



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 f

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.

The HK Growth Engine



HK's assets are concentrated in four premier U.S. shales with decades of future development

Fayetteville Shale

~157,000 net acres 2,500+ net drilling locations ⁽²⁾ 173 Bcfe Proved 2008 Reserves ⁽¹⁾ 1.5 Tcfe Resource Potential ⁽²⁾



Haynesville Shale

~345,000 net acres 4,200+ net drilling locations (2) 163 Bcfe Proved 2008 Reserves (1) 15.7 Tcfe Resource Potential (2) **Bossier Shale**

~122,000 net acres 1,500+ net drilling locations (2) 4.1 Tcfe Resource Potential (2)



Eagle Ford Shale

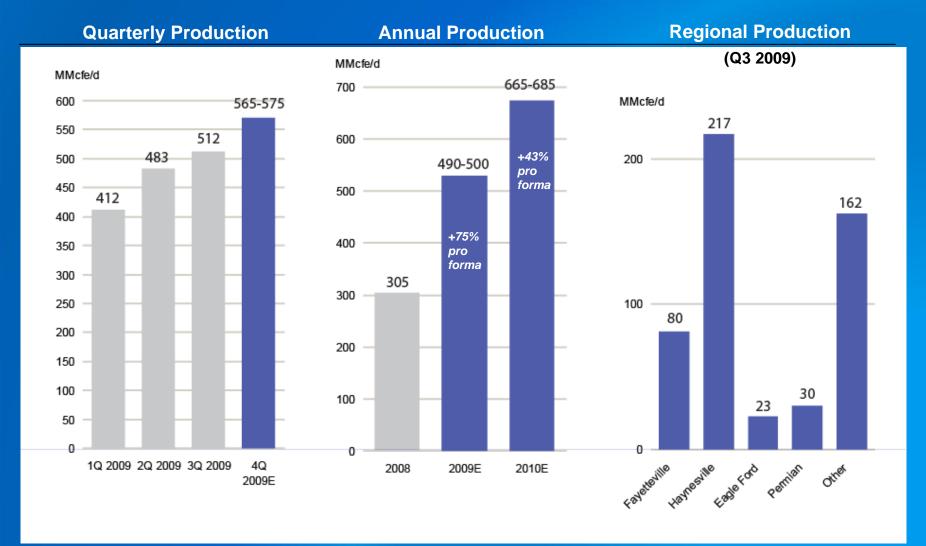
~225,000 net acres 2,700+ net drilling locations ⁽²⁾ 1 Bcfe Proved 2008 Reserves ⁽¹⁾ 8.9 Tcfe Resource Potential ⁽²⁾

- (1) Proved reserves based on year end product prices at 12/31/08 of \$5.71 per Mmbtu of natural gas and \$41.00 per Bbl of oil.
- (2) Current Petrohawk net unrisked estimates.

Strong Production Growth



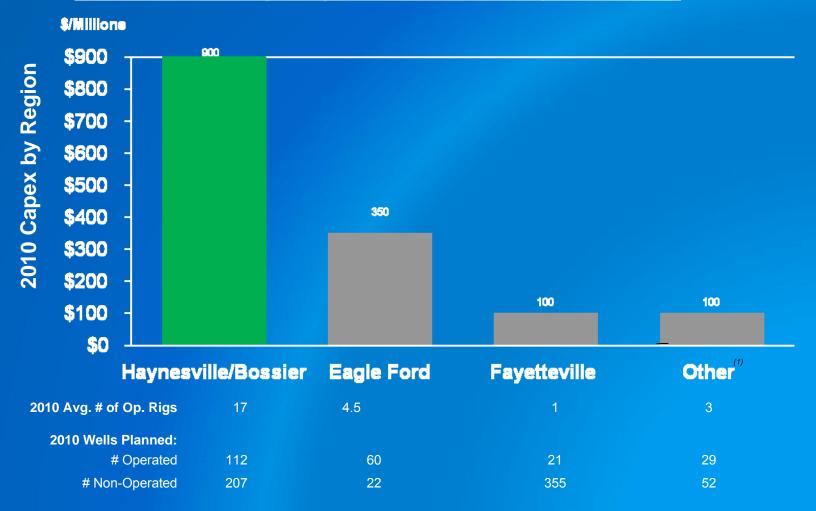
■ Haynesville Shale becoming the dominant part of our production profile, Eagle Ford Shale emerging with compelling F&D costs, Fayetteville Shale continues to be an important building block



