Shifting to Double Premium

Higher Returns + Lower Declines + More Free Cash Flow

4Q 2020

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- the timing, extent and duration of changes in prices for, supplies of, and demand for, crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids, natural gas and related commodities;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to acquire or discover additional reserves;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to (i) economically develop its acreage in, (ii) produce reserves and achieve anticipated production levels and rates of return from, (iii) decrease or otherwise control its drilling, completion, operating and capital costs related to, and (iv) maximize reserve recovery from, its existing and future crude oil and natural gas exploration and development projects and associated potential and existing drilling locations;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to market its production of crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids, and natural gas;
- security threats, including cybersecurity threats and disruptions to our business and operations from breaches of our information technology systems, physical breaches of our facilities and other infrastructure or breaches of the information technology systems, facilities and infrastructure of third parties with which we transact business;
- the availability, proximity and capacity of, and costs associated with, appropriate gathering, processing, compression, storage, transportation, refining, and export facilities;
- the availability, cost, terms and timing of issuance or execution of, and competition for, mineral licenses and leases and governmental and other permits and rights-of-way, and EOG's ability to retain mineral licenses and leases;
- the impact of, and changes in, government policies, laws and regulations, including any changes or other actions which may result from the recent U.S. elections and change in U.S. administration and including tax laws and regulations; climate change and other environmental, health and safety laws and regulations relating to air emissions, disposal of produced water, drilling fluids and other wastes, hydraulic fracturing and access to and use of water; laws and regulations affecting the leasing of acreage and permitting for oil and gas drilling and the calculation of royalty payments in respect of oil and gas production; laws and regulations imposing additional permitting and disclosure requirements, additional operating restrictions and conditions or restrictions on drilling and completion operations and on the transportation of crude oil and natural gas; laws and regulations with respect to derivatives and hedging activities; and laws and regulations with respect to the import and export of crude oil, natural gas and related commodities;
- EOG's ability to effectively integrate acquired crude oil and natural gas properties into its operations, fully identify existing and potential problems with respect to such properties and accurately estimate reserves, production and drilling, completing and operating costs with respect to such properties;
- the extent to which EOG's third-party-operated crude oil and natural gas properties are operated successfully and economically;
- competition in the oil and gas exploration and production industry for the acquisition of licenses, leases and properties, employees and other personnel, facilities, equipment, materials and services;
- the availability and cost of employees and other personnel, facilities, equipment, materials (such as water and tubulars) and services;
- the accuracy of reserve estimates, which by their nature involve the exercise of professional judgment and may therefore be imprecise;
- weather, including its impact on crude oil and natural gas demand, and weather-related delays in drilling and in the installation and operation (by EOG or third parties) of production, gathering, processing, refining, compression, storage, transportation, and export facilities;
- the ability of EOG's customers and other contractual counterparties to satisfy their obligations to EOG and, related thereto, to access the credit and capital markets to obtain financing needed to satisfy their obligations to EOG;
- EOG's ability to access the commercial paper market and other credit and capital markets to obtain financing on terms it deems acceptable, if at all, and to otherwise satisfy its capital expenditure requirements;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its completion of planned asset dispositions;
- the extent and effect of any hedging activities engaged in by EOG;
- the timing and extent of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, inflation rates, global and domestic financial market conditions and global and domestic general economic conditions;
- the duration and economic and financial impact of epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues, including the COVID-19 pandemic;
- geopolitical factors and political conditions and developments around the world (such as the imposition of tariffs or trade or other economic sanctions, political instability and armed conflict), including in the areas in which EOG operates;
- the use of competing energy sources and the development of alternative energy sources;
- the extent to which EOG incurs uninsured losses and liabilities or losses and liabilities in excess of its insurance coverage;
- acts of war and terrorism and responses to these acts; and
- the other factors described under ITEM 1A, Risk Factors, of EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and any updates to those factors set forth in EOG's subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events anticipated by EOG's forward-looking statements may not occur, and, if any of such events do, we may not have anticipated the timing of their occurrence or the duration or extent of their impact on our actual results. Accordingly, you should not place any undue reliance on any of EOG's forward-looking statements. EOG's forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and EOG undertakes no obligation, other than as required by applicable law, to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, subsequent events, anticipated or unanticipated circumstances or otherwise.

Oil and Gas Reserves; Non-GAAP Financial Measures:
The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose not only "proved" reserves (i.e., quantities of oil and gas that are estimated to be recoverable with a high degree of confidence), but also "probable" reserves (i.e., quantities of oil and gas that are as likely as not to be recovered) as well as "possible" reserves (i.e., additional quantities of oil and gas that might be recovered, but with a lower probability than probable reserves). Statements of reserves are only estimates and may not correspond to the ultimate quantities of oil and gas recovered. Any reserve or resource estimates provided in this presentation that are not specifically designated as being estimates of proved reserves may include "potential" reserves, "resource potential" and/or other estimated reserves or estimated resources not necessarily calculated in accordance with, or contemplated by, the SEC's latest reserve reporting guidelines. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, available from EOG at P.O. Box 4362, Houston, Texas 77210-4362 (Attn: Investor Relations). You can also obtain this report from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC-0330 or from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, reconciliation and calculation schedules for non-GAAP financial measures can be found on the EOG website at www.eogresources.com.

Sustainable Value Creation Through Industry Cycles

Consistent Strategy to Maximize Long-Term Shareholder Value

EOG is focused on being among the lowest cost, highest return and lowest emissions producers, playing a significant role in the long-term future of energy.

William R. Thomas
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Returns-Focused

Disciplined Growth

Significant Free Cash Flow[1,2]

Sustainability Leader

(1) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX.
(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.

Exceptional 2020 Results

Value Creation in a Challenging Year

Improved Reinvestment Returns

- Achieved >50% Direct ATROR[1,2] and 25% All-In ATROR[1,2] on $3.5 Bn Capex[2]
- Reduced Well Costs 15%[3]
- Reduced Per-Unit Cash Operating Costs 4%[4]

Maintain Discipline in Low Price Environment

- Deferred Production to Realize Higher Prices in 2H 2020
- Lowered Capex[2] 44%
- Added 21 TCF[5] Dorado Dry Gas Play

Generated Significant Free Cash Flow

- $1.6 Bn Free Cash Flow[6,2] at $39 Average WTI
- Increased Sustainable Dividend by 30%
- Net Debt-to-Total Capitalization Ratio[2] Declined to 11% at Year-End 2020

Strong ESG Performance

- > 30% Reduction in Methane Emissions Intensity Rate[7]
- > 8% Reduction in GHG Emissions Intensity Rate[8]
- > 40% Reduction in Fresh Water Use

(1) Direct ATROR calculation includes the costs associated with drilling and completion operations and wellsite facilities. All-In ATROR calculation includes such costs as well as (i) the costs associated with other facilities, lease acquisitions, delay rentals and gathering and processing operations and (ii) geological and geophysical costs, exploration G&A costs, capitalized interest and other miscellaneous costs. Return measures calculated using flat commodity prices of $40 WTI oil, $2.50 Henry Hub natural gas and $16 NGLs.

(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures, other measures and related discussions.

(3) Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback.

(4) Includes LOE, Transportation, Gathering and Processing and G&A on a per-unit basis.

(5) Estimated resources potential net to EOG, not proved reserves.

(6) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX.

(7) Metric tons of gross operated GHG emissions (Scope 1) related to methane, on a CO2e basis, per Mboe of total gross operated U.S. production.

(8) Metric tons of gross operated GHG emissions (Scope 1), on a CO2e basis, per Mboe of total gross operated U.S. production.

2021 Game Plan: Increase Total Shareholder Value

Focused on a Consistent Goal

Increase Returns with Shift to Double Premium

- Develop Wells that Earn 60% Direct ATROR[1,2] at $40 WTI
- Target 5% Well Cost Reduction[3]
- Lower Base Decline Rate

Maintain Production in Unbalanced Oil Market

- Maintain Oil Production at ~440 Mbopd[4]
- Leasing and Testing Across Multiple High-Impact Plays

Generate Strong Free Cash Flow

- Generate ~$2.4 Bn Free Cash Flow[5,2] at $50 WTI
- Increased Dividend 10%[6]
- Strengthen Balance Sheet

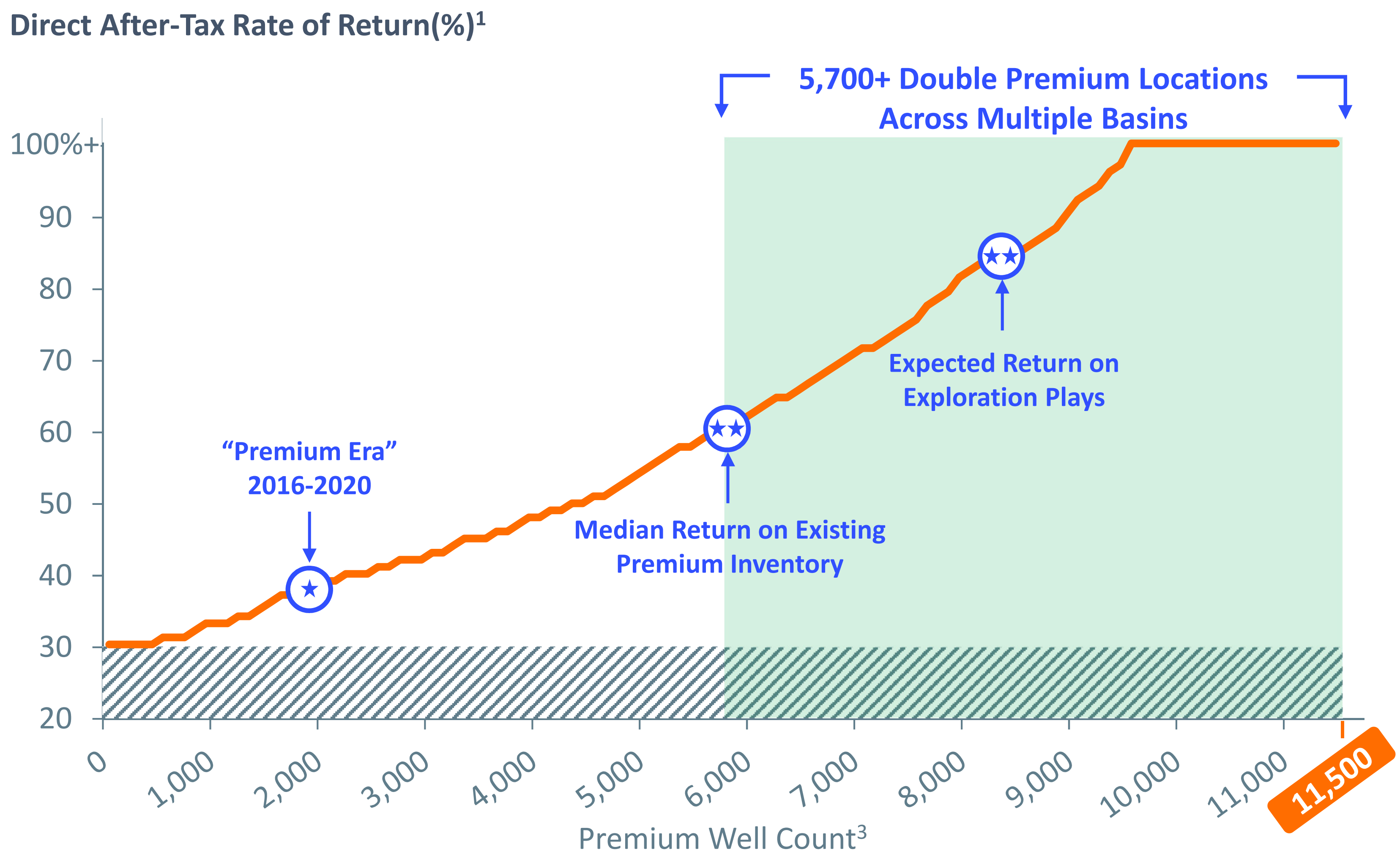
Raise the Bar on ESG Performance

- Eliminate Routine Flaring by 2025
- Net Zero Ambition Scope 1 + 2 GHG Emissions[7] by 2040
- Technology and Innovation Support ESG Objectives

(1) Direct ATROR calculated using flat commodity prices of $40 WTI oil, $2.50 Henry Hub natural gas and $16 NGLs.
(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(3) Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback.
(4) 440 Mbopd is approximately flat with 4Q 2020 production.
(5) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX.
(6) Based on indicated annual rate, as of February 25, 2021.
(7) Total gross operated Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions on a CO2e basis.

Double Premium: Higher Returns + Higher Cash Flow

60% Direct ATROR[1,2] at $40 Oil & $2.50 Natural Gas



Shifting to Double Premium

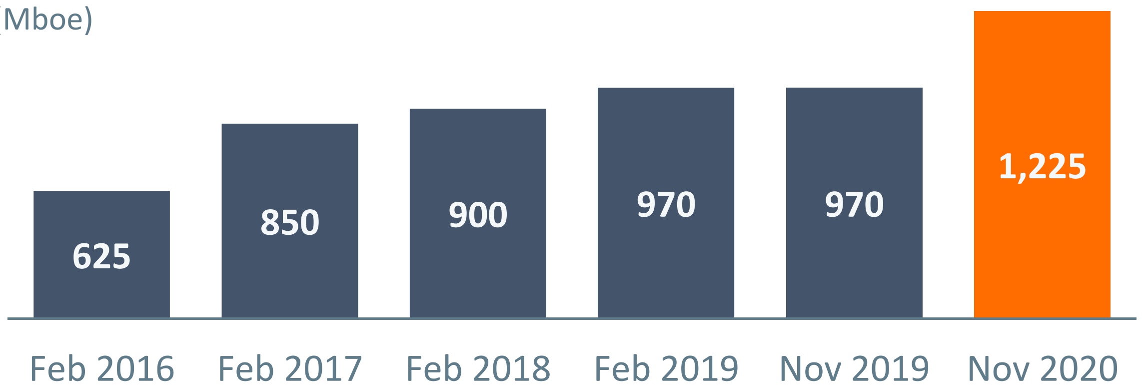
- **Raising the Return[1,2] Hurdle from 30% to 60% @ $40 Oil & $2.50 Natural Gas**
- **Higher Cash Flow Generation**
  - Payback Declines from 11 to 9 Months at $50 WTI
- Significant F&D Cost Reduction
- Capital Investment Focused on Double Premium Locations
- Exploration Focused on Double Premium Potential
- Confident Double Premium Locations will be Replaced Faster than Drilled

(1) Direct ATROR calculated using flat commodity prices of $40 WTI oil, $2.50 Henry Hub natural gas and $16 NGLs.
(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(3) Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled. Premium return hurdle is a direct ATROR calculated using flat commodity prices of $40 WTI oil, $2.50 Henry Hub natural gas and $16 NGLs. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.

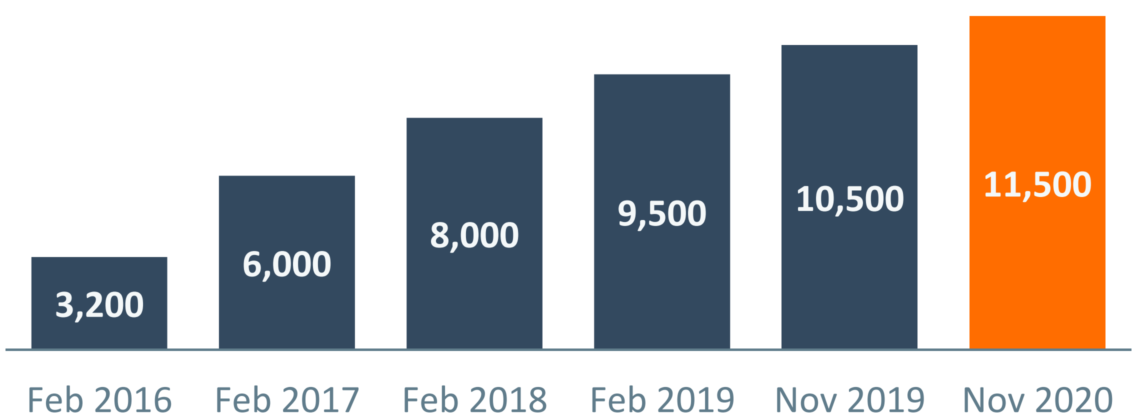
Shift to Double Premium

Better Wells with Lower Decline Rates Improve Returns and Cash Flow

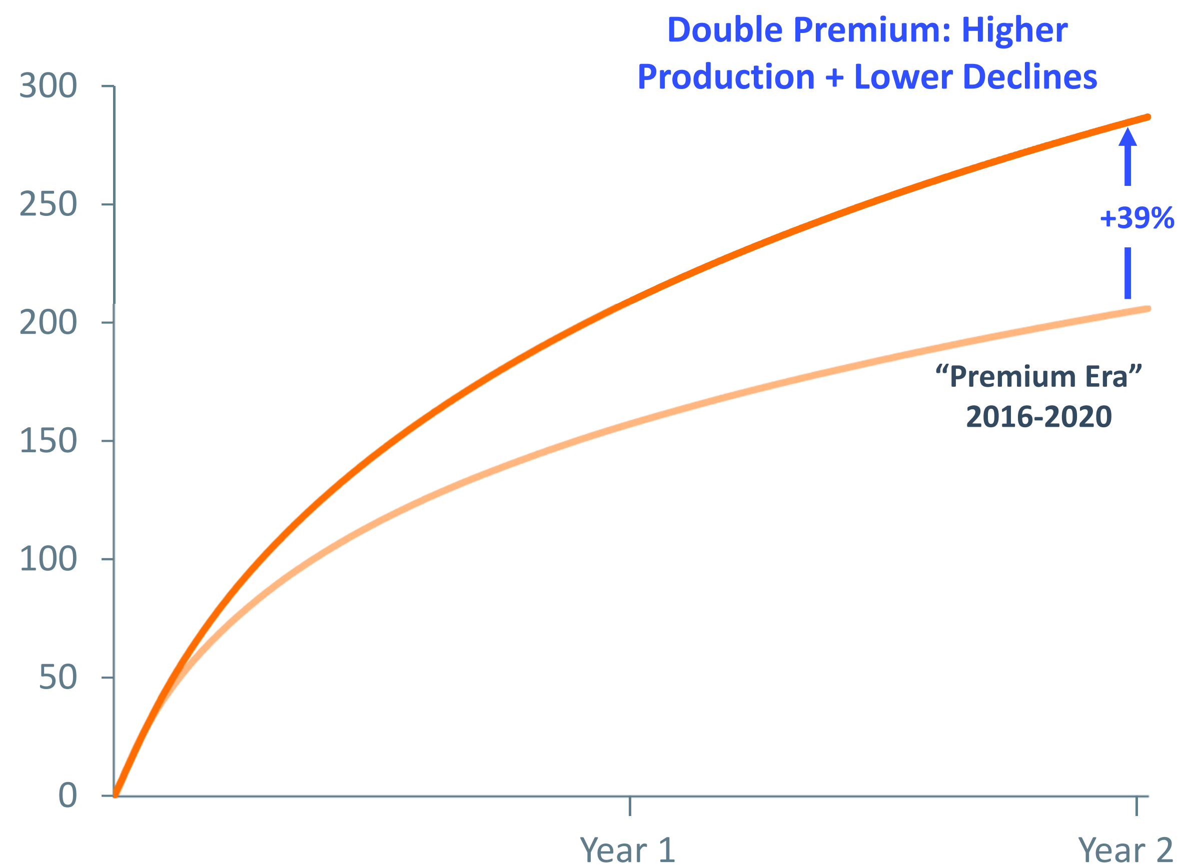
Average Premium Well EUR
(Mboe)



Premium Inventory Well Count[1]



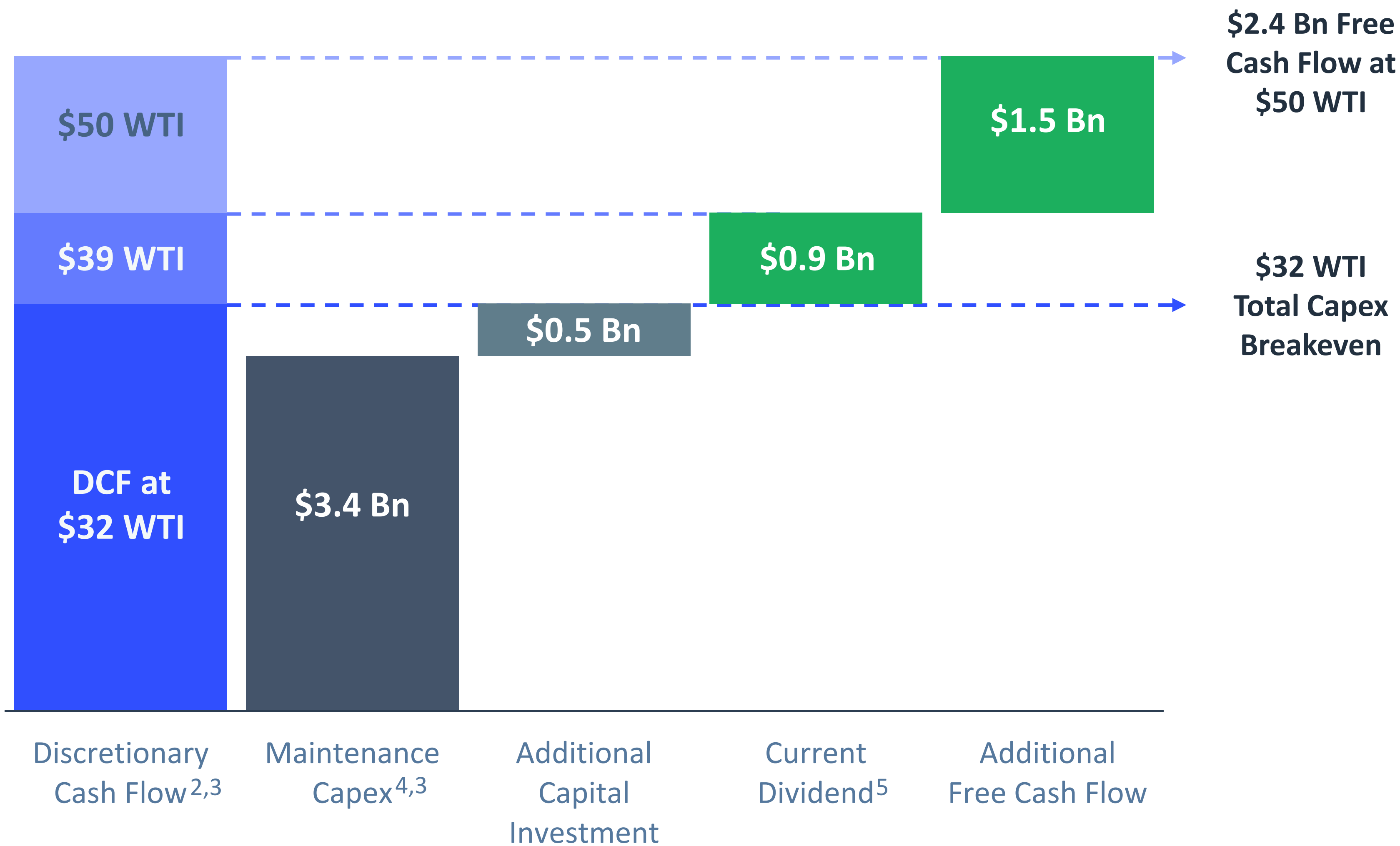
Cumulative Oil Production
(Mbo)



(1) *Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled as of date indicated. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 6.*

2021: Low Breakeven & Significant Free Cash Flow[1,2,3] Leverage

$32 WTI Total Capex Breakeven with $2.4 Bn Free Cash Flow at $50 WTI



Free Cash Flow Funds:
- 10% Dividend Increase
- Repayment of $750 MM 2021 Bond Maturity
- Reduction in Net Debt

Maintenance Capex[4,3] Holds Production at ~440 Mbopd

Additional Capital Funds:
- Exploration
- International Plays
- Emissions Reduction Projects

(1) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX. Based on full-year 2021 guidance, as of February 25, 2021.
(2) Excludes cash received or paid for settlements of commodity derivative contracts.
(3) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(4) Maintenance capex = capital expenditures required to fund drilling and infrastructure requirements to keep oil production flat relative to 4Q 2020.
(5) Aggregate dividend payments forecasted for 2021, as of February 25, 2021.

