Premium Combination: High Return Organic Growth

2Q 2019

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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 economically develop its acreage in, produce reserves and achieve anticipated production levels from, and maximize reserve recovery from, its existing and future crude oil and natural gas exploration and development projects;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to market its crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids, natural gas and related commodity production;
- the availability, proximity and capacity of, and costs associated with, appropriate gathering, processing, compression, storage, transportation and refining 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 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 imposing 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 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 and transportation 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;
- 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;
- physical, electronic and cybersecurity breaches; and
- the other factors described under ITEM 1A, Risk Factors, on pages 13 through 22 of EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 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, 2018, 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.

EOG Resources

Our Goal: Be One of the Best Companies Across All Sectors in the S&P 500

Double-Digit Return & Double-Digit Organic Growth Through Commodity Cycles

Strong Free Cash Flow[1] Generation

Deliver Long-Term Shareholder Value

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

Roadmap to Long-Term Shareholder Value Creation

Double-Digit Return & Double-Digit Organic Growth Through Commodity Cycles

- Lower Oil Price Required for 10% ROCE[1] to < $50
- Organic Growth Through Premium Drilling

Strong Free Cash Flow[2] Generation

- Budget Annually to Generate Free Cash Flow Under Conservative Oil Price Assumptions
- Target Dividend Growth to Yield ≈2%
- Reduce Debt to Protect Dividend & Financial Strength of Company

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

EOG Assets & Strategy Poised to Further Improve Profitability

Disciplined Reinvestment in Premium Drilling Drives Lower Costs & Higher ROCE

Premium Drilling

Minimum 30% Direct ATROR[1] with Flat $40 Oil and $2.50 Natural Gas

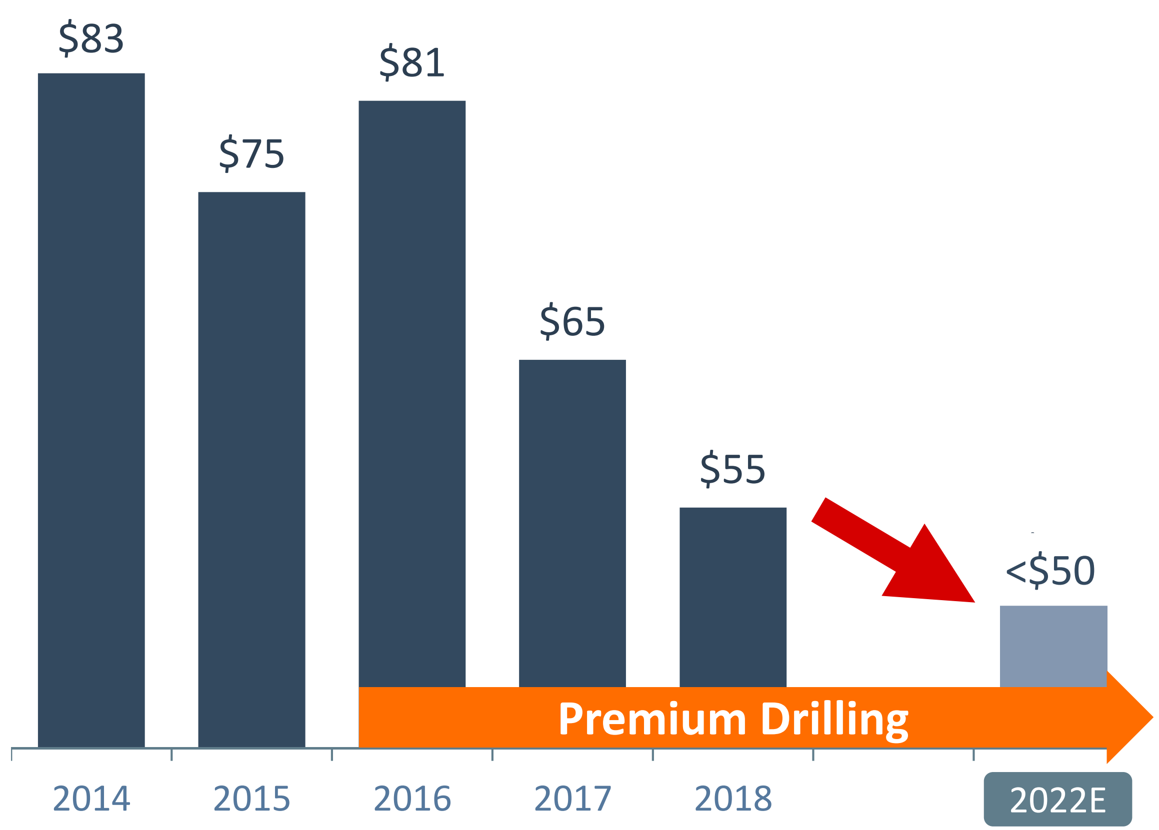
- Ensures Strong Returns Through Cycles
- Maintains Direct Finding Cost[2] < $10 Through Cycles
- Achieves Higher Capital Efficiency

Disciplined Growth

Growth is a Result of High-Return Investment in Organic Premium Drilling

- Priority on Continual Improvement of Cost Structure and Well Productivity
- Pace of Development Not to Exceed Learning Curve

Positioned to Lower Oil Price Required for 10% ROCE[3,4]



(1) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(2) Well Costs / EUR. Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. EUR = Estimated Ultimate Recovery.
(3) Scenario assumes double-digit oil production growth.
(4) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.

2Q 2019 Results

Outstanding Execution: More Oil for Less Capital

Oil Production & Oil Price Above Target

- Exceeded High-End of Oil Production Target → 18% Above 2Q 2018
- Realized $1.18 Premium to WTI for U.S. Oil Production

Capital Expenditures & Operating Expenses Below Target

- $1.6 Bn Capex[1] vs. $1.7 Bn Target
- No Change to $6.3 Bn[2] Capital Budget
- Per-Unit Cash Operating Expenses[3] 7% Below 2Q 2018

Strong Operational Momentum

- New Completion Techniques Lowering Well Costs and LOE
- Achieved 4% Year-to-Date Well Cost[4] Reduction
- Lower Fuel Costs Through Deployment of Four Electric Frac Spreads

Strengthened Financial Position

- ≈$350 MM Free Cash Flow[5] Generation
- Retired $900 MM Bond in June with Cash on Hand
- Net Debt to Total Capitalization[6] of 16% Lowest Since 2008

(1) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(2) Based on midpoint of 2019 guidance, as of August 1, 2019.
(3) Includes LOE, Transportation and G&A.
(4) Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback.
(5) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX and Dividend. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(6) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.

No Change to 2019 Game Plan

Double-Digit Returns & Growth with Free Cash Flow at Lower Oil Prices

ROCE Competitive with All Sectors

- **Target Double-Digit ROCE[1] in 2019**
- Continue Lowering Oil Price Required for 10% ROCE
- Lower Operating Costs & Lower Finding Cost Support Higher ROCE

Disciplined Growth & Opportunistic Investment

- **Target 14%+[2] U.S. Oil Growth**
- No Change to \$6.3 Bn[2] Capital Budget
  - ≈740 Net Planned Completions
  - Investment in Premium Exploration and Strategic Infrastructure

Innovation & Operational Execution

- Carry Strong Operational Momentum through 2019
- Improve Capital Efficiency[3] In Premium Areas[4]
- Continue to Improve Well Productivity
- Reduce Well Costs 5%[5]

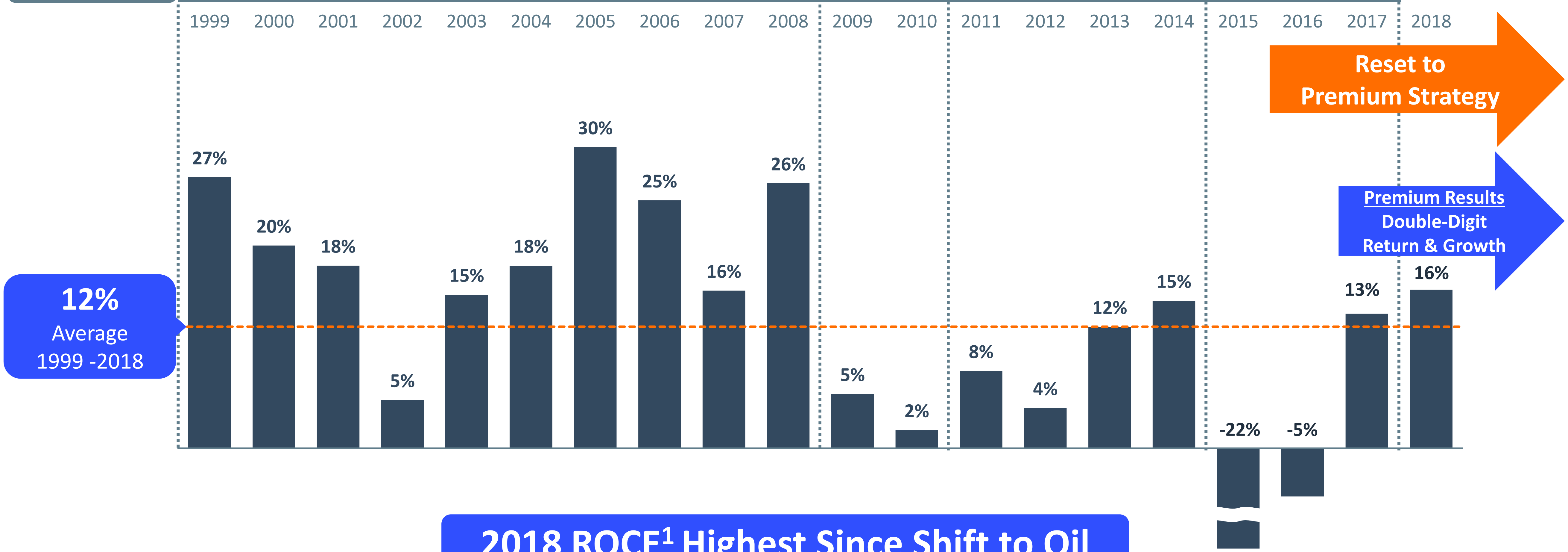
Financial Objectives Aligned with Shareholders

- **Free Cash Flow[6] Positive at \$50 Oil**
- Generate Substantial Free Cash Flow with Higher Oil Prices
- Raised Dividend 31%[7] for the Second Consecutive Year
- Retired \$900 MM Bond in Accordance with \$3 Bn Debt Reduction Target

(1) ROCE calculated using adjusted net income (non-GAAP). See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(2) Based on midpoint of 2019 guidance, as of August 1, 2019.
(3) Capital efficiency = amount of capital necessary to replace base decline and add new production. Base decline calculated on a full-year average basis.
(4) Net prospective acreage disclosed in the Eagle Ford, Delaware Basin, Powder River Basin, Bakken/Three Forks, DJ Basin and Woodford Oil Window. See slide 22.
(5) Well Costs = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback.
(6) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX and Dividend. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(7) Based on indicated annual rate, as of August 1, 2019.

Long-Term Track Record of ROCE

Business Environment	High Gas Price & Growth	Shift to Oil	High Oil Price & Growth	Oil Downturn
Avg. ROCE[1]	20%	4%	10%	-4%



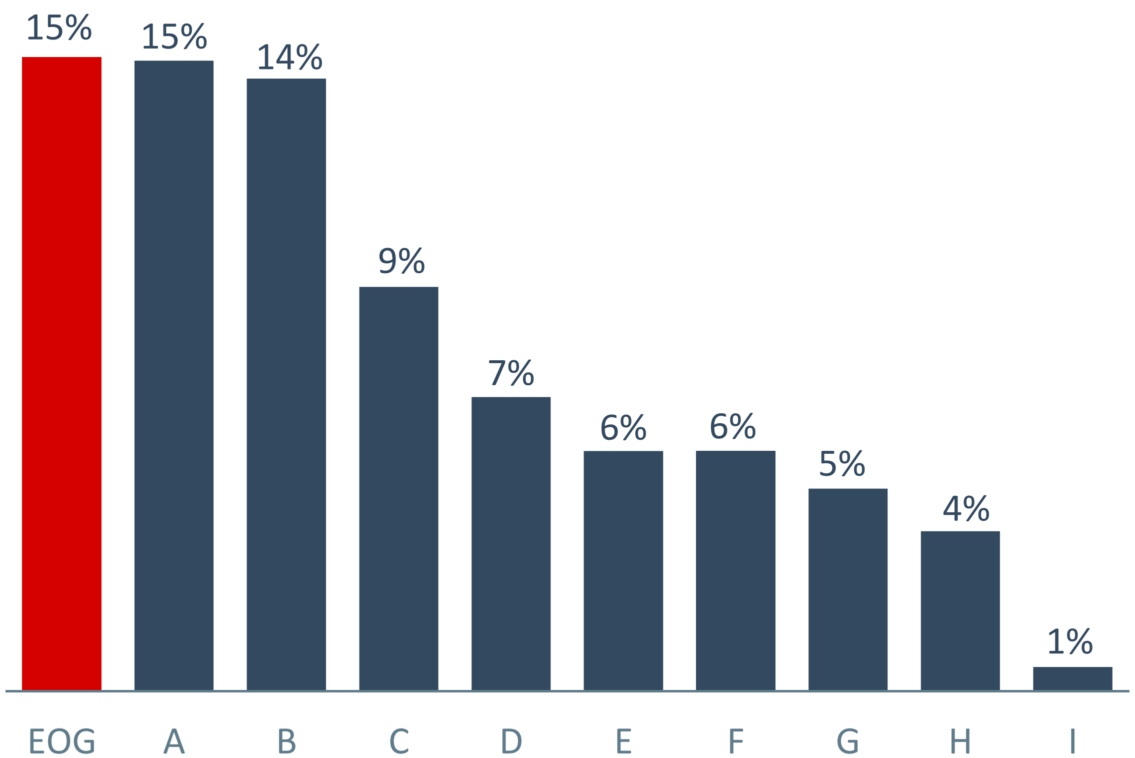
2018 ROCE[1] Highest Since Shift to Oil

(1) *Return on Capital Employed calculated using reported net income (GAAP). See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.*

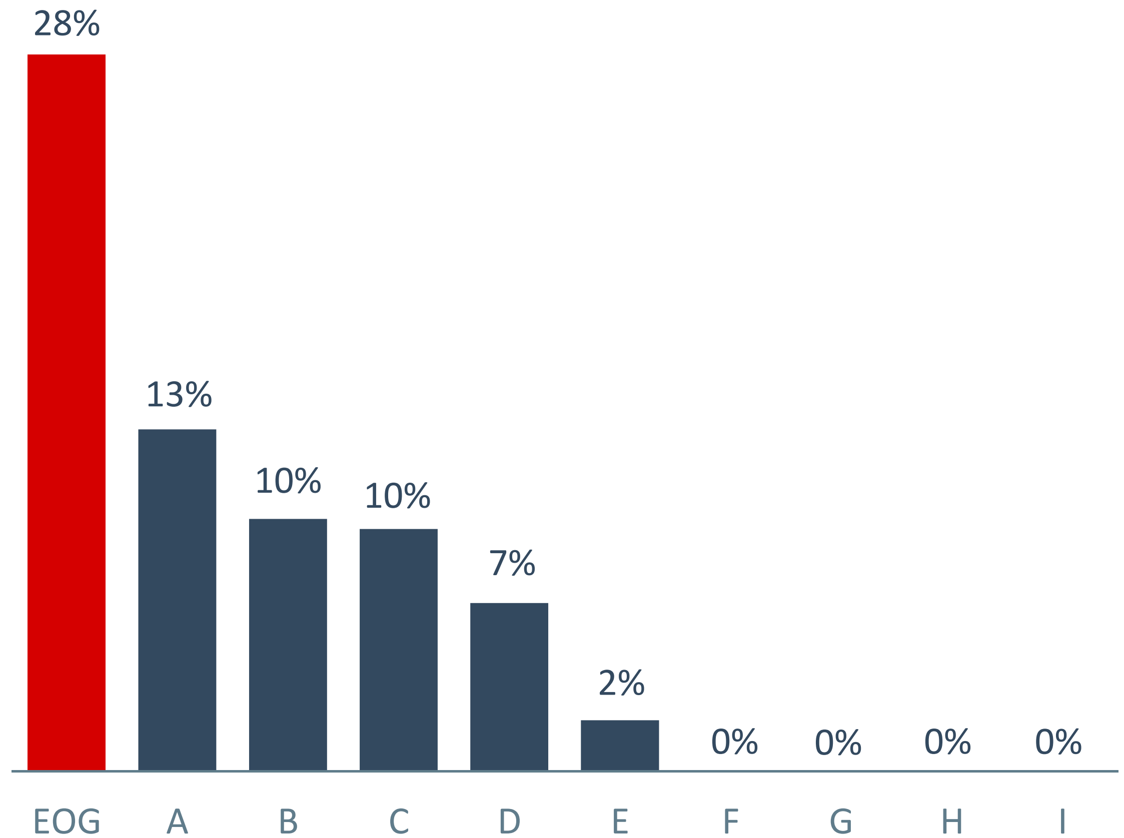
EOG Earns Peer-Leading Returns

Strong Reinvestment Returns Drive ROCE

2018 Return on Capital Employed[1]



2018 U.S. Lower 48 All-in Rate of Return[2]



Widen Our Lead Through Premium Drilling & Disciplined Growth

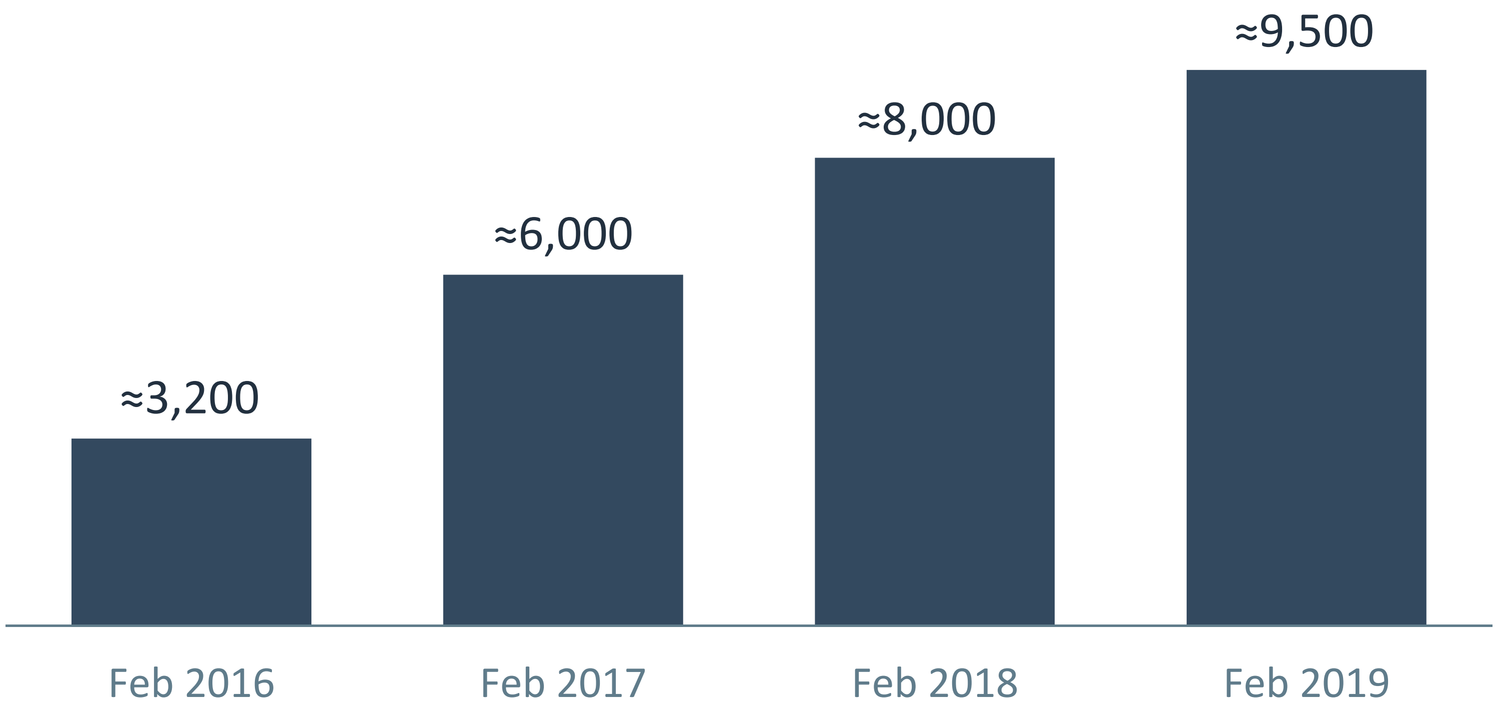
Peers include APA, APC, COP, DVN, HES, MRO, NBL, OXY and PXD.

