



**AADE Symposium 2011
Haynesville Shale**

**Presented by James R. Redfearn
Vice President Drilling & Completions
Mid Continent Region
January 19, 2011**

Forward Looking Statements



This communication contains forward-looking information regarding Petrohawk that is intended to be covered by the safe harbor "forward-looking statements" provided by of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are based on Petrohawk's current expectations beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions and strategies. Forward-looking statements often, but not always, can be identified by using words such as "expects", "anticipates", "plans", "estimates", "potential", "possible", "probable", or "intends", or where Petrohawk states that certain actions, events or results "may", "will", "should", or "could" be taken, occur or be achieved. Statements concerning oil and gas reserves also may be deemed to be forward-looking statements in that they reflect estimates based on certain assumptions that the resources involved can be economically exploited. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections that involve a number of risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the statements. These risks include, but are not limited to: the risks of the oil and gas industry (for example, operational risks in exploring for, developing and producing crude oil and natural gas; risks and uncertainties involving geology of oil and gas deposits; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to future production, costs and expenses; potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; health, safety and environmental risks and risks related to weather such as hurricanes and other natural disasters); uncertainties as to the availability and cost of financing; fluctuations in oil and gas prices; risks associated with derivative positions; inability to realize expected value from acquisitions, inability of our management team to execute its plans to meet its goals, shortages of drilling equipment, oil field personnel and services, unavailability of gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities and the possibility that government policies may change or governmental approvals may be delayed or withheld. Additional information on these and other factors which could affect Petrohawk's operations or financial results are included in Petrohawk's reports on file with the SEC. Investors are cautioned that any forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the projections in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on the estimates and opinions of management at the time the statements are made. Petrohawk does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements should circumstances or management's estimates or opinions change.

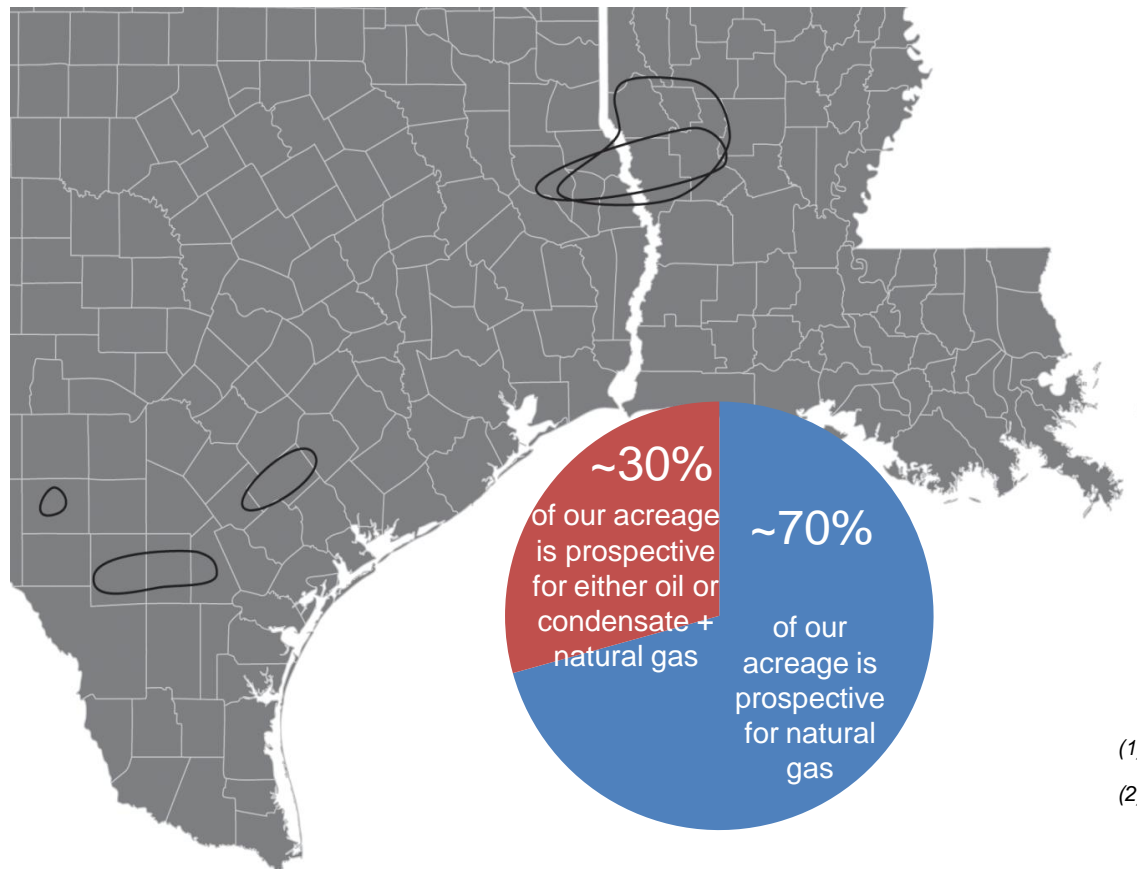
The SEC generally permits oil and gas companies, in filings made with the SEC, to disclose only proved reserves, which are reserve estimates that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. In this communication, we use the term "resource potential" which the SEC guidelines prohibit from being included in filings with the SEC. "Resource potential" refers to the Company's internal estimates of hydrocarbon quantities that may be potentially discovered through exploratory drilling or recovered with additional drilling or recovery techniques. Resource potential may not constitute reserves within the meaning of the Society of Petroleum Engineer's Petroleum Resource Management System or proposed SEC rules and does not include any proved reserves. Area wide resource potential has been risked using a risk factor selected by the Company's management. Actual quantities that may be ultimately recovered from the Company's interests will differ substantially. Factors affecting ultimate recovery include the scope of our ongoing drilling program, which will be directly affected by the availability of capital, drilling and production costs, availability of drilling services and equipment, drilling results, lease expirations, transportation constraints, regulatory approvals and other factors; and actual drilling results, including geological and mechanical factors affecting recovery rates. Estimates of resource potential may change significantly as development of the Company's resource plays provides additional data. In addition, our production forecasts and expectations for future periods are dependant upon many assumptions, including estimates of production decline rates from existing wells and the undertaking and outcome of future drilling activity, which may be affected by significant commodity price declines or drilling cost increases.

