

Credit Opportunities in Energy

IPAA Private Capital Conference

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Mission

- ◆ Chambers Energy Capital, a Houston-based investment firm, provides flexible debt capital to small and mid-sized U.S. energy companies
- ◆ The firm seeks to partner with established energy companies to produce durable businesses for the long term

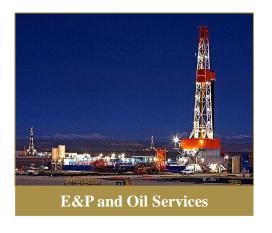
Chambers Advantage

- ◆ The investment team's extensive experience in the energy industry across many commodity price cycles enables it to understand the challenges and objectives of its clients
- ◆ Experience gleaned from investing \$2.5 billion across over 50 transactions in the last 10 years allows for relatively quick decisions and execution



Market Focus

Chambers Energy targets investments across the energy sub-sectors





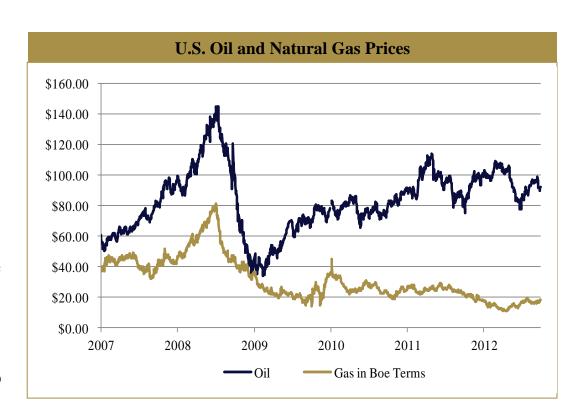


- ◆ Development of shale resources is well suited for debt solutions given low risk nature of drilling
- ◆ Targeted investment sizes range from \$15 to \$75 million
- ◆ Typical transactions include:
 - Development drilling capital
 - > Expansion capital for energy services
 - ➤ 2nd-lien acquisition financings
 - Recapitalizations
- ♦ With over \$1 billion in assets under management, Chambers Energy Capital is one of the largest funds dedicated solely to providing private debt capital to the domestic energy industry



Oil: well supported, Natural gas: beginning of long recovery

- ◆ Spare capacity in oil market remains modest, as is growth
- ◆ US oil production is increasing, reversing a 40 year trend
- ◆ Global demand of 90 million barrels/day (Chevron's reserves consumed every 72 days)
- ◆ "Tight" oil is expensive
- ◆ Natural gas prices "a desert in the oasis"...abundance crushing prices
- ◆ It will take a while for demand (industrial and power) to catch up with gas supply
- ◆ Electric power consumption of natural gas up >20% in 2012

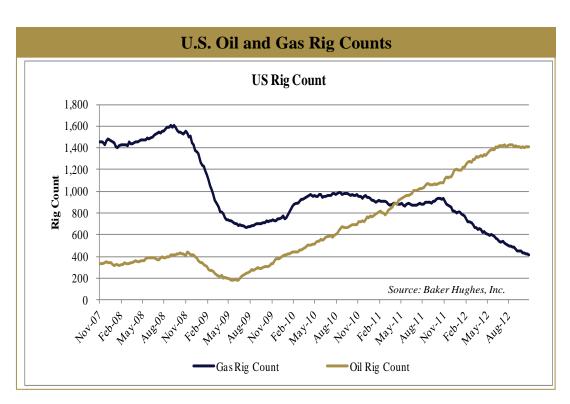




Oil Rig Count On A Tear

Oil drilling saved the day for energy service companies

- ◆ Total rig count is near a 20 year record
- ◆ Oil rig count surpassed the gas rig count in 2011 for the first time since December 1993
- ◆ Oil accounts for 77% of drilling versus 20% from 2000-2010
- ◆ North Dakota (Bakken) increased to 189 rigs in 2012 from 35 the prior decade
- ◆ Natural gas drilling is down 73% from the peak and 45% since Jan 2012
- Energy services benefit from having both commodities driving activity

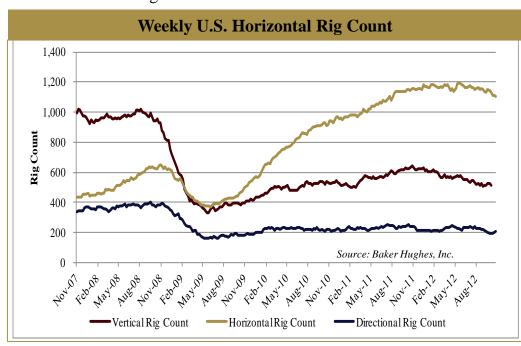


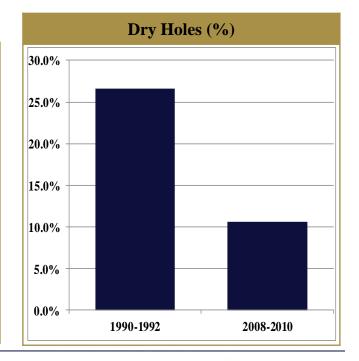


The landscape has changed dramatically

- ◆ Changes results from combination of horizontal drilling and multi-stage hydraulic fracturing (low quality reservoirs are now productive)
- ◆ Shale drilling now dominates the landscape as horizontal wells comprise 63% of all activity
 - Total rig count at 1,761 rigs is near a record
 - Horizontal rig count is 1,119 versus 50 in 2000
 - Vertical rig count is also frac intensive