(1) Calculated using adjusted net income (non-GAAP). See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures. Source: Company reports and Factset estimates.

(2) All-in rate of return calculated using $50 WTI and $2.75 NYMEX fixed for life of well. Data sourced from IHS and company reports.

Premium Inventory Additions Power High Return Growth

- ✓ Inventory[1] Growing in Quality & Size
- ✓ ≈13 Years of Premium Inventory at Current Drilling Pace
- ✓ Replacing Premium Locations 2x Faster than Drilling



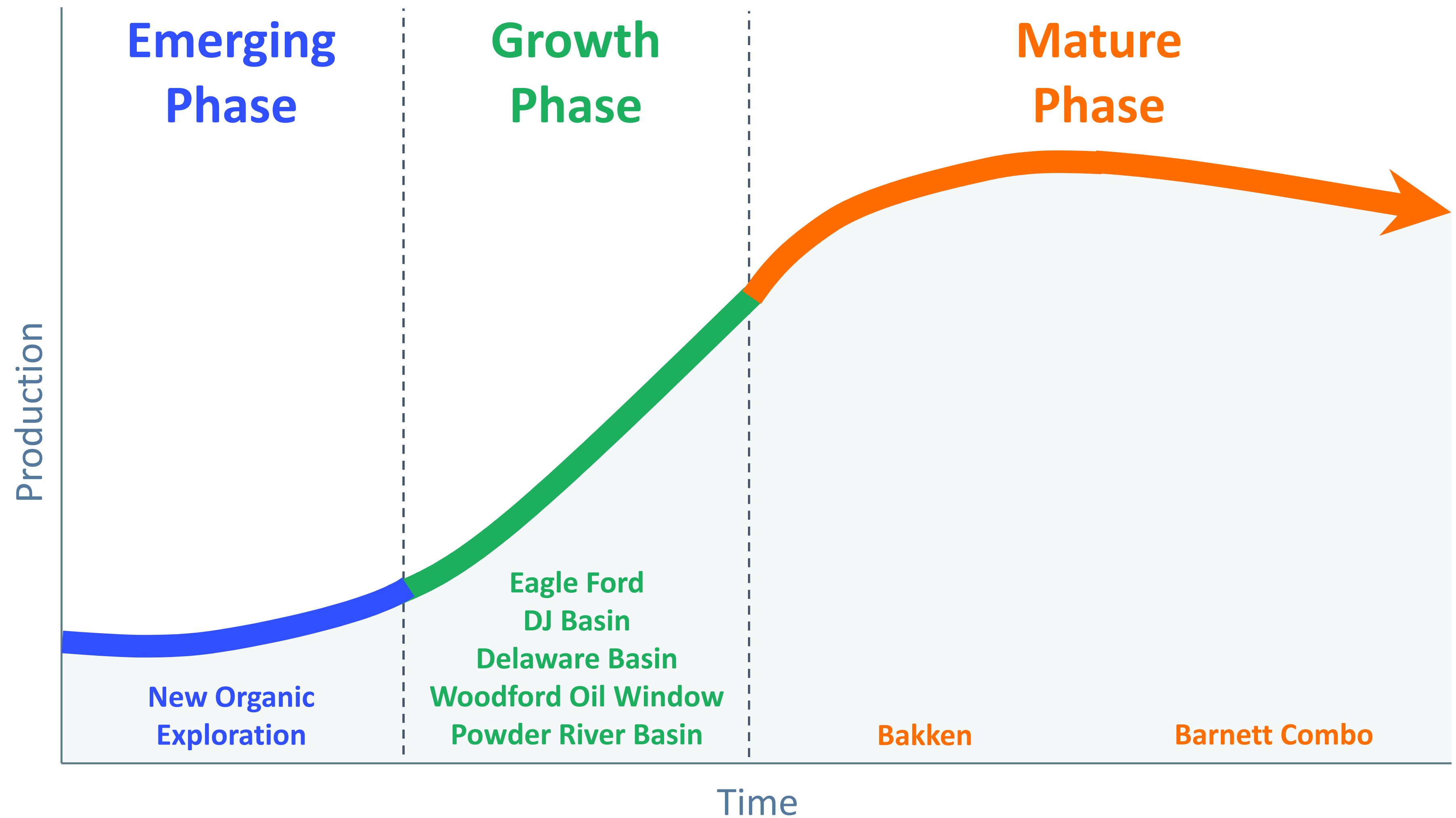
	Feb 2016	Feb 2017	Feb 2018	Feb 2019
Resource Potential[2]	2.0 BnBoe	5.1 BnBoe	7.3 BnBoe	9.2 BnBoe
Per Well	625 MBoe	850 MBoe	900 MBoe	970 MBoe

(1) Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled as of date indicated. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 5.
(2) Estimated resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves.

Organic Exploration Fuels High Return Growth

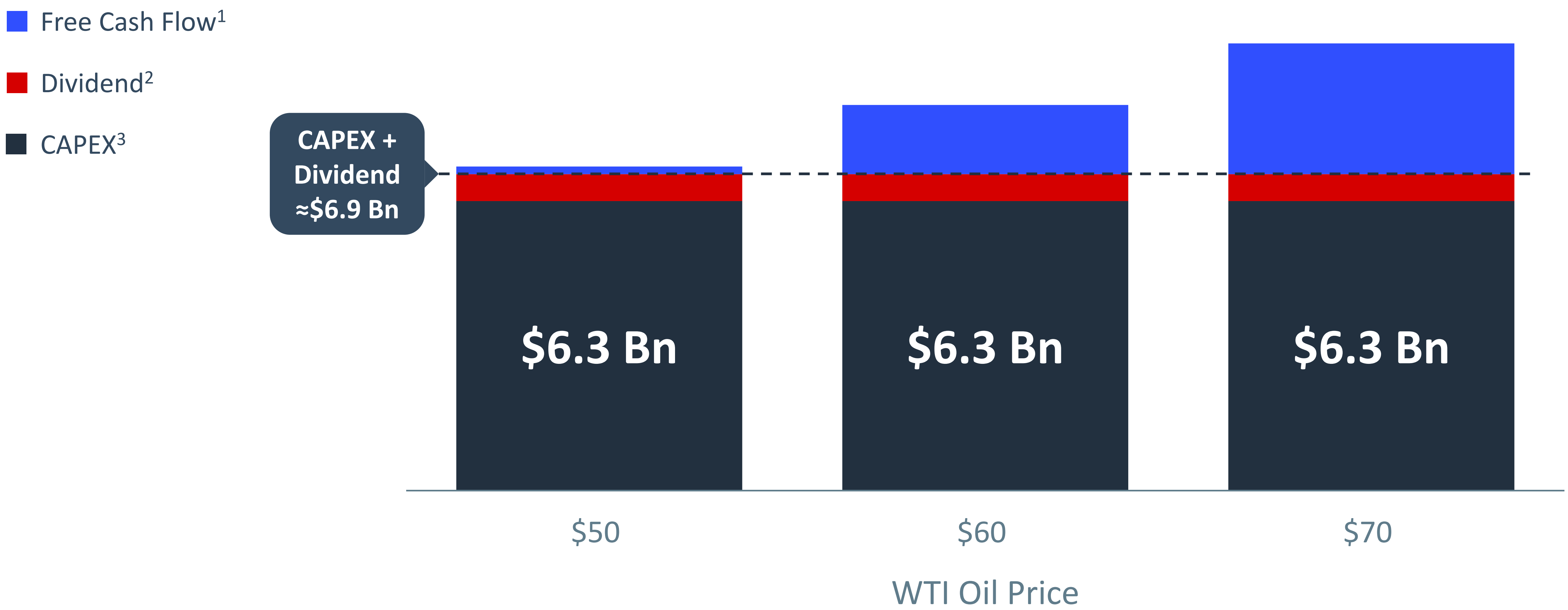
EOG Operates Plays in Each Phase

Life Cycle of a Typical Oil & Gas Asset



Substantial 2019 Free Cash Flow with Higher Oil Prices

No Change to 2019 Capital Budget



(1) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX and dividend. Cash flow estimate adjusted using a price sensitivity of $134 MM for pretax cash flows from operating activities per $1 per barrel change in oil price. See EOG's Form 8-K filed on July 11, 2019. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(2) Estimated 2019 dividend payments, including dividends paid to date and rate indicated as of August 1, 2019.
(3) Based on midpoint of 2019 guidance, as of August 1, 2019.

Premium Capital Allocation Creates Value Through Price Cycles

Cash Flow Priorities

Disciplined, High-Return Organic Growth

- Diverse & Deep Premium Drilling Inventory
- Exploration & Low-Cost Leasing for New High-Return Plays
- **Strong Free Cash Flow[1] Generation**

Target Dividend Yield Competitive with S&P 500

- **Target Dividend Growth to Yield ≈2%**
- Ensure Dividend is Protected Through Commodity Price Cycles
- 72% Dividend Increase[2] Since 2017

Strengthen Balance Sheet

- **Target $3 Billion Total Debt[3] Reduction from 2018-2021**
- Lower Net Debt[4] Provides Flexibility through Commodity Price Cycles

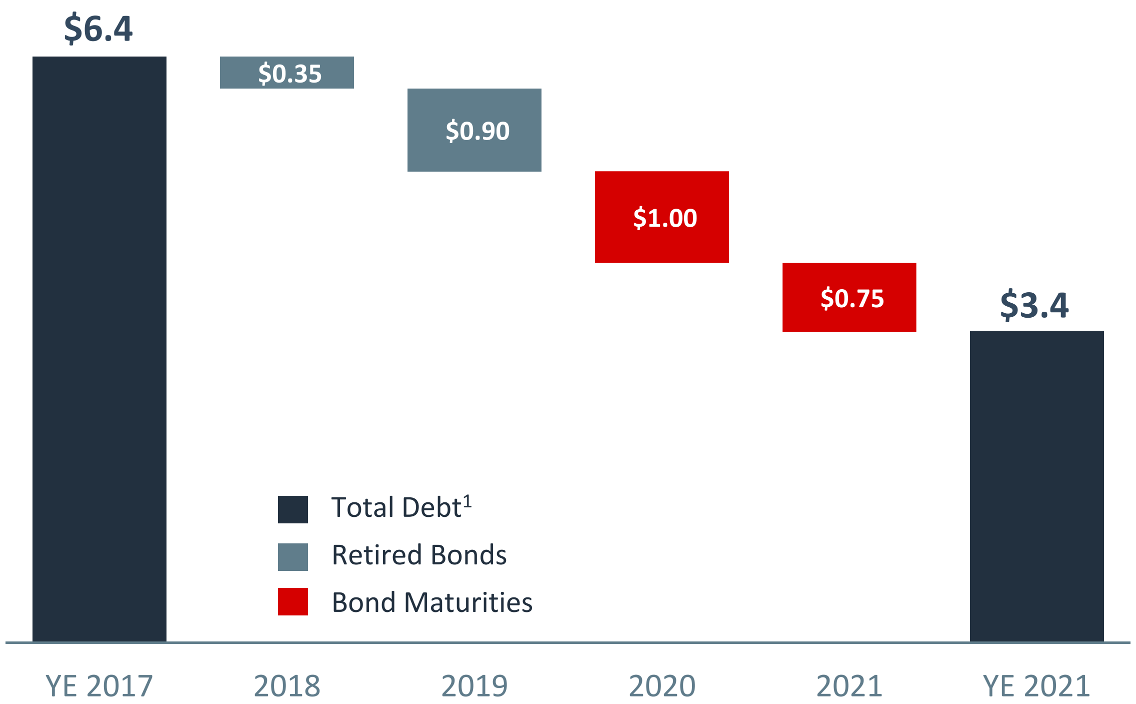
Additional Cash Flow Investment Opportunities

- Opportunistic Low-Cost Property Additions
  - Must Compete for Capital on Premium Drilling Return Criteria
  - **No Expensive Corporate M&A**
- Consider Value Accretive Share Repurchases

(1) Discretionary Cash Flow less CAPEX and dividend. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(2) Based on indicated annual rate, as of August 1, 2019.
(3) Current and long-term debt.
(4) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures..

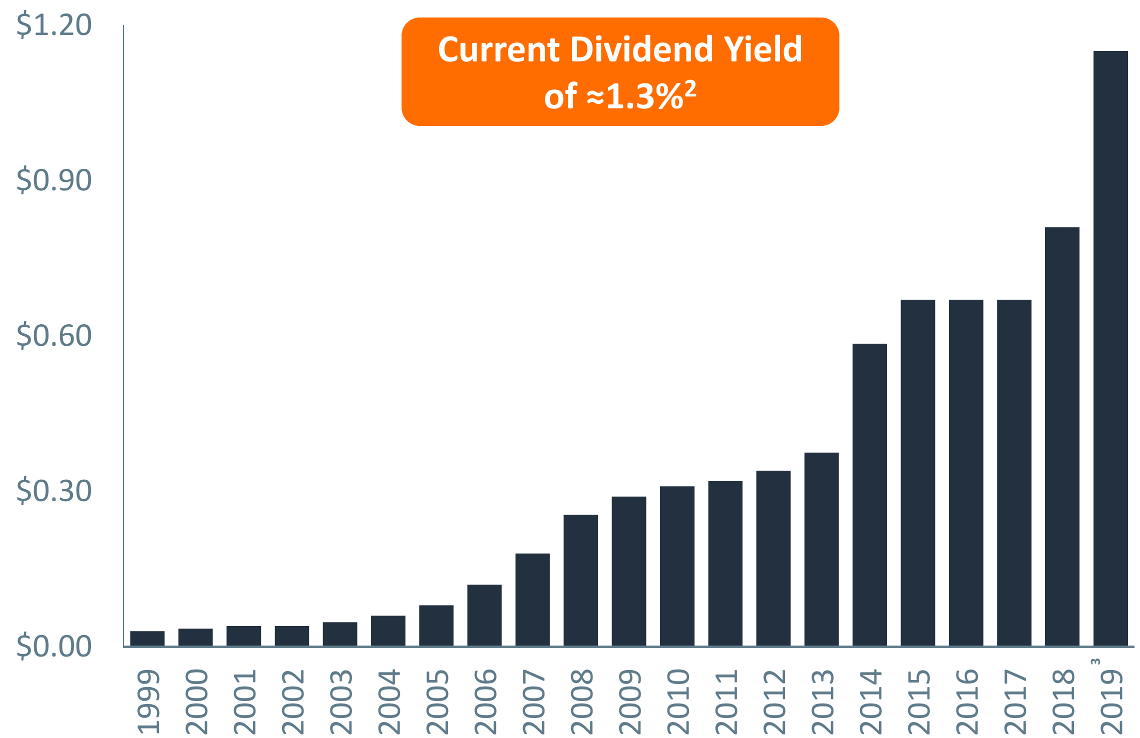
Strong Balance Sheet & Growing Dividend Through Commodity Price Cycles

Retire Maturing Bonds From 2018 – 2021
$Bn



Target $3 Billion Reduction in Total Debt[1]

Target Dividend Growth to Yield ≈2%
$ per Share



72% Increase[3] Since 2017

(1) Current and long-term debt.
(2) Dividend yield calculated using indicated annual rate as of August 1, 2019 and stock price as of July 31, 2019.
(3) Based on indicated annual rate, as of August 1, 2019.
Note: Dividends adjusted for 2-for-1 stock splits effective March 1, 2005 and March 31, 2014.

