US NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION TO 2040

JANUARY 2025

INTRODUCTION

The report provides Incorrys' detailed gas production outlook for the major US gas supply basins and an overall roll-up of North American dry-gas production.

- Historical rig counts by basin and trajectory (vertical and horizontal).
- Initial Well Productivity (IP), Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR), and well depth by basin.
- Natural gas production for major shale gas basins: Haynesville, Marcellus, Utica, and Eagle Ford.
- Other selected US production basins: Permian, Anadarko, San Juan, and Green River.

Forecast assumptions

- Natural gas production in the US is demand driven. Natural gas supply required to satisfy demand is allocated to production basins based on Incorrys' proprietary models. The models consider full cycle costs, historical production data, rig count, geological data, and other relevant factors related to a particular basin.
- Based on Incorrys' current assessment, the US has 1080 Tcf of gas resources with full cycle cost less than USD$4/Mcf. Incorrys expects the US will consume 675 Tcf of gas through 2040.
- Marketable and dry gas production is calculated based on raw gas production and NGL extraction data from EIA and Incorrys' analysis.
- The model included re-fracking or recompletion of existing wells.
- Areal extent of major formations is based on play or basin labels as defined by operators for individual wells. These areas can be slightly different than production areas defined by the EIA drilling productivity report which are based on county boundaries.

Gas Drilling in Marcellus. Credit: iStockPhoto

SUMMARY

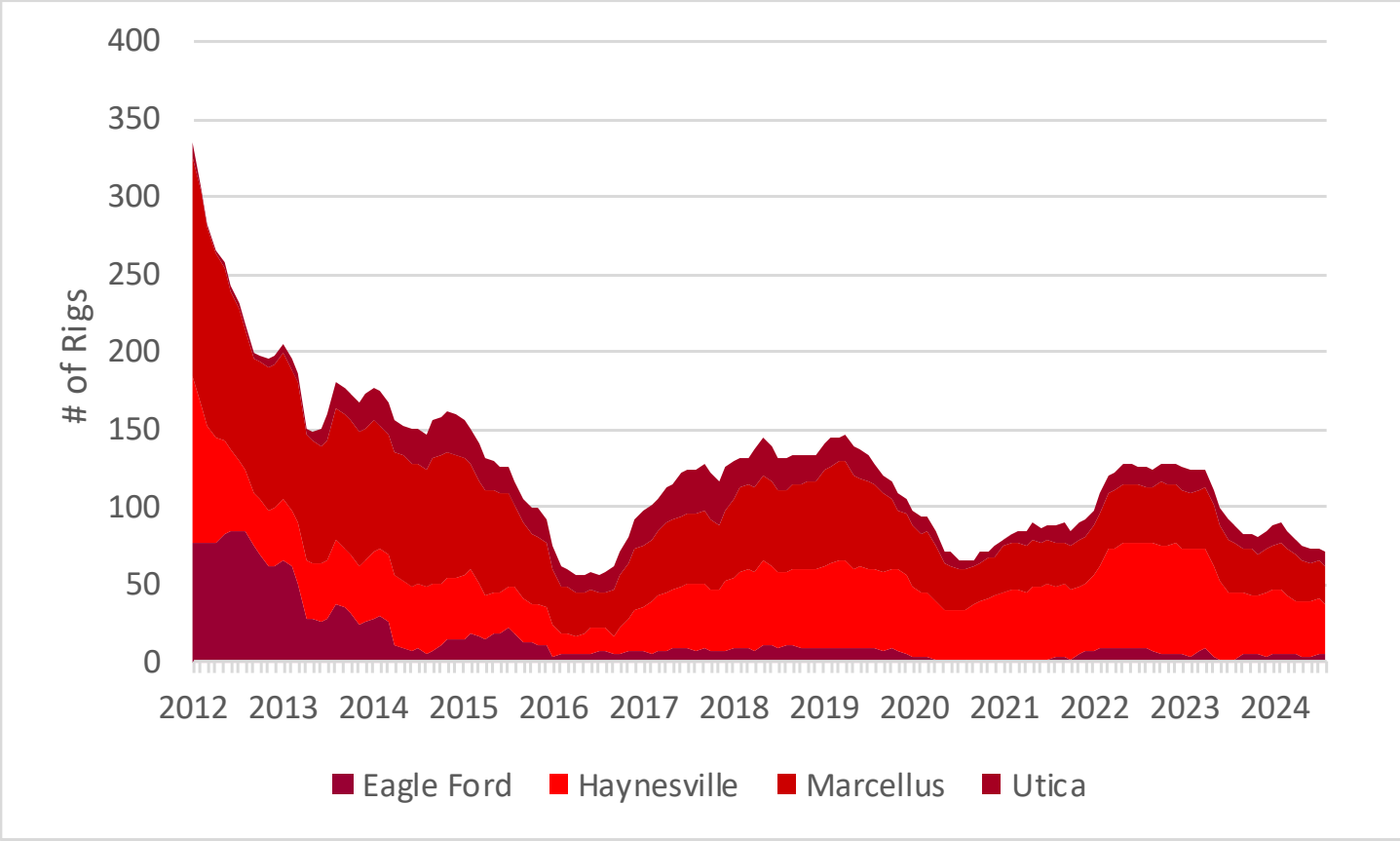
- In 2023, US dry natural gas production growth and development is primarily focused in two areas: Appalachia (Marcellus and Utica) – 34% of total North American production, and Haynesville – 19%.
- Associated gas production from major Tight Oil Basins in 2023 was 25.7 Bcf/d or 28% of total North American production. The majority of associated gas production will come from the Permian Basin where oil focused drilling continues apace. Other associated gas production regions include Bakken, Eagle Ford, and DJ Niobrara.
- Western Canada dry gas production in 2023 was 17.6 Bcf/d and is forecast to reach 25 Bcf/d in 2040*.

Gas Drilling in Marcellus Basin, West Virginia. Credit: iStockPhoto

** Detailed analysis of Western Canada production is included in a separate report.*

- In the 2025–2040 period, natural gas production will grow to match the US demand, increasing to 118.4 Bcf/d in 2040, up from 91.6 Bcf/d in 2023, an increase of 29%.
- The maturity of tight gas plays is forecast to continue in the Rockies (including Power River and Green River) and in the Mid Continent (including Anadarko and Granite Wash). The emerging Mancos Shale will offer opportunity to grow gas production in the San Juan basin.
- Permian gas focused activity will be muted over the next decade as associated gas production continues to grow and cost competitiveness improves post-2030. Oil and associated gas production growth may also be constrained due to availability of natural gas pipeline takeaway capacity.
- Liquids rich areas in Marcellus Pennsylvania SW and Utica will remain the primary focus of natural gas drilling over the forecast period.
- Haynesville production will peak at 16.7 Bcf/d in 2029/2030 and then decline due to maturity of the basin.

US GAS RIG COUNT BY BASIN



Source: Baker Hughes North America Rig Count, 2024

The chart presents US Gas Rig Count from 2012 through mid-2024 for four major U.S. shale basins:

- Haynesville: The average annual rig count rises steadily from 17 rigs in 2016 to a peak of 65 rigs in 2022. In 2024, the rig count declined to 37.
- Marcellus: The average annual rig count was as high as 107 in 2012 but trended downward thereafter. By 2024, the rig count had declined to just 28.
- Eagle Ford: The average annual rig count peaked at 76 in 2012, followed by a steep decline to just 2 in 2020-2021. The rig count grew slightly to 4 in 2024.
- Utica: This basin remained the least active, The average annual rig peaked at 26 rigs in 2017. The rig count dropped to 10 in 2024.

Advances in horizontal drilling technologies, similar to those used in oil extraction, have improved gas production per rig resulting in fewer rigs needed for higher output.

The total gas rig count across the four U.S. shale gas basins declined by 22% in H1 2024 compared to 2023.

The chart shows downturns in 2015/16 due to low natural gas prices and in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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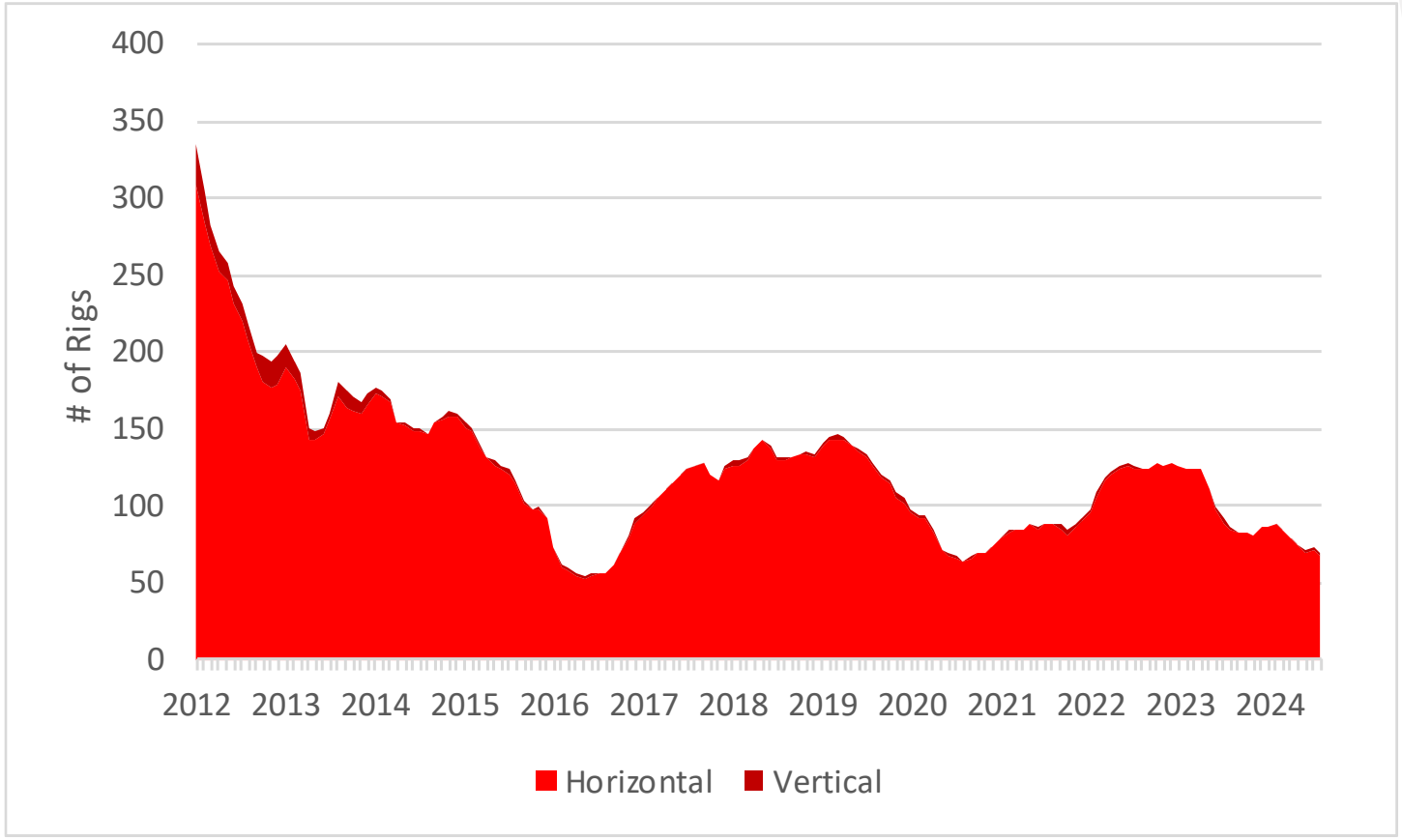
US GAS RIG COUNT BY TRAJECTORY



Horizontal drilling offers higher production efficiency through longer laterals and more frac stages. The overall trend shows a preference for horizontal drilling due to efficiency and production advantages over vertical wells. Both trajectories were significantly affected by major economic events, such as the gas price crash in 2015/2016 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

The chart shows trends in horizontal and vertical gas drilling activity in the United States from 2012 through mid-2024.

- Average Horizontal Drilling was about 229 rigs in early 2012. A consistent decline followed reaching a trough of around 63 rigs by mid-2016, primarily due to the gas price crash. Rig counts recovered from 2017 to 2019, with rig counts peaking at around 132. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused another steep decline to approximately 76 rigs in 2020. Horizontal drilling rebounded ending H1 2022 at roughly 120 and dropped to 77 rigs in H1 2024.

- Average Vertical Drilling was about 15 rigs in early 2012. By 2017, the vertical rig count dropped to fewer than 1 rig due to shifting industry priorities and lower profitability of vertical wells. Data shows 2 Vertical rigs operating in 2018-2019, dropping in H1 2024 to only 1 rig.

Source: Baker Hughes North America Rig Count, 2024

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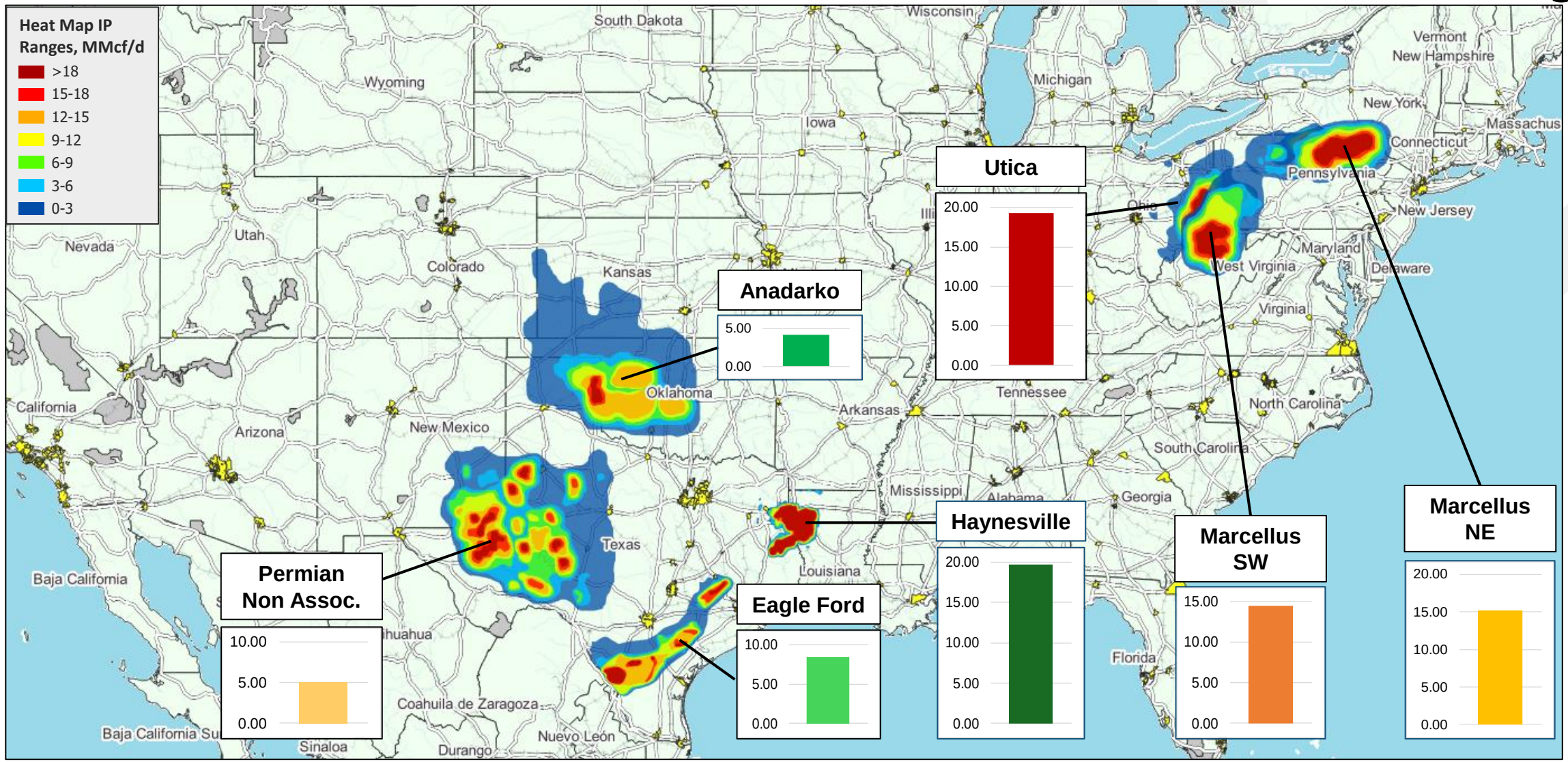
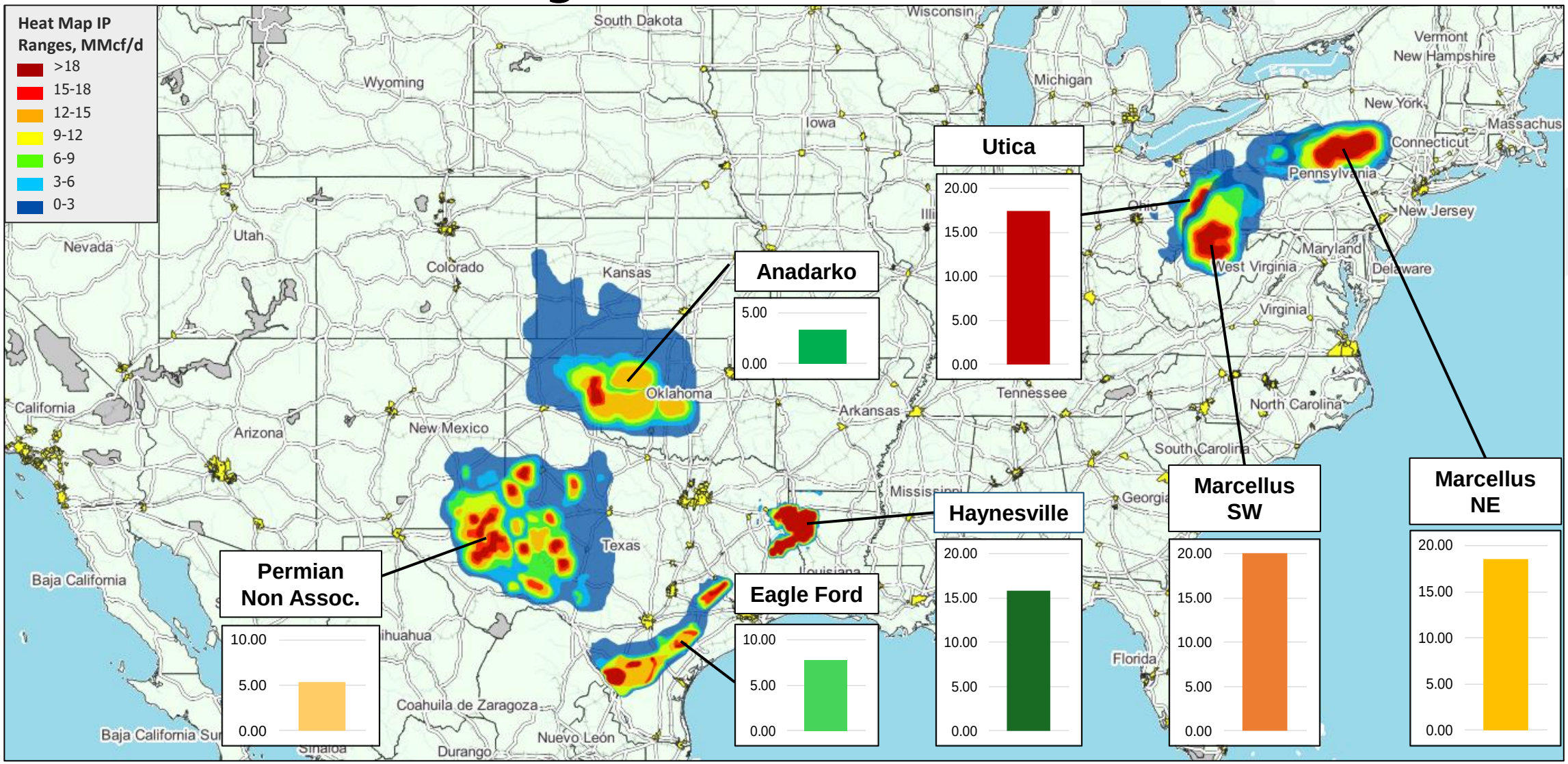
INITIAL PRODUCTIVITY (IP) MAJOR US GAS BASINS FOR 2023



