

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

or
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 001-03551

EQT CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

25-0464690
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
(Address of principal executive offices)

15222
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (412) 553-5700

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, no par value	EQT	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2019: \$4.0 billion

The number of shares (in thousands) of common stock outstanding as of February 18, 2020: 255,454

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The Company's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2020 annual meeting of shareholders will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 and is incorporated by reference in Part III to the extent described therein.

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Glossary of Commonly Used Terms, Abbreviations and Measurements

Commonly Used Terms

Appalachian Basin – the area of the United States composed of those portions of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia that lie in the Appalachian Mountains.

basis – when referring to commodity pricing, the difference between the futures price for a commodity and the corresponding sales price at various regional sales points. The differential commonly is related to factors such as product quality, location, transportation capacity availability and contract pricing.

British thermal unit – a measure of the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

collar – a financial arrangement that effectively establishes a price range for the underlying commodity. The producer bears the risk and benefit of fluctuation between the minimum (floor) price and the maximum (ceiling) price.

continuous accumulations – natural gas and oil resources that are pervasive throughout large areas, have ill-defined boundaries and typically lack, or are unaffected by, hydrocarbon-water contacts near the base of the accumulation.

development well – a well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

exploratory well – a well drilled to find a new field or new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir. Generally, an exploratory well is any well that is not a development well, an extension well, a service well or a stratigraphic test well.

extension well – a well drilled to extend the limits of a known reservoir.

gas – all references to "gas" in this report refer to natural gas.

gross – "gross" natural gas and oil wells or "gross" acres equal the total number of wells or acres in which the Company has a working interest.

hedging – the use of derivative commodity and interest rate instruments to reduce financial exposure to commodity price and interest rate volatility.

horizontal drilling – drilling that ultimately is horizontal or near horizontal to increase the length of the well bore penetrating the target formation.

horizontal wells – wells that are drilled horizontal or near horizontal to increase the length of the well bore penetrating the target formation.

natural gas liquids (NGLs) – those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated from the gas as liquids through the process of absorption, condensation or other methods in gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include primarily ethane, propane, butane and isobutane.

net – "net" natural gas and oil wells or "net" acres are determined by adding the fractional ownership working interests the Company has in gross wells or acres.

net revenue interest – the interest retained by the Company in the revenues from a well or property after giving effect to all third-party interests (equal to 100% minus all royalties on a well or property).

option – a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specified quantity of a commodity or other instrument at a specific price within a specified period of time.

play – a proven geological formation that contains commercial amounts of hydrocarbons.

productive well – a well that is producing oil or gas or that is capable of production.

proved reserves – quantities of natural gas, NGLs and oil, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations, prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation.

proved developed reserves – proved reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

proved undeveloped reserves (PUDs) – proved reserves that can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be recovered from new wells on undrilled proved acreage or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for completion.

reservoir – a porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible natural gas and/or oil that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is separate from other reservoirs.

service well – a well drilled or completed for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Specific purposes of service wells include, among other things, gas injection, water injection and salt-water disposal.

stratigraphic test well – a hole drilled for the sole purpose of gaining structural or stratigraphic information to aid in exploring for oil and gas.

well pad – an area of land that has been cleared and leveled to enable a drilling rig to operate in the exploration and development of a natural gas or oil well.

working interest – an interest that gives the owner the right to drill, produce and conduct operating activities on a property and receive a share of any production.

Abbreviations

CFTC – Commodity Futures Trading Commission

EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FERC – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

GAAP – U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

IRS – Internal Revenue Service

NYMEX – New York Mercantile Exchange

OTC – over the counter

SEC – U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Measurements

Bbl = barrel

Bcf = billion cubic feet

Bcfe = billion cubic feet of natural gas equivalents, with one barrel of NGLs and crude oil being equivalent to 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas

Btu = one British thermal unit

Dth = dekatherm or million British thermal units

Mbbl = thousand barrels

Mcf = thousand cubic feet

Mcfe = thousand cubic feet of natural gas equivalents, with one barrel of NGLs and crude oil being equivalent to 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas

MMbbl = million barrels

MMBtu = million British thermal units

MMcf = million cubic feet

MMcfe = million cubic feet of natural gas equivalents, with one barrel of NGLs and crude oil being equivalent to 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas

MMDth = million dekatherm

Tcfe = trillion cubic feet of natural gas equivalents, with one barrel of NGLs and crude oil being equivalent to 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Statements that do not relate strictly to historical or current facts are forward-looking and are usually identified by the use of words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "could," "would," "will," "may," "forecast," "approximate," "expect," "project," "intend," "plan," "believe" and other words of similar meaning, or the negative thereof, in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial matters. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K include the matters discussed in sections "Strategy" and "Outlook" in Item 1., "Business," section "Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties" in Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and the expectations of plans, strategies, objectives and growth and anticipated financial and operational performance of EQT Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, EQT or the Company), including guidance regarding the Company's strategy to develop its reserves; drilling plans and programs (including the number, type, depth, spacing, lateral lengths and location of wells to be drilled and the availability of capital to complete these plans and programs); projections of wells to be drilled per combo-development project; estimated reserves, including potential future downward adjustments of reserves and reserve life; total resource potential and drilling inventory duration; projected production and sales volumes and growth rates (including liquids production and sales volumes and growth rates); natural gas prices, changes in basis and the impact of commodity prices on the Company's business; potential future impairments of the Company's assets; the Company's ability to reduce its drilling and completions costs, other costs and expenses, and capital expenditures, and the timing of achieving any such reductions; infrastructure programs; the cost, capacity, and timing of obtaining regulatory approvals; the Company's ability to successfully implement and execute the executive management team's operational, organizational and technological initiatives, and achieve the anticipated results of such initiatives; the projected reduction of the Company's gathering and compression rates resulting from the Company's new consolidated gathering agreement with EQM Midstream Partners, LP, and the anticipated cost savings and other strategic benefits associated with the execution of such agreement; monetization transactions, including asset sales, joint ventures or other transactions involving the Company's assets, and the Company's planned use of the proceeds from any such monetization transactions; acquisition transactions; the projected capital efficiency savings and other operating efficiencies and synergies resulting from the Company's monetization transactions and acquisition transactions, including the Company's ability to achieve the anticipated synergies and efficiencies from its acquisition of Rice Energy Inc. and the Company's ability to achieve the anticipated operational, financial and strategic benefits of the spin-off of Equitrans Midstream Corporation (Equitrans Midstream) from the Company; the timing and structure of any dispositions of the Company's remaining retained shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock, and the planned use of the proceeds from any such dispositions; the amount and timing of any repurchases of the Company's common stock or outstanding debt securities, including whether the Company will institute a share repurchase program; projected dividend amounts and rates; projected cash flows and free cash flow; projected capital expenditures; liquidity and financing requirements, including funding sources and availability; the Company's ability to maintain or improve its credit ratings, leverage levels and financial profile; the Company's hedging strategy; the effects of litigation, government regulation and tax position; and the expected impact of changes to tax laws. The forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from projected results. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. The Company has based these forward-looking statements on current expectations and assumptions about future events, taking into account all information currently known by the Company. While the Company considers these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and beyond the Company's control. The risks and uncertainties that may affect the operations, performance and results of the Company's business and forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those set forth in Item 1A., "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the other documents the Company files from time to time with the SEC.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and the Company does not intend to correct or update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Reserve engineering is a process of estimating underground accumulations of natural gas, NGLs and oil that cannot be measured in an exact way. The accuracy of any reserve estimate depends on the quality of available data, the interpretation of such data and price and cost assumptions made by reserve engineers. In addition, the results of drilling, testing and production activities may justify revisions of estimates that were made previously. If significant, such revisions would change the schedule of any further production and development program. Accordingly, reserve estimates may differ significantly from the quantities of natural gas, NGLs and oil that are ultimately recovered.

In reviewing any agreements incorporated by reference in or filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K, remember such agreements are included to provide information regarding the terms of such agreements and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about the Company. The agreements may contain representations and warranties by the Company, which should not in all instances be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties to such agreements should those statements prove to be inaccurate. The representations and warranties were intended to be relied upon solely by the applicable party to such agreement and were made only as of the date of the relevant agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in such agreement and are subject to more recent developments. Accordingly, these representations and warranties alone may not describe the actual state of affairs of the Company or its affiliates as of the date they were made or at any other time and should not be relied upon as statements of fact.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

EQT is a natural gas production company with operations focused in the Marcellus and Utica shales of the Appalachian Basin. Based on average daily sales volumes, EQT is the largest producer of natural gas in the United States. As of December 31, 2019, EQT had 17.5 Tcfe of proved natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves across approximately 1.3 million gross acres, including approximately 1.1 million gross acres in the Marcellus play.

Strategy

The Company is dedicated to responsibly developing its world-class asset base in the core of the Appalachian Basin. The Company believes its asset scale and contiguity of its acreage position differentiates it from its Appalachian Basin peers and that its evolution into a modern, digitally-enabled exploration and production business will continue to enhance its strategic advantage.

The Company's unique asset base supports a multi-year inventory of combo-development projects in its core acreage position, which consist of developing multiple wells and pads simultaneously. Following a change in leadership in July 2019, the Company implemented an operational strategy designed to leverage this differentiation to become the lowest cost operator in the Appalachian Basin, primarily by focusing on combo-development projects to maximize operational efficiencies. The Company believes that combo-development projects are key to delivering sustainably low well costs and higher returns on invested capital. Beyond cost benefits, combo-development projects maximize reservoir recoveries, mitigate future curtailments and maximize the capital efficiency of the Company's midstream service providers. The Company expects to drill approximately 13 to 25 wells per combo-development project, with average lateral lengths from 12,000 feet to 14,000 feet. The Company's target Pennsylvania Marcellus well cost is \$730 per foot, which the Company expects to achieve in the second half of 2020.

In an effort to further the Company's operational strategy and improve the Company's leverage ratio, in the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company announced a plan to reduce its absolute debt using free cash flow and targeted proceeds from the monetization of select, non-strategic exploration and production assets, core mineral assets and the Company's remaining retained equity interest in Equitrans Midstream (the Deleveraging Plan).

2019 Highlights

- Substantially reconstituted the Company's Board of Directors and senior leadership following the Company's July 2019 annual meeting of shareholders
- Successfully implemented the 100-Day Transformation Plan, a management-led initiative designed to effect operational, organizational, cultural and other changes to the Company's business that will facilitate long-term planning and prioritize combo-development projects, which are expected to (i) lower well costs, selling, general and administrative costs, land and lease acquisitions capital expenditures and other production infrastructure capital expenditures; (ii) increase drilling efficiencies (measured in horizontal feet drilled per hour); and (iii) increase free cash flow generation
- Reduced 2019 capital expenditures by \$966 million, or 35.3%, compared to 2018
- Achieved 2019 sales volumes of 1,508 Bcfe and average daily sales volumes of 4,131 MMcfe per day, a year-over-year increase of 1.4%, or 4.2% excluding sales volumes related to the 2018 Divestitures (defined herein)

Outlook

In 2020, the Company expects to spend \$1.15 billion to \$1.25 billion in total capital expenditures. Planned capital expenditures will be funded by cash generated from operations and allocated as follows: approximately \$0.9 billion to reserve development, approximately \$150 million to land and lease acquisitions, approximately \$85 million to other production infrastructure and approximately \$55 million to capitalized overhead. Reserve development capital expenditures will be spent across the Company's three primary operating areas, with approximately 70% spent in Pennsylvania Marcellus, approximately 22% spent in Ohio Utica and approximately 8% spent in West Virginia Marcellus. The Company's 2020 capital expenditure program is expected to deliver sales volumes of 1,450 Bcfe to 1,500 Bcfe, which is in line with 2019 sales volumes, using approximately \$500 million less capital funding than the 2019 capital expenditure program.

The Company's revenues, earnings, liquidity and ability to grow are substantially dependent on the prices it receives for, and the Company's ability to develop its reserves of, natural gas, NGLs and oil. Due to the volatility of commodity prices, the Company is unable to predict future potential movements in the market prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil at the Company's ultimate sales

points and, thus, cannot predict the ultimate impact of prices on its operations. Changes in natural gas, NGLs and oil prices could affect, among other things, the Company's development plans, which would increase or decrease the pace of the development and the level of the Company's reserves, as well as the Company's revenues, earnings or liquidity. Lower prices and changes in development plans could also result in non-cash impairments in the book value of the Company's oil and gas properties or other long-lived intangible assets or downward adjustments to the Company's estimated proved reserves. Any such impairments or downward adjustments to the Company's estimated reserves could potentially be material to the Company.

See "Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties" and "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" included in Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for a discussion of the Company's accounting policies and significant assumptions related to accounting for oil and gas producing activities and the Company's accounting policies and processes related to impairment reviews for proved and unproved property and goodwill.

Segment and Geographical Information

The Company's operations consist of one reportable segment. The Company has a single, company-wide management team that administers all properties as a whole rather than by discrete operating segments. The Company measures financial performance as a single enterprise and not on an area-by-area basis. Substantially all of the Company's assets and operations are located in the Appalachian Basin.

Reserves

The following tables summarize the Company's proved natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves using average first-day-of-the-month closing prices for the prior twelve months and disaggregated by product and play. Substantially all of the Company's reserves reside in continuous accumulations.

	December 31, 2019		
	Natural Gas	NGLs and Crude Oil	Total
	(Bcf)	(MMbbl)	(Bcfe)
Proved developed reserves	11,811	105	12,444
Proved undeveloped reserves	4,866	27	5,025
Total proved reserves	16,677	132	17,469

	December 31, 2019				
	Marcellus	Upper Devonian	Ohio Utica	Other	Total
	(Bcfe)				
Proved developed reserves	10,513	880	947	104	12,444
Proved undeveloped reserves	4,584	—	441	—	5,025
Total proved reserves	15,097	880	1,388	104	17,469

The following table summarizes the Company's proved developed and undeveloped reserves using average first-day-of-the-month closing prices for the prior twelve months and disaggregated by state.

	December 31, 2019			
	Pennsylvania	West Virginia	Ohio	Total
	(Bcfe)			
Proved developed producing reserves	8,100	2,786	879	11,765
Proved developed non-producing reserves	522	89	68	679
Proved undeveloped reserves	3,883	701	441	5,025
Total proved reserves	12,505	3,576	1,388	17,469
Gross proved undeveloped drilling locations	179	34	38	251
Net proved undeveloped drilling locations	171	34	29	234

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The Company's total proved reserves decreased by 4,348 Bcfe or 19.7% in 2019 from 2018 due to a downward revision of previously proved reserves of 4,907 Bcfe as a result of changes in the Company's development strategy and the production of 1,508 Bcfe, partly offset by extensions, discoveries and other additions of 2,068 Bcfe.

Following a change in leadership in July 2019, the Company implemented a combo-development strategy that refocused operations in the Company's core assets and is driving the execution of new development sequencing processes that emphasize efficiency and productivity. While these efforts are expected to result in an approximate 25% decrease in well costs, they negatively impact proved undeveloped reserves as a result of (i) derecognizing previously-recorded proved undeveloped reserves that are now not included in the Company's substantially revised five-year capital allocation program for purposes of the Company's reserves calculations and (ii) executing a development sequencing strategy that will result in increased probable-to-proved developed conversion.

The following table provides a rollforward of proved undeveloped reserves.

	Proved Undeveloped Reserves
	(Bcfe)
Balance at January 1, 2019	10,267
Conversions into proved developed reserves	(2,646)
Revisions (a)	(4,508)
Extensions, discoveries and other additions (b)	1,912
Balance at December 31, 2019	5,025

- (a) Related to proved undeveloped locations that are no longer expected to be developed within five years of initial booking as proved reserves as a result of implementation of the Company's combo-development strategy.
- (b) Composed of (i) 1,796 Bcfe from proved undeveloped additions associated with acreage that was previously unproved but became proved due to 2019 reserve development that expanded the number of the Company's technically proven locations, implementation of, and alignment with, the Company's combo-development strategy and revisions to the Company's five-year drilling plan; and (ii) 116 Bcfe from extension of proved undeveloped reserves lateral lengths.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had one well with proved undeveloped reserves of 9.1 Bcfe that had remained undeveloped for more than five years. Completion activities for this well are planned for 2020.

See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the preparation of, and year-over-year changes in, the Company's reserves estimate.

Based on the Company's mix of proved undeveloped and probable reserves, the Company estimates an undeveloped drilling inventory of approximately 1,565 net locations in Pennsylvania and West Virginia Marcellus. At the Company's current drilling pace, these net locations provide more than 15 years of drilling inventory based on net undeveloped Marcellus acres, average expected lateral length of 12,000 feet and well spacing of 1,000 feet. The Company believes that its change in development strategy, coupled with its undeveloped inventory located in a premier core asset base, will lead to sustainable free cash flow generation and higher returns on invested capital.

The following table summarizes the Company's capital expenditures for reserve development.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Millions)		
Marcellus (a)	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,889	\$ 1,134
Utica	193	360	50
Other	—	—	21
Total	\$ 1,377	\$ 2,249	\$ 1,205

- (a) Includes Upper Devonian formations.

Lease operating costs, excluding production taxes for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was \$0.06, \$0.07 and \$0.13, respectively.

Properties

The majority of the Company's acreage is held by lease or occupied under perpetual easements or other rights acquired, for the most part, without warranty of underlying land titles. Approximately 29% of the Company's total gross acres is developed.

The following table summarizes acreage disaggregated by state.

	December 31, 2019				
	Pennsylvania	West Virginia (a)	Ohio	Kentucky and Virginia (a)	Total
Total gross productive acreage	216,887	107,368	45,211	2,235	371,701
Total gross undeveloped acreage	434,496	396,189	46,690	24,685	902,060
Total gross acreage	651,383	503,557	91,901	26,920	1,273,761
Total net productive acreage	214,933	107,804	31,875	2,163	356,775
Total net undeveloped acreage	398,155	298,788	32,454	22,344	751,741
Total net acreage	613,088	406,592	64,329	24,507	1,108,516
Average net revenue interest of proved developed reserves	80.7%	78.3%	43.8%	—%	75.3%

(a) In 2018, the Company sold approximately 2.5 million non-core, net acres in the Huron play; however, the Company retained deep drilling rights across 1.5 million, 0.2 million and 0.8 million of divested acreage in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia, respectively. The retained deep drilling rights have been excluded from acreage totals.

The Company has an active lease renewal program in areas targeted for development. In the event that production is not established or the Company takes no action to extend or renew the terms of its leases, 77,444, 50,145 and 52,332 of the Company's net undeveloped acreage as of December 31, 2019 will expire in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

The following tables summarize the Company's productive and in-process natural gas wells. The Company had no productive or in-process oil wells as of December 31, 2019.

	December 31, 2019
Productive wells:	
Total gross	3,404
Total net	3,181
In-process wells:	
Total gross	186
Total net	178

	December 31, 2019			
	Pennsylvania	West Virginia	Ohio	Total
Total gross productive wells (a)	1,913	1,234	257	3,404
Total net productive wells	1,865	1,193	123	3,181

(a) Of the Company's total gross productive wells, there are 688 gross conventional wells in Pennsylvania and 623 gross conventional wells in West Virginia. There are no gross conventional wells in Ohio.

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The following table summarizes the net exploratory and development wells drilled. There were no net productive exploratory wells drilled during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Net exploratory wells:			
Dry	—	—	1
Net development wells:			
Productive	145	210	149
Dry (a)	—	5	5

(a) Dry development wells are related primarily to non-core wells that the Company no longer plans to drill to depth or complete, acquired wells with mechanical integrity issues and wells that have been plugged and abandoned due to future mining operations or mechanical integrity issues.

During 2019, the Company commenced drilling operations (spud) on 122 gross wells (114 net), including 89 Pennsylvania Marcellus gross wells (87 net), 6 West Virginia Marcellus gross wells (6 net) and 27 Ohio Utica gross wells (21 net). The Company's Pennsylvania and West Virginia Marcellus wells have average depths of 5,000 feet to 8,500 feet. The Company's Ohio Utica wells have average depths of 8,500 feet to 10,500 feet. The Company retains deep drilling rights on the majority of its acreage.

Sales volumes in 2019 from the Marcellus play, including the Upper Devonian play, were 1,270 Bcfe. The following table summarizes produced and sold volumes by state and reflects the effect of the Company's 2018 sale of approximately 2.5 million non-core, net acres in the Huron play and Permian Basin assets located in Texas (collectively, the 2018 Divestitures) and 2017 acquisition of Rice Energy Inc. (the Rice Merger).

	Pennsylvania	West Virginia	Ohio	Other (a)	Total
	(MMcfe)				
Produced and sold natural gas, NGLs and oil for the years ended December 31,					
2019	1,001,973	274,378	231,545	—	1,507,896
2018	922,033	323,976	209,428	32,252	1,487,689
2017	456,600	343,199	24,113	63,608	887,520

(a) Primarily Kentucky and Virginia.

Markets and Customers

Natural Gas Sales. Natural gas is a commodity and, therefore, the Company typically receives market-based pricing. The market price for natural gas in the Appalachian Basin is typically lower relative to NYMEX Henry Hub, Louisiana (the location for pricing NYMEX natural gas futures) as a result of the significant increases in the supply of natural gas in the Northeast United States in recent years. To protect cash flow from undue exposure to the risk of changing commodity prices, the Company hedges a portion of its forecasted natural gas production at, for the most part, NYMEX natural gas prices. For information on the Company's hedging strategy and its derivative instruments, refer to "Commodity Risk Management" in Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," Item 7A., "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" and Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

NGLs Sales. The Company primarily sells NGLs recovered from its natural gas production. The Company primarily contracts with MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. (MarkWest) to process its natural gas and extract from the produced natural gas heavier hydrocarbon streams (consisting predominately of ethane, propane, isobutane, normal butane and natural gasoline). The Company also contracts with MarkWest to market a portion of the Company's NGLs. In addition, the Company has contractual arrangements with Williams Ohio Valley Midstream LLC to process its natural gas and market a portion of its NGLs.

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Average Sales Price. The following table presents the Company's average sales price per unit of natural gas, NGLs and oil, with and without the effects of cash settled derivatives as applicable.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Natural gas (\$/Mcf):			
Average sales price, excluding cash settled derivatives	\$ 2.48	\$ 3.04	\$ 2.82
Average sales price, including cash settled derivatives	2.65	2.89	2.89
NGLs, excluding ethane (\$/Bbl):			
Average sales price, excluding cash settled derivatives	\$ 23.63	\$ 37.63	\$ 31.59
Average sales price, including cash settled derivatives	25.82	36.56	30.90
Ethane (\$/Bbl):			
Average sales price, excluding cash settled derivatives	\$ 6.16	\$ 8.09	\$ 6.32
Average sales price, including cash settled derivatives	7.18	8.09	6.32
Oil (\$/Bbl):			
Average sales price	\$ 40.90	\$ 52.70	\$ 40.70
Natural gas, NGLs and oil (\$/Mcf):			
Average sales price, excluding cash settled derivatives	\$ 2.51	\$ 3.15	\$ 2.98
Average sales price, including cash settled derivatives	2.69	3.01	3.04

For additional information on pricing, see "Average Realized Price Reconciliation" in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Natural Gas Marketing. EQT Energy, LLC, the Company's indirect, wholly-owned marketing subsidiary, provides marketing services and contractual pipeline capacity management services primarily for the benefit of the Company. EQT Energy, LLC also engages in risk management and hedging activities on behalf of the Company to limit the Company's exposure to shifts in market prices.

Customers. The Company sells natural gas and NGLs to marketers, utilities and industrial customers located in the Appalachian Basin and in markets that are accessible through the Company's transportation portfolio, particularly where there is expected future demand growth, such as in the Gulf Coast, Midwest and Northeast United States and Canada. As of December 31, 2019, approximately 60% of Company sales volumes reach markets outside of Appalachia. Following the Mountain Valley Pipeline's in-service date, which is currently expected to be January 1, 2021, approximately 80% of Company sales volumes are expected to reach markets outside of Appalachia.

The Company has access to approximately 2.9 Bcf per day of firm contractual pipeline takeaway capacity and 0.6 Bcf per day of firm processing capacity. In addition, the Company is committed to an initial 1.29 Bcf per day of firm capacity on the Mountain Valley Pipeline upon its in-service date. These firm transportation and processing agreements may require minimum volume delivery commitments, which the Company expects to principally fulfill with existing proved developed and proved undeveloped reserves. The following table summarizes the Company's delivery commitments for the next five years as of December 31, 2019.

Years ended December 31,	Natural Gas	NGLs
	(Bcf)	(Mbbbl)
2020	1,073	4,123
2021	833	1,836
2022	610	1,832
2023	534	1,825
2024	455	1,830

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total operating revenues for 2019, 2018 and 2017.

Seasonality

Generally, but not always, the demand for natural gas decreases during the summer months and increases during the winter months. Seasonal anomalies such as mild winters or hot summers may also impact demand.

Competition

Other natural gas producers compete with the Company in the acquisition of properties, the search for, and development of, reserves, the production and sale of natural gas and NGLs and the securing of services, labor, equipment and transportation required to conduct operations. The Company's competitors include independent oil and gas companies, major oil and gas companies and individual producers, operators and marketing companies.

Regulation

Regulation of the Company's Operations. The Company's exploration and production operations are subject to various types of federal, state and local laws and regulations, including regulations related to the following: the location of wells; the method of drilling, well construction, well stimulation, hydraulic fracturing and casing design; water withdrawal and procurement for well stimulation purposes; well production; spill prevention plans; the use, transportation, storage and disposal of fluids and materials incidental to oil and gas operations; surface usage and the reclamation of properties upon which wells or other facilities have been located; the plugging and abandoning of wells; the calculation, reporting and disbursement of royalties and taxes; and the gathering of production in certain circumstances. These regulations, and any delays in obtaining related authorizations, may affect the costs and timing of developing the Company's natural gas resources.

The Company's operations are also subject to conservation and correlative rights regulations, including the following: regulation of the size of drilling and spacing units or field rule units; setbacks; the number of wells that may be drilled in a unit or in close proximity to other wells; drilling in the vicinity of coal mining operations and certain other structures; and the unitization or pooling of natural gas properties. Ohio and, for Utica or other deep wells, West Virginia allow the statutory pooling or unitization of tracts to facilitate development and exploration. In West Virginia, the Company must rely on voluntary pooling of lands and leases for Marcellus and Upper Devonian acreage. In 2013, the Pennsylvania legislature enacted lease integration legislation, which authorizes joint development of existing contiguous leases. In addition, state conservation and oil and gas laws generally limit the venting or flaring of natural gas. Various states also impose certain regulatory requirements to transfer wells to third parties or discontinue operations in the event of divestitures by the Company.

The Company maintains limited gathering operations that are subject to various types of federal and state environmental laws and local zoning ordinances, including the following: air permitting requirements for compressor station and dehydration units and other permitting requirements; erosion and sediment control requirements for compressor station and pipeline construction projects; waste management requirements and spill prevention plans for compressor stations; various recordkeeping and reporting requirements for air permits and waste management practices; compliance with safety regulations, including regulations by the Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration; and siting and noise regulations for compressor stations. These regulations may increase the costs of operating existing pipelines and compressor stations and increase the costs of, and the time to develop, new or expanded pipelines and compressor stations.

In 2010, Congress adopted comprehensive financial reform legislation that established federal oversight and regulation of the OTC derivative market and entities, such as the Company, that participate in that market. The legislation, known as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), required the CFTC, the SEC and other regulatory agencies to promulgate rules and regulations implementing this legislation. As of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the CFTC had adopted and implemented many final rules that impose regulatory obligations on all market participants, including the Company, such as recordkeeping and certain reporting obligations. Other CFTC rules that may be relevant to the Company have yet to be finalized. Because significant CFTC rules relevant to natural gas hedging activities have not been adopted or implemented, it is not possible at this time to predict the full extent of the impact of the regulations on the Company's hedging program or regulatory compliance obligations. The Company has experienced increased, and anticipates additional, compliance costs and changes to current market practices as participants continue to adapt to a changing regulatory environment.

Regulators periodically review or audit the Company's compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. The Company anticipates that compliance with existing laws and regulations governing current operations will not have a material adverse effect upon its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. Additional proposals that affect the oil and gas industry are regularly considered by Congress, the states, regulatory agencies and the courts. The Company cannot predict when or whether any such proposals may become effective or the effect that such proposals may have on the Company.

The following is a summary of some of the existing laws, rules and regulations to which the Company's business operations are subject.

Natural Gas Sales and Transportation. The availability, terms and cost of transportation significantly affect sales of oil and natural gas. The interstate transportation and sale for resale of oil and natural gas is subject to federal regulation, including regulation of the terms, conditions and rates for interstate transportation, storage and various other matters, primarily by the FERC. Federal and state regulations govern the price and terms for access to oil and natural gas pipeline transportation. The FERC's regulations for interstate oil and natural gas transmission in some circumstances may also affect the intrastate transportation of oil and natural gas.

Historically, federal legislation and regulatory controls have affected the price of the natural gas the Company produces and the manner in which the Company markets its production. The FERC has jurisdiction over the transportation and sale for resale of natural gas in interstate commerce by natural gas companies under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 (NGA) and the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. Various federal laws enacted since 1978 have resulted in the removal of all price and non-price controls for sales of domestic natural gas sold in first sales, which include all of the Company's sales of its own production. Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the FERC has substantial enforcement authority to prohibit the manipulation of natural gas markets and enforce its rules and orders, including the ability to assess substantial civil penalties of over \$1 million per day for each violation and disgorgement of profits associated with any violation. While the Company's production activities have not been regulated by the FERC as a natural gas company under the NGA, the Company is required to report aggregate volumes of natural gas purchased or sold at wholesale to the extent such transactions use, contribute to or may contribute to the formation of price indices. In addition, Congress may enact legislation or the FERC may adopt regulations that may subject certain of the Company's otherwise non-FERC jurisdictional facilities to further regulation. Failure to comply with those regulations in the future could subject the Company to civil penalty liability.

The CFTC also holds authority to monitor certain segments of the physical and futures energy commodities market including oil and natural gas. With regard to physical purchases and sales of natural gas and other energy commodities, and any related hedging activities that the Company undertakes, the Company is thus required to observe anti-market manipulation and disruptive trading practices laws and related regulations enforced by the FERC and/or the CFTC. The CFTC also holds substantial enforcement authority, including the ability to assess civil penalties.

The FERC also regulates interstate natural gas transportation rates and service conditions and establishes the terms under which the Company may use interstate natural gas pipeline capacity, which affects the marketing of natural gas that the Company produces, as well as the revenues the Company receives for sales of natural gas and release of its natural gas pipeline capacity. Commencing in 1985, the FERC promulgated a series of orders, regulations and rule makings that significantly fostered competition in the business of transporting and marketing gas. Today, interstate pipeline companies are required to provide nondiscriminatory transportation services to producers, marketers and other shippers, regardless of whether such shippers are affiliated with an interstate pipeline company. The FERC's initiatives have led to the development of a competitive, open access market for natural gas purchases and sales that permits all purchasers of natural gas to buy gas directly from third-party sellers other than pipelines. However, the natural gas industry historically has been very heavily regulated; therefore, the Company cannot guarantee that the less stringent regulatory approach currently pursued by the FERC and Congress will continue indefinitely into the future nor can the Company determine what effect, if any, future regulatory changes might have on the Company's natural gas-related activities.

Under the FERC's current regulatory regime, transmission services must be provided on an open-access, nondiscriminatory basis at cost-based rates or negotiated rates, both of which are subject to FERC approval. The FERC also allows jurisdictional gas pipeline companies to charge market-based rates if the transportation market at issue is sufficiently competitive. Gathering service, which occurs upstream of FERC-jurisdictional transmission services, is regulated by the states onshore and in state waters. Section 1(b) of the NGA exempts natural gas gathering facilities from regulation by the FERC as a natural gas company under the NGA. Although the FERC has set forth a general test for determining whether facilities perform a non-jurisdictional gathering function or a jurisdictional transmission function, the FERC's determinations as to the classification of facilities are done on a case-by-case basis. To the extent that the FERC issues an order that reclassifies certain jurisdictional transmission facilities as non-jurisdictional gathering facilities, and, depending on the scope of that decision, the Company's costs of transporting gas to point of sale locations may increase. The Company believes that the third-party natural gas pipelines on which its gas is gathered meet the traditional tests the FERC has used to establish a pipeline's status as a gatherer not subject to regulation as a natural gas company. However, the distinction between the FERC-regulated transmission services and federally unregulated gathering services could be subject to potential litigation, so the classification and regulation of those gathering facilities are subject to change based on future determinations by the FERC, the courts or Congress. State regulation of natural gas gathering facilities generally includes various occupational safety, environmental and, in some circumstances, nondiscriminatory-take requirements. Although such regulation has not generally been affirmatively applied by state agencies, natural gas gathering may receive greater regulatory scrutiny in the future.

Oil and NGLs Price Controls and Transportation Rates. Sales prices of oil and NGLs are not currently regulated and are made at market prices. The Company's sales of these commodities are, however, subject to laws and to regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) prohibiting manipulative or fraudulent conduct in the wholesale petroleum market. The FTC holds substantial enforcement authority under these regulations, including the ability to assess civil penalties of over \$1 million per day per violation. The Company's sales of these commodities, and any related hedging activities, are also subject to CFTC oversight as discussed above.

The price the Company receives from the sale of these products may be affected by the cost of transporting the products to market. Some of the Company's transportation of oil and NGLs is through FERC-regulated interstate common carrier pipelines. Effective as of January 1, 1995, the FERC implemented regulations generally grandfathering all previously approved interstate transportation rates and establishing an indexing system for those rates by which adjustments are made annually based on the rate of inflation, subject to certain conditions and limitations. The FERC's regulation of crude oil and NGLs transportation rates may tend to increase the cost of transporting crude oil and NGLs by interstate pipelines, although the annual adjustments may result in decreased rates in a given year. Every five years, the FERC must examine the relationship between the annual change in the applicable index and the actual cost changes experienced in the oil pipeline industry. The Company is not able at this time to predict the effects of these regulations or FERC proceedings, if any, on the transportation costs associated with crude oil production from the Company's crude oil producing operations.

Environmental, Health and Safety Regulation. The business operations of the Company are also subject to numerous stringent federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations pertaining to, among other things, the release, emission or discharge of materials into the environment; the generation, storage, transportation, handling and disposal of materials (including solid and hazardous wastes); the safety of employees and the general public; pollution; site remediation; and preservation or protection of human health and safety, natural resources, wildlife and the environment. The Company must take into account environmental, health and safety regulations in, among other things, planning, designing, constructing, operating and plugging and abandoning wells and related facilities. Violations of these laws can result in substantial administrative, civil and criminal penalties. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of permits before drilling or other regulated activity commences, restrict the types, quantities and concentrations of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with drilling and production, govern the sourcing and disposal of water used in the drilling and completion process, limit or prohibit drilling activities in certain areas and on certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands, frontier and other protected areas or areas with endangered or threatened species restrictions, require some form of remedial action to prevent or mitigate pollution from former operations such as plugging abandoned wells or closing earthen pits, establish specific safety and health criteria addressing worker protection and impose substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from operations or failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, these laws and regulations may restrict the rate of production.

Moreover, the trend has been for stricter regulation of activities that have the potential to affect the environment. Additional proposals and proceedings that affect the oil and natural gas industry are regularly considered by Congress, federal agencies, the states, local governments, and the courts. The Company cannot predict when or whether any such proposals may become effective. Therefore, the Company is unable to predict the future costs or impact of compliance. The regulatory burden on the industry increases the cost of doing business and affects profitability. The Company has established procedures, however, for the ongoing evaluation of its operations to identify potential environmental exposures and to track compliance with regulatory policies and procedures.

The following is a summary of the more significant existing environmental and occupational health and workplace safety laws and regulations, as amended from time to time, to which the Company's business operations are subject and for which compliance may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, earnings or cash flows.

Hazardous Substances and Waste Handling. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as the "Superfund" law, and comparable state laws impose liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons that are considered to have contributed to the release of a "hazardous substance" into the environment. These persons include the current and past owner or operator of the disposal site or the site where the release occurred and companies that disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances at the site where the release occurred. Under CERCLA, such persons may be subject to joint and several strict liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and for damages to natural resources, and it is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. In addition, despite the "petroleum exclusion" of Section 101(14) of CERCLA, which currently encompasses crude oil and natural gas, the Company generates materials in the course of its operations that may be regulated as hazardous substances based on their characteristics; however, the Company is unaware of any liabilities arising under CERCLA for which the Company may be held responsible that would materially and adversely affect the Company.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and analogous state laws establish detailed requirements for the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of nonhazardous and hazardous solid wastes. RCRA specifically excludes drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy from regulation as hazardous wastes. However, these wastes may be regulated by the EPA, or state agencies under RCRA's less stringent nonhazardous solid waste provisions, or under state laws or other federal laws. Moreover, it is possible that these particular oil and natural gas exploration, development and production wastes now classified as nonhazardous solid wastes could be classified as hazardous wastes in the future. Recently, in April 2019, following litigation and a resulting consent decree related to the EPA's requirements under RCRA to review oil and gas waste regulations, the EPA determined that revisions to the regulations were not required, concluding that any adverse effects related to oil and gas waste were more appropriately and readily addressed within the framework of existing state regulatory programs. Any changes to state programs could result in an increase in the Company's costs to manage and dispose waste, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company currently owns, leases, or operates numerous properties that have been used for oil and natural gas exploration and production activities for many years. Although the Company believes that it has used operating and waste disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, hazardous substances, wastes, or petroleum hydrocarbons may have been released on, under or from the properties owned or leased by the Company, or on, under or from other locations, including offsite locations, where such substances have been taken for recycling or disposal. In addition, some of the Company's properties have been operated by third parties or by previous owners or operators whose treatment and disposal of hazardous substances, wastes, or petroleum hydrocarbons was not under the Company's control. The Company is able to control directly the operation of only those wells with respect to which the Company acts or has acted as operator. The failure of a prior owner or operator to comply with applicable environmental regulations may, in certain circumstances, be attributed to the Company as current owner or operator under CERCLA. These properties and the substances disposed or released on, under or from them may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA and analogous state laws. Under such laws, the Company could be required to undertake response or corrective measures, regardless of fault, which could include removal of previously disposed substances and wastes, cleanup of contaminated property or performance of remedial plugging or waste pit closure operations to prevent future contamination.

Water Discharges. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or the Clean Water Act (CWA), and comparable state laws impose restrictions and strict controls regarding the discharge of pollutants, including produced waters and other oil and natural gas wastes, into federal and state waters. The discharge of pollutants into regulated waters is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the EPA or a state equivalent agency. The discharge of dredge and fill material in regulated waters, including wetlands, is also prohibited, unless authorized by a permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). In June 2015, the EPA and the Corps issued a final rule defining the scope of the EPA's and the Corps' jurisdiction over waters of the United States (WOTUS), but several legal challenges to the rule followed, and the WOTUS rule was stayed nationwide in October 2015 pending resolution of the legal challenges. The EPA and the Corps proposed a rule in July 2017 to repeal the WOTUS rule and announced their intent to issue a new rule defining the CWA's jurisdiction. In January 2018, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision finding that jurisdiction to hear challenges to the WOTUS rule resides with the federal district courts, which lifted the stay and resulted in a patchwork application of the rule in some states, but not in others. In October 2019, the EPA issued a final rule repealing the WOTUS rule and the repeal rule became effective in December 2019. The repeal rule has already been challenged in federal district courts in New Mexico, New York, and South Carolina. In January 2020, the EPA and the Corps announced the final rule redefining the definition of WOTUS. The new definition narrows the scope of waters that are covered as jurisdictional under the CWA. Several groups have already announced their intention to challenge the new rule. As a result, future implementation is uncertain at this time. To the extent a stay of this rule or the implementation of a revised rule expands the scope of the CWA's jurisdiction, the Company could face increased costs and delays with respect to obtaining permits for dredge and fill activities in wetland areas, which could delay the development of the Company's natural gas and oil projects. Also, pursuant to these laws and regulations, the Company may be required to obtain and maintain approvals or permits for the discharge of wastewater or stormwater and to develop and implement spill prevention, control and countermeasure (SPCC) plans in connection with on-site storage of significant quantities of oil. These laws and any implementing regulations provide for administrative, civil and criminal penalties for any unauthorized discharges of oil and other substances in reportable quantities and may impose substantial potential liability for the costs of removal, remediation and damages.

Air Emissions. The federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and comparable state laws regulate the emission of air pollutants from many sources, such as, for example, tank batteries and compressor stations, through air emissions standards, construction and operating permitting programs and the imposition of other compliance requirements. These laws and regulations may require the Company to obtain pre-approval for the construction or modification of certain projects or facilities expected to produce or significantly increase air emissions, obtain and strictly comply with stringent air permit requirements or use specific equipment or technologies to control emissions of certain pollutants, the costs of which could be significant. The need to obtain permits has the potential to delay the development of the Company's oil and natural gas projects. Over the next several years, the Company may be required to incur certain capital expenditures for air pollution control equipment or other air emissions-related issues. For example, although

all counties in which the Company operates are currently in attainment with the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone, these determinations may be revised in the future. Reclassification of areas or imposition of more stringent standards may make it more difficult to construct new facilities or modify existing facilities in any newly designated non-attainment areas. Compliance with more stringent standards and other environmental regulations could delay or prohibit the Company's ability to obtain permits for its operations or require the Company to install additional pollution control equipment, the costs of which could be significant.

Climate Change and Regulation of "Greenhouse Gas" Emissions. In response to findings that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases (GHG) present an endangerment to public health and the environment, the EPA has adopted regulations under existing provisions of the CAA that, among other things, establish Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) construction and Title V operating permit reviews for certain large stationary sources that are already potential major sources of certain principal, or criteria, pollutant emissions. Facilities required to obtain PSD permits for their GHG emissions are required to meet "best available control technology" standards established by the states or, in some cases, by the EPA on a case-by-case basis. These CAA requirements could adversely affect the Company's operations and restrict or delay the Company's ability to obtain air permits for new or modified sources. In addition, the EPA has adopted rules requiring the monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions from specified onshore and offshore oil and gas production sources in the United States on an annual basis, which include certain of the Company's operations.

In June 2016, the EPA finalized new regulations that established New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), known as Subpart OOOOa, for methane and volatile organic compounds (VOC) from new and modified oil and natural gas production and natural gas processing and transmission facilities. In September 2018, the EPA proposed amendments to the 2016 Subpart OOOOa standards that would reduce the 2016 rule's fugitive emissions monitoring requirements and expand exceptions to pneumatic pump requirements, among other changes. Various industry and environmental groups have separately challenged both the methane requirements and the EPA's attempts to delay the implementation of the rule. In addition, in April 2018, several states filed a lawsuit seeking to compel the EPA to issue methane performance standards for existing sources in the oil and natural gas source category. In November 2019, the EPA issued a proposed rulemaking to revise Subpart OOOOa to rescind the methane-specific requirements for certain oil and natural gas sources in the production and processing segments. As a result of the actions described above, the Company cannot predict with certainty the scope of any final methane regulations or the costs for complying with federal methane regulations.

At the state level, several states have proceeded with regulation targeting GHG emissions. For example, in June 2018, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) released revised versions of GP-5 and GP-5A, Pennsylvania's general air permits applicable to processing plants and well site operations, among other facilities. These permits apply to new or modified sources constructed on or after August 8, 2018, with emissions below certain specified thresholds. GP-5 and GP-5A impose "best available technology" (BAT) standards, which are in addition to, and in many cases more stringent than, the federal NSPS. These BAT standards include a 200 ton per year limit on methane emissions, above which a BAT requirement for methane emissions control applies. Moreover, in December 2019, the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board (EQB) approved a proposed rulemaking for the control of emissions of VOCs and other pollutants for existing sources. Upon publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin, the PADEP will accept public comments on the proposed rulemaking. A final rulemaking could be submitted to and approved by the EQB in late 2020. State regulations such as these could impose increased compliance costs on the Company's operations.

While Congress has from time to time considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs, there has not been significant activity in the form of federal legislation in recent years. In the absence of such federal climate legislation, a number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing GHG emissions by means of cap-and-trade programs that typically require major sources of GHG emissions, such as electric power plants, to acquire and surrender emission allowances in return for emitting GHGs. In October 2019, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf signed an Executive Order directing the PADEP to draft regulations establishing a cap-and-trade program under its existing authority to regulate air emissions, with the intent of enabling Pennsylvania to join the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), a multi-state regional cap-and-trade program comprised of several Eastern U.S. states. Subsequently, legislators in the Pennsylvania General Assembly introduced a bill that, if approved, would require legislative approval by both chambers of the Pennsylvania General Assembly in order for Pennsylvania to join the RGGI. The EQB also accepted an economy-wide cap-and-trade petition for study in April 2019. The PADEP is evaluating the petition and will provide a recommendation to the EQB that could result in a state-wide cap-and-trade program across all sectors of the economy. If Pennsylvania ultimately becomes a member of the RGGI, or otherwise implements a cap-and-trade program, it could result in increased operating costs if the Company is required to purchase emission allowances in connection with its operations.

On an international level, the United States is one of almost 200 nations that, in December 2015, agreed to an international climate change agreement in Paris, France, that calls for countries to set their own GHG emissions targets and be transparent about the

measures each country will use to achieve its GHG emissions targets (Paris Agreement). The Paris Agreement was signed by the United States in April 2016 and entered into force on November 4, 2016; however, the Paris Agreement does not impose any binding obligations on its participants. In August 2017, the U.S. Department of State officially informed the United Nations of the United States' intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement provides for a four-year exit process beginning when it took effect in November 2016, which would result in an effective exit date of November 2020. The United States' adherence to the exit process and/or the terms on which the United States may reenter the Paris Agreement or a separately negotiated agreement are unclear at this time.

Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would impact the Company's business, any such future laws and regulations imposing reporting obligations on, or limiting emissions of GHGs from, the Company's equipment and operations could require the Company to incur costs to reduce emissions of GHGs associated with the Company's operations. Substantial limitations on GHG emissions could also adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas the Company produces and lower the value of its reserves.

Notwithstanding potential risks related to climate change, the International Energy Agency estimates that oil and gas will continue to represent a major share of global energy use through 2040, and other private sector studies project continued growth in demand for the next two decades. However, recent activism directed at shifting funding away from companies with energy-related assets could result in limitations or restrictions on certain sources of funding for the energy sector. Moreover, activist shareholders have introduced proposals that may seek to force companies to adopt aggressive emission reduction targets or to shift away from more carbon-intensive activities. While the Company cannot predict the outcomes of such proposals, they could ultimately make it more difficult to engage in exploration and production activities.

Finally, it should be noted that a number of scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, floods, droughts, and other extreme climatic events; if any such effects were to occur, they have the potential to cause physical damage to the Company's assets or affect the availability of water and thus could have an adverse effect on the Company's exploration and production operations.

Hydraulic Fracturing Activities. Vast quantities of natural gas deposits exist in shale and other formations. It is customary in the Company's industry to recover natural gas from these shale formations through the use of hydraulic fracturing, combined with sophisticated horizontal drilling. Hydraulic fracturing is the process of creating or expanding cracks, or fractures, in formations underground where water, sand and other additives are pumped under high pressure into a shale gas formation. These deeper formations are geologically separated and isolated from fresh ground water supplies by overlying rock layers. The Company's well construction practices include installation of multiple layers of protective steel casing surrounded by cement that are specifically designed and installed to protect freshwater aquifers. To assess water sources near the Company's drilling locations, the Company conducts baseline and, as appropriate, post-drilling water testing at all water wells within at least 2,500 feet of the Company's drilling pads.

Hydraulic fracturing typically is regulated by state oil and natural gas agencies, but the EPA has asserted federal regulatory authority pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) over certain hydraulic fracturing activities involving the use of diesel fuels and issued permitting guidance in February 2014 regarding such activities. The EPA also finalized rules in June 2016 to prohibit the discharge of wastewater from hydraulic fracturing operations to publicly owned wastewater treatment plants.

Certain governmental reviews have been conducted or are underway that focus on the environmental aspects of hydraulic fracturing practices. For example, in December 2016, the EPA released its final report on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. The final report concluded that "water cycle" activities associated with hydraulic fracturing may impact drinking water resources "under some circumstances," noting that the following hydraulic fracturing water cycle activities and local- or regional-scale factors are more likely than others to result in more frequent or more severe impacts: water withdrawals for fracturing in times or areas of low water availability; surface spills during the management of fracturing fluids, chemicals or produced water; injection of fracturing fluids into wells with inadequate mechanical integrity; injection of fracturing fluids directly into groundwater resources; discharge of inadequately treated fracturing wastewater to surface waters; and disposal or storage of fracturing wastewater in unlined pits. Because the report did not find a direct link between hydraulic fracturing itself and contamination of groundwater resources, this years-long study report does not appear to provide any basis for further regulation of hydraulic fracturing at the federal level.

In addition, Congress has from time to time considered legislation to provide for federal regulation of hydraulic fracturing under the SDWA and to require disclosure of the chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process. At the state level, several states have adopted or are considering legal requirements that could impose more stringent permitting, disclosure, and well construction requirements on hydraulic fracturing activities. For example, in January 2016, the PADEP issued new rules establishing stricter

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disposal requirements for wastes associated with hydraulic fracturing activities, which include, among other things, a requirement to obtain new permits, or closure, of centralized impoundments used for the storage of drill cuttings and waste fluids. Further, these rules include requirements relating to storage tank security, secondary containment for storage vessels, construction rules for gathering lines and horizontal drilling under streams, and temporary transport lines for freshwater and wastewater. Additionally, in January 2020, the EQB approved a well permit fee increase from \$5,000 to \$12,500 for all unconventional wells. Local governments also may seek to adopt ordinances within their jurisdictions regulating the time, place and manner of drilling activities in general or hydraulic fracturing activities in particular. Some states and municipalities have sought to ban hydraulic fracturing altogether. If new or more stringent federal, state, or local legal restrictions relating to the hydraulic fracturing process are adopted in areas where the Company operates, the Company could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such requirements, experience delays or curtailment in the pursuit of exploration, development, or production activities, and perhaps even be precluded from constructing wells.

Occupational Safety and Health Act. The Company is also subject to the requirements of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), as amended, and comparable state laws that regulate the protection of the health and safety of employees. In addition, OSHA's hazard communication standard, the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act and implementing regulations and similar state statutes and regulations require that information be maintained about hazardous materials used or produced in the Company's operations and that this information be provided to employees, state and local government authorities, and citizens.

Endangered Species Act. The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides for the protection of endangered and threatened species. Pursuant to the ESA, if a species is listed as threatened or endangered, restrictions may be imposed on activities adversely affecting that species' habitat. Similar protections are offered to migratory birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) may designate critical habitat and suitable habitat areas that it believes are necessary for survival of a threatened or endangered species. A critical habitat or suitable habitat designation could result in further material restrictions to federal land use and may materially delay or prohibit access to protected areas for natural gas and oil development. Further, the designation of previously unprotected species as threatened or endangered in areas where underlying property operations are conducted could cause the Company to incur increased costs arising from species protection measures or could result in limitations on the Company's exploration and production activities that could have an adverse impact on the Company's ability to develop and produce reserves.

See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of expenditures related to environmental matters.

Employees

The Company and its subsidiaries had 647 employees as of December 31, 2019; none are subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

Availability of Reports

The Company makes certain filings with the SEC, including its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments and exhibits to those reports, available free of charge through its website, <http://www.eqt.com>, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with or furnished to the SEC. Reports filed with the SEC are also available on the SEC's website, <http://www.sec.gov>.

Composition of Operating Revenues

The following table presents operating revenues for each class of products and services.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Operating revenues:			
Sales of natural gas, NGLs and oil	\$ 3,791,414	\$ 4,695,519	\$ 2,651,318
Gain (loss) on derivatives not designated as hedges	616,634	(178,591)	390,021
Net marketing services and other	8,436	40,940	49,681
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 4,416,484</u>	<u>\$ 4,557,868</u>	<u>\$ 3,091,020</u>

Jurisdiction and Year of Formation

The Company is a Pennsylvania corporation formed in 2008 in connection with a holding company reorganization of the former Equitable Resources, Inc.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be considered in evaluating our business and future prospects. Note that additional risks not presently known to us or that are currently considered immaterial may also have a negative impact on our business and operations. If any of the events or circumstances described below actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer and the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Natural gas, NGLs and oil price volatility, or a prolonged period of low natural gas, NGLs and oil prices, may have an adverse effect upon our revenue, profitability, future rate of growth, liquidity and financial position.

Our revenue, profitability, future rate of growth, liquidity and financial position depend upon the prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil. The prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil have historically been volatile, and we expect this volatility to continue in the future. The prices are affected by a number of factors beyond our control, which include:

- weather conditions and seasonal trends;
- the domestic and foreign supply of and demand for natural gas, NGLs and oil;
- prevailing prices on local price indexes in the areas in which we operate and expectations about future commodity prices;
- national and worldwide economic and political conditions;
- new and competing exploratory finds of natural gas, NGLs and oil;
- changes in U.S. exports of natural gas, NGLs and oil;
- the effect of energy conservation efforts;
- the price, availability and acceptance of alternative fuels;
- the availability, proximity, capacity and cost of pipelines, other transportation facilities, and gathering, processing and storage facilities and other factors that result in differentials to benchmark prices;
- technological advances affecting energy consumption and production;
- the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries;
- the level and effect of trading in commodity futures markets, including commodity price speculators and others;
- the cost of exploring for, developing, producing and transporting natural gas, NGLs and oil;
- the level of global inventories;
- risks associated with drilling, completion and production operations; and
- domestic, local and foreign governmental regulations, tariffs and taxes, including environmental and climate change regulation.

The daily spot prices for NYMEX Henry Hub natural gas ranged from a high of \$4.12 per MMBtu to a low of \$1.82 per MMBtu from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019, and the daily spot prices for NYMEX West Texas Intermediate crude oil ranged from a high of \$66.24 per barrel to a low of \$46.31 per barrel during the same period. In addition, the market price for natural gas in the Appalachian Basin continues to be lower relative to NYMEX Henry Hub as a result of the significant increases in the supply of natural gas in the Northeast United States in recent years. Because our production and reserves predominantly consist of natural gas (approximately 95% of equivalent proved developed reserves), changes in natural gas prices have significantly greater impact on our financial results than oil prices. NGLs are made up of ethane, propane, isobutane, normal butane and natural gasoline, all of which have different uses and different pricing characteristics, which adds further volatility to the pricing of NGLs. Due to the volatility of commodity prices, we are unable to predict future potential movements in the market prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil at the Company's ultimate sales points and thus cannot predict the ultimate impact of prices on our operations.

Prolonged low, and/or significant or extended declines in, natural gas, NGLs and oil prices may adversely affect our revenues, operating income, cash flows and financial position, particularly if we are unable to control our development costs during periods of lower natural gas, NGLs and oil prices. Declines in prices could also adversely affect our drilling activities and the amount of natural gas, NGLs and oil that we can produce economically, which may result in our having to make significant downward adjustments to the value of our assets and could cause us to incur non-cash impairment charges to earnings. Reductions in cash flows from lower commodity prices may require us to incur additional borrowings or to reduce our capital spending, which could reduce our production and our reserves, negatively affecting our future rate of growth. Lower prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil may also adversely affect our credit ratings and result in a reduction in our borrowing capacity and access to other capital. See "Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties" in Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results

of Operations" and "Natural gas, NGLs and oil price declines, and changes in our development strategy, have resulted in impairment of certain of our assets. Future declines in commodity prices, increases in operating costs or adverse changes in well performance or additional changes in our development strategy may result in additional write-downs of the carrying amounts of our assets, including long-lived intangible assets, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations in future periods." We are also exposed to the risk of non-performance by our hedge counterparties in the event that changes, positive or negative, in natural gas prices result in our derivative contracts having a positive fair value in our favor. Further, adverse economic and market conditions could negatively affect the collectability of our trade receivables and cause our hedge counterparties to be unable to perform their obligations or to seek bankruptcy protection.

Increases in natural gas, NGLs and oil prices may be accompanied by or result in increased well drilling costs, increased production taxes, increased lease operating expenses, increased volatility in seasonal gas price spreads for our storage assets and increased end-user conservation or conversion to alternative fuels. Significant natural gas price increases may subject us to margin calls on our commodity price derivative contracts (hedging arrangements, including swap, collar and option agreements and exchange-traded instruments), which would potentially require us to post significant amounts of cash collateral with our hedge counterparties. The cash collateral provided to our hedge counterparties, which is interest-bearing, is returned to us in whole or in part upon a reduction in forward market prices, depending on the amount of such reduction, or in whole upon settlement of the related derivative contract. In addition, to the extent we have hedged our current production at prices below the current market price, we are unable to benefit fully from an increase in the price of natural gas.

Drilling for and producing natural gas and oil are high-risk and costly activities with many uncertainties. Our future financial position, cash flows and results of operations will depend on the success of our development and acquisition activities, which are subject to numerous risks beyond our control, including the risk that drilling will not result in commercially viable natural gas or oil production or that we will not recover all or any portion of our investment in such wells.

Many factors may curtail, delay or cancel our scheduled drilling projects, including the following:

- delays imposed by or resulting from compliance with regulatory requirements, including limitations resulting from permitting, wastewater disposal, discharge of greenhouse gases, and limitations on hydraulic fracturing;
- shortages of or delays in obtaining equipment, rigs, materials and qualified personnel or in obtaining water for hydraulic fracturing activities;
- equipment failures, accidents or other unexpected operational events;
- lack of available gathering and water facilities or delays in construction of gathering and water facilities;
- lack of available capacity on interconnecting transmission pipelines;
- adverse weather conditions, such as flooding, droughts, freeze-offs, slips, blizzards and ice storms;
- issues related to compliance with environmental regulations;
- environmental hazards, such as natural gas leaks, oil spills, pipeline and tank ruptures, encountering naturally occurring radioactive materials, and unauthorized discharges of brine, well stimulation and completion fluids, toxic gases or other pollutants into the surface and subsurface environment;
- declines in natural gas, NGLs and oil market prices;
- limited availability of financing at acceptable terms;
- ongoing litigation or adverse court rulings;
- public opposition to our operations;
- title, surface access, coal mining and right of way problems; and
- limitations in the market for natural gas, NGLs and oil.

Any of these risks can cause a delay in our development program or result in substantial losses, including personal injury or loss of life, damage to or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment, pollution, environmental contamination or loss of wells and other regulatory penalties.

Further, our decisions to purchase, explore or develop prospects or properties will depend in part on the evaluation of data obtained through geophysical and geological analyses, production data and engineering studies, the results of which are often inconclusive or subject to varying interpretations. For a discussion of the uncertainty involved in these processes, see "Our proved reserves are estimates that are based on many assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate. Any significant change in these underlying assumptions will greatly affect the quantities and present value of our reserves." In addition, our cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain before drilling commences.

Our drilling locations are scheduled out over many years, making them susceptible to uncertainties that could materially alter the occurrence or timing of their drilling. In addition, we may not be able to raise the substantial amount of capital that would be necessary to drill our drilling locations.

Our management team has specifically identified and scheduled certain well locations as an estimation of our future multi-year drilling activities on our existing acreage. These well locations represent a significant part of our business strategy. Our ability to drill and develop these locations depends on a number of uncertainties, including natural gas, NGLs and oil prices, the availability and cost of capital, drilling and production costs, the availability of drilling services and equipment, drilling results, lease expirations, topography, gathering system and pipeline transportation costs and constraints, access to and availability of water sourcing and distribution systems, coordination with coal mining, regulatory approvals and other factors. Because of these uncertain factors, we do not know if the drilling locations we have identified will ever be drilled or if we will be able to produce natural gas, NGLs or oil from these or any other drilling locations. In addition, unless production is established within the spacing units covering the undeveloped acres on which some of the potential locations are obtained, the leases for such acreage will expire. Further, certain of the horizontal wells we intend to drill in the future may require pooling or unitization with adjacent leaseholds controlled by third parties. If these third parties are unwilling to pool or unitize such leaseholds with ours, the total locations we can drill may be limited. As such, our actual drilling activities may materially differ from those presently identified.

In addition, we will require significant additional capital over a prolonged period in order to pursue the development of these locations, and we may not be able to raise or generate the capital required to do so. Any drilling activities we are able to conduct on these potential locations may not be successful, may not increase our overall production levels and proved reserves or may result in a downward revision of our estimated proved reserves, which could have a material adverse effect on our future business and results of operations. For more information on our drilling locations, see Item 1., "Business."

The amount and timing of actual future natural gas, NGLs and oil production is difficult to predict and may vary significantly from our estimates, which may reduce our earnings.

Because the rate of production from natural gas and oil wells, and associated NGLs, generally declines as reserves are depleted, our future success depends upon our ability to develop additional oil and gas reserves that are economically recoverable and to optimize existing well production, and our failure to do so may reduce our earnings. Additionally, a failure to effectively and efficiently operate existing wells may cause production volumes to fall short of our projections. Our drilling and subsequent maintenance of wells can involve significant risks, including those related to timing, cost overruns and operational efficiency, and these risks can be affected by the availability of capital, leases, rigs, equipment, a qualified work force, and adequate capacity for the treatment and recycling or disposal of waste water generated in our operations, as well as weather conditions, natural gas, NGLs and oil price volatility, government approvals, title and property access problems, geology, equipment failure or accidents and other factors. Drilling for natural gas and oil can be unprofitable, not only from dry wells, but from productive wells that perform below expectations or do not produce sufficient revenues to return a profit. Low natural gas, NGLs and oil prices may further limit the types of reserves that we can develop and produce economically.

Except to the extent that we acquire additional properties containing proved reserves, conduct successful exploration and development activities or, through engineering studies, identify additional behind-pipe zones or secondary recovery reserves, our proved reserves will decline as reserves are produced. Future natural gas, NGLs and oil production, therefore, is highly dependent upon our level of success in acquiring or finding additional reserves that are economically recoverable. We cannot be certain that we will be able to find or acquire and develop additional reserves at an acceptable cost. Without continued successful development or acquisition activities, together with efficient operation of existing wells, our reserves and production, together with associated revenues, will decline as a result of our current reserves being depleted by production.

Our proved reserves are estimates that are based on many assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate. Any significant change in these underlying assumptions will greatly affect the quantities and present value of our reserves.

Reserve engineering is a subjective process involving estimates of underground accumulations of natural gas, NGLs and oil and assumptions concerning future prices, production levels and operating and development costs, some of which are beyond our control. These estimates and assumptions are inherently imprecise, and we may adjust our estimates of proved reserves based on changes in these estimates or assumptions. As a result, estimated quantities of proved reserves and projections of future production rates and the timing of development expenditures may prove to be inaccurate. Any significant variance from our assumptions could greatly affect our estimates of reserves, the economically recoverable quantities of natural gas, NGLs and oil, the classifications of reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of the future net cash flows. To the extent we experience a sustained period of reduced commodity prices, there is a risk that a portion of our proved reserves could be deemed uneconomic and no longer be classified as proved. Although we believe our estimates are reasonable, actual production, revenues and costs to develop reserves will likely vary from estimates and these variances could be material. Numerous changes over time to the

assumptions on which our reserve estimates are based, as described above, often result in the actual quantities of natural gas, NGLs and oil we ultimately recover being different from our reserve estimates.

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows from our proved reserves is not the same as the current market value of our estimated natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves.

You should not assume that the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows from our proved reserves is the current market value of our estimated natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves. In accordance with SEC requirements, we based the discounted future net cash flows from our proved reserves on the twelve-month unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for the preceding twelve months without giving effect to derivative transactions. Actual future net cash flows from our properties will be affected by factors such as the actual prices we receive for natural gas, NGLs and oil, the amount, timing and cost of actual production and changes in governmental regulations or taxation. The timing of both our production and our incurrence of expenses in connection with the development and production of oil and gas properties will affect the timing and amount of actual future net revenues from proved reserves, and thus their actual present value. In addition, the 10% discount factor we use when calculating the standardized measure may not be the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with our operations or the natural gas, NGLs and oil industry in general.

We are under the leadership of a substantially reconstituted Board of Directors and a new executive management team who have implemented a variety of operational, organizational, cultural and other changes to our business and reserves development strategy, and we may not be able to achieve some or all of the anticipated benefits from the transformation plan or reserves development strategy.

Our Board of Directors was substantially reconstituted at our annual meeting of shareholders on July 10, 2019 and, following that meeting, Toby Z. Rice was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer. Thereafter, our new executive management team implemented a detailed transformation plan designed to effect operational, organizational, cultural and other changes to our business in order to lower operating costs and increase free cash flow generation through improved efficiency, well performance and the use of technology, with a primary focus on repositioning the Company to effectively execute on large-scale combo-development projects, which consist of developing multiple wells and pads simultaneously. We may not realize some or all of the anticipated strategic, financial, operational or other benefits from this transformation plan. Additionally, we cannot be certain that we will be able to successfully execute combo-development projects at the pace and scale that we project, which may delay or reduce our production and our reserves, negatively affecting our associated revenues.

Strategic determinations, including the allocation of capital and other resources to strategic opportunities, are challenging, and our failure to appropriately allocate capital and resources among our strategic opportunities may adversely affect our financial position and reduce our future prospects.

Our future prospects are dependent upon our ability to identify optimal strategies for our business. In developing our business plan, we considered allocating capital and other resources to various aspects of our business, including well development, reserve acquisitions, corporate items, leasehold maintenance and other alternatives. We also considered our likely sources of capital. Notwithstanding the determinations made in the development of our business plan, business opportunities not previously identified periodically come to our attention, including possible acquisitions and dispositions. If we fail to identify and execute optimal business strategies, including the appropriate corporate structure and appropriate rate of reserve development, or fail to optimize our capital investment and capital raising opportunities and the use of our other resources in furtherance of our business strategies, our financial position and growth rate may be adversely affected. Moreover, economic or other circumstances may change from those contemplated by our business plan, and our failure to recognize or respond to those changes may limit our ability to achieve our objectives.

We may not be able to successfully execute our plan to deleverage our business or otherwise reduce our debt level.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, we announced the Deleveraging Plan. There can be no assurance that we will be able to find attractive asset monetization opportunities or that any such transactions will be completed on our anticipated timeframe, if at all. Furthermore, our estimated value for the assets to be monetized under the Deleveraging Plan involves multiple assumptions and judgments about future events that are inherently uncertain; accordingly, there can be no assurance that the resulting net cash proceeds from asset monetization transactions will be as anticipated, even if such transactions are consummated. Some of the factors that could affect our ability to successfully execute the Deleveraging Plan include changes in the financial condition or prospects of prospective purchasers and the availability of financing to potential purchasers on reasonable terms, the number of prospective purchasers, the number of competing assets on the market, unfavorable economic conditions, industry trends and changes in laws and regulations. If we are not able to successfully execute the Deleveraging Plan or otherwise reduce absolute debt to a level we believe

appropriate, our credit ratings may be lowered, we may reduce or delay our planned capital expenditures or investments, and we may revise or delay our strategic plans.

Our exploration and production operations have substantial capital requirements, and we may not be able to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms.

Our business is capital intensive. We make and expect to continue to make substantial capital expenditures for the development and acquisition of natural gas, NGLs and oil reserves. We typically fund our capital expenditures with existing cash and cash generated by operations and, to the extent our capital expenditures exceed our cash resources, from borrowings under our revolving credit facility and other external sources of capital. If we do not have sufficient borrowing availability under our revolving credit facility, we may seek alternate debt or equity financing, sell assets or reduce our capital expenditures. The issuance of additional indebtedness would require that a portion of our cash flow from operations be used for the payment of interest and principal on our indebtedness, thereby reducing our ability to use cash flow from operations to fund working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. The actual amount and timing of our future capital expenditures may differ materially from our estimates as a result of, among other things, natural gas prices, actual drilling results, the availability of drilling rigs and other services and equipment, and regulatory, technological and competitive developments.

Our cash flow from operations and access to capital are subject to a number of variables, including:

- our level of proved reserves and production;
- the level of hydrocarbons we are able to produce from existing wells;
- our access to, and the cost of accessing, end markets for our production;
- the prices at which our production is sold;
- our ability to acquire, locate and produce new reserves;
- the levels of our operating expenses; and
- our ability to access the public or private capital markets or borrow under our revolving credit facility.

If our cash flows from operations or the borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility are insufficient to fund our capital expenditures and we are unable to obtain the capital necessary for our planned capital budget or our operations, we could be required to curtail our operations and the development of our properties, which in turn could lead to a decline in our reserves and production, and could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial position.

As of December 31, 2019, our senior notes were rated "Baa3" with a "Negative" outlook by Moody's Investors Services (Moody's), "BBB-" with a "Negative" outlook by Standard & Poor's Ratings Service (S&P) and "BBB-" with a "Negative" outlook by Fitch Ratings Service (Fitch). In January 2020, Moody's downgraded our senior notes rating to "Ba1" with a "Negative" outlook. In February 2020, S&P downgraded our senior notes rating to "BB+" with a "Negative" outlook, and Fitch downgraded our senior notes rating to "BB" with a "Negative" outlook. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the effects of the downgrades on our financial statements subsequent to December 31, 2019. Although we are not aware of any current plans of Moody's, S&P or Fitch to further downgrade its rating of our senior notes, we cannot be assured that one or more will not further downgrade or withdraw entirely their rating of our senior notes. Low prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil, an increase in the level of our indebtedness or a failure to significantly execute our Deleveraging Plan may result in Moody's, S&P or Fitch further downgrading its rating of our senior notes. If there are further downgrades to our credit rating, our access to the capital markets may be impacted, the cost of short-term debt through interest rates and fees under our lines of credit may increase, the interest rate on our Term Loan Facility and Adjustable Rate Notes (each defined in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) will increase, the rates available on new long-term debt may increase, our pool of investors and funding sources may decrease, the borrowing costs and margin deposit requirements on our derivative instruments may increase and we may be required to provide additional credit assurances, including collateral, in support of our midstream service contracts, joint venture arrangements or construction contracts, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and liquidity.

Risks associated with our debt and the provisions of our debt agreements could adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2019, we had approximately \$5,293 million of debt outstanding, and we may incur additional indebtedness in the future. Increases in our level of indebtedness may:

- require us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow to make debt service payments, which will reduce the funds that would otherwise be available for operations and future business opportunities;
- limit our operating flexibility due to financial and other restrictive covenants, including restrictions on incurring additional debt, making certain investments, and paying dividends;

- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors with lower debt service obligations;
- depending on the levels of our outstanding debt, limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, general corporate and other purposes; and
- increase our vulnerability to downturns in our business or the economy, including declines in prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil.

Our debt agreements also require compliance with certain covenants. If the price that we receive for our natural gas, NGLs and oil production deteriorates from current levels or continues for an extended period, it could lead to reduced revenues, cash flow and earnings, which in turn could lead to a default due to lack of covenant compliance. For more information about our debt agreements, read "Capital Resources and Liquidity" in Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

We are subject to financing and interest rate exposure risks.

Our business and operating results can be adversely affected by increases in interest rates or other increases in the cost of capital resulting from a reduction in our credit rating or otherwise. These changes could cause our cost of doing business to increase, limit our ability to pursue acquisition opportunities, reduce cash flow used for operating and capital expenditures and place us at a competitive disadvantage.

Disruptions or volatility in the financial markets may lead to a contraction in credit availability impacting our ability to finance our operations. A significant reduction in the availability of credit could materially and adversely affect our ability to implement our business strategy and achieve favorable operating results. In addition, we are exposed to credit risk related to our revolving credit facility to the extent that one or more of our lenders may be unable to provide necessary funding to us under our existing revolving line of credit if it experiences liquidity problems.

Uncertainty related to the LIBOR calculation process and potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may adversely affect the market value of our current or future debt obligations.

Loans to us under our credit facility may be base rate loans or LIBOR loans. LIBOR is calculated by reference to a market for interbank lending, and it's based on increasingly fewer actual transactions. This increases the subjectivity of the LIBOR calculation process and increases the risk of manipulation. Actions by the regulators or law enforcement agencies, as well as ICE Benchmark Administration (the current administrator of LIBOR), may result in changes to the manner that LIBOR is determined or the establishment of alternative reference rates. For example, on July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority announced that it intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021. U.S. Dollar LIBOR will likely be replaced by the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; however, the timing of this shift is currently unknown. SOFR is an overnight rate instead of a term rate, making SOFR an inexact replacement for LIBOR, and there is not an established process to create robust, forward-looking, SOFR term rates. Changing the benchmark rate for LIBOR loans from LIBOR to SOFR requires calculations of a spread. Industry organizations are attempting to structure the spread calculation in a manner that minimizes the possibility of value transfer between counterparties, borrowers, and lenders by the transition, but there is no assurance that the calculated spread will be fair and accurate. At this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative reference rates or any other reforms to LIBOR that may be implemented. If LIBOR ceases to exist, we may need to renegotiate our credit facility to determine the interest rate to replace LIBOR with the new standard that is established. As such, the potential effect of any such event on our interest expense cannot yet be determined.

Derivative transactions may limit our potential gains and involve other risks.

To manage our exposure to price risk, we currently and may in the future enter into derivative arrangements, utilizing commodity derivatives with respect to a portion of our future production. Such hedges are designed to lock in prices in order to limit volatility and increase the predictability of cash flow. These transactions limit our potential gains if natural gas, NGLs and oil prices rise above the price established by the hedge. In addition, derivative transactions may expose us to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which:

- our production is less than expected;
- the counterparties to our derivative contracts fail to perform on their contract obligations; or
- an event materially impacts natural gas, NGLs or oil prices or the relationship between the hedged price index and the natural gas, NGLs or oil sales price.

We cannot be certain that any derivative transaction we may enter into will adequately protect us from declines in the prices of natural gas, NGLs or oil. Furthermore, where we choose not to engage in derivative transactions in the future, we may be more adversely affected by changes in natural gas, NGLs or oil prices than our competitors who engage in derivative transactions. Lower natural gas, NGLs and oil prices may also negatively impact our ability to enter into derivative contracts at favorable prices.

Derivative transactions also expose us to a risk of financial loss if a counterparty fails to perform under a derivative contract or enters bankruptcy or encounters some other similar proceeding or liquidity constraint. In this case, we may not be able to collect all or a significant portion of amounts owed to us by the distressed entity or entities. During periods of falling commodity prices our hedge receivable positions increase, which increases our exposure. If the creditworthiness of our counterparties deteriorates and results in their nonperformance, we could incur a significant loss.

We are subject to risks associated with the operation of our wells and facilities.

