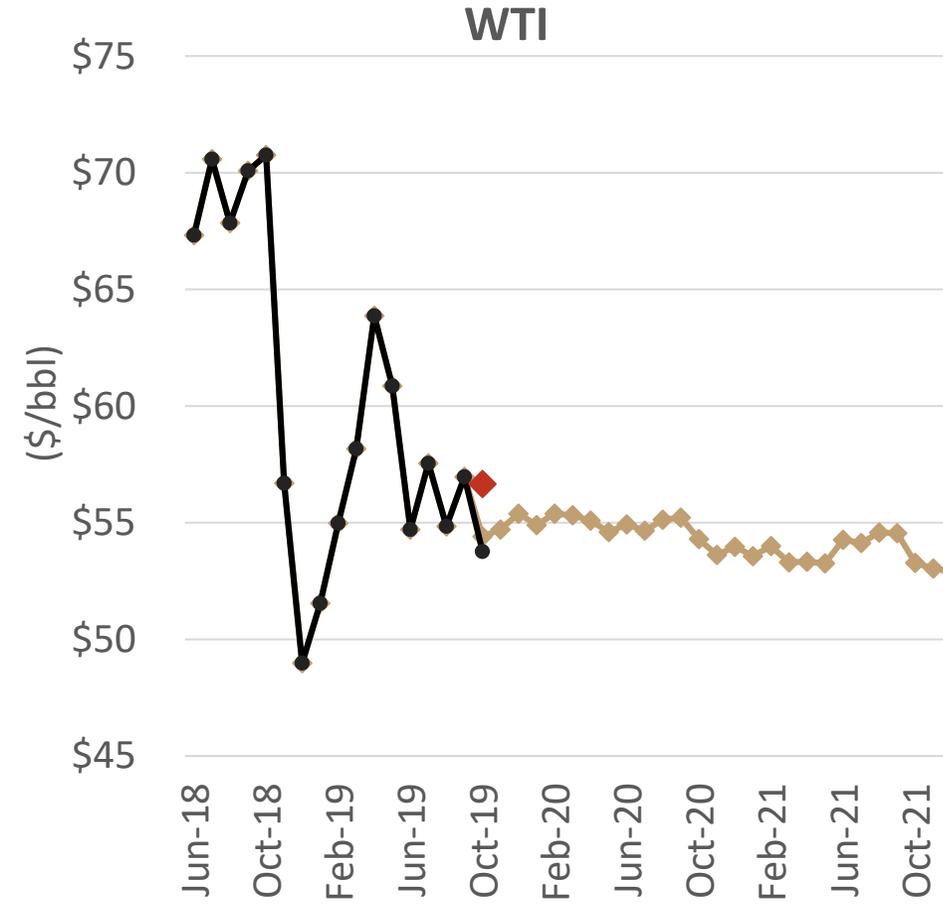
# Current Price Outlook vs Actuals

Prices showing negative drift driven by an amply-supplied balance (with limited demand visibility)



Source: Stratas Advisors

— Forecast    —●— Actuals    ◆ Current Price



Source: Stratas Advisors

— Forecast    —●— Actuals    ◆ Current Price



Produce Local, Sell Global

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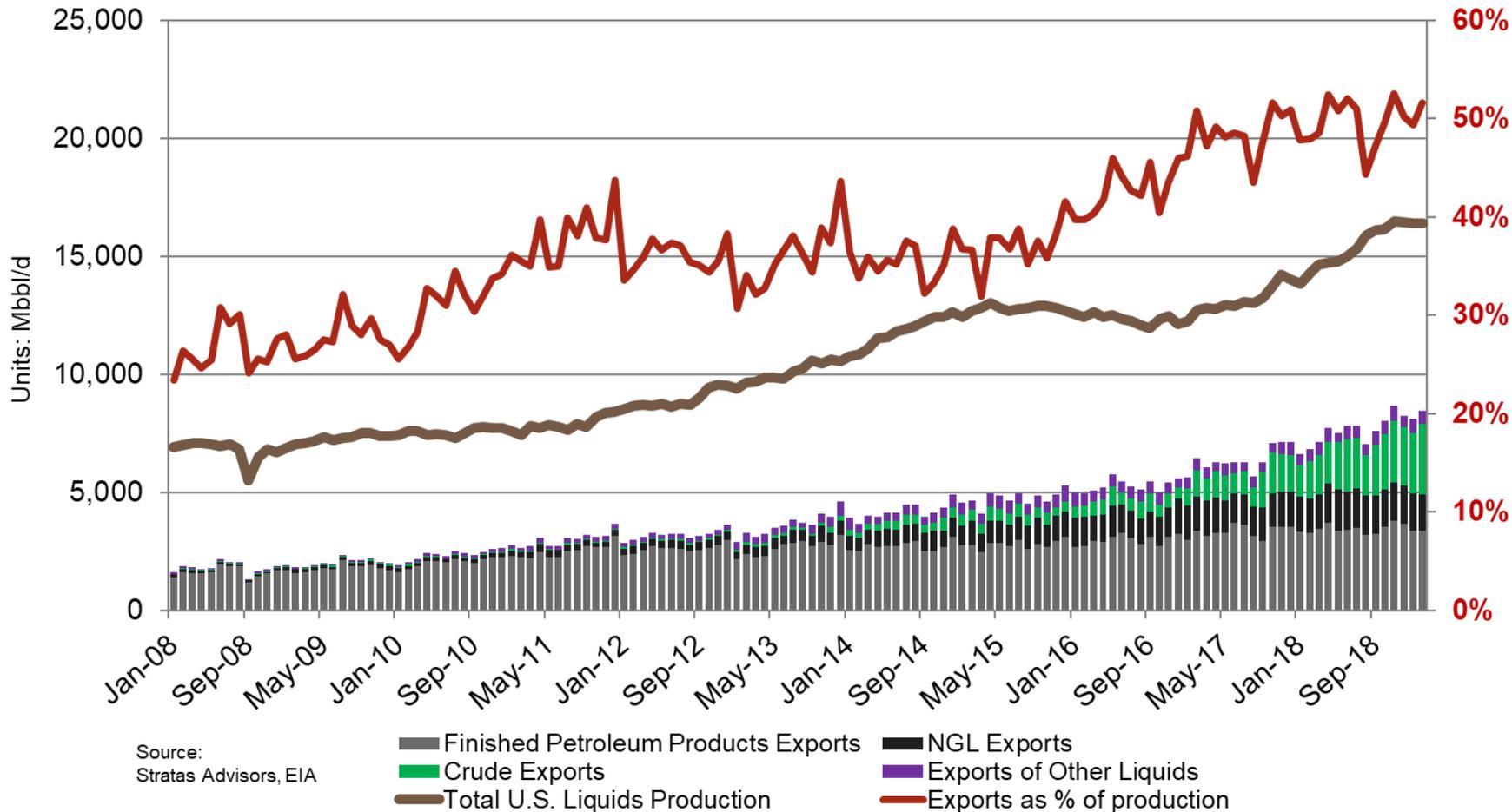
# Produce Local, Sell Global

## Key Discussion Points

- From Importer to Export Leader
- US Must Export All Hydrocarbon Types
  - Crude
  - Natural Gas
  - Refined Products
  - NGL
- Infrastructure Implications

# US ~~Now~~ *Must Remain* Net Exporter of Hydrocarbons

As US has emerged as a net exporter, global markets now more directly affect US petroleum activity



More than 50% of U.S. field production is exported in one form or another in 2018

Source: Stratas Advisors, EIA

Source: Stratas Advisors TEXIS Service

# US Becoming a Net Petroleum Liquids Exporter

Crude exports nearing 4 MMbbl/d, NGL+Product exports at 5 MMbbl/d and just 8.1 MMbbl/d of imports

- Crude exports reaching 4 MMbbl/d of high-value light oil while largest import stream is deeply discounted heavy Canadian crude oil largely delivered via secure pipeline to ideally configured complex US refineries

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| <b>Exports</b> | <b>3,683</b> |
|----------------|--------------|

- Net product exports reaching 3 MMbbl/d comprising both refined fuels and NGL processing plant output from wet field gas production

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Net Imports<sup>9</sup></b> | <b>-2,795</b> |
| <b>Imports<sup>9</sup></b>     | <b>2,141</b>  |
| <b>Exports<sup>9</sup></b>     | <b>4,936</b>  |

- With net crude imports at just 2.17 MMbbl/d and net product exports at 2.795 MMbbl/d, the nation was a net petroleum exporter by 621 Mbbbl/d

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>+621</b> |
|--------------|-------------|