2010 Drilling Budget



\$1.45 billion drilling budget focuses on shale gas resources



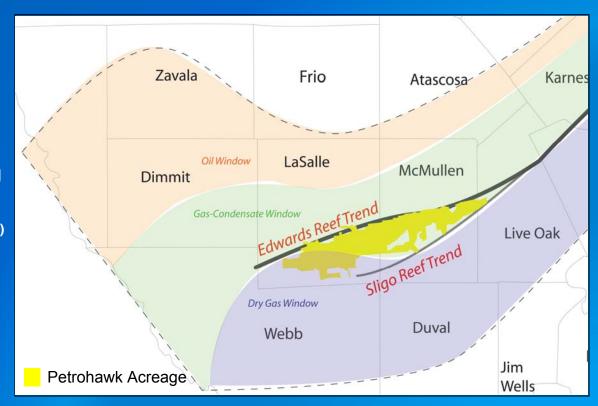
^{*}Excludes budget for Hawk Field Services. Acquisitions are not budgeted. (1) Includes conventional drilling in North Louisiana

Eagle Ford Shale: Targeting Within the



Trend

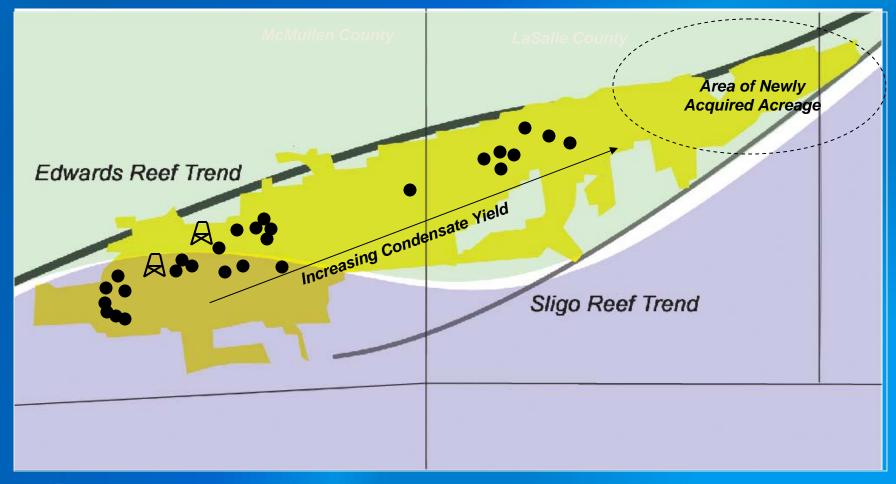
- ~225,000 net acres under lease / 2,700 net risked locations
 - Avg. leasehold cost
 ~\$400/acre
 - Operated, 90% working interest
- Est. EUR of 5-6 Bcfe / Well (1)
- Estimated 2H 2009 well cost of \$4.5 - \$5.0 million
- Average IP for 16 HK wells completed to date is 8.7 Mmcfe/d



- Equivalent to 10.0 Mmcfe/d at 15:1 RevEquiv
- Drilling pace not pressured by short primary term leases
 - Most leases contain continuous drilling clauses after primary term
- Major cost reductions accomplished, well stimulation optimization just getting started