EOG Culture is Our Competitive Advantage

eog

Culture

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

Exploration

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

Operations

- Low Cost Operator
- Industry Leading Drilling & Completion Technology
- Self-Sourcing Materials / Services
- Proven Track Record of Execution

Information Technology

- Real-Time Data Capture
- Large Proprietary Integrated Data Warehouses
- Predictive Analytics
- 100+ In-House Desktop / Mobile Apps
- Fast / Continuous Tech Advancement

Sustainability

- Commitment to Reduce Environmental Footprint
- Commitment to Safety and our Communities
- Commitment to Ethical Conduct
- Inclusive and Diverse Workforce
- Compensation Tied to Performance

High-Return Organic Growth

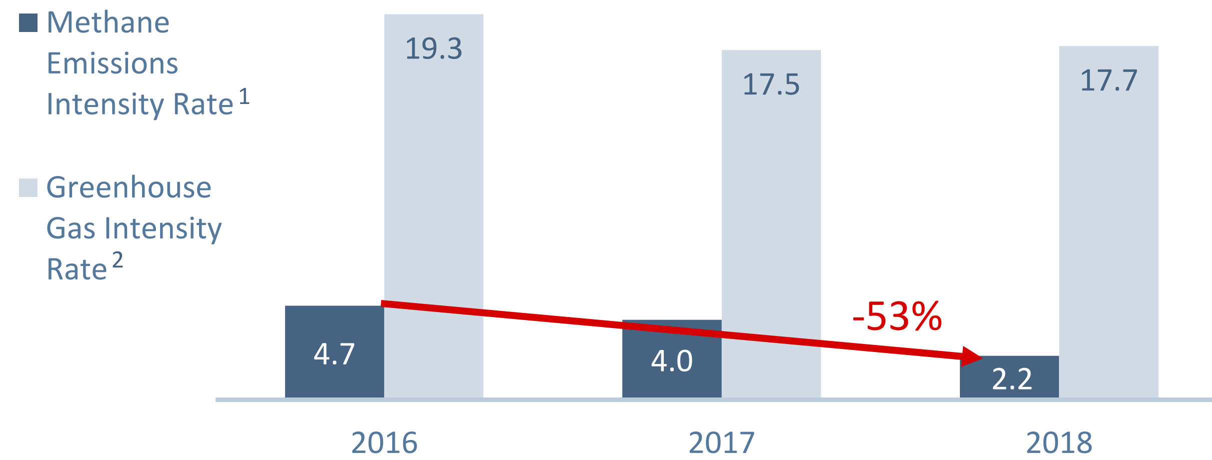
Focusing Our Energy on the Future

Environmental

- Leak Detection and Repair Program (LDAR) Reduces Emissions
- Pipeline Infrastructure Reduces Road Congestion and Emissions
- Electric Frac Spreads Reduce Fuel Consumption and Emissions
- Expanding Water Management Efforts
- Piloting Solar Powered Compression to Reduce Emissions

GHG and Methane Intensity Rates

Continued Lowering Methane Emissions in 2018



Social

- Commitment to Safety
- Support the Communities Where We Work
- Inclusive and Diverse Workforce

Governance

- Commitment to Ethical Conduct and Compliance
- Executive Compensation Tied to Returns and Performance
- Engaged Board of Directors Elected Annually

(1) *Metric Tons of CO_2e (related to methane emissions) per MBoe produced in U.S. operations.*
(2) *Metric Tons of CO_2e per MBoe produced in U.S. operations.*

EOG Resources
High Return Organic Growth Company

ROCE Leader Through Commodity Price Cycles

Leader in Disciplined Growth

Low-Cost Producer Competitive in Global Energy Market

Commitment to Sustainability

Appendix

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

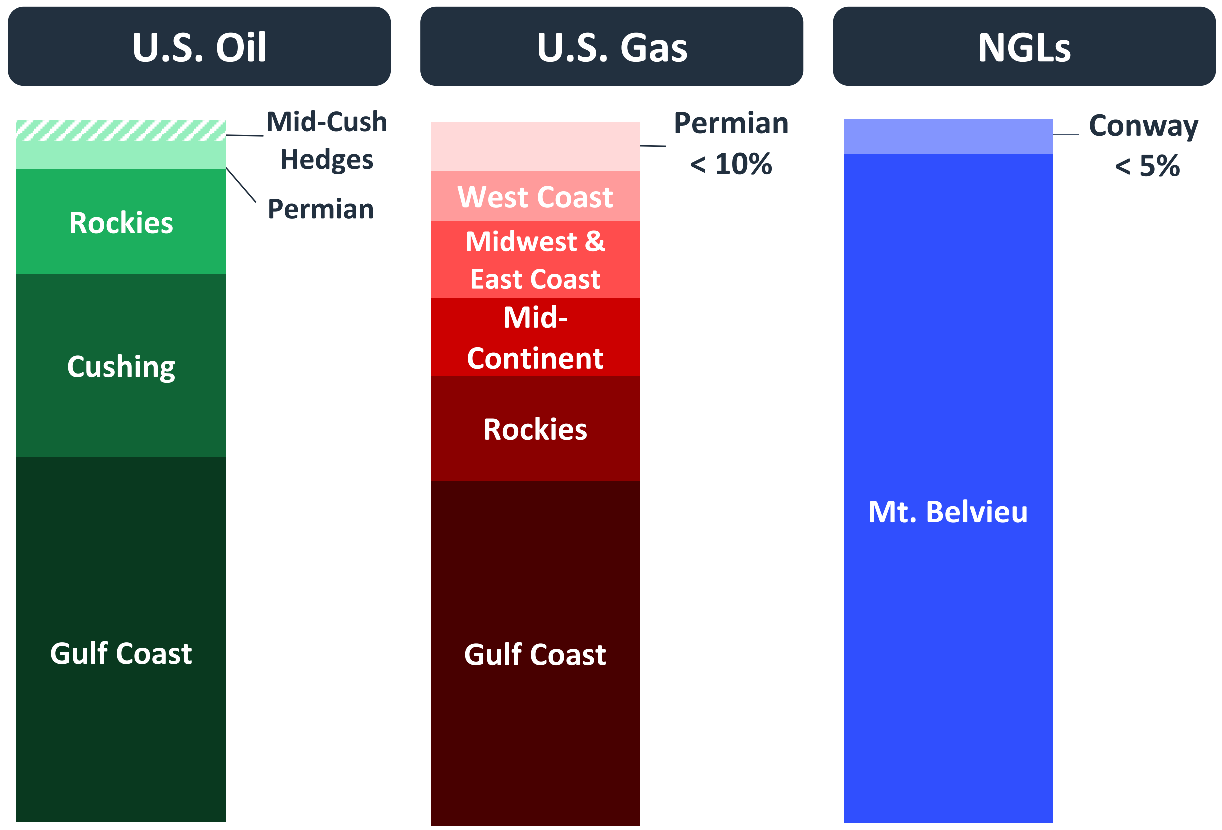
Diversification

Access to Multiple Markets to Maximize Margins

Duration

Avoid Long-Term, High-Cost Commitments

2019 EOG Estimated Sales Markets

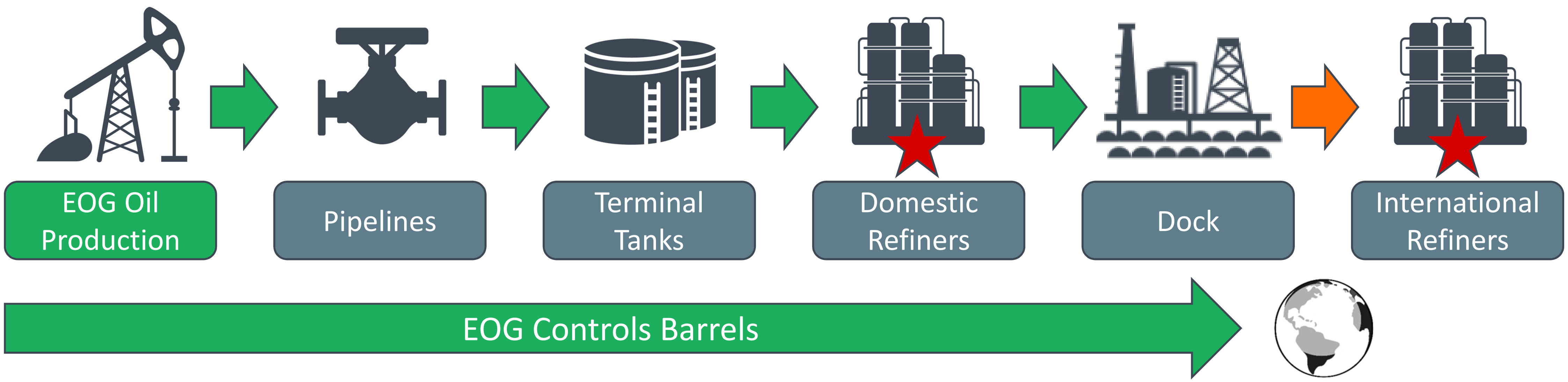


Export Capacity Adds Access to New International Markets

Maximize Margins by Retaining Control of Barrels from Wellhead to Dock

EOG Uniquely Positioned in the U.S. Oil Market

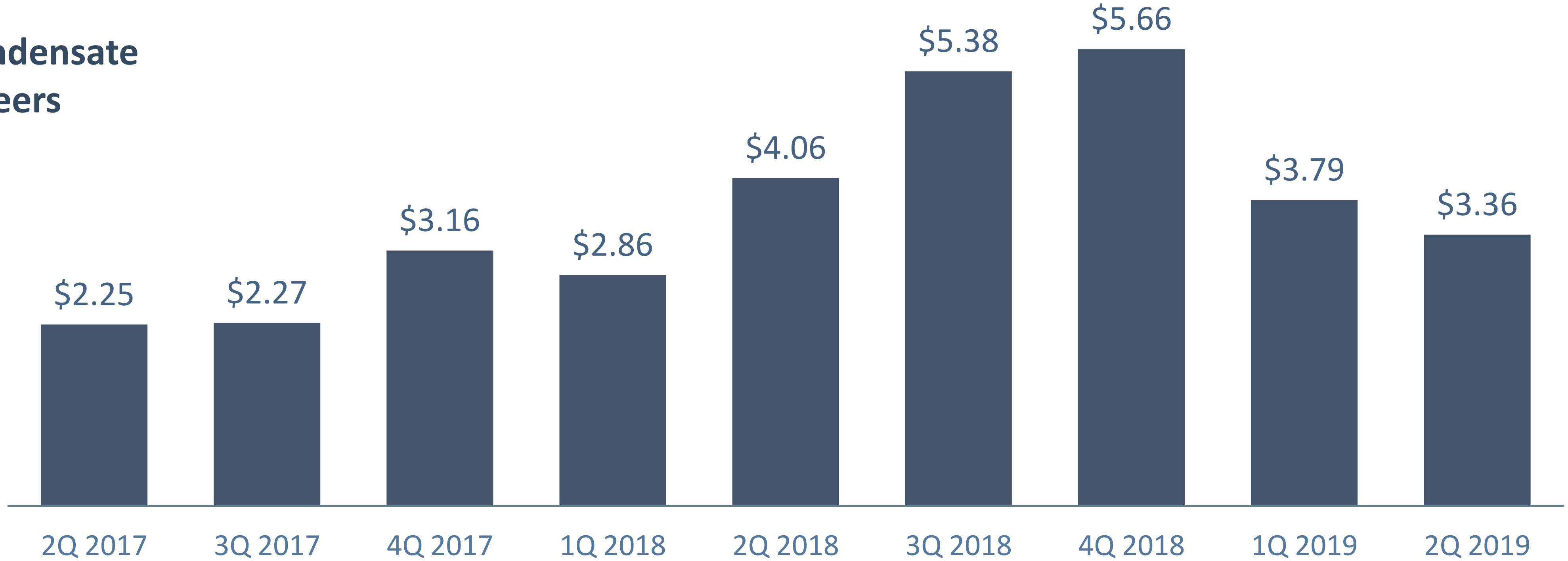
- ✓ High Quality Oil Supply
  - Average 45° API Crude Oil
  - Reliable & Consistent Delivery
- ✓ Low-Cost Capacity in Key Marketing Segments
  - Pipeline Transportation
  - Terminal Tank Storage
  - Export Market Pricing
- ✓ Maintain Diversified Sales to Domestic Refiners
- ✓ Export Capacity Increases from 100 MBopd in 2020 to 250 Mbopd in 2022



EOG Realizes Higher Oil Prices than Peers

EOG Average ≈$3.64 per Bbl Advantage

U.S. Crude Oil and Condensate Price Realization vs. Peers
($ per Bbl)



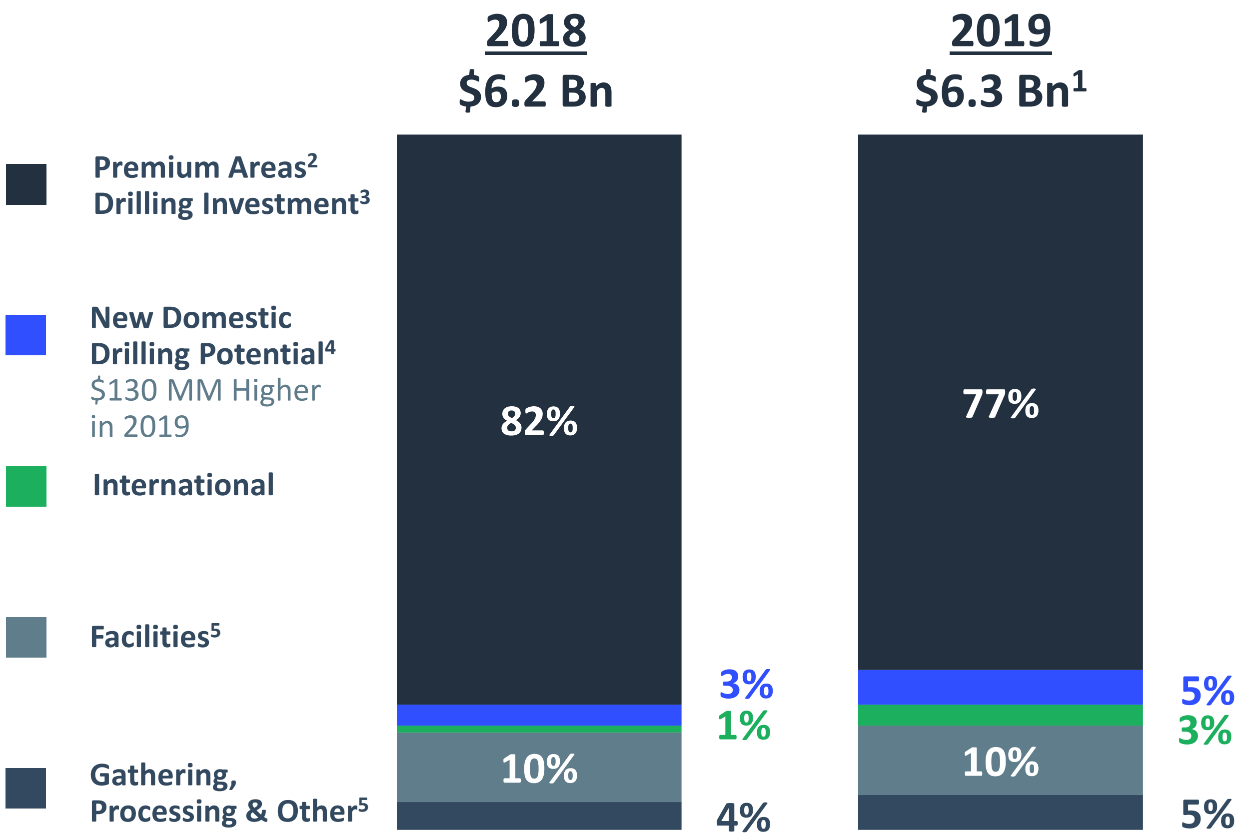
	2Q 2017	3Q 2017	4Q 2017	1Q 2018	2Q 2018	3Q 2018	4Q 2018	1Q 2019	2Q 2019
EOG	$47.51	$48.06	$56.95	$64.24	$67.91	$69.53	$59.37	$56.11	$61.01
Peers[1]	$45.26	$45.79	$53.79	$61.38	$63.85	$64.15	$53.71	$52.32	$57.65[2]

(1) Difference in U.S. crude oil and condensate price realization between EOG and peer average. Peers include APA, APC, COP, DVN, HES, MRO, NBL, OXY and PXD. Source: Company filings.
(2) 2Q 2019 peer average excludes peers that have not reported 2Q 2019 results prior to August 1, 2019.

