

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.01  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.01: What is the COS/Dth of gas if the well cost goes up from the forecasts to 10%, 15%, 20%, 50% higher? This would be an update to the existing Exhibit 3.02 with added rows to show the increase to “Forecasted Wexpro Cost-of-Service/Dth” (without a horizontal well) with the impact to the total (with a successful horizontal well).

Answer: See Excel file “DPU 1.01 Confidential Attachment - Cost Scenarios”

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Geoscience & Engineering

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.02  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.02: Please provide the monthly production numbers for all Wexpro wells (provide a delineation for well, API #, field, Wexpro I/II).

Answer: Please refer to DPU 1.02 Confidential Attachment - Wexpro COS Production History.xlsx

Prepared by: Robert Squire, Supervisor, Technical Reserves Analysis

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.03  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.03: Please provide the price per foot drilled/completed within the most recent drilling year (current-i.e. Most recent, and five-year average). Please include all data for these calculations. Please also include these numbers (where applicable) for the proposed horizontal well program.

Answer: Please refer to DPU 1.03 Confidential Attachment -Drilling Costs which shows drilling costs per foot in Wexpro wells for 2020-2025. It also shows an estimate of horizontal costs.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Geoscience & Engineering

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.04  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.04: Please provide the well status for all of the wells within the proposed drilling area (where Wexpro is proposing the horizontal wells—within all areas of interest as provided within the application; Island, Vermillion, Church Buttes).

Answer: DPU 1.04 Confidential Attachment- Well Status in Proposed Drilling Areas shows the wells status of the wells in the requested areas

Prepared by: Robert Squire, Supervisor, Technical Reserves Analysis

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.05  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.05: Please provide a list of wells which are currently held in Wexpro Development (provide identifying information such as well name, API #, TD Date, Plug date (if applicable), date of first production, and well status).

Answer: See Excel spreadsheet: DPU 1.05 Confidential Attachment - Wells in WDC.xlsx.

Prepared by: Robert Squire, Supervisor, Technical Reserves Analysis

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.06  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.06: During the Wexpro Horizontal Well meeting on 10/8/2025 Dee Hugely stated “...really really good wells” end up paying for the majority of the program. Please provide a recent example of this phenomenon.

Answer: Oil and gas well EUR (Estimated Ultimate Recovery) results that can be grouped in a distinct distribution of similar wells fall on a lognormal probability distribution. This distribution is described by “P” values or probability of exceedance. Distributions are commonly described by their P90, P50, mean, and P10 values. Take for example the P50 of a distribution, or the median. This EUR cuts the distribution in two, and 50% of the wells will have at least the median value or larger. In a normal distribution, the median and the mean are the same value and the shape of the distribution is symmetrical on both sides of the median. In a lognormal distribution, the mean is larger than the median because the shape of the distribution is not symmetrical on both sides. Lognormal distributions have a right skew, so the mean is larger than the median. This results in rarer higher value EURs having a disproportionate effect on the overall mean of the distribution. Wider lognormal distributions as observed in horizontal well development exaggerate the effect of the top decile on the mean. Lognormal distributions are best described by the ratio between the P10 and P90 probabilities on the distribution (P10/P90). An example of this effect can be seen in the 2024 Vermillion completed wells. If the top decile of wells from this program are excluded, the average EUR drops from 1.77 BCF to 1.62 BCF with the top decile average being 3.03 BCF. This statistical result is illustrated in Table 1.

Play	p10/p90	Average	Avg. Exl Top Decile	Avg. Top decile	% Of Mean Excl. Top Decile
Piceance Niobrara Hz	5.4	5	4.21	12.07	84%
Piceance Vertical	2	5	4.70	7.71	94%
Red Wash Mesaverde Hz	4.34	5	4.32	11.12	86%
Red Wash Mesaverde Vt	2.14	5	4.67	8.00	93%
Vermillion 2024 Completions	2.95	1.77	1.62	3.03	92%

Table 1. Lognormal distribution top decile effect on average with varying p10/p90 ratios.

As shown in Table 1, as the P10/P90 ratio increases, the mean drops significantly as the top decile is removed from the dataset. The P10/P90 ratio is larger in horizontal plays than vertical plays. In the Piceance Niobrara horizontal wells for example, the EUR average drops 16% if the top decile is removed while it only drops 6% in the vertical case. This illustrates that as the P10/P90 ratio increases, the effect of the largest EUR wells is more substantial.

Prepared by: Brooks Black, Supervisor of Wexpro Reservoir Engineering  
Reviewed by: Dee Heugly, Director, Wexpro Business Development

CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.07  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience and Engineering

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.08  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 17, 2026

DPU 1.08: On lines 53-54 of the Direct Testimony of Austin C. Summers you state “Therefore, a pilot program separate from the Wexpro II program is necessary...” how does this program operate outside of the Wexpro I/II agreement? What gives Wexpro the authorization to do so?

Answer: The referenced testimony should not be understood to mean that the properties at issue in the pilot program are not currently subject to the Wexpro I and/or Wexpro II Agreements, as amended. Rather, through its Application, the Company is seeking authorization from the Public Service Commission of Utah to conduct the pilot program on conditions and terms that would allow horizontal drilling to occur for a limited number of wells as described in the Application. As explained in the Application, the conditions and terms would only apply to the pilot program. The Wexpro I and Wexpro II Agreements were not developed or designed for a horizontal drilling program as horizontal drilling was not available when the Wexpro I Agreement was negotiated and the Wexpro II Agreement (and subsequent amendments to it) contemplated only traditional vertical drilling and the costs and risks associated with that type of a drilling program.

Horizontal drilling involves different development risk than traditional vertical drilling, but also provides more potential production than is generally achievable through vertical drilling. As such, without approval of the pilot program, Wexpro would not pursue horizontal drilling as drilling those wells would not fit within the current risk-allocation and cost-of-service structure established under the Wexpro I and II Agreements. As explained in the Application and supporting testimony, Wexpro has pursued vertical drilling within the areas of the properties at issue but there are limited further vertical drilling opportunities within the current portfolio. However, based on the information derived from Wexpro’s work on the properties, it and the Company believe that there are opportunities to pursue horizontal drilling on the properties that would benefit customers. In order to obtain the information that would be necessary to determine whether a larger and more formal horizontal drilling program should proceed, Wexpro and the Company are seeking authorization to pursue the pilot. Through the pilot, they would assess the viability of horizontal drilling within the current portfolio and obtain the information to assess how, where, and on what terms a horizontal drilling program would be beneficial to customers and should be pursued.

Prepared by: Austin C. Summers, Director, Regulation and Pricing

CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.09  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