HK Assets: Core, Concentrated



Petrohawk has 2.75 Tcfe of proved reserves and over 35.6 Tcf and 356 Mmbo of net risked resource potential⁽¹⁾

Our properties hold over 8,000 locations of untapped unconventional drilling in the core of three of the nation's largest oil and natural gas fields



Haynesville Shale

~368,000 net acres

1.53 Tcf 2009 proved reserves⁽¹⁾

20.6 Tcf resource potential⁽²⁾

Lower Bossier Shale

~122,000 net acres

5.0 Tcfe resource potential⁽²⁾

~122,000 net undeveloped acres

Eagle Ford Shale

~368,000 net acres

288 Bcfe 2009 proved reserves⁽¹⁾

10.0 Tcf + 356 Mmbo resource potential⁽²⁾

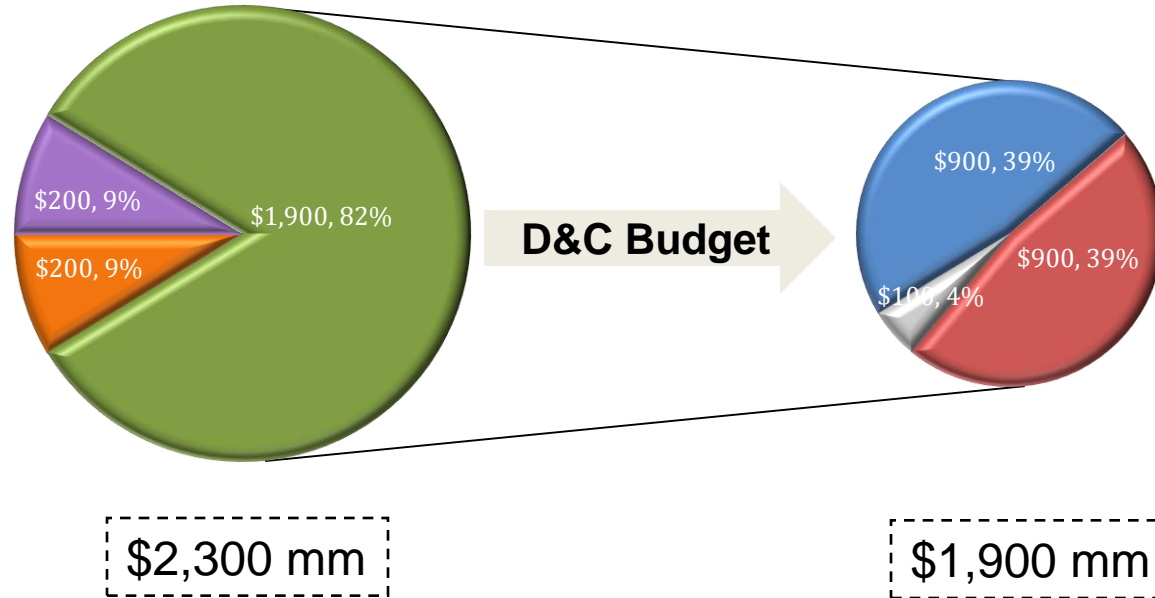
(1) Proved reserves based on product prices at 12/31/09 of \$3.87 per Mmbtu of natural gas and \$61.18 per Bbl of oil.

(2) Current Petrohawk net risked estimates. Calculation of resource potential assigns a risk factor to net undeveloped acreage (65% for the Haynesville Shale, 80% for the Lower Bossier Shale, and 90% for Hawkville Field and Black Hawk in the Eagle Ford Shale, and 50% for Red Hawk in the Eagle Ford Shale) which is multiplied by average NRI and average estimated EUR per well

2011 Capital Budget Summary



■ Midstream Segment
 ■ Leasing Activity
 ■ Haynesville/Bossier
 ■ Eagle Ford
 ■ FV/Other



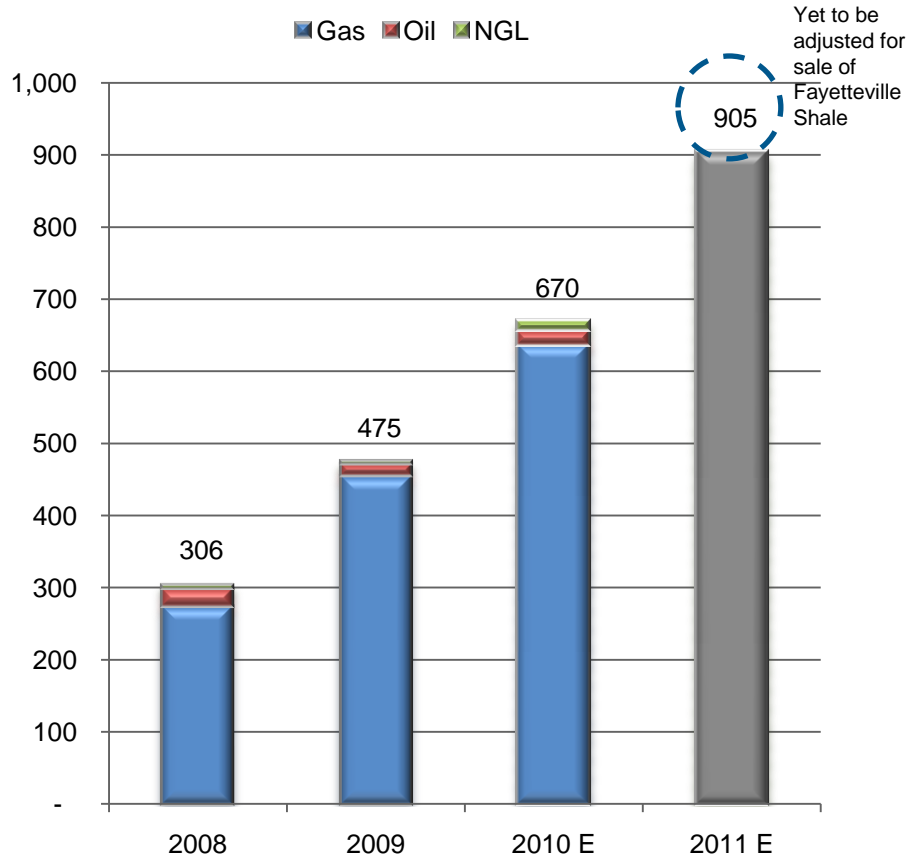
	2011 Avg. # Op. Rigs	2011 Wells Planned		
		Operated	Non-Operated	Total
Haynesville	13	92	240	332
Eagle Ford	13	136	9	145
FV/Other ⁽¹⁾	0	1	327	328
Total	26	229	576	805

