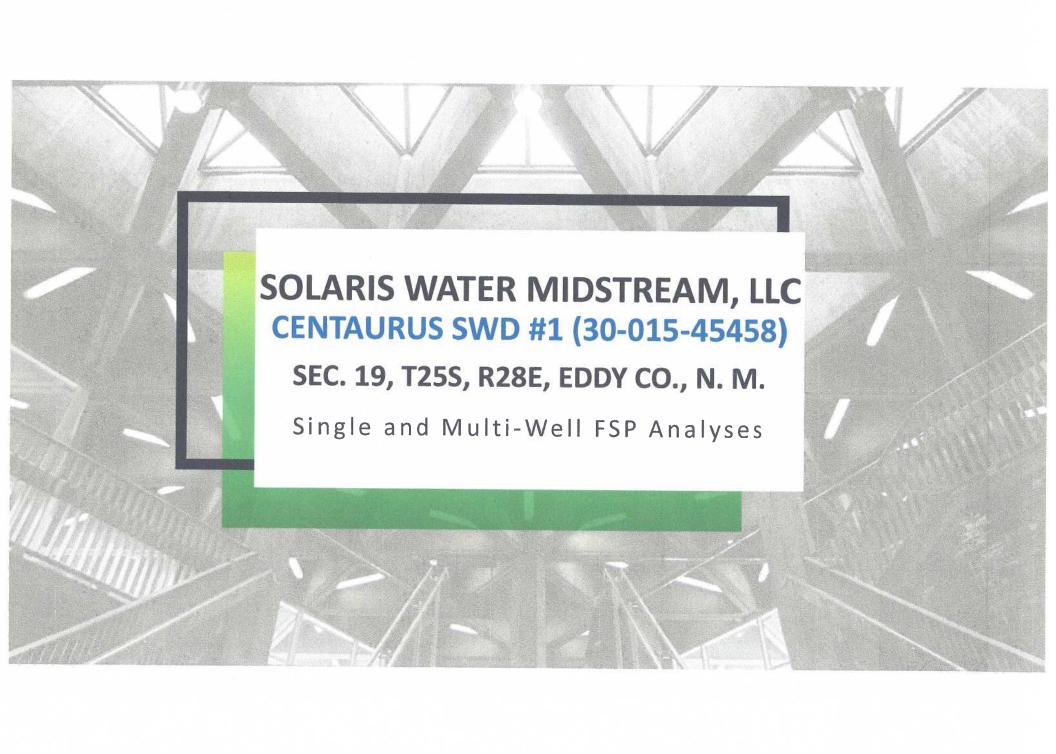
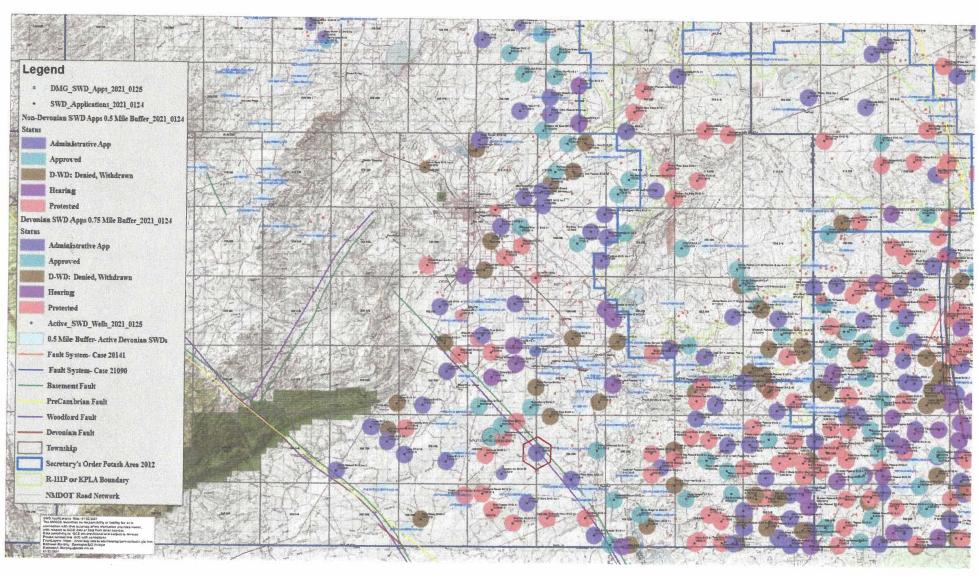
Additional