Our business is subject to all of the inherent hazards and risks normally incidental to drilling for, producing, transporting and storing natural gas, NGLs and oil, such as fires, explosions, slips, landslides, blowouts, and well cratering; pipe and other equipment and system failures; delays imposed by, or resulting from, compliance with regulatory requirements; formations with abnormal or unexpected pressures; shortages of, or delays in, obtaining equipment and qualified personnel or in obtaining water for hydraulic fracturing activities; adverse weather conditions, such as freeze offs of wells and pipelines due to cold weather; issues related to compliance with environmental regulations; environmental hazards, such as natural gas leaks, oil spills, pipeline and tank ruptures, encountering naturally occurring radioactive materials, and unauthorized releases of brine, well stimulation and completion fluids, toxic gases or other pollutants into the environment, especially those that reach surface water or groundwater; inadvertent third-party damage to our assets, and natural disasters. We also face various risks or threats to the operation and security of our or third parties' facilities and infrastructure, such as processing plants, compressor stations and pipelines. Any of these risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury and/or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property, equipment and natural resources, pollution or other environmental damage, loss of hydrocarbons, disruptions to our operations, regulatory investigations and penalties, suspension of our operations, repair and remediation costs, and loss of sensitive confidential information. Moreover, in the event that one or more of these hazards occur, there can be no assurance that a response will be adequate to limit or reduce damage. As a result of these risks, we are also sometimes a defendant in legal proceedings and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. There can be no assurance that the insurance policies we maintain to limit our liability for such losses will be adequate to protect us from all material expenses related to potential future claims for personal injury and property damage or that such levels of insurance will be available in the future at economical prices or to cover all risks. In addition, pollution and environmental risks generally are not fully insurable, and we may elect not to obtain insurance for any or all of these risks if we believe that the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. The occurrence of an event that is not fully covered by insurance could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Cyber incidents targeting our systems or natural gas and oil industry systems and infrastructure may adversely impact our operations.

Our business and the natural gas and oil industry in general have become increasingly dependent upon digital technologies, including information systems, infrastructure and cloud applications, and the maintenance of our financial and other records has long been dependent upon such technologies. We depend on this technology to record and store data, estimate quantities of natural gas, NGLs and oil reserves, analyze and share operating data and communicate internally and externally. Computers control nearly all of the natural gas, NGLs and oil distribution systems in the U.S., which are necessary to transport our products to market.

The U.S. government has issued public warnings that indicate that energy assets might be specific targets of cyber security threats. We can provide no assurance that we will not suffer such attacks in the future. Deliberate attacks on, or unintentional events affecting, our systems or infrastructure, the systems or infrastructure of third parties or the cloud could lead to corruption or loss of our proprietary data and potentially sensitive data, delays in production or delivery of natural gas, NGLs and oil, difficulty in completing and settling transactions, challenges in maintaining our books and records, communication interruptions, environmental damage, personal injury, property damage, other operational disruptions and third-party liability. Further, as cyber incidents continue to evolve and cyber attackers become more sophisticated, we may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any vulnerability to cyber incidents. The cost to remedy an unintended dissemination of sensitive information or data may be significant. Furthermore, the continuing and evolving threat of cyber-attacks has resulted in increased regulatory focus on prevention. To the extent we face increased regulatory requirements, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to meet such requirements.

Failure to timely develop our leased real property could result in increased capital expenditures and/or impairment of our leases.

Mineral rights are typically owned by individuals who may enter into property leases with us to allow for the development of natural gas. Such leases expire after an initial term, typically five years, unless certain actions are taken to preserve the lease. If we cannot preserve a lease, the lease terminates. Approximately 24% of our net undeveloped acres are subject to leases that could expire over the next three years. Lack of access to capital, changes in government regulations, changes in future development plans, reduced drilling activity, or the reduction in the fair value of undeveloped properties in the areas in which we operate could impact our ability to preserve, trade, or sell our leases prior to their expiration resulting in the termination and impairment of leases for properties that we have not developed.

Capitalized costs of unproved oil and gas properties are evaluated at least annually for recoverability on a prospective basis. Indicators of potential impairment include changes brought about by economic factors, potential shifts in business strategy employed by management and historical experience. The likelihood of an impairment of unproved oil and gas properties increases as the expiration of a lease term approaches and drilling activity has not commenced. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we recorded lease impairments and expirations of \$556.4 million, \$279.7 million and \$7.6 million, respectively. Refer to Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We may incur losses as a result of title defects in the properties in which we invest.

Our inability to cure any title defects in our leases in a timely and cost-efficient manner may delay or prevent us from utilizing the associated mineral interest, which may adversely impact our ability in the future to increase production and reserves. The existence of a material title deficiency can render a lease worthless and can adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

Substantially all of our producing properties are concentrated in the Appalachian Basin, making us vulnerable to risks associated with operating primarily in one major geographic area.

Substantially all of our producing properties are geographically concentrated in the Appalachian Basin. As a result of this concentration, we may be disproportionately exposed to the impact of regional supply and demand factors, delays or interruptions of production from wells in these areas caused by, and costs associated with, governmental regulation, state and local political activities, processing or transportation capacity constraints, market limitations, availability of equipment and personnel, water shortages or other weather-related conditions, interruption of the processing or transportation of natural gas, NGLs or oil and changes in state and local laws, judicial precedents, political regimes and regulations. Such conditions could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

In addition, a number of areas within the Appalachian Basin have historically been subject to mining operations. For example, third parties may engage in subsurface coal and other mining operations near or under our properties, which could cause subsidence or other damage to our properties, adversely impact our drilling operations or adversely impact third-party midstream activities on which we rely. In such event, our operations may be impaired or interrupted, and we may not be able to recover the costs incurred as a result of temporary shut-ins or the plugging and abandonment of any of our wells. Furthermore, the existence of mining operations near our properties could require coordination to avoid adverse impacts as a result of drilling and mining in close proximity. These restrictions on our operations, and any similar restrictions, could cause delays or interruptions or prevent us from executing our business strategy, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

Further, insufficient takeaway capacity in the Appalachian Basin could cause significant fluctuations in our realized natural gas prices. The Appalachian Basin has recently experienced periods in which production has surpassed local takeaway capacity, resulting in substantial discounts in the price received by producers such as us and others at times being possibly shut in. Although additional Appalachian Basin takeaway capacity has been added in recent years, the existing and expected capacity may not be sufficient to keep pace with the increased production caused by accelerated drilling in the area in the short term.

Due to the concentrated nature of our portfolio of natural gas properties, a number of our properties could experience any of the same conditions at the same time, resulting in a relatively greater impact on our results of operations than they might have on other companies that have a more diversified portfolio of properties.

Natural gas, NGLs and oil price declines, and changes in our development strategy, have resulted in impairment of certain of our assets. Future declines in commodity prices, increases in operating costs or adverse changes in well performance or additional changes in our development strategy may result in additional write-downs of the carrying amounts of our assets, including long-lived intangible assets, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations in future periods.

We review the carrying values of our proved oil and gas properties and goodwill for indications of impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the remaining carrying value may not be recoverable. In addition, we evaluate goodwill for impairment at least annually. A significant amount of judgment is involved in performing these evaluations because the results are based on estimated future events and estimated future cash flows. The estimated future cash flows used to test our proved oil and gas properties for recoverability are based on proved and, if determined reasonable by management, risk-adjusted probable reserves, utilizing assumptions generally consistent with the assumptions used by our management for internal planning and budgeting purposes. Key assumptions used in our analyses, include, among other things, the intended use of the asset, the anticipated production from reserves, future market prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil, future operating costs, inflation and the anticipated proceeds that may be received upon divestiture if there is a possibility that the asset will be divested prior to the end of its useful life. Commodity pricing is estimated by using a combination of the five-year NYMEX forward strip prices and assumptions related to gas quality, locational basis adjustments and inflation. Proved oil and gas properties that have carrying amounts in excess of estimated future cash flows are written down to fair value, which is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using discount rate assumptions that marketplace participants would use in their estimates of fair value. Additionally, when testing goodwill for impairment, we also consider the market value of our common stock and other valuation techniques when determining the fair value of our single reporting unit.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, there were indicators that the carrying values of certain of our properties may be impaired due to depressed natural gas prices and changes in our development strategy, including our contemplation of a potential asset monetization of certain of our non-strategic exploration and production assets. As a result of our 2019 impairment evaluation, we recorded total impairment of \$1,124.4 million, of which \$1,035.7 million was associated with our non-strategic assets located in the Ohio Utica and \$88.7 million was associated with our Pennsylvania and West Virginia Utica assets. It is possible that we may incur additional impairment charges in future periods as a result of the above indicators or otherwise. In particular, future declines in natural gas, NGLs or oil prices, increases in operating costs or adverse changes in well performance, among other things, may result in our having to make significant future downward adjustments to our estimated proved reserves and/or could result in additional non-cash impairment charges to write-down the carrying amount of our assets, including other long-lived intangible assets, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in future periods. Any impairment of our assets, including other long-lived intangible assets, would require us to take an immediate charge to earnings. Such charges could be material to our results of operations and could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position. See "Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties" in Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

The unavailability or high cost of additional drilling rigs, completion services, equipment, supplies, personnel, and oilfield services could adversely affect our ability to execute our exploration and development plans within our budget and on a timely basis.

The demand for qualified and experienced field personnel to drill wells and conduct field operations, geologists, geophysicists, engineers, and other professionals in the natural gas and oil industry can fluctuate significantly, often in correlation with natural gas and oil prices, causing periodic shortages or higher costs. Historically, there have been shortages of personnel and equipment as demand for personnel and equipment has increased along with the number of wells being drilled. We cannot predict whether these conditions will exist in the future and, if so, what their timing and duration will be. Such shortages could delay or cause us to incur significant expenditures that are not provided for in our capital budget, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Our ability to drill for and produce natural gas and oil is dependent on the availability of adequate supplies of water for drilling and completion operations and access to water and waste disposal or recycling services at a reasonable cost and in accordance with applicable environmental rules. Restrictions on our ability to obtain water or dispose of produced water and other waste may adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

The hydraulic fracture stimulation process on which we depend to drill and complete natural gas and oil wells requires the use and disposal of significant quantities of water. Our ability to access sources of water and the availability of disposal alternatives to receive all of the water produced from our wells and used in hydraulic fracturing may affect our drilling and completion operations. Our inability to secure sufficient amounts of water, or to dispose of or recycle the water used in our operations, or to timely obtain water sourcing permits or other rights, could adversely affect our operations. Additionally, the imposition of new environmental initiatives and regulations could include restrictions on our ability to obtain water or dispose of waste, which would adversely affect our business and results of operations, which could result in decreased cash flows.

In addition, federal and state regulatory agencies recently have focused on a possible connection between the operation of injection wells used for natural gas and oil waste disposal and increased seismic activity in certain areas. In some cases, operators of injection wells in the vicinity of seismic events have been ordered to reduce injection volumes or suspend operations. Increased regulation and attention given to induced seismicity in the states where we operate could lead to restrictions on our disposal well injection volumes and increased scrutiny of and delay in obtaining new disposal well permits, which could result in increased operating costs, which could be material, or a curtailment of our operations.

The loss of key personnel could adversely affect our ability to execute our strategic, operational and financial plans.

Our operations are dependent upon key management and technical personnel, and one or more of these individuals could leave our employment. The unexpected loss of the services of one or more of these individuals could have a detrimental effect on us. In addition, the success of our operations will depend, in part, on our ability to identify, attract, develop and retain experienced personnel. There is competition within our industry for experienced technical personnel and certain other professionals, which could increase the costs associated with identifying, attracting and retaining such personnel. If we cannot identify, attract, develop and retain our technical and professional personnel or attract additional experienced technical and professional personnel, our ability to compete in our industry could be harmed.

Competition in our industry is intense, and many of our competitors have substantially greater financial resources than we do, which could adversely affect our competitive position.

Competition in the natural gas and oil industry is intense. Major and independent natural gas and oil companies actively bid for desirable oil and gas properties, as well as for the capital, equipment and labor required to operate and develop these properties. Many of our competitors have financial resources and exploration and development budgets that are substantially greater than ours. These companies may be able to pay more for exploratory projects and productive oil and gas properties and may be able to define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. In addition, these companies may be able to expend greater resources on existing and changing processes and may also have a greater ability to continue drilling activities during periods of low natural gas and oil prices and to absorb the burden of current and future governmental regulations and taxation.

We depend on third-party midstream providers for a significant portion of our midstream services, and our failure to obtain and maintain access to the necessary infrastructure to successfully deliver natural gas, NGLs and oil to market on competitive terms may adversely affect our earnings, cash flows and results of operations.

Our delivery of natural gas, NGLs and oil depends upon the availability, proximity and capacity of pipelines, other transportation facilities and gathering and processing facilities primarily owned by third parties, and our ability to contract with these third parties at competitive rates or at all. The capacity of transmission, gathering and processing facilities may be insufficient to accommodate potential production from existing and new wells, which may result in substantial discounts in the prices we receive for our natural gas, NGLs and oil or result in the shut-in of producing wells or the delay or discontinuance of development plans for properties. Competition for access to pipeline infrastructure within the Appalachian Basin is intense, and our ability to secure access to pipeline infrastructure on favorable economic terms could affect our competitive position.

We are dependent on third-party providers to provide us with access to midstream infrastructure to get our produced natural gas, NGLs and oil to market. To the extent these services are delayed or unavailable, we would be unable to realize revenue from wells served by such facilities until suitable arrangements are made to market our production. Access to midstream assets may be unavailable due to market conditions or mechanical or other reasons. In addition, at current commodity prices, construction of new pipelines and building of such infrastructure may occur more slowly. A lack of access to needed infrastructure, or an extended interruption of access to or service from third-party pipelines and facilities for any reason, including vandalism, sabotage or cyber-attacks on such pipelines and facilities or service interruptions due to gas quality, could result in adverse consequences to us, such as delays in producing and selling our natural gas, NGLs and oil.

Finally, in order to ensure access to certain midstream facilities, we have entered into agreements that obligate us to pay demand charges to various pipeline operators. We also have commitments with third parties for processing capacity. We may be obligated to make payments under these agreements even if we do not fully use the capacity we have reserved, and these payments may be significant.

The substantial majority of our midstream and water services are provided by one provider, EQM Midstream Partners LP (EQM), an affiliate of Equitrans Midstream. Therefore, any regulatory, infrastructure, or other events that materially adversely affect EQM's business operations will have a disproportionately adverse effect on our business and operating results as compared to similar events experienced by our other third-party service providers. Additionally, our midstream services contracts with EQM involve significant long-term financial and other commitments on our part, which hinders our ability to diversify our slate of midstream service providers and seek better economic and other terms for the midstream services that are provided to us. We have no control over Equitrans Midstream's or EQM's business decisions and operations, and neither Equitrans Midstream nor EQM is under any obligation to adopt a business strategy that favors us.

Historically, we have received the substantial majority of our natural gas gathering, transmission and storage and water services from EQM. Additionally, on February 26, 2020, we executed a new gas gathering agreement with EQM (the New EQM Gathering Agreement), which, among other things, consolidated the majority of our prior gathering agreements with EQM into a single agreement, established a new fee structure for gathering and compression fees charged by EQM, increased our minimum volume commitments with EQM, committed certain of our remaining undedicated acreage to EQM and extended our and EQM's contractual obligations with each other to 2035. Because we have significant long-term contractual commitments with EQM, we expect to receive the majority of our midstream and water services from EQM for the foreseeable future. Therefore, any event, whether in our areas of operations or otherwise, that adversely affects EQM's operations, water assets, pipelines, other transportation facilities, gathering and processing facilities, financial condition, leverage, results of operations or cash flows will have a disproportionately adverse effect on our business and operating results as compared to similar events experienced by our other third-party service providers. Accordingly, we are subject to the business risks of EQM, including the following:

- federal, state and local regulatory, political and legal actions that could adversely affect EQM's operations, assets and infrastructure, including potential further delays associated with obtaining regulatory approval for the construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline and the MVP Southgate project;
- construction risks associated with the construction or repair of EQM's pipelines and other midstream infrastructure, such as delays caused by landowners or advocacy groups opposed to the natural gas industry, environmental hazards, adverse weather conditions, the performance of third-party contractors, the lack of available skilled labor, equipment and materials and the inability to obtain necessary rights-of-way or approvals and permits from regulatory agencies on a timely basis or at all (and maintain such rights-of-way, approvals and permits once obtained);
- acts of cybersecurity, sabotage or eco-terrorism that could cause significant damage or injury to EQM's personnel, assets or infrastructure or lead to extended interruptions of EQM's operations;
- risks associated with EQM failing to properly balance supply and demand for its services, on a short-term, seasonal and long-term basis, which could result in EQM being unable to provide its customers, including us, with sufficient access to pipeline and other midstream infrastructure and water services as needed; and
- risks associated with EQM's leverage and financial profile, which could result in EQM being financially deterred or prohibited from providing services to its customers, including us, on a timely basis or at all.

In addition, many of our midstream services contracts with EQM are "firm" commitments, under which we have reserved an agreed upon amount of pipeline or storage capacity with EQM regardless of the capacity that we actually use during each month, and we are generally obligated to pay a fixed, monthly charge, at an amount agreed upon in the contract. Because these contracts involve significant long-term financial and other commitments on our part that lock us into prices at the time the contract is entered into, they could reduce our cash flow during periods of low prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil when we may have lower volumes of natural gas and NGLs and therefore less of a need for capacity and storage, or the market prices for such pipeline and storage capacity services may be lower than what we are contractually obligated to pay to EQM. Further, although the New EQM Gathering Agreement provides for a reduced fee structure for the gathering and compression fees charged by EQM, this new fee structure does not take effect until the Mountain Valley Pipeline's in-service date, which is currently expected to be January 1, 2021; however, there can be no assurance that the Mountain Valley Pipeline's in-service date will not be delayed beyond such date, which would consequently delay the effective date of the fee reductions contemplated in the New EQM Gathering Agreement. Neither Equitrans Midstream nor EQM is under any obligation to renegotiate their contracts with us in the event of a prolonged depressed commodity price environment or if the Mountain Valley Pipeline's in-service date is delayed. Our failure to obtain these services on competitive terms could materially harm our business.

Negative public perception regarding us and/or our industry could have an adverse effect on our operations.

Negative public perception regarding us and/or our industry resulting from, among other things, the explosion of natural gas transmission and gathering lines, oil spills, and concerns raised by advocacy groups or the media about hydraulic fracturing, greenhouse gas or methane emissions or fossil fuels in general, or about royalty payment and surface use issues, may lead to increased litigation and regulatory, legislative and judicial scrutiny, which may, in turn, lead to new local, state and federal laws,

regulations, guidelines and enforcement interpretations in safety, environmental, royalty and surface use areas. These actions may cause operational delays or restrictions, increased operating costs, additional regulatory burdens and increased risk of litigation. Moreover, governmental authorities exercise considerable discretion in the timing and scope of permit issuance and the public may engage in the permitting process, including through intervention in the courts. Negative public perception could cause the permits we need to conduct our operations to be withheld, delayed, challenged or burdened by requirements that restrict our ability to profitably conduct our business.

We are subject to complex federal, state, local and other laws and regulations that could adversely affect the cost, manner or feasibility of conducting our operations or expose us to significant liabilities.

Our operations are regulated extensively at the federal, state and local levels. Laws, regulations and other legal requirements have increased the cost to plan, design, drill, install, operate and abandon wells and related infrastructure. Our exploration and production operations are subject to various types of federal, state and local laws and regulations, including regulations related to the location of wells; the method of drilling, well construction, well stimulation, hydraulic fracturing and casing design; water withdrawal and procurement for well stimulation purposes; well production; spill prevention plans; the use, transportation, storage and disposal of water and other fluids and materials, including solid and hazardous wastes, incidental to natural gas and oil operations; surface usage and the reclamation of properties upon which wells or other facilities have been located; the plugging and abandoning of wells; the calculation, reporting and disbursement of royalties and taxes; and the gathering of production in certain circumstances.

Our operations are also subject to conservation and correlative rights regulations, including the regulation of the size of drilling and spacing units or field rule units; setbacks; the number of wells that may be drilled in a unit or in close proximity to other wells; drilling in the vicinity of coal mining operations and certain other structures; and the unitization or pooling of properties. Some states allow the statutory pooling and unitization of tracts to facilitate development and exploration, as well as joint development of existing contiguous leases. In addition, state conservation and natural gas and oil laws generally limit the venting or flaring of natural gas and may set production allowances on the amount of annual production permitted from a well.

Environmental, health and safety legal requirements govern discharges of substances into the air, ground and water; the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; the clean-up of contaminated sites; groundwater quality and availability; plant and wildlife protection; locations available for drilling; environmental impact studies and assessments prior to permitting; restoration of drilling properties after drilling is completed; and work practices related to employee health and safety.

To conduct our operations in compliance with these laws and regulations, we must obtain and maintain numerous permits, approvals and certificates from various federal, state and local governmental authorities. Maintaining compliance with the laws, regulations and other legal requirements applicable to our business and any delays in obtaining related authorizations may affect the costs and timing of developing our natural gas, NGLs and oil resources. These requirements could also subject us to claims for personal injuries, property damage and other damages. In addition, our costs of compliance may increase if existing laws and regulations are revised or reinterpreted, or if new laws and regulations become applicable to our operations. Such costs could materially adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows and financial position. Our failure to comply with the laws, regulations and other legal requirements applicable to our business, even if as a result of factors beyond our control, could result in the suspension or termination of our operations and subject us to administrative, civil and criminal penalties and damages as well as corrective action costs.

In December 2017, changes to certain federal income tax laws were signed into law that impact us, including but not limited to: changes to the regular income tax rate; the elimination of the alternative minimum tax; full expensing of capital equipment; limited deductibility of interest expense; and increased limitations on deductible executive compensation. The current administration continues to debate further changes to federal income tax laws that could be enacted, which could have a material impact on us. The most significant potential tax law changes include further changes to the regular income tax rate, the expensing of intangible drilling costs or percentage depletion, and further limited deductibility of interest expense, any of which could adversely impact our current and deferred federal and state income tax liabilities. State and local taxing authorities in jurisdictions in which we operate or own assets may enact new taxes, such as the imposition of a severance tax on the extraction of natural resources in states in which we produce natural gas, NGLs and oil, or change the rates of existing taxes, which could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and financial position.

In 2010, Congress adopted the Dodd-Frank Act, which established federal oversight and regulation of the OTC derivative market and entities, such as us, that participate in that market. The Dodd-Frank Act required the CFTC, the SEC and other regulatory agencies to promulgate rules and regulations implementing the legislation. As of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the CFTC had adopted and implemented many final rules that impose regulatory obligations on all market participants, including us, such as recordkeeping and certain reporting obligations. Other rules that may be relevant to us or our counterparties have yet to be finalized. Because significant rules relevant to natural gas hedging activities have not been adopted or implemented,

it is not possible at this time to predict the full extent of the impact of the regulations on our hedging program, including available counterparties, or regulatory compliance obligations. We have experienced increased, and anticipate additional, compliance costs and changes to current market practices as participants continue to adapt to a changing regulatory environment.

Federal, state and local legislative and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing and governmental reviews of such activities could result in increased costs and additional operating restrictions or delays in the completion of natural gas and oil wells, which could adversely affect our production.

We use hydraulic fracturing in the completion of our natural gas and oil wells. Hydraulic fracturing typically is regulated by state natural gas and oil commissions, but the EPA has asserted federal regulatory authority. For example, the EPA finalized rules in June 2016 to prohibit the discharge of wastewater from hydraulic fracturing operations to publicly owned wastewater treatment plants.

Certain governmental reviews have been conducted or are underway that focus on the environmental aspects of hydraulic fracturing practices. In addition, Congress has from time to time considered legislation to provide for federal regulation of hydraulic fracturing under the SDWA and to require disclosure of the chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process. At the state level, several states have adopted or are considering legal requirements that could impose more stringent permitting, disclosure, and well construction requirements on hydraulic fracturing activities. Local governments also may seek to adopt ordinances within their jurisdictions regulating the time, place and manner of drilling activities in general or hydraulic fracturing activities in particular. Some states and municipalities have sought to ban hydraulic fracturing altogether. If new or more stringent federal, state, or local legal restrictions relating to the hydraulic fracturing process are adopted in areas where we operate, we could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such requirements, experience delays or curtailment in the pursuit of exploration, development, or production activities, and perhaps even be precluded from constructing wells. See "Business-Regulation-Environmental, Health and Safety Regulation" for more information.

Our operations may be exposed to significant delays, costs and liabilities as a result of environmental and occupational health and safety requirements applicable to our business activities.

We may incur significant delays, costs and liabilities as a result of environmental and occupational health and safety requirements applicable to our exploration, development and production activities. These delays, costs and liabilities could arise under a wide range of federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment and occupational health and workplace safety, including regulations and enforcement policies that have tended to become increasingly strict over time resulting in longer waiting periods to receive permits and other regulatory approvals. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, imposition of cleanup and site restoration costs and liens, and, in some instances, issuance of orders or injunctions limiting or requiring discontinuation of certain operations.

Strict, joint and several liabilities may be imposed under certain environmental laws, which could cause us to become liable for the conduct of others or for consequences of our own actions that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time those actions were taken. In addition, claims for damages to persons or property, including natural resources, may result from the environmental and occupational health and workplace safety impacts of our operations. We have been named from time to time as a defendant in litigation related to such matters.

In addition, new or additional laws and regulations, new interpretations of existing requirements or changes in enforcement policies could impose unforeseen liabilities, significantly increase compliance costs or result in delays of, or denial of rights to conduct, our development programs. For example, in June 2015, the EPA and the Corps issued a final rule under the CWA defining the scope of the EPA's and the Corps' jurisdiction over WOTUS, but several legal challenges to the rule followed, and the WOTUS rule was stayed nationwide in October 2015 pending resolution of the legal challenges. The EPA and the Corps proposed a rule in July 2017 to repeal the WOTUS rule and announced their intent to issue a new rule defining the CWA's jurisdiction. In January 2018, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision finding that jurisdiction to hear challenges to the WOTUS rule resides with the federal district courts, which lifted the stay and resulted in a patchwork application of the rule in some states, but not in others. In October 2019, the EPA issued a final rule repealing the WOTUS rule and the repeal rule became effective in December 2019. The repeal rule has already been challenged in federal district courts in New Mexico, New York, and South Carolina. In January 2020, the EPA and the Corps announced the final rule redefining the definition of WOTUS. The new definition narrows the scope of waters that are covered as jurisdictional. Several groups have already announced their intention to challenge the rule. To the extent a stay of this rule or the implementation of a revised rule expands the scope of the CWA's jurisdiction, we could face increased costs and delays with respect to obtaining permits for dredge and fill activities in wetland areas. Such potential regulations or litigation could increase our operating costs, reduce our liquidity, delay or halt our operations or otherwise alter the way we conduct our business, which in turn could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial position. Further, the discharges

of natural gas, NGLs, oil, and other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to significant liabilities on our part to the government and third parties.

Regulations related to the protection of wildlife could adversely affect our ability to conduct drilling activities in some of the areas where we operate.

Our operations can be adversely affected by regulations designed to protect various wildlife. The designation of previously unprotected species as threatened or endangered in areas where underlying property operations are conducted could cause us to incur increased costs arising from species protection measures or could result in constraints on our exploration and production activities. This limits our ability to operate in those areas and can intensify competition during those months for drilling rigs, oilfield equipment, services, supplies and qualified personnel, which may lead to periodic shortages. These constraints and the resulting shortages or high costs could delay our operations and materially increase our operating and capital costs.

Conservation measures and technological advances could reduce demand for natural gas and oil.

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to natural gas and oil, technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce demand for natural gas and oil. The impact of the changing demand for natural gas and oil could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and financial position.

Climate change laws and regulations restricting emissions of greenhouse gases could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for the natural gas, NGLs and oil that we produce while potential physical effects of climate change could disrupt our production and cause us to incur significant costs in preparing for or responding to those effects.

In response to findings that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other GHGs present an endangerment to public health and the environment, the EPA has adopted regulations under existing provisions of the CAA that, among other things, establish PSD construction and Title V operating permit reviews for certain large stationary sources that are already potential major sources of certain principal, or criteria, pollutant emissions. Facilities required to obtain PSD permits for their GHG emissions also will be required to meet "best available control technology" standards that will be established by the states or, in some cases, by the EPA on a case-by-case basis. These EPA rulemakings could adversely affect our operations and restrict or delay our ability to obtain air permits for new or modified sources. In addition, the EPA has adopted rules requiring the monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions from specified onshore and offshore natural gas and oil production sources in the United States on an annual basis, which include certain of our operations. At the state level, several states including Pennsylvania have proceeded with regulation targeting GHG emissions. Such state regulations could impose increased compliance costs on our operations.

While Congress has from time to time considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs, there has not been significant activity in the form of federal legislation in recent years. In the absence of such federal climate legislation, a number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing GHG emissions by means of cap-and-trade programs that typically require major sources of GHG emissions, such as electric power plants, to acquire and surrender emission allowances in return for emitting those GHGs. In October 2019, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf signed an Executive Order directing the PADEP to draft regulations establishing a cap-and-trade program under its existing authority to regulate air emissions, with the intent of enabling Pennsylvania to join the RGGI, a multi-state regional cap-and-trade program comprised of several Eastern U.S. states. Subsequently, legislators in the Pennsylvania General Assembly introduced a bill that, if approved, would require legislative approval by both chambers of the Pennsylvania General Assembly in order for Pennsylvania to join the RGGI. If Pennsylvania ultimately becomes a member of the RGGI, or otherwise implements a cap-and-trade program, it could result in increased operating costs if we are required to purchase emission allowances in connection with our operations.

On an international level, the United States is one of almost 200 nations that, in December 2015, agreed to the Paris Agreement, which calls for countries to set their own GHG emissions targets and be transparent about the measures each country will use to achieve its GHG emissions targets. The Paris Agreement was signed by the United States in April 2016 and entered into force on November 4, 2016; however, the Paris Agreement does not impose any binding obligations on its participants. In August 2017, the U.S. Department of State officially informed the United Nations of the United States' intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement provides for a four-year exit process beginning when it took effect in November 2016, which would result in an effective exit date of November 2020. The United States' adherence to the exit process and/or the terms on which the United States may reenter the Paris Agreement or a separately negotiated agreement are unclear at this time.

Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would impact our business, any such future laws and regulations imposing reporting obligations on, or limiting emissions of GHGs from, our equipment and operations could require us to incur costs to reduce emissions of GHGs associated with our operations.

Substantial limitations on GHG emissions could also adversely affect demand for the natural gas, NGLs and oil we produce and lower the value of our reserves.

Further, recent activism directed at shifting funding away from companies with energy-related assets could result in limitations or restrictions on certain sources of funding for the energy sector. Moreover, activist shareholders have introduced proposals that may seek to force companies to adopt aggressive emission reduction targets or to shift away from more carbon-intensive activities. While we cannot predict the outcomes of such proposals, they could ultimately make it more difficult to engage in exploration and production activities.

Finally, it should be noted that a number of scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, floods, droughts, and other extreme climatic events; if any such effects were to occur, they have the potential to cause physical damage to our assets or affect the availability of water and thus could have an adverse effect on our exploration and production operations. See "Business-Regulation-Environmental, Health and Safety Regulation" for more information.

Entering into strategic transactions may expose us to various risks.

We periodically engage in acquisitions, dispositions and other strategic transactions, including joint ventures. These transactions involve various inherent risks, such as our ability to obtain the necessary regulatory and third-party approvals; the timing of and conditions imposed upon us by regulators in connection with such approvals; the assumption of potential environmental or other liabilities; and our ability to realize the benefits expected from the transactions. In addition, various factors, including prevailing market conditions, could negatively impact the benefits we receive from these transactions. Competition for transaction opportunities in our industry is intense and may increase the cost of, or cause us to refrain from, completing transactions. Joint venture arrangements may restrict our operational and corporate flexibility. Moreover, joint venture arrangements involve various risks and uncertainties, such as committing us to fund operating and/or capital expenditures, the timing and amount of which we may have little or partial control over, and our joint venture partners may not satisfy their obligations to the joint venture. Our inability to complete a transaction or to achieve our strategic or financial goals in any transaction could have significant adverse effects on our earnings, cash flows and financial position.

Acquisitions may disrupt our current plans or operations and may not be worth what we pay due to uncertainties in evaluating recoverable reserves and other expected benefits, as well as potential liabilities. We may not achieve the intended benefits of our acquisition of Rice Energy Inc.

Successful property acquisitions require an assessment of a number of factors beyond our control. These factors include estimates of recoverable reserves, exploration potential, future natural gas, NGLs and oil prices, operating costs, production taxes and potential environmental and other liabilities. These assessments are complex and inherently imprecise. Our review of the properties we acquire may not reveal all existing or potential problems. In addition, our review may not allow us to fully assess the potential deficiencies of the properties. We do not inspect every well or lease that we acquire, and even when we inspect a well or lease we may not discover structural, subsurface, or environmental problems that may exist or arise.

There may be threatened or contemplated claims against the assets or businesses we acquire related to environmental, title, regulatory, tax, contract, litigation or other matters of which we are unaware, which could materially and adversely affect our production, revenues and results of operations. We often assume certain liabilities, and we may not be entitled to contractual indemnification for pre-closing liabilities, including environmental liabilities, and our contractual indemnification may not be effective. At times, we acquire interests in properties on an "as is" basis with limited representations and warranties and limited remedies for breaches of such representations and warranties. In addition, significant acquisitions can change the nature of our operations and business if the acquired properties have substantially different operating and geological characteristics or are in different geographic locations than our existing properties.

On November 13, 2017, we completed the acquisition of Rice Energy Inc. (Rice Energy). There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully integrate Rice Energy's assets or otherwise realize the expected benefits and synergies of the acquisition of Rice Energy.

Changes in our business following the completion of recent significant transactions, including the acquisition of Rice Energy and the Separation and Distribution, and the reconstitution of our Board of Directors and executive management team following our 2019 annual meeting of shareholders, may result in disruptions to our business and negatively impact our operations and our relationships with our customers and business partners.

Over the last three years we have completed multiple significant transactions, including the acquisition of Rice Energy and the Separation and Distribution (defined and discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Additionally, our Board of Directors was substantially reconstituted at our 2019 annual meeting of shareholders followed by a change in the members of our executive management team. As a result of these events, our company and employees have experienced significant changes, including the departure of members of senior management, new leadership in significant roles, and employee re-assignments as well as a reduction in our workforce. The combination of these factors may materially adversely affect our operations. Further, uncertainty related to our business following these significant changes may lead customers and other parties to terminate or attempt to negotiate changes in their existing business relationships with us or consider entering into business relationships with parties other than us. These disruptions could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and prospects.

The Separation and Distribution may subject us to future liabilities.

In November 2018, we completed the Separation and Distribution, resulting in the spin-off of Equitrans Midstream, a standalone publicly traded corporation that holds our former midstream business.

Pursuant to agreements we entered into with Equitrans Midstream in connection with the Separation, we and Equitrans Midstream are each generally responsible for the obligations and liabilities related to our respective businesses. Pursuant to those agreements, we and Equitrans Midstream each agreed to cross-indemnities principally designed to allocate financial responsibility for the obligations and liabilities of our business to us and those of Equitrans Midstream's business to it. However, third parties, including governmental agencies, could seek to hold us responsible for obligations and liabilities that Equitrans Midstream agreed to retain or assume, and there can be no assurance that the indemnification from Equitrans Midstream will be sufficient to protect us against the full amount of such obligations and liabilities, or that Equitrans Midstream will be able to fully satisfy its indemnification obligations. Additionally, if a court were to determine that the Separation or related transactions were consummated with the actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud current or future creditors or resulted in Equitrans Midstream receiving less than reasonably equivalent value when it was insolvent, or that it was rendered insolvent, inadequately capitalized or unable to pay its debts as they become due, then it is possible that the court could disregard the allocation of obligations and liabilities agreed to between us and Equitrans Midstream, impose substantial obligations and liabilities on us and void some or all of the Separation-related transactions. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

If there is a later determination that the Distribution or certain related transactions are taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes because the facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings underlying the IRS private letter ruling and/or opinion of counsel are incorrect or for any other reason, significant liabilities could be incurred by us, our shareholders or Equitrans Midstream.

In connection with the Separation and Distribution, we obtained a private letter ruling from the IRS and an opinion of outside counsel regarding the qualification of the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, as a transaction that is generally tax-free, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the Code), and certain other U.S. federal income tax matters relating to the Distribution and certain related transactions. The IRS private letter ruling and the opinion of counsel are based on and rely on, among other things, various facts and assumptions, as well as certain representations, statements and undertakings of us and Equitrans Midstream, including those relating to the past and future conduct of us and Equitrans Midstream. If any of these representations, statements or undertakings is, or becomes, inaccurate or incomplete, or if we or Equitrans Midstream breach any representations or covenants contained in any of the Separation-related agreements and documents or in any documents relating to the IRS private letter ruling and/or the opinion of counsel, we and our shareholders may not be able to rely on the IRS private letter ruling or the opinion of counsel.

Notwithstanding receipt of the IRS private letter ruling and the opinion of counsel, the IRS could determine on audit that the Distribution and/or certain related transactions should be treated as taxable transactions for U.S. federal income tax purposes if it determines that any of the representations, assumptions or undertakings upon which the IRS private letter ruling was based are false or have been violated or if it disagrees with the conclusions in the opinion of counsel that are not covered by the ruling or for other reasons, including as a result of certain significant changes in the stock ownership of us or Equitrans Midstream after the Distribution further described below. An opinion of counsel represents the judgment of such counsel and is not binding on the IRS or any court, and the IRS or a court may disagree with the conclusions in such opinion of counsel. Accordingly, notwithstanding receipt of the IRS private letter ruling and the opinion of counsel, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not assert that the Distribution and/or certain related transactions should be treated as taxable transactions or that a court would not sustain such a

challenge. In the event the IRS were to prevail with such challenge, we, Equitrans Midstream and our shareholders could be subject to material U.S. federal and state income tax liabilities. In connection with the Separation, we and Equitrans Midstream entered into a tax matters agreement, which described the sharing of any such liabilities between us and Equitrans Midstream.

Even if the Distribution otherwise qualifies as generally tax-free under Section 355 and Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code, we, but not our shareholders, would be subject to material U.S. federal and state income tax liability under Section 355(e) of the Code if one or more persons acquire, directly or indirectly, a 50% or greater interest, measured by either vote or value, in our stock or in the stock of Equitrans Midstream, excluding, for this purpose, the acquisition of stock of Equitrans Midstream by holders of our stock in the Distribution, as part of a plan or series of related transactions that includes the Distribution. Any acquisition of our stock or stock of Equitrans Midstream, or any predecessor or successor corporation, within two years before or after the Distribution generally would be presumed to be part of a plan that includes the Distribution, although the parties may be able to rebut that presumption under certain circumstances. Additionally, Equitrans Midstream is subject to certain agreements entered into with us that restrict, within two years of the Distribution, the ability of Equitrans Midstream to engage in certain corporate transactions without obtaining an advance ruling from the IRS and our prior consent. The process for determining whether an acquisition is part of a plan under these rules is complex, inherently factual in nature and subject to a comprehensive analysis of the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Notwithstanding the IRS private letter ruling or any opinion of counsel described above, we or Equitrans Midstream may cause or permit a change in ownership of our stock or stock of Equitrans Midstream sufficient to result in a material tax liability to us.

We are a significant shareholder of Equitrans Midstream and the value of our investment in Equitrans Midstream may fluctuate substantially.

Following the Separation and Distribution, we retained approximately 19.9% of the outstanding shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock. On February 26, 2020, we entered into share purchase agreements with Equitrans Midstream to sell approximately 50% of our equity interest in Equitrans Midstream to Equitrans Midstream (the Equitrans Share Exchange) in exchange for a combination of cash and fee relief under our gathering agreements with EQM. We currently own approximately 19.9% of the outstanding shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock; following the closing of the Equitrans Share Exchange, we will own approximately 9.95% of the outstanding shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock. The value of our investment in Equitrans Midstream may be adversely affected by negative changes in its results of operations, cash flows and financial position, which may occur as a result of the many risks attendant with operating in the midstream industry, including loss of gathering and transportation volumes, the effect of laws and regulations on the operation of its business and development of its assets, increased competition, loss of contracted volumes, adverse rate-making decisions, policies and rulings by the FERC, pipeline safety rulemakings initiated or finalized by the Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, delays in the timing of, or the failure to complete, expansion projects, lack of access to capital and operating risks and hazards.

We intend to dispose of our remaining interest in Equitrans Midstream through one or more divestitures of our shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock. However, we can offer no assurance that we will be able to complete such disposition or as to the value we will realize. The occurrence of any of these and other risks faced by Equitrans Midstream could adversely affect the value of our investment in Equitrans Midstream.

Future sales of our common stock in the public market could reduce our stock price, and any additional capital raised by us through the sale of equity or convertible securities may dilute your ownership in us.

We may sell additional shares of common stock in subsequent public offerings. We may also issue additional shares of common stock or convertible securities.

We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our common stock or securities convertible into common stock or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of shares of our common stock will have on the market price of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, including shares issued in connection with an acquisition, or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock.

See Item 7A., "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" for further discussion of the Company's exposure to market risks, including the risks associated with the Company's use of derivative contracts to hedge commodity prices.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

See Item 1., "Business" for a description of the Company's properties. The Company's corporate headquarters is located in leased office space in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Company also owns or leases office space in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Texas.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, various legal and regulatory claims and proceedings are pending or threatened against the Company. While the amounts claimed may be substantial, the Company is unable to predict with certainty the ultimate outcome of such claims and proceedings. The Company accrues legal and other direct costs related to loss contingencies when actually incurred. The Company has established reserves it believes to be appropriate for pending matters and, after consultation with counsel and giving appropriate consideration to available insurance, the Company believes that the ultimate outcome of any matter currently pending against the Company will not materially affect the financial position, results of operations or liquidity of the Company.

Environmental Proceedings

Erosion and Sedimentation Release, Greene County, Pennsylvania. Between September 2018 and December 2018, the Company received multiple Notices of Violation (NOVs) from the PADEP relating to the Don Flamenco Pad in Greene County, Pennsylvania. The NOVs alleged violations of the Oil and Gas Act and The Clean Streams Law in connection with erosion and sedimentation controls and an unstabilized fill slope. The Company cooperated fully with the PADEP to take appropriate actions to address the erosion and sedimentation control issues and the unstabilized fill slope. The Company entered into a Consent Order and Agreement with the PADEP on January 10, 2020 and under the terms of the agreement, the Company paid a civil penalty of \$151,415 in January 2020 to resolve this matter. The payment of the civil penalty did not have a material impact on the financial position, results of operations or liquidity of the Company.

Produced Water Release, Marshall County, West Virginia. On November 12, 2019, the Company received an NOV from the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (the WVDEP) relating to the Goshorn Pad in Marshall County, West Virginia. The NOV alleged violations of Water Pollution Control Rules in connection with a release of produced water from secondary containment at a Goshorn Pad tank battery. The Company cooperated fully with the WVDEP to take appropriate actions to address the secondary containment issues and remediation of the release. While the Company expects the WVDEP's claims to result in penalties that exceed \$100,000, the Company expects that the resolution of this matter will not have a material impact on the financial position, results of operations or liquidity of the Company.

Other Legal Proceedings

Mary Farr Secrist, et al. v. EQT Production Company, et al., Circuit Court of Doddridge County, West Virginia. On May 2, 2014, royalty owners whose predecessors had entered into a 960-acre lease (the Stout Lease) and several additional leases comprising 6,356-acres (the Cities Services Lease) with EQT Production Company's predecessor, each covering acreage in Doddridge County, West Virginia, filed a complaint in the Circuit Court of Doddridge County, West Virginia. The complaint alleged that EQT Production Company and a number of related companies, including the Company, EQT Gathering, LLC, EQT Energy, LLC, and EQM Midstream Services, LLC (formerly known as EQT Midstream Services, LLC, the general partner of the Company's former midstream affiliate), underpaid on royalties for gas produced under the leases and took improper post-production deductions from the royalties paid. With respect to the Stout Lease, the plaintiffs also asserted that the Company committed a trespass by drilling on the leased property, claiming that the Company had no right under the lease to drill in the Marcellus shale formation. The plaintiffs also asserted claims for fraud, slander of title, punitive damages, pre-judgment interest and attorneys' fees. The plaintiffs sought more than \$100 million in compensatory damages for the trespass claim under the Stout Lease, and approximately \$20 million for insufficient royalties under both the Stout Lease and the Cities Services Lease, in addition to punitive damages and other relief. On June 27, 2018, the Court held that EQT Production Company and its marketing affiliate EQT Energy, LLC are alter egos of one another and that royalties paid under the leases should have been based on the price of gas produced under the leases when sold to unaffiliated third parties, and not on the price when the gas was sold from EQT Production Company to EQT Energy, LLC. Further, on January 14, 2019, the Court entered an Order granting the plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment and declaring that the Company did not have the right to drill in the Marcellus shale formation under the Stout Lease. The Court also ruled that seven of the Company's wells that have been producing gas under the Stout Lease are trespassing, and that a jury will determine whether the trespass was willful or innocent. On February 27, 2019, the Company filed a motion seeking permission to immediately appeal the trespass Order to the West Virginia Supreme Court; however, the motion was denied on March 25, 2019, and the Court continued the trial to September 2019. On May 28, 2019, the Court entered an Order excluding certain of the Company's costs that could have otherwise offset any damages for innocent trespass under the Stout Lease. On August 8, 2019,

the Company reached a settlement with the plaintiffs to resolve all claims under the Stout Lease and the Cities Services Lease for \$54 million plus lease modifications to address the trespass issue and the calculation of future royalty payments under the leases. The Company paid \$51 million of the settlement in October 2019 and the remaining \$3 million of the settlement in January 2020. Amendments to modify the terms of the Stout Lease are in process and, when finalized, an Order to dismiss the case will be filed with the Court to formally close this matter.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

Information about our Executive Officers (as of February 27, 2020)

Name and Age	Current Title (Year Initially Elected as Executive Officer)	Business Experience
Tony Duran (41)	Chief Information Officer (2019)	Mr. Duran was appointed as the Chief Information Officer of the Company in July 2019. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Duran ran PH6 Labs, a technology incubator he founded, from December 2017 to July 2019. Prior to that, he served as the Chief Information Officer of Rice Energy Inc. (independent natural gas and oil company acquired by the Company in November 2017) from January 2016 to November 2017; and as the Interim Chief Information Officer of Express Energy Services (oilfield services company for well construction and well testing services) from September 2015 to December 2015. Additionally, Mr. Duran held various positions at National Oilwell Varco (multinational corporation that provides equipment and components used in oil and gas drilling and production operations, oilfield services, and supply chain integration services to the upstream oil and gas industry) from May 2002 to August 2015, where he last held the role of Assistant Chief Information Officer.
Lesley Evancho (42)	Chief Human Resources Officer (2019)	Ms. Evancho was appointed as the Chief Human Resources Officer of the Company in July 2019. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Evancho served as Vice President, Global Talent Management at Westinghouse Electric Company, LLC (nuclear power, fuel and services company) from April 2019 to July 2019; Senior Director, Human Resources at Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc. (biotechnology product development company) from August 2018 to March 2019; Vice President, Human Resources at Edward Marc Brands (food services company) from March 2018 to August 2018; and Vice President, Human Resources at Rice Energy Inc. from April 2017 to November 2017. Additionally, Ms. Evancho served as Global Director, Talent Management at MSA Safety, Inc. (manufacturer of industrial safety equipment) from November 2011 to April 2017.
Todd M. James (37)	Chief Accounting Officer (2019)	Mr. James was appointed as the Chief Accounting Officer of the Company in November 2019. Previously, Mr. James served as the Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer of L.B. Foster Company (manufacturer and distributor of products and services for transportation and energy infrastructure) from April 2018 to October 2019. Prior to that he served as the Senior Director, Technical Accounting and Financial Reporting at Rice Energy Inc. from December 2014 through its acquisition by the Company in November 2017 and until February 2018. Prior to joining Rice Energy, Mr. James was a Senior Manager, Assurance at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (public accounting firm), where he worked from August 2005 to November 2014.
William E. Jordan (39)	Executive Vice President and General Counsel (2019)	Mr. Jordan was appointed as the Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the Company in July 2019. Mr. Jordan served as an advisor to the Rice Investment Group (multi-strategy investment fund investing in all verticals of the oil and gas sectors) from May 2018 until July 2019. Prior to that, he served as the Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Rice Energy Inc. and Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Rice Midstream Partners LP (former midstream services affiliate of Rice Energy Inc.), in each case from January 2014 until their acquisition by the Company in November 2017. From September 2005 to December 2013, Mr. Jordan was an associate at Vinson & Elkins LLP (an international law firm) representing public and private companies in capital markets offerings and mergers and acquisitions, primarily in the oil and natural gas industry.
David M. Khani (56)	Chief Financial Officer (2020)	Mr. Khani was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company in January 2020. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Khani served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of CONSOL Energy (energy company primarily focused on developing coal interests), from March 2013 to December 2019; and as Vice President, Finance at CONSOL Energy from September 2011 to March 2013. In addition, Mr. Khani served as Chief Financial Officer and as a member of the Board of Directors of CONE Midstream LLC (midstream services affiliate of CONSOL Energy) from September 2014 to January 2018; as a member of the Board of Directors of CNX Coal Resources (coal mining affiliate of CONSOL Energy) from July 2015 to August 2017; and as Chief Financial Officer and as a member of the Board of Directors of CONSOL Coal Resources (coal mining affiliate of CONSOL Energy) from August 2017 to December 2019.
Toby Z. Rice (38)	President and Chief Executive Officer (2019)	Mr. Rice was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company in July 2019, when he also was elected to the Company's Board of Directors. Mr. Rice has served as a Partner at the Rice Investment Group, a multi-strategy fund investing in all verticals of the oil and gas sector, since May 2018. From October 2014 until its acquisition by the Company in November 2017, Mr. Rice was President and Chief Operating Officer of Rice Energy Inc. and served on the Board of Directors of Rice Energy Inc. from October 2013 to November 2017. Prior to that, he served in a number of positions with Rice Energy, its affiliates and predecessor entities beginning in February 2007, including as President and Chief Executive Officer of a predecessor entity from February 2008 through September 2013. Mr. Rice is the brother of Daniel J. Rice IV, a member of the Company's Board of Directors since November 2017.

All executive officers other than Mr. Rice have executed non-compete agreements with the Company and serve at the pleasure of the Company's Board of Directors. Officers are elected annually to serve during the ensuing year or until their successors are elected and qualified, or until death, resignation or removal.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "EQT."

As of February 25, 2020, there were 2,059 shareholders of record of the Company's common stock.

The amount and timing of dividends declared and paid by the Company, if any, is subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and depends on business conditions, such as the Company's results of operations and financial condition, strategic direction and other factors. The Company's Board of Directors has the discretion to change the annual dividend rate at any time for any reason.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Market Repurchases

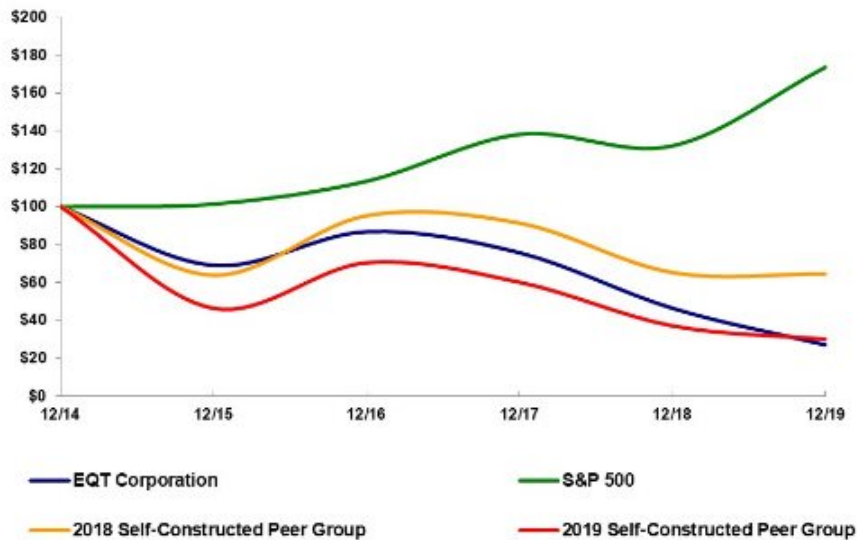
The Company did not repurchase any equity securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, during the three months ended December 31, 2019.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the most recent cumulative five-year total return provided to shareholders of the Company's common stock with the cumulative five-year total returns of the S&P 500 Index and two customized peer groups, the 2018 Self-Constructed Peer Group and 2019 Self-Constructed Peer Group, whose company composition is discussed in footnotes (a) and (b), respectively, below. An investment of \$100, with reinvestment of all dividends, is assumed to have been made on December 31, 2014 and its relative performance is tracked through December 31, 2019. Historical prices prior to the Separation and Distribution have been adjusted to reflect the value of the Separation and Distribution. The stock price performance shown in the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among EQT Corporation, the S&P 500 Index,
2018 Self-Constructed Peer Group and 2019 Self-Constructed Peer Group



*\$100 invested on 12/31/14 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

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	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19
EQT Corporation	\$ 100.00	\$ 68.97	\$ 86.69	\$ 75.59	\$ 46.25	\$ 26.91
S&P 500	100.00	101.38	113.51	138.29	132.23	173.86
2018 Self-Constructed Peer Group (a)	100.00	63.86	95.16	91.24	65.24	64.55
2019 Self-Constructed Peer Group (b)	100.00	46.11	70.23	59.90	36.78	29.68

- (a) The 2018 Self-Constructed Peer Group includes the following seventeen companies: Antero Resources Corp., Apache Corp., Cabot Oil & Gas Corp., Chesapeake Energy Corp., Cimarex Energy Co., CNX Resources Corp., Concho Resources Inc., Continental Resources, Inc., Devon Energy Corp., Diamondback Energy, Inc., Encana Corp., EOG Resources, Inc., Hess Corp., Marathon Oil Corp., Noble Energy, Inc., Pioneer Natural Resources Co. and Range Resources Corp. Anadarko Petroleum Corp. and Newfield Exploration Co. were included in the self-constructed peer group that served as the basis for the stock performance graph in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, but both entities have been excluded from the 2018 Self-Constructed Peer Group because they were acquired during 2019.
- (b) The 2019 Self-Constructed Peer Group includes the following thirteen companies: Antero Resources Corp., Cabot Oil & Gas Corp., Chesapeake Energy Corp., Cimarex Energy Co., CNX Resources Corp., Encana Corp., Gulfport Energy Corp., Murphy Oil Corp., QEP Resources, Inc., Range Resources Corp., SM Energy Co., Southwestern Energy Co. and WPX Energy Inc. Based on recommendations and advice from Pay Governance LLC (Pay Governance), an independent compensation consultant, and in light of the Company's transformation into a pure-play upstream company following the Separation, the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (the Compensation Committee) refined the 2019 Self-Constructed Peer Group to include only companies whose natural gas production accounts for greater than 30% of their total production volume. In addition, the Compensation Committee considered the reduction in the Company's market capitalization that resulted from the Separation and Distribution and ultimately decided to exclude from the 2019 Self-Constructed Peer Group companies that fell outside a relative range of market capitalization size when compared to the Company post-Separation.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." The following summary of operating results reflects variations from various factors, including the volatility of natural gas commodity prices, impairments, the Separation and Distribution and the 2018 Divestitures. Operating results for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015 have been recast to reflect the presentation of discontinued operations described in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(Thousands, except per share amounts)				
Total operating revenues	\$ 4,416,484	\$ 4,557,868	\$ 3,091,020	\$ 1,387,054	\$ 2,131,664
Amounts attributable to EQT Corporation:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (1,221,695)	\$ (2,380,920)	\$ 1,387,029	\$ (531,493)	\$ (87,274)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	136,352	121,500	78,510	172,445
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (1,221,695)</u>	<u>\$ (2,244,568)</u>	<u>\$ 1,508,529</u>	<u>\$ (452,983)</u>	<u>\$ 85,171</u>
Earnings per share of common stock attributable to EQT Corporation:					
Basic:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (4.79)	\$ (9.12)	\$ 7.40	\$ (3.18)	\$ (0.57)
Income from discontinued operations	—	0.52	0.65	0.47	1.13
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (4.79)</u>	<u>\$ (8.60)</u>	<u>\$ 8.05</u>	<u>\$ (2.71)</u>	<u>\$ 0.56</u>
Diluted:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (4.79)	\$ (9.12)	\$ 7.39	\$ (3.18)	\$ (0.57)
Income from discontinued operations	—	0.52	0.65	0.47	1.13
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (4.79)</u>	<u>\$ (8.60)</u>	<u>\$ 8.04</u>	<u>\$ (2.71)</u>	<u>\$ 0.56</u>
Total assets	\$ 18,809,227	\$ 20,721,344	\$ 29,522,604	\$ 15,472,922	\$ 13,976,172
Total long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 5,292,979	\$ 5,497,381	\$ 5,997,329	\$ 2,427,020	\$ 2,299,942
Cash dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included in Item 8., "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." For all periods prior to the Separation and Distribution, the results of operations of Equitrans Midstream are reflected as discontinued operations. The Statements of Consolidated Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 have been recast to reflect discontinued operations and include certain transportation and processing expenses in continuing operations that had previously been eliminated in consolidation. Cash flows related to Equitrans Midstream are included in the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows for all periods prior to the Separation and Distribution. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for amounts attributable to discontinued operations included in the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows and Statements of Consolidated Operations.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Loss from continuing operations for 2019 was \$1,222 million, \$4.79 per diluted share, an improvement of \$1,159 million compared to loss from continuing operations for 2018 of \$2,381 million, \$9.12 per diluted share. The variance was attributable primarily to lower impairments of long-lived assets and goodwill and higher dividends received on the Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream, partly offset by lower income tax benefit and higher impairment and expiration of leases, unrealized loss on the Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream and operating revenues.

See Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in the Company's Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the year ended December 31, 2018, which is incorporated herein by reference, for discussion and analysis of consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

See "Sales Volumes and Revenues," "Production-Related Operating Expenses" and "Other Operating Expenses" for discussions of items affecting operating income and "Other Income Statement Items" for a discussion of other income statement items. See "Investing Activities" under "Capital Resources and Liquidity" for a discussion of capital expenditures.

Average Realized Price Reconciliation

The following table presents detailed natural gas and liquids operational information to assist in the understanding of the Company's consolidated operations, including the calculation of the Company's average realized price (\$/Mcf), which is based on adjusted operating revenues, a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure. Adjusted operating revenues is presented because it is an important measure used by the Company's management to evaluate period-to-period comparisons of earnings trends. Adjusted operating revenues should not be considered as an alternative to total operating revenues. See "Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for a reconciliation of adjusted operating revenues with total operating revenues, the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
(Thousands, unless otherwise noted)		
NATURAL GAS		
Sales volume (MMcf)	1,435,134	1,386,718
NYMEX price (\$/MMBtu) (a)	\$ 2.63	\$ 3.10
Btu uplift	0.13	0.19
Natural gas price (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.76	\$ 3.29
Basis (\$/Mcf) (b)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.25)
Cash settled basis swaps (not designated as hedges) (\$/Mcf)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Average differential, including cash settled basis swaps (\$/Mcf)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (0.33)
Average adjusted price (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.96
Cash settled derivatives (not designated as hedges) (\$/Mcf)	0.21	(0.07)
Average natural gas price, including cash settled derivatives (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.89
Natural gas sales, including cash settled derivatives	\$ 3,805,977	\$ 4,004,147
LIQUIDS		
NGLs, excluding ethane:		
Sales volume (MMcfe) (c)	44,082	63,247
Sales volume (Mbbbl)	7,348	10,542
Price (\$/Bbl)	\$ 23.63	\$ 37.63
Cash settled derivatives (not designated as hedges) (\$/Bbl)	2.19	(1.07)
Average NGLs price, including cash settled derivatives (\$/Bbl)	\$ 25.82	\$ 36.56
NGLs sales	\$ 189,718	\$ 385,364
Ethane:		
Sales volume (MMcfe) (c)	23,748	33,645
Sales volume (Mbbbl)	3,957	5,607
Price (\$/Bbl)	\$ 6.16	\$ 8.09
Cash settled derivatives (not designated as hedges) (\$/Bbl)	1.02	—
Average Ethane price, including cash settled derivatives (\$/Bbl)	\$ 7.18	\$ 8.09
Ethane sales	\$ 28,414	\$ 45,339
Oil:		
Sales volume (MMcfe) (c)	4,932	4,079
Sales volume (Mbbbl)	822	680
Price (\$/Bbl)	\$ 40.90	\$ 52.70
Oil sales	\$ 33,620	\$ 35,825
Total liquids sales volume (MMcfe) (c)	72,762	100,971
Total liquids sales volume (Mbbbl)	12,127	16,829
Total liquids sales	\$ 251,752	\$ 466,528
TOTAL		
Total natural gas and liquids sales, including cash settled derivatives (d)	\$ 4,057,729	\$ 4,470,675
Total sales volume (MMcfe)	1,507,896	1,487,689
Average realized price (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.69	\$ 3.01

(a) The Company's volume weighted NYMEX natural gas price (actual average NYMEX natural gas price (\$/MMBtu)) was \$2.63 and \$3.09 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(b) Basis represents the difference between the ultimate sales price for natural gas and the NYMEX natural gas price.

(c) NGLs, ethane and oil were converted to Mcfe at a rate of six Mcfe per barrel.

(d) Total natural gas and liquids sales, including cash settled derivatives, is also referred to in this report as adjusted operating revenues, a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliation

The table below reconciles adjusted operating revenues, a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure, with total operating revenues, its most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted operating revenues (also referred to as total natural gas and liquids sales, including cash settled derivatives) is presented because it is an important measure used by the Company's management to evaluate period-to-period comparisons of earnings trends. Adjusted operating revenues as presented excludes the revenue impact of changes in the fair value of derivative instruments prior to settlement and the revenue impact of net marketing services and other. Management uses adjusted operating revenues to evaluate earnings trends because the measure reflects only the impact of settled derivative contracts and, thus, excludes the impact of the often-volatile fluctuations in the fair value of derivatives prior to settlement. Adjusted operating revenues also excludes net marketing services and other because management considers these revenues to be unrelated to revenues from its natural gas and liquids production. Net marketing services and other primarily includes the cost of, and recoveries on, pipeline capacity releases and revenues for gathering services. Management further believes that adjusted operating revenues as presented provides useful information to investors for evaluating period-to-period earnings trends.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Thousands, unless otherwise noted)	
Total operating revenues	\$ 4,416,484	\$ 4,557,868
Add (deduct):		
(Gain) loss on derivatives not designated as hedges	(616,634)	178,591
Net cash settlements received (paid) on derivatives not designated as hedges	246,639	(225,279)
Premiums received for derivatives that settled during the period	19,676	435
Net marketing services and other	(8,436)	(40,940)
Adjusted operating revenues, a non-GAAP financial measure	\$ 4,057,729	\$ 4,470,675
Total sales volumes (MMcfe)	1,507,896	1,487,689
Average realized price (\$/Mcf)	\$ 2.69	\$ 3.01

Sales Volumes and Revenues

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	%
	(Thousands, unless otherwise noted)		
Sales volume detail (MMcfe):			
Marcellus (a)	1,270,352	1,229,934	3.3
Ohio Utica	231,545	209,428	10.6
Other	5,999	48,327	(87.6)
Total sales volumes (b)	1,507,896	1,487,689	1.4
Average daily sales volumes (MMcfe/d)	4,131	4,076	1.3
Operating revenues:			
Sales of natural gas, NGLs and oil	\$ 3,791,414	\$ 4,695,519	(19.3)
Gain (loss) on derivatives not designated as hedges	616,634	(178,591)	(445.3)
Net marketing services and other	8,436	40,940	(79.4)
Total operating revenues	\$ 4,416,484	\$ 4,557,868	(3.1)

(a) Includes Upper Devonian wells.

(b) NGLs, ethane and oil were converted to Mcfe at a rate of six Mcfe per barrel.

Sales of natural gas, NGLs and oil decreased for 2019 compared to 2018 due to a lower average realized price, partly offset by a 1.4% increase in sales volumes. Excluding 2018 sales volumes related to the 2018 Divestitures (discussed in Note 7 to the

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Consolidated Financial Statements), sales volumes increased by 4.2% in 2019. Average realized price decreased due to lower NYMEX and liquids prices and lower Btu uplift, partly offset by higher cash settled derivatives. For 2019 and 2018, the Company received \$266.3 million and paid \$224.8 million, respectively, of net cash settlements, including net premiums received, on derivatives not designated as hedges, which are included in average realized price but may not be included in operating revenues.

For 2019 the Company recognized a gain on derivatives not designated as hedges of \$616.6 million compared to a loss of \$178.6 million for 2018. The gain for 2019 was related to increases in the fair market value of the Company's NYMEX swaps and options due to decreases in NYMEX forward prices. The loss for 2018 was related primarily to settlements of NYMEX swaps and options and basis swaps, partly offset by decreases in NYMEX forward prices.

Net marketing services and other decreased for 2019 compared to 2018 as a result of fewer capacity releases at lower capacity release rates on the Tennessee Gas Pipeline and lower revenues from gathering services following the 2018 Divestitures.

Production-Related Operating Expenses

The following table presents information on the Company's production-related operating expenses.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	%
(Thousands, unless otherwise noted)			
Per Unit (\$/Mcf):			
Gathering	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.54	3.7
Transmission	0.52	0.49	6.1
Processing	0.08	0.11	(27.3)
Lease operating expenses (LOE), excluding production taxes	0.06	0.07	(14.3)
Production taxes	0.05	0.06	(16.7)
Exploration	—	—	—
Selling, general and administrative	0.17	0.19	(10.5)
Production depletion	1.01	1.04	(2.9)
Operating expenses:			
Gathering	\$ 842,414	\$ 801,746	5.1
Transmission	784,534	729,537	7.5
Processing	125,804	165,718	(24.1)
LOE, excluding production taxes	84,501	100,644	(16.0)
Production taxes	69,284	95,131	(27.2)
Exploration	7,223	6,765	6.8
Selling, general and administrative	253,006	284,220	(11.0)
Production depletion	\$ 1,524,112	\$ 1,546,136	(1.4)
Other depreciation and depletion	14,633	22,902	(36.1)
Total depreciation and depletion	\$ 1,538,745	\$ 1,569,038	(1.9)

Transportation and processing. Gathering expense increased on an absolute and per Mcfe basis for 2019 compared to 2018 due primarily to the sales volume mix between firm and volumetric gathering contracts. Transmission expense increased on an absolute and per Mcfe basis for 2019 compared to 2018 due primarily to higher costs associated with unreleased capacity on the Tennessee Gas Pipeline, increased transmission capacity and rates contracted to move the Company's natural gas out of the Appalachian Basin and higher volumetric charges, partly offset by lower firm capacity charges following the 2018 Divestitures. Processing expense decreased on an absolute and per Mcfe basis for 2019 compared to 2018 due primarily to lower liquids sales volumes, which were driven by the 2018 Divestitures, and decreased West Virginia production.

Production. LOE decreased on an absolute and per Mcfe basis for 2019 compared to 2018 primarily as a result of the 2018 Divestitures, partly offset by higher salt water disposal costs. Excluding costs related to the 2018 Divestitures, LOE per Mcfe was \$0.05 in 2018. Production taxes decreased on an absolute and per Mcfe basis for 2019 compared to 2018 due primarily to (i) lower

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Pennsylvania impact fees as a result of less wells spud and lower pricing, (ii) lower severance taxes as a result of decreased West Virginia production and lower pricing and (iii) lower property taxes as a result of the 2018 Divestitures.

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expense decreased on an absolute and per Mcfe basis for 2019 compared to 2018 primarily as a result of lower personnel costs due to reductions in workforce, the \$15 million charitable contribution made to the EQT Foundation in 2018 and decreased long-term incentive compensation due to changes in the fair value of awards, partly offset by increased litigation expenses. Long-term incentive compensation may fluctuate with changes in the Company's stock price and performance conditions.

Depreciation and depletion. Production depletion decreased on an absolute and per Mcfe basis for 2019 compared to 2018 due primarily to a lower depletion rate, partly offset by higher sales volumes. Other depreciation and depletion decreased as a result of the 2018 Divestitures.

Other Operating Expenses

Impairment/ loss on sale/exchange of long-lived assets. During the fourth quarter of 2019 the Company recorded impairment of long-lived assets of \$1,124.4 million, of which \$1,035.7 million was associated with the Company's non-strategic assets located in Ohio Utica and \$88.7 million was associated with the Company's Pennsylvania and West Virginia Utica assets. The impairment was due primarily to depressed natural gas prices and changes in the Company's development strategy, including the Company's contemplation of a potential asset divestiture of certain of its non-strategic exploration and production assets. During the third quarter of 2019, the Company recorded a loss on exchange of long-lived assets of \$13.9 million related to the Asset Exchange Transaction (defined and discussed in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). For 2018, the Company recorded impairment/ loss on sale of long-lived assets of \$2.7 billion related to the 2018 Divestitures. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of 2019 and 2018 impairment tests and Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the 2018 Divestitures.

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets. During the third quarter of 2019, the Company recognized impairment of intangible assets associated with non-compete agreements for former Rice Energy Inc. executives who are now employees of the Company. The impairment resulted in decreased amortization in the second half of 2019.

Impairment of goodwill. During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company recognized impairment of goodwill because the Company's single reporting unit's fair value was below its carrying value. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the 2018 goodwill impairment test.

Impairment and expiration of leases. Impairment and expiration of leases increased from \$556.4 million for 2019 compared to \$279.7 million for 2018 due primarily to impairment of leases located in non-strategic development areas that are not expected to be developed due to changes in the Company's development strategy, which includes a renewed focus on a refined core operating footprint. To a lesser extent, impairment increased due to lease expirations, a majority of which were related to leases acquired in 2017 and 2016.

Proxy, transaction and reorganization. Proxy, transaction and reorganization expense increased for 2019 compared to 2018 due primarily to reductions in workforce and other strategic alignment initiatives, which resulted in severance and other termination benefits of \$74.1 million and contract termination fees of \$22.1 million, as well as proxy costs recognized in the first half of 2019 of \$19.3 million. Prior period transaction costs were related to the Rice Merger (discussed in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Other Income Statement Items

The Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream is recorded at fair value, which is calculated by multiplying the closing stock price of Equitrans Midstream's common stock by the number of shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock owned by the Company. Changes in fair value are recorded in unrealized loss on investment in Equitrans Midstream Corporation in the Statements of Consolidated Operations. The Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream fluctuates with changes in Equitrans Midstream's stock price, which was \$13.36 and \$20.02 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Dividend and other income increased due to dividends received on the Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream during the year ended December 31, 2019.

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Interest expense decreased for 2019 compared to 2018 due to repayment of the \$700 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's 8.125% senior notes that matured on June 1, 2019 and decreased borrowings under the Company's credit facility, partly offset by interest incurred on borrowings under the Term Loan Facility.

See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of income tax benefit.

Outlook

See Item 1., "Business."

Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties

See "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Company's accounting policies and significant assumptions related to impairment of the Company's oil and gas properties.

See Item 1A., "Risk Factors – Natural gas, NGLs and oil price declines, and changes in our development strategy, have resulted in impairment of certain of our assets. Future declines in commodity prices, increases in operating costs or adverse changes in well performance or additional changes in our development strategy may result in additional write-downs of the carrying amounts of our assets, including long-lived intangible assets, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations in future periods."

Capital Resources and Liquidity

The Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 have not been restated for discontinued operations; therefore, the following discussion of operating, investing and financing activities includes cash flows of both continuing and discontinued operations through the Separation and Distribution. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for amounts attributable to discontinued operations included in the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows.

Although the Company cannot provide any assurance, it believes cash flows from operating activities and availability under the revolving credit facility should be sufficient to meet the Company's cash requirements inclusive of, but not limited to, normal operating needs, debt service obligations, planned capital expenditures and commitments for at least the next twelve months.

See Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in the Company's Annual Report on [Form 10-K](#) for the year ended December 31, 2018, which is incorporated herein by reference, for discussion and analysis of operating, investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Operating Activities

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were \$1,852 million for 2019 compared to \$2,976 million for 2018. The decrease was driven by cash provided by discontinued operations included in 2018 and lower cash operating revenues, partly offset by favorable timing of working capital payments and dividends received on the Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream.

The Company's cash flows from operating activities will be affected by movements in the market price for commodities. The Company is unable to predict such movements outside of the current market view as reflected in forward strip pricing. Refer to Item 1A., "Risk Factors – Natural gas, NGLs and oil price volatility, or a prolonged period of low natural gas, NGLs and oil prices, may have an adverse effect upon our revenue, profitability, future rate of growth, liquidity and financial position." for further information.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows used in investing activities were \$1,601 million for 2019 compared to \$3,979 million for 2018. The decrease was due primarily to lower capital expenditures as a result of the Company's change in strategic focus from production growth to capital efficiency and cash used for capital expenditures and capital contributions by discontinued operations included in 2018, partly offset by proceeds received from asset sales in 2018.

Capital Expenditures

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Millions)	
Reserve development	\$ 1,377	\$ 2,249
Land and lease	195	276
Capitalized overhead	77	130
Capitalized interest	24	29
Other production infrastructure	97	48
Other corporate items	3	7
Total capital expenditures from continuing operations	1,773	2,739
Midstream infrastructure (a)	—	733
Total capital expenditures	1,773	3,472
(Deduct) add non-cash items (b)	(171)	260
Total cash capital expenditures	\$ 1,602	\$ 3,732

(a) Midstream infrastructure capital expenditures are presented as discontinued operations. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) Represents the net impact of non-cash capital expenditures, including capitalized share-based compensation costs and the effect of timing of receivables from working interest partners and accrued capital expenditures. The impact of accrued capital expenditures includes the reversal of the prior period accrual as well as the current period estimate. The year ended December 31, 2018 included \$14.4 million of measurement period adjustments for 2017 acquisitions.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows used in financing activities were \$249 million for 2019 compared to net cash flows provided by financing activities of \$859 million for 2018. For 2019, the primary uses of financing cash flows were net repayments of debt and credit facility borrowings, and the primary source of financing cash flows was net proceeds from borrowings on the Term Loan Facility. For 2018, the primary source of financing cash flows was net proceeds from a debt offering by EQM Midstream Partners, LP (EQM), the Company's former midstream affiliate, and the primary uses of financing cash flows were the repurchase and retirement of common stock, distributions to noncontrolling interests, net repayments of credit facility borrowings, EQM's acquisition of 25% ownership interest in Strike Force Midstream LLC, net cash transferred in connection with the Separation and Distribution, cash paid for dividends and taxes on share-based incentive awards.

On February 4, 2020, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of three cents per share, payable March 1, 2020 to the Company's shareholders of record at the close of business on February 14, 2020.

On January 21, 2020, the Company issued \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 6.125% senior notes due February 1, 2025 and \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 7.000% senior notes due February 1, 2030 (together, the Adjustable Rate Notes). The Company used the net proceeds from the Adjustable Rate Notes to repay \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's floating rate notes and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's 2.50% senior notes and expects to use the remaining proceeds to repay or redeem other outstanding indebtedness, which may include all or a portion of the Company's outstanding 4.875% senior notes due November 15, 2021. The Adjustable Rate Notes have covenants that are consistent with the Company's existing senior unsecured notes, with an additional interest rate adjustment provision that provides for adjustments to its interest rates based on credit ratings assigned by Moody's, S&P and Fitch to the Adjustable Rate Notes. As a result of the S&P and Fitch downgrades of the Company's senior notes credit rating (discussed in section "Security Ratings and Financing Triggers"), the interest rate on the 6.125% senior notes increased to 6.875% and the interest rate on the 7.000% senior notes increased to 7.750%.

