

west virginia department of environmental protection

Office of Oil and Gas 601 57th Street SE Charleston, WV 25304 (304) 926-0450 (304) 926-0452 fax Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor Randy C. Huffman, Cabinet Secretary www.dep.wv.gov

PERMIT MODIFICATION APPROVAL

January 29, 2015

EQT PRODUCTION COMPANY 303 SAND CUT ROAD CLARKSBURG, WV 26301

Re: Permit Modification Approval for API Number 8510137, Well #: 513761 Modify formation and azimuth,

Oil and Gas Operator:

The Office of Oil and Gas has reviewed the attached permit modification for the above referenced permit. The attached modification has been approved and well work may begin. Please be reminded that the oil and gas inspector is to be notified twenty-four (24) hours before permitted well work is commenced.

Please call James Martin at 304-926-0499, extension 1654 if you have any questions.

111/1/

Sincerely,

Gene Smith

Assistant Chief of Permitting

Office of Oil and Gas



December 18, 2014

Mr. Gene Smith
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Oil and Gas
601 57th Street SE
Charleston, WV 25304

Re: Modification of well 513761 and 513758 47-085-10134, 10137

Dear Mr. Smith,

Enclosed is a new WW-6B, schematics, Mylar plat and rec plan for the above API #. EQT would like to request a modification, to API# 47-085-10137, to change the target formation from Geneseo to Marcellus and to change the azimuth, which would change the landing point and bottom hole.

The modification to API # 47-085-10134 is to change the target formation from Marcellus to Geneseo and to change the azimuth, which would change the landing point and bottom hole.

We have changed the formations because well 513758 is the best candidate for the Geneseo landing zone test. It will need to be bounded by two Marcellus wells and that is why the change to the 513761 well. This way the 513758 will be almost fully bounded by the two Marcellus wells 513759 and 513761.

In order to get meaningful history matched results from Rate Transient Analysis the well needs to be bounded, and the wells on either side need to have had the same completion pumped, that way we can then make the assumption that the effective reservoir boundary is the mid-point between the wells. While there are natural deviations from this assumption, on average the results we get are very consistent with this approach. This then allows us to take the analysis to the next step of predicting how the completion and/or well spacing might be optimized.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (304) 848-0076.

Sincerely,

Received Office of Oil & Gas

Vicki Roark

Permitting Supervisor-WV

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Enc.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS W.VA. CODE §22-6A - WELL WORK PERMIT APPLICATION

1) Mall Operators FOT Braduet	ion Componi		000000	085		500
1) Well Operator: <u>EQT Product</u>	ion Company		306686 Operator ID	County	District	526 Quadrangle
			Operator ID	County	District	Quadrangle
2) Operator's Well Number:		513761		Well Pad Name	e: OXF	- 163
				_		
3) Farm Name/Surface Owner : _		Pierce		_Public Road Ac	cess:	CR 7/18
4) Elevation, current ground:	1,175.0	_ Elevat	tion, proposed po	ost-construction:	1,158.5	
5) Well Type: (a) Gas	Oil	Un	derground Stora	ge		
Other						
(b) If Gas:	Shallow	•	Deep			
	Horizontal	•				
6) Existing Pad? Yes or No:	yes					
7) Proposed Target Formation(s),	Depth(s), Anti	cipated Thicl	knesses and Ass	sociated Pressure	e(s):	
Target formation is Marcellus						of 2190 PSI
8) Proposed Total Vertical Depth:				6,527		
9) Formation at Total Vertical Depth:				Marcellus		
10) Proposed Total Measured De	oth			13,593		
11) Proposed Horizontal Leg Leng	th			5,730		
12) Approximate Fresh Water Stra	ata Depths:			173, 450, & 5	14	
13) Method to Determine Fresh W	ater Depth:			By offset wei	ls	
14) Approximate Saltwater Depths	s:			1,153	_	
15) Approximate Coal Seam Dept	hs:		No C	oal Seams Prese	ent	
16) Approximate Depth to Possible Void (coal mi		ine, karst, ot	her):	_	None reporte	d
17)Does proposed well location	contain coal s	seams direct	ly overlying or			
adjacent to an active mine?				•		
(a) If Yes, provide Mine Info:	Name:					
	Depth:					
	Seam:					
	Owner:					

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CASING AND TUBING PROGRAM

18)