Outlook to 2022 - 2023

Disciplined Growth Optimizes Returns and Free Cash Flow Potential

Outlook Based on Current Premium Inventory

Oil Price (WTI)	$50	$50+
ROCE[1,2]	10%+	
Reinvestment Rate[3,2]	70% - 80%	<70% - 80%
Free Cash Flow[4,2] per Year	~$2 BN	$2+ BN
Oil Growth	8% - 10%	
BOE Growth	10% - 12%	

Returns Focused

- Returns Increase Each Year With Cost Reductions and Productivity Improvements

Disciplined Growth

- No Growth in Oversupplied Oil Market
- 8 - 10% Oil Growth Compounds Benefit of Margin Improvements
- Optimizes Returns and Current + Future Free Cash Flow to Maximize Total Shareholder Value

Significant Free Cash Flow

- Free Cash Flow Priorities:
  - Sustainable Dividend Growth
  - Strengthen Balance Sheet
  - Opportunistic Share Repurchases and Other Cash Return Options
  - Low-Cost Property Additions

(1) Return on Capital Employed calculated using reported net income (GAAP).
(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(3) Reinvestment Rate = Capex / Discretionary Cash Flow.
(4) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX.

2022 – 2023 Outlook Maximizes Business Value

8% - 10% Oil Growth Optimizes All Key Value Creation Metrics

	5% Growth	OPTIMAL 8% - 10% Growth	15% Growth
Base Oil Decline Rate	< 25% by 2023	< 25% by 2023	> 25% by 2023
Operating Efficiency	Strong	Very Strong	Strong
OPEX Reduction	Strong	Very Strong	Strong
EPS & CFPS Growth	Strong	Very Strong	Very Strong
ROCE[1,2]	Strong	Very Strong	Strong
3 Year Cum. FCF[3,2]	~$6.5 Bn @ $50 WTI	~$6.5 Bn @ $50 WTI	<$6.5 Bn @ $50 WTI
Long Term FCF	Strong	Very Strong	Strong

Growth refers to oil production growth.
(1) Return on Capital Employed calculated using reported net income (GAAP).
(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(3) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX.

Delivering on Our Free Cash Flow Priorities

2017 – 2020 Performance @ $53 Avg. WTI

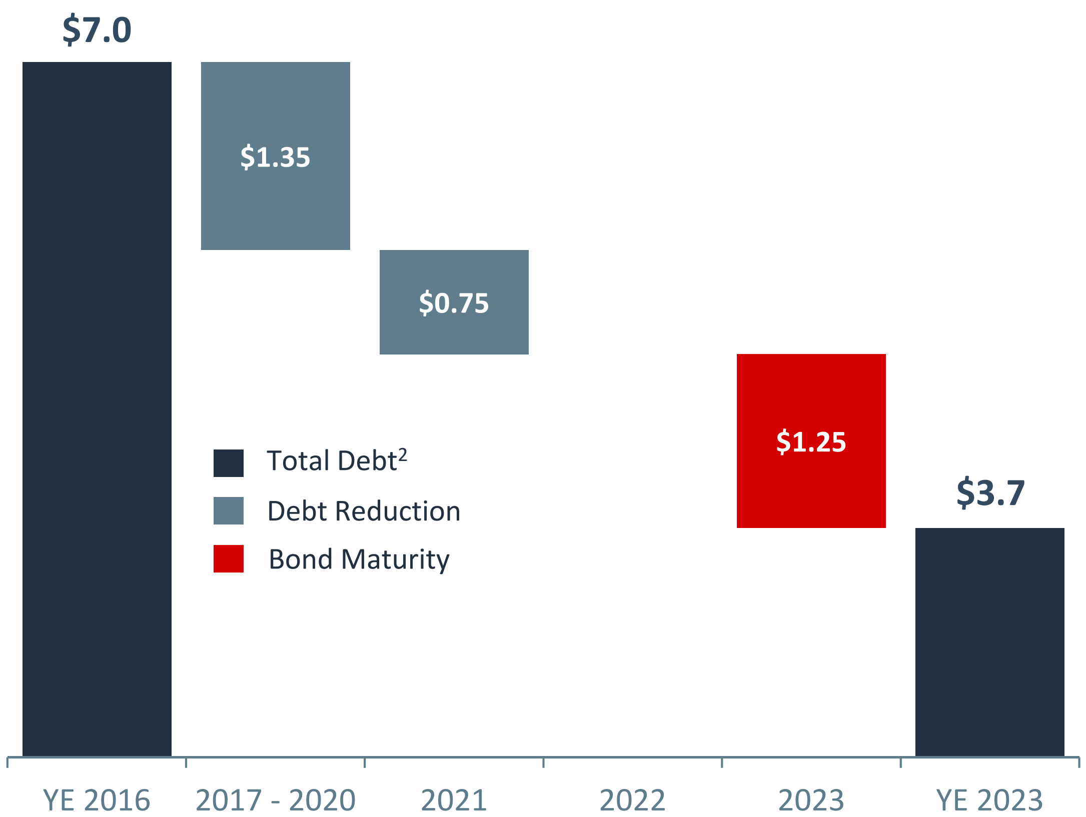
76% Reinvestment[1,3] Ratio	$6.2 Bn Free Cash Flow[2,3]
$2.9 Bn Net Debt[3] Reduction	11% Net Debt to Cap[4,3]
$2.2 Bn Dividends Paid	124% Dividend Growth[5]

(1) Reinvestment Rate = Capex / Discretionary Cash Flow.
(2) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX.
(3) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(4) As of December 31, 2020.
(5) Based on indicated annual rate, as of December 31, 2020.

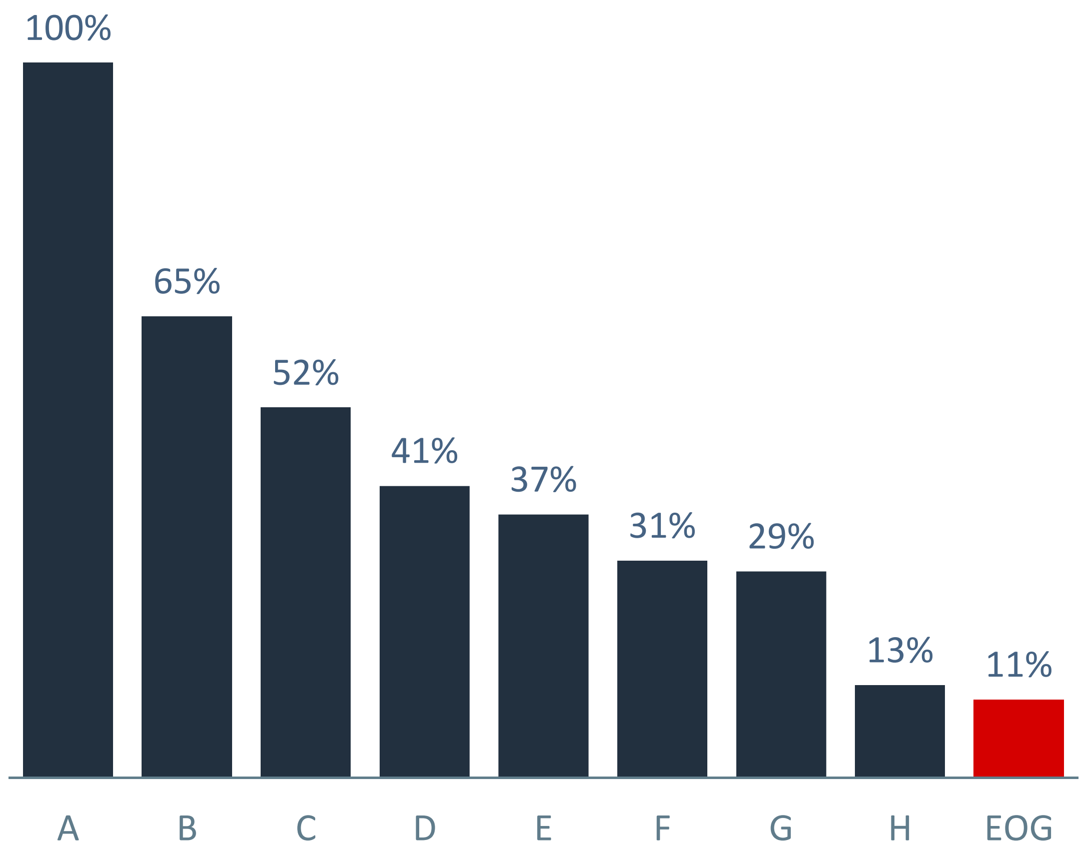
Committed to Strengthening the Balance Sheet

Low Net Debt[1] Protects Business Through Price Cycles

Target $3.3 Bn Debt Reduction From 2017 – 2023
$Bn



Peer Group Net Debt to Total Capitalization[3]



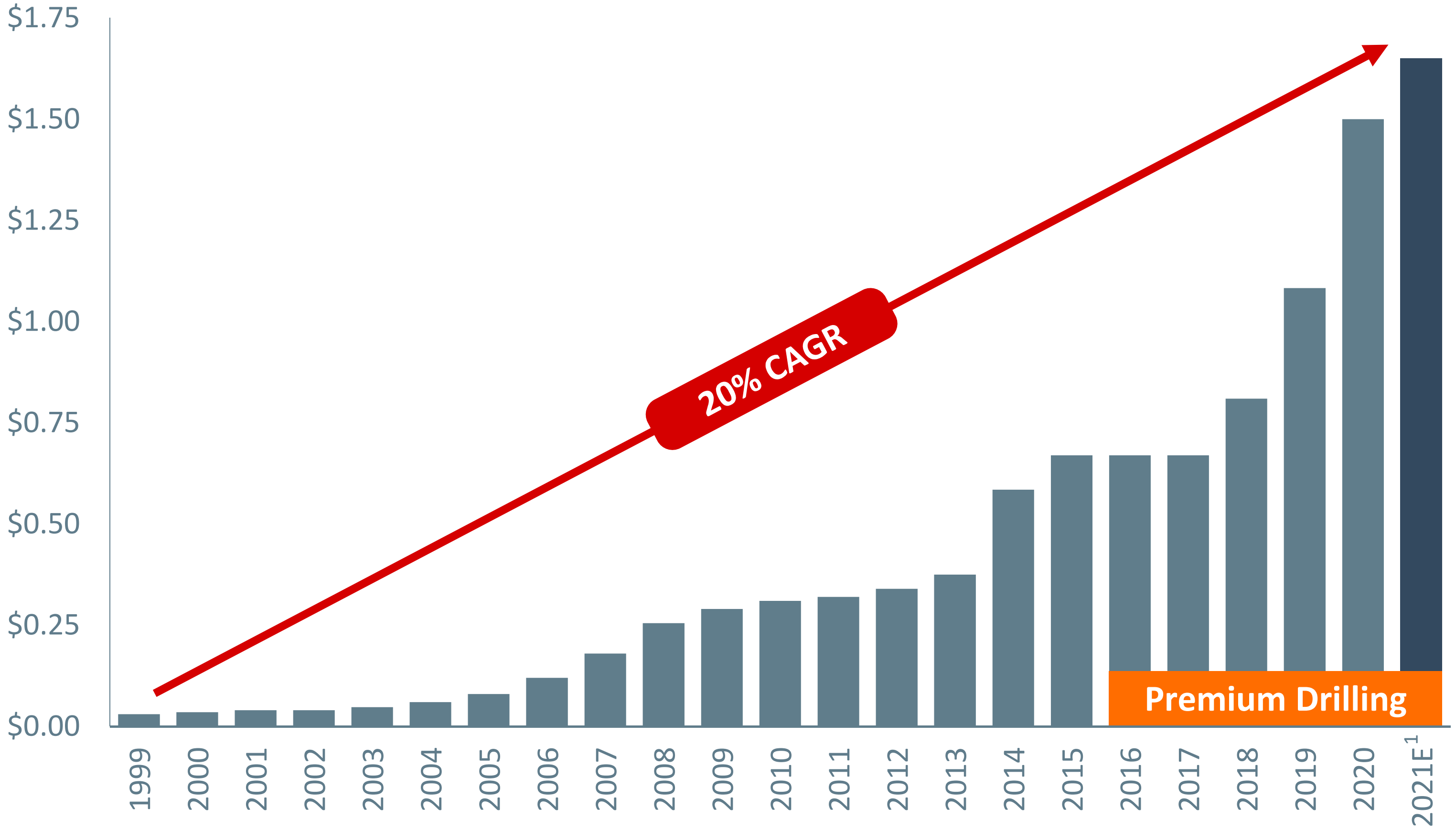
(1) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(2) Current and long-term debt.
(3) Source: Factset. Peers include APA, COP, DVN, FANG, HES, MRO, OXY, PXD. Last reported quarter as of February 25, 2021.

Sustainable Dividend Growth Through Price Cycles

Dividend Remains Primary Avenue to Return Capital to Shareholders

Sustainable, Growing Dividend

$ per Share

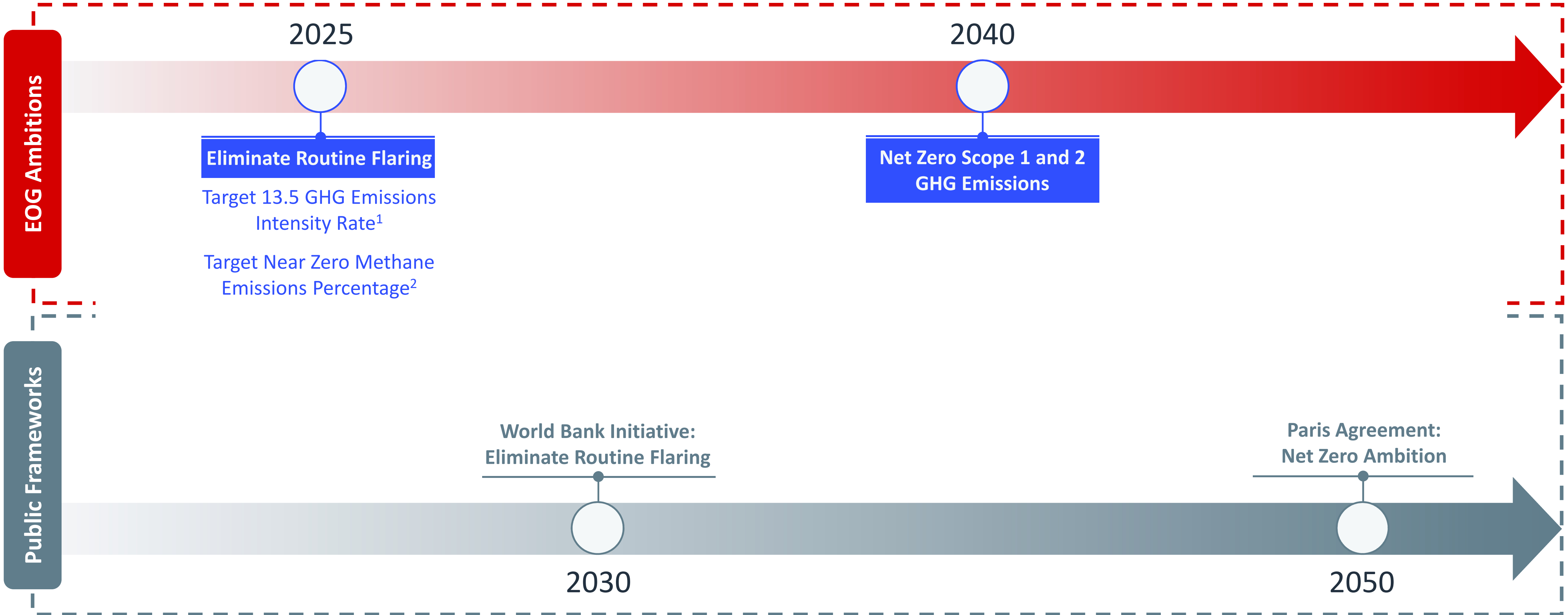


- **146% Dividend Growth[1] Since Switch to Premium Drilling**
- Strong Capital Efficiency Drives Higher Dividend Growth
- Sustainability of Dividend Determines Pace of Dividend Growth
- Dividend has Never Been Cut or Suspended

(1) Based on indicated annual rate, as of February 25, 2021.

Note: Dividends adjusted for 2-for-1 stock splits effective March 1, 2005 and March 31, 2014.

EOG Sustainability Ambitions



Dedicated to Being a Responsible Operator and Part of the Long-Term Energy Solution

(1) Metric tons of gross operated GHG emissions (Scope 1), on a CO2e basis, per Mboe of total gross operated U.S. production.
(2) Thousand cubic feet (Mcf) of gross operated methane emissions (Scope 1) per Mcf of total gross operated U.S. natural gas production.

EOG Culture Drives Sustainable Competitive Advantage

"Pleased but Not Satisfied"

Culture

- ✓ Rate-of-Return Driven
- ✓ Multi-Disciplinary Teamwork
- ✓ Every Employee is a Business Person First
- ✓ Decentralized / Non-Bureaucratic
- ✓ Innovative / Entrepreneurial
- ✓ Safety, Environment, & Community

Exploration — **Operations** — **Information Technology** — **Sustainability**

EOG Emerging From Downturn Stronger

Appendix

2021 Game Plan – Details

Increase Returns with Shift to Double Premium	- **Develop Wells that Earn Minimum 60% Direct ATROR[1,2] at $40 WTI** - **Lower Base Decline Rate** - **Target 5% Well Cost Reduction[3]** - $50 WTI Oil Price Required for 10% ROCE[2,5] in 2021
Maintain Production in Unbalanced Oil Market	- **Maintain Oil Production at ~440 Mbopd[4]** - **Leasing and Testing Across Numerous High-Impact Oil Plays** - Capital Budget of $3.9 Bn[4] • Fully Funded within Cash Flow at $32 WTI Oil • Complete ~500 Net Wells Focused on the Delaware Basin, Eagle Ford and Powder River Basin • Focused Investments in Exploration, Infrastructure and Emissions Reduction Projects
Generate Strong Free Cash Flow	- **Generate ~$2.4 Bn Free Cash Flow[6,2] at $50 WTI** - **Increased Dividend 10%[7]** - **Repaid $750 MM Bond in February 2021**

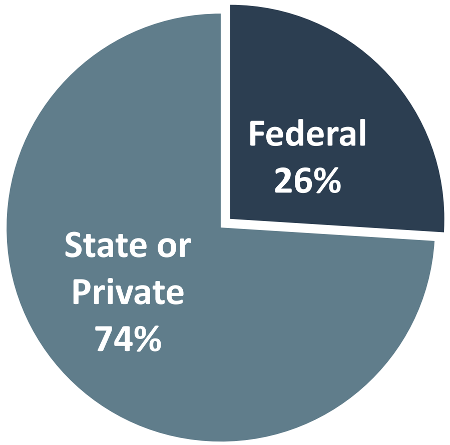
(1) Direct ATROR calculated using flat commodity prices of $40 WTI oil, $2.50 Henry Hub natural gas and $16 NGLs.
(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(3) Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback.
(4) Based on midpoint of full-year guidance as of February 25, 2021.
(5) Return on Capital Employed calculated using reported net income (GAAP).
(6) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX.
(7) Based on indicated annual rate, as of February 25, 2021.

Well Positioned to Navigate Evolving Regulatory Environment

Acreage with Existing Operations and Positive Alignment with Stakeholder Interests

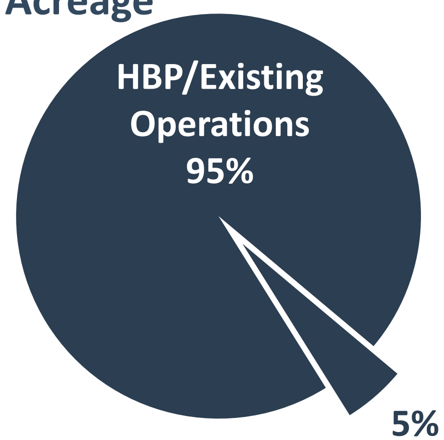
Total U.S Acreage[1]

3.8 MM Net Acres



Delaware Basin Federal Acreage

~190 M Net Acres



Anticipate Minimal Impact to Development Program

- No Expected Disruption to 2021-2023 Outlook
- ~1,700 Permits in Hand[2]
- Continue to Submit Permits for Approval

Current Federal Acreage with Existing Operations

- Current Regulatory Framework Accommodates Existing Operations
- 80% of Federal Acreage Held by Production (HBP)
- 95% of Delaware Basin Federal Acreage HBP

Strong Alignment with Stakeholder Interests

- Revenue from Federal Land Represent Significant Portion of New Mexico and Wyoming State Budgets
- Job Creation and Economic Benefits to Local Communities

(1) As of December 31, 2020. ~47% of Delaware Basin and ~72% of Powder River Basin acreage is on Federal land.

(2) ~680 permits in Delaware Basin and ~920 permits in Powder River Basin. ~54% of Delaware Basin and ~95% of Powder River Basin Premium locations are on Federal land. ~50% of Double Premium and ~47% of Premium locations are on Federal land. Received 10 Federal permits since January 20, 2021.

Lower Costs Drive Higher Margins

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 1Q	2020 2Q	2020 3Q	2020 4Q	2020 FY
Composite Average Wellhead Revenue per Boe	**$58.01**	**$30.66**	**$26.82**	**$35.58**	**$45.51**	**$38.79**	**$30.62**	**$14.99**	**$26.77**	**$30.39**	**$26.42**
Operating Costs per Boe											
Lease & Well	$6.53	$5.66	$4.53	$4.70	$4.89	$4.58	$4.14	$4.32	$3.45	$3.54	$3.85
Transportation	4.48	4.07	3.73	3.33	2.85	2.54	2.62	2.67	2.74	2.64	2.66
Gathering & Processing[1]	0.67	0.70	0.60	0.67	1.66	1.60	1.62	1.71	1.74	1.62	1.66
G&A[2]	1.85	1.66	1.70	1.87	1.63	1.64	1.44	2.32	1.89	1.54	1.75
Taxes Other than Income	3.49	2.02	1.71	2.45	2.94	2.68	1.98	1.42	1.93	1.54	1.73
Interest Expense, Net	0.93	1.14	1.37	1.23	0.93	0.62	0.56	0.96	0.81	0.72	0.74
Total Cash Cost per Boe (Excluding DD&A and Total Exploration Costs)	**$17.95**	**$15.25**	**$13.64**	**$14.25**	**$14.90**	**$13.66**	**$12.36**	**$13.40**	**$12.56**	**$11.60**	**$12.39**
Composite Average Margin per Boe (Excluding DD&A and Total Exploration Costs)	**$40.06**	**$15.41**	**$13.18**	**$21.33**	**$30.61**	**$25.13**	**$18.26**	**$1.59**	**$14.21**	**$18.79**	**$14.03**
DD&A per Boe	$18.43	$15.86	$17.34	$15.34	$13.09	$12.56	$12.57	$12.46	$12.49	$11.81	$12.32
Total Cost per Boe (Excluding Total Exploration Costs)	**$36.38**	**$31.11**	**$30.98**	**$29.59**	**$27.99**	**$26.22**	**$24.93**	**$25.86**	**$25.05**	**$23.41**	**$24.71**
Composite Average Margin per Boe (Excluding Total Exploration Costs)	**$21.63**	**($0.45)**	**($4.16)**	**$5.99**	**$17.52**	**$12.57**	**$5.69**	**($10.87)**	**$1.72**	**$6.98**	**$1.71**
Total Exploration Costs[3] per Boe	$0.70	$2.25	$2.12	$1.65	$1.33	$1.38	$1.22	$1.65	$1.57	$1.31	$1.42
Total Cost per Boe (Including DD&A and Total Exploration Costs)	**$37.08**	**$33.36**	**$33.10**	**$31.24**	**$29.32**	**$27.60**	**$26.15**	**$27.51**	**$26.62**	**$24.72**	**$26.13**
Composite Average Margin per Boe (Including DD&A and Total Exploration Costs)	**$20.93**	**($2.70)**	**($6.28)**	**$4.34**	**$16.19**	**$11.19**	**$4.47**	**($12.52)**	**$0.15**	**$5.67**	**$0.29**

(1) Increase in Gathering and Processing expenses from 2017 to 2018 is primarily due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, which required EOG to present certain processing fees as Gathering and Processing costs instead of as a deduction to natural gas revenues. See Note 1 to financial statements in EOG's 2020 Form 10-K.