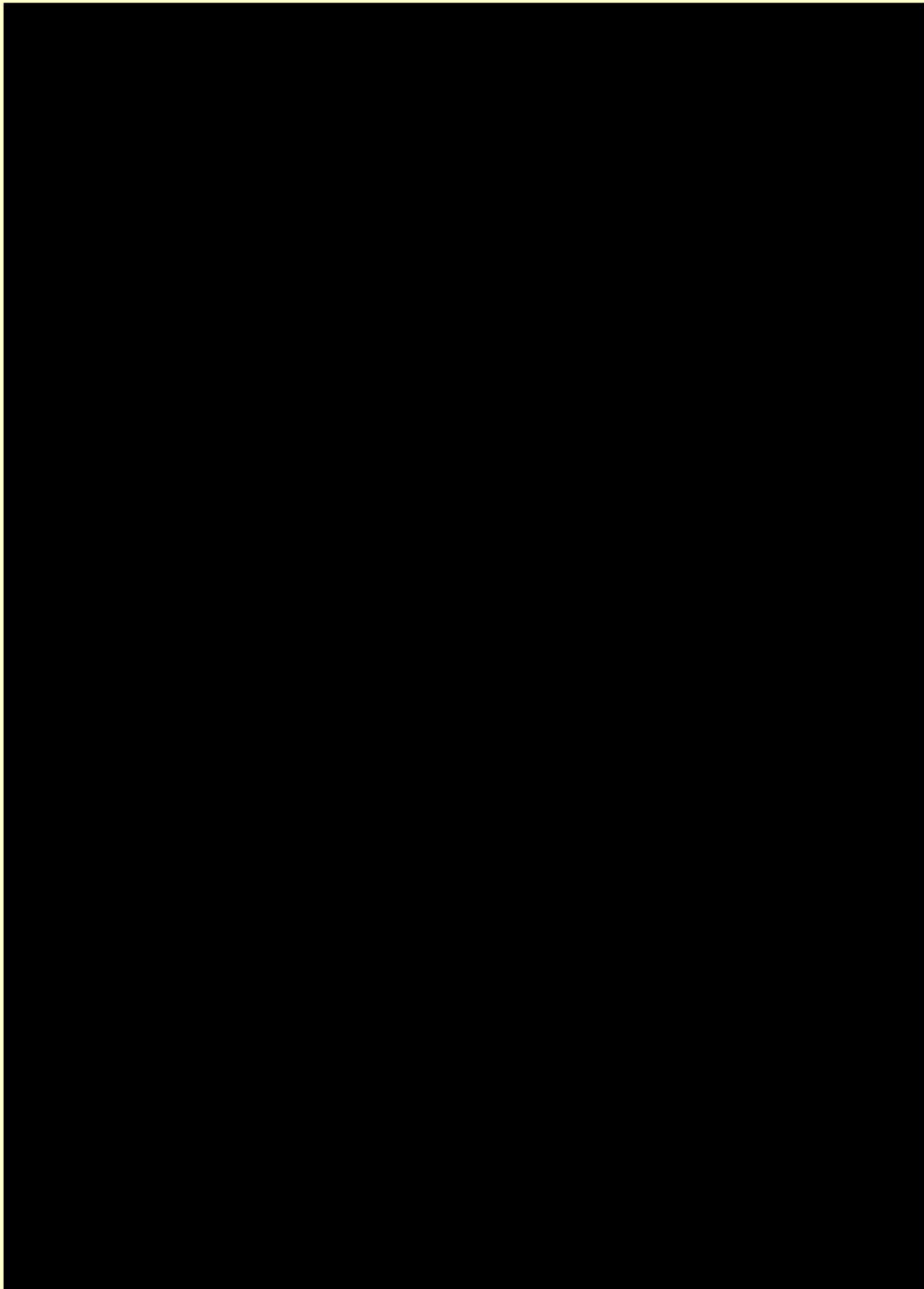
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603



Prepared by: Brooks Black, Supervisor of Reservoir Engineering

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.10  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 17, 2026

DPU 1.10: On lines 114-115 of the Direct Testimony of Austin C. Summers you state “In the case of pilot program wells, the revenue from the sale of oil or liquids would be credited to customers,...” how is Wexpro/EGU allowed to remove this requirement from the Wexpro I/II agreement, and additionally remove all risk from Wexpro by requiring line 121 “The dry hole risk will be borne by customers.”? As this new program is only a “new” style of drilling for Wexpro which is within the Wexpro I or II areas?

Answer: *See* Response to DPU 1.08, which is incorporated by this reference. The pilot program does not remove, modify, or alter any requirement of the Wexpro I or Wexpro II Agreements. The Wexpro I and Wexpro II Agreements were not developed for a horizontal drilling program. The pilot, as proposed and if authorized, would operate on the terms proposed for the pilot program. The parties are free to propose a structure appropriate for the unique risks and opportunities presented by horizontal development. If the pilot is not approved, Wexpro will not proceed with drilling horizontal wells for the reasons discussed in Response to DPU 1.08.

The revenue crediting approach in the pilot—where oil and liquids revenues are credited to customers—is a **voluntary customer-benefit feature** proposed for this pilot. It is not an alteration to the Wexpro Agreements, nor an attempt to transfer existing Wexpro obligations. It is simply a term of the pilot program designed to ensure customers share in the results of the wells while the Company gathers data needed to evaluate future regulatory treatment.

Regarding dry-hole risk, the intent of the pilot is to test horizontal drilling techniques that carry materially different risks from vertical wells. The Wexpro I/II risk-sharing structure was negotiated specifically for vertical drilling programs. Horizontal wells introduce higher upfront costs, higher operational complexity, and higher geologic uncertainty. Because the pilot wells would not be included under the Wexpro I/II programs, and would not be drilled without the approval of the pilot, the parties must establish a risk allocation tailored to this unique set of wells. The dry-hole risk allocation proposed in the Application reflects the pilot’s purpose as a joint learning exercise between Wexpro and the utility to determine whether horizontal drilling could benefit customers in the long term.

In summary, the pilot program does not amend or modify the Wexpro I or II Agreements. Rather, it would proceed only on the terms proposed, including revenue crediting and risk allocation—which are specifically designed to test whether horizontal development can provide long-term benefits to customers in a

manner that may justify future modifications or a new regulatory structure for horizontal development.

Prepared by: Austin C. Summers, Director, Regulation and Pricing

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.11  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 17, 2026

DPU 1.11: Lines 139-140 of the Direct Testimony of Austin C. Summers states: “If that were to occur, that increase in efficiency would reduce the cost of the gas provided to customers.” Please provide the calculations used to quantify this statement.

Answer: The statement on lines 139–140 is intended as a general logical observation rather than a quantified calculation. No specific numerical analysis or calculation was performed to support the referenced statement. The point being made is that, if the pilot program results in improved drilling efficiency or increased production or production efficiency, those gains would logically reduce the per-unit cost of gas provided to customers. To provide a quantified calculation, Wexpro or the Company would have to have the pilot-generated data discussed in the Direct Testimony of Brady Rasmussen. As he explains, one of the purposes of the pilot program would be to obtain such information, which does not exist at this stage.

Prepared by: Austin C. Summers, Director, Regulation and Pricing

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.12  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 17, 2026

DPU 1.12: Lines 150-152 of the Direct Testimony of Austin C. Summers states; “This rate reflects the higher risk that a normal exploration and production company would receive if drilling for natural gas outside of an arrangement like the Wexpro II Agreement.” Is the Company aware of any other “normal exploration & productions” company that is subsidized by the customers of a utility or has a similar arrangement to the Wexpro agreement?

Answer: The Wexpro program is not subsidized by customers. Wexpro follows the parameters in the Wexpro Agreements and has to satisfy the hurdles that protect customers within those agreements.

Wexpro is not aware of other exploration and production companies that are required to follow an agreement like the Wexpro Agreement and that 1) earn a regulated return from E&P assets, 2) have a 54-46 oil sharing mechanism, and 3) deliver gas to a utility at cost of production plus a regulated return. There are other companies that own a natural gas utility and E&P business such as National Fuel Gas (NY and Pennsylvania) and Diversified Energy Company (West Virginia) but without a cost-of-service agreement such as Wexpro.

Prepared by: Brady Rasmussen, General Manager & Vice President, Wexpro

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.13  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 17, 2026

DPU 1.13: Lines 200-203 of the Direct Testimony of Austin C. Summers states: “However, under the program, Wexpro would be giving customers 100% of the benefit of all oil and liquid revenues, would be exploring for a return that is lower than a normal E&P company, and would not be including the program wells in any future cost sharing.” Please provide the calculations used to quantify this statement with a dollar amount.

Answer: The statement on lines 200–203 is intended as a general qualitative observation rather than a quantified or calculated comparison. No specific numerical analysis or dollar-based calculation was performed to support the referenced statement. The purpose of the referenced testimony was to explain, at a conceptual level, that the proposed pilot program structure would provide customers with benefits—such as receiving 100% of all oil and liquids revenues—that are more favorable than the treatment provided to customers under the existing Wexpro Agreements, and that Wexpro would be accepting a lower return than a typical exploration and production company in exchange for participating in the pilot.

Any attempt to quantify the differences would require detailed assumptions about future production profiles, commodity prices, liquids yields, operating costs, rate-base treatment, and comparable E&P market returns. Because the pilot program has not yet been implemented, neither Wexpro nor the Company has the necessary data to conduct such calculations.