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 10/18/2019

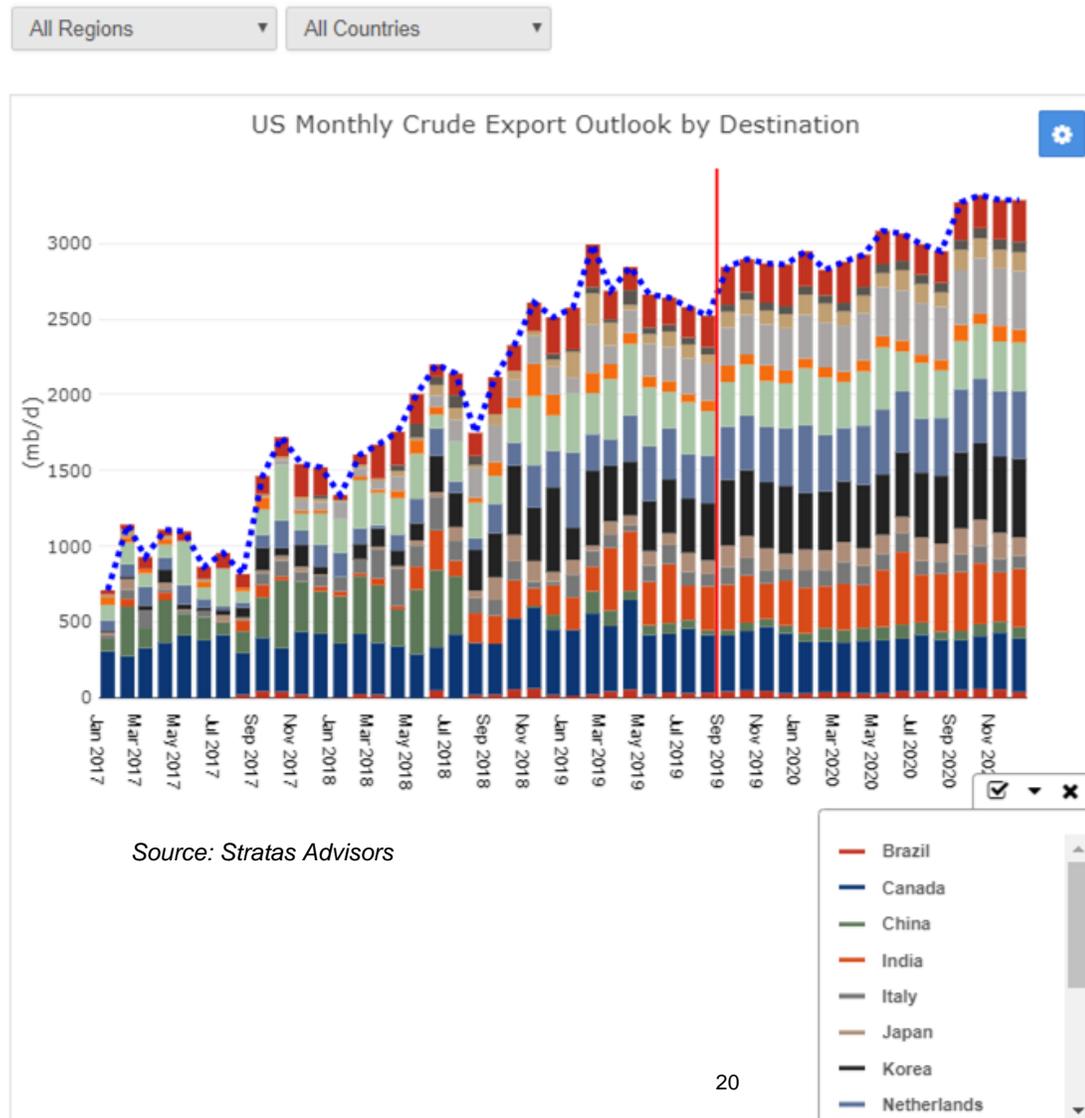
| Petroleum Stocks<br>(Million Barrels)          | Current Week | Week Ago |            |                | Year Ago |            |                |
|--|--------------|----------|------------|----------------|----------|------------|----------------|
|  | 10/18/19     | 10/11/19 | Difference | Percent Change | 10/19/18 | Difference | Percent Change |
| Crude Oil                                      | 1,075.5      | 1,078.2  | -2.7       | -0.3           | 1,079.3  | -3.8       | -0.3           |
| Commercial (Excluding SPR) <sup>1</sup>        | 433.2        | 434.9    | -1.7       | -0.4           | 422.8    | 10.4       | 2.5            |
| Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) <sup>2</sup> | 642.4        | 643.3    | -1.0       | -0.2           | 656.5    | -14.1      | -2.2           |
| Total Motor Gasoline <sup>3</sup>              | 223.1        | 226.2    | -3.1       | -1.4           | 229.3    | -6.2       | -2.7           |
| Reformulated                                   | 0.0          | 0.0      | 0.0        | 2.2            | 0.1      | 0.0        | -9.8           |
| Conventional                                   | 22.8         | 22.9     | -0.2       | -0.7           | 23.2     | -0.4       | -1.8           |
| Blending Components                            | 200.3        | 203.2    | -2.9       | -1.4           | 206.1    | -5.8       | -2.8           |
| Fuel Ethanol                                   | 21.4         | 22.1     | -0.7       | -3.2           | 23.9     | -2.5       | -10.6          |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel                         | 40.5         | 42.8     | -2.3       | -5.5           | 43.9     | -3.4       | -7.8           |
| Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>3</sup>               | 120.8        | 123.5    | -2.7       | -2.2           | 130.4    | -9.6       | -7.4           |
| 15 ppm sulfur and Under <sup>3</sup>           | 105.2        | 108.1    | -2.9       | -2.6           | 114.9    | -9.7       | -8.4           |
| > 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur                     | 4.3          | 4.3      | 0.0        | 0.8            | 4.8      | -0.5       | -10.1          |
| > 500 ppm sulfur                               | 11.3         | 11.2     | 0.1        | 0.9            | 10.7     | 0.6        | 5.2            |
| Residual Fuel Oil                              | 28.1         | 28.6     | -0.6       | -2.0           | 29.2     | -1.2       | -4.0           |
| Propane/Propylene                              | 100.0        | 100.4    | -0.5       | -0.5           | 82.0     | 18.0       | 21.9           |
| Other Oils <sup>4</sup>                        | 310.9        | 308.3    | 2.6        | 0.8            | 293.5    | 17.4       | 5.9            |
| Unfinished Oils                                | 97.3         | 92.8     | 4.5        | 4.9            | 90.0     | 7.3        | 8.1            |
| Total Stocks (Including SPR) <sup>2,3</sup>    | 1,920.1      | 1,930.2  | -10.0      | -0.5           | 1,911.5  | 8.7        | 0.5            |
| Total Stocks (Excluding SPR) <sup>3</sup>      | 1,277.8      | 1,286.8  | -9.0       | -0.7           | 1,255.0  | 22.8       | 1.8            |

| Petroleum Supply<br>(Thousand Barrels per Day)      | Current Week | Week Ago |            | Year Ago |            | Four-Week Averages<br>Week Ending |          | Cumulative Daily Average |          |          |                |
|---|--------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|
|   | 10/18/19     | 10/11/19 | Difference | 10/19/18 | Difference | 10/18/19                          | 10/19/18 | Percent Change           | 10/18/19 | 10/19/18 | Percent Change |
| <b>Crude Oil Supply</b>                             |              |          |            |          |            |                                   |          |                          |          |          |                |
| (1) Domestic Production <sup>5</sup>                | 12,600       | 12,600   | 0          | 10,900   | 1,700      | 12,550                            | 11,025   | 13.8                     | 12,190   | 10,663   | 14.3           |
| (2) Alaska  | 485          | 485      | 0          | 473      | 12         | 481                               | 485      | -0.9                     | 464      | 476      | -2.5           |
| (3) Lower 48  | 12,100       | 12,100   | 0          | 10,400   | 1,700      | 12,050                            | 10,525   | 14.5                     | 11,714   | 10,186   | 15.0           |
| (4) Net Imports (Including SPR)                     | 2,174        | 3,047    | -873       | 5,498    | -3,324     | 2,867                             | 5,599    | -48.8                    | 4,020    | 6,077    | -33.8          |
| (5) Imports   | 5,857        | 6,295    | -438       | 7,678    | -1,821     | 6,167                             | 7,664    | -19.5                    | 6,928    | 7,932    | -12.7          |
| (6) Commercial Crude Oil                            | 5,857        | 6,295    | -438       | 7,678    | -1,821     | 6,167                             | 7,664    | -19.5                    | 6,928    | 7,932    | -12.7          |
| (7) Imports by SPR                                  | 0            | 0        | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0                                 | 0        | 0.0                      | 0        | 0        | 0.0            |
| (8) Imports into SPR by Others                      | 0            | 0        | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0                                 | 0        | 0.0                      | 0        | 0        | 0.0            |
| (9) Exports   | 3,683        | 3,248    | 435        | 2,180    | 1,503      | 3,300                             | 2,065    | 59.8                     | 2,908    | 1,855    | 56.7           |
| (10) Stock Change (+/build; -/draw)                 | -385         | 1,145    | -1,530     | 741      | -1,126     | 398                               | 831      | --                       | -49      | -23      | --             |
| (11) Commercial Stock Change                        | -242         | 1,326    | -1,568     | 907      | -1,149     | 486                               | 957      | --                       | -25      | 2        | --             |
| (12) SPR Stock Change                               | -143         | -181     | 38         | -165     | 22         | -88                               | -126     | --                       | -24      | -25      | --             |
| (13) Adjustment <sup>6</sup>                        | 706          | 933      | -228       | 611      | 94         | 724                               | 561      | --                       | 388      | 181      | --             |
| (14) Crude Oil Input to Refineries                  | 15,865       | 15,436   | 429        | 16,268   | -403       | 15,744                            | 16,354   | -3.7                     | 16,647   | 16,944   | -1.8           |
| <b>Other Supply</b>                                 |              |          |            |          |            |                                   |          |                          |          |          |                |
| (15) Production                                     | 6,830        | 6,777    | 53         | 6,590    | 239        | 6,821                             | 6,576    | 3.7                      | 6,897    | 6,382    | 8.1            |
| (16) Natural Gas Plant Liquids <sup>7</sup>         | 4,679        | 4,679    | 0          | 4,411    | 268        | 4,707                             | 4,390    | 7.2                      | 4,674    | 4,125    | 13.3           |
| (17) Renewable Fuels/Oxygenate Plant                | 1,099        | 1,074    | 25         | 1,096    | 3          | 1,070                             | 1,099    | -2.6                     | 1,113    | 1,129    | -1.4           |
| (18) Fuel Ethanol                                   | 996          | 971      | 25         | 1,024    | -28        | 972                               | 1,023    | -4.9                     | 1,024    | 1,046    | -2.1           |
| (19) Other <sup>8</sup>                             | 103          | 103      | 0          | 72       | 31         | 98                                | 76       | 28.9                     | 89       | 83       | 7.2            |
| (20) Refinery Processing Gain                       | 1,052        | 1,023    | 28         | 1,083    | -32        | 1,043                             | 1,088    | -4.1                     | 1,110    | 1,128    | -1.6           |
| (21) Net Imports <sup>9</sup>                       | -2,795       | -3,078   | 283        | -3,643   | 848        | -2,916                            | -3,244   | --                       | -2,818   | -2,801   | --             |
| (22) Imports <sup>9</sup>                           | 2,141        | 1,907    | 234        | 1,705    | 436        | 2,099                             | 2,180    | -3.7                     | 2,277    | 2,237    | 1.8            |
| (23) Exports <sup>9</sup>                           | 4,936        | 4,985    | -49        | 5,348    | -412       | 5,015                             | 5,424    | -7.5                     | 5,096    | 5,037    | 1.2            |
| (24) Stock Change (+/build; -/draw) <sup>3,10</sup> | -1,046       | -1,553   | 507        | -2,048   | 1,002      | -1,192                            | -449     | --                       | 122      | 109      | --             |
| (25) Adjustment <sup>11</sup>                       | 218          | 218      | 0          | 227      | -9         | 216                               | 228      | --                       | 214      | 224      | --             |
| <b>Products Supplied</b>                            |              |          |            |          |            |                                   |          |                          |          |          |                |
| (26) Total <sup>12</sup>                            | 21,164       | 20,905   | 259        | 21,491   | -327       | 21,056                            | 20,362   | 3.4                      | 20,818   | 20,641   | 0.9            |
| (27) Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>13</sup>          | 9,590        | 9,354    | 236        | 9,524    | 267        | 9,385                             | 9,172    | 2.3                      | 9,376    | 9,367    | 0.1            |
| (28) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel                         | 2,088        | 1,613    | 475        | 1,765    | 323        | 1,908                             | 1,709    | 5.8                      | 1,769    | 1,742    | 1.5            |
| (29) Distillate Fuel Oil                            | 4,076        | 4,266    | -289       | 4,006    | 70         | 4,109                             | 4,076    | 0.8                      | 4,011    | 4,049    | -0.9           |
| (30) Residual Fuel Oil                              | 314          | 436      | -122       | 170      | 144        | 332                               | 352      | -5.7                     | 300      | 325      | -7.7           |
| (31) Propane/Propylene                              | 1,277        | 1,053    | 224        | 1,408    | -131       | 1,135                             | 1,102    | 3.0                      | 1,089    | 1,130    | -3.6           |
| (32) Other Oils <sup>14</sup>                       | 3,818        | 4,083    | -265       | 4,818    | -1,000     | 4,286                             | 3,952    | 8.5                      | 4,273    | 4,028    | 6.1            |
| <b>Net Imports of Crude and Petroleum Products</b>  |              |          |            |          |            |                                   |          |                          |          |          |                |
| (33) Total  | -621         | -31      | -590       | 1,855    | -2,476     | -49                               | 2,355    | -102.1                   | 1,202    | 3,276    | -63.3          |