(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.

(3) Total Exploration Costs includes Exploration, Dry Hole and Impairment Costs. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.

1Q & FY 2021 Guidance[1]

	Estimated Ranges (Unaudited) 1Q 2021				Full Year 2021			
Daily Sales Volumes								
Crude Oil and Condensate Volumes (MBbld)								
United States		418.0	-	428.0		433.0	-	444.0
Trinidad		1.6	-	2.4		1.0	-	1.8
Other International		0.0	-	0.2		0.0	-	0.2
Total		419.6	-	430.6		434.0	-	446.0
Natural Gas Liquids Volumes (MBbld)								
Total		125.0	-	135.0		130.0	-	170.0
Natural Gas Volumes (MMcfd)								
United States		1,095	-	1,155		1,100	-	1,200
Trinidad		200	-	230		180	-	220
Other International		15	-	25		15	-	25
Total		1,310	-	1,410		1,295	-	1,445
Crude Oil Equivalent Volumes (MBoed)								
United States		725.5	-	755.5		746.3	-	814.0
Trinidad		34.9	-	40.7		31.0	-	38.5
Other International		2.5	-	4.4		2.5	-	4.4
Total		762.9	-	800.6		779.8	-	856.9
Capital Expenditures[2] ($MM)	$	900	- $	1100	$	3,700	- $	4,100
Operating Costs								
Unit Costs ($/Boe)								
Lease and Well	$	3.60	- $	4.30	$	3.50	- $	4.20
Transportation Costs	$	2.60	- $	3.00	$	2.65	- $	3.05
Gathering and Processing	$	1.75	- $	1.85	$	1.65	- $	1.85
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	$	12.60	- $	13.10	$	11.70	- $	12.70
General and Administrative	$	1.60	- $	1.70	$	1.50	- $	1.60

	Estimated Ranges (Unaudited) 1Q 2021				Full Year 2021			
Expenses ($MM)								
Exploration and Dry Hole	$	35	- $	45	$	140	- $	180
Impairment	$	45	- $	95	$	255	- $	295
Capitalized Interest	$	5	- $	10	$	25	- $	30
Net Interest	$	45	- $	50	$	180	- $	185
Taxes Other Than Income (% of Wellhead Revenue)		6.0%	-	8.0%		6.5%	-	7.5%
Income Taxes								
Effective Rate		21%	-	26%		21%	-	26%
Deferred Ratio		-5%	-	5%		0%	-	15%
Pricing[3]								
Crude Oil and Condensate ($/Bbl)								
Differentials								
United States - above (below) WTI	$	(0.80)	- $	1.20	$	(0.55)	- $	1.45
Trinidad - above (below) WTI	$	(11.50)	- $	(9.50)	$	(12.40)	- $	(10.40)
Other International - above (below) WTI	$	(21.00)	- $	(15.00)	$	(19.20)	- $	(17.20)
Natural Gas Liquids								
Realizations as % of WTI		43%	-	55%		38%	-	50%
Natural Gas ($/Mcf)								
Differentials								
United States - above (below) NYMEX Henry Hub	$	1.75	- $	4.25	$	(0.25)	- $	1.25
Realizations								
Trinidad	$	$3.10	- $	$3.60	$	$3.10	- $	$3.60
Other International	$	$5.45	- $	$5.95	$	$5.20	- $	$6.20

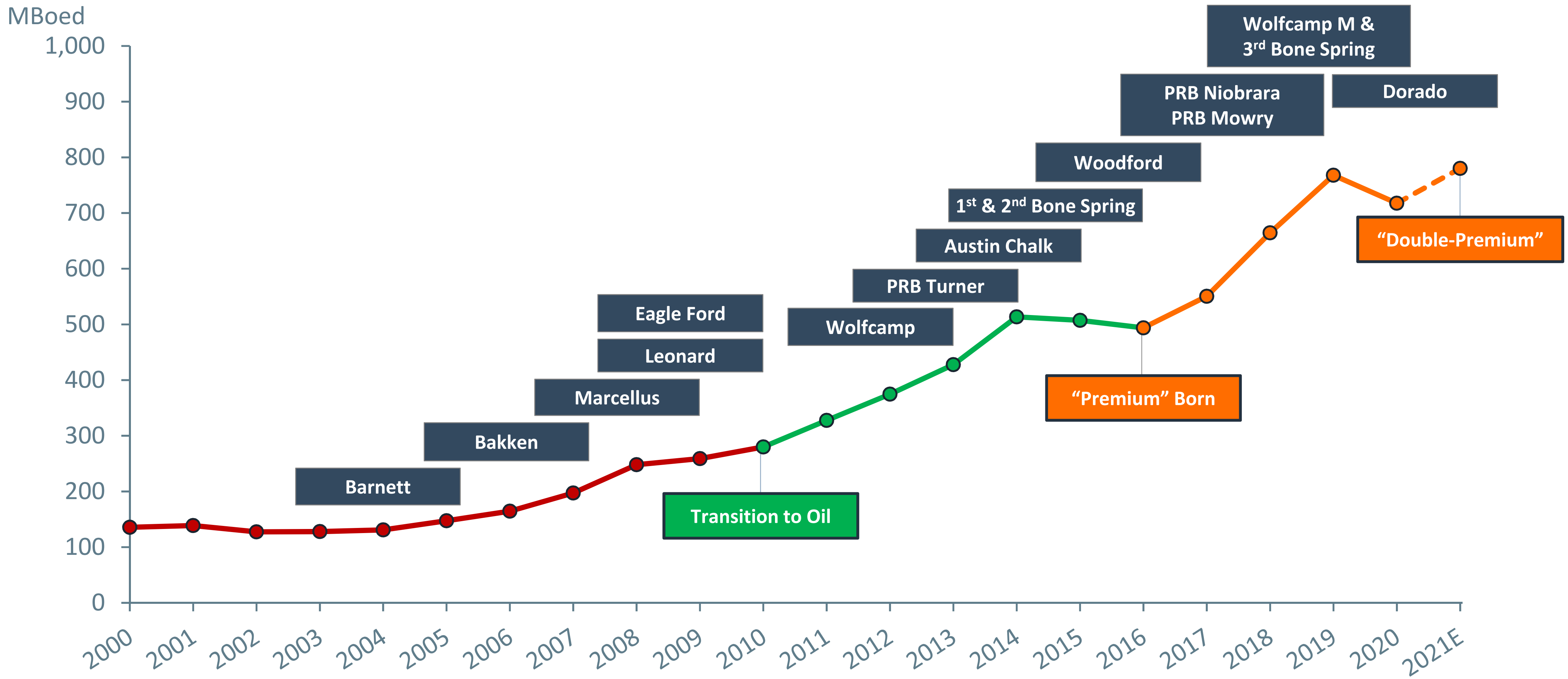
(1) See related discussion on page 56 of reconciliation schedules.
(2) The capital expenditures forecast includes expenditures for Exploration and Development Drilling, Facilities, Leasehold Acquisitions, Capitalized Interest, Exploration Costs, Dry Hole Costs. and Other Property, Plant and Equipment. The forecast excludes Property Acquisitions, Asset Retirement Costs and any Non-Cash Transactions. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(3) EOG bases United States and Trinidad crude oil and condensate price differentials upon the West Texas Intermediate crude oil price at Cushing, Oklahoma, using the simple average of the NYMEX settlement prices for each trading day within the applicable calendar month. EOG bases United States natural gas price differentials upon the natural gas price at Henry Hub, Louisiana, using the simple average of the NYMEX settlement prices for the last three trading days of the applicable month.

EOG Culture Drives Sustainable Competitive Advantage

- Internal Prospect Generation
- Early Mover Advantage
- Best Rock / Best Plays
- Low-Cost Acreage
- Most Prolific U.S. Horizontal Wells

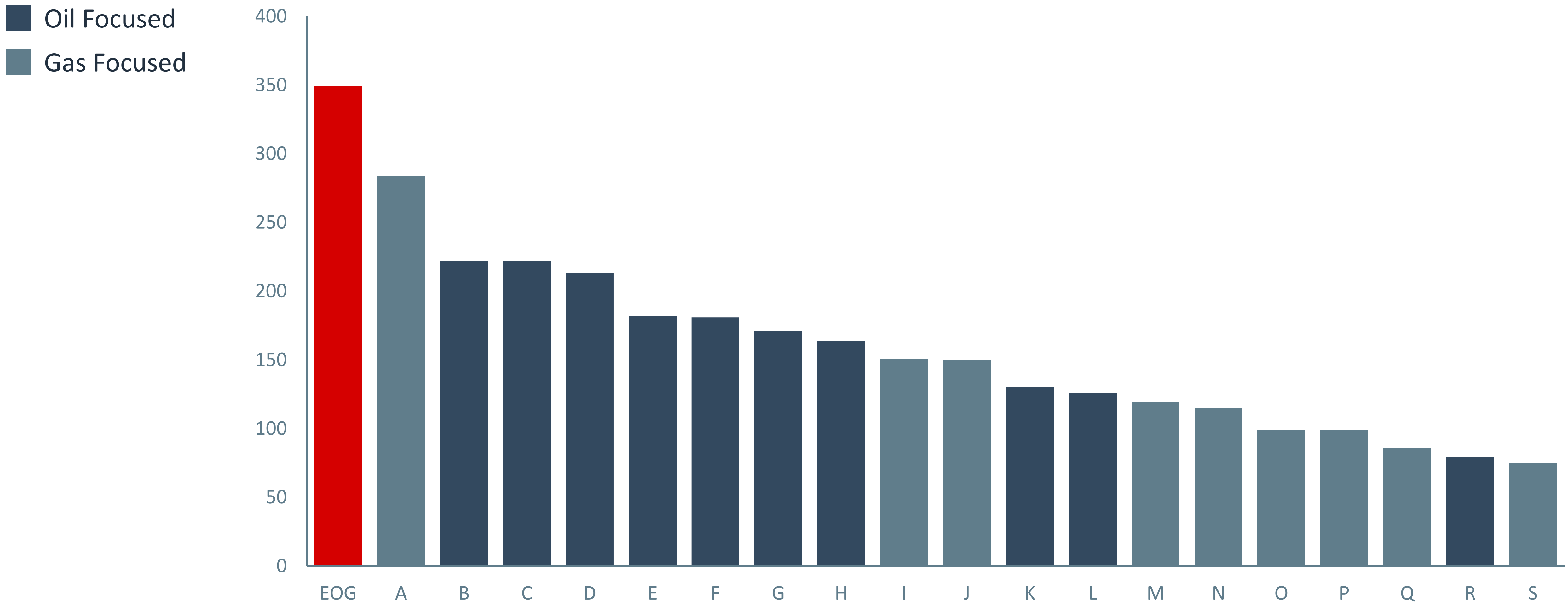
Return-Focused Organic Growth Driven by Exploration

Capturing First Mover Advantage of High-Quality Rock at Low Cost



EOG Continued Leading the "Thousand Club" in 2020

Number of Wells with 30-Day Peak Rate > 1,000 Boed



Source: Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Thousand Club includes wells with peak 30-day production over 1,000 Boed.
Represents 6,219 out of 20,215 wells with initial production in 2020.
Companies: AR, CHKAQ, CLR, COG, COP, CVX, CXO, DVN, FANG, HES, MRO, OVV, OXY, PE, PXD, RRC, TOU, WPX, and XOM.

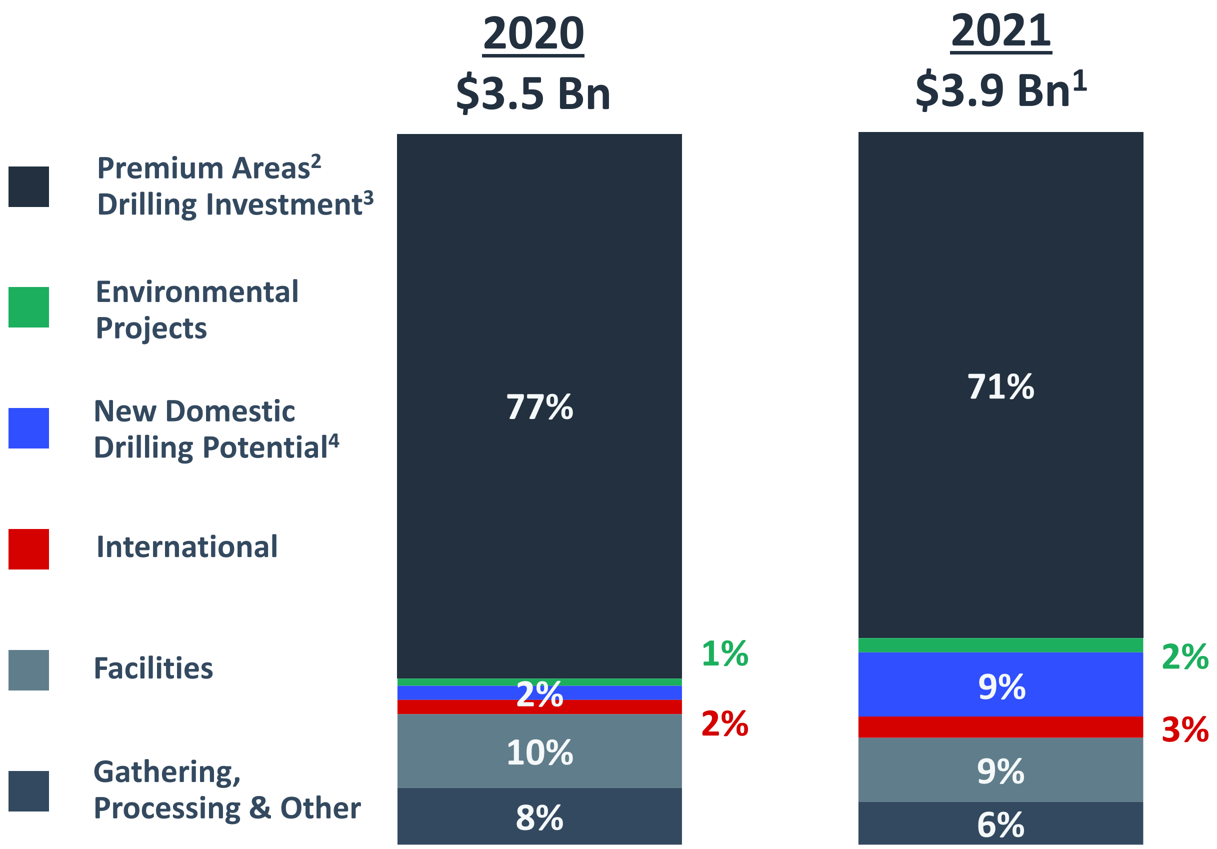
EOG Culture Drives Sustainable Competitive Advantage

- Low-Cost Operator
- Industry Leading Drilling & Completion Technology
- Proven Track Record of Execution
- High Realized Product Prices
- Self-Sourcing Materials & Services

2021 Capital Budget Focused on Improving Returns

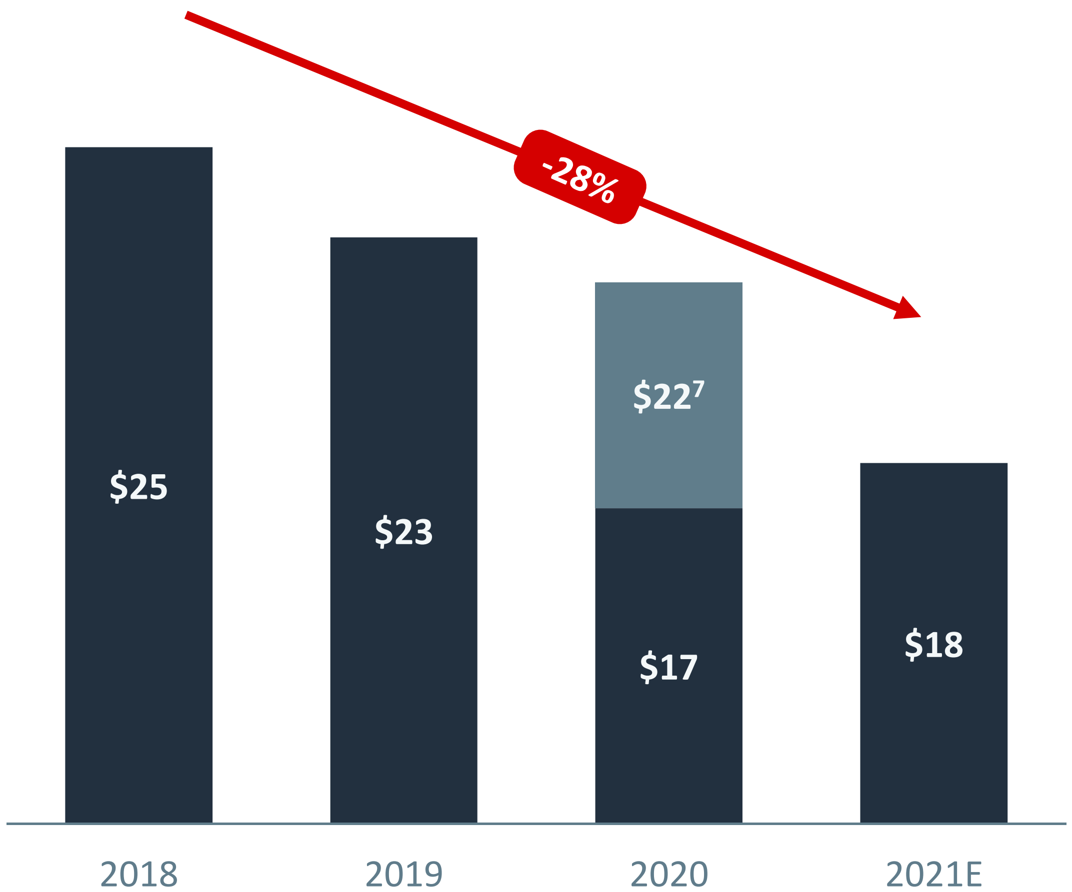
2021 Plan Does Not Change with Higher Oil Price

Capital Program Funds Current and Future Potential Growth



Strong Capital Efficiency[5,6] on Total Capital Program

$M per Boepd Added

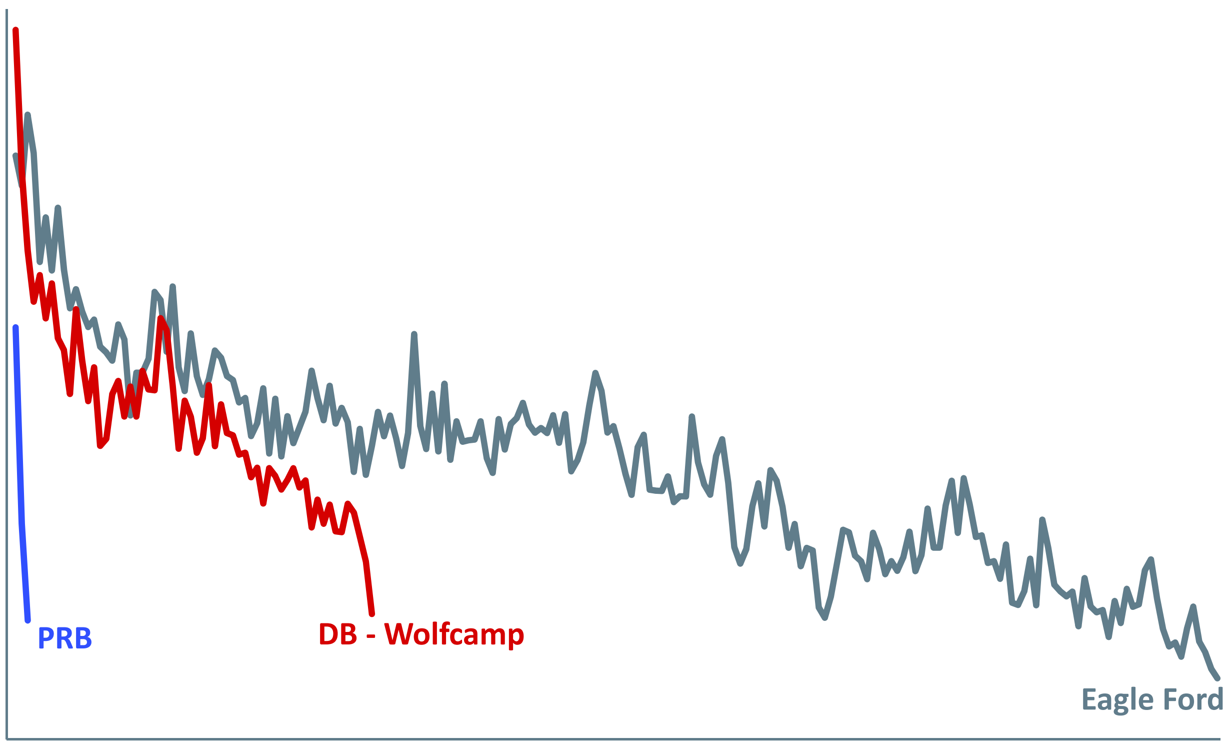


(1) Based on midpoint of full-year 2021 guidance, as of February 25, 2021.
(2) Premium areas include net prospective acreage disclosed in the Eagle Ford, Delaware Basin, Powder River Basin, Dorado, Bakken/Three Forks, DJ Basin and Woodford Oil Window.
(3) Drilling investment includes leasing, exploration and development expenditures.
(4) Capital spend for new domestic drilling potential includes leasing, exploration and development expenditures outside of Premium Areas.
(5) Capital Efficiency = amount of capital necessary to replace base decline and add new production in a calendar year. Base decline calculated on a full-year average basis.
(6) Reflects 24% base decline rate for full-year 2020 total production. Base decline rate for full-year 2020 oil production is 28%. 2021 capital efficiency is calculated adding back 44 MBoed of shut-in volumes in 2020.
(7) Capital efficiency unadjusted for 44 Mboed of shut-in volumes in 2020.