Prepared by: Austin C. Summers, Director, Regulation and Pricing

CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603

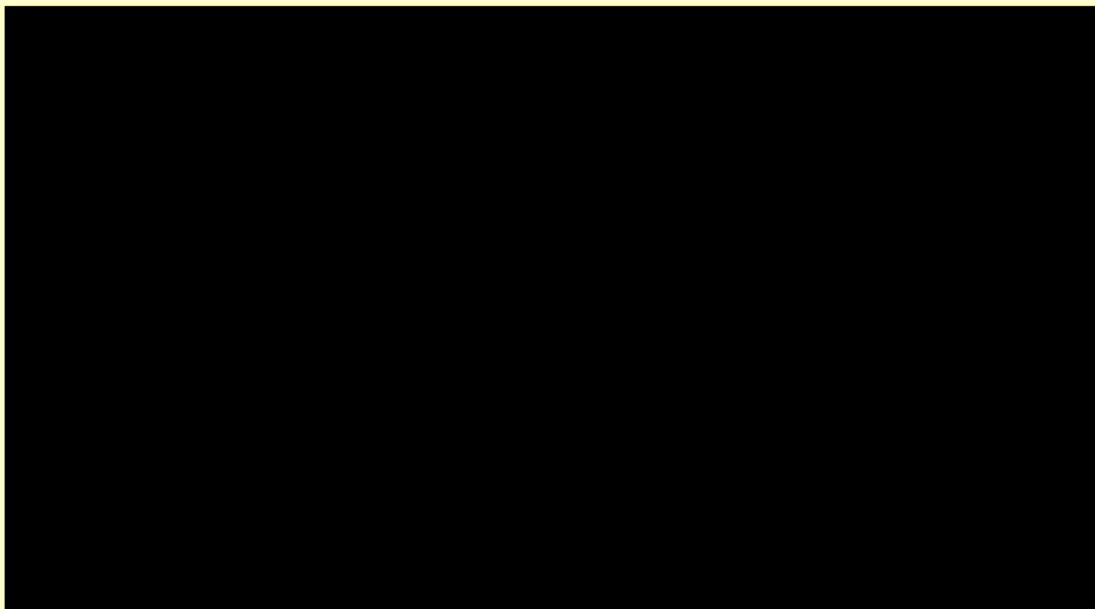
Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.14  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603



CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

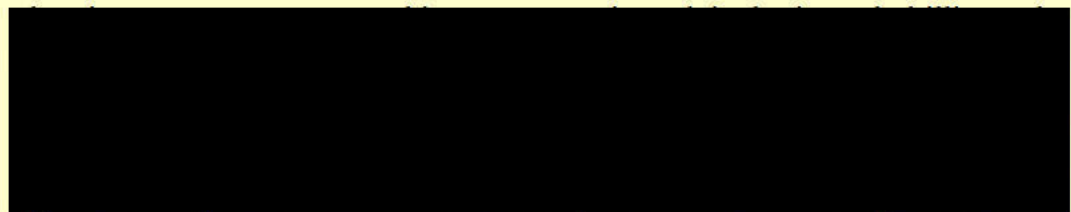
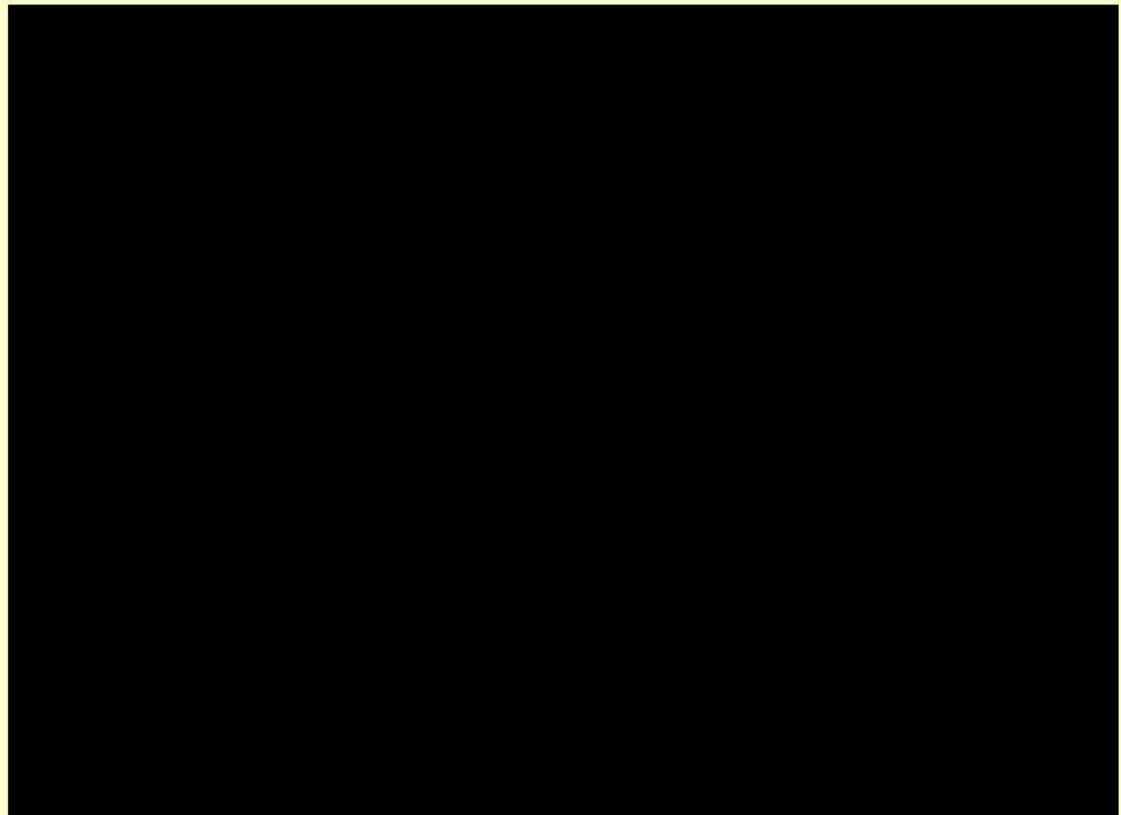
Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.15  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.15: Lines 228-230 of the Direct Testimony of Austin C. Summers states “The technology for horizontal drilling is well understood and Wexpro staff and vendors have experience drilling horizontal wells. This gives Enbridge Gas confidence in Wexpro’s plan for the horizontal wells.” Who on the staff has this experience (how many wells and where did they gain this experience, and for the contractors how many wells have the rig drilled horizontally and in which areas. Also, how can you guarantee this when Mr. Rasmussen’s testimony seems to say that a drilling rig (or company) has not been contacted as of yet for this particular project (see the Direct Testimony of Brady B. Rasmussen at 316-318).

Answer: Wexpro staff with horizontal drilling and completions experience include the following:



CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603



Prepared by: Brad Brinkerhoff, Manager, District Drilling

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.16  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.16: Lines 38-39 of the Direct Testimony of Brady B. Rasmussen states: “Starting and stopping a drilling program by erratically adding and removing drilling and completions personnel can be very costly and inefficient.” Please provide more substance to this claim including the financial theoretical cost.

Answer: There are inefficiencies associated with the repeated addition and removal of upstream technical personnel. These inefficiencies are primarily driven by the loss of workforce continuity and the resulting impact on operational performance. Drilling and completion activities rely heavily on experienced, cohesive teams and personnel. When personnel remain continuously engaged on a program, they develop familiarity with the specific field, formation, well design, and operational procedures. This continuity results in measurable improvements in drilling times, reduced non-productive time, and more effective completion execution. Conversely, when personnel are released and later replaced, this accumulated experience is lost. Reassembled or newly assigned teams typically require additional time to achieve the same level of efficiency, which can result in longer drilling durations, increased non-productive time, and less optimized completion performance.

In addition, repeated layoffs can result in the loss of experienced personnel to other operators. When operations resume, new personnel may be less experienced or may need to be re-engaged at higher prevailing market rates. This further increases costs while also introducing additional execution risk.

In addition, the pool of engineers and geologists with relevant experience in tight gas reservoirs, including formations like those in the subject fields is limited and highly specialized. These personnel develop formation-specific knowledge over time, including an understanding of reservoir heterogeneity, optimal landing practices, and completion design. When drilling programs are interrupted and personnel are released, these individuals are often re-employed by other operators, making it difficult to retain or reassemble the same level of expertise. Replacement personnel may lack equivalent experience or familiarity with the specific asset, which can reduce operational efficiency and increase variability in well performance. Unlike more standardized development environments, tight gas reservoirs with heterogeneous depositional systems require a higher degree of subsurface interpretation and operational judgment, further increasing reliance on experienced personnel. As a result, workforce instability not only increases direct labor costs but can also adversely affect well outcomes and overall program economics.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO UTAH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RULES R746-1-602 AND 603

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.17  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.17: Lines 167-169 of the Direct Testimony of Brady B. Rasmussen states; "... the program would last five years and would involve up to \$150 million of capital investment in horizontal development. This would allow Wexpro to drill between eight to twelve wells during the pilot." please provide the reasoning for this particular amount.

