

There are many reasons to estimate the profitability of a prospect. To help in making drilling decisions, to attract private investors, and to secure management approval of a project are a few.



We use financial, or profit indicators, to summarize the many detailed cash flow figures which are associated with a prospect opportunity.



The fundamental requirement of any prospect is that it is expected to generate a profit. Profit is also called "Net Cash Flow". It is the net result of all cash inflows less all cash outlays.



Revenue is what the cash inflow is called. When evaluating prospects, it is the result of the amount of product sold times the unit price. The barrels of oil sold multiplied by the price expected to be received for the oil, for example. To estimate revenue, you must first forecast production, then product price.



Expenses are usually separated into three categories: Royalty is paid to the lessor as a percentage of the oil and gas removed. Severance and ad valorem taxes are paid to the state and local governments as percentages of oil and gas and percentages of asset values, respectively. Lease operating expenses are the direct costs associated with field operations. Overhead is not generally included, unless the prospect will significantly affect the technical and management costs, such as when a new office must be opened if a discovery is made.



Investments include signature bonuses for lease or concessions, the cost of exploration, appraisal and development drilling, and the costs for the facilities to move the hydrocarbons from the reservoir to the market. These may include processing equipment, platforms, plants, and pipelines.



Income taxes are paid to the government under a set of rules established by individual governing bodies. Often, they are expressed as taxable income multiplied by an income tax rate.



In summary, the net cash flow is the revenue, less expenses, less investments, less taxes. It is the cash profit expected to be realized by investing in a prospect.



Just knowing the profit is not enough. It is also important to know the size of the profit compared to the investment it takes to generate that profit. Return on investment is a ratio which tells how many times you expect to earn your investment back.



Another measure of profitability is net present value. It tells you the size of the profits, also accounting for when in time those profits will occur.



The internal rate of return equates a series of uneven cash flows you expect to receive in the future to an equivalent rate of interest which can be compared directly to that of a bank. It is useful, because all money we use in investing in prospects has a cost, whether it is from borrowing and paying interest or from taking equity money from our own savings or from investors.



Each financial indicator helps characterize a prospect to help compare it to other opportunities we may have to invest.

Royalty 0.25 Discount Rate 0.15		Severance 1	Tax Oil					
ITEM / YEAR Timing*				0.125		Severance	Tax Gas	0.05
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Oil Prod, MBLS	0.0	143.0	104.0	67.9	44.4	29.0	11.7	
Net Oil, MBLS	0.0	107.3	78.0	50.9	33.3	21.8	8.8	0.0
Oil Price, (\$/BBL)	0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Oil Revenue, \$M	-	2,145	1,560	1,019	666	435	176	-
Gas Prod, MMCFG	0.0	114.4	83.2	54.3	35.5	23.2	9.4	0.0
Net Gas, MMCFG	0.0	85.8	62.4	40.7	26.6	17.4	7.0	0.0
Gas Price, (\$/MCF)	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Gas Revenue, \$M	-	171.6	124.8	81.5	53.3	34.8	14.0	-
Total Revenue, \$M	-	2,317	1,685	1,100	719	470	190	-
Severance Tax Oil	0	268	195	127	83	54	22	0
Severance Tax Gas	0	9	6	4	3	2	1	0
Ad valorem Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Exp, M\$		264	264	264	264	264	150	0
Other Exp, M\$							100	
Net Before Inv	0	1,776	1,220	705	369	150	-83	0
Bonus, \$M 0	100							
Tangible Inv, M\$ 1	160							
IDC, M\$ 1	340							
Intang Other, M\$ 1	0							

At Collarini Engineering, we have developed a simple spreadsheet that calculates the cash flow by year from your inputs. It is limited to two investments, but you may expand it to accommodate your own prospect.

Collarini Engineering Inc.									
Royalty	0.25	S	everance	Tax Oil	0.125		Severance	Tax Gas	0.05
ITEM / YEAR T	u.15 iming*	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Oil Prod, MBLS	Op	erating Cost	s				× 29.0	11.7	
Net Oil, MBLS							21.8	8.8	0.0
Oil Price, (\$/BBL)	OF OF	erating expe	nses are th	e cash outl	ays expende	ed in the dai	y <b>U.UU</b>	20.00	20.00
Oil Revenue, \$M	op	eration and m her area of or	iaintenance iteration, O	e or product nerating ex	ion rrom a K nenses incli	ease, rieid o ide, but are	r 433	110	-
Gas Prod, MMCFG	lim	ited to, fuel, :	salaries of I	field person	nel, chemica	als, equipme	nt 23.2	9.4	0.0
Net Gas, MMCFG	rei	ntal, outside s	services, ar	nd so on.	•		17.4	7.0	0.0
Gas Price, (\$/MCF)			- 2000 C-	II			2.00	2.00	2.00
Gas Revenue, \$M		ipyright @195	/5-2000 CO	ilarini Engini	eening Inc.		34.8	14.0	
Total Revenue, \$M	_						470	190	
Severance Tax Oil					-		54	22	0
Severance Tax Gas				OK	1		2	1	0
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It is also a learning tool: by clicking on any of the gray description buttons, you may read an explanation of that topic.

Collar	INI	Collarini	i Engin	eering	Inc.				
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Net BFIT	1	-600	1,776	1,220	705	369	150	-83	0
Income Tax, \$M	1	-104	647	441	249	125	45	-42	0
Net Cash Flow, \$M		-496	1,129	779	456	245	104	-42	0
Cum Cash Flow, \$M		(496)	634	1,412	1,868	2,113	2,217	2,175	2,175
Profit Indicators	1	Total Inv	N	et Cash Flov	N	Payout	F	Profit Ratio	
		600		2,175		1.4		3.63	

It also calculates the indicators of profitability that most companies use to make investment decisions.



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