On February 3, 2020, the Company's 2.50% senior notes and floating rate notes, each due October 1, 2020, were fully redeemed by the Company at a redemption price of 100.446% and 100%, respectively, plus accrued but unpaid interest of \$4.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. This resulted in the payment of make whole call premiums of \$2.2 million related to the 2.50% senior notes.

On February 12, 2020, the Company announced its commencement of a cash tender offer (the Tender Offer) for up to \$400 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.875% senior notes due 2021 (the 4.875% Notes). Consideration paid in the Tender Offer for

the 4.875% Notes that are validly tendered on or prior to March 2, 2020, and accepted for purchase by the Company, will be \$1,020 per \$1,000 principal amount, including an early tender premium of \$30 per \$1,000 principal amount. The settlement date for such notes is expected to be March 4, 2020. Consideration paid in the Tender Offer for the 4.875% Notes that are validly tendered after March 2, 2020 and on or prior to March 16, 2020, and accepted for purchase by the Company, will be \$990 per \$1,000 principal amount. The settlement date for such notes is expected to be March 18, 2020. Payments for the 4.875% Notes purchased will also include accrued and unpaid interest from, and including, the last interest payment date on the 4.875% Notes up to, but not including, the applicable settlement date for such 4.875% Notes accepted for purchase by the Company.

The Company may from time to time seek to repurchase its outstanding debt securities. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, the Company's liquidity requirements, contractual and legal restrictions and other factors. Additionally, the Company plans to dispose of its remaining retained shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock and use the proceeds to reduce the Company's debt.

Revolving Credit Facility

The Company primarily uses borrowings under its revolving credit facility to fund working capital needs, timing differences between capital expenditures and other cash uses and cash flows from operating activities, margin deposits on derivative instruments and collateral requirements on midstream services contracts. See section "Security Ratings and Financing Triggers" for further discussion of margin deposits and collateral requirements on the Company's derivative instruments and midstream services contracts. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company's credit facility.

Security Ratings and Financing Triggers

The table below reflects the credit ratings and rating outlooks assigned to the Company's debt instruments at February 26, 2020. The Company's credit ratings and rating outlooks are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency, and each rating should be evaluated independent from any other rating. The Company cannot ensure that a rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that a rating will not be lowered or withdrawn by a rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of what is deemed investment grade.

Rating Service	Senior Notes	Outlook
Moody's Investors Service (Moody's)	Ba1	Negative
Standard & Poor's Ratings Service (S&P)	BB+	Negative
Fitch Ratings Service (Fitch)	BB	Negative

As of December 31, 2019, the Company's senior notes were rated "Baa3" by Moody's, "BBB-" by S&P and "BBB-" by Fitch, each with a "Negative" outlook. In January 2020, Moody's downgraded the Company's senior notes credit rating to "Ba1," and, in February 2020, S&P and Fitch downgraded the Company's senior notes rating to "BB+" and "BB," respectively. The Company is not aware of any current plans of Moody's, S&P or Fitch to further downgrade its rating of the Company's senior notes. Further changes in credit ratings may affect the Company's access to the capital markets, the cost of short-term debt through interest rates and fees under the Company's lines of credit, the interest rate on the Company's Term Loan Facility and Adjustable Rate Notes, the rates available on new long-term debt, the Company's pool of investors and funding sources, the borrowing costs and margin deposit requirements on the Company's derivative instruments and credit assurance requirements, including collateral, in support of the Company's midstream service contracts, joint venture arrangements or construction contracts. Margin deposits on the Company's derivative instruments are also subject to factors other than credit rating, such as natural gas prices and credit thresholds set forth in the agreements between hedging counterparties and the Company. As of February 26, 2020, the Company had sufficient unused borrowing capacity under its credit facility, net of letters of credit, to satisfy any requests for margin deposit or other collateral that its counterparties would be permitted to request of the Company pursuant to the Company's derivative instruments and midstream services contracts in the event that Moody's and S&P downgrade the Company's credit rating two categories further. As of February 26, 2020, such margin deposit or other collateral amounts could be up to approximately \$1.4 billion, inclusive of assurances posted of approximately \$0.6 billion in the aggregate. See Notes 4 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

The Company's debt agreements and other financial obligations contain various provisions that, if not complied with, could result in default or event of default under the Company's credit facility and Term Loan Facility, mandatory partial or full repayment of the amounts outstanding, reduced loan capacity or other similar actions. The most significant covenants and events of default under the debt agreements relate to maintenance of a debt-to-total capitalization ratio, limitations on transactions with affiliates, insolvency events, nonpayment of scheduled principal or interest payments, acceleration of other financial obligations and change

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of control provisions. The Company's credit facility and Term Loan Facility each contain financial covenants that require the Company to have a total debt-to-total capitalization ratio no greater than 65%. The calculation of this ratio excludes the effects of accumulated other comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2019, the Company was in compliance with all debt provisions and covenants.

See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the borrowings under the Company's credit facility and Term Loan Facility.

Commodity Risk Management

The substantial majority of the Company's commodity risk management program is related to hedging sales of the Company's produced natural gas. The Company's overall objective in its hedging program is to protect cash flows from undue exposure to the risk of changing commodity prices. The derivative commodity instruments currently used by the Company are primarily swap, collar and option agreements. During the third quarter of 2019, the Company terminated certain OTC hedge positions related to years 2021 and onward. The value associated with these terminated positions was rolled into new hedge positions with the same counterparties for 2020. No cash was exchanged related to these terminations or the associated execution of new hedge positions.

The following table summarizes the approximate volumes and prices of the Company's NYMEX hedge positions through 2023 as of February 25, 2020.

	2020 (a)	2021	2022	2023	2024
Swaps:					
Volume (MMDth)	1,093	155	3	2	2
Average Price (\$/Dth)	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.43	\$ 2.72	\$ 2.67	\$ 2.67
Calls – Net Short:					
Volume (MMDth)	392	209	157	77	15
Average Short Strike Price (\$/Dth)	\$ 2.99	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.79	\$ 2.96	\$ 3.11
Puts – Net Long:					
Volume (MMDth)	154	157	135	69	15
Average Long Strike Price (\$/Dth)	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.45
Fixed Price Sales (b):					
Volume (MMDth)	15	65	4	3	—
Average Price (\$/Dth)	\$ 2.76	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.38	—

(a) Full year 2020.

(b) The difference between the fixed price and NYMEX price is included in average differential presented in the Company's price reconciliation in the "Average Realized Price Reconciliation." The fixed price natural gas sales agreements can be physically or financially settled.

For 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, the Company has natural gas sales agreements for approximately 13 MMDth, 18 MMDth, 18 MMDth, 79 MMDth and 11 MMDth, respectively, that include average NYMEX ceiling prices of \$3.68, \$3.17, \$3.17, \$2.84 and \$3.21, respectively. The Company also has derivative instruments to hedge basis. The Company may use other contractual agreements to implement its commodity hedging strategy.

See Item 7A., "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" and Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company's hedging program.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Company's guarantees.

Schedule of Contractual Obligations

The following table presents the Company's long-term contractual obligations as of December 31, 2019.

	Total	2020	2021 – 2022	2023 – 2024	Thereafter
	(Thousands)				
Purchase obligations (a)	\$ 22,598,203	\$ 1,449,974	\$ 3,619,488	\$ 3,397,093	\$ 14,131,648
Long-term debt, including current portion (b)	4,020,259	1,016,204	1,534,736	22,083	1,447,236
Interest payments on debt (c)	634,504	135,792	200,795	125,409	172,508
Term Loan Facility borrowings (d)	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	—	—
Credit facility borrowings (d)	294,000	—	294,000	—	—
Operating lease obligations (e)	62,603	30,488	17,685	14,402	28
Other liabilities (f)	23,269	7,839	8,360	1,552	5,518
Total contractual obligations	\$ 28,632,838	\$ 2,640,297	\$ 6,675,064	\$ 3,560,539	\$ 15,756,938

- (a) Purchase obligations are primarily commitments for demand charges under existing long-term contracts and binding precedent agreements with various pipelines, some of which extend up to 20 years or longer. The Company has entered into agreements to release some of its capacity. Purchase obligations also include commitments for processing capacity in order to extract heavier liquid hydrocarbons from the natural gas stream. Purchase obligations excludes the New EQM Gathering Agreement signed on February 26, 2020.
- (b) See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Company's January 2020 senior notes issuance and February 2020 repayment of the Company's 2.50% senior notes and floating rate notes, which were both due in 2020.
- (c) Interest payments exclude interest related to the Term Loan Facility borrowings, credit facility borrowings and the floating rate notes as their interest rates are variable.
- (d) Term Loan Facility borrowings and credit facility borrowings were classified based on their termination dates.
- (e) See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Company's operating lease obligations.
- (f) Other liabilities are primarily commitments for estimated payouts for various liability stock award plans as of December 31, 2019. See "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of factors that affect the ultimate amount of the payout of these obligations.

As discussed in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company had a total reserve for unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2019 of \$259.6 million, of which \$113.7 million is offset against deferred tax assets for alternative minimum tax (AMT) and general business tax credit carryforwards and net operating losses (NOLs). The Company is currently unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement of these potential liabilities with taxing authorities; therefore, this amount has been excluded from the schedule of contractual obligations.

Commitments and Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, various legal and regulatory claims and proceedings are pending or threatened against the Company. While the amounts claimed may be substantial, the Company is unable to predict with certainty the ultimate outcome of such claims and proceedings. The Company accrues legal and other direct costs related to loss contingencies when actually incurred. The Company has established reserves it believes to be appropriate for pending matters and, after consultation with counsel and giving appropriate consideration to available insurance, the Company believes that the ultimate outcome of any matter currently pending against the Company will not materially affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Company's commitments and contingencies. See Item 3, "Legal Proceedings."

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The Company's recently issued accounting standards are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Management's discussion and analysis of the Consolidated Financial Statements and results of operations are based on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The following critical accounting policies, which were

reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (the Audit Committee), relate to the Company's more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its Consolidated Financial Statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities. The Company uses the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas producing activities.

The carrying values of the Company's proved oil and gas properties are reviewed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the remaining carrying value may not be recoverable. To determine whether impairment has occurred, the Company compares estimated expected undiscounted future cash flows from its oil and gas properties to the carrying values of those properties. The estimated future cash flows used in the recoverability test are based on proved and, if determined reasonable by management, risk-adjusted probable reserves and assumptions generally consistent with the assumptions used by the Company for internal planning and budgeting purposes, including, among other things, the intended use of the asset, anticipated production from reserves, future market prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil adjusted for basis differentials, future operating costs and inflation. Proved oil and gas properties that have carrying amounts in excess of estimated future undiscounted cash flows are written down to fair value, which is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using discount rates and other assumptions that marketplace participants would use in their fair value estimates.

Capitalized costs of unproved oil and gas properties are evaluated for recoverability on a prospective basis at least annually. Indicators of potential impairment include changes due to economic factors, potential shifts in business strategy and historical experience. The likelihood of an impairment of unproved oil and gas properties increases as the expiration of a lease term approaches and drilling activity has not commenced. If the Company does not intend to drill on the property prior to expiration of the lease or does not have the intent and ability to extend, renew, trade or sell the lease prior to expiration, impairment expense is recorded.

The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to the accounting for oil and gas producing activities is a "critical accounting estimate" because the evaluations of impairment of proved properties involve significant judgment about future events, such as future sales prices of natural gas and NGLs, future production costs, estimates of the amount of natural gas and NGLs recorded and the timing of recoveries. See "Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties" and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the Company's impairments of proved and unproved oil and gas properties.

Oil and Gas Reserves. Proved oil and gas reserves, as defined by SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10, are those quantities of oil and gas that, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations, prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation.

The Company's estimates of proved reserves are reassessed annually using geological, reservoir and production performance data. Reserve estimates are prepared by the Company's engineers and audited by the Company's independent engineers. Revisions may result from changes in, among other things, reservoir performance, development plans, prices, operating costs, economic conditions and governmental restrictions. Decreases in prices, for example, may cause a reduction in some proved reserves due to reaching economic limits sooner. A material change in the estimated volumes of reserves could have an impact on the depletion rate calculation and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company estimates future net cash flows from natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves based on selling prices and costs using a twelve-month average price, which is calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within the twelve-month period and, as such, is subject to change in subsequent periods. Operating costs, production and ad valorem taxes and future development costs are based on current costs with no escalation. Income tax expense is computed using future statutory tax rates and giving effect to tax deductions and credits available under current laws related to oil and gas producing activities.

The Company believes that the accounting estimate related to oil and gas reserves is a "critical accounting estimate" because the Company must periodically reevaluate proved reserves along with estimates of future production rates, production costs and the timing of development expenditures. Future results of operations and the strength of the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet for any quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in the Company's assumptions. See "Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties" for additional information on the Company's oil and gas reserves.

Income Taxes. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements or tax returns.

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The Company has recorded deferred tax assets principally resulting from federal and state NOL carryforwards, an AMT credit carryforward, other federal tax credit carryforwards, unrealized capacity contract losses, incentive compensation and investments in securities. The Company has established a valuation allowance against a portion of its deferred tax assets related to the federal and state NOL carryforwards, the separate company state impact of the interest expense limitation imposed with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) and the Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream because the Company believes it is more likely than not that those deferred tax assets will not be completely realized. The valuation allowance on the Equitrans Midstream investment relates to the state and part of the federal deferred tax asset as the fair value loss is not expected to be fully realized for tax purposes due to capital loss limitations. In January 2019, the IRS announced that it would no longer subject AMT refunds to sequestration; as such, the Company reversed the related previously recorded valuation allowance in the first quarter of 2019. No other significant valuation allowances have been established as the Company believes that future sources of taxable income, reversing temporary differences and other tax planning strategies will be sufficient to realize these deferred tax assets. Any determination to change the valuation allowance would impact the Company's income tax expense and net income in the period in which such a determination is made.

The Company also estimates the amount of financial statement benefit to record for uncertain tax positions as described in Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company believes that accounting estimates related to income taxes are "critical accounting estimates" because the Company must assess the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and exercise judgment regarding the amount of financial statement benefit to record for uncertain tax positions. When evaluating whether or not a valuation allowance must be established on deferred tax assets, the Company exercises judgment in determining whether it is more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50%) that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company considers all available evidence, both positive and negative, to determine whether, based on the weight of the evidence, a valuation allowance is needed, including carrybacks, tax planning strategies, reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities and forecasted future taxable income. In making the determination related to uncertain tax positions, the Company considers the amounts and probabilities of the outcomes that could be realized upon ultimate settlement of an uncertain tax position using the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date to establish the appropriate amount of financial statement benefit. To the extent that an uncertain tax position or valuation allowance is established or increased or decreased during a period, the Company must include an expense or benefit within tax expense in the income statement. Future results of operations for any quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in the Company's assumptions.

Derivative Instruments. The Company enters into derivative commodity instrument contracts primarily to reduce exposure to commodity price risk associated with future sales of natural gas production.

The Company estimates the fair value of its financial instruments using quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on models that use market-based parameters as inputs, including forward curves, discount rates, volatilities and nonperformance risk. Nonperformance risk considers the effect of the Company's credit standing on the fair value of liabilities and the effect of the counterparty's credit standing on the fair value of assets. The Company estimates nonperformance risk by analyzing publicly available market information, including a comparison of the yield on debt instruments with credit ratings similar to the Company's or counterparty's credit rating and the yield on a risk-free instrument. The values reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements change as these estimates are revised to reflect actual results or as market conditions or other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, change.

The Company believes that the accounting estimates related to derivative instruments are "critical accounting estimates" because the Company's financial condition and results of operations can be significantly impacted by changes in the market value of the Company's derivative instruments due to the volatility of both NYMEX natural gas prices and basis. Future results of operations for any quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in the Company's assumptions.

Contingencies and Asset Retirement Obligations. The Company is involved in various legal and regulatory proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company records a liability for contingencies based on its assessment that a loss is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company considers many factors in making these assessments, including historical experience and matter specifics. Estimates are developed in consultation with legal counsel and are based on an analysis of potential results.

The Company accrues a liability for asset retirement obligations based on an estimate of the timing and amount of settlement. For oil and gas wells, the fair value of the Company's plugging and abandonment obligations is recorded at the time the obligations are incurred, which is typically at the time the wells are spud.

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The Company believes that the accounting estimates related to contingencies and asset retirement obligations are "critical accounting estimates" because the Company must assess the probability of loss related to contingencies and the expected amount and timing of asset retirement obligations. In addition, the Company must determine the estimated present value of future liabilities. Future results of operations for any quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in the Company's assumptions.

Share-Based Compensation. The Company awards share-based compensation in connection with specific programs established under the 2009, 2014 and 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plans. Awards to employees are typically made in the form of performance-based awards, time-based restricted stock, time-based restricted units and stock options. Beginning in January 2020, awards to directors are typically made in the form of restricted stock units that vest on the date of the Company's annual meeting of shareholders following the date of grant.

Restricted units and performance-based awards that are expected to be satisfied in cash are treated as liability awards. For liability awards, the Company estimates, on the grant date and on each reporting date thereafter until vesting and payment, the fair value of the ultimate payout based on the expected performance through, and value of the Company's common stock on, the vesting date. The Company then recognizes a proportionate amount of the expense for each period in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements over the vesting period of the award. The Company reviews assumptions regarding performance and common stock value on a quarterly basis and adjusts its accrual when changes to these assumptions result in a material change in the fair value of the ultimate payouts.

Performance-based awards that are expected to be satisfied in Company common stock are treated as equity awards. For equity awards, the Company determines the grant date fair value of the awards, which is then recognized as expense in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements over the vesting period of the award. Determination of the grant date fair value of the awards requires judgments and estimates regarding, among other things, the appropriate methodologies to follow in valuing the awards and the related inputs required by those valuation methodologies. Most often, the Company is required to obtain a valuation based on assumptions regarding risk-free rates of return, dividend yields, expected volatilities and the expected term of the award. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The dividend yield is based on the historical dividend yield of the Company's common stock adjusted for any expected changes and, where applicable, the common stock of the peer group members at the time of grant. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Company's common stock and, where applicable, the common stock of the peer group members at the time of grant. The expected term represents the period of time elapsing during the applicable performance period.

For time-based restricted stock awards, the grant date fair value of the awards is recognized as expense in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements over the vesting period, which, historically, has been three years. For director restricted stock units expected to be satisfied in equity, the grant date fair value of the awards is recognized as an expense in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements in the year of grant. The grant date fair value, in both cases, is determined based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant.

For non-qualified stock options, the grant date fair value is recognized as expense in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements over the vesting period, which, historically, has been three years. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to measure the fair value of stock options, which includes assumptions for a risk-free interest rate, dividend yield, volatility factor and expected term. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The dividend yield is based on the dividend yield of the Company's common stock at the time of grant. The expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's common stock at the time of grant. The expected term represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding based on historical option exercise experience at the time of grant.

The Company believes that the accounting estimates related to share-based compensation are "critical accounting estimates" because they may change from period-to-period based on changes in assumptions about factors affecting the ultimate payout of awards, including the number of awards to ultimately vest and the market price and volatility of the Company's common stock. Future results of operations for any quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in the Company's assumptions. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the Company's share-based compensation plans.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Commodity Price Risk and Derivative Instruments

The Company's primary market risk exposure is the volatility of future prices for natural gas and NGLs. Due to the volatility of commodity prices, the Company is unable to predict future potential movements in the market prices for natural gas and NGLs at the Company's ultimate sales points and, thus, cannot predict the ultimate impact of prices on its operations. Prolonged low, or significant, extended declines in, natural gas and NGLs prices could adversely affect, among other things, the Company's development plans, which would decrease the pace of development and the level of the Company's proved reserves.

The Company's overall objective in its hedging program is to protect cash flows from undue exposure to the risk of changing commodity prices. The Company's use of derivatives is further described in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and "Commodity Risk Management" of "Capital Resources and Liquidity" in Item 7., "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The Company's OTC derivative commodity instruments are placed primarily with financial institutions and the creditworthiness of those institutions is regularly monitored. The Company primarily enters into derivative instruments to hedge forecasted sales of production. The Company also enters into derivative instruments to hedge basis and exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. The Company's use of derivative instruments is implemented under a set of policies approved by the Company's Hedge and Financial Risk Committee and reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors.

For derivative commodity instruments used to hedge the Company's forecasted sales of production, which are at, for the most part, NYMEX natural gas prices, the Company sets policy limits relative to the expected production and sales levels that are exposed to price risk. The Company has an insignificant amount of financial natural gas derivative commodity instruments for trading purposes.

Derivative commodity instruments used by the Company are primarily swap, collar and option agreements. These agreements may require payments to, or receipt of payments from, counterparties based on the differential between two prices for the commodity. The Company uses these agreements to hedge its NYMEX and basis exposure. The Company may also use other contractual agreements when implementing its commodity hedging strategy. The Company monitors price and production levels on a continuous basis and makes adjustments to quantities hedged as warranted.

A hypothetical decrease of 10% in the market price of natural gas from December 31, 2019 and 2018 would increase the fair value of these natural gas derivative instruments by approximately \$389.4 million and \$432.5 million, respectively. A hypothetical increase of 10% in the market price of natural gas from December 31, 2019 and 2018 would decrease the fair value of these natural gas derivative instruments by approximately \$394.5 million and \$443.4 million, respectively. For purposes of this analysis, the Company applied the 10% change in the market price of natural gas from December 31, 2019 and 2018 to the Company's natural gas derivative commodity instruments to calculate the hypothetical change in fair value. The change in fair value was determined using a method similar to the Company's normal process for determining derivative commodity instrument fair value described in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The above analysis of the Company's derivative commodity instruments does not include the offsetting impact that the same hypothetical price movement may have on the Company's physical sales of natural gas. The portfolio of derivative commodity instruments held to hedge the Company's forecasted produced gas approximates a portion of the Company's expected physical sales of natural gas; therefore, an adverse impact to the fair value of the portfolio of derivative commodity instruments held to hedge the Company's forecasted production associated with the hypothetical changes in commodity prices referenced above should be offset by a favorable impact on the Company's physical sales of natural gas, assuming that the derivative commodity instruments are not closed out in advance of their expected term and the derivative commodity instruments continue to function effectively as hedges of the underlying risk.

If the underlying physical transactions or positions are liquidated prior to the maturity of the derivative commodity instruments, a loss on the financial instruments may occur or the derivative commodity instruments might be worthless as determined by the prevailing market value on their termination or maturity date, whichever comes first.

Interest Rate Risk

Changes in interest rates affect the amount of interest the Company earns on cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments and the interest rates the Company pays on borrowings under its credit facility, Term Loan Facility and floating rate notes (which notes were fully redeemed on February 3, 2020). All of the Company's senior notes, other than the floating rate notes, have a fixed rate and, thus, do not expose the Company to fluctuations in market interest rates. A 1% increase in interest rates on the Company's

borrowings under its credit facility, Term Loan Facility and floating rate notes during the year ended December 31, 2019 would have increased 2019 annual interest expense by approximately \$14 million.

Interest rates on the Adjustable Rate Notes fluctuate based on changes to the credit ratings assigned to the Company's senior notes by Moody's, S&P and Fitch. For a discussion of credit rating downgrade risk, see Item 1A., "Risk Factors – Our exploration and production operations have substantial capital requirements, and we may not be able to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms." Changes in interest rates affect the fair value of the Company's fixed rate debt. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company's long-term debt and Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of fair value measurements, including the fair value of the Company's long-term debt.

Other Market Risks

The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to its derivative contracts. This credit exposure is limited to derivative contracts with a positive fair value, which may change as market prices change. The Company's OTC derivative instruments are primarily with financial institutions and, thus, are subject to events that would impact those companies individually as well as the financial industry as a whole. The Company uses various processes and analyses to monitor and evaluate its credit risk exposures, including monitoring current market conditions and counterparty credit fundamentals. Credit exposure is controlled through credit approvals and limits based on counterparty credit fundamentals. To manage the level of credit risk, the Company enters into transactions primarily with financial counterparties that are of investment grade, enters into netting agreements whenever possible and may obtain collateral or other security.

Approximately 75%, or \$718.0 million, of the Company's OTC derivative contracts outstanding at December 31, 2019 had a positive fair value. Approximately 64%, or \$369.5 million, of the Company's OTC derivative contracts outstanding at December 31, 2018 had a positive fair value.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company was not in default under any derivative contracts and had no knowledge of default by any counterparty to its derivative contracts. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company made no adjustments to the fair value of its derivative contracts due to credit-related concerns outside of the normal non-performance risk adjustment included in the Company's established fair value procedure. The Company monitors market conditions that may impact the fair value of its derivative contracts.

The Company is exposed to the risk of nonperformance by credit customers on physical sales of natural gas, NGLs and oil. Revenues and related accounts receivable from the Company's operations are generated primarily from the sale of produced natural gas, NGLs and oil to marketers, utilities and industrial customers located in the Appalachian Basin and in markets that are accessible through the Company's transportation portfolio, which includes markets in the Gulf Coast, Midwest and Northeast United States and Canada. The Company also contracts with certain processors to market a portion of NGLs on behalf of the Company.

No one lender of the large group of financial institutions in the syndicate for the Company's credit facility and the Term Loan Facility holds more than 10% and 15%, respectively, of the financial commitments under such facilities. The large syndicate group and relatively low percentage of participation by each lender are expected to limit the Company's exposure to disruption or consolidation in the banking industry.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EQT Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related statements of consolidated operations, comprehensive income, cash flows and equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes and the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (a) (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 27, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization ('DD&A') of proved oil and natural gas properties

Description of the Matter

At December 31, 2019, the net book value of the Company's proved oil and natural gas properties was \$12,592 million, and depreciation, depletion and amortization (DD&A) expense was \$1,539 million for the year then ended. As described in Note 1, under the successful efforts method of accounting, DD&A is recorded on a cost center basis using the units-of-production method. Proved developed reserves, as estimated by the Company's internal engineers, are used to calculate depreciation of wells and related equipment and facilities and amortization of intangible drilling costs. Total proved reserves, also estimated by the Company's engineers, are used to calculate depletion on property acquisitions. Proved natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and oil reserve estimates are based on geological and engineering evaluations of in-place hydrocarbon volumes. Significant judgment is required by the Company's engineers in evaluating geological and engineering data when estimating proved natural gas, NGLs and oil reserves. Estimating reserves also requires the selection of inputs, including natural gas, NGLs and oil price assumptions, future operating and capital costs assumptions and tax rates by jurisdiction, among others. Because of the complexity involved in estimating natural gas, NGLs and oil reserves, management used independent engineers to audit the estimates prepared by the Company's internal engineers as of December 31, 2019.

Auditing the Company's DD&A calculation is especially complex because of the use of the work of the internal engineers and the independent engineers and the evaluation of management's determination of the inputs described above used by the specialists in estimating proved natural gas, NGLs and oil reserves.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Company's controls over its process to calculate DD&A, including management's controls over the completeness and accuracy of the financial data provided to the specialists for use in estimating the proved natural gas, NGLs and oil reserves.

Our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the professional qualifications and objectivity of the Company engineer primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of the reserve estimates by the internal engineering staff and the independent engineers used to audit the estimates. In addition, in assessing whether we can use the work of the specialists we evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the financial data and inputs described above used by the specialists in estimating proved natural gas, NGLs and oil reserves by agreeing them to source documentation and we identified and evaluated corroborative and contrary evidence. For proved undeveloped reserves, we evaluated management's development plan for compliance with the SEC rule that undrilled locations are scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless specific circumstances justify a longer time, by assessing consistency of the development projections with the Company's drill plan and the availability of capital relative to the drill plan. We also tested the mathematical accuracy of the DD&A calculations, including comparing the proved natural gas, NGLs and oil reserves amounts used to the Company's reserve report.

Ohio Utica Long-Lived Assets Impairment

Description of the Matter

As more fully described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$1,036 million associated with its Ohio Utica long-lived asset grouping for the year ended December 31, 2019. The write-down to fair value was estimated based on the discounted future expected cash flows related to these assets and estimated proceeds from potentially selling the assets to a third-party. The determination of fair value included significant judgment and assumptions by management, including risk adjustments for probable reserves, future commodity prices, anticipated production volumes, future operating and development costs, inflation, a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and estimated proceeds that could be realized upon a potential disposition.

Auditing the Company's impairment calculation involved a high degree of subjectivity as the determination of fair value was based on assumptions as described above about future market and economic conditions. In addition, the identification of proved properties and anticipated production volumes developed by the Company's engineering staff in conjunction with the reserve estimates described in the preceding critical audit matter, are used as inputs in the cash flow model.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's process to estimate fair value for calculating the impairment charge. For example, we tested controls over management's assessment of the appropriateness of the significant assumptions outlined above that are inputs to the fair value calculation.

Our testing of the Company's estimate of fair value of its Ohio Utica long-lived assets included, among other procedures, evaluating the significant assumptions used and testing the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data. The audit effort involved the use of our valuation specialists to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of the methodology used in the cash flow model, as well as testing the significant market-related assumptions described above used to develop the fair value estimate. We evaluated the reasonableness of management's assumptions by comparing the key market-related assumptions (including future natural gas prices and WACC rates) used in the cash flow model to external market and third-party data and proved locations and anticipated production volumes to the reserve estimates audited by the independent engineers in conjunction with the reserves estimation process. We also performed sensitivity analyses and a retrospective comparison of forecasted cash flows to actual historical data. Additionally, we assessed the likelihood of a potential market transaction and if such a transaction were to occur the estimated potential proceeds from such a transaction.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
We have served as the Company's auditor since 1950.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 27, 2020

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited EQT Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, EQT Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of consolidated operations, comprehensive income, cash flows and equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018 and the related notes and the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (a) of the Company and our report dated February 27, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 27, 2020

EQT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands, except per share amounts)		
Operating revenues:			
Sales of natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil	\$ 3,791,414	\$ 4,695,519	\$ 2,651,318
Gain (loss) on derivatives not designated as hedges	616,634	(178,591)	390,021
Net marketing services and other	8,436	40,940	49,681
Total operating revenues	4,416,484	4,557,868	3,091,020
Operating expenses:			
Transportation and processing	1,752,752	1,697,001	1,164,783
Production	153,785	195,775	181,349
Exploration	7,223	6,765	17,565
Selling, general and administrative	253,006	284,220	208,986
Depreciation and depletion	1,538,745	1,569,038	970,985
Amortization of intangible assets	35,916	41,367	5,400
Impairment/loss on sale/exchange of long-lived assets	1,138,287	2,709,976	—
Impairment of intangible assets	15,411	—	—
Impairment of goodwill	—	530,811	—
Impairment and expiration of leases	556,424	279,708	7,552
Proxy, transaction and reorganization	117,045	26,331	152,188
Total operating expenses	5,568,594	7,340,992	2,708,808
Operating (loss) income	(1,152,110)	(2,783,124)	382,212
Unrealized loss on investment in Equitrans Midstream Corporation	336,993	72,366	—
Dividend and other (income) expense	(91,483)	(7,017)	2,987
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	12,641
Interest expense	199,851	228,958	167,971
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes	(1,597,471)	(3,077,431)	198,613
Income tax benefit	(375,776)	(696,511)	(1,188,416)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(1,221,695)	(2,380,920)	1,387,029
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	373,762	471,113
Net (loss) income	(1,221,695)	(2,007,158)	1,858,142
Less: Net income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	237,410	349,613
Net (loss) income attributable to EQT Corporation	\$ (1,221,695)	\$ (2,244,568)	\$ 1,508,529
Amounts attributable to EQT Corporation:			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (1,221,695)	\$ (2,380,920)	\$ 1,387,029
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	136,352	121,500
Net (loss) income	\$ (1,221,695)	\$ (2,244,568)	\$ 1,508,529
Earnings per share of common stock attributable to EQT Corporation:			
Basic:			
Weighted average common stock outstanding	255,141	260,932	187,380
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (4.79)	\$ (9.12)	\$ 7.40
Income from discontinued operations	—	0.52	0.65
Net (loss) income	\$ (4.79)	\$ (8.60)	\$ 8.05
Diluted:			
Weighted average common stock outstanding	255,141	260,932	187,727
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (4.79)	\$ (9.12)	\$ 7.39
Income from discontinued operations	—	0.52	0.65
Net (loss) income	\$ (4.79)	\$ (8.60)	\$ 8.04

EQT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Net (loss) income	\$ (1,221,695)	\$ (2,007,158)	\$ 1,858,142
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Net change in cash flow hedges:			
Natural gas, net of tax expense (benefit): \$2,584 in 2018 and (\$3,191) in 2017	—	(4,625)	(4,982)
Interest rate, net of tax expense: \$210, \$80 and \$105	387	168	144
Other postretirement benefits liability adjustment, net of tax expense: \$150, \$510 and \$193	316	606	338
Change in accounting principle (a)	(496)	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	207	(3,851)	(4,500)
Comprehensive (loss) income	(1,221,488)	(2,011,009)	1,853,642
Less: Comprehensive income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	237,410	349,613
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to EQT Corporation	<u>\$ (1,221,488)</u>	<u>\$ (2,248,419)</u>	<u>\$ 1,504,029</u>

(a) Related to adoption of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2018-02. See Note 1.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

EQT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (1,221,695)	\$ (2,007,158)	\$ 1,858,142
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Deferred income tax benefit	(275,063)	(510,405)	(1,050,612)
Depreciation and depletion	1,538,745	1,729,739	1,077,559
Amortization of intangible assets	35,916	77,374	10,940
Impairment of long-lived assets and leases and exploratory well costs	1,710,122	2,989,684	20,327
Impairment of goodwill	—	798,689	—
Unrealized loss on investment in Equitrans Midstream Corporation	336,993	72,366	—
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	12,641
Amortization, accretion and other	23,296	(33,039)	(25,934)
Share-based compensation expense	31,233	25,189	94,592
(Gain) loss on derivatives not designated as hedges	(616,634)	178,591	(390,021)
Cash settlements received (paid) on derivatives not designated as hedges	246,639	(225,279)	40,728
Net premiums received on derivative instruments	22,616	—	—
Changes in other assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	432,323	(439,062)	(8,979)
Accounts payable	(238,674)	457,113	(16,680)
Tax receivable	(167,281)	(117,188)	(12,285)
Other items, net	(6,832)	(20,358)	27,280
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,851,704	2,976,256	1,637,698
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(1,602,454)	(2,999,037)	(1,559,051)
Cash paid for Rice Merger and other acquisitions (see Note 8), net of cash acquired	—	—	(2,379,229)
Capital expenditures for discontinued operations	—	(732,727)	(380,151)
Net sales of trading securities	—	—	283,758
Exploratory dry hole costs	—	—	(11,420)
Capital contributions to Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC	—	(820,943)	(159,550)
Proceeds from sale of assets	—	583,381	3,573
Other investing activities	1,312	(9,778)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,601,142)	(3,979,104)	(4,202,070)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from borrowings on credit facility	2,978,750	8,637,500	2,063,000
Repayment of borrowings on credit facility	(3,484,750)	(8,953,500)	(1,076,500)
Proceeds from borrowings on term loan facility	1,000,000	—	—
Debt issuance costs and credit facility origination fees	(913)	(40,966)	(41,876)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	2,500,000	3,000,000
Repayments and retirements of debt	(704,661)	(8,376)	(2,000,000)
Premiums paid on debt extinguishment	—	—	(89,363)
Dividends paid	(30,655)	(31,375)	(20,827)
Proceeds and excess tax benefits from awards under employee compensation plans	—	1,946	244
Cash paid for taxes related to net settlement of share-based incentive awards	(7,224)	(22,647)	(72,116)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	—	(538,876)	—
Repurchase of common stock	—	(27)	(30)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	(380,651)	(236,123)
Contribution to Strike Force Midstream LLC by minority owner, net of distribution	—	—	6,738
Acquisition of 25% of Strike Force Midstream LLC	—	(175,000)	—
Net cash transferred at Separation and Distribution	—	(129,008)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(249,453)	859,020	1,533,147

Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,109	(143,828)	(1,031,225)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,487	147,315	1,178,540
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,596	\$ 3,487	\$ 147,315

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. See Note 1 for supplemental cash flow information. See Note 2 for discontinued operations cash flow information.

EQT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31,

	2019	2018
	(Thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,596	\$ 3,487
Accounts receivable (less provision for doubtful accounts: \$6,861 and \$8,648)	610,088	1,241,843
Derivative instruments, at fair value	812,664	481,654
Tax receivable	298,854	131,573
Prepaid expenses and other	28,653	111,107
Total current assets	1,754,855	1,969,664
Property, plant and equipment	21,655,351	22,148,012
Less: Accumulated depreciation and depletion	5,499,861	4,755,505
Net property, plant and equipment	16,155,490	17,392,507
Intangible assets, net	26,006	77,333
Investment in Equitrans Midstream Corporation	676,009	1,013,002
Other assets	196,867	268,838
Total assets	\$ 18,809,227	\$ 20,721,344
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of debt	\$ 16,204	\$ 704,390
Accounts payable	796,438	1,059,873
Derivative instruments, at fair value	312,696	336,051
Other current liabilities	220,564	254,687
Total current liabilities	1,345,902	2,355,001
Credit facility borrowings	294,000	800,000
Term loan facility borrowings	999,353	—
Senior notes	3,878,366	3,882,932
Note payable to EQM Midstream Partners, LP	105,056	110,059
Deferred income taxes	1,485,814	1,823,381
Other liabilities and credits	897,148	791,742
Total liabilities	9,005,639	9,763,115
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock, no par value, shares authorized: 320,000, shares issued: 257,003 and 257,225	7,818,205	7,828,554
Treasury stock, shares at cost: 1,832 and 2,753	(32,507)	(49,194)
Retained earnings	2,023,089	3,184,275
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,199)	(5,406)
Total shareholders' equity	9,803,588	10,958,229
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 18,809,227	\$ 20,721,344

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

EQT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Noncontrolling Interests in Discontinued Operations	Total Equity
	Shares	No Par Value					
(Thousands, except per share or unit amounts)							
Balance at December 31, 2016	172,827	\$ 3,440,185	\$ (91,019)	\$ 2,509,073	\$ 2,042	\$ 3,258,966	\$ 9,119,247
Comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Net income				1,508,529		349,613	1,858,142
Net change in cash flow hedges:							
Natural gas, net of tax: (\$3,191)					(4,982)		(4,982)
Interest rate, net of tax: \$105					144		144
Other postretirement benefits liability adjustment, net of tax: \$193					338		338
Dividends (\$0.12 per share)				(20,827)			(20,827)
Share-based compensation plans, net	580	(981)	27,417			190	26,626
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in discontinued operations (a)						(236,123)	(236,123)
Rice Merger, net of withholdings	90,914	5,949,729				1,715,611	7,665,340
Contribution from noncontrolling interest, net of distribution						6,738	6,738
Repurchase of common stock	(1)	(30)					(30)
Balance at December 31, 2017	264,320	\$ 9,388,903	\$ (63,602)	\$ 3,996,775	\$ (2,458)	\$ 5,094,995	\$ 18,414,613
Comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Net (loss) income				(2,244,568)		237,410	(2,007,158)
Net change in cash flow hedges:							
Natural gas, net of tax: \$2,584					(4,625)		(4,625)
Interest rate, net of tax: \$80					168		168
Other postretirement benefits liability adjustment, net of tax: \$510					606		606
Dividends (\$0.12 per share)				(31,375)			(31,375)
Share-based compensation plans, net	798	(6,976)	14,408			953	8,385
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in discontinued operations (a)						(380,651)	(380,651)
Change in accounting principle				4,113			4,113
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(10,646)	(538,876)					(538,876)
Purchase of Strike Force Midstream LLC noncontrolling interests		1,818				(176,818)	(175,000)
Changes in ownership of consolidated subsidiaries		(158,560)				214,930	56,370
Distribution of Equitrans Midstream Corporation		(857,755)		1,459,330	903	(4,990,819)	(4,388,341)
Balance at December 31, 2018	254,472	\$ 7,828,554	\$ (49,194)	\$ 3,184,275	\$ (5,406)	\$ —	\$ 10,958,229
Comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Net (loss)				(1,221,695)			(1,221,695)
Net change in interest rate cash flow hedges, net of tax: \$210					387		387
Other postretirement benefits liability adjustment, net of tax: \$150					316		316
Dividends (\$0.12 per share)				(30,655)			(30,655)
Share-based compensation plans	921	6,355	16,687				23,042
Change in accounting principle (b)				496	(496)		—
Distribution of Equitrans Midstream Corporation (see Note 9)		(2,234)		93,123			90,889
Other	(222)	(14,470)		(2,455)			(16,925)
Balance at December 31, 2019	255,171	\$ 7,818,205	\$ (32,507)	\$ 2,023,089	\$ (5,199)	\$ —	\$ 9,803,588

Common shares authorized: 320,000. Preferred shares authorized: 3,000. There are no preferred shares issued or outstanding.

- (a) For the year ended December 31, 2017, distributions to noncontrolling interests were \$3.655 and \$0.806 per common unit for EQM Midstream Partners, LP and EQGP Holdings, LP, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2018, distributions to noncontrolling interests were \$4.295, \$1.123 and \$0.5966 per common unit for EQM Midstream Partners, LP, EQGP Holdings, LP and RM Partners LP (formerly known as Rice Midstream Partners LP), respectively.
- (b) Related to adoption of ASU 2018-02. See Note 1.

EQT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation. The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of EQT Corporation and all subsidiaries, ventures and partnerships in which EQT holds a controlling interest (collectively, EQT or the Company). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Segments. The Company's operations consist of one reportable segment. The Company has a single, company-wide management team that administers all properties as a whole rather than by discrete operating segments. The Company measures financial performance as a single enterprise and not on an area-by-area basis. Substantially all of the Company's operating revenues, income from operations and assets are generated and located in the United States.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents. The Company considers all highly-liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents and accounts for such investments at cost. Interest earned on cash equivalents is included as a reduction of interest expense.

Accounts Receivable. The Company's accounts receivable relates primarily to the sales of natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and oil and amounts due from joint interest partners. See Note 3 for a discussion of amounts due from contracts with customers.

Investment in Equitrans Midstream Corporation. As of December 31, 2019, the Company owned approximately 19.9% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Equitrans Midstream Corporation (Equitrans Midstream). See Note 18 for a discussion of events occurring subsequent to December 31, 2019 that will, among other things, affect the Company's ownership of Equitrans Midstream. The Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence and does not have a controlling financial interest in Equitrans Midstream or any of its subsidiaries. As such, its investment in Equitrans Midstream is accounted for as an investment in equity securities and recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair value is calculated by multiplying the closing stock price of Equitrans Midstream's common stock by the number of shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock owned by the Company. Changes in fair value are recorded in unrealized loss on investment in Equitrans Midstream Corporation in the Statements of Consolidated Operations. See Note 5 for a description of the fair value hierarchy. Dividends received on the investment in Equitrans Midstream are recorded in dividend and other income in the Statements of Consolidated Operations. See Note 2.

Property, Plant and Equipment. The following table summarizes the Company's property, plant and equipment.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
(Thousands)		
Oil and gas producing properties, successful efforts method	\$ 21,316,834	\$ 21,814,779
Less: Accumulated depreciation and depletion	5,402,515	4,666,212
Net oil and gas producing properties	15,914,319	17,148,567
Other properties, at cost less accumulated depreciation	241,171	243,940
Net property, plant and equipment	\$ 16,155,490	\$ 17,392,507

The Company uses the successful efforts method of accounting for oil and gas producing activities. Under this method, the cost of productive wells and related equipment, development dry holes and productive acreage, including productive mineral interests, are capitalized and depleted using the unit-of-production method. These costs include salaries, benefits and other internal costs directly attributable to production activities. The Company capitalized internal costs of approximately \$77 million, \$130 million and \$115 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company also capitalized interest expense related to well development of approximately \$24 million, \$29 million and \$21 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Depletion expense is calculated based on actual produced sales volumes multiplied by the applicable depletion rate per unit. Depletion rates for leases and wells are each calculated by dividing net capitalized costs by the number of units expected to be produced over the life of the reserves

separately. Costs for exploratory dry holes, exploratory geological and geophysical activities and delay rentals as well as other property carrying costs are charged to exploration expense. The Company's producing oil and gas properties had an overall average depletion rate of \$1.01, \$1.04 and \$1.04 per Mcfe for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

There were no exploratory wells drilled during 2019 and 2018, and there were no capitalized exploratory well costs for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017. During 2017, the Company drilled one exploratory dry hole within its non-core acreage, and the related expenditures were included in exploration expense in the Statement of Consolidated Operations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets. The carrying values of the Company's proved oil and gas properties are reviewed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the remaining carrying value may not be recoverable. To determine whether impairment has occurred, the Company compares estimated expected undiscounted future cash flows from its oil and gas properties to the carrying values of those properties. The estimated future cash flows used in the recoverability test are based on proved and, if determined reasonable by management, risk-adjusted probable reserves and assumptions generally consistent with the assumptions used by the Company for internal planning and budgeting purposes, including, among other things, the intended use of the asset, anticipated production from reserves, future market prices for natural gas, NGLs and oil adjusted for basis differentials, future operating costs and inflation. Proved oil and gas properties that have carrying amounts in excess of estimated future undiscounted cash flows are written down to fair value, which is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using discount rates and other assumptions that marketplace participants would use in their fair value estimates.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, there were indicators that the carrying values of certain of the Company's properties may be impaired due to depressed natural gas prices and changes in the Company's development strategy, including the Company's contemplation of a potential asset divestiture of certain of its non-strategic exploration and production assets. As a result of the 2019 impairment evaluation, the Company recorded total impairment of \$1,124.4 million, of which \$1,035.7 million was associated with the Company's non-strategic assets located in the Ohio Utica and \$88.7 million was associated with the Company's Pennsylvania and West Virginia Utica assets. The impairment was recorded as a reduction to the assets' carrying values to their estimated fair values of approximately \$839.4 million with respect to the Company's Ohio Utica assets and approximately \$26.8 million with respect to the Company's Pennsylvania and West Virginia Utica assets. The fair value of the impaired assets, as determined at December 31, 2019, was based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, as such, are considered a Level 3 fair value measurement. See Note 5 for a description of the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions included in the calculation of the fair value included the following: (i) reserves, including risk adjustments for probable reserves; (ii) future commodity prices; (iii) to the extent available, market-based indicators of fair value, including estimated proceeds that could be realized upon a potential disposition; (iv) production rates based on the Company's experience with similar properties; (v) future operating and development costs; (vi) inflation and (vii) a market-based weighted average cost of capital.

During 2018, there were indicators that the carrying values of certain of the Company's oil and gas producing properties may be impaired due to the Company's intention to sell its Huron and Permian assets before the end of their useful lives. As a result of the 2018 impairment evaluation, the Company recorded impairment of \$2.4 billion associated with the Company's Huron and Permian assets. See Note 7 for discussion of the Huron and Permian assets divestitures. There were no indicators of impairment identified in 2017.

Impairment and Expiration of Leases. Capitalized costs of unproved oil and gas properties are evaluated for recoverability on a prospective basis at least annually. Indicators of potential impairment include changes due to economic factors, potential shifts in business strategy and historical experience. The likelihood of an impairment of unproved oil and gas properties increases as the expiration of a lease term approaches and drilling activity has not commenced. If the Company does not intend to drill on the property prior to expiration of the lease or does not have the intent and ability to extend, renew, trade or sell the lease prior to expiration, impairment expense is recorded. Expense for lease expirations where the lease was not previously impaired is recorded as the lease expires. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Company recorded \$556.4 million, \$279.7 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, for lease impairments and expirations. The Company's unproved properties had a net book value of approximately \$3,322 million and \$4,166 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Goodwill. Goodwill is the cost of an acquisition less the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquired business. At December 31, 2018, the Company had no goodwill. At November 30, 2018, prior to the completion of the 2018 annual goodwill impairment test, the Company's goodwill balance was \$530.8 million.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the Company's single reporting unit level on at least an annual basis or if events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of its reporting unit is below its carrying value. The Company considers market capitalization and other valuation techniques, as applicable, when estimating fair value for goodwill impairment testing purposes.

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In connection with the 2018 annual goodwill impairment test, the Company identified several qualitative factors that are generally considered when assessing goodwill for impairment, including the steep decline in the Company's stock price through the quarter ended December 31, 2018, the weak market performance of the Company's peers for the same period, the Company's excess capital spend compared to the capital budget announced in October 2018, the recent operational volume curtailments and the Company's strategy to slow the cadence of its future drilling operations to generate near-term free cash flow.

The Company performed the first step of the goodwill impairment test for its single reporting unit as of November 30, 2018. The Company used its market capitalization plus a control premium to estimate fair value for its single reporting unit. Estimated market capitalization was calculated by multiplying the Company's 30-day weighted average stock price and the number of outstanding common stock of the Company (EQT common stock) as of November 30, 2018. The reporting unit's estimated fair value was significantly less than its carrying value and, as such, all of the goodwill was impaired. This impairment charge was classified as a component of operating expenses.

Intangible Assets. The Company's intangible assets were recorded under the acquisition method of accounting at their estimated fair values at the Rice Merger (defined in Note 8) acquisition date. The Company's intangible assets are composed of non-compete agreements with former Rice Energy Inc. (Rice Energy) executives. The non-compete agreements have a useful life of 3 years. The Company calculates amortization on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets. The estimated annual amortization expense for 2020 is \$26.0 million.

The following table summarizes the Company's intangible assets.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Thousands)	
Non-compete agreements	\$ 124,100	\$ 124,100
Less: Accumulated amortization	82,683	46,767
Less: Impairment of intangible assets (a)	15,411	—
Intangible assets, net	\$ 26,006	\$ 77,333

- (a) In 2019 the Company recognized impairment of its intangible assets associated with non-compete agreements for former Rice Energy executives who are now employees of the Company.

Derivative Instruments. See Note 4 for further discussion of the Company's derivative instruments.

Other Current Liabilities. The following table summarizes the Company's other current liabilities.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Thousands)	
Taxes other than income	\$ 57,850	\$ 75,978
Accrued interest payable	36,590	42,998
Current portion of operating lease liability	29,036	—
Incentive compensation	18,573	46,937
Severance accrual	11,769	8,893
Legal reserve	3,000	53,500
Other accrued liabilities	63,746	26,381
Total other current liabilities	\$ 220,564	\$ 254,687

Revenue Recognition. For information on revenue recognition from contracts with customers and gains and losses on derivative commodity instruments see Notes 3 and 4, respectively.

Unamortized Debt Discount and Issuance Expense. Discounts and expenses incurred with the issuance of debt are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the debt. These amounts are presented as a reduction of senior notes in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 10.

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Transportation and Processing. Costs incurred to gather, process and transport gas produced by the Company to market sales points are recorded as transportation and processing costs in the Statements of Consolidated Operations. The Company markets some transportation for resale. These costs, which are not incurred to transport gas produced by the Company, are reflected as a deduction from net marketing services and other revenues.

Income Taxes. The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return and uses the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. The provision for income taxes represents amounts paid or estimated to be payable net of amounts refunded or estimated to be refunded for the current year and the change in deferred taxes exclusive of amounts recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI). Any refinements to prior year taxes made in the current year due to new information are reflected as adjustments in the current period. Separate income taxes are calculated for income from continuing operations, income from discontinued operations and items charged or credited directly to shareholders' equity.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of the Company's assets and liabilities and are recognized using enacted tax rates for the effect of such temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that a portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

In accounting for uncertainty of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, the Company uses a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement. The recognition threshold requires the Company to determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. If it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained, the Company measures and recognizes the tax position at the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

Provision for Doubtful Accounts. Reserves for uncollectible accounts are recorded in selling, general and administrative expense in the Statements of Consolidated Operations. Judgment is required to assess the ultimate realization of the Company's accounts receivable. Reserves are based on historical experience, current and expected economic trends and specific information about customer accounts, such as the customer's creditworthiness.

Earnings Per Share (EPS). Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to EQT by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to EQT by the weighted average number of common shares and potentially dilutive securities, net of shares assumed to be repurchased using the treasury stock method. Potentially dilutive securities arise from the assumed conversion of outstanding stock options and other share-based awards. Purchases of treasury shares are calculated using the average share price of EQT common stock during the period.

The Company reported a net loss for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018; therefore, all options and restricted stock were excluded from the calculation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding because of their anti-dilutive effect on EPS. Restricted stock and performance awards excluded from the calculation due to their anti-dilutive effect on EPS totaled 184,075 and 234,149 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Options to purchase common stock that were excluded from potentially dilutive securities because they were anti-dilutive were 2,554,729 and 1,775,249 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Potentially dilutive securities (options and restricted stock) included in the calculation of diluted EPS totaled 346,528 shares for the year ended December 31, 2017. Options to purchase common stock excluded from potentially dilutive securities because they were anti-dilutive totaled 429,785 shares for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Asset Retirement Obligations. The Company accrues a liability for asset retirement obligations based on an estimate of the timing and amount of settlement. For oil and gas wells, the fair value of the Company's plugging and abandonment obligations is recorded at the time the obligations are incurred, which is typically at the time the wells are spud. Upon initial recognition of an asset retirement obligation, the Company increases the carrying amount of the long-lived asset by the same amount as the liability. Over time, the liabilities are accreted for the change in their present value through charges to depreciation and depletion expense. The initial capitalized costs are depleted over the useful lives of the related assets.

The Company's asset retirement obligations related to the abandonment of oil and gas producing facilities include reclaiming drilling sites, plugging wells and dismantling related structures. Estimates are based on historical experience of plugging and abandoning wells and reclaiming or disposing other assets and estimated remaining lives of the wells and assets.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending carrying amounts of the Company's asset retirement obligations included in other liabilities and credits in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Thousands)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 287,805	\$ 443,349
Accretion expense	13,733	17,513
Liabilities incurred	8,985	7,785
Liabilities settled	(3,569)	(3,722)
Liabilities assumed in the Rice Merger	—	27,999
Liabilities removed due to divestitures	(5,535)	(231,936)
Change in estimates	160,402	26,817
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 461,821</u>	<u>\$ 287,805</u>

The Company does not have any assets that are legally restricted for purposes of settling these obligations. During 2019 and 2018, the Company had changes in estimates for the plugging of horizontal and conventional wells that were related primarily to increased cost assumptions for the Company's compliance with existing regulatory requirements that were derived, in part, from recent plugging experience and actual costs incurred. The Company operates in several states that have implemented expanded requirements that resulted in the Company's use of additional materials during the plugging process, which has increased the estimated cost for plugging horizontal and conventional wells.

Self-Insurance. The Company is self-insured for certain losses related to workers' compensation and maintains a self-insured retention for general liability, automobile liability, environmental liability and other casualty coverage. The Company maintains stop loss coverage with third-party insurers to limit the total exposure for general liability, automobile liability, environmental liability and workers' compensation. The recorded reserves represent estimates of the ultimate cost of claims incurred as of the balance sheet date. Reserves are estimated based on analyses of historical data and actuarial estimates and are not discounted. The liabilities are reviewed by the Company quarterly and by independent actuaries annually to ensure appropriateness. While the Company believes these estimates are reasonable based on the information available, financial results could be impacted if actual trends, including the severity or frequency of claims, differ from estimates.

Other Postretirement Benefits Plan. The Company sponsors a plan for postretirement benefits plan. The Company recognized expense related to its defined contribution plan of \$8.9 million, \$17.3 million and \$16.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Discontinued Operations. For businesses classified as discontinued operations, balance sheet amounts and results of operations are reclassified from their historical presentation to assets and liabilities of discontinued operations in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and discontinued operations on the Statement of Consolidated Operations, respectively. The Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows was not reclassified for discontinued operations. See Note 2.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information. The following table summarizes net cash paid (received) for interest and income taxes and non-cash activity included in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
(Thousands)			
Cash paid (received) during the year for:			
Interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 198,562	\$ 260,959	\$ 189,371
Income taxes, net	(1,710)	(3,675)	3,637
Non-cash activity during the period for:			
Changes in property, plant and equipment accruals	\$ 170,848	\$ (274,219)	\$ 4,439
Increase in asset retirement costs and obligations	169,387	34,602	143,578
Increase in right-of-use lease assets and liabilities	113,350	—	—
Capitalization of non-cash equity share-based compensation	—	4,314	8,993
Assumption of net liabilities from current period acquisitions	—	—	10,004
Measurement period adjustments for prior period acquisitions	—	14,377	(14,315)
Increase in capital contributions payable to Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC	—	176,551	94,263

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*. The standard requires entities to record assets and liabilities that arise from operating leases. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, *Leases: Targeted Improvements*, which provided an optional transition method of adoption that permitted entities to recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. Under the optional transition method, comparative financial information and disclosures are not required. The update also provided transition practical expedients. The standard requires disclosure of the nature, maturity and value of an entity's lease liabilities and elections made by the entity. In March 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-01, *Leases: Codification Improvements*, which, among other things, clarified interim disclosure requirements in the year of ASU 2016-02 adoption.

The Company adopted ASU 2016-02, ASU 2018-11 and ASU 2019-01 on January 1, 2019 using the optional transition method of adoption. The Company implemented a new lease accounting system to monitor its population of lease contracts. The Company also implemented processes and controls to review both new contracts and modifications to existing contracts that contain or are leases for appropriate accounting treatment and generate disclosures required under the standards. For the disclosures required by the standards, see Note 15.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This ASU amends guidance on reporting credit losses for assets held at amortized cost basis and available for sale debt securities. For assets held at amortized cost basis, this ASU eliminates the probable initial recognition threshold and requires entities to reflect their current estimate of all expected credit losses. The amendment affects loans, debt securities, trade receivables, net investments in leases, off-balance sheet credit exposures, reinsurance receivables and any other financial assets not excluded from its scope that have a contractual right to receive cash. This ASU will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within that reporting period. The Company plans to adopt this ASU in the first quarter of 2020 and expects this adoption to have no impact on its financial statements. The Company is evaluating the impact this standard will have on its related disclosures.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income: Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. This ASU allows entities to reclassify stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) from accumulated OCI to retained earnings. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and early adoption is permitted. The reclassification permitted under this ASU should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period or periods in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is recognized. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2019 and reclassified the income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of \$0.5 million from accumulated OCI to retained earnings.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement, Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. This ASU modifies the hierarchy associated with Level 1, 2 and 3 fair value measurements and the related disclosure requirements. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. The Company plans to adopt this ASU in the first quarter of 2020 and does not expect this adoption to have a material impact on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, *Income Taxes: Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*. This ASU simplifies accounting for income taxes by eliminating certain exceptions to ASC 740 related to the general approach for intraperiod tax allocation, methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period and recognition of deferred taxes when there are investment ownership changes. The new guidance also simplifies aspects of accounting for franchise taxes and interim period effects of enacted changes in tax laws or rates. The new guidance provides clarification on accounting for transactions that result in a step-up in the tax basis of goodwill and allocation of consolidated income tax expense to separate financial statements of entities not subject to income tax. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact this standard will have on its financial statements and related disclosures.

Subsequent Events. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the financial statement issuance.

2. Separation and Distribution and Discontinued Operations

On November 12, 2018, the Company completed the separation of its midstream business, which was composed of the separately operated natural gas gathering, transmission and storage and water services businesses of the Company, from its upstream business, which is composed of the natural gas, NGLs and oil development, production and sales and commercial operations of the Company (the Separation). The Separation was effected by the transfer of the midstream business from the Company to Equitrans Midstream and the distribution of 80.1% of the outstanding shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock to the Company's shareholders (the Distribution). The Company's shareholders received 0.80 shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock for every one share of EQT common stock held as the close of business on November 1, 2018. The Company retained 19.9% of the outstanding shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock. See Note 1 for a discussion of the Company's accounting for the investment in Equitrans Midstream and Note 18 for a discussion of events occurring subsequent to December 31, 2019 that will, among other things, affect the Company's ownership of Equitrans Midstream.

In connection with the Separation and Distribution, the Company entered into several agreements with Equitrans Midstream to implement the legal and structural separation between the two companies, govern the relationship between the Company and Equitrans Midstream and allocate between the Company and Equitrans Midstream various assets, liabilities and obligations, including, among other things, employee benefits, litigation, contracts, equipment, real property, intellectual property and tax-related assets and liabilities.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company engages in transactions with EQM Midstream Partners, LP (EQM) and its affiliates including, but not limited to, gas gathering agreements, transportation service and precedent agreements, storage agreements and water services agreements. These agreements have terms ranging from month-to-month up to 20 years.

Equitrans Midstream comprised the Company's former EQM Gathering, EQM Transmission and EQM Water segments. For all periods prior to the Separation and Distribution, the results of operations of Equitrans Midstream are reflected as discontinued operations. The Statements of Consolidated Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 have been recast to reflect discontinued operations presentation and include certain transportation and processing expenses in continuing operations that had previously been eliminated in consolidation. Cash flows related to Equitrans Midstream are included in the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows for all periods prior to the Separation and Distribution. The results of operations of Equitrans Midstream are summarized below. The Company allocated transaction costs associated with the Separation and Distribution and a portion of transaction costs associated with the Rice Merger (see Note 8) to discontinued operations.

	January 1, 2018 to November 12, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017
	(Thousands)	
Operating revenues	\$ 388,854	\$ 279,422
Transportation and processing	(803,858)	(604,025)
Operation and maintenance	99,671	80,833
Selling, general and administrative	62,702	53,275
Depreciation	160,701	106,574
Impairment of goodwill (a)	267,878	—
Transaction costs	93,062	85,124
Amortization of intangible assets	36,007	5,540
Other income	51,014	26,610
Interest expense	88,300	34,801
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	435,405	543,910
Income tax expense	61,643	72,797
Income from discontinued operations after income taxes	373,762	471,113
Less: Net income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	237,410	349,613
Net income from discontinued operations	\$ 136,352	\$ 121,500

- (a) Following the third quarter of 2018, and prior to the Separation and Distribution, indicators of goodwill impairment were identified in the form of the announced production curtailments, which could reduce the volumetric-based fee revenues of two reporting units to which the Company's goodwill was recorded. The two reporting units, Rice Retained Midstream and RMP PA Gas Gathering, were allocated to discontinued operations as a result of the Separation and Distribution. Both of these reporting units earned a substantial portion of their revenues from volumetric-based fees, which are sensitive to changes in development plans. In estimating the fair value of these reporting units, a combination of the income approach and the market approach was used. The discounted cash flow method income approach applies significant inputs that are not observable in the public market (Level 3), including estimates and assumptions related to future throughput volumes, operating costs, capital spending and changes in working capital. The comparable company method market approach evaluates the value of a company using metrics of other businesses of similar size and industry. The reference transaction method evaluates the value of a company based on pricing multiples derived from similar transactions entered into by similar companies.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the fair value of the Rice Retained Midstream reporting unit was greater than its carrying value, but the carrying value of the RMP PA Gas Gathering reporting unit exceeded its fair value. As a result, impairment of goodwill of \$267.9 million was recorded with a corresponding decrease to goodwill in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and allocated to discontinued operations.

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The following table presents cash flows from or used in discontinued operations related to Equitrans Midstream that are included, and not separately stated, in the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	January 1, 2018 to November 12, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017
(Thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (373,405)	\$ 43,471
Depreciation	160,701	106,574
Amortization of intangibles	36,007	5,540
Impairment of goodwill	267,878	—
Other income	(51,450)	(27,281)
Share-based compensation expense	1,841	468
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(732,727)	(380,151)
Capital contributions to Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (a)	(820,943)	(159,550)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt	2,500,000	—
Increase in borrowings on credit facilities	3,378,500	544,084
Repayment of borrowings on credit facilities	(3,219,500)	(344,000)
Debt issuance costs and credit facility origination fees	(40,966)	(2,257)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(380,651)	(236,123)
Contribution to Strike Force Midstream LLC by minority owner, net of distribution	—	6,738
Acquisition of 25% of Strike Force Midstream LLC	(175,000)	—

(a) Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC is a joint venture that is constructing the Mountain Valley Pipeline. EQM owns an interest in the joint venture and makes capital contributions to the joint venture.

3. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Under the Company's natural gas, NGLs and oil sales contracts, the Company generally considers the delivery of each unit (MMBtu or Bbl) to be a separate performance obligation that is satisfied upon delivery. These contracts typically require payment within 25 days of the end of the calendar month in which the commodity is delivered. A significant number of these contracts contain variable consideration because the payment terms refer to market prices at future delivery dates. In these situations, the Company has not identified a standalone selling price because the terms of the variable payments relate specifically to the Company's efforts to satisfy the performance obligations. Other contracts, such as fixed price contracts or contracts with a fixed differential to New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) or index prices, contain fixed consideration. The fixed consideration is allocated to each performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis, which requires judgment from management. For these contracts, the Company generally concludes that the fixed price or fixed differentials in the contracts are representative of the standalone selling price.

Based on management's judgment, the performance obligations for the sale of natural gas, NGLs and oil are satisfied at a point in time because the customer obtains control and legal title of the asset when the natural gas, NGLs or oil are delivered to the designated sales point.

The sales of natural gas, NGLs and oil presented in the Statements of Consolidated Operations represent the Company's share of revenues net of royalties and excluding revenue interests owned by others. When selling natural gas, NGLs and oil on behalf of royalty owners or working interest owners, the Company is acting as an agent and, thus, reports the revenue on a net basis.

For contracts with customers where the Company's performance obligations had been satisfied and an unconditional right to consideration existed as of the balance sheet date, the Company recognized amounts due from contracts with customers of \$384.0 million and \$783.0 million in accounts receivable in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018,

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respectively. Accounts receivable also includes amounts due from joint interest partners of \$127.9 million and \$324.2 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and amounts due for settled derivative instruments.

The table below provides disaggregated information on the Company's revenues. Certain contracts that provide for the release of capacity that is not used to transport the Company's produced volumes are outside the scope of ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The costs of, and recoveries on, such capacity are reported in net marketing services and other in the Statements of Consolidated Operations. Derivative contracts are also outside the scope of ASU 2014-09.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(Thousands)	
Revenues from contracts with customers:		
Natural gas sales	\$ 3,559,809	\$ 4,217,684
NGLs sales	197,985	442,010
Oil sales	33,620	35,825
Net marketing services and other	—	13,865
Total revenues from contracts with customers	3,791,414	4,709,384
Other sources of revenue:		
Net marketing services and other	8,436	27,075
Gain (loss) on derivatives not designated as hedges	616,634	(178,591)
Total operating revenues	\$ 4,416,484	\$ 4,557,868

The following table includes the transaction price allocated to the Company's remaining performance obligations on all contracts with fixed consideration as of December 31, 2019 and excludes all contracts that qualify for the exception to the relative standalone selling price method.

	2020	2021	Total
	(Thousands)		
Natural gas sales	\$ 57,741	\$ 21,387	\$ 79,128

4. Derivative Instruments

The Company's primary market risk exposure is the volatility of future prices for natural gas and NGLs, which can affect the Company's operating results. The Company uses derivative commodity instruments to hedge its cash flows from sales of produced natural gas and NGLs. The Company's overall objective in its hedging program is to protect cash flows from undue exposure to the risk of changing commodity prices.

Derivative commodity instruments used by the Company are primarily swap, collar and option agreements. These agreements may require payments to, or receipt of payments from, counterparties based on the differential between two prices for the commodity. The Company uses these agreements to hedge its NYMEX and basis exposure. The Company may also use other contractual agreements when implementing its commodity hedging strategy. The Company typically enters into over the counter (OTC) derivative commodity instruments with financial institutions, and the creditworthiness of all counterparties is regularly monitored.

The Company does not designate any of its derivative instruments as cash flow hedges; therefore, all changes in fair value of the Company's derivative instruments are recognized in operating revenues in the Statements of Consolidated Operations. The Company recognizes all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value on a gross basis. These derivative instruments are reported as either current assets or current liabilities due to their highly liquid nature. The Company can net settle its derivative instruments at any time.

Contracts that result in physical delivery of a commodity expected to be sold by the Company in the normal course of business are generally designated as normal sales and are exempt from derivative accounting. Contracts that result in the physical receipt or delivery of a commodity but are not designated or do not meet all the criteria to qualify for the normal purchase and normal sale scope exception are subject to derivative accounting.

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The Company's OTC derivative instruments generally require settlement in cash. The Company also enters into exchange traded derivative commodity instruments, which are generally settled with offsetting positions. Settlements of derivative commodity instruments are reported as a component of cash flows from operations in the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows.

With respect to the derivative commodity instruments held by the Company, the Company hedged portions of expected sales of production and portions of its basis exposure covering approximately 1,644 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas as of December 31, 2019 and 3,128 Bcf of natural gas and 1,505 thousand barrels (Mbbbl) of NGLs as of December 31, 2018. The open positions at both December 31, 2019 and 2018 had maturities extending through December 2024.

When the net fair value of any of the Company's swap agreements represents a liability to the Company that is in excess of the agreed-upon threshold between the Company and the counterparty, the counterparty has the right to require the Company to remit funds as a margin deposit in an amount equal to the portion of the derivative liability that is in excess of the threshold amount. The Company records these deposits as a current asset. When the net fair value of any of the Company's swap agreements represents an asset to the Company that is in excess of the agreed-upon threshold between the Company and the counterparty, the Company has the right to require the counterparty to remit funds as a margin deposit in an amount equal to the portion of the derivative asset that is in excess of the threshold amount. The Company records a current liability for such amounts received. The Company had no such deposits in its Consolidated Balance Sheets at both December 31, 2019 and 2018.

When the Company enters into exchange traded natural gas contracts, exchanges may require the Company to remit funds to the corresponding broker as good faith deposits to guard against the risks associated with changing market conditions. The Company must make such deposits based on an established initial margin requirement and the net liability position, if any, of the fair value of the associated contracts. The Company records these deposits as a current asset. When the fair value of such contracts is in a net asset position, the broker may remit funds to the Company. The Company records a current liability for any such amounts received. The initial margin requirements are established by the exchanges based on the price, volatility and the time to expiration of the contract. The margin requirements are subject to change at the exchanges' discretion. The Company recorded current assets of \$12.6 million and \$40.3 million in its Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, for such deposits.

The Company has netting agreements with financial institutions and its brokers that permit net settlement of gross commodity derivative assets against gross commodity derivative liabilities. The table below reflects the impact of netting agreements and margin deposits on gross derivative assets and liabilities.

	Gross derivative instruments recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	Derivative instruments subject to master netting agreements	Margin deposits remitted to counterparties	Net derivative instruments
(Thousands)				
December 31, 2019				
Asset derivative instruments at fair value	\$ 812,664	\$ (226,116)	\$ —	\$ 586,548
Liability derivative instruments at fair value	312,696	(226,116)	(12,606)	73,974
December 31, 2018				
Asset derivative instruments at fair value	\$ 481,654	\$ (256,087)	\$ —	\$ 225,567
Liability derivative instruments at fair value	336,051	(256,087)	(40,283)	39,681

Certain of the Company's OTC derivative instrument contracts provide that, if the Company's credit ratings assigned by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or S&P Global Ratings (S&P) is below investment grade, additional collateral must be deposited with the counterparty if the associated derivative liability exceeds certain thresholds. The additional collateral can be up to 100% of the derivative liability. Investment grade refers to the quality of a company's credit as assessed by one or more credit rating agencies. To be considered investment grade, a company must be rated "Baa3" or higher by Moody's, "BBB-" or higher by S&P and "BBB-" or higher by Fitch Rating Service (Fitch). Anything below these ratings is considered non-investment grade. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's senior notes were rated "Baa3" by Moody's and "BBB-" by S&P. Margin deposits on the Company's derivative instruments are also subject to factors other than credit rating, such as natural gas prices and credit thresholds set forth in the agreements between hedging counterparties and the Company. As of December 31, 2019, the aggregate fair value of all OTC derivative instruments with credit risk-related contingent features that were in a net liability position was \$76.7 million, for which the Company had no collateral posted. If the Company's credit rating assigned by Moody's or S&P had been downgraded

as of December 31, 2019, the Company would not have been required to post any additional collateral under its OTC derivative instrument contracts.

In January 2020, Moody's downgraded the Company's senior notes credit rating to "Ba1," and, in February 2020, S&P downgraded the Company's senior notes credit rating to "BB+"; however, as of February 26, 2020, the changes in Moody's and S&P's credit rating of the Company's senior notes had no effect on margin deposits on the Company's derivative instruments. See Note 10 for a discussion of the effects of the Moody's and S&P downgrades on the Company's collateral requirements under its midstream service contracts.

The Company has not executed any interest rate swaps since 2011. Amounts related to historical interest rate swaps were recorded to accumulated OCI and have been fully reclassified into interest expense as of December 31, 2019. See Note 12.

5. Fair Value Measurements

The Company records its financial instruments, principally derivative instruments, at fair value in its Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company estimates the fair value of its financial instruments using quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on models that use market-based parameters as inputs, including forward curves, discount rates, volatilities and nonperformance risk. Nonperformance risk considers the effect of the Company's credit standing on the fair value of liabilities and the effect of the counterparty's credit standing on the fair value of assets. The Company estimates nonperformance risk by analyzing publicly available market information, including a comparison of the yield on debt instruments with credit ratings similar to the Company's or counterparty's credit rating and the yield on a risk-free instrument.

The Company has categorized its assets and liabilities recorded at fair value into a three-level fair value hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Assets and liabilities in Level 2 primarily include the Company's swap, collar and option agreements.

Exchange traded commodity swaps are included in Level 1. The fair value of the commodity swaps included in Level 2 is based on standard industry income approach models that use significant observable inputs, including but not limited to NYMEX natural gas forward curves, LIBOR-based discount rates, basis forward curves and natural gas liquids forward curves. The Company's collars and options are valued using standard industry income approach option models. The significant observable inputs used by the option pricing models include NYMEX forward curves, natural gas volatilities and LIBOR-based discount rates.

The table below summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

	Gross derivative instruments recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Fair value measurements at reporting date using		
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
(Thousands)				
December 31, 2019				
Asset derivative instruments at fair value	\$ 812,664	\$ 95,041	\$ 717,623	\$ —
Liability derivative instruments at fair value	312,696	71,107	241,589	—
December 31, 2018				
Asset derivative instruments at fair value	\$ 481,654	\$ 112,107	\$ 369,547	\$ —
Liability derivative instruments at fair value	336,051	126,582	209,469	—

The carrying values of cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term maturities. The carrying value of the Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream approximates fair value as Equitrans Midstream is a publicly traded company. The carrying values of borrowings under the Company's credit facility and Term Loan Facility approximate fair value as the interest rates are based on prevailing market rates. The Company considered all of these fair values to be Level 1 fair value measurements.

The Company has an immaterial investment in a fund that invests in companies developing technology and operating solutions for exploration and production companies for which the Company recognized a cumulative effect of accounting change in the

first quarter of 2018. The investment is valued using, as a practical expedient, the net asset value provided in the financial statements received from fund managers.

The Company estimates the fair value of its senior notes using established fair value methodology. Because not all of the Company's senior notes are actively traded, the fair value of the senior notes is a Level 2 fair value measurement. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's senior notes had a fair value of approximately \$3.9 billion and \$4.4 billion, respectively, and a carrying value, as presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, of approximately \$3.9 billion and \$4.6 billion, respectively, inclusive of any current portion. The fair value of the Company's note payable to EQM is estimated using an income approach model with a market-based discount rate and is a Level 3 fair value measurement. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's note payable to EQM had a fair value of \$128.2 million and \$121.8 million, respectively, and a carrying value, as presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets of \$110.1 million and \$114.7 million, respectively, inclusive of any current portion. See Note 10 for further discussion of the Company's debt.

