



DIAMONDBACK ENERGY

Investor Presentation

August 2025



Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, which involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, that Diamondback Energy, Inc. ("Diamondback," the "Company" or we) makes, including statements regarding future performance; business strategy; future operations (including drilling plans and capital plans); estimates and projections of revenues, losses, costs, expenses, returns, cash flow, and financial position; reserve estimates and its ability to replace or increase reserves; anticipated benefits or other effects of strategic transactions (including the recently completed Endeavor merger and Double Eagle acquisition and the Drop Down discussed in this presentation and other acquisitions or divestitures, including the pending Sitio acquisition discussed in this presentation); and plans and objectives of management (including plans for future cash flow from operations and for executing on environmental strategies and targets) are forward-looking statements. When used in this presentation, the words "aim," "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "future," "guidance," "intend," "may," "model," "outlook," "plan," "positioned," "potential," "predict," "project," "seek," "should," "target," "will," "would," and similar expressions (including the negative of such terms) as they relate to the Company are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words. Although The Company believes that the expectations and assumptions reflected in its forward-looking statements are reasonable as and when made, they involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict and, in many cases, beyond the Company's control. Accordingly, forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and the Company's actual outcomes could differ materially from what the Company has expressed in its forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause the outcomes to differ materially include (but are not limited to) the following: changes in supply and demand levels for oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, and the resulting impact on the price for those commodities; the impact of public health crises, including epidemic or pandemic diseases, and any related company or government policies or actions; changes in U.S. energy, environmental, monetary and trade policies, including with respect to tariffs or other trade barriers, and any resulting trade tensions; actions taken by the members of OPEC and Russia affecting the production and pricing of oil, as well as other domestic and global political, economic, or diplomatic developments, including any impact of the ongoing war in Ukraine on the global energy markets and geopolitical stability; instability in the financial sector; inflationary pressures; higher interest rates and their impact on the cost of capital; regional supply and demand factors, including delays, curtailment delays or interruptions of production, or governmental orders, rules or regulations that impose production limits; federal and state legislative and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing, including the effect of existing and future laws and governmental regulations; physical and transition risks relating to climate change; the Company's ability to achieve the expected benefits from the recently completed Endeavor merger and Double Eagle acquisition discussed in this presentation; and the risks and other factors disclosed in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including its Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, which can be obtained free of charge on the Securities and Exchange Commission's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

In light of these factors, the events anticipated by the Company's forward-looking statements may not occur at the time anticipated or at all. Moreover, the Company operates in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment and new risks emerge from time to time. The Company cannot predict all risks, nor can it assess the impact of all factors on its business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by any forward-looking statements it may make. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements made in this presentation. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this presentation or, if earlier, as of the date they were made. The Company does not intend to, and disclaims any obligation to, update or revise any forward-looking statements unless required by applicable law.

The presentation also contains the Company's updated capital expenditure and production guidance, and certain forward-looking information, with respect to 2025. The actual levels of production, capital expenditures, expenses and other estimates may be higher or lower than these estimates due to, among other things, uncertainty in drilling schedules, changes in market demand, commodity prices and unanticipated delays in production. These estimates are based on numerous assumptions, including assumptions related to number of wells drilled, average spud to release times, rig count, and production rates for wells placed on production. All or any of these assumptions may not prove to be accurate, which could result in actual results differing materially from estimates. If any of the rigs currently being utilized or intended to be utilized becomes unavailable for any reason, and the Company is not able to secure a replacement on a timely basis, we may not be able to drill, complete and place on production the expected number of wells. Similarly, average spud to release times may not be maintained in 2025. No assurance can be made that new wells will produce in line with historic performance, or that existing wells will continue to produce in line with expectations. The Company's ability to fund its 2025 and future capital budgets is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including volatility in commodity prices and the potential for unanticipated increases in costs associated with drilling, production and transportation. In addition, its production estimate assumes there will not be any new federal, state or local regulation of portions of the energy industry in which the Company operates, or an interpretation of existing regulation, that will be materially adverse to its business. For additional discussion of the factors that may cause it not to achieve its production estimates, see the Company's filings with the SEC, including its forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K and any amendments thereto. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly the results of any future revisions it may make to this prospective data or to update this prospective data to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation. Therefore, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure that is used by management and external users of our financial statements, such as industry analysts, investors, lenders and rating agencies. The Company defines Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) attributable to Diamondback Energy, Inc., plus net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest ("net income (loss)") before non-cash (gain) loss on derivative instruments, net, interest expense, net, depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion, depreciation and interest expense related to equity method investments, impairment and abandonments related to equity method investments, (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, non-cash equity-based compensation expense, capitalized equity-based compensation expense, merger and integration expense, other non-cash transactions and provision for (benefit from) income taxes, if any. Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of net income as determined by United States' generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Management believes Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA is useful because the measure allows it to more effectively evaluate the Company's operating performance and compare the results of its operations from period to period without regard to its financing methods or capital structure. The Company adds the items listed above to net income (loss) to determine Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA because these amounts can vary substantially from company to company within its industry depending upon accounting methods and book values of assets, capital structures and the method by which the assets were acquired. Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income as determined in accordance with GAAP or as an indicator of the Company's operating performance or liquidity. Certain items excluded from Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA are significant components in understanding and assessing a company's financial performance, such as a company's cost of capital and tax structure, as well as the historic costs of depreciable assets. The Company's computation of Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies or to such measure in our credit facility or any of our other contracts. For a reconciliation of Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), and other non-GAAP financial measures, please refer to our earnings release furnished to, and other filings we make with the SEC and the appendix attached to this presentation under "Non-GAAP Definitions and Reconciliations."

Operating cash flow before working capital changes, which is a non-GAAP financial measure representing net cash provided by operating activities as determined under GAAP without regard to changes in operating assets and liabilities. The Company believes operating cash flow before working capital changes is a useful measure of an oil and gas company's ability to generate cash used to fund exploration, development and acquisition activities and serve debt or pay dividends. The Company also uses this measure because adjusted operating cash flow relates to the timing of cash receipts and disbursements that the Company may not control and may not relate to the period in which the operating activities occurred.

Free Cash Flow, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, is cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital in excess of cash capital expenditures. Adjusted Free Cash Flow, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, is Free Cash Flow before merger and integration expenses, costs of early termination of derivative and settlements of any treasury locks. The Company believes that Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow are useful to investors as it provides a measure to compare both cash flow from operating activities and additions to oil and natural gas properties across periods on a consistent basis, adjusted, as applicable, for non-recurring impacts from divestitures, merger and integration expenses, the early termination of derivative contracts and settlements of treasury locks. These measures should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net cash provided by operating activities as an indicator of operating performance. The Company's computation of operating cash flow before working capital changes, Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. The Company uses Free Cash Flow to reduce debt, and increase the return of capital to stockholders as determined by the Board of Directors. For reconciliations of net cash provided by operating activities to operating cash flow before working capital changes and to Free Cash Flow and, after adjustments for early settlements of commodity derivative contracts, to Adjusted Free Cash Flow, please refer to our earnings release furnished to, and other filings we make with the SEC and the appendix attached to this presentation under "Non-GAAP Definitions and Reconciliations."

Net debt, which is a non-GAAP measure, is total debt less cash and cash equivalent. Net debt should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, total debt, the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Management uses net debt to determine the Company's outstanding debt obligations that would not be readily satisfied by its cash and cash equivalents on hand. The Company believes this metric is useful to analysts and investors in determining the Company's leverage position because the Company has the ability to, and may decide to, use a portion of its cash and cash equivalents to reduce debt. For a reconciliation of net debt to total debt, please refer to our earnings release furnished to, and other filings we make with the SEC and the appendix attached to this presentation under "Non-GAAP Definitions and Reconciliations."

Furthermore, this presentation includes or references certain forward-looking, non-GAAP financial measures, such as estimated free cash flow for 2025, and certain related estimates regarding future performance, results and financial position. Because the Company provides these measures on a forward-looking basis, it 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, the Company is 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. The unavailable information could have a significant impact on our ultimate results. However, the Company believes these forward-looking, non-GAAP measures may be a useful tool for the investment community in comparing the Company's forecasted financial performance to the forecasted financial performance of other companies in the industry.

Oil and Gas Reserves

The SEC generally permits oil and gas companies, in filings made with the SEC, to disclose proved reserves, which are reserve estimates that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, and certain probable and possible reserves that meet the SEC's definitions for such terms. The Company discloses only estimated proved reserves in its filings with the SEC. The Company's estimated proved reserves (including those of its consolidated subsidiaries) as of December 31, 2024 referenced in this presentation were prepared by our internal reservoir engineers and audited by Ryder Scott Company, L.P., an independent petroleum engineering firm, and comply with definitions promulgated by the SEC. Additional information on the Company's estimated proved reserves is contained in the Company's filings with the SEC. This presentation also contains the Company's internal estimates of its potential drilling locations, which may prove to be incorrect in a number of material ways. Actual number of locations that may be drilled may differ substantially.



Disciplined Capital Allocator with Differentiated Returns

The Must-Own Permian Pure-Play

Best-In-Class Execution

High Quality, Durable Midland Basin Inventory

Stable Cash Flow Creation through the Cycle

Investment Grade Balance Sheet

Disciplined Capital Allocator with Differentiated Returns

Continued Free Cash Flow Generation:

- ♦ \$1,242 million of Free Cash Flow (“FCF”) in Q2 2025 (\$4.25/share)⁽¹⁾; \$1,334 million of Adjusted FCF (\$4.57 / share)⁽²⁾
- ♦ Expect to generate at least \$5.8 billion of Adjusted FCF in 2025 at current commodity prices⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

Return of Capital:

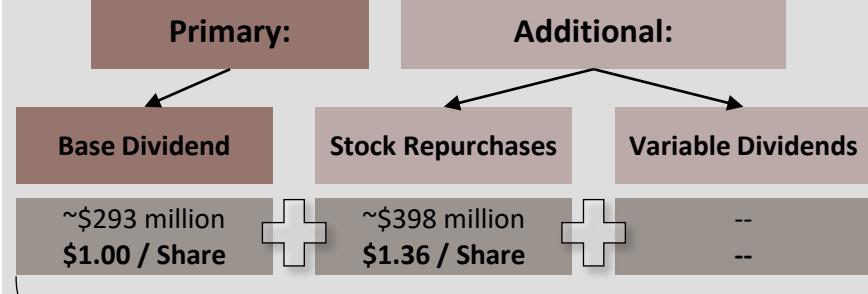
- ♦ Committed to returning at least 50% of quarterly FCF to stockholders
- ♦ Total return of capital of \$691 million represents ~52% of Q2 2025 Adjusted FCF, distributed through the base dividend and share repurchases
- ♦ Share repurchase authorization increased by \$2.0 billion, from \$6.0 billion to \$8.0 billion, with ~\$3.5 billion remaining

Q2 Dividend Declaration:

- ♦ Declared a base cash dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable on August 21, 2025⁽⁵⁾
- ♦ Industry-leading base dividend growth has resulted in a ~7.4% average quarterly CAGR since inaugural dividend in 2018
- ♦ Best in class cost structure with \$4.00 per share annual base dividend protected down to \$37 / Bbl

FANG Return of Capital Framework⁽⁵⁾

Q2 2025 Return of Capital: \$691 million (\$2.36 / Share)



~52% of Q2 2025 Adjusted FCF Returned to Stockholders

Diamondback Market Snapshot

NASDAQ Symbol: FANG

Market Cap: \$42,306 million

Net Debt: \$15,098 million⁽⁶⁾

Enterprise Value: \$61,342 million

Share Count: 289 million

Annual Base Dividend: \$4.00 (2.7% current yield)

Diamondback continues to return meaningful capital to its stockholders primarily through a sustainable and growing base dividend and opportunistic share repurchases

Source: Company data, public filings, and Bloomberg. Financial data as of 6/30/2025. Market data as of 8/1/2025.

