

# 2010 Turnaround of the Year

# Chaparral Overview

- ◆ Privately owned company founded in 1988, Based in Oklahoma City
- ◆ Core areas — Mid-Continent (Oklahoma) and Permian Basin (W. Texas)
- ◆ Oil-weighted producer (63% oil; 37% gas); R/P ratio 18 years
- ◆ Third largest oil producer in Oklahoma
- ◆ Large 2P and 3P Upside
- ◆ Near-term growth potential through drilling in conventional & emerging plays
- ◆ Long-term growth through CO<sub>2</sub> EOR

## Company Statistics

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2011 Avg Production Rate (Boe/d)	~23,000
YE 2010 Proved Reserves (MMBoe) <sup>1</sup>	149.3
YE 2010 Proved Reserves PV-10 (\$ in mm) <sup>1</sup>	\$1,770

- ◆ Grew company with debt to preserve shareholder ownership



# Market Conditions preceding Turnaround



- ◆ Market Collapse in Fall of 2008
  - ◆ Mortgage Crisis
  - ◆ Banks collapse
  - ◆ Government bailouts
  - ◆ Financial markets lose more than 30% of their value
  - ◆ Oil and Gas Prices Plummet
  - ◆ Debt markets dried up
- ◆ Impacts to Chaparral
  - ◆ Price declines result in 30% decline in SEC proved reserves and 65% decline in SEC PV-10 value
  - ◆ Chaparral bonds trade as low as \$.22 on the dollar
  - ◆ Credit markets tighten making it difficult to extend maturity of revolving credit facility; some banks wanting out
  - ◆ Public debt market perception that the company was heavily leveraged and nearly upside down

# Safeguards in Place to Protect against Market Downturn



## ◆ Hedging

- ◆ Significant portion of production hedged at attractive prices up to \$110/bbl
- ◆ Stabilized cash flow for 3 to 5 years
- ◆ Sold many hedges near bottom of market for \$200 million gain

## ◆ Operations

- ◆ Company owned rigs increased flexibility in relation to drilling and workover rig scheduling
- ◆ No exposure to long-term drilling contracts allowed Chaparral to react quickly to market downturn and cut back capital spending by 50%
- ◆ Long-lived oil assets with slow decline, combined with hedging strategy, continued to provide sufficient cash flow to allow Chaparral to continue to grow production during 2009

# A Transformational Year



- ◆ Chaparral transformed itself in 2010 and early 2011 from a high-debt, low-liquidity company to a financially stable company with approximately \$425mm in liquidity at year end 2010

## Three Transactions

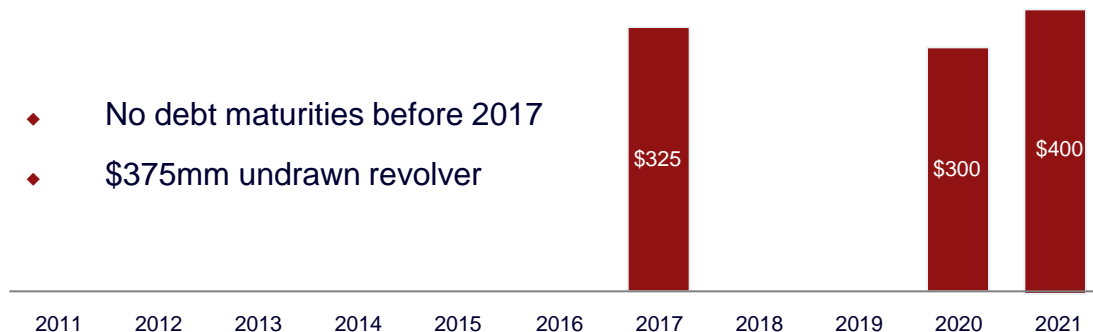
- ◆ **April 2010 – \$325mm common stock private equity transaction**
  - De-lever company
  - Provide capital for accelerated development
- ◆ **September 2010 – \$300mm HY bond transaction**
  - Pay-down all senior secured debt
  - Provide cash for capital budget program
- ◆ **February 2011 – \$400mm HY bond transaction refinance \$325 bonds due 2015**
  - Extend out debt maturity profile
  - Market was right
  - Assist us as we move toward public market

# Chaparral Has Much Improved Debt & Liquidity



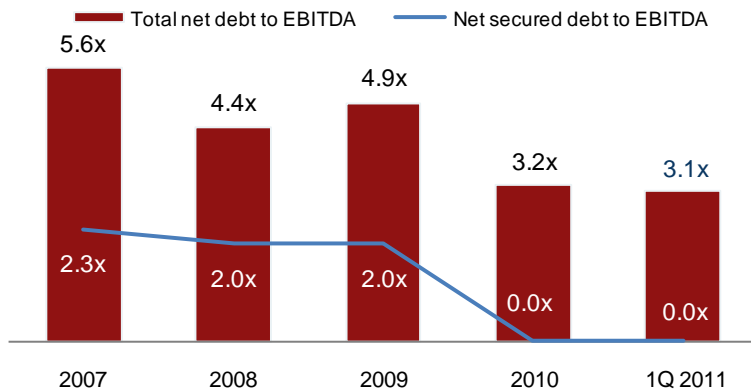
## Pro Forma Maturity Profile (\$ in mm)