TYPE	<u>Size</u>	<u>New</u>	Grade	Weight per	FOOTAGE:	INTERVALS:	CEMENT:
		<u>or</u> Used		<u>ft.</u>	for Drilling	Left in Well	Fill- up (Cu.Ft.)
Conductor	20	New	MC-50	81	40	40	38 C.T.S.
Fresh Water	13 3/8	New	MC-50	54	1,055	1,055	914 C.T.S.
Coal	-	•	-	•	-	•	•
Intermediate	9 5/8	New	MC-50	40	2,955	2,955	1,152 C.T.S.
Production	5 1/2	New	P-110	20	13,593	13,593	See Note 1
Tubing	2 3/8		J-55	4.6			May not be run, if run will be set 100' less than TD
Liners							

ТҮРЕ	<u>Size</u>	Wellbore <u>Diameter</u>	<u>Wall</u> <u>Thickness</u>	<u>Burst</u> <u>Pressure</u>	<u>Cement</u> <u>Type</u>	Cement Yield (cu. ft./k)
Conductor	20	24	0.375		Construction	1.18
Fresh Water	13 3/8	17 1/2	0.38	2,480	* See Note 2	1.21
Coal	-	-	-	- ,	-	-
Intermediate	9 5/8	12 3/8	0.395	3,590	* See Note 2	1.21
Production	5 1/2	8 1/2	0.361	12,640		1.27/1.86
Tubing						
Liners						

Packers

Kind:	N/A		
Sizes:	N/A		
Depths Set:	N/A		

Note 1: EQT plans to bring the TOC on the production casing cement job 1,000' above kick off point, which is at least 500' above the shallowest production zone, to avoid communication.

Note 2: Reference Variance 2014-17.

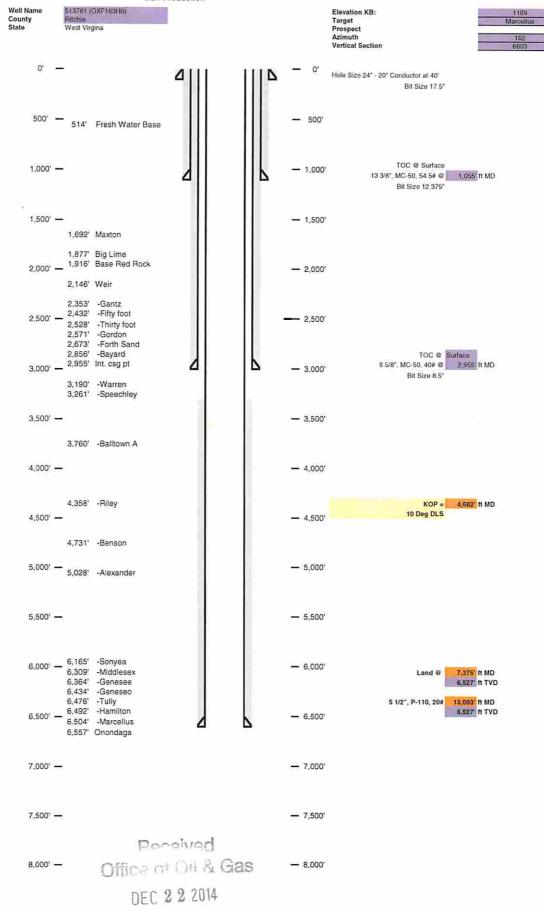
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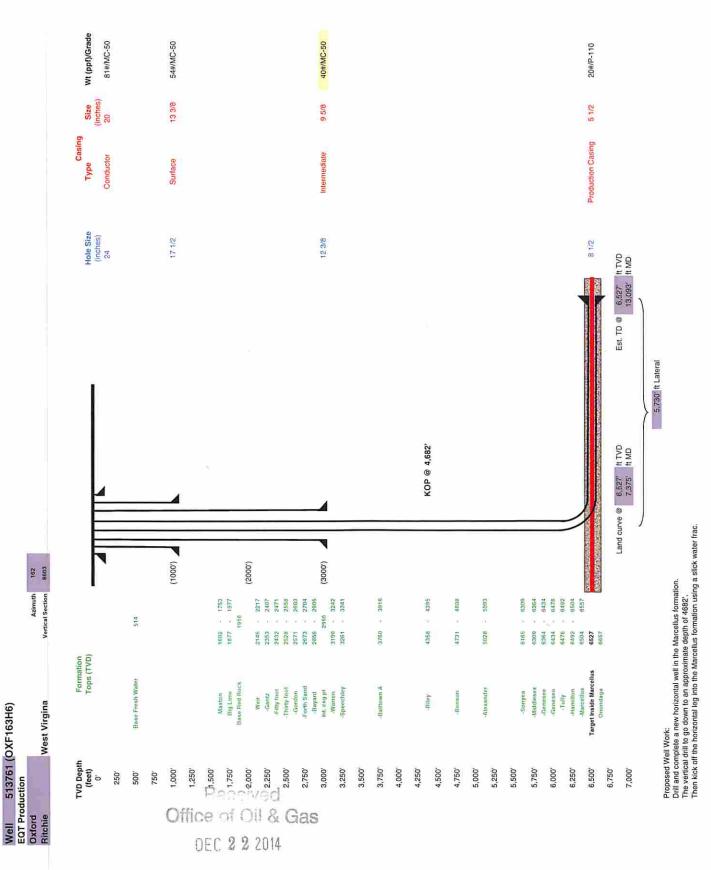
(3/13)