New Premium Plays Get Better Faster

EOG Culture Compounds the Impact of Innovation

Total Well Cost
($/ft)[1]



Well Count

Embrace Change and Challenge Everything

- Pleased But Not Satisfied

Decentralized Structure

- Leverage Innovation and Efficiencies Simultaneously Across Multiple Plays

Take Advantage of Learnings from Other Plays

- Open Communication of New Ideas
- New Plays Build on Existing Institutional Knowledge and Best Practices

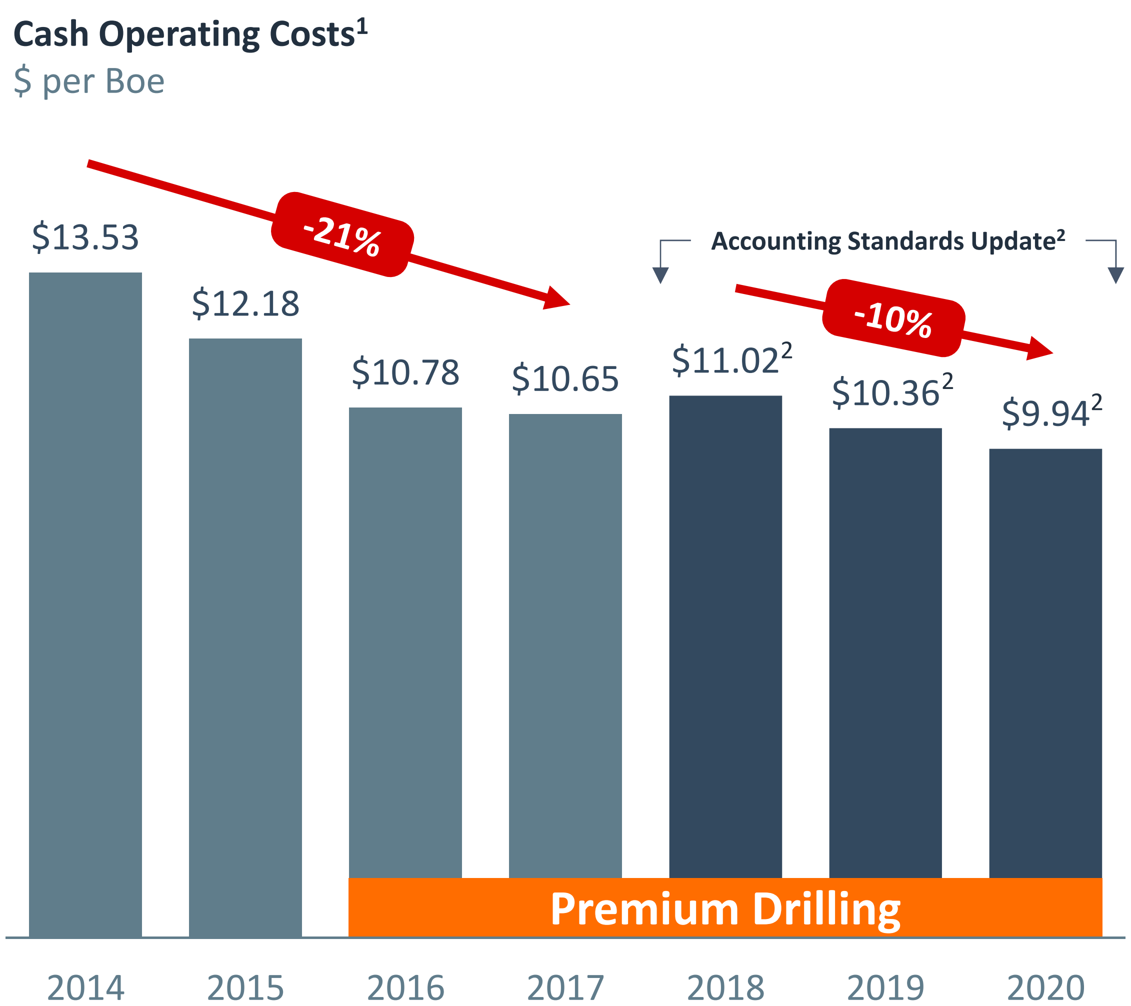
Sustainable Cost Reductions Through Cycles

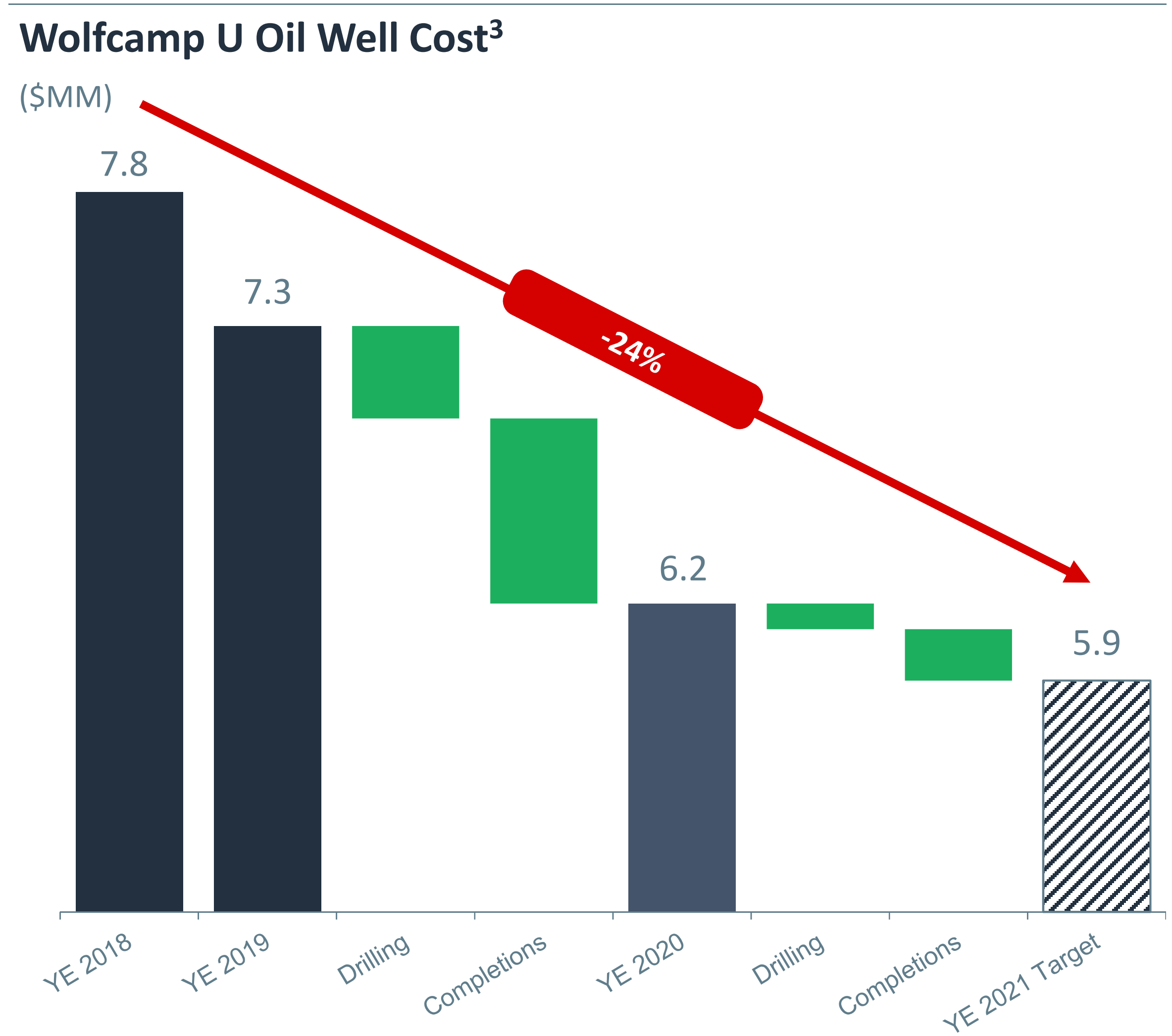
- ~75% of Reductions in 2020 Due to EOG Innovation and Efficiencies
- ~25% of Reductions Due to Cyclical Service Costs

(1) Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback.

Low Cost Structure

Relentless Focus on Sustainable Operating and Well Cost Reductions





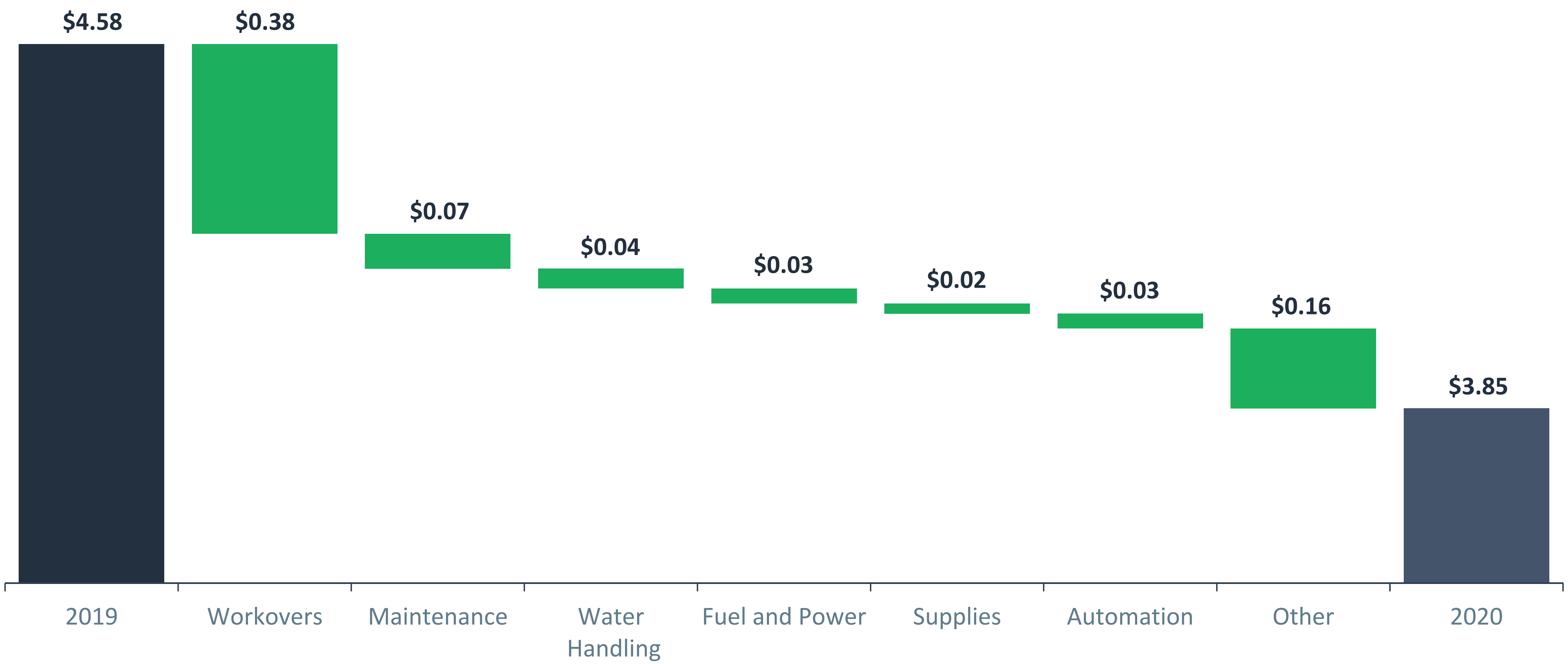
(1) *Total LOE, Transportation, Gathering and Processing and G&A expense.*

(2) *Reflects Increase in Gathering and Processing expenses primarily due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2014-09 beginning in 2018, which required EOG to present certain processing fees as Gathering and Processing costs instead of as a deduction to natural gas revenues. In 2018, the adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2014-09 added $0.78/Boe to Gathering and Processing expense. See Note 1 to financial statements in EOG's 2020 Form 10-K.*

(3) *Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. Normalized to 7,500' lateral.*

LOE Reduction Driven by Sustainable Efficiency Improvements

Lease Operating Expense (LOE)
($/BOE)



EOG's Diversified Marketing Options Provide Pricing Advantage & Flow Assurance

EOG Marketing Strategy

Control

EOG Firm Capacity Provides Flow Assurance

Flexibility

Multiple Transportation Options in Each Basin

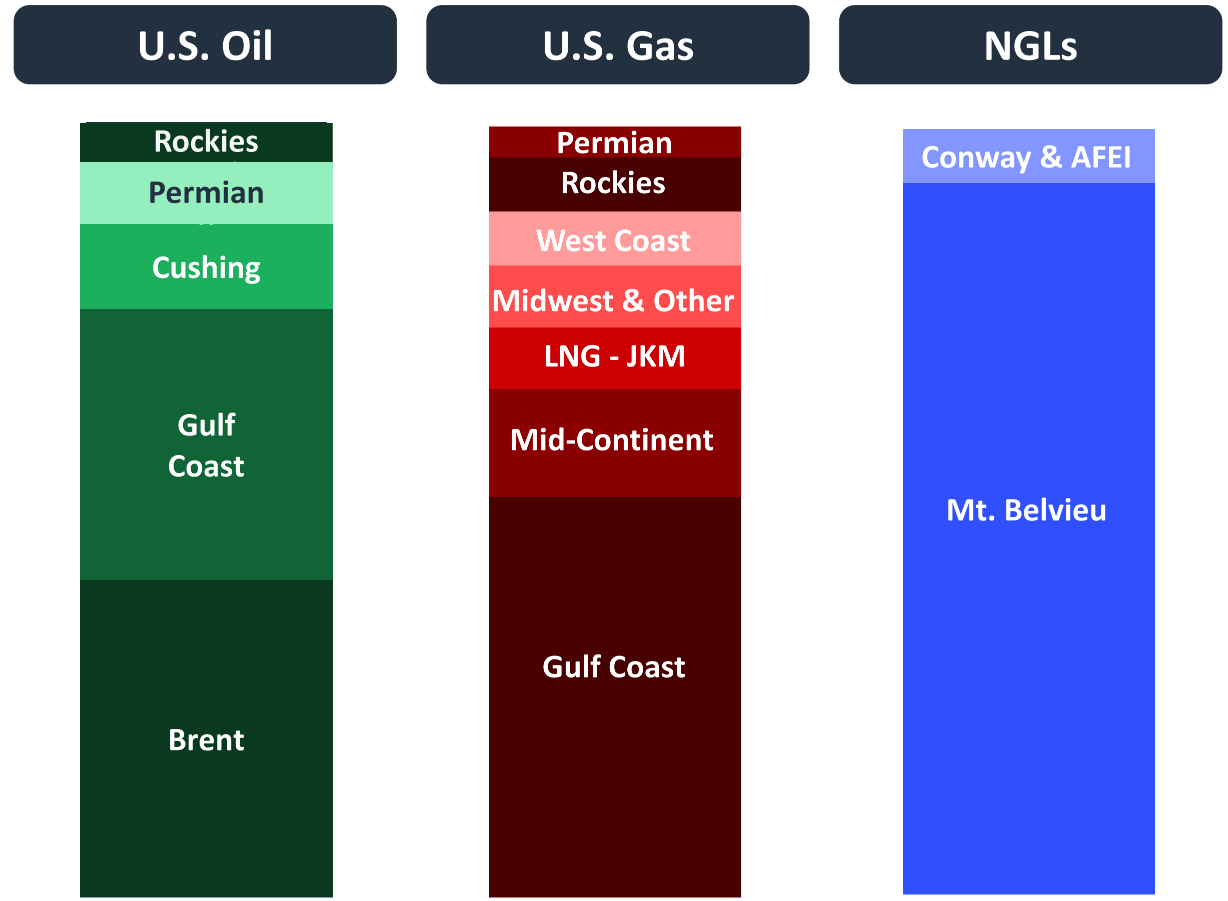
Diversification

Access to Multiple Markets to Maximize Margins

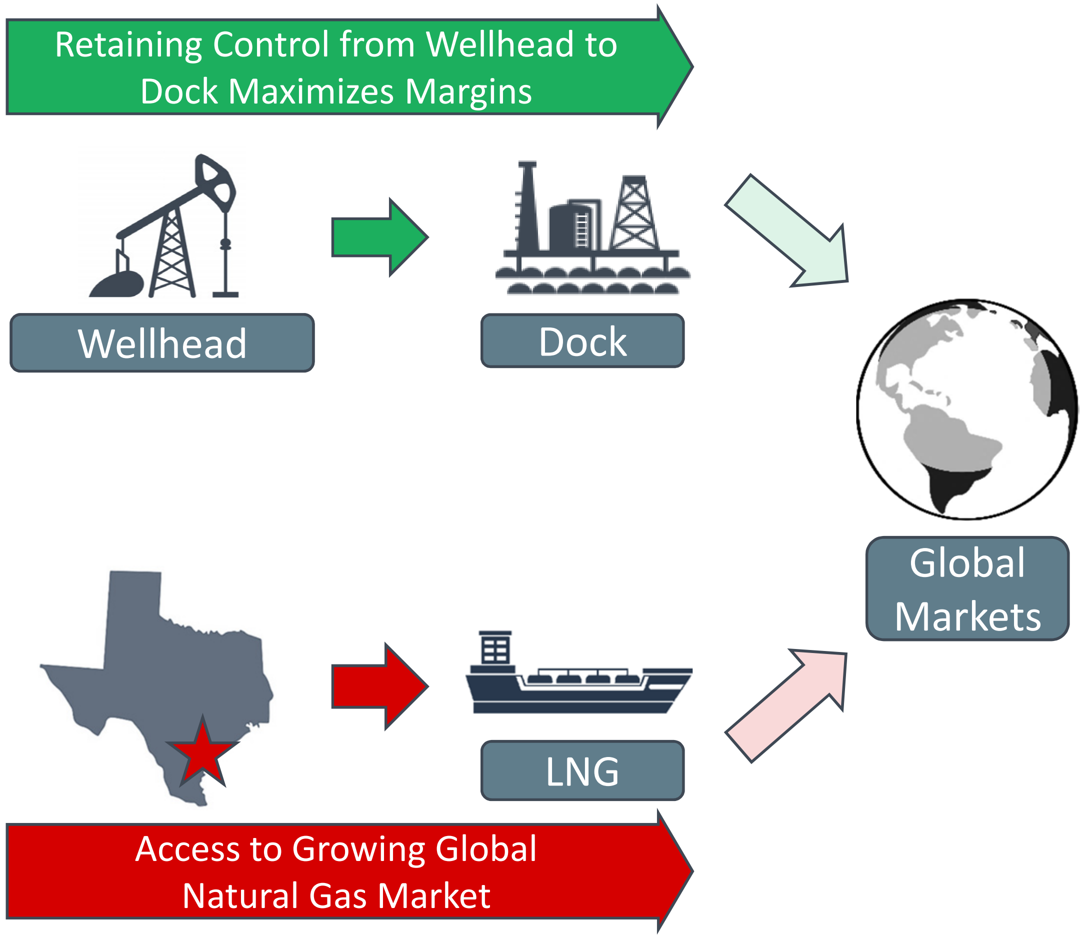
Duration

Avoid Long-Term, High-Cost Commitments

2021 EOG Estimated Sales Markets



Oil & Natural Gas Export Capacity Adds Access to New International Markets



EOG Uniquely Positioned in the U.S. Oil Market

- High Quality Crude Oil
  - 45° API Average
  - Reliable & Consistent Delivery
- Low-Cost Pipeline Transportation and Tank Storage Capacity in Key Marketing Segments
- Export Capacity Increases from 100 MBopd in 2020 to 250 MBopd in 2021
- Maintain Diversified Sales to Domestic Refiners

Gas Supply Agreements (GSA) for LNG Exports

- 15-Year GSA for 140,000 MMBtu per day Started in 2020 and Grows to 440,000 MMBtu per day
- Linked to LNG Price (Japan Korea Marker) and Henry Hub

Operations

EOG Realizes Higher Oil Prices than Peers

U.S. Crude Oil and Condensate Price Realization vs. Peers[1]

($ per Bbl)

$2.40 per Bbl
EOG Average Advantage

	4Q 2018	1Q 2019	2Q 2019	3Q 2019	4Q 2019	1Q 2020	2Q 2020	3Q 2020	4Q 2020
EOG	$59.37	$56.11	$61.01	$56.67	$57.14	$46.97	$20.40[2]	$40.19	$41.86
Peers[1]	$54.10	$52.18	$57.94	$54.57	$55.42	$44.60	$21.85	$37.86	$39.58[3]

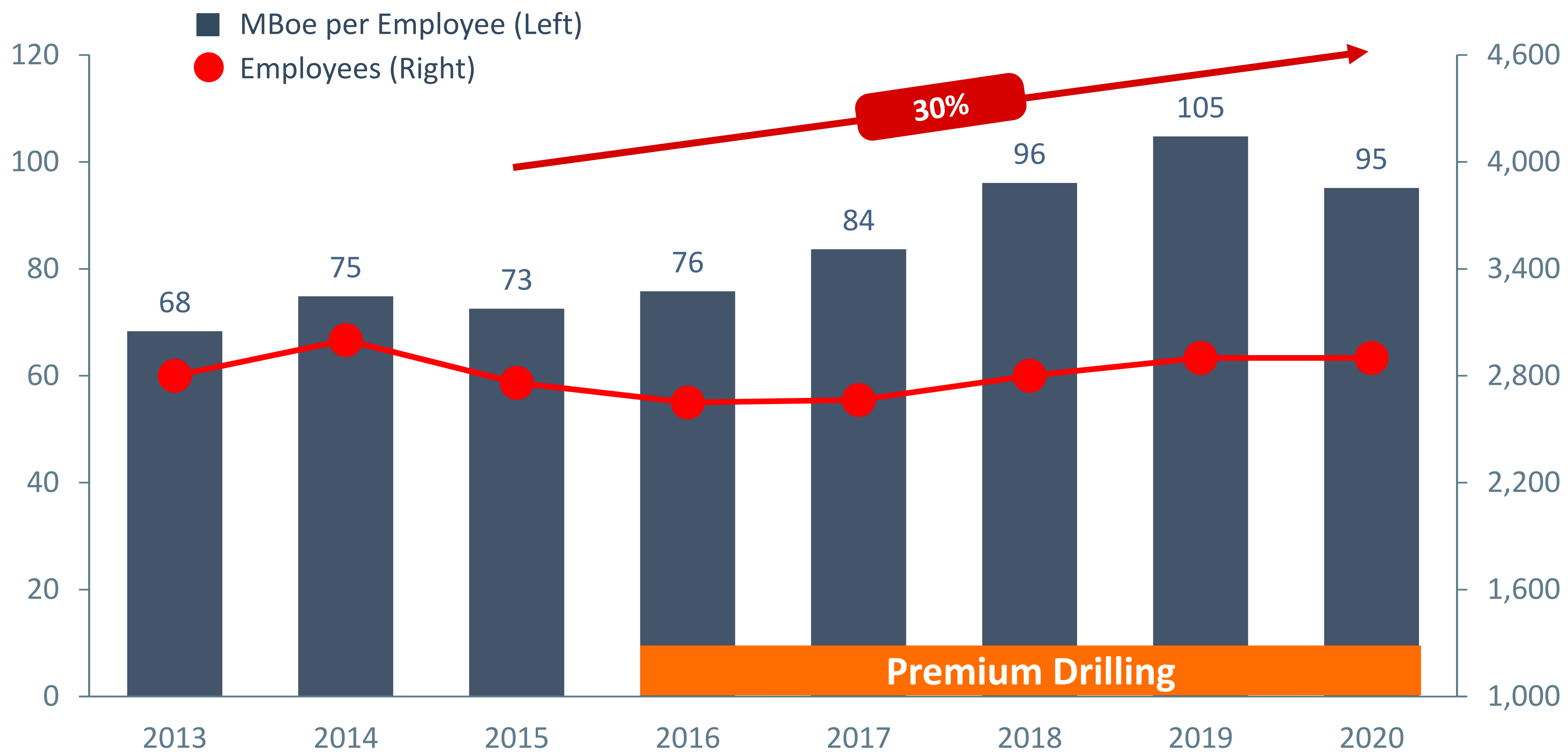
(1) Difference in U.S. crude oil and condensate price realization between EOG and peer average. Peers include APA, COP, CXO, DVN, FANG, HES, MRO, NBL, OXY, PXD. CXO replaced APC beginning 3Q 2019. FANG replaced NBL beginning 4Q 2020. Source: Company filings.

