

EQT Corporation

ETRN: compelling logic, rate of change drives recognition of value. Buy

Reiterate Rating: BUY | PO: 60.00 USD | Price: 34.21 USD

Compelling logic reverses prior management mis-steps

We spent last week on the road with EQT in Europe. The dominant theme was a focus on lowering its b/even gas price as a critical advantage through a volatile commodity environment. Management opined on two options – find a way to bring its midstream costs back 'in house', or look for a greater mix of liquids in future M&A. This morning, EQT's acquisition of ETRN brings two almost perfectly integrated businesses back together and resets EQT's competitive cost advantage, with options on synergies & potential disposals. We see the logic compelling and a bold move by an innovative management team to change the risk profile of its outlook.

EQT joins 'rate of change' E&P's: start with de-leveraging

The deal is all-stock where EQT will pay 0.3504 EQT shares for each ETRN share (implied premium of 12% or \$589mm); to be fair ETRN shares recently benefited from positive news on MVP start-up & speculation that it was considering strategic options. EQT will own 74% of the combined entity. Pro forma net debt is \$12bn, 35% of the proforma EV, with a glidepath to \$7.5bn through FcF & \$3.5bn of asset sales including non-op Marcellus and regulated pipeline asset sales. EQT expects to maintain its IG rating with a hybrid E&P / midstream ratings structure. Critically, the deal elevates EQT to a group of large E&P's with rate of change to drive market recognition of value.

B/even <\$2.00 leaves material upside to our PO

Bringing EQT and ETRN back together lifts EQT's volume integration to 90% and resets low-cost inventory (from 1,000 locations to 3,000). Stable midstream c/flow estimated at ~30% of NewCo lowers FcF volatility - and in our view trumps a simplistic view of FcF accretion: given an all equity deal on a midstream business with no leverage to gas prices, relative FcF dilution / accretion will vary with gas price. At our base case (\$4.00/mcf), the deal is slightly dilutive (~4%) by 2028; at \$3.50/mcf we see it accretive by ~5% and defensive at lower prices. Frankly we see the accretion math as irrelevant: on a 'value in value out'. with a reduction on EQT's corporate b/even below \$2.00/mcf; with every \$0.01c adding \$22mm to FcF, our current base case that assumes \$4.00/mcf long term gas from 2026 means >\$4.4bn of FcF and >\$5bn of unlevered FcF on a \$35bn EV. Our first looks leaves material upside to our revised PO of \$60/sh (\$4.00/mcf gas). Note we transfer coverage to Doug Leggate as EQT transitions to the large cap E&Ps.

Estimates (Dec) (US\$)	2022A	2023A	2024E	2025E	2026E
EPS	3.11	2.32	1.40	3.89	5.70
GAAP EPS	4.37	4.27	1.40	3.89	5.70
EPS Change (YoY)	224.0%	-25.4%	-39.7%	177.9%	46.5%
Consensus EPS (Bloomberg)			1.79	4.73	5.10
DPS	0.55	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63
Valuation (Dec)					
P/E	11.0x	14.7x	24.4x	8.8x	6.0x
GAAP P/E	7.8x	8.0x	24.4x	8.8x	6.0x
Dividend Yield	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
EV / EBITDA*	4.3x	4.9x	6.8x	4.6x	3.8x
Free Cash Flow Yield*	13.5%	8.3%	4.0%	13.6%	17.7%
* For full definitions of <i>IQ</i> method SM measures, see page 15.					

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Refer to important disclosures on page 16 to 18. Analyst Certification on page 14. Price
Objective Basis/Risk on page 14.

Timestamp: 11 March 2024 09:51PM EDT

11 March 2024

Equity

Previous	Current
52.00	60.00

Doug Leggate

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Stock Data

Price	34.21 USD
Price Objective	60.00 USD
Date Established	11-Mar-2024
Investment Opinion	C-1-7
52-Week Range	28.11 USD - 45.23 USD
Mrkt Val (mn) / Shares Out	15,067 USD / 440.4
(mn)	
Free Float	99.3%
Average Daily Value (mn)	179.80 USD
BofA Ticker / Exchange	EQT / NYS
Bloomberg / Reuters	EQT US / EQT.N
ROE (2024E)	4.2%
Net Dbt to Eqty (Dec-2023A)	38.8%
ESGMeter™	High

ESGMeter is not indicative of a company's future stock price performance and is not an investment recommendation or rating. ESGMeter is independent of BofA Global Research's equity investment rating, volatility risk rating, income rating, and price objective for that company. For full details, refer to "BofA ESGMeter Methodology".

AMT: Alternative minimum tax Bcfe: Billion cubic feet of gas equivalent GP&T: Gathering, processing & transmission HH: Henry Hub LNG: Liquid natural gas Mcf: thousand cubic feet