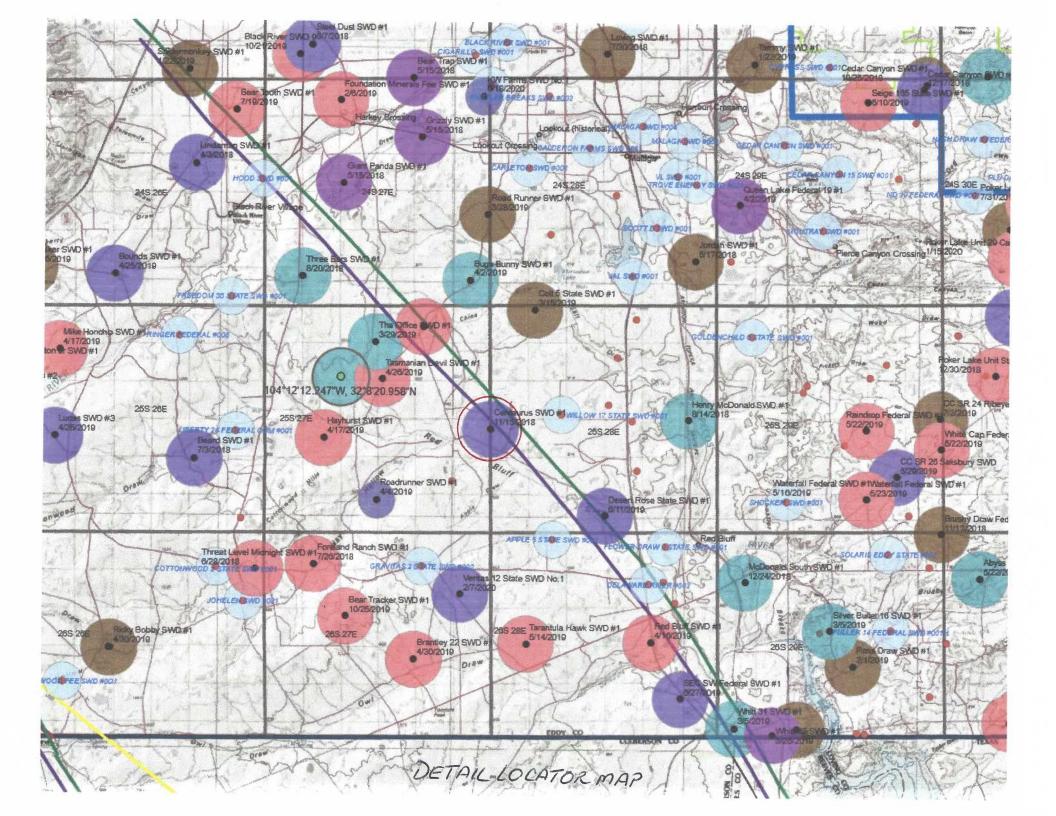
Information

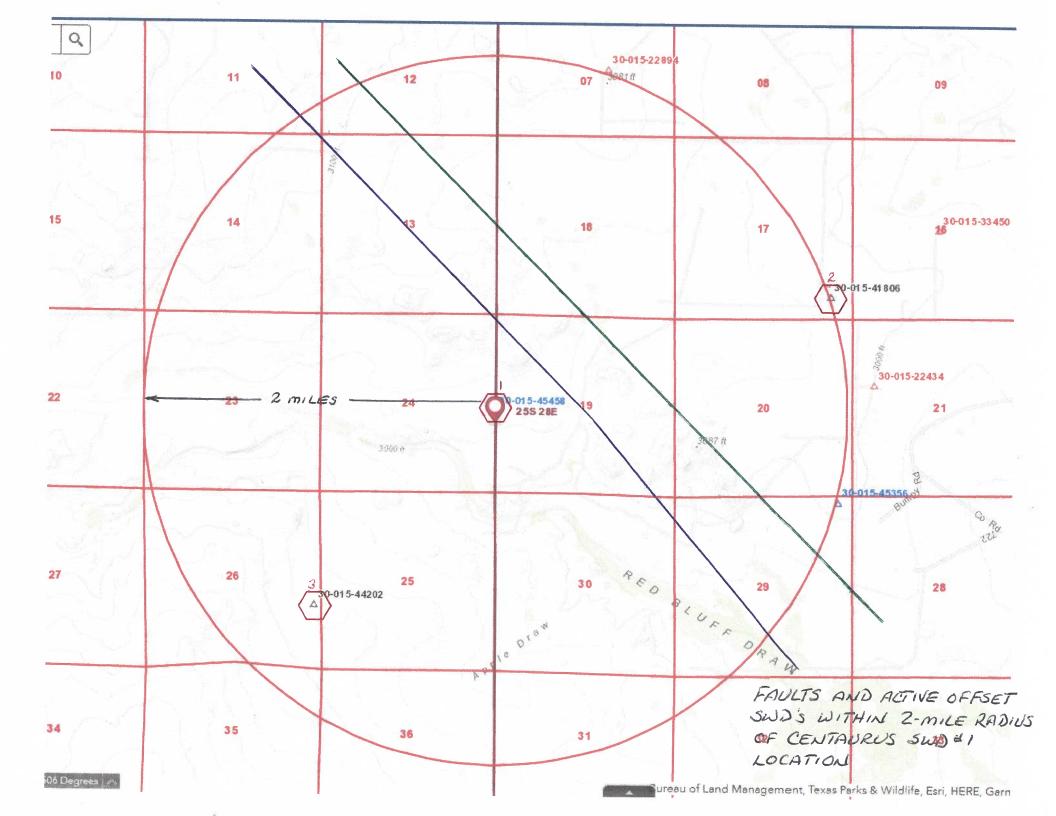
FSP Modeling 2/12/21