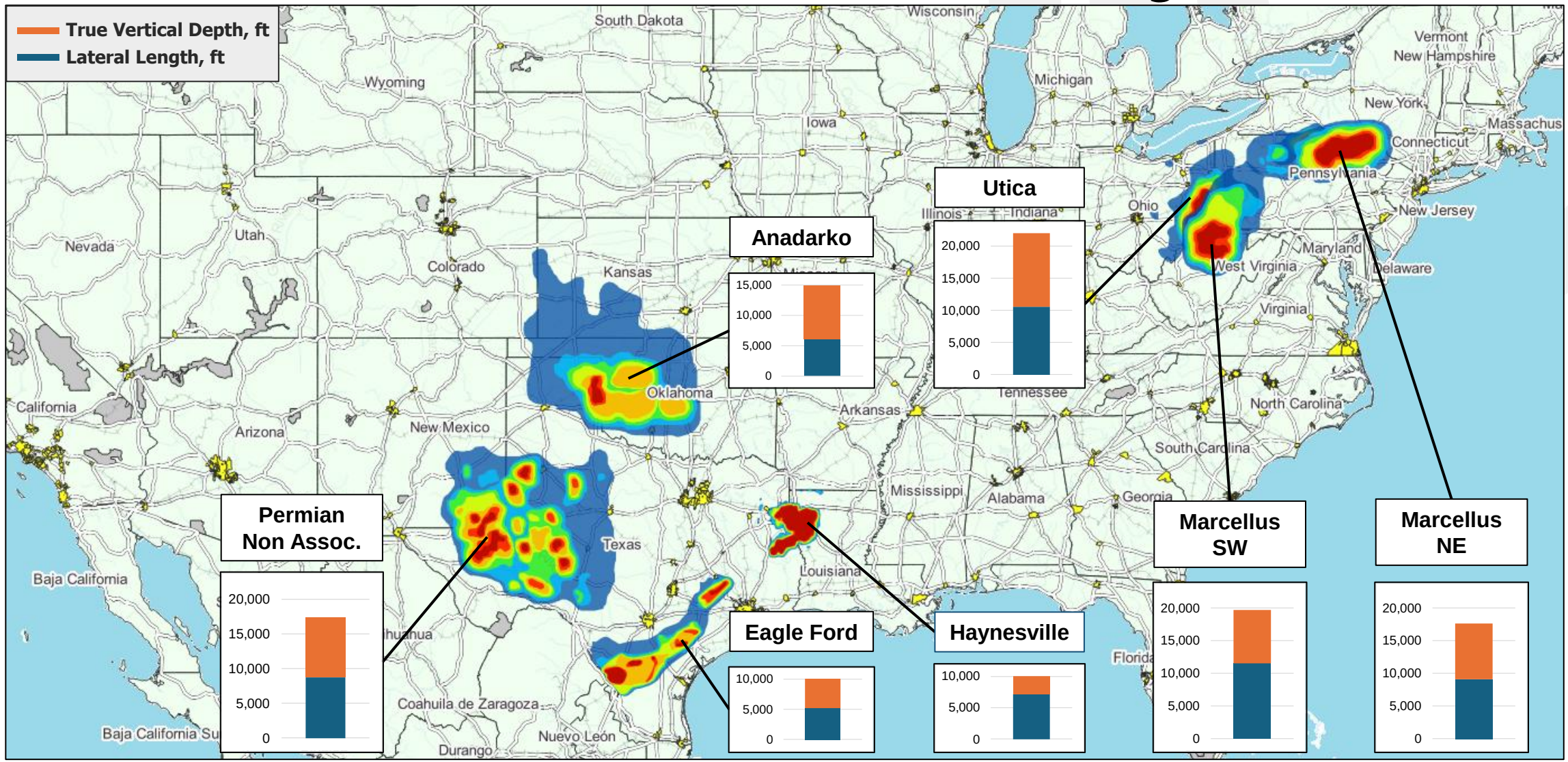
New well 30 days initial productivity in MMcf/d

ESTIMATED ULTIMATE RECOVERY (EUR) OF MAJOR US GAS BASINS FOR 2023

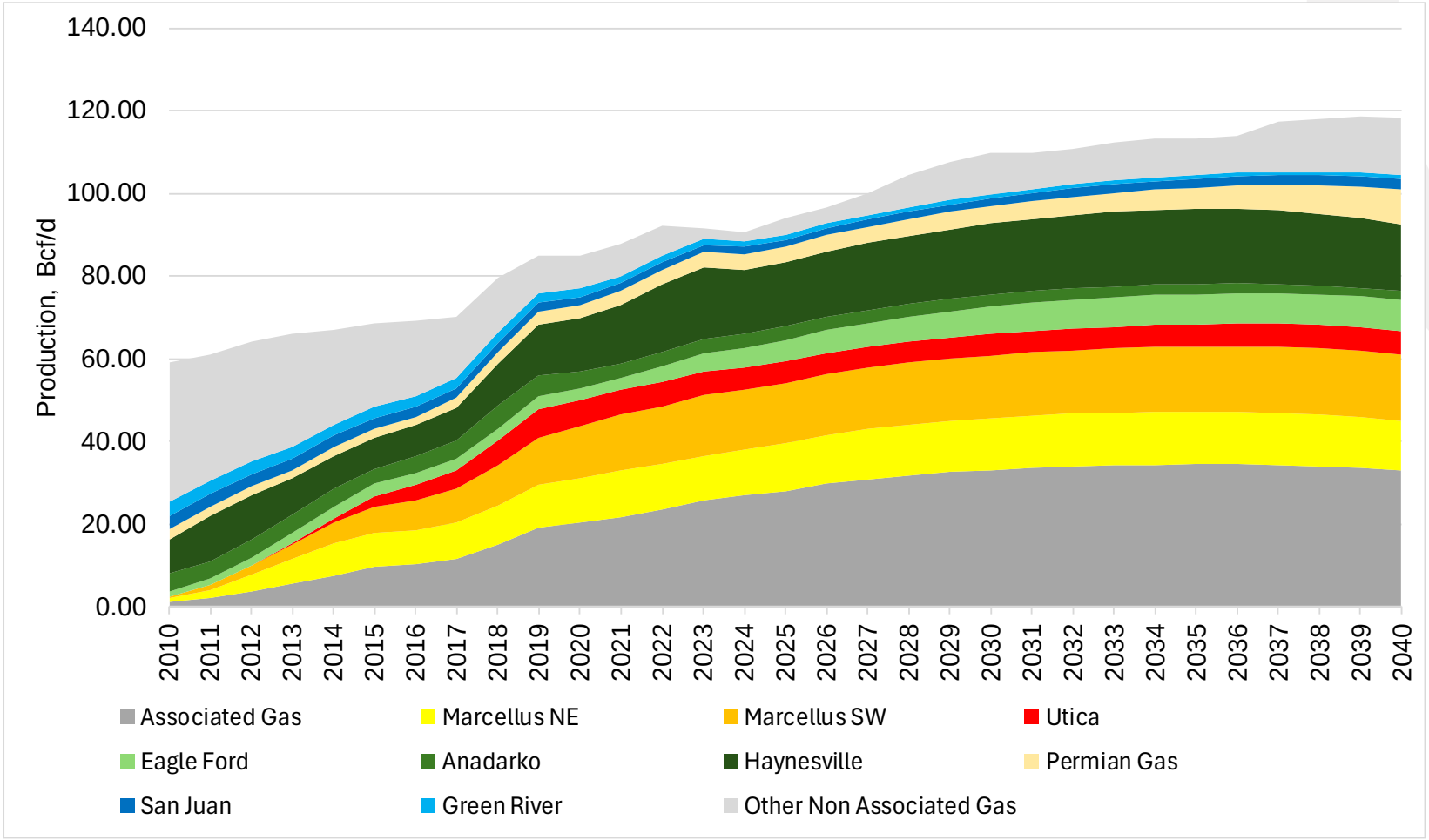


New well estimated ultimate recovery in Bcf

WELL DEPTH OF MAJOR US GAS BASINS 2023



US DRY GAS PRODUCTION FORECAST



- US dry natural gas production grew from about 59 Bcf/d in 2010 to almost 91.6 Bcf/d in 2023.
- US natural gas production will continue to grow to almost 120 Bcf/d by 2040 to meet demand.
- In 2023, almost 60% of US Natural Gas production came from Shale Gas basins: Eagle Ford, Marcellus, Utica, and Haynesville.
- Liquids rich areas in Marcellus Pennsylvania SW and Utica will remain the focus of natural gas drilling over the forecast period. Marcellus and Utica production will peak around 2033-2038 and then decline due to maturity of the basins.
- Haynesville production is expected to reach over 18 Bcf/d around 2034, declining to just over 16 Bcf/d by 2040, due to maturity of the basin
- Associated gas production from major Tight Oil Basins in 2023 was 25.7 Bcf/d or about 30% of total North American production. Most associated gas production will come from Permian Basin. Other associated gas production regions include Bakken, Eagle Ford, and DJ Niobrara. Associated gas grows to 33 Bcf/d in 2040.

'Other' production will come from currently undeveloped plays in major existing basins. Total production from these areas will reach 14 Bcf/d in 2040 up from 2.6 Bcf/d in 2023 mostly due to growth in South Texas and East Texas/North Louisiana, as well as potentially from some areas in Rockies.
'Other' includes:

- Texas without Permian, Haynesville and Eagle Ford: primarily South and East Texas and Gulf coast, as well as Gulf of Mexico offshore.
- Mid Continent: Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas without Anadarko, and production from existing wells in Woodford and Fayetteville shales.
- Rockies without Green River and San Juan.
- Appalachia without Marcellus, Utica: Ohio Shale, and conventional gas.

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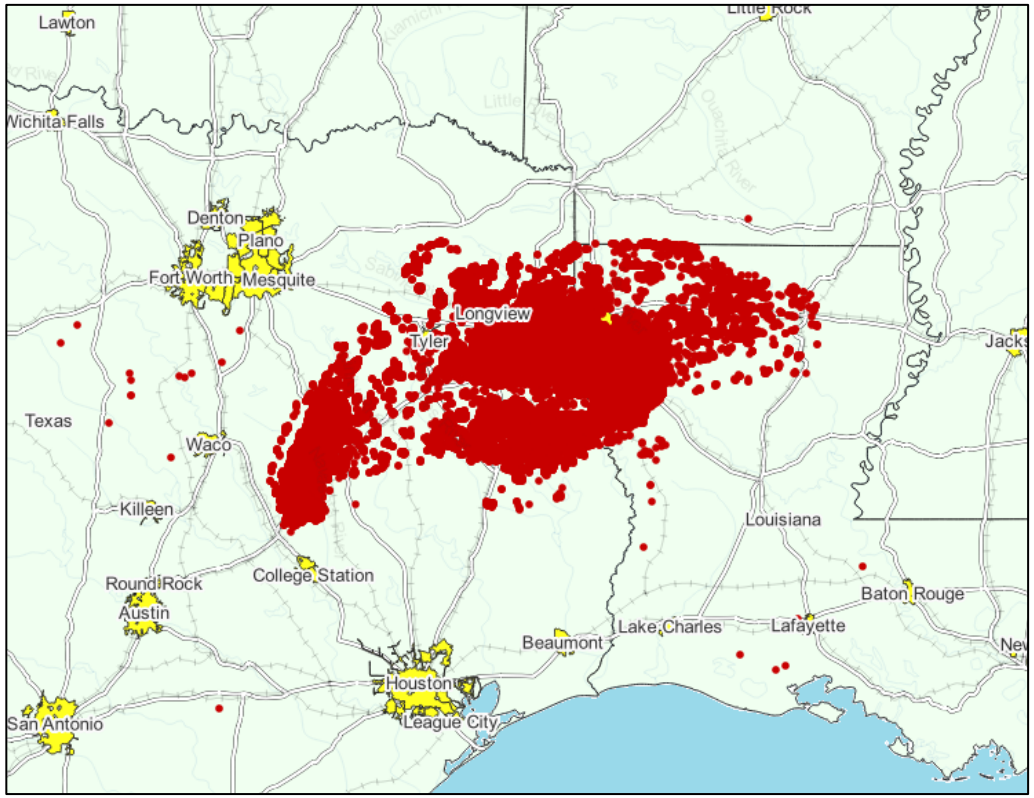
HAYNESVILLE



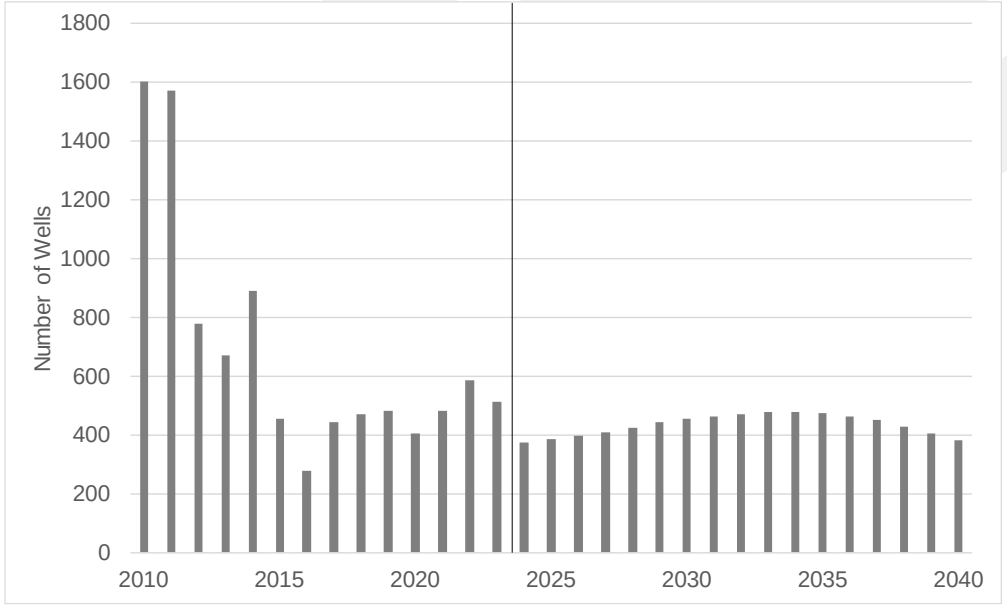
Haynesville gas wells 1990-2023*

Average Lateral Length, 2020-2023	7,150 ft
Average Total Depth, 2020-2023	11,595 ft

* Map includes wells from Haynesville, Bossier, Cotton Valley, Travis Peak and other formations within the Haynesville basin.

Location: Texas and Louisiana
Number of gas wells drilled since 2010: ~ 9,620
Average New Well Initial Productivity in 2023: ~ 19.7 MMcf/d
Peak Production in 2023: ~ 17.1 MMcf/d

Number of New Wells



- Hayesville is located in East Texas and North Louisiana. Haynesville produces dry gas with very significant initial productivity. Proximity of LNG liquefaction plants located on the Gulf Coast makes it one of primary sources of gas for US LNG exports together with Permian Associated gas.
- The number of new wells in Haynesville dropped over 2/3 from over 1600 in 2010 to just over 500 in 2023. Number wells is expected to drop to around 370 in 2024.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to fluctuate around 430 until 2029 and then begin to drop.