MVP: Mountain Valley Pipeline NGL: Natural gas liquids

iQprofile[™] EQT Corporation

i Q method [™] – Bus Performance*					
(US\$ Millions)	2022A	2023A	2024E	2025E	2026
Return on Capital Employed	10.1%	8.5%	3.6%	7.9%	10.3%
Return on Equity	10.8%	6.7%	4.2%	11.0%	14.4%
Operating Margin	34.5%	33.5%	17.7%	32.5%	40.8%
Free Cash Flow	2,027	1,257	598	2,047	2,667
i Q method [™] – Quality of Earnings*					
(US\$ Millions)	2022A	2023A	2024E	2025E	2026
Cash Realization Ratio	2.7x	3.4x	4.5x	2.4x	1.9
Asset Replacement Ratio	0.9x	1.1x	1.1x	1.0x	1.0
Tax Rate	23.7%	17.6%	22.9%	23.0%	23.09
Net Debt-to-Equity Ratio	31.5%	38.8%	35.3%	21.5%	6.39
Interest Cover	10.4x	10.5x	3.9x	9.4x	13.3
Income Statement Data (Dec)					
(US\$ Millions)	2022A	2023A	2024E	2025E	2026
Sales	7,498	6,909	6,193	7,758	8,74
% Change	144.6%	-7.9%	-10.4%	25.3%	12.79
Gross Profit	5,080	4,497	3,401	4,841	5,77
% Change	466.2%	-11.5%	-24.4%	42.3%	19.39
EBITDA	4,824	4,248	3,075	4,514	5,44
% Change	601.2%	-11.9%	-27.6%	46.8%	20.59
Net Interest & Other Income	(250)	(220)	(282)	(267)	(267
Net Income (Adjusted)	1,262	937	623	1,734	2,53
% Change	303.1%	-25.8%	-33.4%	178.1%	46.4%
US\$ Millions) Net Income from Cont Operations (GAAP)	2022A 1,771	2023A 1,726	2024E 623	2025E 1,734	2026 2,539
Depreciation & Amortization	1,666	1,720	1,986	2,051	2,05
Change in Working Capital	99	384	0	0	2,03
Deferred Taxation Charge	566	460	168	362	10
Other Adjustments, Net	(636)	(1,122)	26	26	2
Capital Expenditure	(1,438)	(1,922)	(2,206)	(2,126)	(2,056
Free Cash Flow	2,027	1,257	598	2,047	2,66
% Change	NM	-38.0%	-52.4%	242.4%	30.39
Share / Issue Repurchase	0	0	0	0	(
Cost of Dividends Paid	(223)	(249)	(281)	(281)	(281
Change in Debt	(226)	0	0	0	
Balance Sheet Data (Dec)					
(US\$ Millions)	2022A	2023A	2024E	2025E	2026
Cash & Equivalents	1,459	81	193	1,960	4,34
Trade Receivables	1,438	1,438	1,438	1,438	1,43
Other Current Assets	4,522	4,461	4,461	4,461	4,46
Property, Plant & Equipment	17,415	20,405	20,563	20,638	20,64
Other Non-Current Assets	902	902	902	902	90:
Total Assets	25,736	27,287	27,557	29,399	31,79
Short-Term Debt	423	292	292	292	29:
Other Current Liabilities	4,125	3,791	3,791	3,791	3,79
Long-Term Debt	5,256	5,503	5,236	5,236	5,23
()than Nan Current Liabilities	2,517	2,977	3,145	3,507	3,61
Other Non-Current Liabilities					12 02
Total Liabilities	12,321	12,564	12,464	12,827	
	12,321 13,415 25,736	12,564 14,724 27,287	12,464 15,093 27,557	12,827 16,572 29,399	12,934 18,857 31,790

Company Sector

Oil & Gas Producers

Company Description

EQT is the largest natural gas producer in the US, with estimated 2021 year-end proved reserves of approximately 24.9 Tcfe (approximately 94% natural gas / 69% developed) with almost all of its assets in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Investment Rationale

Our Buy rating on EQT reflects optionality on natural gas, where we project a 10c move in the back in the futures curve is worth approximately \$4 per share, and that we continue to view the company as a rate of change story.

Stock Data

Average Daily Volume 5,255,883

Quarterly Earnings Estimates

	2023	2024
Q1	1.70A	0.69E
Q2	-0.17A	0.15E
Q3	0.30A	0.12E
04	0.48A	0.44E



Sets stage for rate of change

Compelling logic reverses prior management mis-steps

Note that post this announcement we transfer coverage to Doug Leggate as we see the company now firmly in the large cap space.

We spent last week on the road with EQT in Europe. The dominant theme was a focus on lowering its b/even gas price as a critical advantage through a volatile commodity environment. While ancient history, the challenge legacy management's separation of Equitrans in 2018 left the E&P business paying unnecessary costs through elevated GP&T costs. Debating options on how to lower that cost, management opined on two options

- · find a way to bring its midstream costs back 'in house', or
- look for a greater mix of liquids in future M&A.

This morning, EQT's acquisition of ETRN essentially brings two almost perfectly integrated businesses back together, and in our view resets EQT's competitive cost advantage, with options on synergies & potential disposals – a few months before the long-awaited start-up of MVP (2Q23). We see the strategic logic compelling and a bold move by an innovative management team to change the risk profile of what is still, the largest natural gas producer in the US.

EQT joins 'rate of change' E&P's: start with de-leveraging

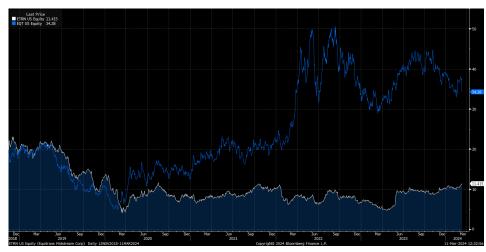
The transaction is all-stock where EQT will pay 0.3504 EQT shares for each ETRN share, for an implied premium of 12% or \$589mm

To be fair, ETRN's recent share performance had benefited from positive news on MVP start-up & speculation that it was considering strategic options including a sale. However, we see the bigger story that EQT's ~200% absolute appreciation c/w a 43% decline since ETRN was spun out on Nov-18:

- ETRN's EV at the time of the spin was \$13.6bn (32% net debt) vs \$12.2bn currently (60% net debt). EQT will own 74% of the combined company.
- Pro forma net debt is \$12bn, 35% of the pro-forma EV, with a glidepath to \$7.5bn through FcF & \$3.5bn of asset sales including non-op Marcellus and regulated pipeline asset sales.