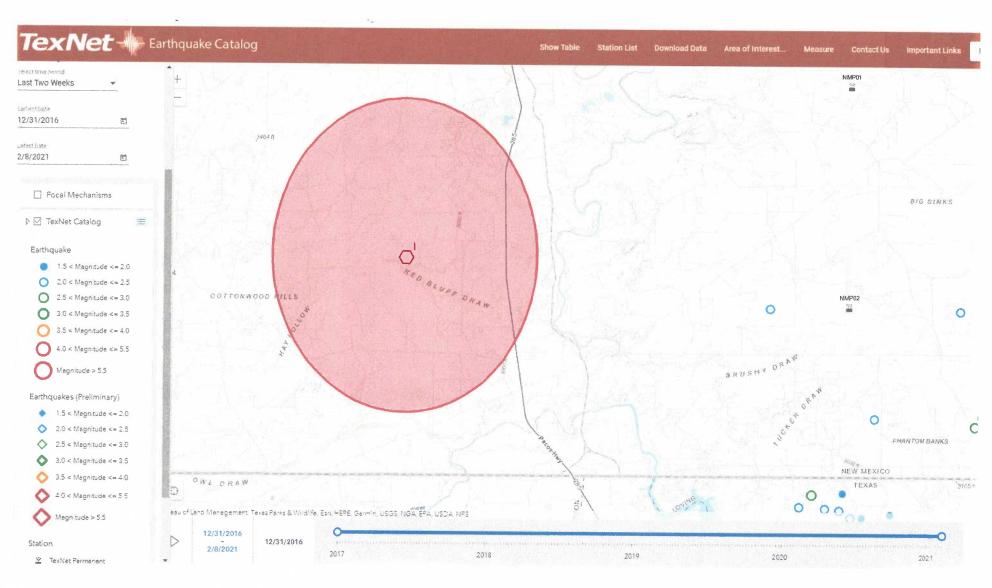
LOCATOR MAP: CENTAURUS SWD#1 (RED OUTLINE) AND PROXIMAL BASEMENT AND WOODFORD INVOLVED FAULTS