Eagle Ford Shale: Activity Map

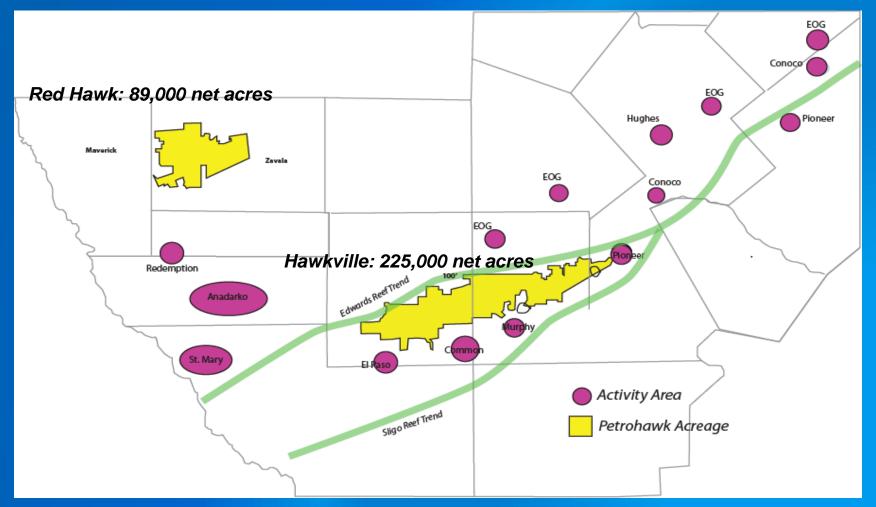






Introducing Red Hawk

- Eagle Ford Shale prospect at ~5000'
- Thickness of 80' to 120' net porosity
- ~\$4 million total committed investment to date
- First well to spud in December 2009



Rock Quality: Haynesville and Eagle Ford Scorecard

	Haynesville	Dora Martin #1H Eagle Ford
Depth Ranges	10,500'-13,500'	11,000-12,000'
Max Gross Thickness	~225'	250'
Max Net Thickness	~215'	250'
Gas in Place / Section (Bcfe) ⁽¹⁾	150 - 170	180 to 210
Mean Reserve / Well (Bcfe) (2)	7.5	5.5
Pressure Gradient (PSI/FT)	0.85	0.65
Permeability (nanodarcies)	658	· 1100
Total Porosity (%)	12.0	11.0
Gas Filled Porosity (%)	9.0	9.0
Gas Saturation (%)	75	85
Total Organic Content (TOC %)	3.1	4.5
Carbonate/Silica Content (%)	~50	~70

Source: Petrohawk internal estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Gross estimate subject to recovery factor.

⁽²⁾ Gross Petrohawk gross estimates.

DRILLING OVERVIEW EAGLE FORD SHALE MCMULLEN/LASALLE COUNTIES SOUTH TEXAS

Hawkville Field



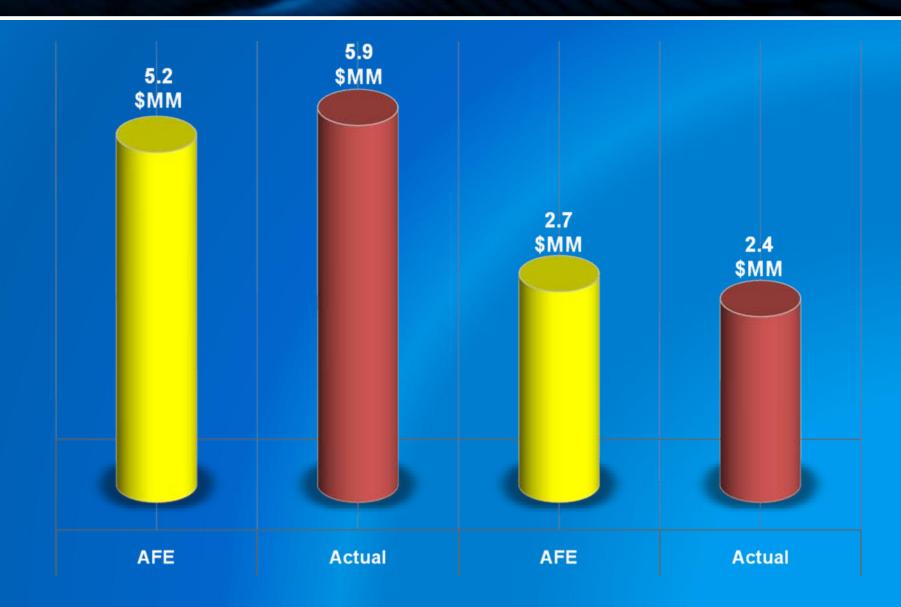
- 28 wells drilled
- Average MD 15,605"
- Average TVD 11,414'
- Average landed lateral length 4,400'
- 6 wells with intermediate casing
- 22 wells without intermediate casing
- Record 14.6 days spud / 16,490' MD