Source: EIA with annotations by Stratas Advisors

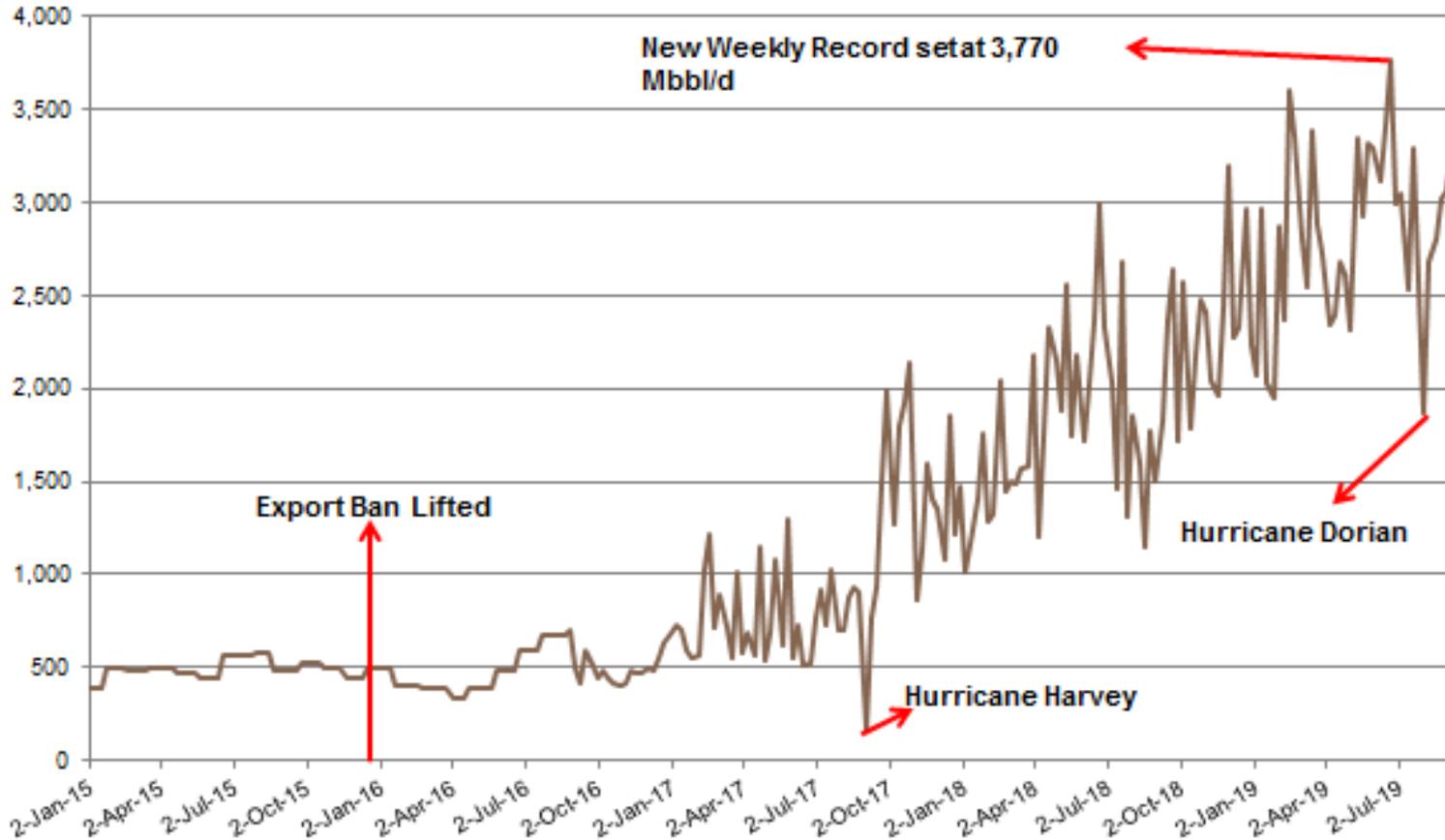
# US Crude Export Growth Follows US Oil Production Growth

Producers need more market capacity than offered by the US (and Chinese) refining industry



# Inbound Crude Increasingly Exported via Gulf Coast Terminals

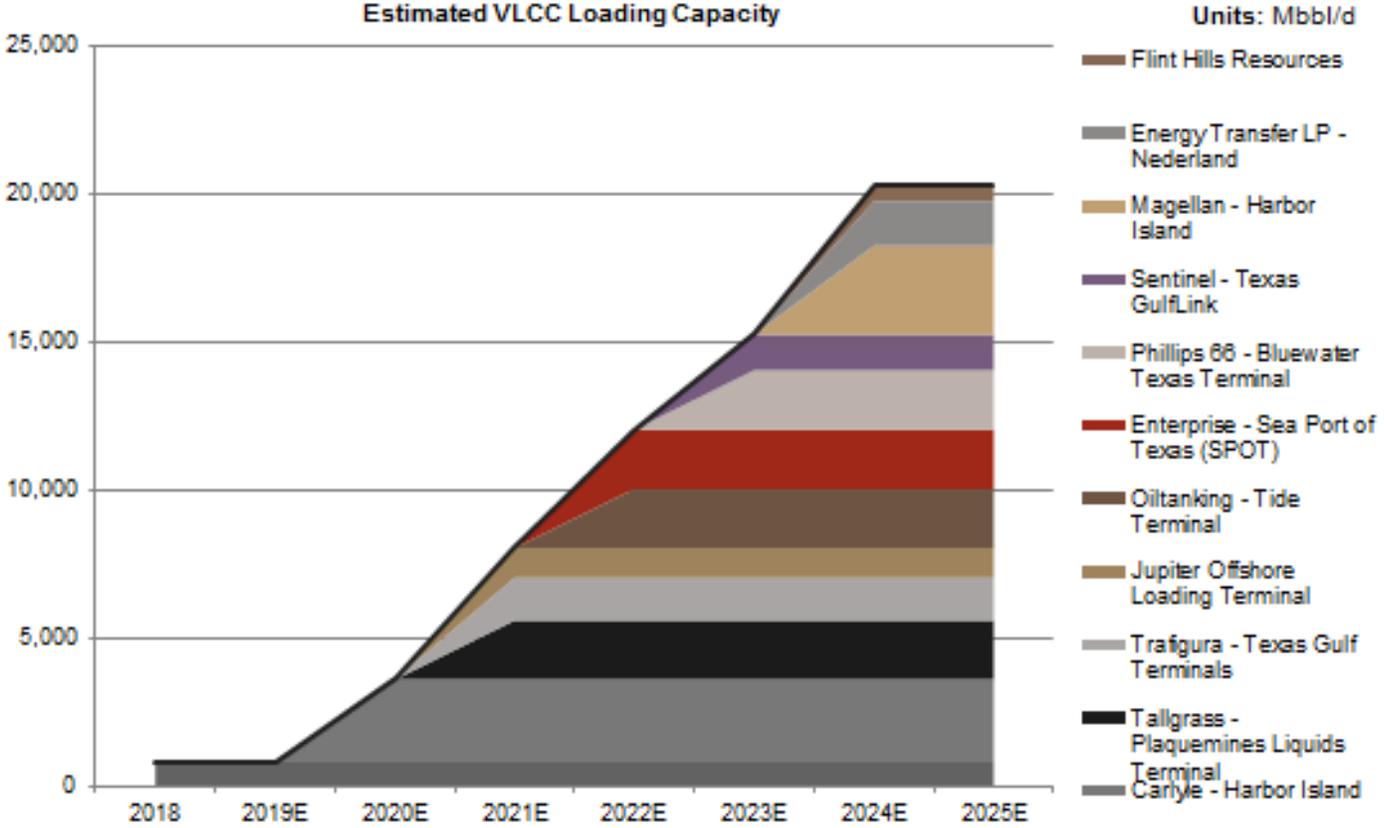
Weekly U.S. Exports of Crude Oil



Source: EIA, Stratas Advisors

- With high utilization at existing refineries already happening, the crude heading to the coast has to likely go offshore
- Texas and other US refiner expansion projects (field skid units, Exxon Beaumont, Limetree Bay) may absorb up to 800 MMbbl/d of incremental production growth but that will be exceeded by light oil production growth
- The Gulf Coast has about 5 MMbbl/d of crude oil export capacity along its shores
- Traffic congestion in Houston Ship Channel and Corpus Christi will limit exports. Combined the two regions have about 62% or 3.1 MMbbl/d of export capacity
- Deepwater exports are needed, but not all those proposed!

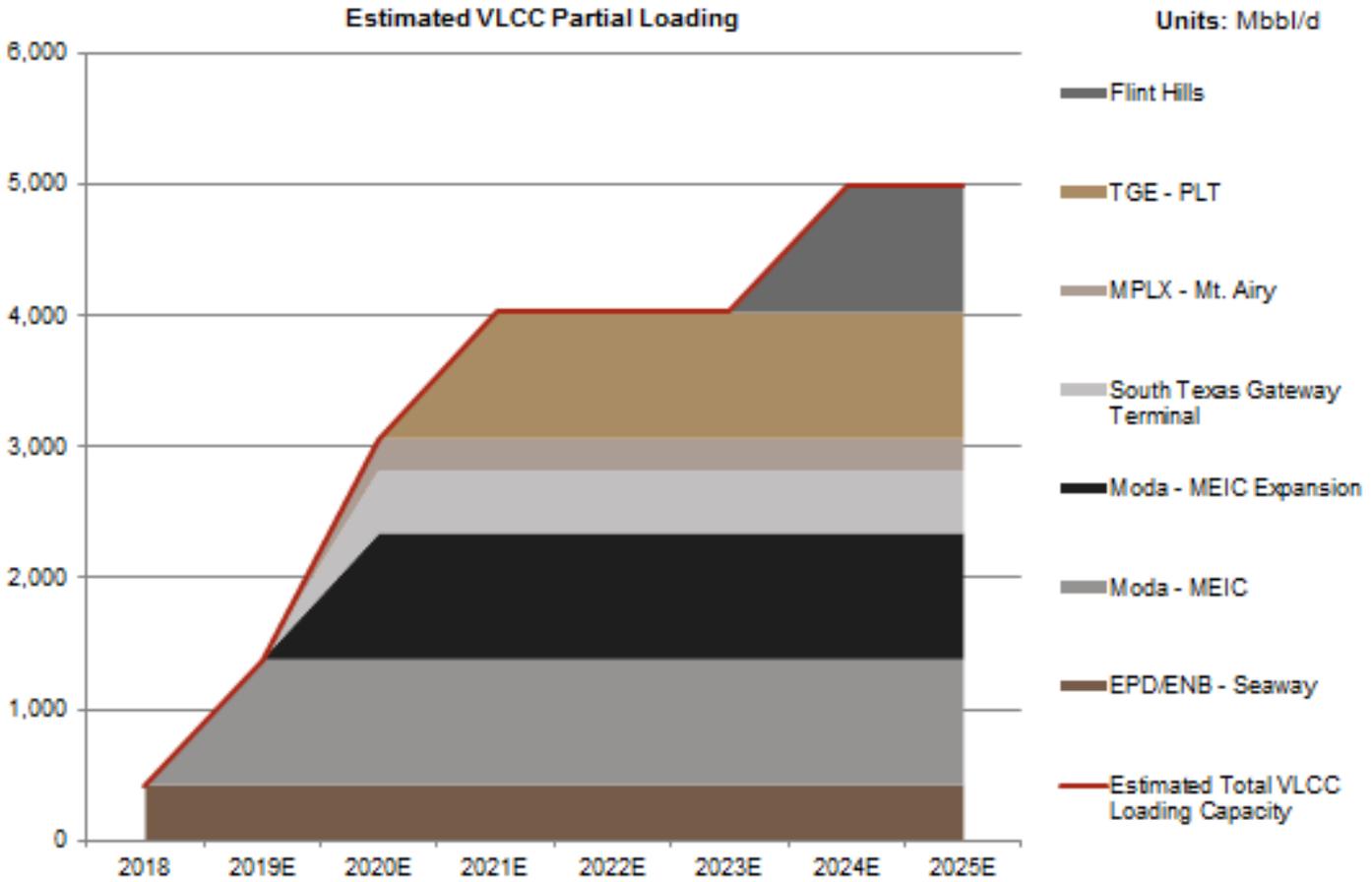
# Excessive Plans for VLCC Export Terminals – 11 in Development