Exhibit 1: EQT vs ETRN

EQT has materially outperformed sin ETRN was spun out in Nov 2018



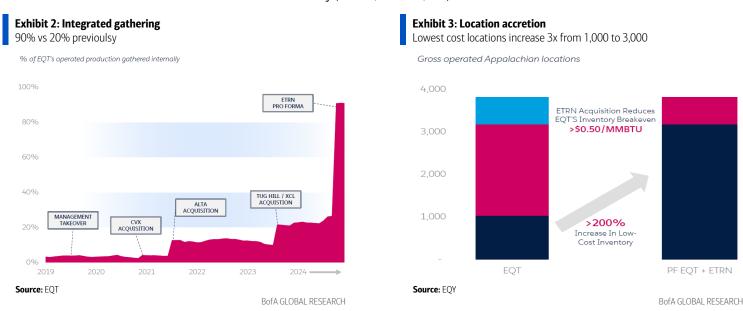
Source: Bloomberg



EQT expects to maintain its IG rating with a hybrid E&P / midstream ratings structure. Critically, the deal elevates EQT to a group of large E&P's with rate of change to drive market recognition of value.

B/even <\$2.00 leaves material upside to our PO

Midstream has been at the core of EQT's M&A strategy to lower costs (CVX Appalachia, Alta and Tug Hill). Bringing EQT and ETRN back together lifts EQT's volume integration to 90% and resets the economics of its lowest cost inventory (from 1,000 to 3,000).

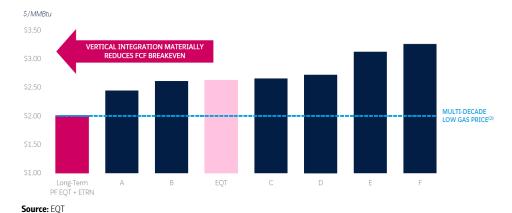


Stable c/flow from midstream estimated at ~30% of NewCo lowers FcF volatility - and in our view trumps a simplistic view of FcF accretion:

- Given an all equity deal on a midstream business with no leverage to gas prices, relative FcF dilution / accretion will vary with gas price.
- At our base case (\$4.00/mcf), the deal is slightly dilutive (~4%) by 2028; at \$3.50/mcf we see it accretive by ~5% and defensive at lower prices.

Frankly we see the accretion math as irrelevant: on a 'value in value out', EQT is paying a \$580mm premium to secure \$250mm - \$425mm of annual synergies with a present value of 3x - 6x that level.





Accretion/ Dilution math

A more stable business, defensive on the downside

The table below shows standalone metrics under our BofA price deck assuming I/term \$4 HH, with sensitivity at I/term \$3.50 HH. Given an all equity deal on a midstream business that has no leverage to gas prices, relative FcF dilution / accretion will vary with gas prices. At our base case that assumes \$4.00/mcf l/term HH gas, the deal is very slightly dilutive FcF (\sim 4%) by 2028. At \$3.50/mcf we see the deal accretive by \sim 5% and more defensive at lower prices.

Exhibit 5: Deal adds stability to free cash flow outlook

Slightly FcF dilutive at \$4 HH by 2028, but it accretive at lower gas prices

BofA Price deck (assumes long ter	m 4 HH)				
<u>EPS</u>	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Standalone EQT		3.94	5.77	6.04	6.98
Pro forma		4.01	5.14	5.34	6.03
Accretion / dilution		2%	-11%	-12%	-14%
<u>CFPS</u>					
Standalone EQT		9.48	10.72	10.98	11.88
Pro forma		8.71	9.66	9.85	10.52
Accretion / dilution		-8%	-10%	-10%	-11%
Free CF per share before dividend					
Standalone		4.65	6.06	6.34	7.25
Pro Forma		4.71	6.07	6.28	6.96
Accretion / dilution		1.3%	0.2%	-0.9%	-4.0%
Net Debt to EBITDA		2.1x	1.4x	1.0x	0.5x
Pro forma Net Debt	12,644	10,225	6,997	3,646	(107)
long-term 3.50 HH					
<u>EPS</u>	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Standalone EQT		3.94	3.78	3.95	4.81
Pro forma		4.01	3.66	3.79	4.42
Accretion / dilution		2%	-3%	-4%	-8%
<u>CFPS</u>					
Standalone EQT		9.48	8.73	8.89	9.71
Pro forma		8.71	8.18	8.30	8.91
Accretion / dilution		-8%	-6%	-7%	-8%
Free CF per share before dividend					
Standalone		4.65	4.06	4.25	5.08
Pro Forma		4.71	4.59	4.73	5.34
Accretion / dilution		1.3%	13.0%	11.3%	5.3%
Net Debt to EBITDA		2.1x	1.7x	1.3x	0.9x
Pro forma Net Debt	12,644	10,225	7,874	5,441	2,644
Source: BofA Global Research					

BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH

Frankly we see the accretion math as irrelevant: on a 'value in value out', EQT is paying a \$580mm premium to secure synergies with a present value of 3x - 6x that level. Moreover, we expect the more stable underlying c/flow to lower EQT's cost of capital. Other assumptions are as follows: pro forma share count of ~593mm; Near-term synergies of \$250mm and incremental longer-term synergies of \$175m; For ETRN, we are holding our midstream estimates flat in 2027 and 2028 per BofA estimates.