The Company recognizes transfers between Levels as of the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 for the periods presented.

For information on the fair values, and impairments thereof, of proved and unproved oil and gas properties and other long-lived assets, see Note 1. For information on the fair values related to the Asset Exchange Transaction (defined in Note 6), see Note 6. For information on the fair values of assets acquired in the Rice Merger (defined in Note 8) and in other acquisition transactions, see Note 8.

6. Asset Exchange Transaction

During the third quarter of 2019, the Company closed on an acreage trade agreement and purchase and sale agreement with a third party (Asset Exchange Transaction), pursuant to which the Company exchanged approximately 16,000 net revenue interest acres primarily in Tyler and Wetzel Counties, West Virginia for approximately 16,000 net revenue interest acres primarily in Wetzel and Marion Counties, West Virginia. Under the terms of the purchase and sale agreement, the Company assigned to the third party a gas gathering agreement covering a portion of Tyler County and provided a firm gathering commitment, and the Company was released from its remaining obligations under the gas gathering agreement. As consideration for the third party's assumption of the Tyler County gas gathering agreement, the Company agreed to reimburse the third party for certain firm gathering costs under the gas gathering agreement through December 2022 and assign the third party an additional approximately 3,000 net revenue interest acres in Tyler and Wetzel Counties, West Virginia. During the third quarter of 2019, as a result of the Asset Exchange Transaction, the Company recorded a net loss of \$13.9 million in impairment/loss on sale/exchange of long-lived assets in the Statement of Consolidated Operations for the year ended December 31, 2019. As of December 31, 2019, the liability for the reimbursement of certain firm gathering costs was \$38.1 million, which is included in other current liabilities and other liabilities and credits in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The fair values of leases acquired and the liability for the reimbursement of certain firm gathering costs were based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, as such, are considered to be Level 3 fair value measurements. See Note 5 for a description of the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions included in the calculation of fair values included market-based prices for comparable acreage and a calculation of net present value of the expected payments due for reimbursement.

7. Divestitures

In 2018, the Company sold its non-core production and related midstream assets located in the Huron play and Permian Basin (the 2018 Divestitures). For the year ended December 31, 2018, as a result of the 2018 Divestitures, the Company recorded an impairment/loss on sale of long-lived assets of \$2.4 billion due to the carrying value of the properties and related pipeline assets exceeding the amounts received for the 2018 Divestitures.

The fair value of the impaired assets was based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, as such, are considered to be Level 3 fair value measurements. See Note 5 for a description of the fair value hierarchy and Note 1 for the Company's policy on impairment of proved and unproved properties. Key assumptions included in the calculation of the fair value of the impaired assets included the following: reserves, including risk adjustments for probable and possible reserves; future commodity prices; to the extent available, market-based indicators of fair value including estimated proceeds that could be realized upon a potential disposition; production rates based on the Company's experience with similar properties it operates; estimated future operating and development costs; and a market-based weighted average cost of capital.

In connection with the closing of the 2018 Divestitures, the Company recorded a loss of \$259.3 million during the third quarter of 2018 related to certain capacity contracts that the Company no longer has existing production to satisfy and does not plan to

use in the future. The loss was recorded in impairment/loss on sale/exchange of long-lived assets in the Statement of Consolidated Operations. The fair value of the loss for the initial measurement was based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, as such, is considered a Level 3 fair value measurement. The key unobservable input in the calculation is the amount of potential future economic benefit from the contracts. See Note 5 for a description of the fair value hierarchy.

8. Rice Merger and Other Acquisitions

Rice Merger

On November 13, 2017, the Company completed its acquisition of Rice Energy (the Rice Merger). Total consideration for the Rice Merger was approximately \$7.8 billion, consisting of approximately 91 million shares of EQT common stock and approximately \$1.6 billion in cash, net of cash acquired and inclusive of amounts payable to Rice Energy employees for severance and other termination benefits and \$555.5 million of aggregate cash payments made to affiliates of EIG Global Energy Partners to redeem the EIG Global Energy Partners' respective interests in Rice Midstream Holdings LLC (Rice Midstream Holdings) and Rice Midstream GP Holdings, LP. The Company accounted for the Rice Merger as a business combination using the acquisition method.

The fair value assigned to liabilities assumed was approximately \$3.9 billion and was related primarily to long-term debt. In connection with the closing of the Rice Merger, the Company repaid \$508.5 million of outstanding principal and \$1.7 million of interest and fees under Rice Energy's credit facilities, and the credit agreements were terminated. In addition, in connection with Rice Energy's redemption and cancellation of its outstanding senior notes, the Company paid an aggregate \$1.4 billion, including make whole call premiums of \$63.8 million and interest payments of \$13.4 million.

The fair value assigned to assets acquired was approximately \$9.7 billion and was related primarily to acquired net property, plant and equipment, which included approximately 205,000 net Marcellus acres, approximately 65,000 net Ohio Utica acres and Upper Devonian and Utica drilling rights in Pennsylvania. In addition, the Company identified intangible assets associated with non-compete agreements for former Rice Energy executives. In 2019, the Company recognized impairment of these intangible assets. See Note 1.

The fair values of the acquired natural gas and oil properties were measured using discounted cash flow valuation techniques based on inputs that are not observable in the market and, as such, are considered Level 3 fair value measurements. Significant inputs include estimates of recoverable reserves, production rates, future operating and development costs, future commodity prices and market-based weighted average cost of capital. The fair value of undeveloped property was based on a market approach of comparable transactions using Level 3 inputs. The fair value of the identified intangible assets was determined using the income approach based on inputs that are not observable in the market and, as such, are considered Level 3 fair value measurements. Significant unobservable inputs include estimates of future production levels, future revenues, future costs, the probability that former executives would compete in the absence of such non-compete agreements and customer retention rates.

The Company recorded approximately \$2.0 billion in goodwill as a result of the Rice Merger. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded impairment of goodwill of \$0.5 billion from continuing operations and \$0.3 billion for discontinued operations and allocated \$1.2 billion of goodwill to discontinued operations, including \$387.1 million in unamortized carryover tax basis of tax-deductible goodwill. See Note 1 for a discussion of the 2018 goodwill impairment test.

For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recorded transaction costs related to the Rice Merger of \$25.4 million and \$152.2 million, respectively, from continuing operations and \$13.5 million and \$85.1 million, respectively, from discontinued operations. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded debt issuance costs related to the Rice Merger of \$5.1 million from continuing operations and \$2.9 million discontinued operations.

Other 2017 Acquisitions

In addition to the Rice Merger, the Company completed other acquisitions with third parties during the year ended December 31, 2017, through which the Company acquired, in the aggregate, approximately 158,500 net Marcellus acres, located primarily in West Virginia, and drilling rights on Ohio Utica acres.

In 2017, the Company paid, in the aggregate, net cash of \$740.1 million in connection with the other 2017 acquisitions. The fair value assigned, in the aggregate, to the acquired property, plant and equipment was \$750.1 million. In connection with the other 2017 acquisitions, the Company assumed \$5.3 million of net current liabilities and \$4.7 million of non-current liabilities.

In 2017, as a result of post-closing adjustments on acquisitions completed in 2016, the Company paid \$78.9 million for additional undeveloped acreage and recorded \$14.3 million in other non-cash adjustments, which reduced the fair value assigned to the acquired property, plant and equipment.

The Company accounted for the other 2017 acquisitions as business combinations using the acquisition method. The fair value of undeveloped property was based on a market approach of comparable transactions using Level 3 inputs.

9. Income Taxes

The following table summarizes income tax (benefit) expense.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ (106,487)	\$ (513,293)	\$ (89,149)
State	5,774	(46,218)	(5,184)
Subtotal	(100,713)	(559,511)	(94,333)
Deferred:			
Federal	(213,397)	20,496	(1,039,769)
State	(61,666)	(157,496)	(54,314)
Subtotal	(275,063)	(137,000)	(1,094,083)
Total income tax benefit	\$ (375,776)	\$ (696,511)	\$ (1,188,416)

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the current federal income tax benefit consisted primarily of expected refunds of \$120 million related to the Company's alternative minimum tax (AMT) credit carryforward and the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the current federal income tax benefit consisted primarily of an expected refund of \$141 million related to the Company's AMT credit carryforward, partly offset by \$16 million of current state tax expense. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the current federal income tax benefit consisted primarily of expected refunds of \$65 million related to amended returns the Company had filed to carryback federal and AMT net operating losses (NOLs) that were generated in 2017 and 2016. The remaining current tax benefit of \$435 million and \$29 million for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, was offset by current expense related to discontinued operations and will not result in additional refunds to the Company.

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. Congress enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which made significant changes to U.S. federal income tax law, including lowering the federal corporate tax rate to 21% from 35% beginning January 1, 2018. As a result of the change in the corporate tax rate the Company recorded a deferred tax benefit of \$1.2 billion during the year ended December 31, 2017 to revalue its existing net deferred tax liabilities to the lower rate.

The Company applied the guidance in SAB 118 when accounting for the enactment-date effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in 2017 and throughout 2018. At December 31, 2017, the Company had not completed the accounting for all the enactment-date income tax effects of the legislation under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, *Income Taxes*, for the following aspects: remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and incentive-based compensation limitations. During 2018, the Company completed the accounting for all the enactment-date income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and recognized adjustments of \$5.3 million to the provisional amounts recorded at December 31, 2017. These adjustments were included as a component of income tax expense from continuing operations. The additional expense was primarily a result of adjustments to the increased limitations on deductible executive compensation.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act preserved deductibility of intangible drilling costs (IDCs) for federal income tax purposes, which allows the Company to deduct a portion of drilling costs in the year incurred and minimizes current taxes payable. Prior to 2018, IDCs were limited for AMT purposes, which resulted in the Company paying AMT in periods when no other federal taxes were then currently payable. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act also repealed the AMT for tax years beginning January 1, 2018 and provided that existing AMT credit carryforwards can be used to offset current federal taxes owed in tax years 2018 through 2020. In addition, 50% of any unused AMT credit carryforwards can be refunded during these years with any remaining AMT credit carryforward being fully refunded in 2021. As a result of an IRS announcement in January 2019 that reversed its position that AMT refunds were subject to sequestration by the federal government at a rate equal to 6.2% of the refund, the Company reversed the related valuation allowance of \$13 million in the first quarter of 2019.

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As of December 31, 2019, the Company had current income tax receivable of \$299 million, which consisted of refunds of AMT credits of \$95 million and \$190 million for 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$14 million in state taxes previously paid related to the Company's 2018 tax return. The Company expects to receive \$95 million in refunds of AMT in 2020 and 2021.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act limited the deductibility of interest expense, and, as a result, the Company recorded a valuation allowance in 2019 for a portion of the interest expense limit imposed for separate company state income tax purposes.

The Company has federal NOL carryforwards related to the Rice Merger and NOLs generated in 2017 in excess of amounts carried back to prior years. The Company also has NOLs acquired in the Company's 2016 acquisition of Trans Energy, Inc., of which a nominal amount is available for use annually over the next 20 years. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act limited the utilization of NOLs generated after December 31, 2017 that have been carried forward into future years to 80% of taxable income and eliminated the ability to carry NOLs back to earlier tax years for refunds of taxes paid. NOLs generated in 2018 and in future periods can be carried forward indefinitely.

Income tax benefit from continuing operations differed from amounts computed at the federal statutory rate of 21% for 2019 and 2018 and 35% for 2017 on pre-tax income for reasons summarized below.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Tax at statutory rate	\$ (335,469)	\$ (646,261)	\$ 69,515
Federal tax law change	—	5,288	(1,205,140)
State income taxes	(119,659)	(251,780)	(57,414)
Valuation allowance	70,875	88,785	10,680
Regulatory liability/asset	—	(276)	10,488
Federal tax credits	(7,908)	(2,400)	(34,956)
Goodwill impairment	—	111,470	—
Other	16,385	(1,337)	18,411
Income tax benefit	<u>\$ (375,776)</u>	<u>\$ (696,511)</u>	<u>\$ (1,188,416)</u>
Effective tax rate	<u>23.5%</u>	<u>22.6%</u>	<u>(598.4)%</u>

The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2019 was higher compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate due primarily to state income taxes and the release of the valuation allowance related to AMT sequestration, partly offset by valuation allowances that limit certain state tax benefits.

The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 was higher compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate due primarily to state income taxes. The Company recognized additional state tax benefit as a result of the 2018 Divestitures and the resulting shift in the Company's state apportionment in state taxing jurisdictions for natural gas and liquids sales as these sales shifted more heavily to lower taxed jurisdictions. The Company had no tax basis in the goodwill allocated to continuing operations that had been impaired in 2018.

The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2017 was lower compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate due primarily to the effect of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on the Company's net deferred tax liability, which was remeasured at the updated corporate tax rate of 21%. The effective tax rate was also lower compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate due to an increase in federal tax credits generated during 2017 as a result of \$30.2 million of federal marginal well tax credits. The IRS notice supporting the calculation of the credit was not published until 2017 and, absent the IRS notice, the Company was unable to estimate the amount of this credit in 2016. As a result, \$6.1 million of this credit recorded in 2017 related to 2016 activity.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company realized \$10.5 million of tax expense associated with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulated assets as a result of the corporate tax rate reduction from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Following the normalization rules of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), this regulatory liability is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining life of the related assets. This regulatory liability was transferred to Equitrans Midstream in connection with the Separation and Distribution and was included in discontinued operations.

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The Company believes that it is more likely than not that the benefit from certain state NOL carryforwards and certain federal NOLs acquired in recent acquisitions will not be realized. A valuation allowance is required when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. All available evidence, both positive and negative, must be considered in determining the need for a valuation allowance. At December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, positive evidence considered included the reversals of financial-to-tax temporary differences, the implementation of and/or ability to employ various tax planning strategies and the estimation of future taxable income. Negative evidence considered included historical pre-tax book losses of the Company's former EQT Production business segment. A review of positive and negative evidence regarding these tax benefits resulted in the conclusion that valuation allowances for certain NOLs were warranted as it was more likely than not that the Company would not use them prior to expiration. Uncertainties such as future commodity prices can affect the Company's calculations and its ability to use these NOLs prior to expiration. Further, because of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the Company recorded a valuation allowance against a deferred tax asset related to the interest expense limitation for separate company state income tax purposes and recorded a write-off of deferred tax assets related to certain executive incentive-based awards to be paid in a future year that will not be deductible.

During 2019, the Company recorded a partial valuation allowance against a deferred tax asset related to the unrealized loss recorded on its investment in Equitrans Midstream that it does not believe it will be able to utilize due to limitations imposed on capital losses. The Company has capital loss carryback capacity and provided a valuation allowance on the portion in excess of the carryback. Management will continue to assess the potential for realizing deferred tax assets based on the feasibility of future tax planning strategies and may record adjustments to the related valuation allowances in future periods that could materially impact net income.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending amount of reserve for uncertain tax positions, excluding interest and penalties.

	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Balance at January 1	\$ 315,279	\$ 301,558	\$ 252,434
Additions for tax positions taken in current year	19,431	8,459	50,469
Additions for tax positions taken in prior years	8,929	14,396	8,978
Reductions for tax positions taken in prior years	(84,051)	(9,134)	(10,323)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 259,588</u>	<u>\$ 315,279</u>	<u>\$ 301,558</u>

Included in the balances above are unrecognized tax benefits of \$150.9 million, \$124.6 million and \$120.5 million that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rates as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Also included in the balances above are uncertain tax positions of \$113.7 million, \$88.2 million, and \$84.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, that were recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as a reduction of the related deferred tax asset for AMT and general business credit carryforwards and NOLs. The Company released \$84 million of reserves and reinstated the related deferred tax asset for AMT during 2019 due to settlement of the 2013 amended return refund claim with the IRS. The state deferred tax asset was reduced for uncertain tax positions of approximately \$0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Included in the balances above are \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million and \$4.7 million, as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, for tax positions for which the ultimate deductibility is highly certain but there is uncertainty about the timing of tax deductions. Any disallowance of the shorter deductibility period would accelerate the payment of cash taxes to an earlier period but would not affect the Company's annual effective tax rate.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. The Company recorded interest and penalties of approximately \$3.3 million, \$3.4 million and \$3.2 million for 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Interest and penalties of \$15.2 million, \$11.9 million and \$8.4 million were included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Company believed that, as a result of potential settlements with, or legal or administrative guidance by, relevant taxing authorities or the lapse of applicable statutes of limitation, it is reasonably possible that a decrease of \$80.2 million, \$33.3 million and \$42.5 million, respectively, in unrecognized tax benefits related to federal tax positions may be necessary within twelve months.

The consolidated federal income tax liability of the Company has been settled with the IRS through 2009. The IRS has completed its review of the 2010, 2011 and 2012 tax years, and the Company is in the process of appealing its Research & Experimentation

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(R&E) tax credit claim for such years. In addition, the Company has filed refund claims related to R&E and AMT preference adjustments for 2010 through 2013. The Company is under IRS audit for 2013 and agreed to a settlement related to a 2013 amended return refund claim in the fourth quarter of 2019. The Company is also the subject of various state income tax examinations. With few exceptions, as of December 31, 2019, the Company is no longer subject to state examinations by tax authorities for years before 2012.

There were no material changes to the Company's methodology for accounting for unrecognized tax benefits during 2019.

The following table summarizes the source and tax effects of temporary differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
(Thousands)		
Deferred income taxes:		
Total deferred income tax assets	\$ (643,227)	\$ (549,969)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	2,129,041	2,373,350
Total net deferred income tax liabilities	1,485,814	1,823,381
Total deferred income tax liabilities (assets):		
Drilling and development costs expensed for income tax reporting	1,100,061	1,469,320
Tax depreciation in excess of book depreciation	974,520	904,030
Investment in Equitrans Midstream	(109,883)	(10,359)
Incentive compensation and deferred compensation plans	(16,923)	(24,682)
Net operating loss carryforwards	(635,446)	(429,983)
Alternative minimum tax credit carryforward	(190,992)	(308,727)
Federal tax credits	(59,854)	(37,710)
Unrealized gains (losses)	54,460	(28,096)
Interest disallowance limitation	(46,776)	(35,358)
Other	(6,797)	(26,462)
Total excluding valuation allowances	1,062,370	1,471,973
Valuation allowances	423,444	351,408
Total net deferred income tax liabilities	\$ 1,485,814	\$ 1,823,381

During 2019, net deferred tax liability decreased \$337.6 million from 2018 due primarily to book impairments, which are included in drilling and development costs expensed for income tax reporting but are not currently deductible for tax purposes, and the Company's investment in Equitrans Midstream, partly offset by increased tax depreciation in excess of book depreciation.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had a deferred tax asset of \$218.8 million, net of valuation allowances of \$22.8 million, related to tax benefits from federal NOL carryforwards expiring in 2037. Federal NOLs generated in 2018 and forward will carryforward indefinitely but will be limited to offset 80% of taxable income in each year. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had a deferred tax asset of \$416.7 million, net of valuation allowances of \$324.1 million, related to tax benefits from state NOL carryforwards with various expiration dates ranging from 2020 to 2039. Due to a decrease in state apportionment rates and impairment of assets, the Company will have less realizable NOL in future years and, as such, had to record a valuation allowance on its property, plant and equipment state deferred tax asset of \$4.5 million in 2019. Additionally, for separate company state income tax reporting purposes, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act interest deduction limitation resulted in a valuation allowance of \$21.3 million recorded in 2019. In 2019, the Company incurred an unrealized loss on its investment in Equitrans Midstream. This investment is a capital asset for tax purposes and capital losses can only be utilized to offset a capital gain and are limited to being carried back three years and forward five years for potential utilization. Due to these limitations, the Company also recorded a valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset recorded for the retained stake of Equitrans Midstream of \$42.4 million for separate company state income tax reporting purposes and \$8.3 million for federal.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had a deferred tax asset of \$32.9 million, net of valuation allowances of \$22.8 million, related to tax benefits from federal NOL carryforwards expiring in 2037 to 2038. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had a deferred tax asset of \$94.7 million, net of valuation allowances of \$279.5 million, related to tax benefits from state NOL

carryforwards with various expiration dates ranging from 2020 to 2037. In October 2017, Pennsylvania enacted a change in the limitation on Pennsylvania NOL utilization from 30% of taxable income to 35% of taxable income for tax years beginning in 2018 and 40% of taxable income for tax years beginning in 2019 and thereafter. However, due to the decrease in state apportionment rates, the Company will have less realizable NOL in future years. Additionally, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act interest deduction limitation imposed for separate company state income tax reporting purposes resulted in a valuation allowance of \$21.7 million. The Company also recorded a valuation allowance on the retained stake of Equitrans Midstream of \$14 million for separate company state income tax reporting purposes. The Company reduced the valuation allowance on expected AMT credit refunds subject to federal sequestration to \$13.3 million as a result of a change in estimate for the period ended December 31, 2018. As a result of an IRS announcement in January 2019 that reversed its position that AMT refunds were subject to sequestration by the federal government, the Company reversed the related valuation allowance in the first quarter of 2019.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had a deferred tax asset of \$130 million, net of valuation allowances of \$217.0 million, related to tax benefits from state NOL carryforwards with various expiration dates ranging from 2028 to 2038.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded a \$90.9 million adjustment to retained earnings and additional paid-in-capital related to the Separation and Distribution. The Separation and Distribution resulted in the recognition of a tax gain related to a pre-Separation transaction. Recognition occurred as a result of Equitrans Midstream exiting the Company's consolidated federal filing group. The gain amount reported in the tax return was different than the amount estimated in the 2018 financial statements; therefore, the Company recorded a return-to-provision adjustment in 2019. This adjustment impacts the amount of deferred taxes transferred to Equitrans Midstream as of the Separation and Distribution date of November 12, 2018.

10. Debt

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Principal Value	Carrying Value (a)	Fair Value (b)	Principal Value	Carrying Value (a)	Fair Value (b)
	(Thousands)					
Term Loan Facility due May 31, 2021	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 999,353	\$ 999,353	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Senior notes:						
8.125% notes due June 1, 2019	—	—	—	700,000	699,729	712,663
Floating rate notes due October 1, 2020	500,000	499,238	500,290	500,000	498,222	490,730
2.50% notes due October 1, 2020	500,000	499,228	500,950	500,000	498,198	489,690
8.81% to 9.00% series A due 2020 – 2021	35,200	35,200	37,380	35,200	35,200	37,920
4.875% notes due November 15, 2021	750,000	747,571	774,173	750,000	746,245	762,555
3.00% notes due October 1, 2022	750,000	745,579	737,025	750,000	743,972	712,980
7.42% series B due 2023	10,000	10,000	10,788	10,000	10,000	10,666
7.75% debentures due July 15, 2026	115,000	111,727	129,466	115,000	111,229	128,808
3.90% notes due October 1, 2027	1,250,000	1,241,024	1,167,763	1,250,000	1,239,866	1,085,663
Note payable to EQM	110,059	110,059	128,241	114,720	114,720	121,752
Total debt	5,020,259	4,998,979	4,985,429	4,724,920	4,697,381	4,553,427
Less: Current portion of debt (c)	16,204	16,204	17,436	704,661	704,390	717,609
Long-term debt	\$ 5,004,055	\$ 4,982,775	\$ 4,967,993	\$ 4,020,259	\$ 3,992,991	\$ 3,835,818

- (a) For the note payable to EQM, the principal value represents the carrying value. For all other debt, the principal value less the unamortized debt issuance costs and debt discounts represents the carrying value.
- (b) The carrying value of borrowings under the Company's Term Loan Facility approximates fair value as the interest rates are based on prevailing market rates; therefore, it is a Level 1 fair value measurement. For the note payable to EQM, fair value is measured using Level 3 inputs. For all other debt, fair value is measured using Level 2 inputs.
- (c) The Floating Rate notes and 2.50% notes due in 2020 were classified as long-term due to the repayment in February 2020 described below.

Term Loan Facility. On May 31, 2019, the Company entered into a Term Loan Agreement (the Term Loan Agreement) providing for a \$1.0 billion unsecured term loan facility (the Term Loan Facility) and borrowed \$1.0 billion under the Term Loan Facility. The Company used the net proceeds to (i) repay \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 8.125% senior notes, (ii) repay

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outstanding borrowings under the Company's \$2.5 billion credit facility and (iii) pay accrued interest and fees and expenses related to the foregoing and the Term Loan Agreement. Remaining proceeds from the borrowing were used by the Company for general corporate purposes.

At the Company's election, the \$1.0 billion in borrowings under the Term Loan Facility bear interest at a Eurodollar rate defined in the Term Loan Agreement plus a margin based on the Company's credit ratings. The Company may voluntarily prepay borrowings under the Term Loan Facility, in whole or in part, without premium or penalty, but subject to reimbursement of funding losses with respect to prepayment. Borrowings under the Term Loan Facility that are repaid may not be reborrowed. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred interest on Term Loan Facility borrowings at a weighted average annual interest rate of 3.1%. As a result of the Moody's, S&P and Fitch downgrades of the Company's senior notes credit rating (discussed in section "Security Ratings Events"), the margin on the Term Loan Facility borrowings increased from 1.00% as of December 31, 2019 to 1.25% as of February 26, 2020.

The Term Loan Agreement contains certain representations and warranties and various affirmative and negative covenants and events of default, including (i) a restriction on the ability of the Company or its subsidiaries to incur or permit liens on assets, subject to certain significant exceptions, (ii) the establishment of a maximum ratio of consolidated debt-to-total capital of the Company and its subsidiaries such that consolidated debt shall at no time exceed 65% of total capital, (iii) a limitation on certain fundamental changes to the Company's business, (iv) a limitation on dividends that may be issued by the Company and (v) certain restrictions related to mergers or acquisitions.

Senior Notes. As of December 31, 2019, aggregate maturities for the Company's senior notes were \$1,011 million in 2020, \$1,774 million in 2021, \$750 million in 2022, \$10 million in 2023, \$0 million in 2024 and \$1,365 million thereafter. The indentures governing the Company's long-term indebtedness contain certain restrictive financial and operating covenants, including covenants that restrict, among other things, the Company's ability to incur, as applicable, indebtedness, incur liens, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, complete acquisitions, merge, sell assets and perform certain other corporate actions.

On January 21, 2020, the Company issued \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 6.125% senior notes due February 1, 2025 and \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 7.000% senior notes due February 1, 2030 (together, the Adjustable Rate Notes). The Company used the net proceeds from the Adjustable Rate Notes to repay \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's floating rate notes and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's 2.50% senior notes and expects to use the remaining proceeds to repay or redeem other outstanding indebtedness. The Adjustable Rate Notes have covenants that are consistent with the Company's existing senior unsecured notes, with an additional interest rate adjustment provision that provides for adjustments to its interest rates based on credit ratings assigned by Moody's, S&P and Fitch to the Company's senior notes. As a result of the S&P and Fitch downgrades of the Company's senior notes credit rating (discussed in section "Security Ratings Events"), the interest rate on the 6.125% senior notes increased to 6.875% and the interest rate on the 7.000% senior notes increased to 7.750%.

On February 3, 2020, the Company's 2.50% senior notes and floating rate notes, each due October 1, 2020, were fully redeemed by the Company at a redemption price of 100.446% and 100%, respectively, plus accrued but unpaid interest of \$4.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. This resulted in the payment of make whole call premiums of \$2.2 million related to the 2.50% senior notes.

On February 12, 2020, the Company announced its commencement of a cash tender offer (the Tender Offer) for up to \$400 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.875% senior notes due 2021 (the 4.875% Notes). Consideration paid in the Tender Offer for the 4.875% Notes that are validly tendered on or prior to March 2, 2020, and accepted for purchase by the Company, will be \$1,020 per \$1,000 principal amount, including an early tender premium of \$30 per \$1,000 principal amount. The settlement date for such notes is expected to be March 4, 2020. Consideration paid in the Tender Offer for the 4.875% Notes that are validly tendered after March 2, 2020 and on or prior to March 16, 2020, and accepted for purchase by the Company, will be \$990 per \$1,000 principal amount. The settlement date for such notes is expected to be March 18, 2020. Payments for the 4.875% Notes purchased will also include accrued and unpaid interest from, and including, the last interest payment date on the 4.875% Notes up to, but not including, the applicable settlement date for such 4.875% Notes accepted for purchase by the Company.

Note Payable to EQM. EQM owns a preferred interest in EQT Energy Supply, LLC (EES) that is accounted for as a note payable due to the terms of the operating agreement of EES. The fair value of the note payable to EQM is a Level 3 fair value measurement and is estimated using an income approach model using a market-based discount rate. Principal amounts due for the note payable to EQM are \$5.0 million in 2020, \$5.2 million in 2021, \$5.5 million in 2022, \$5.8 million in 2023, \$6.3 million in 2024 and \$82.3 million thereafter.

\$2.5 Billion Facility. The Company has a \$2.5 billion credit facility that expires in July 2022. The Company may request two one-year extensions of the expiration date, the approval of which is subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The Company may, on a one-time basis, request that the lenders' commitments be increased to an aggregate of up to \$3.0 billion, subject to certain terms and conditions. Each lender in the facility may decide if it will increase its commitment. The credit facility may be used for working capital, capital expenditures, share repurchases and any other lawful corporate purposes. The credit facility is underwritten by a syndicate of 19 financial institutions, each of which is obligated to fund its pro-rata portion of any borrowings by the Company.

Under the terms of the credit facility, the Company may obtain base rate loans or Eurodollar rate loans denominated in U.S. dollars. Base rate loans bear interest at a base rate plus a margin based on the Company's credit ratings. Eurodollar rate loans bear interest at a Eurodollar rate plus a margin based on the Company's credit ratings. As a result of the Moody's, S&P and Fitch downgrades of the Company's senior notes credit rating (discussed in section "Security Ratings Events"), the margin on base rate loans increased from 0.50% as of December 31, 2019 to 0.75% as of February 26, 2020 and the margin on Eurodollar rate loans increased from 1.50% as of December 31, 2019 to 1.75% as of February 26, 2020.

The Company is not required to maintain compensating bank balances. The Company's debt issuer credit ratings, as determined by Moody's, S&P or Fitch on its non-credit-enhanced, senior unsecured long-term debt, determine the level of fees associated with the credit facility in addition to the interest rate charged by the counterparties on any amounts borrowed against the credit facility; the lower the Company's debt credit rating, the higher the level of fees and borrowing rate.

The Company's credit facility contains various provisions that, if not complied with, could result in termination of the credit facility, require early payment of amounts outstanding or similar actions. The most significant covenants and events of default under the credit facility are the maintenance of a debt-to-total capitalization ratio and limitations on transactions with affiliates. The credit facility contains financial covenants that require a total debt-to-total capitalization ratio no greater than 65%, the calculation of which excludes the effects of accumulated OCI. As of December 31, 2019, the Company was in compliance with all debt provisions and covenants.

The Company had \$0.3 billion and \$0.8 billion of borrowings outstanding under its credit facility as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Company had no letters of credit outstanding under its credit facility as of both December 31, 2019 and 2018. For each of the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Company incurred commitment fees of approximately 20 basis points on the undrawn portion of its credit facility to maintain credit availability. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had approximately \$2.2 billion available under its credit facility.

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the maximum amount of outstanding borrowings at any time under the credit facility was \$1.1 billion, \$1.6 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively, the average daily balance was approximately \$340 million, \$854 million and \$191 million, respectively, and interest was incurred at weighted average annual interest rates of 3.8%, 3.4% and 2.8%, respectively.

Security Ratings Events. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's senior notes were rated "Baa3" by Moody's, "BBB-" by S&P and "BBB-" by Fitch. In January 2020, Moody's downgraded the Company's senior notes credit rating to "Ba1," and, in February 2020, S&P and Fitch downgraded the Company's senior notes rating to "BB+" and "BB," respectively. As a result, certain of the Company's counterparties to its midstream services contracts requested additional assurances. As of February 26, 2020, these assurances were \$0.6 billion in the aggregate, for which amount the Company posted letters of credit issued under its credit facility. The letters of credit do not increase the Company's total debt but instead represent a decrease to the Company's available borrowing capacity under the credit facility. In addition, the letters of credit are subject to a letters of credit fee based on the Company's credit ratings and a fronting fee.

As of February 26, 2020, the Company had sufficient unused borrowing capacity under its credit facility, net of letters of credit, to satisfy any requests for margin deposit or other collateral that its counterparties would be permitted to request of the Company pursuant to the Company's derivative instruments and midstream services contracts in the event that Moody's and S&P downgrade the Company's credit rating two categories further. As of February 26, 2020, such margin deposit or other collateral amounts could be up to approximately \$1.4 billion, inclusive of assurances posted.

11. Common Stock

Shares of authorized and unissued EQT Common Stock were reserved as follows.

	December 31, 2019
	(Thousands)
Possible future acquisitions	20,457
Stock compensation plans	15,478
Total	35,935

The Company made no share repurchases in 2019.

During 2018, the Company repurchased 10,646,382 shares of EQT common stock at an average price of \$50.62, which included \$0.02 for commission, pursuant to the Company's previously announced share repurchase programs. This exhausted the Company's share repurchase authorization under such programs.

In conjunction with the closing of the Rice Merger, on November 13, 2017 the Company issued approximately 91 million shares of EQT common stock to Rice Energy shareholders.

12. Changes in Accumulated OCI (Loss) by Component

The following table explains the changes in accumulated OCI (loss) by component.

	Natural gas cash flow hedges, net of tax	Interest rate cash flow hedges, net of tax	Other postretirement benefits liability adjustment, net of tax	Accumulated OCI (loss), net of tax
	(Thousands)			
December 31, 2016	\$ 9,607	\$ (699)	\$ (6,866)	\$ 2,042
(Gains) losses reclassified from accumulated OCI, net of tax	(4,982) (a)	144 (a)	338 (b)	(4,500)
December 31, 2017	4,625	(555)	(6,528)	(2,458)
(Gains) losses reclassified from accumulated OCI, net of tax	(4,625) (a)	168 (a)	606 (b)	(3,851)
Distribution to Equitrans Midstream Corporation	—	—	903	903
December 31, 2018	—	(387)	(5,019)	(5,406)
Losses reclassified from accumulated OCI, net of tax	—	387 (a)	316 (b)	703
Change in accounting principle	—	—	(496) (c)	(496)
December 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (5,199)	\$ (5,199)

(a) Losses (gains), net of tax related to natural gas cash flow hedges were reclassified from accumulated OCI into operating revenues. Losses, net of tax related to interest rate cash flow hedges were reclassified from accumulated OCI into interest expense.

(b) Noted accumulated OCI reclassification is attributable to the net actuarial loss and net prior service cost related to the Company's other postretirement benefits plan. See Note 1.

(c) Related to adoption of ASU 2018-02. See Note 1.

13. Share-Based Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes the Company's share-based compensation expense.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
2015 Executive Performance Incentive Program	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,348
2016 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program	—	6,863	13,077
2017 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program	(681)	2,467	5,038
2018 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program	(952)	4,742	—
2019 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program	14,939	—	—
2016 EQT Value Driver Performance Share Unit Award Program	—	—	3,341
2017 EQT Value Driver Performance Share Unit Award Program	—	584	10,822
2018 EQT Value Driver Performance Share Unit Award Program	(248)	8,224	—
2019 EQT Value Driver Performance Share Unit Award Program	3,624	—	—
Restricted stock awards	14,430	14,503	87,104
Non-qualified stock options	4,774	2,757	2,626
Other programs, including non-employee director awards	2,257	3,014	1,005
Less: Discontinued operations	—	(18,250)	(15,595)
Total share-based compensation expense (a)	\$ 38,143	\$ 24,904	\$ 112,766

(a) For the year ended December 31, 2019, share-based compensation expense of \$28.6 million was included in proxy, transaction and reorganization expense.

In connection with the Separation in 2018, the Company transferred obligations related to then-outstanding share-based compensation awards to Equitrans Midstream. To preserve the aggregate fair value of awards held prior to the Separation, as measured immediately before and immediately after the Separation, each holder of share-based compensation awards generally received an adjusted award consisting of both a stock-based compensation award denominated in the Company equity and a stock-based compensation award denominated in Equitrans Midstream equity. These awards were adjusted in accordance with the basket method, which resulted in participants retaining one unit of the existing Company incentive award and receiving an additional 0.80 units of an Equitrans Midstream-based award.

The Company recognizes compensation cost related to unvested awards held by its employees, regardless of who settles the obligation. Upon vesting the Company is obligated to settle all outstanding share-based compensation awards denominated in the Company's equity, regardless of whether the holders are employees of the Company or Equitrans Midstream. Likewise, upon vesting, Equitrans Midstream is obligated to settle all of the outstanding share-based compensation awards denominated in its equity, regardless of whether the holders are employees of Equitrans Midstream or the Company. Changes in performance and number of outstanding awards can impact the ultimate amount of these obligations. Share counts for awards discussed herein represent outstanding shares to be remitted by the Company to its employees and employees of Equitrans Midstream. When an award has graduated vesting, the Company records expense equal to the vesting percentage on the vesting date.

The Company typically uses treasury stock to fund awards paid in stock, but the Company can elect to fund such awards by stock acquired by the Company in the open market or from any other person, issued directly by the Company or any combination of the foregoing.

There was no cash received from exercises under all share-based payment arrangements for employees and directors for the year ended December 31, 2019. Cash received from exercises under all share-based payment arrangements for employees and directors for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$1.9 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, share-based payment arrangements paid in stock generated tax benefits of \$4.9 million, \$13.4 million and \$58.9 million, respectively.

Executive Performance Incentive Programs – Equity & Liability

The Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (the Compensation Committee) has adopted:

- the 2015 Executive Performance Incentive Plan (the 2015 Incentive PSU Program) under the 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 2014 LTIP);
- the 2016 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (the 2016 Incentive PSU Program) under the 2014 LTIP;
- the 2017 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (the 2017 Incentive PSU Program) under the 2014 LTIP;
- the 2018 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (the 2018 Incentive PSU Program) under the 2014 LTIP; and
- the 2019 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (the 2019 Incentive PSU Program) under the 2014 LTIP.

The 2015 Incentive PSU Program, 2016 Incentive PSU Program, 2017 Incentive PSU Program, 2018 Incentive PSU Program and 2019 Incentive PSU Program are collectively referred to as the Incentive PSU Programs. The 2015 Incentive PSU Program and 2016 Incentive PSU Program granted equity awards. The 2017 Incentive PSU Program, 2018 Incentive PSU Program and 2019 Incentive PSU Program granted both equity and liability awards.

The Incentive PSU Programs were established to provide long-term incentive opportunities to key employees to further align their interests with those of the Company's shareholders and with the strategic objectives of the Company. The performance period for each of the awards under the Incentive PSU Programs is 36 months, with vesting occurring upon payment following the expiration of the performance period.

Executive performance incentive program awards granted in years 2015, 2016 and 2017 were earned based on:

- the level of total shareholder return relative to a predefined peer group; and
- the cumulative total sales volume growth, in each case, over the performance period.

Beginning with the 2018 Incentive PSU Program, awards granted are earned based on:

- the level of total shareholder return relative to a predefined peer group;
- the level of operating and development cost improvement; and
- return on capital employed.

The payout factor varies between zero and 300% of the number of outstanding units contingent upon the performance metrics listed above. The Company recorded the 2015 Incentive PSU Program, the 2016 Incentive PSU Program and the portion of the 2017 Incentive PSU Program, 2018 Incentive PSU Program and 2019 Incentive PSU Program to be settled in stock as equity awards using a grant date fair value determined through a Monte Carlo simulation, which projected the share price for the Company and its peers at the end point of the performance period. The 2017 Incentive PSU Program, 2018 Incentive PSU Program and 2019 Incentive PSU Program also included awards to be settled in cash, which are recorded at fair value as of the measurement date determined through a Monte Carlo simulation, which projected the share price for the Company and its peers at the end point of the performance period. The expected share prices were generated using each company's annual volatility for the expected term and the commensurate three-year risk-free rate shown in the chart below for equity awards, one-year risk-free rate shown in the chart below for the 2018 Incentive PSU Program liability award and two-year risk-free rate shown in the chart below for the 2019 Incentive PSU Program liability award. As the Incentive PSU Programs include a performance condition that affects the number of shares that will ultimately vest, the Monte Carlo simulation computed either the grant date fair value for equity awards or the measurement date fair value for liability awards for each possible performance condition outcome on the grant date for equity awards or the measurement date for liability awards. The Company reevaluates the then-probable outcome at the end of each reporting period to record expense at the probable outcome grant date fair value or measurement date fair value, as applicable. Vesting of the units under each Incentive PSU Program occurs upon payment after the end of the performance period. More detailed information on each award is set forth in the table below.

Incentive PSU Program	Settled In	Accounting Treatment	Fair Value (a)	Risk-Free Rate	Vested/Payment Date	Awards Paid	Value (Millions)	Unvested/Expected Payment Date	Awards Outstanding as of December 31, 2019 (b)
2015	Stock	Equity	\$ 141.11	1.10%	February 2018	274,767	\$ 38.8	N/A	N/A
2016	Stock	Equity	\$ 109.30	1.31%	February 2019	384,101	\$ 34.8	N/A	N/A
2017 (c)	Stock	Equity	\$ 120.60	1.47%	N/A	N/A	N/A	First Quarter of 2020	44,573
2017 (d)	Cash	Liability	\$ 10.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	First Quarter of 2020	93,953
2018 (e)	Stock	Equity	\$ 76.53	1.97%	N/A	N/A	N/A	First Quarter of 2021	107,340
2018 (f)	Cash	Liability	\$ 11.81	1.58%	N/A	N/A	N/A	First Quarter of 2021	113,517
2019 (g)	Stock	Equity	\$ 29.45	2.44%	N/A	N/A	N/A	First Quarter of 2022	463,380
2019 (h)	Cash	Liability	\$ 14.21	1.57%	N/A	N/A	N/A	First Quarter of 2022	244,940

(a) Information for the valuation of the liability plans is shown as of December 31, 2019.

(b) Represents the number of outstanding units as of December 31, 2019 adjusted for forfeitures. The 2016 Incentive PSU Program settled in stock included 130,393 for Equitrans Midstream employees that was settled by the Company. The 2017 and 2018 Incentive PSU Programs to be settled in stock include 7,020 and 9,550 shares, respectively, for Equitrans Midstream employees that will be settled by the Company. The 2017 and 2018 Incentive PSU Programs to be settled in cash include 40,018 and 55,210 shares, respectively, for Equitrans Midstream employees that will be settled by the Company.

(c) As of January 1, 2019, 44,573 units were outstanding under the 2017 Incentive PSU Program – Equity. There were no forfeitures in 2019 and 44,573 outstanding units as of December 31, 2019.

(d) As of January 1, 2019, 105,018 units were outstanding under the 2017 Incentive PSU Program – Liability. Adjusting for 11,065 forfeitures, there were 93,953 outstanding units as of December 31, 2019.

(e) As of January 1, 2019, 107,340 units were outstanding under the 2018 Incentive PSU Program – Equity. There were no forfeitures in 2019 and 107,340 total outstanding units as of December 31, 2018.

(f) As of January 1, 2019, 124,820 units were outstanding under the 2018 Incentive PSU Program – Liability. Adjusting for 11,303 forfeitures, there were 113,517 outstanding units as of December 31, 2019.

(g) A total of 463,380 units were granted under the 2019 Incentive PSU Program – Equity in 2019, and no additional units may be granted. There were no forfeitures in 2019 and 463,380 total outstanding units as of December 31, 2019.

(h) A total of 255,920 units were granted under the 2019 Incentive PSU Program – Liability in 2019, and no additional units may be granted. Adjusting for 10,980 forfeitures, there were 244,940 outstanding units as of December 31, 2019.

The following table presents total capitalized compensation costs related to the Incentive PSU Programs.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Millions)		
2015 Incentive PSU Program	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2.2
2016 Incentive PSU Program	—	2.1	4.4
2017 Incentive PSU Program (liability only)	(1.4)	1.0	1.7
2018 Incentive PSU Program (liability only)	(0.3)	0.6	—
2019 Incentive PSU Program (liability only)	0.9	—	—

As of December 31, 2019, \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million and \$1.2 million of unrecognized compensation cost (assuming no changes to the performance condition achievement level) related to the 2018 Incentive PSU Program – Liability, 2019 Incentive PSU Program – Equity and 2019 Incentive PSU Program – Liability, respectively, was expected to be recognized over the remainder of the performance periods. Assuming no changes to the performance condition achievement level, there is no remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to the 2018 Incentive PSU Program – Equity.

Fair value is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation valuation method with the following weighted average assumptions:

Incentive PSU Programs Issued During the Years Ended December 31,								
	2019	2019	2018	2018	2017	2017	2016	2015
Accounting Treatment	Liability (a)	Equity	Liability (a)	Equity	Liability (b)	Equity	Equity	Equity
Risk-free rate	1.57%	2.44%	1.58%	1.97%	N/A	1.47%	1.31%	1.10%
Dividend Yield (c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatility factor	59.90%	54.60%	52.10%	32.60%	N/A	32.30%	28.43%	27.45%
Expected term	2 years	3 years	1 year	3 years	N/A	3 years	3 years	3 years

(a) Information for the valuation of the liability plans is shown as of December 31, 2019.

(b) The 2017 Incentive PSU Program – Liability award fair value per unit is equal to EQT common stock price on the measurement date.

(c) Dividends paid from the beginning of the performance period will be cumulatively added as additional shares of common stock.

Value Driver Award Programs

The Compensation Committee has also adopted:

- the 2016 Value Driver Performance Share Unit Award Program (the 2016 EQT VDPSU Program) under the 2014 LTIP;
- the 2017 Value Driver Performance Share Unit Award Program (the 2017 EQT VDPSU Program) under the 2014 LTIP;
- the 2018 Value Driver Performance Share Unit Award Program (the 2018 EQT VDPSU Program) under the 2014 LTIP; and
- the 2019 Value Driver Performance Share Unit Award Program (the 2019 EQT VDPSU Program) under the 2014 LTIP.

The 2016 EQT VDPSU Program, 2017 EQT VDPSU Program, 2018 EQT VDPSU Program and 2019 EQT VDPSU Program are collectively referred to as the VDPSU Programs.

The VDPSU Programs were established to align the interests of key employees with the interests of shareholders and customers and the strategic objectives of the Company. Under each VDPSU Program, 50% of the confirmed awards vest upon payment following the first anniversary of the grant date; the remaining 50% of the confirmed awards vest upon payment following the second anniversary of the grant date, subject to continued service through such date. Due to the graded vesting of each award under the VDPSU Programs, the Company recognized compensation cost over the requisite service period for each separately vesting tranche of the award as though each award was, in substance, multiple awards. The payments are contingent upon adjusted earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization performance as compared to the Company's annual business plan and individual, business unit and Company value driver performance over the respective one-year periods. The following table provides additional detailed information on each award.

EQT VDPSU Program	Settled In	Accounting Treatment	Fair Value per Unit (a)	Vested/Payment Date	Number of awards (including accrued dividends) or cash paid (Millions)	Unvested/Expected Payment Date	Awards Outstanding (including accrued dividends) as of
							December 31, 2019 (b)
2016 (c)	Cash	Liability	\$ 65.40	February 2017	\$ 21.3	N/A	N/A
			\$ 56.92	February 2018	\$ 16.8	N/A	N/A
2017	Cash	Liability	\$ 56.92	February 2018	\$ 14.0	N/A	N/A
			\$ 18.89	February 2019	\$ 4.0	N/A	N/A
2018	Cash	Liability	\$ 18.89	February 2019	\$ 4.9	N/A	N/A
			\$ 10.90	N/A	N/A	Second tranche first quarter of 2020	185,976
2019 (d)	Cash	Liability	\$ 10.90	N/A	N/A	First tranche first quarter of 2020	169,417
			N/A	N/A	N/A	Second tranche first quarter of 2021	170,180

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- (a) For liability awards, the fair value per unit is equal to EQT common stock price on the measurement date.
- (b) The 2017 EQT VDPSU Program and 2018 EQT VDPSU Program include 95,452 and 130,355 awards, respectively, for Equitrans Midstream employees that will be settled by the Company.
- (c) In addition to the \$21.3 million in awards paid in February 2017, \$0.2 million in awards were paid in 2017 in accordance with employee separation agreements.
- (d) The total liability recorded for the 2019 EQT VDPSU Program was \$2.8 million as of December 31, 2019.

The following table presents total capitalized compensation costs related to the VDPSU Programs.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Millions)		
2016 EQT VDPSU Program	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7.0
2017 EQT VDPSU Program	—	0.1	10.3
2018 EQT VDPSU Program	0.1	3.3	—
2019 EQT VDPSU Program	2.4	—	—

Restricted Stock Awards – Equity

The Company granted 613,440, 145,540 and 85,350 restricted stock equity awards to key employees of the Company during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. These restricted stock awards will be fully vested at the end of the three-year period commencing with the date of grant, assuming continued service through such date. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the weighted average fair value of these restricted stock grants, based on the grant date fair value of EQT common stock, was approximately \$17.42, \$54.33 and \$63.00, respectively.

In conjunction with the closing of the Rice Merger, the Company converted Rice Energy restricted stock equity awards and performance share equity awards to 2,290,234 Company restricted stock equity awards. Employees who were terminated on the Rice Merger closing date became immediately vested in their Company awards and received merger consideration cash of \$5.30 per Rice Energy share. Company awards of those employees who continued employment with the Company under a transition agreement vest upon the earlier of the end of the vesting period set forth in the original award agreement or the end of the employee's employment period set forth in his or her transition agreement, in both cases subject to continued service through such date. Company awards of those employees who continued employment with the Company on an at-will basis vest in accordance with the vesting period set forth in the original award agreement, assuming continued service through such date. The fair value of these restricted stock grants, based on the grant date fair value of EQT common stock, was approximately \$65.18. See Note 8 for further discussion of the Rice Merger.

The total fair value of restricted stock awards vested during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was \$11.9 million, \$39.8 million and \$123.0 million, respectively. The 2017 amount includes \$13.0 million for the cash payment for the merger consideration of \$5.30 per Rice Energy share.

As of December 31, 2019, \$2.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock equity awards was expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted average vesting term of approximately 2.1 years.

The following table summarizes restricted stock equity award activity as of December 31, 2019.

Restricted Stock	Nonvested Shares (a)	Weighted Average Fair Value	Aggregate Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2019	192,782	\$ 59.79	\$ 11,525,593
Granted	613,440	17.42	10,685,274
Vested	(487,509)	24.33	(11,862,608)
Forfeited	(7,716)	35.16	(271,295)
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	310,997	\$ 32.40	\$ 10,076,964

- (a) Nonvested shares outstanding at December 31, 2019 included 71,313 shares for Equitrans Midstream employees that will be settled by the Company.

Restricted Stock Unit Awards – Liability

During the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Company granted 686,350, 373,750, and 292,400 restricted stock unit liability awards, respectively, to key employees of the Company that will be paid in cash. Adjusting for forfeitures, there were 741,819 awards outstanding as of December 31, 2019. Because these awards are liability awards, the Company records compensation expense based on the fair value of the awards as remeasured at the end of each reporting period. The restricted units granted will be fully vested at the end of the three-year period commencing with the date of grant, assuming continued service through such date. The total liability recorded for these restricted units was \$4.4 million, \$6.9 million, and \$8.8 million as of December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Non-Qualified Stock Options

The fair value of the Company's option grants was estimated at the dates of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the assumptions indicated in the table below for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the date of grant. The dividend yield is based on the dividend yield of EQT common stock at the time of grant. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of EQT common stock. The expected term represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding based on historical option exercise experience.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019 (a)	2018	2017 (a)
Risk-free interest rate	2.48%	2.25%	1.95%
Dividend yield	0.46%	0.20%	0.18%
Volatility factor	27.97%	26.46%	27.45%
Expected term	5 years	5 years	5 years
Number of Options Granted	779,300	287,800	153,700
Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	\$ 5.31	\$ 15.39	\$ 17.47
Total Intrinsic Value of Options Exercised (Millions)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.7

(a) There were two grant dates for the 2019 and 2017 options. Amounts shown represent weighted average.

As of December 31, 2019, \$0.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding nonvested stock options was expected to be recognized by December 31, 2020.

The following table summarizes option activity as of December 31, 2019.

Non-Qualified Stock Options	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2019	1,775,429	\$ 32.43		
Granted	779,300	19.11		
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	2,554,729	\$ 28.37	5.94 years	\$ —
Exercisable at December 31, 2019	2,447,020	\$ 28.75	5.81 years	\$ —

Non-employee Directors' Share-Based Awards

Prior to 2020, the Company historically granted to EQT non-employee directors share-based awards that vest upon grant. The share-based awards are paid in cash or EQT common stock following a directors' termination of service on the Company's Board of Directors. Beginning in 2020, the Company grants to EQT non-employee directors restricted stock unit awards that vest on the date of the Company's annual meeting of shareholders immediately following the grant of such awards. The restricted stock unit awards are settled in EQT common stock on the vesting date or, if elected by the director, following a director's termination of service on the Company's Board of Directors. Awards to be paid in cash are accounted for as liability awards and, as such, compensation expense is recorded based on the fair value of the awards as remeasured at the end of each reporting period. Awards to be settled in EQT common stock are accounted for as equity awards and, as such, compensation expense is recorded based on the fair value of the awards at the grant date fair value. A total of 259,443 non-employee director share-based awards, including

accrued dividends, were outstanding as of December 31, 2019. A total of 146,790, 50,979 and 26,090 share-based awards were granted to non-employee directors during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The weighted average fair value of these grants, based on the closing EQT common stock price on the business day prior to the grant date, was \$18.11, \$52.65 and \$65.35 for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

14. Concentrations of Credit Risk

Revenues and related accounts receivable from the Company's operations are generated primarily from the sale of produced natural gas, NGLs and oil to marketers, utilities and industrial customers located in the Appalachian Basin and in markets that are accessible through the Company's transportation portfolio, which includes markets in the Gulf Coast, Midwest and Northeast United States and Canada. The Company also contracts with certain processors to market a portion of NGLs on behalf of the Company. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's revenues for 2019, 2018 and 2017.

Approximately 62% and 64% of the Company's accounts receivable balances as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, represent amounts due from non-end users. The Company manages the credit risk of sales to non-end users by limiting its dealings with only non-end users that meet the Company's criteria for credit and liquidity strength and by regularly monitoring these accounts. The Company may require letters of credit, guarantees, performance bonds or other credit enhancements from a non-end user for that non-end user to meet the Company's credit criteria. The Company did not experience any significant defaults on sales of natural gas to non-end users during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 or 2017.

The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to its derivative contracts. This credit exposure is limited to derivative contracts with a positive fair value, which may change as market prices change. The Company's OTC derivative instruments are primarily with financial institutions and, thus, are subject to events that would impact those companies individually as well as the financial industry as a whole. The Company uses various processes and analyses to monitor and evaluate its credit risk exposures, including monitoring current market conditions and counterparty credit fundamentals. Credit exposure is controlled through credit approvals and limits based on counterparty credit fundamentals. To manage the level of credit risk, the Company enters into transactions primarily with financial counterparties that are of investment grade, enters into netting agreements whenever possible and may obtain collateral or other security.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company was not in default under any derivative contracts and had no knowledge of default by any counterparty to its derivative contracts. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company made no adjustments to the fair value of its derivative contracts due to credit-related concerns outside of the normal non-performance risk adjustment included in the Company's established fair value procedure. The Company monitors market conditions that may impact the fair value of its derivative contracts.

15. Leases

The Company leases drilling rigs, facilities and other equipment. As discussed in Note 1, the Company adopted ASU 2016-02, ASU 2018-11 and ASU 2019-01 on January 1, 2019 using the optional transition method of adoption. The Company elected a package of practical expedients that together allows an entity to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease, lease classification and initial direct lease costs. In addition, the Company elected the following practical expedients: (i) to not reassess certain land easements, (ii) to not apply the recognition requirements under the standard to short-term leases and (iii) to combine and account for lease and nonlease contract components as a lease, where fixed nonlease payments are capitalized to the Consolidated Balance Sheet and variable nonlease payments are recognized as variable lease expense in the Statement of Consolidated Operations. Nonlease payments include payments for property taxes and other operating and maintenance expenses incurred by the lessor but paid by the Company pursuant to the lease contract.

On January 1, 2019, the Company recorded in its Consolidated Balance Sheet a total of \$89.0 million in right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities, representing the present value of its future lease payments. Adoption of the lease standards did not require an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The discount rate used to determine present value was based on the rate of interest that the Company estimated it would have to pay to borrow, on a collateralized-basis over a similar term, an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment as of January 1, 2019. The Company reassess the discount rate for new and modified lease contracts as of the lease effective date.

The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognized upon adoption of lease standards were based on lease classifications, commitment amounts and terms determined under the prior lease accounting guidance. Leases with an initial term of twelve months or less are considered short-term leases and are not recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Certain of the Company's lease contracts have multiple renewal periods at the Company's option; if a renewal period option is reasonably assured to be

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exercised, the associated operating lease payments are included in the present value of future operating lease payments. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had no finance leases and was not a lessor.

The following table summarizes the Company's lease costs.

	Year Ended December 31, 2019	
	(Thousands)	
Operating lease costs	\$	57,517
Variable lease costs (a)		17,143
Total lease costs (b)	\$	74,660

(a) Includes short-term lease costs.

(b) Includes drilling rig lease costs capitalized to property, plant and equipment of \$58.5 million, of which \$48.1 million are operating lease costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, cash paid for operating lease liabilities, and reported in cash flows provided by operating activities on the Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows, was \$10.8 million. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded \$24.3 million of right-of-use assets in exchange for new lease liabilities.

The operating lease right-of-use assets were recorded in other assets and the current and noncurrent portions of the operating lease liabilities were recorded in other current liabilities and other liabilities and credits, respectively, on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of December 31, 2019, the operating right-of-use assets were \$52.2 million and operating lease liabilities were \$59.0 million, of which \$29.0 million was classified as current. As of December 31, 2019, the weighted average remaining lease term was 3.3 years and the weighted average discount rate was 3.3%.

The following table summarizes undiscounted future cash flows owed by the Company to lessors pursuant to lease contracts in effect as of December 31, 2019.

	December 31, 2019	
	(Thousands)	
2020	\$	30,488
2021		9,186
2022		8,499
2023		8,417
2024		5,985
Thereafter		28
Total lease payments		62,603
Less: Interest		(3,618)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$	58,985

16. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has commitments for demand charges under existing long-term contracts and binding precedent agreements with various pipelines as well as commitments for processing capacity. Aggregate future payments for these items as of December 31, 2019 were \$22.5 billion, composed of \$1.4 billion in 2020, \$1.8 billion in 2021, \$1.8 billion in 2022, \$1.7 billion in 2023, \$1.7 billion in 2024 and \$14.1 billion thereafter. The Company also has commitments to purchase equipment, materials, frac sand for use as a proppant in its hydraulic fracturing operations and minimum volume commitments associated with certain water agreements. As of December 31, 2019, future commitments under these contracts were \$104.3 million in 2020, \$36.8 million in 2021 and \$2.0 million in 2022.

See Note 15 for a summary of undiscounted future cash flows owed by the Company as lessee to lessors pursuant to contractual agreements in effect as of December 31, 2019.

Conditioned upon the credit ratings assigned by Moody's, S&P and Fitch to the Company's senior notes, counterparties to the Company's derivative and midstream services contracts may request additional assurances of the Company, including collateral. In January 2020, Moody's downgraded the Company's senior notes credit rating to "Ba1," and, in February 2020, S&P and Fitch

downgraded the Company's senior notes rating to "BB+" and "BB," respectively. See Note 10 for a discussion of the effects of the downgrades on the Company's financial statements subsequent to December 31, 2019, including collateral posted as of February 26, 2020. See Note 4 for a discussion of what is deemed investment grade and other factors affecting margin deposit requirements on the Company's derivative contracts.

In the ordinary course of business, various legal and regulatory claims and proceedings are pending or threatened against the Company. While the amounts claimed may be substantial, the Company is unable to predict with certainty the ultimate outcome of such claims and proceedings. The Company accrues legal and other direct costs related to loss contingencies when actually incurred. The Company has established reserves it believes to be appropriate for pending matters and, after consultation with counsel and giving appropriate consideration to available insurance, the Company believes that the ultimate outcome of any matter currently pending against the Company will not materially affect the financial position, results of operations or liquidity of the Company.

The Company is subject to various federal, state and local environmental and environmentally-related laws and regulations. These laws and regulations, which are constantly changing, can require expenditures for remediation and may result in the assessment of fines. The Company has established procedures for ongoing evaluation of its operations to identify potential environmental exposures and to assure compliance with regulatory policies and procedures. The estimated costs associated with identified situations that require remedial action are accrued. Ongoing expenditures for compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including investments in plant and facilities to meet environmental requirements, have not been material. Management believes that any such required expenditures will not be significantly different in either their nature or amount in the future and does not know of any environmental liabilities that will have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity. The Company has identified situations that require remedial action for which approximately \$12.1 million was recorded in other liabilities and credits in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2019.

17. Guarantees

In connection with the sale of its NORESKO domestic operations in 2005, the Company agreed to maintain in-place guarantees of certain warranty obligations of NORESKO. The savings guarantees provided that, once an energy-efficiency construction project was completed by NORESKO, the customer would experience a certain dollar amount of energy savings over a number of years. The undiscounted maximum aggregate payments that may be due related to these guarantees were approximately \$58 million as of December 31, 2019, extending at a decreasing amount for approximately 9 years.

This guarantee is exempt from ASC Topic 460, *Guarantees*. The Company considers the likelihood that it will be required to perform on these arrangements to be remote and expects any potential payments to be immaterial to the Company's financial position, results of operations and liquidity. As such, the Company has not recorded any liabilities related to this guarantee in its Consolidated Balance Sheets.

18. The Equitrans Share Exchange

On February 26, 2020, the Company entered into share purchase agreements with Equitrans Midstream to sell approximately 50% of the Company's equity interest in Equitrans Midstream to Equitrans Midstream (the Equitrans Share Exchange) in exchange for a combination of cash and fee relief under the Company's gathering agreements with EQM. The Company currently owns approximately 19.9% of the outstanding shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock; following the closing of the Equitrans Share Exchange, the Company will own approximately 9.95% of the outstanding shares of Equitrans Midstream's common stock.

19. Interim Financial Information (Unaudited)

The following summary of quarterly operating results reflects variations from various factors, including the volatility of natural gas commodity prices, impairments, the Separation and Distribution and the 2018 Divestitures. Quarterly operating results for the year ended December 31, 2018 have been recast to reflect the presentation of discontinued operations described in Note 2.

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2019	(Thousands, except per share amounts)			
Total operating revenues	\$ 1,143,173	\$ 1,310,252	\$ 951,576	\$ 1,011,483
Operating income (loss)	175,456	296,030	(161,529)	(1,462,067)
Net income (loss) attributable to EQT Corporation (a)	190,691	125,566	(361,028)	(1,176,924)
Earnings per share of common stock attributable to EQT Corporation:				
Basic and diluted net income (loss) (b)	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.49	\$ (1.41)	\$ (4.61)
2018				
Total operating revenues	\$ 1,312,036	\$ 950,648	\$ 1,050,046	\$ 1,245,138
Operating loss	(1,950,332)	(114,650)	(147,451)	(570,691)
Amounts attributable to EQT Corporation:				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (1,578,533)	\$ (76,978)	\$ (127,347)	\$ (598,062)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(7,461)	94,784	87,654	(38,625)
Net (loss) income attributable to EQT Corporation	<u>\$ (1,585,994)</u>	<u>\$ 17,806</u>	<u>\$ (39,693)</u>	<u>\$ (636,687)</u>
Earnings per share of common stock attributable to EQT Corporation:				
Basic and diluted:				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (5.96)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (2.35)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.03)	0.36	0.34	(0.15)
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (5.99)</u>	<u>\$ 0.07</u>	<u>\$ (0.15)</u>	<u>\$ (2.50)</u>

(a) Includes impairment of long-lived assets of \$1,124.4 million recognized for the three months ended December 31, 2019. See Note 1.

(b) Quarterly net income (loss) per share amounts are standalone calculations and may not be additive to full-year amounts due to rounding and changes in outstanding shares.

20. Natural Gas Producing Activities (Unaudited)

The following supplementary information summarized presents the results of natural gas and oil activities in accordance with the successful efforts method of accounting for production activities.

Production Costs

The following tables present total aggregate capitalized costs and costs incurred related to natural gas, NGLs and oil production activities.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Capitalized costs			
Proved properties	\$ 17,994,820	\$ 17,648,731	\$ 18,920,855
Unproved properties	3,322,014	4,166,048	5,016,299
Total capitalized costs	21,316,834	21,814,779	23,937,154
Less: Accumulated depreciation and depletion	5,402,515	4,666,212	5,121,646
Net capitalized costs	\$ 15,914,319	\$ 17,148,567	\$ 18,815,508

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Costs incurred (a)			
Property acquisition:			
Proved properties (b)	\$ 40,316	\$ 77,099	\$ 5,251,711
Unproved properties (c)	154,128	198,854	3,310,995
Exploration (d)	7,223	1,708	15,505
Development	1,560,346	2,443,980	1,357,165

(a) Amounts exclude capital expenditures for facilities and information technology.

(b) Amounts in 2018 include \$5.2 million and \$9.2 million for the purchase of Marcellus and Utica wells, respectively, including the impact of measurement period adjustments for the 2017 acquisitions discussed in Note 8. Amounts in 2017 include \$2,530.4 million and \$1,192.0 million for the purchase of Marcellus wells and leases, respectively, acquired in the 2017 acquisitions discussed in Note 8, including the impact of measurement period adjustments for 2016 acquisitions. Amounts in 2017 also include \$1,228.6 million and \$0.3 million for the purchase of Utica wells and leases, respectively, acquired in the 2017 acquisitions discussed in Note 8.

(c) Amounts in 2017 include \$2,625.1 million and \$0.5 million for the purchase of Marcellus leases and Utica leases, respectively, acquired in the 2017 acquisitions discussed in Note 8.

(d) Amounts include capitalizable exploratory costs and exploration expense, excluding impairments.

Results of Operations for Producing Activities

The following table presents the results of operations related to natural gas, NGLs and oil production.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Sales of natural gas, NGLs and oil	\$ 3,791,414	\$ 4,695,519	\$ 2,651,318
Transportation and processing	1,752,752	1,697,001	1,164,783
Production	153,785	195,775	181,349
Exploration	7,223	6,765	17,565
Depreciation and depletion	1,538,745	1,569,038	970,985
Impairment/loss on sale/exchange of long-lived assets	1,138,287	2,709,976	—
Impairment and expiration of leases	556,424	279,708	7,552
Income tax (benefit) expense	(340,843)	(454,009)	121,359
Results of operations from producing activities, excluding corporate overhead	\$ (1,014,959)	\$ (1,308,735)	\$ 187,725

Reserve Information

Proved developed reserves represent only those reserves expected to be recovered from existing wells and support equipment. Proved undeveloped reserves represent proved reserves expected to be recovered from new wells after substantial development costs are incurred.

The Company's estimate of proved natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves was prepared by Company engineers. The engineer primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of the reserves estimate holds a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Michigan Technological University, a master's degree in chemical engineering from Colorado State University and an executive master of business administration in energy from the University of Oklahoma and has 19 years of experience in the oil and gas industry. To support the accurate and timely preparation and disclosure of its reserve estimates, the Company established internal controls over its reserve estimation processes and procedures, including the following: the price, heat content conversion rate and cost assumptions used in the economic model to determine the reserves are reviewed by management; division of interest and production volumes are reconciled between the system used to calculate the reserves and other accounting/measurement systems; the reserves reconciliation between prior year reserves and current year reserves is reviewed by senior management; and the estimates of proved natural gas, NGLs and crude oil reserves are audited by Ryder Scott Company, L.P. (Ryder Scott), an independent consulting firm hired by management. Since 1937, Ryder Scott has evaluated oil and gas properties and independently certified petroleum reserves quantities in the United States and internationally. There were no differences between the internally prepared and externally audited estimates.

In the course of its audit, Ryder Scott reviewed 100% of the total net natural gas, NGLs and oil proved reserves attributable to the Company's interests as of December 31, 2019. Ryder Scott conducted a detailed, well-by-well, audit of the Company's largest properties. For undeveloped locations, the Company determined, and Ryder Scott reviewed and approved, the areas within its acreage that the Company considered proven. Reserves were assigned and projected by the Company's reserve engineers for locations within these proven areas and approved by Ryder Scott based on offset production information and analogous type curves. In cases where historical production and pressure data was available and considered definitive, performance methods, including decline curve analysis, were used. Approximately 94% of the proved developed reserves attributable to producing wells or reserves that Ryder Scott reviewed were estimated using performance methods. The remaining 6% of those proved developed reserves were estimated by analogy, which calculates reserves based on correlation to comparable surrounding wells. All of the Company's proved reserves are located in the United States.

For all tables presented, NGLs and oil were converted at a rate of one Mbbl to approximately six million cubic feet (MMcf).

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
(MMcf)			
Natural gas, NGLs and oil			
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves:			
Balance at January 1	21,816,776	21,445,667	13,508,407
Revision of previous estimates	(4,907,239)	(1,124,904)	(2,766,981)
Purchase of hydrocarbons in place	—	—	9,389,638
Sale of hydrocarbons in place	—	(1,748,557)	(2,646)
Extensions, discoveries and other additions	2,067,753	4,739,233	2,225,141
Production	(1,507,896)	(1,494,663)	(907,892)
Balance at December 31	<u>17,469,394</u>	<u>21,816,776</u>	<u>21,445,667</u>
Proved developed reserves:			
Balance at January 1	11,550,161	11,297,956	6,842,958
Balance at December 31	12,443,987	11,550,161	11,297,956
Proved undeveloped reserves:			
Balance at January 1	10,266,615	10,147,711	6,665,449
Balance at December 31	5,025,407	10,266,615	10,147,711

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
(MMcf)			
Natural gas			
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves:			
Balance at January 1	20,805,452	19,830,236	12,331,867
Revision of previous estimates	(4,722,799)	(960,285)	(2,760,467)
Purchase of natural gas in place	—	—	8,890,145
Sale of natural gas in place	—	(1,331,391)	(1,210)
Extensions, discoveries and other additions	2,029,683	4,659,835	2,164,578
Production	(1,435,134)	(1,392,943)	(794,677)
Balance at December 31	<u>16,677,202</u>	<u>20,805,452</u>	<u>19,830,236</u>
Proved developed reserves:			
Balance at January 1	10,887,953	10,152,543	6,074,958
Balance at December 31	11,811,521	10,887,953	10,152,543
Proved undeveloped reserves:			
Balance at January 1	9,917,499	9,677,693	6,256,909
Balance at December 31	4,865,681	9,917,499	9,677,693

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Mbbbl)		
NGLs			
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves:			
Balance at January 1	162,395	258,507	189,695
Revision of previous estimates	(30,312)	(33,653)	(6,189)
Purchase of NGLs in place	—	—	82,894
Sale of NGLs in place	—	(59,080)	(100)
Extensions, discoveries and other additions	6,177	12,895	10,084
Production	(11,305)	(16,274)	(17,877)
Balance at December 31	126,955	162,395	258,507
Proved developed reserves:			
Balance at January 1	106,879	180,170	121,605
Balance at December 31	100,945	106,879	180,170
Proved undeveloped reserves:			
Balance at January 1	55,516	78,337	68,090
Balance at December 31	26,010	55,516	78,337

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Mbbbl)		
Oil			
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves:			
Balance at January 1	6,159	10,731	6,395
Revision of previous estimates	(428)	6,217	5,103
Purchase of oil in place	—	—	355
Sale of oil in place	—	(10,447)	(139)
Extensions, discoveries and other additions	168	338	9
Production	(822)	(680)	(992)
Balance at December 31	5,077	6,159	10,731
Proved developed reserves:			
Balance at January 1	3,489	10,731	6,395
Balance at December 31	4,466	3,489	10,731
Proved undeveloped reserves:			
Balance at January 1	2,670	—	—
Balance at December 31	611	2,670	—

The change in reserves during the year ended December 31, 2019 resulted from the following:

- Conversions into 2,646 Bcfe of proved undeveloped reserves to proved developed reserves.
- Extensions, discoveries and other additions of 2,068 Bcfe, which exceeded 2019 production of 1,508 Bcfe. Extensions, discoveries and other additions included an increase of 1,796 Bcfe from proved undeveloped additions associated with acreage that was previously unproved, but became proved due to 2019 reserve development that expanded the number of the Company's technically proven locations, implementation of, and alignment with, the Company's combo-development strategy and revisions to the Company's five-year drilling plan; 156 Bcfe from converting unproved reserves to proved developed reserves; and 116 Bcfe from extension of proved undeveloped reserves lateral lengths.
- Negative revisions of 4,508 Bcfe from proved undeveloped locations that are no longer expected to be developed within five years of initial booking as proved reserves as a result of implementation of the Company's combo-development strategy, which has refocused operations in the Company's core assets and driven execution of new development sequencing processes that emphasize productivity. While these efforts are expected to result in decreased well costs, they negatively impact proved undeveloped reserves as a result of (i) derecognizing previously-recorded proved undeveloped

reserves that are now outside the Company's substantially revised five-year capital allocation program for purposes of the Company's reserves calculations and (ii) executing new development sequencing processes that will result in increased probable-to-proved developed conversion.

The change in reserves during the year ended December 31, 2018 resulted from the following:

- Conversions into 2,722 Bcfe of proved undeveloped reserves to proved developed reserves.
- Extensions, discoveries and other additions of 4,739 Bcfe, which exceeded 2018 production of 1,495 Bcfe. Extensions, discoveries and other additions included an increase of 315 Bcfe from proved developed reserves extensions from reservoirs underlying acreage not previously booked as proved in the Company's Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Marcellus fields; 886 Bcfe from proved undeveloped reserves extensions from acreage proved by drilling activity in the Company's Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Marcellus fields; and 3,538 Bcfe from other proved undeveloped additions associated with acreage that was excluded from prior year proved reserves bookings, but subsequently became proved due to inclusion within the Company's five-year drilling plan.
- Negative revisions of 1,273 Bcfe from proved undeveloped locations that are no longer expected to be developed within five years of initial booking as proved reserves as a result of changes in the Company's future development plans to focus more heavily on developing the Company's core Pennsylvania assets.
- Upward revisions of 148 Bcfe from proved developed locations, due primarily to increased reserves from producing wells and improved commodity prices.
- Sale of hydrocarbons in place of 1,749 Bcfe due to the 2018 Divestitures described in Note 7.