⁽¹⁾ Not yet adjusted for Fayetteville Shale sale

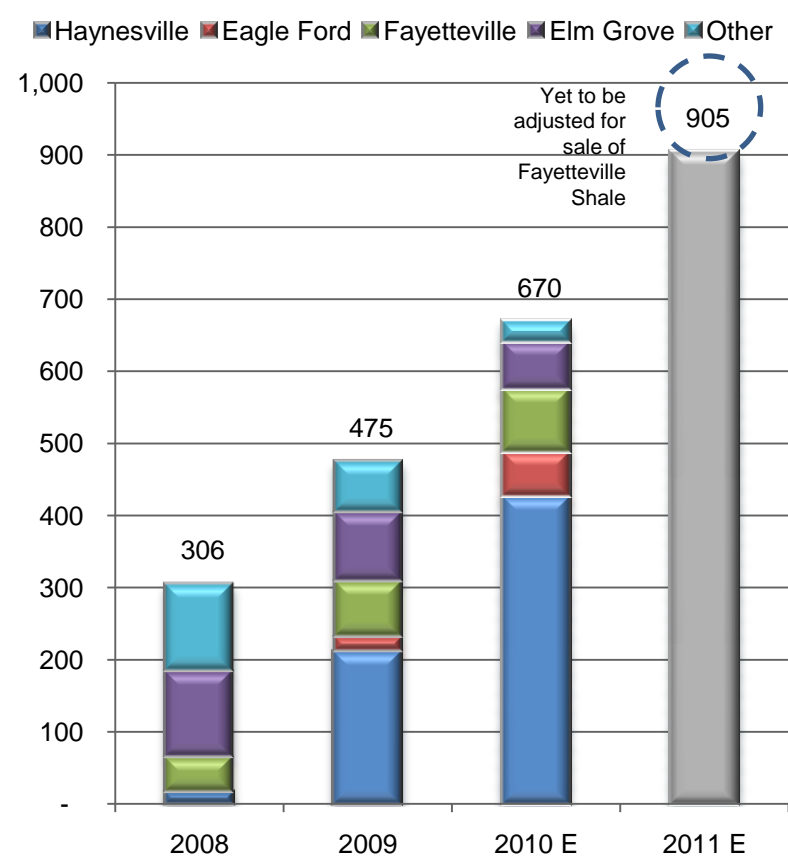
Multi-Year Production Growth Outlook



Production Growth – By Product (Mmcfe/d):



Production Growth – By Area (Mmcfe/d):



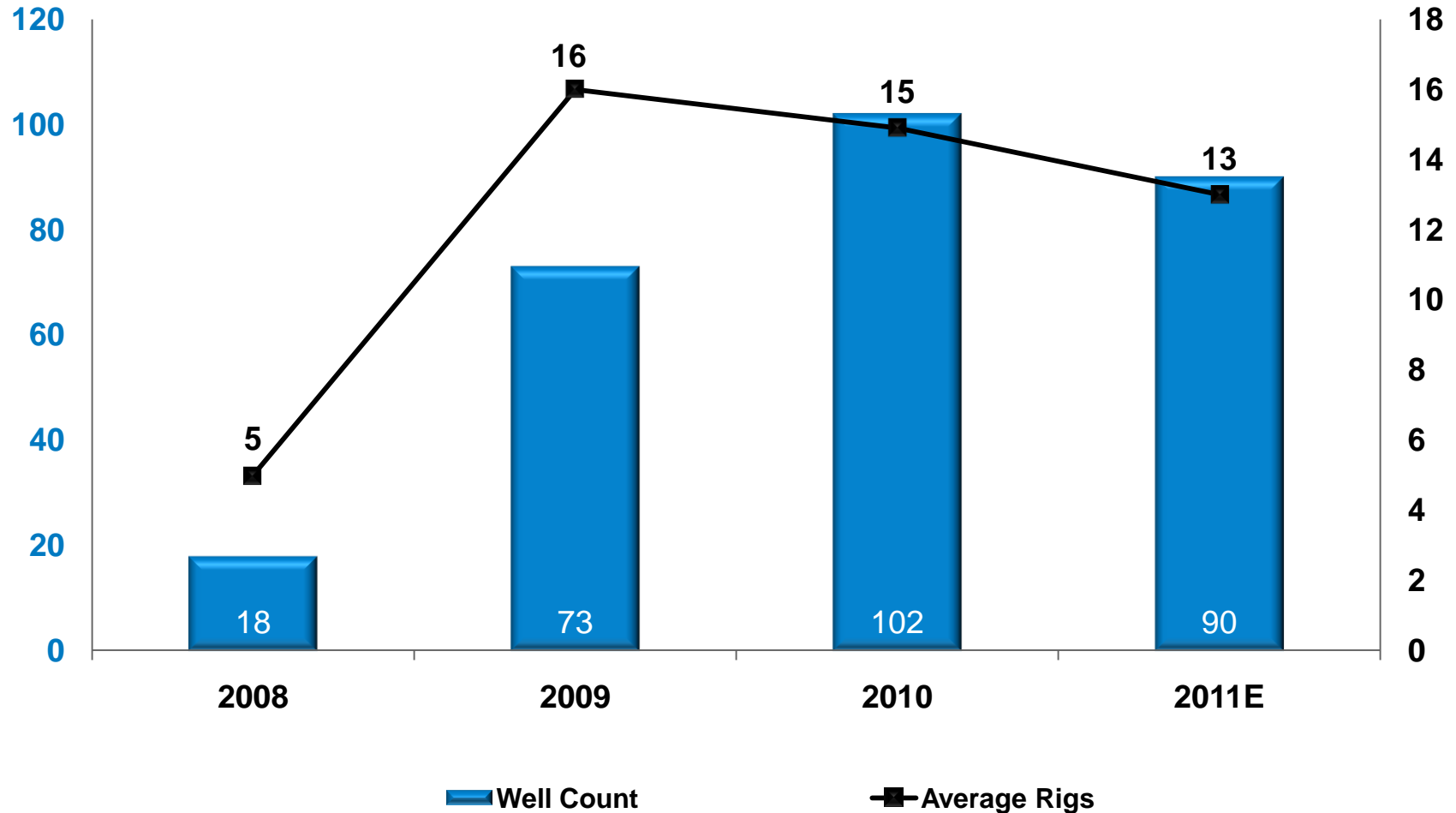
(1) 2010 E - based on midpoint of full year production guidance, 665 - 675 Mmcfe/d with divestitures taken into account
 (2) 2011 E - used midpoint of 2010 full year guidance and applied mid point of growth range estimates, 30% - 40% year over year growth.
 Does not take into account sale of Fayetteville Shale.