The full detailed analysis at our base case (\$4.00 / mcf from 2026) is shown below.



Exhibit 6: Detailed pro forma scenario analysis assuming \$4 HH Estimate 4% dilutive in 2028 on free cash flow

EQT shares	440.4				
ETRN shares	152.8445				
	593.2445				
	EQT	ETRN		Pro forma	
Shares	440.4	152.8	593.2		
Sh Price	37.52	37.52	37.52		
Market Cap	16,524	5,735	22,259		
Debt	6,242	7,277	13,519		
Cash	81	259	340		
Net Debt	6,161	7,018	13,179		
EV	22,685	12,753	35,437		
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Stand alone financials		4 70 6	25.42	0.550	0.070
EQT Earnings		1,736	2,542	2,658	3,072
EQT Operating CF		4,173	4,723	4,835	5,234
EQT EBITDA		4,512	5,438	5,449	5,793
EQT capex		2,126	2,056	2,044	2,042
ETRN Earnings		537	400	400	400
ETRN Operating CF		888	902	902	902
ETRN EBITDA		1,504	1,532	1,532	1,532
ETRN Capex Pro forma financials		360	360	360	360
Pro forma Earnings	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
EQT Earnings	2024	1,736	2,542	2,658	3,072
ETRN Earnings		537	400	400	400
		108	108	108	108
Synergies		2,381	3,049	3,166	3,580
Pro forma operating cash flow		2,301	5,045	5,100	5,500
EQT Operating CF		4,173	4,723	4,835	5,234
ETRN Operating CF		888	902	902	902
Synergies		108	108	108	108
Syncigles		5,169	5,733	5,844	6,243
Pro Forma EBITDA		5,105	3,7 33	3,044	0,245
EQT EBITDA		4,512	5,438	5,449	5,793
ETRN EBITDA		1,504	1,532	1,532	1,532
Synernies		140	140	140	140
		6,156	7,110	7,122	7,465
<u>Pro forma capex</u>		-,	.,	.,	.,
EQT Capex		2,126	2,056	2,044	2,042
ETRN Capex		360	360	360	360
Synergies		-110	-285	-285	-285
570		2,376	2,131	2,119	2,117
Free cash flow		,-	, -	,	,
EQT standalone Free CF		2,047	2,667	2,791	3,192
Pro forma Free CF		2,793	3,601	3,725	4,127
Dividend		(374)	(374)	(374)	(374)
Free cash flow after dividend		2,419	3,228	3,351	3,753
	Standalone and Pr	o forma metrics			
<u>EPS</u>	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Standalone EQT		3.94	5.77	6.04	6.98
Pro forma		4.01	5.14	5.34	6.03
Accretion / dilution		2%	-11%	-12%	-14%
<u>CFPS</u>					
Standalone EQT		9.48	10.72	10.98	11.88
Pro forma		8.71	9.66	9.85	10.52
Accretion / dilution		-8%	-10%	-10%	-11%
Free CF per share before dividend					
Standalone		4.65	6.06	6.34	7.25
Pro Forma		4.71	6.07	6.28	6.96
			Λ 20/	0.00/	-4.0%
Accretion / dilution		1.3%	0.2%	-0.9%	
Accretion / dilution Net Debt to EBITDA		1.3% 2.1x	0.2% 1.4x	-0.9% 1.0x	0.5x



Tales from the road (Pre ETRN)

Rate of change in cost embedded in EQT's outlook: PO \$60

Over the past week we had an opportunity to travel with EQT senior management, CEO Toby Rice and CFO Jeremy Knop.

From BofA's standpoint, completion of the Tug Hill acquisition last year and now ETRN, that has obviously shifted EQT to the large cap E&P's, we transition coverage to view the strategy, management philosophy and outlook against large cap E&P peers. Our team conclusion reinforces EQT's position as the one of the highest quality US gas producers as defined by inventory depth, cost structure and balance sheet quality, noting EQT is the only current large cap producer of scale with an investment grade credit.

Critically, we view EQT's focus on cash break even, where hedging has the sole objective of synthetically reducing its break even, as opposed to meeting some required metric related to debt or credit. With a break even around \$2.55mcf, free cashflow at strip that is ~, and a 'core' inventory life over 15 years we, see EQT amongst the best combinations of value and downside risk amongst the US gas E&Ps.

Much or our discussions took place prior to the ETRN announcement – and for now, our valuation remains ex ETRNS pending closure expected in 4Q23. On a standalone basis, our rating remains Buy; after a review of its long-term cost, capital and decline outlook with our DCF based PO moves up to \$60/sh at long-term \$4.00 HH gas. Still, on our preliminary view of the deal, not included below we see our valuation risked higher beyond arbitrage trading on the shares.