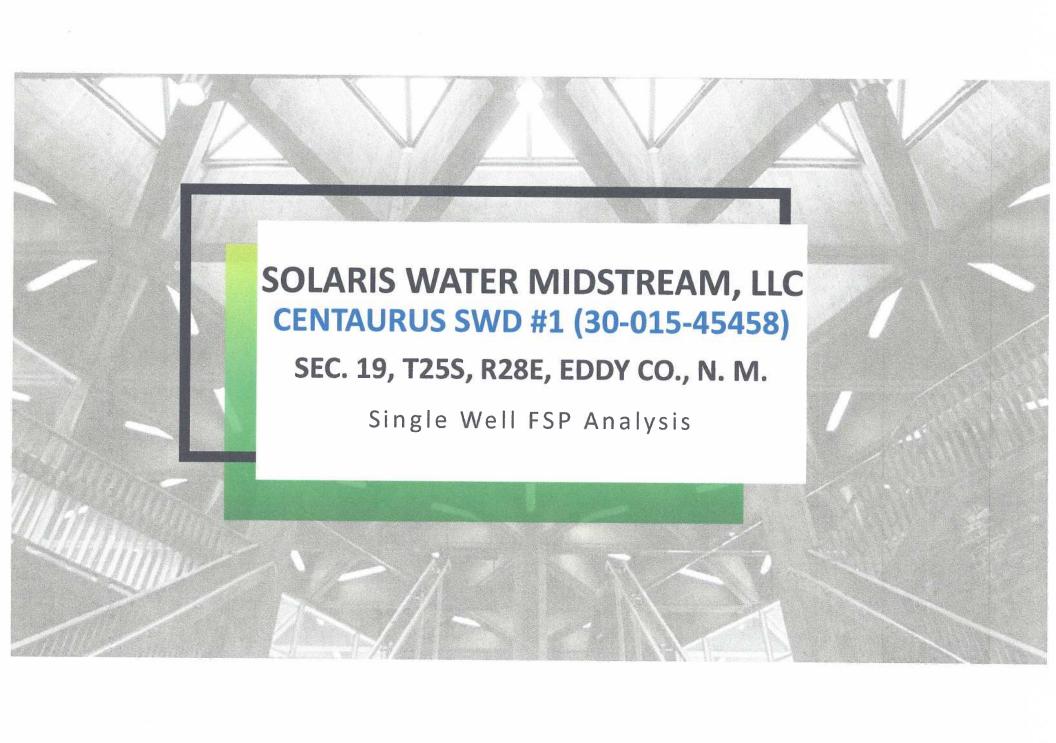


Centaurus SWD #1 and Offset SWD's in 2-Mile AOI

Well#	<u>Operator</u>	Well Name	API	Maximum Inj. Vol.	First Inj. Date
1	Solaris Water Midstream, LLC	Centaurus SWD #1	30-015-45458	35,000 bpd	Aug-21
2	Solaris Water Midstream, LLC	Willow 17 State SWD #1	30-015-41806	25,000 bpd	Jun-14
3	Chevron USA, Inc.	Dignitas 26 State SWD #1	30-015-44202	86,000 bpd	Dec-19



SEISMIC EVENTS > 2.0 MAGNITUDE RELATIVE TO 100 SQ MILE (9.08 KM RADIUS) ADT AROUND CENTAURUS SWD 1/2 LOCATION



Specify All Three Stress Gradients [psi/ft]

OUse A-Phi Model

Vertical Stress Gradient [psi/ft]	1.1
Max Horiz. Stress Gradient [psi/ft]	1.2
Min Horiz. Stress Gradient [psi/ft]	0.74
Max Hor Stress Direction [deg N CW]	35
Initial Res. Pressure Gradient [psi/ft]	0.43
Reference Depth for Calculations [ft]	14350

_	
-88	Hydrology Data

• Enter Hydrologic Parameters

OLoad External Hydrologic Model

Aquifer Thickness [ft]

Porosity [%]

Permeability [mD]

1000	
7	
125	

Injection Wells • Enter Wells Manually O Load Wells Complete .csv Number of wells: x [km] y [km] Inj. Rate [bbl/day] Start Year [yr] End Year [yr] 0 0 35000 2021 2041 2 3 5 6 8 OK

CENTAURUS SWOW MAXIMUM DAILY DISPOSAL VOLUME (20-YEAR MODEL TIME)

Number of faults (max 500)	6
Friction Coefficient mu	0.58

Random Faults

Enter Faults

Select to type in faults or load a .csv file

	X [East km]	Y [North km]	Strike [Deg]	Dip [Deg]	Length [km]	
1	2.7000	-0.9400	315	88	3	
2	0.7500				2.5000	
3	-0.7000	2.4500				
4	***	-1.2800				
5	-0.1700					
6	-1.8200	2.5800			1.7000	
-						
-						
The same of						
			Load File			Help
1257			Load File			

OK

FAULT SEGMENT LOCATIONS RELATIVE TO CENTAURUS SUD[±]1 LOCATION AND SEGMENT ORIENTATIONS

CENTAURUS SWD#1 LOCATION, FAULTS, AND MODELLED DISPOSAL VOLUME

FAULT SEGMENTS (NUMBERS AT SEGMENT MIDPOINTS)

Stereonet Show:

Normal Composite

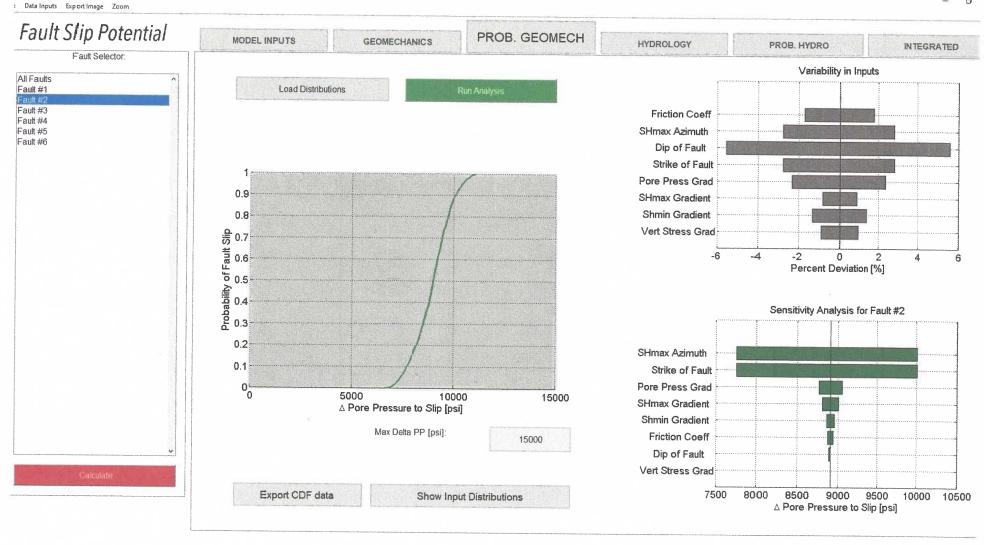
Delta PP to slip [psi]