Answer: Based on the resources identified in the Wexpro footprint, 12 horizontal wells is a reasonable number of wells to evaluate the potential targets and move some of those to the development phase. Wexpro estimates that a [REDACTED] well will cost [REDACTED] which for 12 wells equals a total cost of [REDACTED]. This is the basis for the \$150M budget amount. Wexpro would only use the entire budget if early wells warranted continuation of the program. As noted in the Application, Wexpro would have regular interaction with the Hydrocarbon Monitor to determine whether to continue the program or not..

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.18  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.18: Please provide a more granular Map of Exhibit 3.03 with the proposed wellbores and existing wellbores with the Section, Township, and Range legible from the map. Please also include the well name of wells directly adjacent or in the same section as the proposed horizontal wellbores.

Answer: Please see DPU 1.18 Confidential Attachment.

Prepared by: Brent Greenhalgh, Supervisor, Geology

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.19  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.19: Since the proposed horizontal drilling will be located in areas with existing vertical wells, please explain how the new horizontal wells may impact production from the existing wells by drainage or interference. Additionally, please provide a map of the proposed horizontal wellbores with production ellipses for any producing wells in the same section.

Answer: In many of the horizontal prospects in the Wexpro portfolio, there are limited or no producing wells in the target formations. Where vertical production exists in the same formation, Wexpro will combine pre-drill technical analysis, well spacing and completion engineering design, and post-completion surveillance to mitigate and assess interference effects.

Well interference is a high-impact feature in upstream development not only to existing wells, but also to the new wells that are drilled. Before any well is drilled, Wexpro uses available data such as geologic data, well spacing, completion design, production, and pressure data to assess appropriate well spacing. It is a primary component of any successful drilling program to understand and mitigate interference effects. Interference is primarily controlled by well spacing and completion design. Appropriate well spacing can be determined empirically by comparing production decline curves and reserves for well sets with different spacing and completion designs as well as through reservoir and fracture modeling.

Prior to drilling a new horizontal well, Wexpro will use a combination of empirical analysis, reservoir modeling, and fracture modeling to estimate optimal well spacing and completion design. An example of this is the analysis Wexpro has performed for the first horizontal well in Island. Wexpro has built a sophisticated reservoir/fracture model using all available data including core measurements, core-calibrated logs, pressure and rock properties from diagnostic fracture injection tests, and production and pressure data from directional wells. This model allows Wexpro to simulate horizontal wells with different spacing and completion designs to determine optimal spacing from existing wells. As more wells are drilled, the incorporation of pressure monitoring data and completion data serves to further improve well spacing and completion decisions.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

Docket No. 26-057-03  
 DPU Data Request No. 1.20  
 Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
 Date of EGU Response: March 18, 2026

DPU 1.20: Please provide any additional information or support that identifies other producers that are currently drilling horizontal natural gas wells near the proposed areas or horizontal wells that have been drilled in the proposed pay zones.

Answer: Table 1 below details the 16 horizontal Mesaverde analogs in the Red Wash field roughly 20 miles northeast from the Island Unit.

API	Well Name	Landing Zone	IP Year	Lateral (ft)	EUR Gas (Bcf)	EUR Oil (Mbbbl)	EUR Gas (Bcfe)
4304757270	GILBERT 13C1-25-722H	Frrr	2024	8,592	3.35	25.6	3.50
4304757360	RW 2436-4MVH	Bctn	2024		5.84	78.1	6.31
4304757267	GILBERT 12D4-25-722H	Bctn	2024	8,722	3.19	110.1	3.85
4304757196	RW 2132-2MVH	Bctn-Nsln	2024	8,291	6.31	109.6	6.97
4304757362	RW 2116-3MVH	Nsln	2024	8,722	6.82	59.0	7.18
4304757102	RW 2418-2MVH	Nsln-Sego	2023	9,507	8.48	55.4	8.81
4304757359	RW 2436-3MVH	Nsln-Sego	2024	9,110	14.75	87.4	15.27
4304751721	RW 43-20B	Sego	2013	2,571	5.20	41.5	5.45
4304754358	RW H1-14-16B	Sego	2015	4,639	7.42	65.0	7.81
4304736818	RW 41-26AG	Sego	2024	8,671	9.07	24.2	9.21
4304753682	RED WASH 42-25AGR	Sego	2024	7,349	8.92	39.3	9.15
4304757195	RW 2116-1MVH	Sego	2024	10,128	8.73	79.7	9.21
4304751788	RW 32-25A	Sego	2024	8,971	5.86	47.0	6.14
4304751719	RW 44-25B	Sego-Bktg	2015	5,858	10.24	64.9	10.63
4304757103	RW 2413-1MVH	Sego-Bktg	2023	8,992	13.79	95.9	14.36
4304753307	RED WASH 24-14 AGR	Bktg	2015	4,563	8.99	25.5	9.14

Table 1. Red Wash Mesaverde Horizontal Analogs.

Prepared by: Brooks Black, Supervisor of Reservoir Engineering

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 1.21  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 17, 2026

DPU 1.21: In EGU Exhibit 2.03 where are the numbers sourced from for the data tab? Where are you getting the Purchase Dth and Purchase cost and the COS Dth and cost? The numbers don't match the COS report. Also, why is there no data included for purchased gas for 2016 - 2025?

Answer: The data originates from different sources depending on the year, as described below. Please refer to the Excel columns in EGU Exhibit 2.03, Excel sheet Data.

#### Company Production (Cost of Service or COS)

- 2013 and earlier
  - Columns B-D: Dths and costs come from inputs in the monthly 191 reports.
  - Column E: Calculated as  $\text{Column C} \div \text{Column B} + \text{Column D}$ .
- 2014 – 2025
  - Columns B-D: Dths and costs come from the Trailing Twelve Month Cost of Service Report (TTM COS)
  - Column E: Calculated as  $\text{Column C} \div \text{Column B} + \text{Column D}$ .

#### Purchase Gas

- 1997 and earlier
  - Column G & H: Dths and cost were sourced from the green ledger paper maintained by accounting to track account records.
  - Column I: Calculated as  $\text{H} \div \text{G}$ .
- 1998 – 2015
  - Column G: Dths source is the PeopleSoft software system.
  - Column H: Cost source is the PeopleSoft software system or financial statements accounts 803 & 804.
  - Column I: Calculated as  $\text{Column H} \div \text{Column G}$ .
- 2016 – 2025
  - Column G & H: The method changed and these columns are no longer relevant in this file.
  - Column I: See the note in cell I43: NWPL FOM Weighted Average 2016 forward. The source is the first of month price using a weighted average.
    - In the Wexpro Canyon Creek Docket No. 15-057-10, regarding shared savings, it was settled that the Company would no longer compare actual purchased gas costs with Company Production. Instead, the comparison would be based on the Northwest First-of-Month price to calculate the difference with Company Production as shown in EGU Exhibit 2.03 page 2.

Prepared by: Jessica Ipson, Manager, Regulation

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 2.01  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 26, 2026

DPU 2.01: Please explain why is the response to DPU 1.04 marked as “Confidential” when much of the information provided is publicly available?

Answer: Whether this document is properly labeled as confidential implicates legal analysis. Accordingly, should the Division have further questions about confidentiality labeling of this or any other documents, the Company invites the Division’s counsel to reach out to Jenniffer Clark, counsel for EGU and Wexpro, for further discussion.

Subject to the statement above, the Company and Wexpro acknowledge that some of the data contained in DPU 1.04 may be publicly available from various sources and in various disparate forms. However, the compilation and form of data provided is Wexpro’s own strategic work product. The document was drawn from Wexpro’s own database, represents the compilation and work of Wexpro employees, and has strategic value. It is therefore confidential.

