

DONOVAN VENTURES

PRIVATE EQUITY • ADVISORY SERVICES

2022 CRUDE OIL OUTLOOK



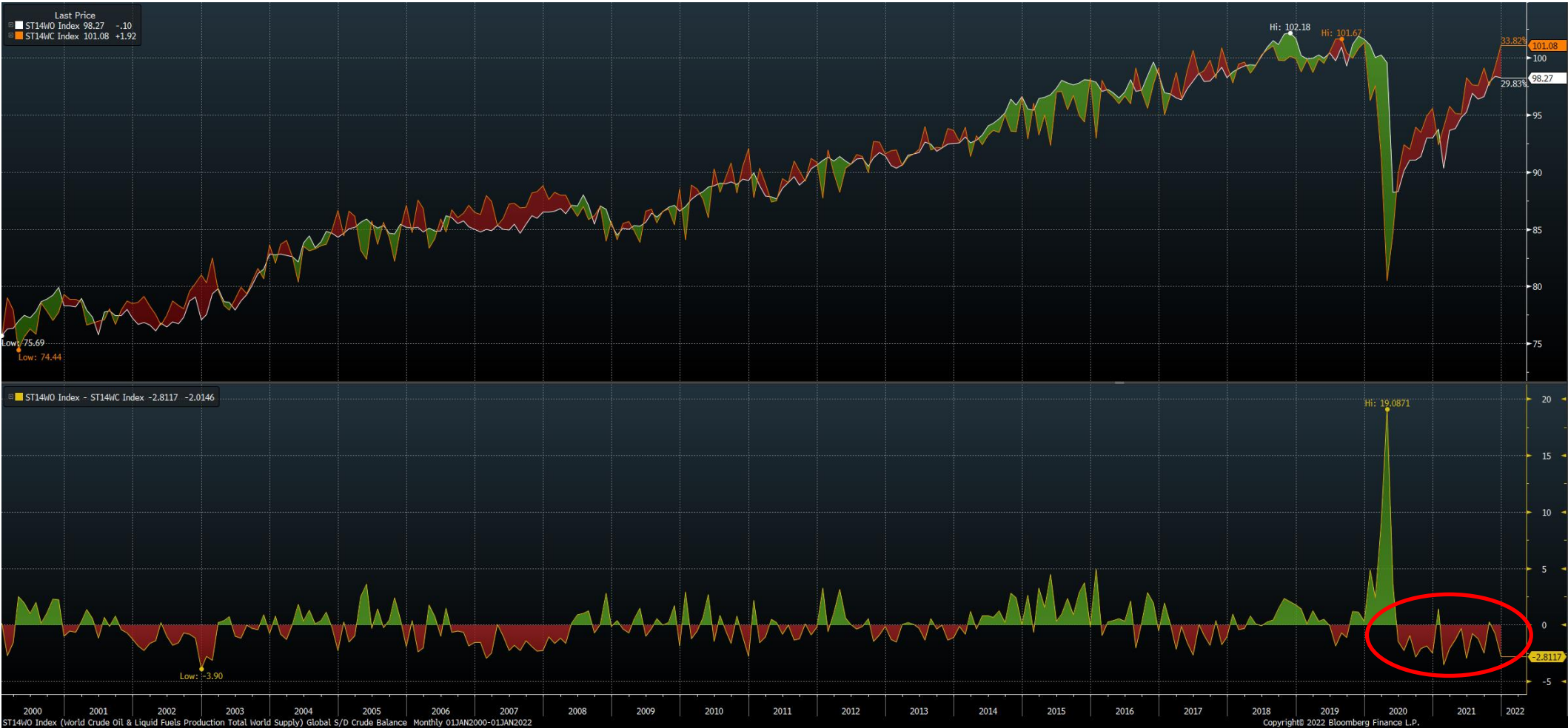
2022 A QUESTION OF RELATIVE ACCELERATION IN SUPPLY/DEMAND, BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY TIMING OF MARKET DISCOUNTING LOOSENING BALANCES IN 2H22'

- I. Decelerating domestic demand growth Y/Y, with implied crude demand (refiner net inputs) hitting ~17mmbbl/d in summer 22'**
 - I. Total car sales likely to decelerate and drive reduced acceleration in vehicle miles traveled
 - II. E-commerce returns to trend driving limited acceleration in truck loadings
 - III. Domestic air travel returns to pre-covid levels with international accelerating to near pre-covid levels
- II. Domestic supply acceleration lagged due to transitory supply chain constraints (US likely exits at ~12.5mmbbl/d)**
 - I. Efficiency gains in US shale limited going forward (no where close to 14'-18' gains in single well productivity)
 - II. OCTG supply acceleration in late 1Q22'/mid 2Q22' allows for rigs to ramp into summer
 - III. Accelerating rig count in 2Q22' provides sufficient runway for completion crews to accelerate
 - IV. Trucking equipment and labor shortages continues easing from 21' levels (more trucks, more labor, rates down)
 - V. Permian basin sand supply accelerates into summer with marginal capacity activated
 - VI. Field worker wage inflation remains persistent (main negative across the industry for 2022)
 - VII. Marginal rig and completion crews are activated, but have lower field level efficiencies
- III. International supply acceleration reduces spare capacity, but further expansion lagged due to timing from capex to first production**
 - I. Saudi Arabia increases production to ~10.5mmbbl/d to meet export demand, but incremental acceleration slower as capex ramps
 - II. Russia production increases lagged due to capex needs; spare capacity reduced to 0 by mid 1Q22'
 - III. Other international producers continue accelerating rigs as Brent remains above \$70/bbl, but production lagged due to timing to first production
- IV. Federal Reserve and Global Central banks continue tightening via rate increases and balance sheet reduction driving deceleration in GDP growth**
 - I. GDP growth decelerates to levels still at ~20-year highs
 - II. Relative acceleration in tightening from Fed drives dollar higher
 - III. Fed backs off hawkish positioning and pivots dovish by pausing rate hikes and balance sheet reduction in late 2Q22'

Demand acceleration out of 1Q22' into 2Q22' likely drives accelerating undersupply of domestic crude markets. Economic headwinds, coupled with crude price driven inflation likely drive demand destruction into summer. Market starts to price this outcome in mid 2Q22' with prices peaking in May/June, followed by significant pull-back.



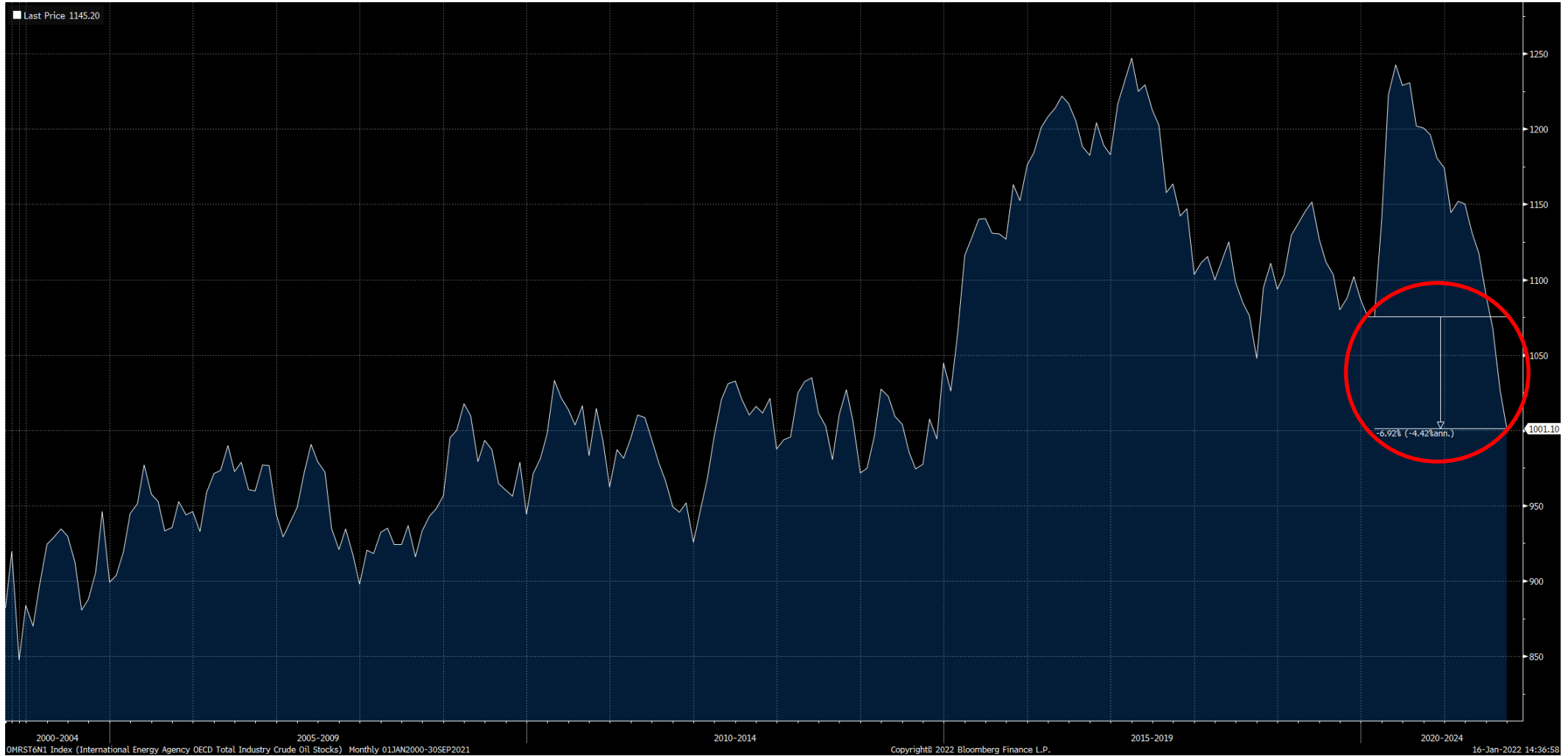
POST-PANDEMIC, SUPPLY DEFICIT HIT NEAR RECORD LEVELS...



2nd largest TTM
supply deficit in last
30 years

...WHICH DROVE A MASSIVE DE-STOCKING ACROSS THE GLOBE

Supply/demand imbalance has driven OECD crude stocks down to **-6.9% vs. pre-covid levels**



THAT DESTOCKING DROVE PRICE ACCELERATION

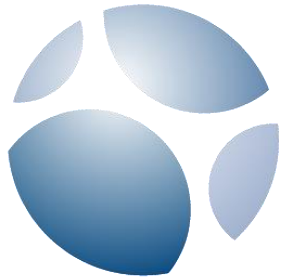


Brent finished 2021 up ~50% and is up 30% since pre-pandemic (vs. YE 2019)

GOING FORWARD, THE 2022 OUTLOOK IS A QUESTION OF STORAGE RE-ACCELERATION

IEA forecast calls for supply surplus for majority of 2022, with supply growing at ~3.9% vs. demand growth of 1.1%. Is that likely?

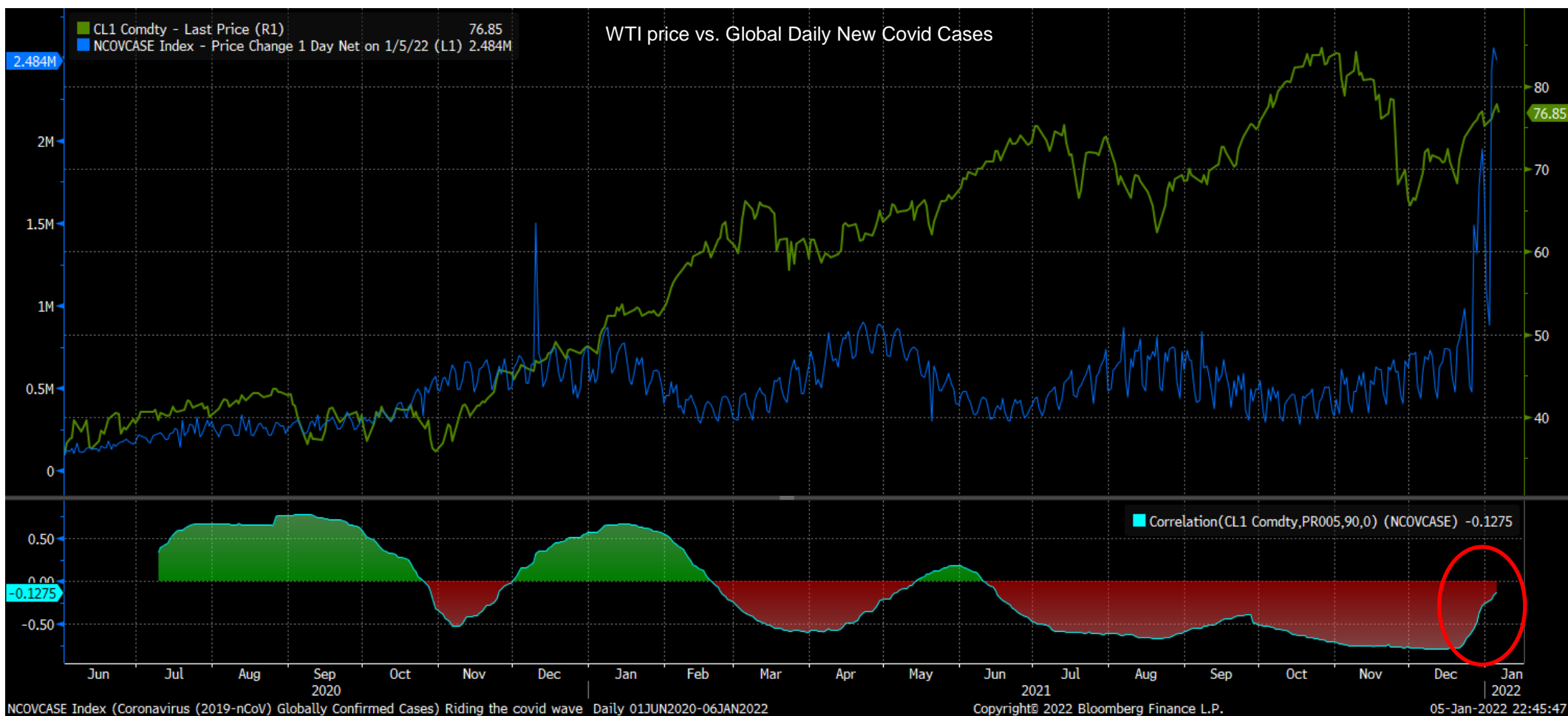




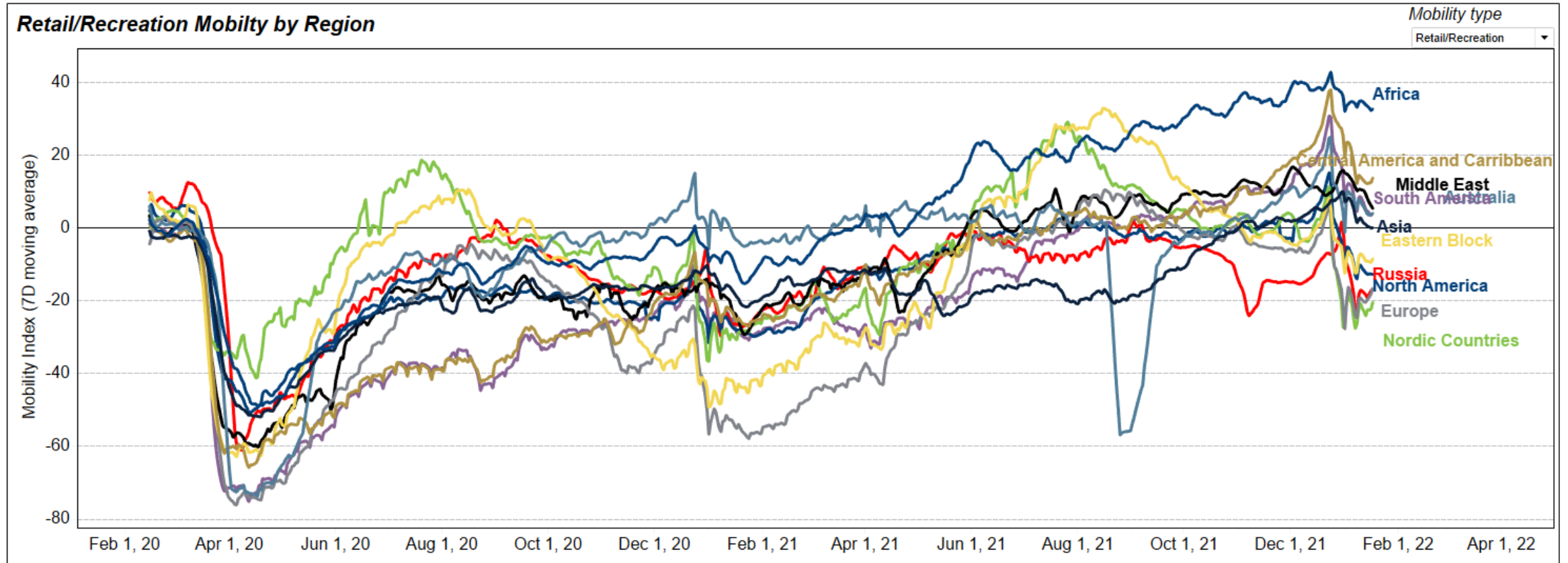
GLOBAL BACKDROP – A RETURN TO NORMAL

COVID WAVE FINALLY BREAKING...

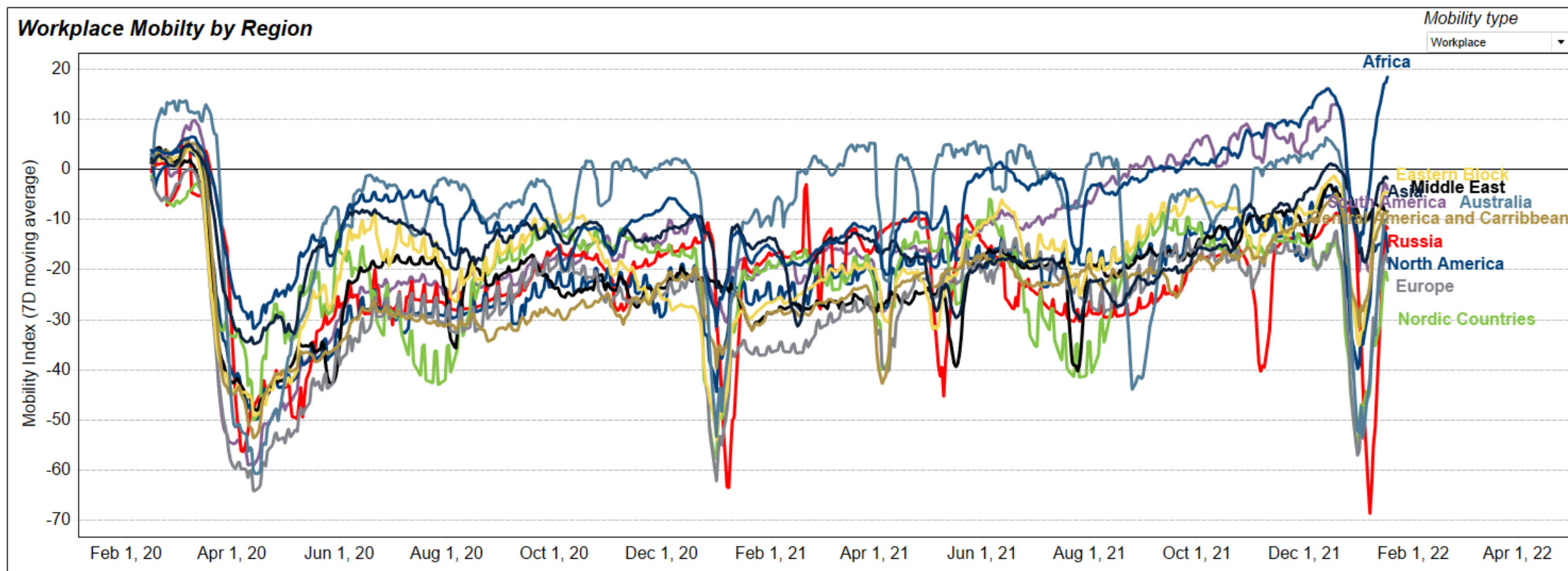
The positive inflection higher of daily covid cases has coincided with significant pull-backs in crude and associated equities



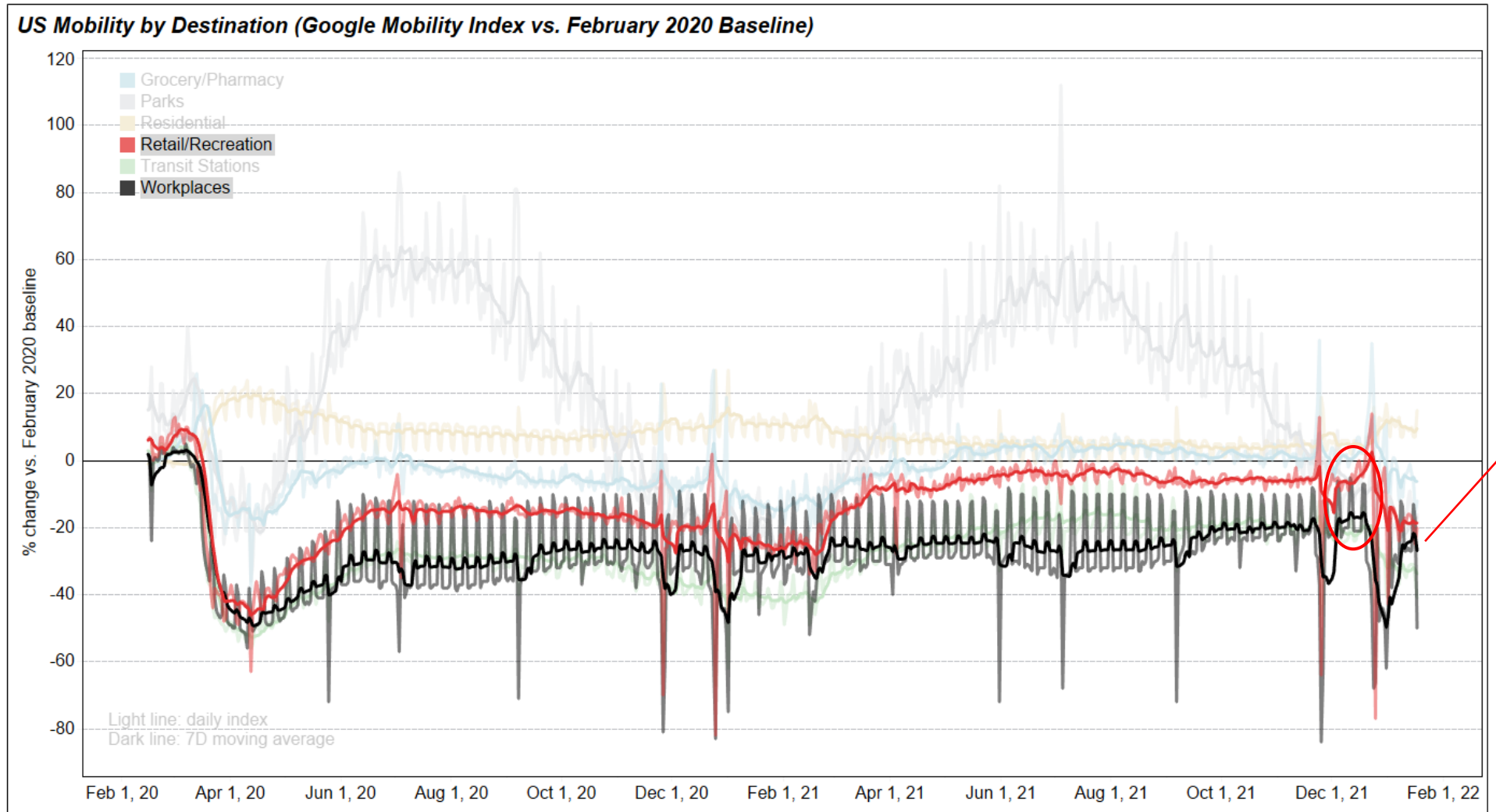
...ALLOWING MOBILITY TO GROW MORE RESILIENT IN EACH WAVE



WORKPLACE MOBILITY A LAGGARD AS CORPORATIONS NAVIGATE COVID POLICY...



...BUT WORKPLACE MOBILITY HIT POST-PANDEMIC HIGHS IN LATE 21', OMICRON TRANSITORY ISSUE

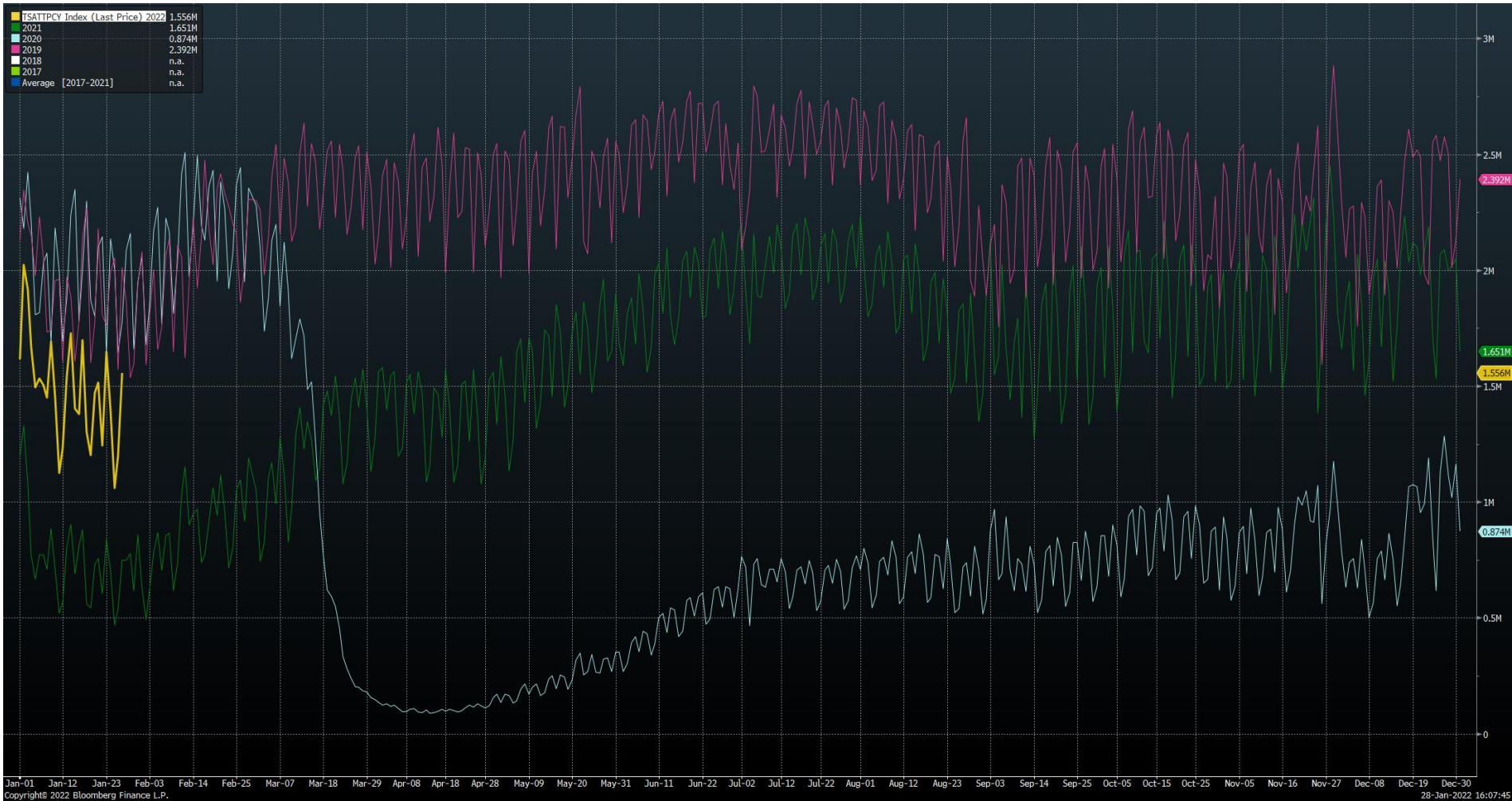


Source: Google, Donovan Ventures (as of 01/20/2022)



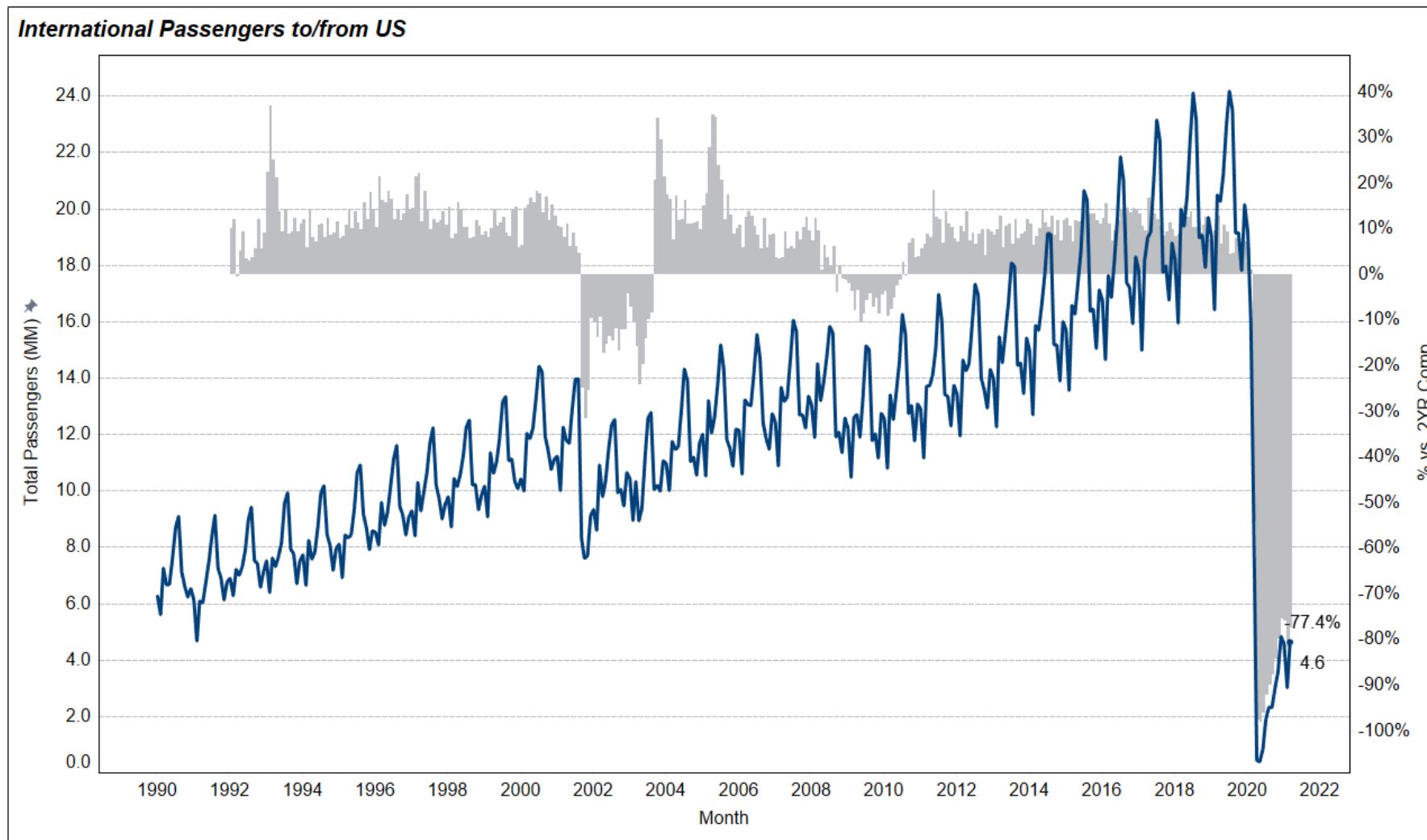
DOMESTIC FLIGHT TRAVEL SAW A SIGNIFICANT RESURGENCE, BUT DECELERATED INTO YEAR-END DUE TO OMICRON

TSA checkpoints exited 2021 down ~24% vs. pre-covid levels due to omicron



INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL REMAINS WELL BELOW PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS

Passengers traffic between US and international airports is down ~77% vs. pre-covid levels

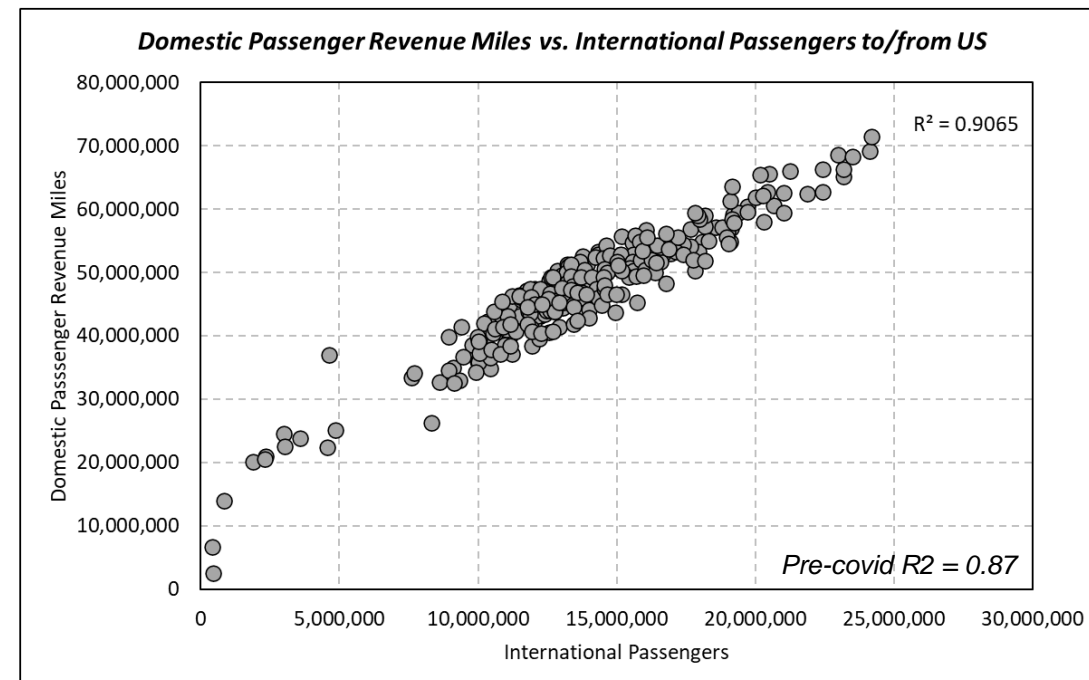
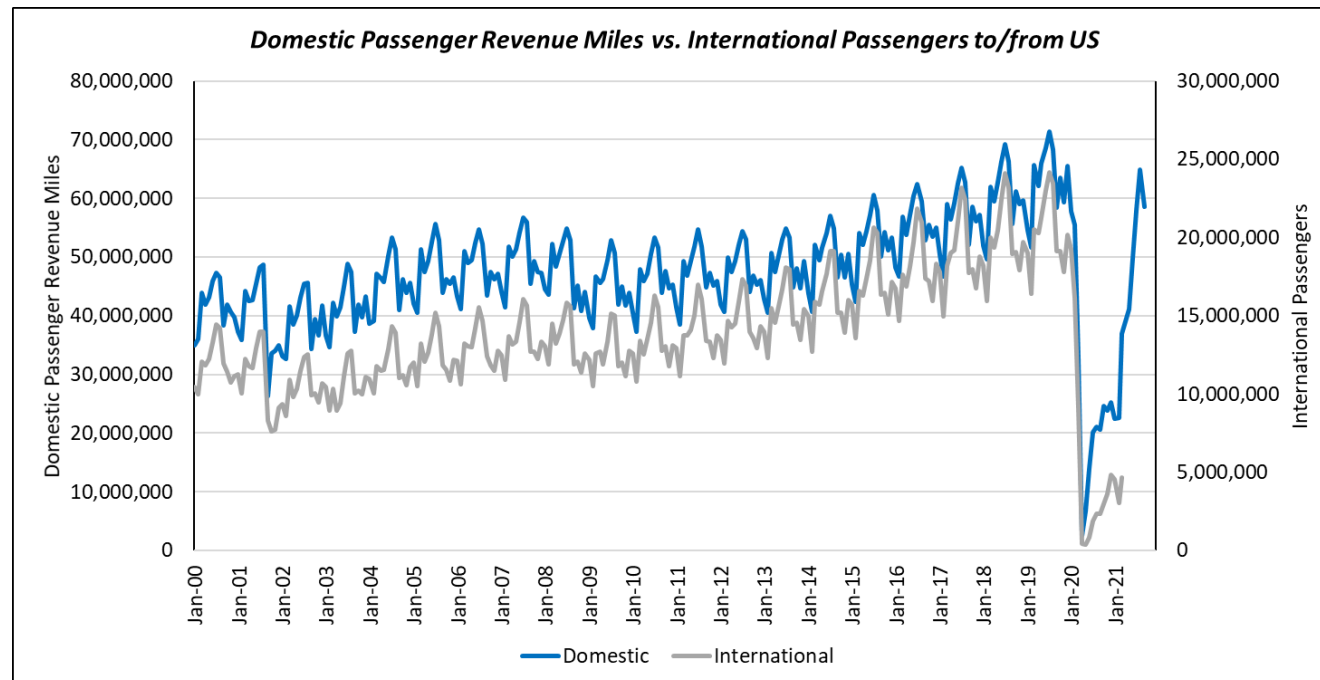


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Donovan Ventures

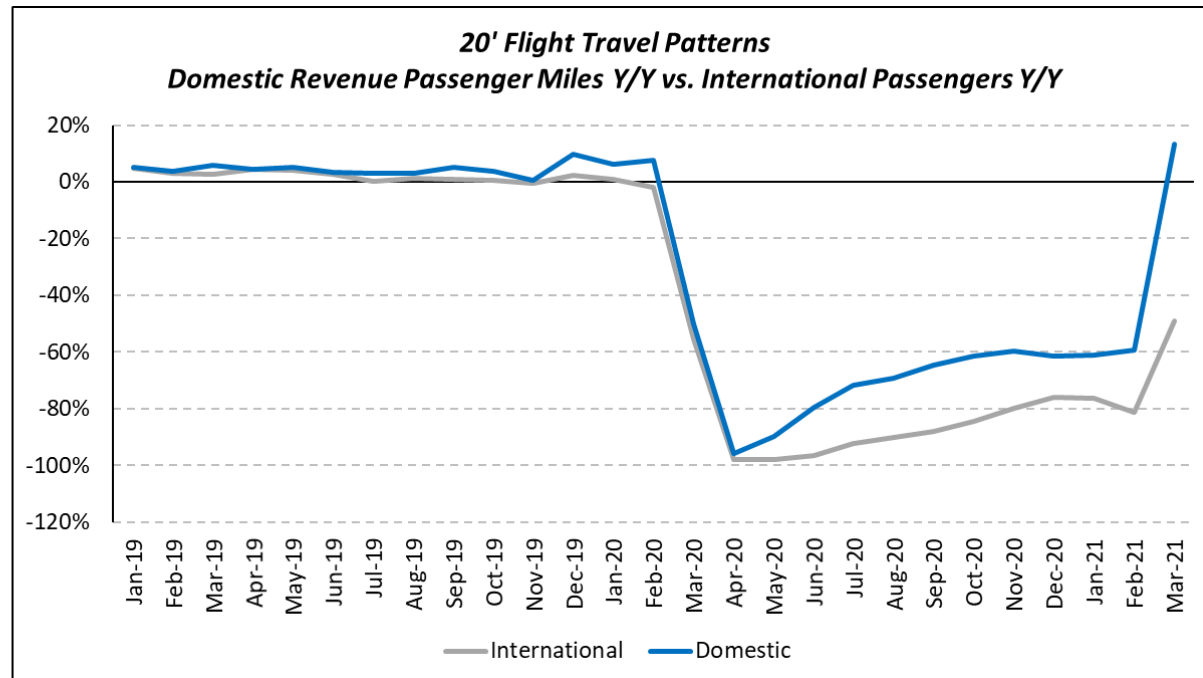
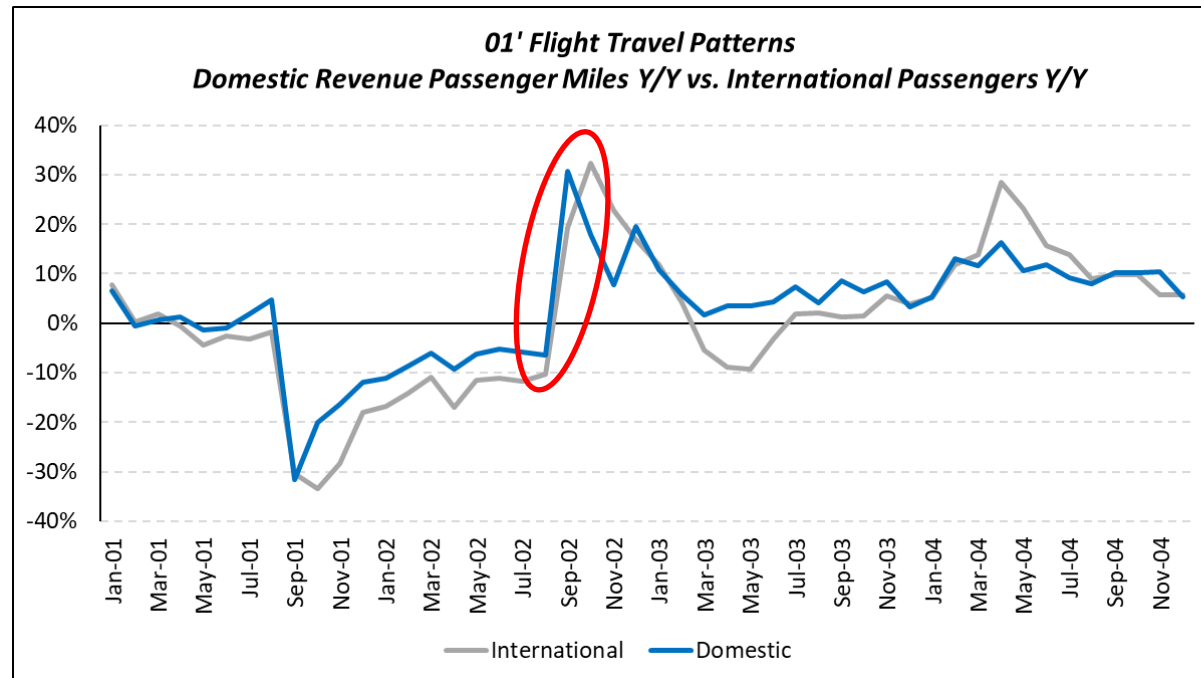


HISTORICALLY, INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC FLIGHT DEMAND ARE STRONGLY CORRELATED

Domestic travel re-accelerated much faster than international, which will follow as countries continue to open



ANALOGS SHOW INTERNATIONAL MUCH SLOWER TO ACCELERATE, 2022 IS THE CATCH-UP

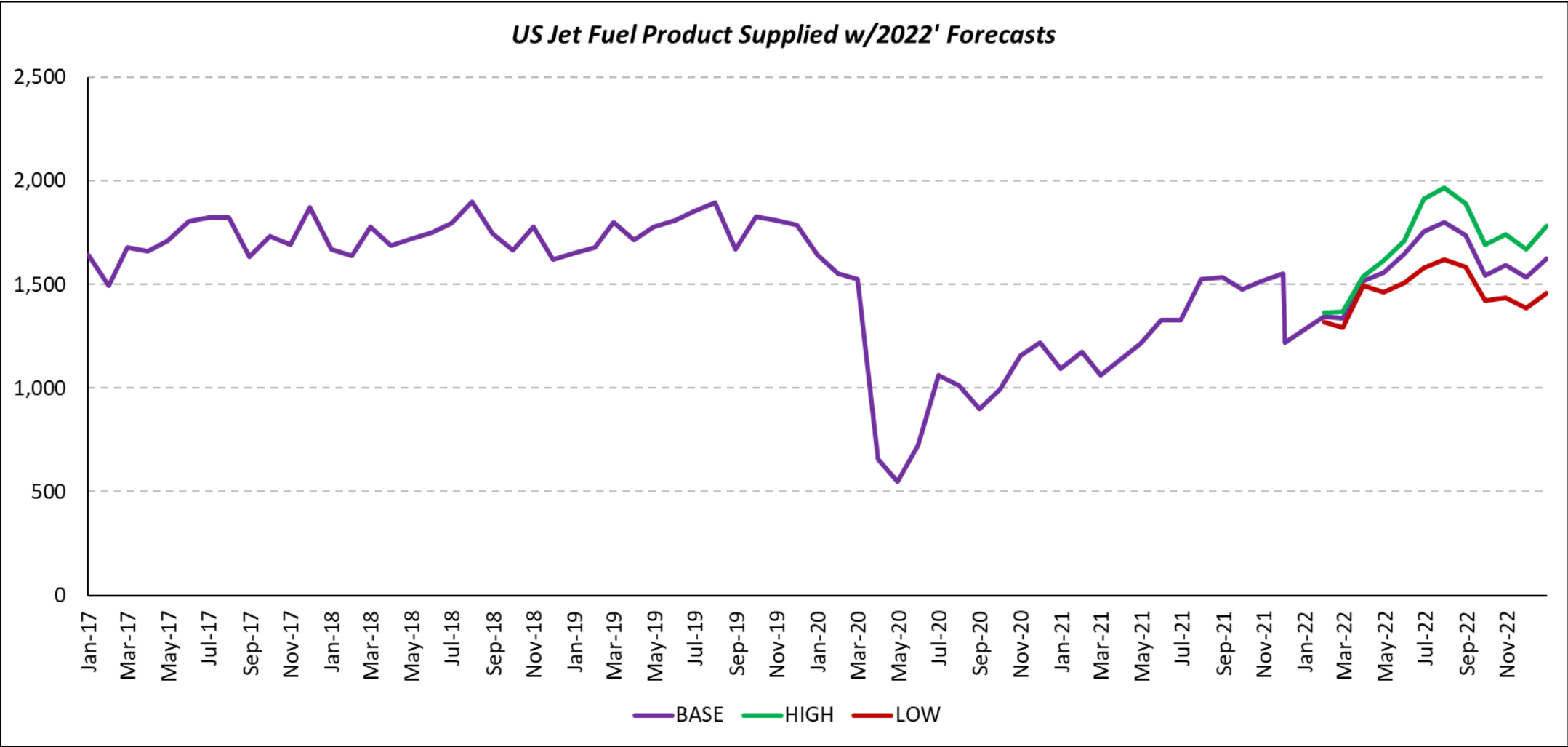


Pandemic is nearing the end as omicron spreads (much less deadly variant) throughout the Globe. As seen in 2001, international travel is likely to accelerate at a faster pace than domestic as countries continue opening cross-border travel going into summer 22'. Summer 22' will likely see a bump in international travel like the jump in domestic travel the US saw in 21'



DOMESTIC JET FUEL FORECAST SCENARIOS

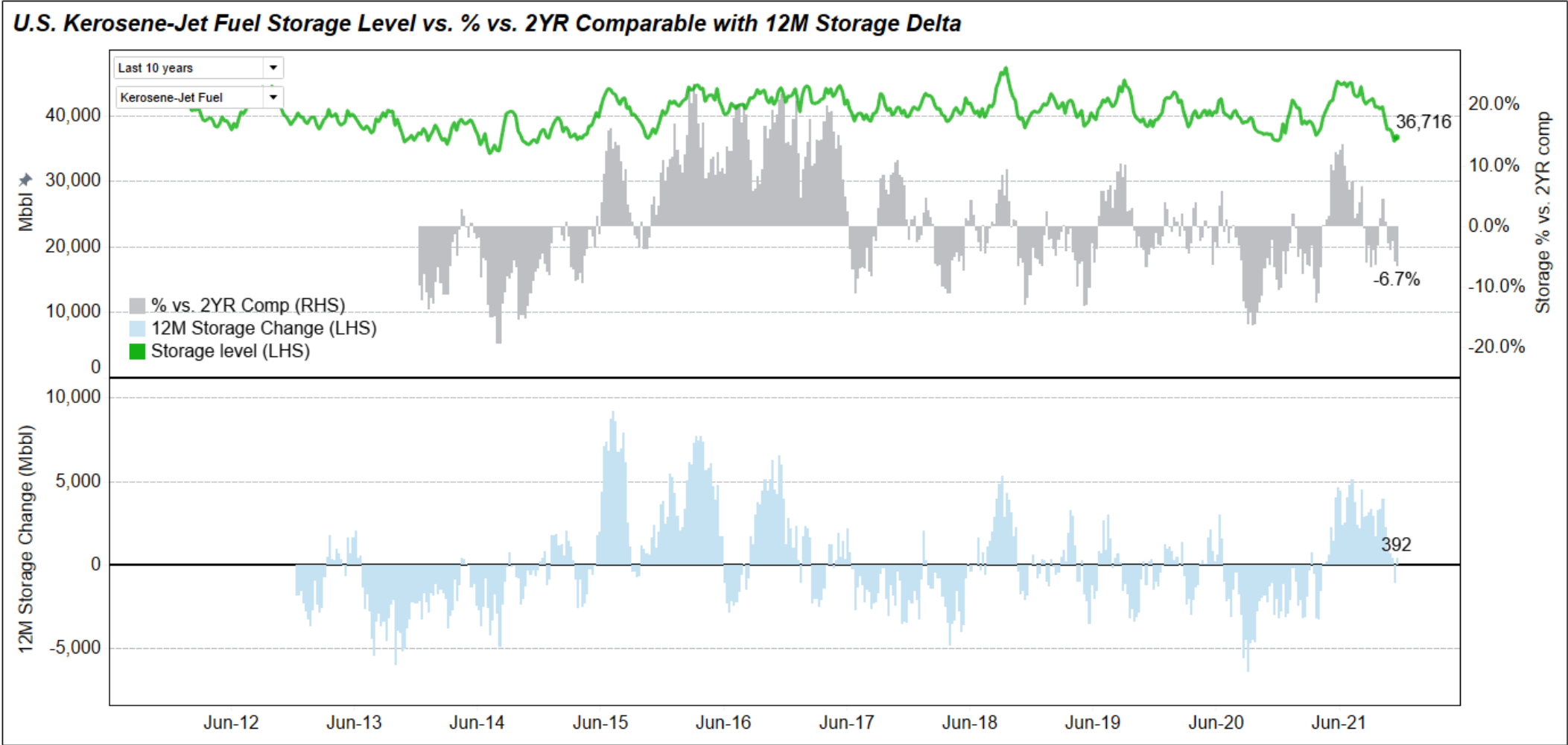
Base case assumes domestic travel hitting pre-covid levels during summer, with international accelerating to near pre-covid levels



In the bullish scenario, domestic air travel is likely to exceed pre-covid levels and drive jet fuel demand to all-time highs

JET-FUEL STORAGE ALREADY ~6.7% BELOW, PROVIDING INCREMENTAL TAILWIND TO REFINER INPUTS

Acceleration in international travel likely to provide the change on the margin needed for incremental refinery runs



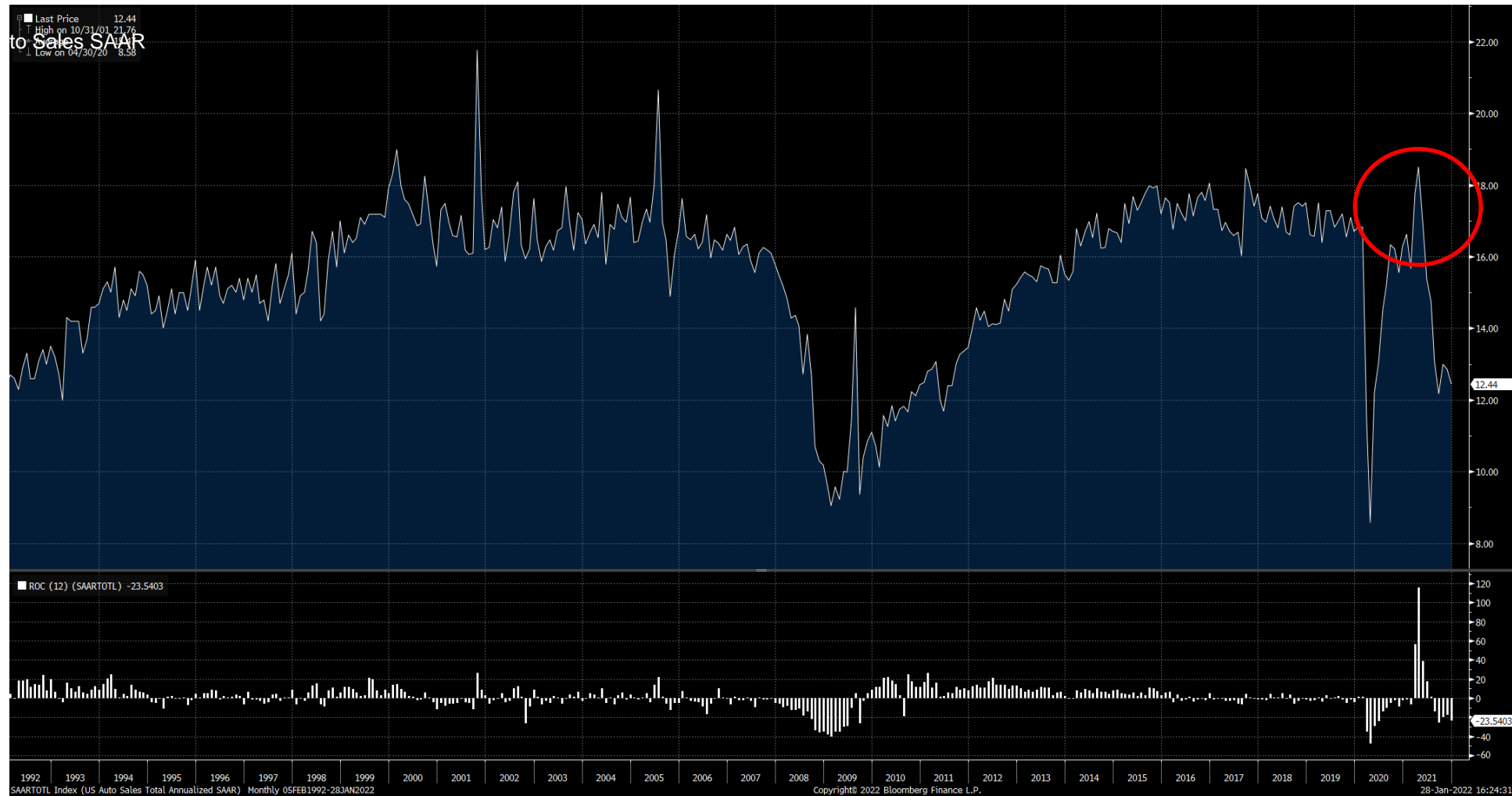
Source: EIA, Donovan Ventures (as of 12/8/2021)

JET DEMAND ACCELERATION IS POSITIVE ON THE MARGIN, BUT LESS MEANINGFUL THAN THE CARS

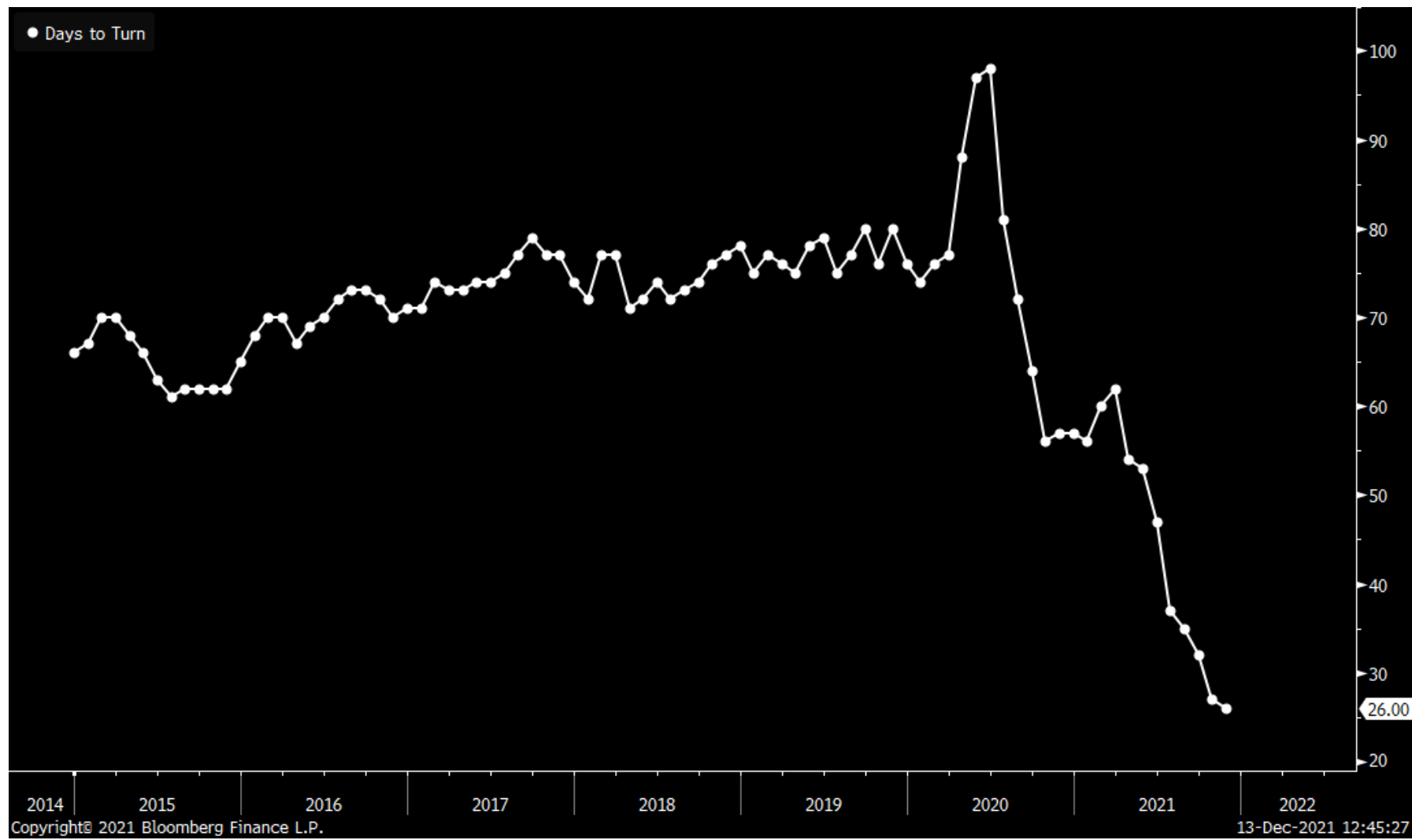


A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT IN MOBILITY PREFERENCE DROVE A SURGE IN VEHICLE DEMAND...