Exhibit 8: DCF Value: \$4.00 long term gas from 2026

Bridged to steady state maintenance capital from 2026-38; assumes 2100 gross locations vs

Discount Rate	7.34%	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	2025	2026	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
Production (Mmcfe/d)		6,328	5,824	6,151	6,163	6,320	6,320								
% sequential growth		3.2%	-8.0%	5.6%	0.2%	3.3%	0.0%								
% Natural gas		95%	94%	95%	94%	94%	94%								
Commodity deck															
Henry Hub (\$/Mmbtu)		\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.55	\$4.00								
WTI (\$ / bbl)		\$72.5	\$77.5	\$77.5	\$72.5	\$72.5	\$70.0								
Realizations															
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)		\$2.91	\$2.44	\$2.39	\$2.75	\$3.26	\$3.71								
Oil (\$ / Bbl)		\$55.0	\$60.0	\$60.0	\$55.0	\$55.0	\$57.4								
Ethane (\$ / Bbl)		\$5.70	\$5.48	\$5.94	\$6.82	\$7.66	\$7.66								
C3+ NGLs		\$37.5	\$35.5	\$35.7	\$36.5	\$34.7	\$34.4								
Consolidated:															
Debt Adjusted C/Flow		980	629	640	826	4,382	4,797	5,044	4,035	3,349	2,880	2,534	2,281	2,076	1,910
Dividends from ETRN						.									
Capital Expenditures		(593)	(524)	(524)	(565)	(2,126)	(2,056)	(2,042)							
Other (+/-)															
Free Cash Flow	-	-	105	116	261	2,257	2,740	3,002	4,035	3,349	2,880	2,534	2,281	2,076	1,910
Present Value (2021-25)	9,116														
AnnuityValue (2026-35)	11,615					-									
Terminal PDP value	11,314														
Total PV	32,045								20%	17%	14%	12%	10%	9%	8%
Net Debt	(5,414)					-									
Adjusted net debt	(5,414)														
Equity Value	26,631														
Equity/sh	60														
Shares Outstanding	445														

Source: BofA Global Research

BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH

At the simplest level, consider EQT's unhedged break even in 2024 – estimated at around \$2.55/mcfe. By 2028, we estimate that this would drops to around \$2.35/mcfe



through a combination of lower midstream costs, mainly as a consequence of the step down in fees related to the expected startup of MVP. While the original pace has been tempered by the delayed start of MVP, the trajectory remains in place that will see overall costs drop by a net $\sim 0.10 - 0.15/\text{mcf}$ by 2028. Of course, this was before the ETRN deal. Based on management's guidance this now drops below 2.00/mcf on the same time frame.

Exhibit 8: Estimated break even \$/mcfe (Pre ETRN)

EQT is the biggest; break even is mid-range – but moving lower

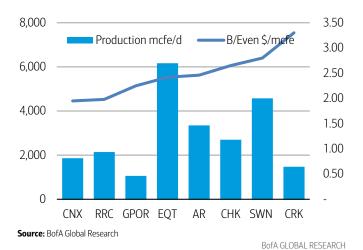
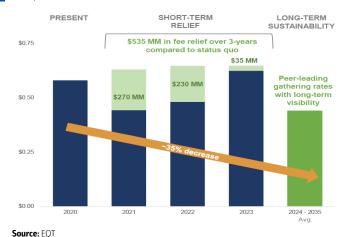


Exhibit 10: MVP provides visibility on costs

A step down of \$0.15 - \$0.20/mcf



BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH

Downstream bottlenecks exist on the Transco system, which mean for a period, EQT's share of an 80c tariff will increase its transport costs near term, but partially offset by lower gathering and processing as part of its agreement with Equitrans. This is embedded in prior 2024 guidance and in our view, is well understood by the market.

Still, with line of sight to a \sim \$0.20/mcf drop in its portfolio break-even over the next three years, before the ETRN acquisition, its worth considering that across 2.25 bcfe (before recently announced curtailments), at maintenance levels of production, EQT's projected annual cost savings of some \$450mm is of a similar magnitude of the headline savings suggested by Chesapeake from its pending merger with SWN.

Exhibit 11: EQT's total operating costs has line of sight to step downThe impact of MVP

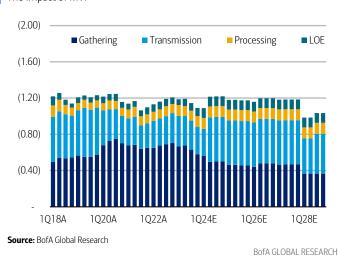
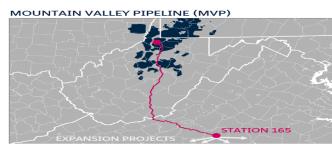


Exhibit 12: MVP bottlenecks get resolved from 2027

The biggest step change as Williams expands Transco



UPCOMING STATION 165 EXPANSIONS

I KOJECI	WIND TO / D	EXI ECTED IN SERVICE
А	160,000	Winter 2024
В	78,000	Winter 2024
С	105,000	Winter 2025
D	1,587,000	Winter 2027
E	550,000	Summer 2028
Total	2.480.000	

Source: EQT

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These cost reduction opportunities are clearly now risked higher - \$250mm initially from ETRN, rising to \$425mm as lower line pressures reduce drilling, with the offset on additional compression spending.



Still, an incremental \$250-\$425mm of annual synergies spread over a 17 year 'core' asset life (2,100 locations, 130 wells / year) has a current value of \$1.7bn - \$3.0bn that places EQT amongst the rate of change players amongst US E&Ps.

In our view, the value of this rate of change is not being recognized by the market – most likely as much of the visibility is longer dated, with the step down in costs largely dependent on the expansion projects underway by Williams on its Transco system.