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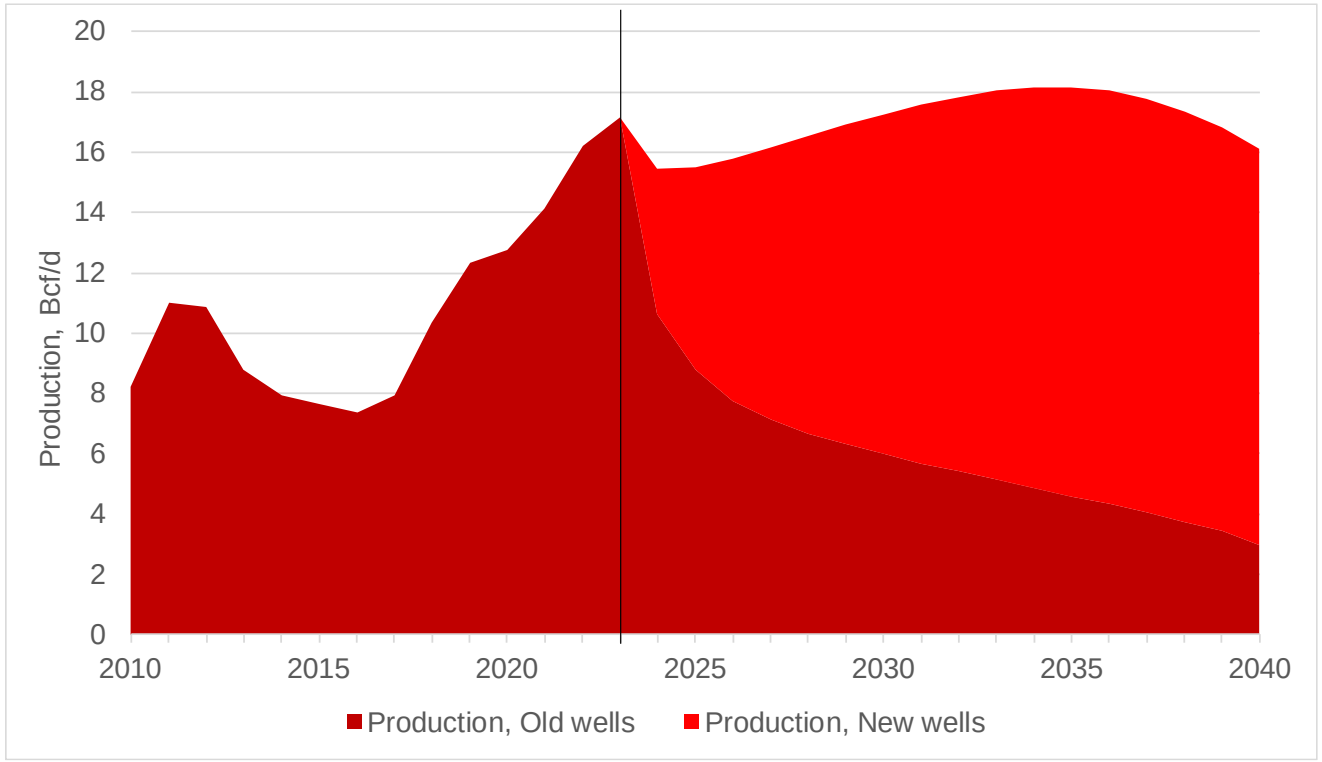
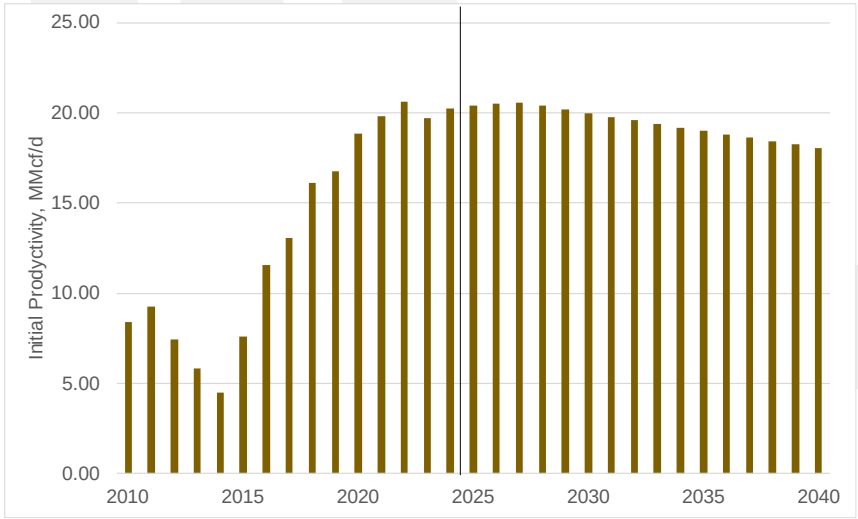
HAYNESVILLE RAW GAS PRODUCTION

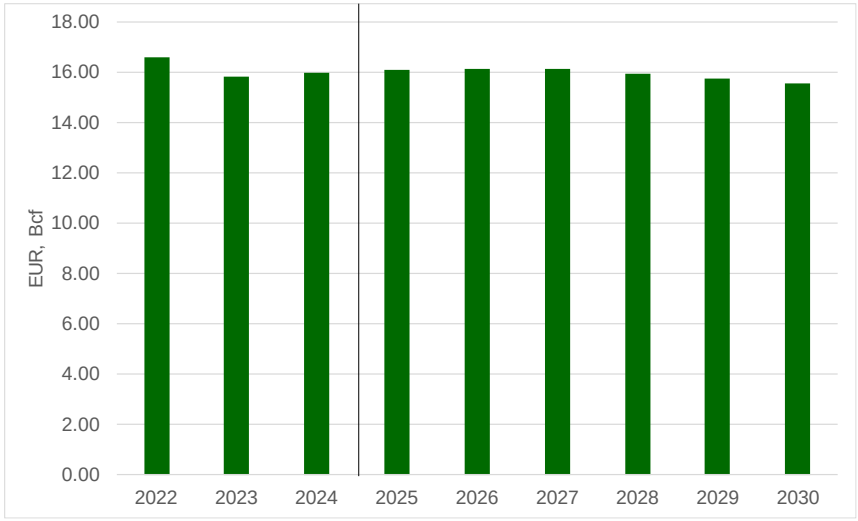


- Haynesville raw gas production was 16.7 Bcf/d in 2023 and is expected to reach over 18 Bcf/d around 2034. It then declines to just over 16 Bcf/d by 2040 due to maturity of the basin.
- In 2022, Haynesville new well Initial Productivity (IP) was over 20.6 MMcf/d and declined to 19.7 MMcf/d in 2023. IP will start to decline after 2028 to about 18 MMcf/d by 2040.
- Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) reached around 16.7 Bcf in 2022 and dropped to 15.8 Bcf in 2023. EUR is expected to continue to fall reaching just under 13.2 Bcf in 2040.
- Incorrys includes re-fracking and recompletion of older wells in Haynesville.

Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



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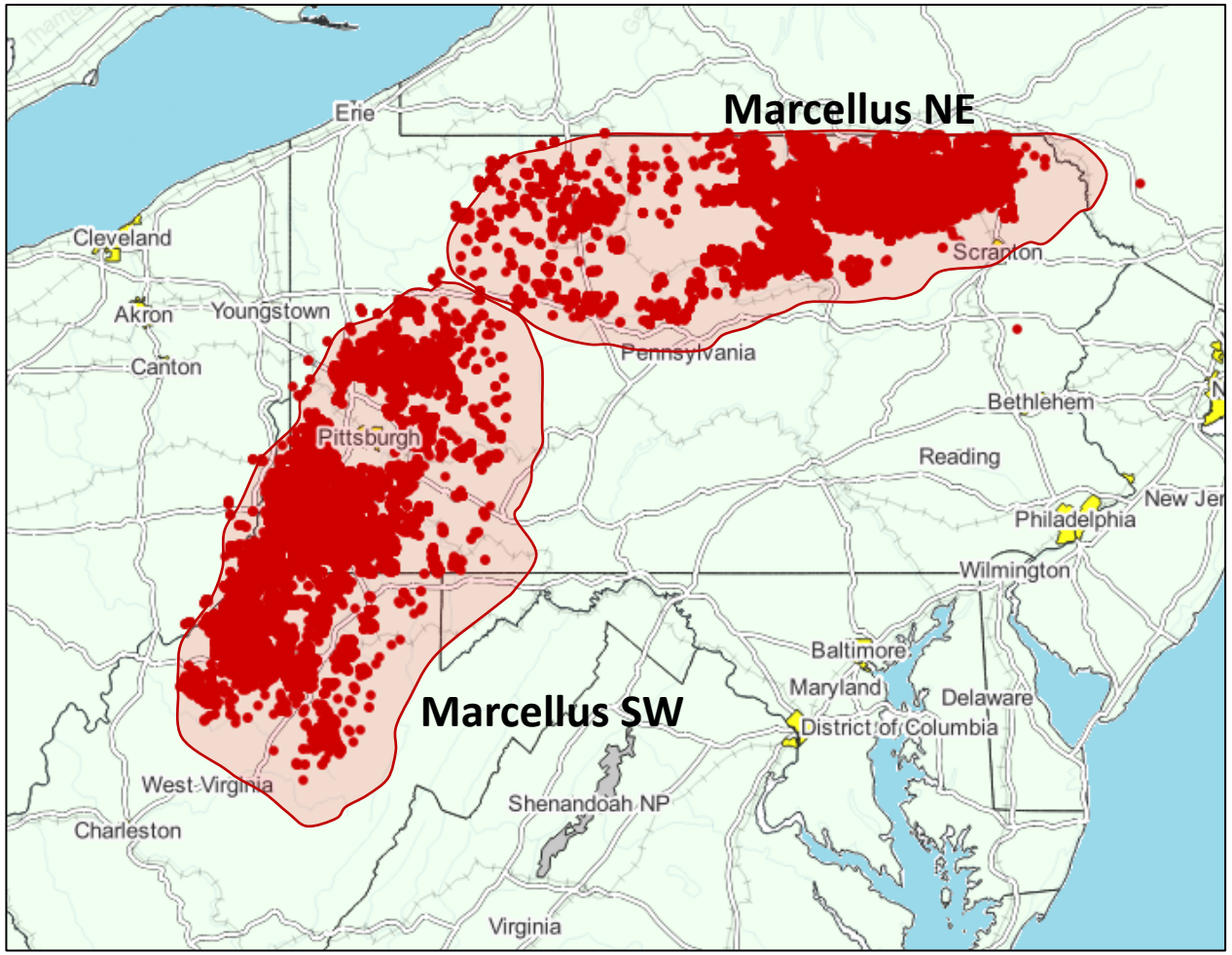
MARCELLUS



Location: West Virginia and Pennsylvania
Number of gas wells drilled since 2010:
Marcellus NE ~ 6,720
Marcellus SW ~ 8,530
Average New Well Initial Productivity in 2023:
Marcellus NE ~ 15.2 MMcf/d
Marcellus SW ~ 14.5 MMcf/d
Peak Production:
Marcellus NE in 2021 ~ 11.3 MMcf/d
Marcellus SW in 2023 ~ 16.2 MMcf/d

Average Lateral Length, 2020-2023:
Marcellus NE ~ 9,000 ft
Marcellus SW ~ 11,540 ft
Average Total Depth, 2020-2023:
Marcellus NE ~ 17,700 ft
Marcellus SW ~ 19,750 ft

Marcellus gas wells 2000-2023

- Marcellus is located primarily in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. There are two primary production areas: Marcellus Pennsylvania Southwest and West Virginia (Marcellus SW) and Marcellus Pennsylvania Northeast (Marcellus NE).
- Marcellus SW produces liquids rich gas and includes a small 'super' rich area with liquids yield over 200 Bbl/MMcf.
- Marcellus NE produces mostly lean, dry gas and has new well initial productivity (IP) higher than in Marcellus SW.
- Marcellus development in Pennsylvania benefits from zero severance tax.
- Marcellus basin actually extends to New York state but development of Marcellus in New York is limited due environmental regulation related primarily to water issues.

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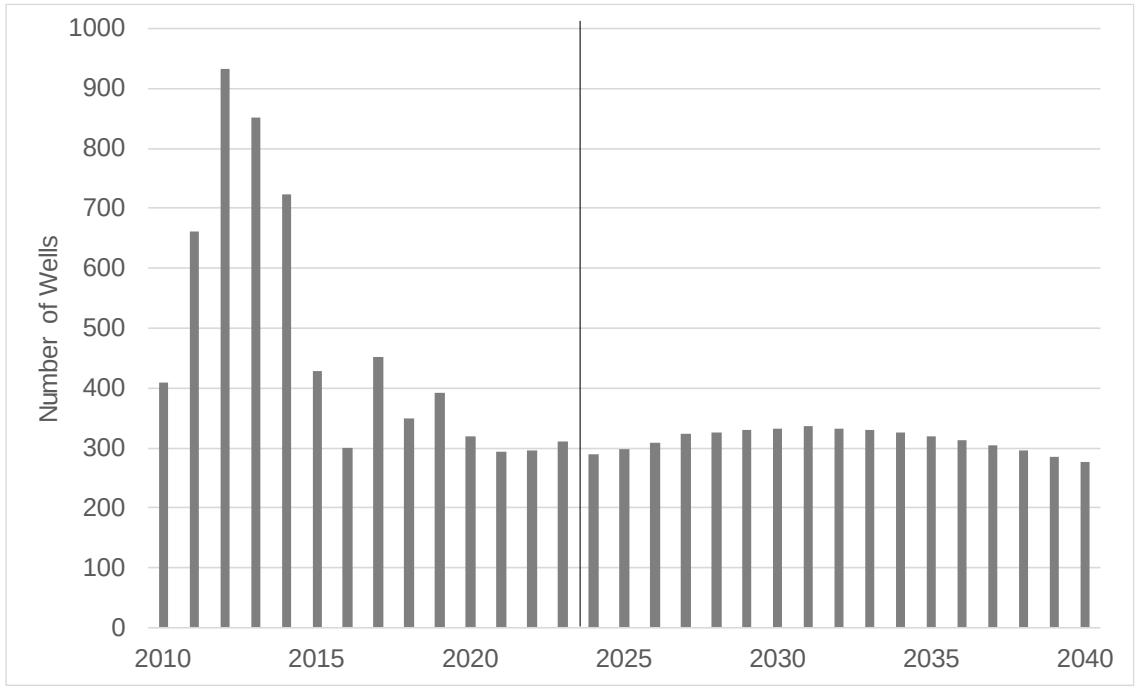
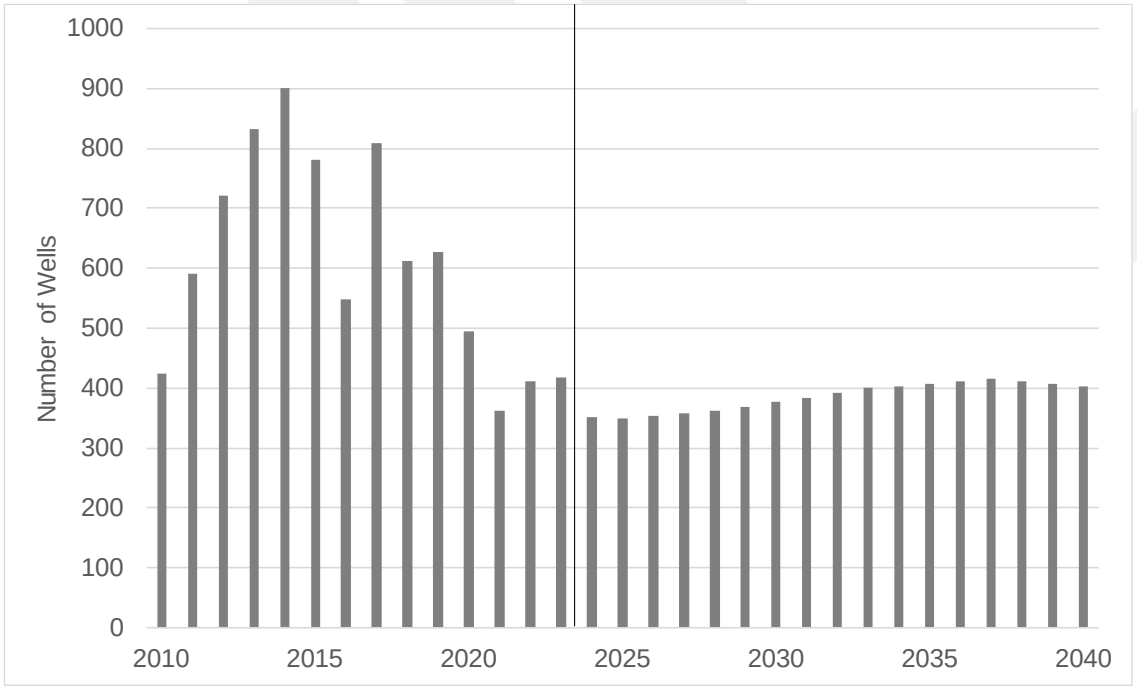
MARCELLUS - NEW WELLS FORECAST

NE Number of New Wells



- The number of new wells in Marcellus NE dropped 2/3 from over 930 in 2012 to just over 310 in 2023.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to fluctuate around 310 until 2036 and then start to decline.

SW Number of New Wells



- The number of new wells in Marcellus SW dropped from over 900 in 2014 to just over 420 in 2023.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to fluctuate between 350 and 420 until 2037 and then start to slowly decline.