Source: Stratas Advisors, company information

- Currently only one terminal, the LOOP, can fully load VLCC exports
- A VLCC can carry up to 2 MMbbl of crude oil in one shipment
- If all projects come online, the Gulf Coast region will have more than 20 MMbbl/d of VLCC loading capacity by 2024
- This will greatly exceed expected exports and even current U.S. crude oil production
- We expect only two to three projects to come online

# Six Gulf Coast Medium Size Crude Export Terminals

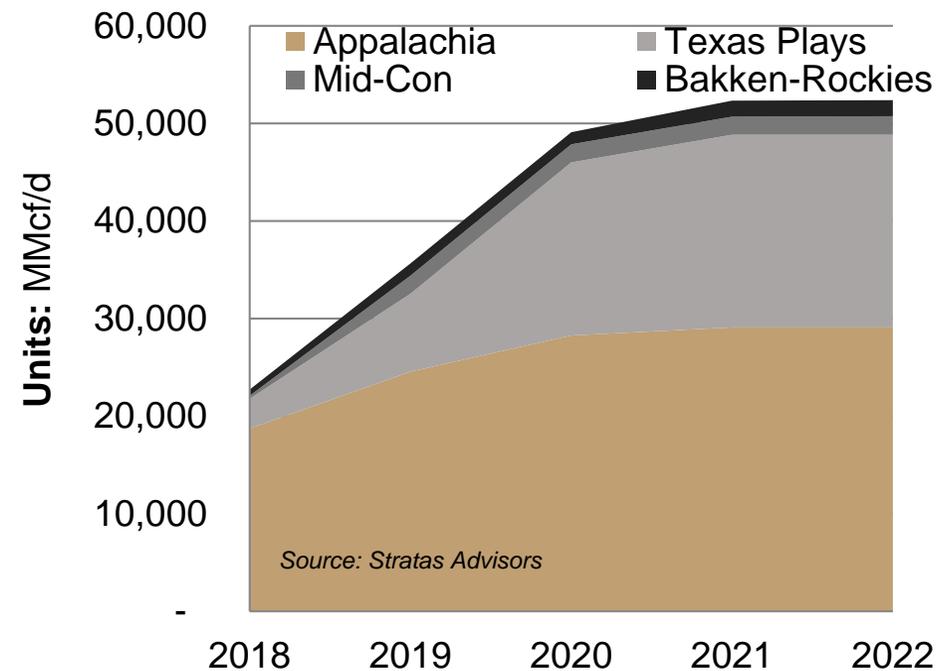
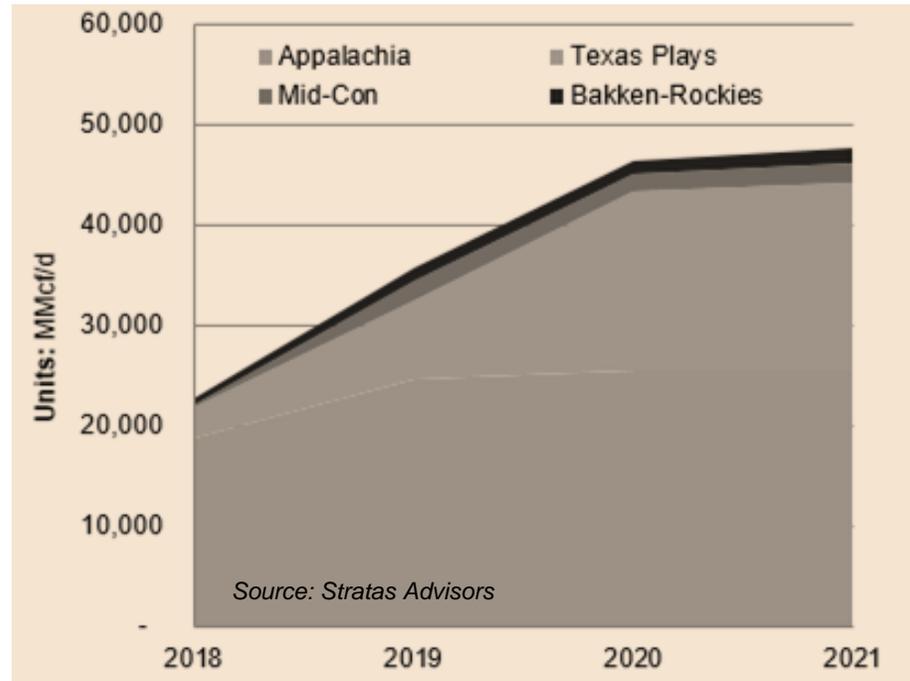


Source: Stratas Advisors, company information

- If all projects are constructed, partial loading terminals would have a 4,980 Mbbbl/d loading capacity
- This would still require reverse lightering in transshipment zones
- We believe that the partial loading terminals could be utilized for petroleum product exports due to the possibility of being under-utilized once a cheaper alternative like fully loading VLCC terminals come online.



# Midstream Drivers: Forecast of US Gas Takeaway Expansions



- Last year, we saw 2020 having 10.8 bcf/d of pipeline expansion followed by 1.4 bcf/d in 2021
- This year, we see a front loading of expansions in 2020 by 13.5 bcf/d then a 2021 increase of 0.8 bcf/d
- We are now initiating 2022 with takeaway from these plays flat with the prior year

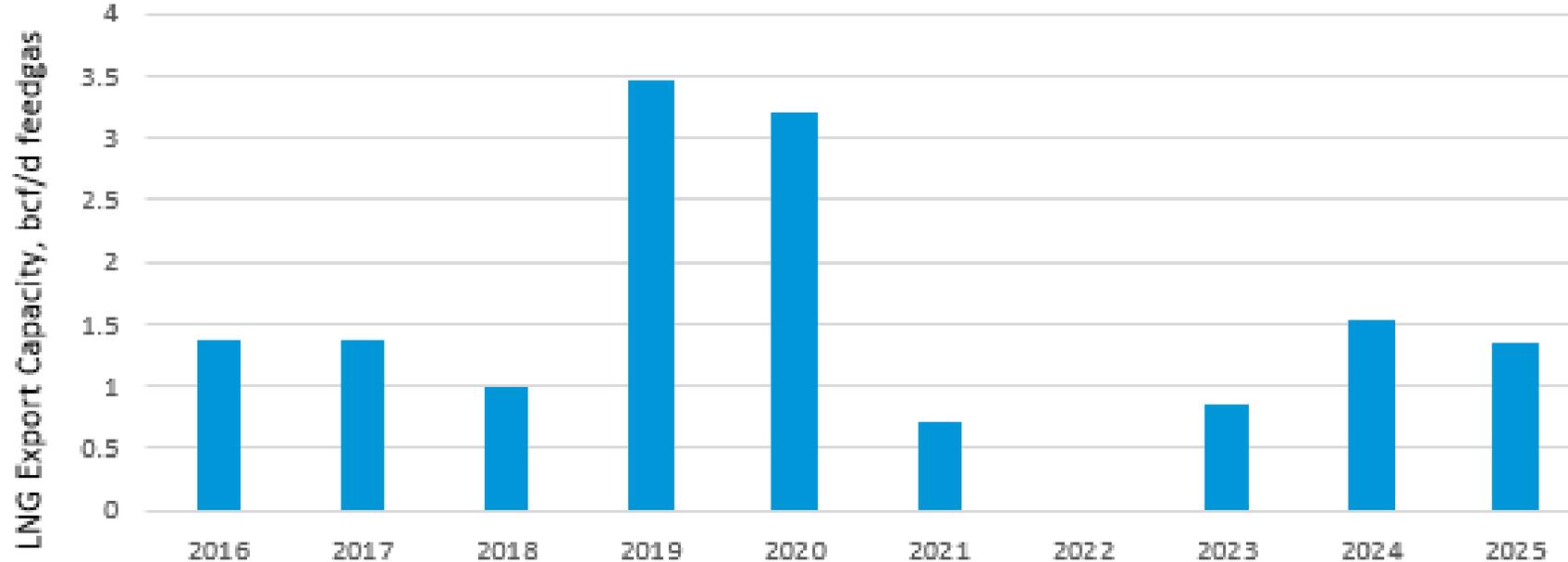
Source: Stratas Advisors North American Shale Infrastructure Service

# US LNG Supercycle

May be too much of a good thing.... FIDs and groundbreakings are crawling along given slow global uptake