From discussions with management on the road, its target to continue to lower unit cost break-even, including sustaining capital remains the primary focus of its strategy, and has multiple steps:

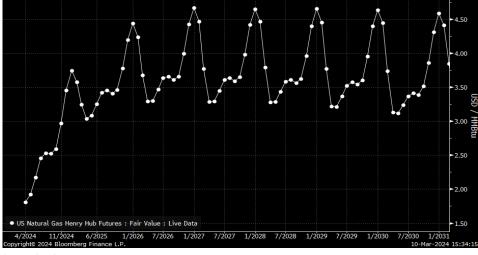
- With 4Q23 earnings management affirmed multiple midstream projects, including water handling as part of strategic growth capital targeted at \$200-\$300mm in '24;
- Additionally, it is acquiring a 34% interest in a gathering system already operated by EQT, from WES for \$205mm and expected to lower portfolio costs by \$0.01/mcf.
- Lastly, two long term (10 year) gas contracts with Duke Energy and Southern Co. at premiums to in basin expected to average ~\$0.60/mcfe, or \$0.15 - \$0.20/mcfe across the portfolio.

While these incremental changes sound small, in aggregate consider that with gas equivalent production of \$2.25bce per year (95% gas), every 1c equates to over \$20mm, so that the FcF yield on the WES acquisition for example is over 10%.

At this scale, consider than what EQT's FcF trajectory looks like at current strip prior to the proposed ETRN acquisition.

- Keeping things simple, consider that the current forward curve stands at ~\$4.00 from 2026, EQT's pre-tax incremental free cashflow above a \$2.55 / mcfe current break even equates to ~\$3.26bn of annual FcF (pre-tax) in 2026 rising to over \$3.8bn by 2028.
- Allowing tax shield on Intangible drilling costs, and assuming an AMT of 15% thereafter, we see annual FcF at ~\$3bn, held flat for 17yrs (noting 2,100 'core' locations at the current pace), supporting fair value for EQT of ~\$60 per share.

Exhibit 13: Forward HH gas curve remains in steep contango Having traded between \$3.50 - \$4.25/mcf over the past year post 2026



Source: Bloomberg



Note we assume annual spending (pre ETRN) remains at \$2bn. However. Per management incorporating efficiency improvements across drilling and completions on recently completed acquisitions (Tug Hill, ETRN), management expects its underlying annual decline to moderate towards 20% by 2028, and sustaining capital to move towards ~\$1.8bn for the E&P business.

Focus on unit cost reduction will remain EQT's 'North Star'

With the opportunity to debate EQT's business philosophy at length, we find remarkable alignment with many of the positions we have laid out across our sector coverage over the past decade.

- Recall the underlying principles of our sector view: value is defined by sustainable free cashflow and framed by three key management inputs: sustaining capital, the associated break-even oil & gas prices and inventory depth.
- Together, we see these as the outputs of asset quality and operations that respectively define capital efficiency, portfolio cost and value, with asset life the critical constraint.
- Critically, the multiple is the output, and for an E&P business that is inherently a
 price taker, we believe there is a reasonable argument that the appropriate priority
 of free cash flow, when available should be balance sheet first as the critical arbiter
 of equity volatility and route to multiple expansion.

The business school philosophy of 'efficient leverage' does not work at the trough a volatile commodity cycle when debt trades significantly below par.

With our view that the future of the US gas market will be characterized by extreme volatility following a decade of demand expansion where storage and infrastructure has lagged, we see a favorable rate of change in total cost basis and visible inventory duration as critical inputs to stock selection through the most consequential period of change in the dynamics of US gas markets over the next five years.

In our view, EQT fits this model. Its self-described 'north star' - to lower its cost base - frames all aspects of its strategy. Within this, is a critical but sometimes overlooked objective of capital allocation which is to lower midstream costs, and to bring the fees payable for gathering and processing back inside EQT, in part to reverse the unfavorable impact of legacy EQT's decision to split its E&P & midstream business in two: Equitrans is still the key midstream service provider for EQT and with expected startup of the Mountain Valley Pipeline, EQT will dedicate 4bcf/d of production under Minimum Volume Contracts (MVC's), in an agreement that contributes to a step down in transport costs over the next few years.

M&A has had costs reduction at its core

Management has often made thus statement on costs. But the context on how it has designed its strategy to challenge legacy EQT's \$3.00/mcf break even underlines that with a deep inventory, management is playing a long game:

- In May 2021, EQT acquired Alta resources, including midstream for \$2.925bn; management estimates the break-even of Alta's portfolio at ~\$1.85/mcfe
- In Aug 2022 EQT closed the acquisition of Tug Hill and XcL midstream for the
 equivalent of \$**bn; management estimates the break even of the combined
 portfolio at ~\$1.45/mcfe.

Adding to the 2020 acquisition of Chevron Appalachia for \$735mm, in an asset where CVX had invested ~\$6bn, management has put midstream and to a lesser extent liquids at the center of its strategy to lower its corporate break even. Including the expected

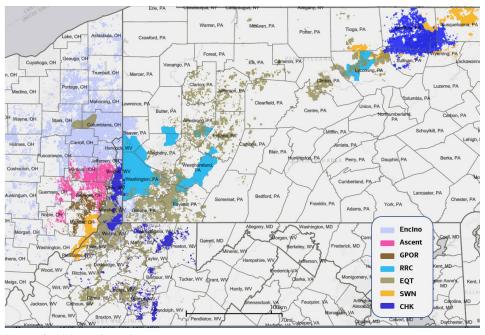


benefit of deleveraging, starting with hedge gains in 2024, non-operated sales around CHK acreage and the midstream agreements and acquisitions mentioned above, management has effectively secured line of sight to lower its break even by ~ 0.20 /mcfe by 2028. Note, from our standpoint EQT fully expects international players with existing interests in the Marcellus and an 'international' perspective on gas prices to make its asset sale attractive. Assuming the buyer has no wish to operate as was suggested on its 4Q23 earnings call, we look to news flow from CHK's other JV partners.

