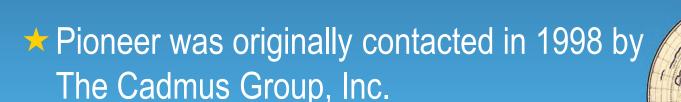






→ Pioneer formed in 1997 as a merger between Parker & Parsley Petroleum Co. and MESA Inc.



★ In July 1999, Pioneer began reviewing benefits of membership in STAR





- ★ Weighing Pro's and Con's
 - Audit potential
 - Compliance with EPA regulations
- Pioneer contacted several member companies who expressed positive support for the program



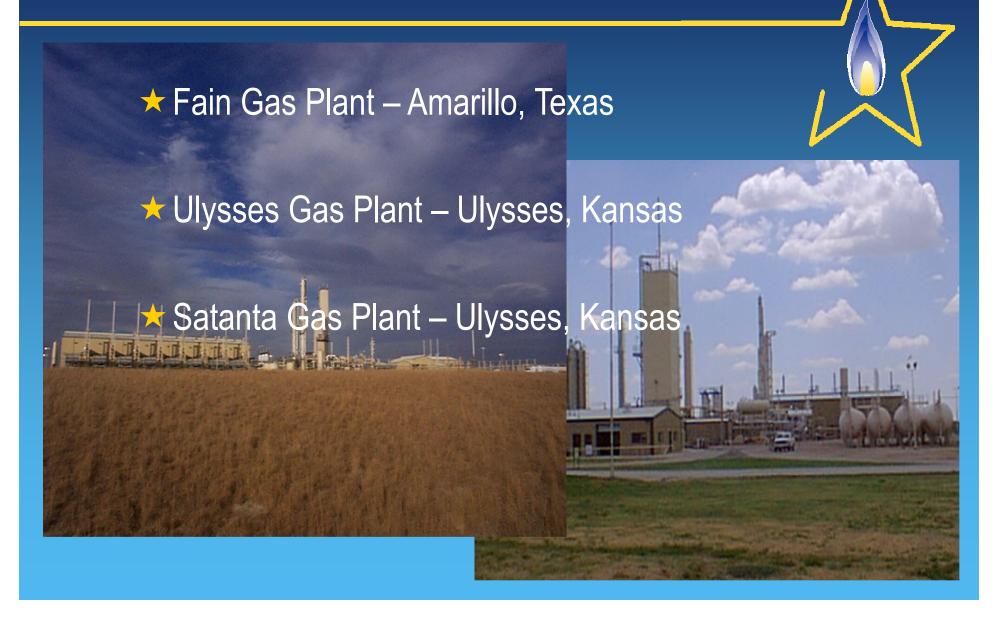
- ★ In the end, there were only advantages:
 - Demonstrate Pioneer's commitment
 - Continue to identify and reduce air emissions
 - Share information with other companies
 - Reap financial rewards
- Total management support!



★ July 25, 2000 – Pioneer Natural Resources
USA signed Memorandum of Understanding
for Production Companies



September 18, 2000 – Pioneer Natural Resources USA signed Memorandum of Understanding for Gathering and Processing Companies, becoming a Charter Partner Pioneer Natural Resources' Gas Facilities



Best Management Practices (BMP's)

- ★ Jointly identified by EPA and the industry as cost-effective options for reducing methane emissions
 - Replace gas pneumatics with instrument air systems
 - Install flash tank separators on glycol dehydrators
 - Implement directed inspection and maintenance at gas plants and booster stations



BMP Implementation at Pioneer Facilities

- ★ Instrument air system already existed at Fain and Satanta. Instrument air compressor installed at Ulysses in September 2002
- Glycol flash tank separators already existed at Fain, Ulysses, and Satanta
- ➤ VOC detection performed at Fain, Ulysses, and Satanta. The results are used to repair leaks. Leaks at all sites have been reduced to less than 2% of all points tested

PRO's at Fain



- Installed turbine speed controllers (59 Mcf/yr)
- Installed plant recycle valve (180 Mcf/yr)
- DCS upgrade (13 Mcf/yr)
- **+** 1997
 - Install heat tracing (58 Mcf/yr)