## US LNG Export Capacity to Double to 14 bcf/d by End of '2nd Wave'

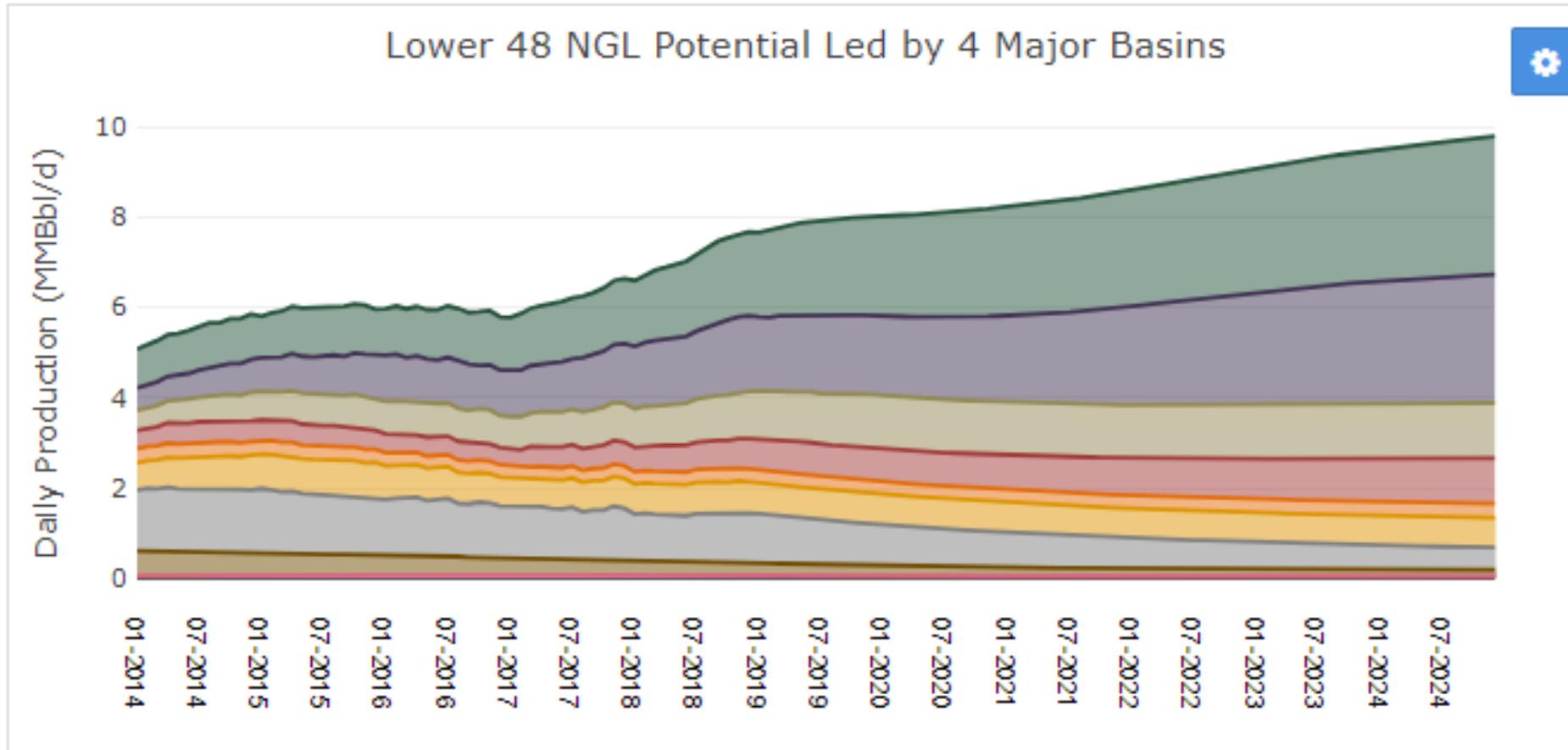
'3rd Wave' planning 13 bcf/d more in US vs. 44 bcf/d total current global trade



Source: *Stratas Advisors North American Natural Gas Service*

# U.S. Field Supply of Potentially Recoverable NGL Still Growing

Key Producing Regions are Texas, Oklahoma, Rockies and Appalachia



This year we raised our estimates of potential NGL production to nearly 9.8 MMBbl 5 years from now

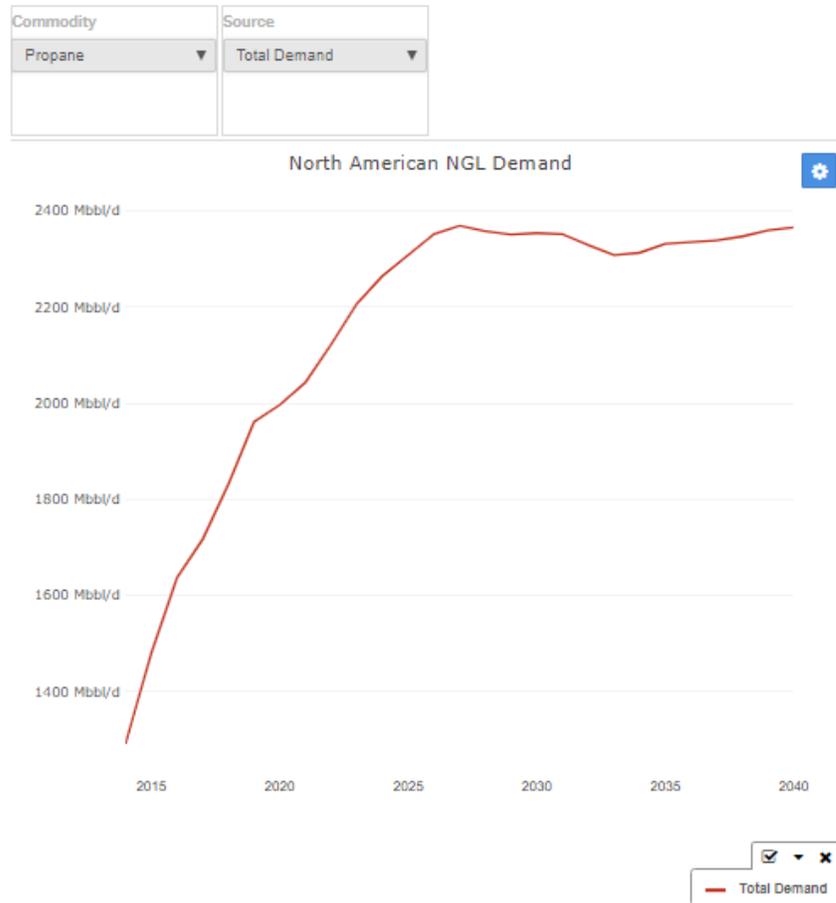
But we cut our recovered NGL forecasts by 5%.... Meaning, rejection has expanded.

Rejection means too much NGL is being produced to make it to market profitably

Source: Stratas Advisors NGL Service

# Petrochemicals & Exports Drive US Propane Demand Growth

Over this decade, the US emerged as a net exporter of commodities ranging from the lightest gas to the lightest crudes



Source: *Stratas Advisors TEXIS Service*

Not many industries use significant quantities of U.S. propane

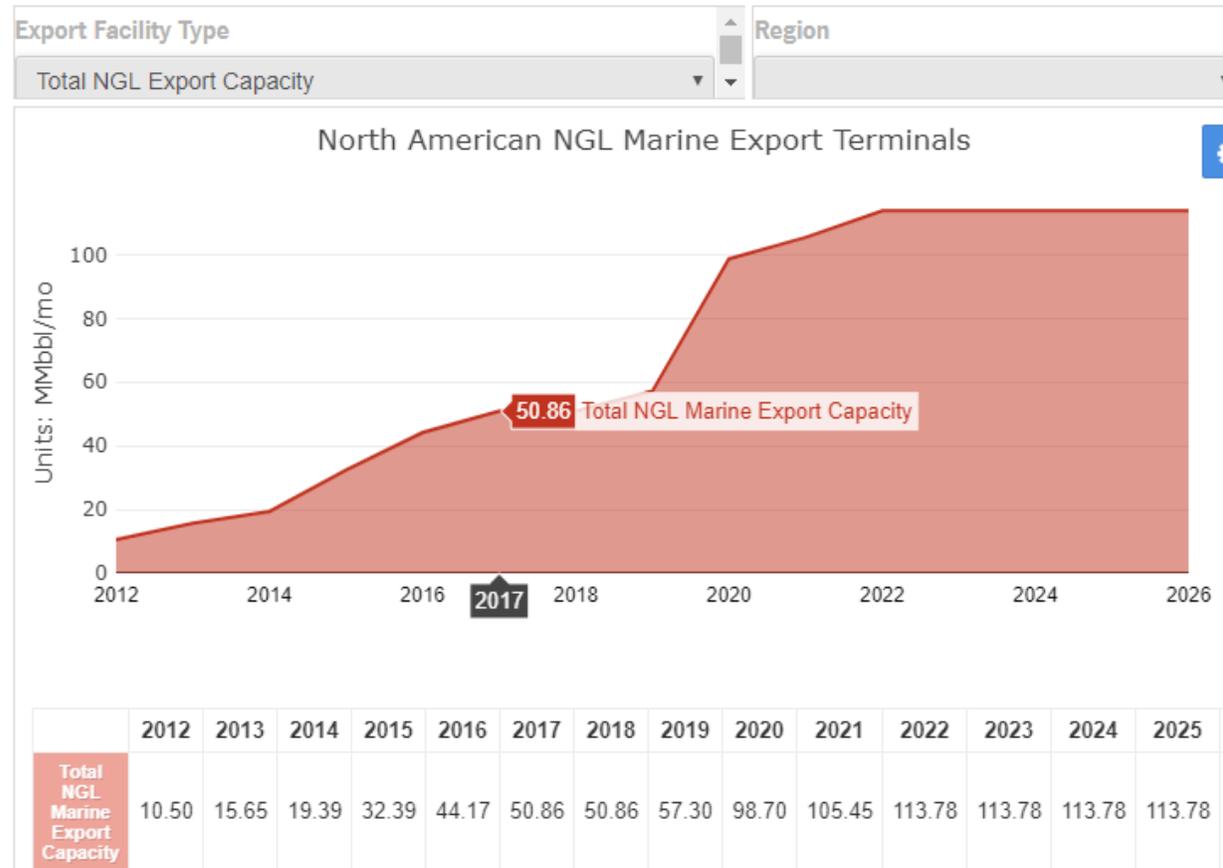
A primary growth driver is petrochemical manufacturing which uses propane as a feedstock in dehydrogenation plants and crackers that produce propylene. We see about 75 Mbb/d of propane petchem use between 2018 and 2022.

An even larger demand comes from overseas importers. The exportation of US propane is set to grow by 425 Mbb/d by 2022.