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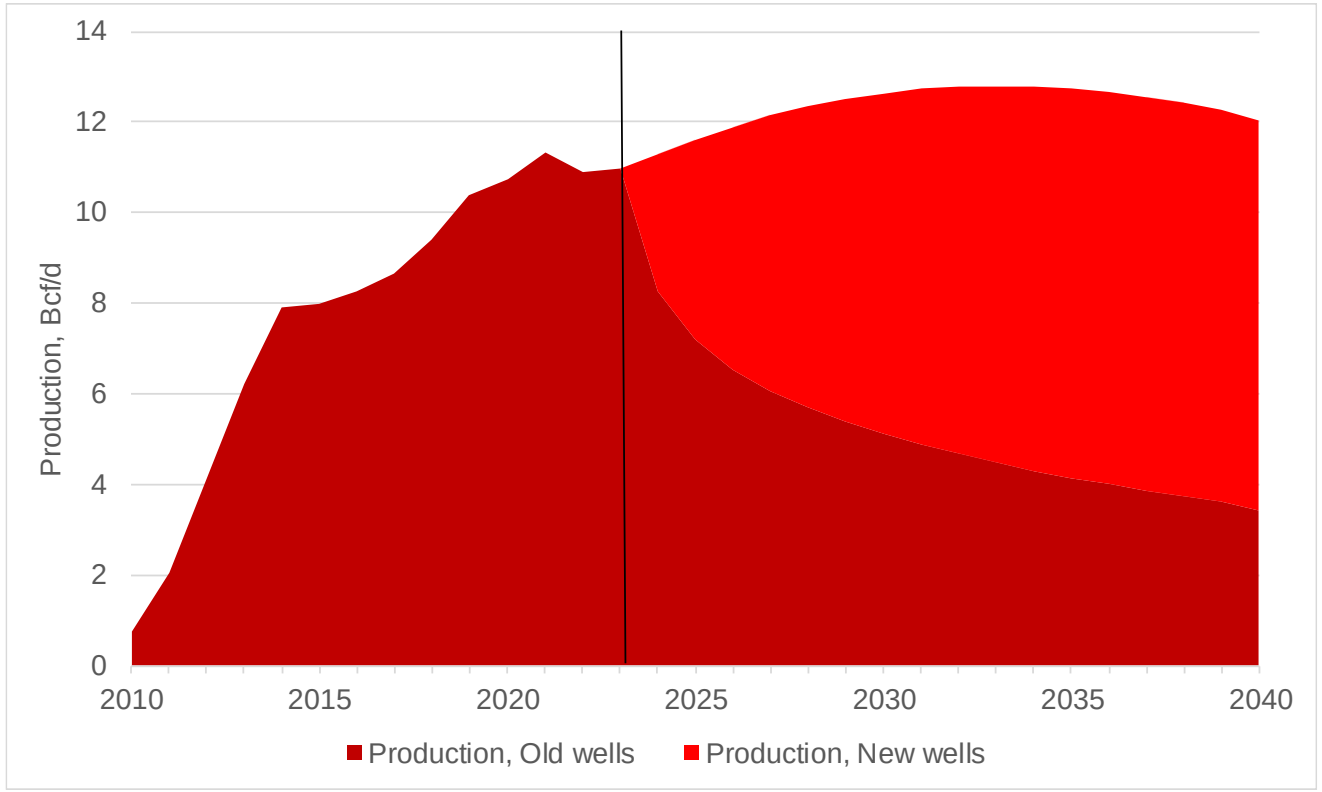
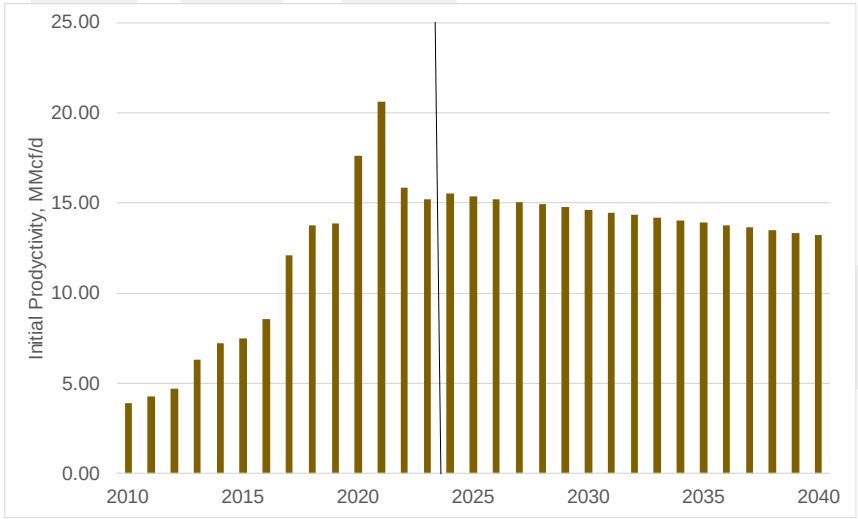
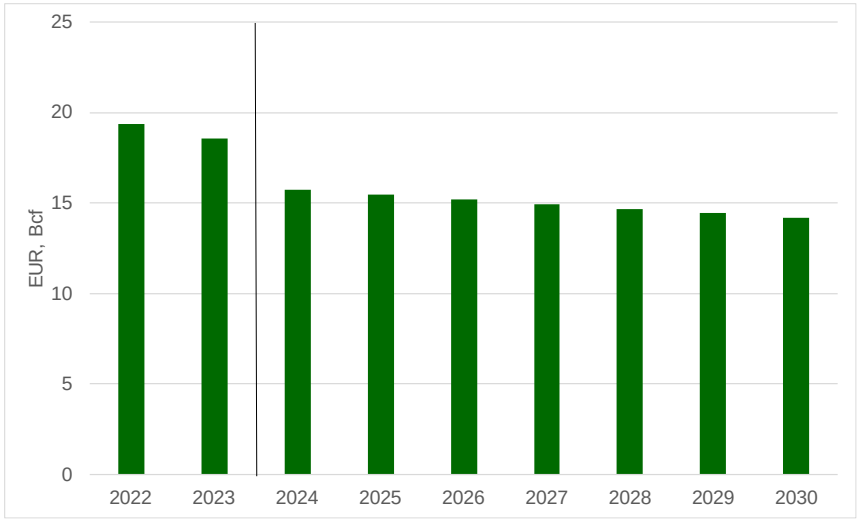
MARCELLUS NE RAW GAS PRODUCTION



Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



- Marcellus NE gas production peaked at 11.3 Bcf/d in 2021 and is expected to continue to grow reaching 12.8 Bcf/d by 2032 before starting a gradual decline.
- In 2021, Marcellus NE new well Initial Productivity (IP) reached 20.6 MMcf/d but declined to around 15.2 MMcf/d in 2023. Is expected to slowly decline during the forecast period to around 13.2 MMcf/d by 2040.
- Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) reached around 19.4 Bcf in 2022 and fell slightly to 18.6 Bcf in 2023. EUR is expected to continue to drop slowly to 14.2 Bcf in 2030.

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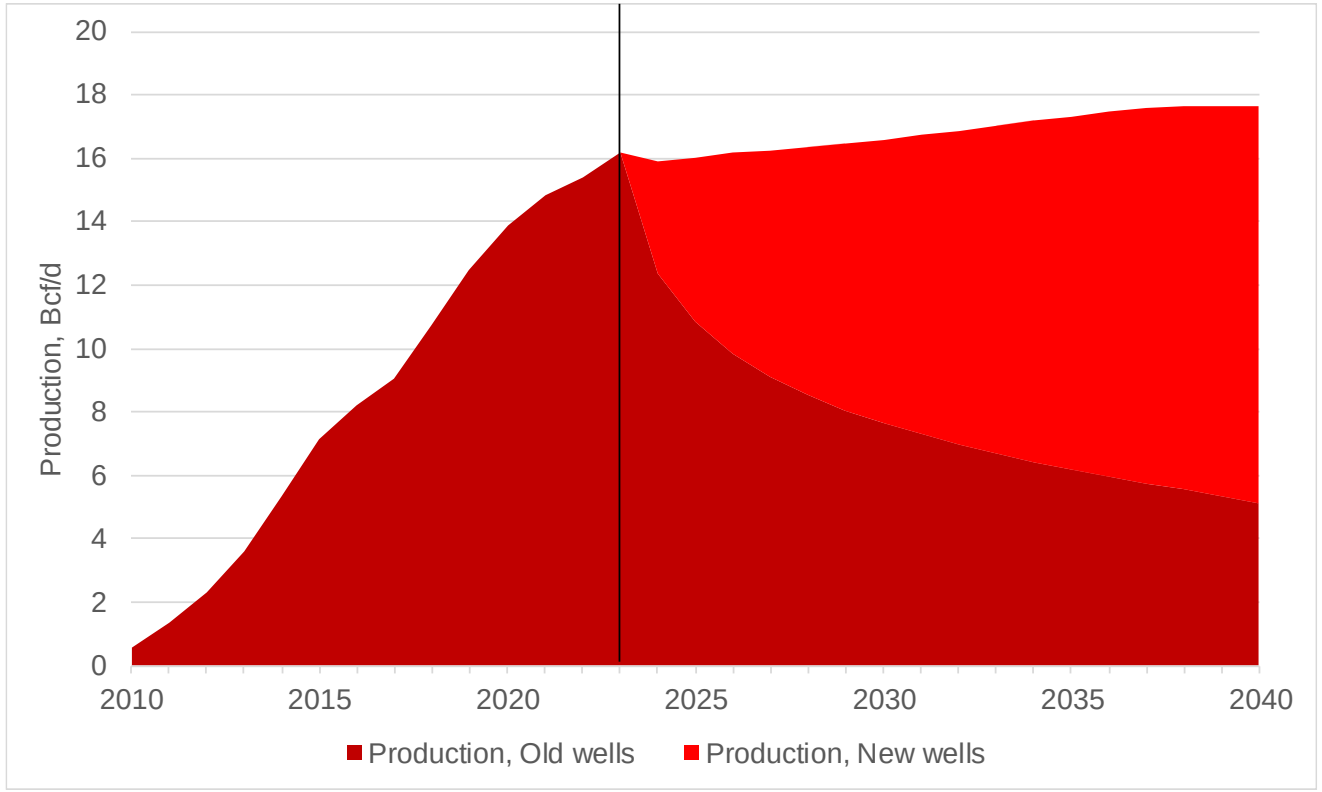
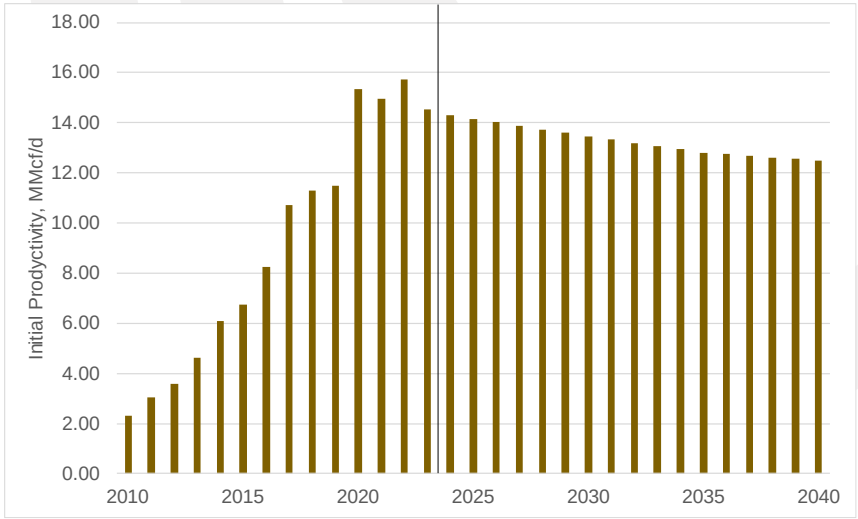
MARCELLUS SW RAW GAS PRODUCTION

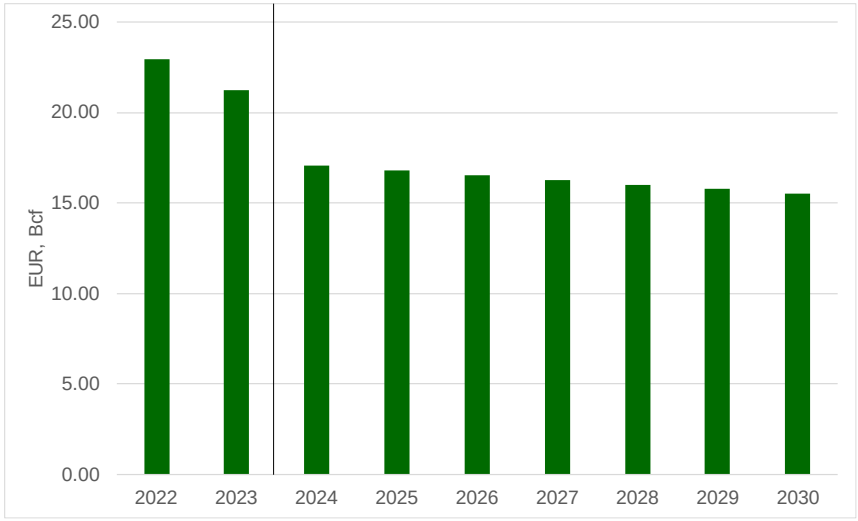


- Marcellus SW gas production has grown steadily to 16.2 Bcf/d in 2023. The rapid growth is expected to slow going forward and production is expected to reach its peak of 17.7 Bcf/d in 2039.
- In 2021, Marcellus SW new well Initial Productivity (IP) reached 15 MMcf/d and declined to about 14.5 MMcf/d in 2023. It is expected to slowly decline during the forecast to 12.5 MMcf/d by 2040.
- Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) reached around 23 Bcf in 2022 and dropped to 21.2 Bcf in 2023. EUR is expected to continue to drop to 15.5 Bcf in 2030.

Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



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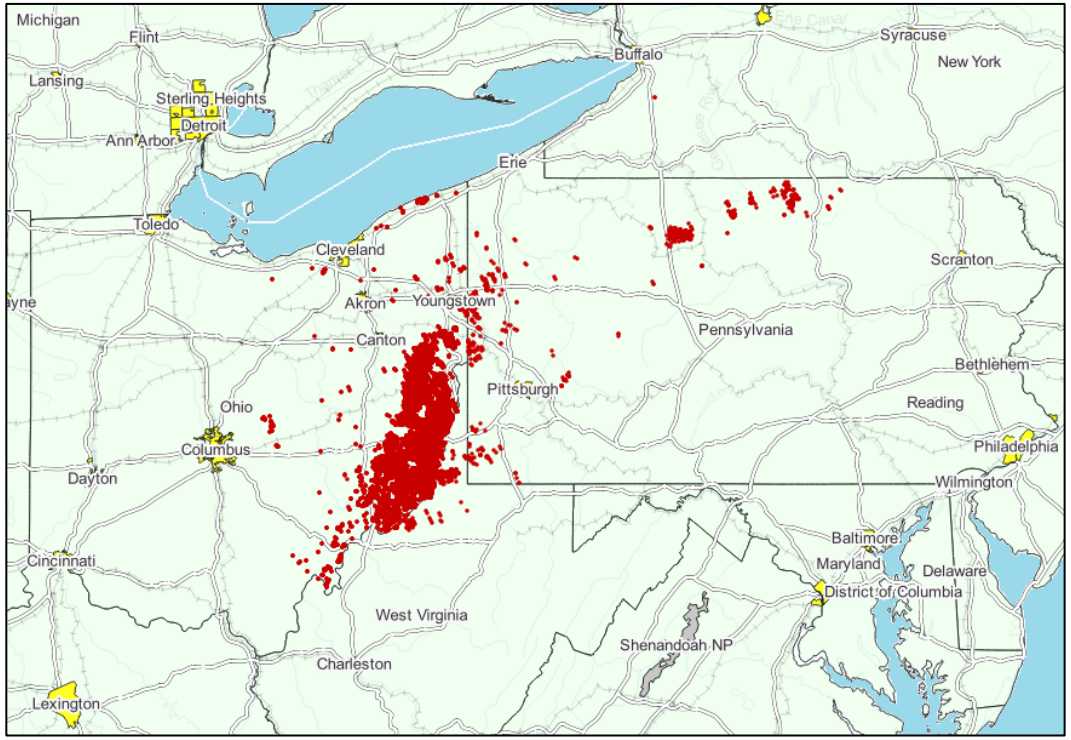
UTICA

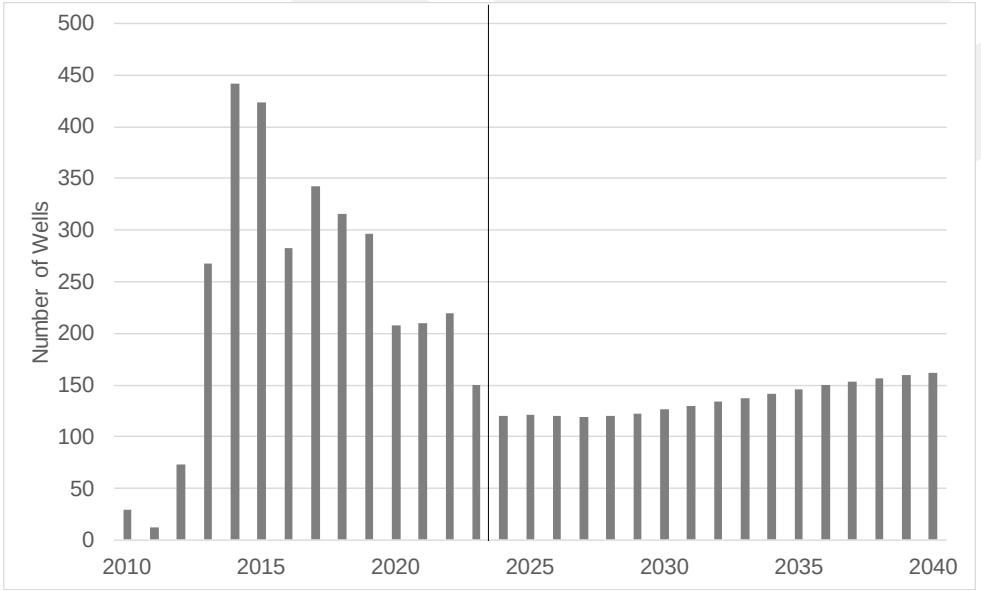


Utica gas wells 1990-2023

Average Lateral Length, 2020-2023	10,500 ft
Average Total Depth, 2020-2023	22,200 ft

Location: Ohio and Pennsylvania
Number of gas wells drilled since 2010: ~ 3,270
Average New Well Initial Productivity in 2023: ~ 19.3 MMcf/d
Peak Production in 2019: ~ 7.4 MMcf/d

Number of New Wells



- Utica Shale is located primarily in East Ohio. Utica drilling is also conducted in Southwest and Northeast Pennsylvania. The Utica shale partially overlaps the Marcellus Shale.
- Utica produces liquids reach gas although the liquids yield varies in different areas.
- The number of new wells in Utica dropped significantly from over 440 in 2014 to just 150 in 2023.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to hover around 120 until 2029 and then start growing to 160 in 2040.