Improving Capital Efficiency in 2019

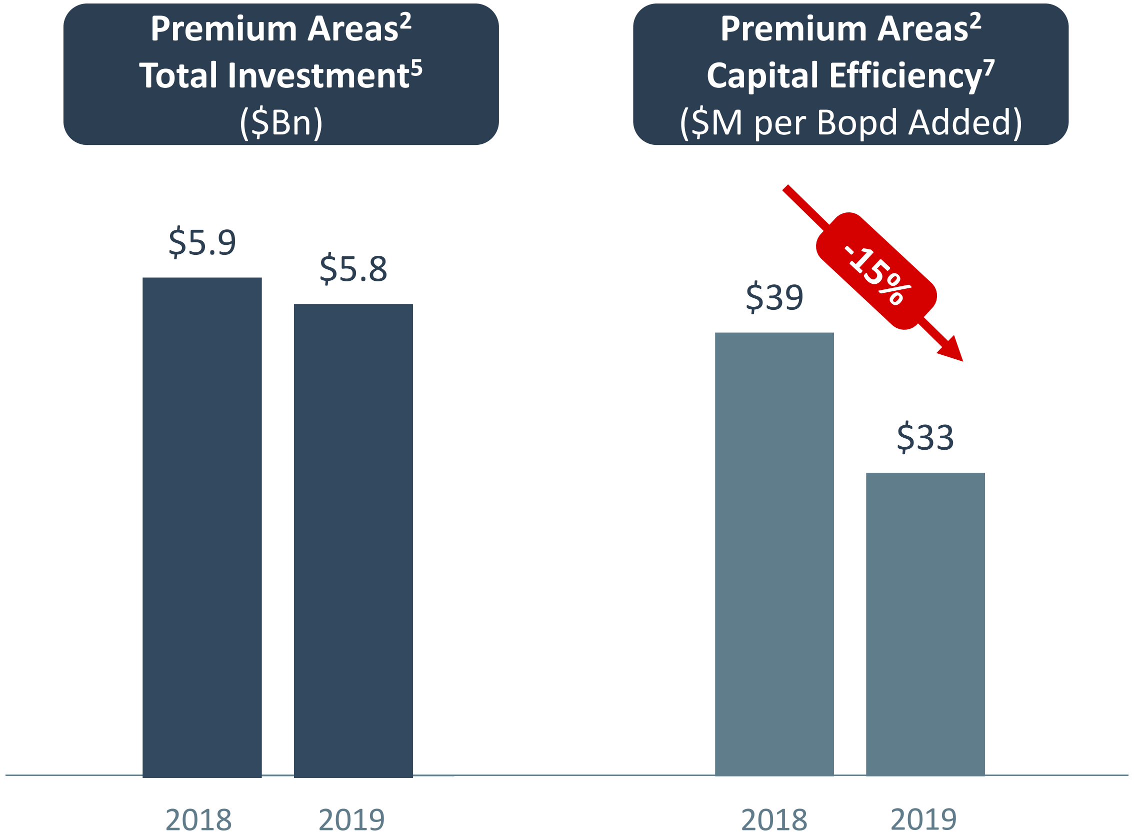
2019 Plan Does Not Change with Higher Oil Price

Delivers 14%+[1] U.S. Oil Growth Plus Higher Investment in Premium Exploration



Improving Capital Efficiency in Premium Areas

Assumes 31% Base Decline[6]

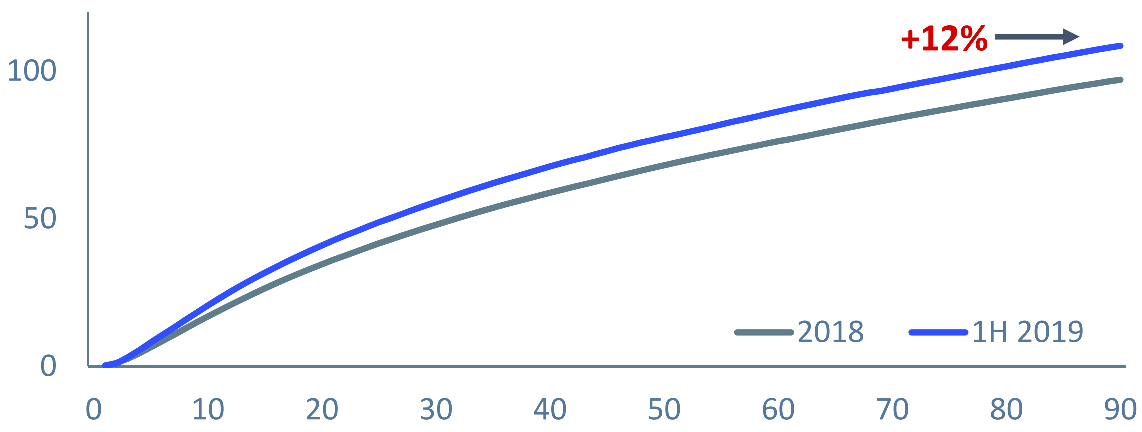


(1) *Based on midpoint of 2019 guidance, as of August 1, 2019.*
(2) *Premium areas include net prospective acreage disclosed in the Eagle Ford, Delaware Basin, Powder River Basin, Bakken/Three Forks, DJ Basin and Woodford Oil Window.*
(3) *Drilling investment includes leasing, exploration and development expenditures.*
(4) *Capital spend for new domestic drilling potential includes leasing, exploration and development expenditures outside of Premium areas.*
(5) *Total Investment includes drilling investment plus facilities and gathering, processing & other expenditures.*
(6) *Reflects 31% base decline rate for full year 2018 oil production. Base decline rate for full year 2018 total production is 25%.*
(7) *Capital efficiency = amount of capital necessary to replace base decline and add new production. Base decline calculated on a full-year average basis.*

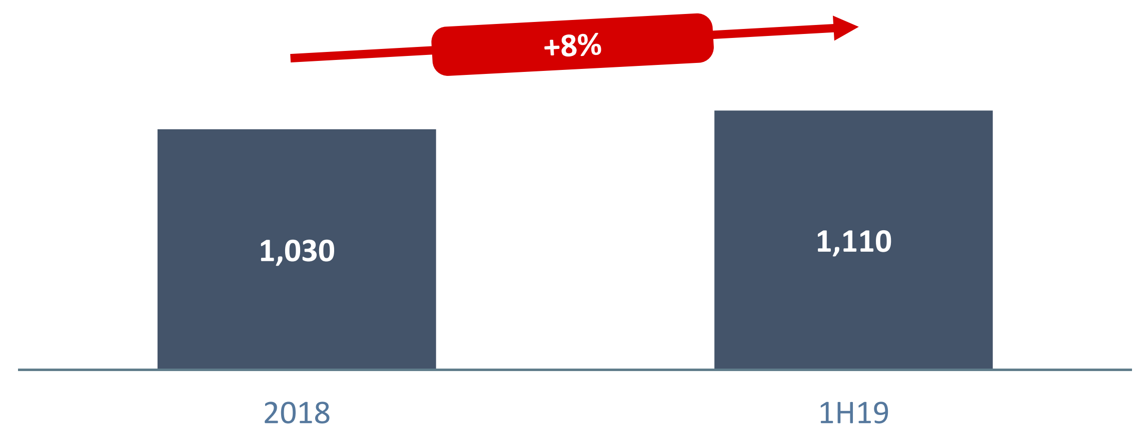
Continued Improvement in 1H19 Operating Results

Wolfcamp Well Productivity and Operating Efficiencies

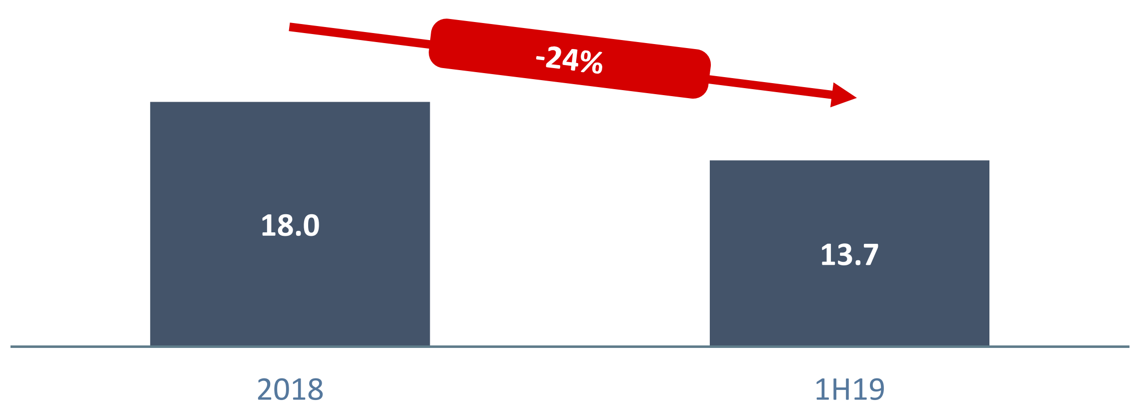
90 Day Cumulative Crude Oil Production (MBo)[1]



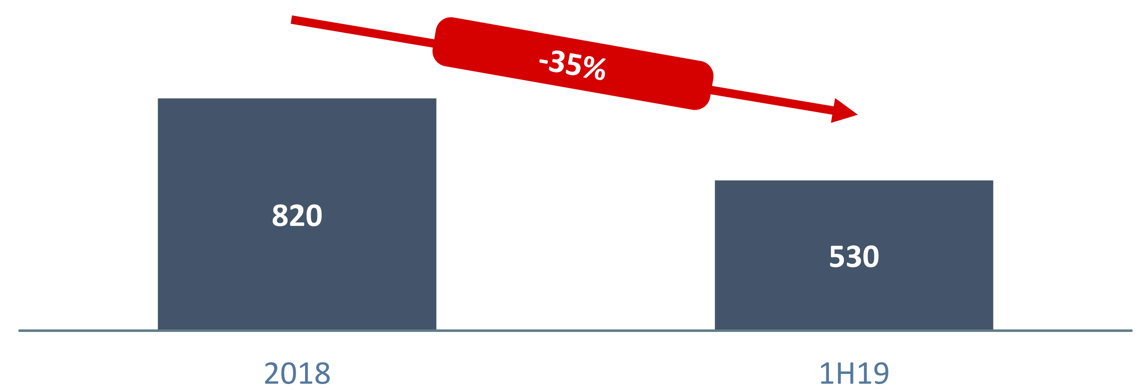
Completed Lateral Feet per Day



Days to Drill[2]



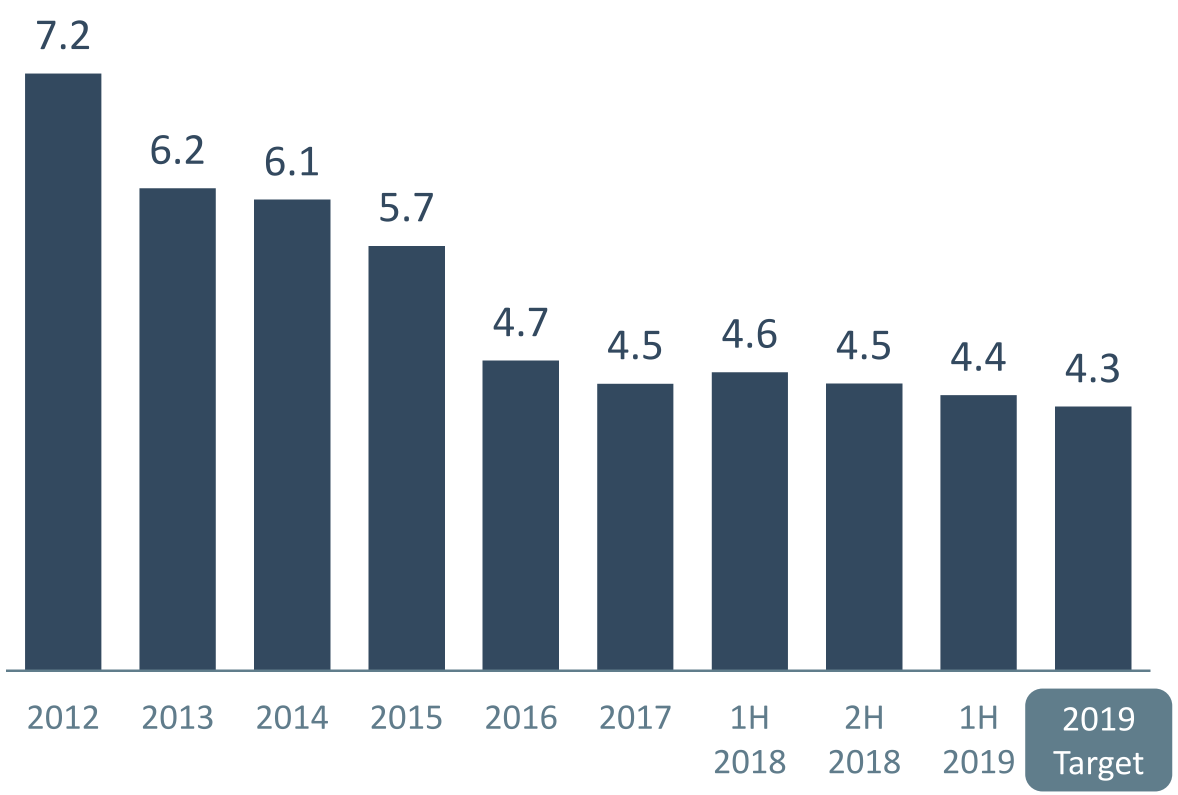
Sand Cost per Well ($M)



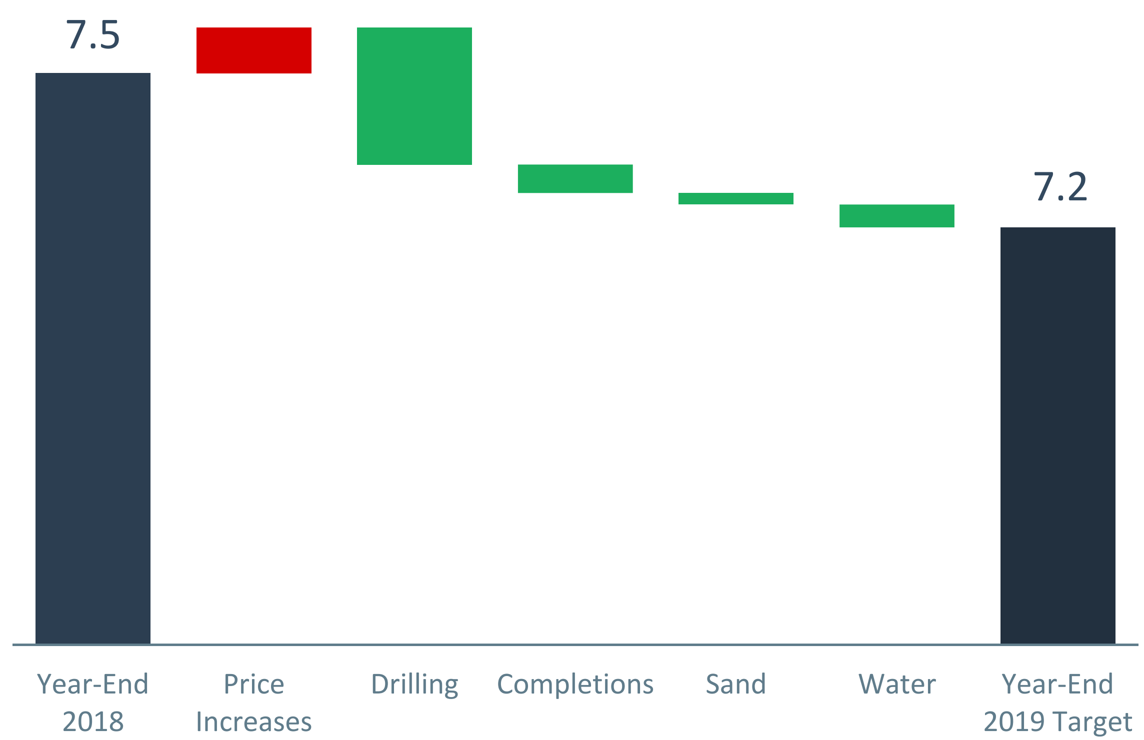
(1) Normalized to 7,000' Lateral
(2) Spud to target depth.

Relentless Focus on Well Cost Reductions

Strong Track Record of Cost Reduction in All Price Environments
Eagle Ford Well Cost[1] ($MM)



Reducing Well Costs in 2019
Wolfcamp Oil Well Cost[1] ($MM)

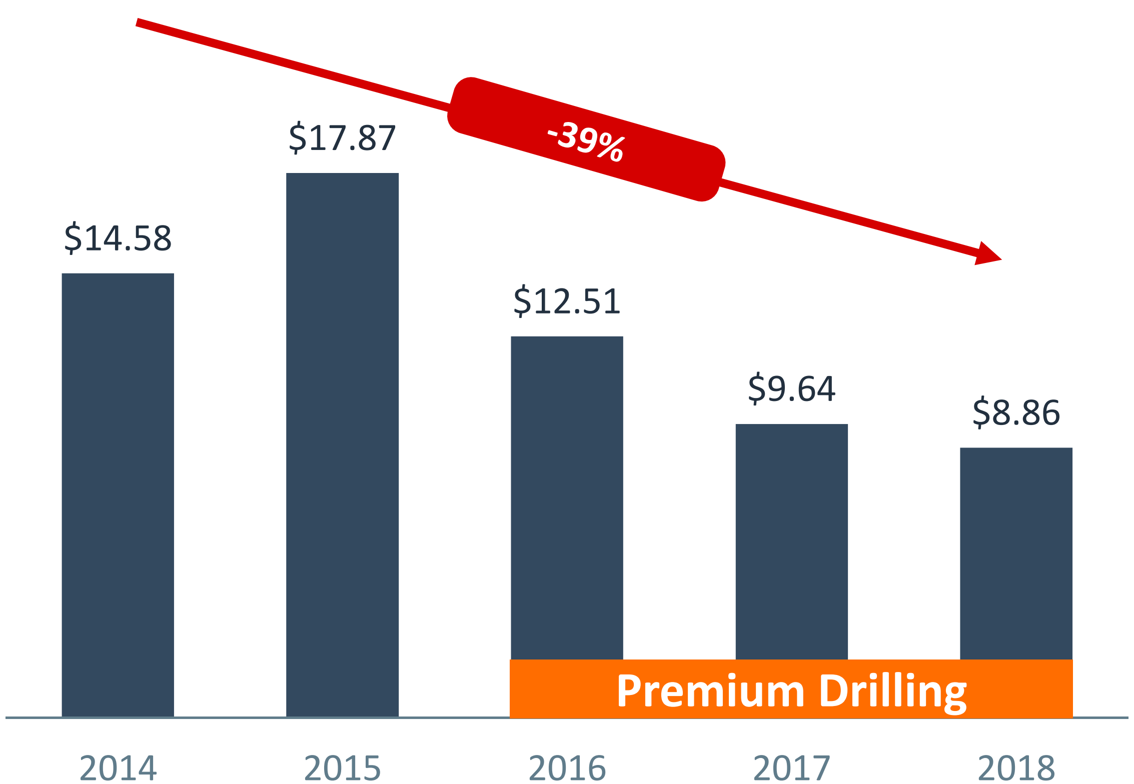


(1) *Well Cost = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. Eagle Ford normalized to 5,300' lateral and Wolfcamp Oil normalized to 7,000' lateral.*

Low Finding Cost Reduces DD&A and Increases ROCE[1]

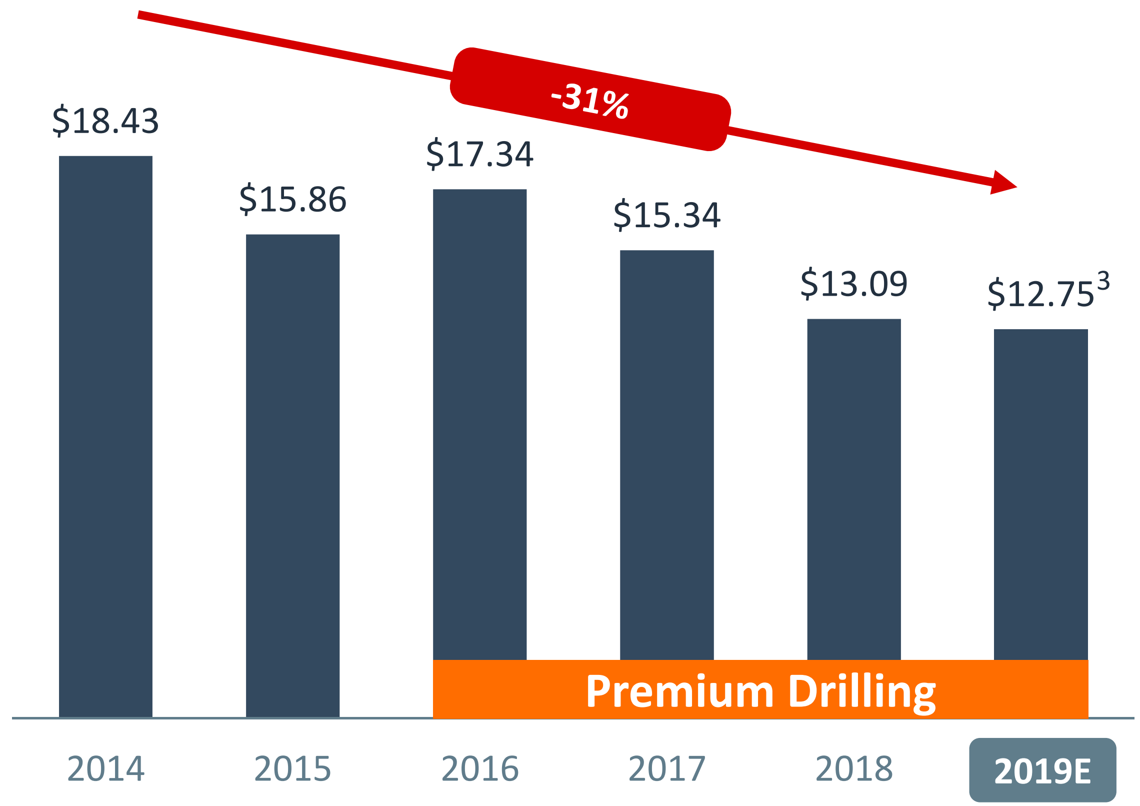
Finding & Development Cost[2]