(1) Free Cash Flow defined as operating cash flow before changes in working capital and dividends, less cash CAPEX.

(2) Excludes \$40 million of merger and transaction expenses and \$52 million of early derivative termination payments.

(3) Based on strip pricing as of 8/1/2025. We are unable to present a quantitative reconciliation because we cannot reliably predict certain necessary components of operating cash flow, such as changes in working capital. See “Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures” on slide 2 for (6)

additional cautionary information.

(4)

Excludes 1H 2025 one-time adjustments for \$77 million in merger and transaction expenses, \$1 million of treasury lock settlements, and \$52 million of early derivative termination payments.

Future base and variable cash dividends and stock repurchases are at the discretion of Diamondback's board of directors and are subject to numerous factors based on strip pricing as of 8/1/2025. We are unable to present a quantitative reconciliation because we cannot reliably predict certain necessary components of operating cash flow, such as changes in working capital. See “Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures” on slide 2 for (6)

additional cautionary information.

(5)

Based on strip pricing as of 8/1/2025. We are unable to present a quantitative reconciliation because we cannot reliably predict certain necessary components of operating cash flow, such as changes in working capital. See “Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures” on slide 2 for (6)

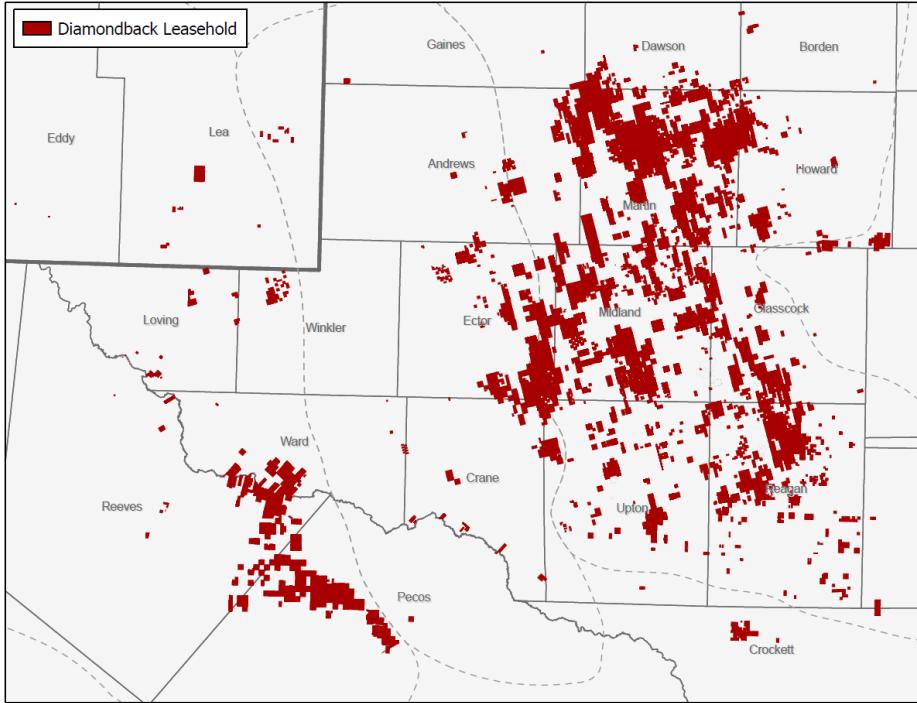
additional cautionary information.

(6)

Consolidated net debt, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents.

The Must-Own Permian Pure-Play

Diamondback Acreage Map

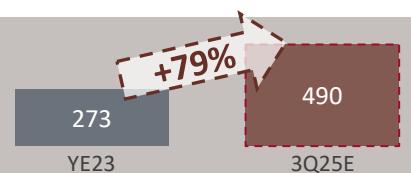


- ◆ Significant scale of approximately 859,000 net acres with ~490 Mbo/d (~905 Mboe/d) of run-rate production beginning in Q3 2025
- ◆ Best in class inventory depth and quality with ~9,600 gross Permian Basin locations economic at \$50 / Bbl

Asset Overview

Oil Production

Net Mbo/d



Midland Basin Acres

(Net - 000's)



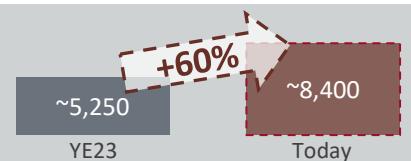
Total Permian Basin Acres

(Net - 000's)



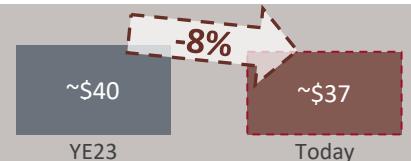
Gross Midland Basin Locations

(Economic at \$50 / Bbl)



Base Dividend Breakeven⁽¹⁾

(\$ / Bbl WTI Oil Price)



Diamondback is the premier Permian pure-play, well positioned to execute with its low-cost operating structure on a world class asset

Source: Company data and filings.

(1) Breakeven WTI oil price calculated as the per barrel price for oil needed to generate cash flow equivalent with the amount of capital required to keep oil production flat in 2025 and pay its \$4.00 / share annual base dividend. Please see slide 13 for additional detail.

Second Quarter Highlights and Year-to-Date Execution

Investment Framework and Q2 2025 Results

Grow Per Share Oil Production

- Oil production of 495.7 Mbo/d (919.9 Mboe/d)
- Oil production per million shares of 1,697 Bo/d, up 10% year over year

Execute with Best-in-Class Cost Structure

- Unhedged realized cash margin of 73%⁽¹⁾
- Total operating cash expenses of \$10.10 per Boe⁽³⁾
- Oil production per \$MM of CAPEX of 52.2 (Mbo / \$MM)
- Cash CAPEX of \$864 million, down 8% from Q1 2025
- Reinvestment rate of 41%

Generate Significant Free Cash Flow

- Operating cash flow before working capital changes of \$2.1 billion (\$7.21 / share)
- Generated \$1.3 billion of Adjusted FCF (\$4.57 / share)⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾
- Adjusted FCF of \$15.94 per Boe

Strengthen Balance Sheet and Return Significant Cash to Stockholders

- Total Q2 2025 return of capital of \$691 million; ~52% of Adjusted FCF
- Repurchased \$252 million of notes at 76.8% of par (~\$196 million⁽⁶⁾)
- Realized ~\$130 million in proceeds from the sale of our 10% interest in the BANL pipeline
- Announced ~\$138 million Delaware Basin non-op divestiture; expect to close in Q3 2025

2025 Year-to-Date Execution

1H 2024

1H 2025

Oil Production per Million Shares

Net Mbo/d per MM Shares

1,540

1,670

+8%

Controllable Cash Costs⁽²⁾

\$ / Boe

\$6.67

\$5.92

-11%

Reinvestment Rate

CAPEX / Cash Flow

44%

39%

-10%

Adjusted FCF Margin

Adj. FCF / E&P Revenue

38%

42%

+10%

Adjusted FCF / Share

\$ / Share

\$9.15

\$10.03

+10%

Return of Capital % of FCF

Shareholder Returns / Adj. FCF

50%

53%

+7%

Base Dividends Declared

\$ / Share

\$1.80

\$2.00

+11%

Source: Company data, filings and estimates.

(1) Unhedged cash margin calculated as the sum of unhedged realized price per Boe less cash operating costs including interest per Boe divided by the unhedged realized price per Boe.

(2) Controllable cash costs calculated as total lease operating and cash G&A expenses per Boe. This consists of lease operating expenses of \$5.29 per Boe and cash G&A expenses of \$0.63 per Boe for 1H25, and lease operating expenses of \$5.98 per Boe and cash G&A expenses of \$0.69 per Boe for 1H24.

(3) Total cash OPEX calculated as total lease operating, production and ad valorem taxes, gathering and transportation and cash G&A expenses per Boe.

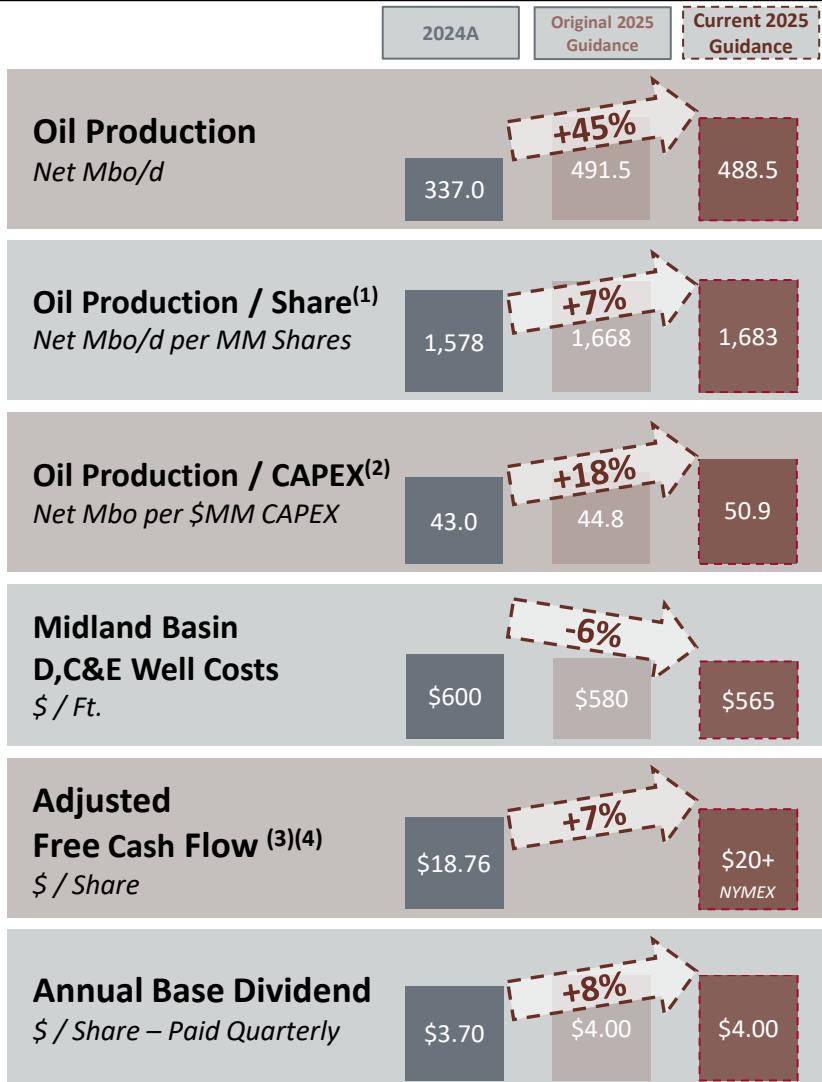
(4) Free Cash Flow defined as operating cash flow before changes in working capital and dividends, less cash CAPEX.