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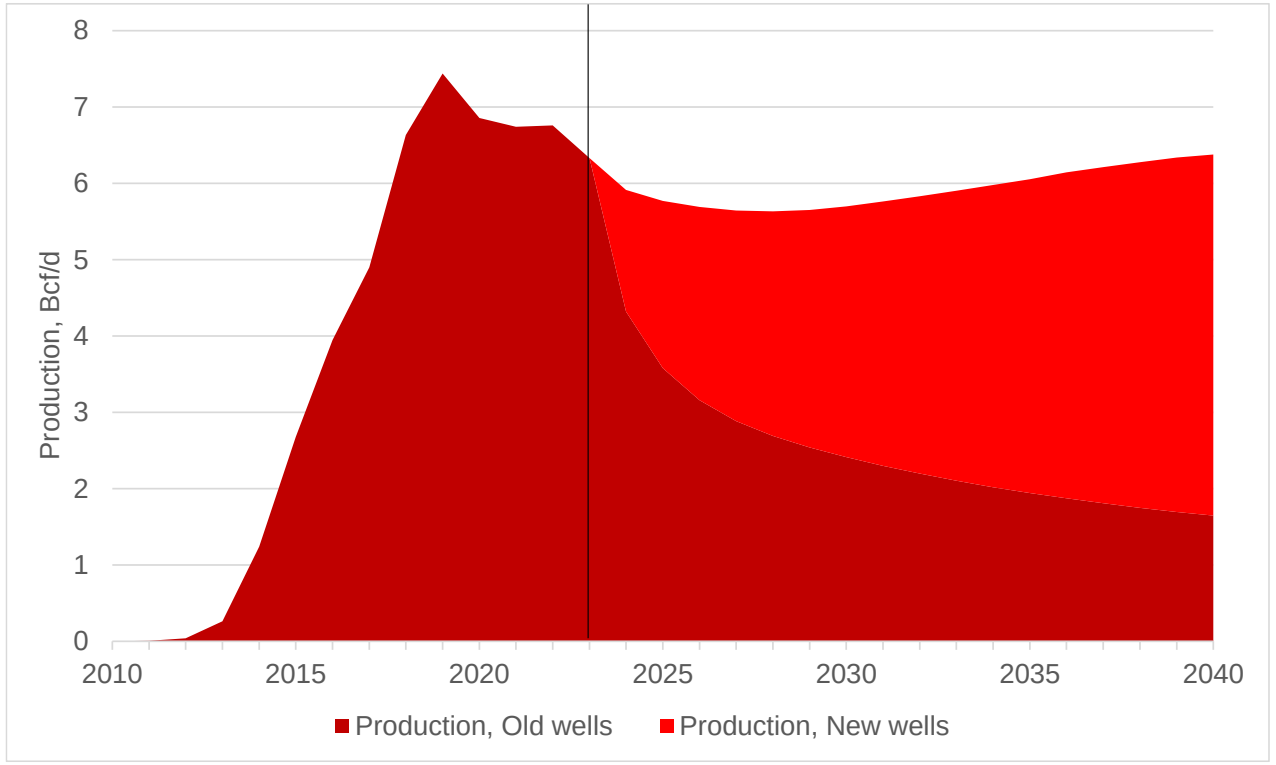
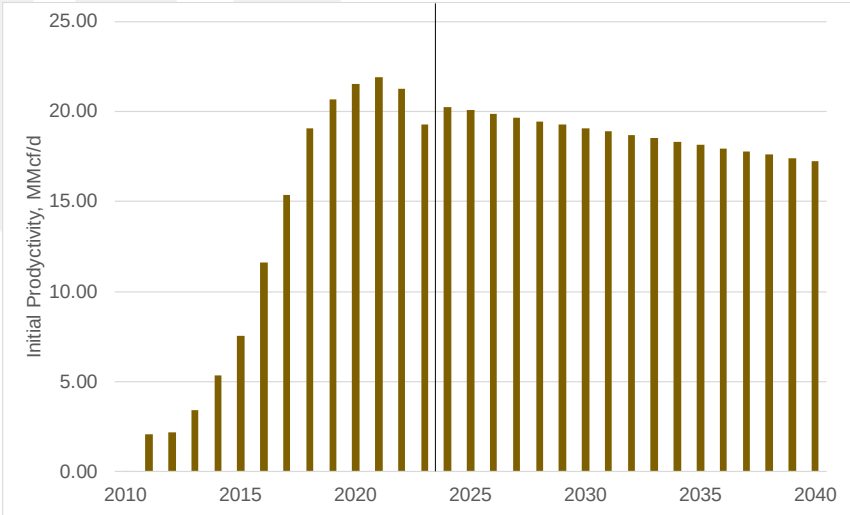
UTICA RAW GAS PRODUCTION

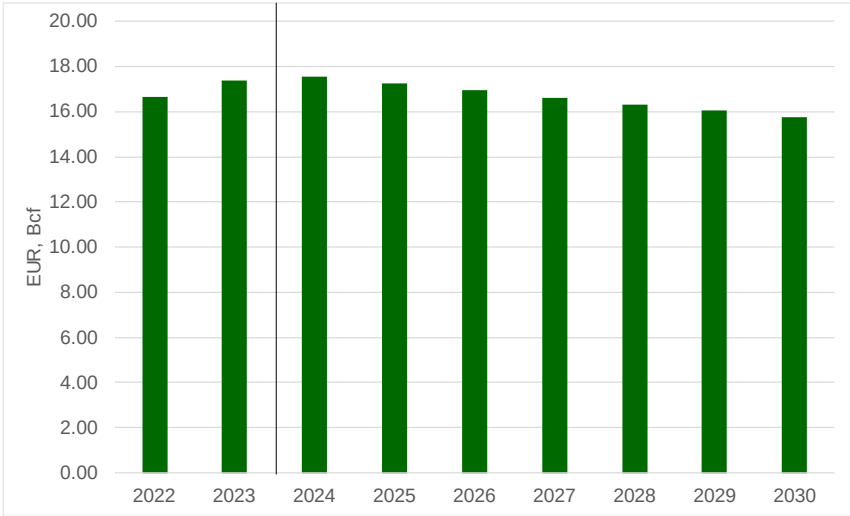


- Utica raw gas production peaked at 7.4 Bcf/d in 2019, targeting liquids rich production, and has since fallen to 6.3 Bcf/d in 2023 as high yield areas diminish. It is expected to continue to decline to 5.6 Bcf in 2028. Production grows slowly thereafter reaching 6.4 Bcf/d by 2040.
- Utica production growth during the short period to 2017 was primarily targeting liquids yields, leading to lower full cycle costs due to the liquids (revenue) uplift. We expect liquids rich targets in Utica will mature, and the full cycle of cost of dry gas will be more comparable to other basins.
- In 2021, Utica new well Initial Productivity (IP) was over 22 MMcf/d and declined to about 19.3 MMcf/d in 2023. This decline will continue during the forecast period dropping to about 17.3 MMcf/d by 2040 as higher productivity areas are drilled first.
- Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) reached around 16.6 Bcf in 2022 and grew to 17.4 Bcf in 2023. EUR is expected to grow slightly in 2024 and then begin a steady decline to 15.7 Bcf in 2030.

Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



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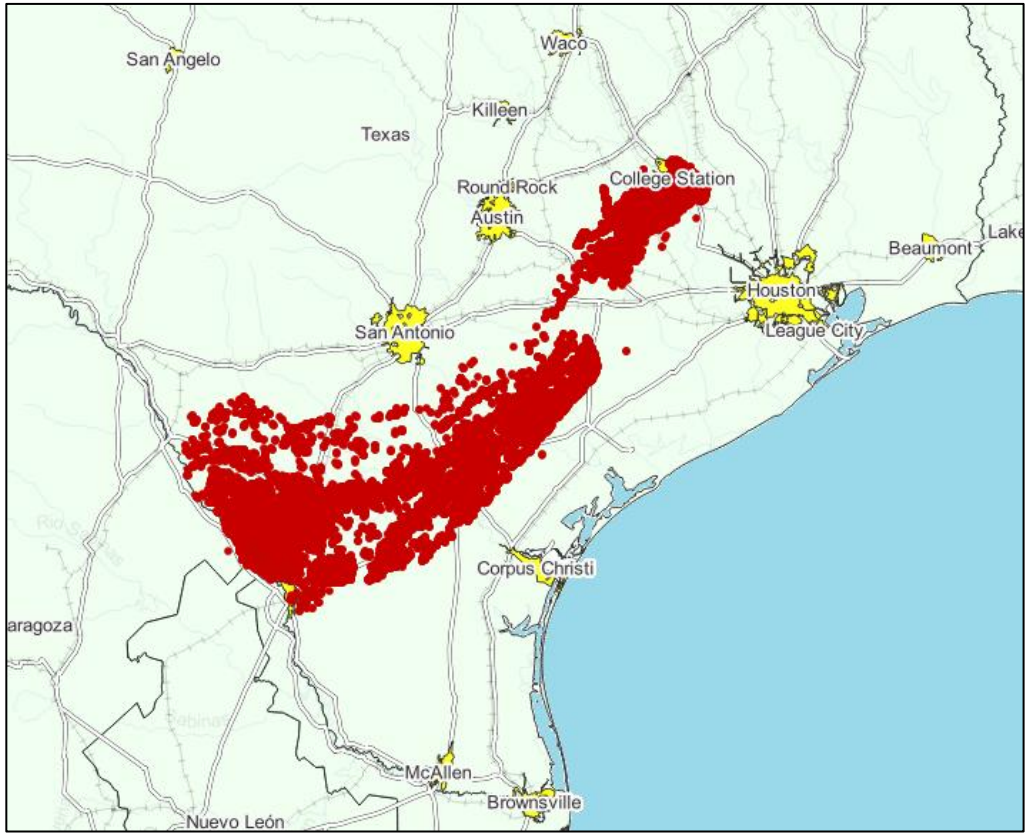
EAGLE FORD

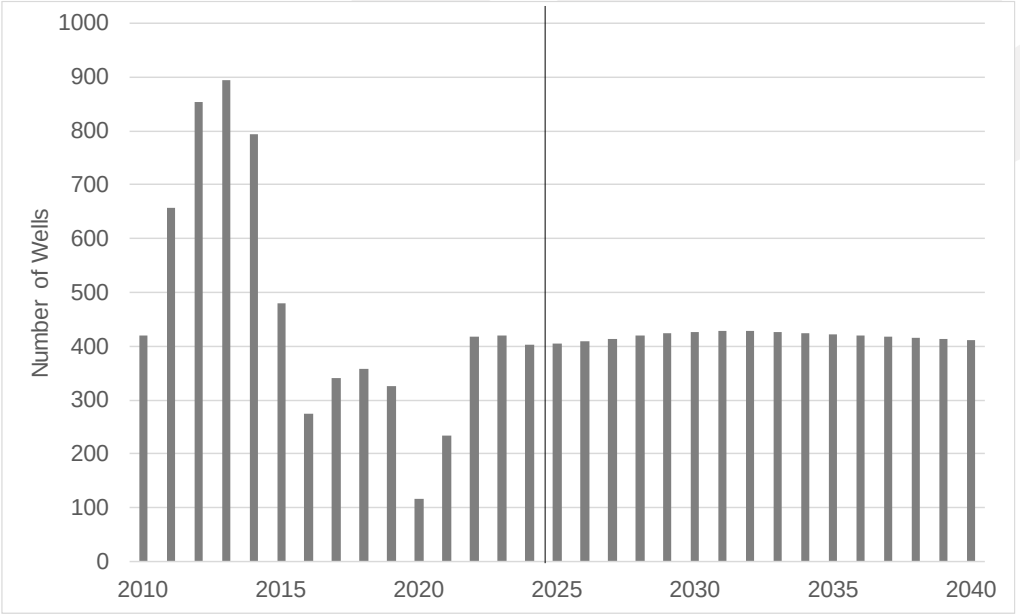


Eagle Ford gas wells 1990-2023

Average Lateral Length, 2020-2023:	5,200 ft
Average Total Depth, 2020-2023:	11,300 ft

Location: Texas
Number of gas wells drilled since 2010: ~ 6,580
Average New Well Initial Productivity in 2023: ~ 8.5 MMcf/d
Peak Production in 2023: ~ 4.7 MMcf/d

Number of New Wells



- Eagle Ford is located in south Texas.
- Eagle Ford has oil, condensate and natural gas areas. Currently, drilling is conducted towards oil and liquids rich gas although drilling is expected to shift toward areas with smaller liquids yield during the forecast period.
- The number of new wells in Eagle Ford dropped from 895 in 2013 to 420 in 2023.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to trend at about 400 during the forecast period.

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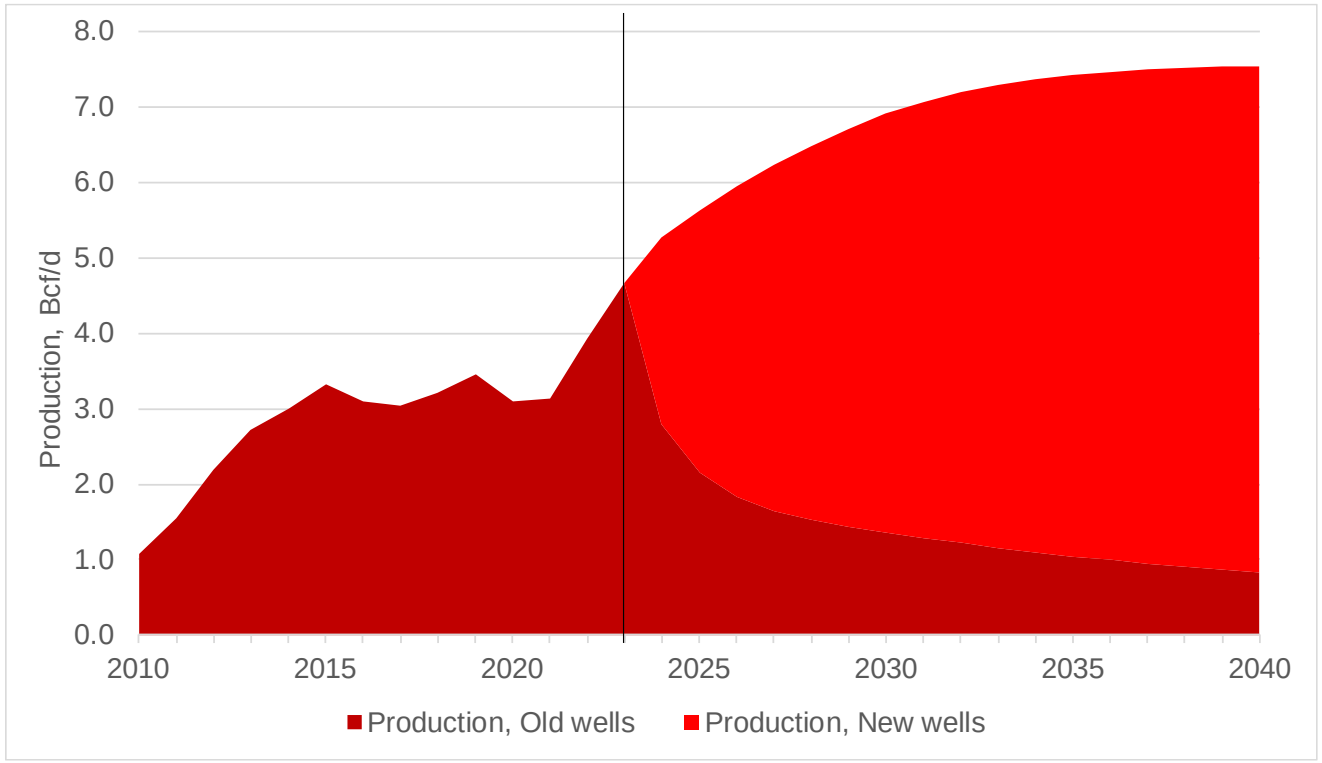
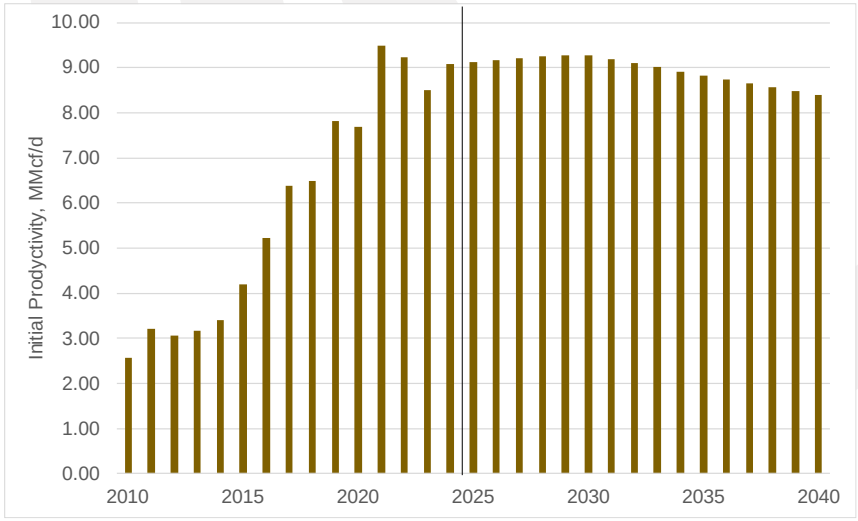
EAGLE FORD RAW GAS PRODUCTION