Prepared by: Jenniffer Clark, Associate General Counsel  
Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering  
Austin Summers, Director, Regulatory & Pricing

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 2.02  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 26, 2026

DPU 2.02: Please explain why is the response to DPU 1.05 marked as “Confidential” when much of the information provided is publicly available?

Answer: Whether this document is properly labeled as confidential implicates legal analysis. Accordingly, should the Division have further questions about confidentiality labeling of this or any other documents, the Company invites the Division’s counsel to reach out to Jenniffer Clark, counsel for EGU and Wexpro, for further discussion.

Subject to the statement above, the Company and Wexpro acknowledge that some of the data contained in DPU 1.05 may be publicly available from various sources and in various disparate forms. However, the compilation and form of data provided is Wexpro’s own strategic work product. The document was drawn from Wexpro’s own database, represents the compilation and work of Wexpro employees, and has strategic value. It is therefore confidential.

Prepared by: Jenniffer Clark, Associate General Counsel  
Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering  
Austin Summers, Director, Regulatory & Pricing

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 2.03  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 27, 2026

DPU 2.03: Regarding the answer to DPU 1.06, the Division appreciates the economic explanation of the expected frequency of P90, P50, & P10. Please provide a more granular answer with a well pad (or well pads) with the expected EURs and actual EURs.

Answer: Please refer to DPU 2.03 Confidential Attachment for the requested data.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 2.04  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 27, 2026

DPU 2.04: From the answer provided to DPU 1.10:

- (1) Please further explain the statement “It is simply a term of the pilot program designed to ensure customers share in the results of the wells while the Company gathers data needed to evaluate future regulatory treatment.”
- (2) The response states “Because the pilot wells would not be included under the Wexpro I/II programs, and would not be drilled without the approval of the pilot, the parties must establish a risk allocation tailored to this unique set of wells.” Since the Company is proposing significant capital expenditure outside of the Wexpro I and II programs;
  - (a) Please explain how the hydrocarbon monitor can be used for this program when their duties and responsibilities are directly related to and are outlined in the Wexpro I and II agreements.
  - (b) Since the purpose of the hydrocarbon monitor under the Wexpro I & II agreements is to maintain an independent “third party” review of the drilling activities and well performance, please explain how pre-approval of proposed drilling is within the scope of his current contracted duties.
  - (c) Please explain how the Commission could approve the Company’s application for a pilot program that is outside of the current agreements.
  - (d) Due to the significant departure from the terms of the Wexpro I & II agreements, please explain why this is proposed as a utility pilot program instead of the creation of a Wexpro III development program agreement especially since the proposed program could potentially supersede the existing vertical/directional style of drilling in the future?
- (3) The response states “The dryhole risk allocation proposed in the Application reflects the pilot’s purpose as a joint learning exercise between Wexpro and the utility to determine whether horizontal drilling could benefit customers in the long term.” Since this is a joint learning exercise, please explain why GS customers shoulder that financial burden on their own? What exactly are the GS customers “learning” in this scenario?

Answer: (1) Under the horizontal well pilot program customers would receive all the benefits of liquid production from the horizontal wells. This provision is reasonable because customers bear the risk of uneconomic wells. If the pilot program is successful and Wexpro is then able to develop horizontal wells at scale, Wexpro can work with

interested parties to develop terms to govern risks and rewards for future horizontal development with all the learned information from the pilot program at the parties' disposal.

(2a) The hydrocarbon monitor performs engineering work on proposed Wexpro wells and evaluates the results of those wells once they are drilled and producing. This is the same kind of work he would be performing for proposed wells and drilled wells under the proposed pilot program. The hydrocarbon monitor can perform this work on behalf of the DPU under the existing agreement, which requires Wexpro to pay the costs. Those costs would be passed through to customers only if the pilot program is approved. There is no provision of the Wexpro Agreements that would prevent the hydrocarbon monitor from performing this function under the pilot program.

(2b) The hydrocarbon monitor can review the proposed fields and wells with the objective of making sure Wexpro follows sound technical practices. He currently meets with Wexpro staff annually to review the proposed drilling plans, and he regularly offers his views on the advisability of certain Wexpro proposed wells or practices. He can continue this work with Wexpro under the proposed pilot program, but with the ability to advise against drilling wells that he finds are unlikely to advance the pilot program's goal of testing target zones in Wexpro-owned properties so they may be developed at scale with an attractive cost of service for customers.

(2c) The Commission retains authority under both Utah statutes and regulations to approve the implementation of the pilot program. In addition, the Wexpro family of agreements are squarely within the Commission's jurisdiction. Should Wexpro seek to advance new properties or practices to develop natural gas for Utah utility customers, it can only do so with the Commission's approval. It seeks that approval in this docket.

(2d) The proposed pilot program is not a significant departure from the current agreements. The Company has proposed this pilot program in order to gather information that will guide the proper allocation of risks and rewards for customers and Wexpro for potential changes to the Wexpro Agreements in the future. After the parties learn more about well results from horizontal development, they can discuss the proper risk and reward sharing and seek commission approval for a more permanent resolution of this question. This solution could be embodied in the form of a new agreement, or in a stipulation in a docket modifying existing agreements. Wexpro and the Company will work with interested parties to explore all of the options if the Commission approves the proposed horizontal drilling pilot program, and if that program is successful.

(3) Though the Company and Wexpro propose that customers bear the risk of a dry hole, the customers would also enjoy the benefits of any production developed in the program. Customers would also receive all of the liquid revenues as a credit to

the cost of service, rather than sharing those with Wexpro on a 54/46 basis. Customers will also benefit in that Customers could also receive the full benefit of cost savings in the horizontal wells, rather than sharing those benefits with Wexpro. Currently, Wexpro shares in customer savings when cost of service is less than market gas for an entire IRP year. If the horizontal pilot wells resulted in such savings, customers would retain the entirety of that benefit as well.

As discussed above, the horizontal wells will provide data upon which the Company, Wexpro and interested parties can rely in developing risk-sharing structures going forward. If the pilot program is not approved in an acceptable format, the properties at issue may not be further developed and customers would not receive the benefits from the resources that remain to be extracted from those properties.

Prepared by: Dee Heugly, Director, Wexpro Business Development

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 2.05  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 26, 2026

DPU 2.05: The Response to DPU 1.13 states: “The purpose of the referenced testimony was to explain, at a conceptual level, that the proposed pilot program structure would provide customers with benefits—such as receiving 100% of all oil and liquids revenues—that are more favorable than the treatment provided to customers under the existing Wexpro Agreements, and that Wexpro would be accepting a lower return than a typical exploration and production company in exchange for participating in the pilot.”

(1) With the benefits provided in this statement, would market purchases over the last few years be more beneficial than drilling wells with such high uncertainty? Please provide a financial analysis which provides evidence to support your statement.

Answer: While recent market purchases may appear favorable when viewed against the proposed horizontal drilling pilot program, such a comparison is inherently shortsighted and does not reflect the full value of owned supply over time. Owned supply provides customers with long-term benefits that market purchases cannot replicate, including price stability, protection against upward price volatility, supply security during constrained market conditions, and cost transparency under a regulated framework. These benefits become particularly important during periods of market tightening, when reliance on spot or short-term purchases can expose customers to sharp price increases and supply risk. Evaluating supply decisions based solely on recent and often temporary low price environments overlooks these strategic advantages and the cyclical nature of commodity markets.

The Company further clarifies that the purpose of the Wexpro Horizontal Pilot Program is to generate the operational, production, and cost data necessary to perform the detailed financial analysis requested. Horizontal development represents a materially different risk and performance profile than historical vertical drilling, and credible conclusions regarding its economics relative to market purchases cannot be reached without actual field results. The pilot program is intentionally limited in scope and structured to provide enhanced customer benefits—including retention of 100% of oil and liquids revenues—while Wexpro accepts a lower-than-typical return. The data obtained through the pilot program will allow the Commission and stakeholders to evaluate, on an empirical basis rather than assumptions, whether horizontal development under the Wexpro framework provides net long-term benefits to customers.

Finally, Wexpro and the Company are proposing the pilot program because they believe horizontal drilling in the areas at issue could result in cost-of-service gas that is at or below market prices. Wexpro has been able to provide such a benefit

under the existing program for many years. If a viable horizontal drilling program can be proved up through the pilot program, the program would be providing low-cost gas while also providing the other benefits discussed above.