(5) Excludes \$40 million of merger and transaction expenses and \$52 million of early derivative termination payments.

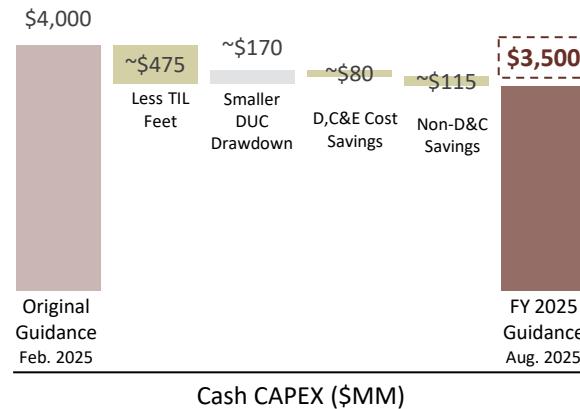
(6) Including accrued interest.

Overview of Updated 2025 Guidance

2025 Guidance and Implied Per Share Value vs 2024



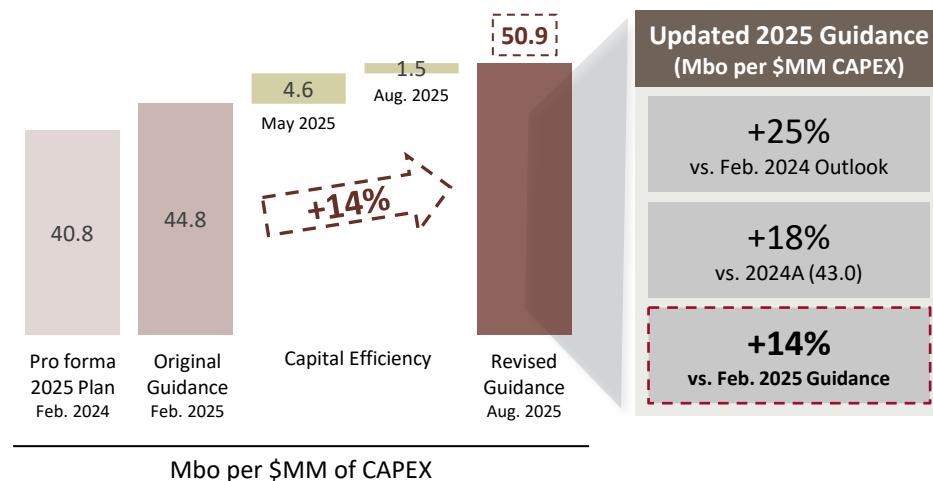
2025 Capital Guidance



Revised 2025 Activity vs. Original Guidance

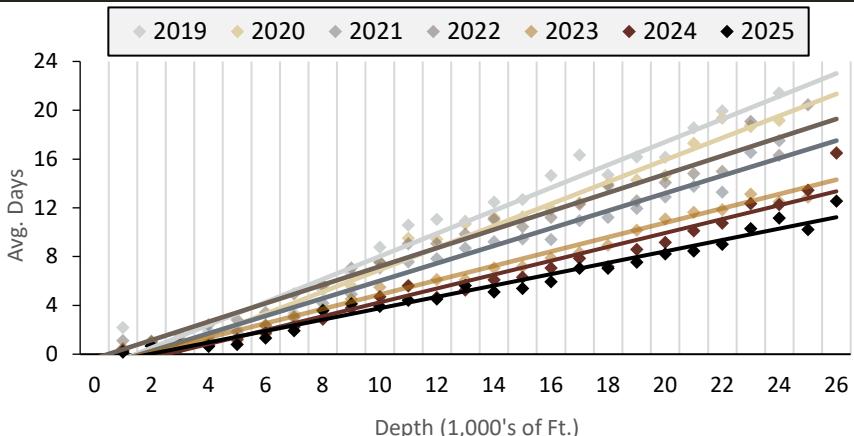
10 – 11 Less	Net operated wells drilled
68 – 78 Less	Net operated wells TIL
\$500 million Cash CAPEX Reduction	

2025 Implied Capital Efficiency (Mbo per \$MM CAPEX)

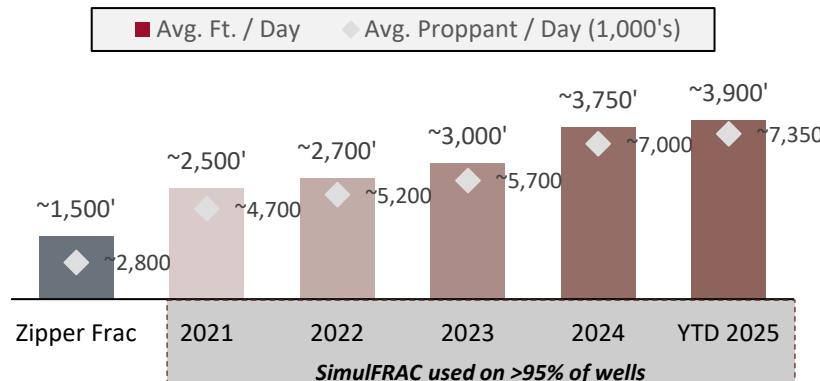


Track Record of Cost Control and Consistent Execution

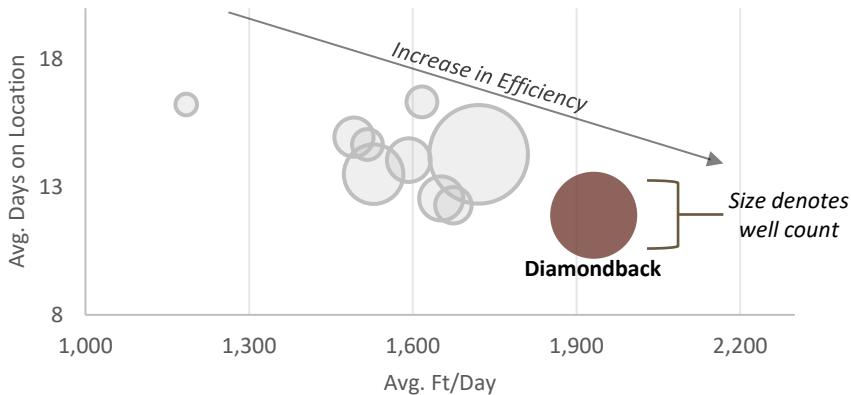
Midland Basin Avg. Drilling Days to Total Depth by Year



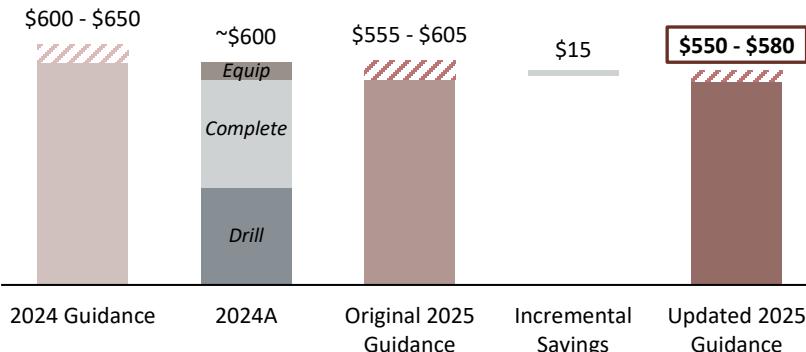
Midland Basin Completion Efficiency



2025 YTD Midland Basin Drilling Footage / Day vs. Peers⁽¹⁾



Midland Basin D,C&E Well Costs (\$ / Ft.)

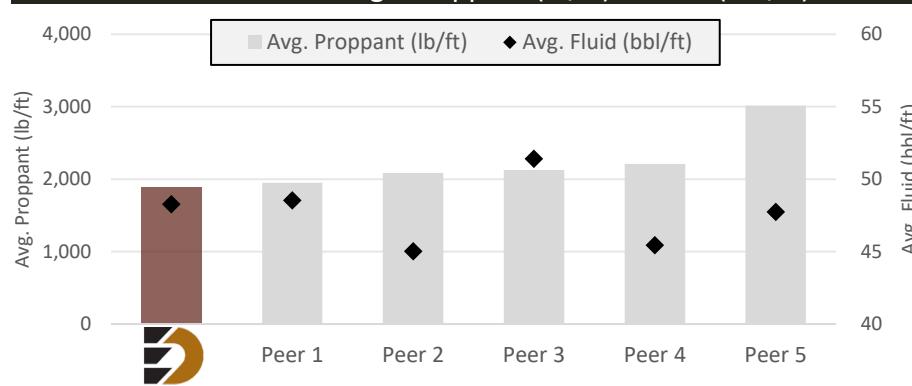


Diamondback continues to maximize efficiency by consistently drilling and completing wells faster and cheaper

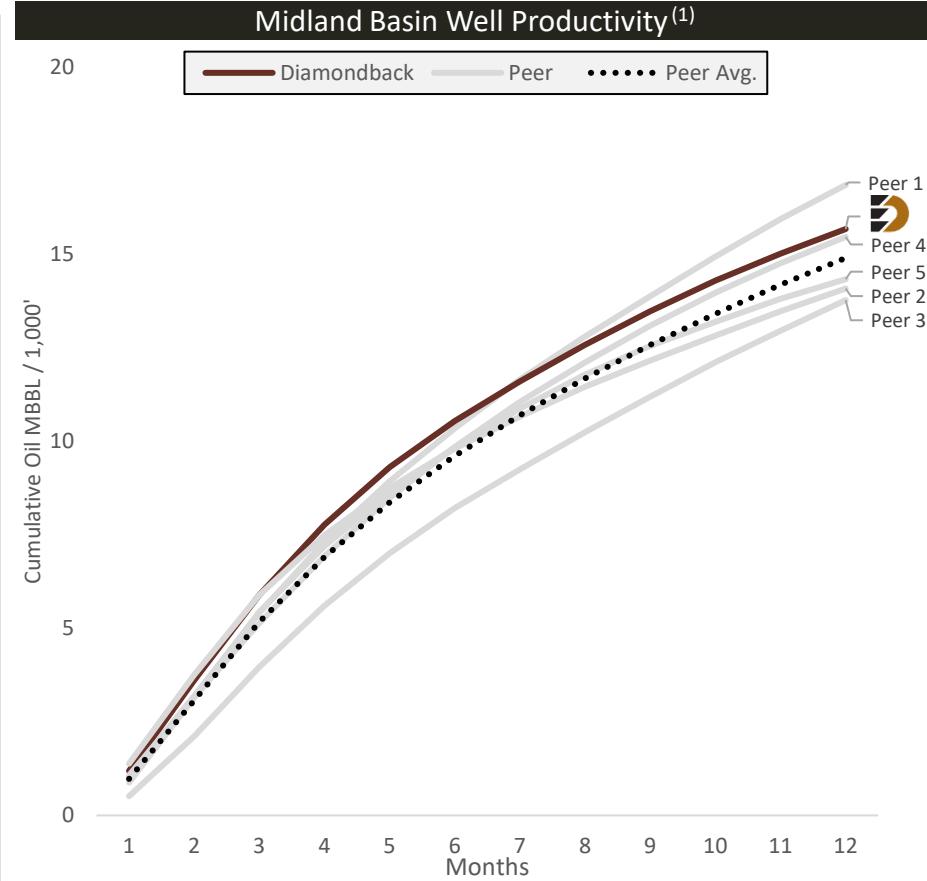
Development Strategy Maximizes Resource and Returns