CALCULATED PORE PRESSURE INCREASE NEEDED TO GENERATE FAULT SLIP AT FAULT SEGMENT MIDPOINTS

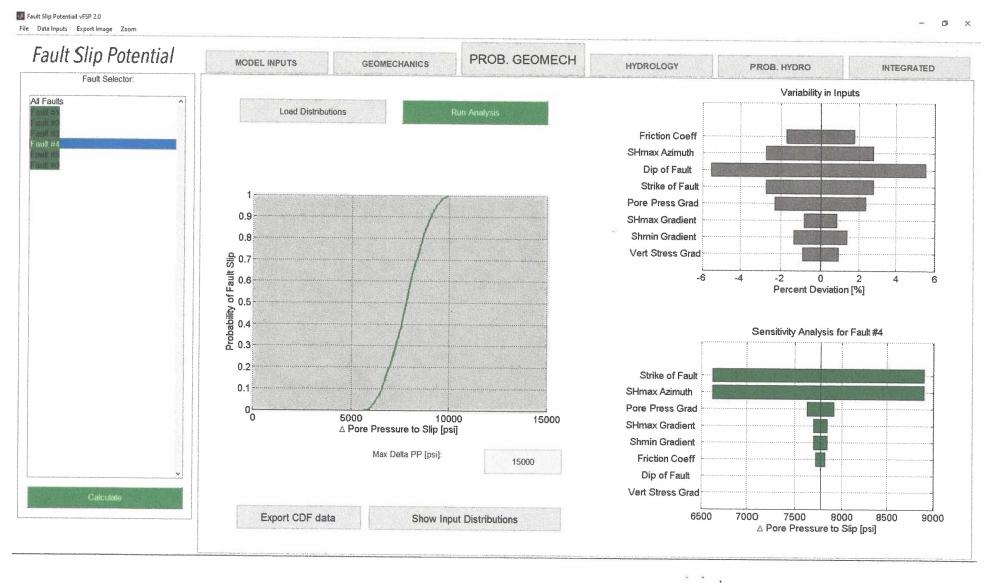
Stereonet Show:

Normal Composite

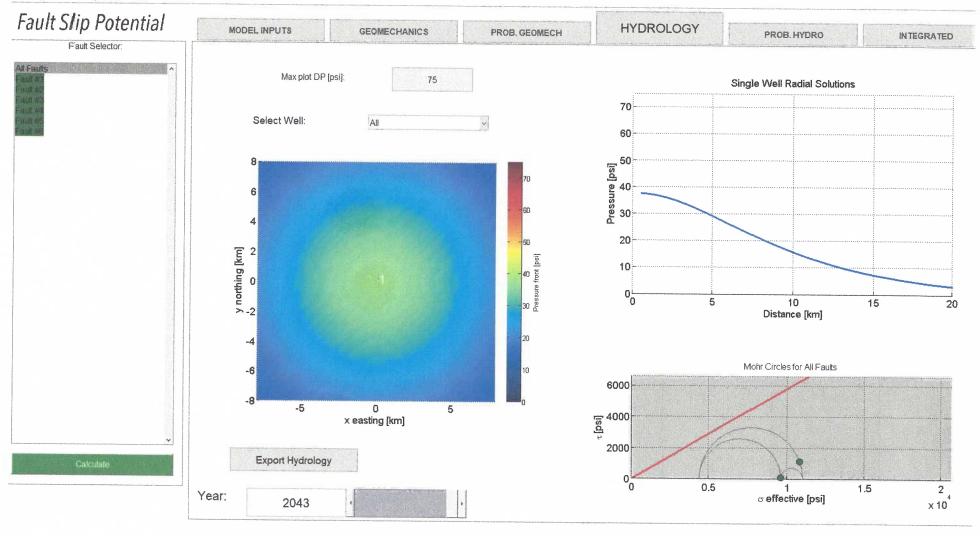
FAULT SLIP PROBABILITY AS FUNCTION OF PORE PRESSURE INCREASE



FAULT SEGMENT 2 CASE SENSITIVITIES

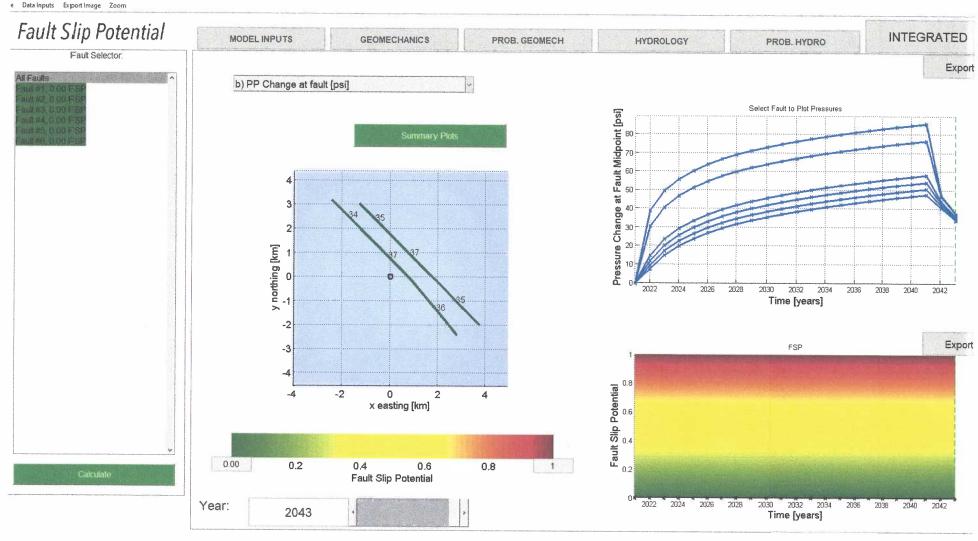


FAULT SEGMENT 4 CASE SENSITIVITIES

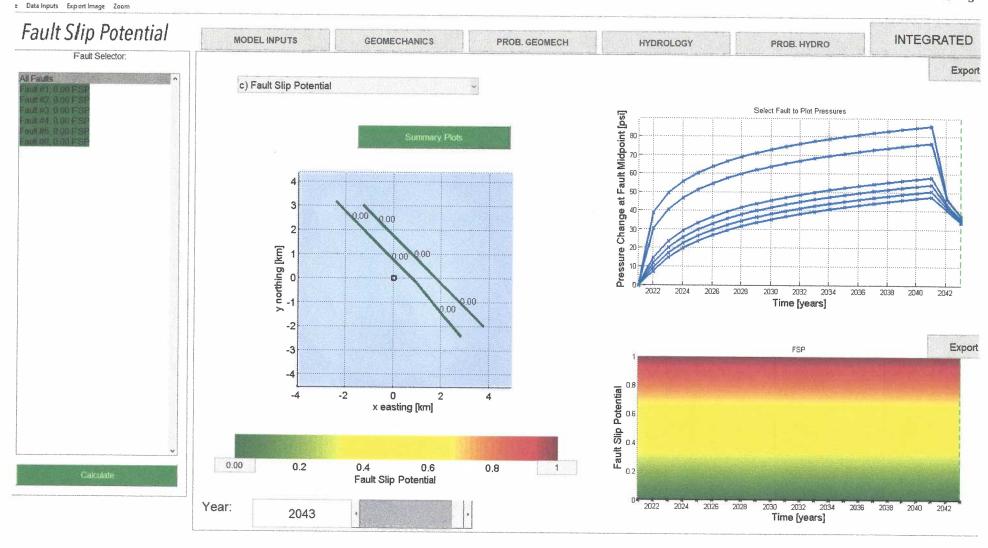


GENERATED PRESSURE FRONT AFTER MODELLED 20+ YEAR DISPOSAL

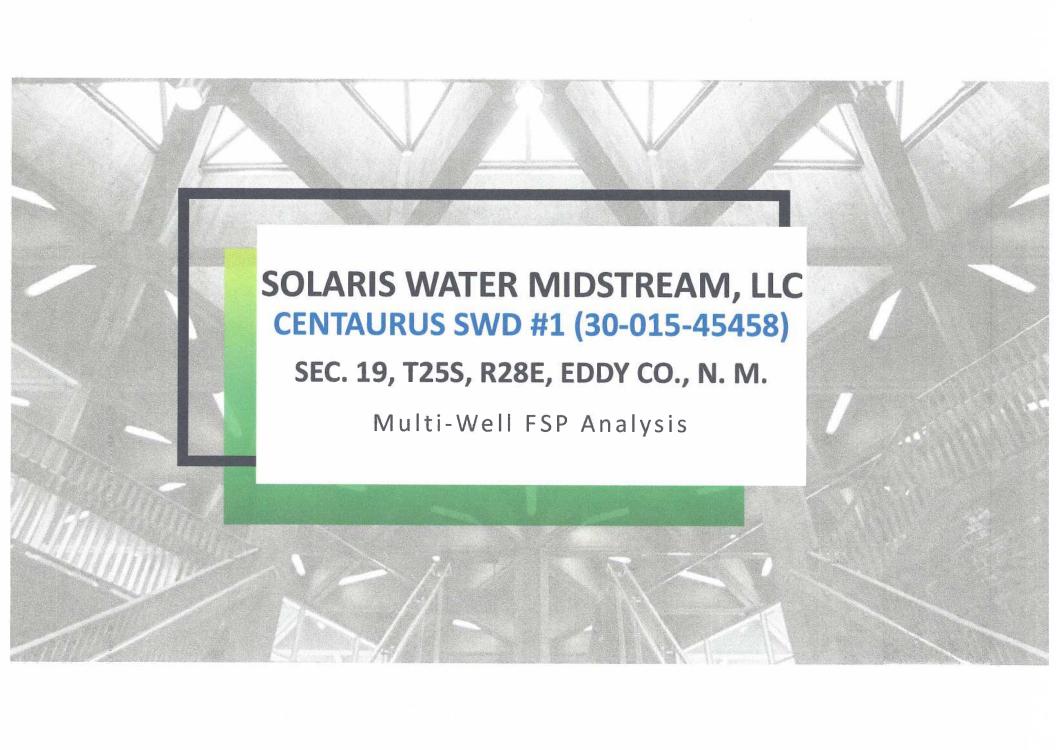
PROBABILITY OF PRESSURE EXCEEDANCE



PORE PRESSURE INCREASE AT FAULT SEGMENT MIDPOINTS OVER CENTAURUS SWIDE I MODELLED WELL LIFE



FAULT SLIP POTENTIAL AT SEBMENT MIDPOINTS



Specify All Three Stress Gradients [psi/ft]

OUse A-Phi Model

Vertical Stress Gradient [psi/ft]	1.1
Max Horiz. Stress Gradient [psi/ft]	1.2
Min Horiz. Stress Gradient [psi/ft]	0.74
Max Hor Stress Direction [deg N CW]	35
Initial Res. Pressure Gradient [psi/ft]	0.43
Reference Depth for Calculations [ft]	14350

ОК