Prepared by: Austin Summers, Director, Regulatory & Pricing

Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 2.06  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 26, 2026

DPU 2.06: Lines 215-216 of the Direct Testimony of Austin C. Summers states, “During the cold-weather events described above, Wexpro saved customers nearly \$300 million (see EGU Exhibit 2.03 page 2).”

(1) Is the basis for this dollar amount from the calculation in Exhibit 2 tab EGU Ex 2.03 pg2?

(2) What are the approximate customer savings if you include years 2024 and 2025 in the same calculation?

Answer: (1) Nearly \$300 million in customer savings is directly based on the calculation shown in EGU Exhibit 2.03 page 2 for years 2022 and 2023. So the basis for the dollar amount is a calculation of the difference between the cost-of-service price and market purchase price, multiplied by the dths for the year.

(2) There were no cold-weather events that triggered the Canyon Creek Shared Savings provision in 2024 or 2025. The table below shows the same cost comparison shown in EGU Exhibit 2.03 page 2 for those years.

	Into Pipe	Into Pipe	Purchase	Difference	Savings
Year	Dth	\$ / Dth	\$ / Dth/1	\$/Dth	(Loss)
2024	56,028,668	3.84	2.46	(1.38)	\$ (77,141,429)
2025	54,413,716	4.39	3.03	(1.36)	\$ (73,944,101)
Total					\$ (151,085,530)

Please note, December 2025 volumes have been added to the into-pipe dths total. At the time of filing, December volumes were not yet available. The savings or loss shown in the analysis is theoretical and reflects only a comparison of cost-of-service prices to market purchase prices as calculated. No actual dollars are exchanged or realized.

Prepared by: Jessica Ipson, Manager, Regulation

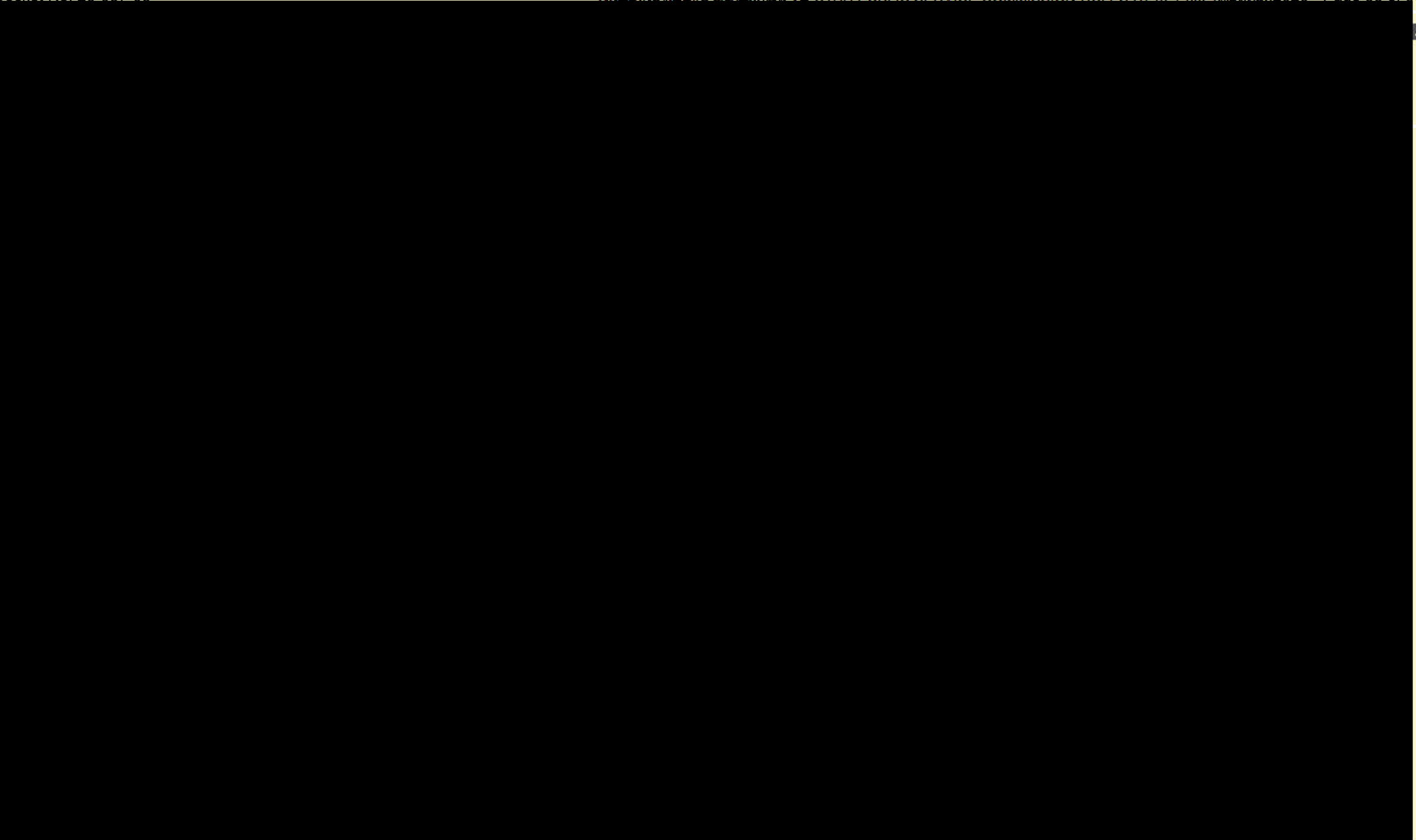
Docket No. 26-057-03  
DPU Data Request No. 2.07  
Requested by the Division of Public Utilities  
Date of EGU Response: March 26, 2026

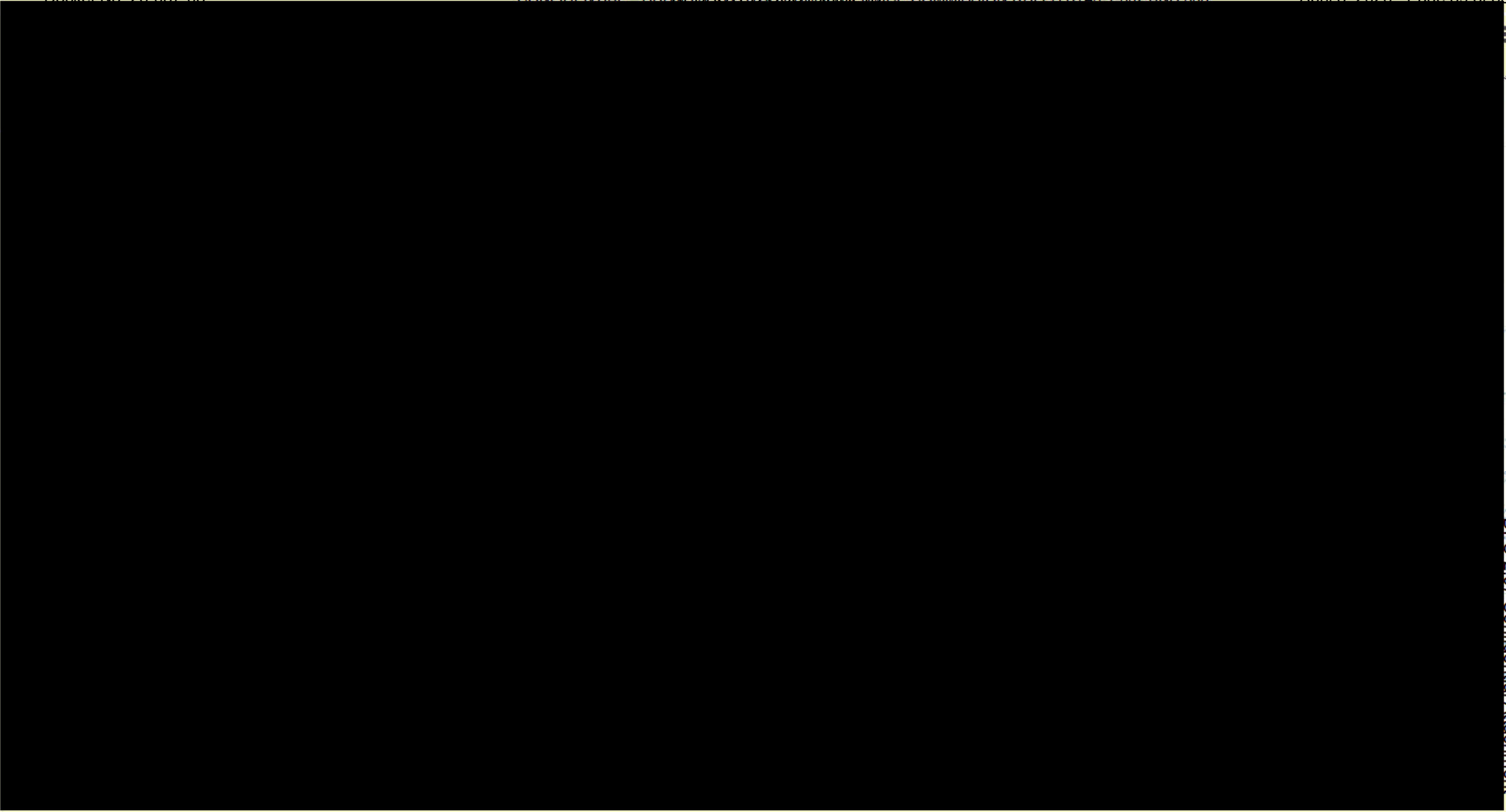
DPU 2.07: Please provide an updated Exhibit 3.03 with a layer denoting the Wexpro I & II geographical footprint.