On lowering its break even, and specifically the quest to increase liquids in its mix, we took then view that management is done yet. Consider the regional map around EQT's position as worth watching on where incremental M&A could come next.

Exhibit 13: Marcellus Acreage map: EQT's overlap vs peers

Includes GPOR, Encino and Ascent Utica acreage



Source: BofA Global Research; Rystad

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As a footnote, recent successful results reported by GPOR in the Marcellus is on EQT's radar, with a possible switch from exploration to development something to watch as news flow and confirmatory analogs play out.

Of course, this has all changed with the announced acquisition of ETRN – confirming our sense from the road that EQT is watching recent speculation that Equitrans Midstream may consider a sale at some point post start-up of MVP – but on the assumption that a larger player might consider acquiring the main transmission lines, with EQT in the queue to consider options on for ETRN's gathering and processing assets. In the event EQT is the buyer – with the non-core assets a critical part of the deleveraging plan.

Summary

Buy weakness: establishing a \$60 PO at I/term \$4.00/mcf HH gas ex ETRN.

There are many other aspects of EQT's strategy that augment the core trajectory that is lowering its break even. Near term, we fully expect management to leverage its long asset life, and 20% access to the US Gulf Coast to translate to 'advantaged' international sales capped at 10% of volume with an attractive floor and ceiling struck at say \$4.00/mcf (flange) - \$14.00 / mcf (landed) anchored on the theme of supply security. For the domestic market, management is targeting the 'data center alley', the region of its SE US markets for power growth it believes could add natural gas demand of ~7bcf/d by 2030 – at the same time as approved LNG growth accelerates. However, with significant uncertainty on the pace of international LNG build out, management expects to remain nimble on hedging – but as a route to lower its break even as opposed to protecting a balance sheet that is already investment grade. Still, with price expected to be the arbiter of supply given limited US storage, it expects wide swings in price to bring opportunities to opportunistically protect price, with windfalls that first target the balance sheet – and an eventual move towards zero net debt.

But at its root, we see EQT's philosophy as one that acknowledges value as the output of price x volume. Organic growth is off the table; but with the lowest cost portfolio 'of scale' and investment grade balance sheet it will also use its advantage to be patient on its production response to weak gas prices – allowing spot price weakness to 'amp up' pressure on higher cost producers, but then appropriately curtailing its own highest cost production through wide 'digitalization of the gas field' that has been a hallmark of current CEO Toby Rice's tenure since taking control of EQT four years ago. The result, in our view is predictable, sustainable free cash flow that mitigates downside risk, from its low break-even but retains significant leverage to the upside case that is our view on the changing dynamics of US natural gas. While this may not present the 'highest beta' play on a long-term gas recovery, we believe it does present one of the best risk adjusted exposure to US gas markets, and one of the lowest embedded gas prices in the sector, which we estimate at ~\$3.30/mcf.

Put simply, we see risk / reward as compelling – and as we transition EQT to our large cap coverage, our rating remains Buy, with our PO moved up to \$60/sh recognizing several of the prospective capital efficiencies we expect to play out over the next four years. By our estimates, the acquisition of ETRN leaves upside risk to fair value.

Footnote: Estimate changes

Prior to the ETRN announcement, we adjusted for shut-in assumptions and updated NGL realizations per management guidance.

Exhibit 7: EQT Earnings Estimates

Adjusted for shut-in assumptions and updated NGL realizations.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY	BBG Consensus
2023A	1.70	(0.17)	0.30	0.48	2.32	2.30
2024E	0.69	0.15	0.12	0.44	1.40	1.76
Previous	0.70	0.11	0.10	0.41	1.31	n/a
2025E	1.57	0.59	0.68	1.05	3.89	4.64
Previous	1.62	0.57	0.67	1.02	3.88	n/a
2026E	1.90	1.28	1.17	1.35	5.70	5.09
Previous	1.92	1.26	1.15	1.33	5.67	n/a

Source: BofA Global Research, Bloomberg





Price objective basis & risk

EQT Corporation (EQT)

Our \$60 PO assumes ex growth discounted cash flow value, which assumes \$75 Brent and \$70 West Texas Intermediate (WTI) long term. We also assume long-term Henry Hub natural gas as \$4.00. We apply a long-term (post-tax) weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 7.3%, which is based on the BofA strategy team's assumed risk premium and a five-year monthly beta.

Potential upside risks: 1) The possibility of tied to higher natural gas realizations long-term, 2) further execution on lower costs and 3) improved local price realizations if MVP comes on-line.

Potential downside risks: 1) the possibility of a future severance tax in Pennsylvania, 2) the possibility that service costs could at some point widen, 3) weak natural gas prices.

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I, Doug Leggate, hereby certify that the views expressed in this research report accurately reflect my personal views about the subject securities and issuers. I also certify that no part of my compensation was, is, or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or view expressed in this research report.