# US ~~Now~~ *Must Remain* Net Exporter of NGL

The shale revolution would not have happened without unregulated ability to export excess propane NGL

## New and Planned NGL Export Projects



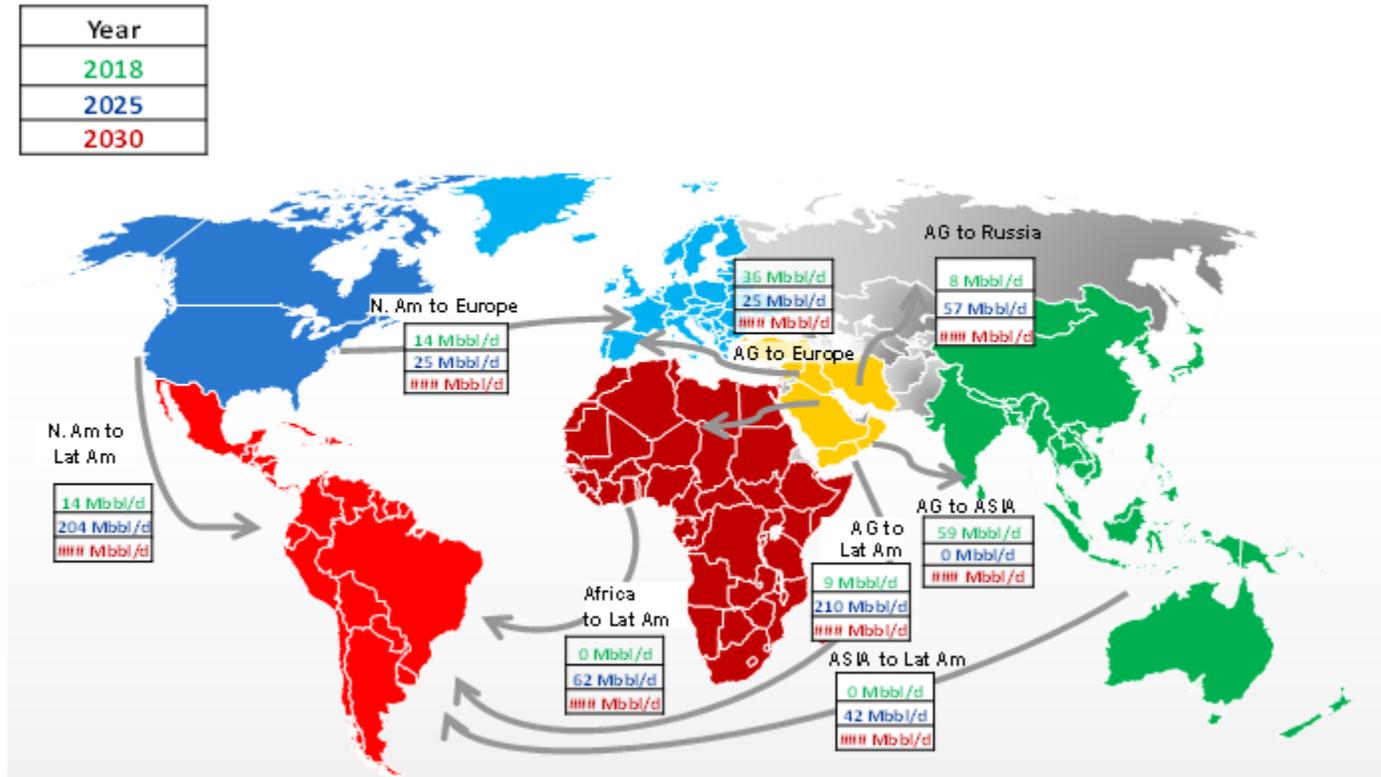
Source: Stratas Advisors TEXIS Service

# Produce NGL Local, Market Global

Our forecasts of trade flows within the Global NGL Service shows that the key producing nations are not necessarily key exporting nations.

Significant NGL supply growth in certain nations will be met with significant in-border demand growth.

Ethane to remain stranded (rejected) since most difficult to move, unload, and utilize



Source: Stratas Advisors Global NGL Service



Gray Swans

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# A Menagerie of Likely Swans

## Key Discussion Points

In a grey zone, these risks are not exactly a sure thing, but not exactly unexpected either

- OPEC and Middle East risks
- Trade and global economic risks
- Alternative Threats to the Natural Gas Thesis
- Higher Uncertainty, Lower Investability

# OPEC Risk a Toss Up Between Bulls and Bears?

If tanker takings and export plant attacks don't cause long term upside, what will?

## Bullish Risks – Supply oriented

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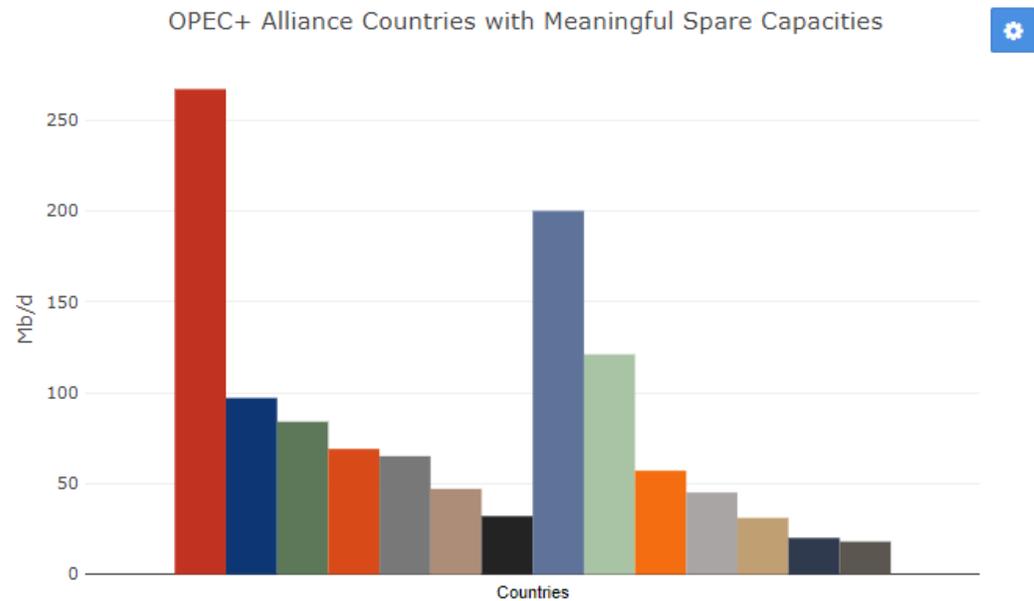
- OPEC over-compliance
  - Likely would be caused by outages
- Disruptions in Strait of Hormuz
- Sanctions against Iran
- Outages possible in Libya, Nigeria, Algeria
- Declines in Venezuela

## Bearish Risks – Demand oriented

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- OPEC under-compliance
- OPEC follows through with current schedule
- Will Aramco IPO materially add to coffers?
- OPEC Makes only meager adjustments
  - Market could sell the fact after buying the rumors of longer or deeper curtailments

# OPEC+ Have Finite Spare Capacity

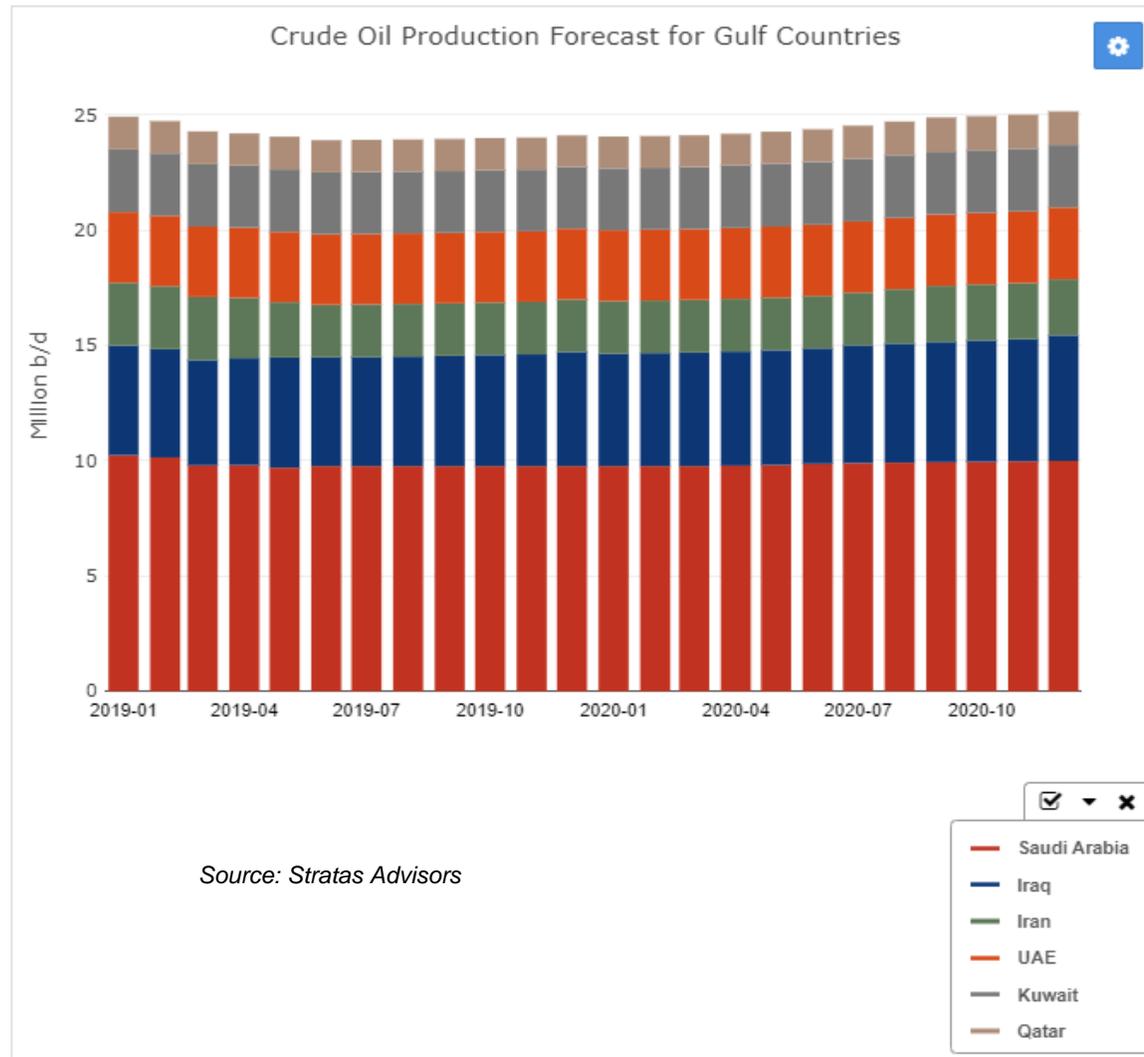


Source: *Stratas Advisors*



About 900 Mbb/d of crude production could be brought online if needed, in the OPEC and Alliance countries according to our analysis

# Mid East Crude Output Growth Certainly Possible



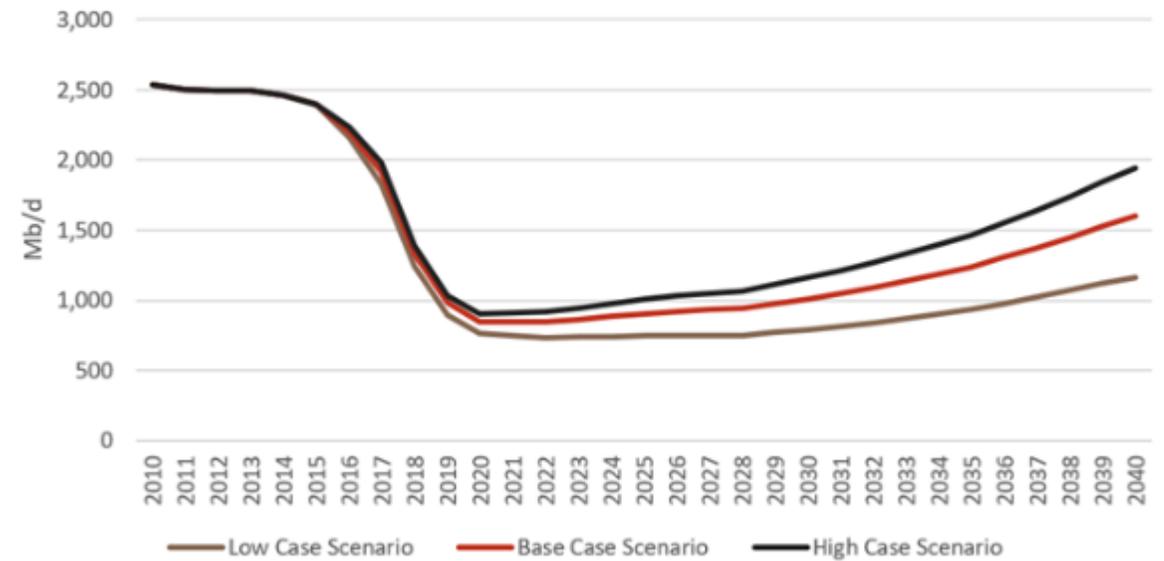
Main options to grow Middle East crude production come from Iraq and Saudi Arabia