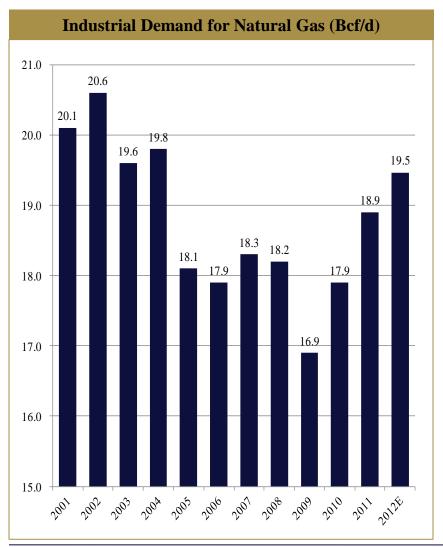
- ◆ Well costs in most basins \$5 to \$10 million per well
 - Over \$2 trillion of capital will be required to develop the current U.S. shale assets
 - Shale drilling is lower risk; substantial decline in dry holes (from 27% of all wells to 11%)
 - Exploration success has increased from 26% to 64%

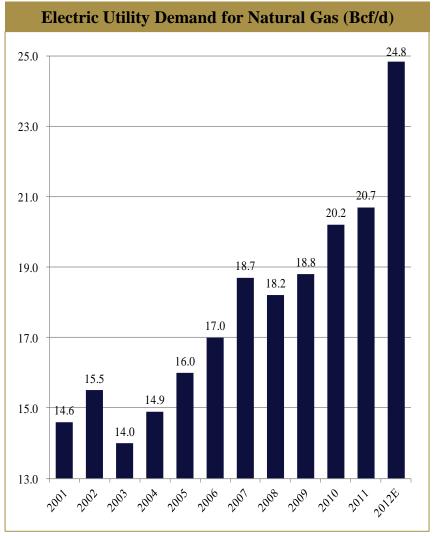






Price matters, markets respond



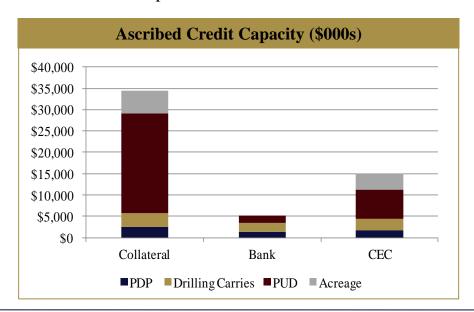


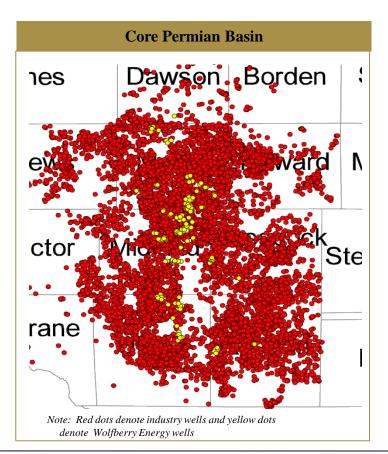
Natural gas is down but not out

- ◆ Weather is a fundamental; warm weather added insult to injury in 2012
- ♦ Help is on the way:
 - Power demand +32% since 2009
 - Industrial demand +15% since 2009
 - Drilling is down, depletion rates are high
- ◆ Consumer confidence in natural gas supplies has improved significantly
- ◆ Environmental pressures favor gas over coal
- ◆ 2012 will likely be the low point of this cycle for natural gas

Transaction Summary

- ◆ The Company had hired team, drilled 50 wells with minor working interest and desired to retain higher interest
- ◆ Success rate of 100% had provided production of approximately 100 net Boe/d as of the closing date
- ♦ Chambers Energy committed \$40 million (\$15 million initial funding) to a 3 year credit facility to fund drilling
- ◆ Commercial bank model assigned little value to new wells, proven undeveloped reserves or acreage
- ◆ CEC funding non-recourse to the owners
- ◆ Company retained 100% of the equity in exchange for 20% cost of capital







As production has increased, substantial equity value has been created

- Production reached 600 net Boe/d by June
- ◆ By September 2012, the Company had converted substantial portions of its PUD and acreage value to PDP, dramatically increasing value
- ◆ Equity value increased to \$90 million from less than \$20 million
- ◆ Commercial bank availability increased from \$5 to \$40 million