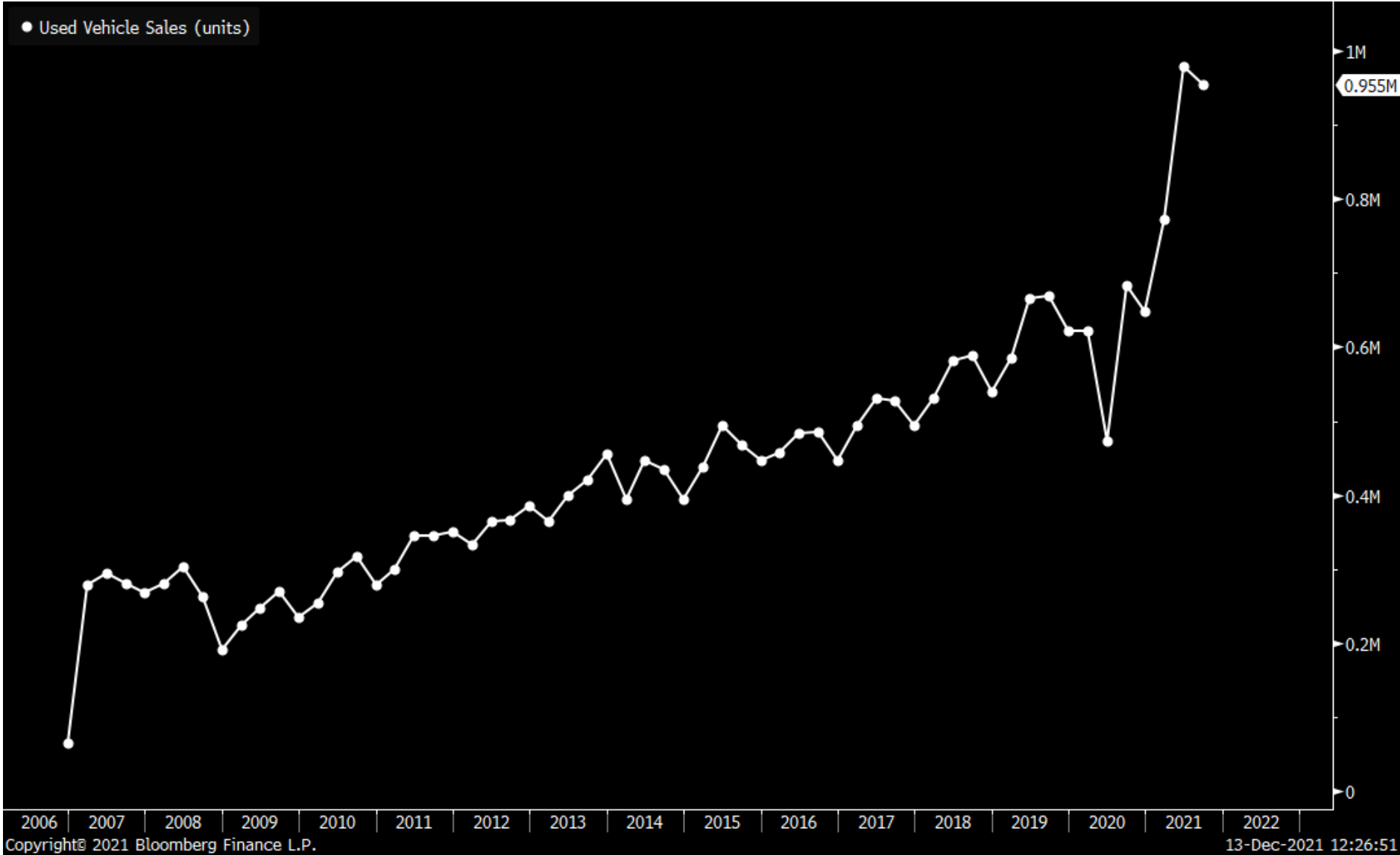
In early 2021, auto sales reached a 15 year high before supply chain issues drove sales lower due to record low inventory



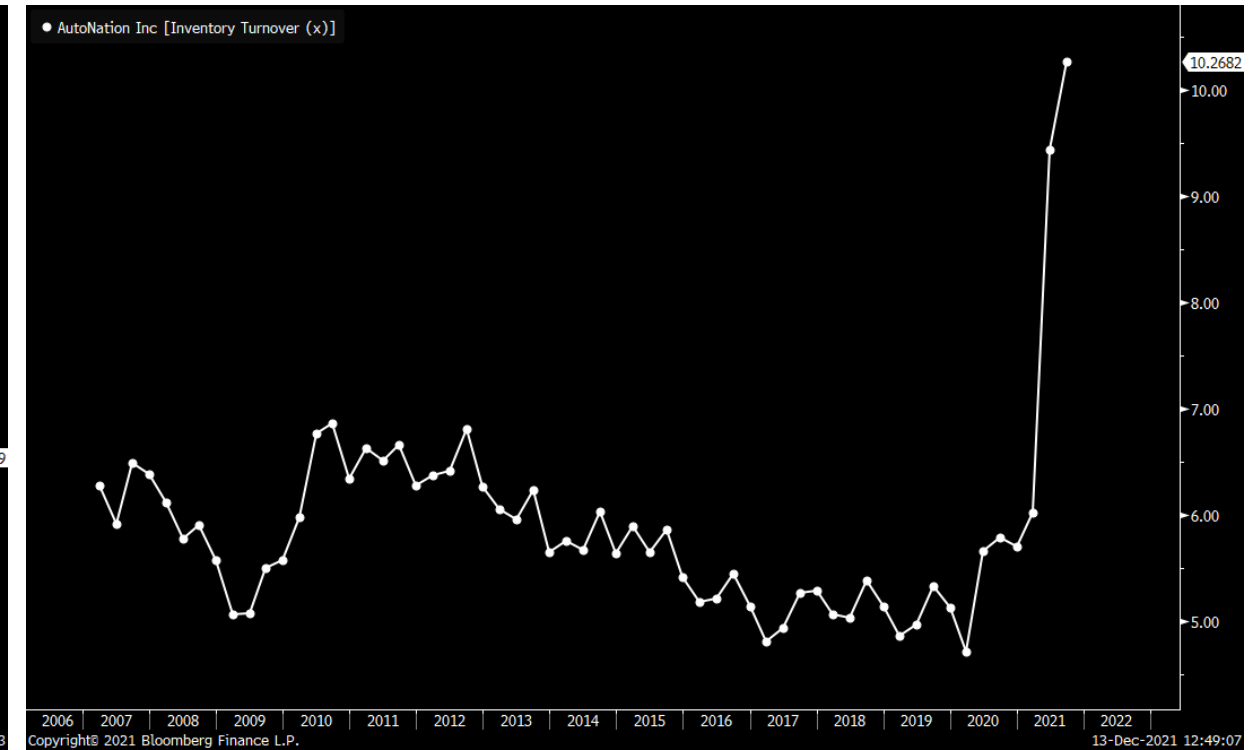
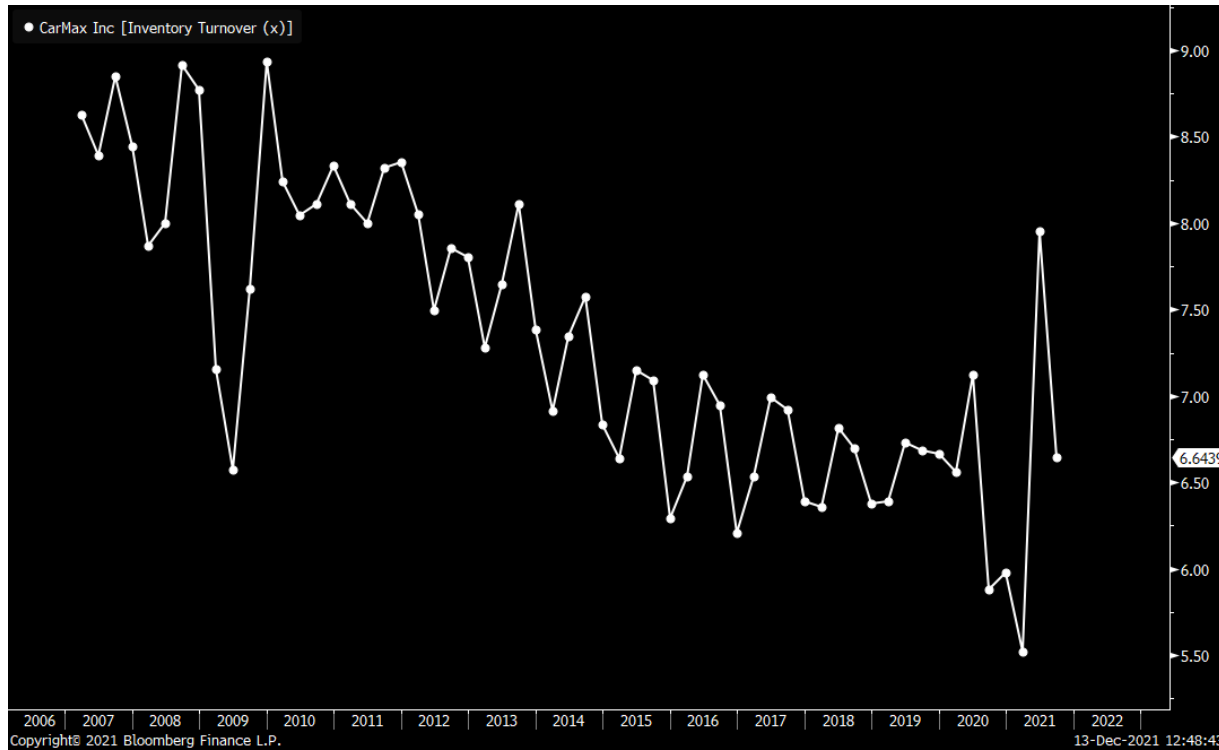
...BUT CHIP SHORTAGES LEAD TO SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN INVENTORIES LIMITING NEW SALES



LOW NEW INVENTORIES LED TO RECORD USED CAR DEMAND

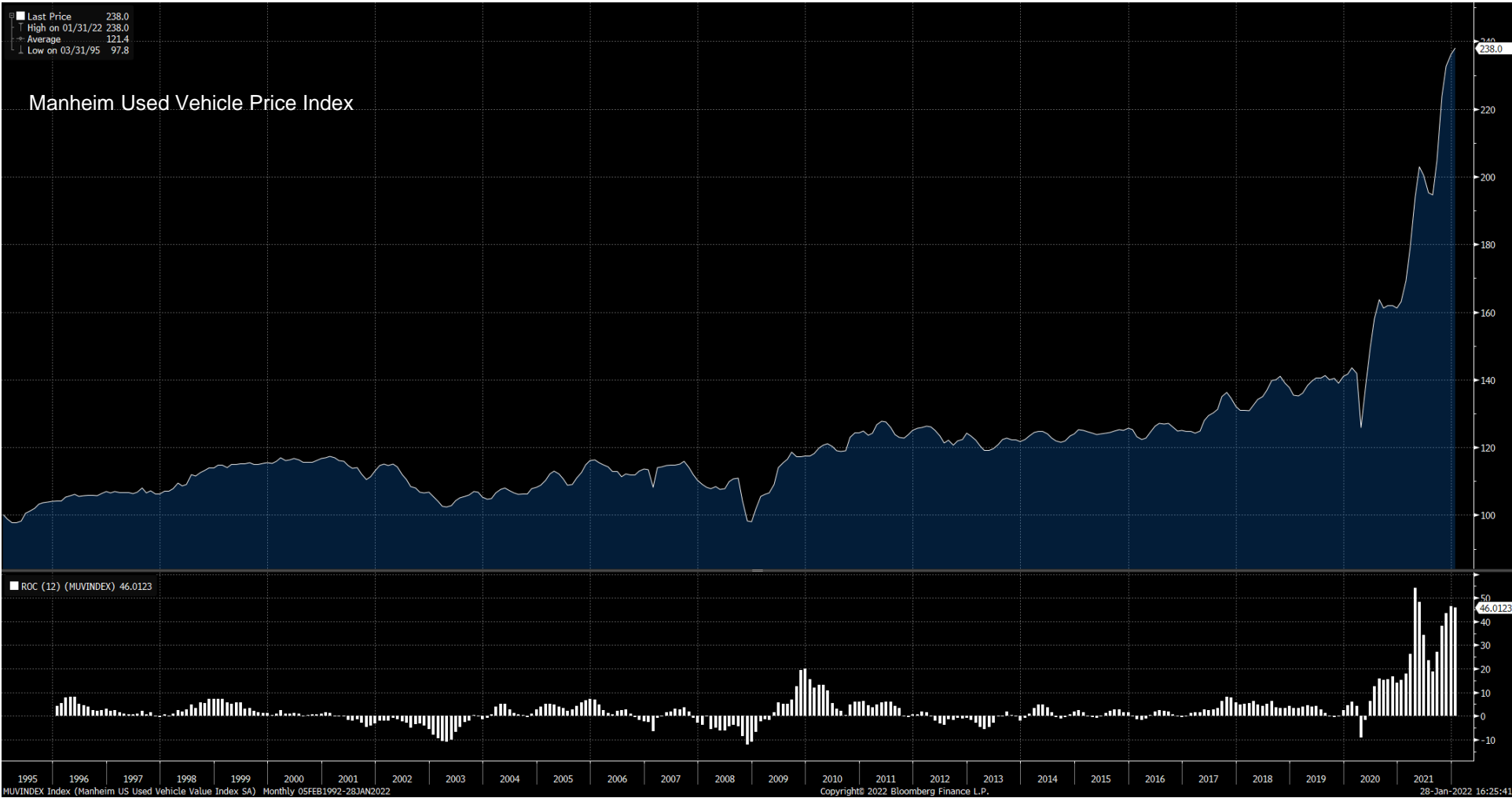


THAT RECORD DEMAND DROVE USED INVENTORIES SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER

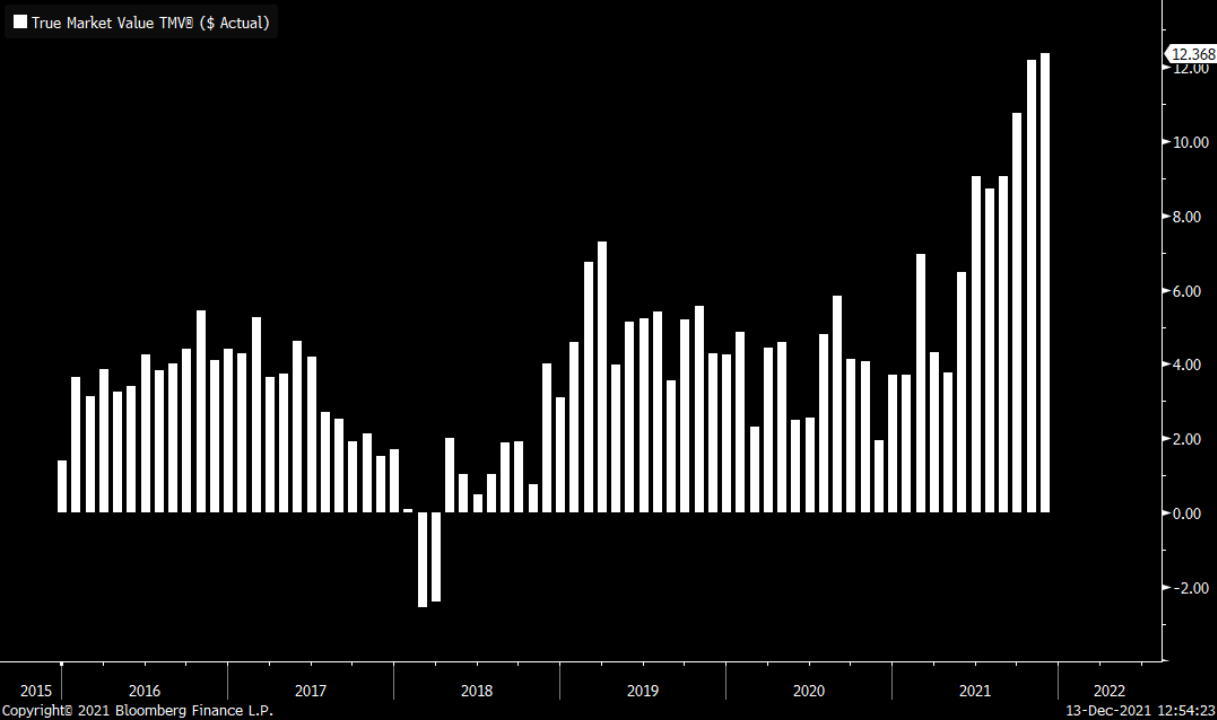
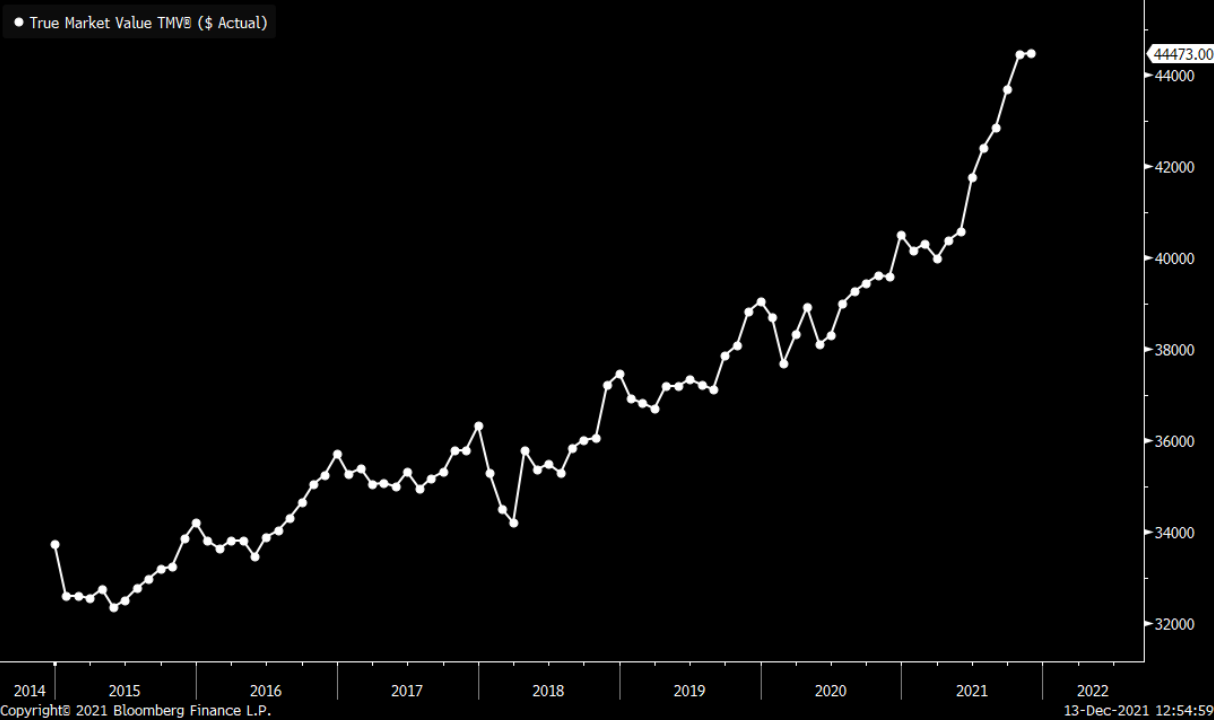


USED CAR PRICING EARLY INDICATOR FOR AUTO SUPPLY CHAINS

Used car pricing nearing a peak is likely indicative of decelerating demand, since inventories remain low

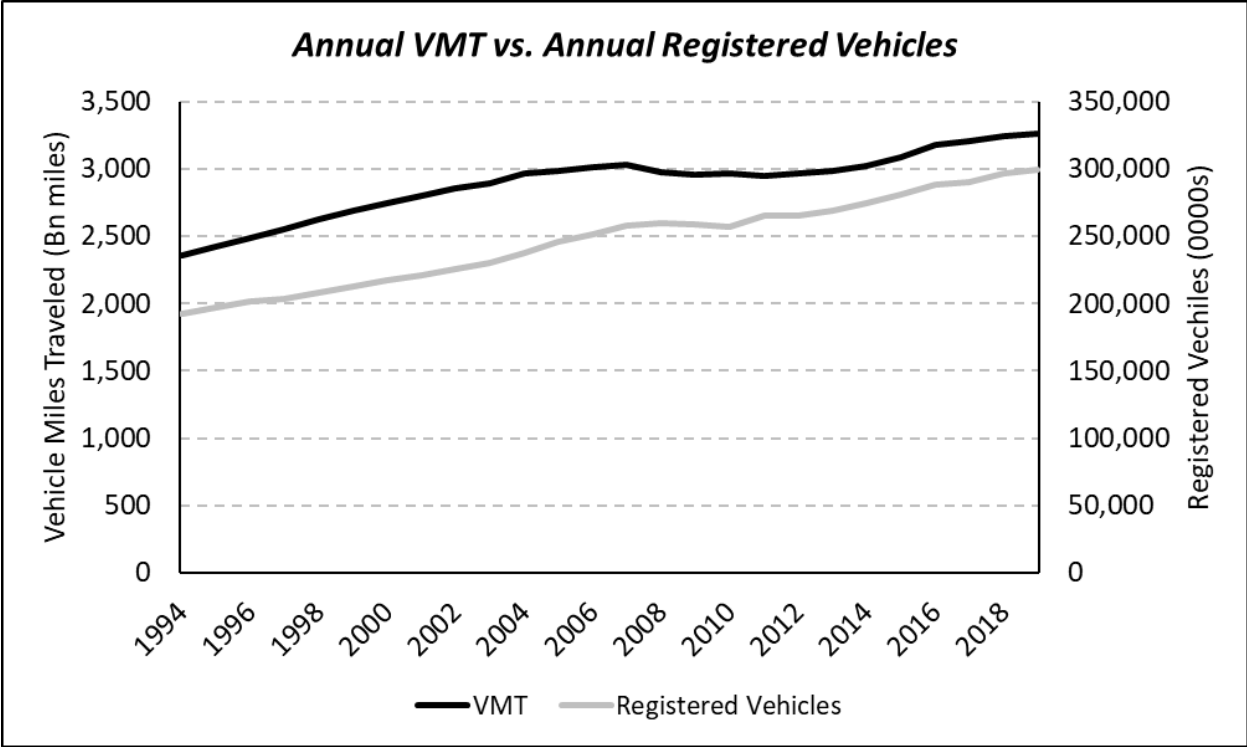


NEW PRICE GAINS ARE ALSO ALREADY SLOWING

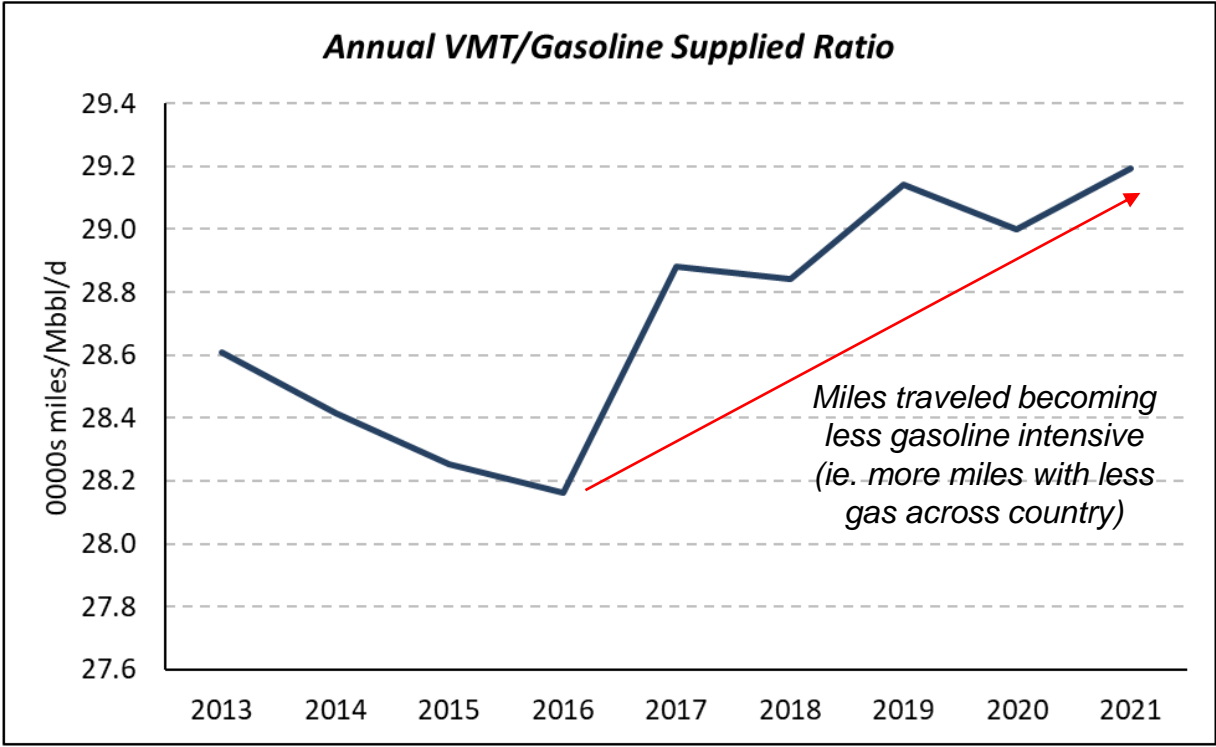


TOTAL SALES DECELERATING + FUEL SOURCE SHIFT ACCELERATING = SLOWER ACCELERATION IN GAS DEMAND

5YR growth in registrations pre-pandemic (2019) was ~9% per year, post-pandemic growth likely to slow closer to 3 to 4% annually

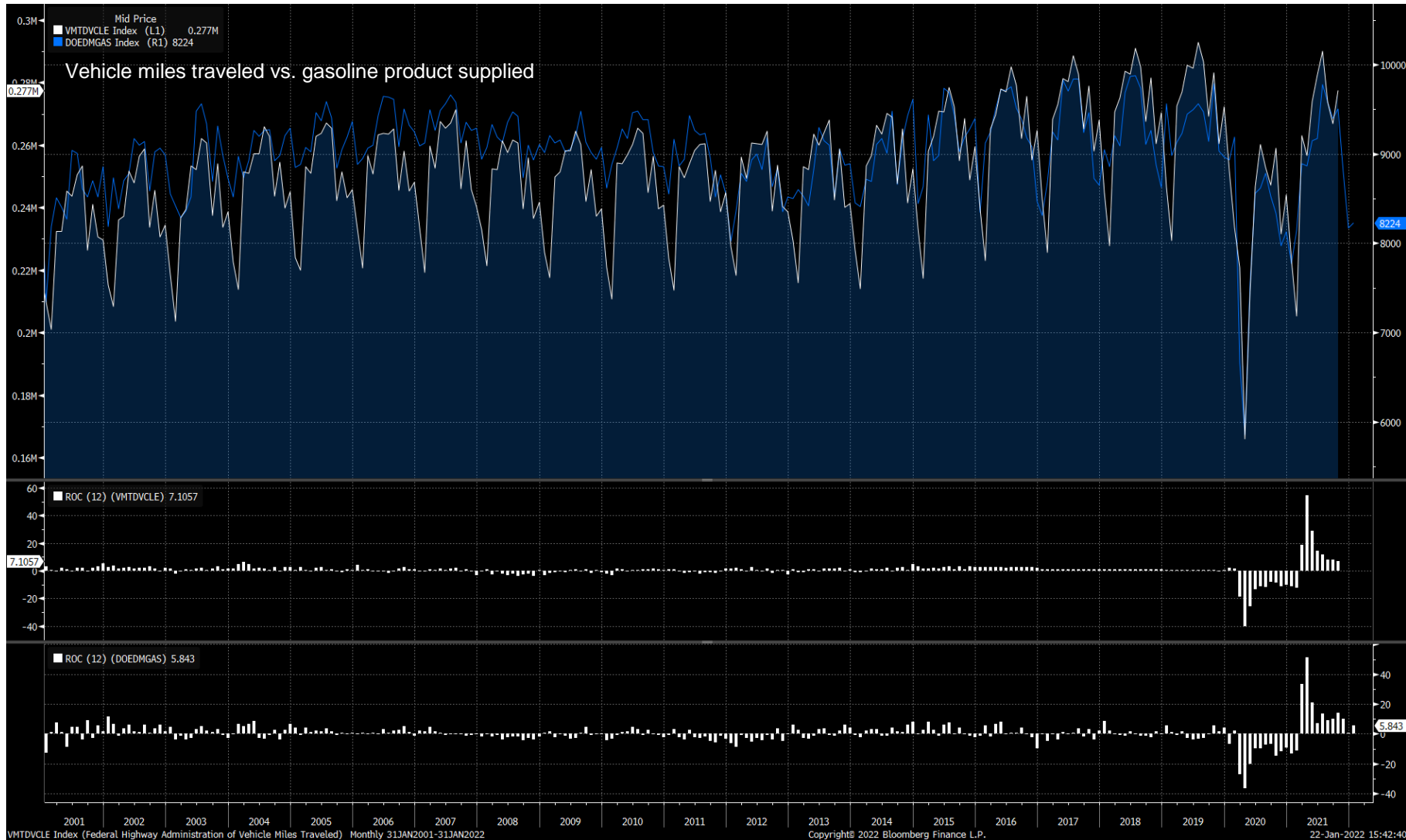


Fuel efficiency gains, combined with accelerating EV sales is likely to limit long-term gasoline demand growth

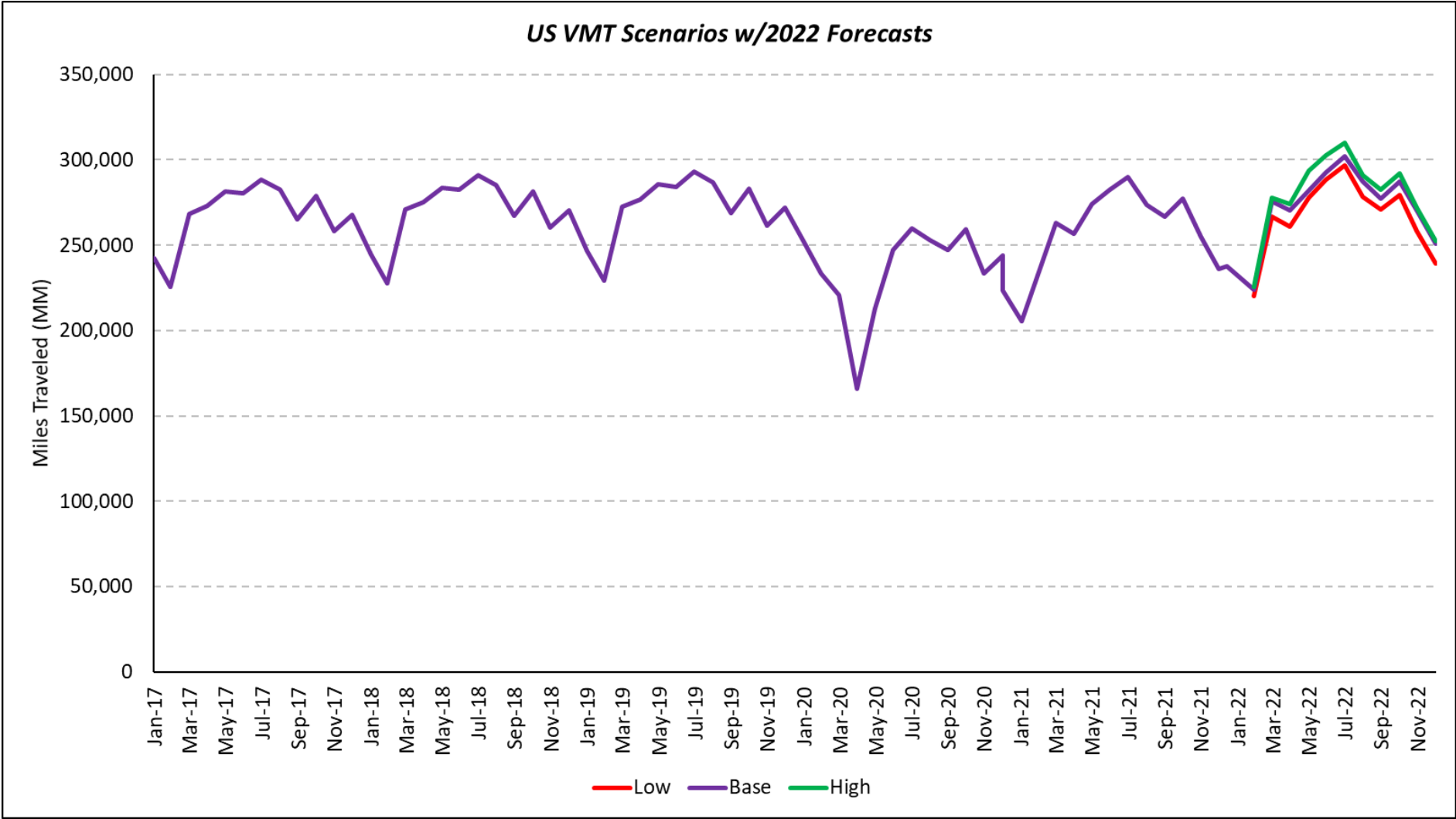


EVOLVING NEW SALES DYNAMICS LIKELY LEADS TO LIMITED ACCELERATION IN VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

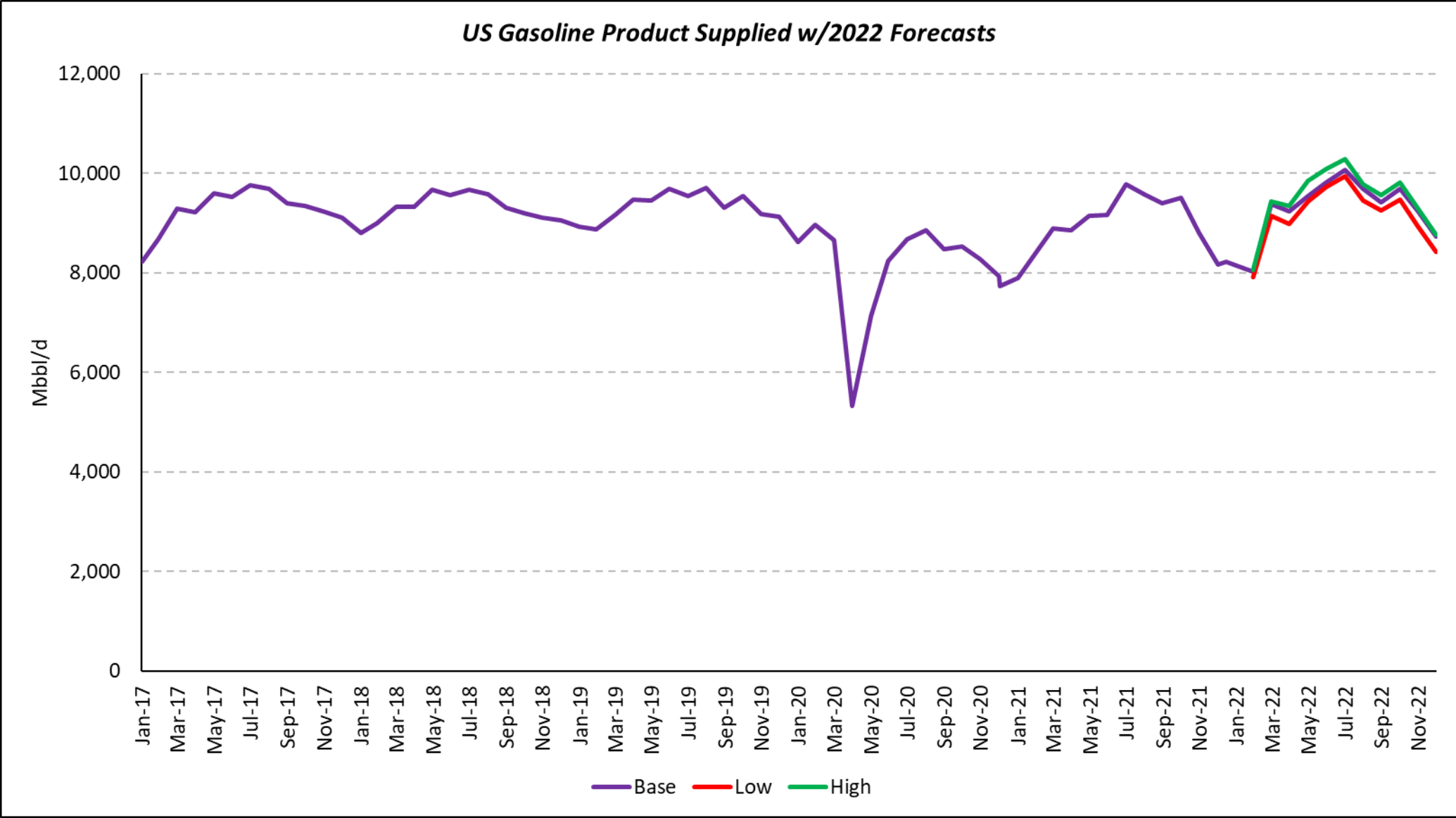
Vehicle miles traveled is a primary driver of gasoline demand; with limited acceleration in total sales VMT acceleration is likely to slow, steadying down ~1.5% vs. pre-pandemic levels



VMT LIKELY CONTINUES TO GROW AT A MUCH SLOWER PACE THAN IN 2021

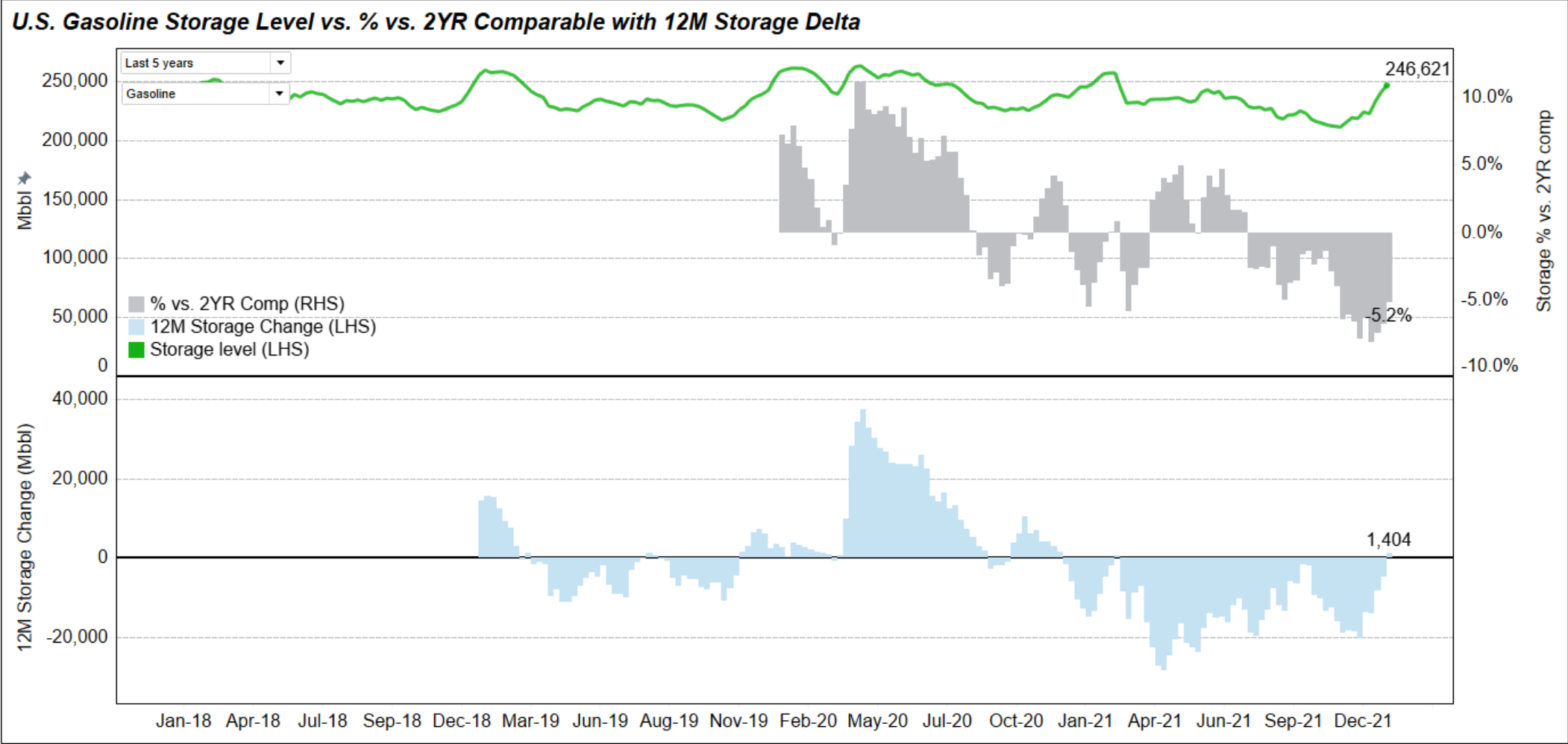


SUMMER 22' LIKELY SEES ~10 MMBL/D AT THE PEAK, BEFORE SEASONAL DECLINES



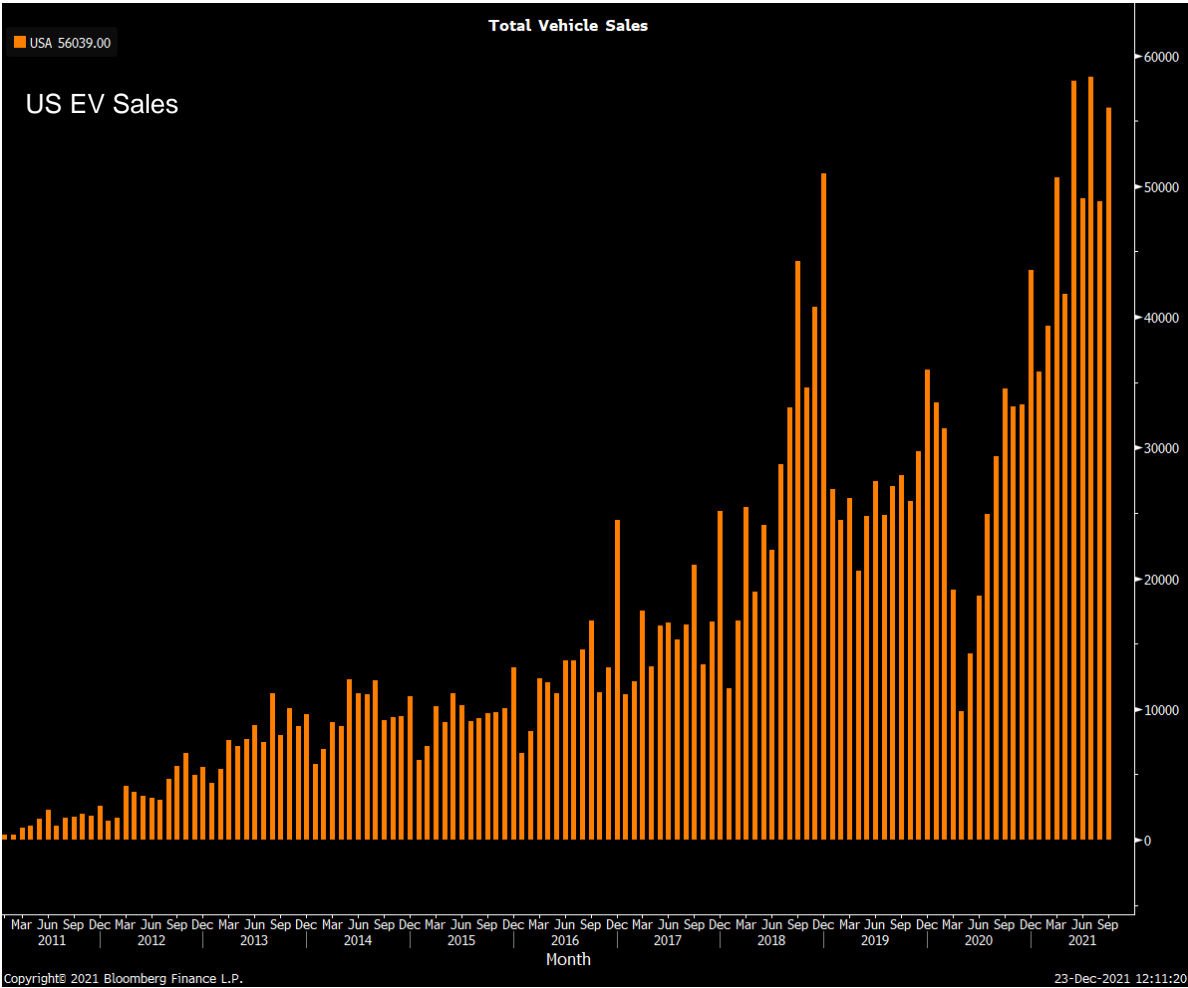
GASOLINE STORAGE RE-ACCELERATED SIGNIFICANTLY INTO YEAR END 21'

Weak demand due to omicron (likely transitory) drove a drop in gasoline demand, driving a re-acceleration in gasoline storage domestically. This is likely a main headwind to refiner net inputs. With demand re-acceleration into late 1Q22', storage is likely to re-decelerate.