# Venezuelan Crude Production

We expect output to be down and out for some time

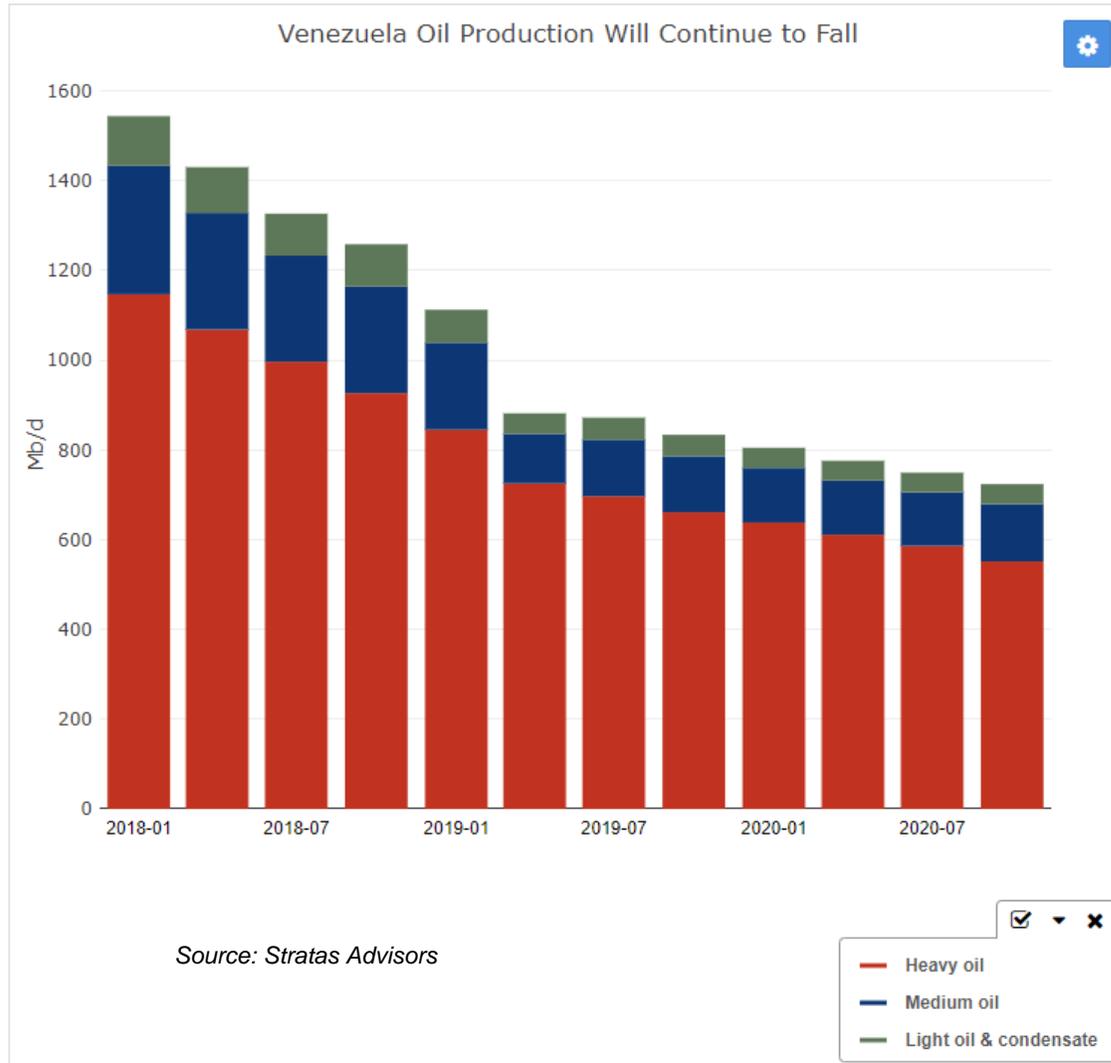


Figure 4 Venezuela Crude Oil Production Outlook



Source: Stratas Advisors

# Venezuelan Heavy Oil Was Most Sought and Now Most at Risk



Dispersed workforce and economic ruin means heavy oil output has nowhere but down in the near term

# Global Economic Risks Swinging to the Downside?

Persistent fears about demand are muting the impact of everything

## Bullish Risks – Supply oriented

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- Strong US consumer demand
- Surprise trade deal between US and China

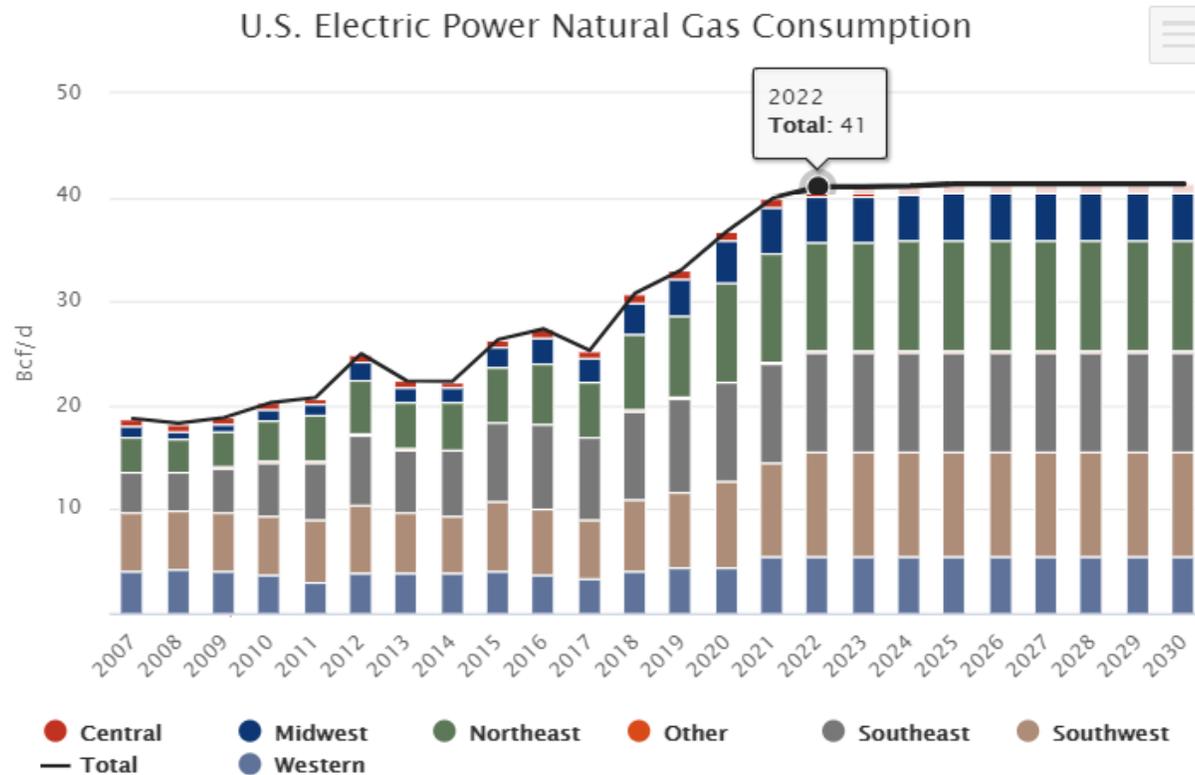
## Bearish Risks – Demand oriented

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- Global recession
- US-China trade war drags on
- IMO 2020 costs may be more than expected
- Oversupply of refined products
  - Appearing in Asia
- Oversupply of crude on US production growth
- Hedge funds continue cutting bullish positions

# Will Natural Gas Become the New Coal?

New gas fired generators now must compete for share against zero-fuel cost renewables



Source: Stratas Advisors

- The power buildout of gas fired generation is slowing and underperforming our prior forecasts
- The 41.7 bcf/d of new gas projects we anticipated to come online by 2021 is not going to be met

We see just 41 bcf/d in 2022 and 41.5 bcf/d in 2025

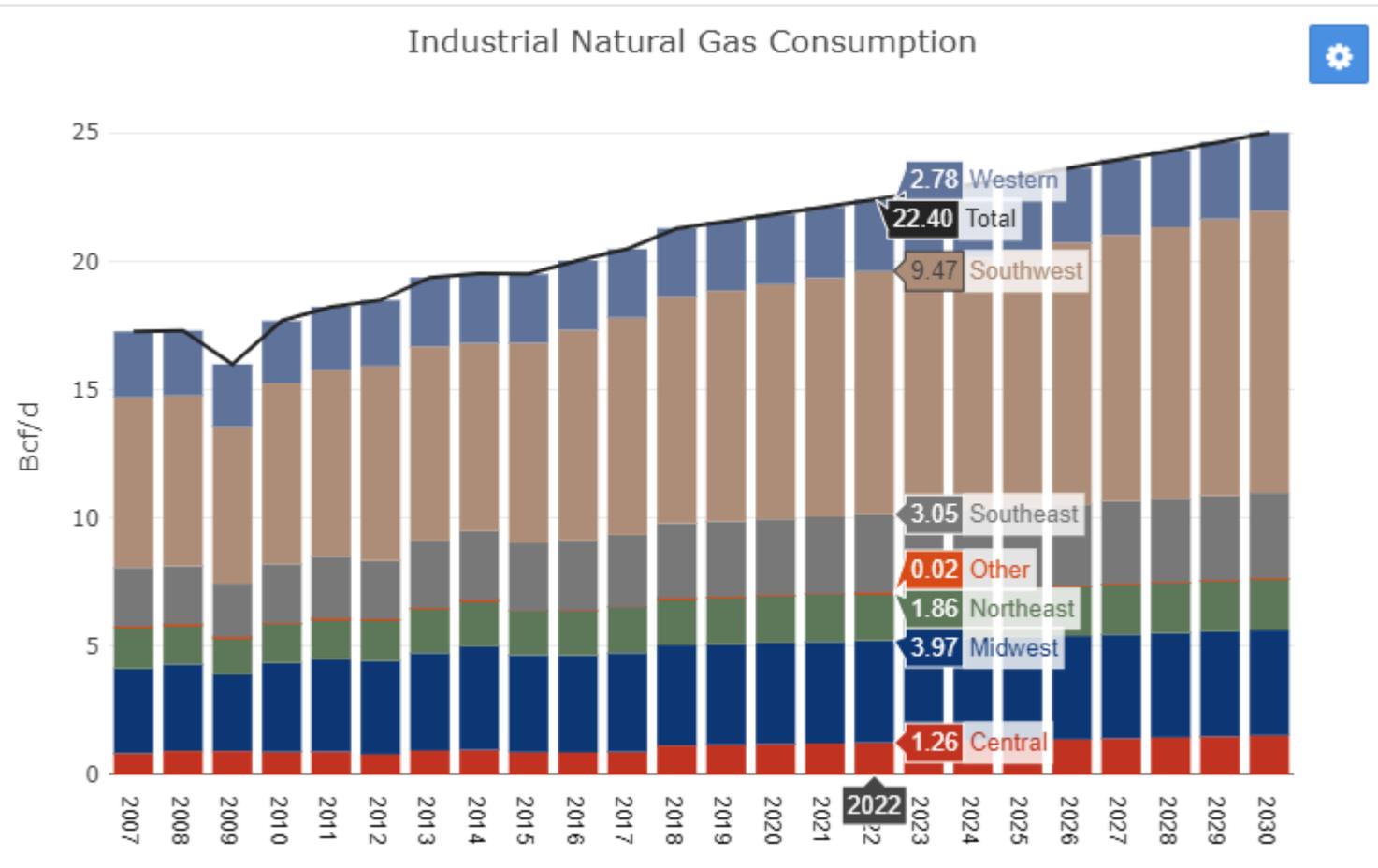
Solar and Wind generation taking significant share from all other generation types including “clean” natural gas