$ per Boe



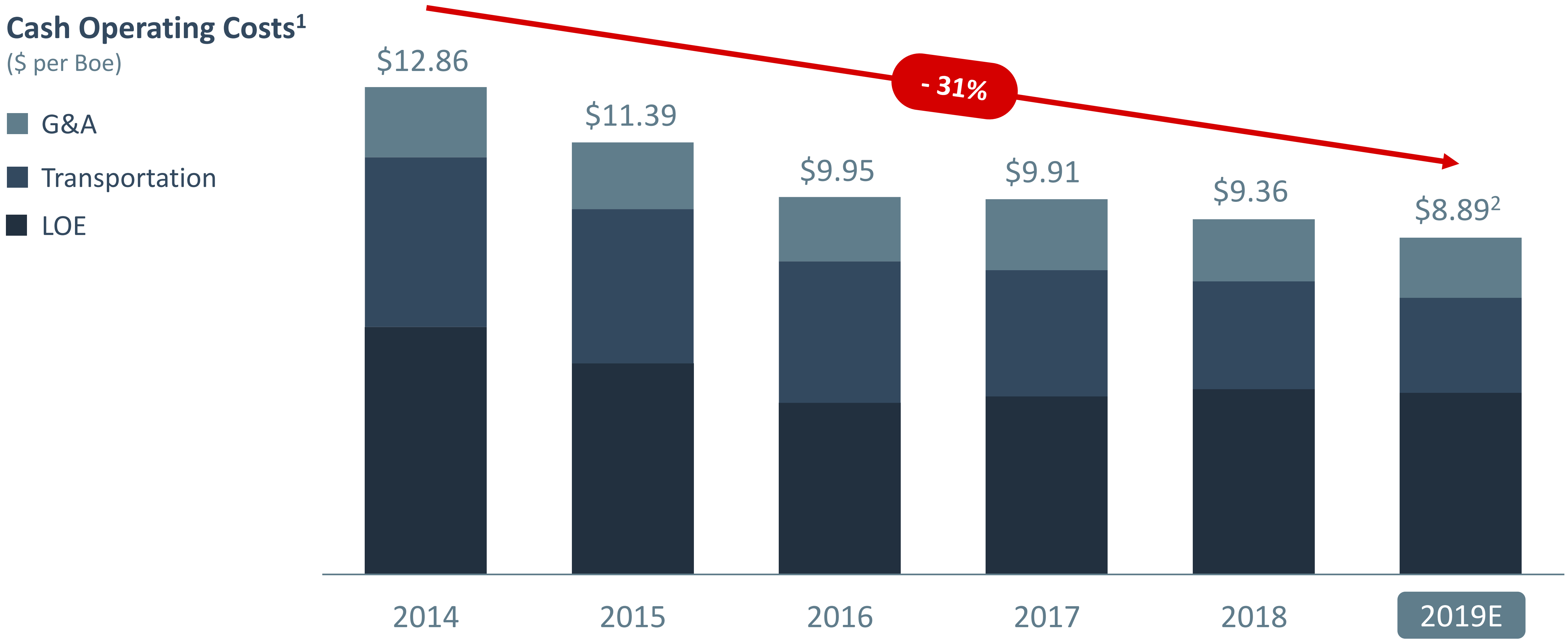
Depreciation, Depletion & Amortization

$ per Boe



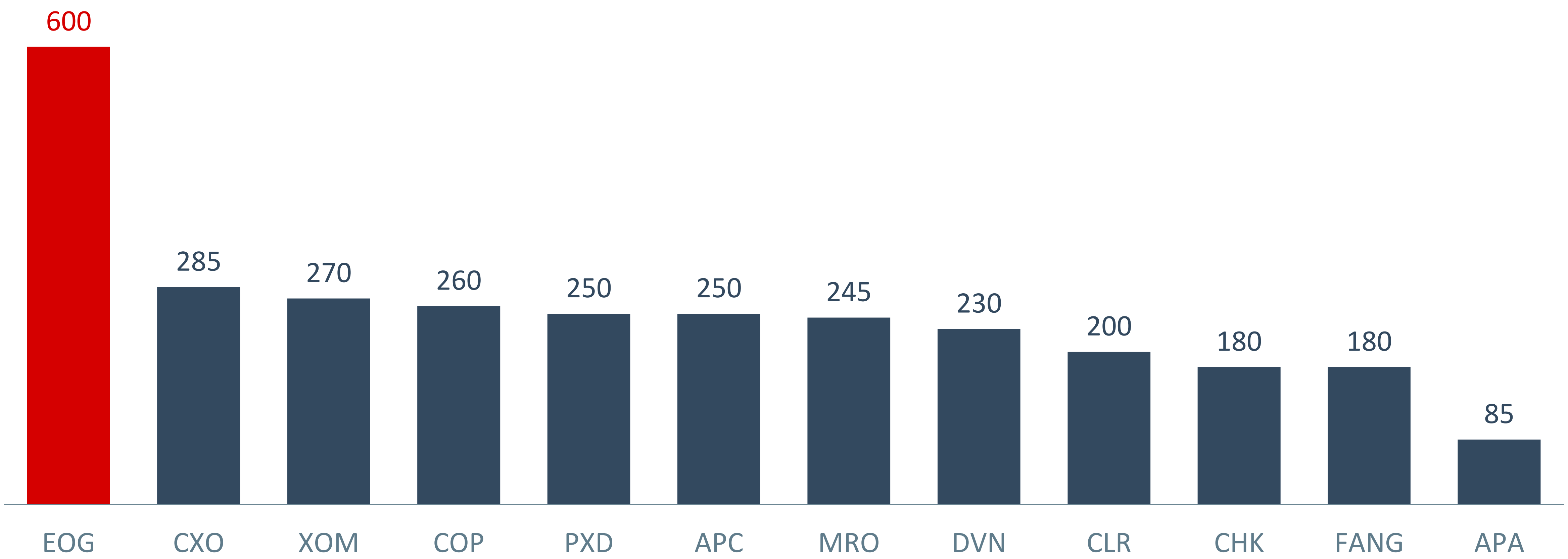
(1) See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(2) Total drilling, before revisions. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(3) Based on midpoint of 2019 guidance, as of August 1, 2019.

EOG Continues Reducing Operating Costs



(1) Excludes certain non-recurring expenses as applicable. See accompanying schedules for reconciliations and definitions of non-GAAP measures and other measures.
(2) Based on midpoint of guidance, as of August 1, 2019.

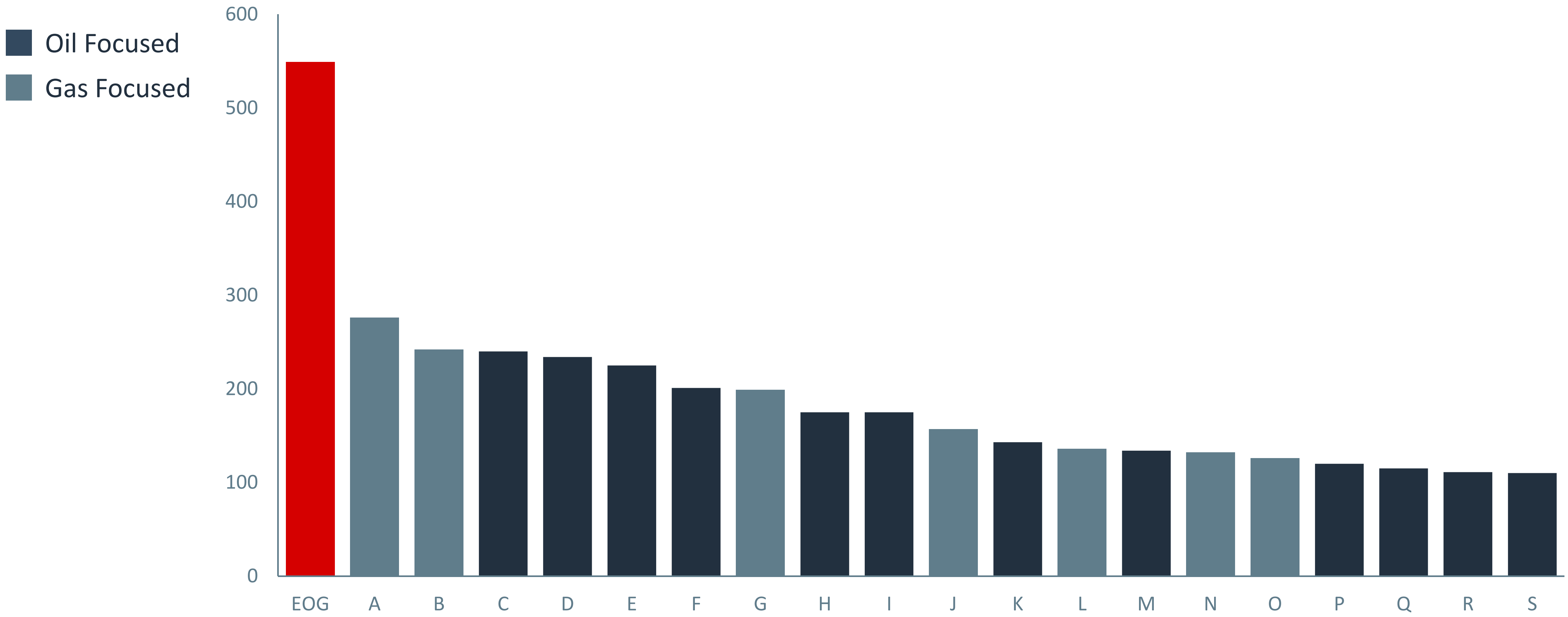
The Largest U.S. Horizontal Oil Producer
(MBopd)



Source: IHS – March 2019. Gross operated crude and condensate production in the U.S. Lower 48.

EOG Continued Leading the "Thousand Club" in 2018

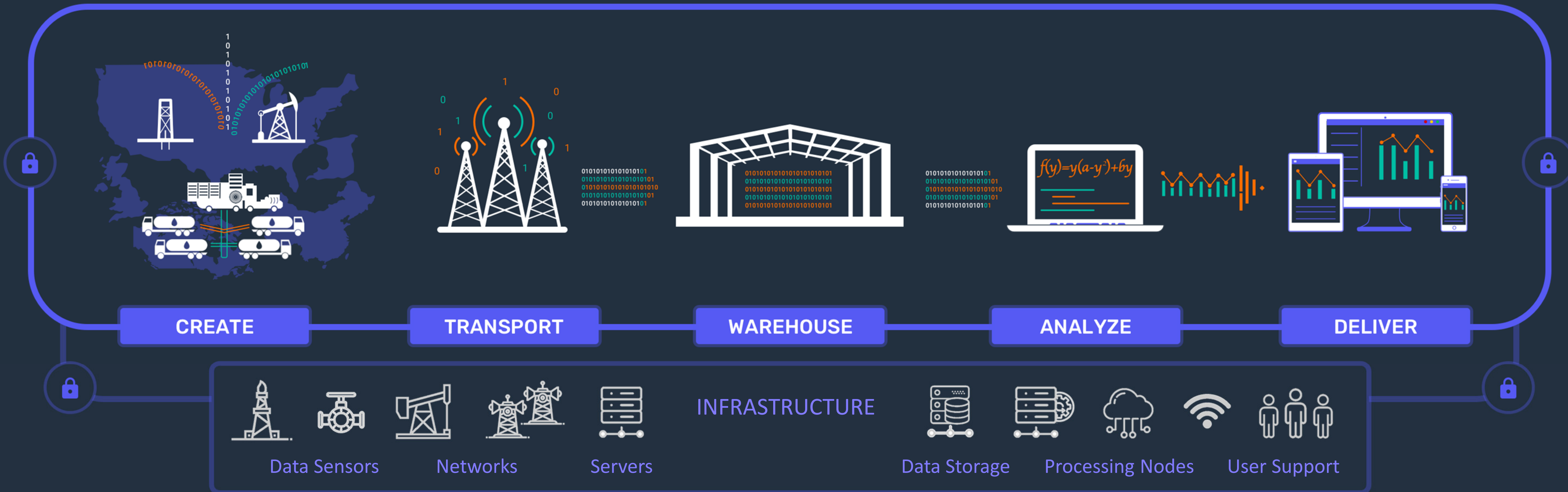
Number of Wells with 30-Day Peak Rate > 1,000 Boed



Source: Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Thousand Club includes wells with peak 30-day production over 1,000 Boed.
Represents 7,245 out of 29,692 wells with initial production in 2018.
Companies: AR, CHK, CLR, COP, CVX, CXO, DVN, ECA, EQT, FANG, MRO, NBL, OXY, PXD, RRC, SWN, VII, WPX and XOM.

Owning Data from Creation to Delivery℠ via 100+ Apps

EOG Data Supply Chain



Enabling EOG's Culture of Real-Time, Returns-Focused Decision Making

Lower Costs Drive Higher Margins

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
						1Q	2Q
Composite Average Wellhead Revenue per Boe	$58.01	$30.66	$26.82	$35.58	$45.51	$39.56	$40.36
Operating Costs per Boe							
Lease & Well	$6.53	$5.66	$4.53	$4.70	$4.89	$4.83	$4.70
Transportation	4.48	4.07	3.73	3.33	2.85	2.54	2.35
Gathering & Processing[1]	0.67	0.70	0.60	0.67	1.66	1.60	1.52
G&A[2]	1.85	1.66	1.70	1.87	1.63	1.53	1.65
Taxes Other than Income	3.49	2.02	1.71	2.45	2.94	2.77	2.76
Interest Expense, Net	0.93	1.14	1.37	1.23	0.93	0.79	0.67
Total Cash Cost per Boe (Excluding DD&A and Total Exploration Costs)	$17.95	$15.25	$13.64	$14.25	$14.90	$14.06	$13.65
Composite Average Margin per Boe (Excluding DD&A and Total Exploration Costs)	$40.06	$15.41	$13.18	$21.33	$30.61	$25.50	$26.71
DD&A per Boe	18.43	15.86	17.34	15.34	13.09	12.63	$12.94
Total Cost per Boe (Excluding Total Exploration Costs)	$36.38	$31.11	$30.98	$29.59	$27.99	$26.69	$26.59
Composite Average Margin per Boe (Excluding Total Exploration Costs)	$21.63	($0.45)	($4.16)	$5.99	$17.52	$12.87	$13.77
Total Exploration Costs[3] per Boe	0.70	2.25	2.12	1.65	1.33	1.22	1.13
Total Cost per Boe (Including DD&A and Total Exploration Costs)	$37.08	$33.36	$33.10	$31.24	$29.32	$27.91	$27.72
Composite Average Margin per Boe (Including DD&A and Total Exploration Costs)	$20.93	($2.70)	($6.28)	$4.34	$16.19	$11.65	$12.64

(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 2018 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..

3Q & FY 2019 Guidance

	Estimated Ranges (Unaudited) 3Q 2019		Full Year 2019	
Daily Sales Volumes				
Crude Oil and Condensate Volumes (MBbld)				
United States	453.0 -	463.0	450.0 -	455.0
Trinidad	0.5 -	0.7	0.5 -	0.7
Other International	0.0 -	0.2	0.0 -	0.2
Total	453.5 -	463.9	450.5 -	455.9
Natural Gas Liquids Volumes (MBbld)				
Total	128.0 -	138.0	125.0 -	135.0
Natural Gas Volumes (MMcfd)				
United States	1,010 -	1,070	1,020 -	1,070
Trinidad	235 -	265	260 -	280
Other International	30 -	40	30 -	40
Total	1,275 -	1,375	1,310 -	1,390
Crude Oil Equivalent Volumes (MBoed)				
United States	749.3 -	779.3	745.0 -	768.3
Trinidad	39.7 -	44.9	43.8 -	47.4
Other International	5.0 -	6.9	5.0 -	6.9
Total	794.0 -	831.1	793.8 -	822.6
Capital Expenditures[1] ($MM)	$ 1,500 -	$ 1,700	$ 6,100 -	$ 6,500
Operating Costs				
Unit Costs ($/Boe)				
Lease and Well	$ 4.70 -	$ 5.00	$ 4.50 -	$ 5.10
Transportation Costs	$ 2.20 -	$ 2.70	$ 2.25 -	$ 2.75
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	$ 12.70 -	$ 13.10	$ 12.25 -	$ 13.25

	Estimated Ranges (Unaudited) 3Q 2019		Full Year 2019	
Expenses ($MM)				
Exploration and Dry Hole	$ 45 -	$ 55	$ 140 -	$ 180
Impairment	$ 75 -	$ 85	$ 250 -	$ 300
General and Administrative	$ 120 -	$ 130	$ 450 -	$ 490
Gathering and Processing	$ 120 -	$ 130	$ 440 -	$ 480
Capitalized Interest	$ 9 -	$ 11	$ 30 -	$ 40
Net Interest	$ 39 -	$ 41	$ 180 -	$ 190
Taxes Other Than Income (% of Wellhead Revenue)	7.0% -	7.4%	7.0% -	7.4%
Income Taxes				
Effective Rate	21% -	26%	21% -	26%
Current Tax (Benefit) / Expense ($MM)	$ (35) -	$ 5	$ (85) -	$ (45)
Pricing[2]				
Crude Oil and Condensate ($/Bbl)				
Differentials				
United States - above (below) WTI	$ 0.00 -	$ 0.60	$ (0.50) -	$ 1.50
Trinidad - above (below) WTI	$ (11.00) -	$ (9.00)	$ (11.50) -	$ (9.50)
Other International - above (below) WTI	$ 0.00 -	$ 4.00	$ (0.50) -	$ 1.50
Natural Gas Liquids				
Realizations as % of WTI	18% -	26%	22% -	32%
Natural Gas ($/Mcf)				
Differentials				
United States - above (below) NYMEX Henry Hub	$ (0.60) -	$ (0.20)	$ (0.70) -	$ (0.20)
Realizations				
Trinidad	$ 2.30 -	$ 2.70	$ 2.40 -	$ 3.10
Other International	$ 4.00 -	$ 4.40	$ 3.75 -	$ 4.75

(1) 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 Exchanges.