Haynesville Rig and Well Count



Well Count

Average Rigs



Areas of Operation

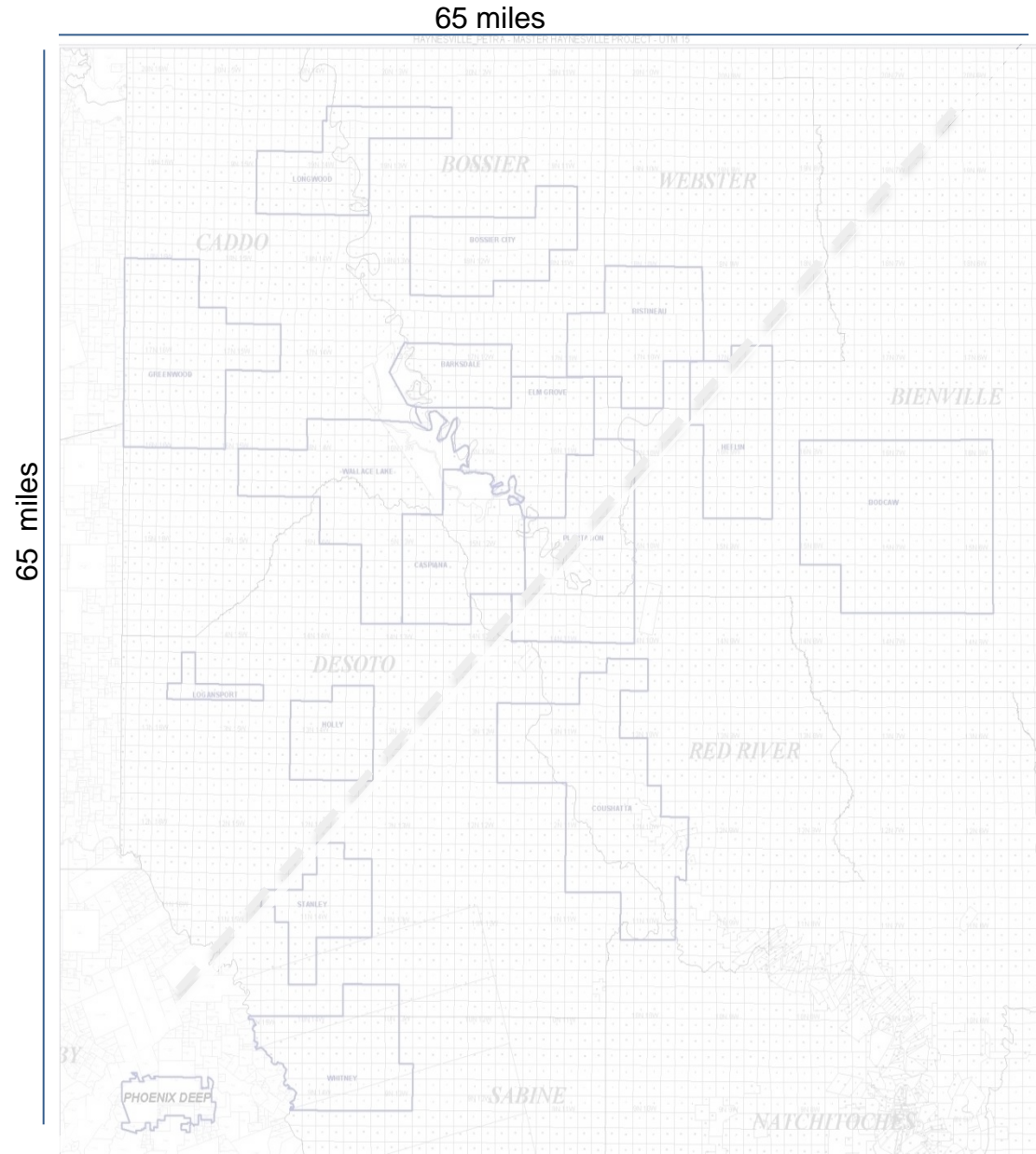


- **North West**

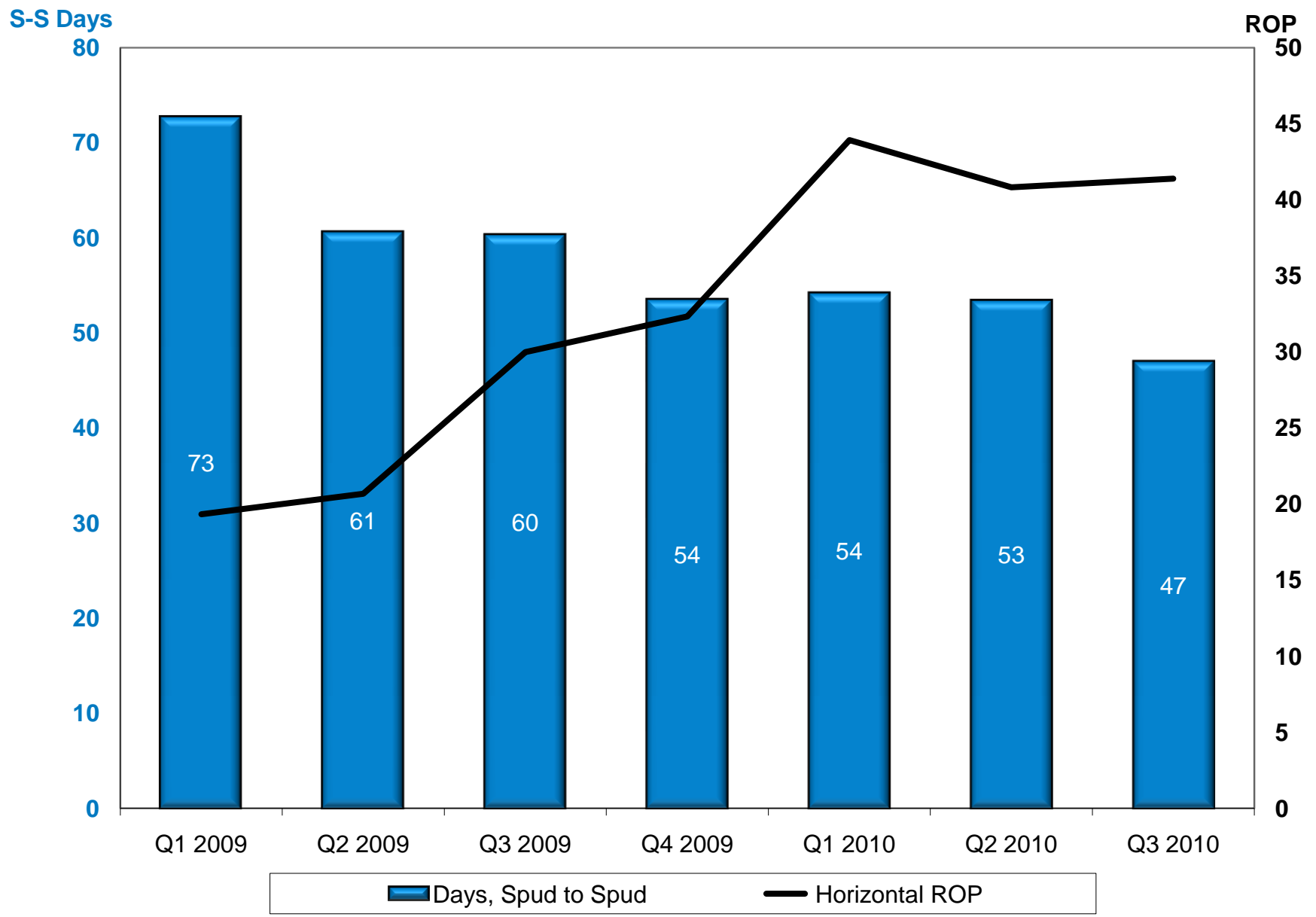
- TD: 16,000'
- TVD: 11,000'
- MW: <15 PPG
- Temp: 250 F
- 0 Dip