BIRTH	Hydrology	
29.3	Hedroton	Date

Enter Hydrologic Parameters

CLoad External Hydrologic Model

Aquifer Thickness [ft]

Porosity [%]

Permeability [mD]

1000	
125	

Number of wells:

Enter Wells Manually

○ Load Wells Complete .csv

x [km]	y [km]	Inj. Rate [bbl/day]	Start Year [yr]	End Year [yr]
0	0	35000	2021	2041
3.2	0.4	25000	2014	2034
-1.67	-1.92	86000	2010	2020

•

2

3

5

7

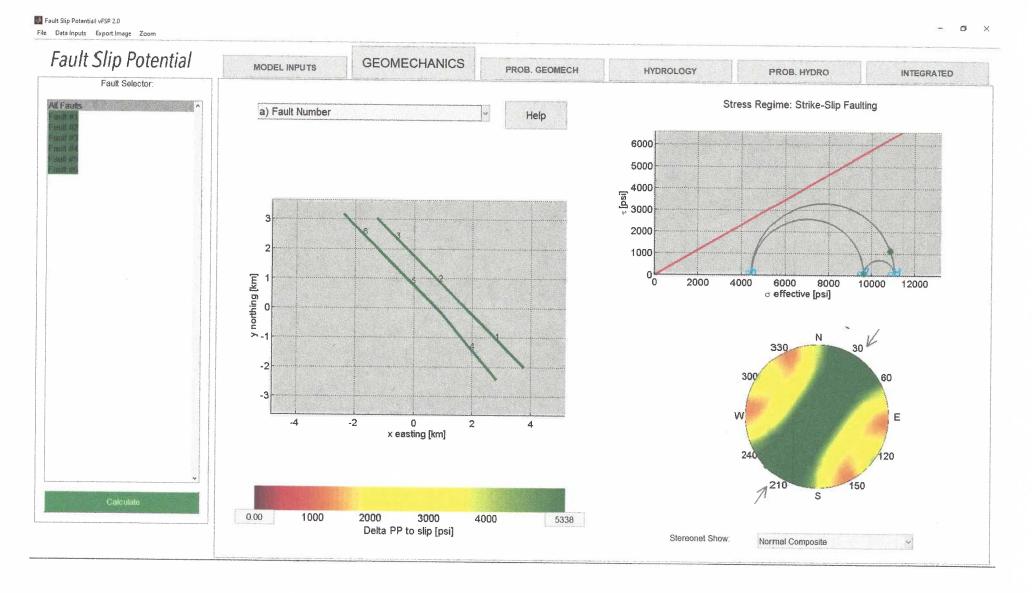
8

Number of faults (max 500)

C	Random	Faults				
•	Enter Fau	ults				to type in faults or load a .csv file
12.40.	X [East km]	Y [North km]	Strike [Deg]	Dip [Deg]	Length (km)	
1	2.7000	-0.9400	315	88	3	
2	-			88	2.5000	
3	-			88	1.6700	
4	1.8500					
5	-					
6	-1.8200	2.5800	315	88	1.7000	
Table 1						
TO THE REAL PROPERTY.						
-						
To the same of the						
volv.ant.ant.ant.						

FAULT SEGMENTS AND ORIENTATIONS RELATIVE
TO CENTAURUS SWD !!