(2) 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.

Committed to Minimizing Emissions

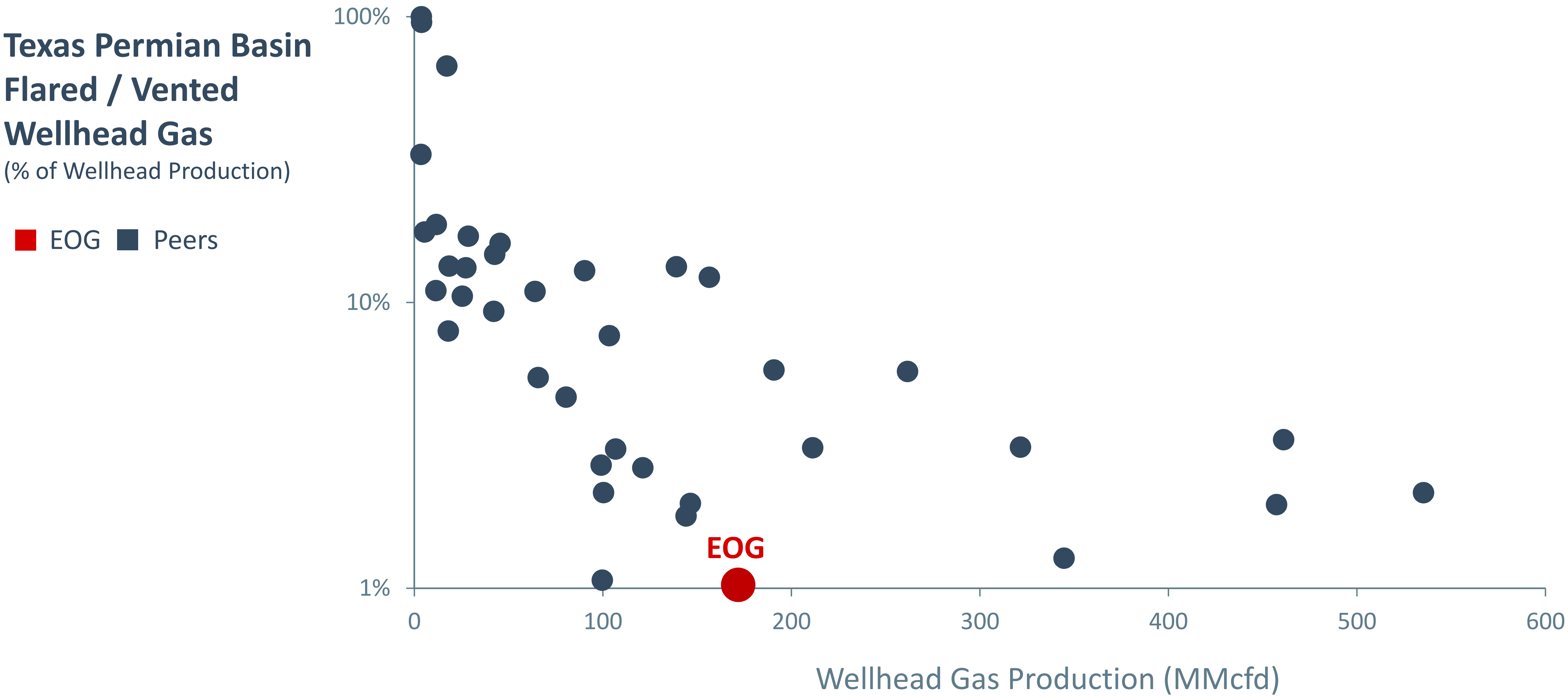
Greenhouse Gas Intensity[1]
(Metric Tons CO_2e per MBoe)

EOG Peers[2]

(1) Metric tons of 2017 CO_2e emissions per MBoe of 2017 gross U.S. production.
(2) Peers include APA, APC, COP, DVN, HES, MRO, NBL, OXY and PXD.
Sources: EPA website for company emissions data and IHS for company gross production data.

EOG Industry Leader in Capturing Produced Gas

Texas Permian Basin Flared / Vented Wellhead Gas
(% of Wellhead Production)



Source: Bernstein analysis of Texas Permian Basin July 2018 production and flaring / venting data from the Texas Railroad Commission.

Play Details

Premium Drilling in All Major U.S. Oil Basins

Rocky Mountain Area
62 MBopd in 2018

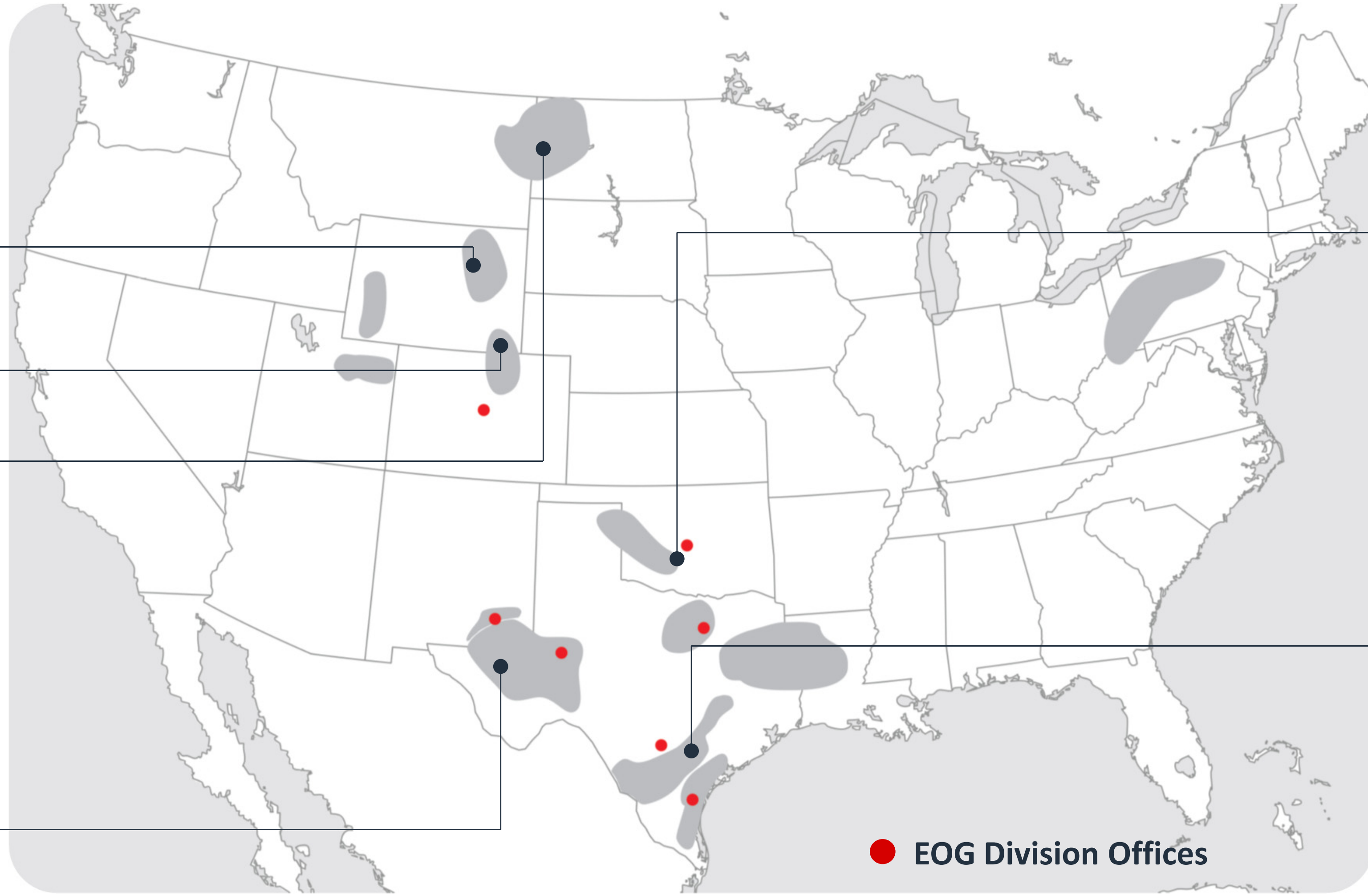
Powder River Basin
≈40 Net Completions in 2019

Wyoming DJ Basin
≈35 Net Completions in 2019

Bakken
≈20 Net Completions in 2019

Permian Basin
132 MBopd in 2018

Delaware Basin
≈270 Net Completions in 2019



Mid-Continent
6 MBopd in 2018

Woodford Oil Window
≈30 Net Completions in 2019

Eagle Ford
171 MBopd in 2018

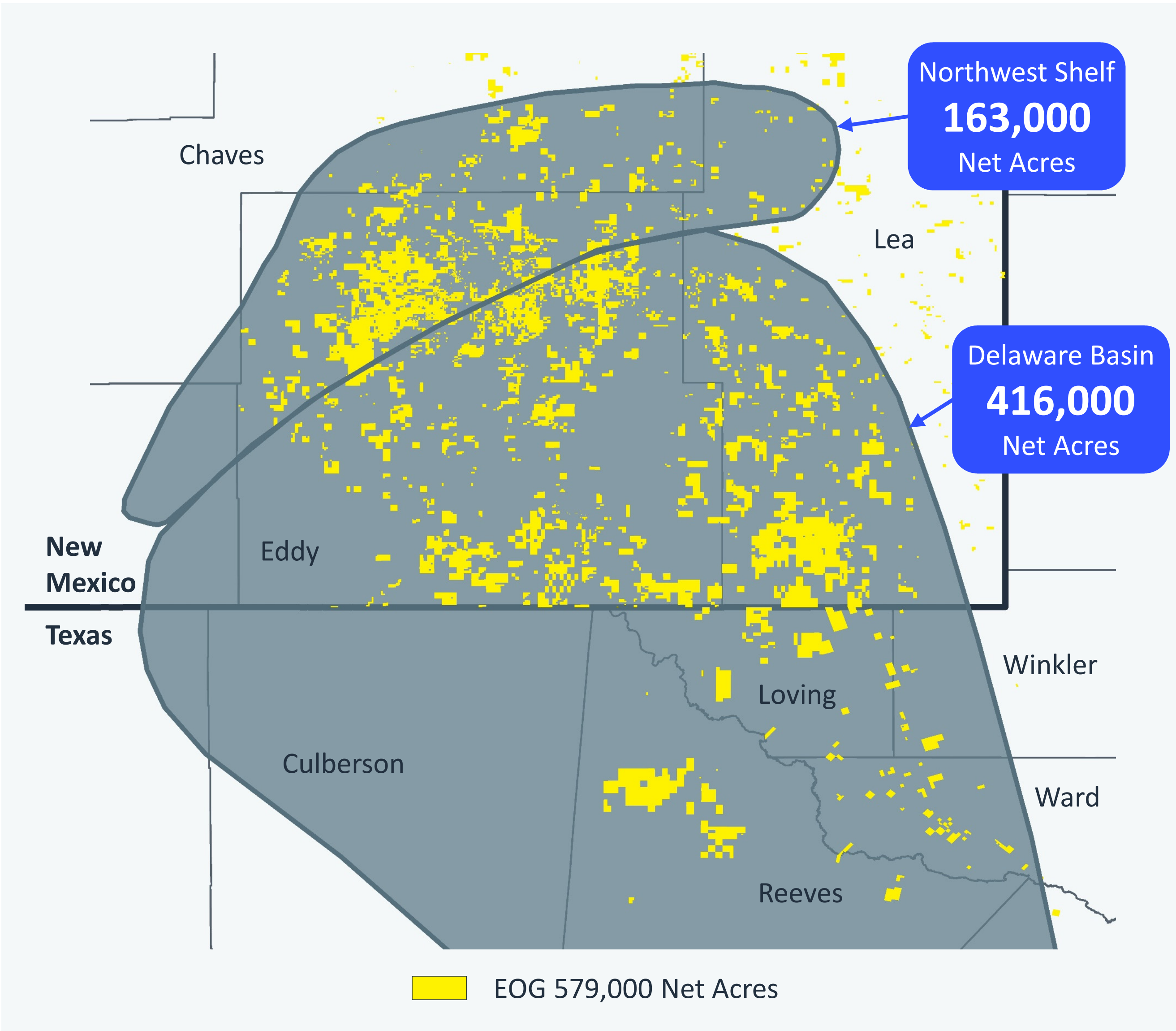
≈300 Net Completions in 2019

Deep Inventory of Crude Oil Assets

Play	Net Undrilled Premium Locations[1]	2019 Average Drilling Rigs	2019 Average Completion Spreads	2019 Net Planned Completions
Eagle Ford	**2,300**	**9**	**6**	**300**
Delaware Basin	**4,815**	**18**	**6**	**270**
Wolfcamp	1,700			220
First Bone Spring	540			15
Second Bone Spring	1,300			25
Leonard	1,275			10
Powder River Basin	**1,630**	**3**	**1**	**40**
Mowry	875			
Niobrara	555			
Turner	200			
Bakken/Three Forks	**330**	**1**	**< 1**	**20**
Wyoming DJ Basin	**150**	**2**	**1**	**35**
Woodford Oil Window	**260**	**2**	**1**	**30**
Other Plays	**-**	**2**	**1**	**45**
Total	**≈ 9,500**	**37**	**16**	**740**

(1) Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 5.

Delaware Basin



4,800' of Stacked Pay

- Brushy Canyon
- Leonard
- 1st Bone Spring
- 2nd Bone Spring
- 3rd Bone Spring
- Upper Wolfcamp
- Middle Wolfcamp
- Lower Wolfcamp

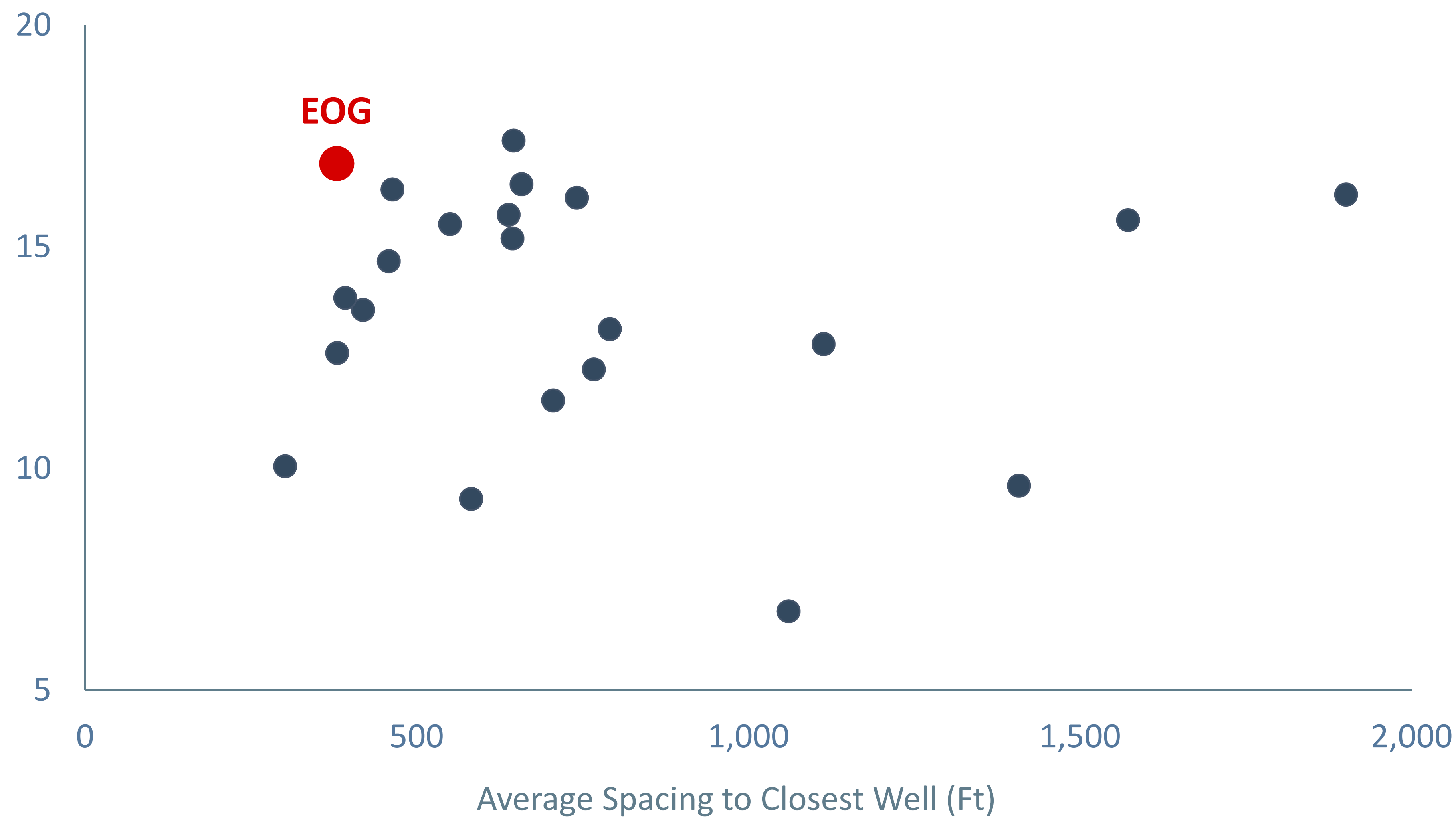
Industry-Leading Well Productivity with Tighter Spacing in 2018

Delaware Basin

6-Month Cumulative Oil Production

(Bo per ft)