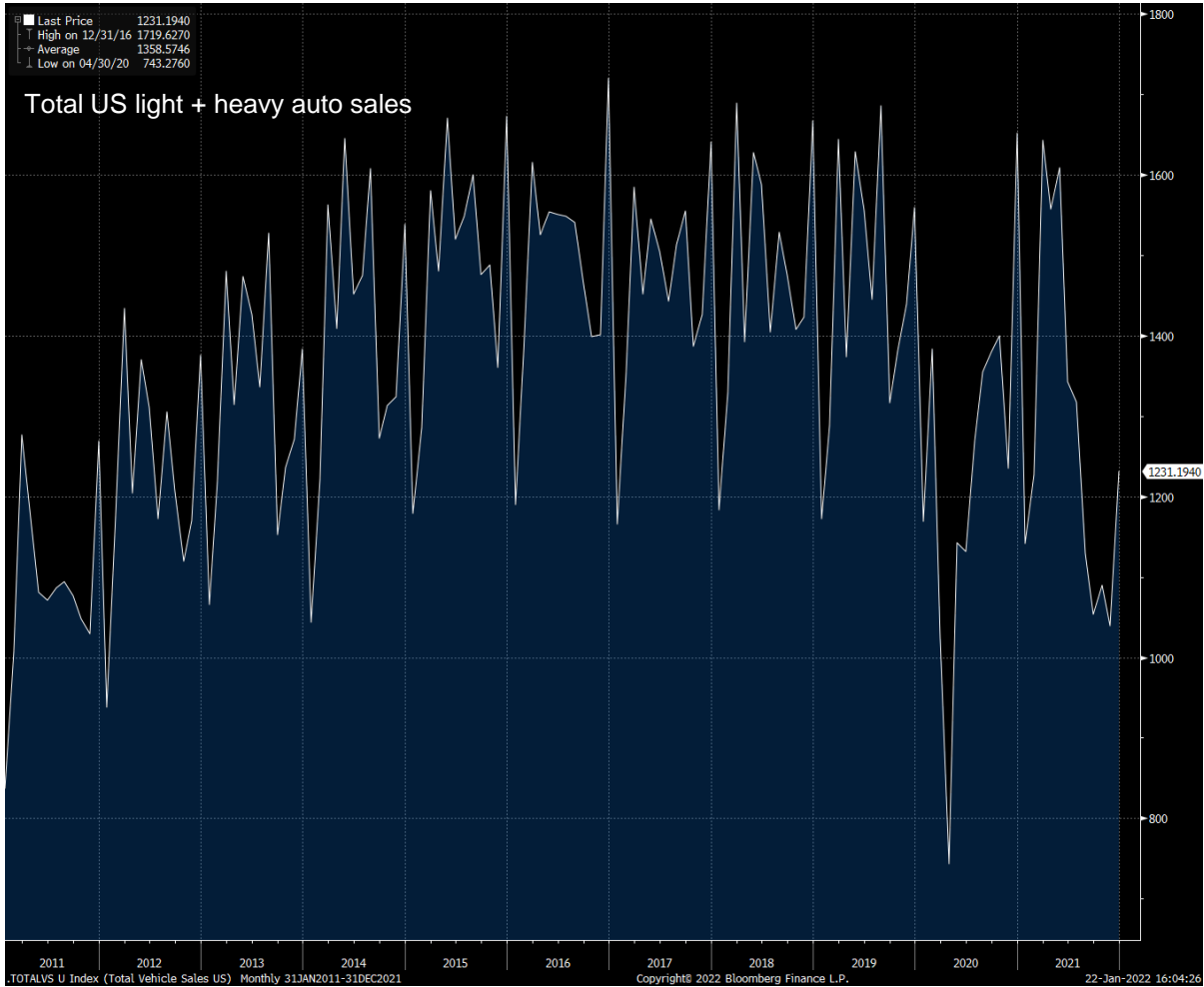


EV SALES HAVE BEEN RESILIENT, BUT IMPACT TO GASOLINE DEMAND NOT A NEAR-TERM ISSUE...

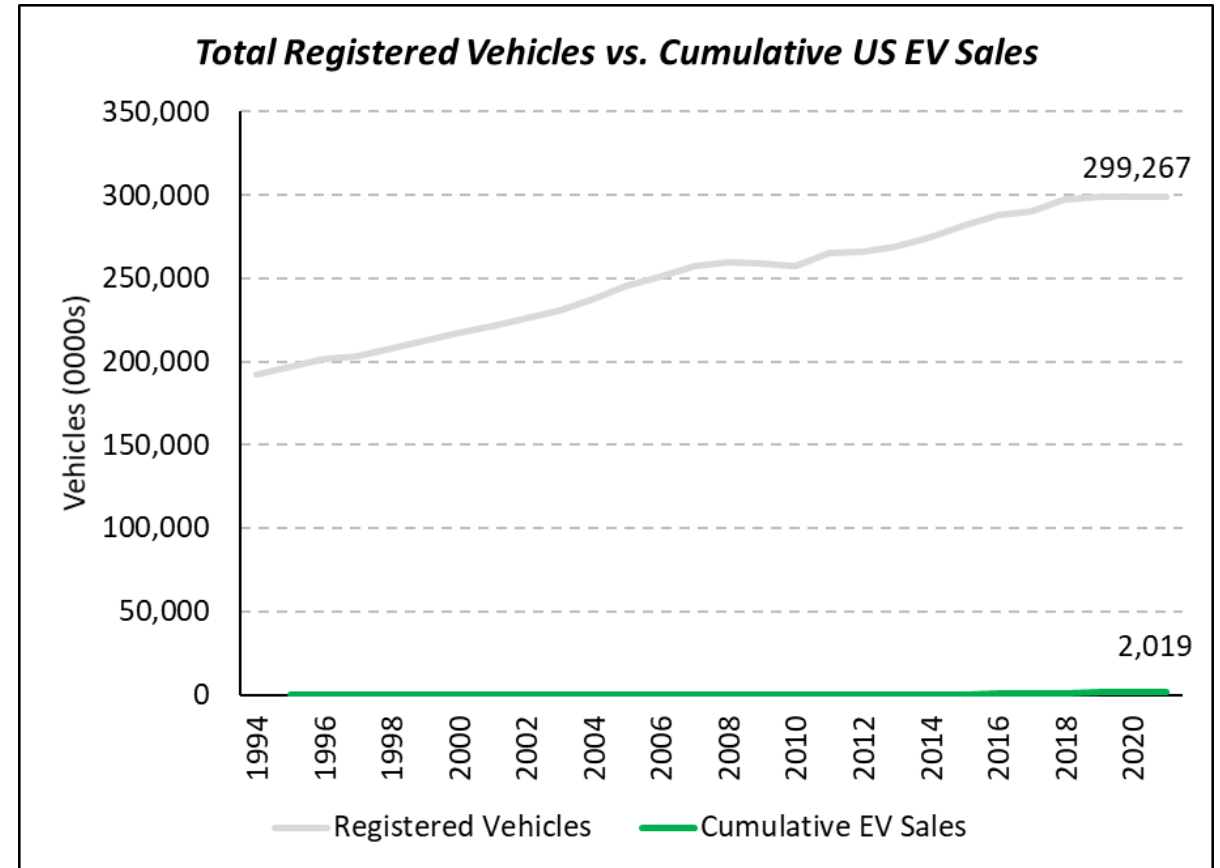
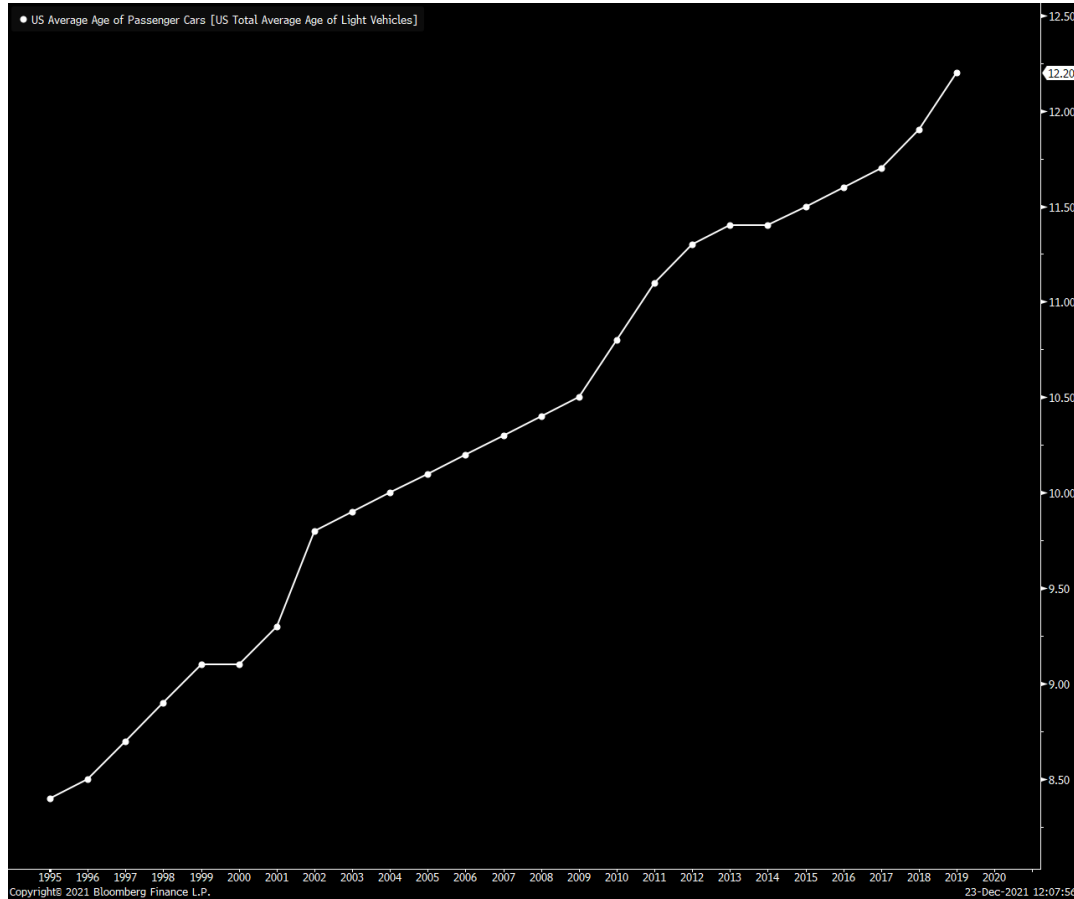
TTM US EV sales have grown at a **44% CAGR** since 2012



Total US auto sales (light + heavy) have grown at a **2% CAGR** over same time period



...GROWING VEHICLE AGE MEANS TOTAL FLEET MIX WILL REMAIN HEAVILY WEIGHTED TOWARDS ICE

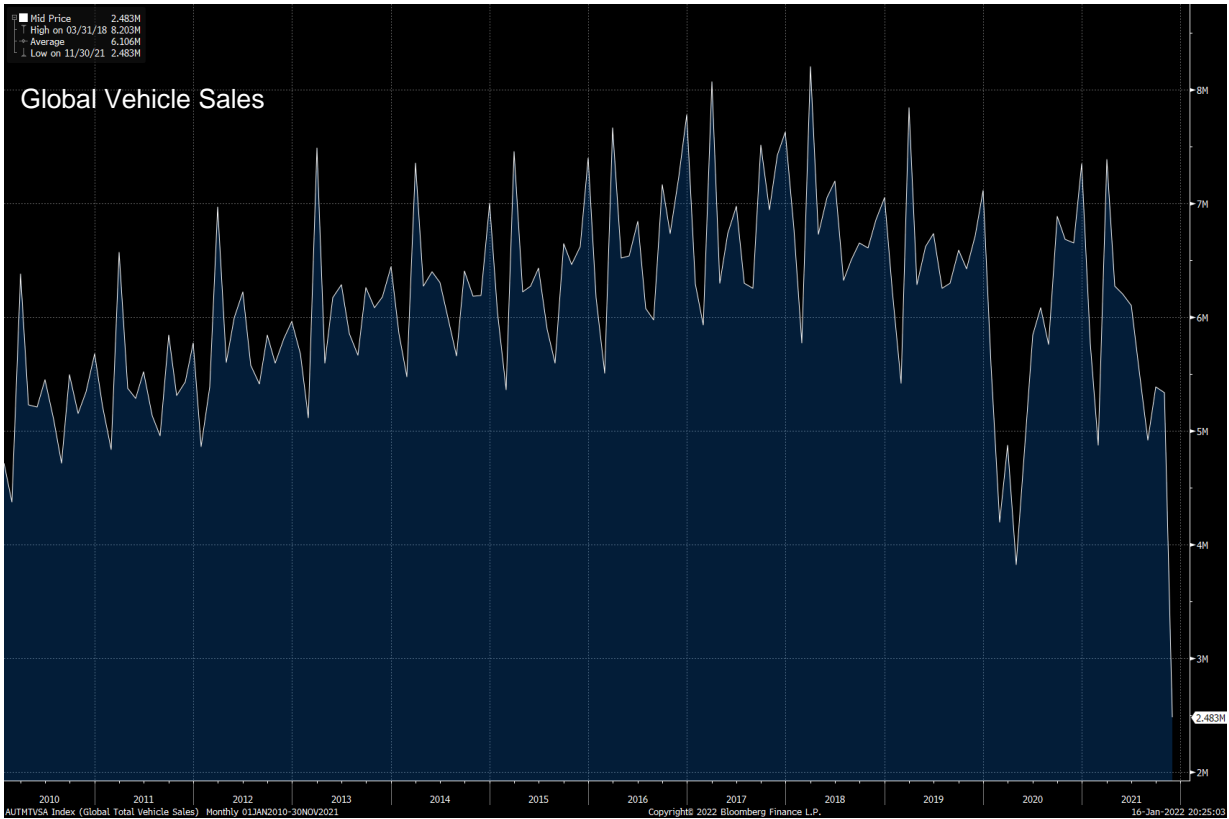
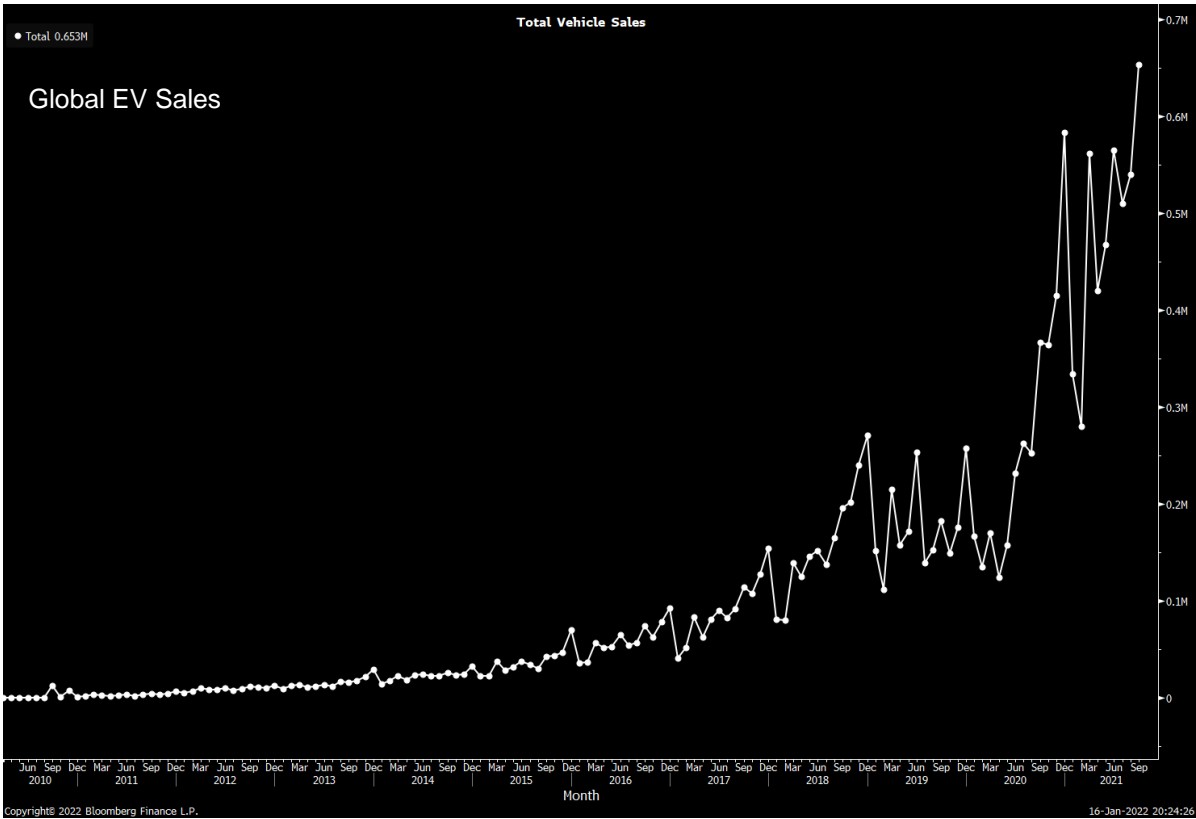


Implied EVs on road (utilizing cumulative EV sales, which represents a best-case scenario) only represent ~0.7% of the total US autos on road



GLOBALLY, EVs REMAINED RESILIENT WHILE TOTAL AUTO SALES DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY OVER LAST YEAR

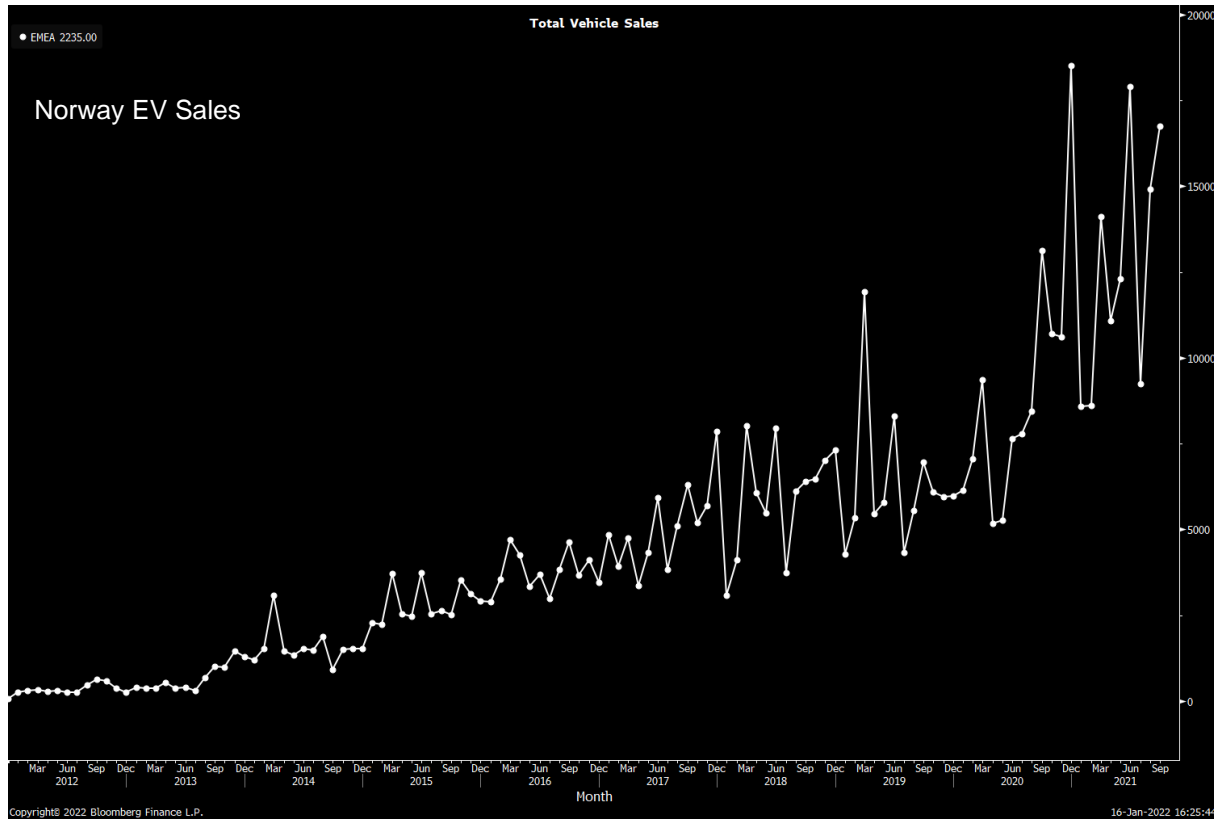
EV sales now represent ~8% of total car sales on a TTM basis



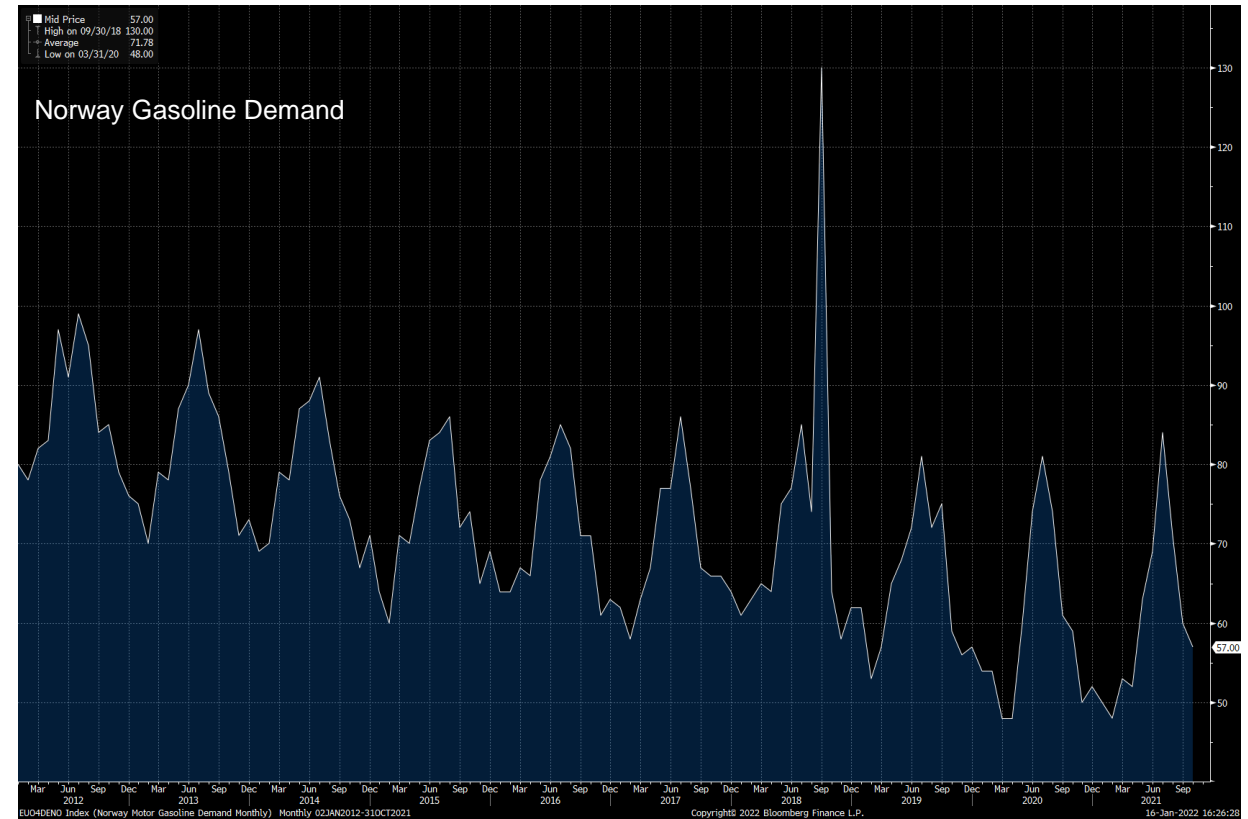
IS NORWAY A HARBINGER OF THINGS TO COME? IT'S A LONG ROAD TO ELECTRIC PARADISE

A 9% market share for EVs in Norway has driven a nearly 15% reduction in gasoline demand

EVs represent ~95% of all new auto sales in Norway

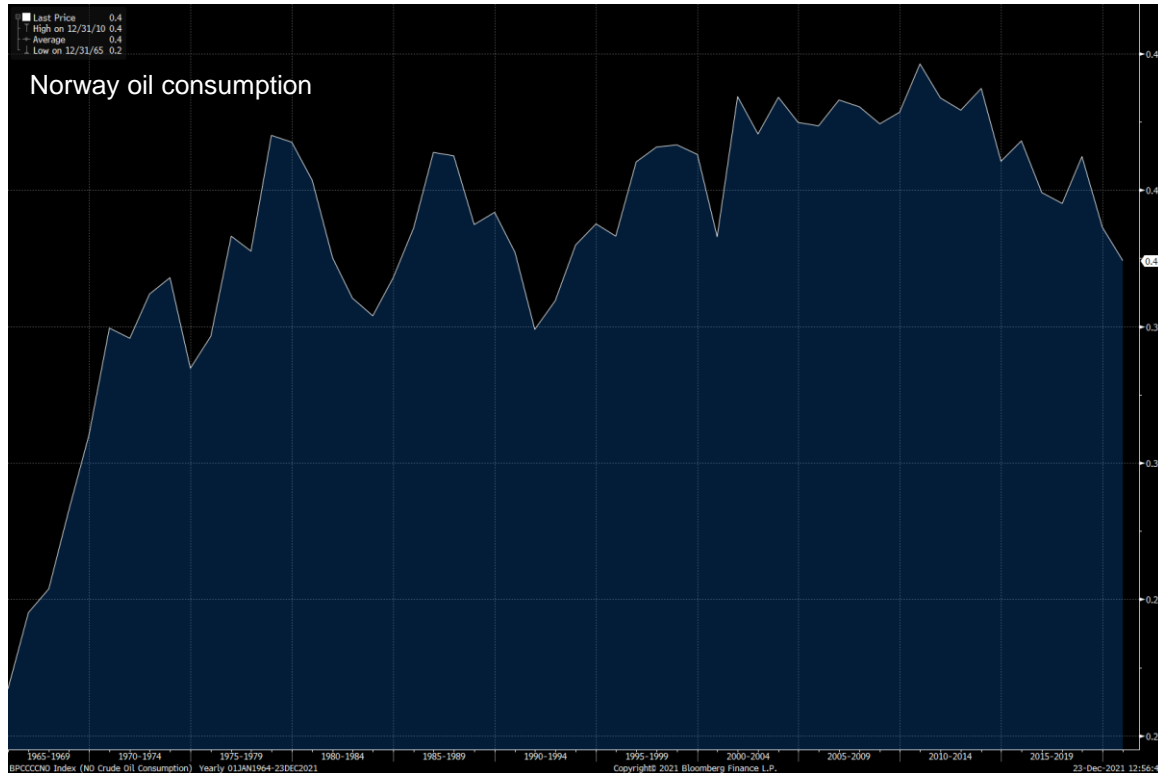


EVs with 9% share of vehicle fleet has driven an ~15% reduction in gasoline demand since 2012

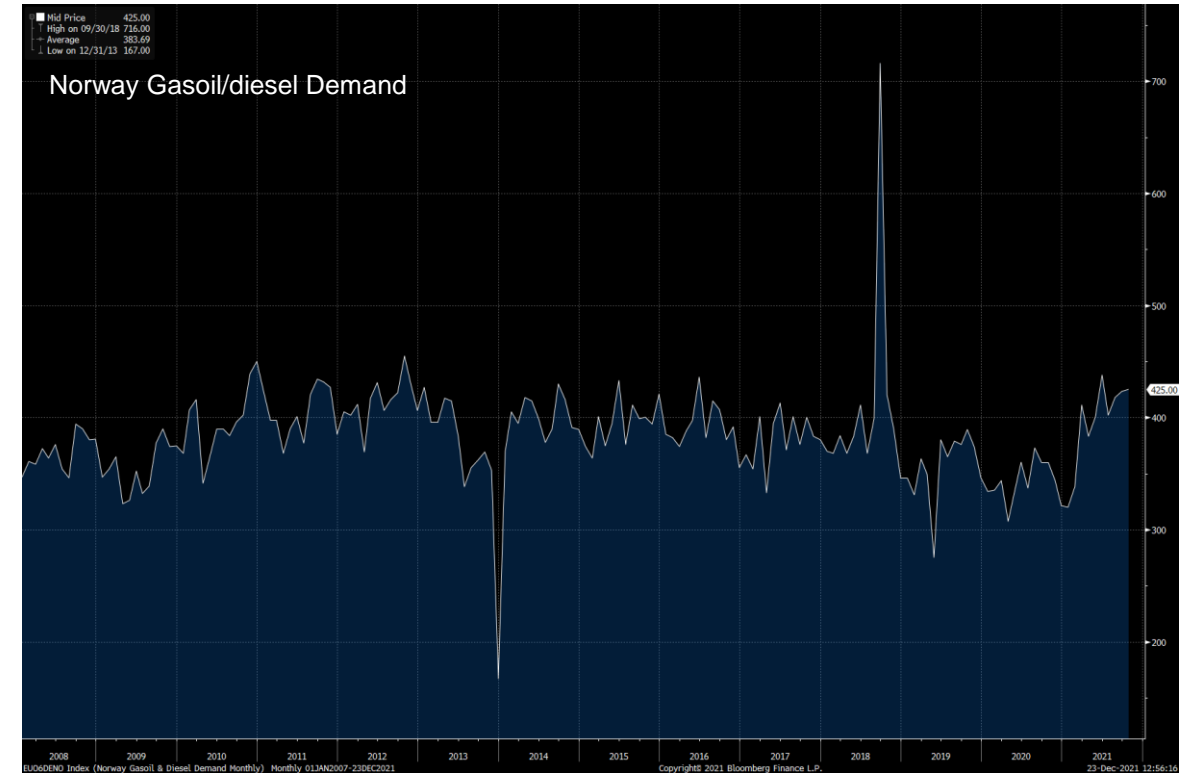


NORWEGIAN TOTAL OIL CONSUMPTION IS DOWN ~10% SINCE 2012, WHILE GASOIL/DIESEL IS UP ~4%

Oil consumption started decline in 2010

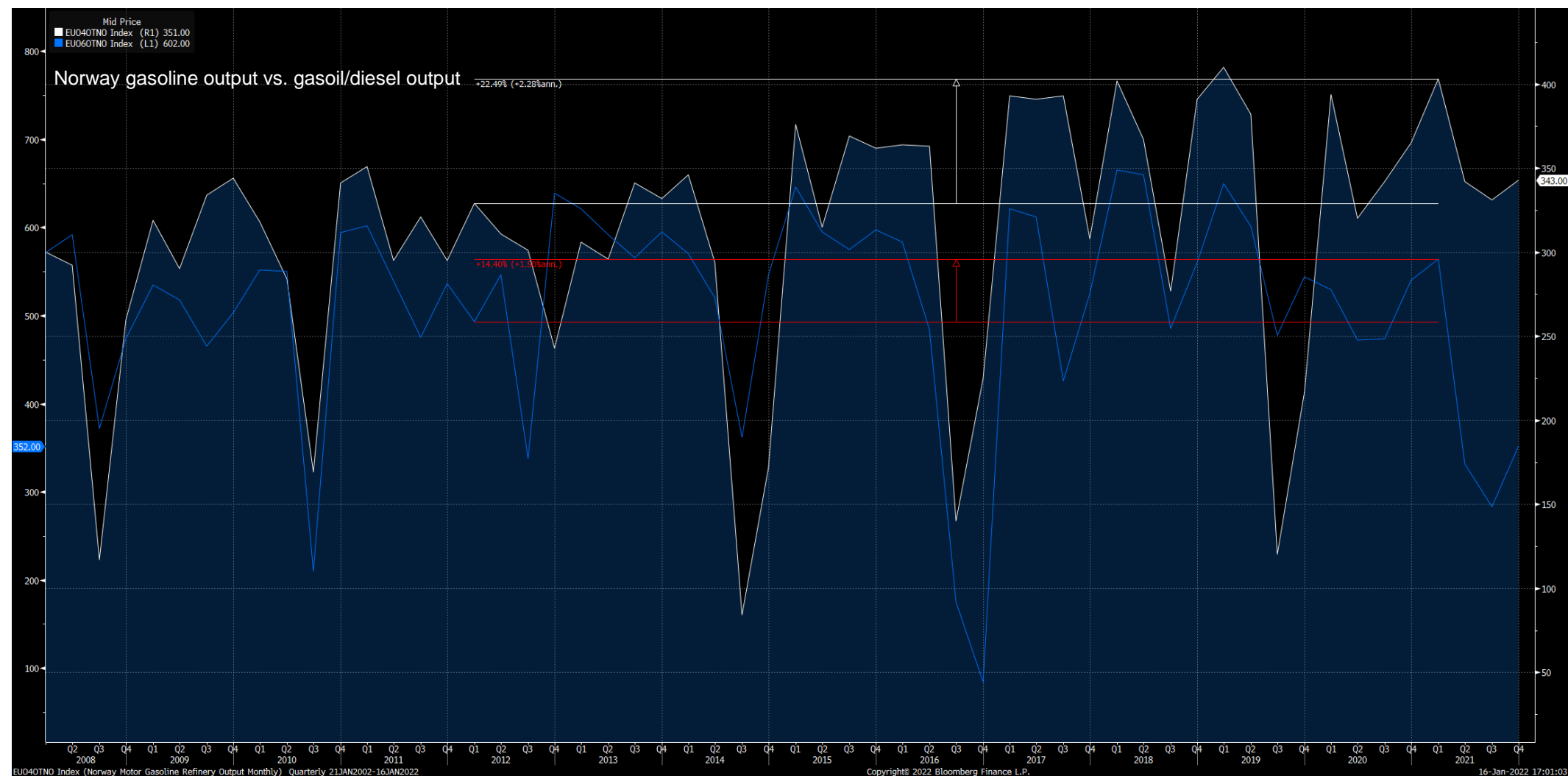


Gasoil/diesel consumption declined from 2010 through 2020, but has since rebounded significantly



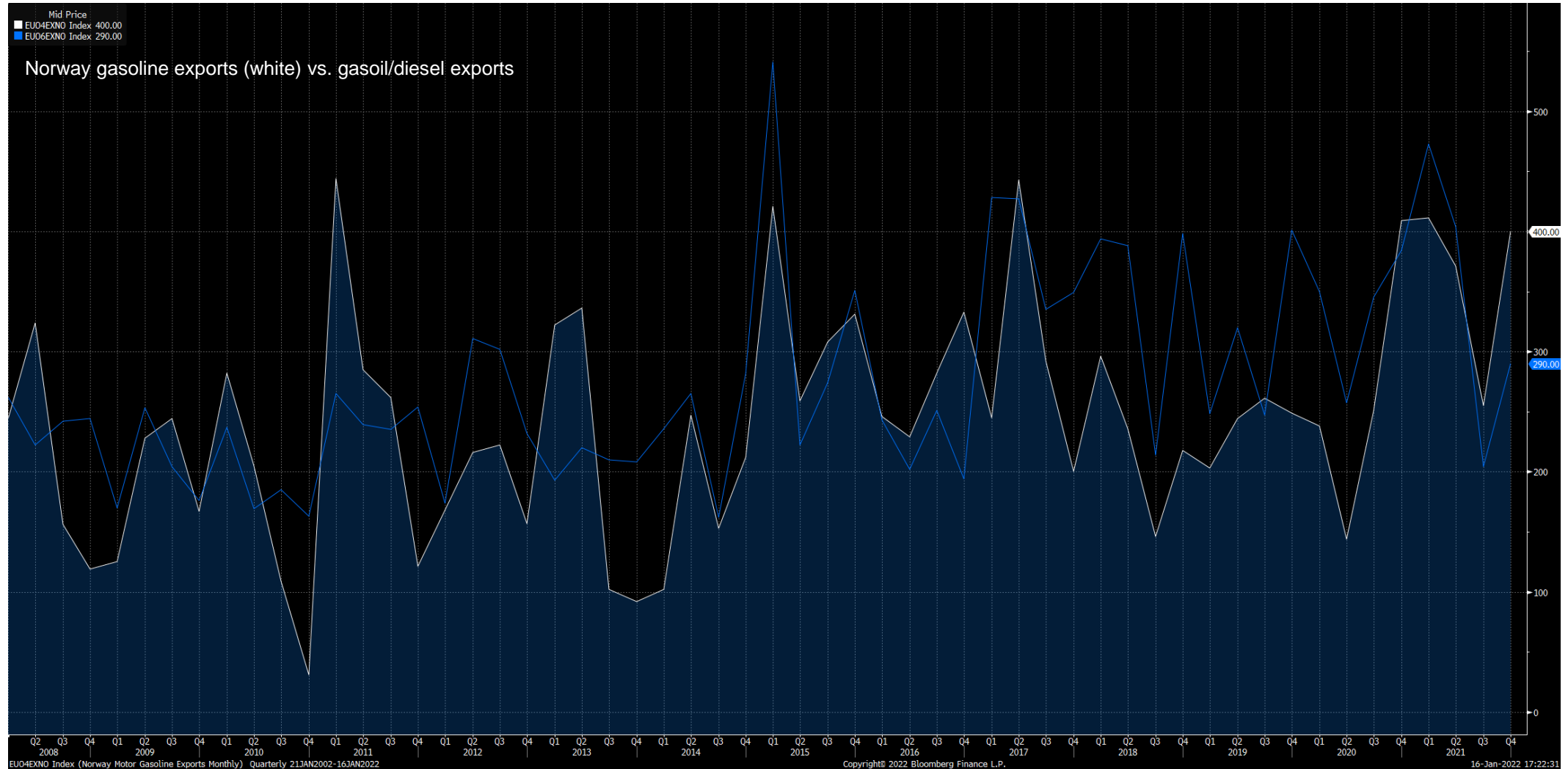
PRODUCT OUTPUTS FROM REFINERIES IS UP FOR BOTH GASOLINE AND GASOIL/DIESEL...

Gasoline output (white line) from refineries is **+22%** since 2012, and gasoil/diesel output (blue line) is **+14%**



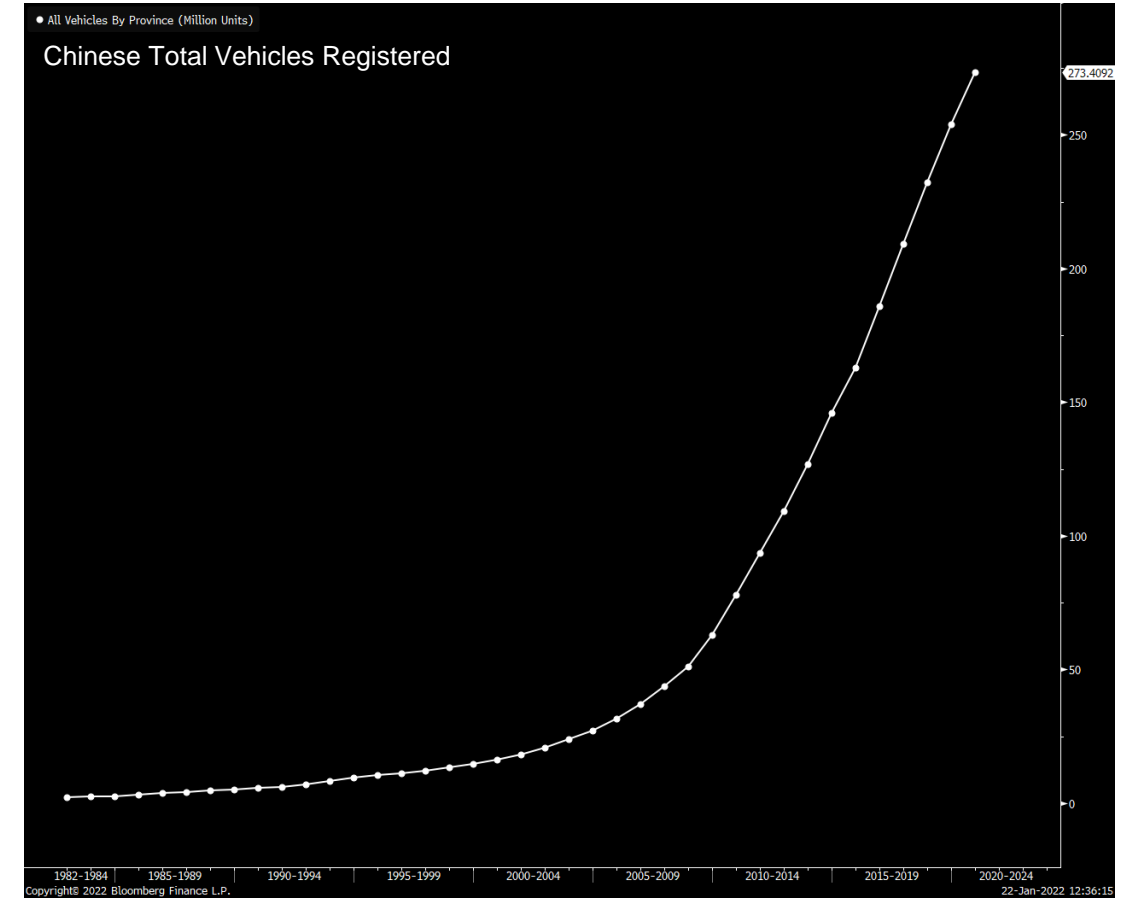
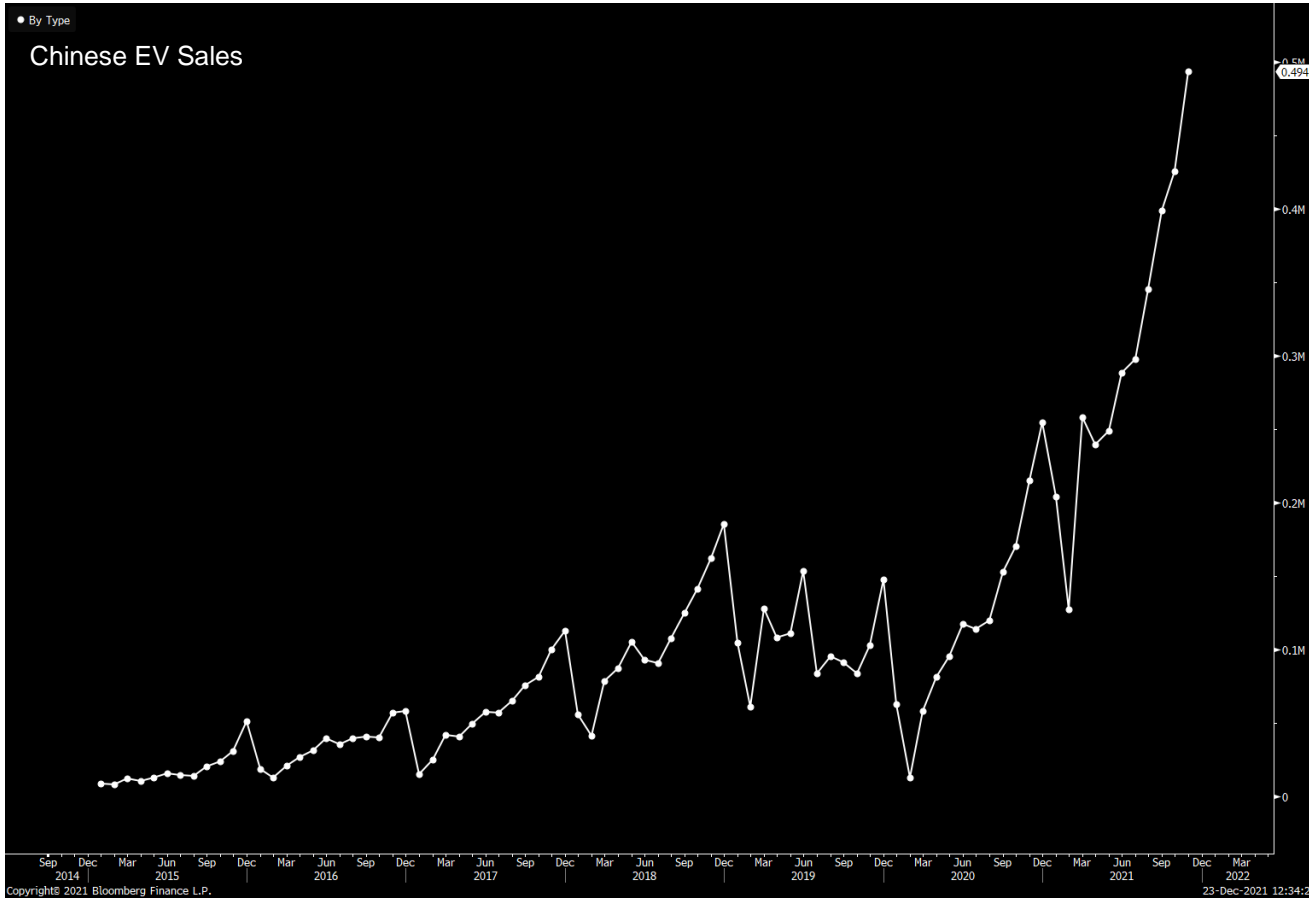
...SO WHERE IS THAT EXCESS PRODUCT GOING? EXPORTS

Exports have significant seasonality, but are **+154%** for **gasoline** and **+14%** for **gasoil/diesel** (2012 average to 2021 average)

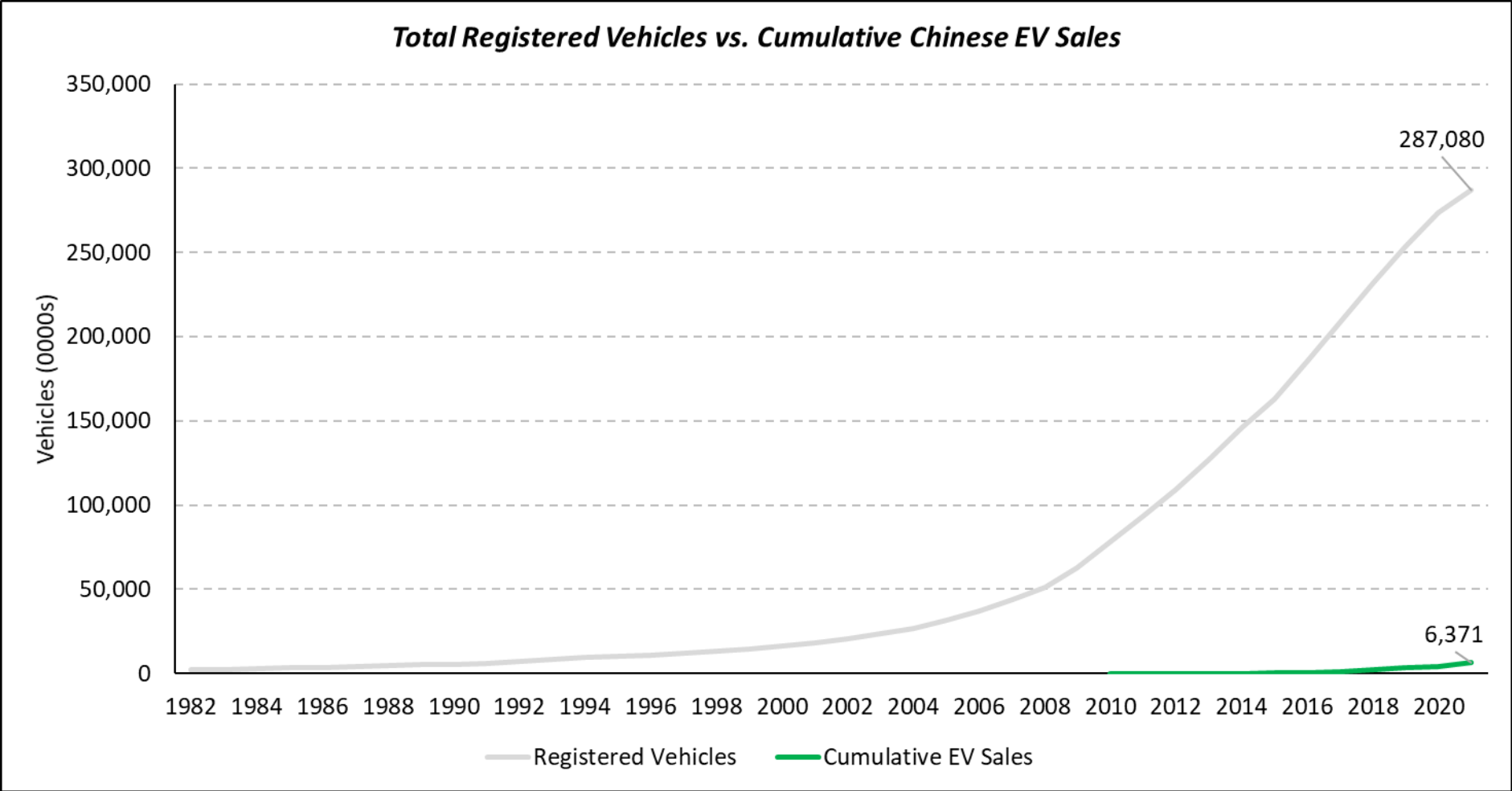


RED GIANT – WORLD'S 2ND LARGEST AUTO-MARKET HAS A LONG WAY TO GO WITH EVs

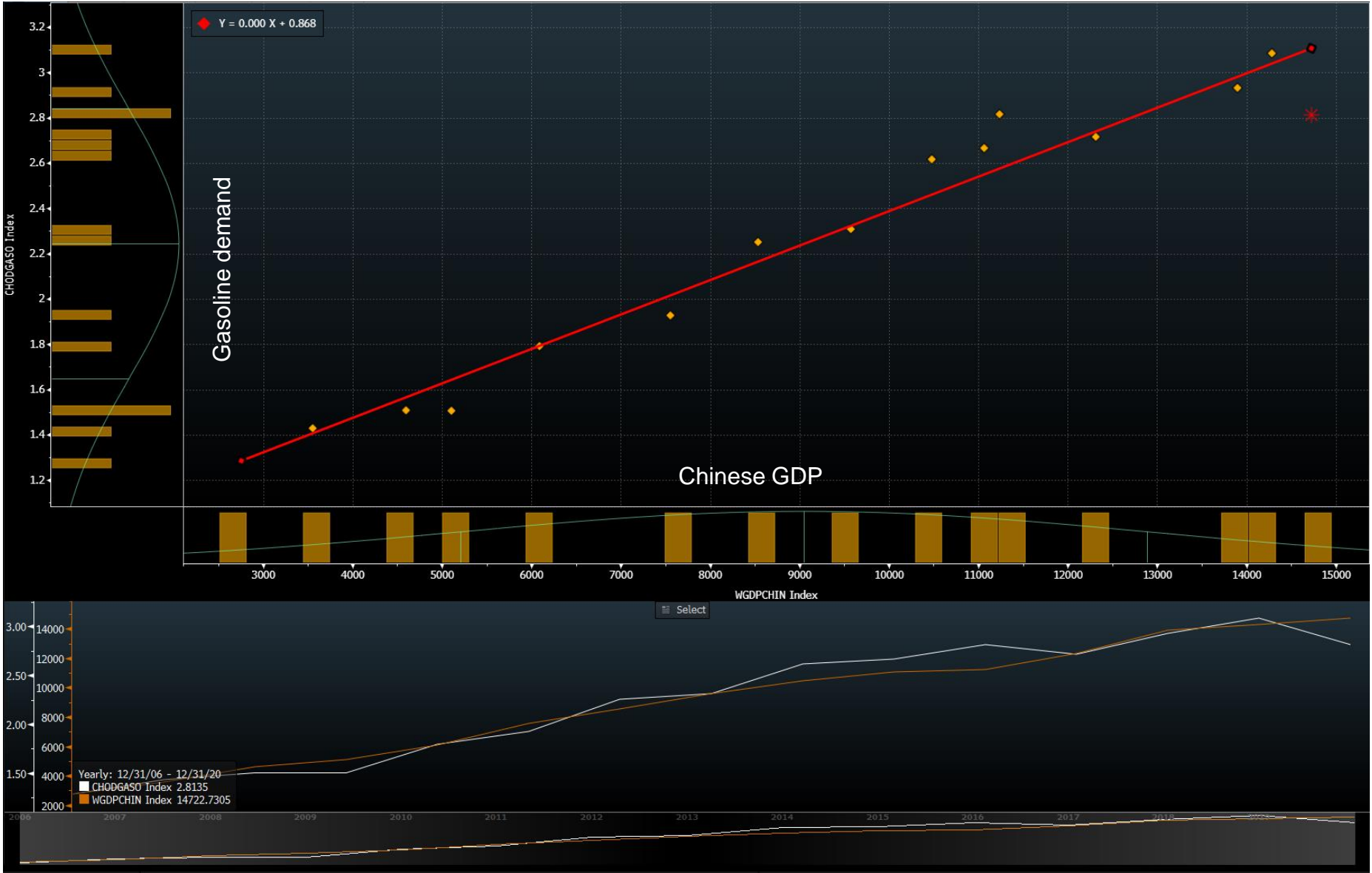
EV sales currently represent ~10% of TTM total auto sales in China, but only ~2% of the total fleet



EV SALES CONTINUE TO ACCELERATE IN CHINA, WHILE TOTAL REGISTRATION GROWTH SLOWS



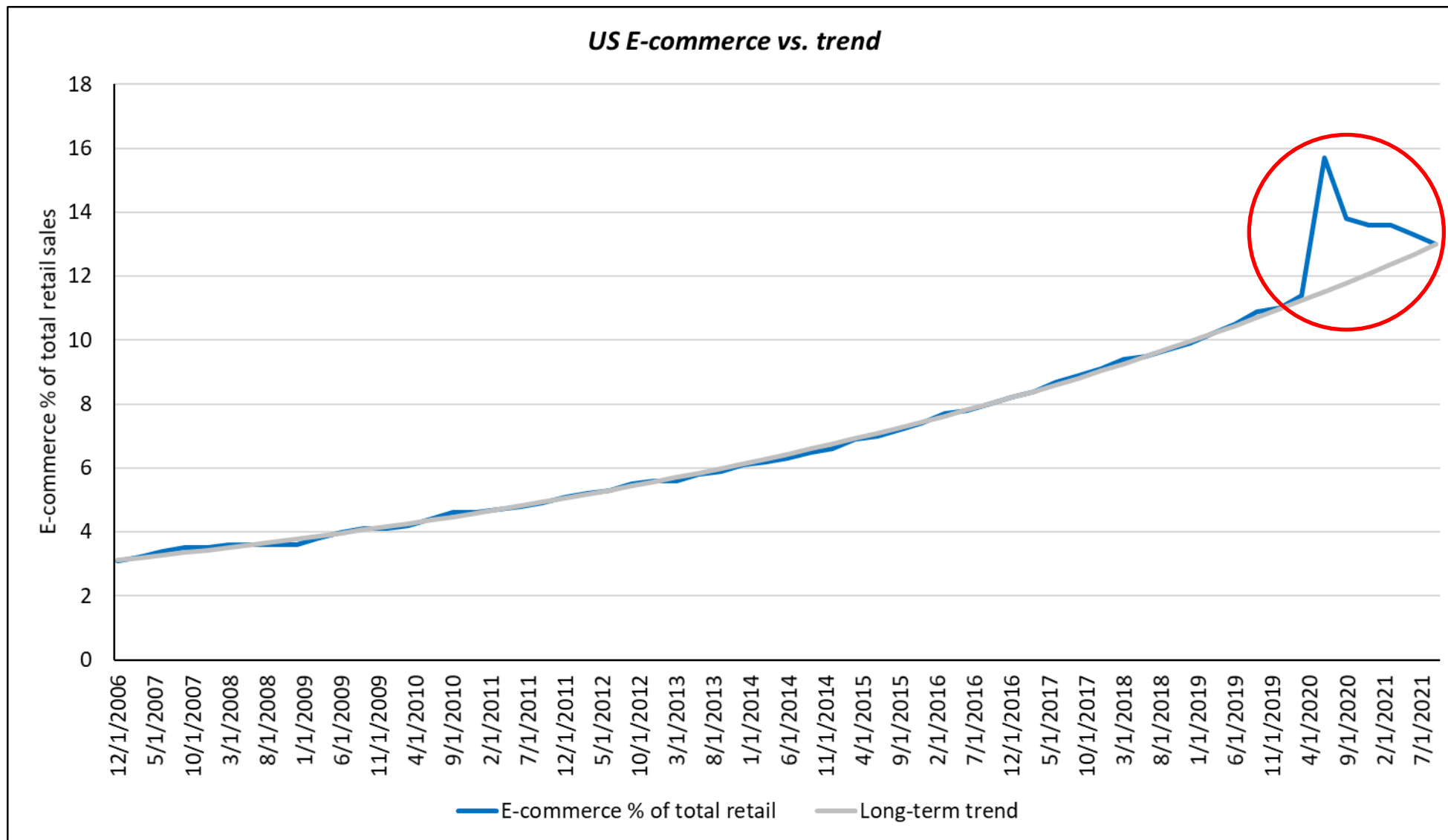
CHINESE GASOLINE DEMAND CONTINUES TO ACCELERATE, BUT IS DEPENDENT ON CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH



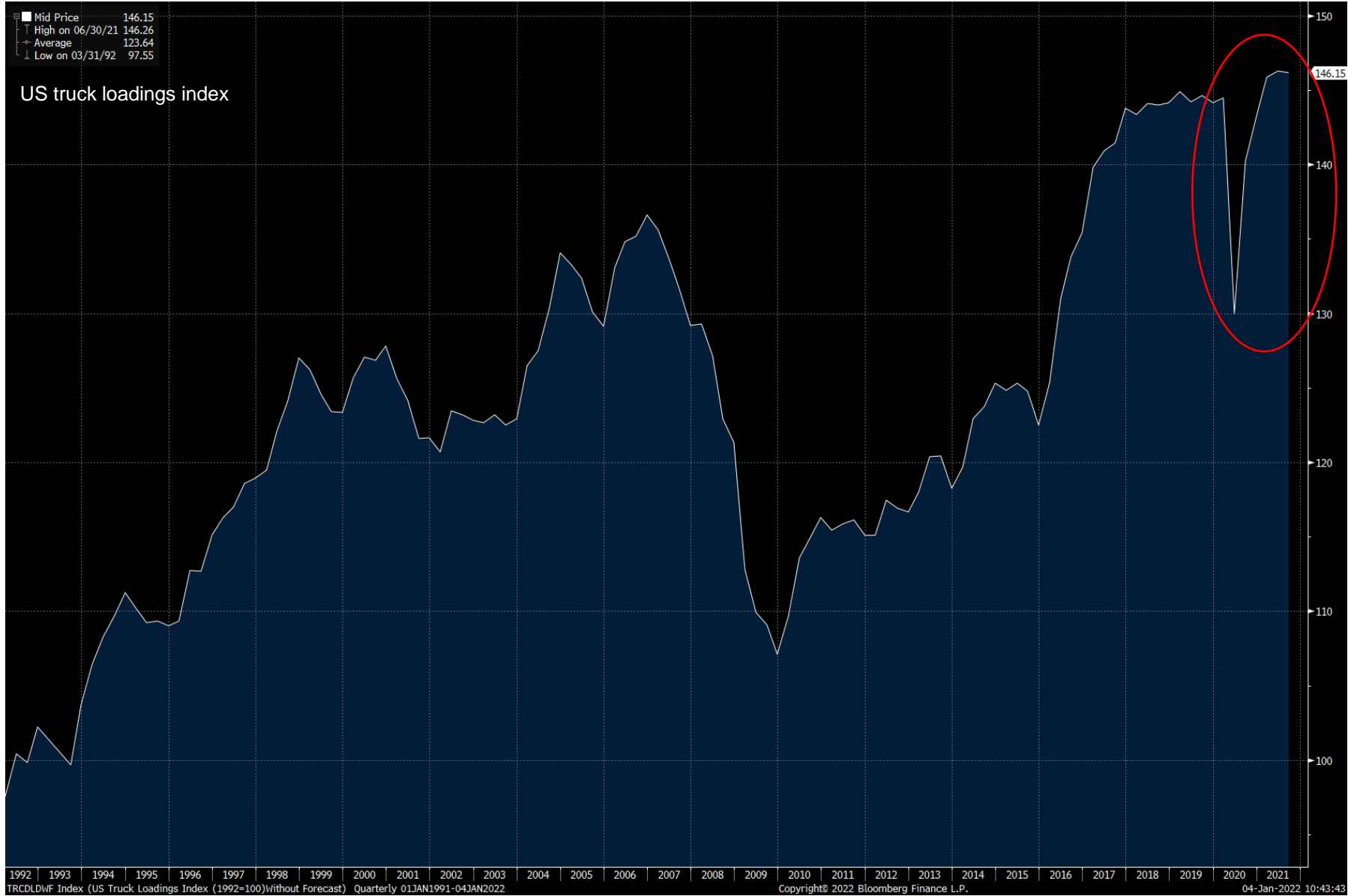
DOMESTIC GASOLINE DEMAND IS LIKELY CAPPED AT ~10MMBBL/D IN 22', WHAT ABOUT DIESEL/DISTILLATES?