Biogas will be another threat to the sustainability of U.S. shale gas

Next threat will be hydrogen electrolyzed from excess renewable power and stored long term as gas in the gas pipeline grid

# Poor US Gas Demand Impacting US Crude Supply Economics

Worker availability and complexity and overall economic uncertainty slowing industrial demand for gas

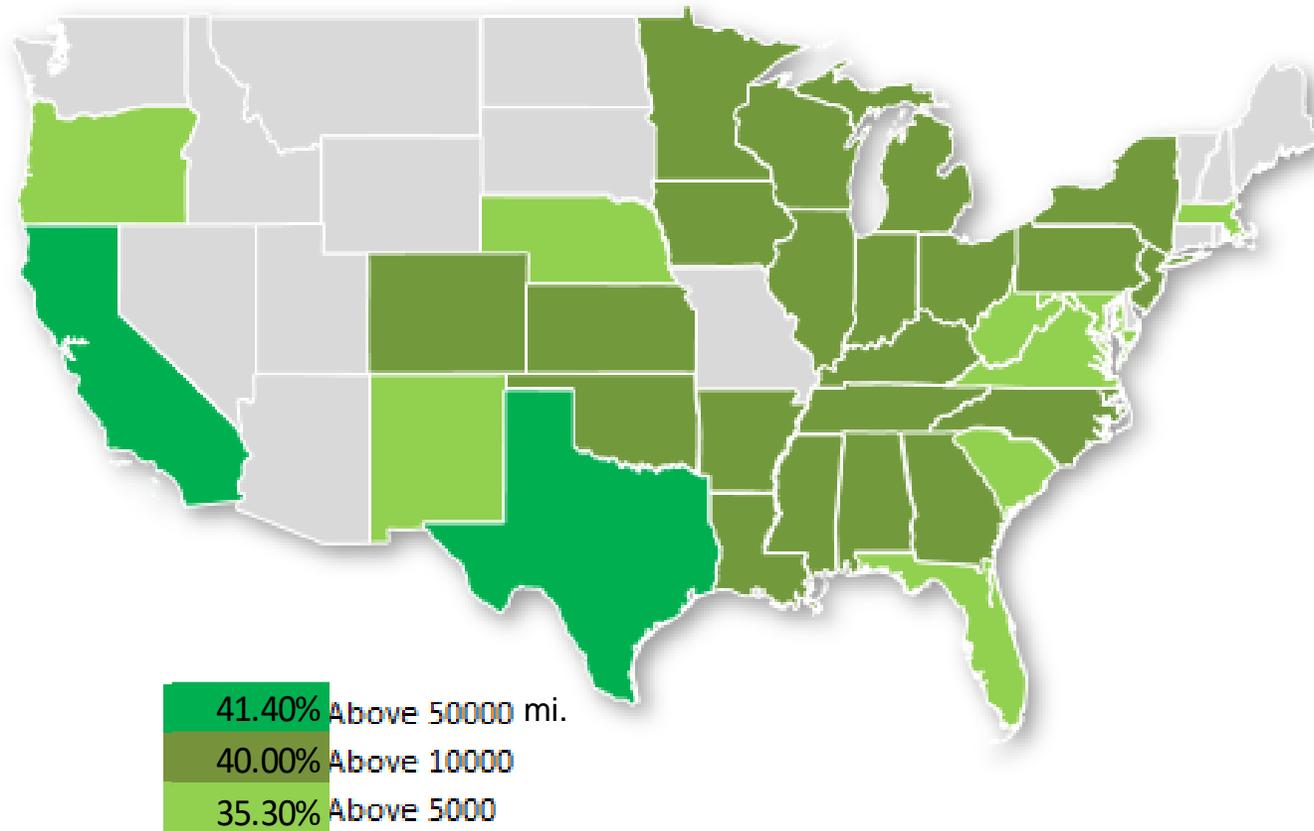


Source: Stratas Advisors

- We see slower demand across the world for a variety of internationally traded commodities.
- We see lower demand holding back utilization in existing assets and operations that are gas intensive (industries such as fertilizer, steel, chemicals, and more)
- Furthermore, we have taken down our forecasts for new projects out into the future. We now see just 5.6 bcf/d of new gas consuming projects being completed by 2022. That's down from 7.9 bcf/d.
- We downwardly revised estimates for 2019 gas consumption at existing industrial plants to just 0.3 bcf/d from last year's forecast of 0..35 bcf/d
- We expect the Gulf Coast to host most of the growth. We see this region as advantaged by plentiful gas and ready dock space for exporting in bulk

# No Country for Old Pipelines

Does industry and society have cash and will to replace aging gas pipelines today?

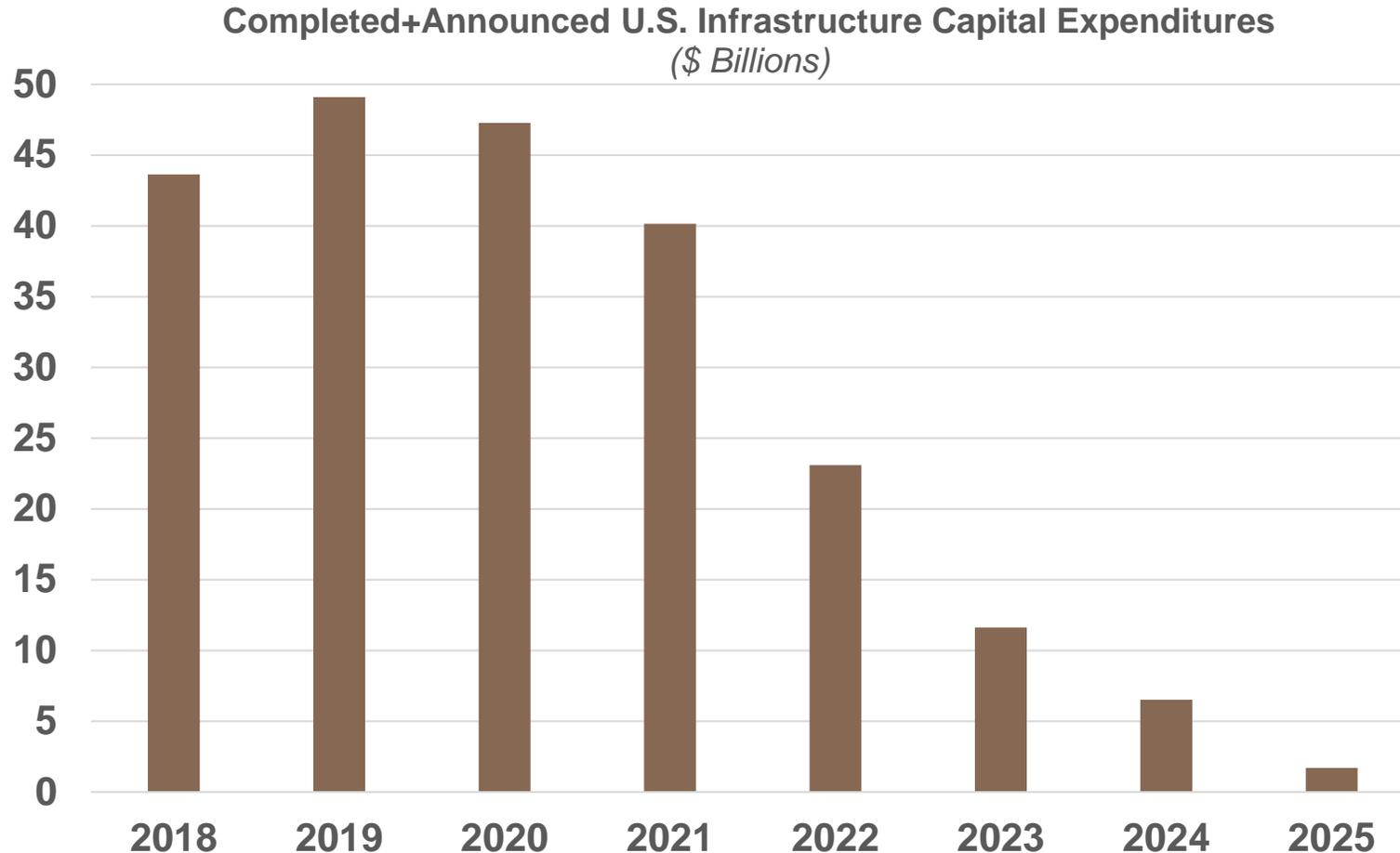


Source: Stratas Advisors North American Natural Gas Service

- Significant portions of the U.S. gas pipeline transmission and distribution assets went into service before 1970
- More than 70,000 miles highly aged
- In two of the most populous and energy consuming states, 42% of the pipeline network is pre-70's.

# Low Prices and Energy Investment

Energy sector capital investment hindered by poor demand visibility, strong supply competition



Source: Stratas Advisors North American Shale Infrastructure Service

- The “2<sup>nd</sup> wave” of energy infrastructure may just be a slow ripple
- Field bottlenecks accompanying US shale boom are effectively being alleviated but now demand needs to be uncorked here or globally to keep chain
- 2018’s energy builds were delayed by weather into 2019
- We expect 2020 energy investment to be below 2019’s peak
- FID’s have been slow in coming, and that influences 2022 and forward
- LNG may be glutted until mid-decade
- Too many crude export terminals on the project rolls....will need to combine/cancel



## Key Takeaways

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# Key Takeaways

- Field petroleum production supply growth will continue under *Shale 3.0* era but at a slower pace
- Petroleum demand growth exists (mainly in NGLs for petchem)
- Monetizing US output to increasingly rely on logistics aimed for export markets
- Low prices & poor visibility/investability to slow logistics investment
- While OPEC has spare capacity, we expect renewals of cuts in future meetings
- Global economic energy demand could weaken
- Biogas and renewable H2 will begin challenging natural gas & the entire US shale oil/gas sector

# STRATAS ADVISORS

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