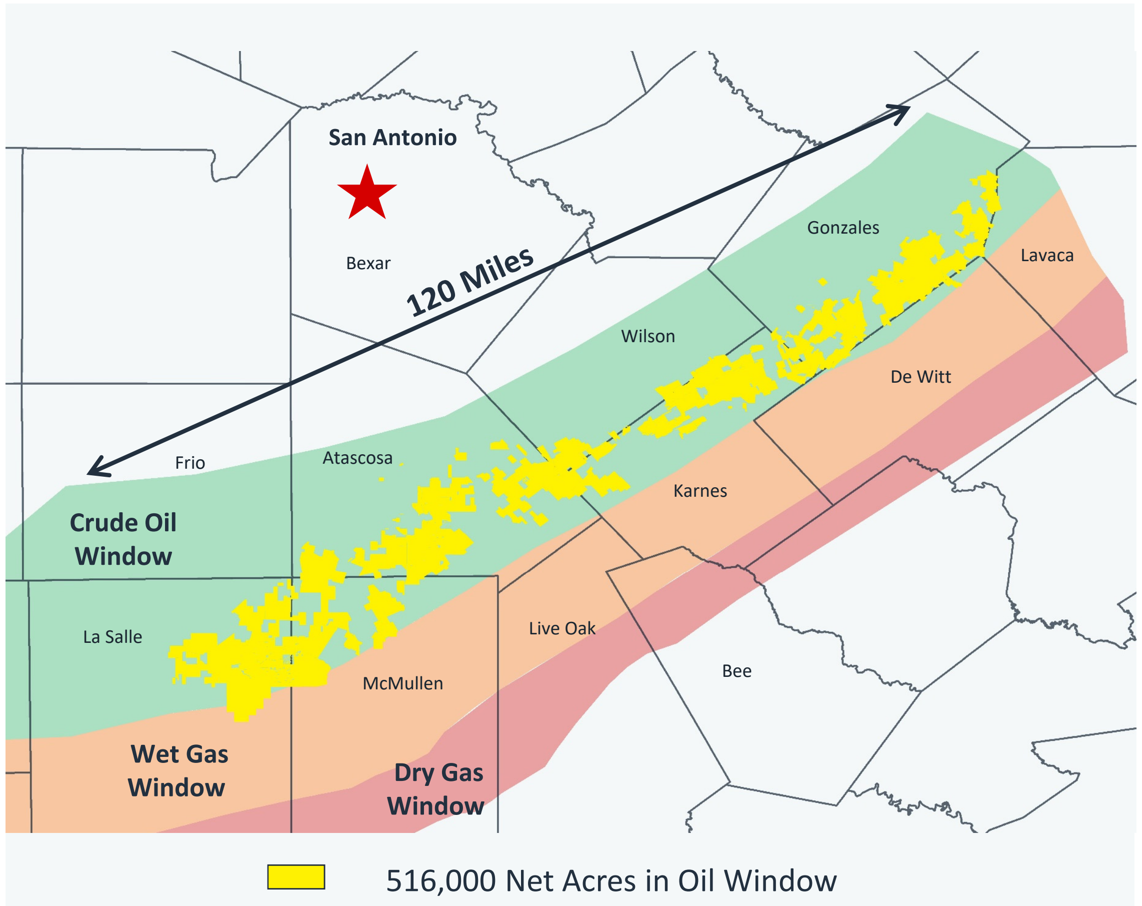
EOG Peers[1]



Source: Citi Research and Drilling Info.

(1) Peers include APA, CPE, CRZO, CVX, CXO, DVN, FANG, JAG, MRO, MTDR, NBL, OAS, OXY, PDCE, PE, RDS, WPX, XEC, XOM and two private operators.

South Texas Eagle Ford Oil



Bellwether Asset for EOG

- EOG Largest Oil Producer & Acreage Holder
- Organically Leased Position for ≈$450 per Acre
- Capable of Growth for 10+ Years

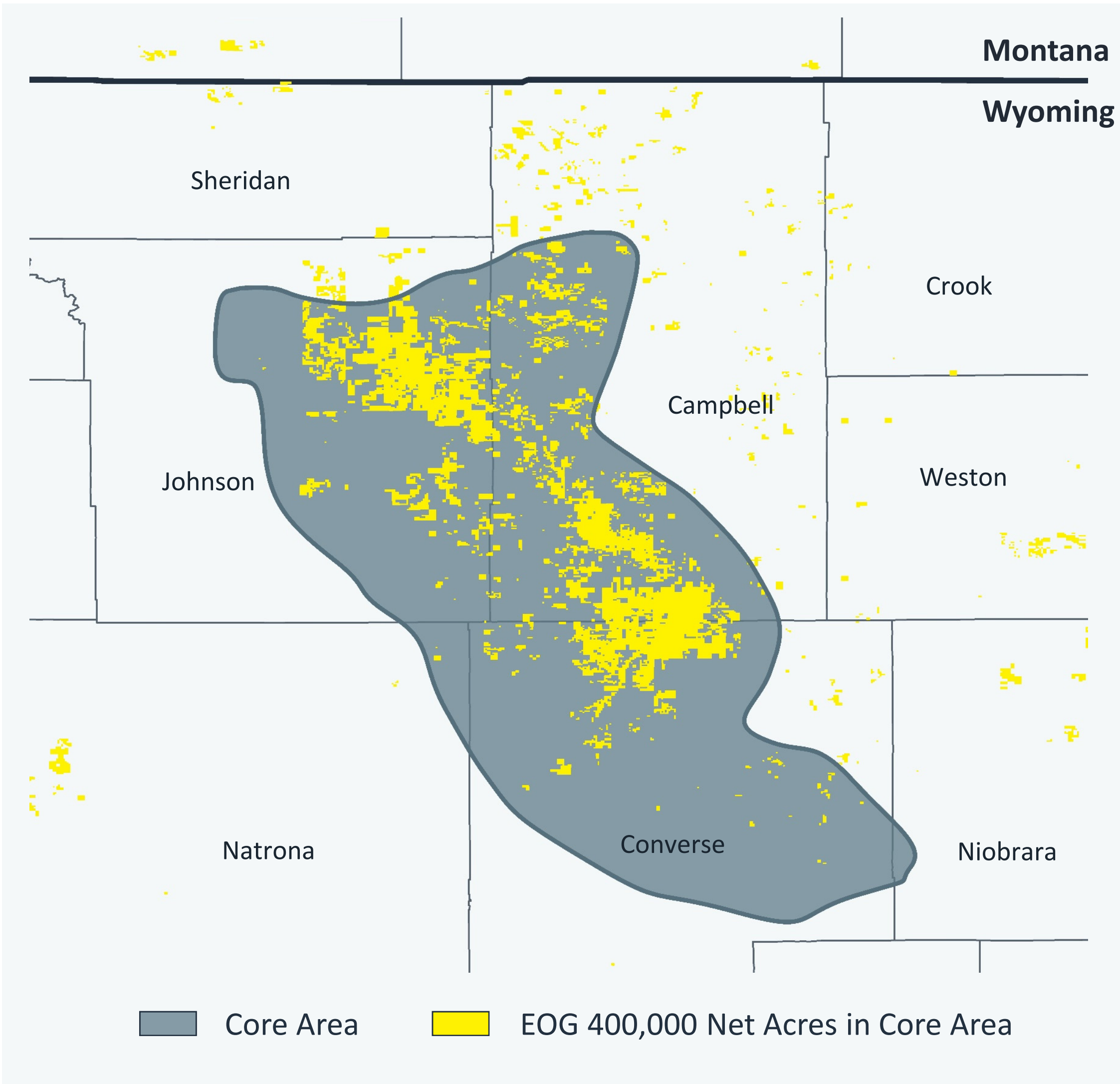
Concurrent Austin Chalk Development

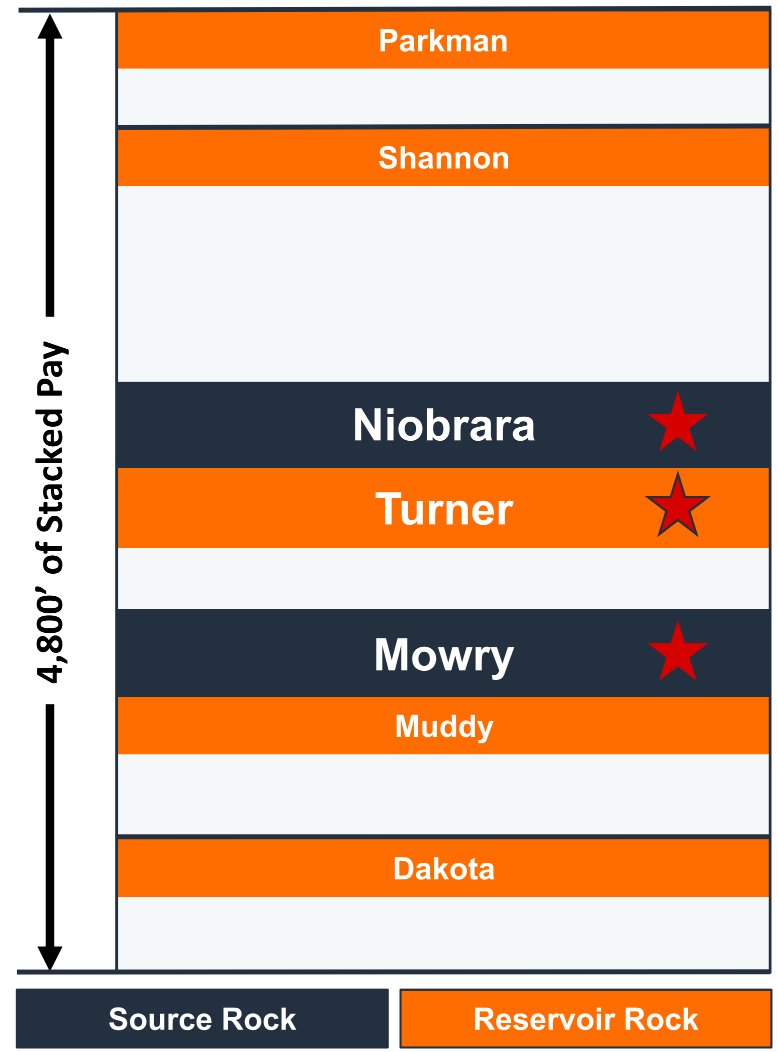
- Focused on Matrix Flow
- Complex Play with “Sweet Spots”

Enhanced Oil Recovery Program

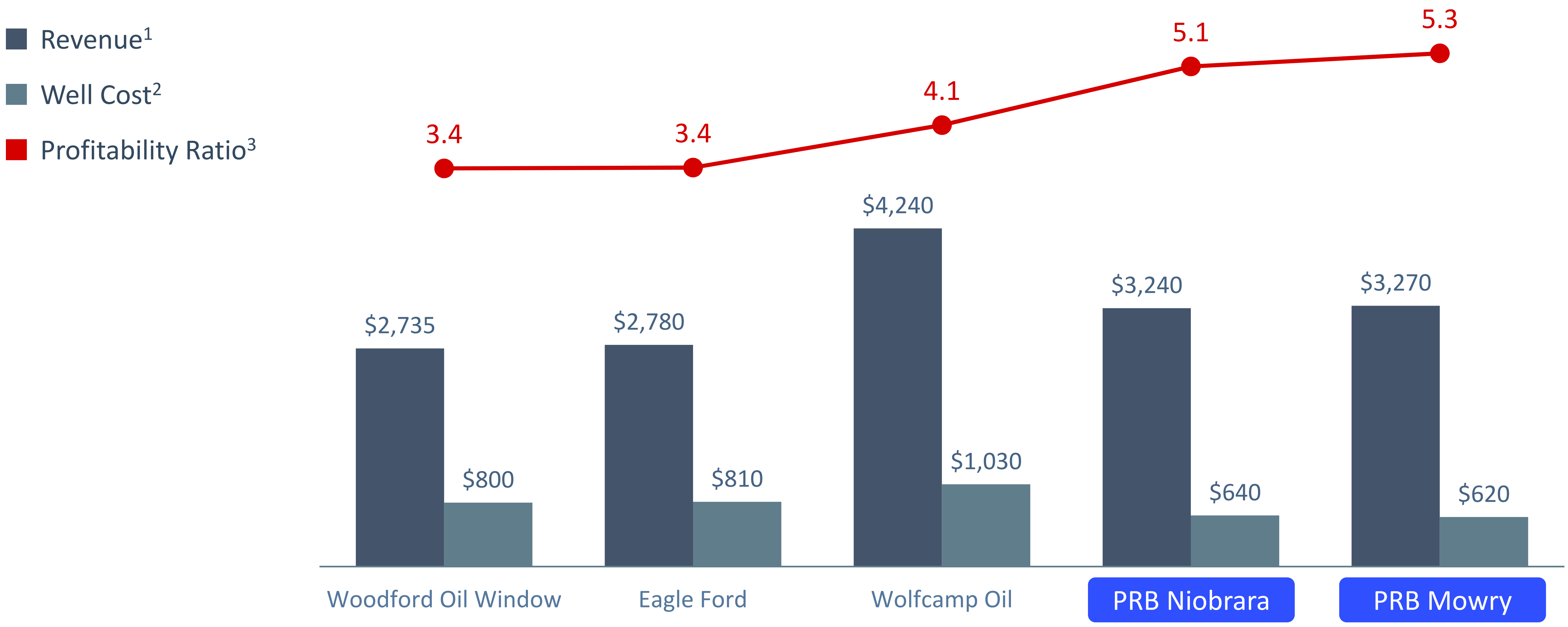
- Converted 54 Wells in 2018
- Strong Results from ≈150 EOR Wells Converted Since Start of Program
- Continue to Refine Technique for Future Growth

Powder River Basin



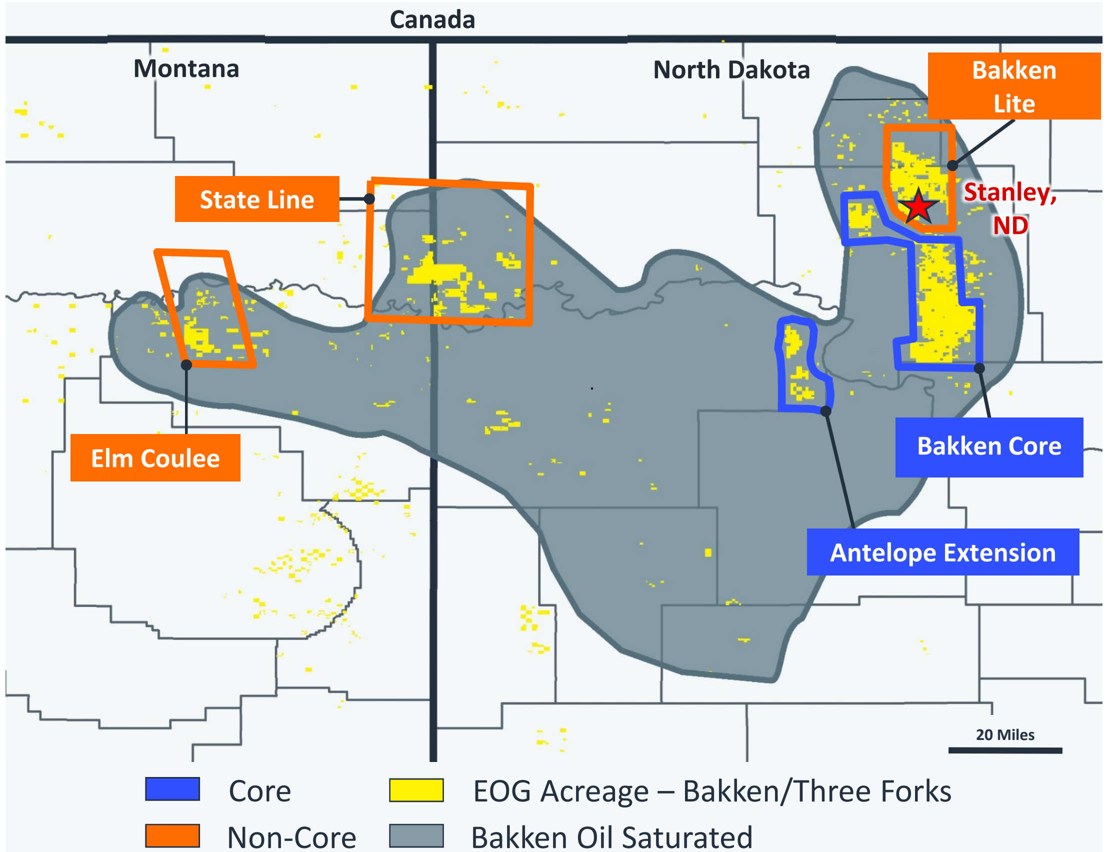


Powder River Basin Plays Competitive in Premium Portfolio
($M per 1,000' Lateral)



(1) *Revenue per 1,000' lateral calculated using $40 WTI, $2.50 NYMEX and $15 NGL fixed for life of well.*
(2) *Well Cost = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback per 1,000' lateral.*
(3) *Profitability Ratio = Revenue / Well Cost.*

Bakken/Three Forks

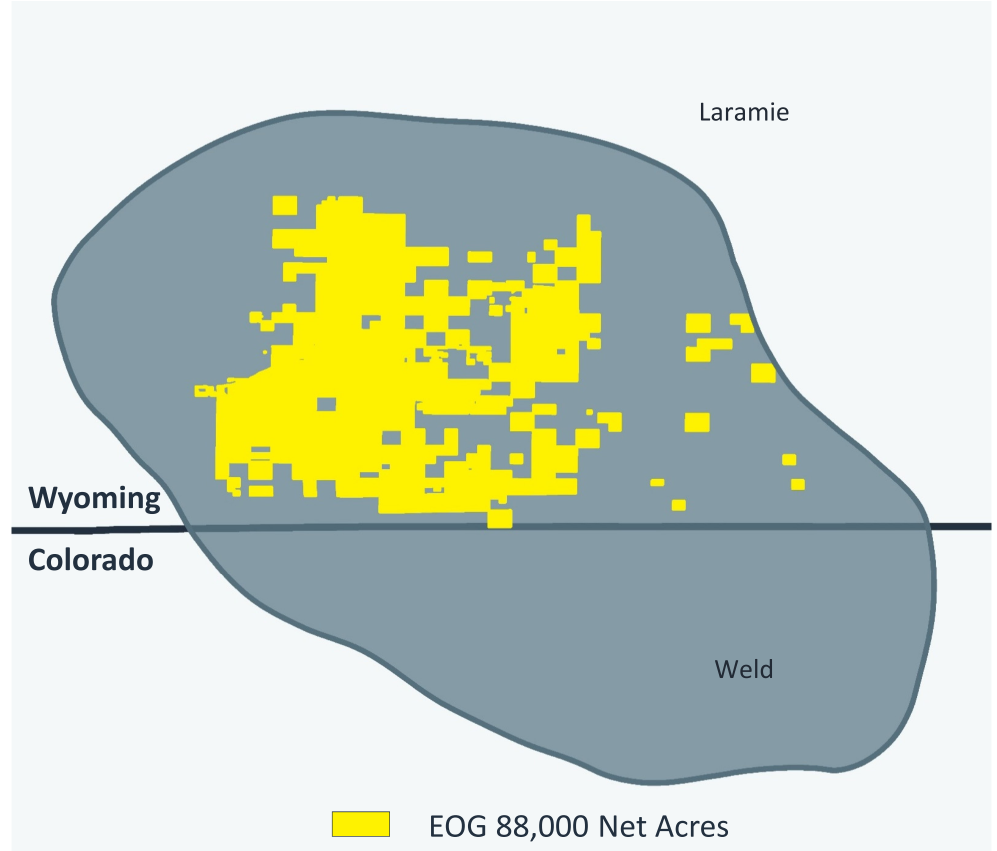


High-Return Drilling Activity Since 2006

Seasonal Development

- Complete Wells and Build Facilities During Warmer Months
- Developing Antelope Extension in 2019