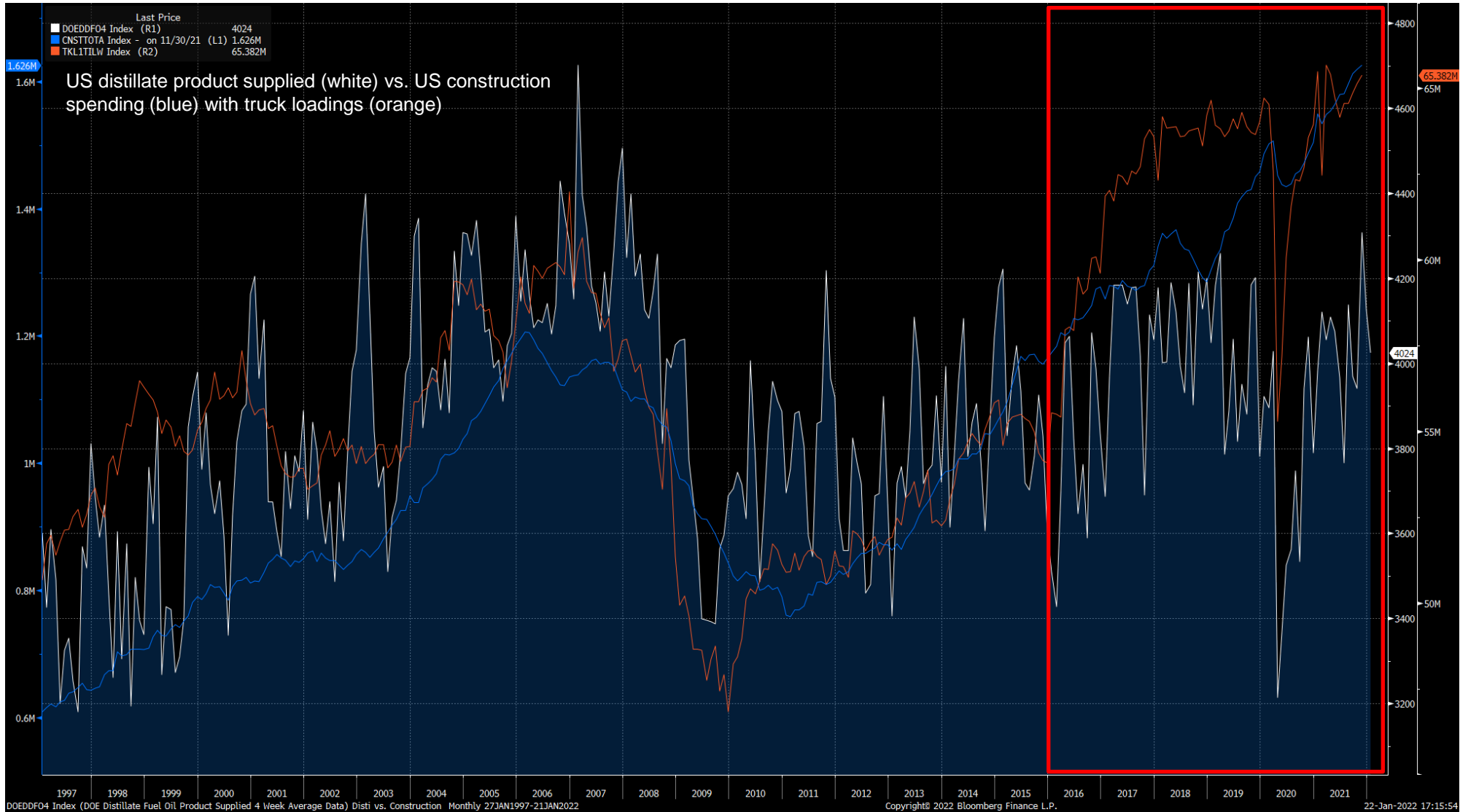
DELIVERIES IN THE PANDEMIC ACCELERATED SIGNIFICANTLY ABOVE TREND: LIKELY A TRANSITORY CHANGE



E-COMMERCE BUMP DROVE A SWIFT REBOUND TO ALL-TIME HIGH IN TRUCK LOADINGS...

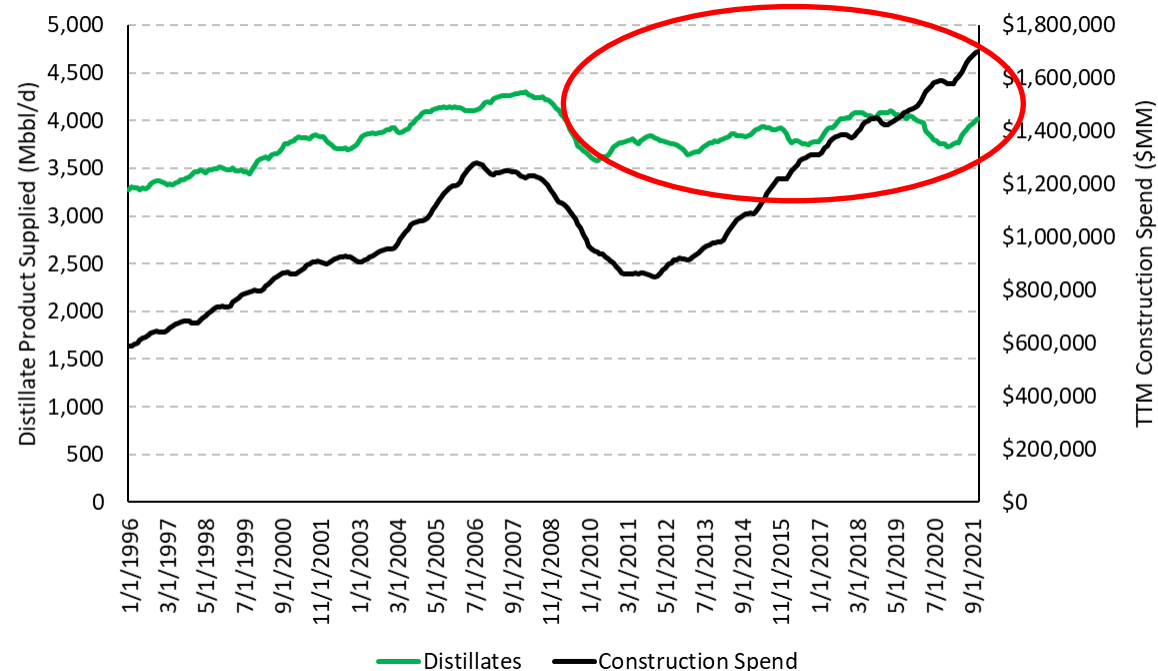


...HOWEVER, IMPACT OF TRUCK LOADINGS AND CONSTRUCTION SPEND LESS MEANINGFUL TO DEMAND VS. PRE-15'

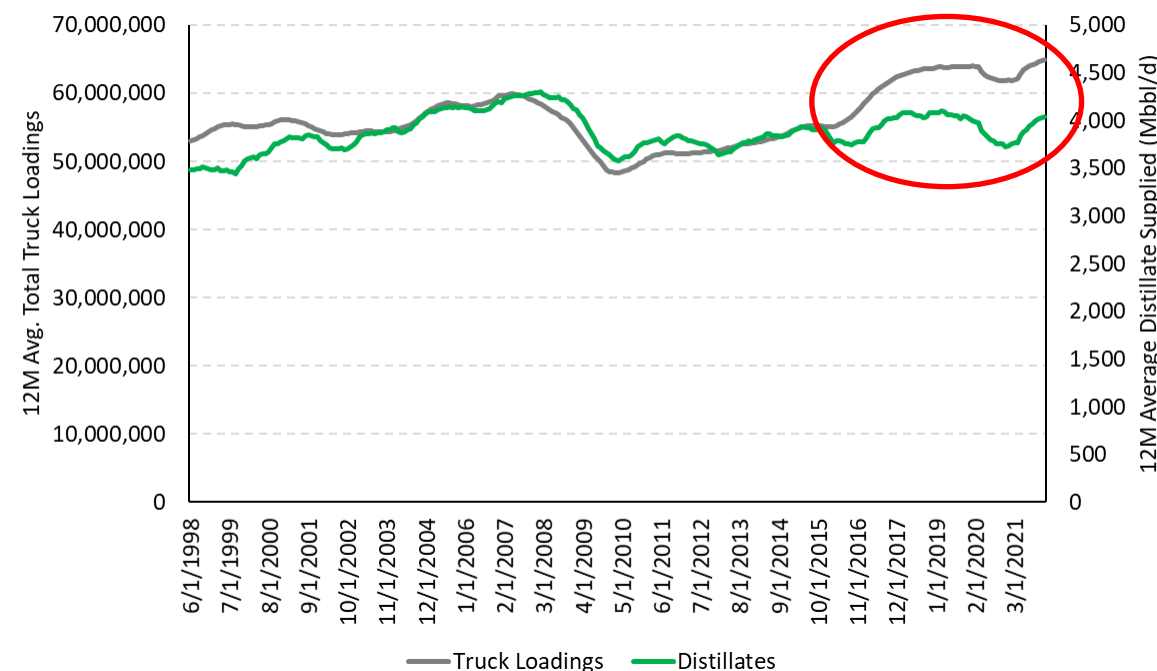


ON A TTM BASIS, TRUCK LOADINGS DRIVE DISTILLATE DEMAND, BUT AT MUTED PACE VS. 01' – 15'

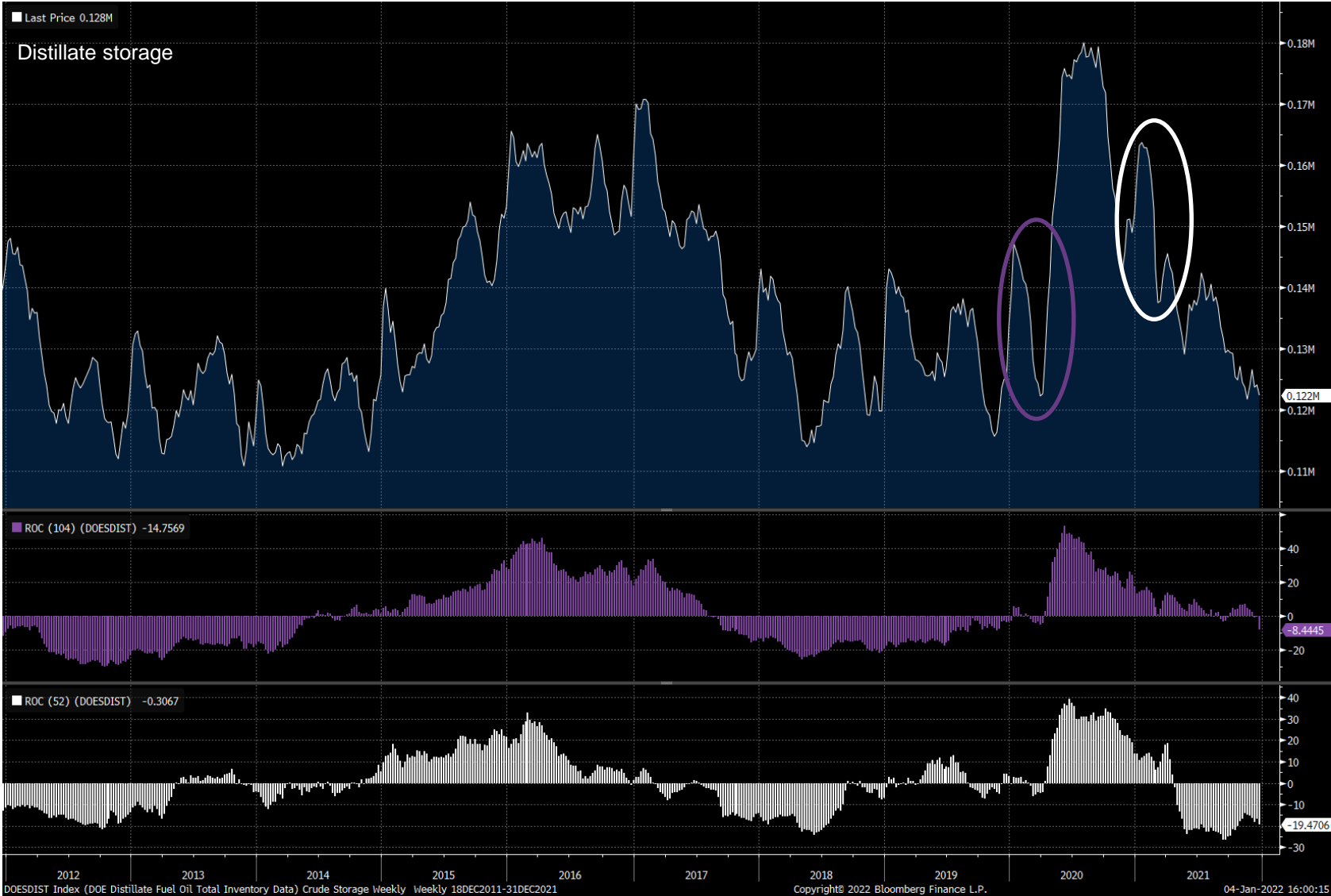
12M Avg. Distillate Demand vs. TTM Construction Spend



12M Avg. Truck Loadings vs. 12M Avg. Distillate Product Supplied



LIMITED GROWTH IN DISTILLATE DEMAND IS LIKELY TO DRIVE ACCELERATING STORAGE IN 2022



SHOULD WE BE WORRIED ABOUT EVs IN THE LONG-HAUL SPACE? NOT FOR A LONG TIME.

From Nikola fraud...

Nikola Board, Backers Hit With Insider Trading Suit in Delaware

- **COURT:** Del. Ch.
- **TRACK DOCKET:** No. 2022-0023 (Bloomberg Law Subscription)
- **JUDGE:** Kathaleen St. Jude McCormick (Bloomberg Law Subscription)
- **COMPANY INFO:** Nikola Corp. (Bloomberg Law Subscription)

By Mike Leonard

(Bloomberg Law) -- A Nikola Corp. investor filed suit in Delaware against its leaders, backers, and indicted founder, claiming they ran “an old-fashioned ‘pump and dump’ scheme” while a board member sold stock at prices inflated by lies about the startup’s electric vehicle prototypes.

The 140-page lawsuit, made public late Wednesday, targets Nikola founder Trevor Milton, two top executives, current and former members of its board, ex-directors of the “special purpose acquisition company” the truck maker merged with in 2020, and investment firms affiliated with several of them.

“This is a tale of criminal fraud perpetrated” with “the knowing assistance” of the “disloyal, self-interested, and interconnected boards” of Nikola, the SPAC, and the combined company, according to the partly redacted complaint in Delaware’s Chancery Court.

Nikola didn’t immediately respond to a request for comment Thursday.

The derivative suit accuses the boards of looking the other way while Milton, who faces federal fraud charges, advanced the false narrative that Nikola “was on the cutting edge of electric trucking technology,” hyping its value to \$3 billion before its blank-check merger with VectoIQ Acquisition Corp.

Blank-check companies, or SPACs, are publicly traded entities raising money on the promise of a reverse merger with a private business that can then access public markets without the scrutiny of an initial public offering. SPAC deals exploded in popularity in 2020, leaving regulators to play catch-up.

Those regulatory loopholes allegedly “played right into” Milton’s hands. Because SPAC mergers aren’t subject to the traditional “quiet period” under federal securities laws, he was able to continually promote the deal with false hype and “the acquiescence” of both boards, according to the complaint.

After the merger closed, Milton—now “motivated by performance awards”—sought to boost the stock price further with “a relentless torrent of” lies, the suit says.

It tallies 33 allegedly “false and misleading statements” made “with the knowledge or assistance of the Nikola board” members, who “did nothing to stop him, largely because they too, stood to gain financially from increases in Nikola’s stock price.”

*Company used
a slope to
propel their
“prototype” semi*

... to continued Tesla Semi delays

Tesla Semis Could Be Delivered To PepsiCo In Late January

(Benzinga Newswire)

Electric vehicle giant **Tesla Inc** (NASDAQ:TSLA) surprised investors and customers in 2021 with an announcement that the highly anticipated **Tesla Semi** would be delayed. A new report shows Semi deliveries could be just around the corner.

What Happened: A **Frito-Lay** facility in Modesto, California received Tesla Megachargers recently and is set to receive deliveries of Tesla Semis.

The **PepsiCo, Inc.** (NYSE:PEP) facility could receive Tesla Semis later this month, according to a report from **Drive Tesla**. Photos show Megachargers ready for installation and some in packaging. A Megapack battery storage system is also installed at the facility.

“After receiving these photos we were able to confirm with one of our sources that PepsiCo has been told to expect to receive all 15 Tesla Semis before the end of January,” Drive Tesla said.

PepsiCo announced in a press release in March 2021 they would take delivery of 15 Tesla Semis before the end of 2021.

Tesla announced it was delaying the Tesla Semi during the second-quarter earnings release in 2021. Tesla CEO **Elon Musk** cited limited battery supply as one of the reasons for the Tesla Semi delay.

Despite the announced delays, PepsiCo CEO **Ramon Laguarta** shared in a CNBC interview in November 2021 that the company would be receiving Tesla Semis soon.

“We are getting our first deliveries this Q4,” Laguarta said

Related Link: [Tesla PUBG Mobile Partnership Puts Cars, Semis In Game: What It’s Important For China, India](#)

Why It’s Important: The comments from Laguarta suggested that Pepsi could have a different timeline than other companies or have preferred status from Tesla.

The purchase of Tesla Semis is one of several planned initiatives by PepsiCo to reduce its carbon emissions in the future, Laguarta added.

Pepsi is one of several large companies that have pledged to order Tesla Semis in the future. Pepsi placed an initial order for 100 Tesla Semis in 2017.

Tesla delayed the Tesla Semi into 2022 and new reports by the end of 2021 suggested Tesla Semis would not be delivered until 2023.

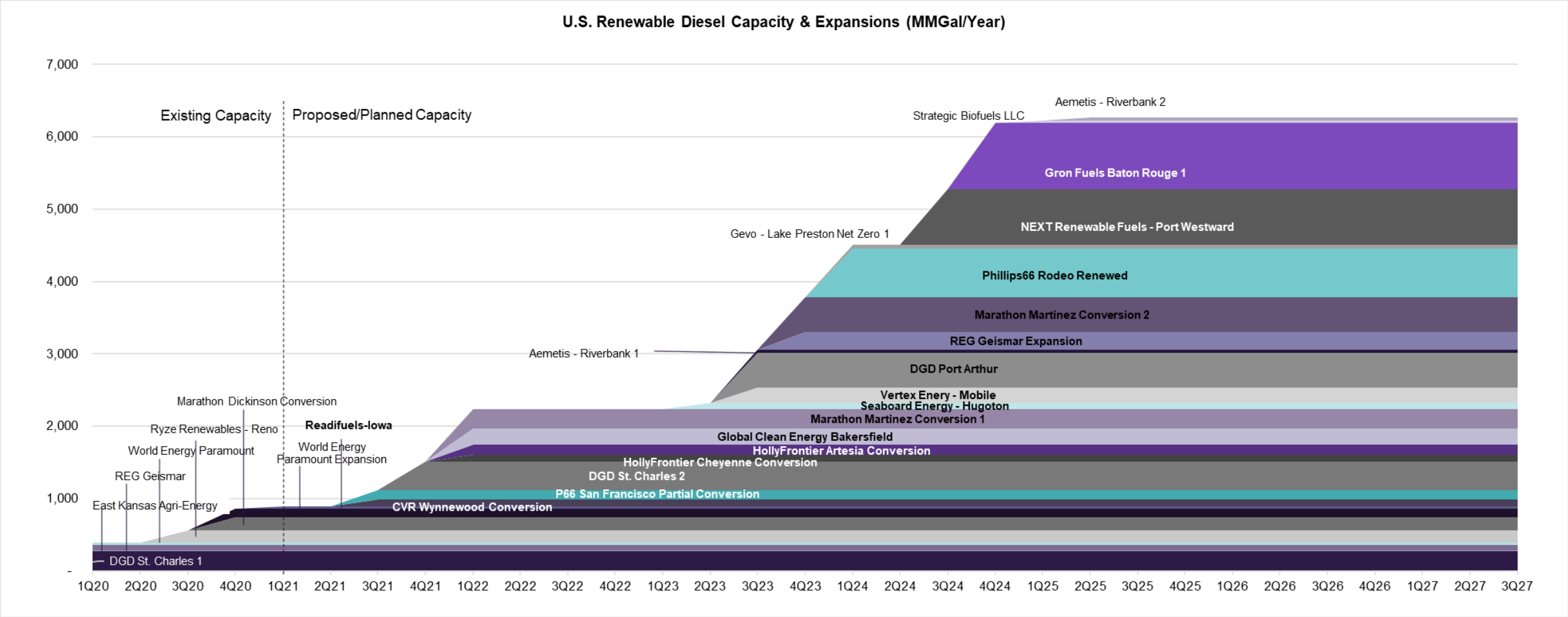
If reports hold true and PepsiCo receives its 15 Tesla Semis, it could lead to an improved timeline. But, it might be a one-off event possibly based on an exclusive deal or certain terms.

*Delivery
already pushed
back to
January 2022
and have not
been delivered*



THE MAIN NEAR-TERM HIT TO REFINER NET INPUTS IS FROM RENEWABLE DIESEL

Proposed expansions and new renewable diesel refiners are expected to add up to 6,000 MMGal/year of capacity in the U.S by 2025



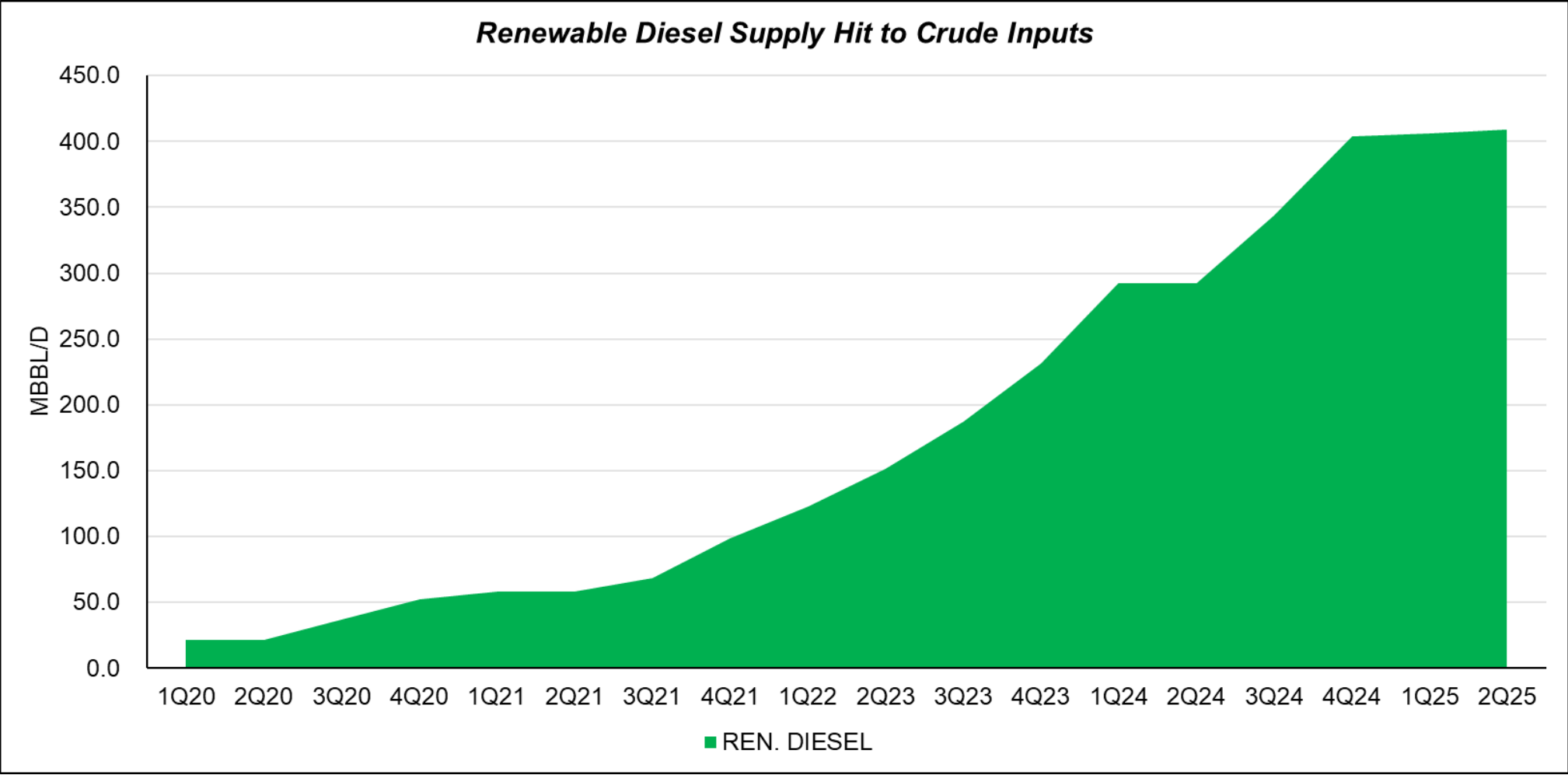
RINS DRIVING RENEWABLE DIESEL INVESTMENTS – PEAK INCENTIVE PRICED IN?

Soybean oil pricing remains elevated, while RINs have traded off since May 2021

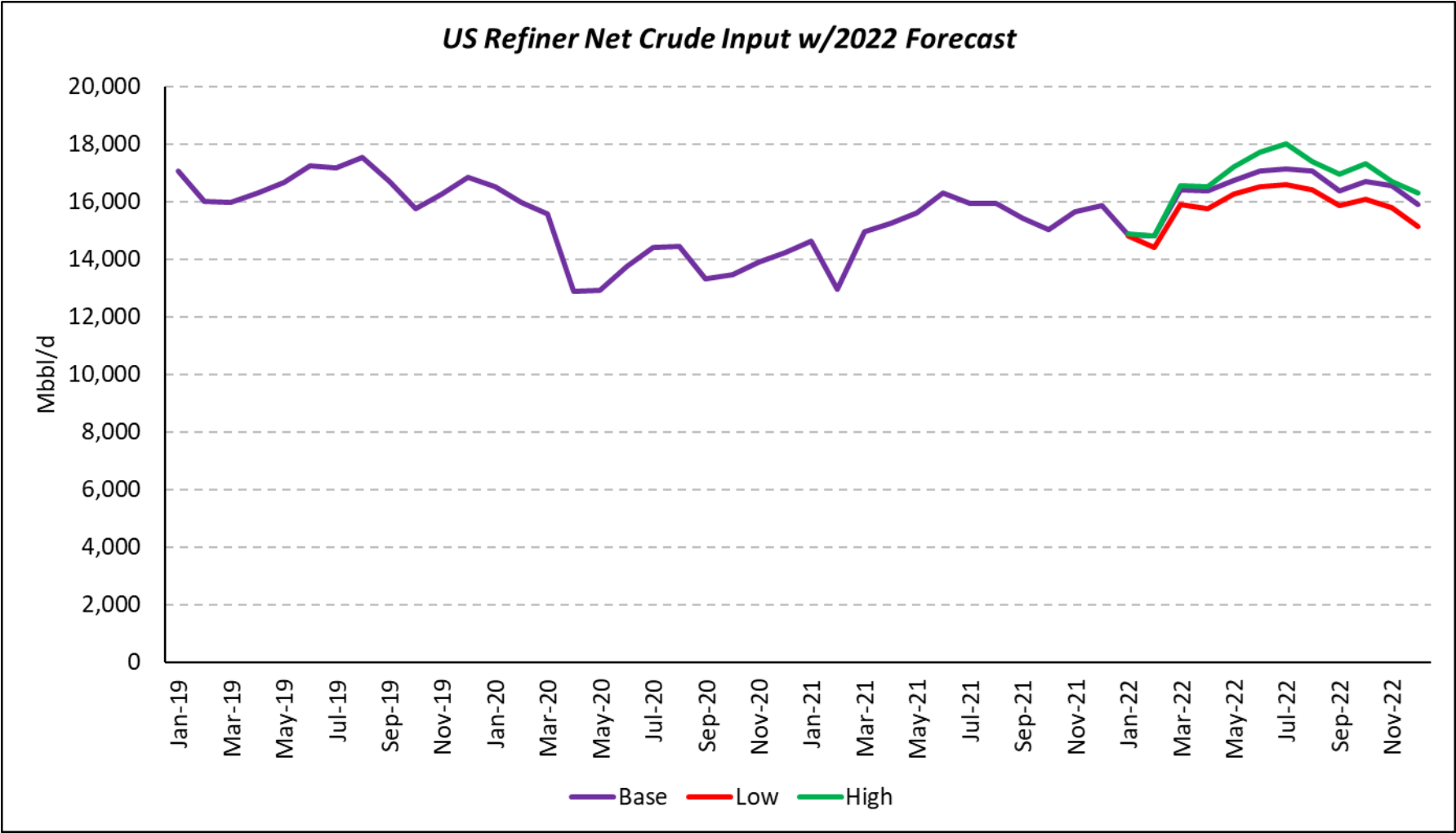


BEST CASE SCENARIO FOR RENEWABLE DIESEL IS ~400MBBL/D OF CAPACITY BY 2025 (IMPLIED HIT TO CRUDE RUNS)

Planned/proposed new and expansion capacity for renewable diesel would impact crude inputs by ~2% by 2025



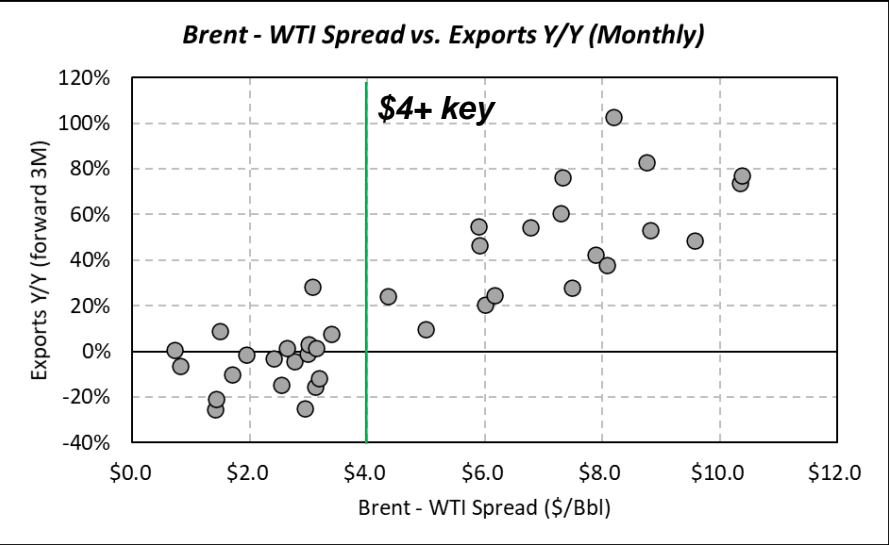
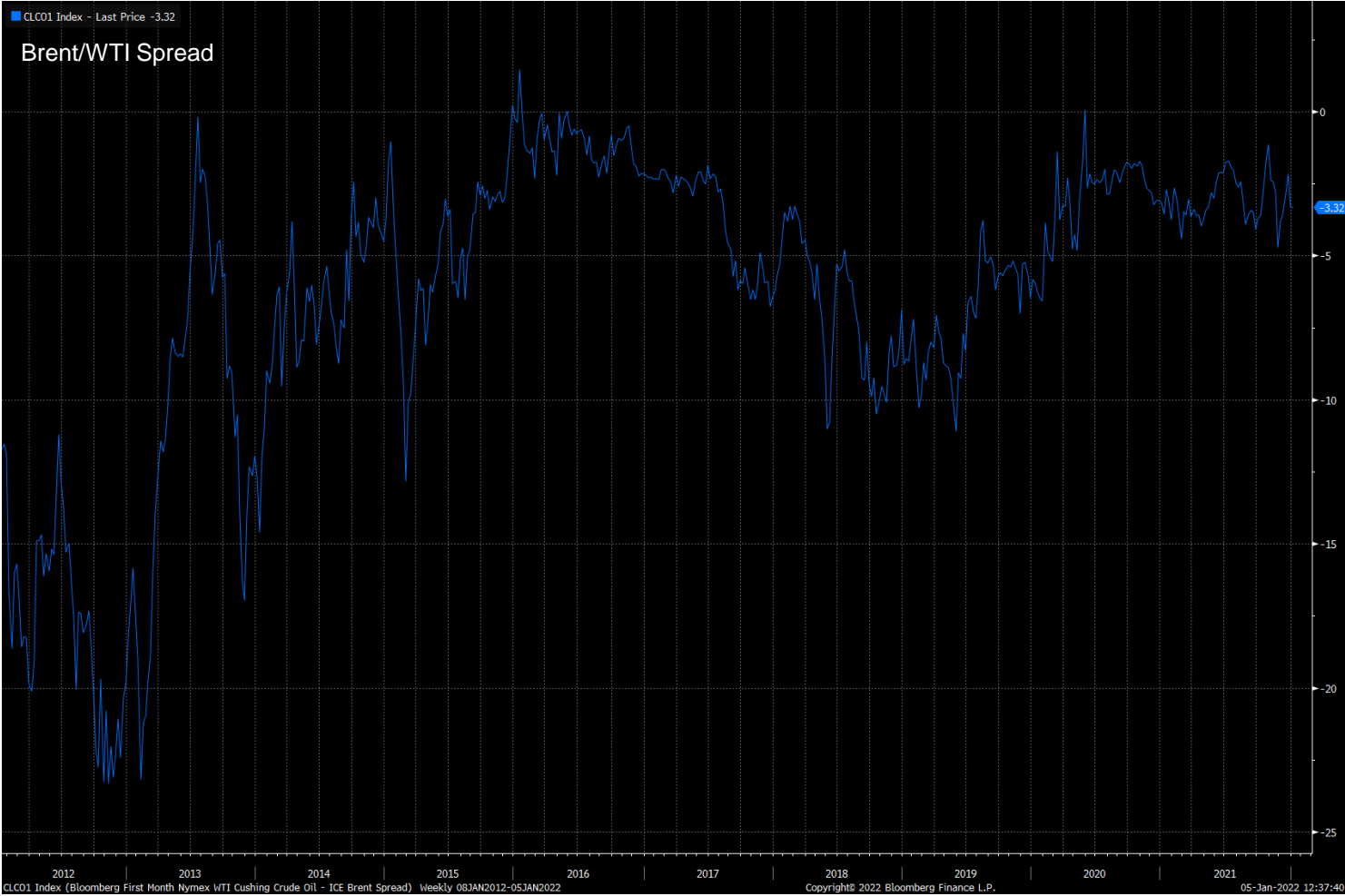
AGGREGATING REFINED PRODUCT COMPLEX, US CRUDE DEMAND IS LIKELY TO HIT ~17.1MMBBL/D BY JULY 2022



Base case assumes demand acceleration to 17.1mmbbl/d by July 2022, which is -3.6% vs. pre-covid highs of ~17.7mmbbl/d

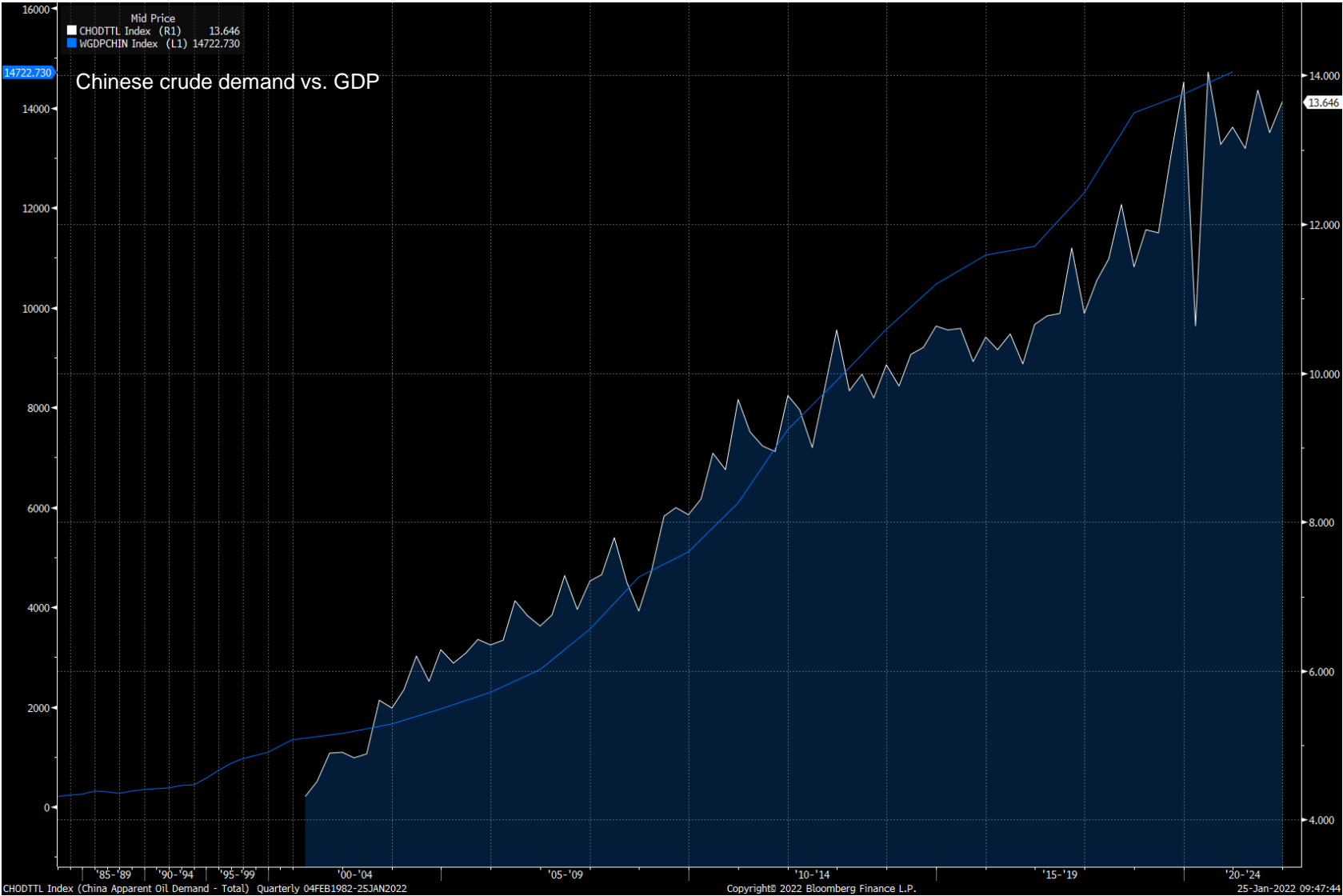
FOR THE TOTAL DOMESTIC BALANCE - EXPORTS ARE THE LYNCH PIN

US crude export acceleration on a Y/Y basis lags the Brent/WTI spread by ~3 months with acceleration highly likely with >\$4 spreads

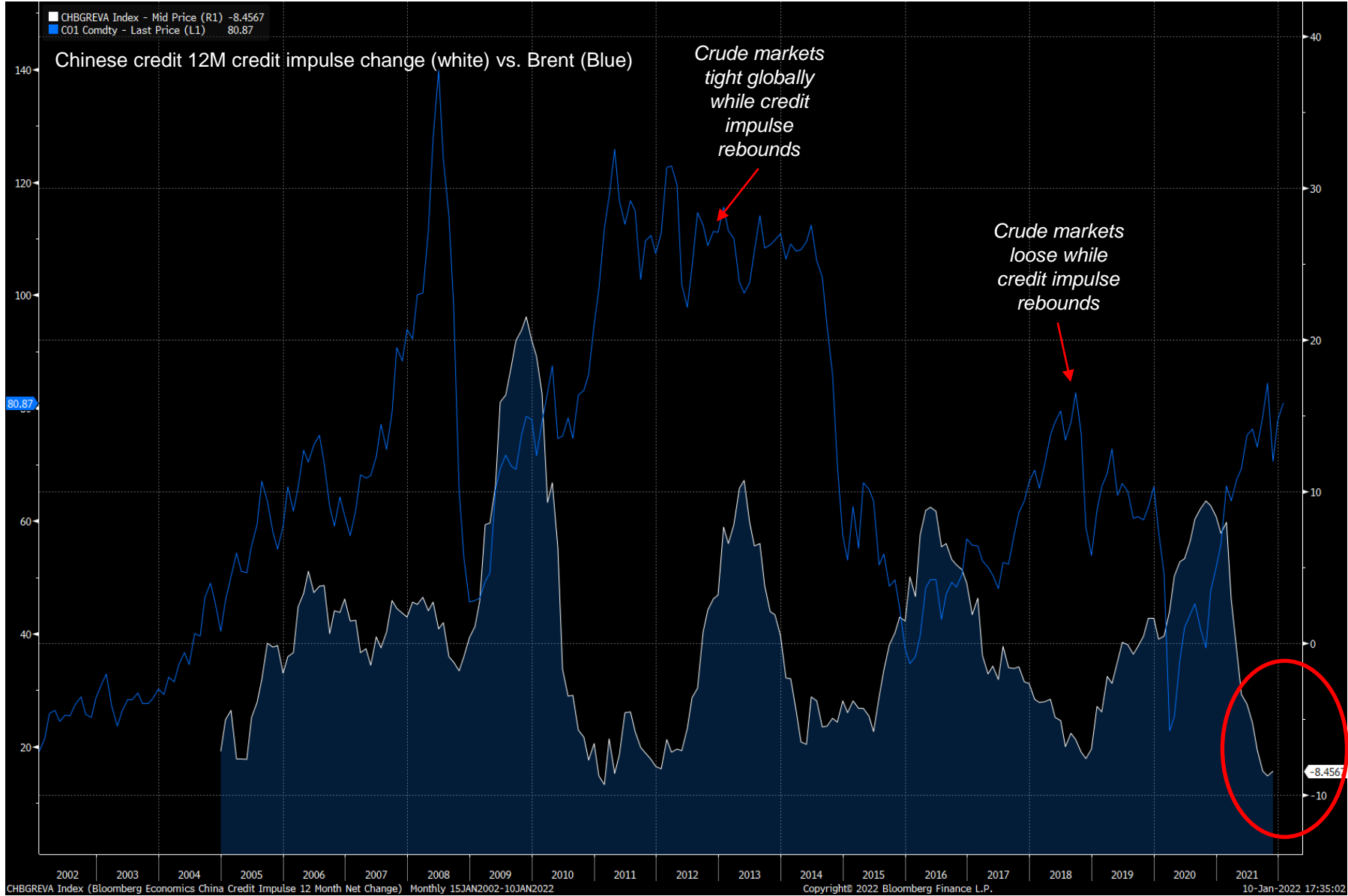


US EXPORTS ACCELERATING IS TIED TO GLOBAL DEMAND BALANCES: STARTING WITH CHINA

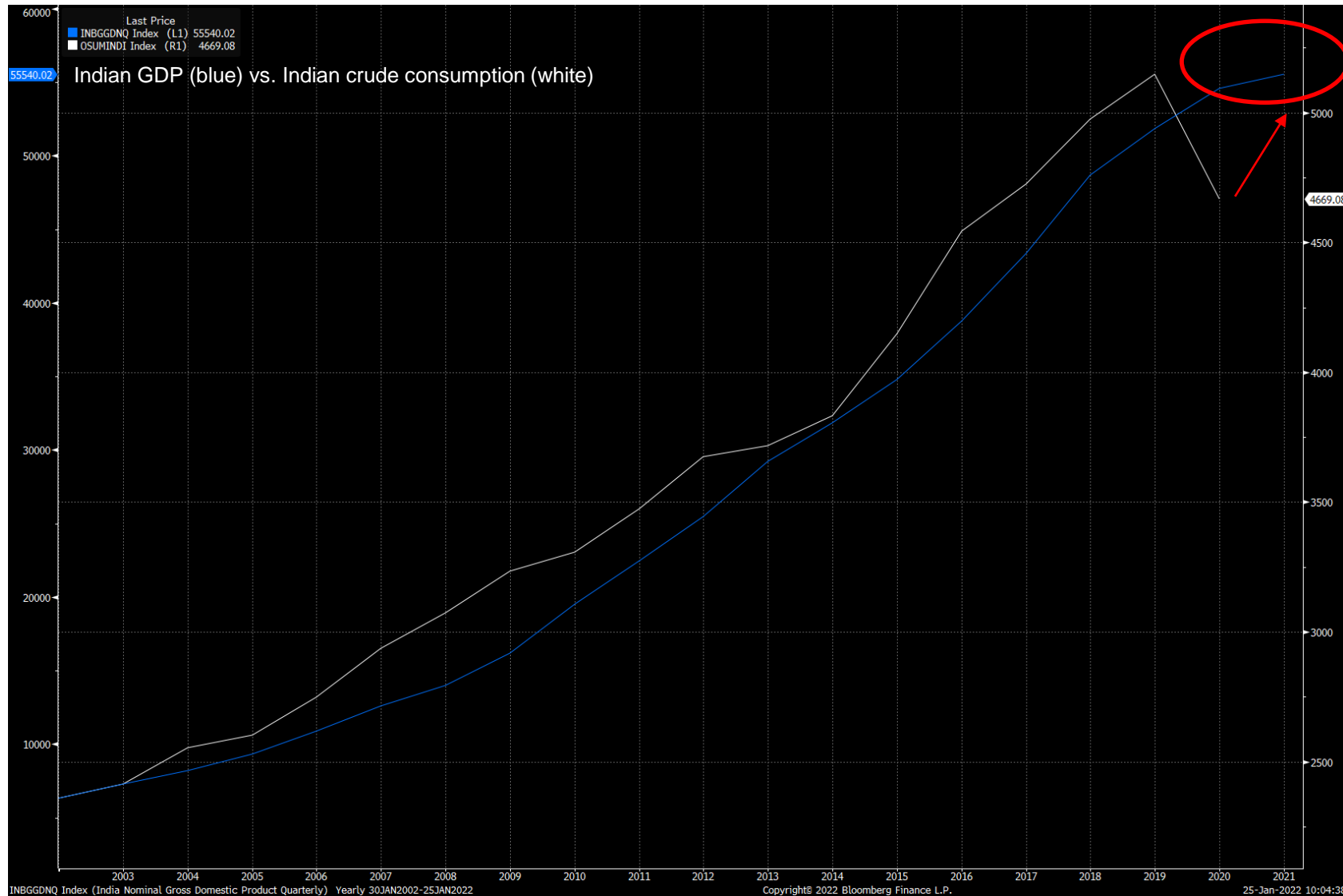
Chinese crude demand is linked to absolute GDP growth in China



CHINESE CREDIT IMPULSE BOTTOMING, WITH TIGHT GLOBAL FUNDAMENTAL S/D BALANCE



INDIA GDP GROWTH DRIVES OIL CONSUMPTION GROWTH –22' CRUDE GROWTH BACK TO TREND



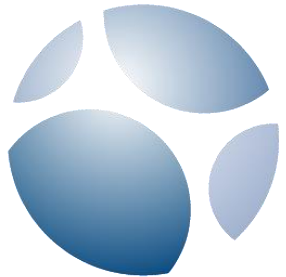
Oil consumption likely catches up to continued GDP growth in India

Indian oil consumption has **accelerated** relative to GDP growth over the last 10 years

Source: Bloomberg

****Confidential and for discussion purposes only****

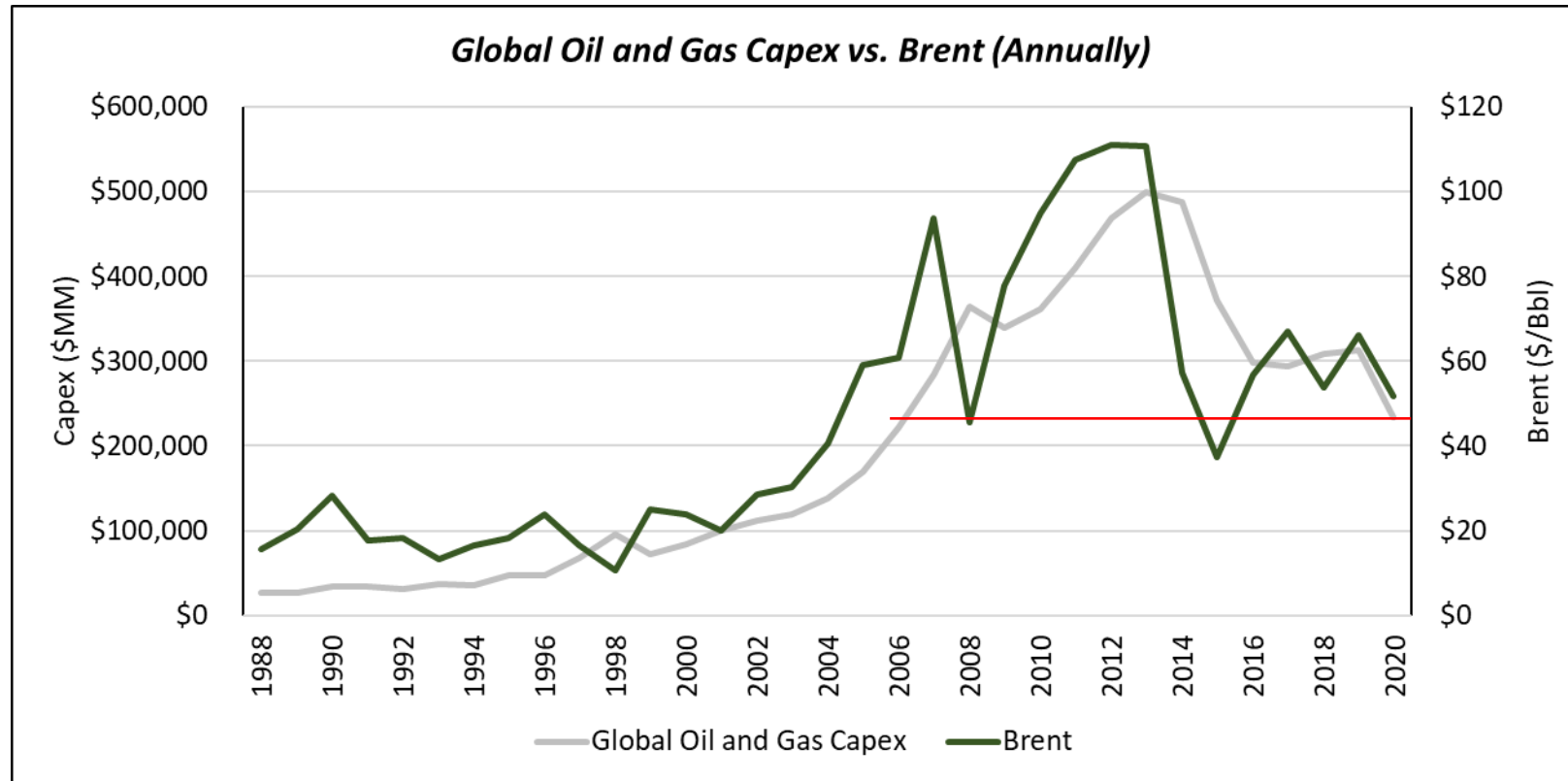




DEMAND HEADING TOWARDS PRE-COVID LEVELS (AT SLOWER PACE), BUT WHAT ABOUT SUPPLY?