(2) Fixed-Price Contracts to Mitigate 2Q 2020 Volatility Lowered Realized Price by ~$4.70.

(3) 4Q 2020 peer average includes APA, COP, DVN, FANG, HES, MRO, PXD, OXY.

Innovative Employees Power Productivity Advancements

EOG Production per Employee and Total Employees



Source: FactSet.

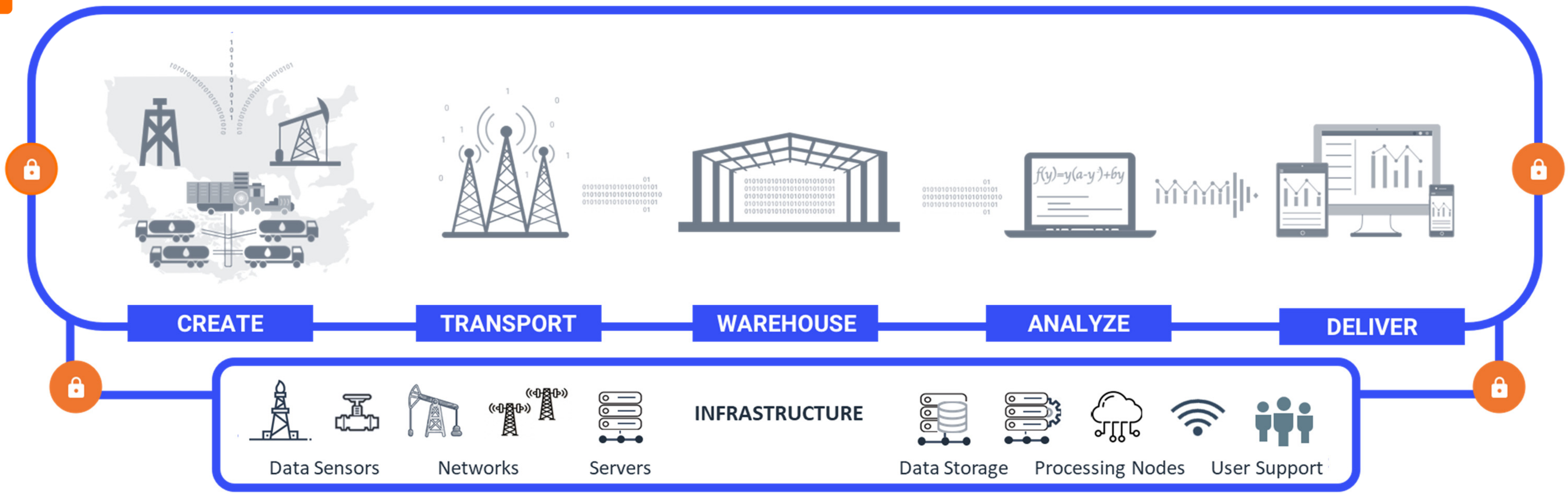
EOG Culture Drives Sustainable Competitive Advantage

Culture

- Exploration
- Operations
- Information Technology
- Sustainability

- Real-Time Data-Driven Decision Making
- Large Proprietary Integrated Data Warehouses
- Predictive Analytics
- 140+ In-House Desktop & Mobile Apps
- Fast & Continuous Tech Advancement

Owning Data from Creation to Delivery℠ via 140+ Apps EOG's Supply Chain of Data:

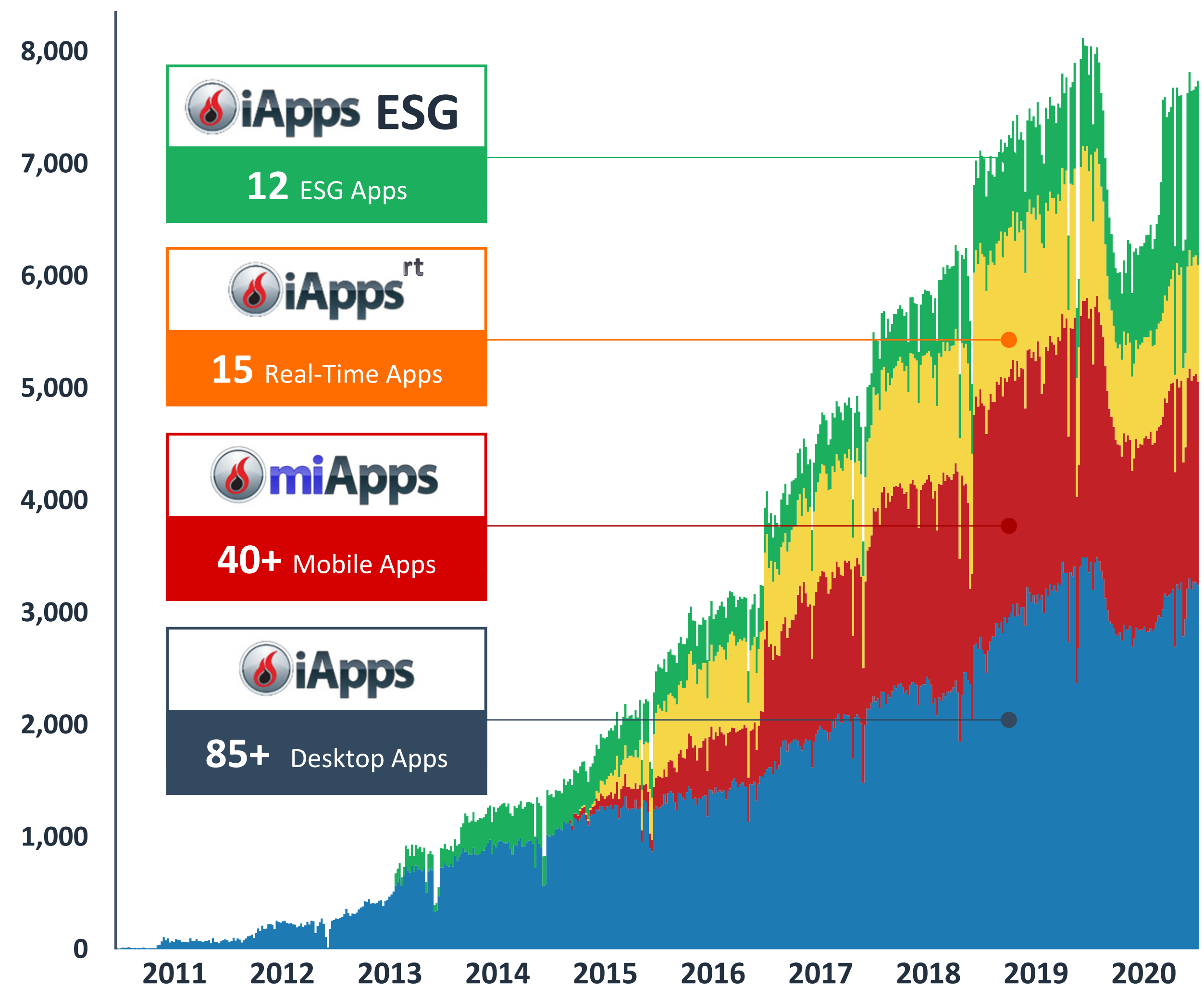


Enables EOG to Operate as a Real-Time, Mobile and Transparent Company

Info. Tech.

Leveraging EOG’s Supply Chain of Data for ESG

Weekly Utilization Rate



EOG Culture Drives Sustainable Competitive Advantage

Culture

- Exploration
- Operations
- Information Technology
- **Sustainability**

- Commitment to Safety, Environment and our Communities
- Commitment to Ethical Conduct
- Collaborative and Inclusive Culture
- Compensation Tied to ESG Performance

Sustainability

Commitment to Sustainability: Measure and Deliver Results

eog

2019

EMISSIONS

- Methane intensity rate[1] **down 45%**
- GHG intensity rate[2] **down 16%**

WATER

- Decreased overall water intensity rate[3]
- Increased reuse water percentage to **34%**
- Fresh water use **down ~30%**

SAFETY

- Total recordable incident rate **down ~30%**
- Total lost time incident rate **down 24%**

2020

EMISSIONS

- Methane intensity rate[1] **down > 30%**
- GHG intensity rate[2] **down > 8%**

WATER

- Increased reuse water percentage to **~45%**
- Fresh water use **down > 40%**

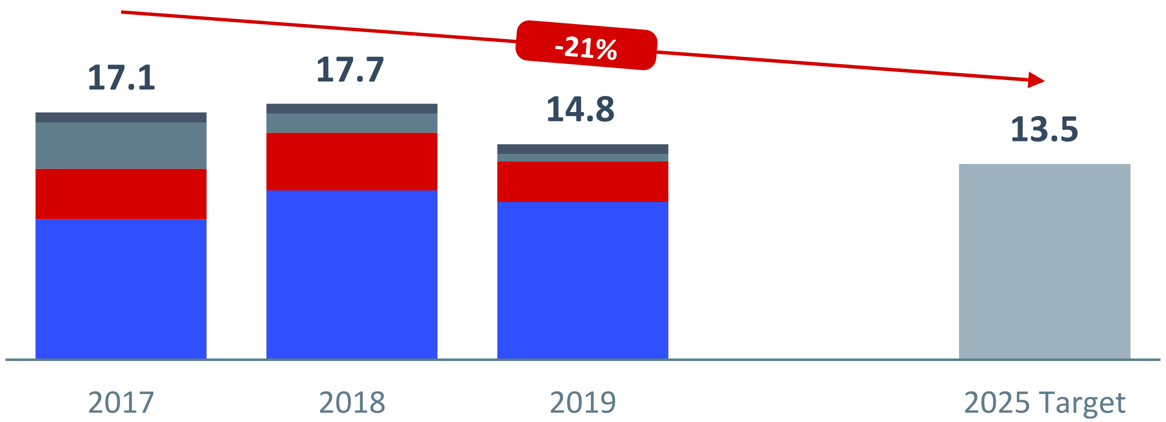
Executive Compensation Tied to ESG Performance

(1) Metric tons of gross operated GHG emissions (Scope 1) related to methane, on a CO2e basis, per Mboe of total gross operated U.S. production.
(2) Metric tons of gross operated GHG emissions (Scope 1), on a CO2e basis, per Mboe of total gross operated U.S. production.
(3) Total barrels of water used per Boe produced in U.S. operations

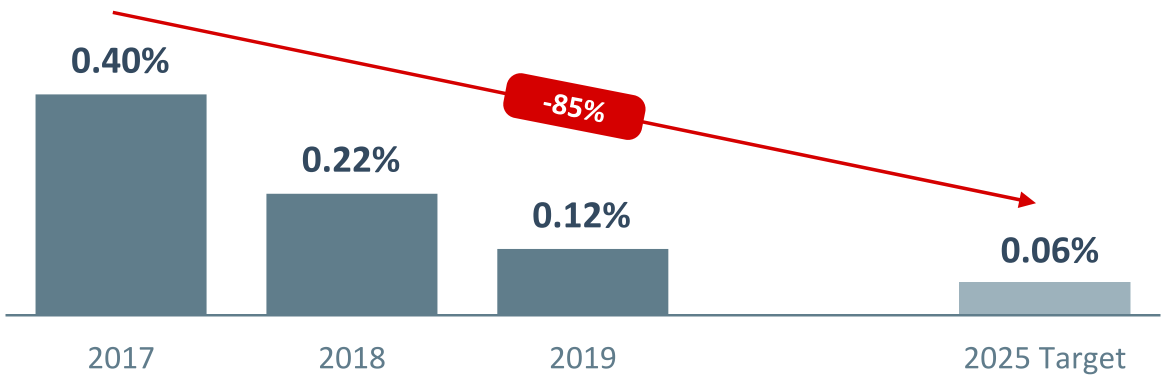
Sustainability

Applying Technology & Innovation to Reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

GHG Intensity Rate[1]



Methane Emissions Percentage[2]



GHG Reduction Initiatives by Source

Other (includes Fugitives)
- Company-wide Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) Inspections
- Drone-Enabled LDAR (Pilot Project)

Pneumatics
- Retrofit or Replace Methane-Emitting Controllers and Pumps

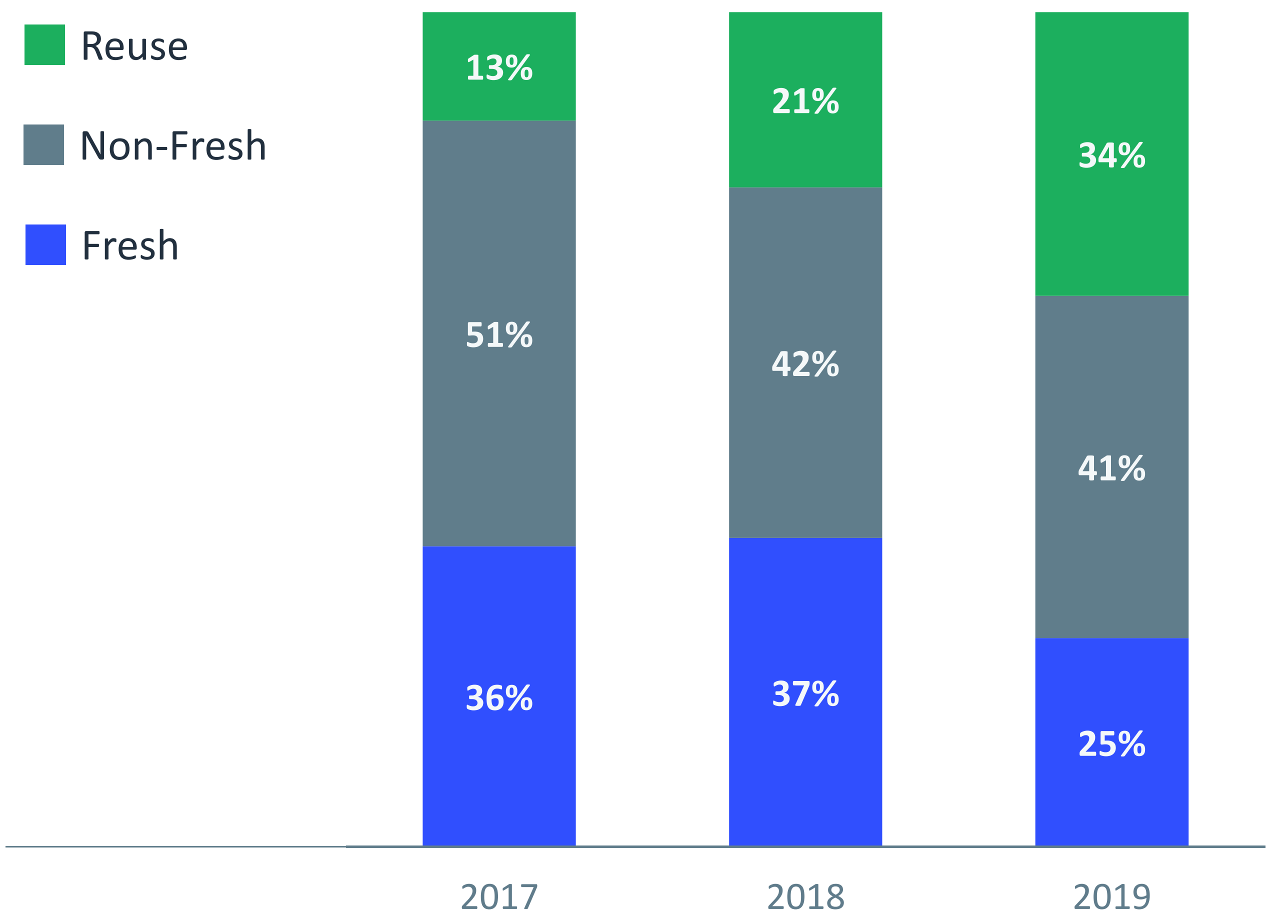
Flaring
- Pre-Plan and Build Natural Gas Infrastructure
- Tank Vapor Capture
- Closed-Loop Gas Capture (Pilot Project)

Combustion
- Electric-Powered Hydraulic Fracturing Fleets
- Solar-Powered Compression (Online 3Q 2020)

(1) Metric tons of gross operated GHG emissions (Scope 1), on a CO_2e basis, per Mboe of total gross operated U.S. production.
(2) Thousand cubic feet (Mcf) of gross operated methane emissions (Scope 1) per Mcf of total gross operated U.S. natural gas production.
Note: The data utilized in calculating these metrics is subject to certain reporting rules, regulatory reviews, definitions, calculation methodologies, adjustments and other factors. As a result, these metrics are subject to change from time to time, if updated data or other information becomes available. Any updates to these metrics will be set forth in materials posted to the Sustainability section of the EOG website.

EOG's Approach to Lower Fresh Water Intensity[1] and Costs

Sources of Water



Water Reuse Advantages:

- Minimizes Fresh Water Requirements
- Minimizes Produced Water Disposal
- Lowers Operating and Capital Costs

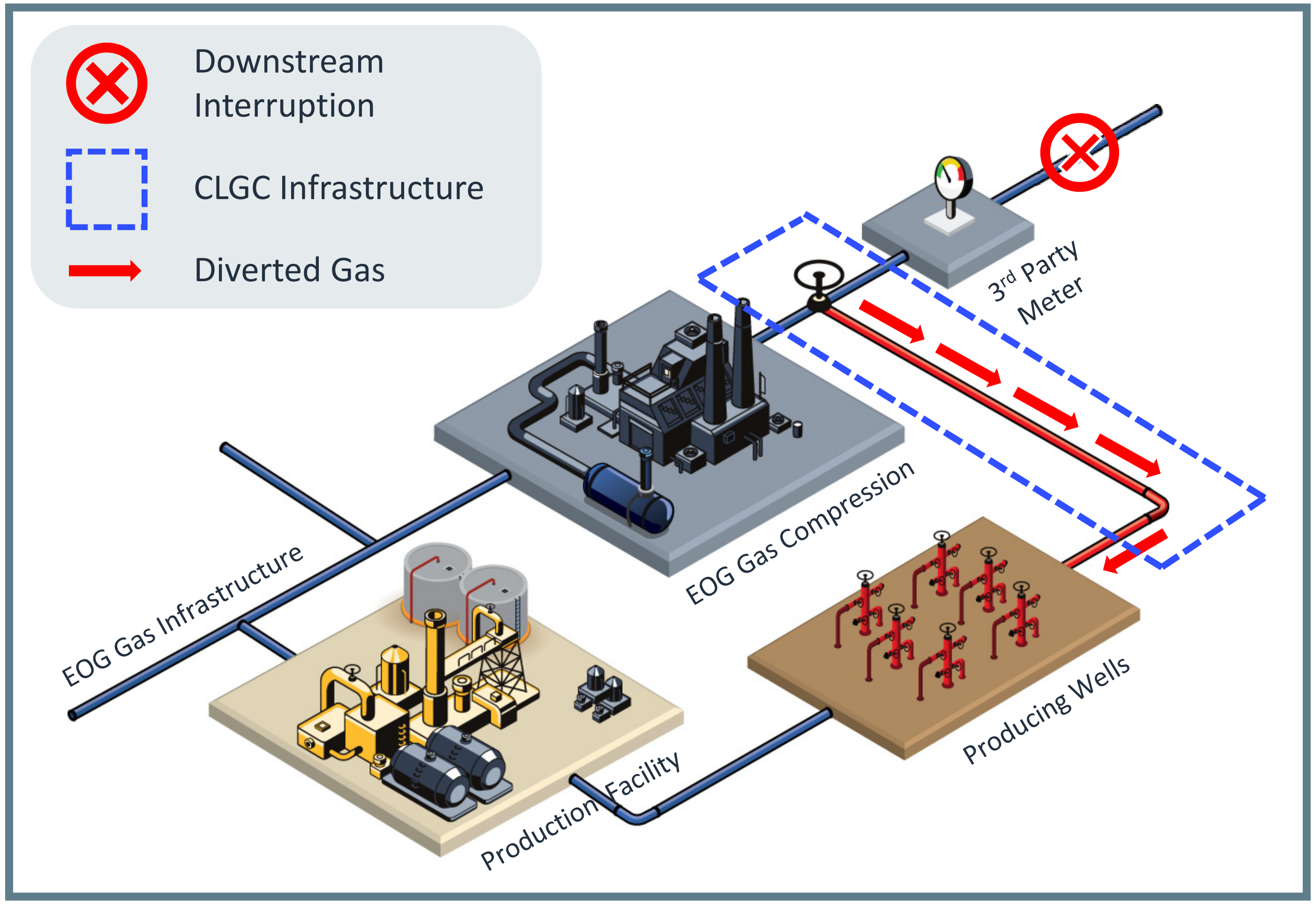
EOG Approach:

- **EVALUATE:** Study Unique Characteristics of Region, Including Full Life Cycle of Water and Available Sources of Water
- **INFRASTRUCTURE:** Invest in Water Transportation Infrastructure and Reuse Facilities to Cost-Effectively Facilitate Water Management
- **CULTURE:** Multi-Disciplinary Teams Apply Water-Related Best Practices Across Operating Areas
- **TECHNOLOGY:** Integrate Technology to Manage Water-Related Infrastructure as well as Evaluate Water-Related Risks, Opportunities and Reuse Economics

(1) Total barrels of fresh water used per Boe produced in U.S. operations.