The change in reserves during the year ended December 31, 2017 resulted from the following:

- Conversions into 987 Bcfe of proved undeveloped reserves to proved developed reserves.
- Increase of 3,330 Bcfe and 6,060 Bcfe associated with the acquisition of proved developed reserves and proved undeveloped reserves, respectively, in the Marcellus, Upper Devonian and Utica plays.
- Extensions, discoveries and other additions of 2,225 Bcfe, which exceeded the 2017 production of 908 Bcfe. Extensions, discoveries and other additions included an increase of 300 Bcfe from proved developed reserves extensions from reservoirs underlying acreage not previously booked as proved in the Company's Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Marcellus fields; 893 Bcfe from proved undeveloped reserves extensions from acreage proved by drilling activity in the Company's Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Marcellus fields; and 1,032 Bcfe from other proved undeveloped additions associated with acreage that was excluded from prior year proved reserves bookings, but subsequently became proved due to inclusion within the Company's five-year drilling plan.
- Negative revisions of 3,522 Bcfe from proved undeveloped locations, of which 3,074 Bcfe was from proved undeveloped locations that are no longer expected to be developed within five years of initial booking as proved reserves as a result of the Company's acquisition of new acreage.
- Upward revisions of 477 Bcfe from proved developed locations, due primarily to increased reserves from producing wells.
- Upward revisions of 278 Bcfe associated with previously booked locations whose economic lives had been extended due to improved commodity prices.

Standard Measure of Discounted Future Cash Flow

Management cautions that the standard measure of discounted future cash flows should not be viewed as an indication of the fair market value of natural gas and oil producing properties, nor of the future cash flows expected to be generated therefrom. The information presented does not give recognition to future changes in estimated reserves, selling prices or costs and has been discounted at a rate of 10%.

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The following table summarizes estimated future net cash flows from natural gas and crude oil reserves.

	December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Future cash inflows (a)	\$ 42,499,686	\$ 60,603,624	\$ 51,423,920
Future production costs (b)	(19,114,076)	(20,463,567)	(18,379,892)
Future development costs	(2,617,731)	(5,854,503)	(5,637,676)
Future income tax expenses	(3,013,667)	(6,823,621)	(5,811,125)
Future net cash flow	17,754,212	27,461,933	21,595,227
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(9,261,539)	(15,850,035)	(12,593,293)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 8,492,673	\$ 11,611,898	\$ 9,001,934

(a) The majority of the Company's production is sold through liquid trading points on interstate pipelines.

For 2019, reserves were computed using average first-day-of-the-month closing prices for the prior twelve months of \$55.69 per Bbl for WTI less regional adjustments of \$14.26 per Bbl, or \$41.43 per Bbl, and \$2.58 per MMBtu for NYMEX less regional adjustments of \$0.29 per MMBtu, or \$2.41 per Mcf. Regional adjustments were calculated using historical average realized prices received by the Company in the Appalachian Basin. For 2019, NGL pricing using average first-day-of-the-month closing prices for the prior twelve months for NGL components, adjusted using the regional component makeup of proved NGLs, resulted in a price of \$16.81 per Bbl.

For 2018, reserves were computed using average first-day-of-the-month closing prices for the prior twelve months of \$65.56 per Bbl for WTI less regional adjustments, \$2.888 per Dth for Columbia Gas Transmission Corp., \$2.568 per Dth for Dominion Transmission, Inc., \$2.587 per Dth for Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., \$2.320 per Dth for the Tennessee, zone 4-300 Leg of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company and \$2.939 per Dth for the Rockies Express Pipeline Zone 3. For 2018, NGL pricing using average first-day-of-the-month closing prices for the prior twelve months for NGL components, adjusted using the regional component makeup of produced NGLs, resulted in prices of \$21.93 per Bbl from certain West Virginia Marcellus reserves and \$33.89 per Bbl from Ohio Utica reserves.

For 2017, reserves were computed using average first-day-of-the-month closing prices for the prior twelve months of \$51.34 per Bbl for WTI less regional adjustments, \$2.801 per Dth for Columbia Gas Transmission Corp., \$2.100 per Dth for Dominion Transmission, Inc., \$2.914 per Dth for the East Tennessee Natural Gas Pipeline, \$2.058 per Dth for Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., \$1.995 per Dth for the Tennessee, zone 4-300 Leg of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, \$2.321 per Dth for the Tennessee LA 500 Leg of Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, \$2.665 per Dth for Waha and \$2.840 per Dth for the Rockies Express Pipeline Zone 3. For 2017, NGL pricing using average first-day-of-the-month closing prices for the prior twelve months for NGL components, adjusted using the regional component makeup of produced NGLs, resulted in prices of \$23.07 per Bbl from certain West Virginia Marcellus reserves, \$31.11 per Bbl from certain Kentucky reserves, \$29.47 per Bbl from Ohio Utica reserves and \$27.93 per Bbl from Permian reserves.

(b) Includes approximately \$1,186 million, \$883 million and \$1,400 million for future plugging and abandonment costs as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Holding production and development costs constant, a change in price of \$0.10 per Dth for natural gas, \$10 per barrel for NGLs and \$10 per barrel for oil would result in a change in the December 31, 2019 discounted future net cash flows before income taxes of the Company's proved reserves of approximately \$809 million, \$163 million and \$24 million, respectively.

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The following table summarizes the changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(Thousands)		
Net sales and transfers of natural gas and oil produced	\$ (1,884,877)	\$ (2,802,742)	\$ (1,305,186)
Net changes in prices, production and development costs	(3,502,434)	2,949,606	2,236,183
Extensions, discoveries and improved recovery, net of related costs	870,504	1,616,653	1,269,712
Development costs incurred	1,002,389	1,630,506	712,635
Net purchase of minerals in place	—	—	5,357,921
Net sale of minerals in place	—	(849,162)	(284)
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	(2,080,040)	(811,576)	(297,437)
Accretion of discount	900,004	834,026	115,437
Net change in income taxes	1,444,368	(289,549)	(1,477,603)
Timing and other (a)	130,861	332,202	1,401,802
Net (decrease) increase	(3,119,225)	2,609,964	8,013,180
Balance at January 1	11,611,898	9,001,934	988,754
Balance at December 31	\$ 8,492,673	\$ 11,611,898	\$ 9,001,934

(a) Timing and other for the year ended December 31, 2017 was primarily driven by timing changes to the Company's development plan as a result of the Rice Merger described in Note 8.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act)) was conducted as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). The Company's internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Accordingly, even effective controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019.

Ernst & Young LLP (Ernst & Young), the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Ernst & Young's attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting appears in Part II, Item 8., of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

On February 26, 2020, the Board of Directors approved compensation decisions for the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Toby Z. Rice. For 2020, the Board of Directors determined that Mr. Rice's base salary will remain \$1.00, approved an annual cash incentive target for Mr. Rice of \$1 million and approved long-term equity compensation awards for Mr. Rice of (i) 1,000,000 options, having an exercise price per share of \$10.00, and (ii) 458,716 incentive performance share units. The Board of Directors also approved a pro-rated equity award for Mr. Rice in respect of his service as President and Chief Executive Officer during the second half of 2019 consisting of 366,972 incentive performance share units. The forms of award agreement for these awards are provided as exhibits to this Form 10-K.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The following information is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2020 annual meeting of shareholders, which proxy statement is expected to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019:

- Information required by Item 401 of Regulation S-K with respect to directors is incorporated herein by reference from the sections captioned "Item No. 1 – Election of Directors," and "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" in the Company's definitive proxy statement;
- Information required by Item 405 of Regulation S-K with respect to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated herein by reference from the section captioned "Delinquent – Section 16(a) Reports" in the Company's definitive proxy statement;
- Information required by Item 407(d)(4) of Regulation S-K with respect to disclosure of the existence of the Company's separately-designated standing Audit Committee and the identification of the members of the Audit Committee is incorporated herein by reference from the section captioned "Corporate Governance and Board Matters – Board Meetings and Committees – Audit Committee" in the Company's definitive proxy statement; and
- Information required by Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K with respect to disclosure of the Company's audit committee financial expert is incorporated herein by reference from the section captioned "Corporate Governance and Board Matters – Board Meetings and Committees – Audit Committee" in the Company's definitive proxy statement.

Information required by Item 401 of Regulation S-K with respect to executive officers is included after Item 4 at the end of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Information about our Executive Officers (as of February 27, 2020)," and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics applicable to all directors and employees, including the principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. The code of business conduct and ethics is posted on the Company's website <http://www.eqt.com> (accessible by clicking on the "Investors" link on the main page, followed by the "Governance" heading, then the "Governance Documents" link), and a printed copy will be delivered free of charge on request by writing to the corporate secretary at EQT Corporation, c/o Corporate Secretary, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirement regarding certain amendments to, or waivers from, provisions of its code of business conduct and ethics by posting such information on the Company's website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The following information is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2020 annual meeting of shareholders, which proxy statement is expected to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019:

- Information required by Item 402 of Regulation S-K with respect to named executive officer and director compensation is incorporated herein by reference from the sections captioned "Executive Compensation – Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Executive Compensation – Compensation Tables," "Executive Compensation – Compensation Policies and Practices and Risk Management," and "Directors' Compensation" in the Company's definitive proxy statement; and
- Information required by paragraphs (e)(4) and (e)(5) of Item 407 of Regulation S-K with respect to certain matters related to the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors is incorporated herein by reference from the sections captioned "Corporate Governance and Board Matters – Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Executive Compensation – Report of the Management Development and Compensation Committee" in the Company's definitive proxy statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information required by Item 403 of Regulation S-K with respect to stock ownership of significant shareholders, directors and executive officers is incorporated herein by reference to the sections captioned "Equity Ownership – Stock Ownership of Significant Shareholders" and "Equity Ownership – Equity Ownership of Directors and Executive Officers" in the Company's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2020 annual meeting of shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table and related footnotes provide information as of December 31, 2019 with respect to shares of the Company's common stock that may be issued under the Company's existing equity compensation plans, including the 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2019 LTIP), 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2014 LTIP), the 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2009 LTIP), the 1999 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Incentive Plan (1999 NEDSIP), the 2005 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (2005 DDCP), the 1999 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (1999 DDCP), the 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (2008 ESPP), and the 2014 Rice Energy Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (Rice LTIP):

Plan Category	Number Of Securities To Be Issued Upon Exercise Of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (A)	Weighted Average Exercise Price Of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (B)	Number Of Securities Remaining Available For Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans, Excluding Securities Reflected In Column A (C)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Shareholders (1)	6,056,224 (2)	\$ 28.37 (3)	15,306,952 (4)
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Shareholders (5)	35,860 (6)	N/A	135,530 (7)
Total	6,092,084	\$ 28.37	15,442,482

(1) Consists of the 2019 LTIP, 2014 LTIP, the 2009 LTIP, the 1999 NEDSIP and the 2008 ESPP. Effective as of July 10, 2019 in connection with the adoption of the 2019 LTIP, the Company ceased making new grants under the 2014 LTIP. Effective as of April 30, 2014, in connection with the adoption of the 2014 LTIP, the Company ceased making new grants under the 2009 LTIP. Effective as of April 22, 2009, in connection with the adoption of the 2009 LTIP, the Company ceased making new grants under the 1999 NEDSIP. The 2014 LTIP, the 2009 LTIP and the 1999 NEDSIP remain effective solely for the purpose of issuing shares upon the exercise or payout of awards outstanding under such plans on July 10, 2019 (for the 2014 LTIP), April 30, 2014 (for the 2009 LTIP) and April 22, 2009 (for the 1999 NEDSIP).

(2) Consists of (i) 1,598,415 shares subject to outstanding performance awards under the 2014 LTIP, inclusive of dividend reinvestments thereon (counted at a 3X multiple assuming maximum performance is achieved under the awards (representing 2,345,659 *target and confirmed* awards and dividend reinvestments thereon)), (ii) 117,102 shares subject to outstanding directors' deferred stock units under the 2014 LTIP, inclusive of dividend reinvestments thereon, (iii) 956,314 shares subject to outstanding stock options under the 2009 LTIP; (iv) 22,152 shares subject to outstanding directors' deferred stock units under the 2009 LTIP, inclusive of dividend reinvestments thereon, and (v) 664 shares subject to outstanding directors' deferred stock units under the 1999 NEDSIP, inclusive of dividend reinvestments thereon.

(3) The weighted-average exercise price is calculated solely based on outstanding stock options under the 2019 LTIP, 2014 LTIP and the 2009 LTIP and excludes deferred stock units under the 2019 LTIP, 2014 LTIP, the 2009 LTIP and the 1999 NEDSIP and performance awards under the 2019 LTIP, 2014 LTIP and 2009 LTIP. The weighted average remaining term of the stock options was 5.94 years as of December 31, 2019.

(4) Consists of (i) 14,891,683 shares available for future issuance under the 2019 LTIP, (ii) zero shares available for future issuance under the 2014 LTIP, (iii) 29,924 shares under the 2009 LTIP and (iv) 385,345 shares available for future issuance under the 2008 ESPP. As of December 31, 2019, no shares were subject to purchase under the 2008 ESPP.

(5) Consists of the 2005 DDCP, the 1999 DDCP and the Rice LTIP each of which are described below.

(6) Consists of (i) 35,860 shares invested in the EQT common stock fund, payable in shares of common stock, allocated to non-employee directors' accounts under the 2005 DDCP and the 1999 DDCP as of December 31, 2019.

(7) Consists of 135,530 shares available for future issuance under the 2005 DDCP as of December 31, 2019. No future awards are available for issuance under the Rice LTIP.

2005 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan

The 2005 DDCP was adopted by the Compensation Committee, effective January 1, 2005. Neither the original adoption of the plan nor its amendments required approval by the Company's shareholders. The plan allows non-employee directors to defer all or a portion of their directors' fees and retainers. Amounts deferred are payable on or following retirement from the Company's Board of Directors unless an early payment is authorized after the director suffers an unforeseeable financial emergency. In addition to deferred directors' fees and retainers, the deferred stock units granted to directors on or after January 1, 2005 under the 1999 NEDSIP, the 2009 LTIP and the 2014 LTIP are administered under this plan.

1999 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan

The 1999 DDCP was suspended as of December 31, 2004. The plan continues to operate for the sole purpose of administering vested amounts deferred under the plan on or prior to December 31, 2004. Deferred amounts are generally payable on or following retirement from the Company's Board of Directors but may be payable earlier if an early payment is authorized after a director suffers an unforeseeable financial emergency. In addition to deferred directors' fees and retainers and a one-time grant of deferred shares in 1999 resulting from the curtailment of the directors' retirement plan, the deferred stock units granted to directors and vested prior to January 1, 2005 under the 1999 NEDSIP are administered under this plan.

Rice Energy Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan

The Board of Directors of Rice Energy adopted the Rice Energy Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective as of May 9, 2014), which was assumed by the Company in connection with the Rice Merger for employees and non-employee directors of the Company and any of its affiliates. The Company may issue long-term equity-based awards under the plan. Employees and non-employee directors of the Company or any affiliate, including subsidiaries, are eligible to receive awards under the plan.

The aggregate number of shares that may be issued under the plan is 6,475,000 shares, subject to proportionate adjustment in the event of stock splits, recapitalizations, mergers and similar events. Shares subject to awards that (i) expire or are canceled, forfeited, exchanged, settled in cash, or otherwise terminated and (ii) are delivered by the participant or withheld from an award to satisfy tax withholding requirements, and delivered or withheld to pay the exercise price of an option, will again be available for awards under the plan.

The plan is administered by the Compensation Committee, except to the extent the Company's Board of Directors elects to administer the plan.

The plan authorizes the granting of awards in any of the following forms: performance awards, restricted stock units, dividend equivalent rights, market-priced options to purchase stock, stock appreciation rights, other share-based awards that are denominated or payable in, valued in whole or in part by reference to, or otherwise based on stock, and cash-based awards.

The Company's Board of Directors may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue or terminate the plan at any time, except that no amendment may be made without the approval of the Company's shareholders if shareholder approval is required by any federal or state law or regulation or by the rules of any exchange on which the stock may then be listed, or if the amendment, alteration or other change increases the number of shares available under the plan, or if the Company's Board of Directors in its discretion determines that obtaining such shareholder approval is for any reason advisable.

Shares to be delivered pursuant to awards under the plan may be shares made available from (i) authorized but unissued shares of stock, (ii) treasury stock, or (iii) previously issued shares of stock reacquired by the Company, including shares purchased on the open market.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information required by Items 404 and 407(a) of Regulation S-K with respect to director independence and related person transactions is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Corporate Governance and Board Matters – Independence and Related Person Transactions" in the Company's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2020 annual meeting of shareholders, which proxy statement is expected to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information required by Item 9(e) of Schedule 14A is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Item No. 3 – Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Company's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2020 annual meeting of shareholders, which proxy statement is expected to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statements Schedules

		Page Reference
(a) 1	Financial Statements	
	Statements of Consolidated Operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019	63
	Statements of Consolidated Comprehensive Income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019	64
	Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019	65
	Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018	66
	Statements of Consolidated Equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019	67
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EQT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS AND RESERVES
FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	
Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	(Deductions) Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Additions Charged to Other Accounts	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
(Thousands)					
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets:					
2019	\$ 351,408	\$ 84,260	\$ 1,114	\$ (13,338)	\$ 423,444
2018	262,392	98,311	—	(9,295)	351,408
2017	201,422	70,063	—	(9,093)	262,392

All other schedules are omitted since the subject matter thereof is either not present or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedules.

3 Exhibits

Exhibits	Description	Method of Filing
2.01	Separation and Distribution Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2018, by and among the Company, Equitrans Midstream Corporation and, solely for certain limited purposes therein, EQT Production Company.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 13, 2018.
2.02	Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2018, by and between the Company and Equitrans Midstream Corporation.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 13, 2018.
2.03	Employee Matters Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2018, by and between the Company and Equitrans Midstream Corporation.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.4 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 13, 2018.
2.04	Shareholder and Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2018, by and between the Company and Equitrans Midstream Corporation.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 13, 2018.
3.01	Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company (amended through November 13, 2017).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 14, 2017.
3.02	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (amended through November 13, 2017).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 14, 2017.
4.01(a)	Indenture dated as of April 1, 1983 between the Company and Pittsburgh National Bank, as Trustee.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01(a) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2007.
4.01(b)	Instrument appointing Bankers Trust Company as successor trustee to Pittsburgh National Bank.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01(b) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 1998.
4.01(c)	Supplemental Indenture dated March 15, 1991 between the Company and Bankers Trust Company.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01(f) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 1996.
4.01(d)	Resolution adopted August 19, 1991 by the Ad Hoc Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company and Addenda Nos. 1 through 27, establishing the terms and provisions of the Series A Medium-Term Notes.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01(g) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 1996.
4.01(e)	Resolutions adopted July 6, 1992 and February 19, 1993 by the Ad Hoc Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company and Addenda Nos. 1 through 8, establishing the terms and provisions of the Series B Medium-Term Notes.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01(h) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 1997.
4.01(f)	Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 30, 2008 between the Company and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, pursuant to which the Company assumed the obligations of Equitable Resources, Inc. under the related Indenture.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01(g) to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on July 1, 2008.
4.02(a)	Indenture dated as of July 1, 1996 between the Company and The Bank of New York, as successor to Bank of Montreal Trust Company, as Trustee.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01(a) to Form S-4 Registration Statement (#333-103178) filed on February 13, 2003.
4.02(b)	Resolutions adopted January 18 and July 18, 1996 by the Board of Directors of the Company and Resolution adopted July 18, 1996 by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, establishing the terms and provisions of the 7.75% Debentures issued July 29, 1996.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01(j) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 1996.
4.02(c)	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 30, 2008 between the Company and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, pursuant to which the Company assumed the obligations of Equitable Resources, Inc. under the related Indenture.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.02(f) to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on July 1, 2008.
4.03(a)	Indenture dated as of March 18, 2008 between the Company and The Bank of New York, as Trustee.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on March 18, 2008.
4.03(b)	Cross-reference table for Indenture dated as of March 18, 2008 (listed as Exhibit 4.03(a) above) and the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 4.03(b).

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4.03(c)	Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 30, 2008 between the Company and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, pursuant to which the Company assumed the obligations of Equitable Resources, Inc. under the related Indenture.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.03(c) to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on July 1, 2008.
4.03(d)	Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 15, 2009 between the Company and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, pursuant to which the 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 were issued.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on May 15, 2009.
4.03(e)	Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 7, 2011 between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, pursuant to which the 4.875% Senior Notes due 2021 were issued.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 7, 2011.
4.03(f)	Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 4, 2017 between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, pursuant to which the Floating Rate Notes due 2020 were issued.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 4, 2017.
4.03(g)	Sixth Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 4, 2017 between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, pursuant to which the 2.500% Senior Notes due 2020 were issued.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 4, 2017.
4.03(h)	Seventh Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 4, 2017 between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, pursuant to which the 3.000% Senior Notes due 2022 were issued.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 4, 2017.
4.03(i)	Eighth Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 4, 2017 between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, pursuant to which the 3.900% Senior Notes due 2027 were issued.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 4, 2017.
4.03(j)	Ninth Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 21, 2020 between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, pursuant to which the 6.125% Senior Notes due 2025 were issued.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on January 21, 2020.
4.03(k)	Tenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 21, 2020 between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, pursuant to which the 7.000% Senior Notes due 2030 were issued.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on January 21, 2020.
4.04	Description of Capital Stock.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on July 15, 2019.
10.01	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2017, among the Company, PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and an L/C Issuer and the other lenders party thereto.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on August 3, 2017.
10.02	Term Loan Agreement, dated as of May 31, 2019, by and among the Company, PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the other lenders party thereto.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on May 31, 2019.
*10.03(a)	2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated through July 11, 2012).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended June 30, 2012.
*10.03(b)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (pre-2012 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.01(q) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2010.
*10.03(c)	Form of Amendment to Stock Option Award Agreements.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended June 30, 2011.
*10.03(d)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2012 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(n) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2011.
*10.03(e)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Phantom Stock Unit Awards) under 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (pre-2013 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(b) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2012.
*10.03(f)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2013 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(t) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2012.
*10.03(g)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Phantom Stock Unit Awards) under 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2013 and 2014 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(s) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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*10.03(h)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2014 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(v) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2013.
*10.04(a)	2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on May 1, 2014.
*10.04(b)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Phantom Stock Unit Awards) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03(b) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2014.
*10.04(c)	2015 Executive Performance Incentive Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03(d) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2014.
*10.04(d)	Form of Participant Award Agreement under 2015 Executive Performance Incentive Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03(e) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2014.
*10.04(e)	Amendment to 2015 Executive Performance Incentive Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03(f) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2014.
*10.04(f)	2016 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(g) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2015.
*10.04(g)	Form of Participant Award Agreement under 2016 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(h) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2015.
*10.04(h)	2016 Restricted Stock Award Agreement (Standard) for Robert J. McNally.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended March 31, 2016.
*10.04(i)	Form of 2016 Value Driver Performance Award Agreement.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(i) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(j)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (pre-2017 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03(c) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2014.
*10.04(k)	2017 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(l) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2016.
*10.04(l)	Form of Participant Award Agreement under 2017 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(m) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2016.
*10.04(m)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2017 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(k) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2016.
*10.04(n)	Form of 2017 Value Driver Performance Award Agreement.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(n) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(o)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Standard) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(o) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(p)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (pre-2018 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(d) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2016.
*10.04(q)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2018 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(r) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2017.
*10.04(r)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (Standard) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2018 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(s) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2017.
*10.04(s)	Form of 2018 Value Driver Performance Award Agreement.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(s) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.

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*10.04(t)	Form of 2018 Restricted Stock Units Award Agreement (Standard) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2018 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(t) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(u)	2018 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(t) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2017.
*10.04(v)	Form of Participant Award Agreement under 2018 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (executive officers).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(u) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2017.
*10.04(w)	Form of Participant Award Agreement under 2018 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(w) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(x)	Form of 2018 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Transaction).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(y) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(y)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2019 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(z) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(z)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (Standard) under 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2019 grants).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(aa) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(aa)	2019 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(bb) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.04(bb)	Form of Participant Award Agreement under 2019 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(cc) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.05	Rice Energy Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated May 9, 2014).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Rice Energy Inc.'s Form 10-Q (#001-36273) for the quarter ended June 30, 2014.
*10.06(a)	2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form S-8 (#333-232657) filed on July 15, 2019.
*10.06(b)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Non-Employee Directors) under 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.06(b).
*10.06(c)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Standard) under 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.06(c).
*10.06(d)	Form of Incentive Performance Share Unit Program under 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.06(d).
*10.06(e)	Form of Participant Award Agreement under 2020 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.06(e).
*10.06(f)	Form of Stock Appreciation Rights Award Agreement under 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.06(f).
*10.06(g)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Stock Option) under 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.06(g).
*10.07	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Directors) for Rice Energy Inc.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to Rice Energy Inc.'s Amendment No. 2 to Form S-1 Registration Statement (#333-192894) filed on January 8, 2014.
*10.08(a)	1999 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Incentive Plan (as amended and restated December 3, 2008).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02(a) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2008.
*10.08(b)	Form of Participant Award Agreement (Phantom Stock Unit Awards) under 1999 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Incentive Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.04(c) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2006.
*10.09	2016 Executive Short-Term Incentive Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on April 21, 2016.

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*10.10	2019 Supplemental Short-Term Incentive Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.01 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended September 30, 2019.
*10.11	2006 Payroll Deduction and Contribution Program (as amended and restated July 7, 2015).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.06 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended June 30, 2015.
*10.12(a)	1999 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (as amended and restated December 3, 2014).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.08 to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2014.
*10.12(b)	Amendment to 1999 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (as amended October 2, 2018).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended September 30, 2018.
*10.13(a)	2005 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (as amended and restated December 3, 2014).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.09 to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2014.
*10.13(b)	Amendment to 2005 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (as amended October 2, 2018).	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended September 30, 2018.
*10.14	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Company and executive officers and outside directors.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2008.
*10.15	Form of Amendment of Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.16	Separation and Release Agreement, dated as of November 13, 2017, among the Company, EQT RE, LLC and Daniel J. Rice IV.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 17, 2017.
*10.17(a)	Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of March 10, 2016, between the Company and Robert J. McNally.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended March 31, 2016.
*10.17(b)	Amendment of Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2018, by and among the Company, Equitrans Midstream Corporation and Robert J. McNally.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13(b) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.17(c)	Agreement and Release, dated as of July 19, 2019, by and between the Company and Robert J. McNally.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.05 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended June 30, 2019.
*10.17(d)	Letter Agreement, effective October 1, 2019, by and between the Company and Robert J. McNally.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 2, 2019.
*10.18(a)	Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of November 13, 2018, by and between the Company and Jimmi Sue Smith.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on November 13, 2018.
*10.18(b)	Agreement and Release, dated as of September 9, 2019, by and between the Company and Jimmi Sue Smith.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended September 30, 2019.
*10.18(c)	Letter Agreement, effective October 1, 2019, by and between the Company and Jimmi Sue Smith.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 2, 2019.
*10.19(a)	Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of November 13, 2018, by and between the Company and Jonathan M. Lushko.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.19(b)	Agreement and Release, dated as of July 17, 2019, by and between the Company and Jonathan M. Lushko.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.03 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended June 30, 2019.
*10.20(a)	Offer Letter, dated March 4, 2019, by and between the Company and Gary E. Gould.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on March 7, 2019.
*10.20(b)	Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of March 6, 2019, by and between the Company and Gary E. Gould.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended March 31, 2019.

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*10.20(c)	Agreement and Release, dated as of August 22, 2019, by and between the Company and Gary E. Gould.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.02 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended September 30, 2019.
*10.20(d)	Letter Agreement, effective October 21, 2019, by and between the Company and Gary E. Gould.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.20(d).
*10.20(e)	Stock Option Inducement Award Agreement, dated April 22, 2019, issued to Gary E. Gould.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Form S-8 (#333-230969) filed on April 22, 2019.
*10.20(f)	Performance Share Unit Inducement Award Agreement, dated April 22, 2019, issued to Gary E. Gould.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Form S-8 (#333-230969) filed on April 22, 2019.
*10.20(g)	Restricted Stock Inducement Award Agreement (Cliff Vesting), dated April 22, 2019, issued to Gary E. Gould.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Form S-8 (#333-230969) filed on April 22, 2019.
*10.20(h)	Restricted Stock Inducement Award Agreement (Ratable Vesting), dated April 22, 2019, issued to Gary E. Gould.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Form S-8 (#333-230969) filed on April 22, 2019.
*10.21(a)	Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of November 13, 2018, by and between the Company and Erin R. Centofanti.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.21(b)	Agreement and Release, dated as of May 7, 2019, by and between the Company and Erin R. Centofanti.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.04 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended June 30, 2019.
*10.22(a)	Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2017, by and between the Company and Donald M. Jenkins.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.16(a) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.22(b)	Amendment of Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2018, by and among the Company, Equitrans Midstream Corporation and Donald M. Jenkins.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.16(b) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.22(c)	Amendment No. 2, dated October 7, 2019, to the Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, by and between the Company and Donald M. Jenkins.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 7, 2019.
*10.22(d)	Agreement and Release, dated as of January 9, 2020, by and between the Company and Donald M. Jenkins.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.22(d).
*10.23	Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated July 29, 2015, by and between the Company and Steven T. Schlotterbeck.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on July 31, 2015.
*10.24(a)	Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated July 29, 2015, by and between the Company and David L. Porges.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on July 31, 2015.
*10.24(b)	Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Employment Agreement, dated October 26, 2018, by and between the Company and David L. Porges.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.19(b) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.24(c)	Letter Agreement, effective October 1, 2019, by and between the Company and David L. Porges.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 2, 2019.
*10.25(a)	Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, by and between the Company and David E. Schlosser, Jr.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2017.
*10.25(b)	Agreement and Release, dated October 26, 2018, by and between the Company and David E. Schlosser, Jr.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.20(b) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2018.
*10.25(c)	Letter Agreement, effective October 1, 2019, by and between the Company and David E. Schlosser, Jr.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K (#001-3551) filed on October 2, 2019.
*10.26(a)	Offer Letter, dated as of July 26, 2017, by and between the Company and Jeremiah J. Ashcroft II	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18(a) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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*10.26(b)	Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of August 7, 2017, by and between the Company and Jeremiah J. Ashcroft III.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18(b) to Form 10-K (#001-3551) for the year ended December 31, 2017.
*10.26(c)	Agreement and Release, dated as of August 13, 2018, by and between the Company and Jeremiah J. Ashcroft III.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q (#001-3551) for the quarter ended September 30, 2018.
*10.27(a)	Offer Letter, dated January 13, 2020, by and between the Company and Kyle Derham.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.27(a).
*10.27(b)	Services Agreement, dated as of January 13, 2020, by and between the Company and Kyle Derham.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.27(b).
10.28(a)	Offer Letter, dated December 18, 2019, by and between the Company and David M. Khani.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.28(a).
10.28(b)	Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated January 3, 2020, by and between the Company and David M. Khani.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.28(b).
*10.29(a)	Offer Letter, dated January 6, 2020, by and between the Company and William E. Jordan.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.29(a).
*10.29(b)	Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated January 6, 2020, by and between the Company and William E. Jordan.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.29(b).
*10.30(a)	Offer Letter, dated July 18, 2019, by and between the Company and Richard Anthony Duran.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.30(a).
*10.30(b)	Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated August 5, 2019, by and between the Company and Richard Anthony Duran.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.30(b).
*10.30(c)	Relocation Expense Reimbursement Agreement, dated July 24, 2019, by and between the Company and Richard Anthony Duran.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.30(c).
*10.31(a)	Offer Letter, dated July 16, 2019, by and between the Company and Lesley Evancho.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.31(a).
*10.31(b)	Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated July 19, 2019, by and between the Company and Lesley Evancho.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 10.31(b).
*10.32	Employee Savings Plan.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form S-8 (#333-230970) filed on April 22, 2019.
21	Schedule of Subsidiaries.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 21.
23.01	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 23.01.
23.02	Consent of Ryder Scott Company, L.P.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 23.1 to Form 8-K/A (#001-3551) filed on February 25, 2020.
31.01	Rule 13(a)-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 31.01.
31.02	Rule 13(a)-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 31.02.
32	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer.	Furnished herewith as Exhibit 32.
99	Independent Petroleum Engineers' Audit Report.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K/A (#001-3551) filed on February 25, 2020.
101	Interactive Data File.	Filed herewith as Exhibit 101.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File.	Formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101.

Each management contract and compensatory arrangement in which any director or any named executive officer participates has been marked with an asterisk ()*

The Company agrees to furnish to the SEC, upon request, copies of instruments with respect to long-term debt that have not previously been filed.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

EQT CORPORATION

By: /s/ Toby Z. Rice
Toby Z. Rice
President and Chief Executive Officer
February 27, 2020

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>/s/ TOBY Z. RICE</u> Toby Z. Rice (Principal Executive Officer)	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ DAVID M. KHANI</u> David M. Khani (Principal Financial Officer)	Chief Financial Officer	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ TODD M. JAMES</u> Todd M. James (Principal Accounting Officer)	Chief Accounting Officer	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ LYDIA I. BEEBE</u> Lydia I. Beebe	Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ PHILIP G. BEHRMAN</u> Philip G. Behrman	Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ LEE M. CANAAN</u> Lee M. Canaan	Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ JANET L. CARRIG</u> Janet L. Carrig	Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ KATHRYN J. JACKSON</u> Kathryn J. Jackson	Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ JOHN F. MCCARTNEY</u> John F. McCartney	Chairman	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ JAMES T. MCMANUS II</u> James T. McManus II	Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ ANITA M. POWERS</u> Anita M. Powers	Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ DANIEL J. RICE IV</u> Daniel J. Rice IV	Director	February 27, 2020
<u>/s/ STEPHEN A. THORINGTON</u>	Director	February 27, 2020

Stephen A. Thorington

/s/ HALLIE A. VANDERHIDER

Hallie A. Vanderhider

Director

February 27, 2020

CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE
Indenture dated as of March 18, 2008

Trust Indenture Act of 1939 Section	Indenture Section
310 (a)	11.04(a)
(b)	11.04(b); 11.05
311 (a)	Not Applicable
(b)	Not Applicable
312 (a)	10.03
(b)	11.10
(c)	11.10
313 (a)	10.01
(b)	10.01
(c)	10.01; 16.04
(d)	10.01(b)
314 (a)	10.02
(b)	Not Applicable
(c)	16.01
(d)	Not Applicable
(e)	16.01(b)
(f)	Not Applicable
315 (a)	11.01; 11.02
(b)	11.03; 16.04
(c)	11.02
(d)	11.02
(e)	7.08
316 (a)	7.06
(b)	7.07
(c)	8.02(e); 14.02(d)
317 (a)	7.03; 7.04
(b)	6.03
318 (a)	16.02

Note: This Cross-Reference Table shall not, for any purpose, be deemed to be a part of the Indenture.

EQT CORPORATION

RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AWARD AGREEMENT (FOR NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTORS)

Non-transferable

G R A N T T O

(“Grantee”)DATE OF GRANT: _____
(“Grant Date”)

by EQT Corporation (the “Company”) of [_____] restricted stock units, consisting of (i) [_____] restricted stock units that will be settled through the delivery of shares of the Company’s common stock (“Common Stock”, and such restricted stock units, the “Share-Settled RSUs”) and (ii) the right to receive a cash payment equal to the value of [_____] shares of Common Stock (such restricted stock units, the “Cash-Settled RSUs”), pursuant to and subject to the provisions of the EQT Corporation 20[] Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the “Plan”), and the terms and conditions set forth in this award agreement (this “Agreement”).

By accepting the Restricted Stock Units awarded under this Agreement, Grantee shall be deemed to have (i) acknowledged receipt of the Restricted Stock Units granted on the Grant Date (the terms of which are subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Plan) and copies of this Agreement and the Plan, and (ii) agreed to be bound by all the provisions of this Agreement and the Plan.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Defined Terms. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Plan. In addition, and notwithstanding any contrary definition in the Plan, for purposes of this Agreement:

- (a) “Qualifying Change of Control” means a Change of Control (as then defined in the Plan) unless (i) Grantee’s Restricted Stock Units are assumed by the surviving entity of the Change of Control (or otherwise equitably converted or substituted in connection with the Change of Control in a manner approved by the Committee) or (ii) the Company is the surviving entity of the Change of Control.
 - (b) “Qualifying Termination” means the Grantee ceases to serve as member of the Company’s Board for any reason other than a voluntary resignation by the Grantee.
-

- (c) “Restricted Stock Units” means collectively, the Cash-Settled RSUs and the Share-Settled RSUs, together with any additional restricted stock units accumulated from dividend equivalents in accordance with Section 4 of this Agreement.
- (d) “Service” shall mean the Grantee’s service as a member of the Company’s Board.
- (e) “Vesting Date” is defined in Section 2 of this Agreement.

2. Vesting of Restricted Stock Units. The Restricted Stock Units have been credited to a bookkeeping account on behalf of Grantee and do not represent actual shares of Common Stock until and unless they are settled into shares of Common Stock. Grantee shall have no right to exchange the Restricted Stock Units for cash, stock or any other benefit and shall be a mere unsecured creditor of the Company with respect to such Restricted Stock Units and any future rights to benefits.

Except as may be otherwise determined by the Board, the Restricted Stock Units will fully vest and become non-forfeitable on the earliest to occur of the following (the “Vesting Date”):

- (a) The date of the Company’s annual shareholder meeting; provided Grantee has continued Service through such date;
- (b) A Qualifying Change of Control, provided Grantee has continued Service through such date; or
- (c) The Grantee’s Qualifying Termination.

Except as provided above or as may be otherwise provided under any written agreement between Grantee and the Company, if any, in the event Grantee’s Service terminates for any other reason other than a Qualifying Termination, unless otherwise determined by the Board, all of Grantee’s Restricted Stock Units will immediately be forfeited without further consideration or any act or action by Grantee or the Company.

3. Form and Time of Payment; Withholding; Deferrals.

- (a) Generally. Subject to Section 3(d), the “Payment Date” for Restricted Stock Units vesting pursuant to Section 2 shall be a date selected by the Company that is within the thirty (30) days period following the applicable Vesting Date.
- (b) Settlement. Except as otherwise set forth in Section 3(d) hereof, each vested Share-Settled RSU shall be paid on the Payment Date through delivery of one (1) share of Common Stock and each vested Cash-Settled RSU shall be paid through a cash payment equal to the Fair Market Value per share of the Company’s Common Stock as of the business day immediately preceding the applicable Vesting Date; provided, however, that, subject to any applicable limitations under the Plan, the Committee may determine, in its discretion and for any reason, that some or all of

the Cash-Settled RSUs will be paid in whole or in part in shares of Common Stock equal to one share of Common Stock for each such Cash-Settled RSU of Restricted Stock Units then vesting (or portion thereof determined by the Committee).

- (c) Withholding. If, and to the extent, required by applicable law, the Company may withhold sufficient shares of Common Stock and/or cash to be delivered on the Payment Date in respect of the vested Restricted Stock Units to satisfy any withholding obligations of the Company pursuant to the Plan.
- (d) Deferrals. The Grantee may elect, subject to the terms and conditions of the EQT Corporation 2005 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan, as may amended from time to time (the "DDCP"), to defer the distribution of all or any portion of the Restricted Stock Units that would otherwise be paid to the Grantee hereunder (any Restricted Stock Units so deferred, the "Deferred RSUs"). Upon the vesting of Deferred RSUs, the applicable number of Deferred RSUs shall be credited to a bookkeeping account established on the Grantee's behalf under the DDCP and shall be distributed to the Participant in accordance with the Grantee's deferral election and the terms and conditions of the DDCP. All Deferred RSUs shall, when vested, be considered "Phantom Stock" (as defined in the DDCP), and shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the DDCP as applicable to awards of Phantom Stock.

4. Dividend Equivalents. If the Restricted Stock Units are outstanding on the record date for cash dividends or other distributions with respect to the Common Stock, then (i) if such dividends or distributions are paid on or before the Payment Date, the dollar amount or Fair Market Value of such dividends or distributions with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock then underlying the Restricted Stock Units shall be converted into additional Restricted Stock Units of the same type (i.e., Share-Settled RSUs or Cash-Settled RSUs, as the Restricted Stock Units to which such dividends or distributions relate) in Grantee's name, based on the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock as of the date such dividends or distributions are paid, or (ii) if such dividends or distributions are paid after the Payment Date, Grantee shall receive a cash payment in respect of such dividends or distributions. Any additional Restricted Stock Units issuable pursuant to this Section 4 shall be subject to the same time-vesting conditions and transfer restrictions that apply to the Restricted Stock Units with respect to which they relate.

5. Restrictions on Transfer and Pledge. No right or interest of Grantee in the Restricted Stock Units may be pledged, encumbered, or hypothecated or be made subject to any lien, obligation, or liability of Grantee to any other party other than the Company or an Affiliate. Except as provided in the Plan, the Restricted Stock Units may not be sold, assigned, transferred, or otherwise disposed of by Grantee other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. The designation of a beneficiary shall not constitute a transfer.

6. Limitation of Rights. The Restricted Stock Units do not confer to Grantee or Grantee's beneficiary, executors or administrators any rights of a shareholder of the Company. Grantee shall

not have voting or any other rights as a shareholder of the Company with respect to the Restricted Stock Units.

7. Plan Controls. This Agreement and Grantee's rights hereunder are subject to all the terms and conditions of the Plan and such rules and regulations as the Committee may adopt for administration of the Plan. It is expressly understood that the Committee is authorized to interpret and administer the Plan and this Agreement, and to make all decisions and determinations as it may deem to be necessary or advisable for the administration thereof, all of which shall be final and binding upon Grantee and the Company. In the event of any actual or alleged conflict between the provisions of the Plan and the provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of the Plan shall be controlling and determinative.

8. Amendment. Subject to the terms of the Plan, this Agreement may be modified or amended by the Committee; provided that no such amendment shall materially and adversely affect the rights of Grantee hereunder without the consent of Grantee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Plan and this Agreement may be amended to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law or changes to applicable law (including, but not limited to, Code Section 409A) and related regulations or other guidance and federal securities laws.

9. Successor. All obligations of the Company under the Plan and this Agreement, with respect to the Restricted Stock Units, shall be binding on any successor to the Company, whether the existence of such successor is the result of a direct or indirect purchase, merger, consolidation, or otherwise, of all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company.

10. Applicable Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without regard to its conflict of law provisions.

11. Notice. Except as may be otherwise provided by the Plan or determined by the Committee and communicated to Grantee, notices and communications hereunder must be in writing and shall be deemed sufficiently given if either hand-delivered or if sent by fax or overnight courier, or by postage paid first class mail. Notices sent by mail shall be deemed received five business days after mailed, but in no event later than the date of actual receipt. Notices shall be directed, if to Grantee, at Grantee's address indicated by the Company's records or, if to the Company, at the Company's principal executive office, Attention: Manager Compensation & Payroll.

12. Dispute Resolution. Any dispute regarding the payment of benefits under this Agreement or the Plan shall be resolved in accordance with the EQT Corporation Long-Term Incentive Dispute Resolution Procedures as in effect at the time of such dispute. A copy of such procedures is available on the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com.

13. Tax Consequences to Grantee. It is intended that: (i) until the applicable Vesting Date occurs, Grantee's right to payment for an award under this Agreement shall be considered to be subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture in accordance with those terms as defined or referenced in Sections

83(a), 409A and 3121(v)(2) of the Code; and (ii) until the award is paid on the applicable Payment Date, Grantee shall have merely an unfunded, unsecured promise to receive such award, and such unfunded promise shall not consist of a transfer of “property” within the meaning of Section 83 of the Code.

14. Plan and Company Information. Grantee may access important information about the Company and the Plan through the Company’s website. Copies of the Plan and Plan Prospectus can be found by logging into the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com, and clicking on the “Stock Plans” tab and then following the prompts to the Plan documents. Copies of the Company’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Proxy Statement and other information generally delivered to the Company’s shareholders can be found at www.eqt.com by clicking on the “Investors” link on the main page and then “SEC Filings.” Paper copies of such documents are available upon request made to the Company’s Corporate Secretary.

**EQT CORPORATION
RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AWARD AGREEMENT (STANDARD)**

Non-transferable

G R A N T T O

(*“Participant”*)

DATE OF GRANT: _____

(*“Grant Date”*)

by EQT Corporation (the “Company”) of [_____] restricted stock units, which vest and convert into the right to receive an equivalent number of shares of the Company’s common stock (the “Common Stock”), pursuant to and subject to the provisions of the EQT Corporation 20[___] Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the “Plan”), and the terms and conditions set forth in this award agreement (this “Agreement”).

The restricted stock units awarded under this Agreement shall not be effective unless, no later than 45 days after the Grant Date, (i) Participant accepts the restricted stock units through the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com, and (ii) to the extent Participant is not already subject to a confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition agreement with the Company, Participant executes a confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition agreement acceptable to the Company.

When Participant accepts the restricted stock units awarded under this Agreement through the Fidelity NetBenefits website, Participant shall be deemed to have (i) acknowledged receipt of the restricted stock units granted on the Grant Date (the terms of which are subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Plan) and copies of this Agreement and the Plan and (ii) agreed to be bound by all the provisions of this Agreement and the Plan.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Defined Terms. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Plan. In addition, and notwithstanding any contrary definition in the Plan, for purposes of this Agreement:

(a) “Cause” shall have the meaning set forth in any employment, severance or other agreement between the Company and the Participant, and in the event no such agreement exists (or such an agreement exists but does not include a definition for the term “Cause”) shall mean (i) Participant’s conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or Participant’s having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of Participant’s duties; (ii) Participant’s willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties; or (iii) Participant’s violation of any provision of a written employment-related

agreement between Participant and the Company or express significant policies of the Company. If the Company terminates Participant's employment for Cause, the Company shall give Participant written notice setting forth the reason for Participant's termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

(b) "Good Reason" shall have the meaning set forth in any employment, severance or other agreement between the Company and the Participant, and in the event no such agreement exists (or such an agreement exists but does not include a definition for the term "Good Reason"), shall mean Participant's resignation within 90 days after (i) a reduction in Participant's base salary of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (ii) a reduction in Participant's annual short-term bonus target of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (iii) a significant diminution in Participant's job responsibilities, duties or authority; (iv) a change in the geographic location of Participant's primary reporting location of more than 50 miles; and/or (v) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Agreement. A termination by Participant shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless Participant first delivers to the General Counsel of the Company written notice (1) stating that Participant intends to resign for Good Reason pursuant to this Agreement; and (2) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 90 days after the initial occurrence of such event). The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason as identified by Participant. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

(c) "Payment Date" is defined in Section 4 of this Agreement.

(d) "Qualifying Change of Control" means a Change of Control (as then defined in the Plan) unless (i) Participant's Restricted Stock Units are assumed by the surviving entity of the Change of Control (or otherwise equitably converted or substituted in connection with the Change of Control in a manner approved by the Committee) or (ii) the Company is the surviving entity of the Change of Control.

(e) "Restricted Stock Units" means collectively, the original number of restricted stock units awarded to Participant on the Grant Date as designated in the first paragraph of this Agreement (subject to such adjustments, if any, set forth in the Plan and this Agreement) together with any additional restricted stock units accumulated from dividend equivalents in accordance with Section 5 of this Agreement.

(f) "Vesting Date" is defined in Section 2(a) of this Agreement.

2. Vesting of Restricted Stock Units. The Restricted Stock Units have been credited to a bookkeeping account on behalf of Participant and do not represent actual shares of Common Stock. Participant shall have no right to exchange the Restricted Stock Units for cash, stock or any other benefit and shall be a mere unsecured creditor of the Company with respect to such Restricted Stock Units and any future rights to benefits.

(a) General. Except as may be otherwise provided below or under any written employment-related agreement with Participant (including any confidentiality, non-solicitation, non-competition, change of control or similar agreement), if any, and subject to the provisions of Sections 2(b) and 3 hereof, the Restricted Stock Units will vest and become non-forfeitable as to [_____] of the shares of Common Stock subject to the Restricted Stock Units on each of [_____] (each, a “Vesting Date”), provided that Participant has continued in the employment of the Company and/or its Affiliates through each such date.

(b) Qualifying Change of Control Vesting. [___]% of the Restricted Stock Units will vest upon the occurrence of a Qualifying Change of Control, provided that Participant has continued in the employment of the Company and/or its Affiliates through such date.

3. Change in Status.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 9 of the Plan, in the event that following a Change of Control that is not a Qualifying Change of Control, (i) Participant’s employment is terminated without Cause or (ii) Participant resigns for Good Reason, in each case prior to the second anniversary of the effective date of the Change of Control, 100% of the unvested Restricted Stock Units will vest. As a condition to the vesting of any Restricted Stock Units pursuant to this Section 3(a), Participant will be required to execute and not revoke a full release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company within 30 days of the termination or resignation, as applicable. Failure to satisfy this condition will result in forfeiture of such unvested Restricted Stock Units.

(b) If Participant’s employment is terminated due to Participant’s death, 100% of the unvested Restricted Stock Units will vest. As a condition to the vesting of any Restricted Stock Units pursuant to this Section 3(b), Participant’s estate or beneficiary will be required to execute and not revoke a full release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company within three months of the Participant’s death. Failure to satisfy this condition will result in forfeiture of such unvested Restricted Stock Units.

(c) Except as may be otherwise provided under any written employment-related agreement with Participant, if any, in the event Participant’s employment terminates for any other reason, all of Participant’s unvested Restricted Stock Units will immediately be forfeited without further consideration or any act or action by Participant. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section 3, if Participant’s employment is terminated voluntarily or such termination is an involuntary termination by the Company without Cause and, in each case, Participant remains on the board of directors of the Company or an Affiliate whose equity is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market following such termination of employment, Participant’s Restricted Stock Units shall not be forfeited but shall continue to vest in accordance with the above provisions for as long as Participant remains on such board of directors, in which case any references herein to Participant’s employment shall be deemed to include his or her continued service on such board.

4. Form and Time of Payment. The Restricted Stock Units shall be payable on the applicable payment date (each, a “Payment Date”) as provided in this Section 4, which shall be

paid in shares of Common Stock, equal to one share of Common Stock times the number of Restricted Stock Units then vesting (or portion thereof determined by the Committee):

(a) The Payment Date for Restricted Stock Units vesting pursuant to Section 2(a) shall be a date selected by the Company that is no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the applicable Vesting Date.

(b) The Payment Date for Restricted Stock Units vesting pursuant to Section 2(b) shall be the closing date of the Qualifying Change of Control.

(c) The Payment Date for Restricted Stock Units vesting pursuant to Section 3(a) shall be a date selected by the Company that is no later than sixty (60) days after the termination of Participant's employment, provided that any release of claims required under Section 3(a) has become effective.

(d) The Payment Date for Restricted Stock Units vesting pursuant to Section 3(b) shall be a date selected by the Company that is no later than 180 days after the date of the Participant's death, provided that the any release of claims required under Section 3(b) has become effective, and provided further, that if such 180-day period begins in once calendar year and ends in the next calendar year, the payment shall in all events be made in the second such calendar year.

(e) Such other date as may be otherwise provided under any written employment-related agreement with Participant (including any confidentiality, non-solicitation, non-competition, change of control or similar agreement).

5. Dividend Equivalents. If the Restricted Stock Units are outstanding on the record date for dividends or other distributions with respect to the Common Stock, then the dollar amount or fair market value of such dividends or distributions with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock then underlying the Restricted Stock Units shall be converted into additional Restricted Stock Units in Participant's name, based on the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock as of the date such dividends or distributions are paid (rounded down to the nearest whole Restricted Stock Unit), with any fractional Restricted Stock Units converted into a right to receive an equivalent amount in cash. Any additional Restricted Stock Units or cash pursuant to this Section 5 shall vest at the same time and in the same manner as the Restricted Stock Units to which they are attributable vest, and will be paid to the Participant in accordance with the Payment Dates set forth in Section 4 above. Any additional Restricted Stock Units pursuant to this Section 5 shall also be subject to the transfer restrictions as apply to the Restricted Stock Units with respect to which they relate.

6. Restrictions on Transfer and Pledge. No right or interest of Participant in the Restricted Stock Units may be pledged, encumbered or hypothecated or be made subject to any lien, obligation or liability of Participant to any other party other than the Company or an Affiliate. Except as provided in the Plan, the Restricted Stock Units may not be sold, assigned, transferred or otherwise disposed of by Participant other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. The designation of a beneficiary shall not constitute a transfer.

7. Limitation of Rights. The Restricted Stock Units do not confer to Participant or Participant's beneficiary, executors or administrators any rights of a shareholder of the Company. Participant shall not have voting or any other rights as a shareholder of the Company with respect to the Restricted Stock Units.

8. Payment of Taxes. The Company or any Affiliate employing Participant has the authority and the right to deduct or withhold, or require Participant to remit to the employer, an amount sufficient to satisfy federal, state and local taxes (including Participant's FICA obligation) required by law to be withheld with respect to any taxable event arising as a result of this award. With respect to withholding required upon any taxable event arising as a result of this award, the employer shall satisfy the tax withholding required by withholding shares of Common Stock having a Fair Market Value as of the date that the amount of tax to be withheld is to be determined equal to the amount of tax required to be withheld. The obligations of the Company under this Agreement will be conditional on such payment or arrangements, and the Company and, where applicable, its Affiliates will, to the extent permitted by law, have the right to deduct any such taxes from any payment of any kind otherwise due to Participant.

9. Plan Controls. This Agreement and Participant's rights hereunder are subject to all the terms and conditions of the Plan and such rules and regulations as the Committee may adopt for administration of the Plan. It is expressly understood that the Committee is authorized to interpret and administer the Plan and this Agreement, and to make all decisions and determinations as it may deem to be necessary or advisable for the administration thereof, all of which shall be final and binding upon Participant and the Company. In the event of any actual or alleged conflict between the provisions of the Plan and the provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of the Plan shall be controlling and determinative. Any conflict between this Agreement and the terms of a written employment-related agreement with Participant effective on or prior to the Grant Date shall be decided in favor of the provisions of such employment-related agreement.

10. Recoupment Policy. Any shares of Common Stock distributed or amounts paid to Participant hereunder, and any cash or other benefit acquired on the sale of shares of Common Stock distributed hereunder, shall be subject to the terms and conditions of any compensation recoupment policy adopted from time to time by the Company's board of directors or any committee of such board, to the extent such policy is applicable to Participant and the Restricted Stock Units.

11. Relationship to Other Benefits. The Restricted Stock Units shall not affect the calculation of benefits under the Company's or its Affiliates' qualified retirement plans or any other retirement, compensation or benefit plan or program of the Company or its Affiliates, except to the extent specifically provided in such other plan or program. Nothing herein shall prevent the Company or its Affiliates from maintaining additional compensation plans and arrangements.

12. Amendment. Subject to the terms of the Plan, this Agreement may be modified or amended by the Committee; provided that no such amendment shall materially and adversely affect the rights of Participant hereunder without the consent of Participant. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Participant hereby expressly agrees to any amendment to the Plan and this Agreement to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law or changes to applicable law (including, but

not limited to, Code Section 409A) and related regulations or other guidance and federal securities laws.

13. Successor. All obligations of the Company under the Plan and this Agreement, with respect to the Restricted Stock Units, shall be binding on any successor to the Company, whether the existence of such successor is the result of a direct or indirect purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise, of all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company.

14. Applicable Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without regard to its conflict of law provisions.

15. Notice. Except as may be otherwise provided by the Plan or determined by the Committee and communicated to Participant, notices and communications hereunder must be in writing and shall be deemed sufficiently given if either hand-delivered or if sent by fax or overnight courier, or by postage paid first class mail. Notices sent by mail shall be deemed received five business days after mailed, but in no event later than the date of actual receipt. Notices shall be directed, if to Participant, at Participant's address indicated by the Company's records or, if to the Company, at the Company's principal executive office, Attention: Corporate Director, Compensation and Benefits.

16. Dispute Resolution. Any dispute regarding the payment of benefits under this Agreement or the Plan shall be resolved in accordance with the EQT Corporation Long-Term Incentive Dispute Resolution Procedures as in effect at the time of such dispute. A copy of such procedures is available on the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com.

17. Tax Consequences to Participant. It is intended that, (a) until the applicable Vesting Date occurs, Participant's right to payment for an award under this Agreement shall be considered to be subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture in accordance with those terms as defined or referenced in Sections 83(a), 409A and 3121(v)(2) of the Code; and (b) until the award is paid on the applicable Payment Date, Participant shall have merely an unfunded, unsecured promise to receive such award, and such unfunded promise shall not consist of a transfer of "property" within the meaning of Section 83 of the Code.

18. Plan and Company Information. Participant may access important information about the Company and the Plan through the Company's website. Copies of the Plan and Plan Prospectus can be found by logging into the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com, and clicking on the "Stock Plans" tab and then following the prompts to the Plan documents. Copies of the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Proxy Statement and other information generally delivered to the Company's shareholders can be found at www.eqt.com by clicking on the "Investors" link on the main page and then "SEC Filings." Paper copies of such documents are available upon request made to the Company's Corporate Secretary.

EQT CORPORATION
20[] INCENTIVE PERFORMANCE SHARE UNIT PROGRAM

EQT CORPORATION (the “Company”) hereby establishes this EQT CORPORATION 20[] INCENTIVE PERFORMANCE SHARE UNIT PROGRAM (this “Program”), in accordance with the terms provided herein.

WHEREAS, the Company maintains certain long-term incentive award plans, including the EQT Corporation 20[] Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the “20__ Plan”), for the benefit of its directors and employees, of which the Program is a subset; and

WHEREAS, in order to further align the interests of executives and key employees with the interests of the Company’s shareholders, the Company desires to provide long-term incentive benefits through this Program, in the form of awards qualifying as “Performance Awards” under the 20__ Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Company hereby provides for incentive benefits for executives and key employees of the Company and its Affiliates and adopts the terms of this Program on the following terms and conditions:

1. Purpose. The main purpose of this Program is to provide long-term incentive opportunities to executives and key employees to further align their interests with those of the Company’s shareholders and with the strategic objectives of the Company. Awards granted hereunder may be earned by achieving specified performance goals, are forfeited if defined performance levels are not achieved, and are subject to negative adjustment if, among other things, certain other performance measures are not attained. By placing a portion of the employee’s compensation at risk, the Company has an opportunity to reward exceptional performance or reduce the compensation opportunity when performance does not meet expectations. As a subset of the 20__ Plan, this Program is subject to and shall be governed by the terms and conditions of the 20__ Plan. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given to such terms in the 20__ Plan.

2. Effective Date. The effective date of this Program is _____, 20__ (the “Effective Date”). The Program will remain in effect until payment following or in conjunction with the earlier of (a) _____, 20__ or (b) the closing date of a Qualifying Change of Control event pursuant to which all awards under this Program are paid in accordance with Section 6, unless otherwise amended or terminated as provided in Section 20. For purposes of this Program, a “Qualifying Change of Control” means a Change of Control (as then defined in the 20__ Plan) unless (i) all outstanding Performance Share Units under the Program are assumed by the surviving entity of the Change of Control (or otherwise equitably converted or substituted in connection with the Change of Control in a manner approved by the Committee) or (ii) the Company is the surviving entity of the Change of Control.

3. Eligibility. The Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the “CEO”) shall, in his or her sole discretion, select the employees of the Company and its Affiliates who shall be eligible to participate in this Program from those individuals eligible to participate in the 20__ Plan. The

CEO's selections will become participants in this Program (the "Participants") only upon approval by the Committee, comprised in accordance with the requirements of the 20__ Plan, to the extent such individuals are, or are expected to be, participants who are subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended from time to time (the "Exchange Act"). In the event that an employee is hired by the Company or an Affiliate during the Performance Period (as defined in Section 5 below), the CEO shall, in his or her sole discretion, determine whether the employee will be eligible to participate in this Program; provided that the Committee must approve all new Participants to the Program who are, or are expected to be, participants who are subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

4. Incentive Performance Share Unit Awards. Awards under this Program are designated in the form of incentive performance share units (as adjusted from time to time in accordance with Section 14, the "Performance Share Units"), which are awards to be settled in shares of the Company's common stock ("Common Stock"), as set forth in a Participant's award agreement under the Program. Upon being selected to participate in the Program, each Participant shall be awarded a number of Performance Share Units, which award shall be proposed by the CEO and approved by the Committee. Unless otherwise indicated herein in a particular context, the term "Performance Share Units" includes any Dividend Units (as defined in Section 5 below) accumulated with respect to an award of Performance Share Units, as provided in Section 5. The Performance Share Units shall be held in bookkeeping accounts on behalf of the Participants and do not represent actual shares of Common Stock. A Participant shall have no right to exchange the Performance Share Units for cash, stock or any other benefit and shall be a mere unsecured creditor of the Company with respect to such Performance Share Units and any future rights to benefits.

5. Performance Conditions and Determination of Awarded Shares.

(a) Subject to Section 7, the number of Shares to be distributed to a Participant will be based on the following performance conditions (the "Performance Conditions"): (i) _____, calculated as defined in Attachment A over the Performance Period, and (ii) _____, calculated as defined in Attachment A over the Performance Period. For purposes of this Program, the "Performance Period" shall mean the period commencing on _____, 20__ and continuing thereafter until the earlier of (A) _____, 20__ and (B) the closing date of a Qualifying Change of Control event pursuant to which all awards under the Program are paid in accordance with Section 6.

(b) The Participant's "Awarded Shares" shall be calculated by multiplying (i) the number of such Participant's Performance Share Units that conditionally vest in accordance with Attachment B as of the end of the Performance Period (subject to such adjustments, if any, set forth in the Participant's award agreement), by (ii) the payout factor calculated as set forth on Attachment C (the "Payout Factor"). If Performance Share Units are outstanding on the record date for dividends or other distributions with respect to the Company's Common Stock, then if such dividends or distributions are paid on or before the payment date for the Participant's award as determined in accordance with Section 6 below, the dollar value or fair market value of such dividends or distributions with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock then underlying the Performance Share Units shall be converted into additional Performance Share Units in the

Participant's name (such additional Performance Share Units, the "Dividend Units"), based on the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock as of the date such dividends or distributions are paid. Any Dividend Units shall be subject to the same performance conditions and transfer restrictions as apply to the Performance Share Units with respect to which they relate.

(c) Payments under the Program are expressly contingent upon achievement of the Performance Conditions.

6. Payment; Overall Limit. Subject to Section 7 and except as provided in the remainder of this Section 6, each Participant's Awarded Shares will be distributed in shares of Common Stock, as set forth in the Participant's award agreement under the Program, no later than _____, 20___. Subject to Section 7, in the event of a Qualifying Change of Control, the Awarded Shares will be distributed in shares of Common Stock on the closing date of the transaction. Notwithstanding the first two sentences of this Section 6, the Committee may determine, in its discretion at any time and for any reason, to accelerate the payment of the Awarded Shares. No elections shall be permitted with respect to the timing of any payments.

7. Change of Status. In making decisions regarding employees' participation in the Program and the extent to which Awarded Shares are payable in the case of an employee whose employment ceases prior to payment, the Committee may consider any factors that it deems to be relevant. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, and subject to the terms of any written employment-related agreement that a Participant has with the Company (including any confidentiality, non-solicitation, non-competition, change of control or similar agreement), the following shall apply in the case of a Participant whose employment ceases prior to payment of the Awarded Shares:

(a) Termination after Change of Control. With respect to any Participant's award under the Program, and notwithstanding Section 9 of the 20__ Plan, in the event that following a Change of Control that is not a Qualifying Change of Control, (i) such Participant's employment is terminated without Cause (as defined below) or (ii) such Participant resigns for Good Reason (as defined below), in each case prior to the second anniversary of the effective date of the Change of Control, the Participant shall retain the opportunity to earn all of his or her Performance Share Units, contingent upon (A) the Participant executing and not revoking a full release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company within 30 days of his or her termination or resignation, as applicable, and (B) achievement of the Performance Conditions set forth in Section 5.

(i) Solely for purposes of this Program, "Cause" shall have the meaning set forth in any employment, severance or other agreement between the Company and the Participant, and in the event no such agreement exists (or such an agreement exists but does not include a definition for the term "Cause"), shall mean (A) a Participant's conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or a Participant having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of the Participant's duties; (B) a Participant's willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties; or (C) a Participant's violation of any provision of a written employment-related agreement between the Participant and the Company or express significant policies of the Company. If the

Company terminates a Participant's employment for Cause, the Company shall give the Participant written notice setting forth the reason for the Participant's termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

(ii) Solely for purposes of this Program, "Good Reason" shall have the meaning set forth in any employment, severance or other agreement between the Company and the Participant, and in the event no such agreement exists (or such an agreement exists but does not include a definition for the term "Good Reason"), shall mean Participant's resignation within 90 days after (but in all cases prior to the second anniversary of such Change of Control) (A) a reduction in such Participant's base salary of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (B) a reduction in such Participant's annual short-term bonus target of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (C) a significant diminution in such Participant's job responsibilities, duties or authority; (D) a change in the geographic location of such Participant's primary reporting location of more than 50 miles; and/or (E) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of such Participant's award agreement under the Program. A termination by a Participant shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless such Participant first delivers to the General Counsel of the Company written notice (1) stating that such Participant intends to resign for Good Reason pursuant to his or her award agreement; and (2) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 90 days after the initial occurrence of such event). The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason as identified by such Participant. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

(b) Qualifying Termination. If a Participant's employment is terminated due to a Qualifying Termination, the Participant (or the Participant's estate or beneficiary, if applicable) shall retain the opportunity to earn a pro-rata portion of his or her Performance Share Units determined by multiplying the number of such Participant's Performance Share Units by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of calendar days during the Performance Period the Participant was employed prior to the date of such termination and the denominator of which is the total number of calendar days of the Performance Period (the "Pro-Rata PSUs"), contingent upon (i) the Participant executing and not revoking a full release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company within 30 days of his or her termination or resignation, as applicable, and (ii) achievement of the Performance Conditions set forth in Section 5; provided that if a Participant's employment is terminated voluntarily or such termination is a Qualifying Termination (other than due to death) and, in either case, the Participant remains on the board of directors of the Company or any Affiliate whose equity is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market following such termination of employment, the Participant shall retain all of his or her Performance Share Units, contingent upon achievement of the Performance Conditions set forth in Section 5, for as long as the Participant remains on such board of directors, in which case any references herein

to such Participant's employment shall be deemed to include his or her continued service on such board.

(i) Solely for purposes of this Program, a "Qualifying Termination" shall mean (A) the involuntary termination by the Company (or, as applicable, its successor) of a Participant's employment without Cause, (B) the voluntary termination of employment by a Participant due to Retirement or (C) such Participant's death or Disability.

(ii) Solely for purposes of this Program, "Retirement" shall mean, with respect to a Participant, the Participant's retirement as an employee of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries on or after reaching age 65 or such earlier age as may be otherwise determined by the Committee after at least ten (10) years of employment with the Company or any of its Subsidiaries.

(c) Death. If Participant's employment is terminated due to Participant's death, the Participant's estate or beneficiary will retain all of his or her Performance Share Units, contingent upon the Participant's estate or beneficiary executing and not revoking a full release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company within three months following the Participant's death.

(d) Other Termination. If a Participant's employment is terminated prior to the date on which the Performance Share Units are paid in accordance with Section 6 and such termination is not due to a Qualifying Termination, the Participant's Performance Share Units shall be forfeited.

(e) Payment upon Termination after Change of Control, Qualifying Termination, or Death. If any of the events described in Sections 7(a) and 7(b), any Performance Share Units that are retained (i.e., the Pro-Rata PSUs) shall be payable at the time specified in Section 6. In the event of the Participant's death as provided in Section 7(c), such Participant's Performance Share Units that are retained shall be distributed to the Participant's estate or beneficiary within 180 days following the Participant's death (provided, however, that if such 180-day period begins on one calendar year and ends in the next calendar year, the distribution shall in all events be made in the second such calendar year) in shares of Common Stock as set forth in the Participant's award agreement under this Program, without giving effect to the Payout Factor. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Program, Participants shall have no vested rights to any Performance Share Units prior to payment.

8. Administration of the Plan.

(a) The Committee has responsibility for all aspects of the Program's administration, including:

(i) determining and certifying, in writing, the extent to which the Performance Conditions have been achieved prior to any payments under the Program,

- (ii) ensuring that the Program is administered in accordance with its provisions and the 20__ Plan,
- (iii) approving Program Participants,
- (iv) authorizing Performance Share Unit awards to Participants,
- (v) adjusting Performance Share Unit awards to account for extraordinary events,
- (vi) serving as the final arbiter of any disagreement between Program Participants, Company management, Program administrators, and any other interested parties to the Program, and
- (vii) maintaining final authority to amend, modify or terminate the Program at any time.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Program, the Committee shall at all times retain the discretion with respect to all awards under this Program to reduce or eliminate, or determine the source of, any payment or award hereunder without regard to any particular factors specified in this Program. The interpretation and construction by the Committee of any provisions of the Program or of any adjusted Performance Share Units shall be final. No member of the Committee shall be liable for any action or determination made in good faith on the Program or any Performance Share Units thereunder. The Committee may designate another party to administer the Program, including Company management or an outside party. All conditions of the Performance Share Units must be approved by the Committee. As early as practicable prior to or during the Performance Period, the Committee shall approve the number of Performance Share Units to be awarded to each Participant. The associated terms and conditions of the Program will be communicated to Participants as close as administratively practicable to the date an award is made. The Participants will acknowledge receipt of the participant agreement and will agree to the terms of this Program in accordance with the Company's procedures.

9. Limitation of Rights. The Performance Share Units do not confer to Participants or their beneficiaries, executors or administrators any rights as shareholders of the Company (including voting and other shareholder rights) unless and until shares of Common Stock are in fact registered to or on behalf of a Participant in connection with the payment of the Performance Share Units. Upon conversion of the Performance Share Units into shares of Common Stock, a Participant will obtain full voting and other rights as a shareholder of the Company.

10. Tax Consequences to Participants/Payment of Taxes.

(a) It is intended that (i) until the Performance Conditions are satisfied, a Participant's right to payment for an award under this Program shall be considered to be subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture in accordance with those terms as defined or referenced in Sections 83(a), 409A and 3121(v)(2) of the Code; (ii) the Awarded Shares shall be subject to employment taxes only upon the satisfaction of the Performance Conditions; and (iii) until the

Awarded Shares are actually paid to a Participant, the Participant shall have merely an unfunded, unsecured promise to be paid the benefit, and such unfunded promise shall not consist of a transfer of “property” within the meaning of Code Section 83. It is further intended that Participants will not be in actual or constructive receipt of compensation with respect to the Performance Share Units within the meaning of Code Section 451 until the Awarded Shares are paid.

(b) The Company or any Affiliate employing the Participant has the authority and the right to deduct or withhold, or require a Participant to remit to the employer, an amount sufficient to satisfy federal, state and local taxes (including the Participant’s FICA obligation) required by law to be withheld with respect to any taxable event arising as a result of an award under the Program. With respect to withholding required upon any taxable event arising as a result of an award, the employer shall satisfy the tax withholding required by withholding shares of Common Stock having a Fair Market Value as of the date that the amount of tax to be withheld is to be determined equal to the amount of tax required to be withheld. The obligations of the Company under this Program will be conditioned upon such payment or arrangements, and the Company, and, where applicable, its Affiliates will, to the extent permitted by law, have the right to deduct any such taxes from any payment of any kind otherwise due to a Participant.

11. Recoupment Policy. Any shares of Common Stock distributed or amounts paid to a Participant under the Program, and any cash or other benefit acquired upon the sale of shares of Common Stock distributed to a Participant under the Program, shall be subject to the terms and conditions of any compensation recoupment policy adopted from time to time by the Company’s board of directors or any committee of such board, to the extent such policy is applicable to this Program and the Participant.

12. Nonassignment. A Participant shall not be permitted to assign, alienate or otherwise transfer his or her Performance Share Units, and any attempt to do so shall be void.

13. Impact on Benefit Plans. Payments under the Program shall not be considered as earnings for purposes of the Company’s or its Affiliates’ qualified retirement plans or any other retirement, compensation or benefit plan or program of the Company or its Affiliates unless specifically provided for and defined under such other plan or program. Nothing herein shall prevent the Company or its Affiliates from maintaining additional compensation plans and arrangements; provided, however, that no payments shall be made under such plans and arrangements if the effect thereof would be the payment of compensation otherwise payable under this Program regardless of whether the Performance Conditions were attained.

14. Successors; Changes in Stock. The obligations of the Company under the Program shall be binding upon the successors and assigns of the Company. In the event of any spin-off, split-off or split-up, or dividend in partial liquidation, dividend in property other than cash or Common Stock, or extraordinary distribution to holders of Common Stock, each Participant’s Performance Share Units shall be appropriately adjusted to prevent dilution or enlargement of the rights of Participants that would otherwise result from any such transaction, provided such adjustment shall be consistent with Section 409A of the Code.

(a) In the case of a Change of Control, any obligation under the Program shall be handled in accordance with the terms of Sections 5 and 6 hereof. In any case not constituting a Change of Control in which the Common Stock is changed into or becomes exchangeable for a different number or kind of shares of stock or other securities of the Company or another corporation, or cash or other property, whether through reorganization, reclassification, recapitalization, stock split-up, combination of shares, merger or consolidation, then (i) the Awarded Shares shall be calculated based on the closing price of such common stock on the closing date of the transaction on the principal market on which such common stock is traded and (ii) there shall be substituted for each Performance Share Unit constituting an award the number and kind of shares of stock or other securities (or cash or other property) into which each outstanding share of Common Stock shall be so changed or for which each such share shall be exchangeable. In the case of any such adjustment, the Performance Share Units shall remain subject to the terms of the Program and the 20__ Plan.

15. Notice. Except as may be otherwise provided by the 20__ Plan or determined by the Committee and communicated to a Participant, notices and communications hereunder must be in writing and shall be deemed sufficiently given if either hand delivered or if sent by fax or overnight courier, or by postage paid first class mail. Notices sent by mail shall be deemed received five (5) business days after mailed, but in no event later than the date of actual receipt. Notices shall be directed, if to a Participant, at such Participant's address indicated by the Company's records or, if to the Company, at the Company's principal executive office, Attention: Corporate Director, Compensation and Benefits.

16. Dispute Resolution. Any dispute regarding the payment of benefits under this the Program or the 20__ Plan shall be resolved in accordance with the EQT Corporation Long-Term Incentive Dispute Resolution Procedures as in effect at the time of such dispute. A copy of such procedures is available on the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com.

17. Applicable Law. This Program shall be governed by and construed under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without regard to its conflict of law provisions.

18. Severability. In the event that any one or more of the provisions of this Program shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the validity, legality or enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby.

19. Headings. The descriptive headings of the Sections of this Program are inserted for convenience of reference only and shall not constitute a part of this Program.

20. Amendment or Termination of this Program. This Program may be amended, suspended or terminated by the Company at any time upon approval by the Committee and following a determination that the Program is no longer meaningful in relation to the Company's strategy. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (a) no amendment, suspension or termination shall adversely affect a Participant's rights to his or her award after the date of the award; provided, however, that the Company may amend this Program from time to time without any Participant's consent to the extent deemed to be necessary or appropriate, in its sole discretion, to effect compliance with Code

Section 409A or any other provision of the Code, including regulations and interpretations thereunder, which amendments may result in a reduction of benefits provided hereunder and/or other unfavorable changes to Participants, (b) no amendment may alter the time of payment as provided in Section 6 of the Program and (c) no amendment may be made following a Change of Control.

PARTICIPANT AWARD AGREEMENT
(2020 Incentive PSU Program)

[Grant Date], 2020

Dear [Name]:

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the “Plan”) and the 2020 Incentive Performance Share Unit Program (the “Program”), effective January 1, 2020, the Management Development and Compensation Committee (the “Committee”) of the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation (the “Company”) grants you [] **Performance Share Units** (the “Award”). The terms and conditions of the Award, including, without limitation, vesting and distribution, shall be governed by the provisions of this Participant Award Agreement and the Program document attached hereto as Exhibit A; provided that the Award is also subject to the terms and limits included within the Plan. As approved, the Award will be settled in shares of Company common stock.