- **South East**

- TD: 18,500'
- TVD: 13,500'
- MW: 16.8 PPG
- Temp: 370 F
- 16 Bed Dips



Haynesville Quarterly Drilling Efficiencies

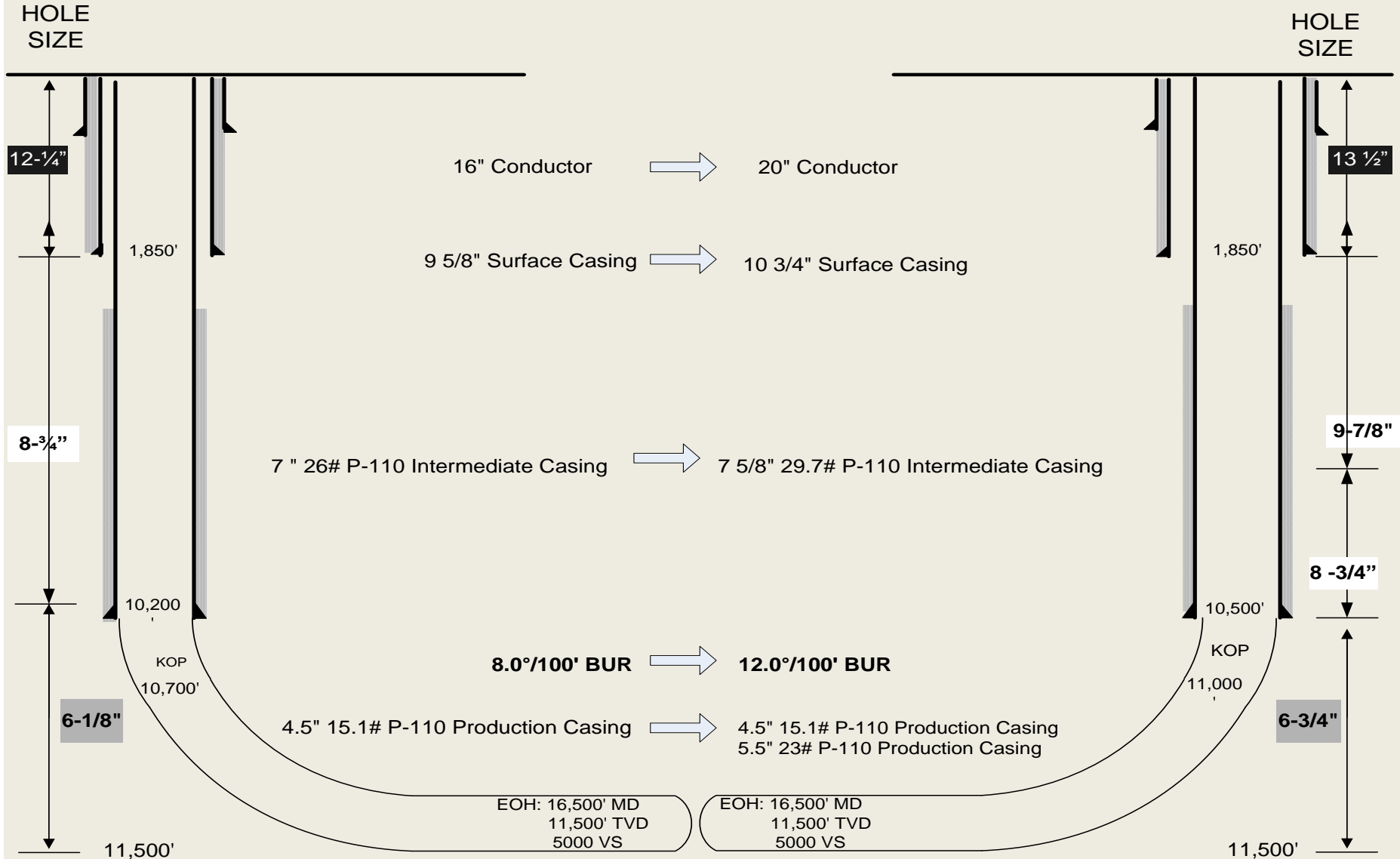


Haynesville Well Construction



2008 Design

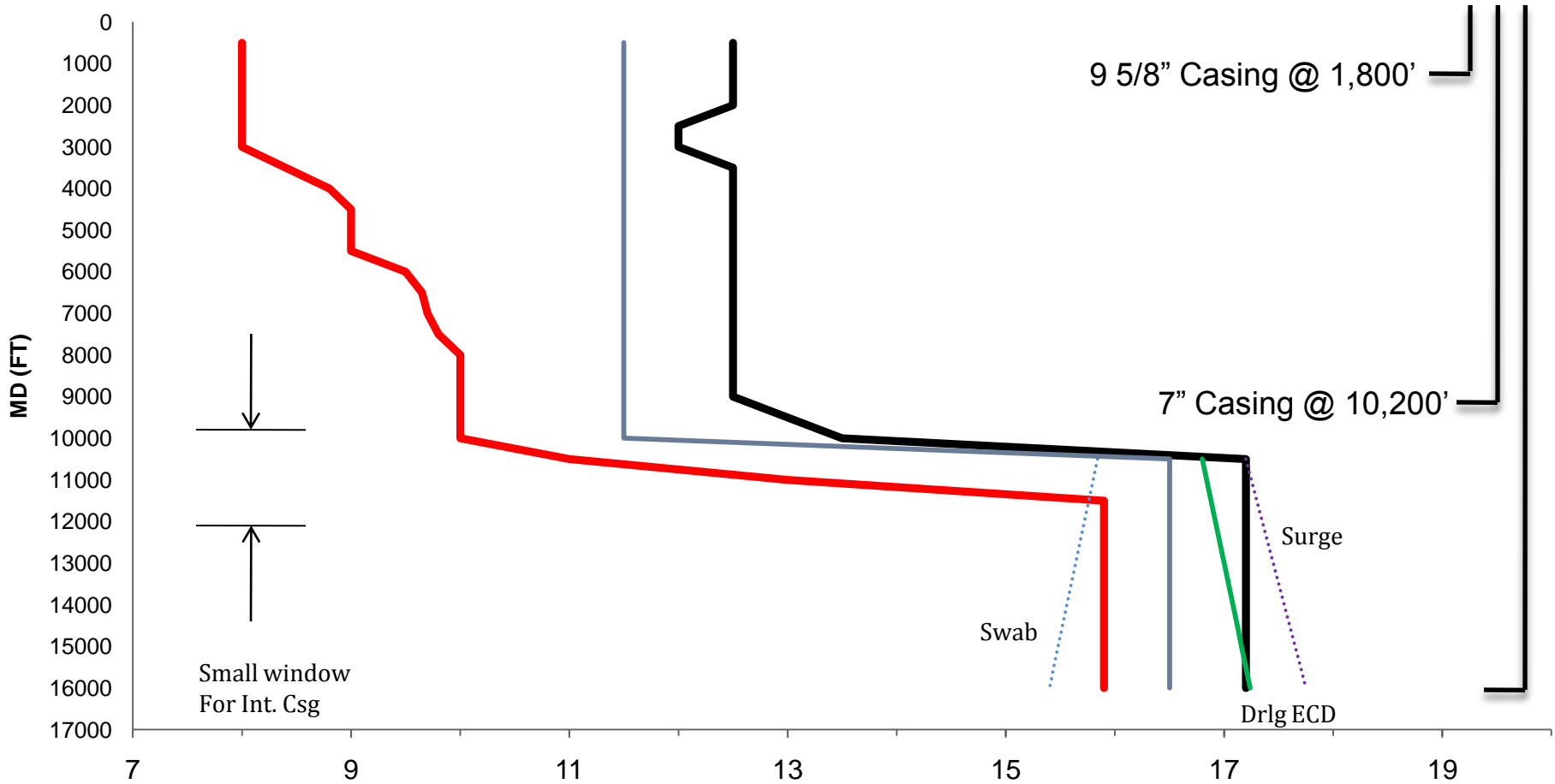
2010 Design



2008 Well Design Hydraulics



Bottom Hole Pressure Vs Pore Pressure & Frac Gradient



— Frac Gradient (PPG)