- Successful multi-zone co-development execution enables maximum resource extraction, generates consistent well results and removes potential child well performance degradation
- Diamondback's average well performance consistently ranks among the best in the Midland Basin, despite using the smallest completion design, drilling near the most wells per section and co-developing the most zones per section
- This development strategy, combined with the lowest well costs in the basin, results in higher returns and the lowest per well and corporate breakeven

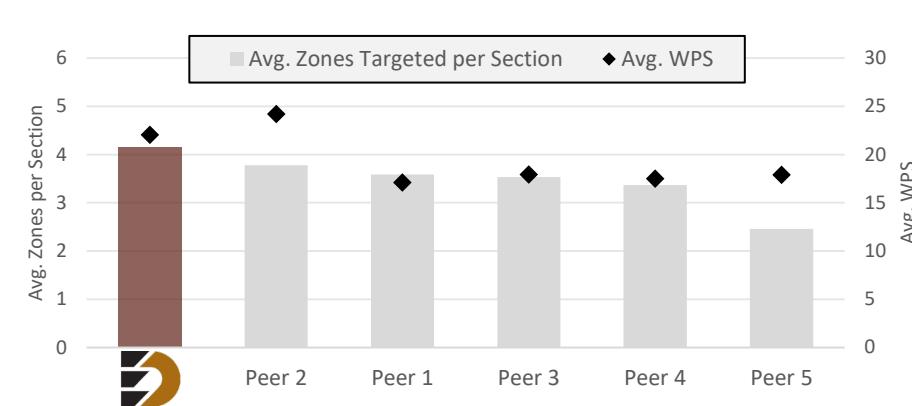
Midland Basin Average Proppant (lb/ft) & Fluid (bbl/ft)⁽¹⁾



Midland Basin Well Productivity⁽¹⁾



Midland Basin Average Zones Targeted & Wells per Section

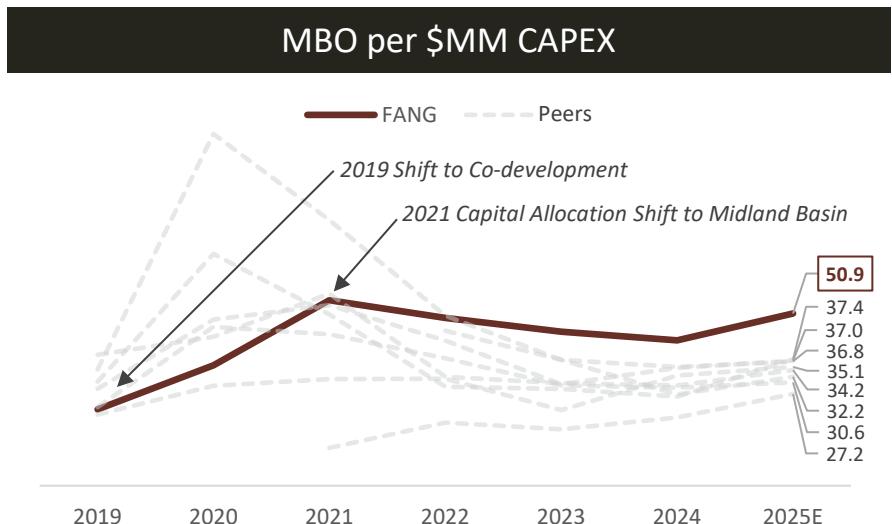


Source: Company data and estimates and Enverus.

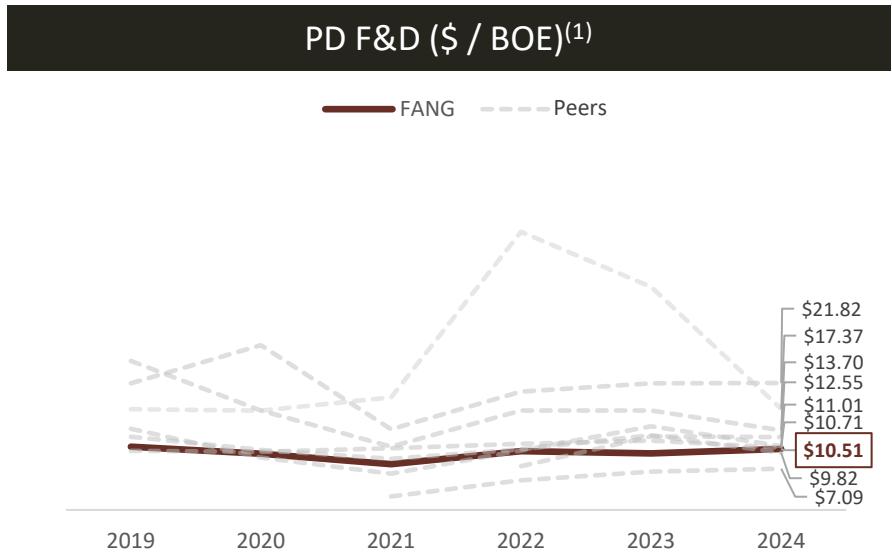
(1) Enverus data from 1/1/2024 to 6/30/2025. Peers include COP, OXY, CVX, XOM and OVV.

Consistent Leader in Capital Efficiency

- ◆ Diamondback's strong, oil-weighted asset base and efficient cost structure enable it to consistently be an industry leader in capital efficiency
- ◆ Major Capital Allocation Decisions:
 - ◊ Co-development of all primary targets starting in 2019
 - ◊ Intentional shift to the Midland Basin in 2021
 - ◊ Accretive acquisitions and consistent, successful integration



Realized Cash Margins Incl. Interest (% of Realized Price / BOE)

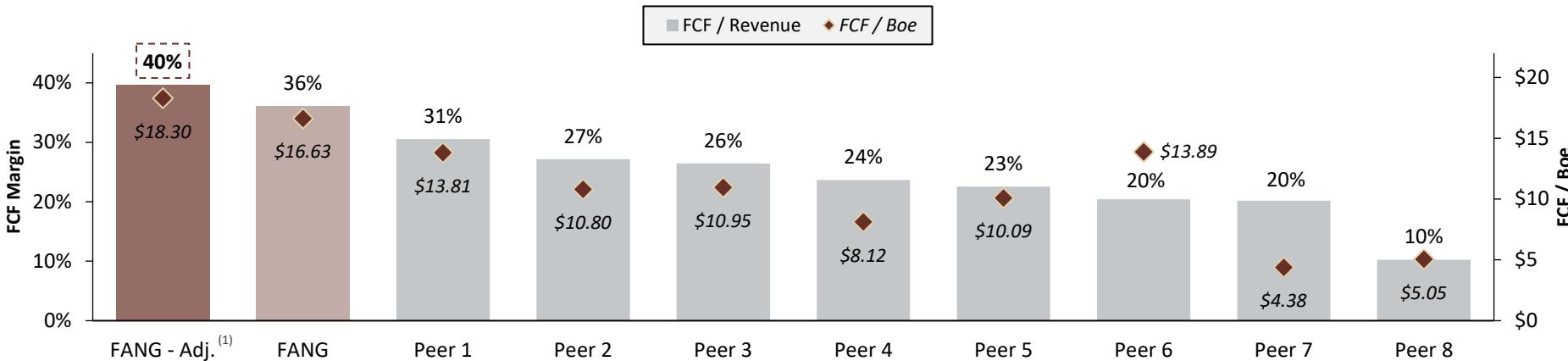


Source: Company data, filings and estimates. Peers include COP, EOG, OXY, DVN, CTRA, OVV, PR, and APA.

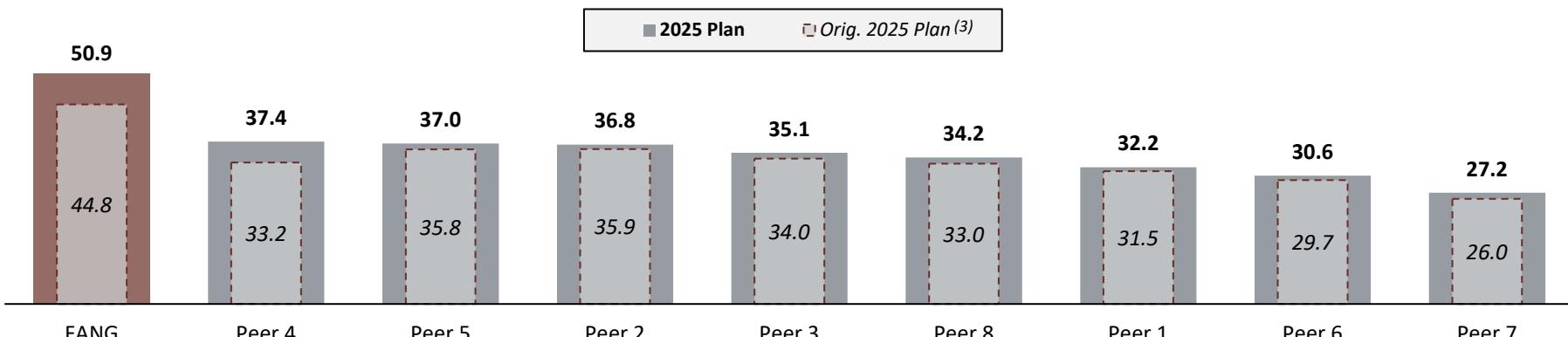
(1) Peer F&D costs calculated from annual 10-k disclosures as exploration and development costs divided by the sum of reserves associated with transfers from proved undeveloped reserves at YE2023 and extensions and discoveries placed on production during 2024. This differs from internal calculations, as we do not have visibility into any associated revisions with the PUD transfers to proved developed for peers. Please see note 1 on slide 20 for detail on internal PD F&D cost calculation.

Industry Leading Free Cash Flow Generation and Capital Efficiency

2024 Free Cash Flow Margin vs. Peers (FCF / E&P Revenue; FCF / Boe of Production)



2025E Oil Production per \$MM of CAPEX vs. Peers (Mbo / \$MM CAPEX)⁽²⁾



The combination of a high-quality, oil-weighted asset base and a low cost structure allows Diamondback to generate more Free Cash Flow per Boe than peers, a trend expected to continue in 2025

Source: Company data, filings and estimates. Peers include PR, OXY, OVV, APA, DVN, EOG, CTRA, COP.