- ◆ No debt maturities before 2017
- ◆ \$375mm undrawn revolver

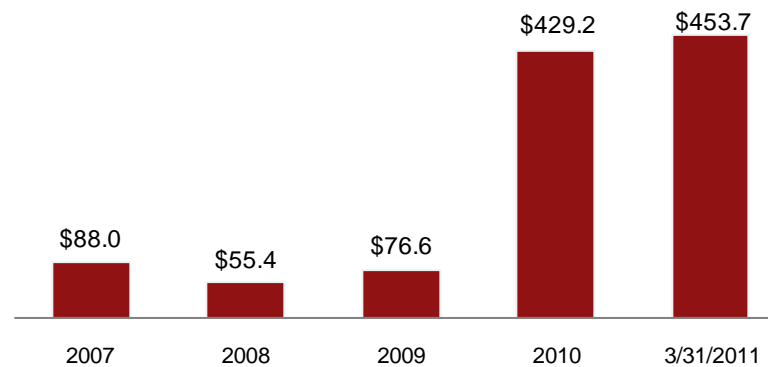


Note: Debt balances do not reflect discounts on Senior Notes of \$1.958mm on the 2017s and \$6.964mm on the 2020s

## Net Debt / EBITDA



## Liquidity (\$ in mm)



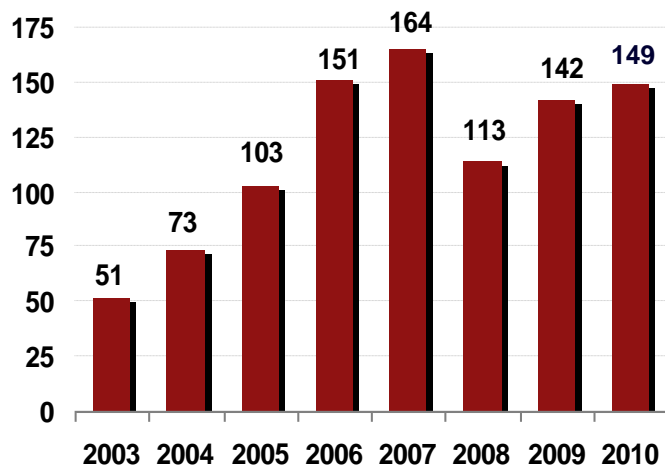
# Preserved Record of Reserve and Production Growth



Chaparral's reserve replacement ratio averaged 485% per year since 2002

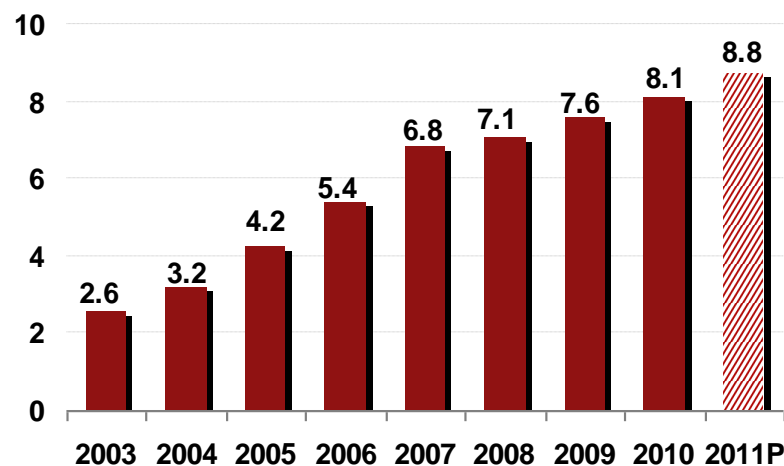
## Year-End SEC Reserves (MMBoe) <sup>(1)(2)(3)(4)</sup>

2003 – 2010 CAGR = 17%



## Annual Production (MMBoe)

2003 – 2010 CAGR = 18%



- Note:
- 1) Reserves as of December 31, 2007 are based on flat SEC pricing of \$96.01/Bbl and \$6.80/Mcf
  - 2) Reserves as of December 31, 2008 are based on flat SEC pricing of \$44.60/Bbl and \$5.62/Mcf
  - 3) Reserves as of December 31, 2009 are based on flat SEC pricing of \$61.18/Bbl and \$3.87/Mcf
  - 4) Reserves as of December 31, 2010 are based on flat SEC pricing of \$79.43/Bbl and \$4.38/Mcf

# Year over Year Improvement



	2009	2010	% Change
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>\$224 million</b>	<b>\$288 million</b>	<b>+29%</b>
<b>Proved Reserves</b>	<b>141.9 MMBOE</b>	<b>149.3 MMBOE</b>	<b>+5%</b>
<b>Asset Value (PV-10)</b>	<b>\$1.3 billion</b>	<b>\$1.8 billion</b>	<b>+38%</b>
<b>Production (Avg.)</b>	<b>20,926 BOE/d</b>	<b>22,055 BOE/d</b>	<b>+5%</b>
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>	<b>\$151 million</b>	<b>\$327 million</b>	<b>+117%</b>
<b>Net Debt</b>	<b>\$1.1 billion</b>	<b>\$0.9 billion</b>	<b>-18%</b>
<b>Undrawn Credit Facility</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$375 million</b>	<b>NM</b>
<b>NM=Not meaningful.</b>			

# In Closing: Operational Story



- ◆ In 2010, Chaparral was transformed and positioned itself into a very stable company with sufficient liquidity to grow the company at rates comparable with its peers.
- ◆ Near term growth will be achieved through drilling
- ◆ Long term growth will be achieved through CO<sub>2</sub> EOR
- ◆ As Chaparral pursues the CO<sub>2</sub> story, it will become our major growth driver and through this process it is our goal to become a very “green” company and the premier CO<sub>2</sub> EOR producer in the Mid-Continent