CAPITAL STARVATION A WELL-KNOWN PROBLEM FOR OIL AND GAS – CAPEX AT 15-YEAR LOW IN 2020

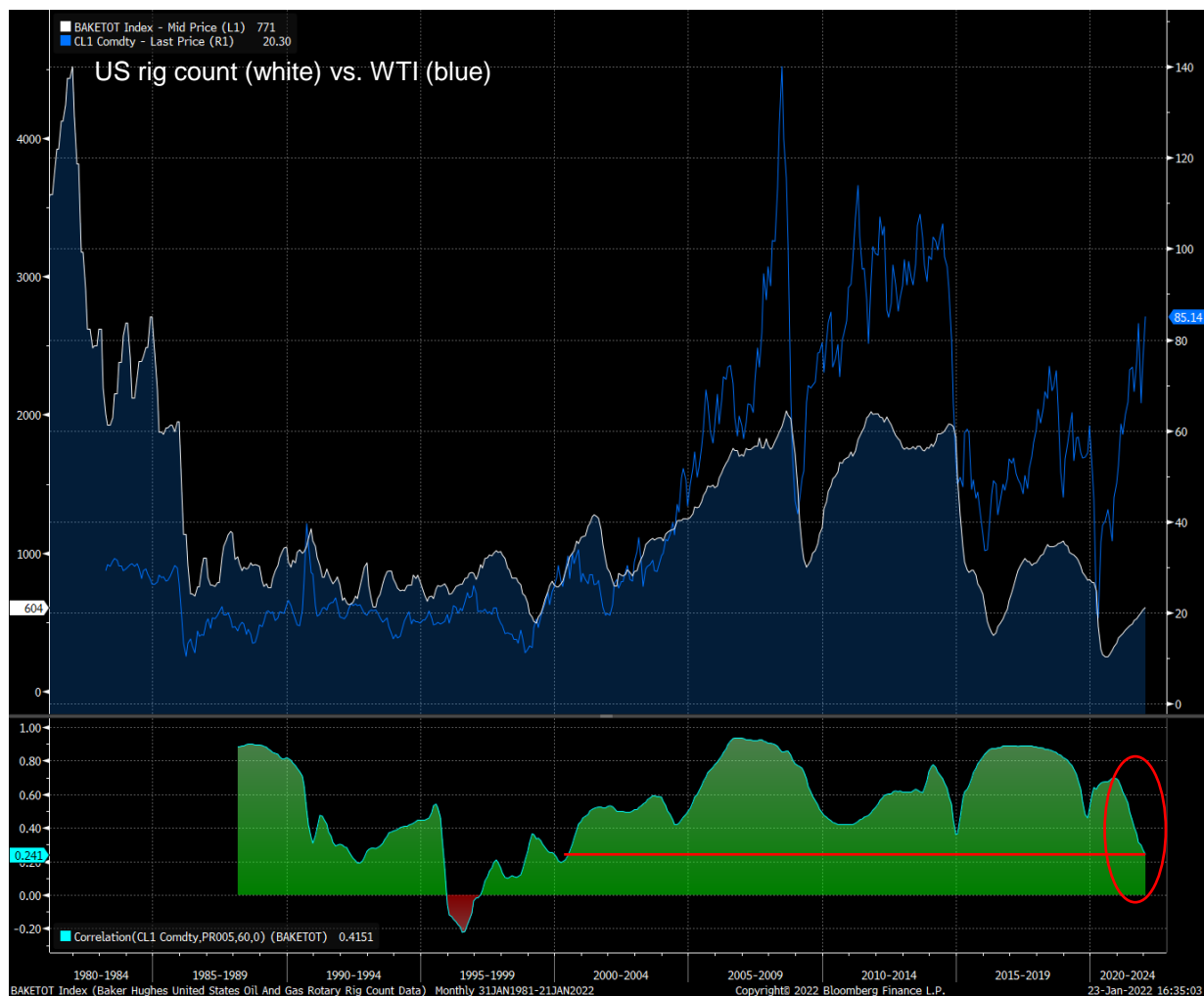
Higher oil prices are highly likely to drive accelerating capex, with upcycles typically lagging price by ~12 months



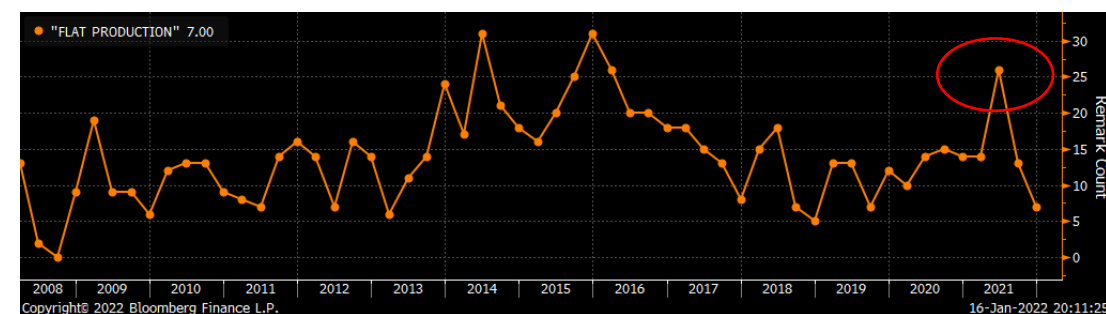
SUPPLY BATTLE GROUND #1: THE SHALE LIFE AIN'T SO EASY

Throughout 2020 and 2021, operators increased capex at a much slower pace than prior cycles

Slowest activity response since early 2000's – rolling 5YR correlation between rigs and WTI prices is at a 20-year low

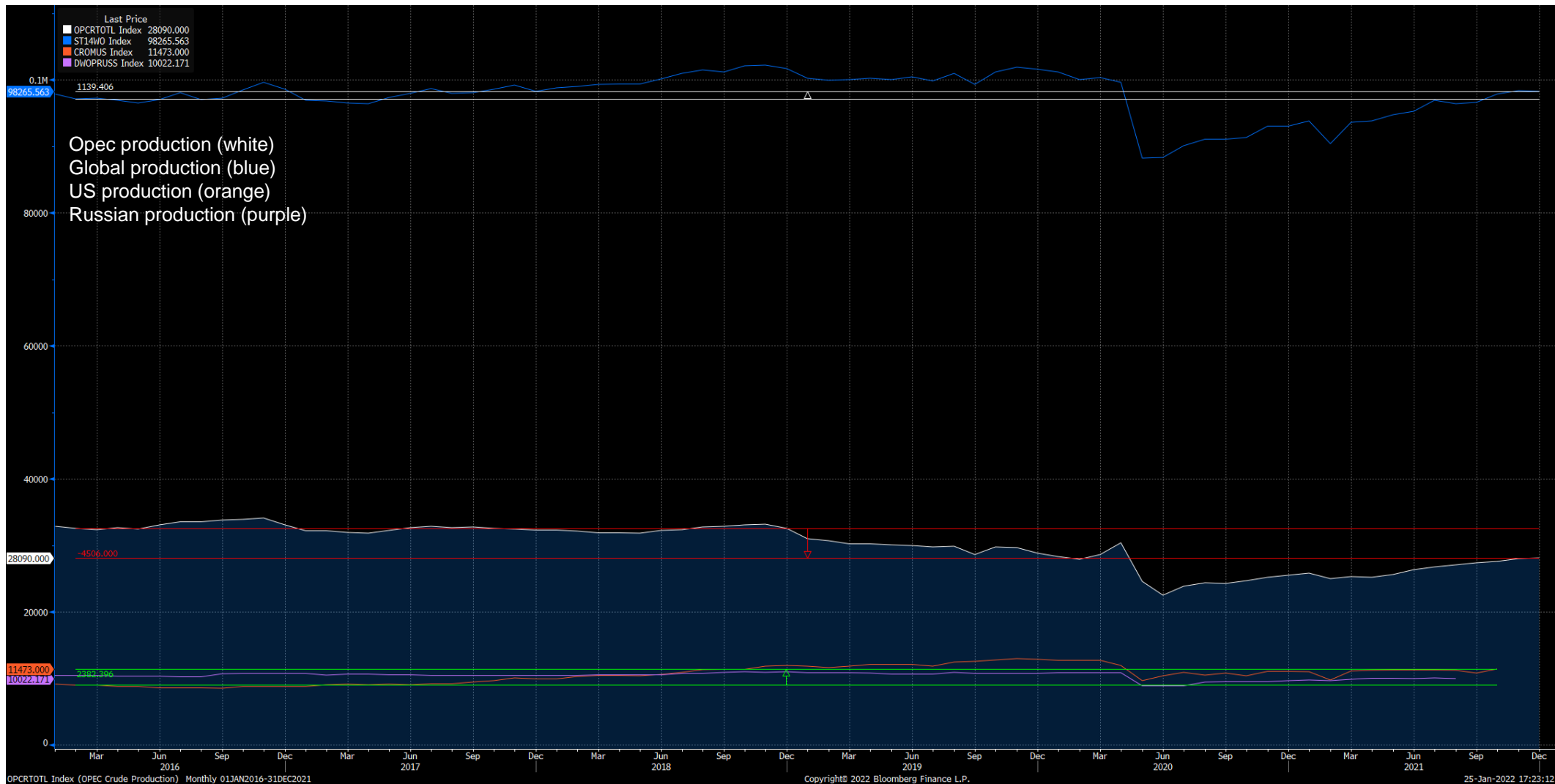


References to “capital discipline” and “flat production” by public companies reached their 2nd highest level since 2008



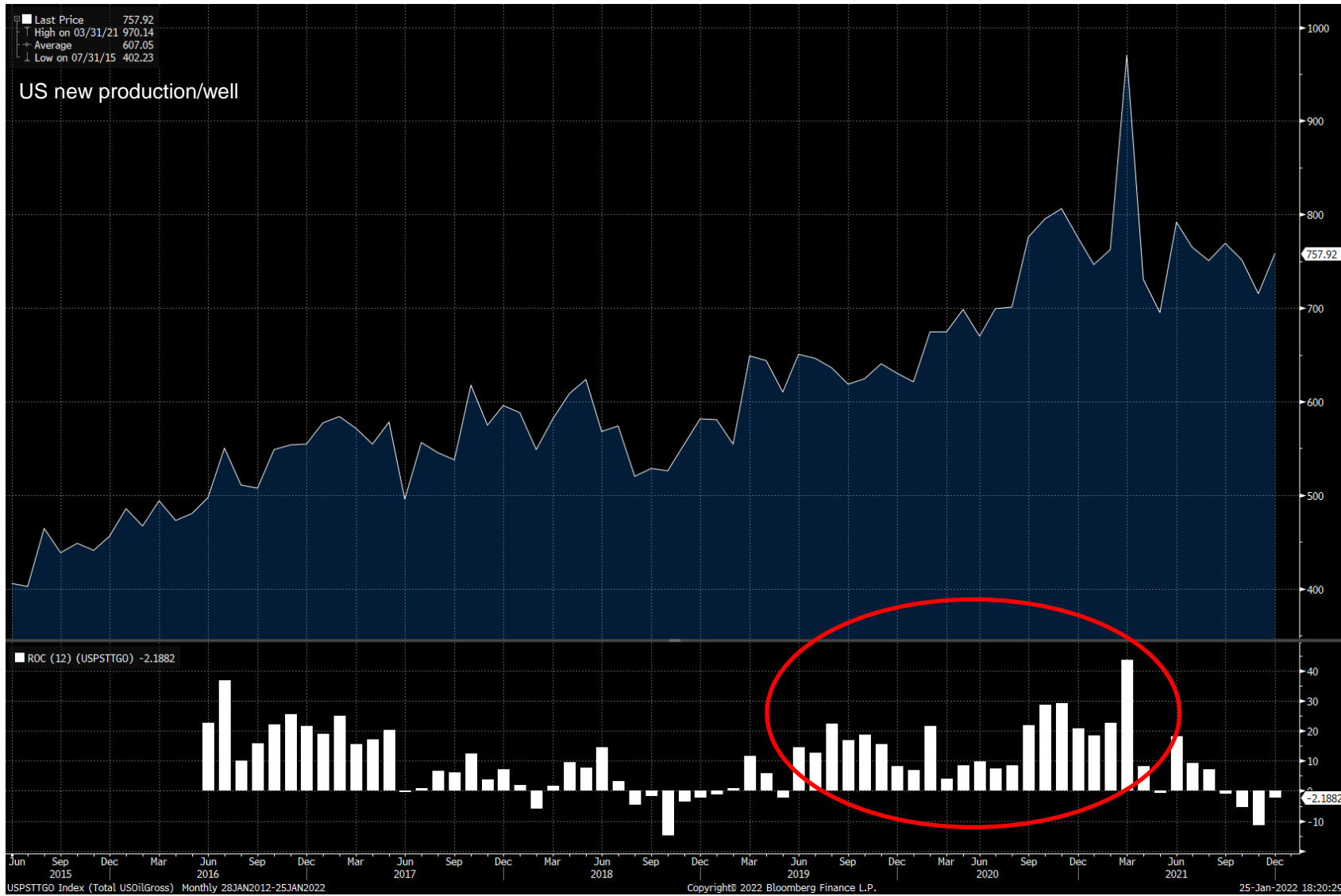
SINCE 2008, THE US HAS ACCOUNTED FOR ~50% OF THE TOTAL GLOBAL CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION GROWTH...

Currently, the US accounts for 12% of global production vs. 9% in 2016 – largest gain of any single country



... ALL THANKS TO THE MASSIVE EFFICIENCY GAINS SEEN ACROSS U.S. SHALE BASINS

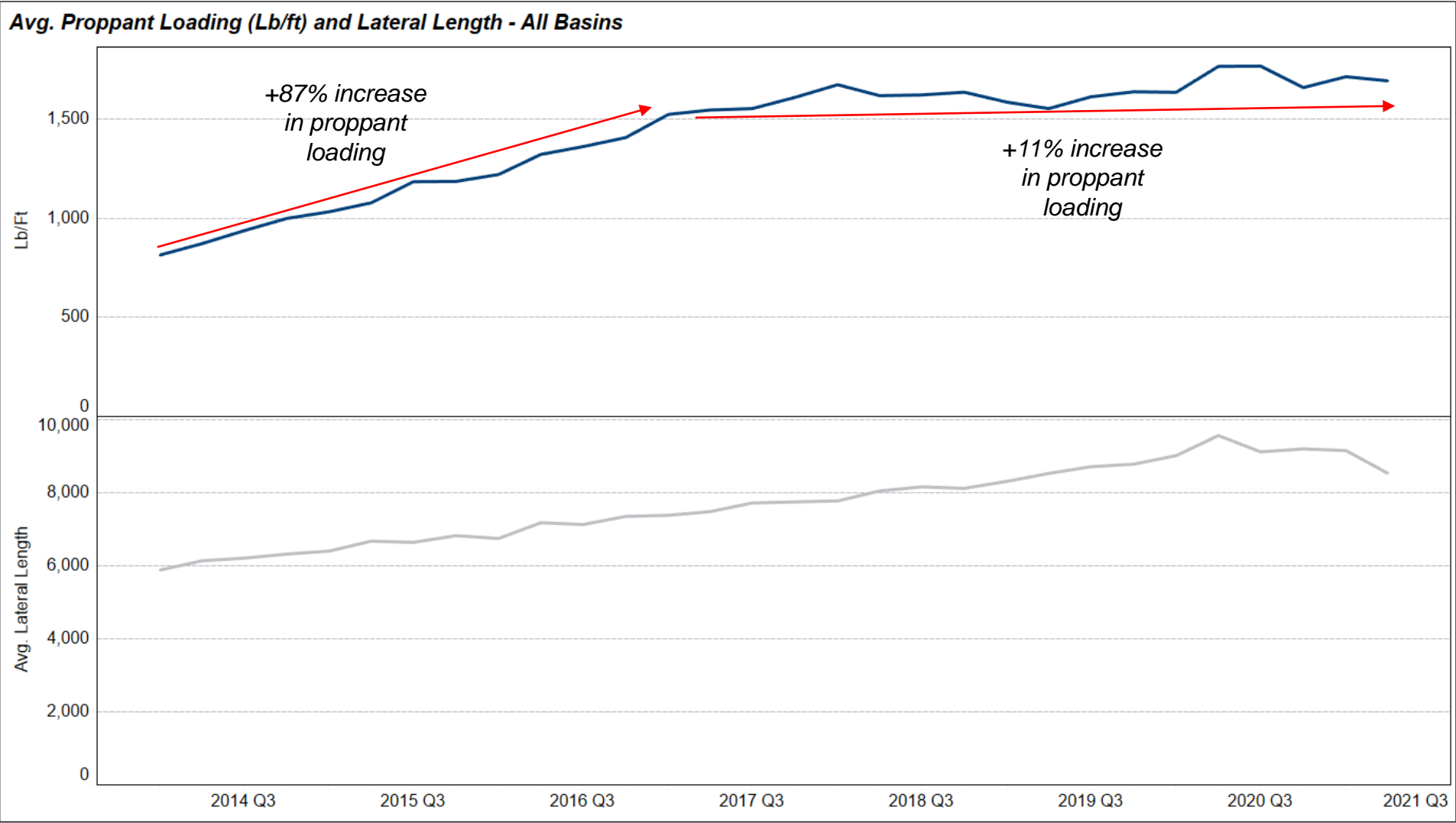
Average oil per well is currently ~760bbl/d across the U.S., up from ~625bbl/d in 2019



Source: Rystad, Bloomberg, Donovan Ventures

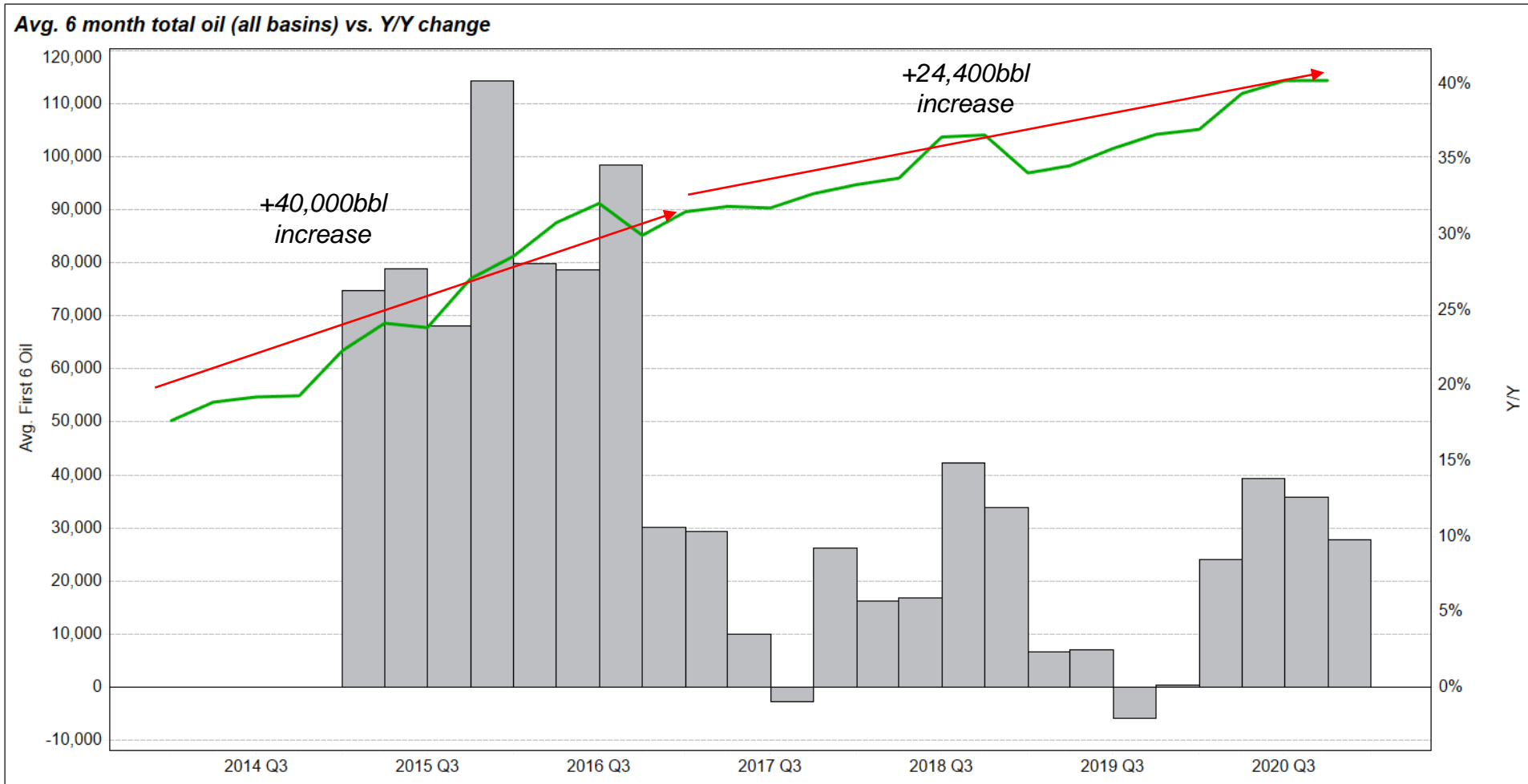
****Confidential and for discussion purposes only****

SINGLE WELL PRODUCTIVITY DRIVEN HIGHER BY MORE PROPPANT, FLUID AND LONGER LATERALS



~81% of proppant loading gains per well (on average) since 2014 occurred by 2017. Lateral lengths continue to increase, but will be limited by leasehold

~60% OF OIL WELL PRODUCTIVITY GAINS OCCURRED FROM 2014 TO 2017 (MEASURED ON 6-MONTH CUM. PRODUCTION)

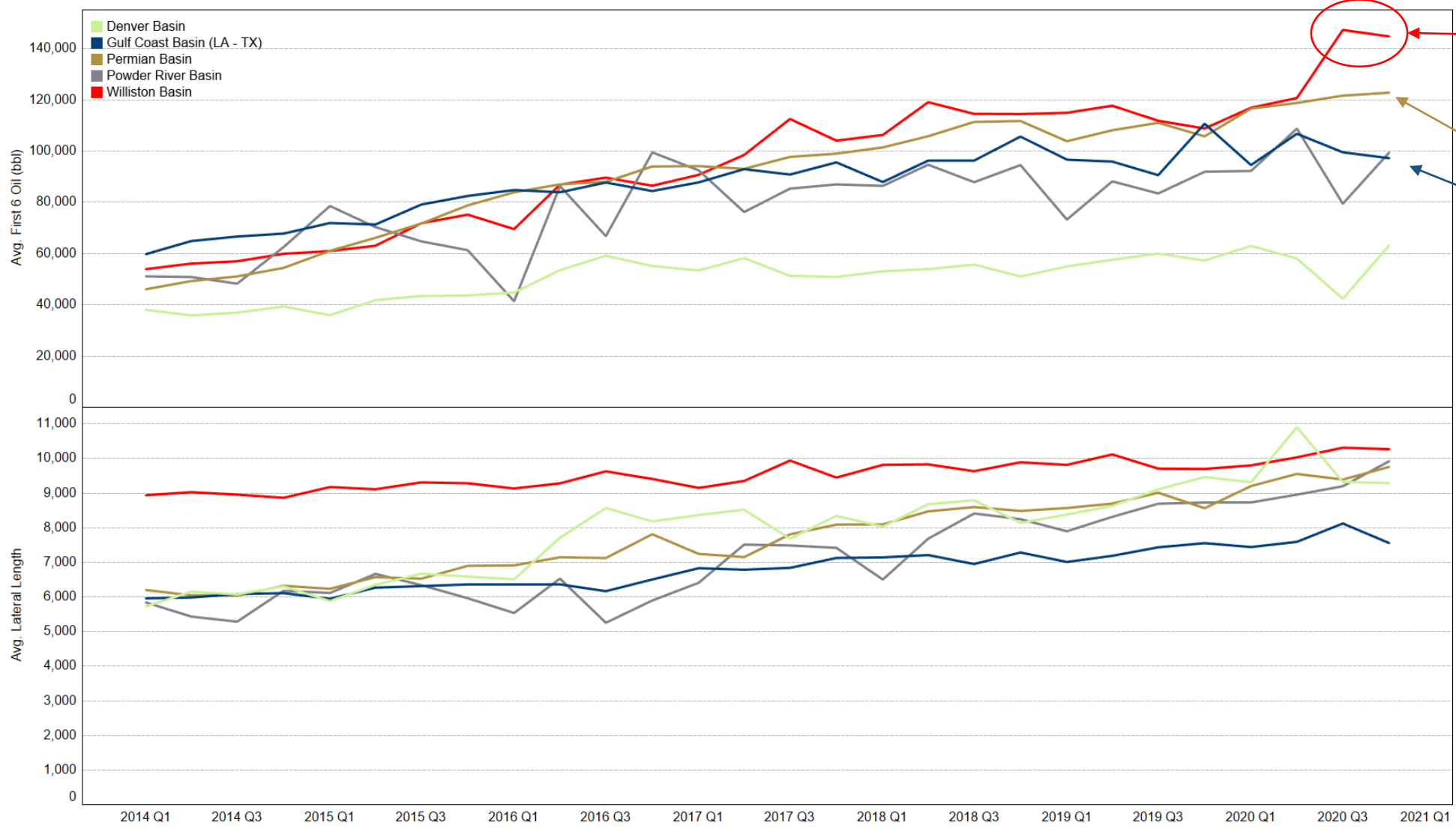


Source: Well Database, Donovan Ventures



PERMIAN CONTINUES GROWING, WHILE OTHER MAJOR OIL BASINS REMAIN RELATIVELY FLAT

Avg. 6 month total oil with lateral length (by basin)



Two Bakken outlier wells drove growth, long-term trend flat

Permian sustained growth

Eagle Ford no growth

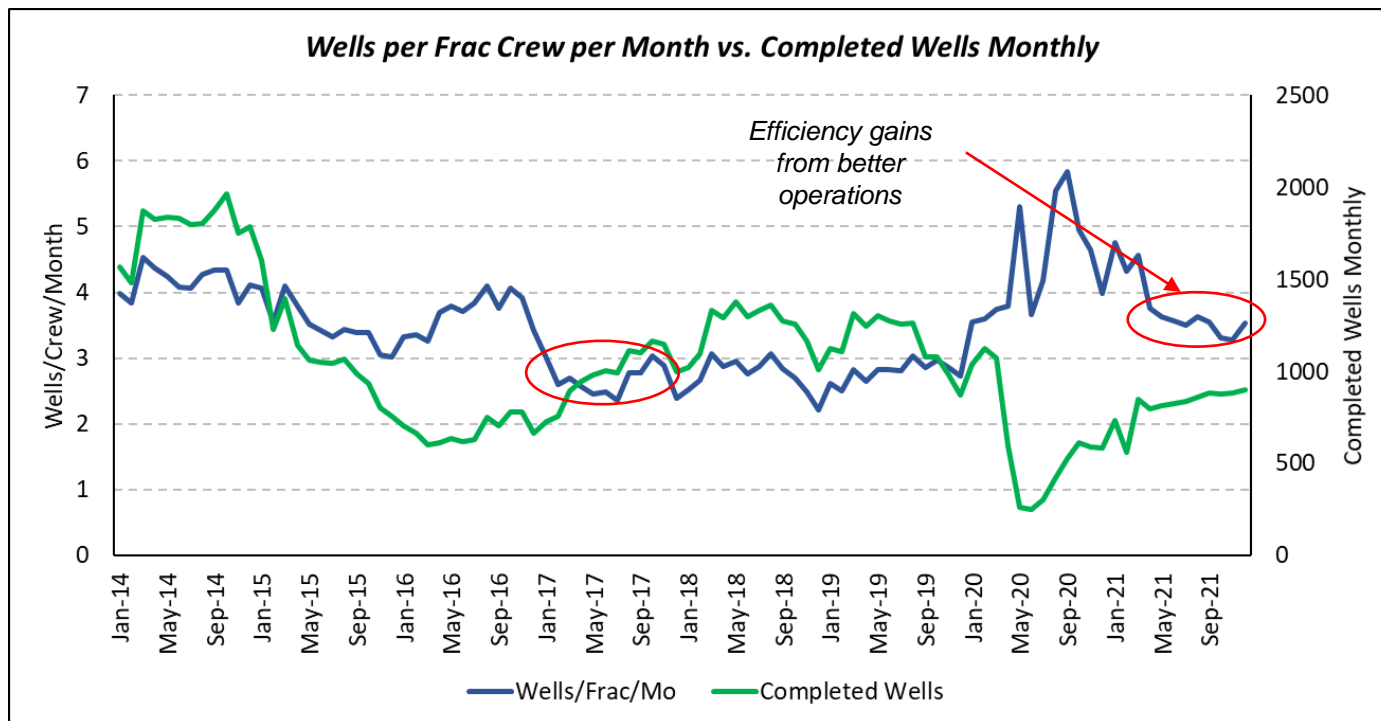
Source: Well Database, Donovan Ventures

Source: Well Database, Donovan Ventures

Confidential and for discussion purposes only

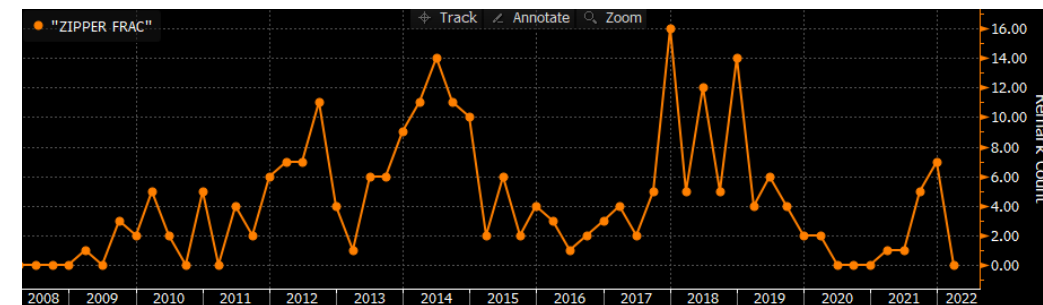
2021 SAW BETTER FIELD LEVEL EFFICIENCIES WITH THE BEST CREWS AND MOST SKILLED LABOR

Zipper frac operations allowed operators to achieve 1,000 to 1,500 ft/day of completion (~2.5 to 3 wells per month); new simul-frac technique allows operators to achieve nearly double the rate. However, only operators with large, sophisticated supply chains and significant acreage run-way can perform these operations consistently (~10-15% of Permian operators)

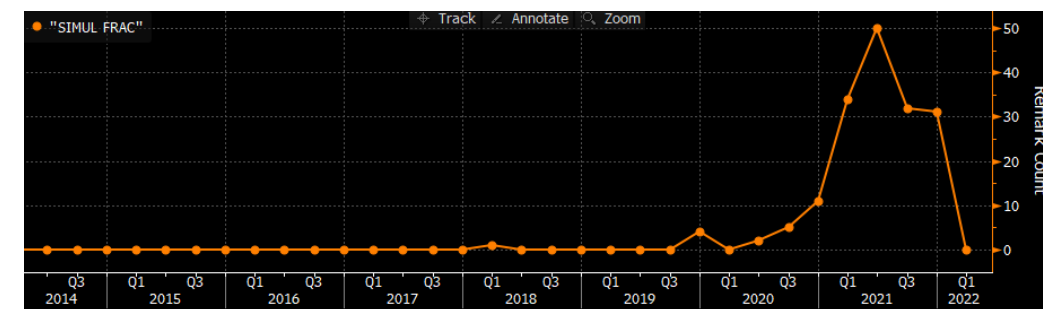


2017/2018 cycle saw crews complete ~2.75 wells/month/crew on average. Currently crews are averaging ~3.5 wells/month due to field level efficiency gains. These gains likely decline slightly to ~3.25 wells/month as unexperienced labor enters the workforce and marginal equipment is re-activated

Out with the old “zipper frac” in with the new “simul frac”

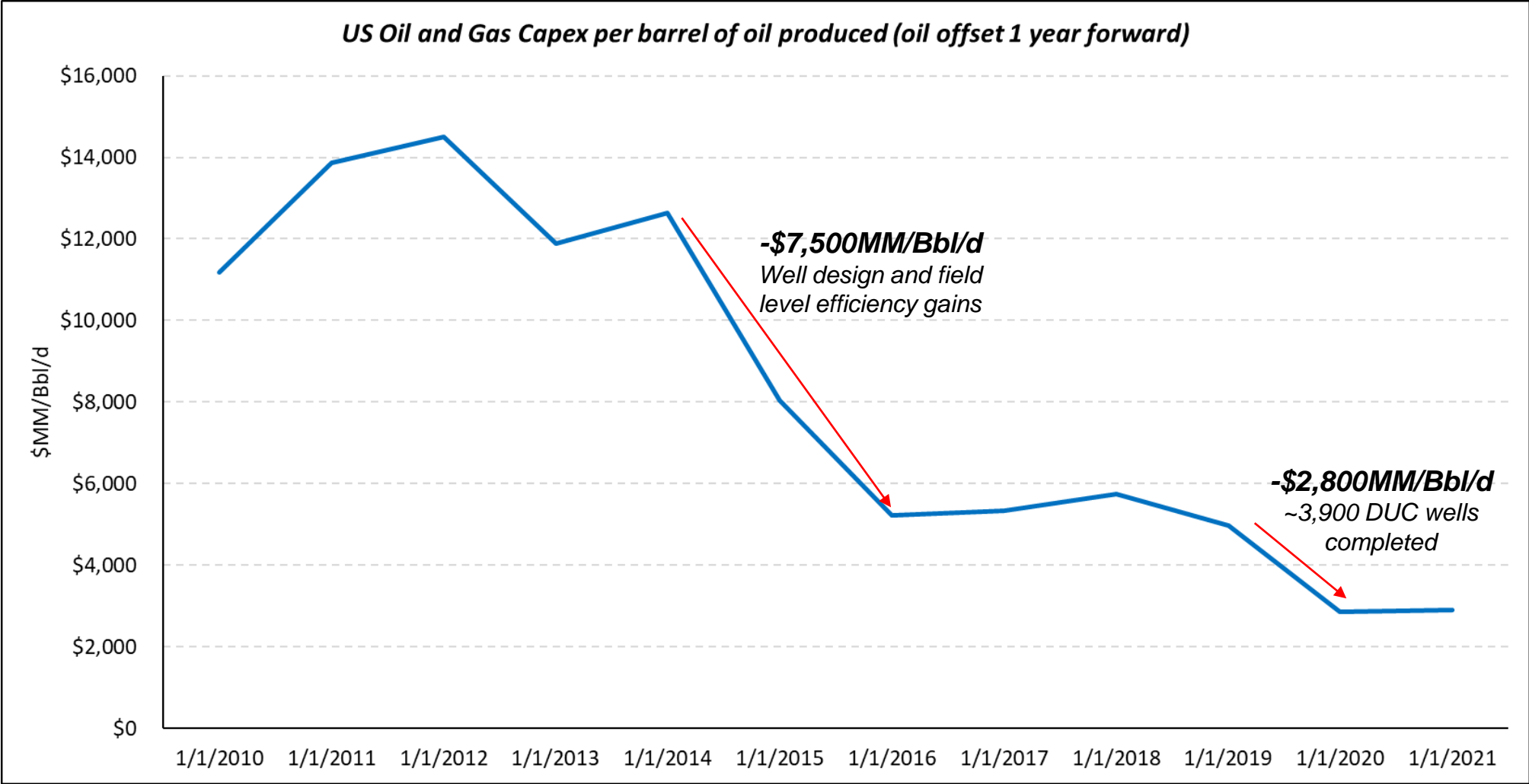


Where possible (logistically and location specific) operators are moving towards simul frac operations, allowing for 2,000+ ft/day of stimulation vs. 1,000-1,500 ft/day for zipper frac

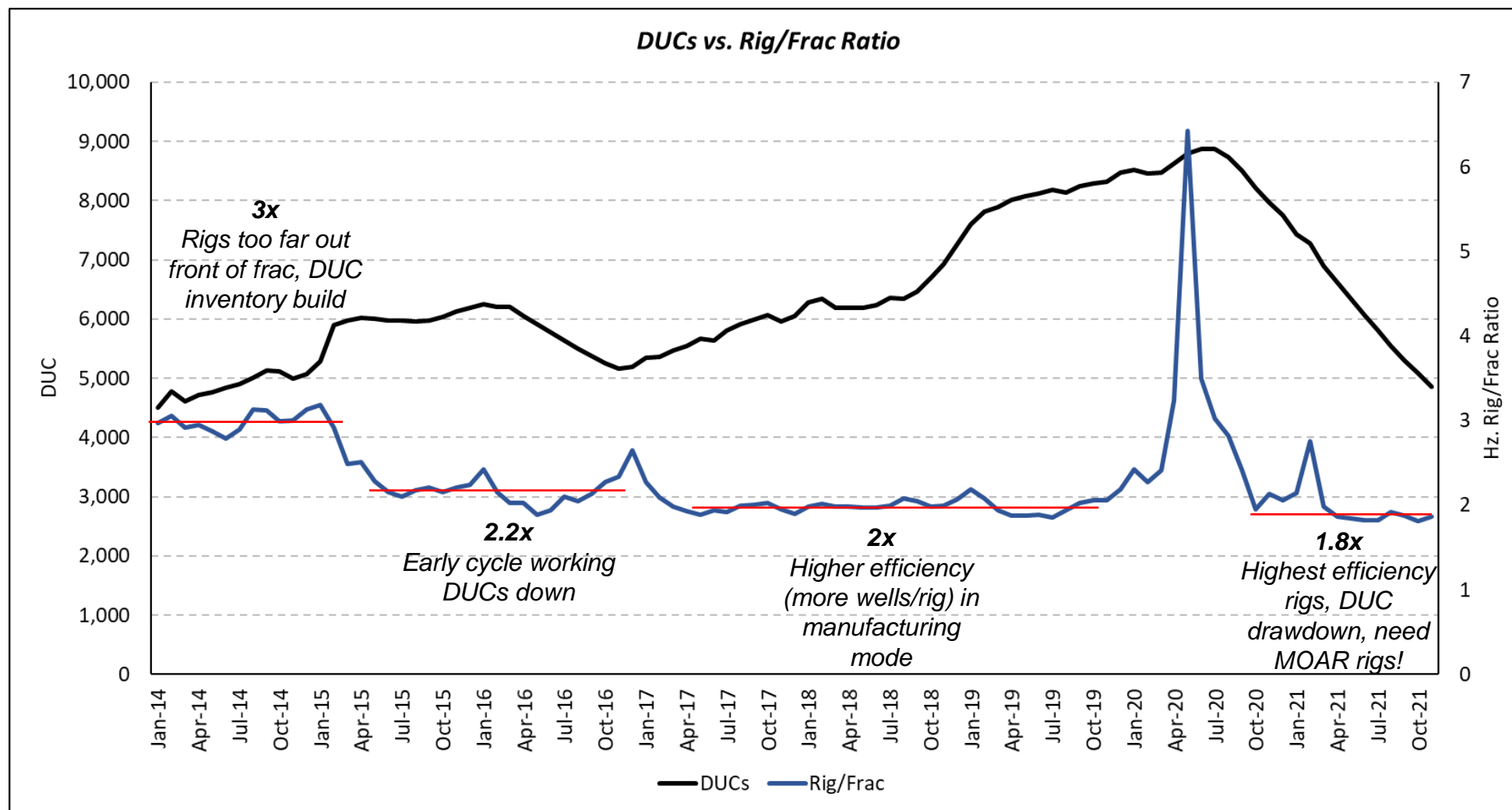


RECENTLY, THE LARGE DUC INVENTORY ALLOWED OPERATORS TO MAXIMIZE CAPITAL EFFICIENCY

Simple metric of total capex divided by production (offset 1 year) provides insight into capital efficiency. Gains are decelerating and will require more capex going forward to maintain the same level of production growth



WITH DUCs NORMALIZED WE NEED RIGS, BUT CAN THEY ACCELERATE?



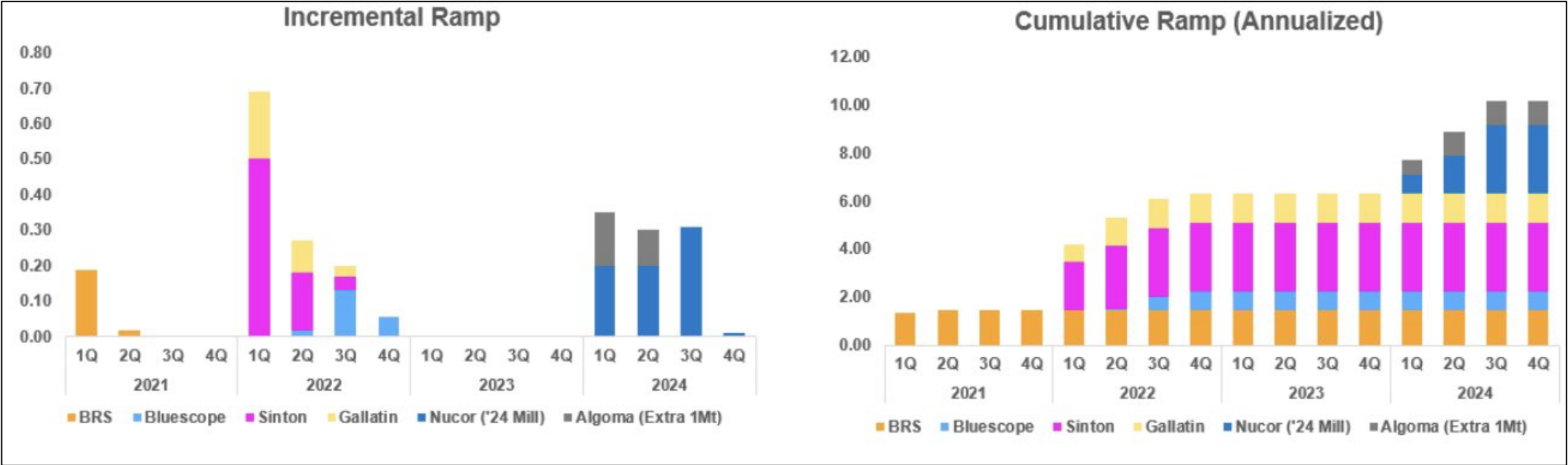
Rig requirements are a function of rig efficiency gains and staying ahead of frac. 2021 benefited from significant DUC drawdowns and the best rig crews. 2022 and beyond will likely require between 2 to 2.5 hz. rigs/frac crew to maintain sufficient inventory for completions crews

LIMITED OCTG AVAILABILITY LIKELY A TRANSITORY PROBLEM AS CAPACITY INCREASES

OCTG pricing follows HRC (hot rolled coil) with a slight lag. HRC is down ~25% since September 21'. Mill capacity was significantly reduced as pricing ramped to all-time highs with rising steel input costs. Those input costs are now falling quickly, and will likely allow for OCTG capacity to increase in 1H22'



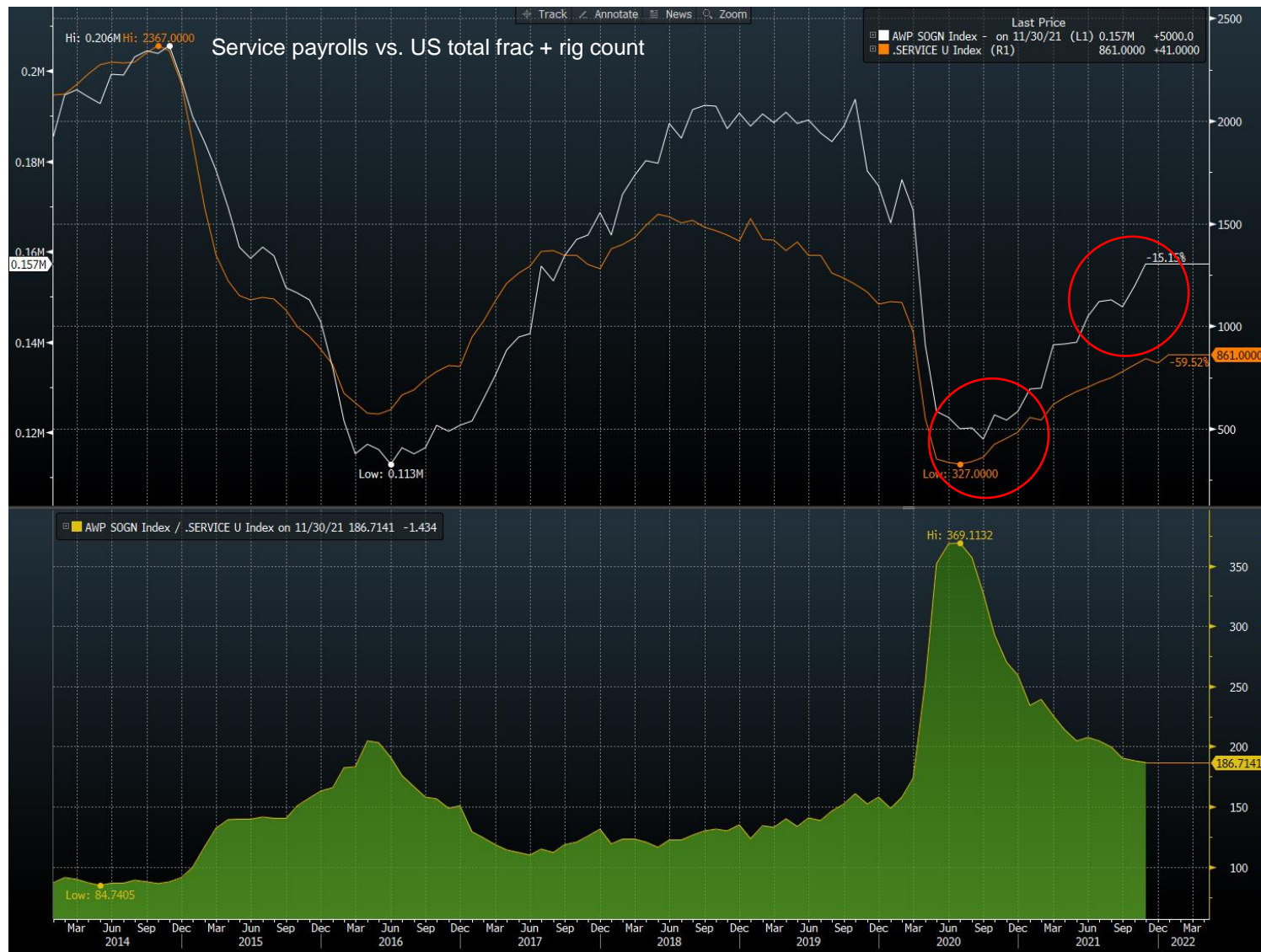
ADDITIONAL STEEL CAPACITY LIKELY TO PROVIDE INCREMENTAL TAILWINDS FOR OCTG AVAILABILITY



THE PEOPLE ELEMENT – WHERE IS THE LABOR? SERVICE SECTOR WITH 31K LESS JOBS THAN 2019...