(1) FY 2024 Adjusted Free Cash Flow excludes \$303 million of merger and integration expenses related to the Endeavor merger, and \$62 million relating to early derivative termination payments.

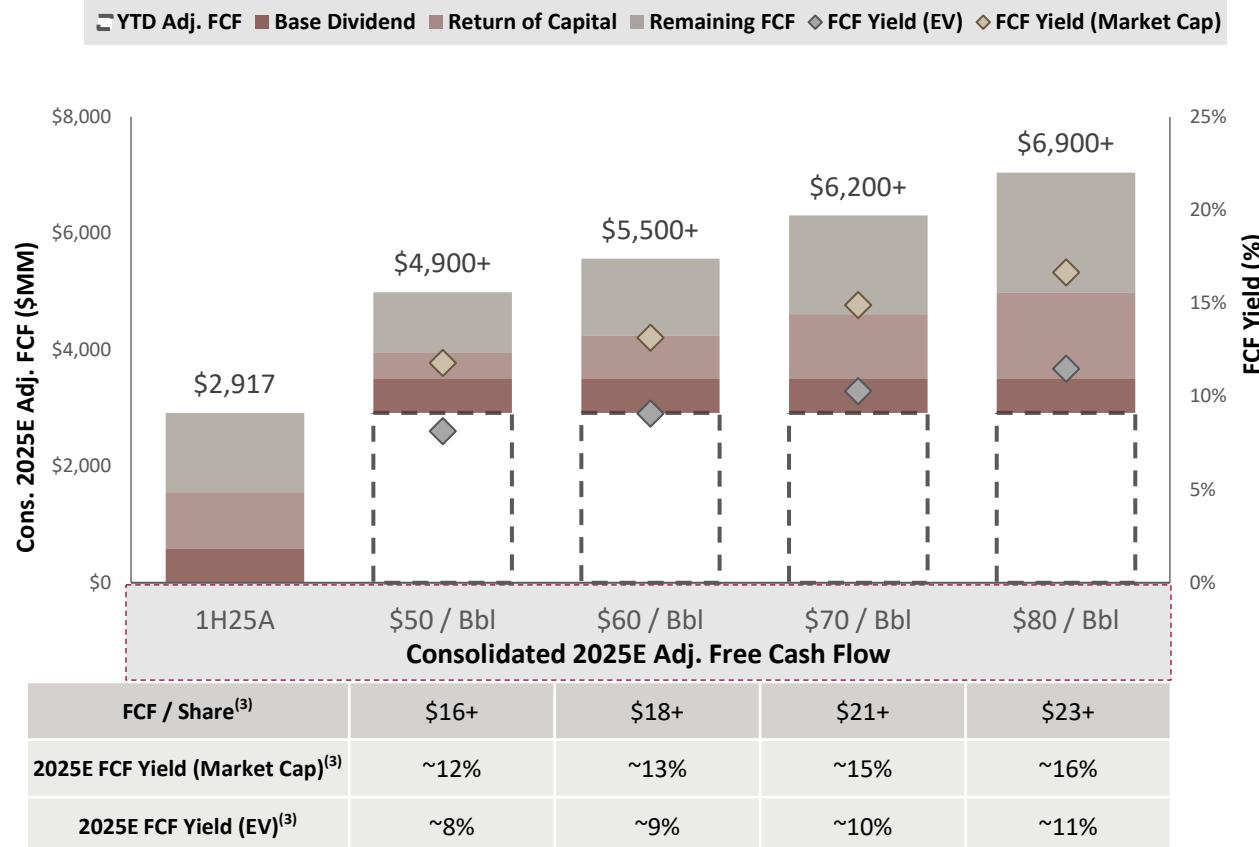
(2) FY 2025E oil production per \$MM of CAPEX based on latest available guidance midpoints as of 8/1/2025.

(3) Original 2025 plan based on guidance midpoints announced with Q4 2024 earnings.

2025 Free Cash Flow Sensitivity

Illustrative Consolidated 2025E Adj. Free Cash Flow at Various WTI Oil Prices (\$MM)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

2025 Assumptions	
485 – 492 Mbo/d	Oil Production
\$3.4 - \$3.6 billion	Cash CAPEX
>95%	% of WTI Realized (\$/Bbl)
\$20/Bbl / \$3.00/Mcf	Unhedged NGL / Gas Prices
\$1.00 / Share	Quarterly Base Dividend
50% of FCF	Total Return of Capital



At current commodity prices, Diamondback expects to generate over \$5.8 billion of Adjusted Free Cash Flow and return at least \$3.0 billion to stockholders through a combination of our base dividend and share repurchases⁽⁴⁾

Source: Company data, filings and estimates. Note: All scenarios incorporate identical activity levels, capital spending, production, respectively; assumes current cash operating costs, and well costs; and incorporates current hedges. See also "Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on slide 2.

(1) Free Cash Flow calculated as operating cash flow before changes in working capital and dividends, less cash CAPEX (defined below). Based on the same assumptions, illustrative consolidated 2025E operating cash flow would be over \$8,400MM at \$50/Bbl, over \$9,000MM at \$60/Bbl, over \$9,700MM at \$70/Bbl and over \$10,400MM at \$80/Bbl. We are unable to present a range adjustment for 2025E oil price because we cannot reliably predict certain of the necessary components of operating cash flow, such as changes in working capital, as described in "Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on slide 2 for additional cautionary information.

(2) Excludes 2H 2025 oil price adjustments for \$77 million in merger and transaction expenses, \$1 million of treasury lock settlements, and \$52 million of early derivative termination payments.

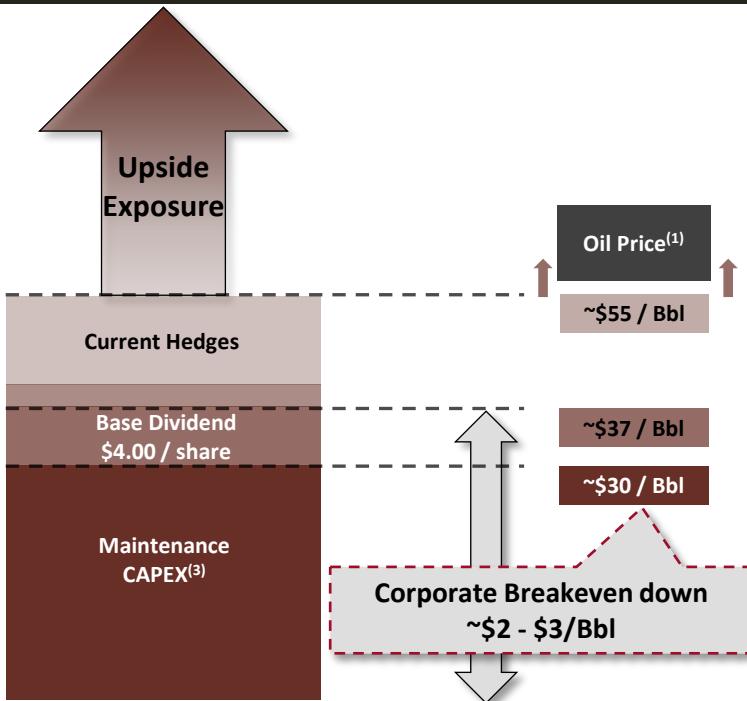
(3) Free Cash Flow per share assumes FANG's 2025 estimated weighted average share count of approximately 290 million shares. Free cash flow per share calculated as free cash flow divided by FANG's enterprise value ("EV") and FANG's market capitalization ("Market Cap") as of 8/1/2025, respectively.

(4) Based on strip pricing as of 8/1/2025. We are unable to present a quantitative reconciliation because we cannot reliably predict certain necessary components of operating cash flow, such as changes in working capital. See "Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on slide 2 for additional cautionary information.

Return of Capital Framework

- ◆ Diamondback's return of capital strategy is underpinned by a sustainable and growing base dividend, as well as additional return of capital from a combination of share repurchases and/or variable dividends
- ◆ Current \$4.00 / share base dividend protected down to ~\$37 / Bbl WTI oil price with incremental downside protection from ~\$55 / Bbl hedges
- ◆ Base dividend viewed as a fixed obligation to stockholders, like interest expense to bondholders⁽⁴⁾

Illustrative Corporate Breakeven



Return of Capital Framework Execution and Priorities⁽⁴⁾

1

Sustainable and Growing Base Dividend

Quarterly base dividend of \$1.00 / share (\$4.00 annual)

Current base dividend protected down to ~\$37 / Bbl WTI⁽¹⁾

2

Opportunistic Stock Repurchases

\$8.0 billion authorized program; Board recently approved a \$2.0 billion increase from \$6.0 billion previously (~\$3.5 billion remaining)

Repurchased 2.0 million shares for \$350 million as part of Endeavor secondary offering in September 2024

Repurchased ~32.9 million shares since Q3 2021

3

Variable Dividends

Make-whole for remaining quarter FCF after base dividend and stock repurchases (if less than 50%)

Since its initiation in 2018, Diamondback's primary form of returning capital to stockholders remains its sustainable and growing base dividend, which it believes is protected down to ~\$37/Bbl oil prices

Source: Company data, filings and estimates.

(1) Breakeven WTI oil price calculated as the per barrel price for oil needed to generate cash flow equivalent with the amount of capital required to keep oil production flat in 2025. Assumes \$3.00/Mcf Henry Hub gas prices and \$20/Bbl NGL prices; excludes the impact of current commodity hedges.

(2) Free cash flow calculated as operating cash flow before changes in working capital and dividends, less cash CAPEX (defined below).

(3) Maintenance CAPEX defined as estimated capital required to keep full year 2025 oil production flat.

(4) Future base and variable cash dividends and stock repurchases are at the discretion of Diamondback's board of directors and are subject to numerous factors discussed in Diamondback's Exchange Act reports.