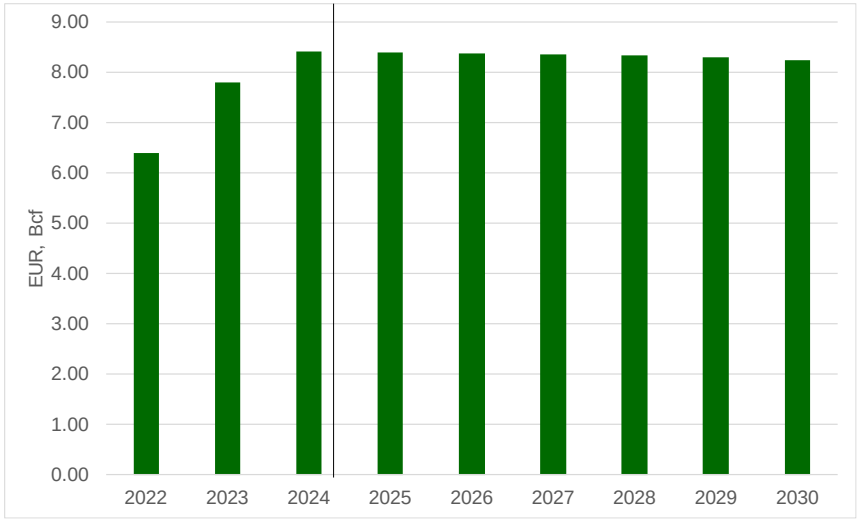
- Eagle Ford raw gas production* grew to 4.7 Bcf/d in 2023 and is expected to continue to grow during the forecast period reaching 7.5 Bcf/d by 2040.
- In 2021, Eagle Ford new well Initial Productivity (IP) was over 9.5 MMcf/d and declined to 8.5 MMcf/d in 2023. Initial productivity will remain relatively flat during the forecast period dropping to around 8.5 MMcf/d by 2040 as higher productivity areas are drilled first.
- Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) was 6.4 Bcf in 2022 and grew to 7.8 Bcf in 2023. EUR is expected to remain above 8.2 Bcf in 2030.

** Does not include associated gas.*

Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



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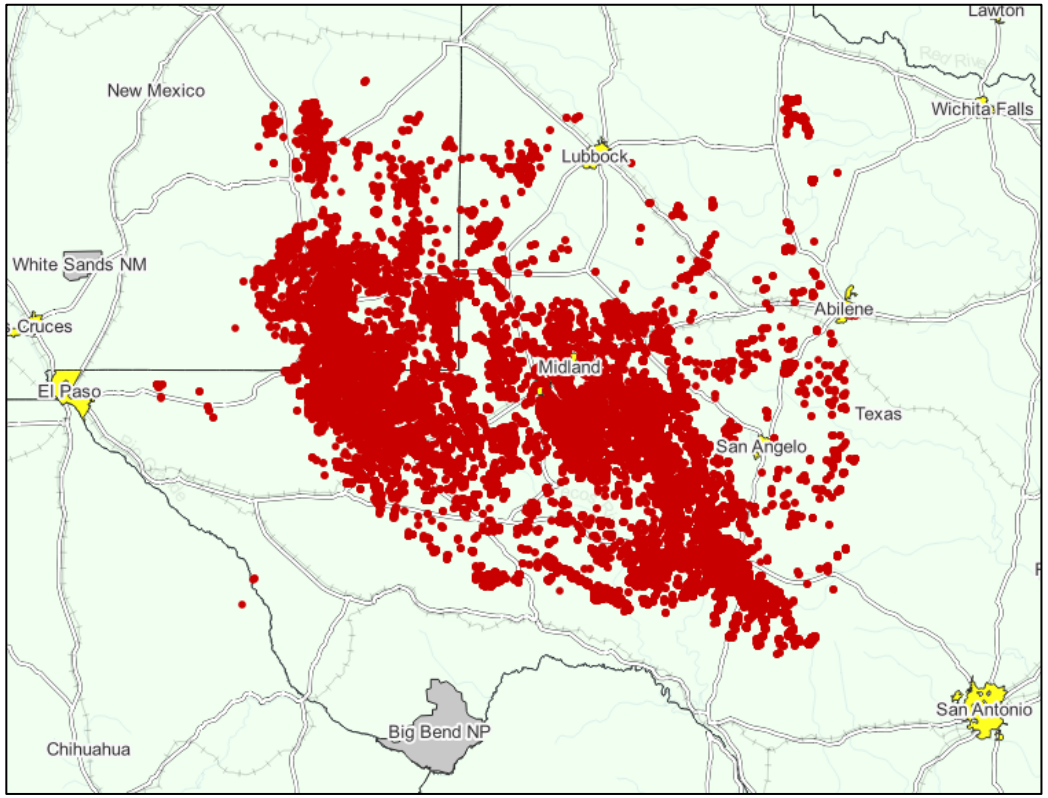
PERMIAN - GAS FOCUSED DRILLING

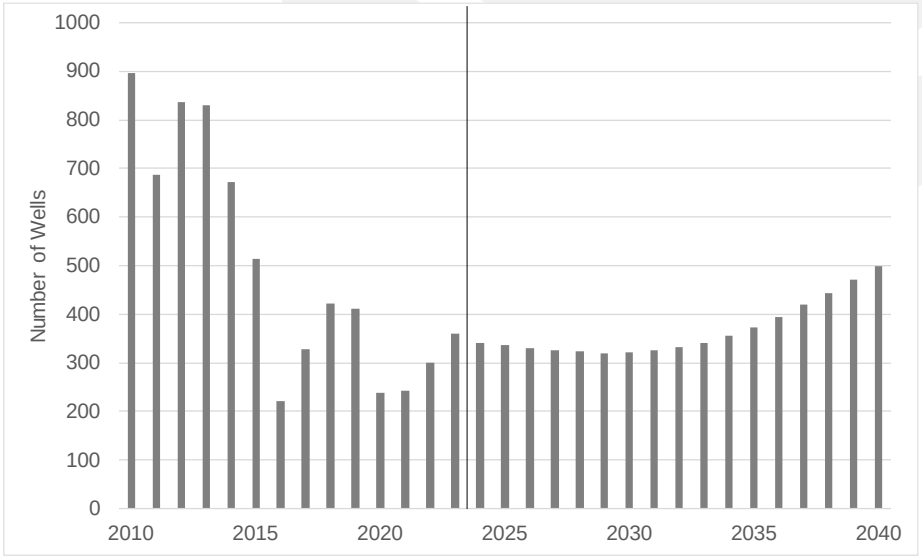


Permian gas wells 2000-2023

Average Lateral Length, 2020-2023	8,716 ft
Average Total Depth, 2020-2023	17,402 ft

Location: Texas and New Mexico
Number of gas wells drilled since 2010: ~ 6,960
Average New Well Initial Productivity in 2023: ~ 5.1 MMcf/d
Peak Production in 2023: ~ 4.0 MMcf/d

Number of New Wells



- Permian is located in Texas and southeastern New Mexico.
- Permian is primarily an oil basin which produces condensate and natural gas with varying liquids yield. Currently, most drilling is focused on oil, however, oil production will start to decline during the forecast period due to maturity of the basin. At this point, the drilling for natural gas is expected to increase.
- The number of new wells in Permian dropped from almost 900 in 2010 to about 360 in 2023.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to hover around 330 until 2034 and then begin to increase, reaching 500 by 2040.

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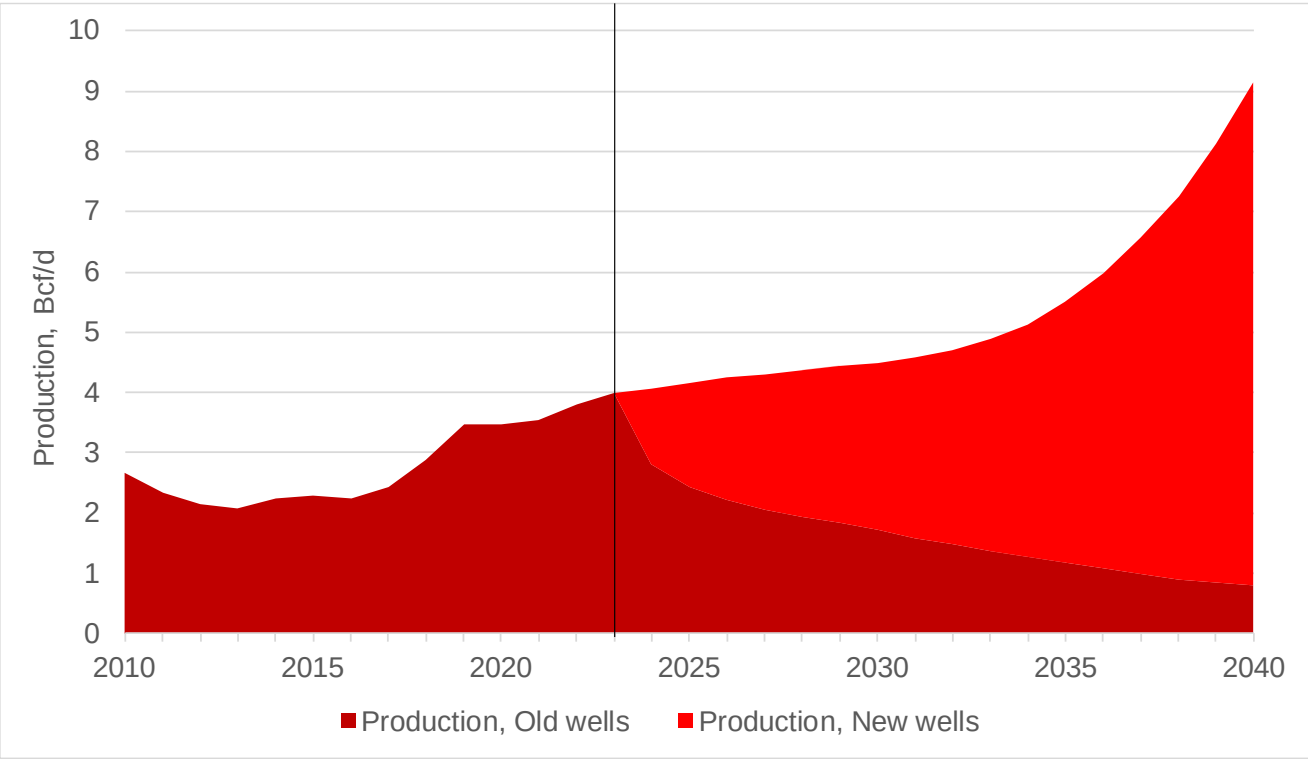
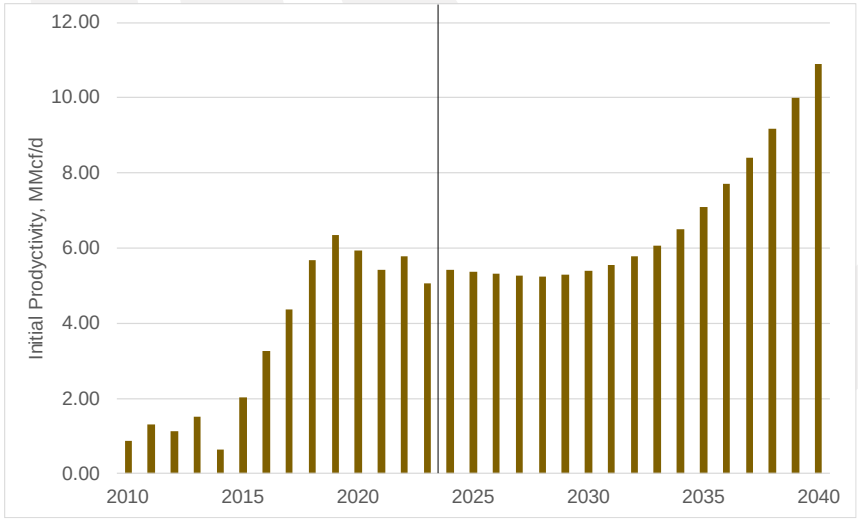
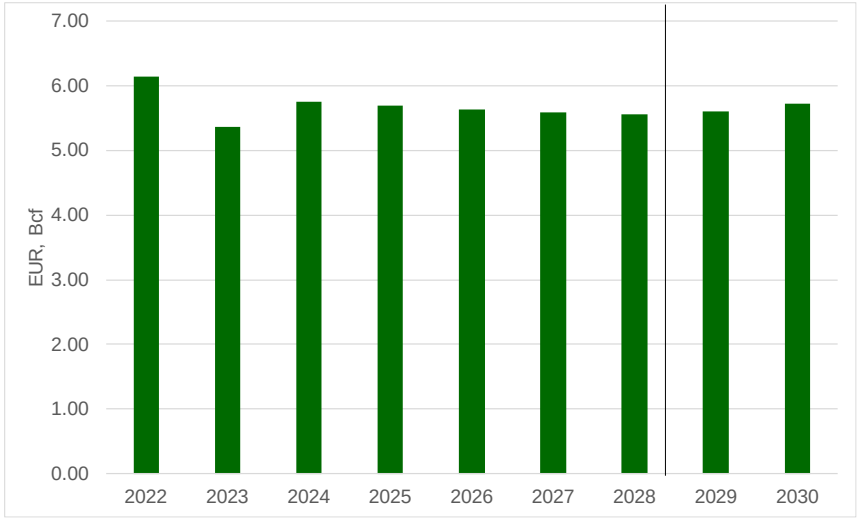
PERMIAN RAW GAS PRODUCTION*



Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



- Permian gas production* grew to almost 4 Bcf/d in 2023 and is expected to grow steadily to about 5 Bcf/d in 2033. The growth rate increases thereafter reaching 9.2 Bcf/d by 2040 when Permian gas-focused production will become economical compared with other basins, and as oil focused activity tapers off. Permian associated gas competes with Permian gas-focused activity for available pipeline takeaway capacity.
- In 2021, Permian new well Initial Productivity (IP) was 5.4 MMcf/d and declined to just over 5.0 MMcf/d in 2023. It is expected to increase going forward, more rapidly after 2033, reaching 10.9 MMcf/d by 2040.
- Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) reached around 6.1 Bcf in 2022 and dropped to 5.4 Bcf in 2023. EUR is expected to continue fluctuate around 5.7 Bcf through 2030.