— Pore Pressure (PPG)

— 6 1/8" Hole X 3.5" DP Drilling ECD

..... Swab (3 min/stand)

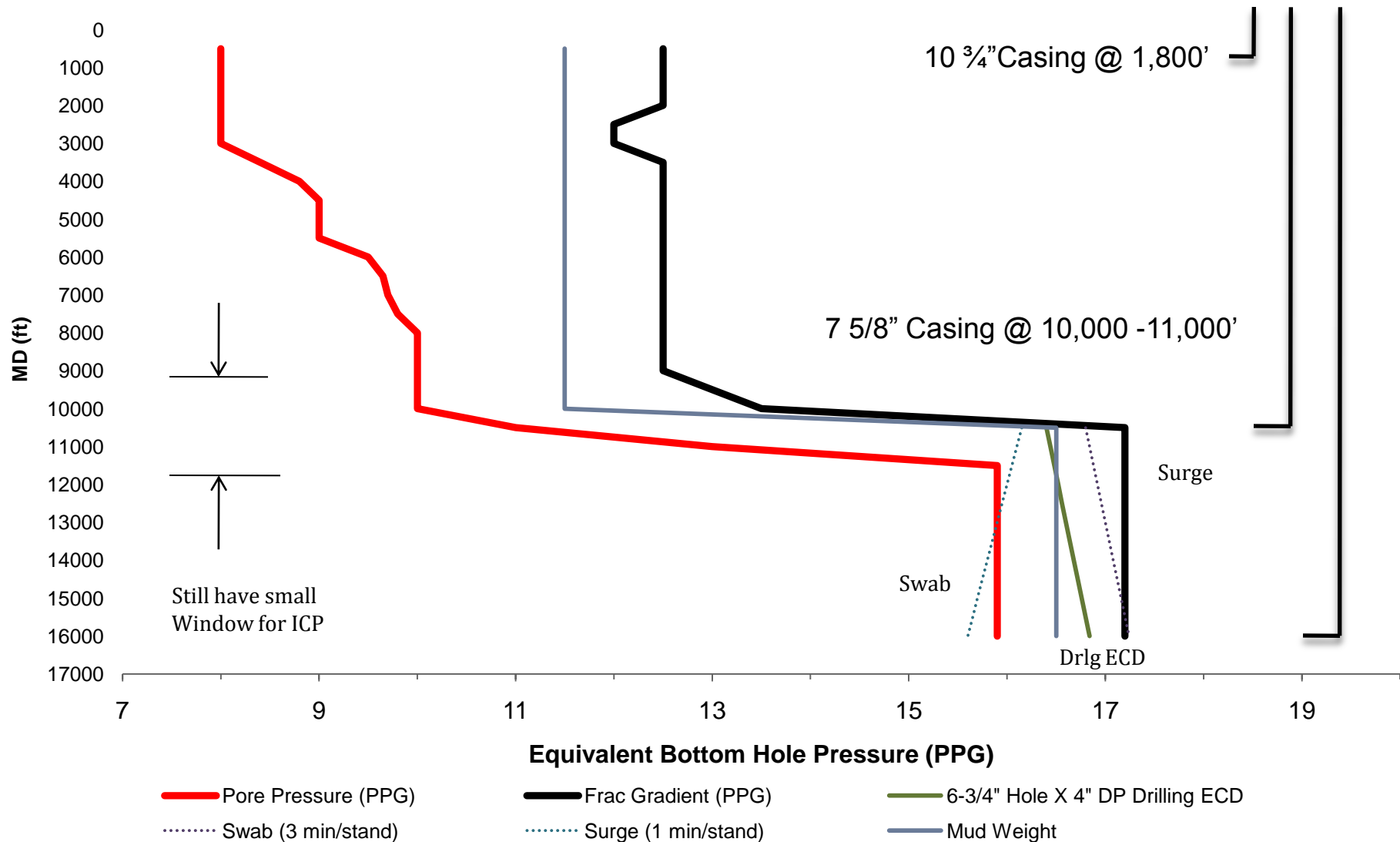
..... Surge (1 min/stand)

— Mud Weight

2010 Well Design Hydraulics



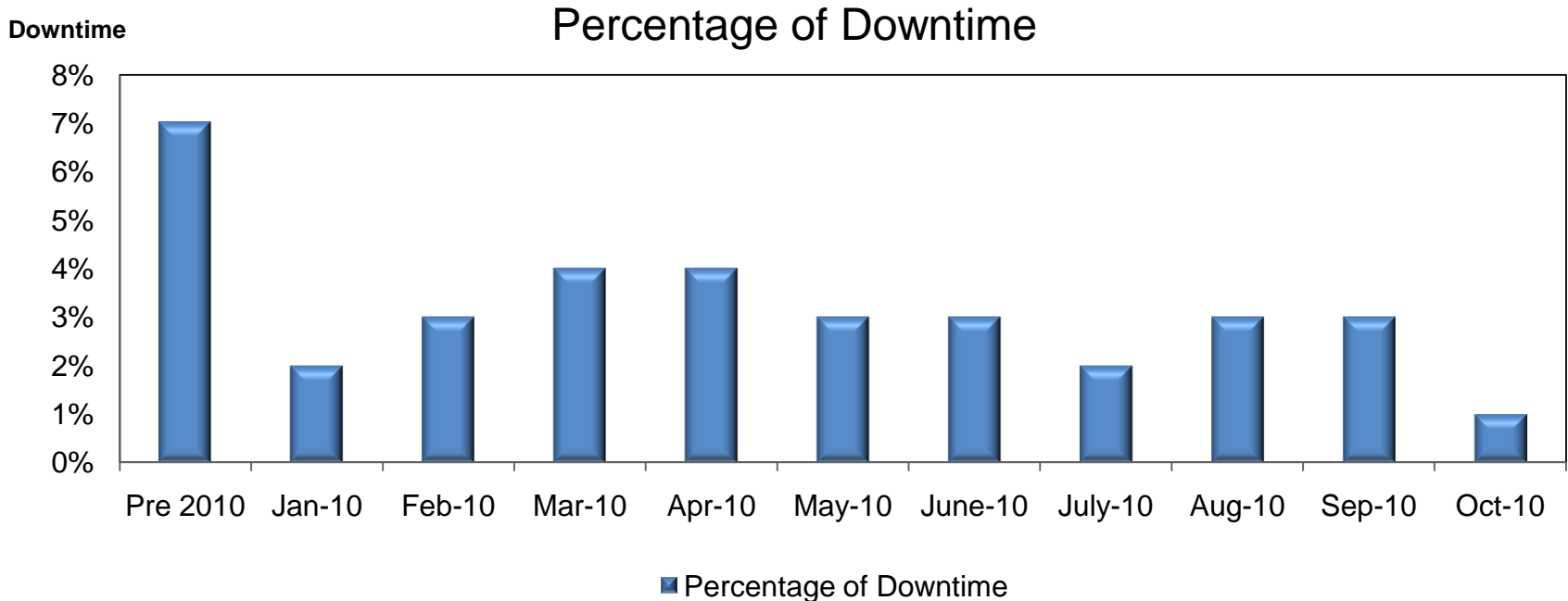
Bottom Hole Pressure Vs Pore Pressure & Frac Gradient