The terms contained in the Plan and the Program are hereby incorporated into and made a part of this Participant Award Agreement, and this Participant Award Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the Program and the Plan. In the event of any actual or alleged conflict between (a) the provisions of the Plan and the provisions of this Participant Award Agreement, the provisions of the Plan shall be controlling and determinative, and (b) the provisions of this Participant Award Agreement and the terms of any written employment-related agreement that you have with the Company (including any confidentiality, non-solicitation, non-competition, change of control or similar agreement), the terms of such employment-related agreement shall be controlling and determinative.

You may access important information about the Company and the Plan through the Company’s website. Copies of the Plan and Plan Prospectus can be found by logging into the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com, and clicking on the “Stock Plans” tab and then following the prompts for your Plan documents. Copies of the Company’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Proxy Statement and other information generally delivered to the Company’s shareholders can be found at www.eqt.com by clicking on the “Investors” link on the main page and then “SEC Filings.” Paper copies of such documents are available upon request made to the Company’s Corporate Secretary.

Your Award under the Program will be effective only if, no later than 45 days after the date of this Participant Award Agreement, (a) you accept your Award through the Fidelity NetBenefits website, (b) to the extent you are not already subject to a confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition agreement with the Company, you execute a confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition agreement acceptable to the Company, and (c) if the Company has requested that you sign an amendment to your existing confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition agreement with the Company, you execute the requested amendment.

When you accept your Award through the Fidelity NetBenefits website, you shall be deemed to have (a) acknowledged receipt of this Award granted on the date of this Participant Award Agreement (the terms of which are subject to the terms and conditions of this Participant Award Agreement, the Program document and the Plan) and copies of this Participant Award Agreement, the Program document and the Plan, and (b) agreed to be bound by all the provisions of this Participant Award Agreement, the Program document and the Plan.

EQT CORPORATION
STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS AWARD AGREEMENT

Non-transferable

G R A N T T O

(“Participant”)

DATE OF GRANT: _____
(“Grant Date”)

by EQT Corporation (the “Company”) of _____ stock appreciation rights (the “SAR”), with a base price of \$_____ (the “Base Price”), pursuant to and subject to the provisions of the EQT Corporation 20__ Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the “Plan”), and the terms and conditions set forth in this award agreement (this “Agreement”).

By accepting the SARs awarded under this Agreement, Participant shall be deemed to have (i) acknowledged receipt of the SARs granted on the Grant Date (the terms of which are subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Plan) and copies of this Agreement and the Plan, and (ii) agreed to be bound by all the provisions of this Agreement and the Plan.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Defined Terms. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Plan. In addition, and notwithstanding any contrary definition in the Plan, for purposes of this Agreement:

(a) “Exercise Period” means the period of time beginning on _____ and concluding _____, unless otherwise extended by the Committee to a date not later than the Final Expiration Date.

(b) “Final Expiration Date” means _____.

(c) “Good Reason” shall mean the Participant’s resignation within 90 days after (i) a reduction in the Participant’s base salary of ten percent (10%) or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees), (ii) a reduction in the Participant’s annual short-term bonus target of ten percent (10%) or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees), (iii) a significant diminution in the

Participant's job responsibilities, duties or authority, (iv) a requirement that Participant perform services in a geographic location more than 50 miles from the geographic location in which Participant is performing services as of the Grant Date, and/or (v) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Agreement. A termination by the Participant shall not constitute termination for Good Reason if the Participant either (A) consents in writing to the event or events constituting Good Reason, (B) fails to first deliver to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company written notice: (x) stating that the Participant intends to resign for Good Reason pursuant to this Agreement, and (y) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 30 days after the initial occurrence of such event), or (C) commences consulting services with the Company following such termination. The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days after receipt of the Participant's written notice that the Participant is resigning for Good Reason) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason as identified by the Participant. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

(d) "Performance Period" means the period of time beginning on ____ and ending on _____.

(e) "Qualifying Termination" means a termination of the Participant's Service either (i) by the Company without Cause, (ii) by the Participant for Good Reason, or (iii) due to the Participant's death or Disability.

(f) "Service" means the Participant's service to the Company as an employee or as a consultant. For the avoidance of doubt, the Participant's change in status from employee to consultant (or vice versa) shall not be deemed a termination of Service hereunder.

2. Grant of SAR. The Company hereby grants to the Participant, as of the Grant Date, a SAR on the number of shares of Common Stock (the "Shares") specified above. The SAR represents the right to receive, upon exercise, (a) a number of Shares, (b) cash or (c) a combination of cash and Shares, in each case, with a Fair Market Value on the date of exercise equal to the product of (i) the aggregate number of Shares with respect to which the SAR is exercised and (ii) the excess of (A) the Fair Market Value of a Share as of the date of exercise over (B) the Base Price specified above. Except as otherwise provided by the Plan, the Participant agrees and understands that nothing contained in this Agreement provides, or is intended to provide, the Participant with any protection against potential future dilution of the Participant's interest in the Company for any or no reason. The Participant shall have no rights as a stockholder with respect to any Shares covered

by the SAR unless and until the Participant has become the holder of record of such Shares, and no adjustments shall be made for dividends in cash or other property, distributions or other rights in respect of any such Shares, except as otherwise specifically provided for in the Plan or this Agreement.

3. **Vesting and Exercise.**

(a) **Vesting.** Subject to the provisions of Sections 3(b), 3(c), 3(d) and 3(e) hereof, the SAR is subject to both service-based vesting and performance-based vesting pursuant to this Section 3(a), and shall vest and become exercisable only upon the achievement of the conditions set forth in both subsection (i) and subsection (ii) as follows (any such portion, a “Vested SAR”):

(i) *Service-Vesting Condition.* Subject to earlier vesting as provided in Section 3(b), the SARs will service-vest as follows (the “Service-Vesting SARs”): _____.

(ii) *Performance-Vesting Conditions.* The SARs will performance-vest in accordance with and subject to achievement of the performance goals and conditions set forth in Exhibit A hereto over the Performance Period. The Committee shall determine the extent to which any SARs granted hereunder will vest based on the extent to which the performance-vesting conditions described in Exhibit A are achieved during the Performance Period as soon as practicable following (but in any event within thirty (30) days following) the completion of the Performance Period.

For the avoidance of doubt, no SARs granted hereunder will vest unless both service-vesting and performance-vesting conditions are achieved as of the conclusion of the Performance Period.

(b) **Termination of Vesting.** All vesting of SARs will immediately cease upon the Participant’s termination of Service for any reason, and all unvested SARs or SARs that have not vested in accordance with Section 3(a) shall be automatically forfeited and cancelled for no consideration without any further action by the Company effective as of the date of the Participant’s termination of Service; provided, that in the event Participant’s Service terminates due to a Qualifying Termination, all SARs shall service-vest as of such date and remain outstanding and eligible to vest on a performance basis as provided in Section 3(a)(ii) and 3(d).

(c) **Committee Discretion to Accelerate Vesting.** Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee may, in its sole discretion, provide for accelerated vesting of the SAR at any time and for any or no reason.

(d) **Change of Control.** In the event of a Change of Control prior to the conclusion of the Performance Period, all outstanding SARs that have not performance-vested as of a Change

of Control as set forth in Section 3(a)(ii) shall performance-vest upon such Change of Control based on projected actual performance through the conclusion of the Performance Period as determined by the Committee in its good faith discretion, and, to the extent not yet service-vested, remain outstanding and eligible to service-vest in accordance with Sections 3(a)(i) and 3(b) For purposes of this Section 3(d), a Change of Control shall not include clause (v) of the definition of Change of Control as provided in Section 9.02 of the Plan.

(e) Exercise. Unless earlier terminated in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Plan and/or this Agreement, any Vested SARs shall be exercisable during the Exercise Period; provided that if a Qualifying Termination occurs in connection with or following a Change of Control any Vested SARs shall be immediately exercisable upon such Qualifying Termination and remain exercisable through the conclusion of the Exercise Period.

(f) Expiration. Any outstanding, unexercised SARs granted hereunder shall expire on the Final Expiration Date.

4. Method of Exercise. Subject to Section 7, any Vested SARs may thereafter be exercised by the Participant, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time during the Exercise Period as provided herein and in accordance with Section 6.03(iii) of the Plan, including, without limitation, by the filing of any written form of exercise notice as may be required by the Committee.

5. Non-Transferability. The SAR, and any rights and interests with respect thereto, issued under this Agreement shall not be sold, exchanged, transferred, assigned or otherwise disposed of in any way by the Participant (or any beneficiary(ies) of the Participant), other than by testamentary disposition by the Participant or the laws of descent and distribution. Any attempt to sell, exchange, transfer, assign, pledge, encumber or otherwise dispose of or hypothecate in any way the SAR, or the levy of any execution, attachment or similar legal process upon the SAR, contrary to the terms and provisions of this Agreement shall be null and void and without legal force or effect.

6. Governing Law. All questions concerning the construction, validity and interpretation of this Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, without regard to the choice of law principles thereof.

7. Withholding of Tax. The Company shall have the power and the right to deduct or withhold, or require the Participant to remit to the Company, an amount sufficient to satisfy any federal, state, local and foreign taxes of any kind (including, but not limited to, the Participant's FICA and SDI obligations), which the Company, in its sole discretion, deems necessary to be withheld or remitted to comply with the Code and/or any other applicable law, rule or regulation with respect to the SAR and, if the Participant fails to do so, the Company may otherwise refuse to issue or transfer any Shares or cash otherwise required to be issued pursuant to this Agreement.

Any minimum statutorily required withholding obligation with regard to the Participant may, at the Company's discretion, be satisfied by reducing the amount of cash or Shares otherwise deliverable upon exercise of the SAR.

8. Entire Agreement; Amendment. This Agreement, together with the certain provisions of the Plan designated above, contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter contained herein, and supersedes all prior agreements or prior understandings, whether written or oral, between the parties relating to such subject matter. The Committee shall have the right, in its sole discretion, to modify or amend this Agreement from time to time in accordance with and as provided in the Plan. This Agreement may also be modified or amended by a writing signed by both the Company and the Participant. The Company shall give written notice to the Participant of any such modification or amendment of this Agreement as soon as practicable after the adoption thereof.

9. Notices. Any notice hereunder by the Participant shall be given to the Company in writing and such notice shall be deemed duly given only upon receipt thereof by the General Counsel of the Company. Any notice hereunder by the Company shall be given to the Participant in writing and such notice shall be deemed duly given only upon receipt thereof at such address as the Participant may have on file with the Company.

10. No Right to Continued Service. Any questions as to whether and when there has been a termination of the Participant's Service and the cause of such termination shall be determined in the sole discretion of the Committee. Nothing in this Agreement shall interfere with or limit in any way the right of the Company, its Subsidiaries or its Affiliates to terminate the Participant's Service at any time, for any reason and with or without Cause.

11. Transfer of Personal Data. The Participant authorizes, agrees and unambiguously consents to the transmission by the Company (or any Subsidiary) of any personal data information related to the SAR awarded under this Agreement for legitimate business purposes. This authorization and consent is freely given by the Participant.

12. Compliance with Laws. The issuance of this SAR (and the Shares or cash upon exercise of this SAR) pursuant to this Agreement shall be subject to, and shall comply with, any applicable requirements of any foreign and U.S. federal and state securities laws, rules and regulations (including, without limitation, the provisions of the Securities Act, the Exchange Act and in each case any respective rules and regulations promulgated thereunder) and any other law or regulation applicable thereto. The Company shall not be obligated to issue the SAR or any of the Shares or cash pursuant to this Agreement if any such issuance would violate any such requirements.

13. Section 409A. Notwithstanding anything herein or in the Plan to the contrary, this Agreement is intended to be exempt from or comply with the applicable requirements of Section 409A of the Code and shall be limited, construed and interpreted in accordance with such intent.

14. Binding Agreement; Assignment. This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of, be binding upon, and be enforceable by the Company and its successors and assigns. The Participant shall not assign (except in accordance with Section 6 hereof) any part of this Agreement without the prior express written consent of the Company.

15. Headings. The titles and headings of the various sections of this Agreement have been inserted for convenience of reference only and shall not be deemed to be a part of this Agreement.

16. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

17. Further Assurances. Each party hereto shall do and perform (or shall cause to be done and performed) all such further acts and shall execute and deliver all such other agreements, certificates, instruments and documents as either party hereto reasonably may request in order to carry out the intent and accomplish the purposes of this Agreement and the Plan and the consummation of the transactions contemplated thereunder.

18. Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provisions of this Agreement in any jurisdiction shall not affect the validity, legality or enforceability of the remainder of this Agreement in such jurisdiction or the validity, legality or enforceability of any provision of this Agreement in any other jurisdiction, it being intended that all rights and obligations of the parties hereunder shall be enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

19. Acquired Rights. The Participant acknowledges and agrees that: (a) the award of the SAR made under this Agreement is completely independent of any other award or grant and is made at the sole discretion of the Company; (b) no past grants or awards (including, without limitation, the SAR awarded hereunder) give the Participant any right to any grants or awards in the future whatsoever; and (c) any benefits granted under this Agreement are not part of the Participant's ordinary salary, and shall not be considered as part of such salary in the event of severance, redundancy or resignation.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

EQT CORPORATION

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

PARTICIPANT

Name: _____

PARTICIPANT AWARD AGREEMENT
(Options)

_____, 20__

Dear _____:

1. **Grant; Vesting.** Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the EQT Corporation 20__ Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the “Plan”) and this Participant Award Agreement (this “Award Agreement”), the Management Development and Compensation Committee (“Committee”) of the Board of Directors (“Board”) of EQT Corporation (the “Company”) has granted you Non-Qualified Stock Options (the “Options”) to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock as outlined below. Defined terms used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Plan.

- (a) **Options Granted:** _____
- (b) **Grant Date:** _____, 20__
- (c) **Exercise Price per Share:** _____
- (d) **Expiration Date:** _____ (Options may not be exercised on or after this date)
- (e) **Vesting:** The Options will vest as follows, subject to your continued employment with the Company through each applicable vesting date:

Vesting Date	Percent Vested

2. **Change of Control.** In the event of a Change of Control, the following shall be the applicable vesting schedule:

(a) if (i) your grant of Options is assumed by the surviving entity of the Change of Control (or otherwise equitably converted or substituted in connection with the Change of Control in a manner approved by the Committee) or (ii) the Company is the surviving entity of the Change of Control, and (1) your employment is terminated without Cause, including termination resulting from death or Disability (as defined in the Plan), or (2) you resign for Good Reason (as defined below), in each case, prior to the second anniversary of the effective date of the Change of Control, all unvested Options will vest immediately upon such termination or resignation; and

(b) if (i) your grant of Options is not assumed by the surviving entity of the Change of Control (or otherwise equitably converted or substituted in connection with the Change of Control in a manner approved by the Committee) and (ii) the Company is not the surviving entity of the Change of Control, all unvested Options will vest immediately upon such Change of Control.

(c) Solely for purposes of this Award Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean your resignation within 90 days after (but in all cases prior to the second anniversary of a Change of Control): (i) a reduction in your base salary of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (ii) a reduction in your annual short-term bonus target of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (iii) a significant diminution in your job responsibilities, duties or authority; (iv) a change in the geographic location of your primary reporting location of more than 50 miles; and/or (v) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Award Agreement. A termination by you shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless you first deliver to the General Counsel of the Company written notice (1) stating that you intend to resign for Good Reason pursuant to this Participant Award Agreement, and (2) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 90 days after the initial occurrence of such event). The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason as identified by you. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

3. Termination of Employment. Subject to Section 2(a) above, and except as otherwise provided in accordance with any written employment-related agreement that you have with the Company (including any confidentiality, non-solicitation, non-competition, change of control or similar agreement) the following will occur upon your termination of Service to the Company or any Affiliate.

(a) Cause. Upon termination of your employment for Cause, all unvested Options and any unexercised vested Options shall be forfeited immediately. If the Company terminates your employment for Cause, the Company shall give you written notice setting forth the reason for your termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

(b) Termination. Upon termination of your employment for any other reason, whether voluntarily (including retirement) or involuntarily, all unvested Options shall be forfeited immediately. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Award Agreement, if your employment is terminated voluntarily (including retirement) or your employment is terminated involuntarily without Cause and you remain on the board of directors of the Company or any Affiliate whose equity is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market following such termination of employment, then your unvested Options shall not be forfeited but shall continue to vest in accordance with the above provisions for as long as you remain on such board of directors, in which case any references herein to your employment shall be deemed to include your continued service on such board.

(c) Exercise. Upon a voluntary or involuntary termination of your employment for any reason other than Cause, any unexercised vested Options held on the date of termination shall remain exercisable for the remaining original term of the Options.

4. Committee Discretion to Accelerate Vesting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee may, in its sole discretion, provide for accelerated vesting of the Options at any time and for any or no reason.

5. Miscellaneous.

(a) The exercise price and tax withholding obligations with respect to the Options shall be satisfied by (i) the Company withholding shares that would otherwise be issued upon exercise of the award having a Fair Market Value (as defined in the Plan) equal to the amount needed to pay your exercise price and satisfy the required tax withholding obligations or (ii) if hereinafter approved and directed by the Committee, a payment of cash to the Company equal to the amount needed to pay your exercise price and satisfy the minimum required statutory tax withholding obligations.

(b) The terms contained in the Plan are hereby incorporated into and made a part of this Award Agreement, and this Award Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the Plan. In the event of any actual or alleged conflict between (i) the provisions of the Plan and the provisions of this Award Agreement, the provisions of the Plan shall be controlling and determinative, or (ii) the provisions of this Award Agreement and the terms of any written employment-related agreement that you have with the Company, the terms of such employment-related agreement shall be controlling and determinative. The Options, including any shares acquired by you upon exercise of the Options and any cash or other benefit acquired upon the sale of stock acquired through exercise of the Options, shall be subject to the terms and conditions of any compensation recoupment policy adopted from time to time by the Board or any committee of the Board, to the extent such policy is applicable to the Options. Any dispute regarding the payment of benefits under this Award Agreement or the Plan shall be resolved in accordance with the EQT Corporation Long-Term Incentive Dispute Resolution Procedures as in effect at the time of such dispute. A copy of such procedures is available on the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com.

(c) You may access important information about the Company and the Plan through the Company's website. Copies of the Plan and Plan Prospectus can be found by logging into the Fidelity NetBenefits website, which can be found at www.netbenefits.fidelity.com, and clicking on the "Stock Plans" tab and then following the prompts to your Plan documents. Copies of the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Proxy Statement and other information generally delivered to the Company's shareholders can be found at www.eqt.com by clicking on the "Investors" link on the main page and then "SEC Filings." Paper copies of such documents are available upon request made to the Company's Corporate Secretary.

(d) Your grant of Options under this Award Agreement shall not be effective unless, no later than _____, 20____, (i) you accept your grant through the Fidelity NetBenefits website (ii) to the extent you are not already subject to a confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition agreement with the Company, you execute a confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition agreement acceptable to the Company, and (iii) if the Company has requested that you sign an amendment to your existing confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition agreement

with the Company, you execute the requested amendment. When you accept your grant through the Fidelity NetBenefits website, you shall be deemed to have (1) acknowledged receipt of the Options granted on the date shown above (the terms of which are subject to the terms and conditions of this Award Agreement and the Plan) and a copy of this Award Agreement and the Plan and (2) agreed to be bound by all provisions of this Award Agreement and the Plan.



October 1, 2019

Gary E. Gould

Dear Gary,

Termination of EAWA Term

EQT is providing formal notice of EQT's termination of the EAWA effective as of August 7, 2020 (which date represents the end of the current one-year term). You will be paid for the minimum 100 hours of service contemplated by the current annual term promptly (but in any event within forty-five (45) days) following the termination of the EAWA.

Following the termination of your EAWA, you will have full access to your 401(k) account at Fidelity.

EAWA Buyout Offer

For our mutual benefit, and except as otherwise set forth herein, EQT would like to terminate any remaining right you may have to expense reimbursements and other benefits pursuant to the EAWA in exchange for a lump sum cash payment in the amount of \$ 174,422 (the "Buyout Amount"). The Buyout Amount, net of any required withholding taxes, will be paid to you through EQT payroll promptly (but in any event within forty-five (45) days) following your acceptance of this offer. In addition, by accepting the Buyout Amount, you and EQT agree that the effective date of the termination of your EAWA shall be the date upon which the Company's Chief Human Resources Officer acknowledges your acceptance by executing this letter agreement below on behalf of the Company (such date, the "Effective Date") and, effective as of the Effective Date (i) you will be released from the stock ownership requirements in the EAWA and (ii) the final non-competition and non-solicitation periods under Section 15 of the EAWA will commence.

If you accept the Buyout Amount, your eligibility to continue to participate in EQT's medical, dental and vision programs as provided under Section 4 of the EAWA will continue in accordance with the terms of, and for the period specified in, Section 4 of the EAWA subject to your continued payment of 102% of the then-applicable full active employee premium rates (both the employee portion and the employer portion) as required under Section 4. This benefit will be continued through your current arrangement with Benefit Concepts/Wage Works and you will receive new coupons from Benefit Concepts/Wage Works with the new payment amount before August 7, 2020.

If you would like to accept the Buyout Amount, please sign this letter agreement below and return it to me within thirty (30) days following the date hereof. Upon countersignature by the Company, I will provide you a fully executed copy for your records. If we do not receive your executed agreement within thirty (30) days, we will presume you have declined the Buyout Amount and it will no longer be

EQT Corporation
EQT Plaza 625 Liberty Avenue Suite 1700
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
T 412.553.5700 F 412.553.5732 www.eqt.com

available to you. If you have any questions regarding the termination of the current term of the EAWA or the EAWA buyout offer, please call or e-mail me at (412) 553-5782 or mkrejsa@eqt.com.

Sincerely,

/s/ Mary C. Krejsa

Mary C. Krejsa

Stock Plan Administrator

Acceptance of Buyout Amount:

I accept the Buyout Amount as payment in full in exchange for the amendment of my EAWA to eliminate any and all benefits and/or benefit expense reimbursements or other payments owed to me under the EAWA (including all payments and other rights pursuant to Sections 2, 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11). I understand my acceptance of the Buyout Amount does not alter rights and obligations under Section 4 of the EAWA (relating to participation in EQT's group medical, dental and vision programs), subject to my continued payment of applicable premiums as provided under the terms of Section 4 of the EAWA. I further understand that my acceptance of the Buyout Amount does not alter my non-competition and non-solicitation obligations to EQT, and the final non-competition and non-solicitation periods under Section 15 of the EAWA will commence as of the Effective Date (as defined above). I hereby agree and acknowledge that this amendment to my EAWA is effective upon the Effective Date, subject to EQT's payment to me of the Buyout Amount no later than forty-five (45) days following the Effective Date.

Accepted: /s/ Gary E. Gould 10/14/19

Gary E. Gould

Agreed and Acknowledged:

EQT Corporation

/s/ Lesley Evancho

By:

Name: Lesley Evancho

Title: Chief Human Resources Officer

Date: 10/21/2019

AGREEMENT AND RELEASE

This **AGREEMENT AND RELEASE** (this “Agreement”), is entered into between EQT Corporation (together with its subsidiaries and affiliates, “EQT” or the “Company”) and Donald M. Jenkins (“Employee”).

WHEREAS, on November 15, 2019, Employee provided written notice to EQT of his intent to resign from employment with EQT for “Good Reason” (as defined in Section 3 of the Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, by and between EQT and Employee, as amended by any amendments thereto (collectively, the “Non-Compete Agreement”), a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A);

WHEREAS, EQT and Employee agree that Employee’s resignation is for Good Reason (as defined under the Non-Compete Agreement);

WHEREAS, Employee’s employment with EQT terminated on December 13, 2019 (the “Separation Date”);

WHEREAS, the Non-Compete Agreement provides that Employee shall be eligible for certain benefits upon termination of employment for Good Reason in exchange for, among other things, a general release of claims in a form acceptable to EQT; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to fully and finally resolve all issues between them including any issues arising out of the employment relationship and the termination of that relationship.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the respective representations, acknowledgements, covenants and agreements of the parties set forth herein, and intending to be legally bound, the parties agree as follows:

1. **Termination of Employment.** Employee acknowledges and agrees that, effective as of 5:00 p.m. on the Separation Date, he discontinued full-time employment with EQT. EQT and Employee acknowledge and agree that Employee experienced a “separation from service” (within the meaning of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code) as of 5:00 p.m. on the Separation Date.
 2. **Resignation from Positions.** Effective as of 5:00 p.m. on the Separation Date, Employee hereby resigns his position as Executive Vice President & Chief Commercial Officer and from any other positions he might hold with EQT and its affiliates. While Employee agrees that the foregoing resignations are intended to be self-effectuating, Employee further agrees to execute any documentation that EQT determines necessary or appropriate to facilitate such resignations.
-

3. **Termination Payments and Benefits.** Subject to Employee's execution of this Agreement, the expiration of the revocation period described in Section 10 of this Agreement and Employee's compliance with his obligations under this Agreement and the Non-Compete Agreement, including the restrictive covenants set forth herein and therein (collectively, the "Agreement Conditions"), Employee shall be entitled to the following compensation and benefits:

- a. Pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Non-Compete Agreement, a cash payment equal to \$1,116,150.00 (*i.e.*, twenty-four (24) months of Employee's base salary), which shall be paid in a lump sum within 60 days following the Separation Date.
- b. Pursuant to Section 3(b) of the Non-Compete Agreement, a cash payment equal to \$854,294.00 (*i.e.*, two times the average annual incentive (bonus) payment earned by Employee under the Company's applicable Short-Term Incentive Plan for the three (3) full year period prior to the Separation Date), which shall be paid in a lump sum within 60 days following the Separation Date.
- c. Pursuant to Section 3(c) of the Non-Compete Agreement, a cash payment equal to \$19,564.00 (*i.e.*, the product of (i) twelve (12) and (ii) 100% of the current Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 ("COBRA") monthly rate for family coverage), which shall be paid in a lump sum within 60 days following the Separation Date.
- d. Pursuant to Section 3(d) of the Non-Compete Agreement, a cash payment equal to \$200,000, which shall be paid in a lump sum within 60 days following the Separation Date.
- e. Pursuant to Section 3(e) and 3(g) of the Non-Compete Agreement, full vesting as of the Separation Date of all value driver-type performance based equity awards, stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other time-vesting equity awards held by Employee as of the Separation Date. Employee acknowledges and agrees that all such awards are reflected on Exhibit B attached hereto.
- f. Pursuant to Section 3(f) of the Non-Compete Agreement, all performance-vesting equity awards held by Employee as of the Separation Date shall remain eligible to vest to the same extent as if Employee's employment had not terminated on the Separation Date. Employee acknowledges and agrees that all such awards are reflected on Exhibit C attached hereto.

The payments provided under this Section 3 are subject to applicable tax and payroll withholding. Except as expressly provided in Sections 3(e) and (f) above, Employee's rights under the long-term incentive programs referenced above shall remain subject to the terms and

conditions of the applicable award program documentation, as they may be amended from time to time. In the event of Employee's death, any amounts payable under this Section 3 shall be paid to Employee's estate.

4. **Cooperation.** Employee, upon reasonable notice and at reasonable times, agrees to cooperate with the Company in the defense of litigation and in related investigations of any claims or actions now in existence or that may be threatened or brought in the future relating to events or occurrences that transpired while Employee was employed by the Company. Should Company require Employee's cooperation in the defense of litigation and/or related investigations after 24 months of the Separation Date, the Company shall compensate Employee for his time and reasonable expenses in such cooperation, with his time being paid for at his effective hourly rate (his weekly salary divided by forty hours) as of the time immediately before the Separation Date. Further, Employee hereby re-affirms the reasonableness of, and his agreement to abide by, his obligations under, and the terms and conditions of, the Non-Compete Agreement.

5. **Condition to Payment; Employee Acknowledgements.** Employee hereby acknowledges and agrees that EQT's obligation to provide the payments set forth in Section 3 of this Agreement is subject to Employee's satisfaction of the Agreement Conditions to the extent enforceable, with neither party waiving any legal arguments, defenses or positions. Further, Employee hereby acknowledges and agrees that the payments set forth in Section 3 of this Agreement, together with any accrued but unpaid base salary and any vested account balance that Employee may have under the EQT Employee Savings Plan, shall be in full satisfaction of all obligations of EQT to Employee under this Agreement, the Non-Compete Agreement, the EQT Corporation Severance Pay Plan and any other compensation or benefit plan, agreement or arrangement or otherwise. Each of the Company and Employee acknowledges that Employee's resignation is for Good Reason (as defined under Section 3 of the Non-Compete Agreement) and that, pursuant to Section 9 of the Non-Compete Agreement, Employee is not eligible for the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement, including the post-employment benefits described therein. Employee hereby understands that any payments or benefits set forth in Section 3 of this Agreement represent, in part, consideration for signing this Agreement and that absent his execution of this Agreement, he would not be entitled to any of the payments or benefits set forth in Section 3. Such payments and benefits will not be considered compensation for purposes of any employee benefit plan, program, policy or arrangement maintained or hereafter established by the Company or its affiliates. Employee hereby reaffirms his obligations to keep EQT's information confidential and that he has returned all EQT property (including EQT confidential information) in his possession.

6. **Release of Claims.** In consideration for EQT's commitments herein, Employee, on behalf of himself, his heirs, representatives, estates, successors and assigns, does hereby voluntarily, irrevocably and unconditionally release and forever discharge EQT, its predecessors, subsidiaries, affiliates, and benefit plans, and their past, present and future officers, directors, trustees, administrators, agents and employees, as well as the heirs, successors and assigns of any such persons or such entities (hereinafter severally and collectively called "Releasees") from any

and all suits, actions, causes of action, damages and claims, known and unknown, that Employee has or may have against any of the Releasees for any acts, practices or events up to and including the date he signs this Agreement, except for the performance of the provisions of this Agreement, it being the intention of Employee to effect a general release of all such claims. This release includes any and all claims under any possible legal, equitable, contract, tort, or statutory theory, including but not limited to any claims under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act, the Americans With Disabilities Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, the City of Pittsburgh Human Relations Ordinance, all as amended, and other federal, state, and local statutes, ordinances, executive orders, regulations and other laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and state, federal or local law claims of any other kind whatsoever (including common law tort and contract claims) arising out of or in any way related to Employee's employment with EQT. Employee also specifically releases all Releasees from any and all claims or causes of action for the fees, costs and expenses of any and all attorneys who have at any time or are now representing him in connection with this Agreement or in connection with any matter released in this Agreement.

The release in the preceding paragraph is intended to be a general release, excluding only claims which Employee is legally barred from releasing. Employee understands that the release does not include: any claims that cannot be released or waived as a matter of law; any claim for or right to vested benefits under a 401(k) plan on or prior to the Separation Date; any right to enforce this Agreement; and any claims based on acts or events occurring after Employee signs this Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits the filing of a charge or complaint with, or testimony, assistance or participation in, any investigation, proceeding or hearing conducted by any federal, state or local governmental agency, including but not limited to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Nothing in this Agreement or the Non-Compete Agreement prohibits Employee from: (a) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, or from making other disclosures that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal, state, or local law or regulation; or (b) disclosing confidential information and/or trade secrets when this disclosure is solely for the purpose of: (i) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity; (ii) working with legal counsel in order to determine whether possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation exist; or (iii) filing a complaint or other document in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. Any disclosures of trade secrets must be consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 1833.

7. **No Pending Actions.** Employee warrants that he has no actions now pending against Releasees in any court of the United States or any State thereof based upon any acts or events arising out of or related to his employment with EQT. Employee represents and warrants that he has made no assignment or transfer of any right, claim, demand, cause of action or other

matter covered by Section 6 above. Notwithstanding any other language in this Agreement, the parties understand that this Agreement does not prohibit Employee from filing an administrative charge of alleged employment discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act or the Equal Pay Act. Employee, however, waives his right to monetary or other recovery should any federal, state or local administrative agency pursue any claims on his behalf arising out of or relating to his employment with any of the Releasees. This means that by signing this Agreement, Employee will have waived any right he had to obtain a recovery if an administrative agency pursues a claim on his behalf against any of the Releasees based on any actions taken by any of the Releasees up to the date of the signing of this Agreement and that Employee will have released the Releasees of any and all claims of any nature arising up to the date of the signing of this Agreement. However, nothing in this Agreement prevents Employee from making any reports to or receiving any awards from the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

8. **Nonadmission.** By entering into this Agreement, EQT in no way admits that it or any of the Releasees has treated Employee unlawfully or wrongfully in any way. Neither this Agreement nor the implementation thereof shall be construed to be, or shall be admissible in any proceedings as, evidence of any admission by EQT or any of the Releasees of any violation of or failure to comply with any federal, state, or local law, ordinance, agreement, rule, regulation or order.

9. **Agreement Consideration Period.** Employee acknowledges that he has been given the opportunity to consider this Agreement for twenty-one (21) calendar days, which is a reasonable period of time, and that he has been advised to consult with an attorney in relation thereto prior to executing it. Employee further acknowledges that he has had a full and fair opportunity to consult with an attorney, that he has carefully read and fully understands all of the provisions of this Agreement, that he has discussed this Agreement with such attorneys if he has chosen to, and that he is voluntarily executing and entering into this Agreement, intending to be legally bound hereby. If Employee signs this Agreement in less than twenty-one (21) calendar days, Employee acknowledges that he has thereby waived his right to the full twenty-one (21) calendar day consideration period.

10. **Revocation Period.** For a period of seven (7) calendar days following Employee's execution of this Agreement, Employee may revoke it by delivery of a written notice revoking same within that seven (7)-day period to the office of the General Counsel, EQT Corporation, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA, 15222. This Agreement shall not be effective or enforceable until that seven (7)-day revocation period has expired, and EQT shall not be obligated to make any of the payments, or provide any of the benefits, described in Section 3 prior to such expiration.

11. **Remedies.** If Employee does not comply with the terms of this Agreement or revokes his execution of this Agreement, EQT, in addition to any other remedies it may have (whether under applicable law, the Non-Compete Agreement or otherwise), shall be entitled to

(a) cease payment of the payments contemplated by Section 3 of this Agreement to the extent not previously paid or provided and (b) the prompt return by Employee of any portion of such payments previously paid or provided. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, in the event of Employee's actual or threatened breach of any Agreement Condition set forth in this Agreement or the Non-Compete Agreement, EQT shall be entitled to injunctive relief (including temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions and permanent injunctions), without posting a bond, in any court of competent jurisdiction. Employee understands that by entering into this Agreement he will be limiting the availability of certain remedies that he may have against the Releasees and limiting also his ability to pursue certain claims against the Releasees.

12. **Severability.** The provisions of this Agreement are severable. To the extent that any provision of this Agreement is deemed unenforceable in any court of law, the parties intend that such provision be construed by such court in a manner to make it enforceable, and the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

13. **Successors.** This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Company.

14. **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without regard to conflict of law principles.

15. **Entire Agreement.** Except: (a) as provided in the second sentence of this Section 15; (b) for the Indemnification Agreement between EQT and Employee; (c) the Non-Compete Agreement; and (d) as otherwise expressly set forth in this Agreement, this Agreement (including the Exhibits attached hereto) contains the entire agreement between the parties and it supersedes all prior agreements and understandings between EQT and Employee (oral or written). For the avoidance of doubt, Employee's covenants, obligations and acknowledgments, and EQT's rights and remedies, set forth in the Non-Compete Agreement remain in full force and effect.

16. **Amendments.** This Agreement may not be changed, amended, or modified except by a written instrument signed by both parties.

17. **Interpretation.** As used in this Agreement, the term "including" does not limit the preceding words or terms.

18. **EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE HAS CAREFULLY READ AND FULLY UNDERSTANDS ALL OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT, AND THAT HE IS VOLUNTARILY EXECUTING AND ENTERING INTO THIS AGREEMENT, WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND INTENDING TO BE LEGALLY BOUND BY IT.**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the dates set forth below.

EQT CORPORATION

By:	<u>/s/ Lesley Evancho</u>	<u>/s/ Donald M. Jenkins</u>
Name:	Lesley Evancho	Donald M. Jenkins
Title:	Chief Human Resources Officer	
	<u>1/9/2020</u>	<u>1/2/2020</u>
	Date	Date

EXHIBIT A

CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT

**SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED
CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION and
NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT**

This SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is entered into and effective as of March 1, 2017, by and between EQT Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation (EQT Corporation and its subsidiary companies are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Company"), and Donald M. Jenkins (the "Employee"). This Agreement amends and restates in its entirety that certain Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement by and between the Company and the Employee dated as of September 15, 2015, (the "Original Agreement").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, during the course of Employee's employment with the Company, the Company has imparted and will continue to impart to Employee proprietary and/or confidential information and/or trade secrets of the Company; and

WHEREAS, in order to protect the business and goodwill of the Company, the Company desires to obtain or continue to obtain certain confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants from the Employee; and

WHEREAS, the Employee is willing to agree to these confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants by entering into this Agreement, which amends and restates the Original Agreement, in exchange for the Company's agreement to: (i) make Employee an executive officer of EQT Corporation; (ii) offer Employee the opportunity to participate in the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement (as described in Paragraph 9 below); and (iii) pay the severance benefits described in Section 3 below in the event that Employee's employment with the Company is terminated in certain circumstances;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Restrictions on Competition and Solicitation. While the Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of twenty-four (24) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason Employee will not, directly or indirectly, expressly or tacitly, for himself/herself or on behalf of any entity conducting business anywhere in the Restricted Territory (as defined below): (i) act in any capacity for any business in which his/her duties at or for such business include oversight of or actual involvement in providing services which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, (ii) recruit investors on behalf of an entity which engages in activities which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company,

or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, or (iii) become employed by such an entity in any capacity which would require Employee to carry out, in whole or in part, the duties Employee has performed for the Company which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under active investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Employee may purchase or otherwise acquire up to (but not more than) 1% of any class of securities of any enterprise (but without otherwise participating in the activities of such enterprise) if such securities are listed on any national or regional securities exchange or have been registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This covenant shall apply to any services, products or businesses under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company only to the extent that Employee acquired or was privy to confidential information regarding such services, products or businesses. Employee acknowledges that this restriction will prevent Employee from acting in any of the foregoing capacities for any competing entity operating or conducting business within the Restricted Territory and that this scope is reasonable in light of the business of the Company.

Restricted Territory shall mean (i) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns, operates or has contractual rights to purchase natural gas-related assets (other than commodity trading rights and pipeline capacity contracts on non-affiliated or third-party pipelines), including but not limited to, storage facilities, interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, intrastate distribution facilities, liquefied natural gas facilities, propane-air facilities or other peaking facilities, and/or processing or fractionation facilities; or (ii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns proved, developed and/or undeveloped natural gas and/or oil reserves and/or conducts natural gas or oil exploration and production activities of any kind; or (iii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company has decided to make or has made an offer to purchase or lease assets for the purpose of conducting any of the business activities described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above within the six (6) month period immediately preceding the end of the Employee's employment with the Company provided that Employee had actual knowledge of the offer or decision to make an offer prior to Employee's separation from the Company. For geographic locations of natural gas and oil plays, refer to the maps produced by the United States Energy Information Administration located at www.eia.gov/maps.

Employee agrees that for a period of twenty-four (24) months following the termination of Employee's employment with the Company for any reason, including without limitation termination for cause or without cause, Employee shall not, directly or indirectly, solicit the business of, or do business with: (i) any customer that Employee approached, solicited or accepted business from on behalf of the Company, and/or was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company; and (ii) any prospective customer of the Company who was identified to or by the Employee and/or who Employee was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company, for purposes of marketing,

selling and/or attempting to market or sell products and services which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company offers within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, and/or, which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company has in process over the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company to be offered in the future.

While Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of thirty-six (36) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason, Employee shall not (directly or indirectly) on his/her own behalf or on behalf of any other person or entity solicit or induce, or cause any other person or entity to solicit or induce, or attempt to solicit or induce, any employee, consultant, vendor or independent contractor to leave the employ of or engagement by the Company or its successors, assigns or affiliates, or to violate the terms of their contracts with the Company.

2. Confidentiality of Information and Nondisclosure. Employee acknowledges and agrees that his/her employment by the Company necessarily involves his/her knowledge of and access to confidential and proprietary information pertaining to the business of the Company. Accordingly, Employee agrees that at all times during the term of this Agreement and for as long as the information remains confidential after the termination of Employee's employment, he/she will not, directly or indirectly, without the express written authority of the Company, unless directed by applicable legal authority having jurisdiction over Employee, disclose to or use, or knowingly permit to be so disclosed or used, for the benefit of himself/herself, any person, corporation or other entity other than the Company, (i) any information concerning any financial matters, employees of the Company, customer relationships, competitive status, supplier matters, internal organizational matters, current or future plans, or other business affairs of or relating to the Company, (ii) any management, operational, trade, technical or other secrets or any other proprietary information or other data of the Company, or (iii) any other information related to the Company which has not been published and is not generally known outside of the Company. Employee acknowledges that all of the foregoing constitutes confidential and proprietary information, which is the exclusive property of the Company. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits Employee from: (i) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, or from making other disclosures (including of confidential information) that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal, state, or local law or regulation; or (ii) disclosing trade secrets when the disclosure is solely for the purpose of: (a) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity; (b) working with legal counsel in order to determine whether possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation exist; or (c) filing a complaint or other document in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. Any disclosures of trade secrets must be consistent with 18 U.S.C. §1833.

3. Severance Benefit. If the Employee's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason other than Cause (as defined below) or if the Employee terminates his/her employment for Good Reason (as defined below), the Company shall provide Employee with the following:

(a) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to twenty-four (24) months of Employee's base salary in effect at the time of such termination, or immediately prior to the event that serves as the basis for termination for Good Reason;

(b) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to two times the average annual incentive (bonus) payment earned by the Employee under the Company's applicable Short-Term Incentive Plan (or any successor plan) for the three (3) full years prior to Employee's termination date; provided that if such termination of employment occurs prior to Employee having been employed by the Company for three full calendar years and through the determination and payment, if any, of the annual incentive for the third such year, then such average shall be calculated by including, for each partial calendar year of employment and each calendar year during which such individual was not employed by the Company, the greater of (i) the Employee's actual award for such year, and (ii) the Employee's target annual incentive (bonus) award at time of termination;

(c) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to the product of (i) twelve (12) and (ii) 100% of the then-current Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 monthly rate for family coverage;

(d) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to \$200,000;

(e) Subject to Section 14 of this Agreement, all stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other time-vesting equity awards granted to Employee under the EQT Corporation 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the "2014 LTIP"), the EQT Midstream Services, LLC 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the "2012 LTIP"), the EQT GP Services, LLC 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the "2015 LTIP"), and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company (the 2014 LTIP, the 2012 LTIP, the 2015 LTIP and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company are, collectively, the "LTIPs") shall immediately become vested and exercisable in full and/or all restrictions on such awards shall lapse (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program); and

(f) Subject to Section 14 of this Agreement, all performance-based equity awards granted to Employee by the Company under the LTIPs shall remain outstanding and shall be earned, if at all, based on actual performance through the end of the performance period as if Employee's employment had not been terminated (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program).

(g) Subject to Section 14 of this Agreement, all "value driver"-type performance-based equity awards (i.e., equity awards that may be earned based the Company's attainment of one or more threshold performance goals together with the application of a performance multiplier based on individual performance, and become vested based on Employee's continued

employment with the Company through one or more vesting dates) shall be earned based on (i) “target” levels of performance, if Employee’s termination date occurs before the relevant performance level has been approved by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the “Committee”), or (ii) actual levels of performance, if Employee’s termination date occurs after the relevant performance level has been approved by the Committee, and in either case, the number of award shares earned shall immediately become vested and payable as of the date of termination (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program).

The payments provided under this Section 3 shall be subject to applicable tax and payroll withholdings, and shall be in addition to any payments and/or benefits to which the Employee would otherwise be entitled under the EQT Corporation Severance Pay Plan (as amended from time to time). The Company’s obligation to provide the payments and benefits under this Section 3 shall be contingent upon the following:

(a) Employee’s execution of a release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company; and

(b) Employee’s compliance with his/her obligations hereunder, including, but not limited to, Employee’s obligations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 (the “Restrictive Covenants”).

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, “Cause” as a reason for the Employee’s termination of employment shall mean: (i) Employee’s conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or Employee having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of his/her duties; (ii) Employee’s willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties; or (iii) Employee’s violation of any provision of a written employment-related agreement between Employee and the Company or express significant policies of the Company. If the Company terminates Employee’s employment for Cause, the Company shall give Employee written notice setting forth the reason for his/her termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, “Good Reason” shall mean Employee’s resignation within 90 days after: (i) a reduction in Employee’s base salary of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (ii) a reduction in Employee’s annual short-term bonus target of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (iii) a significant diminution in Employee’s job responsibilities, duties or authority; (iv) a change in the geographic location of Employee’s primary reporting location of more than 50 miles; and/or (v) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Agreement. A termination by Employee shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless Employee first delivers to the General Counsel of the Company written notice: (i) stating that Employee intends to resign for Good Reason pursuant to this Agreement; and (ii) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 90 days after the initial occurrence of such event). The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days after receipt of Employee’s written notice that Employee is resigning for Good Reason) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting

termination for Good Reason as identified by Employee. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

4. Severability and Modification of Covenants. Employee acknowledges and agrees that each of the Restrictive Covenants is reasonable and valid in time and scope and in all other respects. The parties agree that it is their intention that the Restrictive Covenants be enforced in accordance with their terms to the maximum extent permitted by law. Each of the Restrictive Covenants shall be considered and construed as a separate and independent covenant. Should any part or provision of any of the Restrictive Covenants be held invalid, void, or unenforceable, such invalidity, voidness, or unenforceability shall not render invalid, void, or unenforceable any other part or provision of this Agreement or such Restrictive Covenant. If any of the provisions of the Restrictive Covenants should ever be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to exceed the scope permitted by the applicable law, such provision or provisions shall be automatically modified to such lesser scope as such court may deem just and proper for the reasonable protection of the Company's legitimate business interests and may be enforced by the Company to that extent in the manner described above and all other provisions of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable.

5. Reasonable and Necessary Agreement. The Employee acknowledges and agrees that: (i) this Agreement is necessary for the protection of the legitimate business interests of the Company; (ii) the restrictions contained in this Agreement are reasonable; (iii) the Employee has no intention of competing with the Company within the limitations set forth above; (iv) the Employee acknowledges and warrants that Employee believes that Employee will be fully able to earn an adequate livelihood for Employee and Employee's dependents if the covenant not to compete contained in this Agreement is enforced against the Employee; and (v) the Employee has received adequate and valuable consideration for entering into this Agreement.

6. Injunctive Relief and Attorneys' Fees. The Employee stipulates and agrees that any breach of the Restrictive Covenants by the Employee will result in immediate and irreparable harm to the Company, the amount of which will be extremely difficult to ascertain, and that the Company could not be reasonably or adequately compensated by damages in an action at law. For these reasons, the Company shall have the right, without the need to post bond or prove actual damages, to obtain such preliminary, temporary or permanent injunctions, orders or decrees as may be necessary to protect the Company against, or on account of, any breach by the Employee of the Restrictive Covenants. In the event the Company obtains any such injunction, order, decree or other relief, in law or in equity, the duration of any violation of Section 1 shall be added to the applicable restricted period specified in Section 1. Employee understands and agrees that, if the parties become involved in a lawsuit regarding the enforcement of the Restrictive Covenants and if the Company prevails in such legal action, the Company will be entitled, in addition to any other remedy, to recover from Employee its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred in enforcing such covenants. The Company's ability to enforce its rights under the Restrictive Covenants or applicable law against Employee shall not be impaired in any way by the existence of a claim or cause of action on the part of Employee based on, or arising out of, this Agreement or any other event or transaction arising out of the employment relationship.

7. Binding Agreement. This Agreement (including the Restrictive Covenants) shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Company.

8. Employment at Will. Employee shall be employed at-will and for no definite term. This means that either party may terminate the employment relationship at any time for any or no reason.

9. Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Employment Status. As a board-designated executive officer of the Company, Employee has the opportunity to participate in the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement upon discontinuing full-time status. The terms and conditions of Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Employment Status are described in the form of Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Employment Agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A. Set forth below the signature lines to this Agreement is an election form regarding participation in the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement. Employee must complete and sign such form indicating whether or not he desires to participate in Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Status. Any failure to make an election at the time of execution of this Agreement shall be deemed to be an election not to participate. If Employee elects to participate, the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement classification will be automatically assigned to Employee if and when Employee incurs a termination of employment that meets each of the following conditions (an "Eligible Termination"): (a) Employee's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason other than Cause *or* Employee gives the Company (delivered to the Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer) at least 90 days' advance written notice of Employee's intention to discontinue employment, (b) Employee is a board-designated executive officer in good standing with EQT Corporation as of the time of his/her termination of employment, and (c) Employee's employment shall not have been terminated by Employee for Good Reason. By electing to participate in the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement, Employee hereby agrees to execute the an Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Employment Agreement, in a form substantially similar to the one attached hereto as Exhibit A, within 90 days prior to Employee's relinquishment of full-time status, which agreement will become effective automatically on the day following Employee's Eligible Termination. Without limiting the foregoing, Employee agrees that he/she will not be eligible for the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement, including the post-employment benefits described therein, if Employee's termination of employment is not an Eligible Termination.

10. Applicable Law; Exclusive Forum Selection; Consent to Jurisdiction. The Company and Employee agree that this Agreement shall be governed by and construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without giving effect to its conflicts of law principles. Except to the extent that a dispute is required to be submitted to arbitration as set forth in Section 11 below, Employee agrees that the exclusive forum for any action to enforce this Agreement, as well as any action relating to or arising out of this Agreement, shall be the state courts of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania or the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Division. With respect to any such court action, Employee hereby (a) irrevocably submits to the personal jurisdiction of such courts; (b) consents to service of process; (c) consents to venue; and (d) waives any other requirement (whether imposed by statute, rule of court, or otherwise) with respect to personal

jurisdiction, service of process, or venue. Both parties hereto further agree that such courts are convenient forums for any dispute that may arise herefrom and that neither party shall raise as a defense that such courts are not convenient forums.

11. Agreement to Arbitrate. Employee and the Company agree that any controversy, claim, or dispute between Employee and the Company arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach thereof, or arising out of any matter relating to the Employee's employment with the Company or the termination thereof, shall be settled by binding arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. The arbitration shall be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act, shall be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and shall be conducted before a panel of three (3) arbitrators (the "Arbitration Panel"). The Company and Employee shall each select one arbitrator from the AAA National Panel of Commercial Arbitrators (the "Commercial Panel"), and the AAA shall select a third arbitrator from the Commercial Panel. The Arbitration Panel shall render a reasoned opinion in writing in support of its decision. Any award rendered by the Arbitration Panel shall be final, binding, and confidential as between the parties. Notwithstanding this agreement to arbitrate, in the event that Employee breaches or threatens to breach any of Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants, the Company shall have the right to file an action in one of the courts specified in Section 10 above seeking temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief to enforce Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants.

12. Notification of Subsequent Employment. Employee shall upon termination of his/her employment with the Company, as soon as practicable and for the length of the non-competition period described in Section 1 above, notify the Company: (i) of the name, address and nature of the business of his/her new employer; (ii) if self-employed, of the name, address and nature of his/her new business; (iii) that he/she has not yet secured new employment; and (iv) each time his/her employment status changes. In addition, Employee shall notify any prospective employer that this Agreement exists and shall provide a copy of this Agreement to the prospective employer prior to beginning employment with that prospective employer. Any notice provided under this Section 12 (or otherwise under this Agreement) shall be in writing directed to the General Counsel, EQT Corporation, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3111.

13. Mandatory Reduction of Payments in Certain Events.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, in the event it shall be determined that any payment or distribution by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee (whether paid or payable or distributed or distributable pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or otherwise) (such benefits, payments or distributions are hereinafter referred to as "Payments") would, if paid, be subject to the excise tax (the "Excise Tax") imposed by Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), then, prior to the making of any Payments to the Employee, a calculation shall be made comparing (i) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee of the Payments after payment by the Employee of the Excise Tax, to

(ii) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee if the Payments had been limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax. If the amount calculated under (i) above is less than the amount calculated under (ii) above, then the Payments shall be limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax (the “Reduced Amount”). The reduction of the Payments due hereunder, if applicable, shall be made by first reducing cash Payments and then, to the extent necessary, reducing those Payments having the next highest ratio of Parachute Value to actual present value of such Payments as of the date of the change in control transaction, as determined by the Determination Firm (as defined in Section 13(b) below). For purposes of this Section 13, present value shall be determined in accordance with Section 280G(d)(4) of the Code. For purposes of this Section 13, the “Parachute Value” of a Payment means the present value as of the date of the change in control transaction of the portion of such Payment that constitutes a “parachute payment” under Section 280G(b)(2) of the Code, as determined by the Determination Firm for purposes of determining whether and to what extent the Excise Tax will apply to such Payment.

(b) All determinations required to be made under this Section 13, including whether an Excise Tax would otherwise be imposed, whether the Payments shall be reduced, the amount of the Reduced Amount, and the assumptions to be utilized in arriving at such determinations, shall be made by an independent, nationally recognized accounting firm or compensation consulting firm mutually acceptable to the Company and the Employee (the “Determination Firm”) which shall provide detailed supporting calculations both to the Company and the Employee within 15 business days after the receipt of notice from the Employee that a Payment is due to be made, or such earlier time as is requested by the Company. All fees and expenses of the Determination Firm shall be borne solely by the Company. Any determination by the Determination Firm shall be binding upon the Company and the Employee. As a result of the uncertainty in the application of Section 4999 of the Code at the time of the initial determination by the Determination Firm hereunder, it is possible that Payments which the Employee was entitled to, but did not receive pursuant to Section 13(a), could have been made without the imposition of the Excise Tax (“Underpayment”), consistent with the calculations required to be made hereunder. In such event, the Determination Firm shall determine the amount of the Underpayment that has occurred and any such Underpayment shall be promptly paid by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee but no later than March 15 of the year after the year in which the Underpayment is determined to exist, which is when the legally binding right to such Underpayment arises.

(c) In the event that the provisions of Code Section 280G and 4999 or any successor provisions are repealed without succession, this Section 13 shall be of no further force or effect.

14. Internal Revenue Code Section 409A.

(a) General. This Agreement shall be interpreted and administered in a manner so that any amount or benefit payable hereunder shall be paid or provided in a manner that is either exempt from or compliant with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code and applicable Internal Revenue Service guidance and Treasury Regulations issued thereunder.

Nevertheless, the tax treatment of the benefits provided under the Agreement is not warranted or guaranteed. Neither the Company, nor its directors, officers, employees or advisers shall be held liable for any taxes, interest, penalties or other monetary amounts owed by Employee as a result of the application of Section 409A of the Code.

(b) Separation from Service. For purposes of the Agreement, the term “termination,” when used in the context of a condition to, or the timing of, a payment hereunder, shall be interpreted to mean a “separation from service” as such term is used in Section 409A of the Code.

(c) Six-Month Delay in Certain Circumstances. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any amount or benefit that would constitute non-exempt “deferred compensation” for purposes of Section 409A of the Code (“Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation”) would otherwise be payable or distributable under this Agreement by reason of Employee’s separation from service during a period in which Employee is a Specified Employee (as defined below), then, subject to any permissible acceleration of payment by the Company under Treas. Reg. Section 1.409A-3(j)(4)(ii) (domestic relations order), (j)(4)(iii) (conflicts of interest), or (j)(4)(vi) (payment of employment taxes):

(i) the amount of such Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation that would otherwise be payable during the six-month period immediately following Employee’s separation from service will be accumulated through and paid or provided on the first day of the seventh month following Employee’s separation from service (or, if Employee dies during such period, within thirty (30) days after Employee’s death) (in either case, the “Required Delay Period”); and

(ii) the normal payment or distribution schedule for any remaining payments or distributions will resume at the end of the Required Delay Period.

For purposes of this Agreement, the term “Specified Employee” has the meaning given such term in Code Section 409A and the final regulations thereunder.

(d) Timing of Release of Claims. Whenever in this Agreement a payment or benefit is conditioned on Employee’s execution of a release of claims, such release must be executed and all revocation periods shall have expired within sixty (60) days after the date of termination; failing which such payment or benefit shall be forfeited. If such payment or benefit constitutes Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation, and if such 60-day period begins in one calendar year and ends in the next calendar year, the payment or benefit shall not be made or commence before the second such calendar year, even if the release becomes irrevocable in the first such calendar year. In other words, Employee is not permitted to influence the calendar year of payment based on the timing of his/her signing of the release.

15. Entire Agreement. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, oral or written, including the Original Agreement. This Agreement may not be changed, amended, or modified, except by a written instrument signed by the parties; provided, however, that the Company may amend this Agreement from time to time without Employee’s

consent to the extent deemed necessary or appropriate, in its sole discretion, to effect compliance with Section 409A of the Code, including regulations and interpretations thereunder, which amendments may result in a reduction of benefits provided hereunder and/or other unfavorable changes to Employee.

(Signatures on following page)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be executed by its officers thereunto duly authorized, and the Employee has hereunto set his hand, all as of the day and year first above written.

EQT CORPORATION

EMPLOYEE

By: /s/ Charlene Petrelli

/s/ Donald M. Jenkins

Name: Charlene Petrelli

Donald M. Jenkins

Title: Vice President &
Chief Human Resources Officer

**ELECTION TO PARTICIPATE IN
EXECUTIVE ALTERNATIVE WORK ARRANGEMENT CLASSIFICATION**

- I hereby elect to participate in the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Classification as described in paragraph 9 of the above Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement. I hereby agree to execute an Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Employment Agreement in a form substantially similar to the one attached hereto as Exhibit A, within 90 days prior to my relinquishment of full-time status, which agreement will become effective automatically on the day following my Eligible Termination. I understand that I will not be eligible for the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement, including the post-employment benefits described therein if my termination from employment is not an Eligible Termination.
- I hereby decline to participate in the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Classification as described in paragraph 9 of the above Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement.

Donald M. Jenkins

Employee Name Printed

/s/ Donald M. Jenkins

Employee Signature

March 6, 2017

Date

EXHIBIT A

EXECUTIVE ALTERNATIVE WORK ARRANGEMENT EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This is an Executive Alternative Work Arrangement Employment Agreement (“Agreement”) entered into between EQT Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, “EQT” or the “Company”) and Donald M. Jenkins (“Employee”).

WHEREAS, Employee is an executive officer of EQT who desires to relinquish that status and discontinue full-time employment with EQT but continue employment with EQT on a part-time basis; and

WHEREAS, EQT is interested in continuing to retain the services of Employee on a part-time basis for at least 100 (but no more than 400) hours per year; and

WHEREAS, Employee has elected to modify his/her employment status to Executive Alternative Work Arrangement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the respective representations, acknowledgements, and agreements of the parties set forth herein, and intending to be legally bound, the parties agree as follows:

1. The term of this Agreement is for the one-year period commencing on the day after Employee’s full-time status with EQT ceases. During that period, Employee will hold the position of an Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employee of EQT. Employee’s status as Executive Alternative Work Arrangement (and this one-year Agreement) will automatically renew annually unless either party terminates this Agreement by written notice to the other not less than 30 days prior to the renewal date. The automatic annual renewals of this Agreement will cease, however, at the end of five years of Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employment status.

2. During each one-year period in Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employment status, Employee is required to provide no less than 100 hours of service to EQT. During each one-year period, Employee will also make himself/herself available for up to 300 additional hours of service upon request from the Company. All such hours of service will occur during the Company’s regularly scheduled business hours (unless otherwise agreed by the parties), and no more than fifty (50) hours will be scheduled per month (unless otherwise agreed by the parties).

3. Employee shall be paid an hourly rate for Employee’s actual services provided under this Agreement. The hourly rate shall be Employee’s annual base salary in effect immediately prior to Employee’s change in employee classification to Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employment status divided by 2080. Employee shall submit monthly time sheets in a form agreed upon by the parties, and Employee will be paid on regularly scheduled

payroll dates in accordance with the Company's standard payroll practices following submission of his/her time sheets. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that during any one-year period in Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employment status, EQT requests Employee to provide less than 100 hours of service, EQT shall pay Employee for a minimum of 100 hours of service (regardless of the actual number of hours of service), with any remaining amount owed payable on the next regularly scheduled payroll date following the end of the applicable one-year period. If either party terminates the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement prior to the fifth anniversary hereof, no additional compensation will be paid to Employee pursuant to this Section 3.

4. Employee shall be eligible to continue to participate in the group medical (including prescription drug), dental and vision programs in which Employee participated immediately before the classification change to Executive Alternative Work Arrangement (as such plans might be modified by the Company from time-to-time), but Employee will be required to pay 100% of the Company's premium (or premium equivalent) rates to the carriers (the full active employee premium rates – both the employee portion and the employer portion - as adjusted year-to-year) for participation in such group insurance programs. If Employee completes five years of Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employment status or if the Company terminates the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement prior to the fifth anniversary hereof other than pursuant to paragraph 17 hereof, Employee will be allowed to participate in such group insurance programs at 102% of the then-applicable full active employee premium rates (both the employee portion and the employer portion) until the earlier of: (i) Employee becomes eligible to receive Medicare benefits and (ii) Employee reaches age 70, even though Employee is no longer employed by EQT. Employee acknowledges that, to the extent, if at all, the Company's cost to include Employee in the group insurance programs pursuant to this paragraph exceeds the cost paid by the Employee, the benefits provided hereunder may result in taxable income to the Employee. All amounts required to be paid by Employee pursuant to this paragraph shall be due not later than 30 days after written notice thereof is sent by the Company. Company may terminate the benefits provided under this Agreement upon 30 days written notice of any failure by Employee to timely perform his/her payment obligation hereunder, unless such failure is earlier cured.

5. During the term of this Agreement, Employee will continue to receive service credit for purposes of calculating the value of the Medical Spending Account.

6. Employee shall not be eligible to participate in the Company's life insurance and disability insurance programs, 401(k) Plan, ESPP, or any other retirement or welfare benefit programs or prerequisites of the Company. Likewise, Employee shall not receive any paid vacation, paid holidays or car allowance.

7. Employee is not eligible to receive bonus payments under any short-term incentive plans of EQT, and is not eligible to receive any new grants under EQT's long-term incentive plans, programs or arrangements.

8. Effective not later than the commencement of this Executive Alternative Work Arrangement, Employee shall be deemed to have retired for purposes of measuring vesting and/or post-termination exercise periods of all forms of long term incentive awards. The timing of any payments for such awards will be as provided in the underlying plans, programs or arrangements and is subject to any required six-month delay in payment if Employee is a "specified employee" under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") at the time of Employee's separation from service, with respect to payments made by reason of Employee's separation from service. Nothing in this paragraph 8, or in paragraph 7, shall prevent (a) the continued vesting of previously granted long-term incentive awards to the extent the award agreement therefore expressly contemplates continued vesting while the recipient serves as a member of the Board of Directors of the Company or an affiliate or (b) grants of non-employee director awards to an individual solely because such individual serves on the Board of Directors of the Company or an affiliate. Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, any special vesting and/or payment provisions applicable to Employee's long-term incentive awards pursuant to that certain Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement between EQT and Employee dated March 1, 2017 (as amended from time to time, the "Non-Competition Agreement") shall apply and be given effect.

9. The Company shall either pay on behalf of Employee or reimburse Employee for the cost of (i) monthly dues for one country club and one dining club (such clubs to be approved by the Company's Chief Executive Officer), and (ii) executive level physicals (currently "gold" level) and related health and wellness services for Employee and Employee's spouse (up to a maximum annual benefit of \$15,000), in each case during the term of this Agreement or, if the Company terminates the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement prior to the fifth anniversary hereof other than pursuant to paragraph 17 hereof, through the fifth anniversary hereof in accordance with and on the dates specified in the Company's policies; *provided, however*, that no such payments or reimbursements shall be made until the first day following the six-month anniversary of Employee's separation from service if Employee is a specified employee at the time of separation from service, all within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code; *provided, further*, that to the extent reimbursed or paid, all reimbursements and payments with respect to expenses incurred within a particular year shall be made no later than the end of Employee's taxable year following the taxable year in which the expense was incurred. The amount of payments or reimbursable expenses incurred in one taxable year of Employee shall not affect the amount of reimbursable expenses in a different taxable year, and such payments or reimbursement shall not be subject to liquidation or exchange for another benefit.

10. Employee shall continue to have mobile telephone service and reasonable access to the Company's Help Desk during the term of this Agreement or, if the Company terminates the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement prior to the fifth anniversary hereof other than pursuant to paragraph 17 hereof, through the fifth anniversary hereof; *provided, however*, if the provision of such service will result in taxable income to Employee, then no such taxable service shall be provided until the first day following the six-month anniversary of

Employee's separation from service if Employee is a specified employee at the time of separation from service, all within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code.

11. Employee shall receive tax, estate and financial planning services from providers approved in advance by the Company during the term of this Agreement or, if the Company terminates the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement prior to the fifth anniversary hereof other than pursuant to paragraph 17 hereof, through the fifth anniversary hereof, in amount not to exceed \$15,000 per calendar year, to be paid directly by the Company in accordance with and on the dates specified in the Company's policies; *provided, however*, that no such payments or reimbursements shall be made until the first day following the six-month anniversary of Employee's separation from service if Employee is a specified employee at the time of separation from service, all within the meaning of Section 409A of Code; *provided, further*, that to the extent reimbursed or paid, all reimbursements and payments with respect to expenses incurred within a particular year shall be made no later than the end of Employee's taxable year following the taxable year in which the expense was incurred. The amount of payments or reimbursable expenses incurred in one taxable year of Employee shall not affect the amount of payments or reimbursable expenses in a different taxable year, and such payments or reimbursement shall not be subject to liquidation or exchange for another benefit.

12. During the term of this Agreement, Employee shall maintain an ownership level of Company stock equal to not less than one-half of the value last required as a full-time Employee. In the event that at any time during the term of this Agreement Employee does not maintain the required ownership level, Employee shall promptly notify the Company and increase his or her ownership to at least the required level. Any failure of Employee to maintain at least the required ownership level for more than three months during the term of this Agreement shall constitute and be deemed to be an immediate termination by Employee of his or her Executive Alternative Work Arrangement.

13. This Agreement sets forth all of the payments, benefits, perquisites and entitlements to which Employee shall be entitled upon assuming Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employment status. Employee shall not be entitled to receive any gross-up payments for any taxes or other amounts with respect to amounts payable under this Agreement.

14. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent or prohibit the Company from modifying any of its employee benefits plans, programs, or policies.

15. Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation. The covenants as to non-competition and non-solicitation contained in Section 1, and as to notification of subsequent employment in Section 12, in each case of the Non-Competition Agreement shall remain in effect throughout Employee's employment with EQT in Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employment status and for a period of twenty-four (24) months, in the case of non-competition covenants; twenty-four (24), in the case of non-solicitation covenants relating to customers and prospective customers; and thirty-six (36) months, in the case of non-solicitation covenants relating to employees, consultants, vendors or independent contractors, in each case after the termination of Employee's employment as an Executive Alternative Work Arrangement

employee. It is understood and agreed that if Employee's employment as an Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employee terminates for any reason in the midst of any one-year term period as provided under this Agreement (including, without limitation, a termination pursuant to Sections 4, 12 or 17 of this Agreement), the covenants as to non-competition and non-solicitation contained in the Non-Competition Agreement shall remain in effect throughout the remainder of that one-year term and for a period of twenty-four (24) months, in the case of non-competition covenants, and thirty-six (36) months, in the case of non-solicitation covenants, months thereafter.

16. Confidential Information and Non-Disclosure. Employee acknowledges and agrees that Employee's employment by the Company necessarily involves Employee's knowledge of and access to confidential and proprietary information pertaining to the business of the Company. Accordingly, Employee agrees that at all times during the term of this Agreement and for as long as the information remains confidential after the termination of Employee's employment, Employee will not, directly or indirectly, without the express written authority of the Company, unless directed by applicable legal authority having jurisdiction over Employee, disclose to or use, or knowingly permit to be so disclosed or used, for the benefit of Employee, any person, corporation or other entity other than the Company, (i) any information concerning any financial matters, employees of the Company, customer relationships, competitive status, supplier matters, internal organizational matters, current or future plans, or other business affairs of or relating to the Company, (ii) any management, operational, trade, technical or other secrets or any other proprietary information or other data of the Company, or (iii) any other information related to the Company which has not been published and is not generally known outside of the Company. Employee acknowledges that all of the foregoing constitutes confidential and proprietary information, which is the exclusive property of the Company. Nothing in this Section 16 prohibits Employee from reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, or from making other disclosures that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal, state, or local law or regulation.

17. EQT may terminate this Agreement and Employee's employment at any time for Cause. Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" shall mean: (i) Employee's conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or Employee having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of his/her duties; (ii) Employee's willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties; or (iii) Employee's violation of any provision of this Agreement or express significant policies of the Company. If the Company terminates Employee's employment for Cause, the Company shall give Employee written notice setting forth the reason for his/her termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

18. Except as otherwise provided herein, in the event of any controversy, dispute or claim arising out of, or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof, or arising out of any other matter relating to the Employee's employment with EQT or the termination of such employment, EQT may seek recourse for injunctive relief to the courts having jurisdiction thereof and if any relief other than injunctive relief is sought, EQT and the Employee agree that

such underlying controversy, dispute or claim shall be settled by arbitration conducted in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in accordance with this Section 18 of this Agreement and the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). The matter shall be heard and decided, and awards, if any, rendered by a panel of three (3) arbitrators (the "Arbitration Panel"). EQT and the Employee shall each select one arbitrator from the AAA National Panel of Commercial Arbitrators (the "Commercial Panel") and AAA shall select a third arbitrator from the Commercial Panel. Any award rendered by the Arbitration Panel shall be final, binding and confidential as between the parties hereto and their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, and judgment on the award may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof.

19. EQT shall have the authority and the right to deduct or withhold, or require Employee to remit to EQT, an amount sufficient to satisfy federal, state, and local taxes (including Employee's FICA obligation) required by law to be withheld with respect to any payment or benefit provided pursuant to this Agreement. The obligations of EQT under this Agreement will be conditioned on such payment or arrangements and EQT will, to the extent permitted by law, have the right to deduct any such taxes from any payment of any kind otherwise due to Employee.

20. It is understood and agreed that upon Employee's discontinuation of full-time employment and transition to Executive Alternative Work Arrangement employment status hereunder, Employee has no continuing rights under Section 3 of the Non-Competition Agreement and such section shall have no further force or effect.

21. The provisions of this Agreement are severable. To the extent that any provision of this Agreement is deemed unenforceable in any court of law, the parties intend that such provision be construed by such court in a manner to make it enforceable.

22. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Company.

23. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without regard to conflict of law principles.

24. This Agreement supersedes all prior agreements and understandings between EQT and Employee with respect to the subject matter hereof (oral or written), including but not limited to Section 3 of the Non-Competition Agreement. It is understood and agreed, however, that the covenants as to non-competition, non-solicitation, confidentiality and nondisclosure contained in Sections 1 and 2 of the Non-Competition Agreement remain in effect as modified herein, along with the provisions in Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 of the Non-Competition Agreement.

25. This Agreement may not be changed, amended, or modified except by a written instrument signed by both parties, provided that the Company may amend this Agreement from time to time without Employee's consent to the extent deemed necessary or

appropriate, in its sole discretion, to effect compliance with Section 409A of the Code, including regulations and interpretations thereunder, which amendments may result in a reduction of benefits provided hereunder and/or other unfavorable changes to Employee.

(Signatures on following page)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the dates set forth below.

EQT CORPORATION

EMPLOYEE

By: _____

Name: Donald M. Jenkins

Title

Date

Date

**AMENDMENT OF
CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION AND
NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT**

THIS AMENDMENT AGREEMENT (this “**Agreement**”), by and among EQT Corporation, a Pennsylvania Corporation (“**EQT**”), Equitrans Midstream Corporation, a Pennsylvania Corporation (“**Equitrans Midstream**”), and Donald M. Jenkins (“**Employee**”), is executed as of November 12, 2018.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, Employee and EQT are party to an Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2017 (the “**Covenant Agreement**”);

WHEREAS, Equitrans Midstream will be separated into a new publicly traded company pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement, by and among EQT, Equitrans Midstream and EQT Production Company (the “**Separation Agreement**”) and certain other ancillary agreements;

WHEREAS, immediately prior to (and following) the separation of Equitrans Midstream into a new publicly traded company pursuant to the Separation Agreement (the “**Separation**”), Employee will be an employee of EQT or its subsidiaries;

WHEREAS, EQT, Equitrans Midstream and Employee have determined that, as a result of and in connection with the Separation and Employee’s employment by EQT and its subsidiaries on and immediately following the Separation, it is appropriate and in the best interests of EQT, Equitrans Midstream and Employee that certain clarifying amendments to the Covenant Agreement be adopted; and

WHEREAS, Employee acknowledges and agrees that Employee is executing this Agreement freely and of Employee’s own volition following an opportunity to consult with legal counsel of Employee’s choice.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, and intending to be legally bound, EQT, Equitrans Midstream and Employee hereby agree as follows:

1. **Effectiveness**. This Agreement shall become effective upon the Effective Time (as such term is defined in the Separation Agreement). In the event that the Separation Agreement is terminated for any reason prior to the Effective Time, this Agreement shall be null and void *ab initio*. Except as expressly set forth herein, the Covenant Agreement shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with its terms as of the date of this Agreement.

2. **Amendment to Sections 1 and 2 of the Covenant Agreement**. EQT, Equitrans Midstream and Employee each acknowledges and agrees that, if not for the Separation,

the references to “the Company” in Sections 1 and 2 of the Covenant Agreement would include Equitrans Midstream as a subsidiary of EQT. In order to clarify the rights of EQT and Equitrans Midstream on and after the Effective Time, and the obligations of Employee, under Sections 1 and 2 of the Covenant Agreement, the parties hereby agree as follows:

(a) For purposes of Sections 1 and 2 of the Covenant Agreement, the term “the Company” shall refer to both EQT and Equitrans Midstream and their respective subsidiaries; provided, however, that (x) with respect to Equitrans Midstream and its subsidiaries, the parties agree that the post-termination non-competition and non-solicitation periods specified in Section 1 of the Covenant Agreement shall commence at the Effective Time; and (y) with respect to EQT and its subsidiaries (excluding Equitrans Midstream and its subsidiaries), the post-termination non-competition and non-solicitation periods specified in Section 1 of the Covenant Agreement shall not commence, if at all, until the date Employee’s employment with EQT and its subsidiaries terminates. For illustrative purposes only, assume (A) the Effective Time occurs on November 30, 2018 and (B) Employee’s employment with EQT and its subsidiaries terminates on March 15, 2021. In this case, by virtue of the restriction on competition for twenty-four (24) months following Employee’s termination from employment contained in Section 1 of the Covenant Agreement, the post-termination non-competition period would cease to apply (x) with respect to Equitrans Midstream and its subsidiaries, on November 30, 2020 and (y) with respect to EQT and its subsidiaries (excluding Equitrans Midstream and its subsidiaries), on March 15, 2023.