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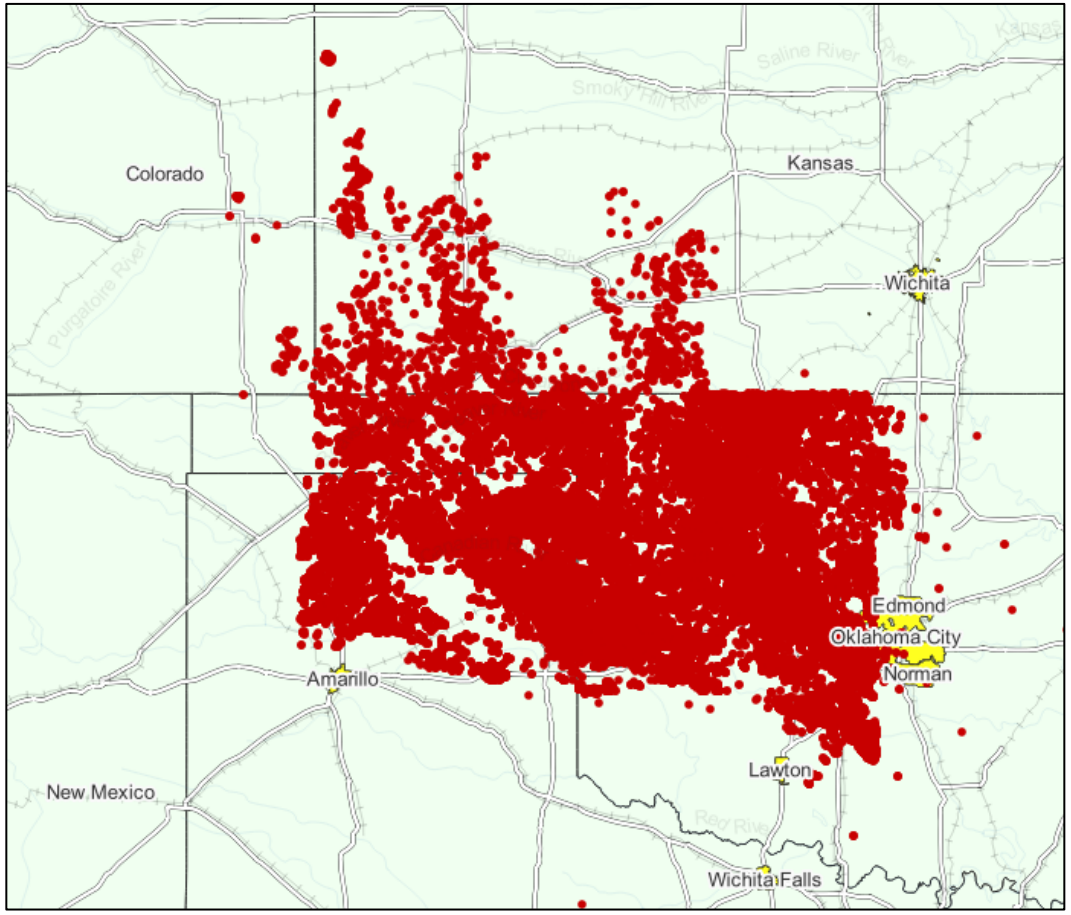
** Does not include associated gas*

ANADARKO

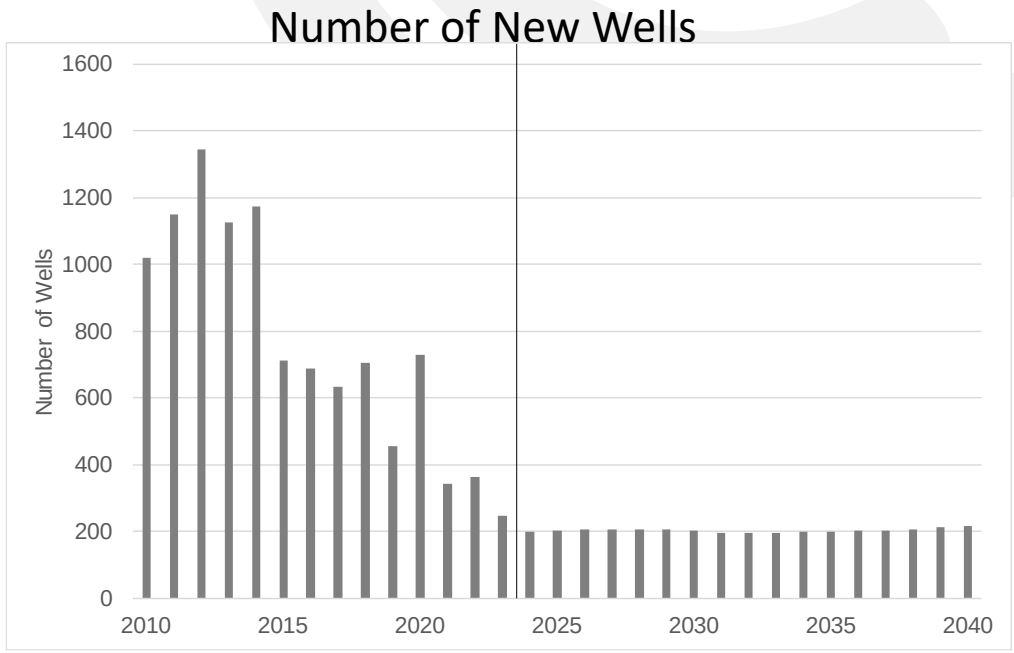


Anadarko gas wells 2000-2023

Average Lateral Length, 2020-2023	6,100 ft
Average Total Depth, 2020-2023	15,000 ft

** Classification of basin in adjacent counties in Oklahoma and Kansas can be different. Some counties in Kansas in particular classify producing basin as Sedgwick, Central Kansas Uplift, or Cherokee. Such wells are not included in this analysis.*

Location: Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas
Number of gas wells drilled since 2010: ~ 10,700
Average New Well Initial Productivity in 2023: ~ 4.2 MMcf/d
Peak Production in 2018: ~ 5.7 MMcf/d



- Anadarko is located in western Oklahoma and northeast Texas extending to southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado.
- Anadarko basin has multiple formations including Granite Wash, Mississippian Lime, Marmaton, Woodford, Cleveland, and others.
- The number of new wells in Anadarko dropped significantly from a peak of about 1350 in 2012 to just under 250 in 2023.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to stay in the 200 range through 2040.

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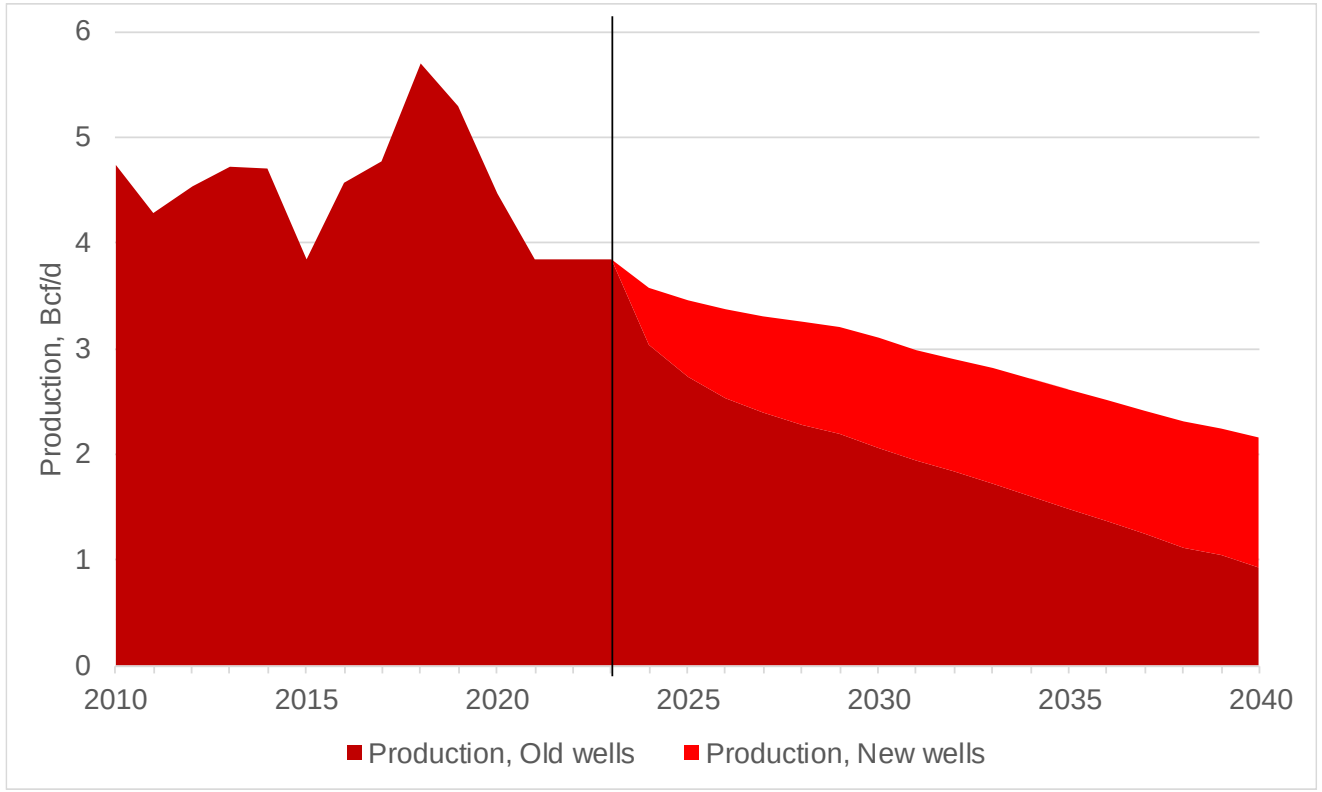
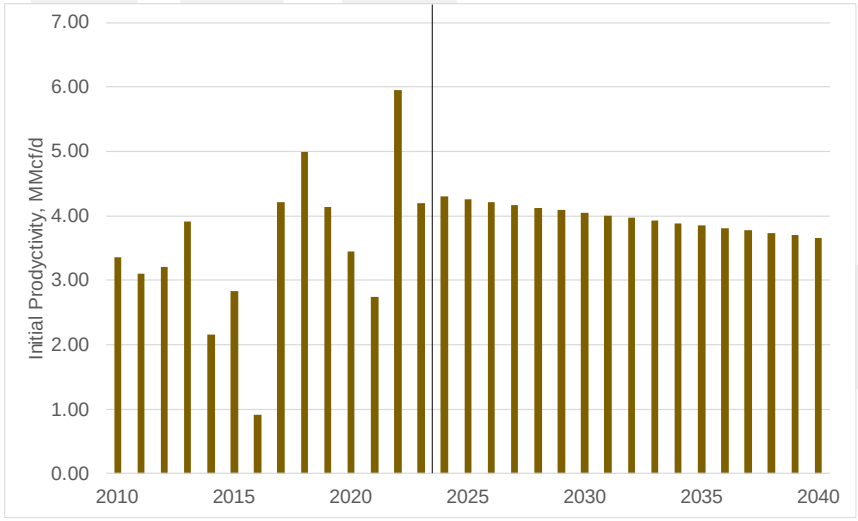
ANADARKO RAW GAS PRODUCTION



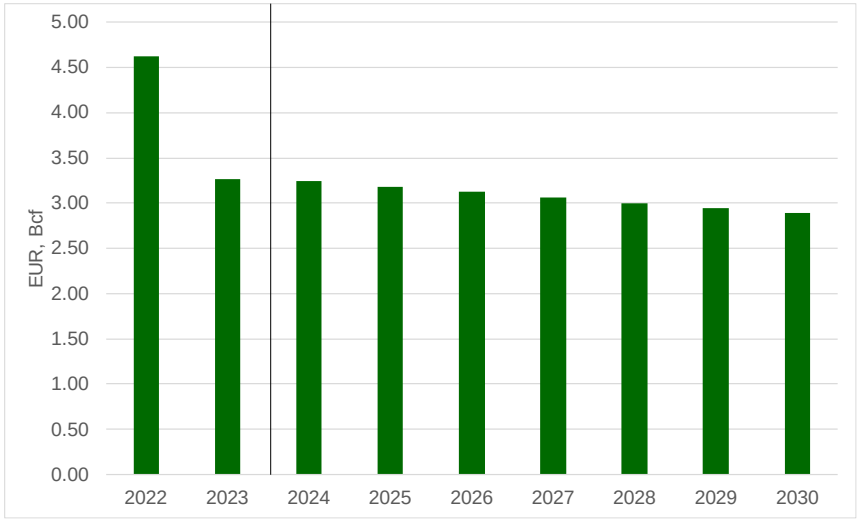
- Anadarko production reached almost 5.7 Bcf/d in 2018 before starting a downward trend. Production is expected to drop to just 2.1 Bcf/d by 2040.
- New well initial productivity declined to 4.2 MMcf/d in 2023, down from over 6 MMcf/d in 2022. Incorrys projects new well IP to drop to 3.7 MMcf/d by 2040.
- Anadarko well EUR has dropped from a peak of about 4.6 Bcf in 2022 to less then 3.3 Bcf in 2023. EUR is expected to continue to drop 2.9 Bcf in 2030.

** Does not include associated gas*

Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



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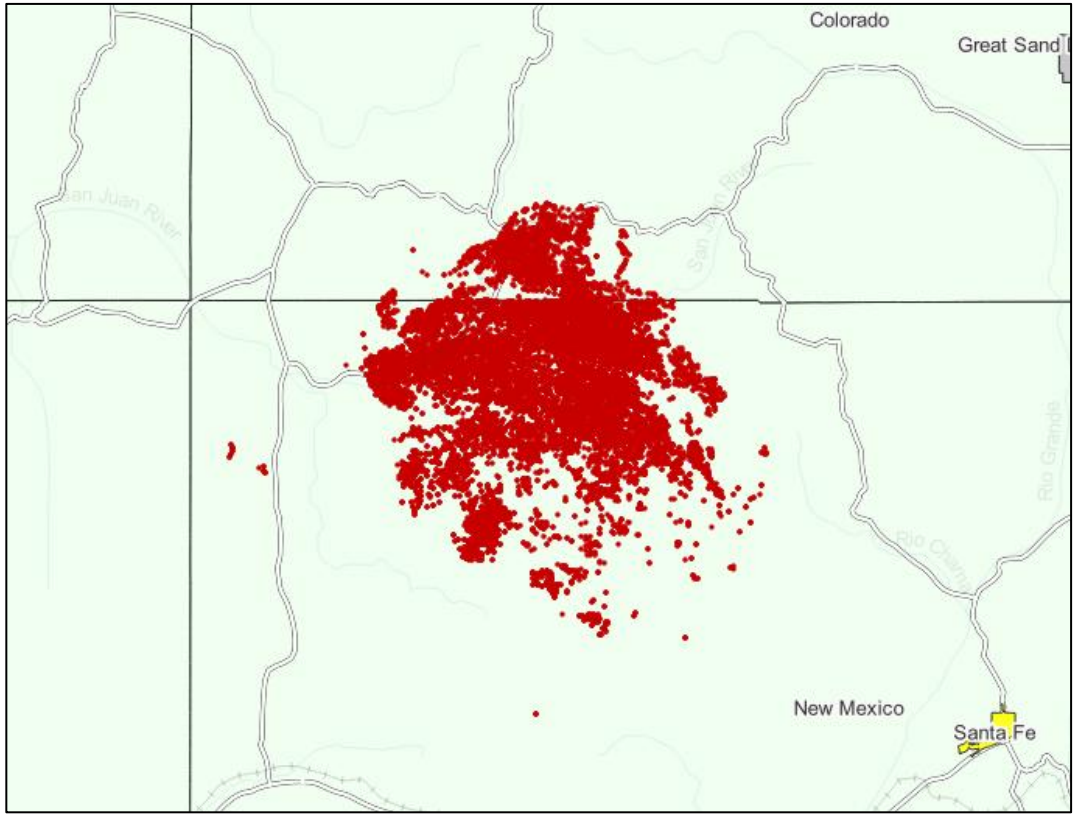
SAN JUAN



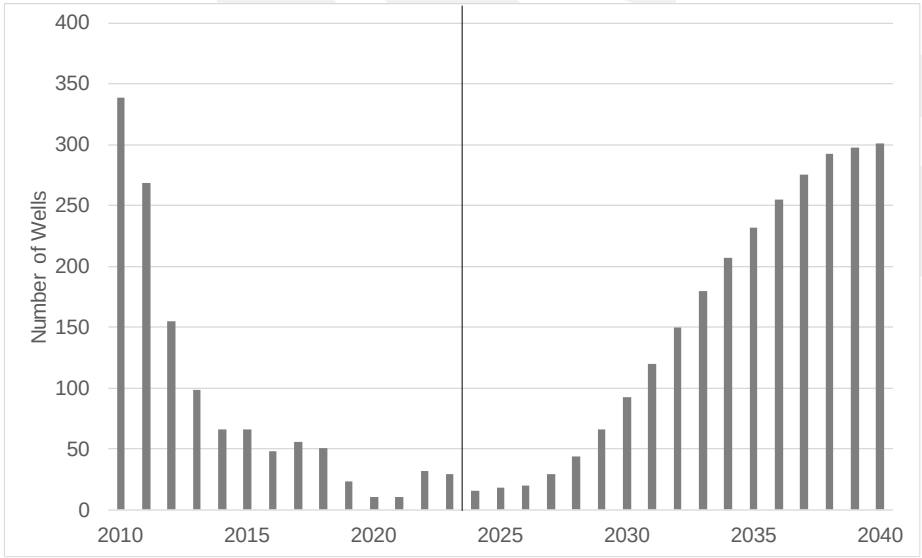
San Juan gas wells 1990-2023*

Average Lateral Length, 2020-2023	5,400 ft
Average Total Depth, 2020-2023	9,000 ft

- Until recently, most new drilling in San Jan basin was directed towards Coal Bed Methane (CBM).
- San Juan is the home of Mancos Shale, which is also present in the Piceance Basin, Colorado. New drilling in San Juan after 2027 is expected to be in the Mancos Shale.

Location: Colorado and New Mexico
Number of gas wells drilled since 2010: ~ 1,250
Average New Well Initial Productivity in 2023: ~ 6.8 MMcf/d
Peak Production in 2010: ~ 3.4 MMcf/d

Number of New Wells



- The San Jaun basin is located northwestern New Mexico extending into southwest Colorado.
- The number of new wells in San Juan, primarily for coal bed methane, dropped from almost 340 in 2010 to about 30 in 2023.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to remain below 30 through 2027 and then start to grow reflecting the development of Mancos Shale.