Tackling GHG Emissions with Innovation - Flaring

Closed-Loop Gas Capture (CLGC)



Project Scope:

- Automated Flow Control to "Close Loop" Between Compression Station and Producing Wells

Targeted Impact:

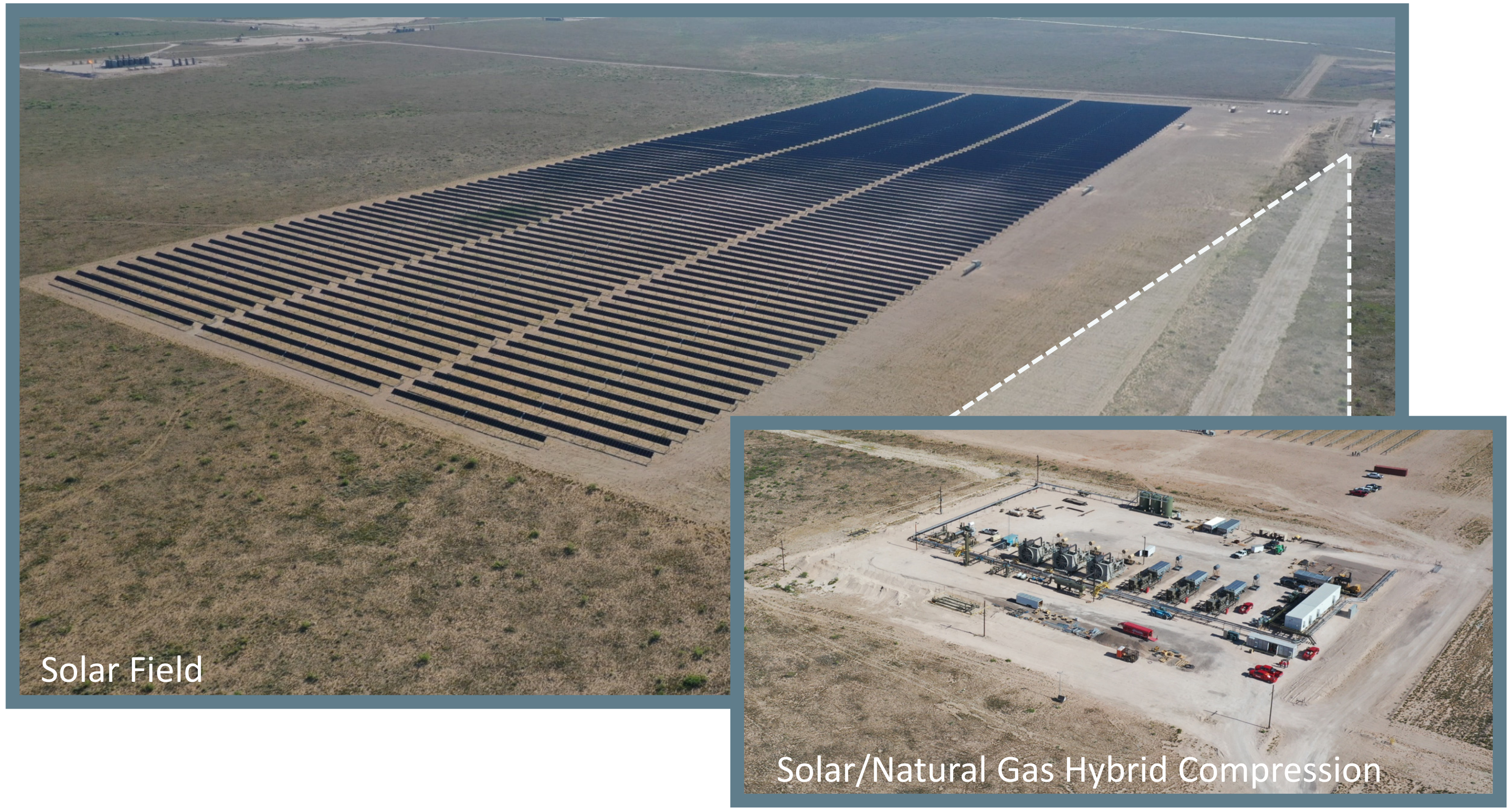
- Reduce Flaring and GHG Emissions Resulting from Downstream Interruptions by Temporarily Diverting and Reinjecting Gas into Existing Wells

- Revenue Uplift from Recovery of Natural Gas Volumes that Would Have Otherwise Been Flared

Sustainability

Tackling GHG Emissions with Innovation – Stationary Combustion

Solar-Powered Compression in the Delaware Basin


Solar Field
Solar/Natural Gas Hybrid Compression

Online 3Q 2020

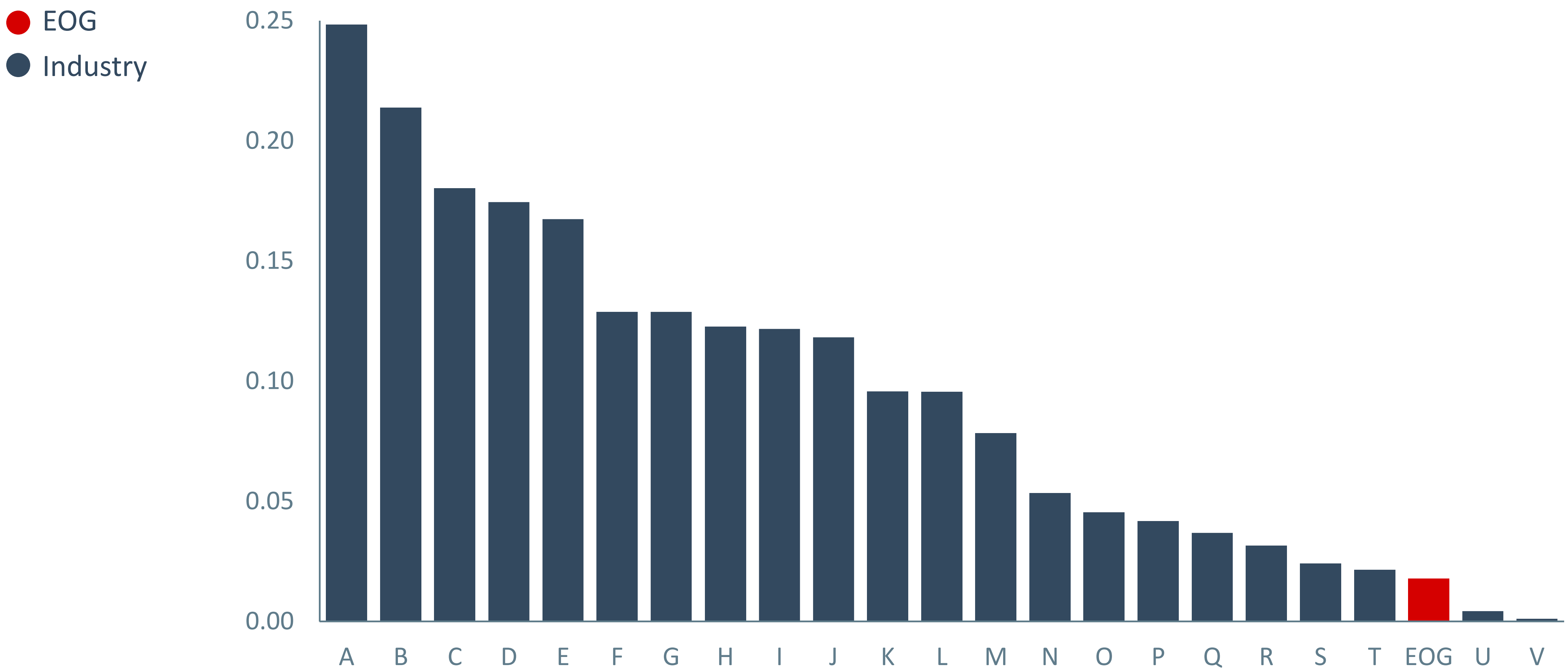
Project Scope:
- Power Electric Drive Compression with Solar/Natural Gas Hybrid Power Generation
- 8 MW Solar Field on 70 Acres in SE NM

Targeted Impact:
- Operating Expense and GHG Emissions Reductions

EOG's Sustainable Power Group Focused on Positive-Return Emissions Reduction Projects

EOG Among Industry Leaders in Capturing Produced Gas

Texas Flaring Intensity[1]



(1) Wellhead flared gas volumes (Mcf/d) per Mbo/d of gross Texas oil production, November 2018 – October 2019. Operators with gross Texas oil production of more than 50,000 barrels of oil per day.
Source: Texas Railroad Commission

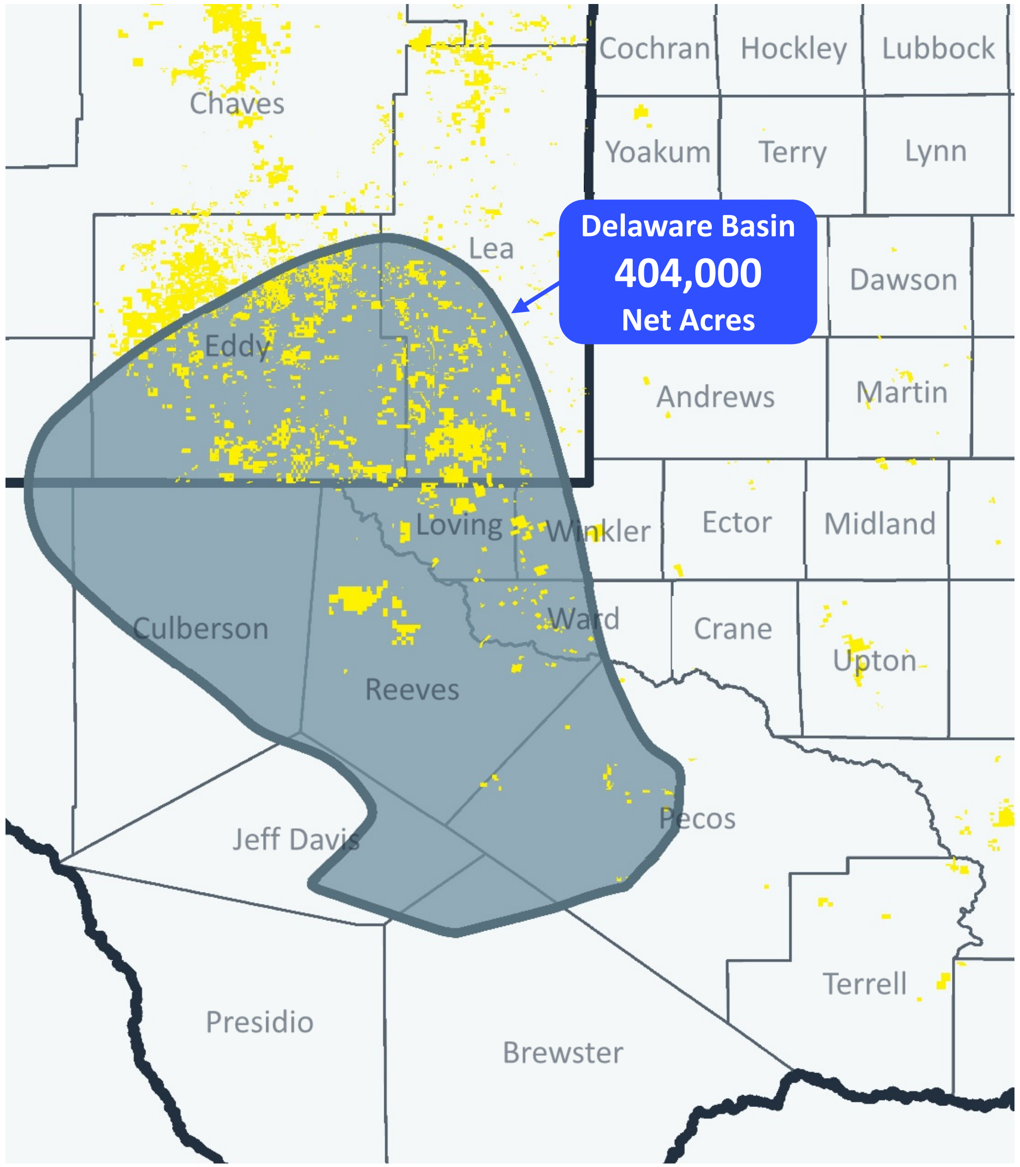
Play Details

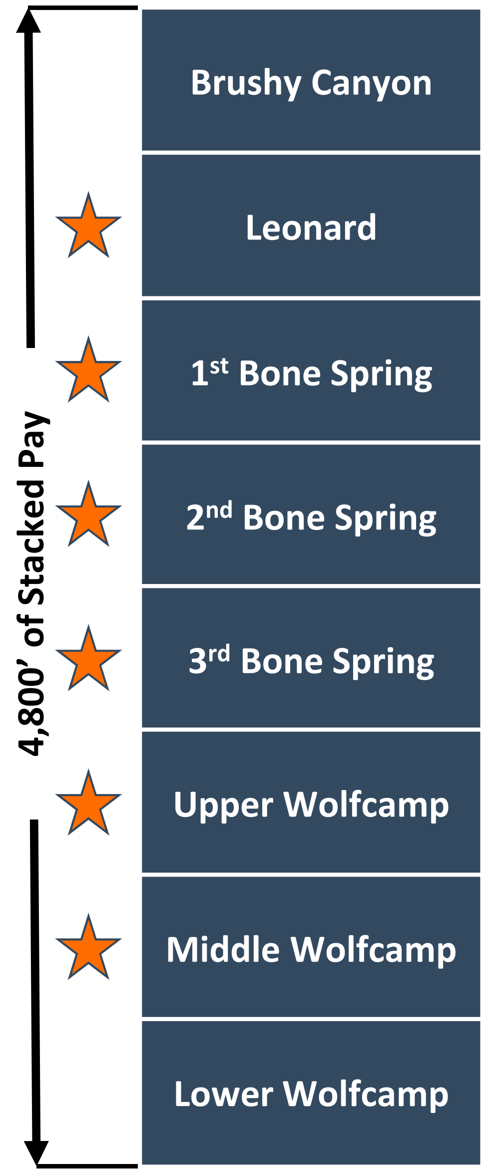
Deep Inventory of Premium Crude Oil and Natural Gas Assets

Play	Net Undrilled Premium Locations[1]	2021 Average Drilling Rigs	2021 Average Completion Spreads	4Q 2020 Net Wells Online	2021 Net Expected Well Completions
Eagle Ford	**1,900**	**3**	**2**	**111**	**145**
Delaware Basin	**6,300**	**14**	**4**	**85**	**275**
Wolfcamp Plays[2]	2,405				175
First Bone Spring	570				10
Second Bone Spring	1,245				65
Third Bone Spring	690				5
Leonard	1,390				20
Powder River Basin	**1,670**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**45**
Mowry	900				
Niobrara	570				
Turner/Parkman	200				
Bakken/Three Forks	**255**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**<5**
Wyoming DJ Basin	**90**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**<5**
Woodford Oil Window	**35**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**<5**
Dorado[3]	**1,250**	**1**	**<1**	**1**	**15**
Other Plays	**—**	**1**	**<1**	**2**	**15**
Total	**~11,500**	**22**	**8**	**222**	**~500**

(1) Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled as of November 5, 2020. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 6. Totals are rounded.
(2) Includes Wolfcamp U Oil, Wolfcamp U Combo and Wolfcamp M plays.
(3) Includes Austin Chalk and Eagle Ford plays.

Delaware Basin





2020 Highlights

- Record All-In Rate of Return
  - 98% of Wells Completed Met Premium Rate of Return[1] Hurdle
- Increased Oil Production with 11% Reduction in Well Completions Relative to 2019

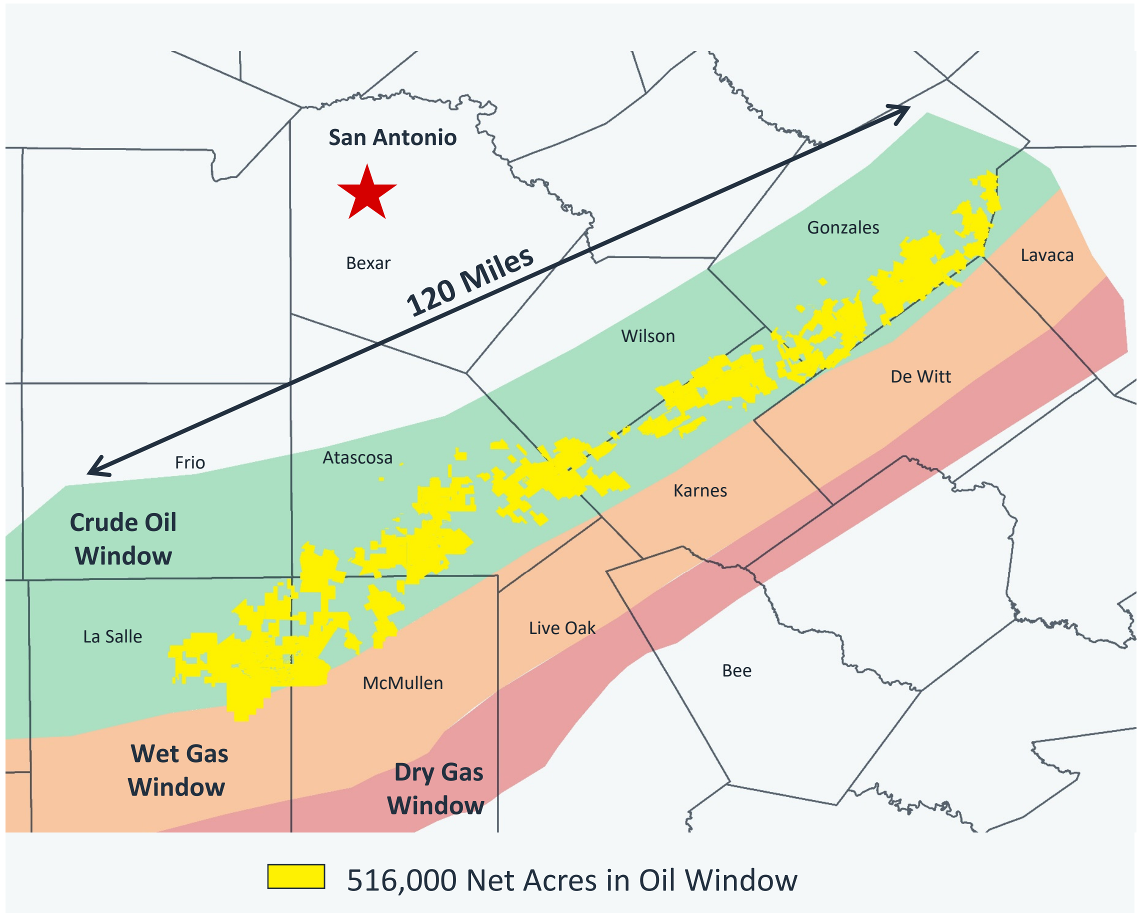
2021 Plan

- 275 Net Planned Well Completions
- 14 Rig / 4 Frac Crew Program

- High-Grade Location Selection to Double Premium
- Target 5% Well Cost Reduction

(1) Premium return hurdle defined on slide 6.

South Texas Eagle Ford Oil



2020 Highlights

- Continued to Add Premium Locations Through Non-Premium Conversions and Acreage Trades
- Material Improvement in Capital Efficiency Across the Play

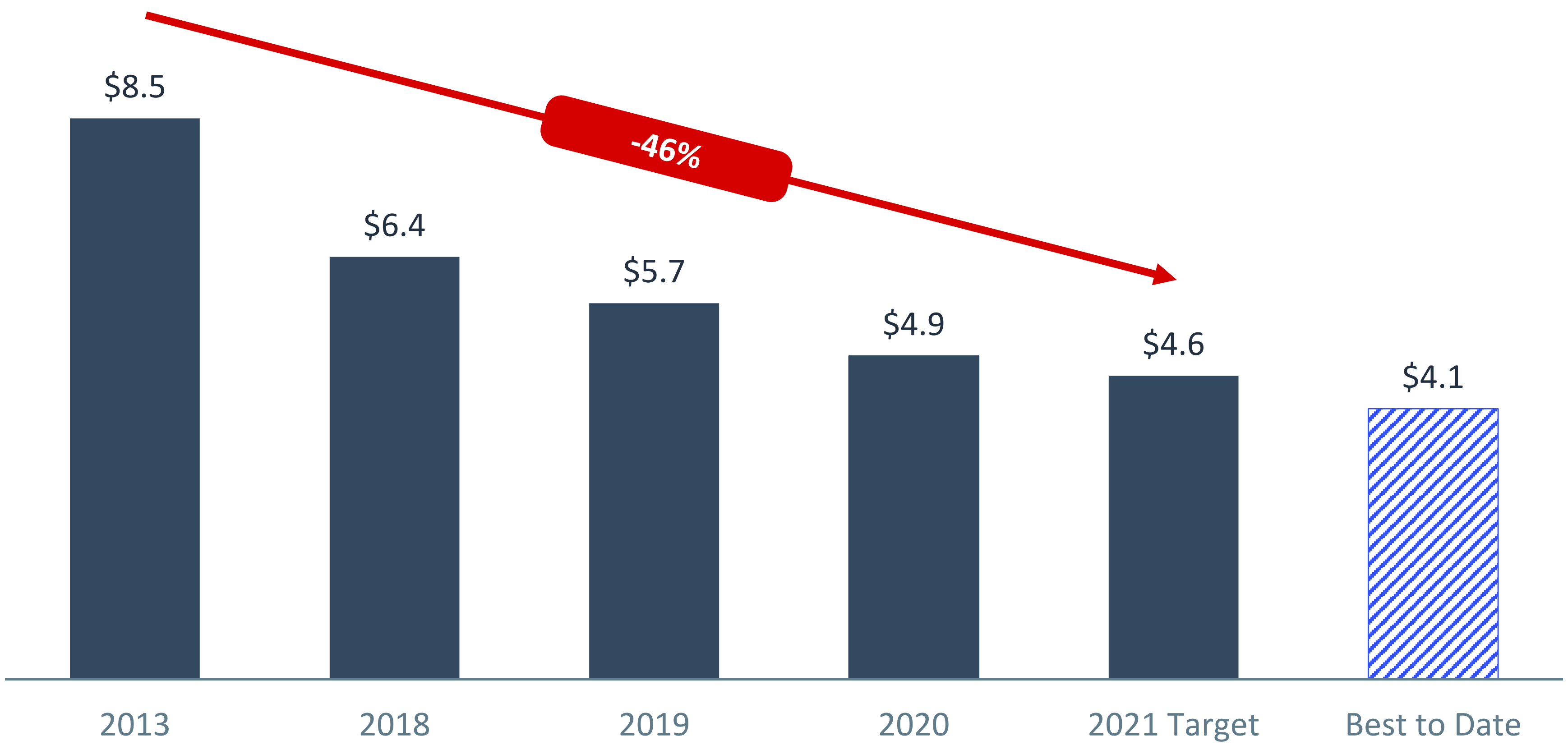
2021 Plan

- 145 Net Planned Well Completions
- 3 Rig / 2 Frac Crew Program

- High-Grade Location Selection to Double Premium
- Target 6% Well Cost Reduction

Relentless Focus on Sustainable Well Cost Reduction

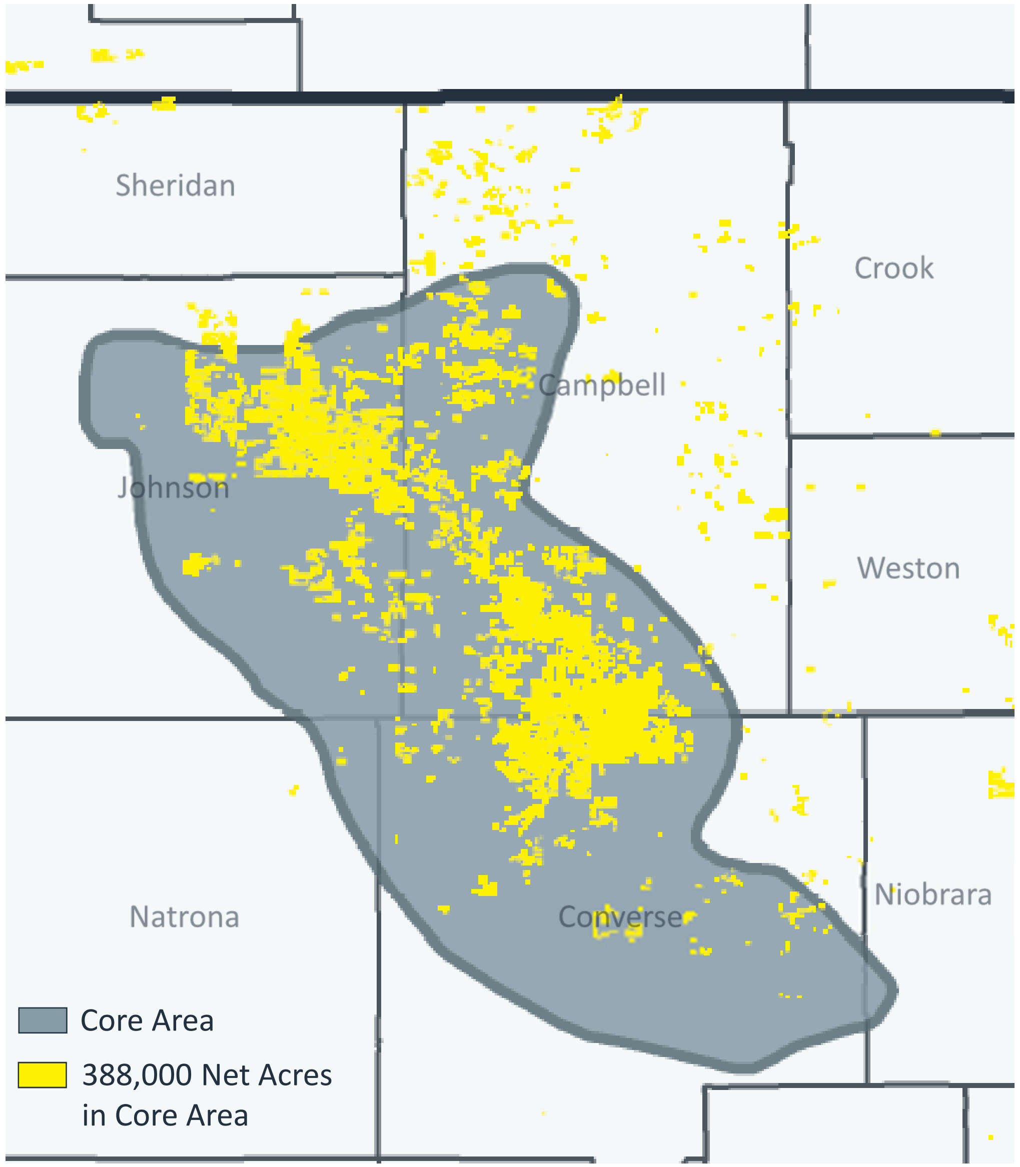
Eagle Ford Well Costs[1]
$MM

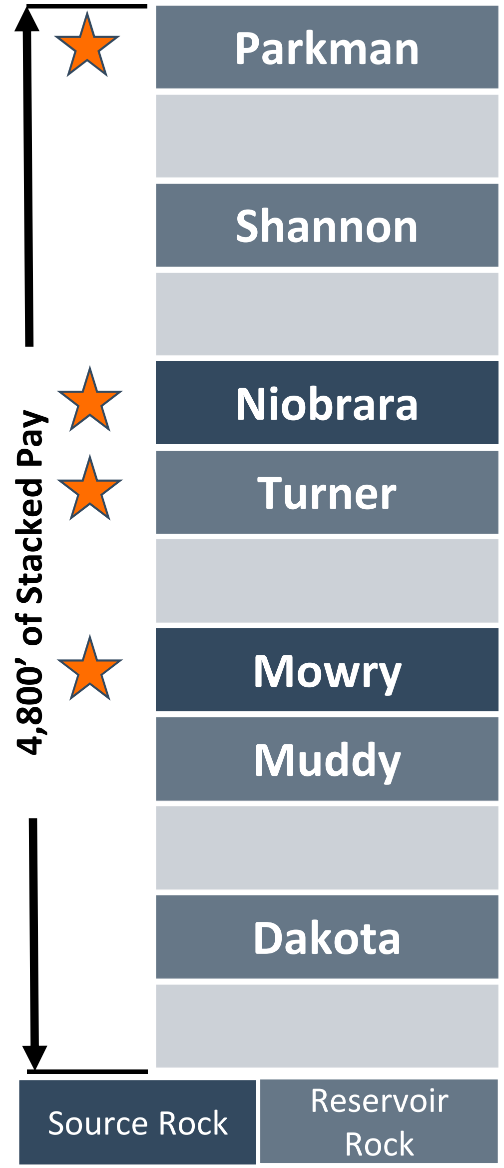


Target 6% Well Cost Reduction in 2021

(1) Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. Normalized to 8,400' lateral.