Hawkville

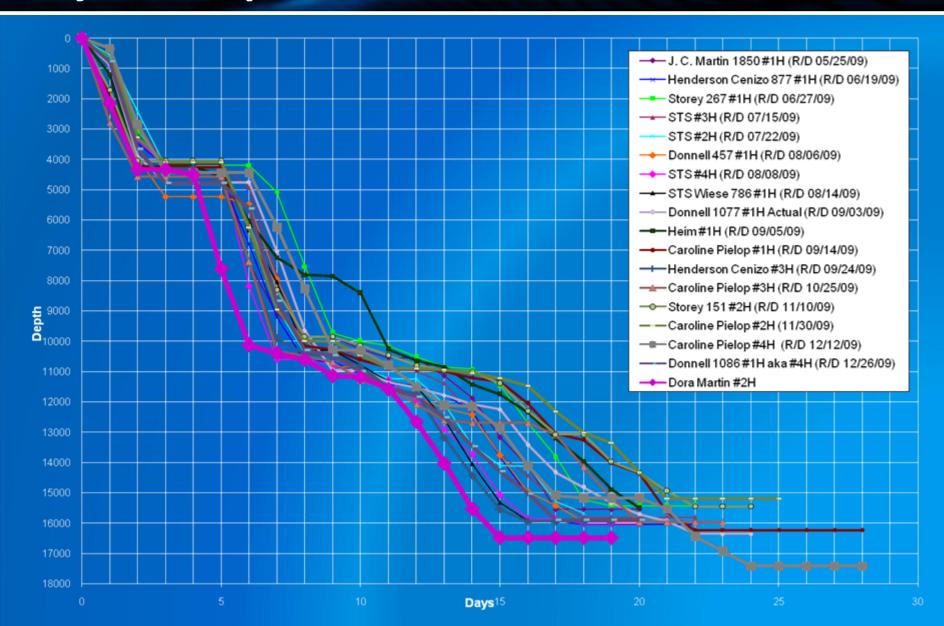


Cost Comparison – Spud to Rig Release





Days vs. Depth All Non Pilot Hole Wells

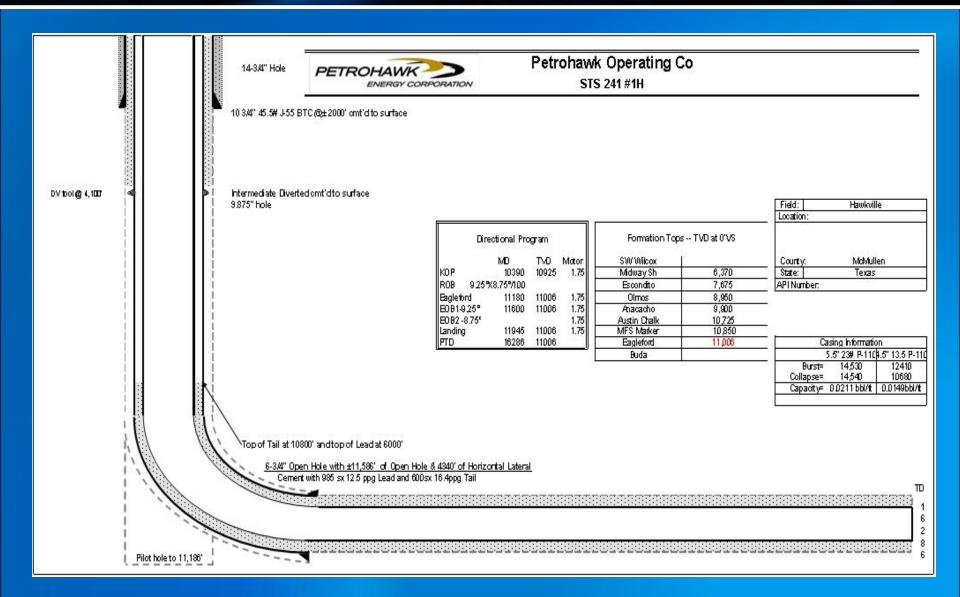


Original Well Plan

- 10-3/4" casing @ 2000'
- TCEQ Base of Carrizo @ 4000' 5500'
- 9-7/8" Pilot Hole with Cores to 11,200' TVD
- Plug-back and sidetrack with 9-7/8" bit
- Set 7-5/8" casing @ 45° inclination
- Cement surface sands through DV Tool
- Displace with 11.0 ppg OBM
- Curve Plan 8°/100' to 45°; 10°/100' land