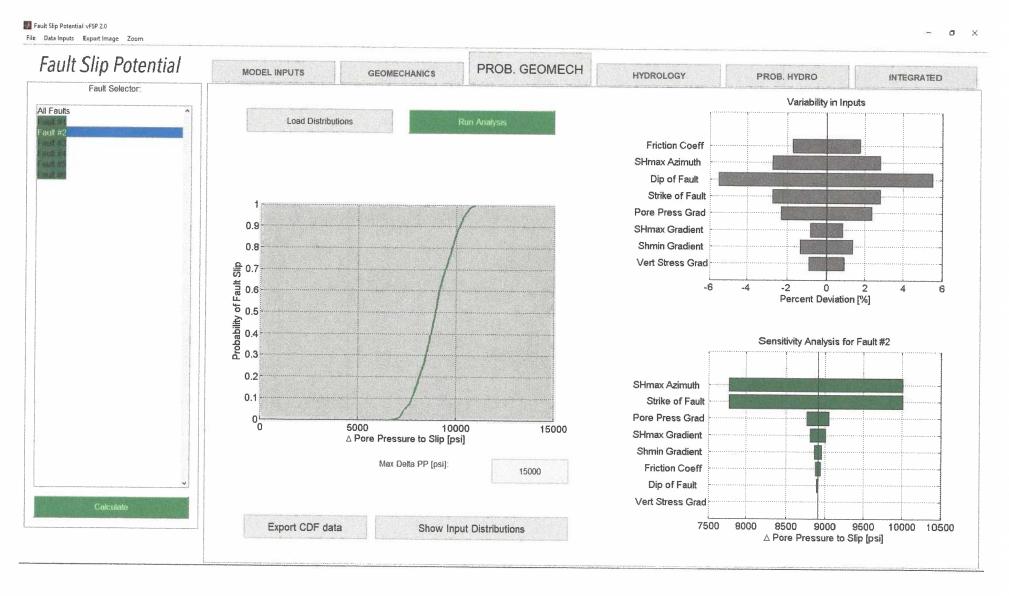
LOCATION OF CENTAURUS SWD & AND OFFSET SWD'S RELATIVE TO FAULT SEGMENTS, AND MAXIMUM DAILY DISPOSAL VOLUMES OVER MODELLED TIME



FAULT SEGMENTS

CALCULATED PORE PRESSURE INCREASE NEEDED AT FAULT SEGMENT MIDPOINTS TO GENERATE SLIP

FAULT SLIP PROBABILITY AS FUNCTION OF PORE PRESSURE INCREASE - ALL FAULT SEGMENTS



FAULT SEGMENT 2 CASE SENSITIVITIES

FAULT SEGMENT 4 CASE SENSITIVITIES

PORE PRESSURE FRONT AFTER MODELLED 20+ YEARS

PROBABILITY OF PRESSURE EXCEEDANCE ON FAULT SERMENTS

PORE PRESSURE INCREASE AT FAULT SEGMENT MIDPOINTS OVER MODELLED TIME GENERATED BY CENTAURUS SWD#1 AND OFFSET SWD'S

8.0

0.00

Year:

0.2

2043

0.4

Fault Slip Potential

0.6

HYDROLOGICAL AND BEOMECHANICAL CALCULATION OF FAULT SLIP POTENTIAL AT FAULT SEGMENT MIDPOINTS. SIMULATION SHOWS NO POTENTIAL FOR FAULT SLIP

2022 2024 2026 2028 2030 2032 2034 2036 2038 2040 2042

Time [years]

SUMMARY

- Modelled faults are two USGS-BEG confirmed NW-SE trending Basement and Woodford involved faults northeast of the Centaurus SWD #1.
- The Centaurus SWD #1 and two offset SWD's within the designated two-mile radius of investigation were modelled at maximum daily permit volumes over a 20+ year well life.
- Investigation of historical seismicity in a 100 sq. mile area centered on the proposed location did not identify any seismic events of >2.0 magnitude.
- Input hydrology and reservoir parameters were derived from offset well control and regional Devonian character. Calculation reference depth is the midpoint depth of the anticipated disposal interval.

CONCLUSIONS

- Calculated pore pressure increase necessary to generate slip on projected faults varies from 7761-8753 psi contingent on fault segment length and orientation relative to regional principal stresses.
- Pore pressure increase at fault segment midpoints attributable to the single well Centaurus SWD #1 model varies from 34 to 37 psi.
- As a standalone case, there is no potential for the Centaurus SWD #1 to induce fault slip on any fault segment.
- Pore pressure increase at fault segment midpoints generated by Centaurus and two offset SWD's over 20+ year model life varies from 107 to 115 psi.
- Integrated geomechanical and hydrological analyses indicate Centaurus and offset SWD's have no potential to induce fault slip on any fault segment.

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