Directional Tool Reliability



- Formed alliance with service companies
 - Goals: decrease NPT and increase run time
 - Financial incentives for no failure runs (100 hrs)
- In house service reps were focused
 - Directional providers actively steering wells to high ROP zones
 - More 1,000 ft days resulted in far fewer tool failures
 - Maintenance procedures examined from inside



Surface Hole Improvements



- Increased size from 9-5/8" to 10-3/4"
- Pre-Set casing and conductor with turn-key rig
- Batch set casing whenever possible
- Included in performance based incentives

Intermediate Hole Improvements



- Increased casing size from 7" to 7-5/8"
 - Slowed intermediate hole
 - Downsized from 9 7/8" to 8 3/4"
- 5" drill pipe instead of 4.5"
 - Rack back 4" DP offline
- Bit/BHA optimization
 - MSE / BHA modeling to optimize drilling parameters
 - Standardized BHAs: no jars, minimal crossovers
- Eliminate back-builds
 - Directional work very costly in large hole and hard abrasive sands
 - Out of unit locations

Production Hole Improvements

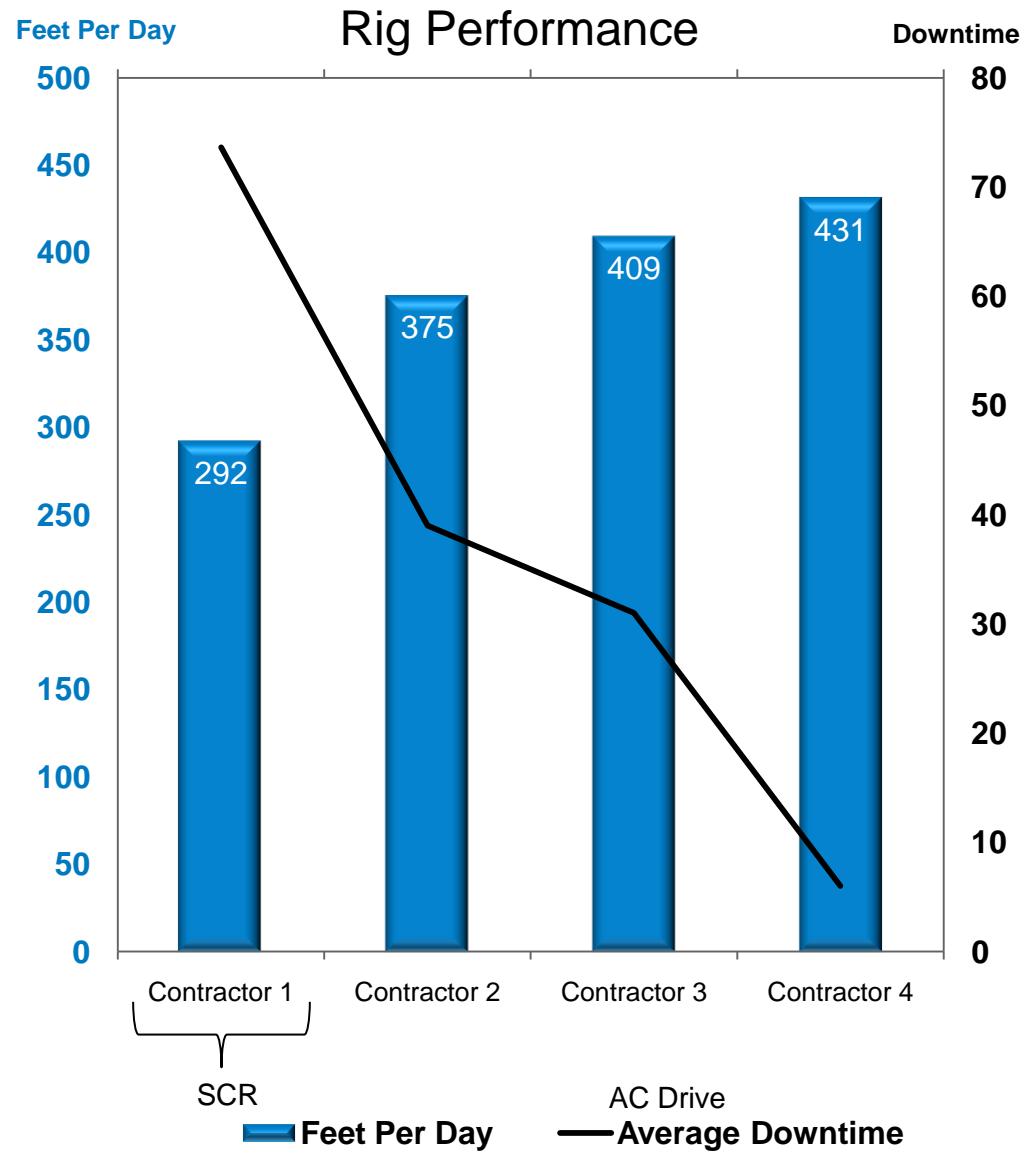


- Increased hole size from 6-1/8" to 6-3/4"
 - Settled on 4"FH drill pipe
 - Balanced hydraulics
 - Greater hole cleaning efficiency
 - Increased weight transfer / decreased buckling
- Curve Design
 - Increased build rates
 - Reduced length of curves
- Lay down 5" drill pipe while drilling curve
- Drill pipe oscillation software
- Rotate production casing in hole