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	Canadian Natural Resources	YCNQ	CNQ CN	Doug Leggate
	Canadian Natural Resources	CNQ	CNQ US	Doug Leggate
	Chesapeake Energy	CHK	CHK US	Doug Leggate
	Chevron Corp.	CVX	CVX US	Doug Leggate
	ConocoPhillips	COP	COP US	Doug Leggate
	Coterra Energy Inc	CTRA	CTRA US	Doug Leggate
	EQT Corporation	EQT	EQT US	Doug Leggate
	ExxonMobil Corp.	XOM	XOM US	Doug Leggate
	Granite Ridge Resources, Inc	GRNT	GRNT US	John H. Abbott
	Imperial Oil	IMO	IMO US	Doug Leggate
	Imperial Oil	YIMO	IMO CN	Doug Leggate
	Kimbell Royalty Partners	KRP	KRP US	John H. Abbott
	Magnolia Oil and Gas	MGY	MGY US	Noah Hungness
	Occidental Petroleum Corp.	OXY	OXY US	Doug Leggate
	Ovintiv Inc	YOVV	OVV CN	Doug Leggate
	Ovintiv Inc	OVV	OVV US	Doug Leggate
	Range Resources Corp	RRC	RRC US	Doug Leggate
	Suncor	YSU	SU CN	Doug Leggate
	Suncor	SU	SU US	Doug Leggate
NEUTRAL				
	California Resources Corporation	CRC	CRC US	Kalei Akamine
	CNX Resources	CNX	CNX US	John H. Abbott
	Delek US Holdings, Inc.	DK	DK US	Doug Leggate
	Devon Energy Corp.	DVN	DVN US	Doug Leggate
	Diamondback Energy Inc.	FANG	FANG US	Doug Leggate
	EOG Resources	EOG	EOG US	Doug Leggate
	Gulfport Energy Corporation	GPOR	GPOR US	Doug Leggate
	HF Sinclair Corporation	DINO	DINO US	Doug Leggate
	Marathon Petroleum Company	MPC	MPC US	Doug Leggate
	PBF Energy	PBF	PBF US	Doug Leggate
	Permian Resources Corporation	PR	PR US	Doug Leggate
	Phillips 66	PSX	PSX US	Doug Leggate
	Valero Energy Corp.	VLO	VLO US	Doug Leggate

US - Large Cap Oils Coverage Cluster

Investment rating	Company	BofA Ticker	Bloomberg symbol	Analyst
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	Crescent Energy Company	CRGY	CRGY US	John H. Abbott
	Marathon Oil Corp.	MRO	MRO US	Doug Leggate
	National Fuel Gas Company	NFG	NFG US	John H. Abbott
	Northern Oil and Gas	NOG	NOG US	John H. Abbott
	Vital Energy Inc	VTLE	VTLE US	John H. Abbott
RSTR				
	Pioneer Natural Resources	PXD	PXD US	Doug Leggate

IQmethodSM Measures Definitions

Business Performance	Numerator	Denominator
Return On Capital Employed	NOPAT = (EBIT + Interest Income) \times (1 - Tax Rate) + Goodwill Amortization	Total Assets – Current Liabilities + ST Debt + Accumulated Goodwill
		Amortization
Return On Equity	Net Income	Shareholders' Equity
Operating Margin	Operating Profit	Sales
Earnings Growth	Expected 5 Year CAGR From Latest Actual	N/A
Free Cash Flow	Cash Flow From Operations — Total Capex	N/A
Quality of Earnings	Numerator	Denominator
Cash Realization Ratio	Cash Flow From Operations	Net Income
Asset Replacement Ratio	Capex	Depreciation
Tax Rate	Tax Charge	Pre-Tax Income
Net Debt-To-Equity Ratio	Net Debt = Total Debt - Cash & Equivalents	Total Equity
Interest Cover	EBIT	Interest Expense
Valuation Toolkit	Numerator	Denominator
Price / Earnings Ratio	Current Share Price	Diluted Earnings Per Share (Basis As Specified)
Price / Book Value	Current Share Price	Shareholders' Equity / Current Basic Shares
Dividend Yield	Annualised Declared Cash Dividend	Current Share Price
Free Cash Flow Yield	Cash Flow From Operations — Total Capex	Market Cap = Current Share Price × Current Basic Shares
Enterprise Value / Sales	EV = Current Share Price × Current Shares + Minority Equity + Net Debt +	Sales
	Other LT Liabilities	
EV / EBITDA	Enterprise Value	Basic EBIT + Depreciation + Amortization

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B: Buy, N: Neutral, U: Underperform, PO: Price Objective, NA: No longer valid, NR: No Rating

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Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships R1	Count	Percent
Buy	83	61.48%	Buy	64	77.11%
Hold	28	20.74%	Hold	21	75.00%
Sell	24	17.78%	Sell	18	75.00%

Equity Investment Rating Distribution: Global Group (as of 31 Dec 2023)

Coverage Universe	Count	Percent	Inv. Banking Relationships R1	Count	Percent
Buy	1895	53.62%	Buy	1083	57.15%
Hold	832	23.54%	Hold	454	54.57%
Sell	807	22.84%	Sell	383	47.46%

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Total return expectation (within 12-month period of date of initial Ratings dispersion guidelines for coverage cluster^{R2} **Investment rating** rating)

Buy	≥ 10%	≤ 70%
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Inderperform	N/A	≥ 20%

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