(b) In the event that EQT and Equitrans Midstream (or their successors in interest) engage in activities that are competitive with each other, the non-competition covenant shall not apply while Employee is employed by EQT or its successor.

(c) Equitrans Midstream shall be a third-party beneficiary of Sections 1 and 2 of the Covenant Agreement and may enforce its rights thereunder, to the same extent as EQT (as clarified by this Agreement), in accordance with Section 6 of the Covenant Agreement. Notwithstanding any provision of the Covenant Agreement to the contrary, Sections 1, 2, 6 and 11 of the Covenant Agreement may not be amended in any manner that would be adverse to the interests of Equitrans Midstream without Equitrans Midstream’s consent.

3. **Amendment to Section 3(e) of the Covenant Agreement**. Section 3(e) of the Covenant Agreement is hereby amended and restated in its entirety as follows in order to provide Employee with termination protection with respect to awards granted under the Equitrans Midstream Corporation 2018 Long-Term Incentive Plan:

(e) Subject to Section 14 of this Agreement, all stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other time-vesting equity awards granted to Employee under **the Equitrans Midstream Corporation 2018 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the “2018 LTIP”)**, the EQT Corporation 2014

Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the “2014 LTIP”), the EQT Midstream Services, LLC 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the “2012 LTIP”), the EQT GP Services, LLC 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the “2015 LTIP”), and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company (the 2018 LTIP, 2014 LTIP, the 2012 LTIP, the 2015 LTIP and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company are, collectively, the “LTIPs”) shall immediately become vested and exercisable in full and/or all restrictions on such awards shall lapse (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program); and

4. **2019 Annual Equity Awards.** A condition to Employee’s eligibility for a 2019 equity award under the EQT Corporation 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the “**2019 LTIP Award**”) is Employee’s execution of this Agreement. If Employee’s employment with EQT is terminated involuntarily by EQT without “Cause” (as defined in the Covenant Agreement) or voluntarily for “Good Reason” (as defined in the Covenant Agreement) prior to the grant to Employee of the 2019 LTIP Award, which is expected to occur on or about January 1, 2019, subject to Employee’s compliance with the Covenant Agreement (including execution and non-revocation of a release of claims), Employee shall receive a cash payment equal to the target value of the 2019 LTIP Award that would have been granted to Employee, which amount shall be paid (less applicable tax and other withholding) in a lump sum within 60 days of the termination of Employee’s employment.

[Signature page follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have duly executed and delivered this Agreement as of the date first above written.

EQT CORPORATION

By:

/s/ Jonathan Lushko

Name: Jonathan Lushko

Title: General Counsel & Senior Vice
President, Government Affairs

EQUITRANS MIDSTREAM CORPORATION

By:

/s/ Diana Charletta

Name: Diana Charletta

Title: Executive Vice President &
Chief Operating Officer

EMPLOYEE

/s/ Donald M. Jenkins

Name: Donald M. Jenkins

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED

CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION and NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT

THIS AMENDMENT NO. 2 (this "Amendment"), is dated as of October 7, 2019 (the "Effective Date") and amends that certain Second Amended and Restated Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement (the "Agreement") dated effective as of March 1, 2017, as amended November 12, 2018, between Donald M. Jenkins ("Employee") and EQT Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation (the "Company"). Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Agreement.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Company and Employee previously entered into the Agreement;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 15 of the Agreement, the Agreement may be amended or waived only with the prior written consent of the Company and Employee; and

WHEREAS, the Company and Employee desire to amend the Agreement as set forth herein, effective as of the Effective Date.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto, intending to be legally bound, hereby agree as follows:

1. The definition of "Good Reason" shall be amended by adding the following to the conclusion of the definition:

"The Company agrees and acknowledges that as of the Effective Date of this Amendment, Employee has experienced a Good Reason triggering event due to a significant diminution in Employee's job responsibilities, duties or authority. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained within this Agreement, the Company agrees Employee may resign for this Good Reason event (i.e., the significant diminution in Employee's job responsibilities, duties or authority that has occurred as of the Effective Date of this Amendment) at any time through and including April 30, 2020 by providing the Company with no less than thirty (30) days' advance written notice of such resignation, and that any resignation during that period will be treated as a termination for Good Reason for purposes of this Agreement; provided, however, that the accelerated vesting and other benefits offered to employee pursuant to Sections 3(e), 3(f), and 3(g) of the Agreement shall apply only to equity or equity-based awards outstanding as of September 20, 2019 and not to any such awards granted thereafter; further provided, however, that Employee may resign for other Good Reason events (as defined in Section 3 of this Agreement) at any future time (including after April 2020) pursuant to, and in accordance with, the terms and timing of this Agreement (without regard to this Amendment), including in the event of another significant diminution of responsibilities, duties or authority."

2. This Amendment shall only serve to amend and modify the Agreement to the extent specifically provided herein. All terms, conditions, provisions and references of and to the Agreement which are not specifically modified, amended and/or waived herein shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be altered by any provisions herein contained. All prior agreements, promises, negotiations and representations, either oral or written, relating to the subject matter of this Amendment not expressly set forth in this Amendment are of no force or effect.

3. This Amendment shall not be amended, modified or supplemented except by a written instrument signed by the parties hereto. The failure of a party to insist on strict adherence to any term of this Amendment on any occasion shall not be considered a waiver or deprive that party of the right thereafter to insist upon strict adherence to that term or any other term of this Amendment. No waiver of any provision of this Amendment shall be construed as a waiver of any other provision of this Amendment. Any waiver must be in writing.

4. This Amendment shall inure to the benefit of, and be binding upon, the successors, administrators, heirs, legal representatives and assigns of Employee, and the successors and assigns of the Company.

5. This Amendment may be executed and delivered (including by facsimile, "pdf" or other electronic transmission) in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same agreement.

[Signature Page Follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Amendment as of the Effective Date.

EQT CORPORATION

By: /s/ William E. Jordan

Name: William E. Jordan

Title: Executive Vice President and General Counsel

Date: October 7, 2019

DONALD M. JENKINS

/s/ Donald M. Jenkins

Date: October 7, 2019

EXHIBIT B

EMPLOYEE'S TIME-VESTING EQUITY AWARDS

Grant Date	Grant Type	Target Grant
1/1/2017	2017 EQT Restricted Awards	2280
1/1/2018	2018 EQT Restricted Awards	2640
1/1/2019	2019 EQT Restricted Awards	26470
1/1/2017	2017 ETRN Restricted Award	1824
1/1/2018	2018 ETRN Restricted Award	2112
3/15/2018	2018 EQT SIA	6710
3/15/2018	2018 ETRN SIA	5368
1/1/2018	2018 EQT Stock Options	8709
1/1/2019	2019 EQT Stock Options	88100
1/1/2018	2018 ETRN Stock Options	6966

EXHIBIT C

EMPLOYEE'S PERFORMANCE-VESTING EQUITY AWARDS

Grant Date	Grant Type	Target Grant
1/1/2017	2017 EQT IPSUP	2280
1/1/2018	2018 EQT IPSUP	5280
1/1/2019	2019 EQT IPSUP	52940
1/1/2017	2017 ETRN IPSUP	1824
1/1/2018	2018 ETRN IPSUP	4224

- (1) The stock grants set forth in this section are 100% vested as of the Termination Date and, subject to Employee's compliance with the Agreement Conditions, the shares will be available or cash payments will be made within 60 days of the Termination Date.

The stock grants set forth in this section are 100% vested as of the Termination Date. Subject to Employee's compliance with the Agreement Conditions, payments under this section will be made at the same time that payments are made to all other active participants in the applicable program.



January 13, 2020

Kyle Derham
214 N. 11th Street, Apt. 6N
Brooklyn, NY 11211

Dear Mr. Derham:

Please accept this letter as an official offer of at-will employment as the Interim Chief Financial Officer, reporting to the Chief Executive Officer.

Please carefully review the following sections of this letter, as they delineate the conditions of our offer.

Base Salary

Your base salary is \$750,000 annually, which will be paid in respect of six (6) months' of your service to the EQT Corporation during calendar year 2019 and will be paid in substantially equal bi-weekly installments thereafter. Future adjustments in base salary, if any, are generally made in conjunction with our annual performance review process.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Upon approval by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation, you will be granted an equity award under the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the related award agreement to be provided to you under separate cover.

Equity Ownership Guidelines

Consistent with the goal of driving long-term value creation for shareholders, the Company's equity ownership guidelines require significant equity ownership by our executive officers. Qualifying holdings include EQT stock owned directly, EQT shares held in the Company's 401(k) plan, time-based restricted stock and units, and performance-based awards for which only a service condition remains, but do not include other performance-based awards or options. Although mandatory, there is no deadline for achieving the ownership guidelines and executives are not required to purchase EQT stock to meet the ownership guidelines. The net shares acquired through incentive compensation plans (through the exercise of options, the vesting of restricted stock or similar) must be retained if an executive has not satisfied his or her target. An executive's failure to meet the equity ownership guidelines may influence an executive's mix of cash and non-cash compensation. Executives are not permitted to pledge their EQT equity and are not permitted to hedge or otherwise invest in derivatives involving EQT stock.

All executive officers, other than the CEO, currently have a three times base salary equity ownership requirement.

EQT Corporation | EQT Plaza | 625 Liberty Avenue | Suite 1700 | Pittsburgh, PA 15222
T 412.553.5700 | F 412.553.5732 | www.eqt.com

Work Schedule

Your work schedule will be determined in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer.

Employee Benefits

You will have the opportunity to participate in such group medical, dental, life and disability insurance plans, retirement and savings plans and other fringe benefit programs as are available generally to employees of the Company, and as may be amended from time-to-time.

Expenses

You are authorized to incur reasonable business expenses in carrying out your duties and responsibilities as Interim CFO, including expenses related to travel and lodging. You will be promptly reimbursed or otherwise compensated for all reasonable out-of-pocket business expenses incurred while serving as Interim CFO, subject to and in accordance with the Company's expense reimbursement policies in effect from time to time. In addition, the Company agrees to reimburse you for certain travel expenses between your current home and the Company's offices in Pittsburgh, PA as agreed between you and the Company.

Vacation and Holidays

Your annual vacation entitlement will be 240 hours, which will be prorated for the first year based upon full months worked. Additionally, EQT presently observes certain paid holidays.

Contingency Matters

The benefits described above are subject to review and modification by the MDCC or by EQT when those changes are applicable to all employees.

Please understand that employment with EQT is at-will, which means that either you or the Company can terminate the employment relationship at any time, with or without cause. This employment-at-will relationship cannot be changed except by a written agreement approved by the MDCC and signed by an authorized officer of the Company.

If you have any questions regarding this offer, please contact me at 412-395-3280. Please accept or decline this conditional offer by clicking the appropriate button located at the top of this page.

With your acceptance, you confirm that you are not currently bound by or subject to any confidentiality or non-competition agreement with a previous employer that you have not previously disclosed to us and, if in writing, provided a copy to us.

EQT's onboarding process is administered through an online application called Taleo Onboard. Once we receive your signed offer letter, you will receive an e-mail from Taleo Onboard with details to set up your username and password. **Please log-on to Taleo Onboard immediately to complete your profile, employment application and background check release forms.** Until these forms have been completed, we cannot initiate your mandatory pre-employment assessments. If you experience any problems using Taleo Onboard, please send an email to onboarding@eqt.com or contact our onboarding coordinator at 412-553-5984.

If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Lesley Evancho
Chief Human Resources Officer

/s/ Kyle Derham

Kyle Derham

1/24/20

Date

SERVICES AGREEMENT

This Services Agreement (this “Agreement”) is made as of January 13, 2020 (the “Execution Date”) by and between EQT Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation (the “Company”), and Kyle Derham (“Consultant”).

WHEREAS, Consultant has been serving as the Company’s Interim Chief Financial Officer since August 29, 2019;

WHEREAS, the Company wishes to continue to obtain the benefit of the knowledge and experience of Consultant following the termination of Consultant’s service as an employee of the Company; and

WHEREAS, the Company and Consultant wish to enter into an agreement to govern the provision of services by Consultant for the benefit of the Company from and after the Transition Date (as defined below) upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Company and Consultant hereby agrees as follows:

1. Consulting Services.

(a) *Term.* Consultant’s services under this Agreement shall begin on the first to occur of (i) the date upon which the Company appoints a permanent Chief Financial Officer and (ii) January 1, 2021 (the earlier of (i) and (ii), the “Transition Date”). From and following the Transition Date, Consultant will serve as an advisor to the Company until the earlier to occur of (1) the termination of Consultant’s engagement hereunder and (2) the twenty-four (24) month anniversary of the Transition Date (the “Consulting Term”). Either party may terminate the Consulting Term by providing the other party with at least thirty (30) days’ advance written notice, subject to the obligations upon termination of service set forth in Section 2 hereof.

(b) *Services.* During the Consulting Term, Consultant will provide the services to the Company as set forth on Exhibit A hereto, and such other financial and advisory services as mutually agreed between Consultant and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the “Consulting Services”). During the Consulting Term, Consultant will report directly to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Consultant will be expected to spend at least 75% of his working time performing the Consulting Services during the Consulting Term.

2. Compensation.

(a) *Consulting Retainer.* During the Consulting Term, Consultant shall be entitled to a monthly retainer of \$60,000 (prorated for partial months of service), such amount to be paid on a monthly basis in arrears in cash or a check from immediately available funds (the “Consulting Fee”).

(b) *Equity Award*. Subject to approval by the Board, as soon as practicable following the Execution Date, Consultant will be granted an equity award (the “Equity Award”) under the Company’s 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the “LTIP”), subject to the terms of the LTIP and the award agreement attached hereto as Exhibit B.

(c) *Reimbursement of Expenses*. The Company shall reimburse Consultant for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by Consultant while performing his duties under this Agreement in accordance with the Company’s policies and procedures applicable to the Company’s senior executives, subject to provision by Consultant of documentation reasonably satisfactory to the Company.

(d) *Termination of the Consulting Term*. Upon termination of the Consulting Term in accordance with Section 1(a) hereof, the Company shall pay to Consultant any accrued but unpaid Consulting Fee and shall reimburse any then-unreimbursed business expenses in accordance with Sections 2(a) and 2(c), respectively. In addition, upon termination of Consultant’s services by the Company without Cause (as defined below), or by Consultant for Good Reason (as defined below), and subject to Consultant’s timely execution and non-revocation of a general release of claims to be provided by the Company (the “Release”), the Company shall pay to Consultant within thirty (30) days following the date of Consultant’s termination of service (subject to the Release becoming effective and no longer subject to revocation) a lump-sum payment equal to the remaining Consulting Fee that would have been paid to Consultant pursuant to this Agreement had the Consulting Term terminated on the twenty-four (24) month anniversary of the Transition Date.

For purposes of this Agreement, “Cause” means (i) Consultant’s conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or Consultant having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of his duties or (ii) Consultant’s willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties that continues after notice from the Company to Consultant.

For purposes of this Agreement, “Good Reason” means Consultant’s resignation within one-hundred twenty (120) days after: (i) a requirement that Consultant perform services in a geographic location more than 50 miles from the geographic location in which Consultant is performing services as of the Execution Date and/or (ii) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Agreement. A termination of service by Consultant shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless Consultant first delivers to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company written notice setting forth the circumstances giving rise to Good Reason within sixty (60) days following the date on which Consultant is aware of such circumstances and the Company has received thirty (30) days to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason.

3. Restrictive Covenants. In consideration for receipt of the Consulting Fee and the Equity Award, Consultant agrees to comply with the restrictive covenants set forth below:

(a) *Noncompetition*. During the Consulting Term, Consultant agrees that he will not, directly or indirectly, expressly or tacitly, for himself or on behalf of any entity

conducting business anywhere in the Restricted Territory (as defined below), act in any capacity for any business in which his duties at or for such business include oversight of or actual involvement in providing services for any Appalachian exploration and production business that is competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or which were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of the Consulting Term. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Consultant may purchase or otherwise acquire up to (but not more than) 1% of any class of securities of any enterprise (but without otherwise participating in the activities of such enterprise) if such securities are listed on any national or regional securities exchange or have been registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Furthermore, and subject to Consultant's continued compliance with Section 3(d) hereof, this Section 3(a) shall not be violated by Consultant's services to or on behalf of the Rice Investment Group ("RIG") to the extent that such services do not involve the investment in or operation of Appalachian exploration and production businesses. This covenant shall apply to any services, products or businesses under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of the Consulting Term only to the extent that Consultant acquired or was privy to confidential information regarding such services, products or businesses. Consultant acknowledges that this restriction will prevent Consultant from acting in any of the foregoing capacities for any competing entity operating or conducting business within the Restricted Territory and that the scope is reasonable in light of the business of the Company.

(i) "Restricted Territory" shall mean (A) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns, operates or has contractual rights to purchase natural gas-related assets (other than commodity trading rights and pipeline capacity contracts on non-affiliated or third-party pipelines), including but not limited to, storage facilities, interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, intrastate distribution facilities, liquefied natural gas facilities, propane-air facilities or other peaking facilities, and/or processing or fractionation facilities; or (B) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns proved, developed and/or undeveloped natural gas and/or oil reserves and/or conducts natural gas or oil exploration and production activities of any kind; or (C) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company has decided to make or has made an offer to purchase or lease assets for the purpose of conducting any of the business activities described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) above within the six (6) month period immediately preceding the end of the Consulting Term provided that Consultant had actual knowledge of the offer or decision to make an offer prior to the end of the Consulting Term. For geographic locations of natural gas and oil plays, refer to the maps produced by the United States Energy Information Administration located at www.eia.gov/maps.

(b) *Nonsolicitation*. During the Consulting Term, Consultant agrees that he will not, directly or indirectly, (i) solicit the business of, or do business with, (A) any customer that Consultant approached, solicited or accepted business from on behalf of the Company,

and/or was provided confidential or proprietary information about while engaged by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding the conclusion of the Consulting Term, or (B) any prospective customer of the Company who was identified to or by Consultant and/or Consultant was provided confidential or proprietary information about while engaged by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding the conclusion of the Consulting Term, in each case, for purposes of marketing, selling and/or attempting to market or sell products and services which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company offers within the last two (2) years prior to the end of the Consulting Term, and/or, which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company has in process over the last two (2) years prior to the end of the Consulting Term to be offered in the future, or (ii) solicit or induce, or cause any other person or entity to solicit or induce, or attempt to solicit or induce, any employee, consultant, vendor or independent contractor to leave the employ of or engagement by the Company or its successors, assigns or affiliates, or to violate the terms of their contracts with the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this Section 3(b)(ii) shall not be violated due to the solicitation or hiring of such persons by general advertising or solicitation not specifically targeted at any Company-related person.

(c) *Nondisparagement.* Consultant agrees not to make negative comments or otherwise disparage the Company or its affiliates or any of their officers, directors, managers, employees, executives, equityholders, agents or products. The foregoing shall not be violated by truthful statements (i) in response to legal process, required to be made in governmental testimony or required filings, or administrative or arbitral proceedings (including, without limitation, depositions in connection with such proceedings) or (ii) made in the course of Consultant discharging his duties for the Company or its affiliates.

(d) *Confidentiality.*

(i) During the course of Consultant's retention by the Company, Consultant will have access to Confidential Information. For purposes of this Agreement, "Confidential Information" shall mean all information relating, directly or indirectly, to the Company or its business, products, markets, condition (financial or other), operations, assets, liabilities, results of operations, cash flows or prospects of the Company which is delivered, disclosed or furnished by or on behalf of the Company to Consultant, before, on or after the date hereof, regardless of the manner in which it is delivered, disclosed or furnished. The term "Confidential Information" does not include information which (A) is or becomes generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by Consultant, (B) was within Consultant's possession prior to its being furnished to Consultant by or on behalf of the Company, provided that the source of such information was not known by Consultant to be bound by a confidentiality agreement with, or other obligation of confidentiality to, the Company or any other party with respect thereto, or (C) becomes available to Consultant on a nonconfidential basis from a source other than the Company or any of its agents or representatives, provided that such source is not bound by a

confidentiality agreement with, or other obligation of confidentiality to, the Company or any other party with respect thereto.

(ii) Consultant hereby agrees that (A) Consultant shall use the Confidential Information solely in connection with the performance of services hereunder, (B) the Confidential Information will be kept confidential by Consultant, and (C) Consultant will not (1) use or disclose any of the Confidential Information other than in connection with and in furtherance of the performance of services hereunder, or (2) disclose to any other person the fact that the Confidential Information has been made available to Consultant except in connection with the performance of services hereunder, in each case, without the Company's prior written consent. In the event that Consultant is, on the advice of counsel, required by applicable law, rule, or regulation, or by judicial, governmental, or similar legal or arbitral process (whether by deposition, interrogatory, request for documents, subpoena, civil investigative demand, rule of any securities exchange, or otherwise), to disclose any Confidential Information, Consultant will provide the Company with prompt written notice of any such request or requirement so that the Company may seek a protective order or other appropriate remedy and/or waive compliance with the provisions of this agreement. If, in the absence of a protective order or other remedy or the receipt of a waiver by the Company and/or Consultant is, based upon advice of counsel, nonetheless legally compelled to disclose Confidential Information to any tribunal or else stand liable for contempt or suffer other censure or penalty, Consultant may, without liability hereunder, disclose to such tribunal only that portion of the Confidential Information which such counsel advises Consultant is legally required to be disclosed, provided that Consultant exercises commercially reasonable efforts to preserve the confidentiality of the Confidential Information.

(iii) In addition, 18 U.S.C. § 1833(b) states: "An individual shall not be held criminally or civilly liable under any Federal or State trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that—(A) is made—(i) in confidence to a Federal, State, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney; and (ii) solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law; or (B) is made in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal." Accordingly, the parties to this Agreement have the right to disclose in confidence trade secrets to Federal, State, and local government officials, or to an attorney, for the sole purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law. The parties to this Agreement also have the right to disclose trade secrets in a document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, but only if the filing is made under seal and protected from public disclosure. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to conflict with 18 U.S.C. § 1833(b) or create liability for disclosures of trade secrets that are expressly allowed by 18 U.S.C. § 1833(b).

(iv) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, no provision of this Agreement shall be interpreted so as to impede Consultant (or any other individual) from reporting possible violations of federal law or regulation to

any governmental agency or entity, including, but not limited to, the Department of Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Congress, and any agency Inspector General, or making other disclosures under the whistleblower provisions of federal law or regulation. Consultant does not need the prior authorization of the Company to make any such reports or disclosures and Consultant shall not be required to notify the Company that such reports or disclosures have been made.

4. Remedies. Consultant understands and agrees that money damages would not be a sufficient remedy for any breach of this Agreement by Consultant and that the Company shall be entitled to equitable relief, including injunction and specific performance, as a remedy for any such breach without the necessity of posting a bond or other security. Such remedies shall not be deemed to be the exclusive remedies for a breach by Consultant of this Agreement but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or equity to the Company.

5. Notices. Any notice required or permitted to be given under this Agreement shall be sufficient if in writing and if delivered by hand or sent by overnight courier service or by registered or certified mail, if to Consultant, to Consultant's last known address listed in the records of the Company, and if to the Company, to the Board of the Company. Notices shall be effective upon receipt.

6. Assignment. The rights and obligations of the Company and Consultant hereunder shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon their respective successors and permitted assigns. Neither this Agreement nor any rights or interests in this Agreement or created by this Agreement may be assigned or otherwise transferred voluntarily or involuntarily by Consultant.

7. Independent Contractor Status. Consultant acknowledges and agree that Consultant's status at all times during the Consulting Term shall be that of an independent contractor, and that the Consultant may not, at any time, act as a representative for or on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for any purpose or transaction, and may not bind or otherwise obligate the Company or any of its subsidiaries in any manner whatsoever without obtaining the prior written approval of the Board of the Company therefor. The parties hereby acknowledge and agree that the Consulting Fee paid pursuant to Section 2(a) hereof shall represent fees for services as an independent contractor, and shall therefor be paid without any deductions or withholdings taken therefrom for taxes or for any other purpose. Consultant further acknowledges that neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries makes any warranties as to any tax consequences regarding payment of such fees, and specifically agrees that the determination of any tax liability or other consequences of any payment made hereunder is Consultant's sole and complete responsibility and that Consultant will pay all taxes, if any, assessed on such payments under the applicable laws of any Federal, state, local or other jurisdiction and, to the extent not so paid, will indemnify the Company or any of its subsidiaries for any taxes so assessed against them. Consultant also agrees that during the Consulting Term, Consultant will not be eligible to participate in any of the employee benefit plans or arrangements of the Company or any of its subsidiaries other than the LTIP.

8. Amendment. This Agreement shall not be changed or altered, except by an agreement in writing signed by Consultant and the Company.

9. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be deemed to be made in, and in all respects shall be interpreted, construed and governed by and in accordance with, the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, without regard to conflicts of law principles thereof.

10. Counterparts. This Agreement may be signed in counterparts, each of which shall be an original, with the same effect as if the signatures thereto and hereto were upon the same instrument.

[Signature page follows.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be duly executed by an officer thereunto duly authorized, and Consultant has hereunto set his hand, all as of the Execution Date.

EQT CORPORATION

By: /s/ Lesley Evancho

Name: Lesley Evancho

Title: Chief Human Resources Officer

KYLE DERHAM

/s/ Kyle Derham

Exhibit A
Consulting Services

Consultant will perform the following Consulting Services (subject to Section 1(b) of the Agreement) during the Consulting Term and in all events in accordance with Section 7 of the Agreement:

- Advise and assist with creating the Company's comprehensive corporate model;
- Provide advisory assistance in strengthening corporate and investor relations, including participating in quarterly investor calls and investor presentations at conferences;
- Advise and assist with successfully renegotiating the Company's ETRN gathering agreement to reduce gathering fees below current levels or assist in effectuating an alternative transaction to achieve a similar result;
- Advise and assist with managing the Company's debt maturities through either (i) the sale of Company assets as approved by the Board (potential asset sales include Ohio Utica and other exploration & production assets; ETRN stake divestiture; and/or Mineral Royalty Joint-Venture), (ii) the issuance of notes, similar debt-like instruments or equity, (iii) the extension of maturities on the Company's existing debt facilities, and/or (iv) corporate transactions (including mergers, acquisitions, divestitures and other stock and asset sales); and
- Advise and assist with leading communications with rating agencies and appropriate responsive actions to the extent the Company's applicable ratings are lowered, including establishing additional lines of credit, entering into asset management agreements, and/or increasing the Company's existing credit facility.

Exhibit B

[Stock Appreciation Rights Award Agreement]

B-1



December 18, 2019

David Khani
1825 Winchester Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15317

Dear Mr. Khani:

Please accept this letter as a personal invitation to join our team and an official offer of at-will employment as the Chief Financial Officer in our Pittsburgh office, reporting to the Chief Executive Officer.

Please carefully review the following sections of this letter, as they delineate the conditions of our offer. This offer is contingent upon the successful completion of a mandatory drug screen, background check and if applicable to your position, medical exam and agilities test. If you have questions about these pre-employment evaluations, please contact our onboarding coordinator at 412-553-5984.

Base Salary

Your beginning base salary will be \$20,769.23 paid bi-weekly. This is equivalent to approximately \$540,000.00 annually. Future adjustments in base salary, if any, are generally made in conjunction with our annual performance review process.

Incentive Compensation and ADR Program

In addition to your base salary, EQT Corporation ("EQT" or "Company") offers incentive compensation under the EQT Short-term Incentive Plan ("STIP").

To be eligible for the STIP, please execute the enclosed Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Agreement ("ADR Program Agreement"). Under EQT's ADR Program, you and EQT agree to submit Employment Disputes (as defined in the ADR Program) to final and binding arbitration.

By signing the ADR Program Agreement, you will be eligible to participate in the STIP for calendar year 2020, and each year thereafter that the STIP is offered, provided you are otherwise eligible for the STIP in accordance with its terms. If you choose to participate in the STIP, subject to approval by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation, your 2020 target will be 100% of the midpoint of your position, prorated based on full months worked during the calendar year in which you were hired.

Signing Bonus

You will be eligible for a \$2,000,000.00 signing bonus. The bonus will be paid in the first pay period following your start date. If you deliberately and voluntarily terminate your employment with EQT because you no longer wish to remain employed by EQT or if EQT terminates your employment for "Cause" (as defined in the Non-Compete Agreement), in either case prior to your first-year anniversary,

you will be required to repay the signing bonus in full.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Upon execution of the enclosed Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement (the “Non-Compete Agreement”) and approval by the Chief Executive Officer, we will recommend that the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation grant you awards in January of 2020 valued, in the aggregate, at approximately \$2,500,000.00.

The long-term incentive plan awards will generally be denominated in EQT Corporation shares and will be governed by the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan and any related award agreements. The form and terms of the January 2020 awards (including the allocation of your 2020 grant target value among award types, any performance measures and metrics that may be applicable to the awards, etc.) are subject to development and approval by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board as part of such committee’s development of the Company’s 2020 long-term incentive program. The actual number of shares granted will be determined using the closing price of EQT stock on the grant date, rounded up to the next 10 shares. Your long-term incentive award for future years will be established by the MDCC.

In January 2021 and beyond, we will recommend that the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation grant you awards under the then-applicable long-term incentive plan of the Company valued at approximately \$2,500,000.00. Any such future grants are subject to the approval of the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation.

Equity Ownership Guidelines

Consistent with the goal of driving long-term value creation for shareholders, the Company’s equity ownership guidelines require significant equity ownership by our executive officers. Qualifying holdings include EQT stock owned directly, EQT shares held in the Company’s 401(k) plan, time-based restricted stock and units, and performance-based awards for which only a service condition remains, but do not include other performance-based awards or options. Although mandatory, there is no deadline for achieving the ownership guidelines and executives are not required to purchase EQT stock to meet the ownership guidelines. The net shares acquired through incentive compensation plans (through the exercise of options, the vesting of restricted stock or similar) must be retained if an executive has not satisfied his or her target. An executive’s failure to meet the equity ownership guidelines may influence an executive’s mix of cash and non-cash compensation. Executives are not permitted to pledge their EQT equity and are not permitted to hedge or otherwise invest in derivatives involving EQT stock.

All executive officers, other than the CEO, currently have a three times base salary equity ownership requirement.

Work Schedule Options

In order to provide employees with a way to maintain work/life balance, EQT has two work schedule options - a 9/80 work schedule and a traditional 8-hour day/5 days per week option. Under the 9/80 work schedule, during the standard 80-hour pay period employees work eight 9-hour days (Monday through Thursday) and one 8-hour day (Friday), with a tenth day off (alternate Friday).

Initially, you will work the traditional work schedule until you make a selection and discuss it with your supervisor. Detailed information on these work schedule options, holidays and vacation will be covered in orientation. You will have 31 days to make your schedule selection.

Employee Benefits

You will have the opportunity to participate in such group medical, dental, life and disability insurance plans, retirement and savings plans and other fringe benefit programs as are available generally to employees of the Company, and as may be amended from time-to-time.

Vacation and Holidays

Your annual vacation entitlement will be 240 hours, which will be prorated for the first year based upon full months worked. Additionally, EQT presently observes certain paid holidays.

Director and Officer Questionnaire

A copy of our Director and Officer Questionnaire is attached as well as a limited Power of Attorney document for Section 16 related matters. Please complete the questionnaire and power of attorney documents and return them to me as soon as possible, as certain of the information is required to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Please also provide me with your SEC CIK and CCC codes for your time as a Section 16 officer for any previous employers. Please let me know if you do not have SEC codes so that we are able to start the application process.

Contingency Matters

This offer and your continued employment with EQT are contingent upon the following:

- Action by the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation to elect you to the positions identified above and by the MDCC to approve your compensation;
- In accordance with the Federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, you are required to provide EQT with verification of your identity and eligibility to work in the United States; and
- Submitting to and successfully completing all pre-employment assessments including a drug screen, background check, our Director and Officer Questionnaire, and execution and delivery of the Non-Compete Agreement.

The benefits described above are subject to review and modification by the MDCC or by EQT when those changes are applicable to all employees.

We anticipate your tentative starting date to be January 6, 2020.

Please understand that employment with EQT is at-will, which means that either you or the Company can terminate the employment relationship at any time, with or without cause. This employment-at-will relationship cannot be changed except by a written agreement approved by the MDCC and signed by an authorized officer of the Company.

If you have any questions regarding this offer, please contact me at 412-395-3280. Please accept or decline this conditional offer by clicking the appropriate button located at the top of this page. Should you accept, please complete and return the attached Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, to our onboarding coordinator at onboarding@eqt.com in the form of a .pdf or via fax to 412-553-5732 with attention to EQT onboarding coordinator.

With your acceptance, you confirm that you are not currently bound by or subject to any confidentiality or non-competition agreement with a previous employer that you have not previously disclosed to us and, if in writing, provided a copy to us.

EQT's onboarding process is administered through an online application called Taleo Onboard. Once we receive your signed offer letter, you will receive an e-mail from Taleo Onboard with details to set up your username and password. ***Please log-on to Taleo Onboard immediately to complete your profile, employment application and background check release forms.*** Until these forms have been completed, we cannot initiate your mandatory pre-employment assessments. If you experience any problems using Taleo Onboard, please send an email to onboarding@eqt.com or contact our onboarding coordinator at 412-553-5984.

This offer expires seven days from the date of this letter. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Lesley Evancho
Chief Human Resources Officer

I Accept / Reject (circle) the Company's offer of employment and the terms and conditions set forth herein:

/s/ David M. Khani

12/24/19

Name

Date

**CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION and
NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT**

This CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is entered into and effective as of January 3, 2020, by and between EQT Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation (EQT Corporation and its subsidiary companies are hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Company”), and DAVID KHANI (the “Employee”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Company desires to procure the services of Employee, and Employee is willing to enter into employment with the Company, subject to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth below; and

WHEREAS, during the course of Employee’s employment with the Company, the Company will impart to Employee proprietary and/or confidential information and/or trade secrets of the Company; and

WHEREAS, in order to protect the business and goodwill of the Company, the Company desires to obtain certain confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants from the Employee; and

WHEREAS, the Employee is willing to agree to these confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants by entering into this Agreement, in exchange for the Company’s employment of Employee and the Company’s agreement to pay the severance benefits described in Section 3 below in the event that Employee’s employment with the Company is terminated in certain circumstances; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Restrictions on Competition and Solicitation. While the Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of twenty-four (24) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason Employee will not, directly or indirectly, expressly or tacitly, for himself/herself or on behalf of any entity conducting business anywhere in the Restricted Territory (as defined below): (i) act in any capacity for any business in which her duties at or for such business include oversight of or actual involvement in providing services which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, (ii) recruit investors on behalf of an entity which engages in activities which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, or (iii) become employed by such an entity in any

capacity which would require Employee to carry out, in whole or in part, the duties Employee has performed for the Company which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under active investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Employee may purchase or otherwise acquire up to (but not more than) 1% of any class of securities of any enterprise (but without otherwise participating in the activities of such enterprise) if such securities are listed on any national or regional securities exchange or have been registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This covenant shall apply to any services, products or businesses under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company only to the extent that Employee acquired or was privy to confidential information regarding such services, products or businesses. Employee acknowledges that this restriction will prevent Employee from acting in any of the foregoing capacities for any competing entity operating or conducting business within the Restricted Territory and that this scope is reasonable in light of the business of the Company.

Restricted Territory shall mean: (i) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns, operates or has contractual rights to purchase natural gas-related assets (other than commodity trading rights and pipeline capacity contracts on non-affiliated or third-party pipelines), including but not limited to, storage facilities, interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, intrastate distribution facilities, liquefied natural gas facilities, propane-air facilities or other peaking facilities, and/or processing or fractionation facilities; or (ii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns proved, developed and/or undeveloped natural gas and/or oil reserves and/or conducts natural gas or oil exploration and production activities of any kind; or (iii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company has decided to make or has made an offer to purchase or lease assets for the purpose of conducting any of the business activities described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above within the six (6) month period immediately preceding the end of the Employee's employment with the Company provided that Employee had actual knowledge of the offer or decision to make an offer prior to Employee's separation from the Company. For geographic locations of natural gas and oil plays, refer to the maps produced by the United States Energy Information Administration located at www.eia.gov/maps.

Employee agrees that for a period of twenty-four (24) months following the termination of Employee's employment with the Company for any reason, including without limitation termination for cause or without cause, Employee shall not, directly or indirectly, solicit the business of, or do business with: (i) any customer that Employee approached, solicited or accepted business from on behalf of the Company, and/or was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company; and (ii) any prospective customer of the Company who was identified to or by the Employee and/or who Employee was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company, for purposes of marketing, selling and/or attempting to market or sell products and services which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company offers within the last two (2) years prior to the end of

Employee's employment with the Company, and/or, which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company has in process over the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company to be offered in the future.

While Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of thirty-six (36) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason, Employee shall not (directly or indirectly) on her own behalf or on behalf of any other person or entity solicit or induce, or cause any other person or entity to solicit or induce, or attempt to solicit or induce, any employee, consultant, vendor or independent contractor to leave the employ of or engagement by the Company or its successors, assigns or affiliates, or to violate the terms of their contracts with the Company.

2. Confidentiality of Information and Nondisclosure. Employee acknowledges and agrees that her employment by the Company necessarily involves his/her knowledge of and access to confidential and proprietary information pertaining to the business of the Company. Accordingly, Employee agrees that at all times during the term of this Agreement and for as long as the information remains confidential after the termination of Employee's employment, she will not, directly or indirectly, without the express written authority of the Company, unless directed by applicable legal authority having jurisdiction over Employee, disclose to or use, or knowingly permit to be so disclosed or used, for the benefit of himself/herself, any person, corporation or other entity other than the Company, (i) any information concerning any financial matters, employees of the Company, customer relationships, competitive status, supplier matters, internal organizational matters, current or future plans, or other business affairs of or relating to the Company, (ii) any management, operational, trade, technical or other secrets or any other proprietary information or other data of the Company, or (iii) any other information related to the Company which has not been published and is not generally known outside of the Company. Employee acknowledges that all of the foregoing, constitutes confidential and proprietary information, which is the exclusive property of the Company. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits Employee from: (i) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, or from making other disclosures (including of confidential information) that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal, state, or local law or regulation; or (ii) disclosing trade secrets when the disclosure is solely for the purpose of: (a) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity; (b) working with legal counsel in order to determine whether possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation exist; or (c) filing a complaint or other document in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. Any disclosures of trade secrets must be consistent with 18 U.S.C. §1833.

3. Severance Benefit. If the Employee's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason other than Cause (as defined below) or if the Employee terminates her employment for Good Reason (as defined below), the Company shall provide Employee with the following:

(a) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to twenty-four (24) months of Employee's base salary in effect at the time

of such termination, or immediately prior to the event that serves as the basis for termination for Good Reason;

(b) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to two times the average annual incentive (bonus) payment earned by the Employee under the Company's applicable Short-Term Incentive Plan (or any successor plan) for the three (3) full years prior to Employee's termination date; provided that if such termination of employment occurs prior to Employee having been employed by the Company for three full calendar years and through the determination and payment, if any, of the annual incentive for the third such year, then such average shall be calculated by including, for each partial calendar year of employment and each calendar year during which such individual was not employed by the Company, the greater of (i) the Employee's actual award for such year, and (ii) the Employee's target annual incentive (bonus) award at time of termination;

(c) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to the product of (i) twelve (12) and (ii) 100% of the then-current Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 monthly rate for family coverage;

(d) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to \$25,000;

(e) Subject to Section 13 of this Agreement, all stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other time-vesting equity awards granted to Employee under the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the "2019 LTIP"), and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company are, collectively, the "LTIPs") shall immediately become vested and exercisable in full and/or all restrictions on such awards shall lapse (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program); and

(f) Subject to Section 13 of this Agreement, all performance-based equity awards granted to Employee by the Company under the LTIPs shall remain outstanding and shall be earned, if at all, based on actual performance through the end of the performance period as if Employee's employment had not been terminated (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program).

The payments provided under this Section 3 shall be subject to applicable tax and payroll withholdings, and shall be in lieu of any payments and/or benefits to which the Employee would otherwise be entitled under the EQT Corporation Severance Pay Plan (as amended from time to time). The Company's obligation to provide the payments and benefits under this Section 3 shall be contingent upon the following:

(a) Employee's execution of a release of claims in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A; and

(b) Employee's compliance with her obligations hereunder, including, but not limited to, Employee's obligations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 (the "Restrictive Covenants").

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" as a reason for the Employee's termination of employment shall mean: (i) Employee's conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or Employee having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of her duties; (ii) Employee's willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties, without the same being corrected within fifteen (15) days after being given written notice thereof; or (iii) Employee's violation of any provision of a written employment-related agreement between Employee and the Company or express significant policies of the Company. If the Company terminates Employee's employment for Cause, the Company shall give Employee written notice setting forth the reason for her termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean Employee's resignation within 90 days after: (i) a reduction in Employee's base salary of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (ii) a reduction in Employee's annual short-term bonus target of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (iii) a significant diminution in Employee's job responsibilities, duties or authority; (iv) a change in the geographic location of Employee's primary reporting location of more than 50 miles; and/or (v) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Agreement. A termination by Employee shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless Employee first delivers to the General Counsel of the Company written notice: (i) stating that Employee intends to resign for Good Reason pursuant to this Agreement; and (ii) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 90 days after the initial occurrence of such event). The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days after receipt of Employee's written notice that Employee is resigning for Good Reason) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason as identified by Employee. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

4. Severability and Modification of Covenants. Employee acknowledges and agrees that each of the Restrictive Covenants is reasonable and valid in time and scope and in all other respects. The parties agree that it is their intention that the Restrictive Covenants be enforced in accordance with their terms to the maximum extent permitted by law. Each of the Restrictive Covenants shall be considered and construed as a separate and independent covenant. Should any part or provision of any of the Restrictive Covenants be held invalid, void, or unenforceable, such invalidity, voidness, or unenforceability shall not render invalid, void, or unenforceable any other part or provision of this Agreement or such Restrictive Covenant. If any of the provisions of the Restrictive Covenants should ever be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to exceed the scope permitted by the applicable law, such provision or provisions shall be automatically

modified to such lesser scope as such court may deem just and proper for the reasonable protection of the Company's legitimate business interests and may be enforced by the Company to that extent in the manner described above and all other provisions of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable.

5. Reasonable and Necessary Agreement. The Employee acknowledges and agrees that: (i) this Agreement is necessary for the protection of the legitimate business interests of the Company; (ii) the restrictions contained in this Agreement are reasonable; (iii) the Employee has no intention of competing with the Company within the limitations set forth above; (iv) the Employee acknowledges and warrants that Employee believes that Employee will be fully able to earn an adequate livelihood for Employee and Employee's dependents if the covenant not to compete contained in this Agreement is enforced against the Employee; and (v) the Employee has received adequate and valuable consideration for entering into this Agreement.

6. Injunctive Relief and Attorneys' Fees. The Employee stipulates and agrees that any breach of the Restrictive Covenants by the Employee will result in immediate and irreparable harm to the Company, the amount of which will be extremely difficult to ascertain, and that the Company could not be reasonably or adequately compensated by damages in an action at law. For these reasons, the Company shall have the right, without the need to post bond or prove actual damages, to obtain such preliminary, temporary or permanent injunctions, orders or decrees as may be necessary to protect the Company against, or on account of, any breach by the Employee of the Restrictive Covenants. In the event the Company obtains any such injunction, order, decree or other relief, in law or in equity, the duration of any violation of Section 1 shall be added to the applicable restricted period specified in Section 1. Both parties understand and agree that, if the parties become involved in a lawsuit regarding the enforcement of the Restrictive Covenants the prevailing party will be entitled, in addition to any other remedy, to recover from Employee its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred. The Company's ability to enforce its rights under the Restrictive Covenants or applicable law against Employee shall not be impaired in any way by the existence of a claim or cause of action on the part of Employee based on, or arising out of, this Agreement or any other event or transaction arising out of the employment relationship.

7. Binding Agreement. This Agreement (including the Restrictive Covenants) shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Company.

8. Employment at Will. Employee shall be employed at-will and for no definite term. This means that either party may terminate the employment relationship at any time for any or no reason.

9. Applicable Law; Exclusive Forum Selection; Consent to Jurisdiction. The Company and Employee agree that this Agreement shall be governed by and construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without giving effect to its conflicts of law principles. Except to the extent that a dispute is required to be submitted to arbitration as set forth in Section 10 below, Employee agrees that the exclusive forum for any action to enforce this Agreement, as well as any action relating to or arising out of this Agreement, shall be the state courts of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania or the United States

District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Division. With respect to any such court action, Employee hereby (a) irrevocably submits to the personal jurisdiction of such courts; (b) consents to service of process; (c) consents to venue; and (d) waives any other requirement (whether imposed by statute, rule of court, or otherwise) with respect to personal jurisdiction, service of process, or venue. Both parties hereto further agree that such courts are convenient forums for any dispute that may arise herefrom and that neither party shall raise as a defense that such courts are not convenient forums.

10. Agreement to Arbitrate. Employee and the Company agree that any controversy, claim, or dispute between Employee and the Company arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach thereof, or arising out of any matter relating to the Employee's employment with the Company or the termination thereof, shall be settled by binding arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. The arbitration shall be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act, shall be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and shall be conducted before a panel of three (3) arbitrators (the "Arbitration Panel"). The Company and Employee shall each select one arbitrator from the AAA National Panel of Commercial Arbitrators (the "Commercial Panel"), and the AAA shall select a third arbitrator from the Commercial Panel. The Arbitration Panel shall render a reasoned opinion in writing in support of its decision. Any award rendered by the Arbitration Panel shall be final, binding, and confidential as between the parties. Notwithstanding this agreement to arbitrate, in the event that Employee breaches or threatens to breach any of Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants, the Company shall have the right to file an action in one of the courts specified in Section 9 above seeking temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief to enforce Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants.

11. Notification of Subsequent Employment. Employee shall upon termination of her employment with the Company, as soon as practicable and for the length of the non-competition period described in Section 1 above, notify the Company: (i) of the name, address and nature of the business of her new employer; (ii) if self-employed, of the name, address and nature of her new business; (iii) that he/she has not yet secured new employment; and (iv) each time her employment status changes. In addition, Employee shall notify any prospective employer that this Agreement exists and shall provide a copy of this Agreement to the prospective employer prior to beginning employment with that prospective employer. Any notice provided under this Section (or otherwise under this Agreement) shall be in writing directed to the General Counsel, EQT Corporation, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3111.

12. Mandatory Reduction of Payments in Certain Events.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, in the event it shall be determined that any payment or distribution by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee (whether paid or payable or distributed or distributable pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or otherwise) (such benefits, payments or distributions are hereinafter referred to as

“Payments”) would, if paid, be subject to the excise tax (the “Excise Tax”) imposed by Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), then, prior to the making of any Payments to the Employee, a calculation shall be made comparing (i) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee of the Payments after payment by the Employee of the Excise Tax, to (ii) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee if the Payments had been limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax. If the amount calculated under (i) above is less than the amount calculated under (ii) above, then the Payments shall be limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax (the “Reduced Amount”). The reduction of the Payments due hereunder, if applicable, shall be made by first reducing cash Payments and then, to the extent necessary, reducing those Payments having the next highest ratio of Parachute Value to actual present value of such Payments as of the date of the change in control transaction, as determined by the Determination Firm (as defined in Section 12(b) below). For purposes of this Section 12, present value shall be determined in accordance with Section 280G(d)(4) of the Code. For purposes of this Section 12, the “Parachute Value” of a Payment means the present value as of the date of the change in control transaction of the portion of such Payment that constitutes a “parachute payment” under Section 280G(b)(2) of the Code, as determined by the Determination Firm for purposes of determining whether and to what extent the Excise Tax will apply to such Payment.

(b) All determinations required to be made under this Section 12, including whether an Excise Tax would otherwise be imposed, whether the Payments shall be reduced, the amount of the Reduced Amount, and the assumptions to be utilized in arriving at such determinations, shall be made by an independent, nationally recognized accounting firm or compensation consulting firm mutually acceptable to the Company and the Employee (the “Determination Firm”) which shall provide detailed supporting calculations both to the Company and the Employee within 15 business days after the receipt of notice from the Employee that a Payment is due to be made, or such earlier time as is requested by the Company. All fees and expenses of the Determination Firm shall be borne solely by the Company. Any determination by the Determination Firm shall be binding upon the Company and the Employee. As a result of the uncertainty in the application of Section 4999 of the Code at the time of the initial determination by the Determination Firm hereunder, it is possible that Payments which the Employee was entitled to, but did not receive pursuant to Section 12(a), could have been made without the imposition of the Excise Tax (“Underpayment”), consistent with the calculations required to be made hereunder. In such event, the Determination Firm shall determine the amount of the Underpayment that has occurred and any such Underpayment shall be promptly paid by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee but no later than March 15 of the year after the year in which the Underpayment is determined to exist, which is when the legally binding right to such Underpayment arises.

(c) In the event that the provisions of Code Section 280G and 4999 or any successor provisions are repealed without succession, this Section 12 shall be of no further force or effect.

13. Internal Revenue Code Section 409A.

(a) General. This Agreement shall be interpreted and administered in a manner so that any amount or benefit payable hereunder shall be paid or provided in a manner that is either exempt from or compliant with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code and applicable Internal Revenue Service guidance and Treasury Regulations issued thereunder. Nevertheless, the tax treatment of the benefits provided under the Agreement is not warranted or guaranteed. Neither the Company nor its directors, officers, employees or advisers shall be held liable for any taxes, interest, penalties or other monetary amounts owed by Employee as a result of the application of Section 409A of the Code.

(b) Separation from Service. For purposes of the Agreement, the term “termination,” when used in the context of a condition to, or the timing of, a payment hereunder, shall be interpreted to mean a “separation from service” as such term is used in Section 409A of the Code.

(c) Six-Month Delay in Certain Circumstances. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any amount or benefit that would constitute non-exempt “deferred compensation” for purposes of Section 409A of the Code (“Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation”) would otherwise be payable or distributable under this Agreement by reason of Employee’s separation from service during a period in which Employee is a Specified Employee (as defined below), then, subject to any permissible acceleration of payment by the Company under Treas. Reg. Section 1.409A-3(j)(4)(ii) (domestic relations order), (j)(4)(iii) (conflicts of interest), or (j)(4)(vi) (payment of employment taxes):

(i) the amount of such Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation that would otherwise be payable during the six-month period immediately following Employee’s separation from service will be accumulated through and paid or provided on the first day of the seventh month following Employee’s separation from service (or, if Employee dies during such period, within thirty (30) days after Employee’s death) (in either case, the “Required Delay Period”); and

(ii) the normal payment or distribution schedule for any remaining payments or distributions will resume at the end of the Required Delay Period.

For purposes of this Agreement, the term “Specified Employee” has the meaning given such term in Code Section 409A and the final regulations thereunder.

(d) Timing of Release of Claims. Whenever in this Agreement a payment or benefit is conditioned on Employee’s execution of a release of claims, such release must be executed and all revocation periods shall have expired within sixty (60) days after the date of termination; failing which such payment or benefit shall be forfeited. If such payment or benefit constitutes Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation, and if such 60-day period begins in one calendar year and ends in the next calendar year, the payment or benefit shall not be made or commence before the second such calendar year, even if the release becomes irrevocable in the first such calendar year. In other words, Employee is not permitted to influence the calendar year of payment based on the timing of her signing of the release.

Exhibit A

[See attached]

AGREEMENT AND RELEASE

This **AGREEMENT AND RELEASE** (this “Agreement”), is entered into between EQT Corporation (together with its subsidiaries and affiliates, “EQT” or the “Company”) and NAME (“Employee”).

WHEREAS, Employee’s employment with EQT terminated on DATE (the “Separation Date”);

WHEREAS, the Non-Compete Agreement provides that Employee shall be eligible for certain benefits upon termination of employment in exchange for, among other things, a general release of claims in a form acceptable to EQT; and

WHEREAS, the parties desire to fully and finally resolve all issues between them including any issues arising out of the employment relationship and the termination of that relationship.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the respective representations, acknowledgements, covenants and agreements of the parties set forth herein, and intending to be legally bound, the parties agree as follows:

1. **Termination of Employment.** Employee acknowledges and agrees that, effective as of 5:00 p.m. on the Separation Date, he discontinued full-time employment with EQT. EQT and Employee acknowledge and agree that Employee experienced a “separation from service” (within the meaning of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code) as of 5:00 p.m. on the Separation Date.
 2. **Resignation from Positions.** Effective as of 5:00 p.m. on the Separation Date, Employee hereby resigns his position as POSITION and from any other positions he might hold with EQT and its affiliates. While Employee agrees that the foregoing resignations are intended to be self-effectuating, Employee further agrees to execute any documentation that EQT determines necessary or appropriate to facilitate such resignations.
 3. **Termination Payments and Benefits.** Subject to Employee’s execution of this Agreement, the expiration of the revocation period described in Section 10 of this Agreement and Employee’s compliance with his obligations under this Agreement and the Non-Compete Agreement, including the restrictive covenants set forth herein and therein (collectively, the “Agreement Conditions”), Employee shall be entitled to the following compensation and benefits:
 - a. Pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Non-Compete Agreement, a cash payment equal to \$\$\$\$ (*i.e.*, twenty-four (24) months of Employee’s base salary), which shall be paid in a lump sum within 60 days following the Separation Date.
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- b. Pursuant to Section 3(b) of the Non-Compete Agreement, a cash payment equal to \$\$\$\$ (*i.e.*, two times the average annual incentive (bonus) payment earned by Employee under the Company's applicable Short-Term Incentive Plan for the three (3) full year period prior to the Separation Date), which shall be paid in a lump sum within 60 days following the Separation Date.
- c. Pursuant to Section 3(c) of the Non-Compete Agreement, a cash payment equal to \$\$\$\$ (*i.e.*, the product of (i) twelve (12) and (ii) 100% of the current Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 ("COBRA") monthly rate for family coverage), which shall be paid in a lump sum within 60 days following the Separation Date.
- d. Pursuant to Section 3(d) of the Non-Compete Agreement, a cash payment equal to \$25,000.00, which shall be paid in a lump sum within 60 days following the Separation Date.
- e. Pursuant to Section 3(e) and 3(g) of the Non-Compete Agreement, full vesting as of the Separation Date all stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other time-vesting equity awards granted to Employee as of the Separation Date. Employee acknowledges and agrees that all such awards are reflected on Exhibit B attached hereto.
- f. Pursuant to Section 3(f) of the Non-Compete Agreement, all performance-vesting equity awards held by Employee as of the Separation Date shall remain eligible to vest to the same extent as if Employee's employment had not terminated on the Separation Date. Employee acknowledges and agrees that all such awards are reflected on Exhibit C attached hereto.

The payments provided under this Section 3 are subject to applicable tax and payroll withholding. Except as expressly provided in Sections 3(e) and (f) above, Employee's rights under the long-term incentive programs referenced above shall remain subject to the terms and conditions of the applicable award program documentation, as they may be amended from time to time. In the event of Employee's death, any amounts payable under this Section 3 shall be paid to Employee's estate.

4. **Cooperation**. Employee, upon reasonable notice and at reasonable times, agrees to cooperate with the Company in the defense of litigation and in related investigations of any claims or actions now in existence or that may be threatened or brought in the future relating to events or occurrences that transpired while Employee was employed by the Company. Further, Employee hereby re-affirms the reasonableness of, and his agreement to abide by, his obligations under, and the terms and conditions of, the Non-Compete Agreement.

5. **Condition to Payment; Employee Acknowledgements**. Employee hereby acknowledges and agrees that EQT's obligation to provide the payments set forth in Section 3 of

this Agreement is subject to Employee's satisfaction of the Agreement Conditions. Further, Employee hereby acknowledges and agrees that the payments set forth in Section 3 of this Agreement, together with any accrued but unpaid base salary and any vested account balance that Employee may have under the EQT Employee Savings Plan, shall be in full satisfaction of all obligations of EQT to Employee under this Agreement, the Non-Compete Agreement, the EQT Corporation Severance Pay Plan and any other compensation or benefit plan, agreement or arrangement or otherwise. Each of the Company and Employee acknowledges that Employee's resignation is for Good Reason (as defined under Section 3 of the Non-Compete Agreement) and that, pursuant to Section 9 of the Non-Compete Agreement, Employee is not eligible for the Executive Alternative Work Arrangement, including the post-employment benefits described therein. Employee hereby understands that any payments or benefits set forth in Section 3 of this Agreement represent, in part, consideration for signing this Agreement and are not salary, wages or benefits to which Employee was already entitled. Such payments and benefits will not be considered compensation for purposes of any employee benefit plan, program, policy or arrangement maintained or hereafter established by the Company or its affiliates. Employee hereby reaffirms his obligations to keep EQT's information confidential and that he has returned all EQT property (including EQT confidential information) in his possession.

6. **Release of Claims.** In consideration for EQT's commitments herein, Employee, on behalf of himself, his heirs, representatives, estates, successors and assigns, does hereby voluntarily, irrevocably and unconditionally release and forever discharge EQT, its predecessors, subsidiaries, affiliates, and benefit plans, and their past, present and future officers, directors, trustees, administrators, agents and employees, as well as the heirs, successors and assigns of any such persons or such entities (hereinafter severally and collectively called "Releasees") from any and all suits, actions, causes of action, damages and claims, known and unknown, that Employee has or may have against any of the Releasees for any acts, practices or events up to and including the date he signs this Agreement, except for the performance of the provisions of this Agreement, it being the intention of Employee to effect a general release of all such claims. This release includes any and all claims under any possible legal, equitable, contract, tort, or statutory theory, including but not limited to any claims under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act, the Americans With Disabilities Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act, the City of Pittsburgh Human Relations Ordinance, all as amended, and other federal, state, and local statutes, ordinances, executive orders, regulations and other laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and state, federal or local law claims of any other kind whatsoever (including common law tort and contract claims) arising out of or in any way related to Employee's employment with EQT. Employee also specifically releases all Releasees from any and all claims or causes of action for the fees, costs and expenses of any and all attorneys who have at any time or are now representing him in connection with this Agreement or in connection with any matter released in this Agreement.

The release in the preceding paragraph is intended to be a general release, excluding only claims which Employee is legally barred from releasing. Employee understands that the release does not include: any claims that cannot be released or waived as a matter of law; any claim for or right to vested benefits under a 401(k) plan on or prior to the Separation Date; any right to enforce this Agreement; and any claims based on acts or events occurring after Employee signs this Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits the filing of a charge or complaint with, or testimony, assistance or participation in, any investigation, proceeding or hearing conducted by any federal, state or local governmental agency, including but not limited to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Nothing in this Agreement or the Non-Compete Agreement prohibits Employee from: (a) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, or from making other disclosures that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal, state, or local law or regulation; or (b) disclosing confidential information and/or trade secrets when this disclosure is solely for the purpose of: (i) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity; (ii) working with legal counsel in order to determine whether possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation exist; or (iii) filing a complaint or other document in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. Any disclosures of trade secrets must be consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 1833.

7. **No Pending Actions.** Employee warrants that he has no actions now pending against Releasees in any court of the United States or any State thereof based upon any acts or events arising out of or related to his employment with EQT. Employee represents and warrants that he has made no assignment or transfer of any right, claim, demand, cause of action or other matter covered by Section 6 above. Notwithstanding any other language in this Agreement, the parties understand that this Agreement does not prohibit Employee from filing an administrative charge of alleged employment discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act or the Equal Pay Act. Employee, however, waives his right to monetary or other recovery should any federal, state or local administrative agency pursue any claims on his behalf arising out of or relating to his employment with any of the Releasees. This means that by signing this Agreement, Employee will have waived any right he had to obtain a recovery if an administrative agency pursues a claim on his behalf against any of the Releasees based on any actions taken by any of the Releasees up to the date of the signing of this Agreement and that Employee will have released the Releasees of any and all claims of any nature arising up to the date of the signing of this Agreement. However, nothing in this Agreement prevents Employee from making any reports to or receiving any awards from the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

8. **Nonadmission.** By entering into this Agreement, EQT in no way admits that it or any of the Releasees has treated Employee unlawfully or wrongfully in any way. Neither this Agreement nor the implementation thereof shall be construed to be, or shall be admissible in any proceedings as, evidence of any admission by EQT or any of the Releasees of any violation of or

failure to comply with any federal, state, or local law, ordinance, agreement, rule, regulation or order.

9. **Agreement Consideration Period.** Employee acknowledges that he has been given the opportunity to consider this Agreement for twenty-one (21) calendar days, which is a reasonable period of time, and that he has been advised to consult with an attorney in relation thereto prior to executing it. Employee further acknowledges that he has had a full and fair opportunity to consult with an attorney, that he has carefully read and fully understands all of the provisions of this Agreement, that he has discussed this Agreement with such attorneys if he has chosen to, and that he is voluntarily executing and entering into this Agreement, intending to be legally bound hereby. If Employee signs this Agreement in less than twenty-one (21) calendar days, Employee acknowledges that he has thereby waived his right to the full twenty-one (21) calendar day consideration period.

10. **Revocation Period.** For a period of seven (7) calendar days following Employee's execution of this Agreement, Employee may revoke it by delivery of a written notice revoking same within that seven (7)-day period to the office of the General Counsel, EQT Corporation, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA, 15222. This Agreement shall not be effective or enforceable until that seven (7)-day revocation period has expired, and EQT shall not be obligated to make any of the payments, or provide any of the benefits, described in Section 3 prior to such expiration.

11. **Remedies.** If Employee does not comply with the terms of this Agreement or revokes his execution of this Agreement, EQT, in addition to any other remedies it may have (whether under applicable law, the Non-Compete Agreement or otherwise), shall be entitled to (a) cease payment of the payments contemplated by Section 3 of this Agreement to the extent not previously paid or provided and (b) the prompt return by Employee of any portion of such payments previously paid or provided. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, in the event of Employee's actual or threatened breach of any Agreement Condition set forth in this Agreement or the Non-Compete Agreement, EQT shall be entitled to injunctive relief (including temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions and permanent injunctions), without posting a bond, in any court of competent jurisdiction. Employee understands that by entering into this Agreement he will be limiting the availability of certain remedies that he may have against the Releasees and limiting also his ability to pursue certain claims against the Releasees.

12. **Severability.** The provisions of this Agreement are severable. To the extent that any provision of this Agreement is deemed unenforceable in any court of law, the parties intend that such provision be construed by such court in a manner to make it enforceable, and the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

13. **Successors.** This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Company.

14. **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without regard to conflict of law principles.

15. **Entire Agreement.** Except: (a) as provided in the second sentence of this Section 15; (b) for the Indemnification Agreement between EQT and Employee; (c) the Non-Compete Agreement; and (d) as otherwise expressly set forth in this Agreement, this Agreement (including the Exhibits attached hereto) contains the entire agreement between the parties and it supersedes all prior agreements and understandings between EQT and Employee (oral or written). For the avoidance of doubt, Employee's covenants, obligations and acknowledgments, and EQT's rights and remedies, set forth in the Non-Compete Agreement remain in full force and effect.

16. **Amendments.** This Agreement may not be changed, amended, or modified except by a written instrument signed by both parties.

17. **Interpretation.** As used in this Agreement, the term "including" does not limit the preceding words or terms.

18. **EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE HAS CAREFULLY READ AND FULLY UNDERSTANDS ALL OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT, AND THAT HE IS VOLUNTARILY EXECUTING AND ENTERING INTO THIS AGREEMENT, WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND INTENDING TO BE LEGALLY BOUND BY IT.**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the dates set forth below.

EQT CORPORATION

By: _____

NAME

Name:

Title:

Date

Date

EXHIBIT A

CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT

EXHIBIT B

EMPLOYEE'S TIME-VESTING EQUITY AWARDS

EXHIBIT C

EMPLOYEE'S PERFORMANCE-VESTING EQUITY AWARDS

1 The stock grants set forth in this section are 100% vested as of the Termination Date and, subject to Employee's compliance with the Agreement Conditions, the shares will be available or cash payments will be made within 60 days of the Termination Date.

1 The stock grants set forth in this section are 100% vested as of the Termination Date. Subject to Employee's compliance with the Agreement Conditions, payments under this section will be made at the same time that payments are made to all other active participants in the applicable program.



January 6, 2020

William E. Jordan
1324 Tulane Street
Houston, TX 77008

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Please accept this letter as a personal invitation to join our team and an official offer of at-will employment as the Executive Vice President and General Counsel, reporting to the Chief Executive Officer, effective as of the date of your initial commencement of employment with the Company on July 10, 2019 (the "Commencement Date").

Please carefully review the following sections of this letter, as they delineate the conditions of our offer.

Base Salary

Your beginning base salary will be \$17,307.69 paid bi-weekly. This is equivalent to approximately \$450,000.00 annually (this amount to be pro-rated for 2019 from the Commencement Date). Future adjustments in base salary, if any, are generally made in conjunction with our annual performance review process.

Incentive Compensation and ADR Program

In addition to your base salary, EQT Corporation ("EQT" or "Company") offers incentive compensation under the EQT Short-term Incentive Plan ("STIP").

To be eligible for the STIP, please execute the enclosed Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Agreement ("ADR Program Agreement"). Under EQT's ADR Program, you and EQT agree to submit Employment Disputes (as defined in the ADR Program) to final and binding arbitration.

By signing the ADR Program Agreement, you will be eligible to participate in the STIP for calendar year 2019, and each year thereafter that the STIP is offered, provided you are otherwise eligible for the STIP in accordance with its terms. If you choose to participate in the STIP, your 2019 target will be 80% of your base salary, prorated based on full months worked during the calendar year in which you were hired. Subject to approval by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation, your 2020 target will be 80% of your base salary.

Signing Bonus

Promptly following your execution of the enclosed Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement, you will be granted an award in the form of stock-settled restricted stock units ("RSUs") valued at approximately \$2,000,000.00. The RSUs will be denominated in EQT Corporation shares and will vest pro-rata (i.e., 1/3 each year) on each anniversary of your Commencement Date (with the final vesting occurring on the third anniversary of the Commencement Date), and shall be governed by the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the other terms set forth in the related award agreement.

The actual number of shares granted will be determined using the closing price of EQT stock on the business day immediately preceding the grant date, rounded up to the next 10 shares.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Upon execution of the enclosed Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement (the “Non-Compete Agreement”) and approval by the Chief Executive Officer, we will recommend that the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation grant you awards in January of 2020 valued, in the aggregate, at approximately \$2,000,000.00.

The long-term incentive plan awards will generally be denominated in EQT Corporation shares and will be governed by the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan and any related award agreements. The form and terms of the January 2020 awards (including the allocation of your 2020 grant target value among award types, any performance measures and metrics that may be applicable to the awards, etc.) are subject to development and approval by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board as part of such committee’s development of the Company’s 2020 long-term incentive program. The actual number of shares granted will be determined using the closing price of EQT stock on the business day immediately preceding the grant date, rounded up to the next 10 shares. Your long-term incentive award for future years will be established by the MDCC.

Equity Ownership Guidelines

Consistent with the goal of driving long-term value creation for shareholders, the Company’s equity ownership guidelines require significant equity ownership by our executive officers. Qualifying holdings include EQT stock owned directly, EQT shares held in the Company’s 401(k) plan, time-based restricted stock and units, and performance-based awards for which only a service condition remains, but do not include other performance-based awards or options. Although mandatory, there is no deadline for achieving the ownership guidelines and executives are not required to purchase EQT stock to meet the ownership guidelines. The net shares acquired through incentive compensation plans (through the exercise of options, the vesting of restricted stock or similar) must be retained if an executive has not satisfied his or her target. An executive’s failure to meet the equity ownership guidelines may influence an executive’s mix of cash and non-cash compensation. Executives are not permitted to pledge their EQT equity and are not permitted to hedge or otherwise invest in derivatives involving EQT stock.

All executive officers, other than the CEO, currently have a three times base salary equity ownership requirement.

Work Schedule Options

In order to provide employees with a way to maintain work/life balance, EQT has two work schedule options - a 9/80 work schedule and a traditional 8-hour day/5 days per week option. Under the 9/80 work schedule, during the standard 80-hour pay period employees work eight 9-hour days (Monday through Thursday) and one 8-hour day (Friday), with a tenth day off (alternate Friday).

Initially, you will work the traditional work schedule until you make a selection and discuss it with your supervisor. Detailed information on these work schedule options, holidays and vacation will be covered in orientation. You will have 31 days to make your schedule selection.

Employee Benefits

You will have the opportunity to participate in such group medical, dental, life and disability insurance plans, retirement and savings plans and other fringe benefit programs as are available generally to employees of the Company, and as may be amended from time-to-time.

Vacation and Holidays

Your annual vacation entitlement will be 240 hours, which will be prorated for the first year based upon full months worked. Additionally, EQT presently observes certain paid holidays.

Contingency Matters

This offer and your continued employment with EQT are contingent upon the following:

- In accordance with the Federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, you are required to provide EQT with verification of your identity and eligibility to work in the United States; and

The benefits described above are subject to review and modification by the MDCC or by EQT when those changes are applicable to all employees.

We will retroactively commence your employment on July 10, 2019.

Please understand that employment with EQT is at-will, which means that either you or the Company can terminate the employment relationship at any time, with or without cause. This employment-at-will relationship cannot be changed except by a written agreement approved by the MDCC and signed by an authorized officer of the Company.

If you have any questions regarding this offer, please contact me at 412-395-3280. Please accept or decline this conditional offer by signing below. Should you accept, please also sign the attached Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement.

With your acceptance, you confirm that you are not currently bound by or subject to any confidentiality or non-competition agreement with a previous employer that you have not previously disclosed to us and, if in writing, provided a copy to us.

This offer expires seven days from the date of this letter. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

/s/ Lesley Evancho
Lesley Evancho
Chief Human Resources Officer

I Accept / Reject (circle) the Company's offer of employment and the terms and conditions set forth herein:

/s/ William E. Jordan

1-7-20

Name

Date

**CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION and
NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT**

This CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is entered into and effective as of January 6, 2020 by and between EQT Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation (EQT Corporation and its subsidiary companies are hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Company”), and William E. Jordan (the “Employee”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Company desires to procure the services of Employee, and Employee is willing to enter into employment with the Company, subject to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth below; and

WHEREAS, during the course of Employee’s employment with the Company, the Company will impart to Employee proprietary and/or confidential information and/or trade secrets of the Company; and

WHEREAS, in order to protect the business and goodwill of the Company, the Company desires to obtain certain confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants from the Employee; and

WHEREAS, the Employee is willing to agree to these confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants by entering into this Agreement, in exchange for the Company’s employment of Employee and the Company’s agreement to pay the severance benefits described in Section 3 below in the event that Employee’s employment with the Company is terminated in certain circumstances; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Restrictions on Competition and Solicitation. While the Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of twenty-four (24) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason Employee will not, directly or indirectly, expressly or tacitly, for himself/herself or on behalf of any entity conducting business anywhere in the Restricted Territory (as defined below): (i) act in any capacity for any business in which his duties at or for such business include oversight of or actual involvement in providing services which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, (ii) recruit investors on behalf of an entity which engages in activities which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, or (iii) become employed by such an entity in any

capacity which would require Employee to carry out, in whole or in part, the duties Employee has performed for the Company which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under active investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Employee may purchase or otherwise acquire up to (but not more than) 1% of any class of securities of any enterprise (but without otherwise participating in the activities of such enterprise) if such securities are listed on any national or regional securities exchange or have been registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This covenant shall apply to any services, products or businesses under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company only to the extent that Employee acquired or was privy to confidential information regarding such services, products or businesses. Employee acknowledges that this restriction will prevent Employee from acting in any of the foregoing capacities for any competing entity operating or conducting business within the Restricted Territory and that this scope is reasonable in light of the business of the Company. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing paragraph or in this Agreement, Employee shall not in any way be restricted from being employed as an attorney in the oil and gas industry immediately following the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company.

Restricted Territory shall mean: (i) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns, operates or has contractual rights to purchase natural gas-related assets (other than commodity trading rights and pipeline capacity contracts on non-affiliated or third-party pipelines), including but not limited to, storage facilities, interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, intrastate distribution facilities, liquefied natural gas facilities, propane-air facilities or other peaking facilities, and/or processing or fractionation facilities; or (ii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns proved, developed and/or undeveloped natural gas and/or oil reserves and/or conducts natural gas or oil exploration and production activities of any kind; or (iii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company has decided to make or has made an offer to purchase or lease assets for the purpose of conducting any of the business activities described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above within the six (6) month period immediately preceding the end of the Employee's employment with the Company provided that Employee had actual knowledge of the offer or decision to make an offer prior to Employee's separation from the Company. For geographic locations of natural gas and oil plays, refer to the maps produced by the United States Energy Information Administration located at www.eia.gov/maps.

Employee agrees that for a period of twenty-four (24) months following the termination of Employee's employment with the Company for any reason, including without limitation termination for cause or without cause, Employee shall not, directly or indirectly, solicit the business of, or do business with: (i) any customer that Employee approached, solicited or accepted business from on behalf of the Company, and/or was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company; and (ii) any prospective customer of the Company who was identified to or by the Employee and/or who Employee was provided

confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company, for purposes of marketing, selling and/or attempting to market or sell products and services which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company offers within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, and/or, which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company has in process over the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company to be offered in the future.

While Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of thirty-six (36) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason, Employee shall not (directly or indirectly) on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person or entity solicit or induce, or cause any other person or entity to solicit or induce, or attempt to solicit or induce, any employee, consultant, vendor or independent contractor to leave the employ of or engagement by the Company or its successors, assigns or affiliates, or to violate the terms of their contracts with the Company.

2. Confidentiality of Information and Nondisclosure. Employee acknowledges and agrees that his employment by the Company necessarily involves his/her knowledge of and access to confidential and proprietary information pertaining to the business of the Company. Accordingly, Employee agrees that at all times during the term of this Agreement and for as long as the information remains confidential after the termination of Employee's employment, he will not, directly or indirectly, without the express written authority of the Company, unless directed by applicable legal authority having jurisdiction over Employee, disclose to or use, or knowingly permit to be so disclosed or used, for the benefit of himself/herself, any person, corporation or other entity other than the Company, (i) any information concerning any financial matters, employees of the Company, customer relationships, competitive status, supplier matters, internal organizational matters, current or future plans, or other business affairs of or relating to the Company, (ii) any management, operational, trade, technical or other secrets or any other proprietary information or other data of the Company, or (iii) any other information related to the Company which has not been published and is not generally known outside of the Company. Employee acknowledges that all of the foregoing, constitutes confidential and proprietary information, which is the exclusive property of the Company. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits Employee from: (i) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, or from making other disclosures (including of confidential information) that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal, state, or local law or regulation; or (ii) disclosing trade secrets when the disclosure is solely for the purpose of: (a) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity; (b) working with legal counsel in order to determine whether possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation exist; or (c) filing a complaint or other document in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. Any disclosures of trade secrets must be consistent with 18 U.S.C. §1833.

