



PUD (Proved Undeveloped): Proved reserves categorized as undeveloped—hydrocarbon resources requiring new wells or further investment for recovery.

Strip Pricing / Futures Strip: A pricing approach using futures contracts in sequential delivery months to lock in commodity prices over a specified time frame.

## Step-by-Step User Guide

**Enter Your Wells:** Specify number of wells and input well type (PDP, PUD, or Future), first production date, initial rates, decline parameters, royalty decimal and NRI.

**Upload or Define Pricing:** Choose Flat pricing or upload a Market Strip from the sidebar. Enter price differentials for oil, gas and NGL.

**Set Global Assumptions:** Specify the model start date, forecast horizon, discount rate, tax rates, and optional post-production costs in the sidebar.

**Generate Future Wells:** Use the auto-generate tool to schedule future wells based on acreage and spacing assumptions. Set spacing (e.g., 660/880 feet) and months between wells.

**Run the Forecast:** Click the Run forecast button. The model calculates monthly production, revenue, taxes, costs, and net royalty cash flows, then computes NPV, PV10, PV15 and payback period.

**Review Results:** Check summary metrics, present value by well type, and cumulative cash flow chart. Expand the detailed table or download CSV.

**Perform Risk Analysis:** Enable Monte Carlo simulation to see P10/P50/P90 NPVs based on price and volume variability.

## Decline Curve Analysis (DCA) Guidance

Decline Curve Analysis (DCA) Guidance Upload historical production data with columns date, well\_id, and rate into the DCA tab. Select a decline model (Exponential, Hyperbolic, or Harmonic) and optionally override the b-factor. The model fits the curve using non-linear regression, reports  $q_i$ ,  $D_i$  and  $b$ , and displays goodness-of-fit metrics ( $R^2$  and RMSE). Use the chart to compare exponential, hyperbolic and harmonic decline behavior and adjust parameters accordingly.