19) Describe proposed well work, including the drilling and plugging back of any pilot hole:
Drill and complete a new horizontal well in the Marcellus formation. The vertical drill to go down to an approximate depth of 4682'. Then kick
off the horizontal leg into the Marcellus formation using a slick water frac.
20) Describe fracturing/stimulating methods in detail, including anticipated max pressure and max rate:
Hydraulic fracturing is completed in accordance with state regulations using water recycled from previously fractured wells and obtained from
freshwater sources. This water is mixed with sand and a small percentage (less than 0.3%) of chemicals (including 15% Hydrochloric acid, gelling agent, gel breaker, friction reducer, biocide, and scale inhibitor), referred to in the industry as a "slickwater" completion. Maximum
anticipated treating pressures are expected to average approximately 8500 psi, maximum anticipated treating rates are expected to average
approximately 100 bpm. Stage lengths vary from 150 to 300 feet. Average approximately 200,000 barrels of water per stage. Sand sizes
vary from 100 mesh to 20/40 mesh. Average approximately 200,000 pounds of sand per stage.
21) Total area to be disturbed, including roads, stockpile area, pits, etc, (acres):
22) Area to be disturbed for well pad only, less access road (acres): 14.6
23) Describe centralizer placement for each casing string.
 Surface: Bow spring centralizers – One at the shoe and one spaced every 500'. Intermediate: Bow spring centralizers – One cent at the shoe and one spaced every 500'.
Production: One spaced every 1000' from KOP to Int csg shoe
24) Describe all cement additives associated with each cement type. Used to speed the setting of cement slurries. Surface (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride
0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of the cement slurry to a thief zone.
Intermediate (Type 1 Cement): 0-3% Calcium Chloride. Salt is used in shallow, low temperature formations to speed the setting of cement
slurries. 0.4% flake. Loss Circulation Material (LCM) is used to combat the loss of whole drilling fluid or cement slurry (not filtrate) to a thief zone.
Production:
Lead (Type 1 Cement): 0.2-0.7% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.
0.3% CFR (dispersant). Makes cement easier to mix.
Tail (Type H Cement): 0.25-0.40% Lignosulfonate (Retarder). Lengthens thickening time.
0.2-0.3% CFR (dispersant). This is to make the cement easier to mix.
60 % Calcuim Carbonate. Acid solubility.
0.4-0.6% Halad (fluid loss). Reduces amount of water lost to formation.
25) Proposed borehole conditioning procedures. <u>Surface</u> : Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating
one full joint until cuttings diminish at surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5
minutes. To ensure that there is no fill, short trip two stands with no circulation. If there is fill, bring compressors back on
and circulate hole clean. A constant rate of higher than expected cuttings volume likely indicates washouts that will not clean up.
Intermediate: Circulate hole clean (Approximately 30-45 minutes) rotating & reciprocating one full joint until cuttings diminish at
surface. When cuttings returning to surface diminish, continue to circulate an additional 5 minutes. If foam drilling, to enhance
hole cleaning use a soap sweep or increase injection rate & foam concentration.
Production: Pump marker sweep with nut plug to determine actual hole washout. Calculate a gauge holes bottoms up volume.
Perform a cleanup cycle by pumping 3-5 bottoms up or until the shakers are clean. Check volume of cuttings coming across
the shakers every 15 minutes.
*Note: Attach additional sheets as needed.

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01/30/2015