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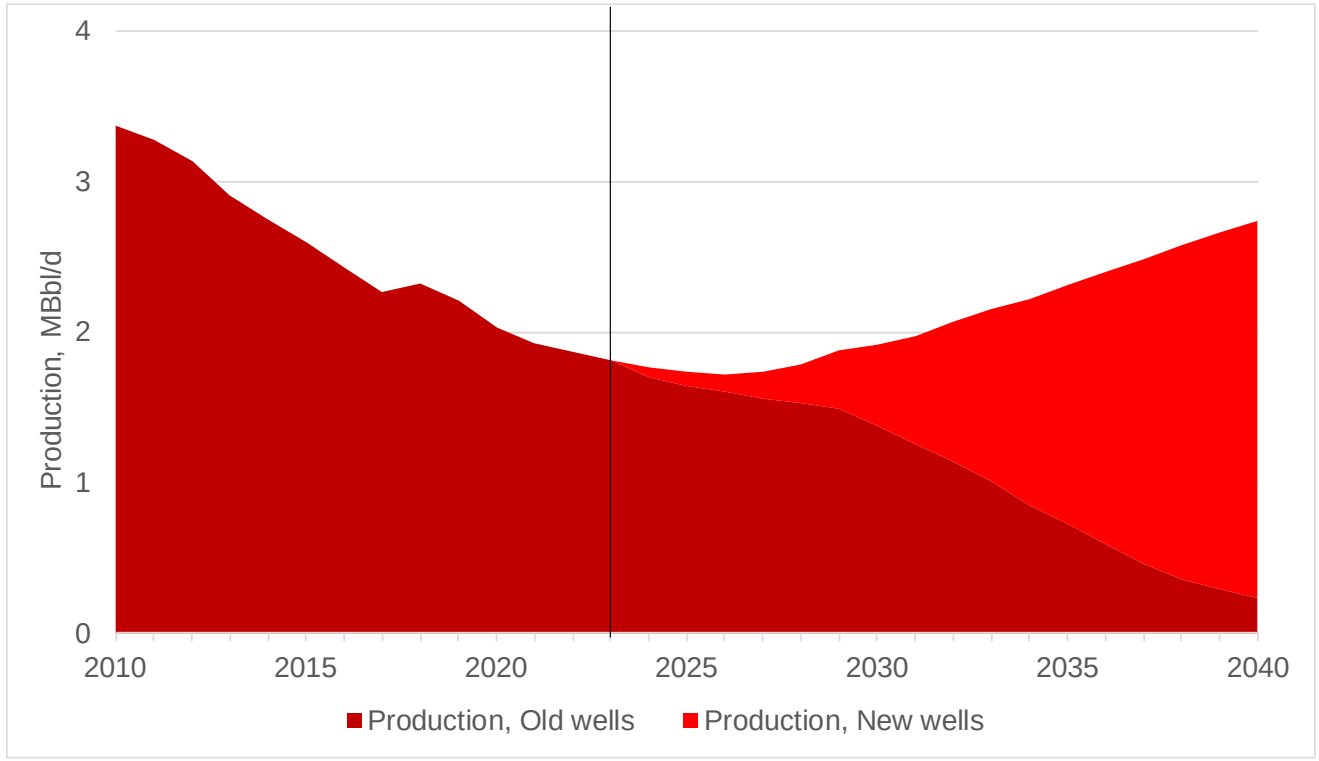
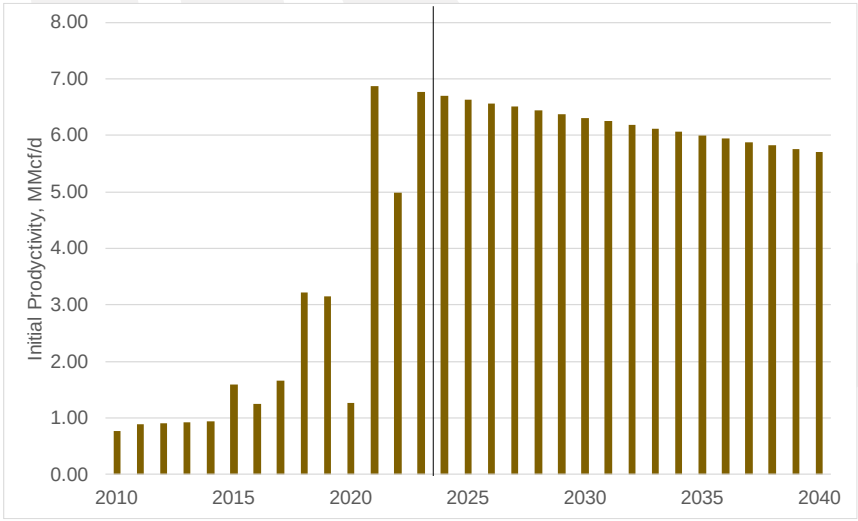
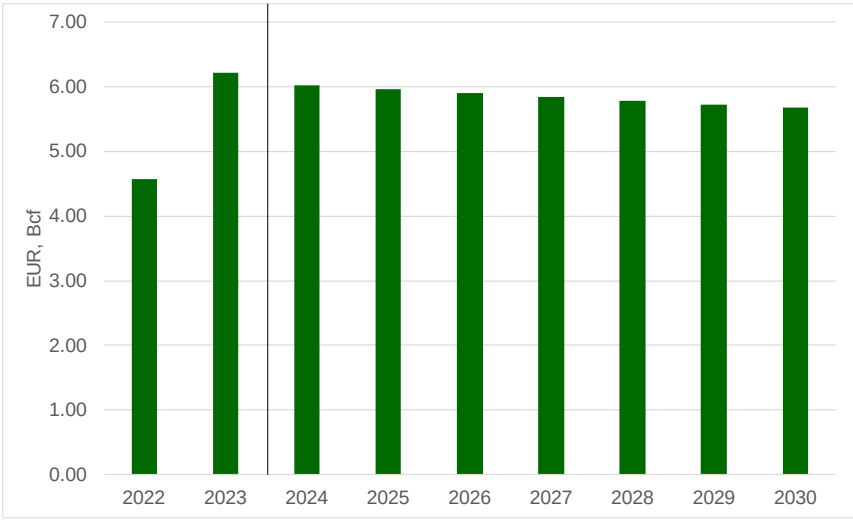
SAN JUAN RAW GAS PRODUCTION



Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



- San Juan raw gas production dropped steadily to about 1.8 Bcf/d in 2023, due to declines in coalbed methane production, and is expected to continue to fall for a few more years and then grow to 1.9 Bcf in 2030 and 2.4 Bcf/d in 2040.
- In 2023, San Juan new well Initial Productivity (IP) was over 6.8 MMcf/d. It is expected to gradually decline during the forecast period to 5.7 MMcf/d in 2040.
- Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) reached over 6 Bcf in 2023 and will slowing decline over the forecast period due to drilling beyond known sweet spots.
- TXO Partners announced that their portion of the Mancos Shale play in the San Juan Basin of New Mexico and Colorado has nearly 3 Tcf of natural gas potential.

Source:https://www.oilfieldtechnology.com/exploration/17012025/txo-partners-announces-natural-gas-potential-in-the-mancos-shale-of-the-san-juan-basin/

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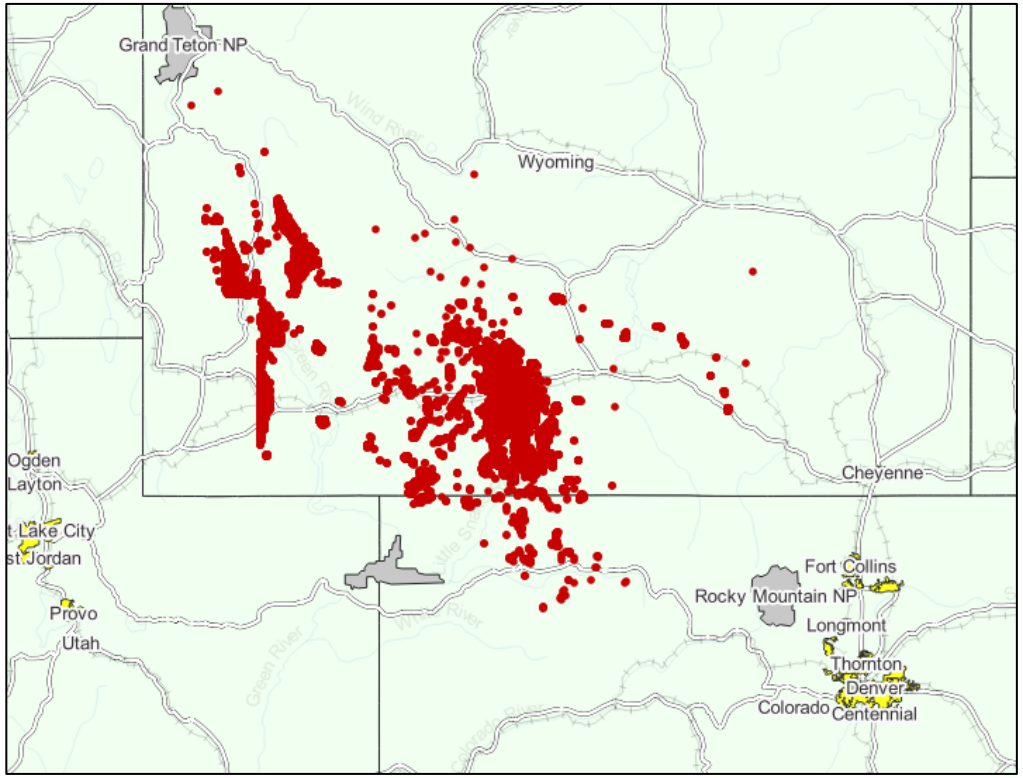
GREEN RIVER

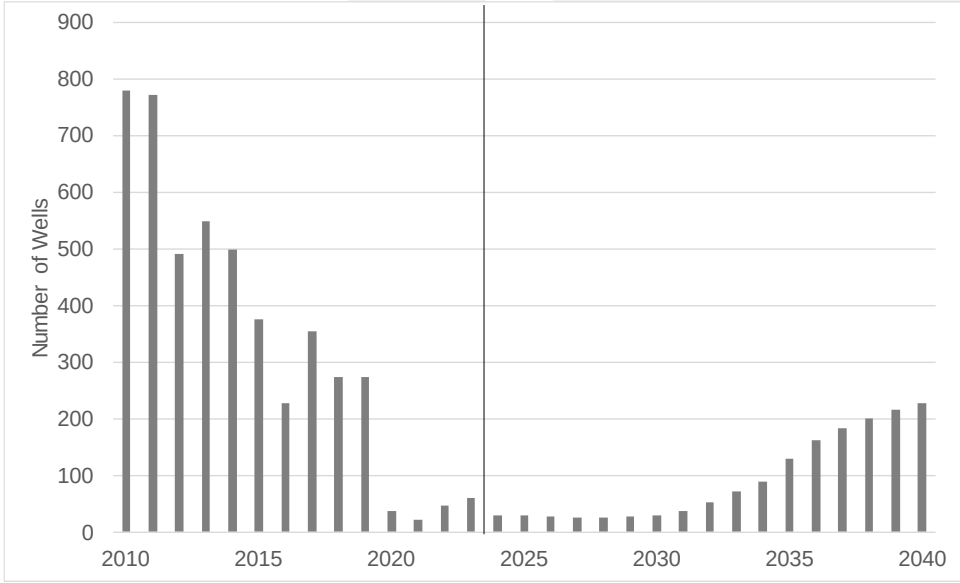


Green River gas wells 1990-2023

Average Lateral Length, 2020-2023	1,752 ft
Average Total Depth, 2020-2023	10,995 ft

Location: Wyoming and Colorado
Number of gas wells drilled since 2010: ~ 4,760
Average New Well Initial Productivity in 2023: ~ 4.0 MMcf/d
Peak Production in 2010: ~ 3.4 MMcf/d

Number of New Wells



- Green River is primarily located in Wyoming extending into northern Colorado.
- Green River producing formations include Lance, Mesaverde Group, and others.
- The number of new wells in Green River dropped significantly from 780 in 2010 to just 60 in 2023.
- Incorrys is forecasting the number of new wells to remain below 30 through 2030 and then increase to almost 230 by 2040.

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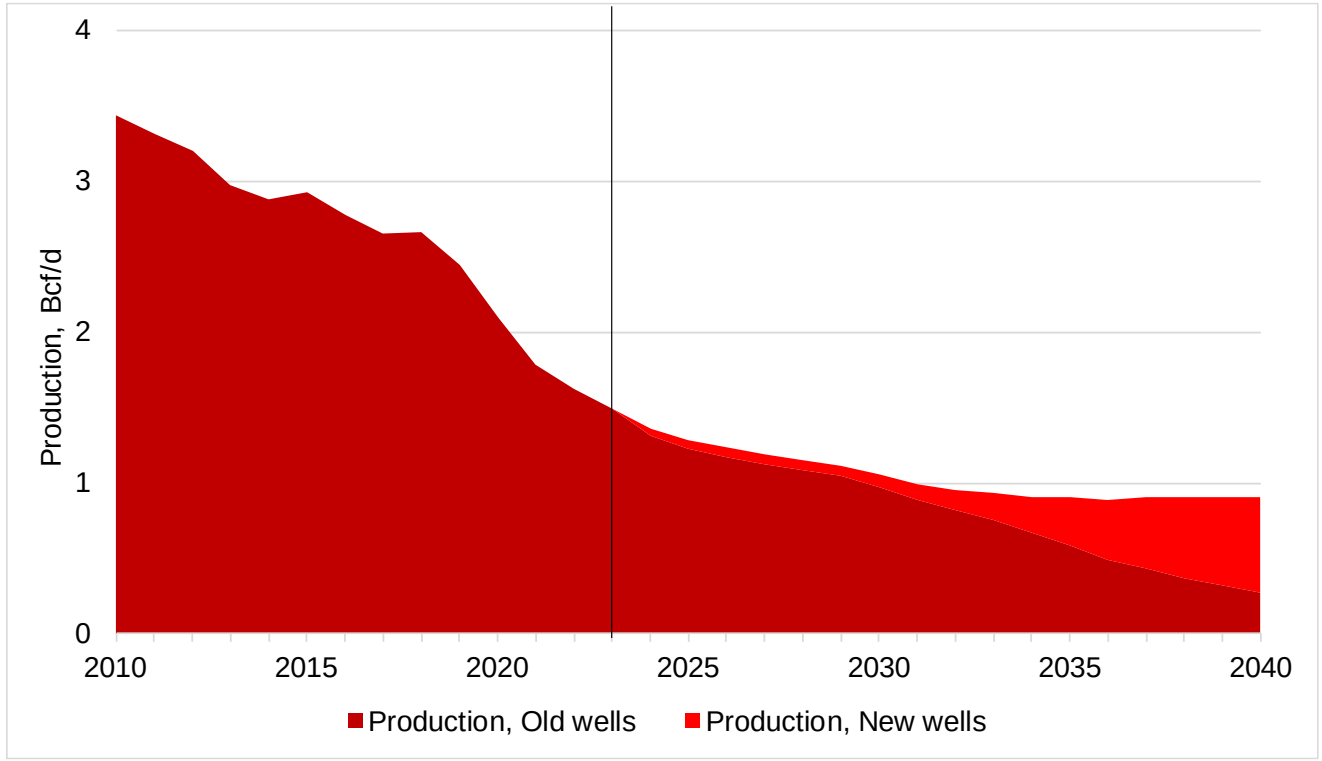
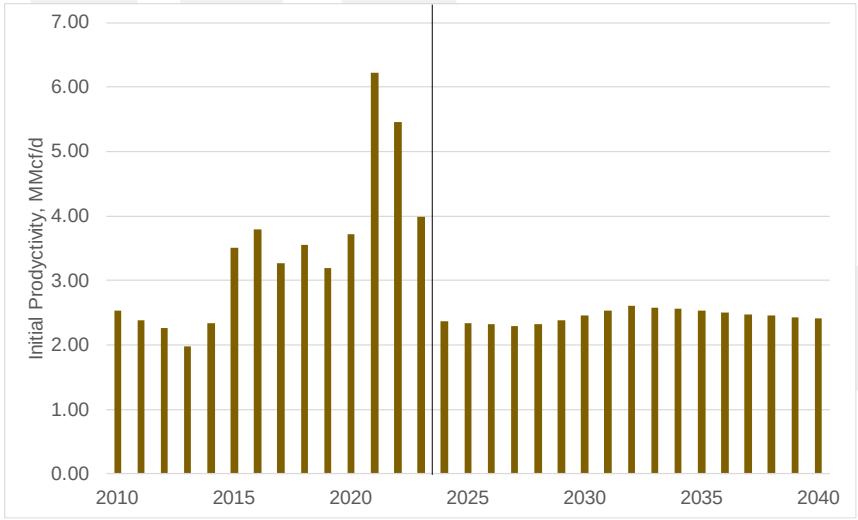
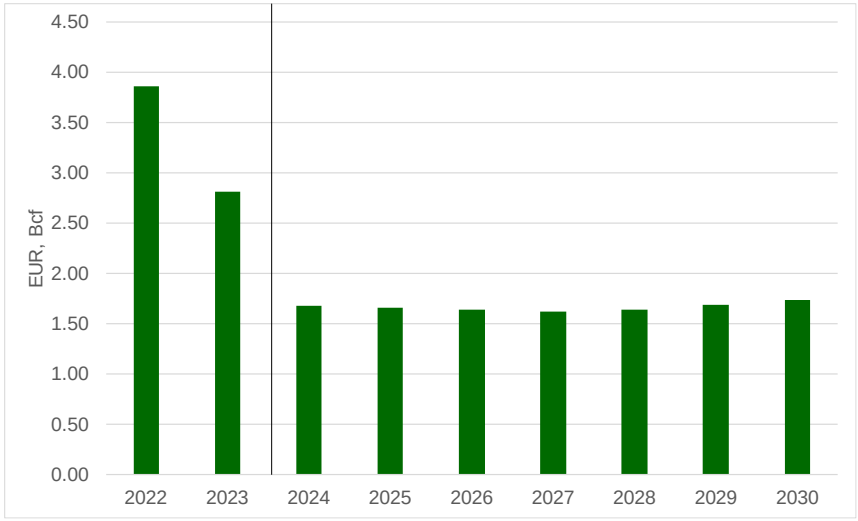
GREEN RIVER RAW GAS PRODUCTION



Gas Well Initial Productivity (IP)



Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)



- Green River raw gas production dropped to around 1.5 Bcf/d in 2023 and is expected to continue to fall reaching 0.9 Bcf/d by 2033. Production remains at this level through 2040 as drilling increases slightly as the relative economics will be comparable to other basins.
- In 2021, Green River new well Initial Productivity (IP) was over 6.2 MMcf/d has declined to around 4 MMcf/d in 2023. It fluctuates around 2.4 MMcf/d through 2040.
- Well Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) reached about 3.9 Bcf in 2022 and has dropped to 2.8 Bcf in 2023. EUR is expected to continue to drop to 1.7 Bcf in 2040.

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Incorrys performs data analysis to ensure quality and consistency among different industries and jurisdictions

ACCURATE FORECASTS

Incorrys employs various forecasting methodologies to ensure accurate forecasts of trends in different industries.

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