Investment Grade Balance Sheet

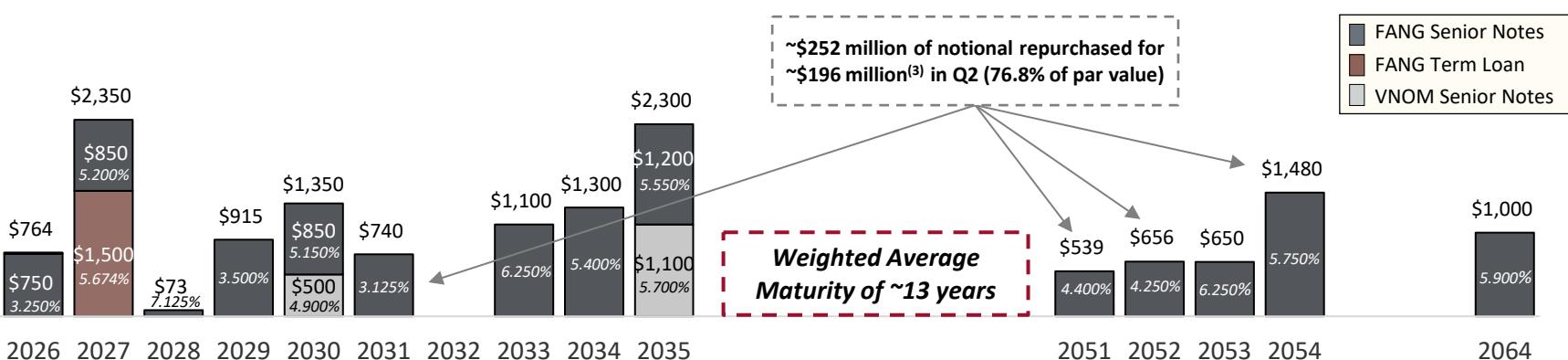
Balance Sheet Summary and Recent Highlights:

- ◆ Standalone liquidity of ~\$2.1 billion⁽¹⁾
- ◆ Consolidated net debt of ~\$15.1 billion⁽²⁾
- ◆ Investment grade credit ratings: Baa2 (Moody's), BBB (S&P) and BBB+ (Fitch)
- ◆ Fully redeemed \$900 million term loan due September 2025 with cash from the Viper drop down that closed May 1st
- ◆ Repurchased ~\$252 million of outstanding principal across our senior notes due 2031, 2051, 2052 and 2054 for ~\$196 million⁽³⁾ (76.8% of par value) in Q2 2025, all in open market purchases
- ◆ In July, Viper successfully completed its inaugural investment grade bond offering; a portion of the proceeds were used to redeem \$780 million of Viper's outstanding senior notes and the remaining proceeds are expected to be used in conjunction with the pending Sitio acquisition

FANG's Liquidity and Capitalization (\$MM)

FANG's Consolidated Capitalization	6/30/2025
Cash and cash equivalents	\$219
FANG Debt	\$14,212
V NOM Debt	\$1,105
Total Debt	\$15,317
Net Debt	\$15,098
Net Debt / Annualized Q2 Adjusted EBITDA	1.5x
FANG's Standalone Liquidity	6/30/2025
Cash ⁽¹⁾	\$191
Elected commitment	\$2,500
Standalone Liquidity⁽¹⁾	\$2,096

FANG's Debt Maturity Profile (\$MM)⁽⁴⁾



Source: Company Filings, Management data and Estimates.

(1) Excludes Viper.

(2) Consolidated net debt, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents.

(3) Including accrued interest.

(4) Debt maturity profile as of 8/1/2025.

Updated Full Year 2025 Guidance

- ◆ Full year 2025 oil production guidance of 485 – 492 Mbo/d (890 – 910 Mboe/d)
- ◆ Full year 2025 CAPEX budget of \$3.4 – \$3.6 billion
- ◆ Expect to drill 425 – 450 gross (395 – 418 net) wells, and complete 490 – 515 gross (458 – 482 net) wells

Q3 2025 Guidance

- ◆ Oil production guidance of 485 – 495 Mbo/d (890 – 920 Mboe/d)
- ◆ Cash capital expenditures guidance of \$750 – \$850 million
- ◆ Cash tax guidance of \$50 – \$110 million⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

2025 Capital Activity Guidance

Gross horizontal wells drilled (net)	425 – 450 (395 – 418) (from 385 – 435 (349 – 395))
Gross horizontal wells completed (net)	490 – 515 (458 – 482) (from 475 – 550 (444 – 514))
Average lateral length (Ft.)	~11,500
FY 2025 Midland Basin well costs per lateral foot	\$550 – \$580 (from \$550 – \$590)
FY 2025 Delaware Basin well costs per lateral foot	\$860 – \$910
Midland Basin completed net lateral feet (%)	~95%
Delaware Basin completed net lateral feet (%)	~5%

Full Year 2025	Diamondback
2025 Net production – Mboe/d	890 – 910 (from 857 – 900)
2025 Oil production – Mbo/d	485 – 492 (from 480 – 495)
Unit Costs (\$/boe)	
Lease operating expenses, including workovers	\$5.30 – \$5.70 (from \$5.65 – \$6.05)
Cash G&A	\$0.60 – \$0.75
Non-cash equity-based compensation	\$0.25 – \$0.35
DD&A	\$14.50 – \$15.50 (from \$14.00 – \$15.00)
Interest expense (net)	\$0.60 – \$0.80 (from \$0.40 – \$0.65)
Gathering and transportation	\$1.60 – \$1.75 (from \$1.40 – \$1.60)
Production and ad valorem taxes (% of revenue)	~7%
Corporate tax rate (%)	23%
Cash tax rate (%)	15% – 18% (from 19% – 22%)
Diamondback Capital Budget (\$MM)	
Operated drilling and completion	\$2,850 – \$2,950 (from \$2,780 – \$3,090)
Capital workovers, non-operated properties and science	\$250 – \$300 (from \$280 – \$320)
Infrastructure, environmental and midstream ⁽³⁾	\$300 – \$350 (from \$340 – \$390)
2025 Total Capital Expenditures	\$3,400 – \$3,600 (from \$3,400 – \$3,800)

Source: Company filings, management data and estimates. Note: 2025 guidance does not give effect to the pending Sitio acquisition.

(1) Includes approximately \$20–\$25 million from gains on sales of assets expected to close in the third quarter.

(2) Includes estimated favorable impact on the year-to-date period of tax legislation enacted in the third quarter.

(3) Includes approximately \$60 million in estimated midstream capital expenditures for the full year 2025.

DIAMONDBACK ENERGY



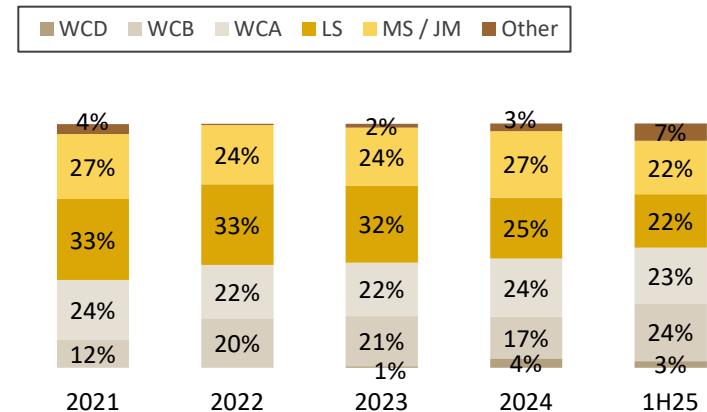
APPENDIX

Current Inventory Summary

Midland Basin Gross (Net) Locations Economic at \$50 / Bbl⁽¹⁾

	<10,000'	10,000'+	12,500'+	Total	Avg. Lateral
MS / JM	470 (362)	752 (598)	368 (284)	1,590 (1,244)	10,200'
LS	327 (248)	663 (548)	320 (257)	1,310 (1,053)	10,400'
WCA	295 (214)	561 (454)	331 (260)	1,187 (929)	10,400'
WCB	376 (289)	633 (497)	374 (288)	1,383 (1,074)	10,300'
WCD	186 (112)	684 (582)	348 (310)	1,218 (1,004)	10,600'
Other ⁽²⁾	324 (233)	1,043 (807)	337 (274)	1,704 (1,314)	10,300'
Total	1,978 (1,457)	4,336 (3,487)	2,078 (1,674)	8,392 (6,618)	10,400'

Midland Basin Development by Zone (% of Net Lateral Ft.)



Delaware Basin Gross (Net) Locations Economic at \$50 / Bbl⁽¹⁾

	<10,000'	10,000'+	12,500'+	Total	Avg. Lateral
2BS	90 (58)	220 (150)	66 (54)	376 (262)	9,900'
3BS	107 (76)	205 (134)	51 (41)	363 (252)	9,600'
WCA	55 (39)	68 (41)	18 (15)	141 (95)	9,100'
WCB	77 (66)	175 (133)	50 (43)	302 (242)	9,600'
Other ⁽²⁾	12 (2)	6 (--)	--	18 (3)	6,700'
Total	341 (241)	674 (458)	185 (153)	1,200 (853)	9,600'

Net Acres & Economic Locations Overview

	Midland Basin	Delaware Basin	Total
Net Acres ⁽³⁾	~743,000	~117,000	~859,000
Gross Locations ⁽¹⁾ Economic at \$50 / Bbl	8,392	1,200	9,592
Gross Operated Core Locations Economic at \$40 / Bbl ⁽⁴⁾	5,561	516	6,077

Diamondback has over a decade of core inventory at its 2025 pace, owing to a consistent co-development strategy and significant tier 1 runway

Source: Company data, filings and estimates. Note: locations based on internal company estimates as of 12/31/2024 and includes locations from Double Eagle acquisition which closed on 4/3/2025.

(1) Defined as locations that can generate at least a 10% rate of return at \$50/Bbl oil prices, \$20/Bbl NGL prices and \$3.00/Mcf gas prices. Assumes per foot well costs of \$550 / \$750 in the Midland Basin and Delaware Basin, respectively.

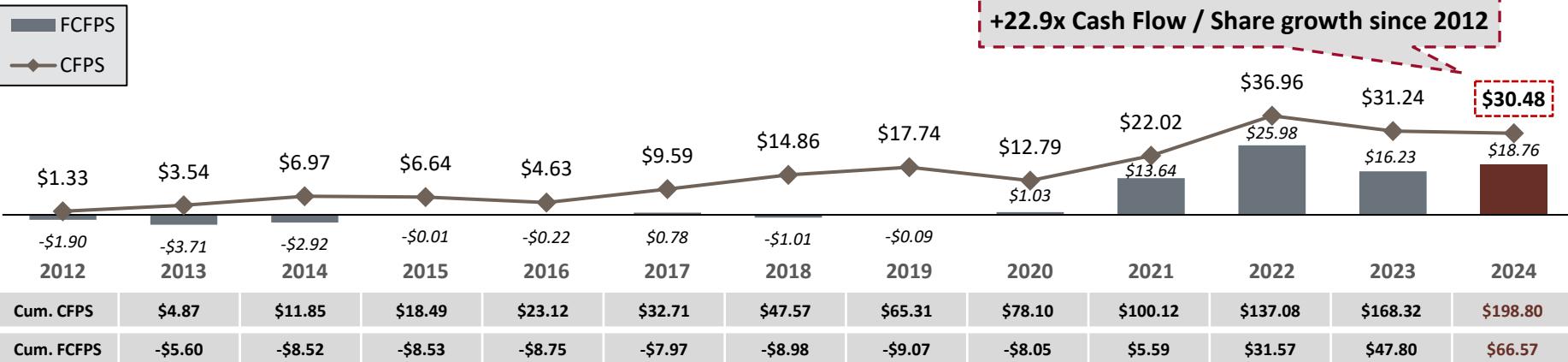
(2) Other zones comprised of Wolfcamp C, Upper Spraberry, Clearfork, Woodford and Barnett intervals in the Midland Basin and 1st Bone Spring, Avalon and Wolfcamp C intervals in the Delaware Basin.

(3) Diamondback net acreage as of 6/30/2025.