Powder River Basin





2020 Highlights

- Continued Delineation of PRB Plays
- Installed Infrastructure Along Development Corridor to Reduce Costs

2021 Plan

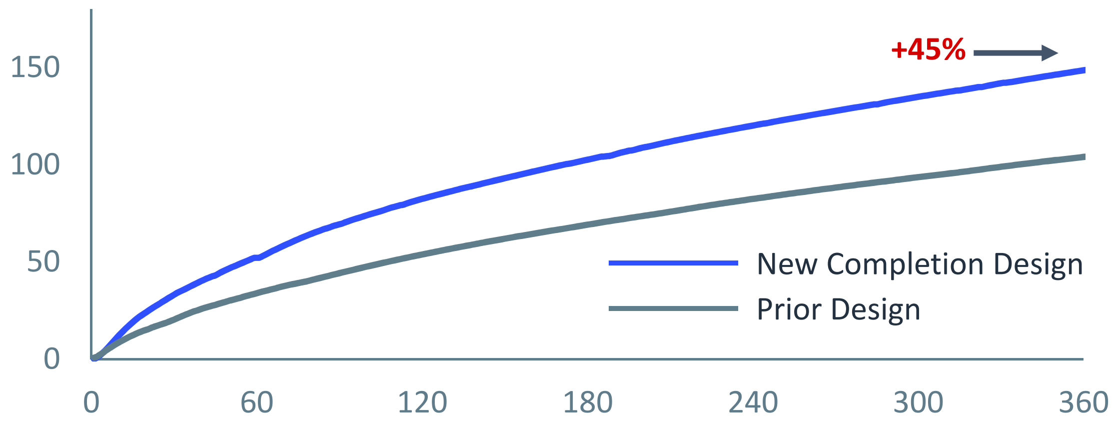
- 45 Net Planned Well Completions
- 2 Rig / 1 Frac Crew Program

- Increase Activity as Plays Enter Development Phase
- Line of Sight to Significant Well Cost Reductions

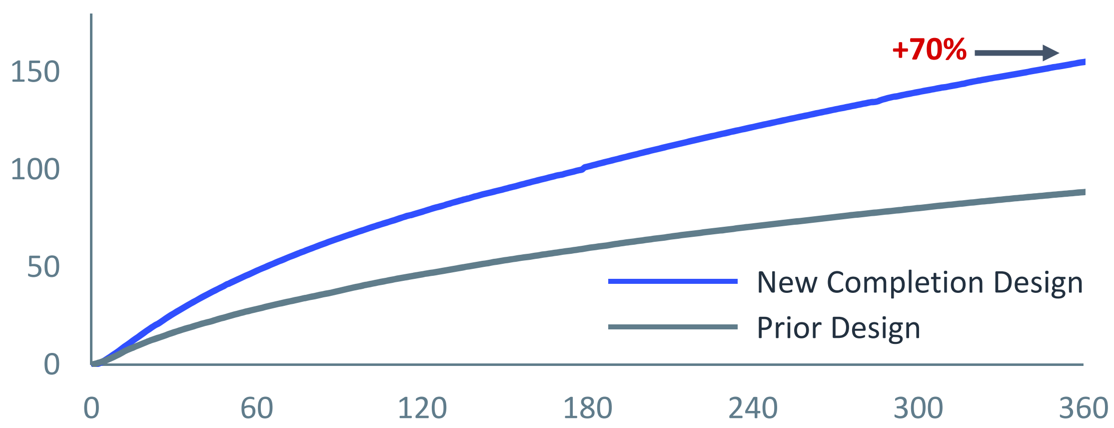
Innovation and Lower Cost Improve PRB Well Returns

Powder River Basin Well Costs and Well Performance

PRB Niobrara Cumulative Oil Production (Mbo)[1]

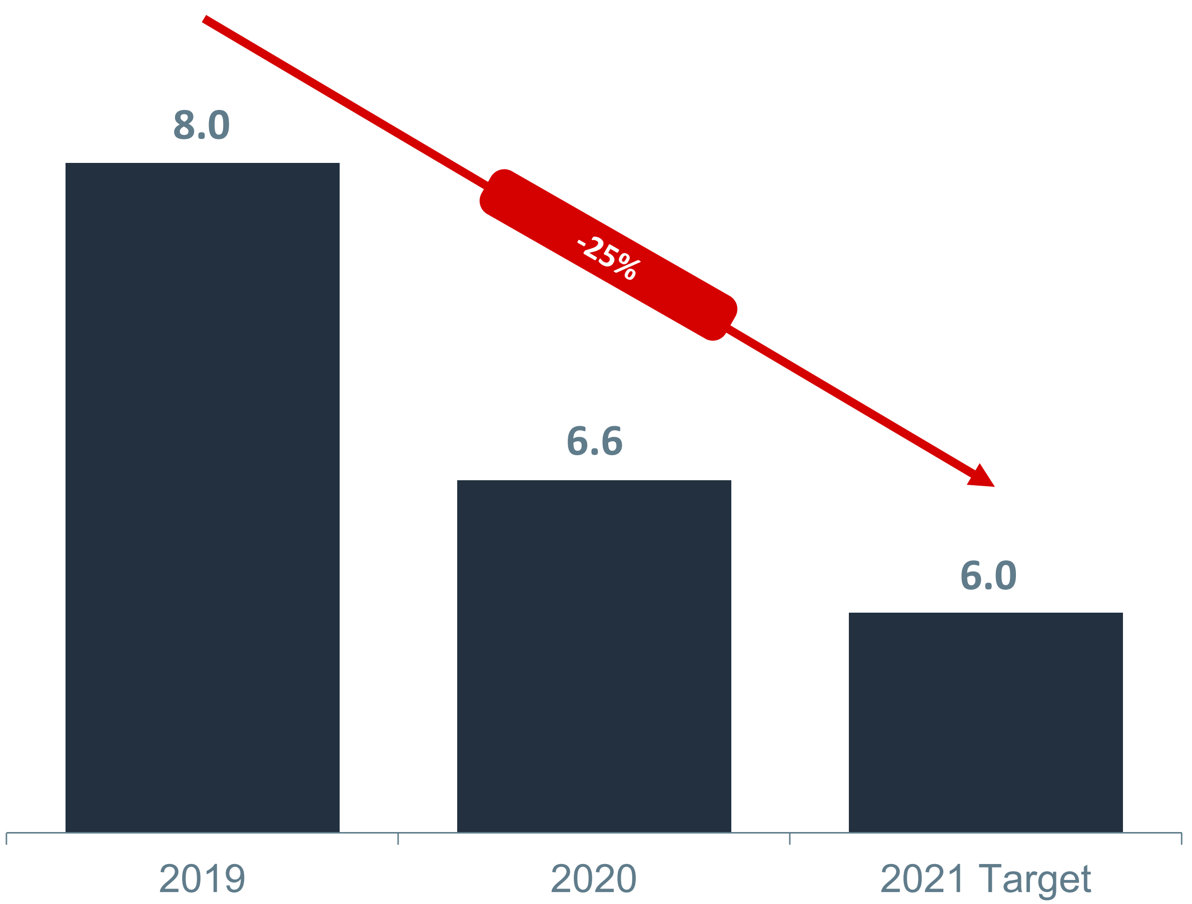


PRB Mowry Cumulative Oil Production (Mbo)[1]



PRB Niobrara Well Cost[2]

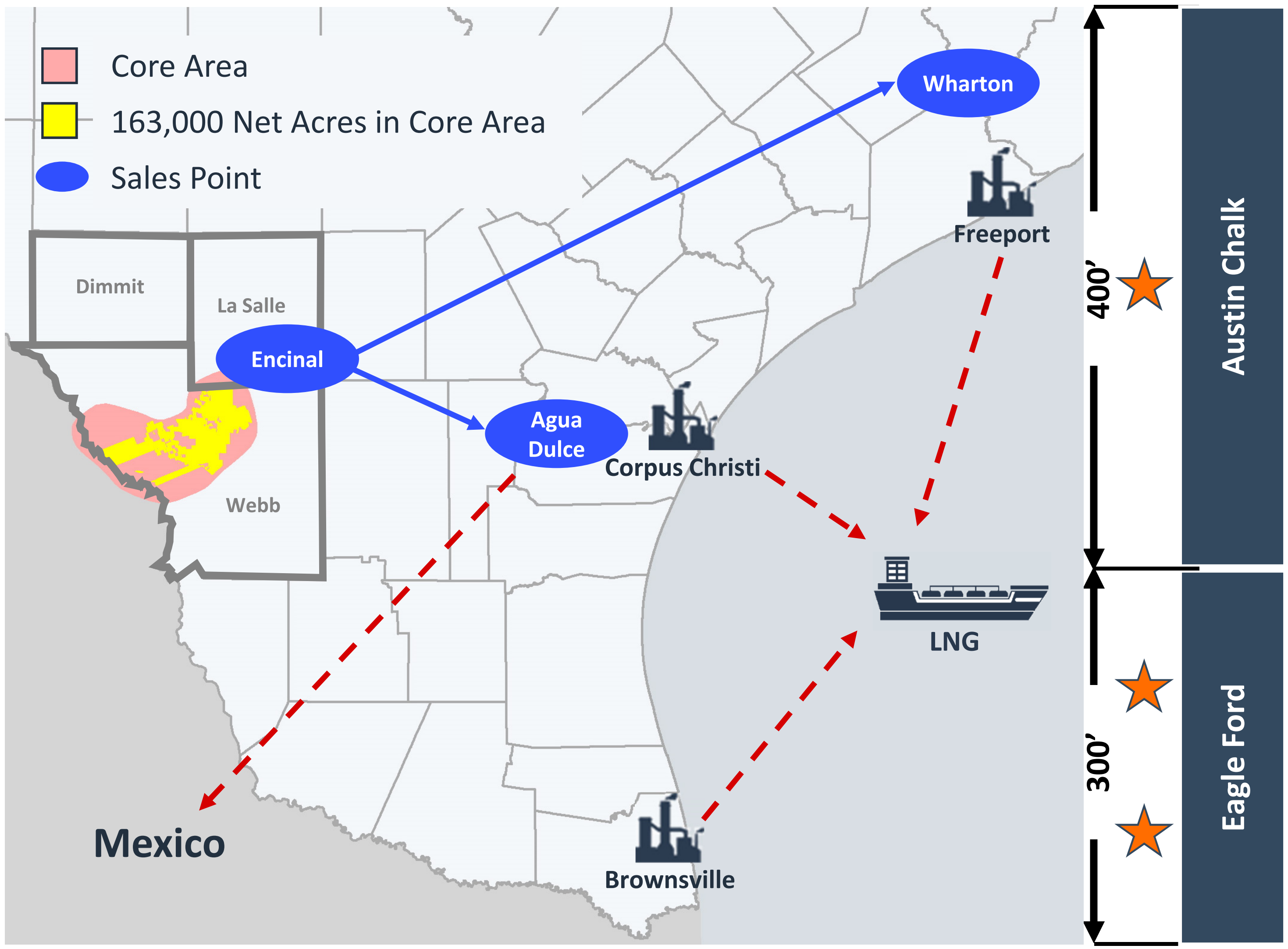
($MM)



(1) Normalized to 9,500' lateral.
(2) Well Cost = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. Normalized to 9,500' lateral.

Dorado

Premium Dry Gas Play in the Western Gulf Coast Basin



Play Highlights

- Stacked Pay in Austin Chalk and Eagle Ford
- Highly Competitive with EOG Premium Inventory
- 21 TCF Net Resource Potential[1]
- 1,250 Net Premium Locations
- 17 Wells Drilled to Date to Delineate Play
- Proximate to Attractive Natural Gas Markets

2021 Plan

- 15 Net Planned Well Completions
- 1 Rig / <1 Frac Crew Program

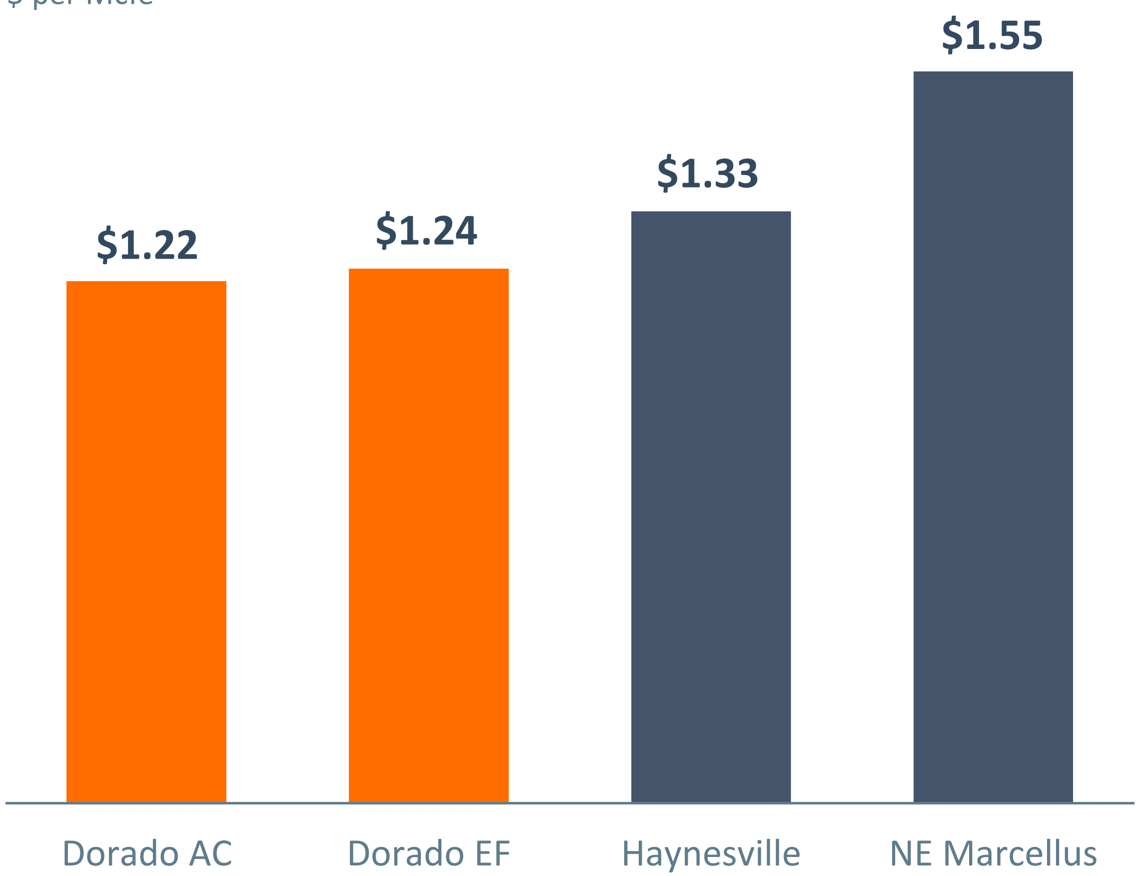
- Line of Sight to Realizing Well Cost Targets in First Year of Development
- Pursuing Value-Added Marketing Agreements

(1) Estimated resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves.
(2) Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback.

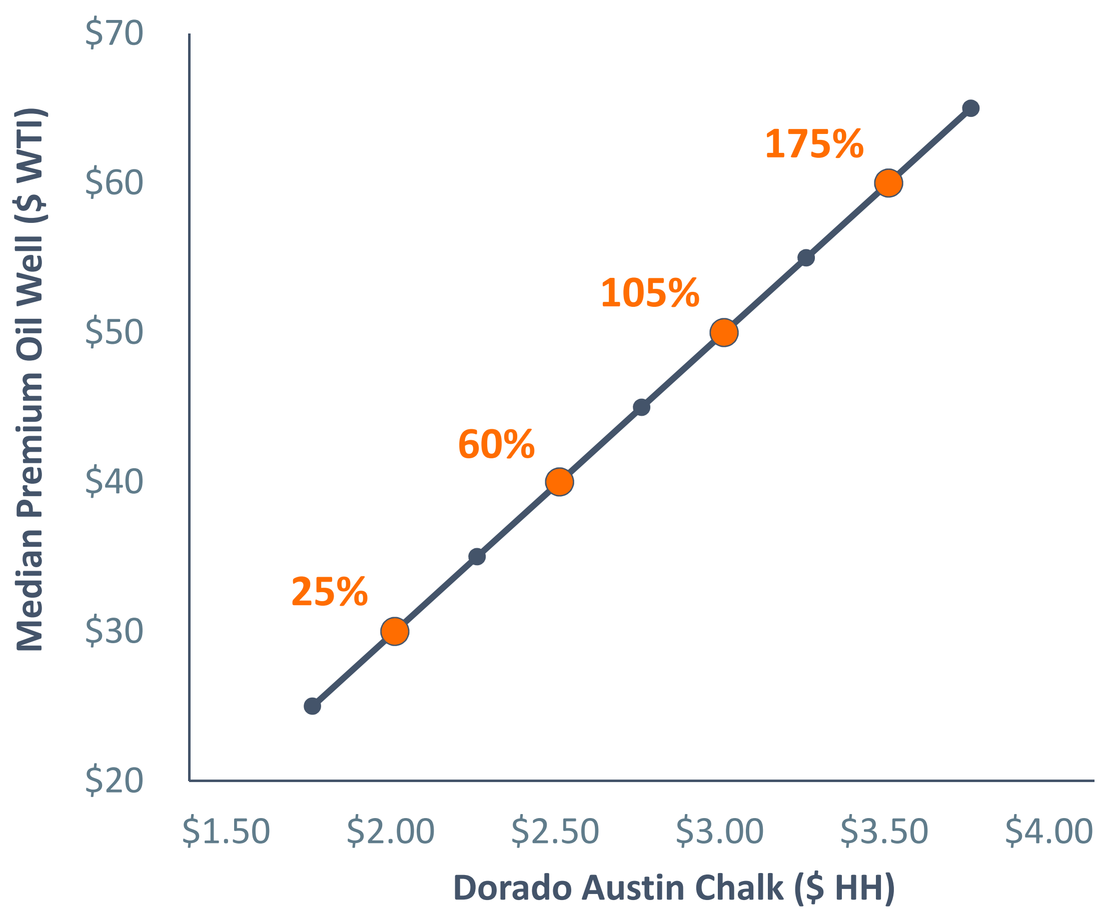
Dorado

Lowest-Cost Dry Gas Play in North America and Competitive with EOG Premium Oil Plays

Breakeven Price[1] at Henry Hub
$ per Mcfe



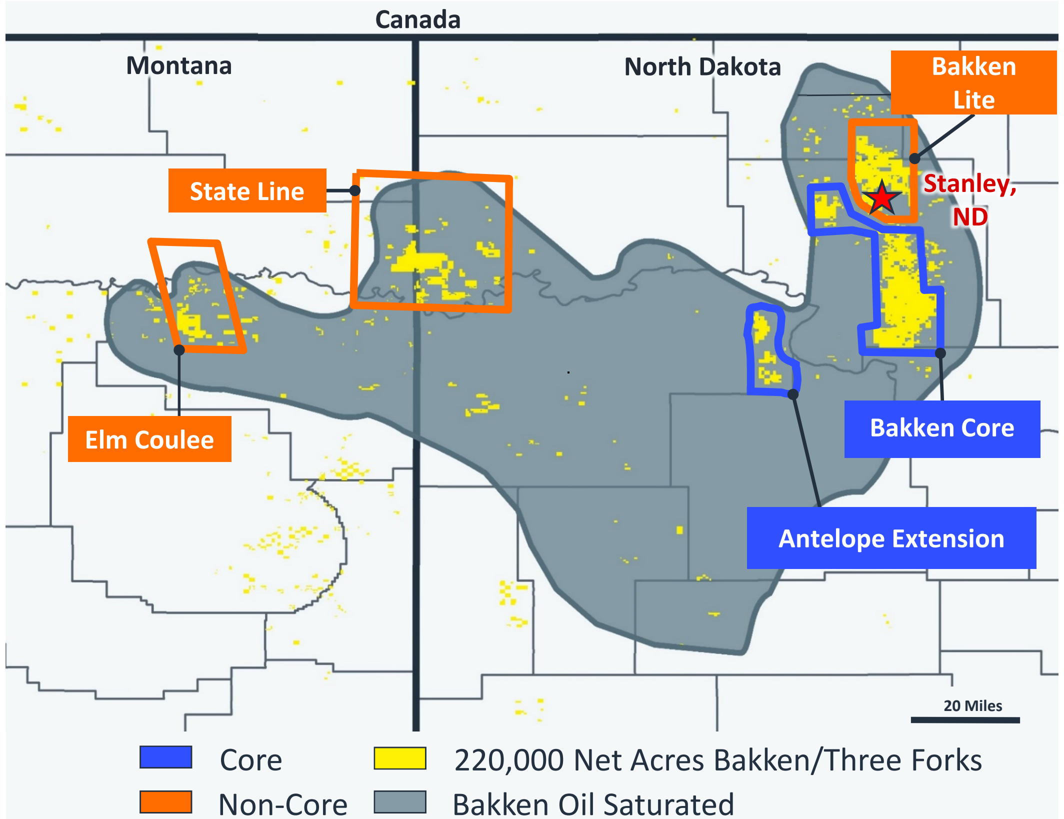
Direct ATROR[2]



(1) Breakeven Price includes Finding Cost, Lease & Well, Gathering & Transportation, Production Tax and Local Price Differential. See slide 58 for additional data. Dorado Austin Chalk and Dorado Eagle Ford breakeven prices based on EOG data. Haynesville and NE Marcellus breakeven prices sourced from company filings, industry reports, and EOG analysis.