PRO's at Fain

- **\(1999**
 - Install blowdown pipe to flare (12 Mcf/yr)
- ***** 2000
 - Install condensate pipeline (31,238 Mcf/yr)
 - Switch to commercial power (180 Mcf/yr)
 - Adjust gas regulator (4,138 Mcf/yr)



PRO's at Fain



- Modify compressor logic (34 Mcf/yr)
- Larger stabilizer reboiler (2,901 Mcf/yr)
- Vapor recovery on slug catcher (3,796 Mcf/yr)
- ***** 2002
 - BTEX removal (641 Mcf/yr)



PRO's at Ulysses

- **★** 1990
 - Install separator (7,814 Mcf/yr)
- **+** 1997
 - Flash separator piping (521 Mcf/yr)
 - Storage tank piping (260 Mcf/yr)



PRO's at Ulysses

- **★** 2001
 - BTEX removal (398 Mcf/yr)
- **★** 2002
 - Remove burn pit (4,721 Mcf/yr)
 - Convert to instrument air (588 Mcf/yr)



PRO's at Satanta

- **★** 1995
 - Repair NRU (163,054 Mcf/yr)
- **+** 1999
 - Install amine unit (78,300 Mcf/yr)



PRO's at Satanta

- **★** 2000
 - Convert compressor blowdown (1,038 Mcf/yr)
 - Pipe TEG flash to amine flare header (2,365 Mcf/yr)
- ***** 2001
 - BTEX removal (134 Mcf/yr)



Fain Starting Air System

- ★ Convert starting gas to starting air.
- Starting air system already existed for older reciprocating engines (small air users)
- System would be expanded to include all engines at the plant, including large horsepower reciprocating engines and turbines
- Project was presented to management and approved as a STAR project

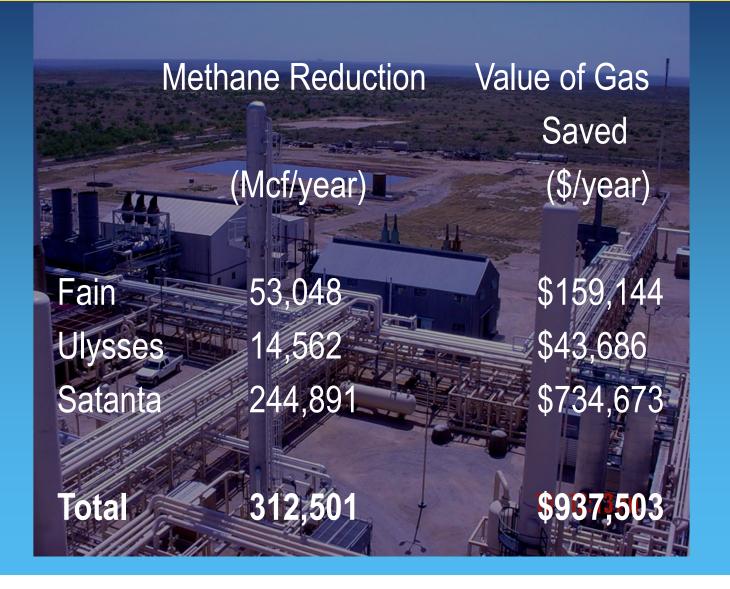


Fain Starting Air System

- ★ Capital Expenditures:
 - Air Compressor
 - Air Receiver
 - Piping
 - Regulator and PSV modifications as necessary
- Estimated Methane Reduction:
 - 9,798 Mcf/yr



STAR Results (1990-2004)





Additional Accomplishments

- ★ Earned STAR Rookie of the Year in 2001 for strong initial program implementation
- ★ Presented "Partner Experiences" at 9th Annual Implementation Workshop in October, 2002
- ★ Earned Processing Partner of the Year award for 2002
- ★ Host/Presenter for Methane Emissions Reduction Technology Transfer Workshop in 2003
- → Participated with EPA on Partner Profile published in February 2004



The Future of STAR at Pioneer



- ★ Current projects include:
 - Converting starting gas to starting air for compressors at Satanta
 - Evaluating with manufacturers if additional compressors can avoid being blown down during trip/shut-down to prevent emissions to atmosphere