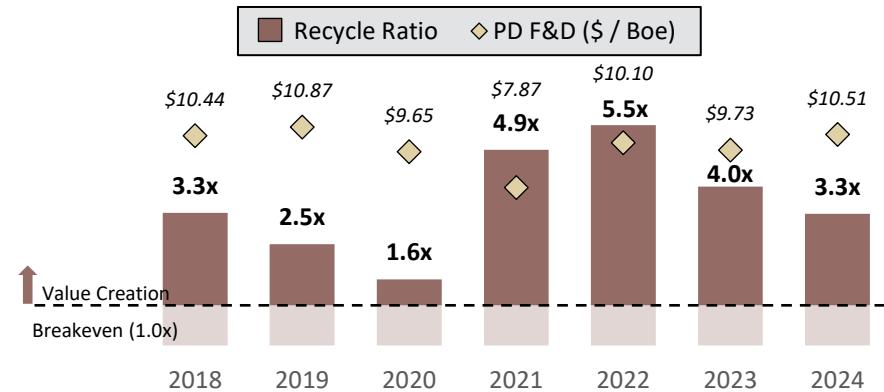
(4) Core locations defined as locations that can generate at least a 10% rate of return at \$40/Bbl oil prices, \$20/Bbl NGL prices and \$3.00/Mcf gas prices. Assumes per foot well costs of \$580 / \$885 in the Midland Basin and Delaware Basin, respectively.

Longstanding Track Record of Capital Efficiency and Growing Per Share Metrics

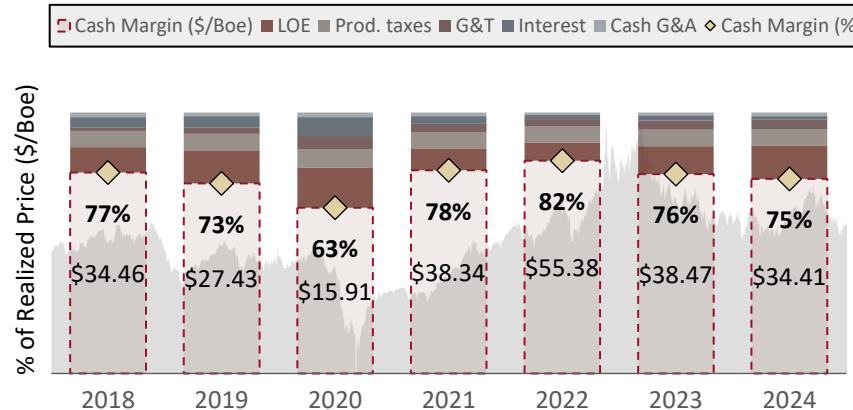
Diamondback Cash Flow / Free Cash Flow Since IPO (\$ / Share)⁽¹⁾



Consolidated PD F&D Costs and Recycle Ratio⁽²⁾



Unhedged Cash Margins (\$ / Boe; % of Realized Price)⁽³⁾



Since the Company's IPO in 2012, Diamondback has continued to execute with strong margins and improving capital efficiency, resulting in sustainable growth and long-term success

Source: Company data, filings and estimates.

(1) Cash Flow per Share calculated as operating cash flow before changes in working capital divided by weighted average diluted shares outstanding. Free Cash Flow calculated as operating cash flow before changes in working capital and dividends, less cash CAPEX for operated D, C&E, non-operated properties and capital workovers, infrastructure and midstream; excludes acquisitions and equity-method investments.

(2) Recycle ratio calculated unhedged cash margin per Boe including interest expense divided by PD F&D cost per Boe. Please see note 1 on slide 20 for detail on PD F&D cost calculation.

(3) Unhedged cash margin calculated as the sum of hedged realized price per Boe less cash operating costs including interest per Boe divided by the unhedged realized price per Boe.

Return of Capital History and Highlights

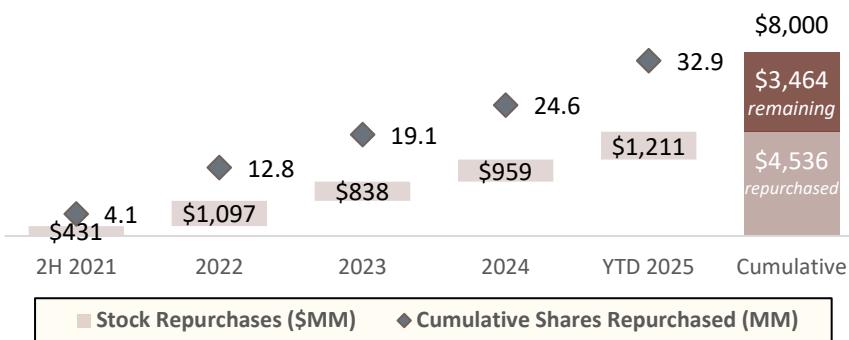
Declared Base Dividends Since 2018 (\$ / Share)

+8.0x Base Dividend Growth
~7.4% average quarterly CAGR



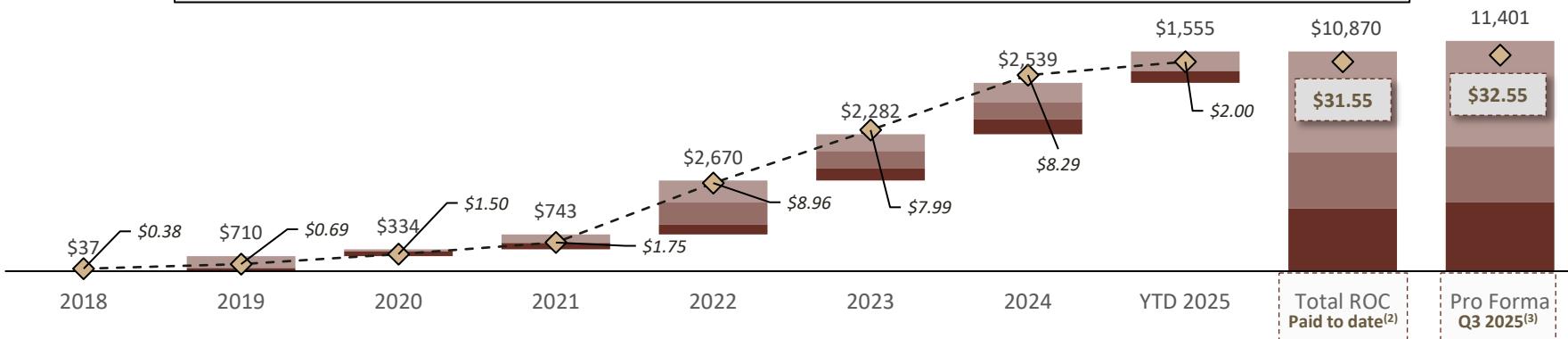
\$8.0 Billion Authorized Stock Repurchase Program⁽¹⁾

4x to initial authorization
~32.9MM shares repurchased to date



Cumulative Return of Capital Paid Since Inaugural Base Dividend

Base Dividends (\$MM) Variable Dividend (\$MM) Stock Repurchases (\$MM) DPS - Paid



Diamondback's Return of Capital strategy is focused on a sustainable growing base dividend, opportunistic share repurchases and/or variable dividends, through which it has returned ~\$10.9 billion to stockholders since 2018

Source: Company data, filings and estimates.

(1) Stock repurchases through 8/1/2025.

(2) Paid Return of Capital through 6/30/2025.

(3) Pro forma ROC includes declared Q2 2025 dividends payable in Q3 2025 as well as stock repurchases to date in the third quarter.

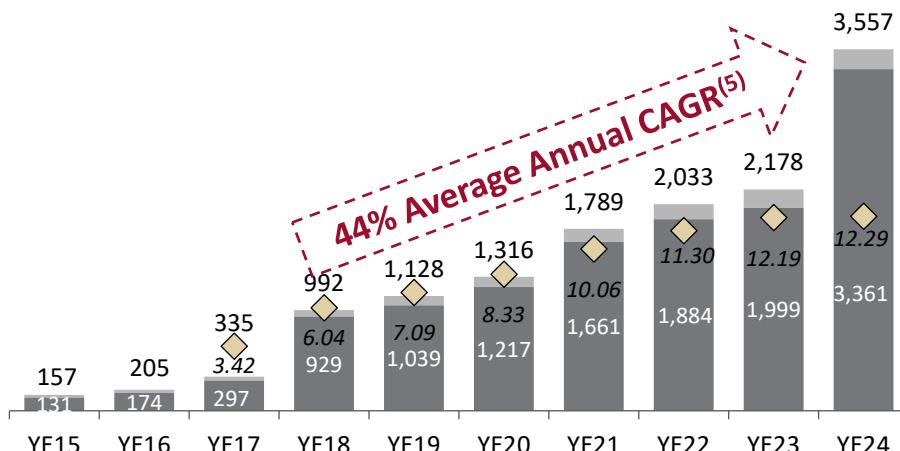
Reserves Summary

- ◆ Year-end 2024 proved reserves increased 63% y/y to 3,557 MMBoe (1,761 MMBo, 67% PDP)
- ◆ PDP reserves of 2,385 MMBoe; PDP oil reserves of 1,121 MMBo
- ◆ Oil comprised 50% of total proved reserves on 3-stream basis; 58% of total on 2-stream basis
- ◆ Consolidated proved developed F&D for 2024 was \$10.51 / Boe with drill bit F&D of \$19.12 / Boe
- ◆ Drill Bit F&D higher year over year due to Endeavor PUDs being classified as acquisitions rather than extensions

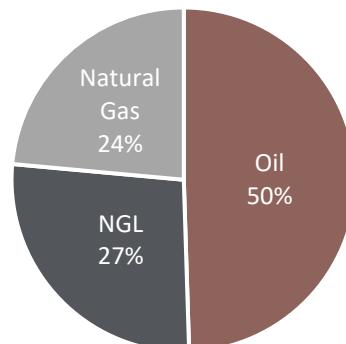
F&D Costs					
(\$/Boe)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proved Developed F&D ⁽¹⁾	\$9.65	\$7.87	\$10.10	\$9.73	\$10.51
Drill Bit F&D ⁽²⁾	\$5.00	\$4.53	\$6.91	\$9.06	\$19.12
Reserve Replacement ⁽³⁾	272%	445%	273%	189%	730%
Organic Reserve Replacement ⁽⁴⁾	269%	280%	233%	184%	68%

Total Proved Reserve Growth (MMBoe)

■ FANG Standalone ■ VNOM ◇ 1P BOE / Share

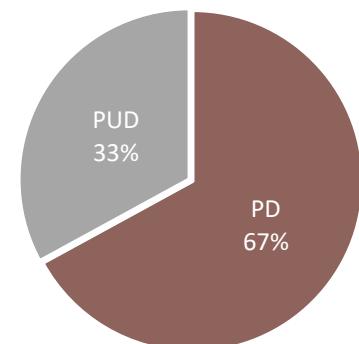


1P Reserves – By Commodity



3,557 MMBOE

1P Reserves – By Category



3,557 MMBOE

Source: Company Filings, Management Data and Estimates.