3. Severance Benefit. If the Employee's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason other than Cause (as defined below) or if the Employee terminates his

employment for Good Reason (as defined below) (any such termination, a “Qualifying Termination”), the Company shall provide Employee with the following:

(a) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee’s termination date equal to twelve (12) months (twenty-four (24) months in the event the Qualifying Termination occurs in connection with or at any time following the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined in the Company’s 2019 Long Term Incentive Plan, or any successor thereto) of Employee’s base salary in effect at the time of such termination, or immediately prior to the event that serves as the basis for termination for Good Reason;

(b) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee’s termination date equal to one times (two times in the event the Qualifying Termination occurs in connection with or at any time following the occurrence of a Change of Control) the average annual incentive (bonus) payment earned by the Employee under the Company’s applicable Short-Term Incentive Plan (or any successor plan) for the three (3) full years prior to Employee’s termination date; provided that if such termination of employment occurs prior to Employee having been employed by the Company for three full calendar years and through the determination and payment, if any, of the annual incentive for the third such year, then such average shall be calculated by including, for each partial calendar year of employment and each calendar year during which such individual was not employed by the Company, the greater of (i) the Employee’s actual award for such year, and (ii) the Employee’s target annual incentive (bonus) award at time of termination;

(c) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee’s termination date equal to the product of (i) twelve (12) and (ii) 100% of the then-current Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 monthly rate for family coverage;

(d) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee’s termination date equal to \$25,000;

(e) Subject to Section 13 of this Agreement, all stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other time-vesting equity awards granted to Employee under the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the “2019 LTIP”), and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company (the 2019 LTIP and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company are, collectively, the “LTIPs”) shall immediately become vested and exercisable in full and/or all restrictions on such awards shall lapse (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program); and

(f) Subject to Section 13 of this Agreement, all performance-based equity awards granted to Employee by the Company under the LTIPs shall remain outstanding and shall be earned, if at all, based on actual performance through the end of the performance period as if Employee’s employment had not been terminated (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program).

The payments provided under this Section 3 shall be subject to applicable tax and payroll withholdings, and shall be in lieu of any payments and/or benefits to which the Employee would otherwise be entitled under the EQT Corporation Severance Pay Plan (as amended from time to time). The Company's obligation to provide the payments and benefits under this Section 3 shall be contingent upon the following:

(a) Employee's execution of a release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company; and

(b) Employee's compliance with his obligations hereunder, including, but not limited to, Employee's obligations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 (the "Restrictive Covenants").

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" as a reason for the Employee's termination of employment shall mean: (i) Employee's conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or Employee having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of his duties; (ii) Employee's willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties; or (iii) Employee's violation of any provision of a written employment-related agreement between Employee and the Company or express significant policies of the Company. If the Company terminates Employee's employment for Cause, the Company shall give Employee written notice setting forth the reason for his termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean Employee's resignation within 90 days after: (i) a reduction in Employee's base salary of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (ii) a reduction in Employee's annual short-term bonus target of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (iii) a significant diminution in Employee's job responsibilities, duties or authority; (iv) a change in the geographic location of Employee's primary reporting location in Houston of more than 50 miles; and/or (v) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Agreement. A termination by Employee shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless Employee first delivers to the Chief Human Resources Officer of the Company written notice: (i) stating that Employee intends to resign for Good Reason pursuant to this Agreement; and (ii) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 90 days after the initial occurrence of such event). The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days after receipt of Employee's written notice that Employee is resigning for Good Reason) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason as identified by Employee. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

4. Severability and Modification of Covenants. Employee acknowledges and agrees that each of the Restrictive Covenants is reasonable and valid in time and scope and in all other respects. The parties agree that it is their intention that the Restrictive Covenants be enforced in accordance with their terms to the maximum extent permitted by law. Each of the Restrictive

Covenants shall be considered and construed as a separate and independent covenant. Should any part or provision of any of the Restrictive Covenants be held invalid, void, or unenforceable, such invalidity, voidness, or unenforceability shall not render invalid, void, or unenforceable any other part or provision of this Agreement or such Restrictive Covenant. If any of the provisions of the Restrictive Covenants should ever be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to exceed the scope permitted by the applicable law, such provision or provisions shall be automatically modified to such lesser scope as such court may deem just and proper for the reasonable protection of the Company's legitimate business interests and may be enforced by the Company to that extent in the manner described above and all other provisions of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable.

5. Reasonable and Necessary Agreement. The Employee acknowledges and agrees that: (i) this Agreement is necessary for the protection of the legitimate business interests of the Company; (ii) the restrictions contained in this Agreement are reasonable; (iii) the Employee has no intention of competing with the Company within the limitations set forth above; (iv) the Employee acknowledges and warrants that Employee believes that Employee will be fully able to earn an adequate livelihood for Employee and Employee's dependents if the covenant not to compete contained in this Agreement is enforced against the Employee; and (v) the Employee has received adequate and valuable consideration for entering into this Agreement.

6. Injunctive Relief and Attorneys' Fees. The Employee stipulates and agrees that any breach of the Restrictive Covenants by the Employee will result in immediate and irreparable harm to the Company, the amount of which will be extremely difficult to ascertain, and that the Company could not be reasonably or adequately compensated by damages in an action at law. For these reasons, the Company shall have the right, without the need to post bond or prove actual damages, to obtain such preliminary, temporary or permanent injunctions, orders or decrees as may be necessary to protect the Company against, or on account of, any breach by the Employee of the Restrictive Covenants. In the event the Company obtains any such injunction, order, decree or other relief, in law or in equity, the duration of any violation of Section 1 shall be added to the applicable restricted period specified in Section 1. Employee understands and agrees that, if the parties become involved in a lawsuit regarding the enforcement of the Restrictive Covenants and if the Company prevails in such legal action, the Company will be entitled, in addition to any other remedy, to recover from Employee its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred in enforcing such covenants. The Company's ability to enforce its rights under the Restrictive Covenants or applicable law against Employee shall not be impaired in any way by the existence of a claim or cause of action on the part of Employee based on, or arising out of, this Agreement or any other event or transaction arising out of the employment relationship.

7. Binding Agreement. This Agreement (including the Restrictive Covenants) shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Company.

8. Employment at Will. Employee shall be employed at-will and for no definite term. This means that either party may terminate the employment relationship at any time for any or no reason.

9. Applicable Law; Exclusive Forum Selection; Consent to Jurisdiction. The Company and Employee agree that this Agreement shall be governed by and construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without giving effect to its conflicts of law principles. Except to the extent that a dispute is required to be submitted to arbitration as set forth in Section 10 below, Employee agrees that the exclusive forum for any action to enforce this Agreement, as well as any action relating to or arising out of this Agreement, shall be the state courts of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania or the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Division. With respect to any such court action, Employee hereby (a) irrevocably submits to the personal jurisdiction of such courts; (b) consents to service of process; (c) consents to venue; and (d) waives any other requirement (whether imposed by statute, rule of court, or otherwise) with respect to personal jurisdiction, service of process, or venue. Both parties hereto further agree that such courts are convenient forums for any dispute that may arise herefrom and that neither party shall raise as a defense that such courts are not convenient forums.

10. Agreement to Arbitrate. Employee and the Company agree that any controversy, claim, or dispute between Employee and the Company arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach thereof, or arising out of any matter relating to the Employee's employment with the Company or the termination thereof, shall be settled by binding arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. The arbitration shall be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act, shall be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and shall be conducted before a panel of three (3) arbitrators (the "Arbitration Panel"). The Company and Employee shall each select one arbitrator from the AAA National Panel of Commercial Arbitrators (the "Commercial Panel"), and the AAA shall select a third arbitrator from the Commercial Panel. The Arbitration Panel shall render a reasoned opinion in writing in support of its decision. Any award rendered by the Arbitration Panel shall be final, binding, and confidential as between the parties. Notwithstanding this agreement to arbitrate, in the event that Employee breaches or threatens to breach any of Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants, the Company shall have the right to file an action in one of the courts specified in Section 9 above seeking temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief to enforce Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants.

11. Notification of Subsequent Employment. Employee shall upon termination of his employment with the Company, as soon as practicable and for the length of the non-competition period described in Section 1 above, notify the Company: (i) of the name, address and nature of the business of his new employer; (ii) if self-employed, of the name, address and nature of his new business; (iii) that he/she has not yet secured new employment; and (iv) each time his employment status changes. In addition, Employee shall notify any prospective employer that this Agreement exists and shall provide a copy of this Agreement to the prospective employer prior to beginning employment with that prospective employer. Any notice provided under this Section (or otherwise under this Agreement) shall be in writing directed to the Chief Human Resources Officer, EQT Corporation, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3111.

12. Mandatory Reduction of Payments in Certain Events.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, in the event it shall be determined that any payment or distribution by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee (whether paid or payable or distributed or distributable pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or otherwise) (such benefits, payments or distributions are hereinafter referred to as "Payments") would, if paid, be subject to the excise tax (the "Excise Tax") imposed by Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), then, prior to the making of any Payments to the Employee, a calculation shall be made comparing (i) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee of the Payments after payment by the Employee of the Excise Tax, to (ii) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee if the Payments had been limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax. If the amount calculated under (i) above is less than the amount calculated under (ii) above, then the Payments shall be limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax (the "Reduced Amount"). The reduction of the Payments due hereunder, if applicable, shall be made by first reducing cash Payments and then, to the extent necessary, reducing those Payments having the next highest ratio of Parachute Value to actual present value of such Payments as of the date of the change in control transaction, as determined by the Determination Firm (as defined in Section 12(b) below). For purposes of this Section 12, present value shall be determined in accordance with Section 280G(d)(4) of the Code. For purposes of this Section 12, the "Parachute Value" of a Payment means the present value as of the date of the change in control transaction of the portion of such Payment that constitutes a "parachute payment" under Section 280G(b)(2) of the Code, as determined by the Determination Firm for purposes of determining whether and to what extent the Excise Tax will apply to such Payment.

(b) All determinations required to be made under this Section 12, including whether an Excise Tax would otherwise be imposed, whether the Payments shall be reduced, the amount of the Reduced Amount, and the assumptions to be utilized in arriving at such determinations, shall be made by an independent, nationally recognized accounting firm or compensation consulting firm mutually acceptable to the Company and the Employee (the "Determination Firm") which shall provide detailed supporting calculations both to the Company and the Employee within 15 business days after the receipt of notice from the Employee that a Payment is due to be made, or such earlier time as is requested by the Company. All fees and expenses of the Determination Firm shall be borne solely by the Company. Any determination by the Determination Firm shall be binding upon the Company and the Employee. As a result of the uncertainty in the application of Section 4999 of the Code at the time of the initial determination by the Determination Firm hereunder, it is possible that Payments which the Employee was entitled to, but did not receive pursuant to Section 12(a), could have been made without the imposition of the Excise Tax ("Underpayment"), consistent with the calculations required to be made hereunder. In such event, the Determination Firm shall determine the amount of the Underpayment that has occurred and any such Underpayment shall be promptly paid by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee but no later than March 15 of the year after the year in which the Underpayment is determined to exist, which is when the legally binding right to such Underpayment arises.

(c) In the event that the provisions of Code Section 280G and 4999 or any successor provisions are repealed without succession, this Section 12 shall be of no further force or effect.

13. Internal Revenue Code Section 409A.

(a) General. This Agreement shall be interpreted and administered in a manner so that any amount or benefit payable hereunder shall be paid or provided in a manner that is either exempt from or compliant with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code and applicable Internal Revenue Service guidance and Treasury Regulations issued thereunder. Nevertheless, the tax treatment of the benefits provided under the Agreement is not warranted or guaranteed. Neither the Company nor its directors, officers, employees or advisers shall be held liable for any taxes, interest, penalties or other monetary amounts owed by Employee as a result of the application of Section 409A of the Code.

(b) Separation from Service. For purposes of the Agreement, the term “termination,” when used in the context of a condition to, or the timing of, a payment hereunder, shall be interpreted to mean a “separation from service” as such term is used in Section 409A of the Code.

(c) Six-Month Delay in Certain Circumstances. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any amount or benefit that would constitute non-exempt “deferred compensation” for purposes of Section 409A of the Code (“Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation”) would otherwise be payable or distributable under this Agreement by reason of Employee’s separation from service during a period in which Employee is a Specified Employee (as defined below), then, subject to any permissible acceleration of payment by the Company under Treas. Reg. Section 1.409A-3(j)(4)(ii) (domestic relations order), (j)(4)(iii) (conflicts of interest), or (j)(4)(vi) (payment of employment taxes):

(i) the amount of such Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation that would otherwise be payable during the six-month period immediately following Employee’s separation from service will be accumulated through and paid or provided on the first day of the seventh month following Employee’s separation from service (or, if Employee dies during such period, within thirty (30) days after Employee’s death) (in either case, the “Required Delay Period”); and

(ii) the normal payment or distribution schedule for any remaining payments or distributions will resume at the end of the Required Delay Period.

For purposes of this Agreement, the term “Specified Employee” has the meaning given such term in Code Section 409A and the final regulations thereunder.

(d) Timing of Release of Claims. Whenever in this Agreement a payment or benefit is conditioned on Employee’s execution of a release of claims, such release must be executed and all revocation periods shall have expired within sixty (60) days after the date of termination; failing which such payment or benefit shall be forfeited. If such payment or benefit constitutes Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation, and if such 60-day period begins in one

calendar year and ends in the next calendar year, the payment or benefit shall not be made or commence before the second such calendar year, even if the release becomes irrevocable in the first such calendar year. In other words, Employee is not permitted to influence the calendar year of payment based on the timing of his signing of the release.

14. Entire Agreement; Term. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, oral or written. This Agreement may not be changed, amended, or modified, except by a written instrument signed by the parties; provided, however, that the Company may amend this Agreement from time to time without Employee's consent to the extent deemed necessary or appropriate, in its sole discretion, to effect compliance with Section 409A of the Code, including regulations and interpretations thereunder, which amendments may result in a reduction of benefits provided hereunder and/or other unfavorable changes to Employee. This Agreement shall become effective as of the date first written above and shall remain in full force and effect until its expiration on December 31, 2021 (such date, the "Termination Date").

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be executed by its officers thereunto duly authorized, and the Employee has hereunto set his hand, all as of the day and year first above written.

EQT CORPORATION

EMPLOYEE

By: /s/ Lesley Evancho

/s/ William E. Jordan

Name: Lesley Evancho

William E. Jordan

Title: Chief Human Resources Officer

**CONFIDENTIAL**

July 18, 2019

Mr. Richard Anthony Duran
5334 Darling St
Houston, TX 77007

Dear Mr. Duran:

Please accept this letter as a personal invitation to join our team and an official offer of at-will employment as Chief Information Officer in our Pittsburgh office, reporting to Toby Z. Rice, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Please carefully review the following sections of this letter, as they delineate the conditions of our offer. This offer is contingent upon action by the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation to elect you to the position identified above and your successful completion of a mandatory drug screen, background check, our Director and Officer Questionnaire, and execution and delivery of the Non-Compete Agreement referenced below. If you have questions about these pre-employment evaluations, please contact Tramaine Hendricks at 412-553-5861.

Base Salary

Your beginning bi-weekly base salary will be \$14,615.39. This is equivalent to \$380,000.14 annually. Future adjustments in base salary, if any, are generally made by the Management Development and Compensation Committee (“the MDCC”) of the EQT Corporation Board of Directors in conjunction with our annual performance review process.

Short-Term (or Annual) Incentive Compensation

In addition to your base salary, EQT Corporation (“EQT” or “Company”) offers incentive compensation under the EQT Corporation Executive Short-Term Incentive Plan or other similar short-term incentive plan which may be adopted by the MDCC from time to time (“ESTIP”). You will be eligible to participate in the ESTIP for calendar year 2019 on a *pro rata* basis (i.e., *pro rata* for the portion of the 2019 calendar year beginning on the date you commence employment with EQT and ending December 31, 2019) subject to approval of the MDCC and each year thereafter that the ESTIP is offered, provided you are otherwise eligible for the ESTIP in accordance with its terms. Your 2020 target will be \$215,000.00 (which amount also represents your full-year 2019 target, of which you will be eligible for a *pro rata* portion, as noted above, subject to MDCC approval). Your ESTIP target for future years will be established by the MDCC.

Signing Bonus

Up your commencement of employment with EQT and subject to approval by the MDCC, you will be eligible for a \$50,000.00 signing bonus. This signing bonus will be paid in the first pay period following the MDCC approval. If you terminate your employment with EQT prior to your first year anniversary, you will be required to repay the signing bonus in full.

Mr. Richard Anthony Duran
July 18, 2019

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Upon your commencement of employment with EQT or shortly thereafter and execution of the Non-Compete Agreement, you will receive a long-term incentive award consisting of time-based restricted shares valued at \$1,000,000.00.

The long-term incentive awards described above will be governed by the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the related Program documents and the participant award agreements. The actual number of shares granted will be determined using the closing price of EQT stock on the grant date, rounded up to the next 10 shares. Your long-term incentive award for future years will be established by the MDCC.

Equity Ownership Guidelines

Consistent with the goal of driving long-term value creation for shareholders, the Company's equity ownership guidelines require significant equity ownership by our executive officers. Qualifying holdings include EQT stock owned directly, EQT shares held in the Company's 401(k) plan, time-based restricted stock and units, and performance-based awards for which only a service condition remains, but do not include other performance-based awards or options. Although mandatory, there is no deadline for achieving the ownership guidelines and executives are not required to purchase EQT stock to meet the ownership guidelines. The net shares acquired through incentive compensation plans (through the exercise of options, the vesting of restricted stock or similar) must be retained if an executive has not satisfied his or her target. An executive's failure to meet the equity ownership guidelines may influence an executive's mix of cash and non-cash compensation. Executives are not permitted to pledge their EQT equity and are not permitted to hedge or otherwise invest in derivatives involving EQT stock.

All executive officers, other than the CEO, currently have a three times base salary equity ownership requirement.

Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement

This offer is conditioned upon you executing the enclosed Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement ("Non-Compete Agreement").

Work Schedule Options

In order to provide employees with a way to maintain work/life balance, EQT has two work schedule options - a 9/80 work schedule and a traditional 8-hour day/5 days per week option. Under the 9/80 work schedule, during the standard 80-hour pay period employees work eight 9-hour days (Monday through Thursday) and one 8-hour day (Friday), with a tenth day off (alternate Friday).

Initially, you will work the traditional work schedule until you make a selection and discuss it with your supervisor. Detailed information on these work schedule options, holidays and vacation will be covered in orientation. You will have 31 days to make your schedule selection.

Employee Benefits

You will have the opportunity to participate in such group medical, dental, life and disability insurance plans, retirement and savings plans and other fringe benefit programs as are available generally to employees of the Company, and as may be amended from time-to-time.

Mr. Richard Anthony Duran

July 18, 2019

Vacation and Holidays

Your annual vacation entitlement will be 240 hours, which will be prorated for the first year based upon full months worked. Additionally, EQT presently observes certain paid holidays.

Relocation Benefits

You will be eligible to receive the following Tier IV moving and relocation benefits, provided that you sign the enclosed Relocation Expense Reimbursement Agreement:

- Miscellaneous Allowance in the amount of \$10,000. The Miscellaneous Allowance is not grossed up for tax purposes.
- Please see the attached Moving and Relocation Benefit Summary for additional details on this benefit.
- EQT's policy provides for up to 90 days of estimated temporary living expenses.

Director and Officer Questionnaire

A copy of our Director and Officer Questionnaire is attached as well as a limited Power of Attorney document for Section 16 related matters. Please complete the questionnaire and power of attorney documents and return them to me as soon as possible, as certain of the information is required to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Please also provide me with your SEC CIK and CCC codes for your time as a Section 16 officer for any previous employers. Please let me know if you do not have SEC codes so that we are able to start the application process.

Contingency Matters

This offer and your continued employment with EQT are contingent upon the following:

- Action by the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation to elect you to the positions identified above and by the MDCC;
- In accordance with the Federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, you are required to provide EQT with verification of your identity and eligibility to work in the United States; and
- Submitting to and successfully completing all pre-employment assessments including a drug screen, background check, our Director and Officer Questionnaire, and execution and delivery of the Non-Compete Agreement.

The benefits described above are subject to review and modification by the MDCC or by EQT when those changes are applicable to all employees.

We anticipate your tentative starting date to be no later than July 22, 2019.

Please understand that employment with EQT is at-will, which means that either you or the Company can terminate the employment relationship at any time, with or without cause. This employment-at-will relationship cannot be changed except by a written agreement approved by the MDCC and signed by an authorized officer of the Company.

Mr. Richard Anthony Duran
July 18, 2019

If you have any questions regarding this offer, please contact me at 412.553.5740. Should you accept, you must also complete and return the attached Non-Compete Agreement to me via e-mail in the form of a .pdf to djsmith@eqt.com.

With your acceptance, you confirm that you are not currently bound by or subject to any confidentiality or non-competition agreement with a previous employer that you have not previously disclosed to us and, if in writing, provided a copy to us.

EQT's onboarding process is administered through an online application called Taleo Onboard. Once we receive your signed offer letter, you will receive an e-mail from Taleo Onboard with details to set up your username and password. ***Please log-on to Taleo Onboard immediately to complete your profile, post-offer employment questionnaire and background check release forms.*** Until these forms have been completed, we cannot initiate your mandatory pre-employment assessments.

If you experience any problems using Taleo Onboard, please send an email to onboarding@eqt.com or contact Tramaine Hendricks at 412-553-5861.

This offer expires on July 19, 2019.

Confidentiality

This letter is confidential, and its contents are intended solely for review by you and your counsel. You should not disclose, and you will advise your counsel not to disclose, this letter's contents or the fact of its existence to any third party without our prior written consent. You understand that action by the board of EQT to elect you as an officer may require a public announcement by the Company. Except as may be required by law or stock exchange rule, the disclosure of this offer and your acceptance, if any, to any third party other than your counsel and our representatives subject to an appropriate confidentiality obligation, will be mutually agreed upon and coordinated.

Please return one copy of this letter with your signature indicating your acceptance or rejection of this offer, and the terms and conditions contained herein, to me. If you have any questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,

David J. Smith
Senior Vice President, Human Resources

I Accept / Reject (circle) the Company's offer of employment and the terms and conditions set forth herein:

/s/ Richard Anthony Duran

07/23/19

Richard Anthony Duran

Date

**CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION and
NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT**

This CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is entered into and effective as of August 5, 2019, by and between EQT Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation (EQT Corporation and its subsidiary companies are hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Company”), and RICHARD ANTHONY DURAN (the “Employee”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Company desires to procure the services of Employee, and Employee is willing to enter into employment with the Company, subject to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth below; and

WHEREAS, during the course of Employee’s employment with the Company, the Company will impart to Employee proprietary and/or confidential information and/or trade secrets of the Company; and

WHEREAS, in order to protect the business and goodwill of the Company, the Company desires to obtain certain confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants from the Employee; and

WHEREAS, the Employee is willing to agree to these confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants by entering into this Agreement, in exchange for the Company’s employment of Employee and the Company’s agreement to pay the severance benefits described in Section 3 below in the event that Employee’s employment with the Company is terminated in certain circumstances; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Restrictions on Competition and Solicitation. While the Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of twenty-four (24) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason Employee will not, directly or indirectly, expressly or tacitly, for himself/herself or on behalf of any entity conducting business anywhere in the Restricted Territory (as defined below): (i) act in any capacity for any business in which his duties at or for such business include oversight of or actual involvement in providing services which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, (ii) recruit investors on behalf of an entity which engages in activities which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, or (iii) become employed by such an entity in any

capacity which would require Employee to carry out, in whole or in part, the duties Employee has performed for the Company which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under active investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Employee may purchase or otherwise acquire up to (but not more than) 1% of any class of securities of any enterprise (but without otherwise participating in the activities of such enterprise) if such securities are listed on any national or regional securities exchange or have been registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This covenant shall apply to any services, products or businesses under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company only to the extent that Employee acquired or was privy to confidential information regarding such services, products or businesses. Employee acknowledges that this restriction will prevent Employee from acting in any of the foregoing capacities for any competing entity operating or conducting business within the Restricted Territory and that this scope is reasonable in light of the business of the Company.

Restricted Territory shall mean: (i) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns, operates or has contractual rights to purchase natural gas-related assets (other than commodity trading rights and pipeline capacity contracts on non-affiliated or third-party pipelines), including but not limited to, storage facilities, interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, intrastate distribution facilities, liquefied natural gas facilities, propane-air facilities or other peaking facilities, and/or processing or fractionation facilities; or (ii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns proved, developed and/or undeveloped natural gas and/or oil reserves and/or conducts natural gas or oil exploration and production activities of any kind; or (iii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company has decided to make or has made an offer to purchase or lease assets for the purpose of conducting any of the business activities described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above within the six (6) month period immediately preceding the end of the Employee's employment with the Company provided that Employee had actual knowledge of the offer or decision to make an offer prior to Employee's separation from the Company. For geographic locations of natural gas and oil plays, refer to the maps produced by the United States Energy Information Administration located at www.eia.gov/maps.

Employee agrees that for a period of twenty-four (24) months following the termination of Employee's employment with the Company for any reason, including without limitation termination for cause or without cause, Employee shall not, directly or indirectly, solicit the business of, or do business with: (i) any customer that Employee approached, solicited or accepted business from on behalf of the Company, and/or was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company; and (ii) any prospective customer of the Company who was identified to or by the Employee and/or who Employee was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company, for purposes of marketing, selling and/or attempting to market or sell products and services which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company offers within the last two (2) years prior to the end of

Employee's employment with the Company, and/or, which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company has in process over the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company to be offered in the future.

While Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of thirty-six (36) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason, Employee shall not (directly or indirectly) on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person or entity solicit or induce, or cause any other person or entity to solicit or induce, or attempt to solicit or induce, any employee, consultant, vendor or independent contractor to leave the employ of or engagement by the Company or its successors, assigns or affiliates, or to violate the terms of their contracts with the Company.

2. Confidentiality of Information and Nondisclosure. Employee acknowledges and agrees that his employment by the Company necessarily involves his/her knowledge of and access to confidential and proprietary information pertaining to the business of the Company. Accordingly, Employee agrees that at all times during the term of this Agreement and for as long as the information remains confidential after the termination of Employee's employment, he will not, directly or indirectly, without the express written authority of the Company, unless directed by applicable legal authority having jurisdiction over Employee, disclose to or use, or knowingly permit to be so disclosed or used, for the benefit of himself/herself, any person, corporation or other entity other than the Company, (i) any information concerning any financial matters, employees of the Company, customer relationships, competitive status, supplier matters, internal organizational matters, current or future plans, or other business affairs of or relating to the Company, (ii) any management, operational, trade, technical or other secrets or any other proprietary information or other data of the Company, or (iii) any other information related to the Company which has not been published and is not generally known outside of the Company. Employee acknowledges that all of the foregoing, constitutes confidential and proprietary information, which is the exclusive property of the Company. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits Employee from: (i) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, or from making other disclosures (including of confidential information) that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal, state, or local law or regulation; or (ii) disclosing trade secrets when the disclosure is solely for the purpose of: (a) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity; (b) working with legal counsel in order to determine whether possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation exist; or (c) filing a complaint or other document in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. Any disclosures of trade secrets must be consistent with 18 U.S.C. §1833.

3. Severance Benefit. If the Employee's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason other than Cause (as defined below) or if the Employee terminates his employment for Good Reason (as defined below), the Company shall provide Employee with the following:

(a) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to twenty-four (24) months of Employee's base salary in effect at the time

of such termination, or immediately prior to the event that serves as the basis for termination for Good Reason;

(b) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to two times the average annual incentive (bonus) payment earned by the Employee under the Company's applicable Short-Term Incentive Plan (or any successor plan) for the three (3) full years prior to Employee's termination date; provided that if such termination of employment occurs prior to Employee having been employed by the Company for three full calendar years and through the determination and payment, if any, of the annual incentive for the third such year, then such average shall be calculated by including, for each partial calendar year of employment and each calendar year during which such individual was not employed by the Company, the greater of (i) the Employee's actual award for such year, and (ii) the Employee's target annual incentive (bonus) award at time of termination;

(c) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to the product of (i) twelve (12) and (ii) 100% of the then-current Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 monthly rate for family coverage;

(d) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to \$25,000;

(e) Subject to Section 13 of this Agreement, all stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other time-vesting equity awards granted to Employee under the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the "2019 LTIP"), and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company are, collectively, the "LTIPs") shall immediately become vested and exercisable in full and/or all restrictions on such awards shall lapse (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program); and

(f) Subject to Section 13 of this Agreement, all performance-based equity awards granted to Employee by the Company under the LTIPs shall remain outstanding and shall be earned, if at all, based on actual performance through the end of the performance period as if Employee's employment had not been terminated (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program).

The payments provided under this Section 3 shall be subject to applicable tax and payroll withholdings, and shall be in lieu of any payments and/or benefits to which the Employee would otherwise be entitled under the EQT Corporation Severance Pay Plan (as amended from time to time). The Company's obligation to provide the payments and benefits under this Section 3 shall be contingent upon the following:

(a) Employee's execution of a release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company; and

(b) Employee's compliance with his obligations hereunder, including, but not limited to, Employee's obligations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 (the "Restrictive Covenants").

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" as a reason for the Employee's termination of employment shall mean:

(i) Employee's conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or Employee having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of his duties; (ii) Employee's willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties; or (iii) Employee's violation of any provision of a written employment-related agreement between Employee and the Company or express significant policies of the Company. If the Company terminates Employee's employment for Cause, the Company shall give Employee written notice setting forth the reason for his termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean Employee's resignation within 90 days after: (i) a reduction in Employee's base salary of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (ii) a reduction in Employee's annual short-term bonus target of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (iii) a significant diminution in Employee's job responsibilities, duties or authority; (iv) a change in the geographic location of Employee's primary reporting location of more than 50 miles; and/or (v) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Agreement. A termination by Employee shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless Employee first delivers to the General Counsel of the Company written notice: (i) stating that Employee intends to resign for Good Reason pursuant to this Agreement; and (ii) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 90 days after the initial occurrence of such event). The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days after receipt of Employee's written notice that Employee is resigning for Good Reason) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason as identified by Employee. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

4. Severability and Modification of Covenants. Employee acknowledges and agrees that each of the Restrictive Covenants is reasonable and valid in time and scope and in all other respects. The parties agree that it is their intention that the Restrictive Covenants be enforced in accordance with their terms to the maximum extent permitted by law. Each of the Restrictive Covenants shall be considered and construed as a separate and independent covenant. Should any part or provision of any of the Restrictive Covenants be held invalid, void, or unenforceable, such invalidity, voidness, or unenforceability shall not render invalid, void, or unenforceable any other part or provision of this Agreement or such Restrictive Covenant. If any of the provisions of the Restrictive Covenants should ever be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to exceed the scope permitted by the applicable law, such provision or provisions shall be automatically modified to such lesser scope as such court may deem just and proper for the reasonable

protection of the Company's legitimate business interests and may be enforced by the Company to that extent in the manner described above and all other provisions of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable.

5. Reasonable and Necessary Agreement. The Employee acknowledges and agrees that: (i) this Agreement is necessary for the protection of the legitimate business interests of the Company; (ii) the restrictions contained in this Agreement are reasonable; (iii) the Employee has no intention of competing with the Company within the limitations set forth above; (iv) the Employee acknowledges and warrants that Employee believes that Employee will be fully able to earn an adequate livelihood for Employee and Employee's dependents if the covenant not to compete contained in this Agreement is enforced against the Employee; and (v) the Employee has received adequate and valuable consideration for entering into this Agreement.

6. Injunctive Relief and Attorneys' Fees. The Employee stipulates and agrees that any breach of the Restrictive Covenants by the Employee will result in immediate and irreparable harm to the Company, the amount of which will be extremely difficult to ascertain, and that the Company could not be reasonably or adequately compensated by damages in an action at law. For these reasons, the Company shall have the right, without the need to post bond or prove actual damages, to obtain such preliminary, temporary or permanent injunctions, orders or decrees as may be necessary to protect the Company against, or on account of, any breach by the Employee of the Restrictive Covenants. In the event the Company obtains any such injunction, order, decree or other relief, in law or in equity, the duration of any violation of Section 1 shall be added to the applicable restricted period specified in Section 1. Employee understands and agrees that, if the parties become involved in a lawsuit regarding the enforcement of the Restrictive Covenants and if the Company prevails in such legal action, the Company will be entitled, in addition to any other remedy, to recover from Employee its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred in enforcing such covenants. The Company's ability to enforce its rights under the Restrictive Covenants or applicable law against Employee shall not be impaired in any way by the existence of a claim or cause of action on the part of Employee based on, or arising out of, this Agreement or any other event or transaction arising out of the employment relationship.

7. Binding Agreement. This Agreement (including the Restrictive Covenants) shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Company.

8. Employment at Will. Employee shall be employed at-will and for no definite term. This means that either party may terminate the employment relationship at any time for any or no reason.

9. Applicable Law; Exclusive Forum Selection; Consent to Jurisdiction. The Company and Employee agree that this Agreement shall be governed by and construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without giving effect to its conflicts of law principles. Except to the extent that a dispute is required to be submitted to arbitration as set forth in Section 10 below, Employee agrees that the exclusive forum for any action to enforce this Agreement, as well as any action relating to or arising out of this Agreement, shall be the state courts of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania or the United States

District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Division. With respect to any such court action, Employee hereby (a) irrevocably submits to the personal jurisdiction of such courts; (b) consents to service of process; (c) consents to venue; and (d) waives any other requirement (whether imposed by statute, rule of court, or otherwise) with respect to personal jurisdiction, service of process, or venue. Both parties hereto further agree that such courts are convenient forums for any dispute that may arise herefrom and that neither party shall raise as a defense that such courts are not convenient forums.

10. Agreement to Arbitrate. Employee and the Company agree that any controversy, claim, or dispute between Employee and the Company arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach thereof, or arising out of any matter relating to the Employee's employment with the Company or the termination thereof, shall be settled by binding arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. The arbitration shall be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act, shall be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and shall be conducted before a panel of three (3) arbitrators (the "Arbitration Panel"). The Company and Employee shall each select one arbitrator from the AAA National Panel of Commercial Arbitrators (the "Commercial Panel"), and the AAA shall select a third arbitrator from the Commercial Panel. The Arbitration Panel shall render a reasoned opinion in writing in support of its decision. Any award rendered by the Arbitration Panel shall be final, binding, and confidential as between the parties. Notwithstanding this agreement to arbitrate, in the event that Employee breaches or threatens to breach any of Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants, the Company shall have the right to file an action in one of the courts specified in Section 9 above seeking temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief to enforce Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants.

11. Notification of Subsequent Employment. Employee shall upon termination of his employment with the Company, as soon as practicable and for the length of the non-competition period described in Section 1 above, notify the Company: (i) of the name, address and nature of the business of his new employer; (ii) if self-employed, of the name, address and nature of his new business; (iii) that he/she has not yet secured new employment; and (iv) each time his employment status changes. In addition, Employee shall notify any prospective employer that this Agreement exists and shall provide a copy of this Agreement to the prospective employer prior to beginning employment with that prospective employer. Any notice provided under this Section (or otherwise under this Agreement) shall be in writing directed to the General Counsel, EQT Corporation, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3111.

12. Mandatory Reduction of Payments in Certain Events.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, in the event it shall be determined that any payment or distribution by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee (whether paid or payable or distributed or distributable pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or otherwise) (such benefits, payments or distributions are hereinafter referred to as

“Payments”) would, if paid, be subject to the excise tax (the “Excise Tax”) imposed by Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), then, prior to the making of any Payments to the Employee, a calculation shall be made comparing (i) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee of the Payments after payment by the Employee of the Excise Tax, to (ii) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee if the Payments had been limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax. If the amount calculated under (i) above is less than the amount calculated under (ii) above, then the Payments shall be limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax (the “Reduced Amount”). The reduction of the Payments due hereunder, if applicable, shall be made by first reducing cash Payments and then, to the extent necessary, reducing those Payments having the next highest ratio of Parachute Value to actual present value of such Payments as of the date of the change in control transaction, as determined by the Determination Firm (as defined in Section 12(b) below). For purposes of this Section 12, present value shall be determined in accordance with Section 280G(d)(4) of the Code. For purposes of this Section 12, the “Parachute Value” of a Payment means the present value as of the date of the change in control transaction of the portion of such Payment that constitutes a “parachute payment” under Section 280G(b)(2) of the Code, as determined by the Determination Firm for purposes of determining whether and to what extent the Excise Tax will apply to such Payment.

(b) All determinations required to be made under this Section 12, including whether an Excise Tax would otherwise be imposed, whether the Payments shall be reduced, the amount of the Reduced Amount, and the assumptions to be utilized in arriving at such determinations, shall be made by an independent, nationally recognized accounting firm or compensation consulting firm mutually acceptable to the Company and the Employee (the “Determination Firm”) which shall provide detailed supporting calculations both to the Company and the Employee within 15 business days after the receipt of notice from the Employee that a Payment is due to be made, or such earlier time as is requested by the Company. All fees and expenses of the Determination Firm shall be borne solely by the Company. Any determination by the Determination Firm shall be binding upon the Company and the Employee. As a result of the uncertainty in the application of Section 4999 of the Code at the time of the initial determination by the Determination Firm hereunder, it is possible that Payments which the Employee was entitled to, but did not receive pursuant to Section 12(a), could have been made without the imposition of the Excise Tax (“Underpayment”), consistent with the calculations required to be made hereunder. In such event, the Determination Firm shall determine the amount of the Underpayment that has occurred and any such Underpayment shall be promptly paid by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee but no later than March 15 of the year after the year in which the Underpayment is determined to exist, which is when the legally binding right to such Underpayment arises.

(c) In the event that the provisions of Code Section 280G and 4999 or any successor provisions are repealed without succession, this Section 12 shall be of no further force or effect.

13. Internal Revenue Code Section 409A.

(a) General. This Agreement shall be interpreted and administered in a manner so that any amount or benefit payable hereunder shall be paid or provided in a manner that is either exempt from or compliant with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code and applicable Internal Revenue Service guidance and Treasury Regulations issued thereunder. Nevertheless, the tax treatment of the benefits provided under the Agreement is not warranted or guaranteed. Neither the Company nor its directors, officers, employees or advisers shall be held liable for any taxes, interest, penalties or other monetary amounts owed by Employee as a result of the application of Section 409A of the Code.

(b) Separation from Service. For purposes of the Agreement, the term “termination,” when used in the context of a condition to, or the timing of, a payment hereunder, shall be interpreted to mean a “separation from service” as such term is used in Section 409A of the Code.

(c) Six-Month Delay in Certain Circumstances. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any amount or benefit that would constitute non-exempt “deferred compensation” for purposes of Section 409A of the Code (“Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation”) would otherwise be payable or distributable under this Agreement by reason of Employee’s separation from service during a period in which Employee is a Specified Employee (as defined below), then, subject to any permissible acceleration of payment by the Company under Treas. Reg. Section 1.409A-3(j)(4)(ii) (domestic relations order), (j)(4)(iii) (conflicts of interest), or (j)(4)(vi) (payment of employment taxes):

(i) the amount of such Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation that would otherwise be payable during the six-month period immediately following Employee’s separation from service will be accumulated through and paid or provided on the first day of the seventh month following Employee’s separation from service (or, if Employee dies during such period, within thirty (30) days after Employee’s death) (in either case, the “Required Delay Period”); and

(ii) the normal payment or distribution schedule for any remaining payments or distributions will resume at the end of the Required Delay Period.

For purposes of this Agreement, the term “Specified Employee” has the meaning given such term in Code Section 409A and the final regulations thereunder.

(d) Timing of Release of Claims. Whenever in this Agreement a payment or benefit is conditioned on Employee’s execution of a release of claims, such release must be executed and all revocation periods shall have expired within sixty (60) days after the date of termination; failing which such payment or benefit shall be forfeited. If such payment or benefit constitutes Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation, and if such 60-day period begins in one calendar year and ends in the next calendar year, the payment or benefit shall not be made or commence before the second such calendar year, even if the release becomes irrevocable in the first such calendar year. In other words, Employee is not permitted to influence the calendar year of payment based on the timing of his signing of the release.

14. Entire Agreement. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements (with the exception of the Offer of Employment Letter dated July 12, 2019 and the Relocation Expense Reimbursement Agreement executed by Employee) and understandings, oral or written. This Agreement may not be changed, amended, or modified, except by a written instrument signed by the parties; provided, however, that the Company may amend this Agreement from time to time without Employee's consent to the extent deemed necessary or appropriate, in its sole discretion, to effect compliance with Section 409A of the Code, including regulations and interpretations thereunder, which amendments may result in a reduction of benefits provided hereunder and/or other unfavorable changes to Employee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be executed by its officers thereunto duly authorized, and the Employee has hereunto set his hand, all as of the day and year first above written.

EQT CORPORATION

EMPLOYEE

By: /s/ Lesley Evancho

/s/ Richard Anthony Duran

Name: Lesley Evancho

RICHARD ANTHONY DURAN

Title: Chief Human Resources Officer

EQT Corporation

RELOCATION EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT AGREEMENT

This Agreement is entered into between EQT Corporation (“EQT”) and Richard Anthony Duran (“Employee”).

WHEREAS Employee has accepted EQT’s offer of employment as Chief Information Officer in EQT’s Pittsburgh office;
and

WHEREAS Employee, who currently resides in the Houston area has asked EQT for financial assistance in connection with the cost of relocation of himself/herself and his/her personal effects to the Pittsburgh area to enable him/her to commence his/her employment with EQT (hereinafter “Relocation Costs”), and EQT is willing to provide such assistance subject to the conditions and covenants set forth herein;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the respective representations, acknowledgements, covenants and agreements of the parties, as expressly set forth herein, EQT and Employee, intending to be legally bound, agree as follows:

1. Upon receipt of an executed copy of this Agreement, or shortly thereafter, EQT will provide Employee with relocation benefits ("Benefits") set forth in the offer letter dated July 18, 2019. The Benefits will be deemed an advance of salary subject to repayment or deduction as provided for in Paragraphs 3 and 4 below. Employee represents that he/she has not received and will not accept payment for the cost of his/her relocation from any employer or entity other than EQT in connection with his/her pending relocation to Pittsburgh.

2. In consideration of the above described Benefits, Employee agrees to relocate to the Pittsburgh area and commence his/her active employment in EQT’s Pittsburgh office by August 5, 2019. (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to) and to remain employed with EQT for at least two (2) years from said date (hereinafter “Hire Date”).

3. If Employee's employment with EQT is terminated voluntarily by Employee or by the Company for "Cause" (as defined below) before completing two full years of service, Employee will be required to reimburse EQT, within ninety days of his resignation or termination, for the total value of the Benefits as follows:

a. **Less than one year of service (measured from Employee's Hire Date) at the time of his resignation or termination** – Reimbursement of 100% of the total value of the Benefits.

b. **More than one year, but less than two years of service (measured from Employee's Hire Date) at the time of his resignation or termination** – Reimbursement of a prorated portion of the total value of the Benefits. The prorated reimbursement amount shall be calculated using the following equation: Total Value of the Benefits minus ((Total Value of the Benefits/12) x Full months worked during the second year of employment).

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" shall include: (i) the conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of Employee's duties hereunder; (ii) willful and repeated failures to substantially perform Employee's assigned duties; or (iii) a violation of any provision of a Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement (if applicable) or express significant policies of the Company.

4. At EQT's option, any reimbursement amount (as described in Paragraph 3 above) owed by Employee may be deducted from any salary or other amounts that would otherwise be owing to Employee at the time of his resignation or termination, and Employee hereby consents to such deduction. Notwithstanding such deduction, Employee will remain obligated to reimburse the balance of any amount owing hereunder in the event that the deduction covers less than the full amount of Employee's obligation.

5. This Agreement embodies the entire agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the matters involved herein and supersedes any previous negotiations or agreements, verbal or written, between the parties with respect to the matters involved herein.

6. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. For the purpose of any suit, action or proceeding arising out of or relating to this Agreement, Employee irrevocably consents and submits to the jurisdiction and venue of any state or federal court located in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

7. Nothing herein modifies Employee's status as an at-will employee. As such, Employee's employment with EQT shall be on an at-will basis and both Employee and EQT may end the employment relationship at any time, with or without notice, and for any reason or no reason.

EMPLOYEE:

EQT Corporation:

/s/ Richard Anthony Duran

/s/ Lesley Evancho

Richard Anthony Duran

Lesley Evancho

07/23/19

7/24/2019

Date

Date



CONFIDENTIAL

July 16, 2019

Ms. Lesley Evancho
5115 Karrington Drive
Gibsonia, PA 15044

Dear Ms. Evancho:

Please accept this letter as a personal invitation to join our team and an official offer of at-will employment as Chief Human Resources Officer in our Pittsburgh office, reporting to Toby Z. Rice, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Please carefully review the following sections of this letter, as they delineate the conditions of our offer. This offer is contingent upon action by the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation to elect you to the position identified above and your successful completion of a mandatory drug screen, background check, our Director and Officer Questionnaire, and execution and delivery of the Non-Compete Agreement referenced below. If you have questions about these pre-employment evaluations, please contact Tramaine Hendricks at 412-553-5861.

Base Salary

Your beginning bi-weekly base salary will be \$12,000.00. This is equivalent to \$312,000.00 annually. Future adjustments in base salary, if any, are generally made by the Management Development and Compensation Committee (“the MDCC”) of the EQT Corporation Board of Directors in conjunction with our annual performance review process.

Short-Term (or Annual) Incentive Compensation

In addition to your base salary, EQT Corporation (“EQT” or “Company”) offers incentive compensation under the EQT Corporation Executive Short-Term Incentive Plan or other similar short-term incentive plan which may be adopted by the MDCC from time to time (“ESTIP”). You will be eligible to participate in the ESTIP for calendar year 2019 on a *pro rata* basis (i.e., *pro rata* for the portion of the 2019 calendar year beginning on the date you commence employment with EQT and ending December 31, 2019) subject to approval of the MDCC and each year thereafter that the ESTIP is offered, provided you are otherwise eligible for the ESTIP in accordance with its terms. Your 2020 target will be \$214,500.00 (which amount also represents your full-year 2019 target, of which you will be eligible for a *pro rata* portion, as noted above, subject to MDCC approval). Your ESTIP target for future years will be established by the MDCC.

Signing Bonus

Up your commencement of employment with EQT and subject to approval by the MDCC, you will be eligible for a \$80,000.00 signing bonus. This signing bonus will be paid in the first pay period following the MDCC approval. If you terminate your employment with EQT prior to your first year anniversary, you will be required to repay the signing bonus in full.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Upon your commencement of employment with EQT or shortly thereafter and execution of the Non-Compete Agreement, you will receive a long-term incentive award consisting of time-based restricted shares valued at \$1,014,000.00.

The long-term incentive awards described above will be governed by the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the related Program documents and the participant award agreements. The actual number of shares granted will be determined using the closing price of EQT stock on the grant date, rounded up to the next 10 shares. Your long-term incentive award for future years will be established by the MDCC.

Equity Ownership Guidelines

Consistent with the goal of driving long-term value creation for shareholders, the Company's equity ownership guidelines require significant equity ownership by our executive officers. Qualifying holdings include EQT stock owned directly, EQT shares held in the Company's 401(k) plan, time-based restricted stock and units, and performance-based awards for which only a service condition remains, but do not include other performance-based awards or options. Although mandatory, there is no deadline for achieving the ownership guidelines and executives are not required to purchase EQT stock to meet the ownership guidelines. The net shares acquired through incentive compensation plans (through the exercise of options, the vesting of restricted stock or similar) must be retained if an executive has not satisfied his or her target. An executive's failure to meet the equity ownership guidelines may influence an executive's mix of cash and non-cash compensation. Executives are not permitted to pledge their EQT equity and are not permitted to hedge or otherwise invest in derivatives involving EQT stock.

All executive officers, other than the CEO, currently have a three times base salary equity ownership requirement.

Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement

This offer is conditioned upon you executing the enclosed Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Competition Agreement ("Non-Compete Agreement").

Work Schedule Options

In order to provide employees with a way to maintain work/life balance, EQT has two work schedule options - a 9/80 work schedule and a traditional 8-hour day/5 days per week option. Under the 9/80 work schedule, during the standard 80-hour pay period employees work eight 9-hour days (Monday through Thursday) and one 8-hour day (Friday), with a tenth day off (alternate Friday).

Initially, you will work the traditional work schedule until you make a selection and discuss it with your supervisor. Detailed information on these work schedule options, holidays and vacation will be covered in orientation. You will have 31 days to make your schedule selection.

Employee Benefits

You will have the opportunity to participate in such group medical, dental, life and disability insurance plans, retirement and savings plans and other fringe benefit programs as are available generally to employees of the Company, and as may be amended from time-to-time.

Vacation and Holidays

Your annual vacation entitlement will be 240 hours, which will be prorated for the first year based upon full months worked. Additionally, EQT presently observes certain paid holidays.

Director and Officer Questionnaire

A copy of our Director and Officer Questionnaire is attached as well as a limited Power of Attorney document for Section 16 related matters. Please complete the questionnaire and power of attorney documents and return them to me as soon as possible, as certain of the information is required to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Please also provide me with your SEC CIK and CCC code for your time as a Section 16 officer for any previous employers. Please let me know if you do not have SEC codes so that we are able to start the application process.

Contingency Matters

This offer and your continued employment with EQT are contingent upon the following:

- Action by the Board of Directors of EQT Corporation and EQT's Committees to elect you to the positions identified above;
- In accordance with the Federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, you are required to provide EQT with verification of your identity and eligibility to work in the United States; and
- Submitting to and successfully completing all pre-employment assessments including a drug screen, background check, our Director and Officer Questionnaire, and execution and delivery of the Non-Compete Agreement.

The benefits described above are subject to review and modification by the MDCC or by EQT when those changes are applicable to all employees.

We anticipate your tentative starting date to be no later than August 5, 2019.

Please understand that employment with EQT is at-will, which means that either you or the Company can terminate the employment relationship at any time, with or without cause. This employment-at-will relationship cannot be changed except by a written agreement approved by the MDCC and signed by an authorized officer of the Company.

If you have any questions regarding this offer, please contact me at 412.553.5740. Should you accept, you must also complete and return the attached Non-Compete Agreement to me via e-mail in the form of a .pdf to djsmith@eqt.com.

With your acceptance, you confirm that you are not currently bound by or subject to any confidentiality or non-competition agreement with a previous employer that you have not previously disclosed to us and, if in writing, provided a copy to us.

EQT's onboarding process is administered through an online application called Taleo Onboard. Once we receive your signed offer letter, you will receive an e-mail from Taleo Onboard with details to set up your username and password. ***Please log-on to Taleo Onboard immediately to complete your profile, post-***

Ms. Lesley Evancho
July 16, 2019

offer employment questionnaire and background check release forms. Until these forms have been completed, we cannot initiate your mandatory pre-employment assessments. If you experience any problems using Taleo Onboard, please send an email to onboarding@eqt.com or contact Tramaine Hendricks at 412-553-5861.

This offer expires on July 19, 2019.

Confidentiality

This letter is confidential, and its contents are intended solely for review by you and your counsel. You should not disclose, and you will advise your counsel not to disclose, this letter's contents or the fact of its existence to any third party without our prior written consent. You understand that action by the board of EQT to elect you as an officer may require a public announcement by the Company. Except as may be required by law or stock exchange rule, the disclosure of this offer and your acceptance, if any, to any third party other than your counsel and our representatives subject to an appropriate confidentiality obligation, will be mutually agreed upon and coordinated.

Please return one copy of this letter with your signature indicating your acceptance or rejection of this offer, and the terms and conditions contained herein, to me. If you have any questions, please contact me directly.

Sincerely,

/s/ David J. Smith

David Smith
Senior Vice President, Human Resources

I Accept / Reject (circle) the Company's offer of employment and the terms and conditions set forth herein:

/s/ Lesley Evancho
Lesley Evancho

7/22/2019
Date

**CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION and
NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT**

This CONFIDENTIALITY, NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is entered into and effective as of July 19, 2019, by and between EQT Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation (EQT Corporation and its subsidiary companies are hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Company”), and LESLEY EVANCHO (the “Employee”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Company desires to procure the services of Employee, and Employee is willing to enter into employment with the Company, subject to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth below; and

WHEREAS, during the course of Employee’s employment with the Company, the Company will impart to Employee proprietary and/or confidential information and/or trade secrets of the Company; and

WHEREAS, in order to protect the business and goodwill of the Company, the Company desires to obtain certain confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants from the Employee; and

WHEREAS, the Employee is willing to agree to these confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation covenants by entering into this Agreement, in exchange for the Company’s employment of Employee and the Company’s agreement to pay the severance benefits described in Section 3 below in the event that Employee’s employment with the Company is terminated in certain circumstances; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements contained herein, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Restrictions on Competition and Solicitation. While the Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of twenty-four (24) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason Employee will not, directly or indirectly, expressly or tacitly, for himself/herself or on behalf of any entity conducting business anywhere in the Restricted Territory (as defined below): (i) act in any capacity for any business in which her duties at or for such business include oversight of or actual involvement in providing services which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, (ii) recruit investors on behalf of an entity which engages in activities which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company, or (iii) become employed by such an entity in any

capacity which would require Employee to carry out, in whole or in part, the duties Employee has performed for the Company which are competitive with the services or products being provided or which are being produced or developed by the Company, or were under active investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Employee may purchase or otherwise acquire up to (but not more than) 1% of any class of securities of any enterprise (but without otherwise participating in the activities of such enterprise) if such securities are listed on any national or regional securities exchange or have been registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This covenant shall apply to any services, products or businesses under investigation by the Company within the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company only to the extent that Employee acquired or was privy to confidential information regarding such services, products or businesses. Employee acknowledges that this restriction will prevent Employee from acting in any of the foregoing capacities for any competing entity operating or conducting business within the Restricted Territory and that this scope is reasonable in light of the business of the Company.

Restricted Territory shall mean: (i) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns, operates or has contractual rights to purchase natural gas-related assets (other than commodity trading rights and pipeline capacity contracts on non-affiliated or third-party pipelines), including but not limited to, storage facilities, interstate pipelines, intrastate pipelines, intrastate distribution facilities, liquefied natural gas facilities, propane-air facilities or other peaking facilities, and/or processing or fractionation facilities; or (ii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company owns proved, developed and/or undeveloped natural gas and/or oil reserves and/or conducts natural gas or oil exploration and production activities of any kind; or (iii) the entire geographic location of any natural gas and oil play in which the Company has decided to make or has made an offer to purchase or lease assets for the purpose of conducting any of the business activities described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above within the six (6) month period immediately preceding the end of the Employee's employment with the Company provided that Employee had actual knowledge of the offer or decision to make an offer prior to Employee's separation from the Company. For geographic locations of natural gas and oil plays, refer to the maps produced by the United States Energy Information Administration located at www.eia.gov/maps.

Employee agrees that for a period of twenty-four (24) months following the termination of Employee's employment with the Company for any reason, including without limitation termination for cause or without cause, Employee shall not, directly or indirectly, solicit the business of, or do business with: (i) any customer that Employee approached, solicited or accepted business from on behalf of the Company, and/or was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company; and (ii) any prospective customer of the Company who was identified to or by the Employee and/or who Employee was provided confidential or proprietary information about while employed by the Company within the one (1) year period preceding Employee's separation from the Company, for purposes of marketing, selling and/or attempting to market or sell products and services which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company offers within the last two (2) years prior to the end of

Employee's employment with the Company, and/or, which are the same as or similar to any product or service the Company has in process over the last two (2) years prior to the end of Employee's employment with the Company to be offered in the future.

While Employee is employed by the Company and for a period of thirty-six (36) months after the date of Employee's termination of employment with the Company for any reason, Employee shall not (directly or indirectly) on her own behalf or on behalf of any other person or entity solicit or induce, or cause any other person or entity to solicit or induce, or attempt to solicit or induce, any employee, consultant, vendor or independent contractor to leave the employ of or engagement by the Company or its successors, assigns or affiliates, or to violate the terms of their contracts with the Company.

2. Confidentiality of Information and Nondisclosure. Employee acknowledges and agrees that her employment by the Company necessarily involves his/her knowledge of and access to confidential and proprietary information pertaining to the business of the Company. Accordingly, Employee agrees that at all times during the term of this Agreement and for as long as the information remains confidential after the termination of Employee's employment, she will not, directly or indirectly, without the express written authority of the Company, unless directed by applicable legal authority having jurisdiction over Employee, disclose to or use, or knowingly permit to be so disclosed or used, for the benefit of himself/herself, any person, corporation or other entity other than the Company, (i) any information concerning any financial matters, employees of the Company, customer relationships, competitive status, supplier matters, internal organizational matters, current or future plans, or other business affairs of or relating to the Company, (ii) any management, operational, trade, technical or other secrets or any other proprietary information or other data of the Company, or (iii) any other information related to the Company which has not been published and is not generally known outside of the Company. Employee acknowledges that all of the foregoing, constitutes confidential and proprietary information, which is the exclusive property of the Company. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits Employee from: (i) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity, or from making other disclosures (including of confidential information) that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of federal, state, or local law or regulation; or (ii) disclosing trade secrets when the disclosure is solely for the purpose of: (a) reporting possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity; (b) working with legal counsel in order to determine whether possible violations of federal, state, or local law or regulation exist; or (c) filing a complaint or other document in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. Any disclosures of trade secrets must be consistent with 18 U.S.C. §1833.

3. Severance Benefit. If the Employee's employment is terminated by the Company for any reason other than Cause (as defined below) or if the Employee terminates her employment for Good Reason (as defined below), the Company shall provide Employee with the following:

(a) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to twenty-four (24) months of Employee's base salary in effect at the time

of such termination, or immediately prior to the event that serves as the basis for termination for Good Reason;

(b) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to two times the average annual incentive (bonus) payment earned by the Employee under the Company's applicable Short-Term Incentive Plan (or any successor plan) for the three (3) full years prior to Employee's termination date; provided that if such termination of employment occurs prior to Employee having been employed by the Company for three full calendar years and through the determination and payment, if any, of the annual incentive for the third such year, then such average shall be calculated by including, for each partial calendar year of employment and each calendar year during which such individual was not employed by the Company, the greater of (i) the Employee's actual award for such year, and (ii) the Employee's target annual incentive (bonus) award at time of termination;

(c) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to the product of (i) twelve (12) and (ii) 100% of the then-current Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 monthly rate for family coverage;

(d) A lump sum payment payable within 60 days following Employee's termination date equal to \$25,000;

(e) Subject to Section 13 of this Agreement, all stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other time-vesting equity awards granted to Employee under the EQT Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, and including any successor plan thereto, the "2019 LTIP"), and any other long-term incentive plan of the Company are, collectively, the "LTIPs") shall immediately become vested and exercisable in full and/or all restrictions on such awards shall lapse (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program); and

(f) Subject to Section 13 of this Agreement, all performance-based equity awards granted to Employee by the Company under the LTIPs shall remain outstanding and shall be earned, if at all, based on actual performance through the end of the performance period as if Employee's employment had not been terminated (for avoidance of doubt, this provision shall supersede any provision to the contrary contained in any award agreement or program).

The payments provided under this Section 3 shall be subject to applicable tax and payroll withholdings, and shall be in lieu of any payments and/or benefits to which the Employee would otherwise be entitled under the EQT Corporation Severance Pay Plan (as amended from time to time). The Company's obligation to provide the payments and benefits under this Section 3 shall be contingent upon the following:

(a) Employee's execution of a release of claims in a form acceptable to the Company; and

(b) Employee's compliance with her obligations hereunder, including, but not limited to, Employee's obligations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 (the "Restrictive Covenants").

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" as a reason for the Employee's termination of employment shall mean:

(i) Employee's conviction of a felony, a crime of moral turpitude or fraud or Employee having committed fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in connection with the performance of her duties; (ii) Employee's willful and repeated failures to substantially perform assigned duties; or (iii) Employee's violation of any provision of a written employment-related agreement between Employee and the Company or express significant policies of the Company. If the Company terminates Employee's employment for Cause, the Company shall give Employee written notice setting forth the reason for her termination not later than 30 days after such termination.

Solely for purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean Employee's resignation within 90 days after: (i) a reduction in Employee's base salary of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (ii) a reduction in Employee's annual short-term bonus target of 10% or more (unless the reduction is applicable to all similarly situated employees); (iii) a significant diminution in Employee's job responsibilities, duties or authority; (iv) a change in the geographic location of Employee's primary reporting location of more than 50 miles; and/or (v) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of this Agreement. A termination by Employee shall not constitute termination for Good Reason unless Employee first delivers to the General Counsel of the Company written notice: (i) stating that Employee intends to resign for Good Reason pursuant to this Agreement; and (ii) setting forth with specificity the occurrence deemed to give rise to a right to terminate for Good Reason (which notice must be given no later than 90 days after the initial occurrence of such event). The Company shall have a reasonable period of time (not less than 30 days after receipt of Employee's written notice that Employee is resigning for Good Reason) to take action to correct, rescind or substantially reverse the occurrence supporting termination for Good Reason as identified by Employee. Failure by the Company to act or respond to the written notice shall not be deemed to be an admission that Good Reason exists.

4. Severability and Modification of Covenants. Employee acknowledges and agrees that each of the Restrictive Covenants is reasonable and valid in time and scope and in all other respects. The parties agree that it is their intention that the Restrictive Covenants be enforced in accordance with their terms to the maximum extent permitted by law. Each of the Restrictive Covenants shall be considered and construed as a separate and independent covenant. Should any part or provision of any of the Restrictive Covenants be held invalid, void, or unenforceable, such invalidity, voidness, or unenforceability shall not render invalid, void, or unenforceable any other part or provision of this Agreement or such Restrictive Covenant. If any of the provisions of the Restrictive Covenants should ever be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to exceed the scope permitted by the applicable law, such provision or provisions shall be automatically modified to such lesser scope as such court may deem just and proper for the reasonable

protection of the Company's legitimate business interests and may be enforced by the Company to that extent in the manner described above and all other provisions of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable.

5. Reasonable and Necessary Agreement. The Employee acknowledges and agrees that: (i) this Agreement is necessary for the protection of the legitimate business interests of the Company; (ii) the restrictions contained in this Agreement are reasonable; (iii) the Employee has no intention of competing with the Company within the limitations set forth above; (iv) the Employee acknowledges and warrants that Employee believes that Employee will be fully able to earn an adequate livelihood for Employee and Employee's dependents if the covenant not to compete contained in this Agreement is enforced against the Employee; and (v) the Employee has received adequate and valuable consideration for entering into this Agreement.

6. Injunctive Relief and Attorneys' Fees. The Employee stipulates and agrees that any breach of the Restrictive Covenants by the Employee will result in immediate and irreparable harm to the Company, the amount of which will be extremely difficult to ascertain, and that the Company could not be reasonably or adequately compensated by damages in an action at law. For these reasons, the Company shall have the right, without the need to post bond or prove actual damages, to obtain such preliminary, temporary or permanent injunctions, orders or decrees as may be necessary to protect the Company against, or on account of, any breach by the Employee of the Restrictive Covenants. In the event the Company obtains any such injunction, order, decree or other relief, in law or in equity, the duration of any violation of Section 1 shall be added to the applicable restricted period specified in Section 1. Employee understands and agrees that, if the parties become involved in a lawsuit regarding the enforcement of the Restrictive Covenants and if the Company prevails in such legal action, the Company will be entitled, in addition to any other remedy, to recover from Employee its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred in enforcing such covenants. The Company's ability to enforce its rights under the Restrictive Covenants or applicable law against Employee shall not be impaired in any way by the existence of a claim or cause of action on the part of Employee based on, or arising out of, this Agreement or any other event or transaction arising out of the employment relationship.

7. Binding Agreement. This Agreement (including the Restrictive Covenants) shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Company.

8. Employment at Will. Employee shall be employed at-will and for no definite term. This means that either party may terminate the employment relationship at any time for any or no reason.

9. Applicable Law; Exclusive Forum Selection; Consent to Jurisdiction. The Company and Employee agree that this Agreement shall be governed by and construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania without giving effect to its conflicts of law principles. Except to the extent that a dispute is required to be submitted to arbitration as set forth in Section 10 below, Employee agrees that the exclusive forum for any action to enforce this Agreement, as well as any action relating to or arising out of this Agreement, shall be the state courts of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania or the United States

District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Division. With respect to any such court action, Employee hereby (a) irrevocably submits to the personal jurisdiction of such courts; (b) consents to service of process; (c) consents to venue; and (d) waives any other requirement (whether imposed by statute, rule of court, or otherwise) with respect to personal jurisdiction, service of process, or venue. Both parties hereto further agree that such courts are convenient forums for any dispute that may arise herefrom and that neither party shall raise as a defense that such courts are not convenient forums.

10. Agreement to Arbitrate. Employee and the Company agree that any controversy, claim, or dispute between Employee and the Company arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach thereof, or arising out of any matter relating to the Employee's employment with the Company or the termination thereof, shall be settled by binding arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. The arbitration shall be governed by the Federal Arbitration Act, shall be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and shall be conducted before a panel of three (3) arbitrators (the "Arbitration Panel"). The Company and Employee shall each select one arbitrator from the AAA National Panel of Commercial Arbitrators (the "Commercial Panel"), and the AAA shall select a third arbitrator from the Commercial Panel. The Arbitration Panel shall render a reasoned opinion in writing in support of its decision. Any award rendered by the Arbitration Panel shall be final, binding, and confidential as between the parties. Notwithstanding this agreement to arbitrate, in the event that Employee breaches or threatens to breach any of Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants, the Company shall have the right to file an action in one of the courts specified in Section 9 above seeking temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief to enforce Employee's obligations under the Restrictive Covenants.

11. Notification of Subsequent Employment. Employee shall upon termination of her employment with the Company, as soon as practicable and for the length of the non-competition period described in Section 1 above, notify the Company: (i) of the name, address and nature of the business of her new employer; (ii) if self-employed, of the name, address and nature of her new business; (iii) that he/she has not yet secured new employment; and (iv) each time her employment status changes. In addition, Employee shall notify any prospective employer that this Agreement exists and shall provide a copy of this Agreement to the prospective employer prior to beginning employment with that prospective employer. Any notice provided under this Section (or otherwise under this Agreement) shall be in writing directed to the General Counsel, EQT Corporation, 625 Liberty Avenue, Suite 1700, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-3111.

12. Mandatory Reduction of Payments in Certain Events.

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, in the event it shall be determined that any payment or distribution by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee (whether paid or payable or distributed or distributable pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or otherwise) (such benefits, payments or distributions are hereinafter referred to as

“Payments”) would, if paid, be subject to the excise tax (the “Excise Tax”) imposed by Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), then, prior to the making of any Payments to the Employee, a calculation shall be made comparing (i) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee of the Payments after payment by the Employee of the Excise Tax, to (ii) the net after-tax benefit to the Employee if the Payments had been limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax. If the amount calculated under (i) above is less than the amount calculated under (ii) above, then the Payments shall be limited to the extent necessary to avoid being subject to the Excise Tax (the “Reduced Amount”). The reduction of the Payments due hereunder, if applicable, shall be made by first reducing cash Payments and then, to the extent necessary, reducing those Payments having the next highest ratio of Parachute Value to actual present value of such Payments as of the date of the change in control transaction, as determined by the Determination Firm (as defined in Section 12(b) below). For purposes of this Section 12, present value shall be determined in accordance with Section 280G(d)(4) of the Code. For purposes of this Section 12, the “Parachute Value” of a Payment means the present value as of the date of the change in control transaction of the portion of such Payment that constitutes a “parachute payment” under Section 280G(b)(2) of the Code, as determined by the Determination Firm for purposes of determining whether and to what extent the Excise Tax will apply to such Payment.

(b) All determinations required to be made under this Section 12, including whether an Excise Tax would otherwise be imposed, whether the Payments shall be reduced, the amount of the Reduced Amount, and the assumptions to be utilized in arriving at such determinations, shall be made by an independent, nationally recognized accounting firm or compensation consulting firm mutually acceptable to the Company and the Employee (the “Determination Firm”) which shall provide detailed supporting calculations both to the Company and the Employee within 15 business days after the receipt of notice from the Employee that a Payment is due to be made, or such earlier time as is requested by the Company. All fees and expenses of the Determination Firm shall be borne solely by the Company. Any determination by the Determination Firm shall be binding upon the Company and the Employee. As a result of the uncertainty in the application of Section 4999 of the Code at the time of the initial determination by the Determination Firm hereunder, it is possible that Payments which the Employee was entitled to, but did not receive pursuant to Section 12(a), could have been made without the imposition of the Excise Tax (“Underpayment”), consistent with the calculations required to be made hereunder. In such event, the Determination Firm shall determine the amount of the Underpayment that has occurred and any such Underpayment shall be promptly paid by the Company to or for the benefit of the Employee but no later than March 15 of the year after the year in which the Underpayment is determined to exist, which is when the legally binding right to such Underpayment arises.

(c) In the event that the provisions of Code Section 280G and 4999 or any successor provisions are repealed without succession, this Section 12 shall be of no further force or effect.

13. Internal Revenue Code Section 409A.

(a) General. This Agreement shall be interpreted and administered in a manner so that any amount or benefit payable hereunder shall be paid or provided in a manner that is either exempt from or compliant with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code and applicable Internal Revenue Service guidance and Treasury Regulations issued thereunder. Nevertheless, the tax treatment of the benefits provided under the Agreement is not warranted or guaranteed. Neither the Company nor its directors, officers, employees or advisers shall be held liable for any taxes, interest, penalties or other monetary amounts owed by Employee as a result of the application of Section 409A of the Code.

(b) Separation from Service. For purposes of the Agreement, the term “termination,” when used in the context of a condition to, or the timing of, a payment hereunder, shall be interpreted to mean a “separation from service” as such term is used in Section 409A of the Code.

(c) Six-Month Delay in Certain Circumstances. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any amount or benefit that would constitute non-exempt “deferred compensation” for purposes of Section 409A of the Code (“Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation”) would otherwise be payable or distributable under this Agreement by reason of Employee’s separation from service during a period in which Employee is a Specified Employee (as defined below), then, subject to any permissible acceleration of payment by the Company under Treas. Reg. Section 1.409A-3(j)(4)(ii) (domestic relations order), (j)(4)(iii) (conflicts of interest), or (j)(4)(vi) (payment of employment taxes):

(i) the amount of such Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation that would otherwise be payable during the six-month period immediately following Employee’s separation from service will be accumulated through and paid or provided on the first day of the seventh month following Employee’s separation from service (or, if Employee dies during such period, within thirty (30) days after Employee’s death) (in either case, the “Required Delay Period”); and

(ii) the normal payment or distribution schedule for any remaining payments or distributions will resume at the end of the Required Delay Period.

For purposes of this Agreement, the term “Specified Employee” has the meaning given such term in Code Section 409A and the final regulations thereunder.

(d) Timing of Release of Claims. Whenever in this Agreement a payment or benefit is conditioned on Employee’s execution of a release of claims, such release must be executed and all revocation periods shall have expired within sixty (60) days after the date of termination; failing which such payment or benefit shall be forfeited. If such payment or benefit constitutes Non-Exempt Deferred Compensation, and if such 60-day period begins in one calendar year and ends in the next calendar year, the payment or benefit shall not be made or commence before the second such calendar year, even if the release becomes irrevocable in the first such calendar year. In other words, Employee is not permitted to influence the calendar year of payment based on the timing of her signing of the release.

14. Entire Agreement. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements (with the exception of the Offer of Employment Letter dated July 12, 2019) and understandings, oral or written. This Agreement may not be changed, amended, or modified, except by a written instrument signed by the parties; provided, however, that the Company may amend this Agreement from time to time without Employee's consent to the extent deemed necessary or appropriate, in its sole discretion, to effect compliance with Section 409A of the Code, including regulations and interpretations thereunder, which amendments may result in a reduction of benefits provided hereunder and/or other unfavorable changes to Employee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be executed by its officers thereunto duly authorized, and the Employee has hereunto set her hand, all as of the day and year first above written.

EQT CORPORATION

EMPLOYEE

By: /s/ William E. Jordan

/s/ Lesley Evancho

Name: Will Jordan

LESLEY EVANCHO

Title: General Counsel

SUBSIDIARIES OF EQT CORPORATION
(as of December 31, 2019)

Pursuant to Item 601(b)(21) of Regulation S-K, we have omitted some subsidiaries that, considered in the aggregate as a single subsidiary, would not constitute a significant subsidiary as of December 31, 2019 under Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X.

Company	Jurisdiction of Organization
EQT Capital Corporation	Delaware
EQT Energy, LLC	Delaware
EQT Energy Storage Company, LLC	Delaware
EQT Energy Supply, LLC	Delaware
EQT Energy Supply Holdings, LP	Delaware
EQT Gathering, LLC	Pennsylvania
EQT Investments Holdings, LLC	Delaware
EQT IP Ventures, LLC	Delaware
EQT MG, LLC	Delaware
EQT Production Company	Pennsylvania
EQT Production Texas, LLC	Delaware
EQT RE, LLC	Delaware
EQT SG, LLC	Delaware
ET Blue Grass, LLC	Delaware
ET Blue Grass Clearing, LLC	Pennsylvania
Heritage Reserves, LLC	Delaware
Horizon Energy Holdco, LLC	Delaware
Horizontal Technology Energy Company, LLC	Delaware
Lineage Minerals, LLC	Delaware
Rice Drilling B LLC	Delaware
Rice Drilling D LLC	Delaware

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- Registration Statement (Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 on Form S-8 to Form S-4 No. 333-219508) pertaining to the Rice Energy Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-221529) pertaining to the Rice Energy Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-158198) pertaining to the 2009 Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-234151) pertaining to the registration of Debt Securities, Preferred Stock and Common Stock,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-185845) pertaining to the Employee Savings Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-82193) pertaining to the 1999 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Incentive Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-32410) pertaining to the Deferred Compensation Plan and the Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-122382) pertaining to the 2005 Employee Deferred Compensation Plan and the 2005 Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-152044) pertaining to the 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-158682) pertaining to the 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-195625) pertaining to the 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-232657) pertaining to the 2019 Long-Term Incentive Plan,
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-230970) pertaining to the Employee Savings Plan, and
- Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-230969) pertaining to the Stock Option Inducement Award Agreement, dated April 22, 2019; the Performance Share Unit Inducement Award Agreement, dated April 22, 2019; the Restricted Stock Inducement Award Agreement (Cliff Vesting), dated April 22, 2019; and the Restricted Stock Inducement Award Agreement (Ratable Vesting), dated April 22, 2019;

of our reports dated February 27, 2020, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and schedule of EQT Corporation and Subsidiaries and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of EQT Corporation and Subsidiaries included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of EQT Corporation and Subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2019.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 27, 2020

CERTIFICATION

I, Toby Z. Rice, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of EQT Corporation (the "registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditor and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

February 27, 2020

/s/ Toby Z. Rice

Toby Z. Rice
President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, David M. Khani, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of EQT Corporation (the "registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditor and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

February 27, 2020

/s/ David M. Khani

David M. Khani
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

In connection with the Annual Report of EQT Corporation ("EQT") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned certify pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to their knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of EQT.

/s/ Toby Z. Rice

February 27, 2020

Toby Z. Rice
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ David M. Khani

February 27, 2020

David M. Khani
Chief Financial Officer