Answer: Please see DPU 2.07 Confidential Attachment. If the Division has questions about the confidential labeling, please have Division counsel contact counsel for Enbridge Gas Utah.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering







DPU 2.07 Confidential Attachment

Docket No. 26-057-03  
OCS Data Request No. 1.02  
Requested by the Office of Consumer Services  
Date of EGU Response: March 25, 2026

OCS 1.02: Lines 331 to 337 of the direct testimony of Brady B. Rasmussen discuss the information that the hydrocarbon monitor will review in making its determination whether to approve or disapprove a horizontally drilled well. Please provide the following additional information on how the hydrocarbon monitor will conduct its review.

a. What analyses and processes will the hydrocarbon monitor perform or use in its review of the “geologic technical work, capital cost estimates, production forecasts, expense projections, and drilling and completion plans.” In other words, please provide more detailed information and descriptions on how the hydrocarbon monitor will perform its review of both a proposed well and the results of a completed well (to assess viability of future well proposals).

b. For each area of review, please provide the threshold value or performance metrics that determine whether a well will be approved or disapproved. What parameters will be used to assess the viability of future wells and what results will be required to proceed with future well drilling.

c. Please provide a copy of the proposed agreement or contract with the hydrocarbon monitor that outlines how the review of each horizontal well will be conducted and what the performance metrics are in determining whether a well is approved or disapproved and what process and parameters are to be used in assessing viability of future well proposals.

Answer: a. The Hydrocarbon Monitor is a neutral third-party monitor. As a result, he is ultimately the one who would determine what information he would consider and what analyses or processes he would require in assessing the geological, financial, production, drilling, or other considerations associated with proposed horizontal drilling plans or wells. Based on prior experience dealing with the Hydrocarbon Monitor, Wexpro and the Company would expect that he would perform the listed tasks with an understanding that the goal of the horizontal pilot program is to prove the resource has the potential to support significant development at below market prices on a long-term basis. Before reviewing the proposed well, Wexpro and the Company would expect the Hydrocarbon Monitor to specifically review the geologic and engineering technical work the Wexpro professionals use in a reservoir model, which will predict production for different lateral lengths and engineering designs. These results are used to perform economic and COS modeling.

In addition, Wexpro and the Company would expect the Hydrocarbon Monitor to also review the economic assumptions, including drill and complete costs and lease operating expenses that are a necessary component of the well's economic

performance, as well as the drilling and completion AFEs for reasonableness based on his experience.

With regard to lease operating expenses, Wexpro and the Company anticipate that the Hydrocarbon Monitor would review gathering costs, water disposal costs, workovers and Asset Retirement Obligation liability assumptions to make sure the assumed costs and assumptions are reasonable.

Further, Wexpro and the Company would anticipate that The Hydrocarbon Monitor would also review the economics and cost-of-service forecasts including sensitivities to volumes and costs. Using the results of that modeling, he would be able to determine if Wexpro's estimated cost of service is reasonable based on available technical and economic data.

Once a well is drilled and results are obtained, the Hydrocarbon Monitor would also likely review costs and production, including Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EURs). For each step of the pilot program, the result will be used to determine if the estimated distribution of expected well results is supported or if changes need to be made to the well distribution forecast and the associated cost of service.

b. The Company will provide data to the Hydrocarbon Monitor and the Hydrocarbon Monitor will assess the drilling program and results utilizing his expertise. The pilot program wells will have a range of likely reserves and production forecasts. It is difficult at this stage to predict with confidence what the cost of service will be from any particular well. Instead Wexpro can forecast a range of reserve and production outcomes that will fall on a predicted distribution. Wexpro's view is that some wells will need to be drilled to reduce the high level of uncertainty regarding expected well performance.

We can review the results after each well that Wexpro drills and further discuss what kind of results might be expected from future wells. At this point the Hydrocarbon Monitor can review the geologic and engineering analysis at the field level to determine whether there is a reasonable opportunity for a large-scale development at competitive cost of service. Then he will review proposed wells to see if the drilling and completion work is well-designed to optimize cost of service.

c. Wexpro proposes that the Hydrocarbon Monitor's review of proposed horizontal drilling be conducted under the existing agreement between the Hydrocarbon Monitor and the Utah Division of Public Utilities. Wexpro has not proposed a separate contract with the hydrocarbon monitor for this proposed pilot program. The Hydrocarbon Monitor can perform these functions as he regularly does with wells that are routinely proposed on a yearly basis. In 2026 Wexpro does not have a directional drilling program. So, the review of the proposed horizontal well should not be unreasonably burdensome.

Docket No. 26-057-03  
OCS Data Request No. 2.01  
Requested by the Office of Consumer Services  
Date of EGU Response: March 30, 2026

OCS 2.01: Lines 124 to 131 of Brady Rasmussen's testimony discuss that if no gas shows are present during the drilling phase, the drilling activity would stop and no completions would be performed. Given that the first well of the pilot program will be drilled in an area that has produced gas in the past, is it possible that this well could not be commercially viable after completion even though there were gas shows throughout the drilling process? What is the probability of this occurring? If this well was a dry hole after completion, what would be the total costs incurred and how would these costs affect the average price of COS gas (i.e. please update EGU Exhibit 3.02 and DPU 1.01 Attachment with these higher costs from drilling and completing a dry hole).

Answer: It is possible that the horizontal well could have gas shows during the drilling phase and produce hydrocarbons but in quantities insufficient to make the well economic. There is no way to specify the likelihood of a specific well producing hydrocarbons in sufficient quantities to render it economic. This is a central issue in horizontal development. The Wexpro Agreements require Wexpro to be accountable for individual well results. The prudence of horizontal development is better judged statistically over a larger set of wells because of the unpredictable EURs of any particular well. The estimated cost for a completed well is \$12 MM. The impact to COS over a 4-year period is \$.03 to \$.04/Dth. This assumes the well is a dry hole with no production and that the well was drilled and completed, which would be a very unlikely scenario, as uneconomic wells generally provide some production. If the well is uneconomic as the questions propose, but produces some hydrocarbons, the COS impact would be mitigated by the value of that production. Please refer to OCS 2.01 Confidential Attachment for the calculation in the format of EGU Exhibit 3.02.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

P.S.C.W. Docket No. 30010-241-GA-26  
CIR Data Request No. 1.01  
Requested by Wyoming Commission Staff  
Date of EGW Response March 17, 2026

CIR 1.01: Wexpro was initially designed as a program to create a known and measurable physical hedge through the cost of service for gas purchases. Please explain why it is appropriate to use the program for high-risk exploration ventures borne by ratepayers.