...BUT SERVICE PAYROLLS/TOTAL RIG + FRAC ARE WELL ABOVE 2017/2018 LEVELS



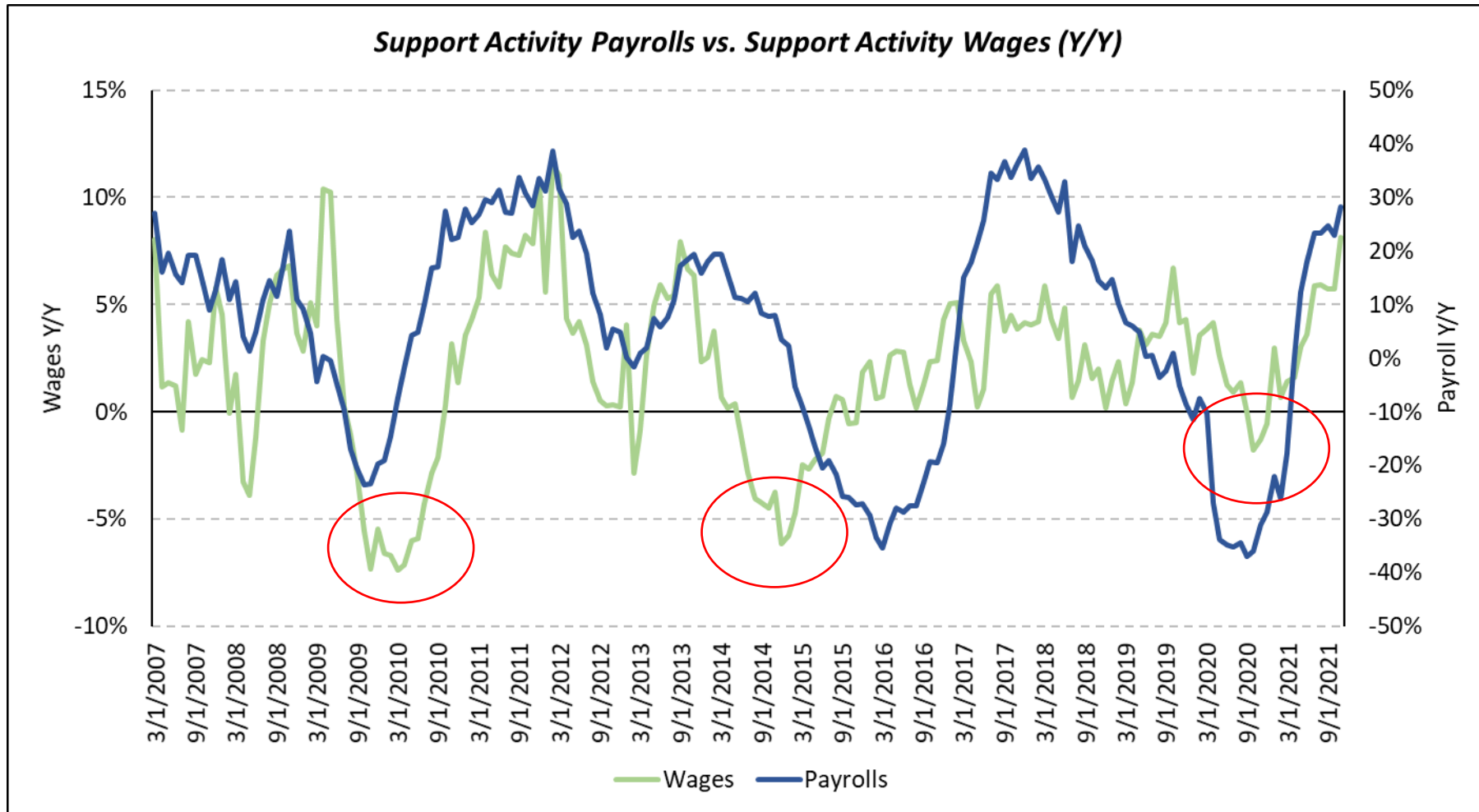
In early portion of downturn, service labor pool lagged frac and rig activity

Labor pool has now accelerated at a much faster pace and the industry currently has ~186 jobs per rig+frac, which is significantly higher than 2017 through 2019



THE HEADWIND IS ON THE WAGE FRONT – HOURLY WAGES FOR SERVICE WORKERS GRINDING HIGHER

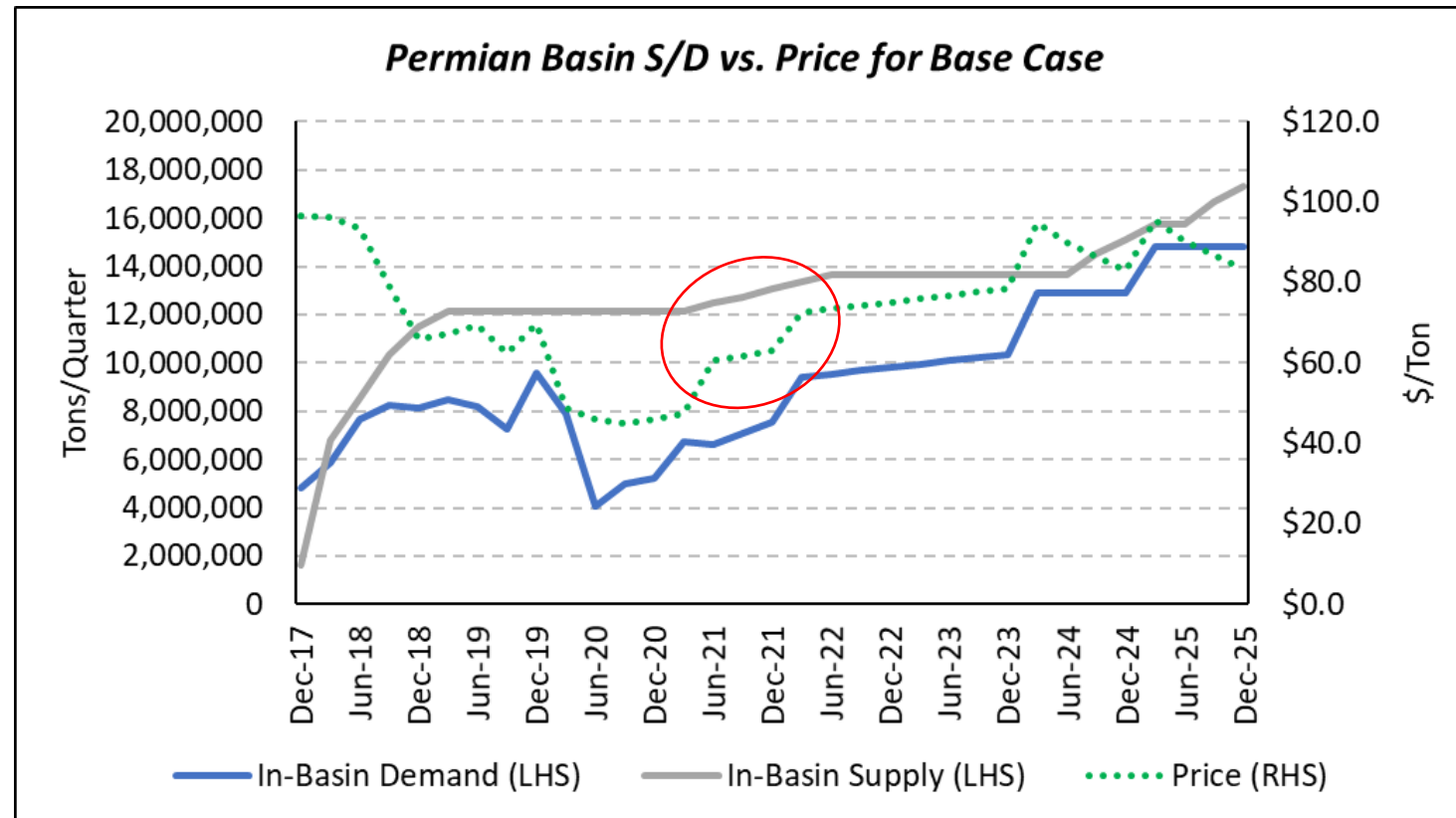
Historically correlated to total labor pool for service jobs, wages are starting to decouple with consistent growth even during downturns. Continued wage growth likely, which is will provide pressure to service company margins at the field level



SAND COSTS – THE CYCLICAL BUSINESS WITHIN A CYCLICAL BUSINESS

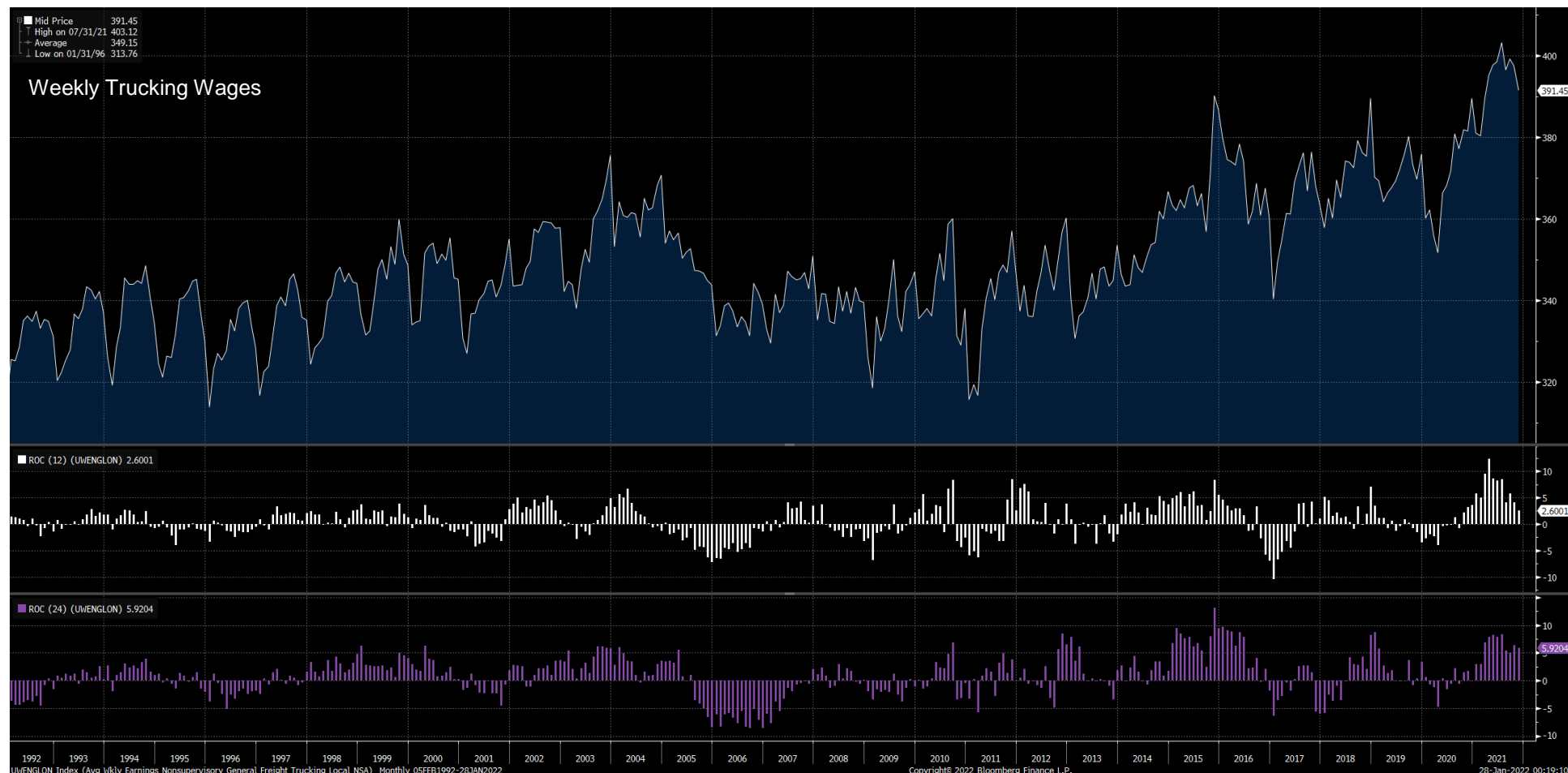
Marginal capacity is nearing the strike price for activation in the Permian, the largest in-basin sand market

An important element to note is expansion capacity; with delays higher pricing (\$80+/-delivered ton) is likely pulled forward to 2H22'. Easing supply chains globally in 1H22' is supportive of lead time reduction

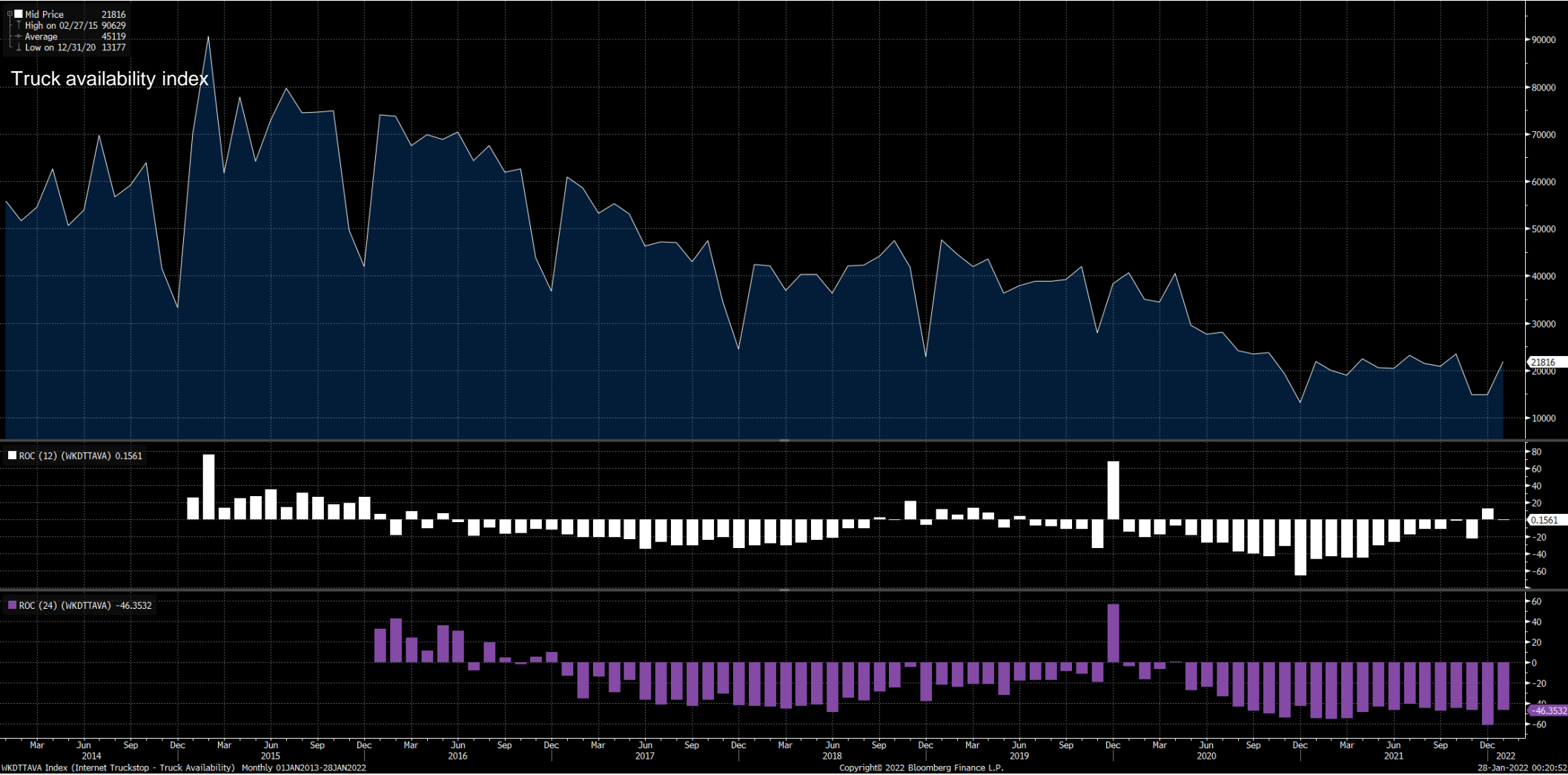


TRUCKING WAGE INFLATION DECELERATING FROM ALL-TIME HIGHS, FOLLOW THROUGH IN 22' A POTENTIAL TAILWIND

Trucking wages have decelerated off their all-time high in July 2021. While wages remain elevated, peak inflation for wages are likely behind us. Deceleration across the U.S. would represent a tailwind for the oil and gas industry.

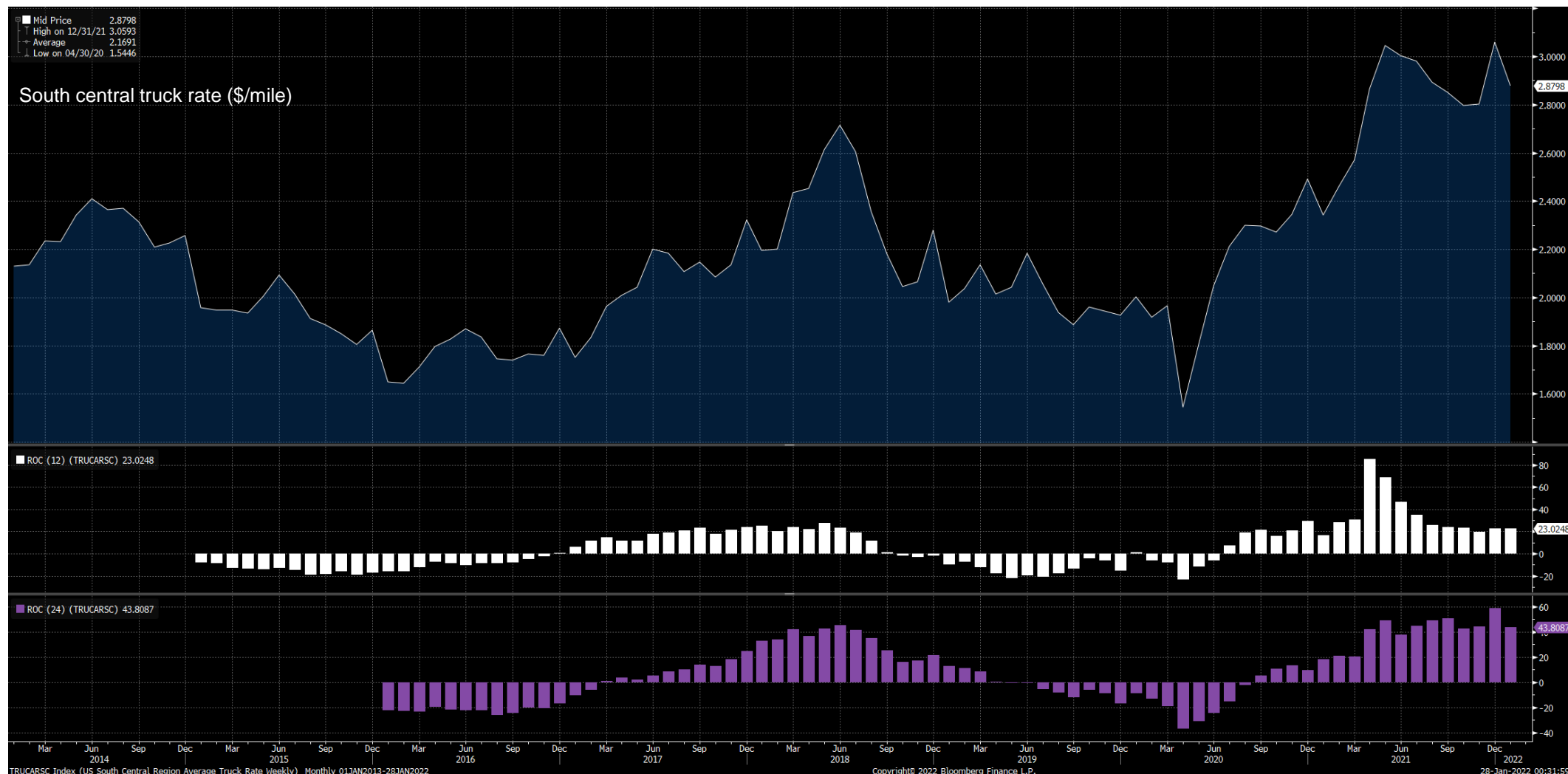


TRUCKING AVAILABILITY HAS BOTTOMED OUT, AND IS ACCELERATING ON A Y/Y BASIS

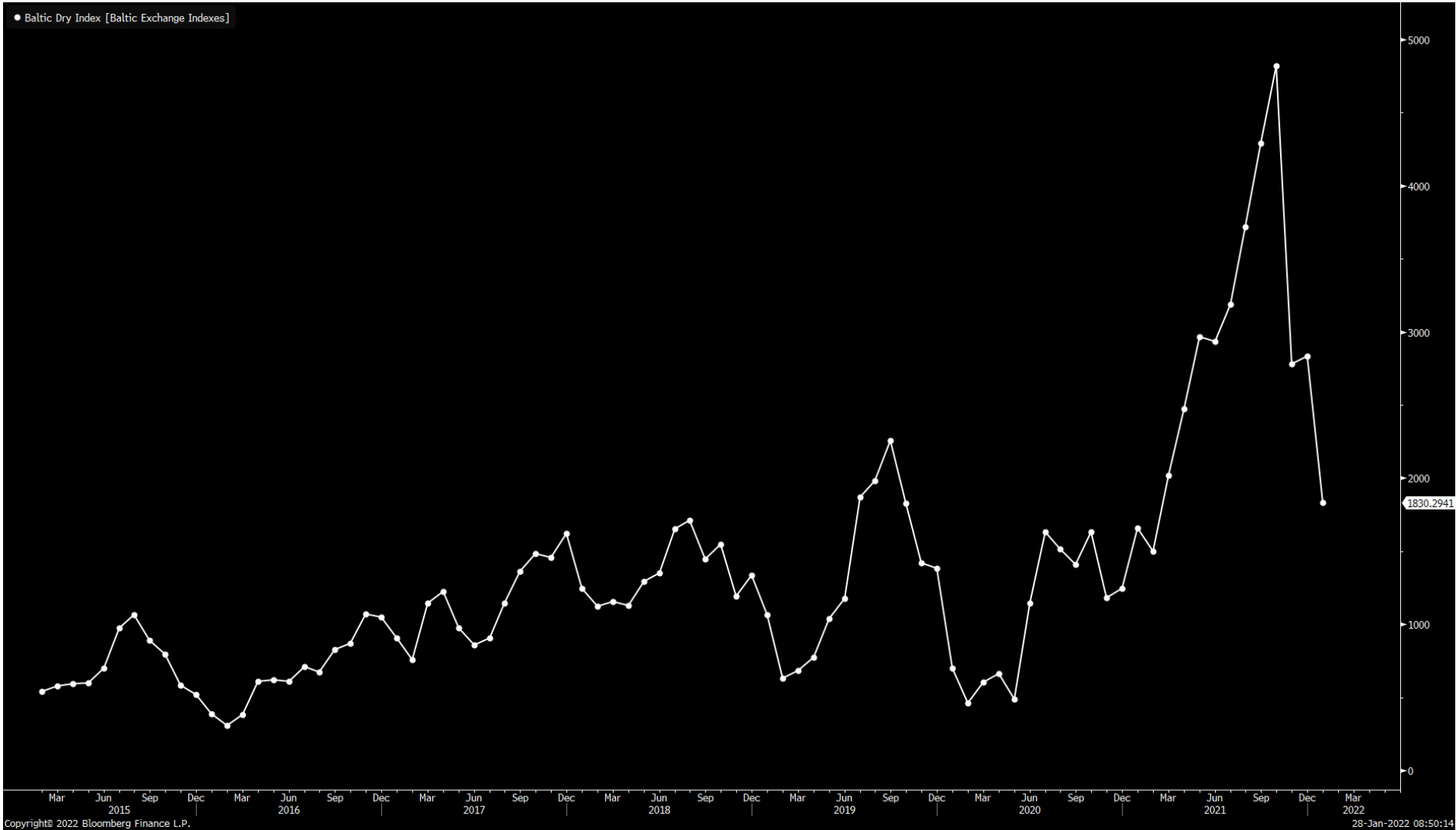


TRUCKING AVAILABILITY ACCELERATION + WAGE DECELERATION = LIKELY TRUCK RATE DECELERATION

Truck rates (\$/mile) peaked in December 21', a function of both labor shortages (in part due to omicron) and limited truck availability. Omicron was a transitory issue and truck availability bottomed in 2021. A **deceleration of truck rates** would be a significant **tailwind** for **cost declines across oil and gas**.

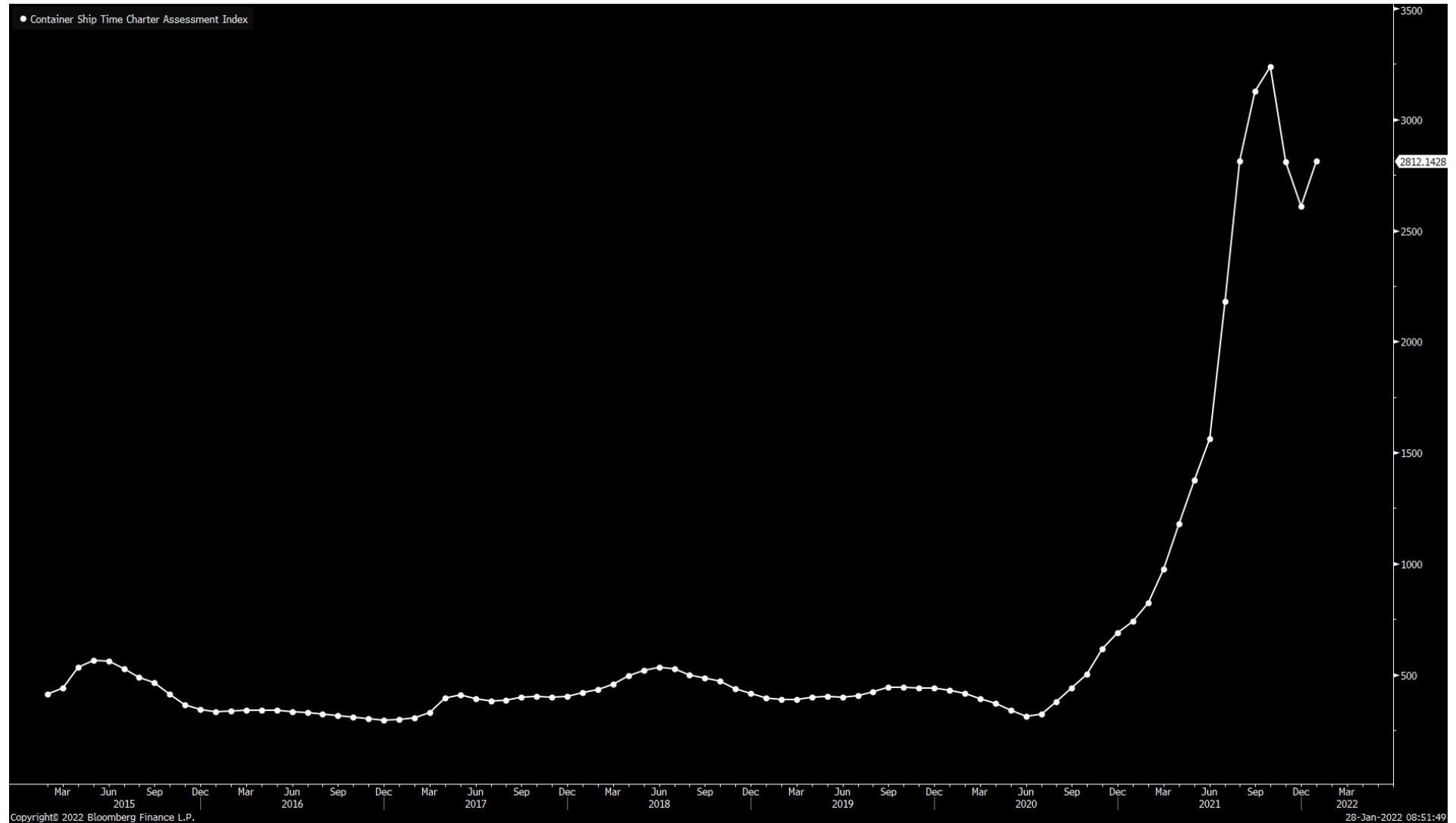


GLOBAL RAW GOODS SHIPPING COSTS PEAKED IN 21' (BALTIC DRY INDEX)...

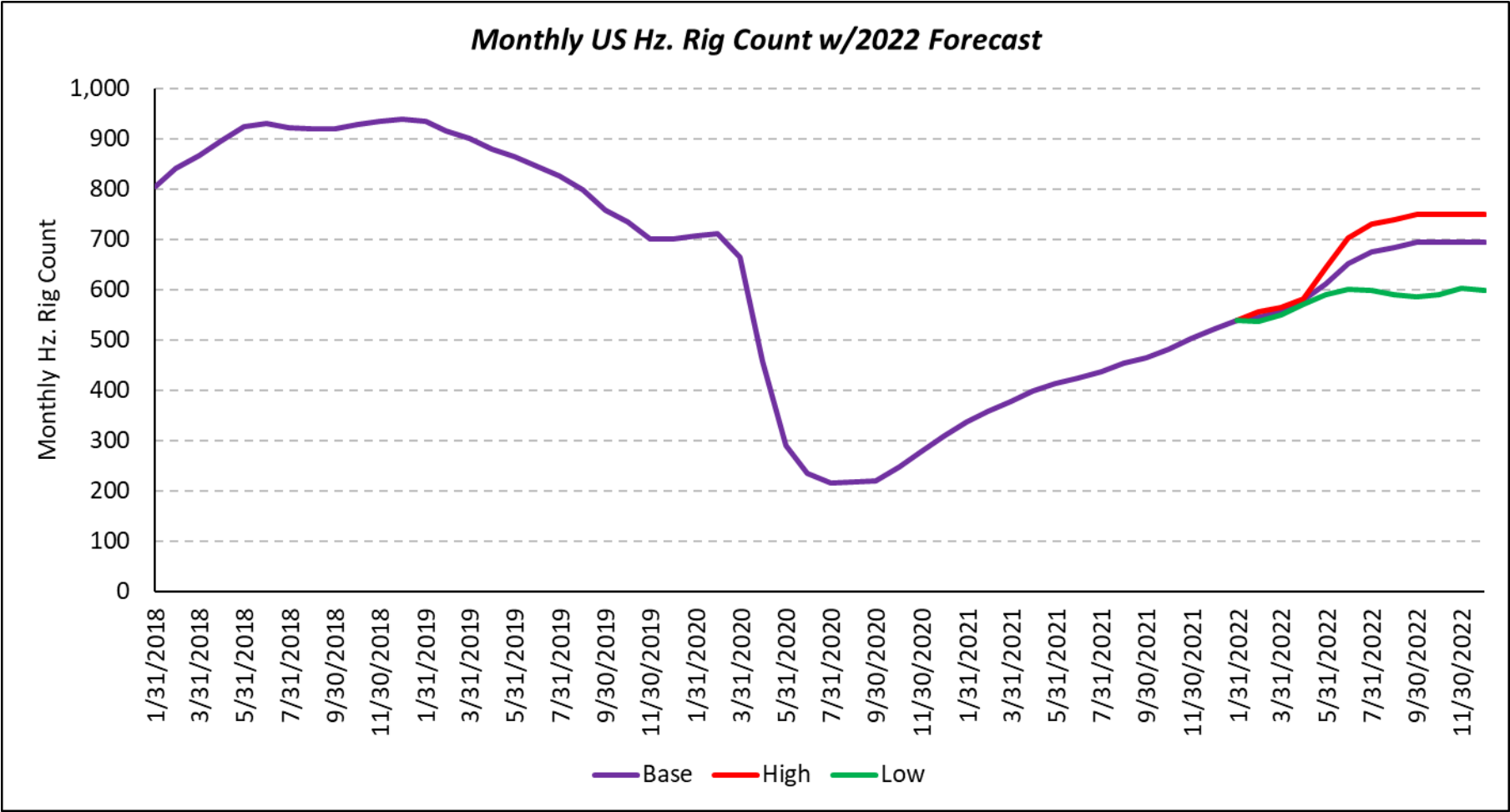


TIME CHART COSTS REMAIN ELEVATED, WITH FURTHER DECLINES REPRESENTING POTENTIAL TAILWIND IN 22'

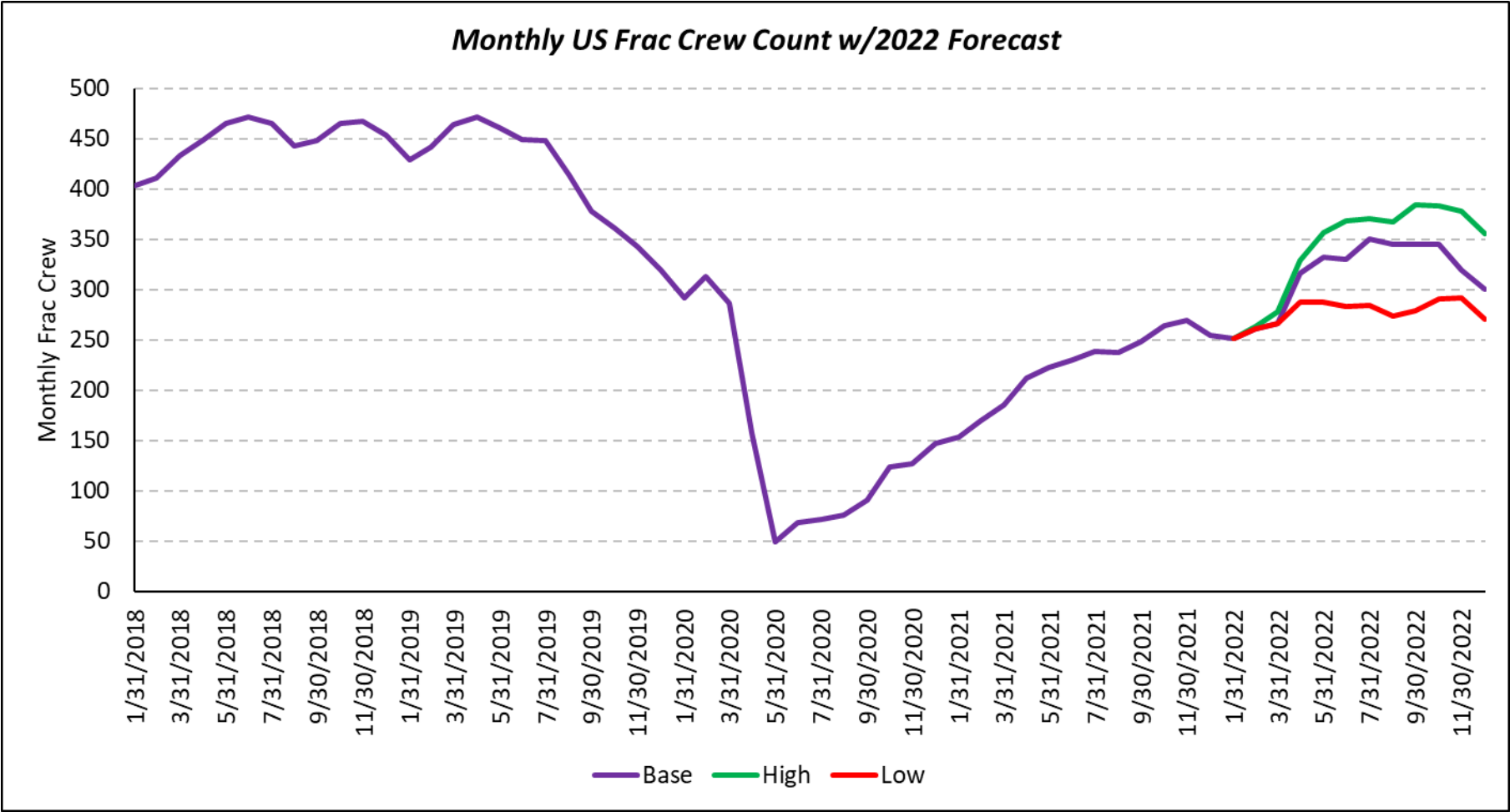
Lingering supply chain issues holding container ship time charter costs at elevated level. Normalization in industrial supply chains across the globe in 1H22' would provide further tailwind to delivered steel costs



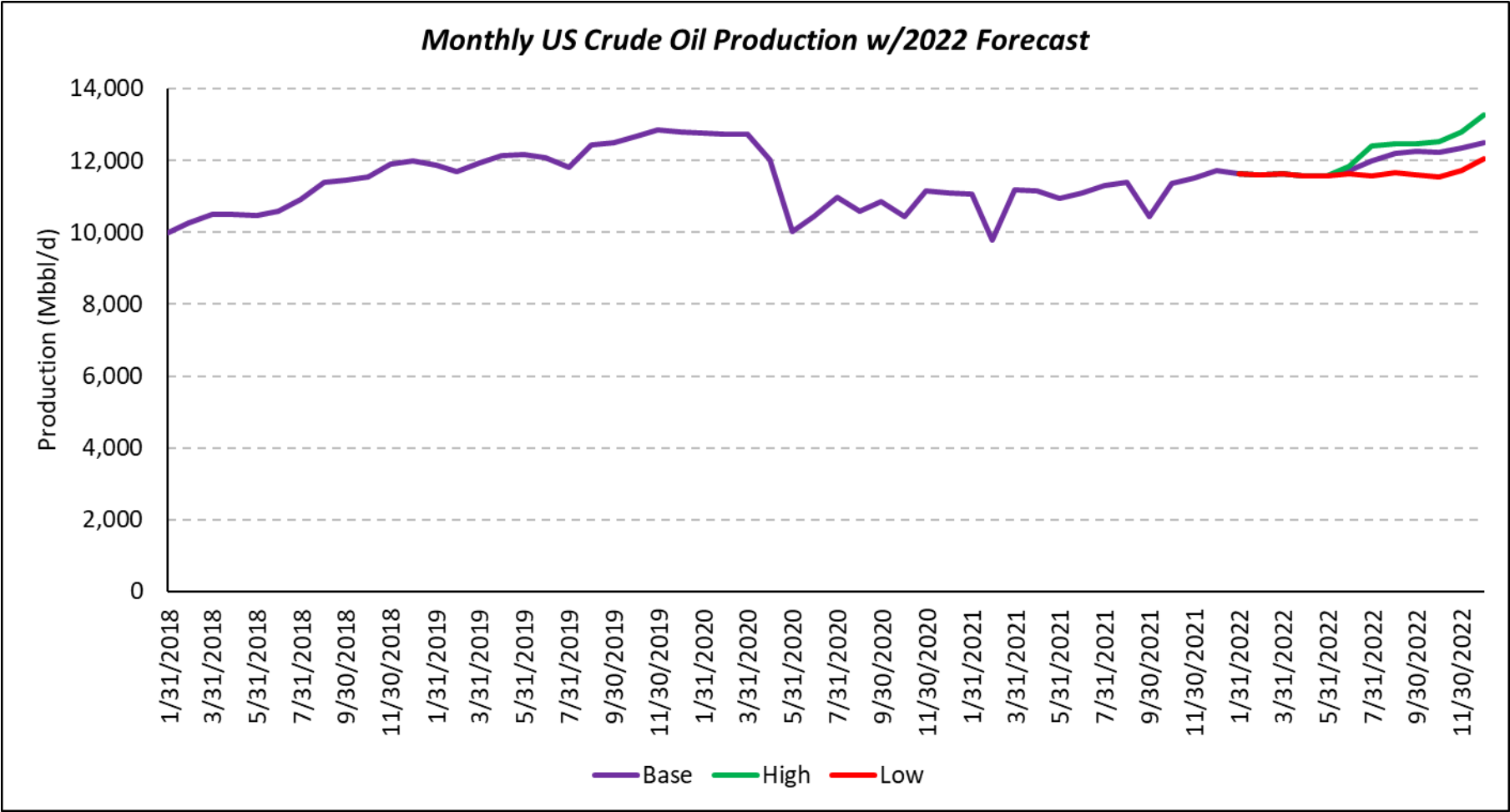
CASING AND STEEL BOTTLENECKS LIKELY FADING INTO MAY, RIG COUNT WILL HAVE ROOM TO ACCELERATE IN 2H22'



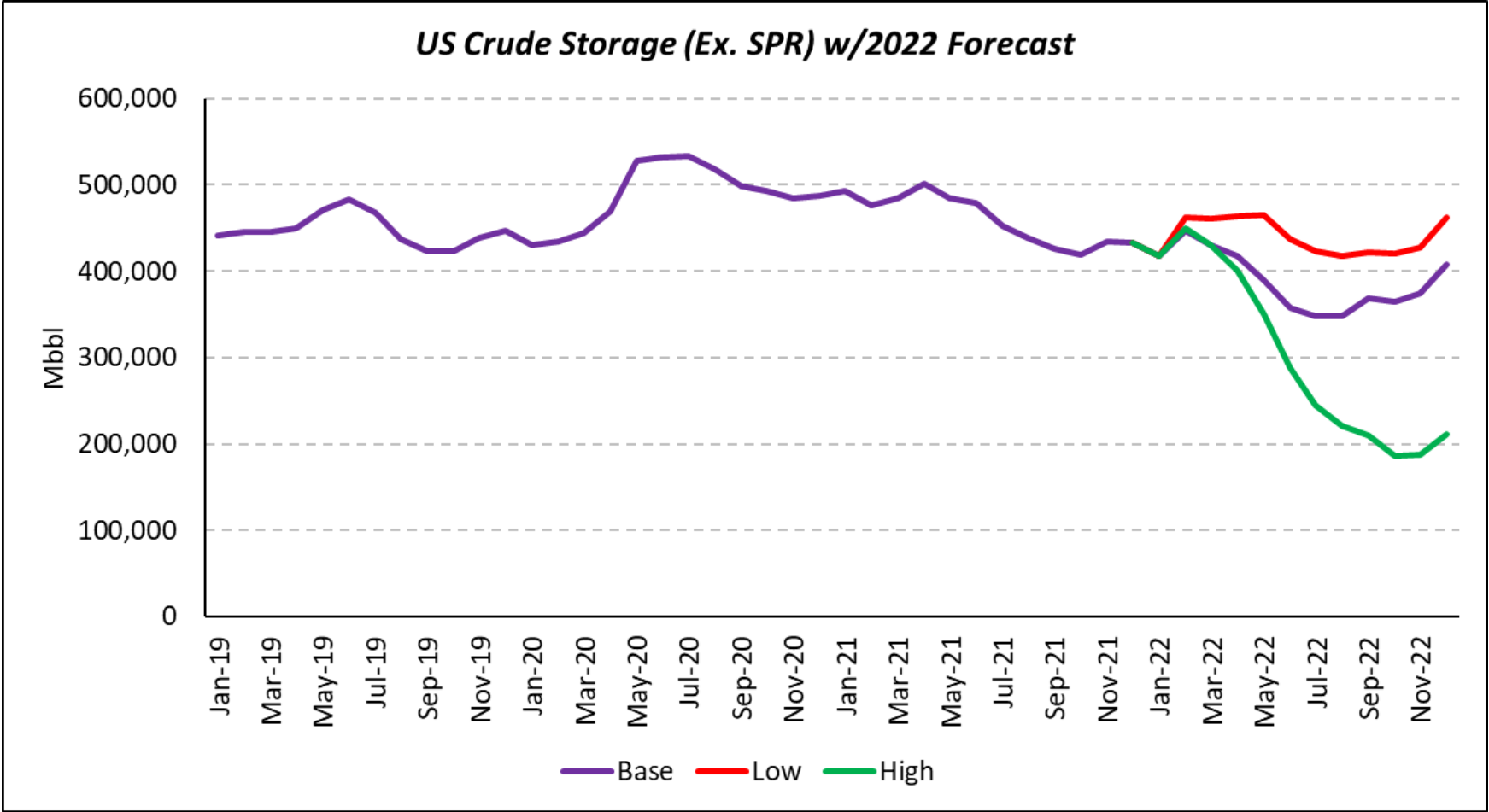
AS RIGS GET AHEAD OF FRAC CREWS, RAMPING COMPLETION'S ACTIVITY IN THE SUMMER BECOMES LIKELY

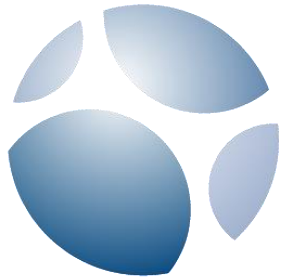


AS COMPLETIONS ACCELERATE INTO THE SUMMER, VOLUME GROWTH FOLLOWS DRIVING ~12.5MMBBL/D 22' EXIT



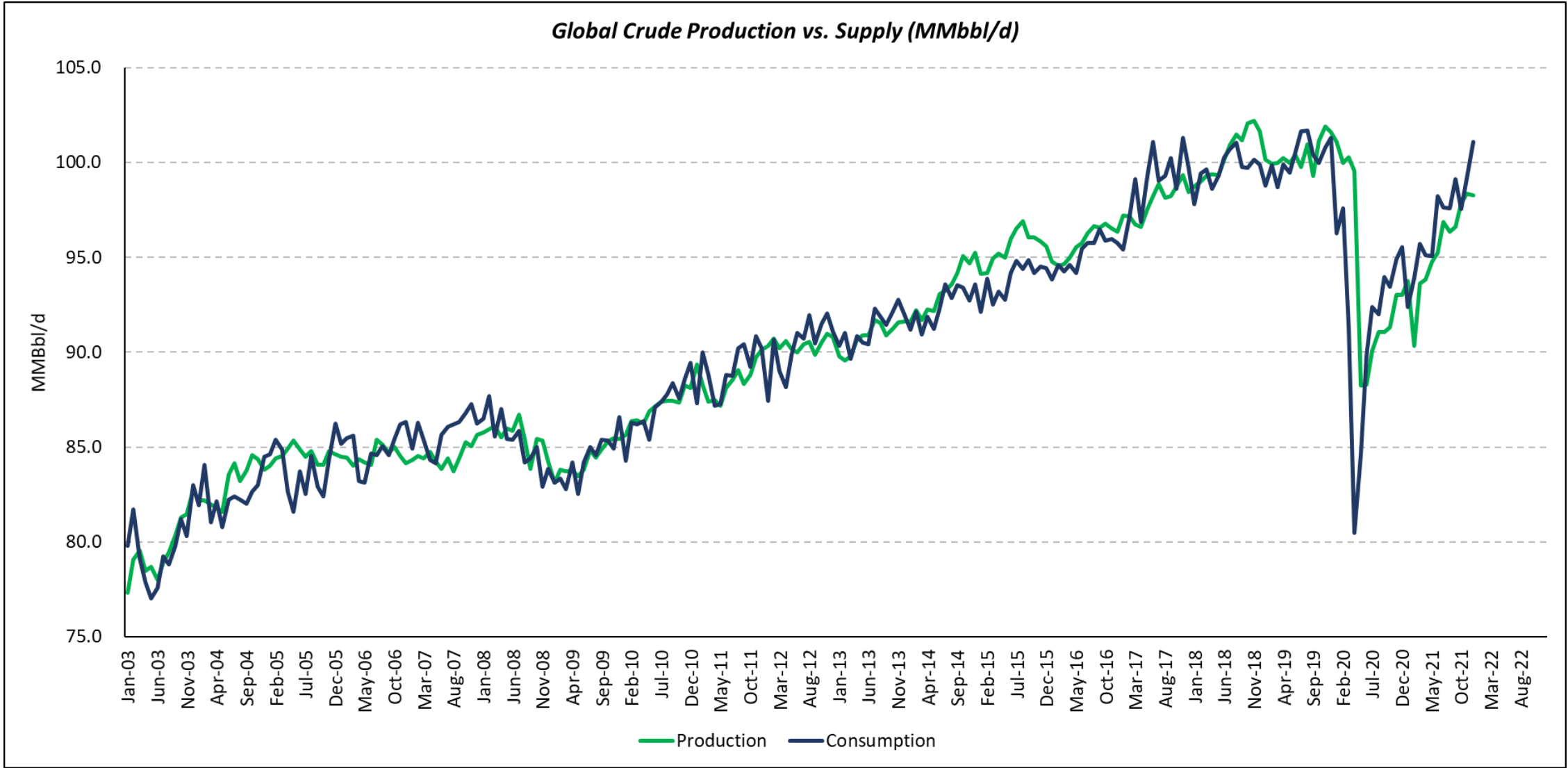
DEMAND GROWTH + DELAYED SUPPLY ACCELERATION = LOWER DOMESTIC INVENTORIES



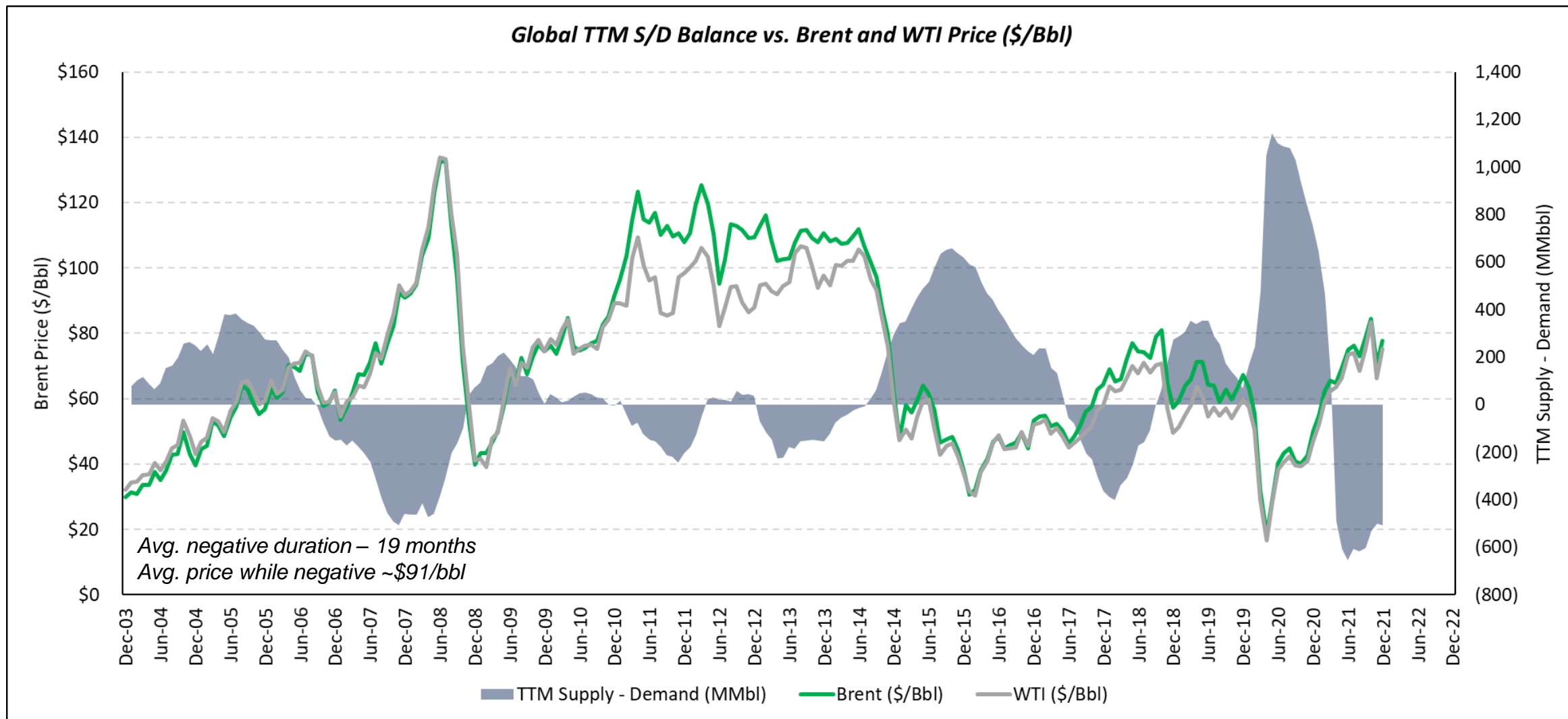


DOMESTIC PICTURE marginally BULLISH – GLOBAL?