Wyoming DJ Basin



Codell Identified as a Premium Play

EOG Development Entirely in Wyoming

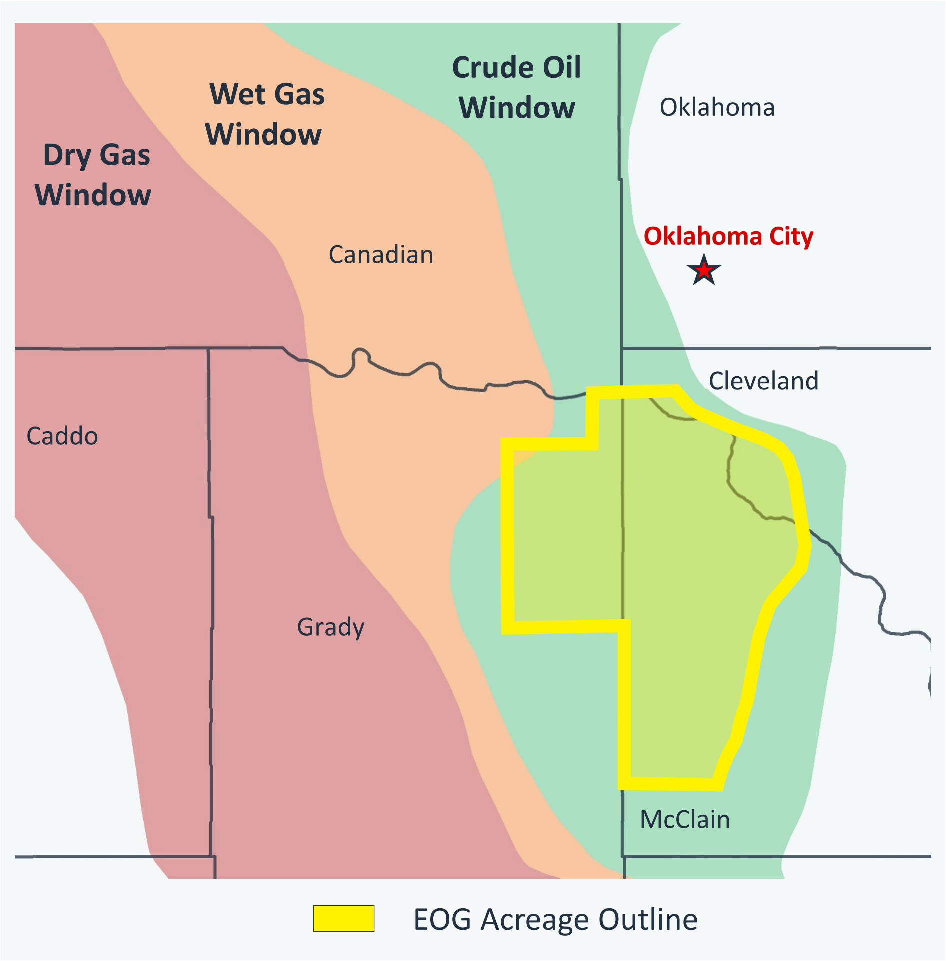
Eastern Anadarko Basin Woodford Oil Window

High-Return, Low-Decline Premium Play in Crude Oil Window

Lowered Well Cost[1] Target from $7.6MM to $6.5MM

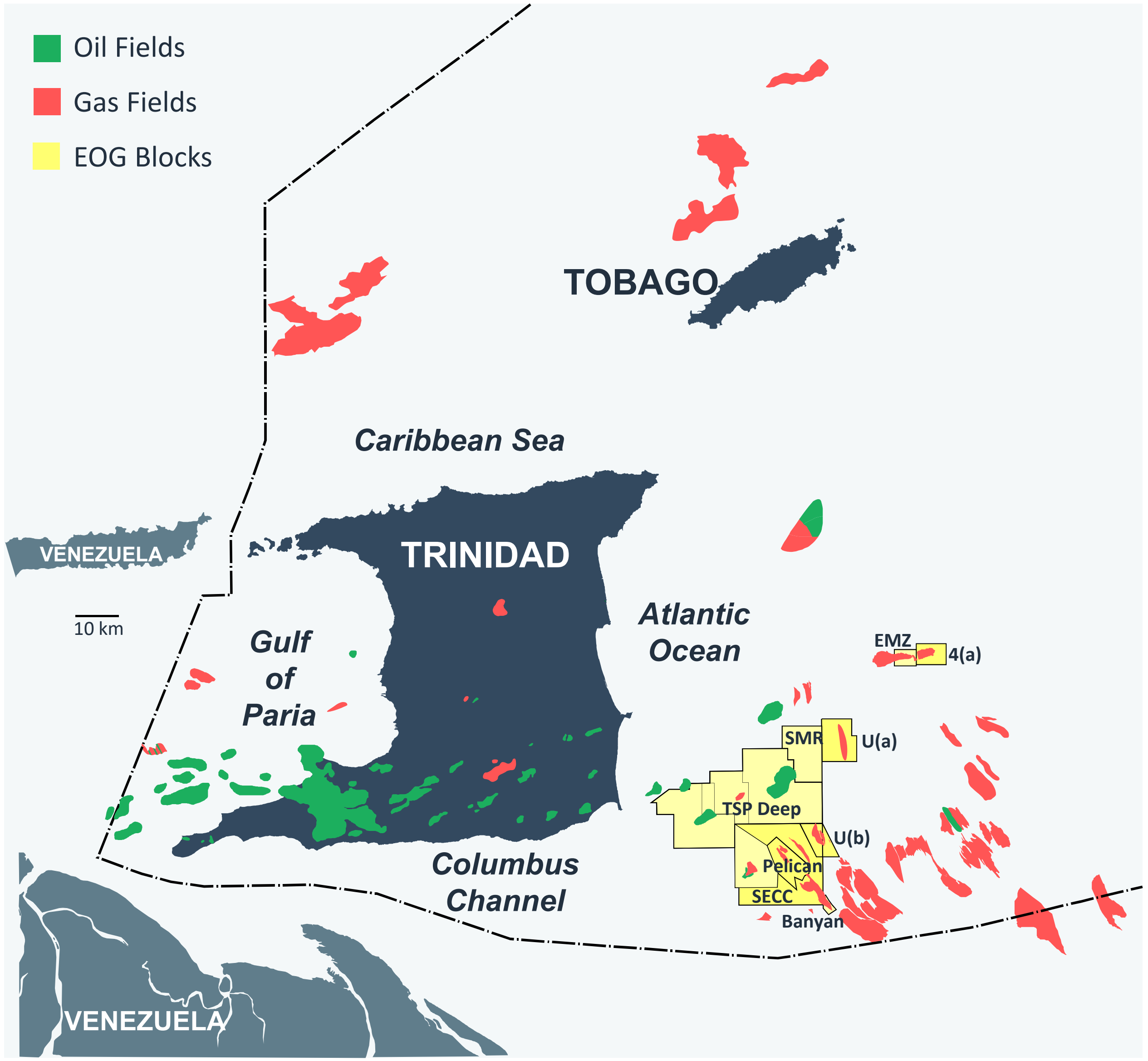
Anticipate Sourcing >50% of Water Needs with Recycled Water in 2019

2018 Spacing Tests Confirm Premium Economics



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

Trinidad

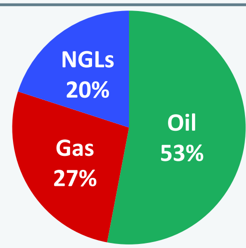
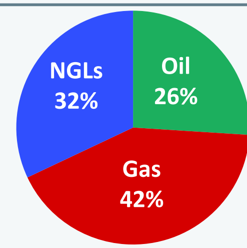
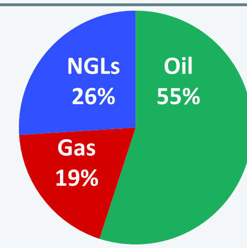
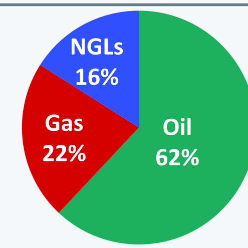
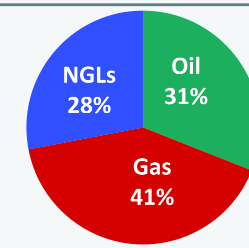


Drilling Program Resumes in 2019

Entered Into New Gas Supply Contract

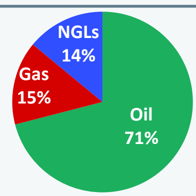
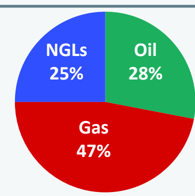
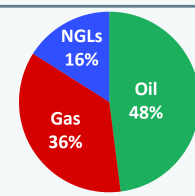
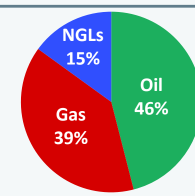
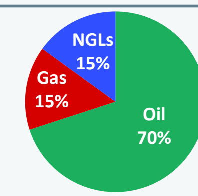
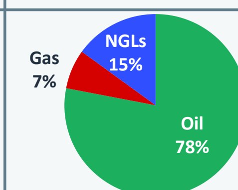
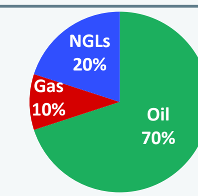
- Enables Additional Development
- Sold into Trinidad Domestic Gas Market

EOG Premium Play Details – Delaware Basin

	Wolfcamp Oil	Wolfcamp Combo	First Bone Spring	Second Bone Spring	Leonard
Net Prospective Acres	226,000	120,000	100,000	289,000	160,000
Estimated Resource Potential[1]	2.9 BnBoe		540 MMBoe	1.4 BnBoe	1.7 BnBoe
Total Net Drilled & Undrilled Locations	2,660		555	1,870	1,800
Net Undrilled Premium Locations[2]	1,700		540	1,300	1,275
Net 2019 Completions	220		15	25	10
Net 2018 Completions	219		8	18	17
EUR, Gross / Net After Royalty (MBoe)	1,330 / 1,050	1,550 / 1,200	1,185 / 975	950 / 780	1,175 / 940
Well Cost[3] Target ($MM)	$7.2	$7.5	$7.3	$7.3	$6.3
Lateral Length	7,000'	8,300'	7,000'	7,000'	6,800'
Spacing	660'	880'	1000'	850'	660'
Working Interest / NRI %	90% / 72%				
Average API Gravity	46°				
Typical EOG Well EUR					

(1) Estimated resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves. Includes (i) 601 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Wolfcamp, 75 MMBoe of proved reserves in the First Bone Spring, 85 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Second Bone Spring, and 128 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Leonard, in each case booked at December 31, 2018, and (ii) prior production from existing wells. EOG has 905 MMBoe of total proved reserves in the Delaware Basin booked at December 31, 2018.
(2) Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled as of date indicated. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 5.
(3) Well Cost = Drilling, Completion, Well-Site Facilities and Flowback. Normalized to the stated lateral length for each play.

EOG Premium Play Details

	Eagle Ford	Powder River Basin			Bakken / Three Forks	Wyoming DJ Basin	Woodford Oil Window
		Mowry Shale	Niobrara Shale	Turner Sand			
Net Prospective Acres	516,000	141,000	89,000	154,000	220,000	88,000	47,000
Estimated Resource Potential[1]	3.2 BnBoe	1,230 MMBoe	640 MMBoe	200 MMBoe	1.0 BnBoe	210 MMBoe	210 MMBoe
Total Net Drilled & Undrilled Locations	7,200	880	560	405	2,100	460	260
Net Undrilled Premium Locations[2]	2,300	875	555	200	330	150	260
Net 2019 Completions	300	40			20	35	30
Net 2018 Completions	304	41			20	48	26
EUR, Gross / Net After Royalty (MBoe)	580 / 450	1,700 / 1,400	1,400 / 1,150	730 / 500	Core 745 / 610	Codell 695 / 560	1,000 / 800
Well Cost[3] Target ($MM)	$4.3	$6.1	$5.9	$4.5	$4.6	$4.0	$6.5
Lateral Length	5,300'	9,500'	9,500'	8,000'	8,400'	9,400'	9,500'
Spacing	330'	660'	660'	1,700'	650'	1,300'	660'
Working Interest / NRI	96% / 74%	70% / 58%			70% / 59%	63% / 51%	
Average API Gravity	44°	49°			40°	36°	42°
Typical EOG Well EUR							

(1) Estimated resource potential net to EOG, not proved reserves. Includes (i) 1,163 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Eagle Ford, 6 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Mowry, 6 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Niobrara, 78 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Turner, 228 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Bakken / Three Forks, 48 MMBoe of proved reserves in the DJ Basin and 73 MMBoe of proved reserves in the Woodford, in each case booked at December 31, 2018, and (ii) prior production from existing wells. EOG has 107 MMBoe of total proved reserves in the Powder River Basin booked at December 31, 2018.

(2) Premium locations are shown on a net basis and are all undrilled as of date indicated. Premium return hurdle defined on slide 5.

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

Initial 30-Day Average Production Rates[1]

		Gross Wells	Net Wells	Gross Bopd	Gross Boed	Lateral
Delaware Basin Wolfcamp	2Q 2019	63	57	1,950	2,900	6,500’
	1Q 2019	61	53	1,950	2,950	7,800’
	4Q 2018	42	37	1,950	3,150	7,000’
	3Q 2018	61	58	1,655	2,640	7,100’
	2Q 2018	62	58	1,255	1,960	6,400’
Delaware Basin Bone Spring	2Q 2019	5	5	1,300	1,850	5,200’
	1Q 2019	12	10	1,500	2,100	5,500’
	4Q 2018	13	11	1,550	2,150	5,300’
	3Q 2018	4	4	1,135	1,675	5,200’
	2Q 2018	13	9	1,150	1,615	5,700’
Delaware Basin Leonard	2Q 2019	3	3	1,200	2,300	4,700’
	1Q 2019	5	5	1,650	3,000	7,600’
	4Q 2018	2	1	1,200	2,350	4,600’
	3Q 2018	6	5	995	1,645	4,500’
	2Q 2018	7	3	965	1,745	4,500’
Powder River Basin Turner	2Q 2019	6	5	700	1,300	8,400’
	1Q 2019	5	4	650	1,450	9,800’
	4Q 2018	4	3	800	1,400	9,700’
	3Q 2018	13	11	795	1,730	7,500’
	2Q 2018	7	6	760	915	6,200’
Powder River Basin Mowry	2Q 2019	2	1	700	1,950	9,500’
	4Q 2018	2	2	700	2,050	9,200’
	2Q 2018	2	2	760	2,190	9,100’

		Gross Wells	Net Wells	Gross Bopd	Gross Boed	Lateral
Powder River Basin Niobrara	2Q 2019	5	3	1,000	1,450	9,800’
South Texas Eagle Ford	2Q 2019	86	78	1,100	1,350	7,300’
	1Q 2019	93	89	1,350	1,650	8,300’
	4Q 2018	82	78	1,300	1,600	7,300’
	3Q 2018	90	83	1,235	1,540	7,300’
	2Q 2018	74	67	1,530	1,920	7,200’
South Texas Austin Chalk	2Q 2019	6	4	1,450	1,850	4,300’
	4Q 2018	6	5	2,650	3,650	5,500’
	3Q 2018	14	10	1,815	2,485	5,000’
	2Q 2018	5	5	2,355	3,275	7,900’
DJ Basin Codell	2Q 2019	18	12	800	900	11,400’
	1Q 2019	25	13	600	700	9,600’
	4Q 2018	20	10	700	800	9,600’
	3Q 2018	25	19	915	1,090	10,100’
	2Q 2018	8	4	675	765	9,300’
Williston Basin Bakken / Three Forks	4Q 2018	7	5	550	600	10,100’
	3Q 2018	19	12	1,135	1,370	9,400’
	2Q 2018	2	2	2,240	2,980	9,200’
Woodford Oil Window	2Q 2019	11	9	650	800	9,500’
	1Q 2019	4	3	900	1,100	9,700’
	4Q 2018	5	4	600	750	9,200’
	3Q 2018	11	9	720	915	8,500’
	2Q 2018	8	7	695	845	9,800’

(1) Note: Wells with longer laterals exhibit shallower decline profiles and earn higher returns than comparable wells with shorter laterals.

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Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements:
This presentation includes 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, returns, 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," "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, replace or increase drilling locations, reduce or otherwise control operating costs and capital expenditures, generate cash flows, pay down or refinance indebtedness 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. 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 economically develop its acreage in, produce reserves and achieve anticipated production levels from, and maximize reserve recovery from, its existing and future crude oil and natural gas exploration and development projects;
- the extent to which EOG is successful in its efforts to market its crude oil and condensate, natural gas liquids, natural gas and related commodity production;
- the availability, proximity and capacity of, and costs associated with, appropriate gathering, processing, compression, storage, transportation and refining 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 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 imposing 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 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 and transportation 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;
- 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;
- physical, electronic and cybersecurity breaches; and
- the other factors described under ITEM 1A, Risk Factors, on pages 13 through 22 of EOG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 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.

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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, 2018, 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.