Answer: The majority of Wexpro's horizontal inventory is not high-risk exploration. There is proven vertical production in these areas. In addition, the Wexpro Agreement originally provided for a much higher return than what Wexpro receives today for its drilling investments. Since 2016 Wexpro's return is equal to the utility rate of return. With this lowered return Wexpro cannot justify taking the risk to drill less-predictable horizontal wells. It is unclear at this time how beneficial to customers the horizontal drilling will be. But we believe the enormous potential for decades of low-cost production in Wexpro's existing fields justifies the limited, manageable risk involved in the proposed pilot program. Wexpro plans to communicate with Commission staff and the OCA as results are determined in order to make proper decisions.

Prepared by: Dee L. Heugly, Director, Wexpro Business Development

P.S.C.W. Docket No. 30010-241-GA-26  
CIR Data Request No. 1.02  
Requested by Wyoming Commission Staff  
Date of EGW Response March 17, 2026

CIR 1.02: If the risk-reward profile is not appropriate for the Company, please explain why it would be appropriate for rate payers to bear the burden of the initial risk and reward of the initial exploratory wells, and then split the risk and rewards once the Company has significantly greater data to target high-value areas afterward.

Answer: The lognormal nature of the reserves distribution for horizontal wells skews the risks and rewards for Wexpro because there are likely to be a higher percentage of uneconomic horizontal wells than uneconomic vertical wells in otherwise similar development programs. Drilling horizontal wells under the current framework would result in Wexpro having a higher percentage of unrecovered capital than it typically experienced drilling vertical wells but without any offsetting benefit for the unrecovered capital. Under those circumstances, Wexpro would not pursue this opportunity. Wexpro would pursue horizontal drilling opportunities outside of the return parameters of the Wexpro Agreements.

There are also likely to be a higher percentage of exceptional horizontal wells than exceptional vertical wells. Under the current cost-of-service framework, however, Wexpro does not receive any of the benefits from the exceptional wells, in the form of higher returns, to compensate for higher losses it would likely experience from the uneconomic wells.

Under the proposed pilot program customers would receive all the benefits of the exceptional wells, including all liquids, to compensate them for the higher risk of uneconomic wells. The risks and rewards are fairly aligned.

Prepared by: Dee L. Heugly, Director, Wexpro Business Development

P.S.C.W. Docket No. 30010-241-GA-26  
CIR Data Request No. 1.03  
Requested by Wyoming Commission Staff  
Date of EGW Response March 17, 2026

CIR 1.03: It appears the Company would be opposed to keeping the risk-reward structure currently used for the vertical wells drilled for all horizontal wells drilled, encompassing horizontal wells during as well as after the pilot. Please confirm.

1.03.1 Would the Company be opposed to keeping the original risk-reward structure used for the pilot for all the future horizontal wells drilled, not just the initial pilot well? Please explain.

Answer: Wexpro views the returns of the current structure as inadequate to compensate for the likelihood of higher percentages of uneconomic horizontal wells. The proposal would allow Wexpro to move forward and begin drilling horizontal wells to determine the prospectivity of key formations for horizontal development within the current Wexpro property footprint.

Wexpro's view is that after the current properties have been properly tested horizontally, the parties could negotiate terms to govern future horizontal development that would reasonably balance risks and rewards for customers and Wexpro. Currently there is inadequate empirical information to do so.

1.03.1 At this time Wexpro does not have a view on whether the proposed pilot program would be a reasonable long-term approach for developing Wexpro's assets horizontally. But keeping the proposed pilot program's risk and reward structure in place may be one plausible, long-term approach.

Prepared by: Dee Heugly, Director, Wexpro Business Development

P.S.C.W. Docket No. 30010-241-GA-26  
CIR Data Request No. 1.04  
Requested by Wyoming Commission Staff  
Date of EGW Response March 17, 2026

CIR 1.04: How will the Company ensure the horizontal wells do not interfere with the vertical wells' production value?

Answer: In many of the horizontal prospects in the Wexpro portfolio, there is limited or no producing wells in the target formations. Where vertical production exists in the same formation, Wexpro will combine pre-drill technical analysis, well spacing and completion engineering design, and post-completion surveillance to mitigate and assess interference effects.

Well interference is a high-impact feature in upstream development not only to existing wells, but also to the new wells that are drilled. Before any well is drilled, Wexpro uses available data such as geologic data, well spacing, completion design, production, and pressure data to assess appropriate well spacing. It is a primary component of any successful drilling program to understand and mitigate interference effects. Interference is primarily controlled by well spacing and completion design. Appropriate well spacing can be determined empirically by comparing production decline curves and reserves for well sets with different spacing and completion designs as well as through reservoir and fracture modeling.

Prior to drilling a new horizontal well, Wexpro will use a combination of empirical analysis, reservoir modeling, and fracture modeling to estimate optimal well spacing and completion design. An example of this is the analysis Wexpro has performed for the first horizontal well in Island. Wexpro has built a sophisticated reservoir/fracture model using all available data including core measurements, core-calibrated logs, pressure and rock properties from diagnostic fracture injection tests, and production and pressure data from directional wells. This model allows Wexpro to simulate horizontal wells with different spacing and completion designs to determine optimal spacing from existing wells. As more wells are drilled, the incorporation of pressure monitoring data and completion data serves to further improve well spacing and completion decisions.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

P.S.C.W. Docket No. 30010-241-GA-26  
CIR Data Request No. 1.05  
Requested by Wyoming Commission Staff  
Date of EGW Response March 17, 2026

CIR 1.05: Please provide a map of how the proposed drilling layout of the horizontal and vertical wells align, through both a vertical and horizontal view.

1.05.1 Please explain if the proposed horizontal wells will impact existing vertical wells.

Answer: Please see CIR 1.05 Confidential Attachment 1 for a zip file Wexpro Horizontal Resource Maps. These maps show all the potential horizontal targets in the Wexpro footprint and current well locations. Please also reference CIR 1.05 Confidential Attachment 2 for a PowerPoint file of Wexpro Horizontal Development Geology cross-sectional views of the potential target intervals. The question of impact to producing wells is addressed in CIR 1.04.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

## CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

P.S.C.W. Docket No. 30010-241-GA-26  
CIR Data Request No. 1.06  
Requested by Wyoming Commission Staff  
Date of EGW Response March 17, 2026

CIR 1.06: What is the Company's risk profile for a horizontal dry hole?

Answer: Wexpro's portfolio of horizontal targets is diverse and the risk profile is unique to each field/formation. Wexpro's approach to the pilot program initially is to focus on the target that has the lowest uncertainty and risk to establish success and then move to other targets as the program progresses. This initial target is the [REDACTED] formation in the [REDACTED]. Wexpro has established vertical production, core data, drilling and completion data, and operational experience in this target. In this context, the risk of a true dry hole is minimal from a geologic and reservoir standpoint. The target zone is productive in 8 directional wells that have been drilled in the unit. In the context of development of this kind, dry hole risk is better framed as commercial risk. Wexpro plans to first drill a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Supporting calculations can be found in the CIR 1.06 Confidential Attachment. This sheet shows the EUR (Estimated Ultimate Recovery) estimate from Wexpro's horizontal modeling, how the EUR is scaled for lateral length, and economic sensitivities at different EURs.

Prepared by: Nicholas Tingey, Director, Geoscience & Engineering

P.S.C.W. Docket No. 30010-241-GA-26  
Data Request No. 1.01  
Requested by Office of Consumer Advocate  
Date of EGW Response March 13, 2026

OCA 1.01: Please provide a full and complete copy of the application and related work papers and exhibits, in their native electronic format with all formula intact, in the above-referenced docket, including Confidential and Highly Confidential work papers and exhibits.

Answer: The Company has provided a full and complete copy of all documents to the Wyoming OCA, including confidential information.

Prepared by: Cynthia Partey, Regulatory Senior Advisor

P.S.C.W. Docket No. 30010-241-GA-26  
Data Request No. 1.02  
Requested by Office of Consumer Advocate  
Date of EGW Response March 13, 2026

OCA 1.02: Please provide copies of all questions and responses to past, present, and future data requests submitted to **Enbridge Gas Wyoming** or any related entities by any other parties to this proceeding, including the staff of the Wyoming Public Service Commission in the above-referenced docket. *This is an ongoing request.*

Answer: Enbridge Gas will send all data request responses to the Wyoming OCA as they are answered to other parties.

Prepared by: Cynthia Partey, Regulatory Senior Advisor