(2) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.

Bakken/Three Forks



High-Return Drilling Activity Since 2006

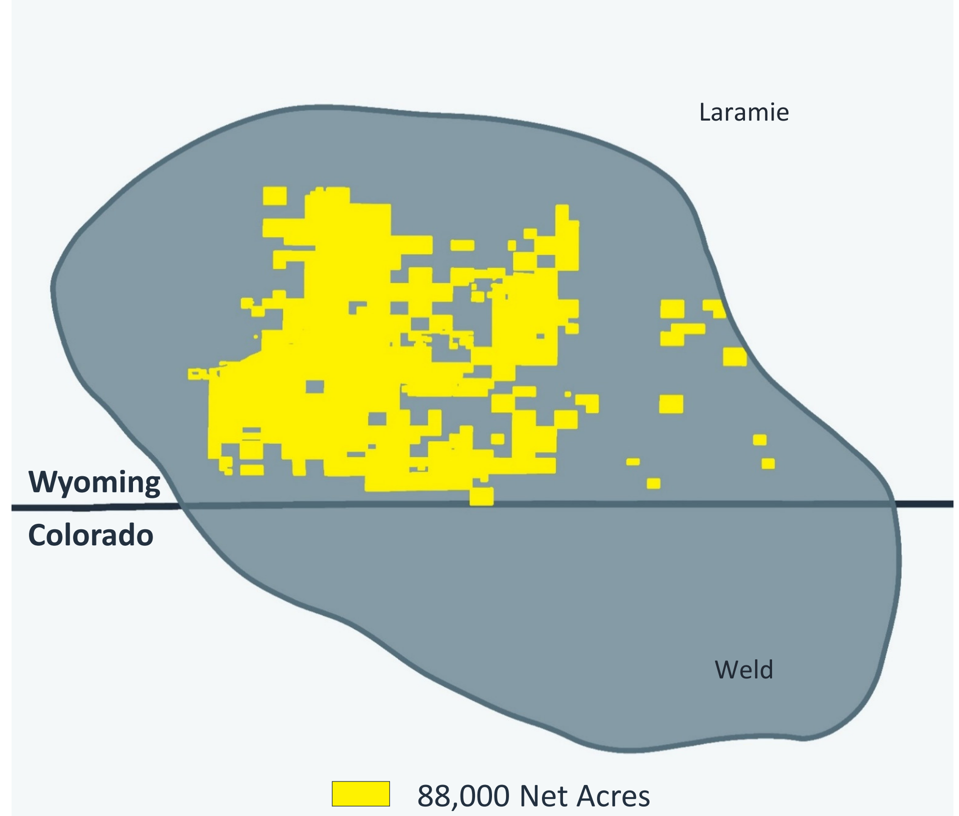
Seasonal Development

- Complete Wells and Build Facilities During Warmer Months
- Developing Premium Areas with Existing Infrastructure in 2020

2021 Plan

- <5 Net Planned Well Completions

Wyoming DJ Basin



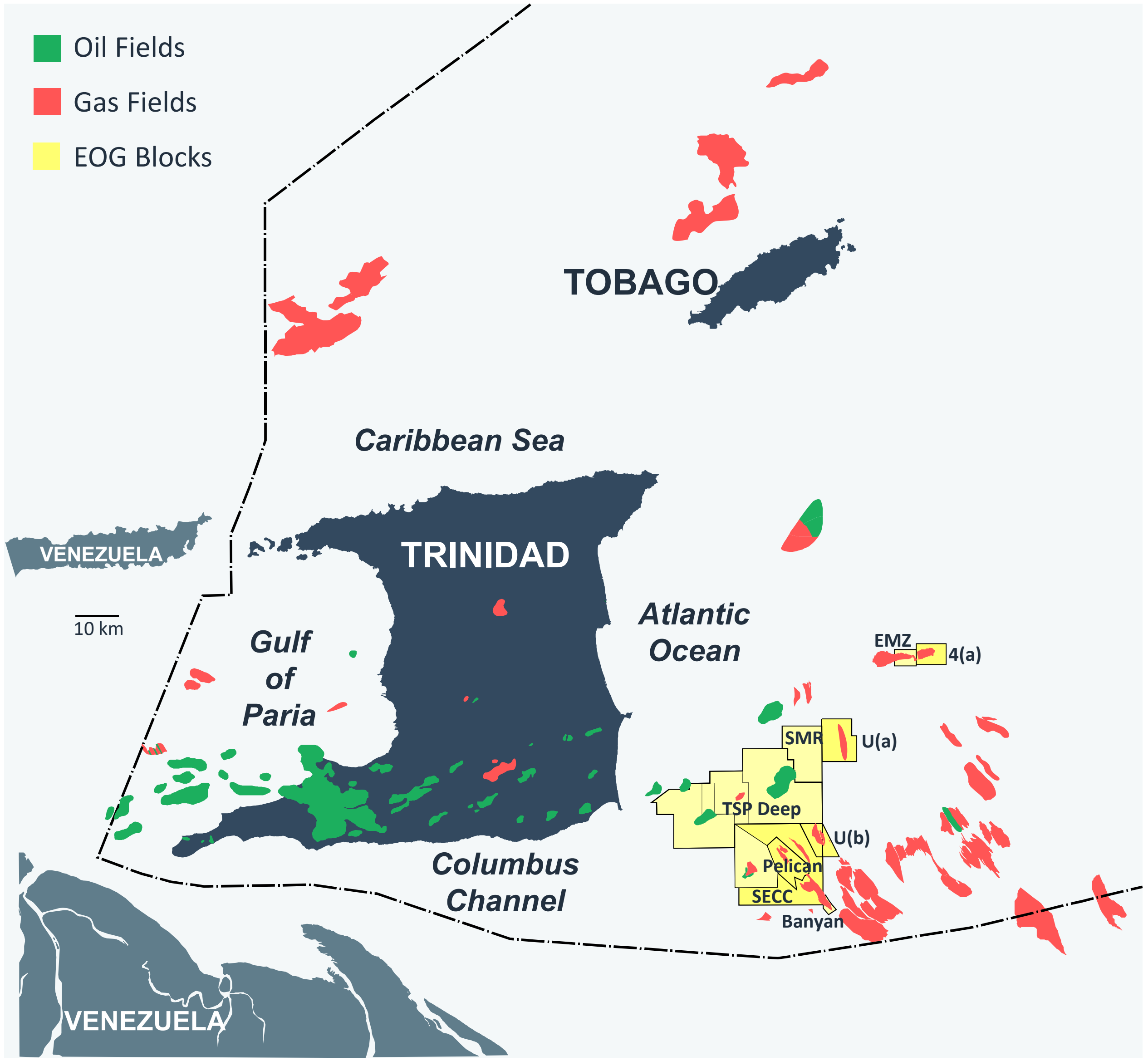
Codell and Niobrara Identified as Premium Plays

EOG Development Entirely in Wyoming

2021 Plan

- <5 Net Planned Well Completions

Trinidad



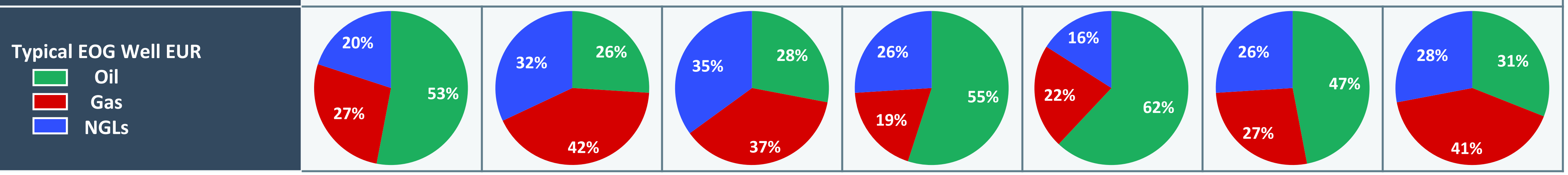
Highlights

- 1 Tcf Gross, 500 Bcf Net Natural Gas Resource Potential[1] Delineated by 2020 Exploration Program
- ~182,000 Net Acres Under Lease
- Gas Sold Into Domestic Market

(1) *Estimated resource potential, not proved reserves.*

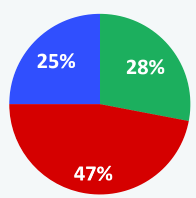
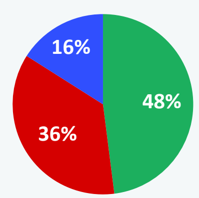
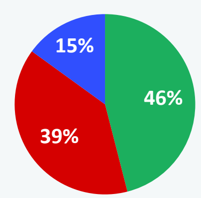
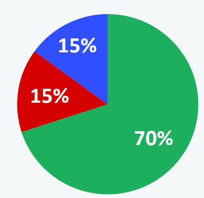
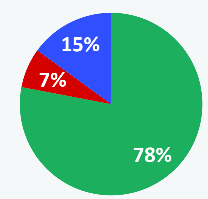
EOG Premium Play Details – Delaware Basin

		Wolfcamp U Oil	Wolfcamp U Combo	Wolfcamp M	First Bone Spring	Second Bone Spring	Third Bone Spring	Leonard
Premium	Net Prospective Acres	226,000		193,000	100,000	289,000	200,000	160,000
	Estimated Remaining Resource Potential[1,2]	1.10 BnBoe	810 MMBoe	980 MMBoe	530 MMBoe	1.23 BnBoe	680 MMBoe	1.57 BnBoe
	Net Undrilled Locations[3]	940	650	815	570	1,245	690	1,390
	EUR, Gross / Net After Royalty (Mboe/Well)	1,405/1,170	1,530/1,250	1,485/1,200	1,130/930	1,195/990	1,205/990	1,380/1,130
	Well Cost[4] Target ($MM)	$5.9	$6.2	$7.2	$5.6	$5.5	$6.7	$5.4
	Lateral Length	7,500’	8,400’	7,700’	7,300’	7,500’	8,600’	7,500’
	Spacing	660’	880’	1,050’	1000’	850’	880’	660’
	Working Interest / NRI %	79% / 65%						
	Royalty %	18%						
	Average API Gravity	46°						



(1) *Estimated resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves. Includes (i) 1,093 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Wolfcamp, 49 MMBoe of proved reserves in the First Bone Spring, 168 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Second Bone Spring, 20 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Third Bone Spring, and 372 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Leonard, in each case booked at December 31, 2020, and (ii) prior production from existing wells. EOG has 1,702 MMBoe of total proved reserves in the Delaware Basin booked at December 31, 2020.*
(2) *Estimated remaining resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves. Based on number of net undrilled locations in such play and the per-well estimated ultimate recovery (NAR) from such locations.*
(3) *Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled as of November 5, 2020. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 6.*
(4) *Well Cost = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. Normalized to the stated lateral length for each play.*

EOG Premium Play Details

		Powder River Basin			Bakken / Three Forks	Wyoming DJ Basin Codell/Niobrara
		Mowry Shale	Niobrara Shale	Turner Sand/Parkman		
Premium	Net Prospective Acres	141,000	89,000	154,000	220,000	88,000
	Estimated Remaining Resource Potential[1,2]	1.41 BnBoe	830 MMBoe	215 MMBoe	230 MMBoe	35 MMBoe
	Net Undrilled Locations[3]	900	570	200	255	90
	EUR, Gross / Net After Royalty (Mboe/Well)	1,885/1,565	1,750/1,455	1,315/1,080	1,090/910	460/375
	Well Cost[4] Target ($MM)	$7.0	$6.0	$5.0	$6.5	$3.7
	Lateral Length	9,500’	9,500’	9,500’	10,800’	9,900’
	Spacing	660’	660’	1,700’	800’	1,300’
	Working Interest / NRI	70% / 58%			70% / 59%	63% / 51%
	Royalty	17%			18%	19%
	Average API Gravity	49°			40°	36°
	Typical EOG Well EUR Oil Gas NGLs					

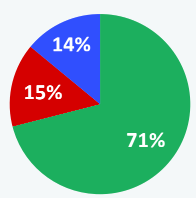
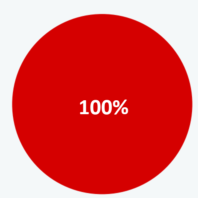
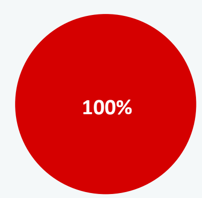
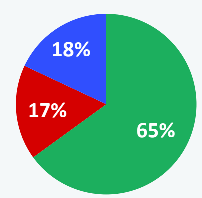
(1) *Estimated resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves. Includes (i) 6 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Mowry, 47 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Niobrara, 94 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Turner/Parkman, 119 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Bakken / Three Forks, and 26 MMBoe of proved reserves in the DJ Basin, in each case booked at December 31, 2020, and (ii) prior production from existing wells. EOG has 147 MMBoe of total proved reserves in the Powder River Basin booked at December 31, 2020.*

(2) *Estimated remaining resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves. Based on number of net undrilled locations in such play and the per-well estimated ultimate recovery (NAR) from such locations.*

(3) *Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled as of November 5, 2020. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 6.*

(4) *Well Cost = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. Normalized to the stated lateral length for each play.*

EOG Premium Play Details

		Eagle Ford	Dorado		Woodford Oil Window
			Austin Chalk	Eagle Ford	
Premium	Net Prospective Acres	516,000	163,000	163,000	35,000
	Estimated Remaining Resource Potential[1,2]	950 MMBoe	9.5 Tcf	11.5 Tcf	20 MMBoe
	Net Undrilled Locations[3]	1,900	530	720	35
	EUR, Gross / Net After Royalty (per/Well)	645/500 Mboe	22/18 Bcf	19/16 Bcf	755/605 Mboe
	Well Cost[4] Target ($MM)	$4.6	$7.0	$6.5	$5.6
	Lateral Length	8,400’	9,000’	9,000’	9,500’
	Spacing	330’	1,000’	1,000’	880’
	Working Interest / NRI	97% / 75%	69% / 56%	65% / 56%	73%/57%
	Royalty	22%	19%	14%	22%
	Average API Gravity	44°	N/A	N/A	40°
	Typical EOG Well EUR Oil Gas NGLs				

(1) Estimated resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves. Includes (i) 931 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Eagle Ford, and 40 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Woodford, in each case booked at December 31, 2020, and (ii) prior production from existing wells.
(2) Estimated remaining resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves. Based on number of net undrilled locations in such play and the per-well estimated ultimate recovery (NAR) from such locations.
(3) Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled as of November 5, 2020. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 6.
(4) Well Cost = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. Normalized to the stated lateral length for each play.

Breakeven Price Data (Certain Natural Gas Plays)

$ per Mcfe

	Dorado Austin Chalk	Dorado Eagle Ford	Haynesville	NE Marcellus
Local Price Differential	$0.15	$0.15	$0.19	$0.45
Finding Cost	$0.39	$0.41	$0.55	$0.31
Lease & Well	$0.10	$0.10	$0.25	$0.09
Gathering & Transportation	$0.43	$0.43	$0.25	$0.67
Production Tax	$0.15	$0.15	$0.09	$0.03
Breakeven Price	**$1.22**	**$1.24**	**$1.33**	**$1.55**

Note: The data in respect of Dorado Austin Chalk and Dorado Eagle Ford breakeven prices is based on EOG data. The data in respect of Haynesville and NE Marcellus breakeven prices is sourced from company filings, industry reports, and EOG analysis.

Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements:
This presentation may include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, including, among others, statements and projections regarding EOG's future financial position, operations, performance, business strategy, goals, returns and rates of return, budgets, reserves, levels of production, capital expenditures, costs and asset sales, statements regarding future commodity prices and statements regarding the plans and objectives of EOG's management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. EOG typically uses words such as "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "project," "strategy," "intend," "plan," "target," "aims," "goal," "may," "will," "focused on," "should" and "believe" or the negative of those terms or other variations or comparable terminology to identify its forward-looking statements. In particular, statements, express or implied, concerning EOG's future operating results and returns or EOG's ability to replace or increase reserves, increase production, generate returns and rates of return, replace or increase drilling locations, reduce or otherwise control operating costs and capital expenditures, generate cash flows, pay down or refinance indebtedness, achieve, reach or otherwise meet goals or ambitions with respect to emissions, other environmental matters, safety matters or other ESG (environmental/social/governance) matters, or pay and/or increase dividends are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. Although EOG believes the expectations reflected in its forward-looking statements are reasonable and are based on reasonable assumptions, no assurance can be given that these assumptions are accurate or that any of these expectations will be achieved (in full or at all) or will prove to have been correct. Moreover, EOG's forward-looking statements may be affected by known, unknown or currently unforeseen risks, events or circumstances that may be outside EOG's control. Furthermore, this presentation and any accompanying disclosures may include or reference certain forward-looking, non-GAAP financial measures, such as free cash flow or discretionary cash flow, and certain related estimates regarding future performance, results and financial position. Because we provide these measures on a forward-looking basis, we cannot reliably or reasonably predict certain of the necessary components of the most directly comparable forward-looking GAAP measures, such as future impairments and future changes in working capital. Accordingly, we are unable to present a quantitative reconciliation of such forward-looking, non-GAAP financial measures to the respective most directly comparable forward-looking GAAP financial measures. Management believes these forward-looking, non-GAAP measures may be a useful tool for the investment community in comparing EOG's forecasted financial performance to the forecasted financial performance of other companies in the industry. Any such forward-looking measures and estimates are intended to be illustrative only and are not intended to reflect the results that EOG will necessarily achieve for the period(s) presented; EOG's actual results may differ materially from such measures and estimates. Important factors that could cause EOG's actual results to differ materially from the expectations reflected in EOG's forward-looking statements include, among others:

- the timing, extent and duration of changes in prices for, supplies of, and demand for, crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids, natural gas and related commodities;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to acquire or discover additional reserves;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to (i) economically develop its acreage in, (ii) produce reserves and achieve anticipated production levels and rates of return from, (iii) decrease or otherwise control its drilling, completion, operating and capital costs related to, and (iv) maximize reserve recovery from, its existing and future crude oil and natural gas exploration and development projects and associated potential and existing drilling locations;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to market its production of crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids, and natural gas;
- security threats, including cybersecurity threats and disruptions to our business and operations from breaches of our information technology systems, physical breaches of our facilities and other infrastructure or breaches of the information technology systems, facilities and infrastructure of third parties with which we transact business;
- the availability, proximity and capacity of, and costs associated with, appropriate gathering, processing, compression, storage, transportation, refining, and export facilities;
- the availability, cost, terms and timing of issuance or execution of, and competition for, mineral licenses and leases and governmental and other permits and rights-of-way, and EOG's ability to retain mineral licenses and leases;
- the impact of, and changes in, government policies, laws and regulations, including any changes or other actions which may result from the recent U.S. elections and change in U.S. administration and including tax laws and regulations; climate change and other environmental, health and safety laws and regulations relating to air emissions, disposal of produced water, drilling fluids and other wastes, hydraulic fracturing and access to and use of water; laws and regulations affecting the leasing of acreage and permitting for oil and gas drilling and the calculation of royalty payments in respect of oil and gas production; laws and regulations imposing additional permitting and disclosure requirements, additional operating restrictions and conditions or restrictions on drilling and completion operations and on the transportation of crude oil and natural gas; laws and regulations with respect to derivatives and hedging activities; and laws and regulations with respect to the import and export of crude oil, natural gas and related commodities;
- EOG's ability to effectively integrate acquired crude oil and natural gas properties into its operations, fully identify existing and potential problems with respect to such properties and accurately estimate reserves, production and drilling, completing and operating costs with respect to such properties;
- the extent to which EOG's third-party-operated crude oil and natural gas properties are operated successfully and economically;
- competition in the oil and gas exploration and production industry for the acquisition of licenses, leases and properties, employees and other personnel, facilities, equipment, materials and services;
- the availability and cost of employees and other personnel, facilities, equipment, materials (such as water and tubulars) and services;
- the accuracy of reserve estimates, which by their nature involve the exercise of professional judgment and may therefore be imprecise;
- weather, including its impact on crude oil and natural gas demand, and weather-related delays in drilling and in the installation and operation (by EOG or third parties) of production, gathering, processing, refining, compression, storage, transportation, and export facilities;
- the ability of EOG's customers and other contractual counterparties to satisfy their obligations to EOG and, related thereto, to access the credit and capital markets to obtain financing needed to satisfy their obligations to EOG;
- EOG's ability to access the commercial paper market and other credit and capital markets to obtain financing on terms it deems acceptable, if at all, and to otherwise satisfy its capital expenditure requirements;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its completion of planned asset dispositions;
- the extent and effect of any hedging activities engaged in by EOG;
- the timing and extent of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, inflation rates, global and domestic financial market conditions and global and domestic general economic conditions;
- the duration and economic and financial impact of epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues, including the COVID-19 pandemic;
- geopolitical factors and political conditions and developments around the world (such as the imposition of tariffs or trade or other economic sanctions, political instability and armed conflict), including in the areas in which EOG operates;
- the use of competing energy sources and the development of alternative energy sources;
- the extent to which EOG incurs uninsured losses and liabilities or losses and liabilities in excess of its insurance coverage;
- acts of war and terrorism and responses to these acts; and
- the other factors described under ITEM 1A, Risk Factors, of EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and any updates to those factors set forth in EOG's subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events anticipated by EOG's forward-looking statements may not occur, and, if any of such events do, we may not have anticipated the timing of their occurrence or the duration or extent of their impact on our actual results. Accordingly, you should not place any undue reliance on any of EOG's forward-looking statements. EOG's forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and EOG undertakes no obligation, other than as required by applicable law, to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, subsequent events, anticipated or unanticipated circumstances or otherwise.

Oil and Gas Reserves; Non-GAAP Financial Measures:
The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose not only "proved" reserves (i.e., quantities of oil and gas that are estimated to be recoverable with a high degree of confidence), but also "probable" reserves (i.e., quantities of oil and gas that are as likely as not to be recovered) as well as "possible" reserves (i.e., additional quantities of oil and gas that might be recovered, but with a lower probability than probable reserves). Statements of reserves are only estimates and may not correspond to the ultimate quantities of oil and gas recovered. Any reserve or resource estimates provided in this presentation that are not specifically designated as being estimates of proved reserves may include "potential" reserves, "resource potential" and/or other estimated reserves or estimated resources not necessarily calculated in accordance with, or contemplated by, the SEC's latest reserve reporting guidelines. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, available from EOG at P.O. Box 4362, Houston, Texas 77210-4362 (Attn: Investor Relations). You can also obtain this report from the SEC by calling 1-800-SEC-0330 or from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, reconciliation and calculation schedules for non-GAAP financial measures can be found on the EOG website at www.eogresources.com.