Original Well Plan





Revised Well Plan



- 10-3/4" casing @ TCEQ required depth
- Displace with 11.0 ppg OBM
- 9-7/8" hole to 200' above KOP and log well
- 7-5/8" casing only if necessary
- Slim hole size down to 6-3/4"
- Pilot Holes are rare

Revised Well Plan



13.5" Hole



Petrohawk Operating Co

Donnell et al #5H

TCEQ SC # 47XX Fresh Water 0-100' and Carrizo 3950'-4600'

10 3/4" 45.5# J-55 BTC @± 4700' cmt'd to surface

Cement w/1xxx sx Lead at 12.6ppg and + 4xx sx CI H Tail at 15.6ppg to cover the Carrizo or 20% of Depth Top out with 100 sx

9.875" hole

Mud Program

Depth	WT	Vis	YP	PV	WL	6 Ø
0-4700	8.6-9.5	40	10	8	WBM	NC
4700-10925	9.5-11.4	60	12	22	OBM	NC
10925-EOB1	11.4-12.0	60	12-15	20	OBM	7
EOB1 to 90°	11.5-12.4	75	12-15	25	3-5	8
Lateral	11.5-12.4	70-75	12-15	25	3-5	8

	Dire	ectional Pro	gram	
		MD	TVD	Motor
KOP		10925	10925	1.75
ROB	9.25°)	(8.75°/100		
Eaglef	ord	11517	11430	1.75
EOB1-	9.25°	11660	11499	1.75
EOB2	-8.75°	11945	11568	1.75
Landin	g	11945	11568	1.75
PTD		16286	11757	

Formation Tops	
SW Wilcox	
Midway Sh	6,370
Escondito	7,675
Olmos	8,950
Anacacho	10,725
Austin Chalk	10,850
/IFS Marker	11,325
Eagleford	11,420
Buda	

Field:	Hawkville			
Location:		SL J. Poitevent A-366		
		5,989 & Y=188,873 BHL- 05,989 & Y=183,873		
County:	McMullen			
State:	Texas			
API Num	API Number: 43-311-34			

C	asing Information	on
	5.5" 23# P-110	4.5" 13.5 P-11
Burst=	14,530	12410
Collapse=	14,540	10680
Capacity=	0.0211 bbl/ft	0.0149bbl/ft

Top of Tail at 10800' and top of Lead at 6000'

6-3/4" Open Hole with ±11,586' of Open Hole & 4340' of Horizontal Lateral Cement with 985 sx 12.5 ppg Lead and 600sx 16.4ppg Tail

Directional Plan - Curve



- Kick off open hole whipstock if plug back
- Build rate 8-10 degrees/100'
- 6-3/4" 7 blade 3/8" cutter PDC
- 1.83 degree adjustable bent housing motor
- 5.4 stage, 5/6 lobe, 1.0 rev/gal, 5' B to B
- 6-1/2" near bit stabilizer
- 20 jts 4" DP, 51 jts 4" HWDP, 24 joints 5 " DP
- Building in limestone

Target Management



- Adjust KOP from open hole log
- Use psuedo tangets in curve plan
- Section expansion and faults
- Attempt to top Eagleford at 45-50 degrees
- Resume 8-10 degree/100' build rate
- Trip for lateral BHA when ROP slows
- Target window 40'
- Target line in the center
- E/W variance 150' either way

Directional Plan - Lateral



- 6-3/4" 5 and 6 blade 1/2" cutter PDC
- 1.83 degree adjustable bent housing motor
- 3.8 stage, 7/8 lobe, 0.5 & 1.0 rev/gal, 5.5' B/B
- 6-3/8" near bit and steerable stabilizer
- 4" DP to TD well in one run
- Remember tapered drill string 5" x 4"

Drilling Practices

- 11.2 ppg at log point, 12.5 ppg TD
- Set 7-5/8" at anytime if necessary
- 250 GPM and 70 RPM while rotating
- Let the hole talk to us
- Clean-up cycle when appropriate
- Clean-up cycle/wiper trip to vertical at TD
- Circulate BU, POOH rack back to vertical
- Bring cement high to recover OBM

Future Considerations

- Pad drilling
- Longer laterals 6,000' 7,000' or more VS
- Rotary steerable
- 8-3/4" hole instead of 6-3/4" hole
- 5" casing all the way