GLOBAL CRUDE OIL BALANCE REMAINS UNDERSUPPLIED



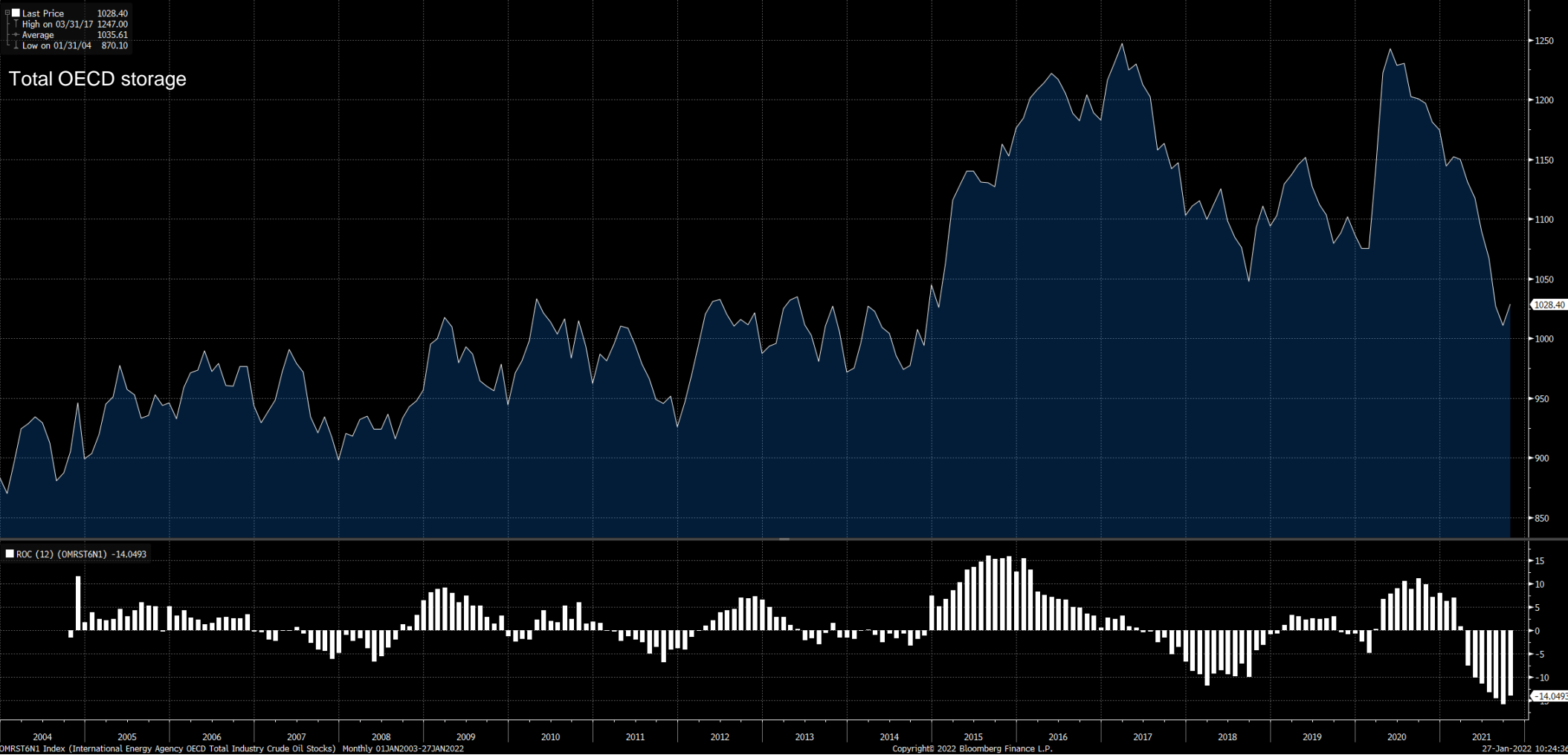
UNDERSUPPLY HAS DRIVEN SIGNIFICANT STORAGE DRAWS, DRIVING HIGHER CRUDE PRICES



Average duration of negative TTM balance over the last 20 years is **~19 months**. We have seen **9 months of negative balance**.

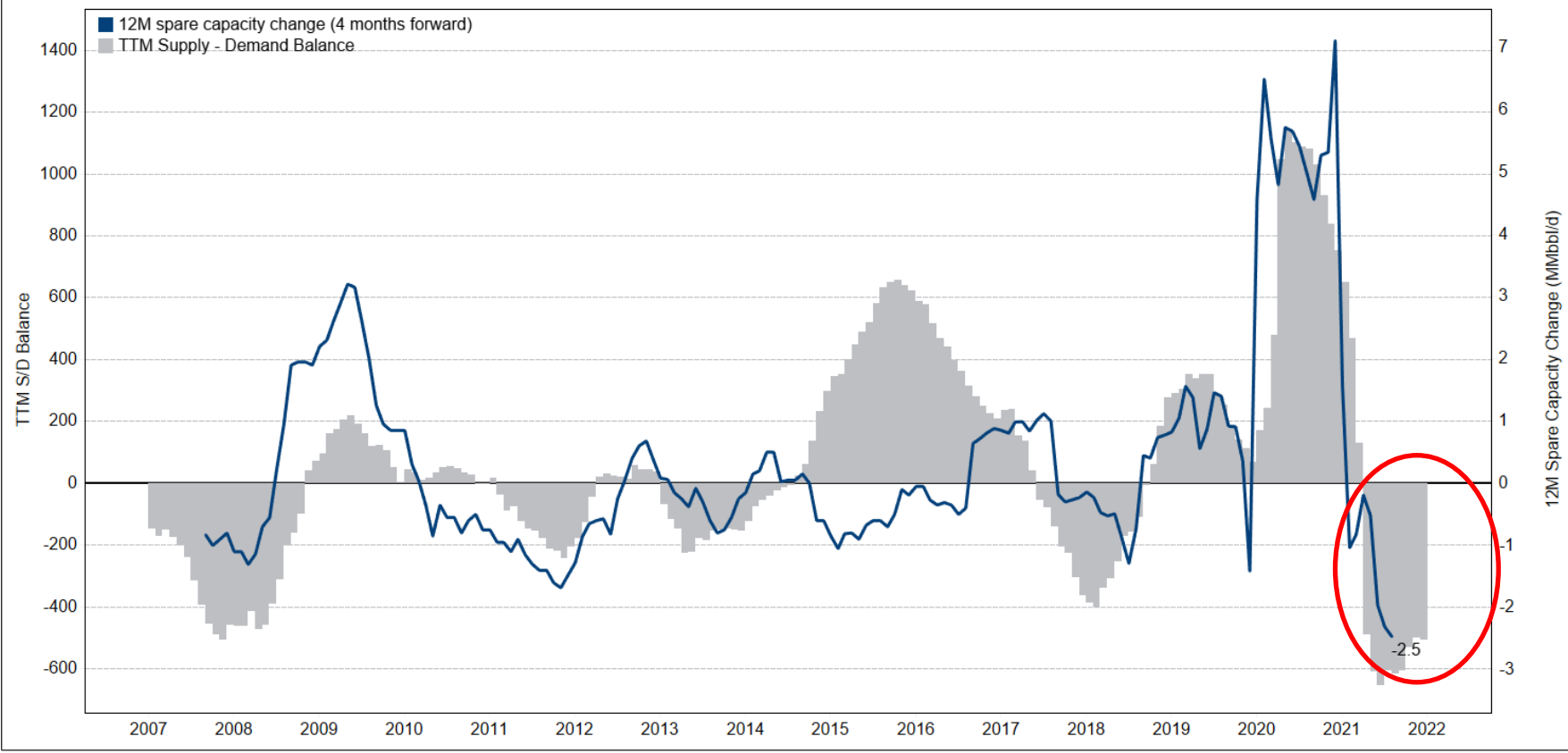


STORAGE DRAWS ERASED BUILDS FROM SHALE GLUT IN 2014/2015 AND 2018



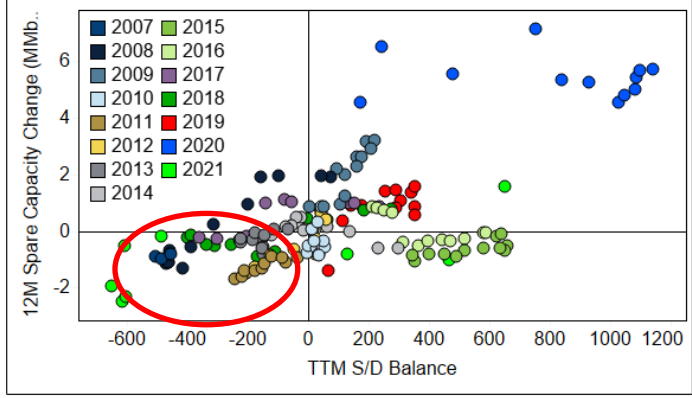
OPEC SPARE CAPACITY COMING DOWN INLINE WITH FUNDAMENTALS

OPEC spare capacity change vs. Global S/D Balance (time series)



Source: Donovan Ventures, EIA short term energy outlook

OPEC Spare capacity change vs. S/D Balance (Cross plot)



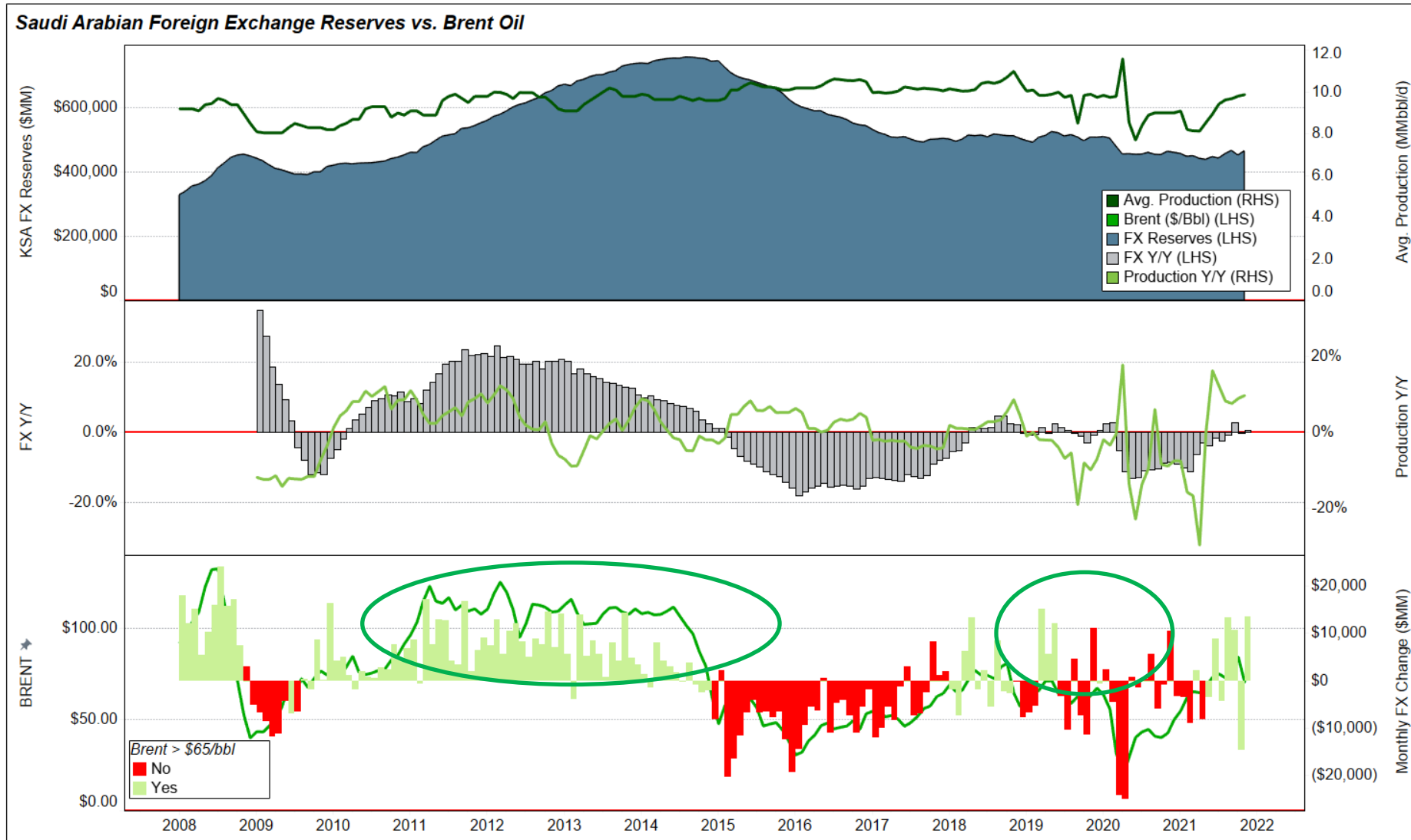
OPEC spare capacity



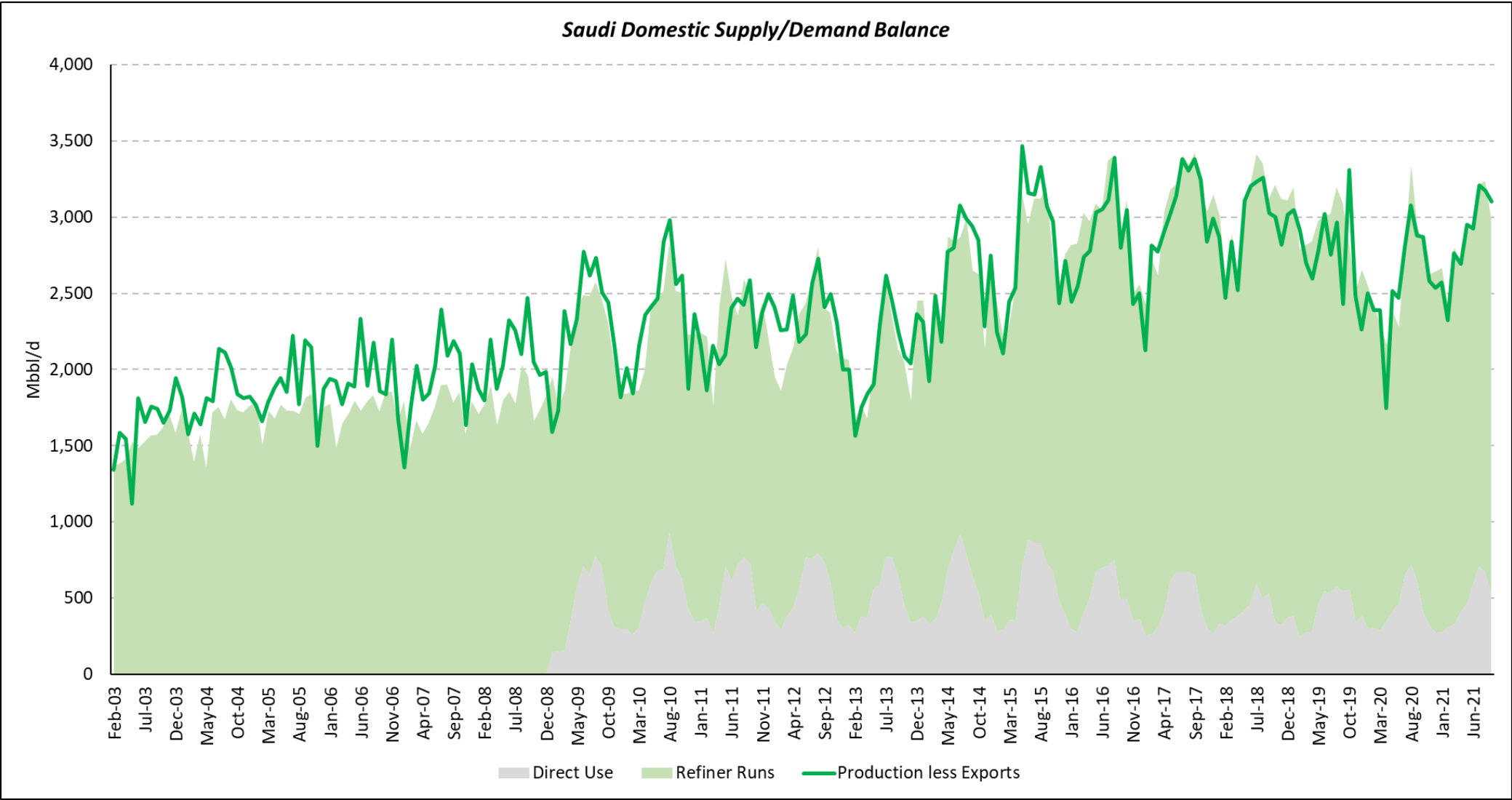
Spare capacity continues to decrease inline with fundamental global balances. OPEC maintaining messaging of ~400,000Bbl/d increases in production (to be adjusted at each policy meeting)

SAUDI ARABIA REMAINS INCENTIVIZED TO KEEP BRENT >\$75/BBL

Over last 15 years, ~84% of reported months with brent \$75+ have driven positive monthly FX change for KSA

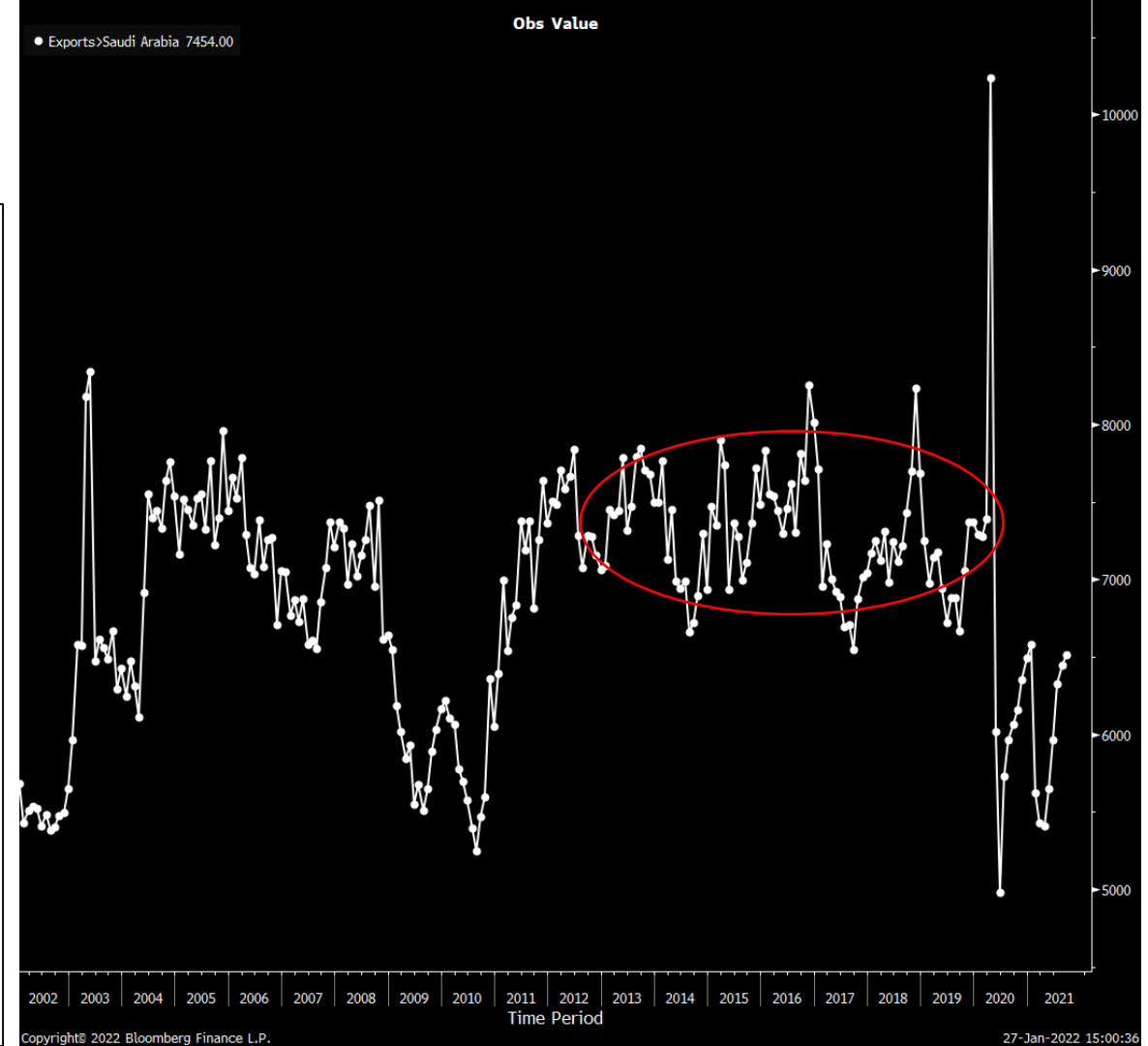
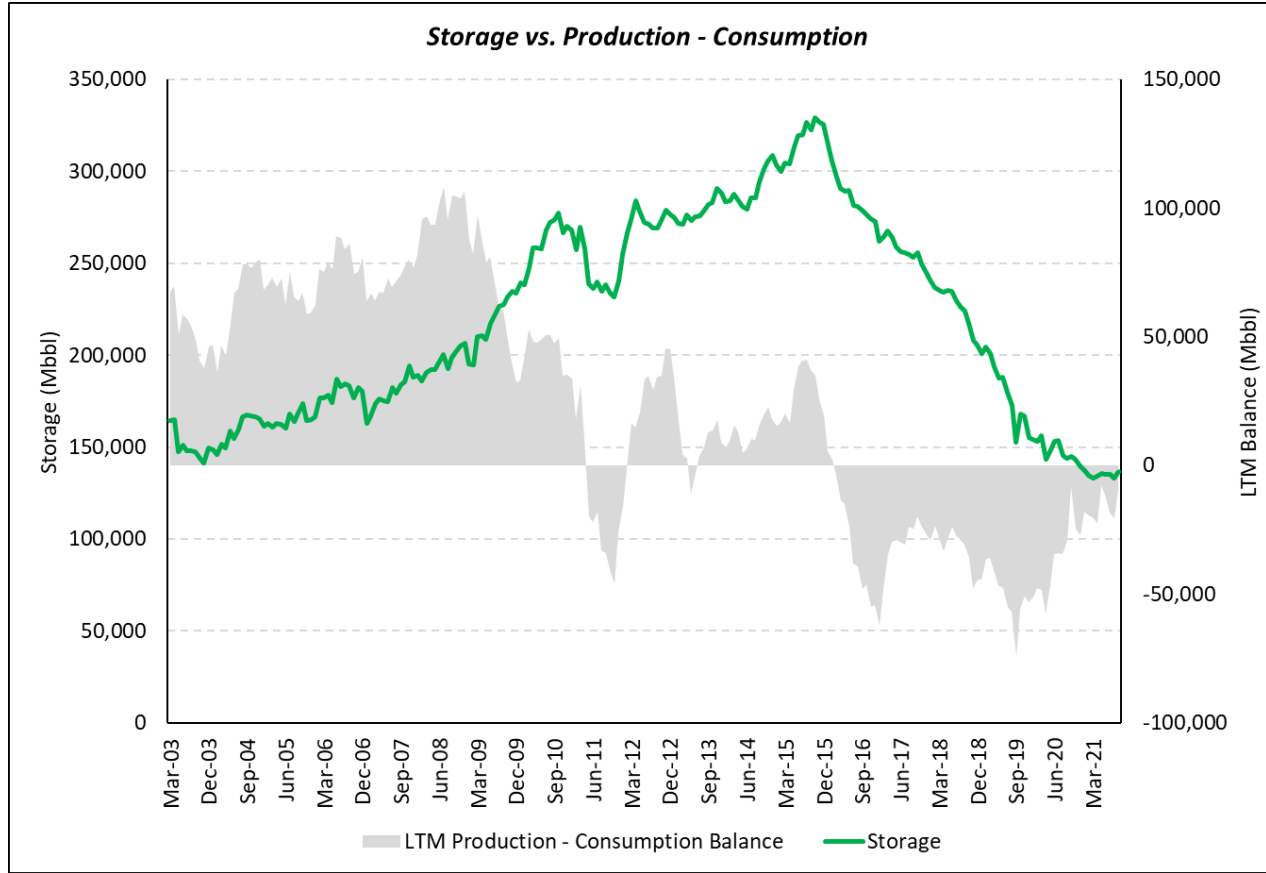


SAUDI DOMESTIC BALANCE VERY TIGHT, WILL REQUIRE ARAMCO TO RAMP CAPEX TO MEET ANY EXPORT GROWTH

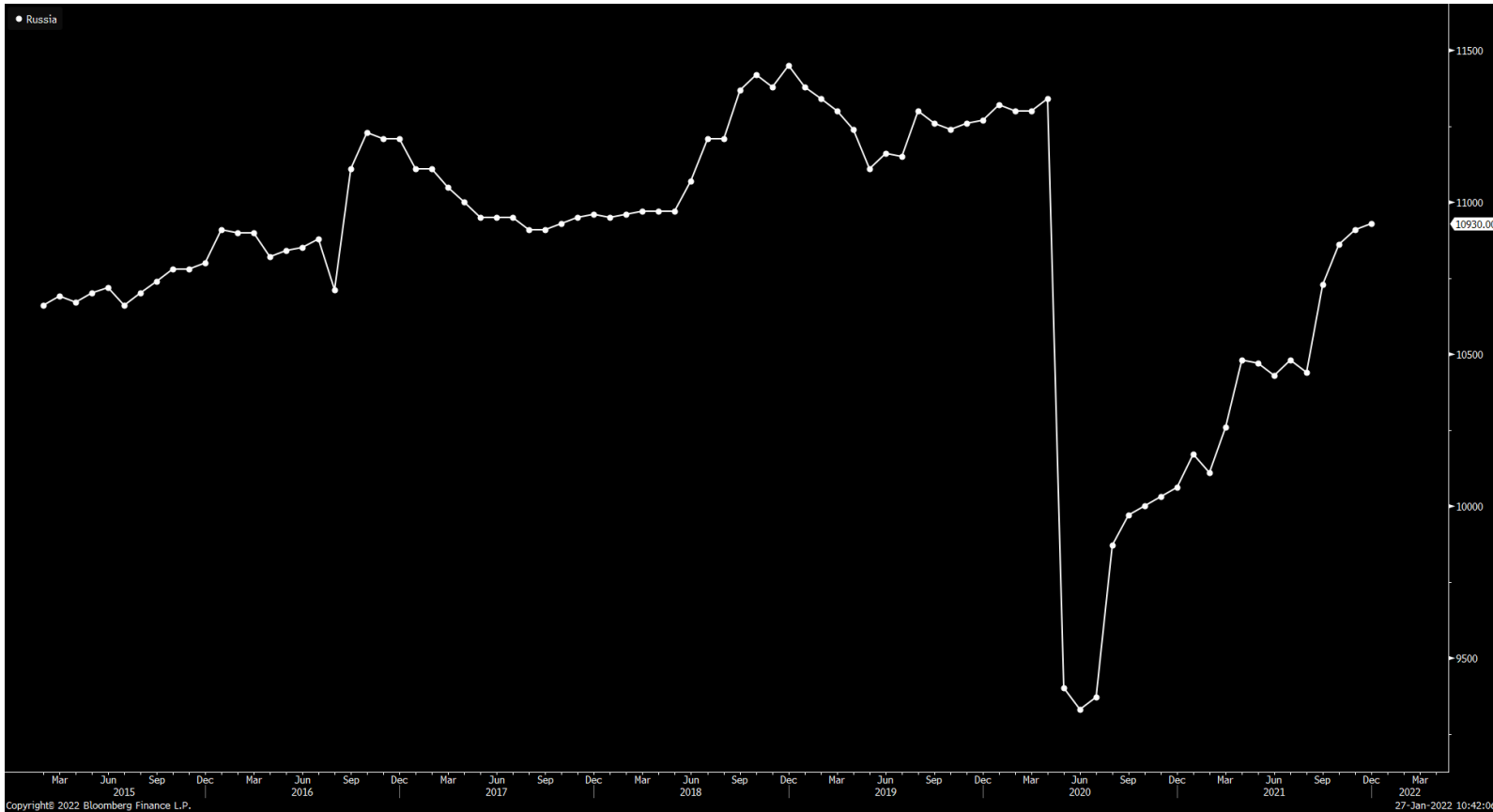


GETTING BACK TO 7MMBBL/D+ IN EXPORTS WILL REQUIRE A PRODUCTION RAMP UP TO ~10.5 MMBBL/D

Saudi Arabia showed their cards in the 2014/2015 price war. Production and export ramp was unsustainable, clearly seen by the reduction in storage. Maintaining export market share at 7.2 to 7.5mmbbl/d will require production to ramp near max capacity in order to avoid depleting storage.



RUSSIA IS ALREADY NEARING 0 SPARE CAPACITY, AND WILL REQUIRE ACCELERATING CAPEX TO GROW IN 22'



Until now, Russian producers have been raising output mainly by restoring production at wells closed in 2020 or increasing flows from operating wells. To ramp up output next year, they will need to focus on drilling new wells.

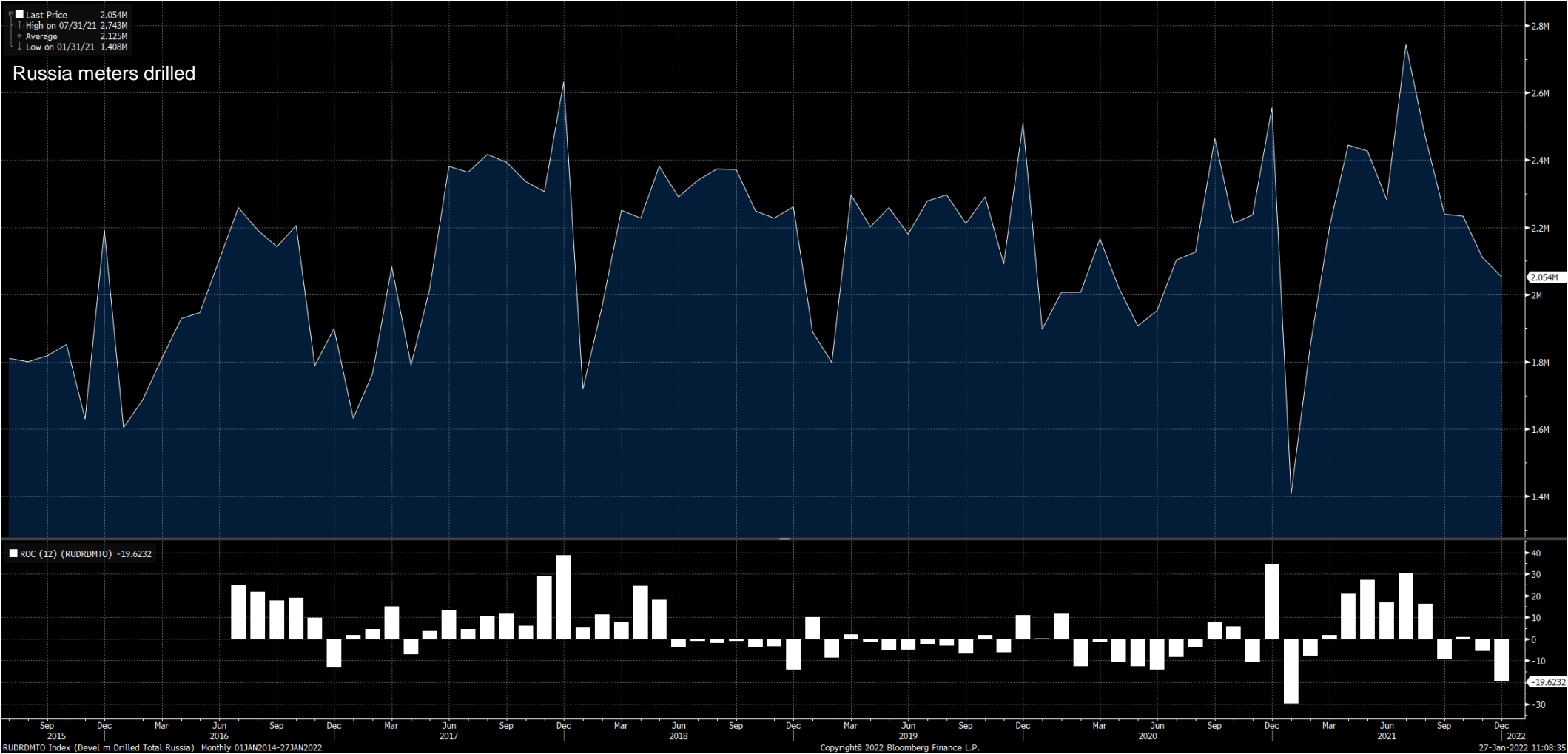
Earlier this week Lukoil PJSC, the second-largest producer in Russia, said that it has restored its production to almost 90% of pre-crisis level of the first quarter 2020. "We're close to full utilization of spare capacity and further production growth will be supported by additional drilling," Vice President for Finance Pavel Zhdanov said Nov. 24.

This echoed Gazprom Neft PJSC, who said last week that it won't have idled oil-output capacity by the end of the year and will keep increasing drilling rates to raise output. Earlier this month, Rosneft PJSC, nation's biggest oil producer, said it used ahead of time its reserve production capacity of 25,000 tons a day (some 183,250 barrels a day), which was available at the end of the second quarter, and "promptly increased crude-oil output to ensure compliance with agreed OPEC+ quotas" for Russia.

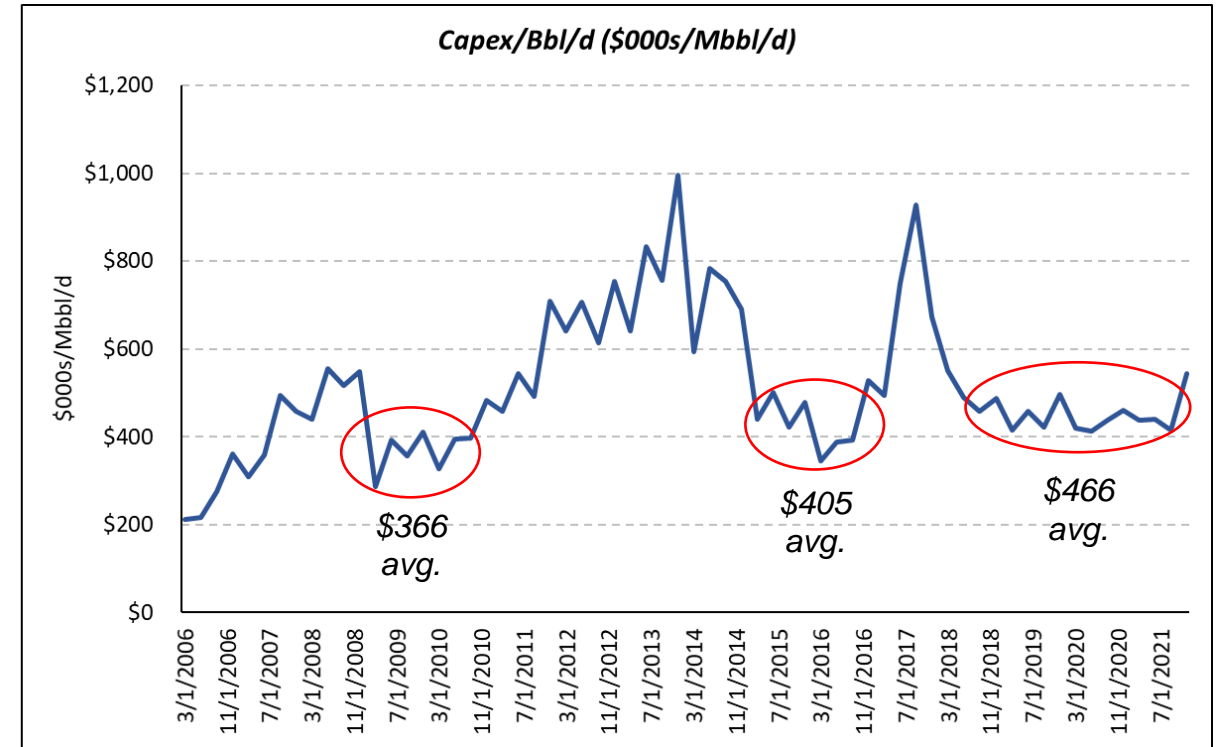
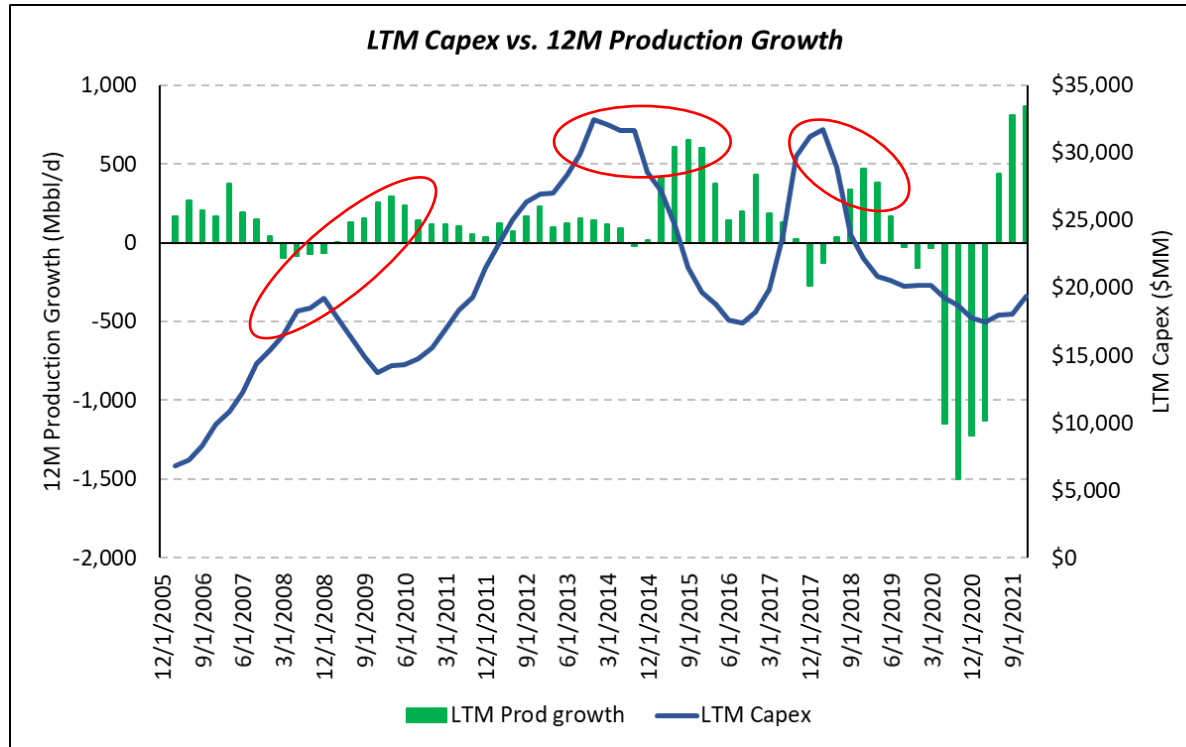
As CDU-TEK data doesn't provide a breakdown between crude and condensate, which is excluded from the OPEC+ agreement, it's difficult to assess Russia's adherence with the deal. Last month, Russia was over-producing with its compliance held at 92% in October, the International Energy Agency said in its latest monthly report.



RUSSIAN METERS DRILLED ACCELERATED IN MID-2021, BUT DECELERATED INTO YEAR END (WINTER PAUSE)



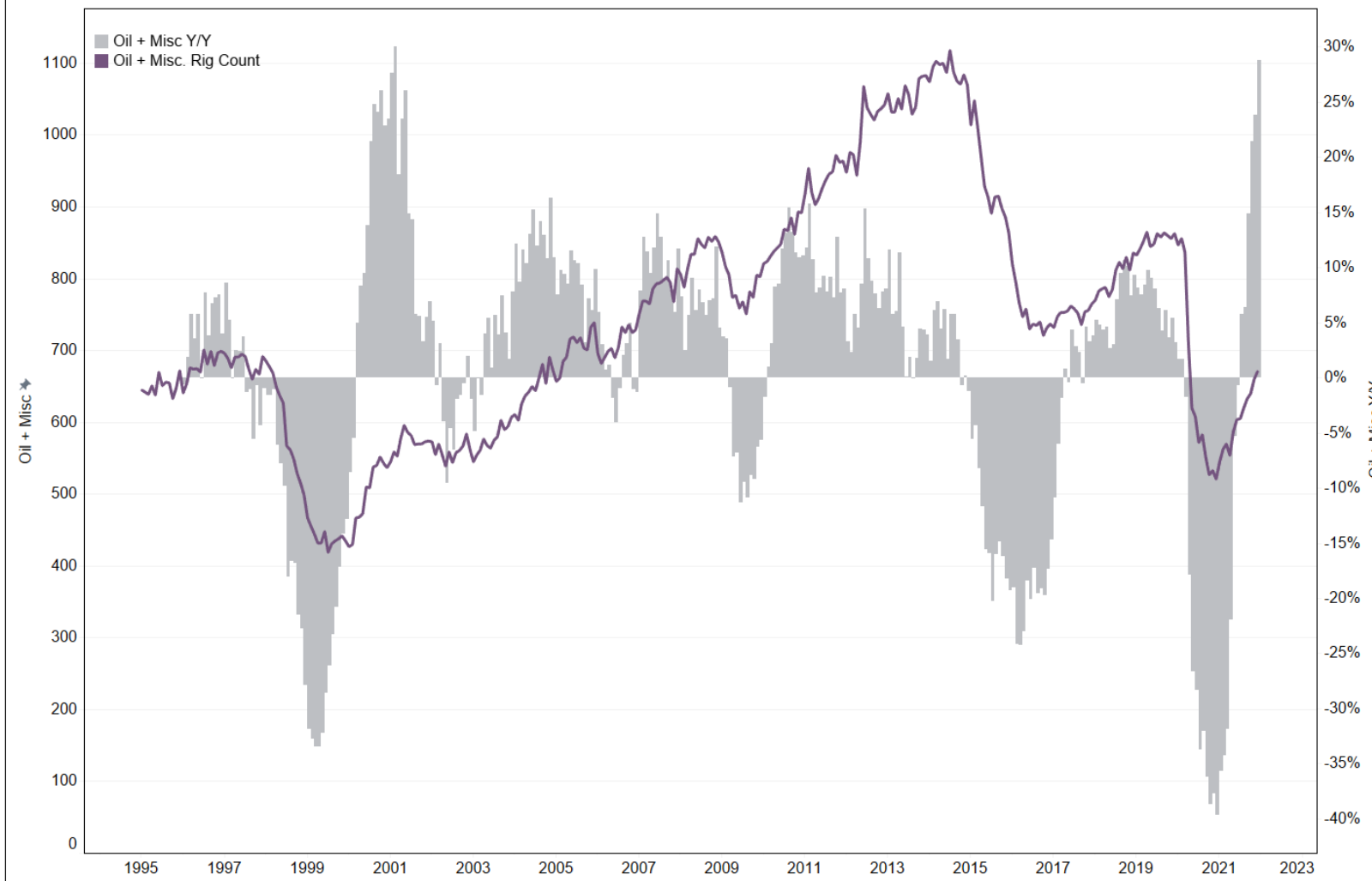
RUSSIAN CAPEX LEADS PRODUCTION BY ~3-4 QUARTERS, WITH BASE MAINTENANCE CAPEX INCREASING EACH CYCLE



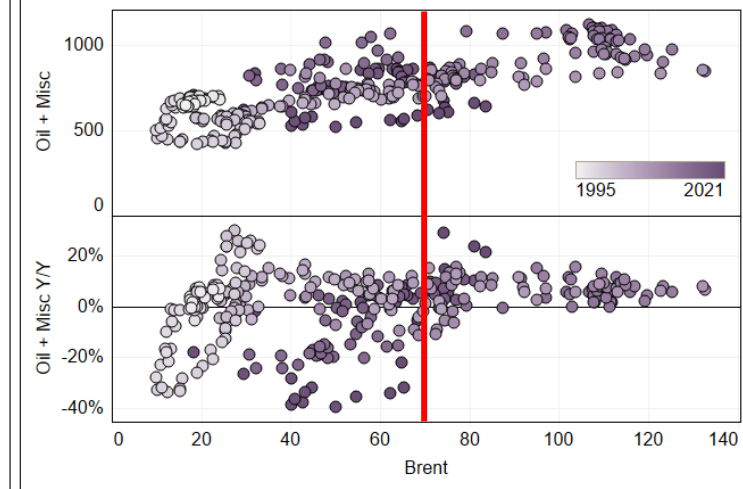
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY CONTINUING TO ACCELERATE WITH BRENT >\$70/BBL

International rig count starting to accelerate with Brent crossing the key \$70/bbl threshold, but relative to pre-covid levels rig count is still **down ~22%**

International Oil + Misc. Rig Count vs. Y/Y % Change



Rig count vs. Brent and Y/Y % Change



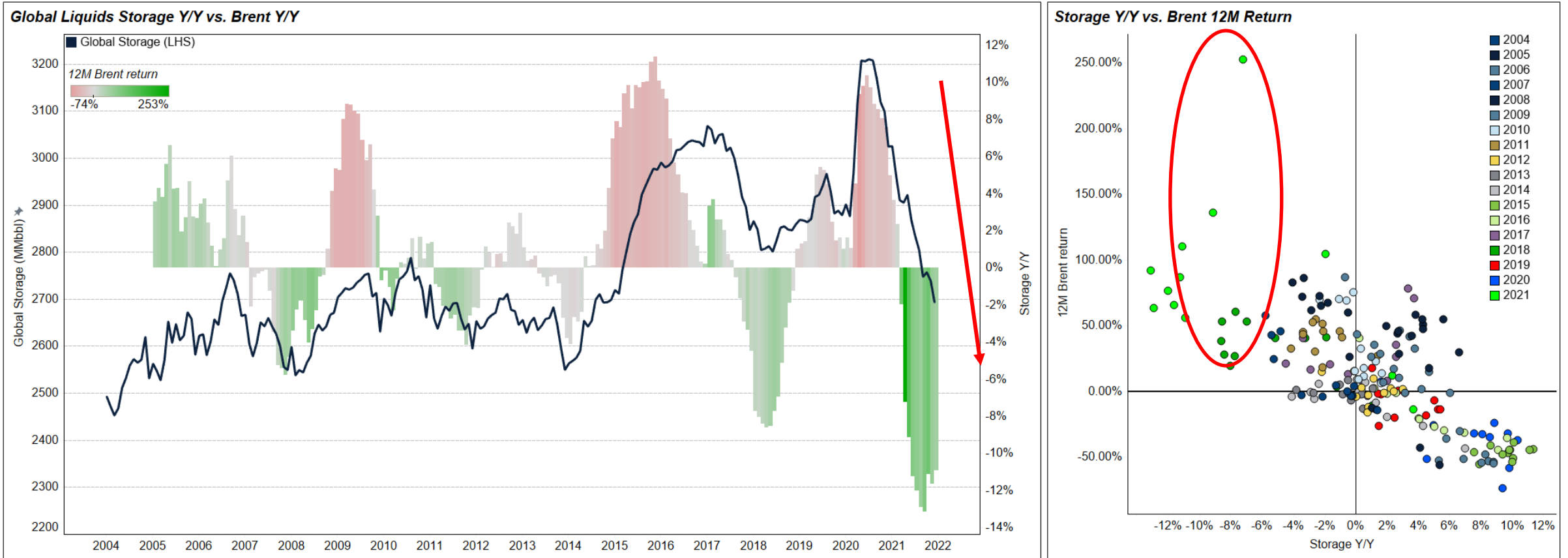
Y/Y % Change Positive Ratio by Brent Bucket



Source: Donovan Ventures, Baker Hughes international rig count

NEGATIVE INVENTORIES Y/Y IS LIKELY TO DRIVE CONTINUED PRICE ACCELERATION

Brent price has a **positive 12M return ~83%** of months reported when storage is negative Y/Y (data since 2004); the **average 12M return is ~41%** (min: -7%, max: +252%, median: +40%)

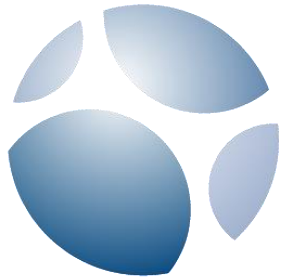


Source: Donovan Ventures, EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, Bloomberg



BRENT REMAINS ELEVATED, WITH STEEP COMPS - SIGNIFICANT PRICE UPSIDE REMAINS





MARKET DYNAMICS – WILL MARKET PLAY NICE?

EVERYONE LOVES RATE OF CHANGE IN MACRO! NEGATIVE RATE OF CHANGE ISN'T ALWAYS BAD FOR CRUDE

Macro analysts typically cite negative outlooks for crude oil during periods when growth (GDP) and inflation (CPI) are decelerating on a Y/Y basis

	Historical CL1 Returns*				
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M
ALL US STORAGE SCENARIOS					
D					
AVG	0.2%	-5.7%	-10.2%	-7.9%	-4.5%
MIN	-54.2%	-66.5%	-68.1%	-67.8%	-70.5%
MAX	88.4%	91.7%	38.8%	59.1%	86.5%
% Positive	55.3%	36.8%	32.9%	40.8%	40.8%
<i>Typically worst environment</i>					
I					
AVG	-0.7%	3.4%	7.2%	14.3%	22.7%
MIN	-20.8%	-27.8%	-37.7%	-44.0%	-52.0%
MAX	20.7%	45.5%	45.9%	80.7%	148.0%
% Positive	47.1%	57.1%	61.4%	67.1%	67.1%
G					
AVG	2.3%	3.7%	8.5%	5.2%	2.4%
MIN	-22.2%	-28.5%	-31.5%	-42.6%	-50.1%
MAX	29.7%	48.1%	66.6%	136.9%	68.7%
% Positive	59.0%	57.4%	68.9%	65.6%	54.1%
R					
<i>Overall best environment</i>					
AVG	2.7%	11.9%	19.5%	24.7%	26.3%
MIN	-11.3%	-25.3%	-21.9%	-34.1%	-33.9%
MAX	36.6%	113.7%	96.4%	177.1%	237.5%
% Positive	64.2%	79.0%	80.2%	74.1%	74.1%

	Historical CL1 Returns*				
	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M
ALL US STORAGE SCENARIOS					
D					
AVG	0.2%	-5.7%	-10.2%	-7.9%	-4.5%
MIN	-54.2%	-66.5%	-68.1%	-67.8%	-70.5%
MAX	88.4%	91.7%	38.8%	59.1%	86.5%
% Positive	55.3%	36.8%	32.9%	40.8%	40.8%
POSITIVE Y/Y US CRUDE INVENTORY (EX SPR)					
D					
AVG	0.7%	-7.9%	-17.3%	-18.2%	-18.9%
MIN	-54.2%	-66.5%	-68.1%	-67.8%	-70.5%
MAX	88.4%	91.7%	35.4%	49.5%	54.9%
% Positive	54.7%	32.1%	22.6%	26.4%	22.6%
NEGATIVE Y/Y US CRUDE INVENTORY (EX SPR)					
D					
AVG	-0.9%	-0.9%	6.2%	15.8%	28.7%
MIN	-32.6%	-45.3%	-40.2%	-35.5%	-28.7%
MAX	17.9%	34.0%	38.8%	59.1%	86.5%
% Positive	56.5%	47.8%	56.5%	73.9%	82.6%
SPREAD BETWEEN NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE Y/Y					
AVG	-1.6%	7.0%	23.6%	34.0%	47.7%
MIN	21.6%	21.1%	27.9%	32.3%	41.9%
MAX	-70.5%	-57.8%	3.4%	9.6%	31.6%
% Positive	1.8%	15.8%	33.9%	47.5%	60.0%

*Monthly frequency from 1998 to 2021

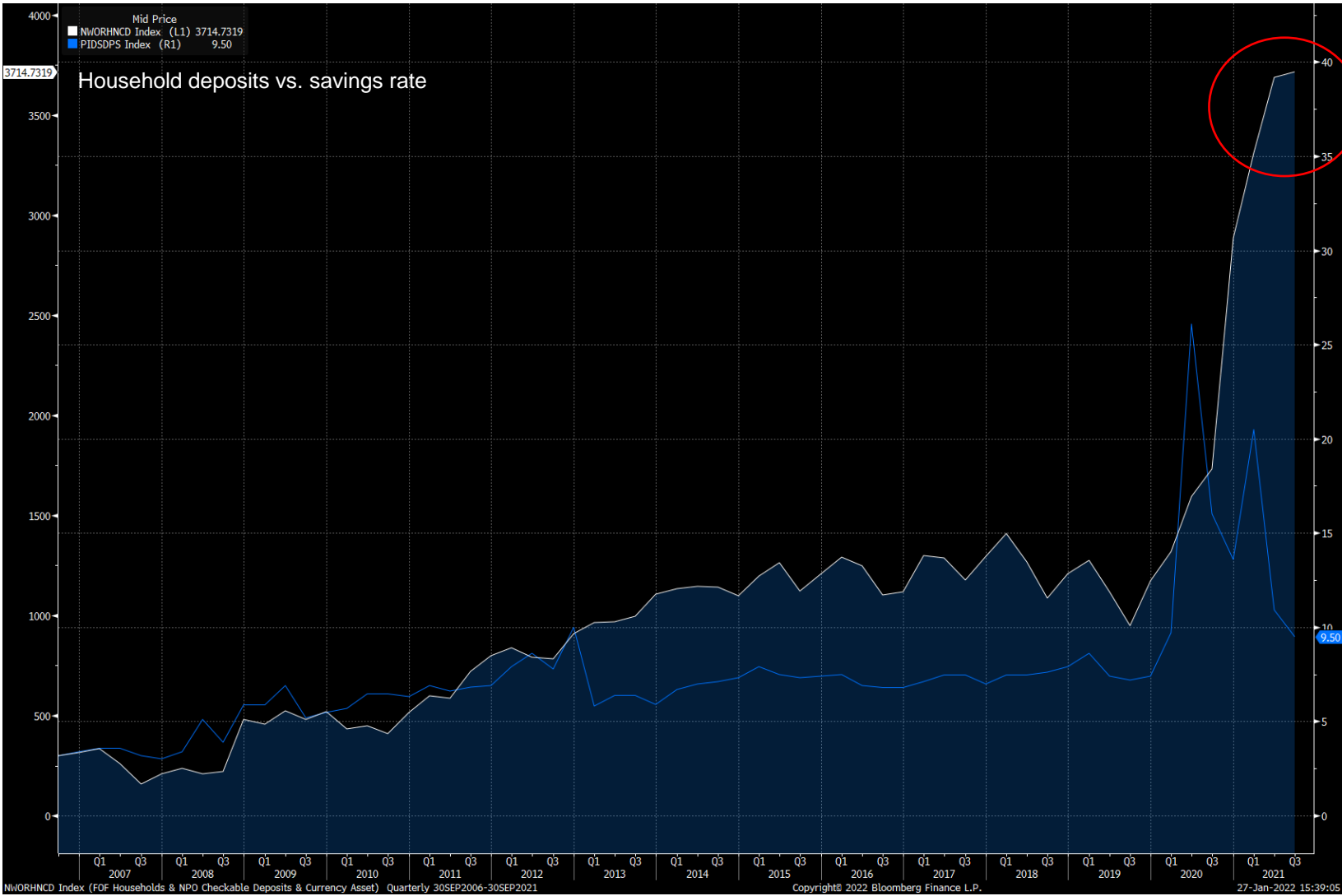
Note: Macro regime as defined by 42Macro; CL1 data from BBG

Yes, reflation is the typically the best environment for crude and deflation is bad (across ALL storage cycles)...