Haynesville Rig Performance Through Time



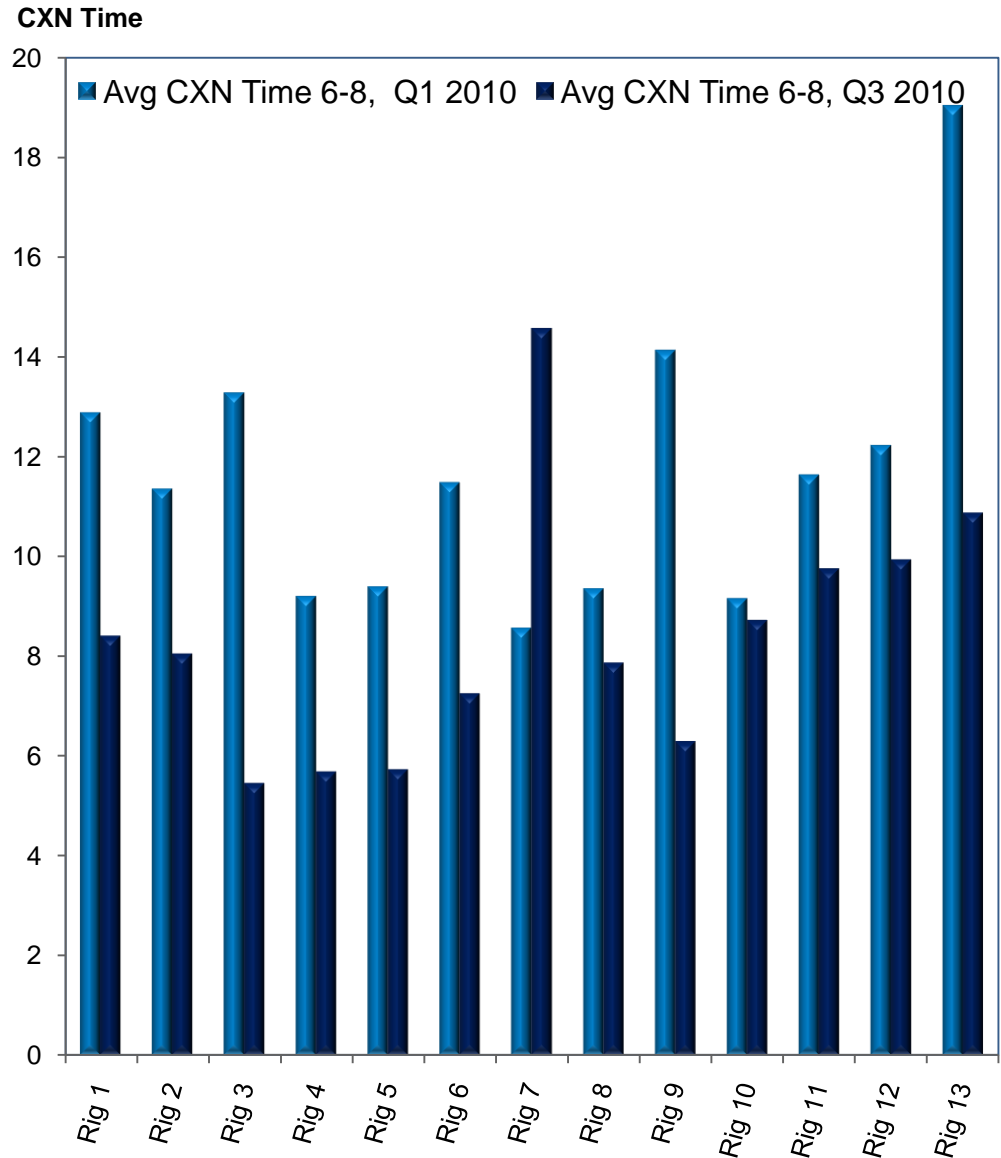
- AC rigs have performed better
 - Clear advantage in ROP
 - Downtime reduced significantly
 - Consistent across all contractors
- Advantages of AC rigs
 - Able to eliminate spills through design
 - Quiet for urban drilling environments
 - Help attract and retain best workers
- Implemented metrics program
 - Measure and track key performance indices
 - Able to sort by rig, contractor, superintendent, and engineer



Accountability Through Rig Metrics



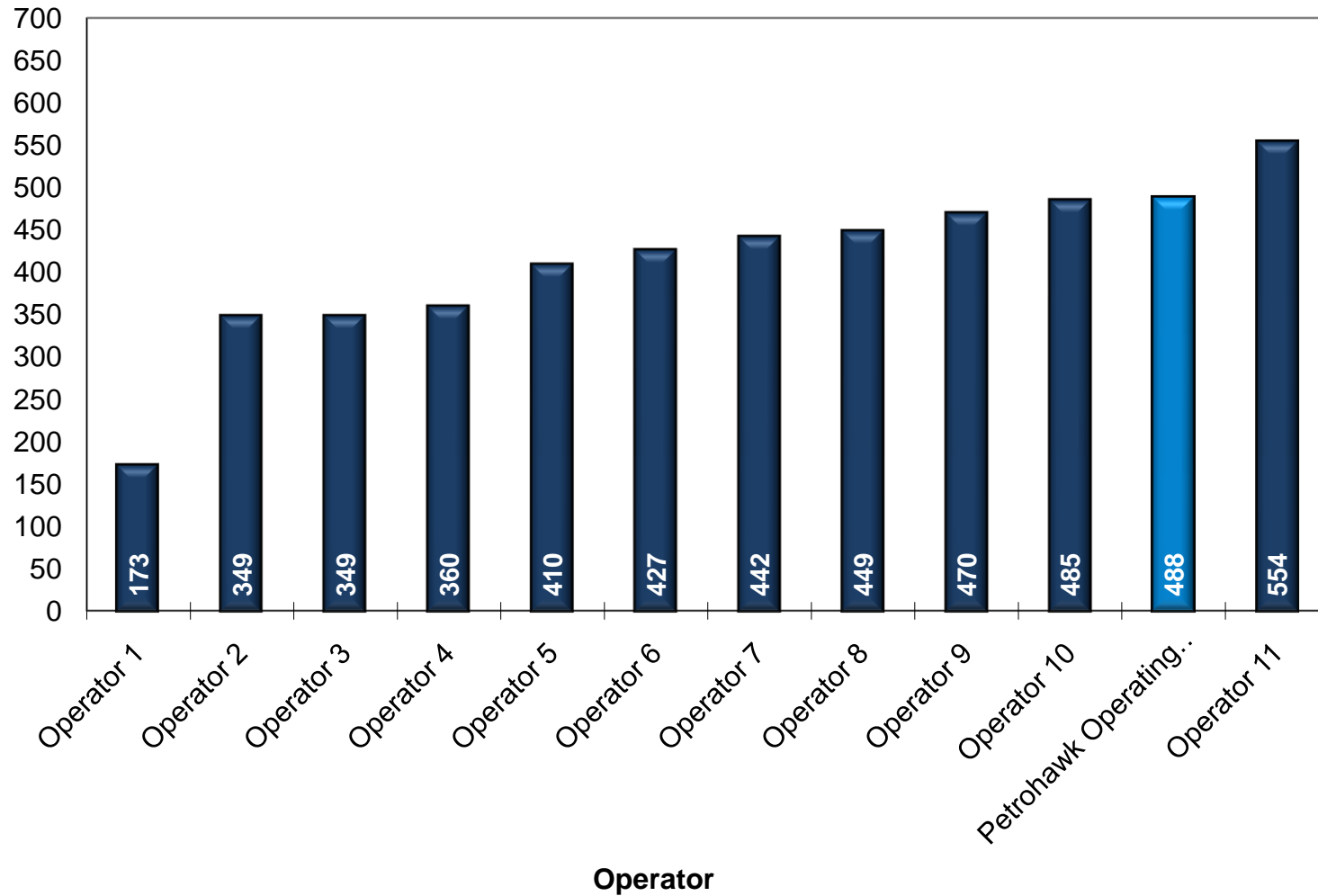
- Connection Times
 - 6,000' to 8,000'
 - 14,000' to 16,000'
- Trip Times
 - 10,000' to 2,000' inside int. casing
- Land intermediate casing to run in hole with bit.
- Rig up production casing crew to 10,000 feet.
- Total Rig Downtime
- Rig Mobilization



Benchmarking in the Haynesville



Feet Per Day





Questions?