...But, in deflationary cycles with positive crude fundamentals (rare yes, but negative Y/Y rate of change) where the market is undersupplied, crude has a positive expected return

A QUICK LOOK AT CONSUMPTION CAPACITY IN THE U.S. – CONSUMER DEPOSITS AT ALL-TIME HIGHS

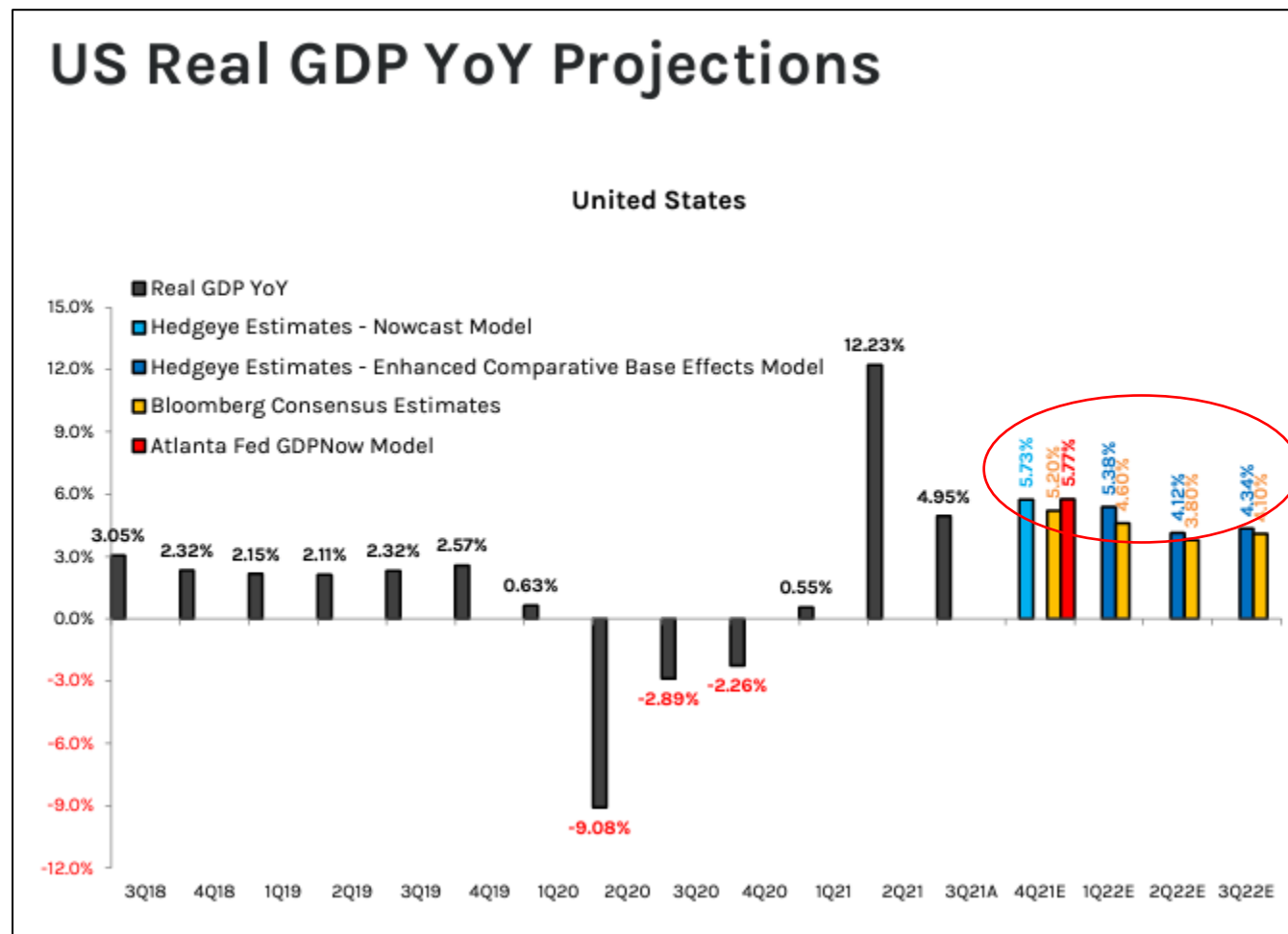
Unprecedented monetary and fiscal support drove record personal savings rate and levels. While the savings rate is normalizing, total household and non-profit deposits are at record levels (ie. pent-up consumption capacity)



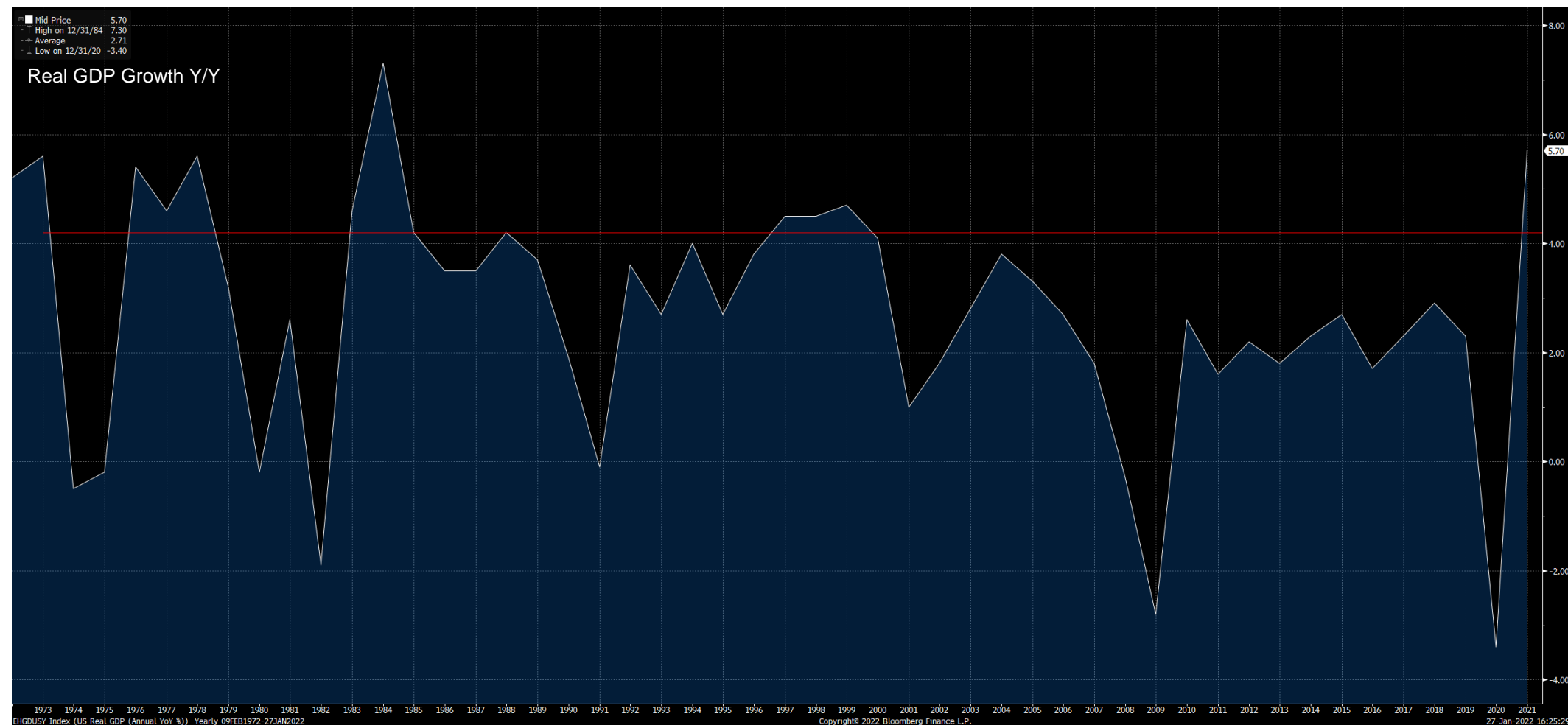
Deposits at record levels, likely to decline from here as cash enters the economy

Savings rate normalizing

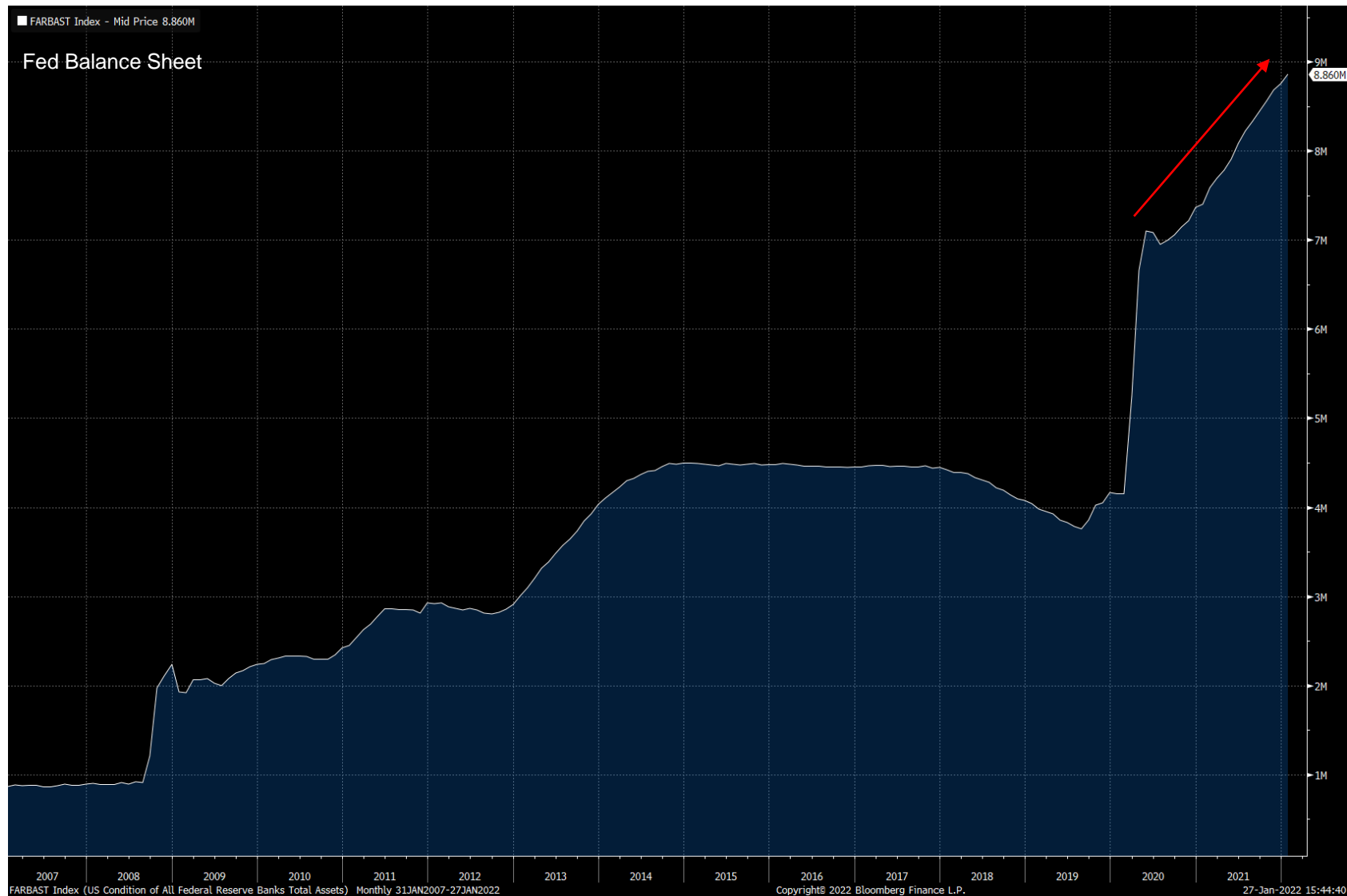
22' GDP ESTIMATES HAVE COME DOWN, BUT ARE STILL >4% Y/Y



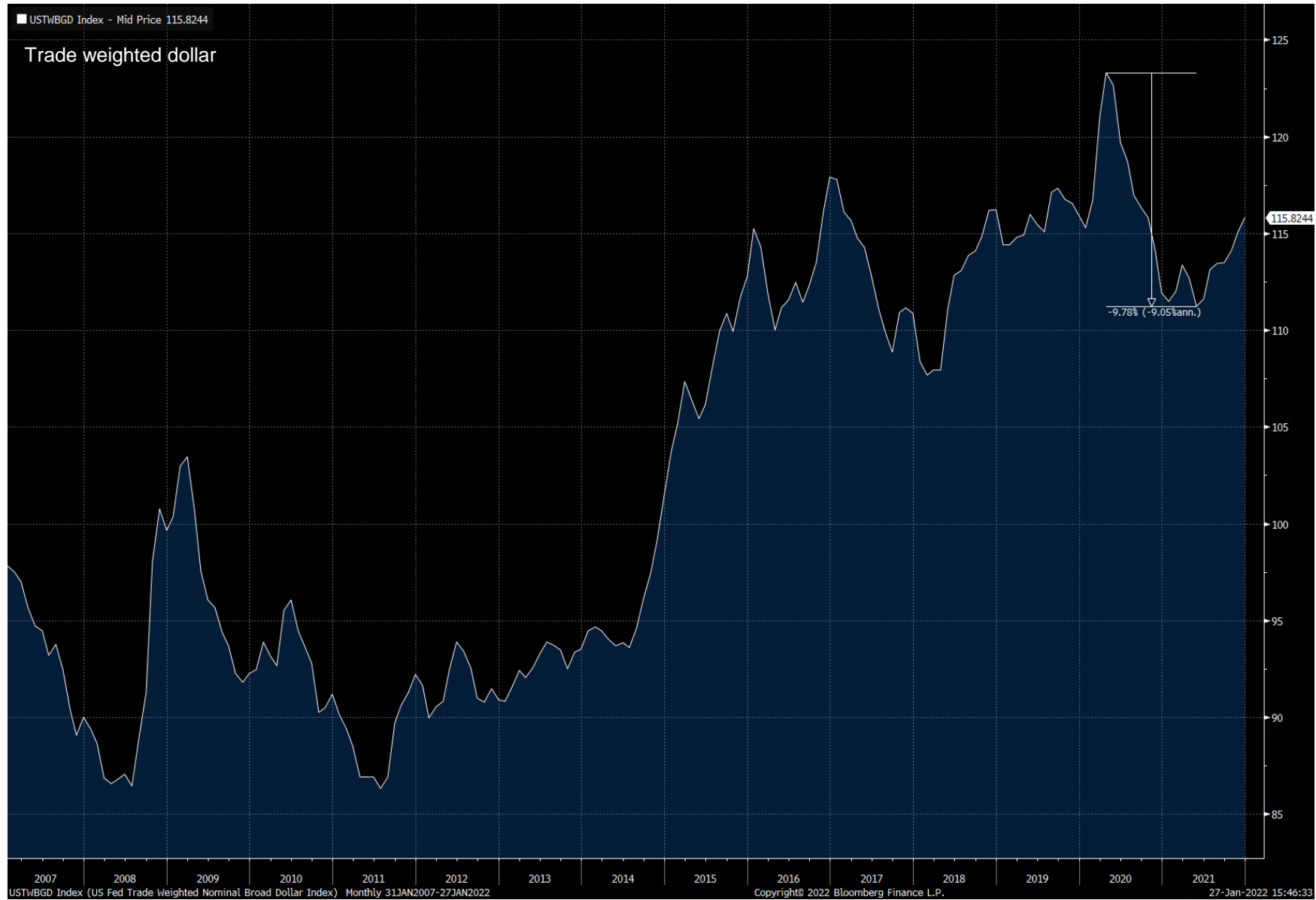
OUTSIDE OF 2021, THE US HASN'T SEEN REAL GDP GROWTH >4% SINCE 1999



GDP GROWTH WAS DRIVEN BY A CTRL + PRINT FED AND CONGRESS...

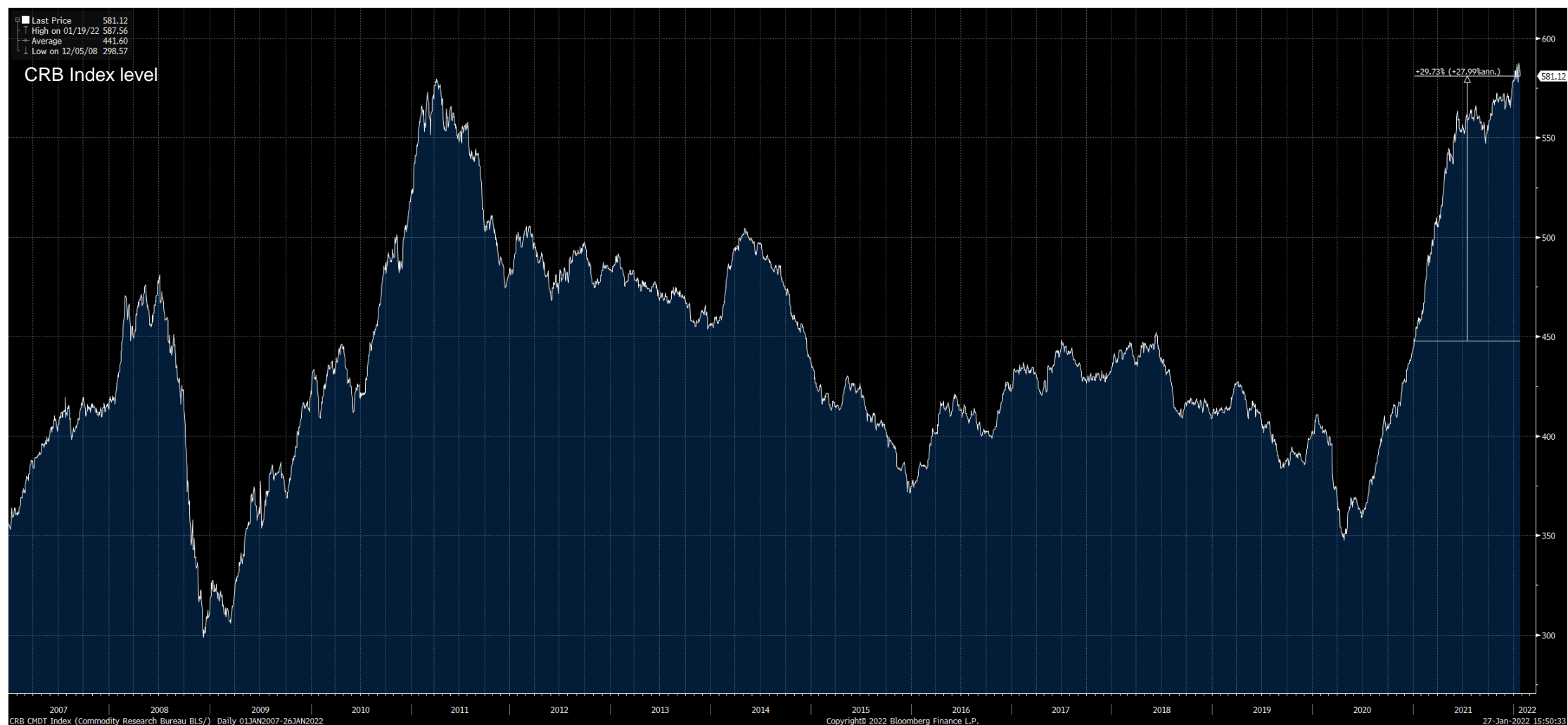


...THAT MONEY PRINTING MACHINE DROVE DOLLAR LOWER BY ~10% AT ITS TROUGH IN 21'...



... AND COMMODITIES MUCH HIGHER

CRB index finished 2021 up ~30%, with the Y/Y rate of change peaking at ~+55% in June 2021

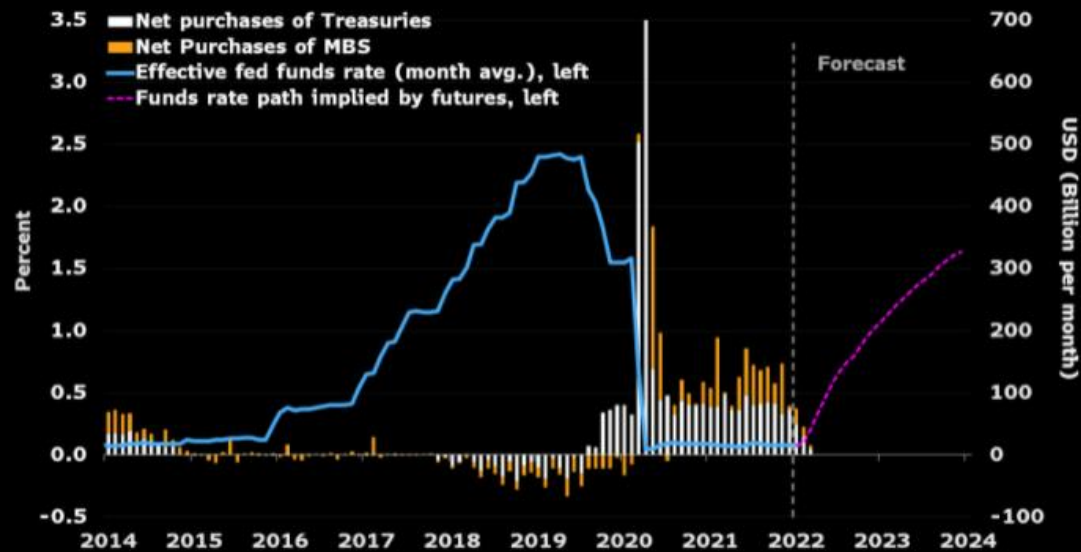


CRB index is a basket of 19 commodities, including crude oil, natural gas, heating oil, RBOB gasoline, etc.



HOWEVER, MR. POWELL JUST TOLD THE MARKET YOUR MONEY PRINTER IS GOING TO STOP

QE Wind-Down, Hikes Follow



Bloomberg Economics, Federal Reserve, Bloomberg. Note: Purchases summed to \$1.2 trillion in April 2020

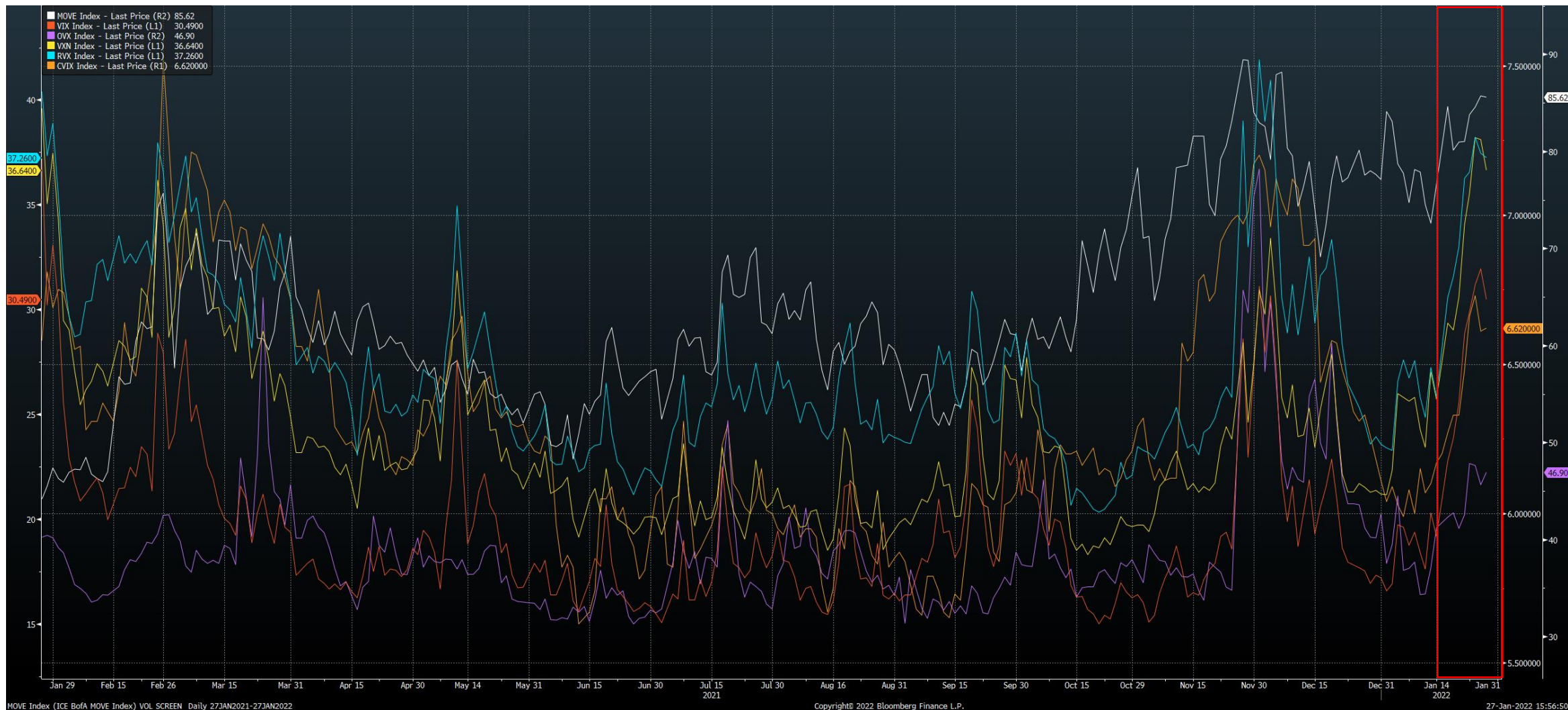
Powell Sounds Very Hawkish

Chairman Powell clearly telegraphed a rate hike at the Fed's March meeting at the press conference. He also made several relatively hawkish comments.

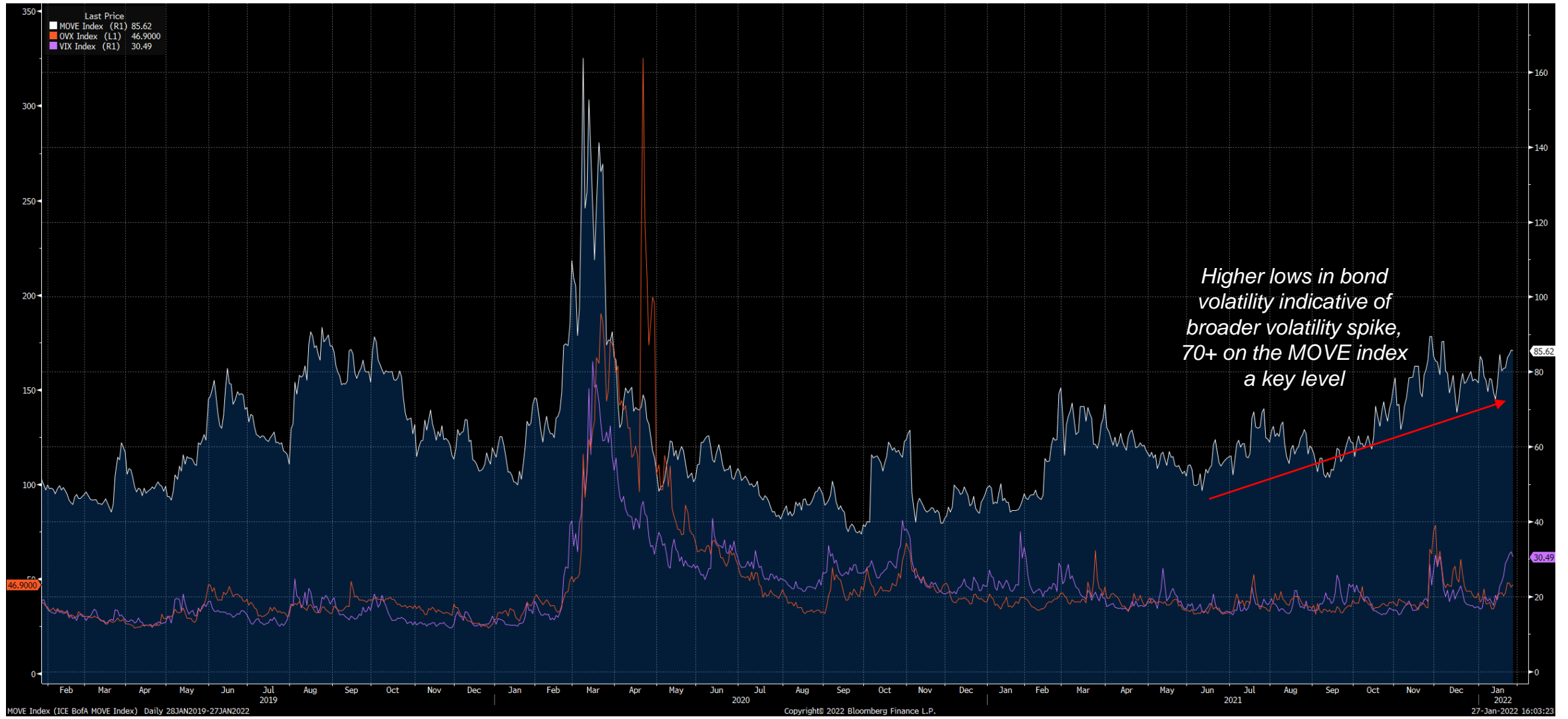
- First, he said the majority of the committee favor raising rates in March. And when asked whether hikes at consecutive meetings are in play, he did not rule it out.
- Second, since December Fed staff have probably increased their inflation forecasts, as Bloomberg Economics expected. Powell said that he would be inclined to lift the core PCE by a "few tenths" of a percentage point. In our view, this implies that, based on today's information set, the FOMC would have anticipated four rate hikes for 2022 instead of three as set out in its December projections. Furthermore, he said that inflation risks are tilted to the upside, particularly given the spread of omicron in China and geopolitical conflict in Europe. Bloomberg Economics expects five rate hikes by the end of the year as the FOMC realizes by mid-year that price growth is running hotter than is consistent with its 2% inflation mandate.
- Third, when asked about the FOMC's reaction to the recent equities rout, Powell implied the market is exactly where the Fed wants it to be. This indicates if the selloff does not have a material impact on the real economy, then the Fed will overlook it. Powell also added that there's room for financial conditions to tighten without hurting the labor market, which he characterized as "very, very strong," and perhaps the tightest "ever".



WITH THE COMING EXPECTATION OF A HAWKISH ACCELERATION BY THE FED, MARKET VOLATILITY SPIKED

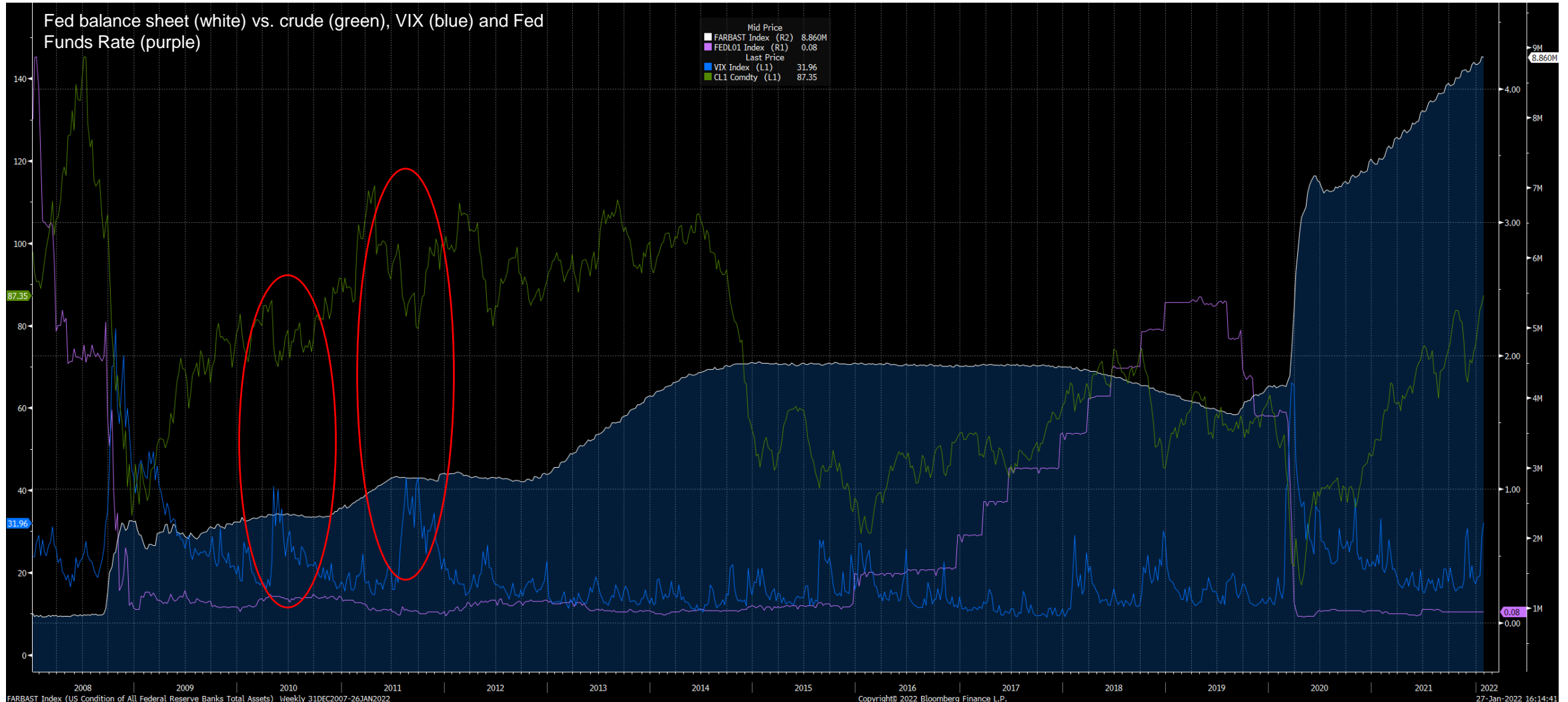


WE CLOSELY FOLLOW THE MOVE INDEX, WHICH OFTEN PRESAGES MOVES IN EQUITY AND COMMODITY VOL



THE BIGGEST QUESTION IS WHEN WILL THE FED PULL BACK FROM THE HAWKISH STANCE?

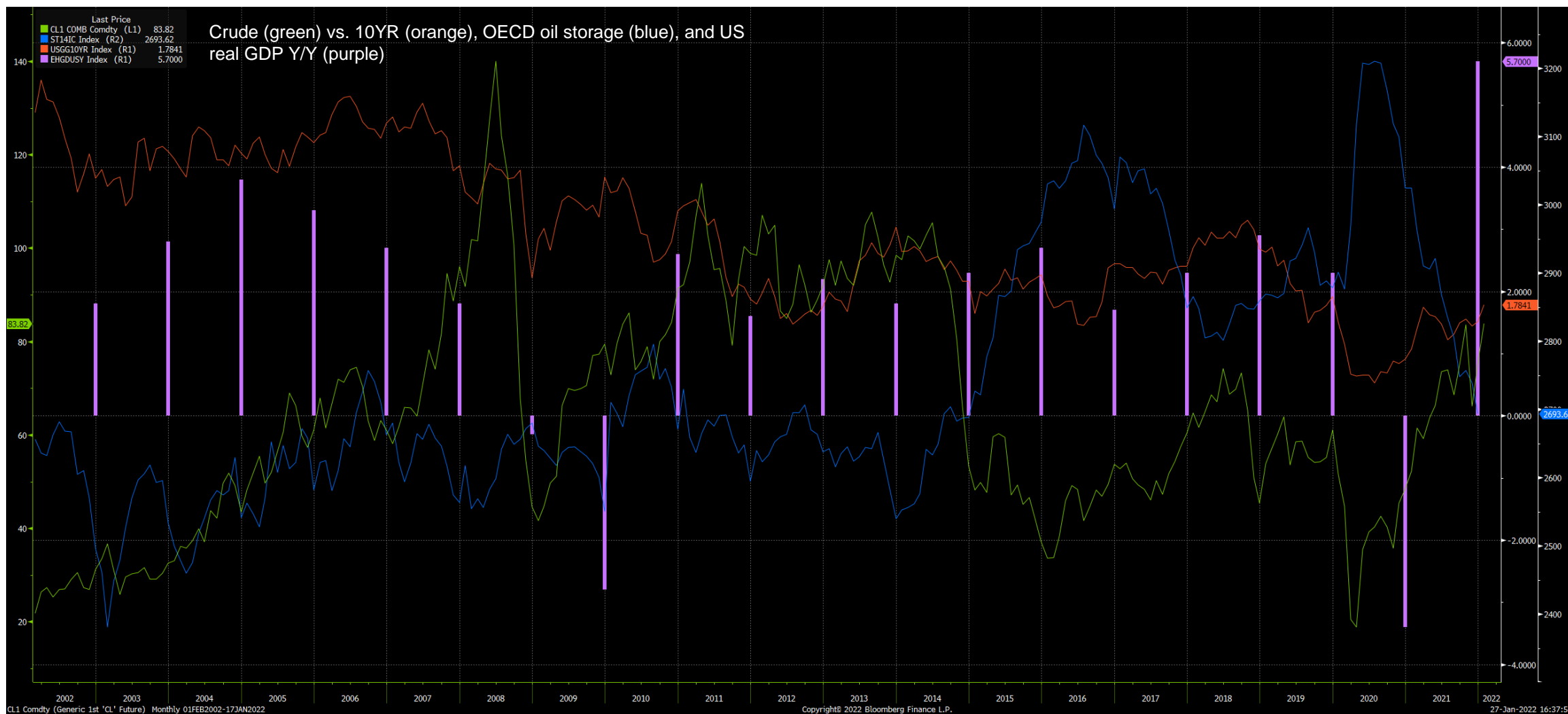
In 2010 and 2011, the start/stop of balance sheet reduction by the Fed and slight raises in the Fed funds rate drove significant spikes in equity volatility. In 2010, WTI pulled back ~18% on the first reduction, and the second pause drove a ~30% correction.



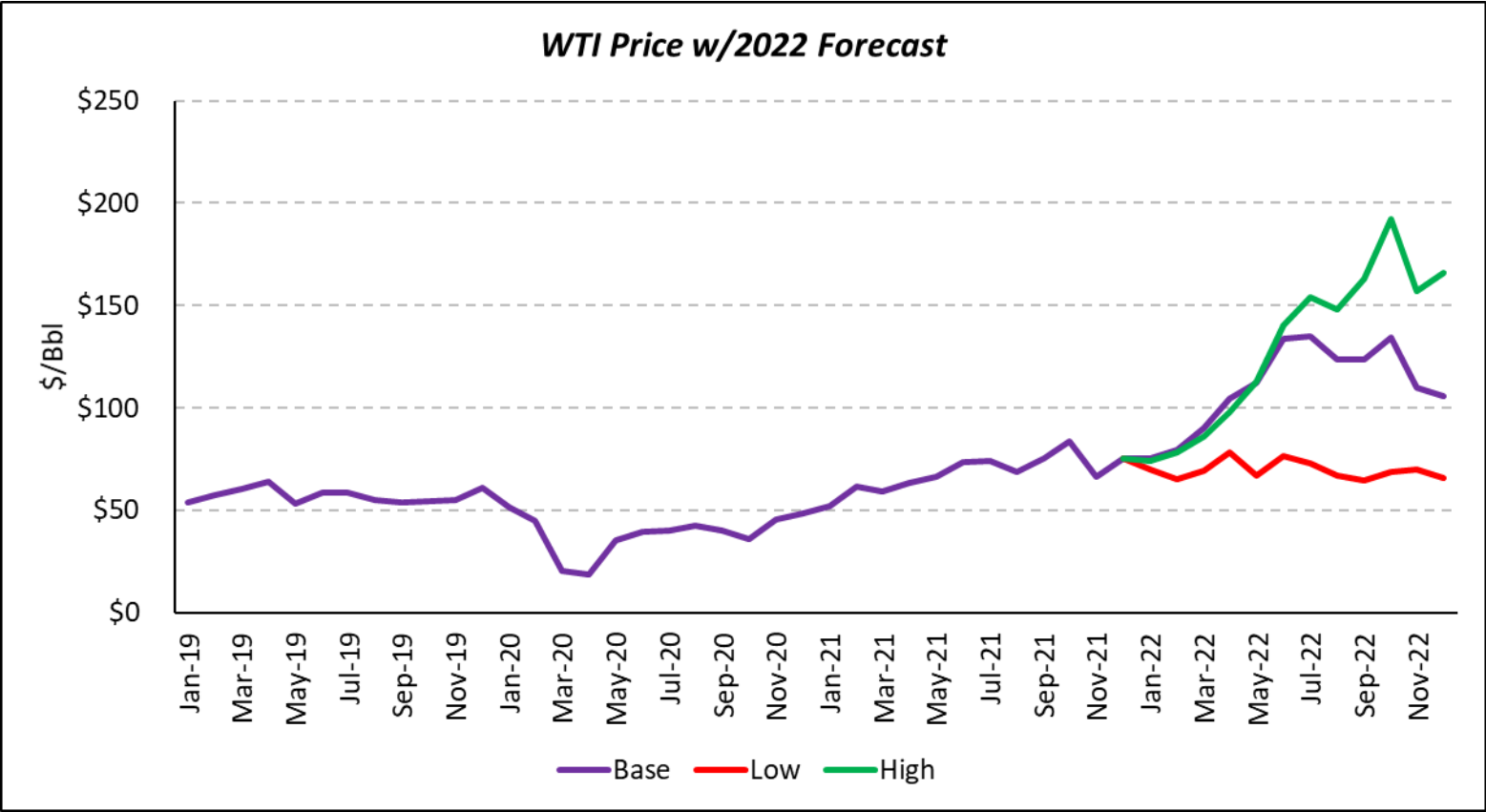
VOLATILITY SPIKES IN COMMODITY MARKETS LIKELY REPRESENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADD LONG EXPOSURE IN 1H22'...

Every cycle is different, but the current supply demand balance is like 2011 when the market was significantly undersupplied oil as demand rebounded into tightening monetary policy and decelerating GDP growth. Demand has accelerated much faster this cycle, and capex is increasing from a much lower base.

The likely case is for inventories to remain negative Y/Y, supporting accelerating crude prices in 1H22'

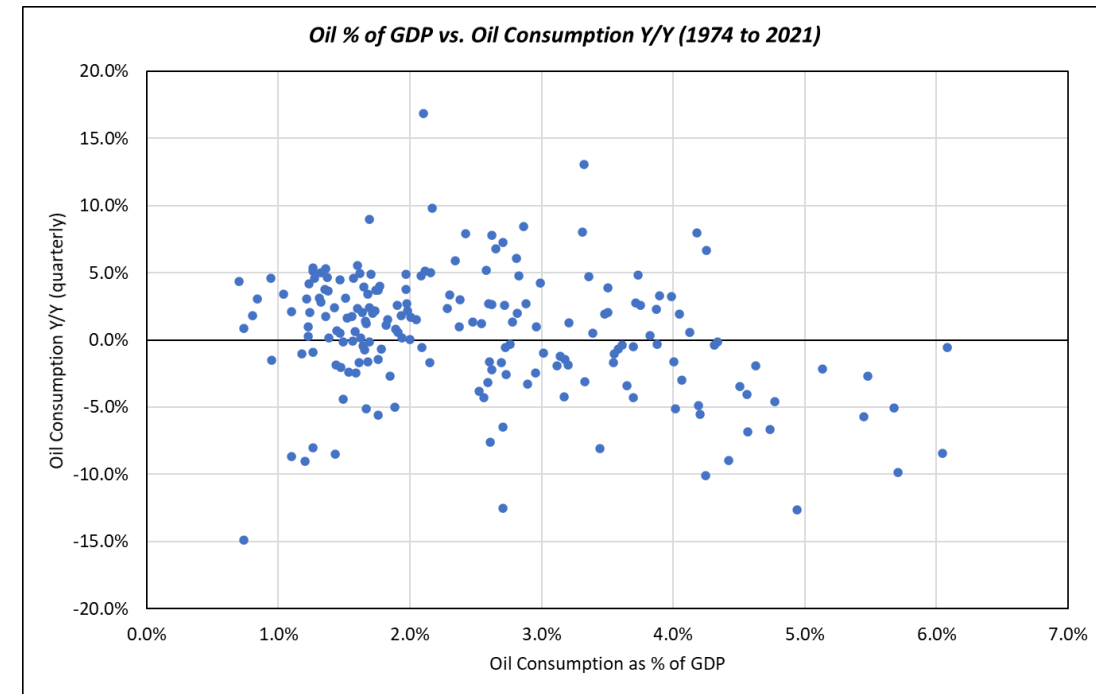
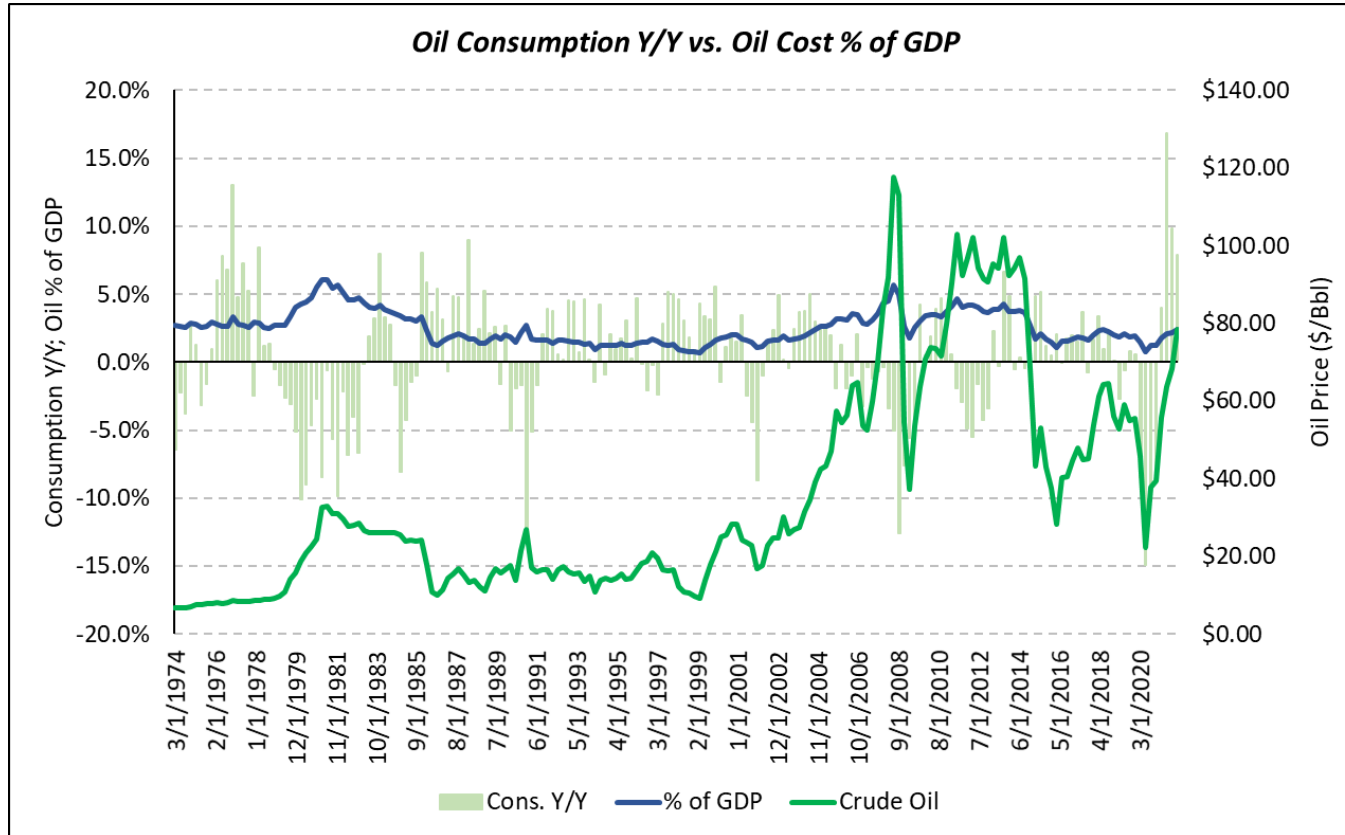


GRAND FINALE – WTI PRICE FORECAST...



... BUT TIME FOR THE CATCH – DEMAND DESTRUCTION

Since 1974, **~75% of quarters following** a quarter where oil expenditures as a % of GDP are **greater than 4%** have seen negative Q/Q oil consumption. When using 5% (% of GDP) as a threshold, **~84%** of quarters have negative consumption Q/Q.



Base case forecast assumes 2022 peak WTI near the 4% threshold (at ~\$130/bbl), which is likely to impact crude oil demand negatively. The magnitude of the impact is hard to model, but a **negative inflection in prices** subsequently is a probable outcome.

2022 CASE COMMENTARY

Model input	Base case	High case	Low case
Monetary policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balance sheet growth decelerates in 1H22' with first rate hikes commencing, dovish pivot in mid-22' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fed pulls back on hawkish commentary and stance in early 2Q22' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fed maintains hawkish stance and does not pull back commentary or policy in 22'
Dollar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dollar continues to strengthen in 1H22', likely peaks in mid-22' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dollar strengthens with hawkish Fed until dovish pivot and then pulls back through year-end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dollar continues to make new cycle highs through 22'
OPEC + supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spare capacity normalized in 1Q22' Production increases to ~30mmbbl/d by mid-22' Reduces call on US exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spare capacity normalized in 1Q22' OPEC + attempts to accelerate production, but lead time from activity to first production pushes volume growth to 2H22' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spare capacity normalized early 1Q22' OPEC+ accelerates capex and production growth, Iran volumes return in 3Q22'
US Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow ramp due to 1H22' supply chain issues Supply chain issues alleviate mid-2Q' and allows for supply to ramp US exits at ~12.5mmbbl/d 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US maintains flat production and is unable to ramp due to supply chain issues (12Mmbbl/d exit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US supply chains ease in late 1Q22', private operators ramp 10-15% Y/Y and public operators accelerate capex (13.2Mmbb/d exit)
Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US accelerates at slower pace Y/Y than 21', but reaches ~17.1mmbbl/d (refiner net inputs) in summer 22' Global demand accelerates to between 102 and 103Mmbbl/d 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US demand accelerates Y/Y at slightly reduced pace than 21' (~75%) Global growth accelerates to 103MMbbl/d by summer 22' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y/Y growth moderates at a slower pace than 21' Global economy decelerates in 2Q22' due to significant supply chain problems and limited fiscal impulse

DISCLAIMER

“This informational presentation (this “Presentation”) has been prepared by Donovan Ventures, LLC (together with its affiliates, the “Company”) exclusively for informational and discussion purposes only and may not be relied on in any manner as legal, tax, regulatory, or investment advice and shall not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities. All opinions, estimates and forecasts of future performance are provided for informational purposes only, and based on information available to the Company as of the date of this publication, and are subject to change.

Recipients of this Presentation agree that the Company and its partners, members, employees, officers, directors, agents, and representatives shall have no liability for any misstatement or omission of fact or any opinion expressed herein. This Presentation is not intended to be relied upon as the basis for an investment decision, and is not, and should not be assumed to be, complete. Recipients should make their own investigations and evaluations of the information contained herein. The information contained herein does not take into account the particular investment objectives or financial circumstances of any specific person who may receive it. Each recipient should consult its own attorney, business adviser and tax adviser as to legal, business, tax and related matters concerning the information contained herein and such offering.

Except where otherwise indicated herein, the information provided herein is based on matters as they exist as of the date of preparation and not as of any future date and will not be updated or otherwise revised to reflect information that subsequently becomes available, or circumstances existing or changes occurring after the date of preparation. Information included in this Presentation that has been gathered from an unrelated third-party source is not guaranteed to be reliable, and the Company has not independently verified such information.

Certain information contained in this Presentation constitutes “forward-looking statements,” which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “target,” “project,” “estimate,” “intend,” “continue” or “believe,” or the negatives thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. Due to various risks and uncertainties, actual events or results may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Due to various risks and uncertainties, actual events or results may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Recipients should not rely on these forward-looking statements in making investment decisions.”