(1) PD F&D costs defined as exploration and development costs divided by the sum of reserves associated with transfers from proved undeveloped reserves at YE2023 including any associated revisions in 2024 and extensions and discoveries placed on production during 2024.

(2) Drill bit F&D costs defined as the exploration and development costs divided by the sum of extensions, discoveries and revisions.

(3) Defined as the sum of extensions, discoveries, revisions, and net purchases, divided by annual production.

(4) Defined as the sum of extensions, discoveries, and revisions, divided by annual production.

(5) Average annual CAGR since IPO.

Peer Leading ESG Profile

- ◆ Diamondback is committed to successful execution on its environmental strategy and targets discussed in the 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report and highlighted below
- ◆ Diamondback received the Gold Standard for our first year reporting to the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (“OGMP 2.0”), the flagship oil and gas reporting and mitigation program of the United Nations Environment Programme
- ◆ Our 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report is available on our website: [2024 Corporate Sustainability Report](#)

Environmental Strategy Highlights

Key Environmental Targets

- ◆ Reduce Scope 1 + 2 GHG intensity by at least 50% from 2020 levels by 2030
- ◆ Expect to announce new pro forma medium-term targets for Scope 1 and methane intensity in 2025
- ◆ Eliminate routine flaring (as defined by the World Bank) by 2025
- ◆ Source >65% of our water used for operations from recycled sources by 2025

“Net Zero Now”

- ◆ Since January 1, 2021, every hydrocarbon produced by Diamondback has been produced with zero net Scope 1 emissions
 - ◊ Recognizing the Company will still have a carbon footprint, Diamondback purchased carbon offset credits to offset remaining Scope 1 emissions
 - ◊ Intend to eventually invest in income-generating projects that are expected to more directly offset remaining Scope 1 emissions

Incentive Compensation

- ◆ ESG has a 25% weighting in management’s scorecard for 2025
 - ◊ Component determined by meeting or exceeding five key environmental and safety metrics: flaring intensity, GHG intensity, non-freshwater use, spill prevention and Total Recordable Incident Rate (“TRIR”)

Governance Summary

Board Independence & Diversity:

- ◆ 10 of 13, or 77%, of Directors are independent
- ◆ 100% of Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Members are independent
- ◆ 5 of 13, or 38%, of Board members are diverse (gender or ethnic minority)

Board Leadership:

- ◆ Three female directors with Leadership Positions
 - ◊ Melanie Trent (Lead Independent Director) – Chair of Compensation Committee
 - ◊ Stephanie Mains - Chair of Audit Committee
 - ◊ Becky Klein – Chair of Safety, Sustainability & Corporate Responsibility Committee
- ◆ One ethnically diverse director with a Leadership Position
 - ◊ Vincent Brooks - Chair of Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Strong Corporate Governance Practices:

- ◆ Director overboarding policy
- ◆ Declassified Board
- ◆ Maintain rigorous stock ownership guidelines for non-employee directors and our executives⁽⁴⁾
- ◆ Majority voting and director resignation policy
- ◆ Eliminated the 66 2/3% supermajority vote requirements
- ◆ Provided right to call a special meeting by stockholders
- ◆ Received a first-tier score of 87% for the 2024 CPA-Zicklin Index of Corporate Political Accountability and Disclosures

Board Independence and Diversity



2025 STI Scorecard Structure

Performance Weighting	Performance Metrics
Operations (35%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ PDP F&D⁽¹⁾◆ Controllable Cash Costs⁽²⁾◆ Capital Budget
Financial (40%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ FCF per Share◆ ROACE⁽³⁾
Environmental and Safety (25%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Operated Flaring Intensity◆ Non-freshwater Use◆ GHG Emissions Intensity◆ Liquid Spills Rate◆ Employee TRIR◆ Vehicle Incident Rate

Source: Company data and filings.

(1) Sum of D, C&E well costs for wells brought to production in 2025 divided by the net EUR's of those wells (as determined by reserve auditor on a 3-stream basis).

(2) Sum of reported cash general and administrative expenses and reported lease operated expenses, divided by total barrels of oil equivalent production ("Boe").

(3) Consolidated earnings before interest and taxes ("EBIT") for 2025 divided by average total assets less current liability for YE25 and YE24.

(4) Stock options (whether vested or unvested) and unvested performance-based awards are not counted as shares owned for the purpose of calculating ownership under the guidelines.

Current Hedge Summary: Oil

Consolidated Crude Oil Hedges (Bbl / day; \$ / Bbl)

Crude Oil Hedges	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026
Long Puts - Brent	41,000	46,000	29,000	10,000
Price / Premium	\$55.61 / -\$1.53	\$53.91 / -\$1.64	\$53.28 / -\$1.74	\$52.50 / -\$1.80
Long Puts - MEH	107,000	100,000	55,000	15,000
Price / Premium	\$54.53 / -\$1.63	\$53.00 / -\$1.68	\$51.95 / -\$1.70	\$50.00 / -\$1.75
Long Puts - WTI	158,000	171,000	98,000	15,000
Price / Premium	\$54.29 / -\$1.56	\$53.90 / -\$1.64	\$53.47 / -\$1.63	\$50.00 / -\$1.82
Total Long Puts	306,000	317,000	182,000	40,000
Total Crude Oil Hedges	306,000	317,000	182,000	40,000
Basis Swaps - WTI	76,000	76,000	5,000	5,000
	\$1.05	\$1.05	\$1.00	\$1.00
Roll Swaps - WTI	51,576	60,000	-	-
	\$1.08	\$1.07	-	-

Diamondback's hedge strategy is to maximize upside exposure to commodity prices while protecting the extreme downside

Current Hedge Summary: Natural Gas

Consolidated Natural Gas Hedges (Mmbtu / day; \$ / Mmbtu)

Natural Gas Hedges	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Costless Collars - Henry Hub	690,000	690,000	800,000	320,000
	\$2.49 / \$5.28	\$2.49 / \$5.28	\$2.88 / \$6.34	\$3.03 / \$6.41
Total Costless Collars	690,000	690,000	800,000	320,000
Total Natural Gas Hedges	690,000	690,000	800,000	320,000
Basis Swaps - Waha	610,000	610,000	570,000	240,000
	(\$0.98)	(\$0.98)	(\$1.66)	(\$1.48)
Basis Swaps - HSC	20,000	20,000	80,000	20,000
	(\$0.49)	(\$0.49)	(\$0.36)	(\$0.26)

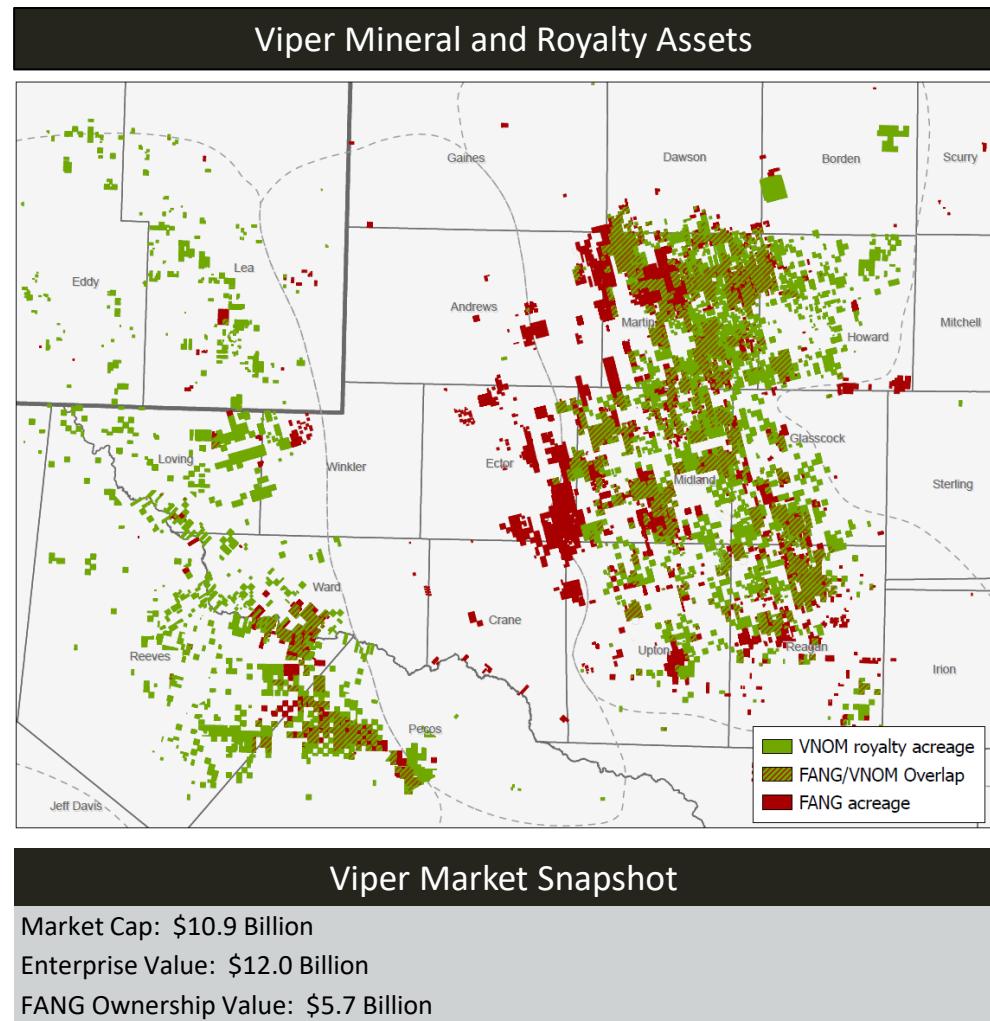
- ◆ Current outright gas position: ~60% of estimated 2025 gas production protected
- ◆ Current Basis position: Waha/HSC basis protection covering ~55% of estimated 2025 gas production
- ◆ ~30% of estimated 2025 production receives non-Waha pricing

Diamondback's hedge strategy is to maximize upside exposure to commodity prices while protecting the extreme downside

Viper Summary

Viper Energy, Inc:

- ◆ Publicly-traded mineral and royalty subsidiary (NASDAQ: VNOM) created by Diamondback
- ◆ Focused on owning and acquiring minerals and royalty interests in the Permian Basin, with a primary focus on Diamondback-operated acreage
- ◆ On May 1, 2025, Viper and its operating subsidiary Viper Energy Partners LLC ("OpCo") completed their acquisition of certain mineral and royalty interest-owning subsidiaries of Diamondback in exchange for \$1.0 billion in cash and ~69.6 million of Viper's Class B shares and an equal number of OpCo Units (the "Drop Down").
- ◆ ~61,275 net royalty acres in the Permian Basin, ~60% of which are operated by Diamondback⁽¹⁾
- ◆ Diamondback incentivized to focus development on Viper's acreage when possible due to improved consolidated returns
 - ◆ 76 of Diamondback's 116 Q2 2025 completions on Viper's acreage, in which Viper owned a 4.2% average NRI
- ◆ Q2 2025 average oil production of 41.6 Mbo/d; generated \$0.74 / share in distributable cash flow
- ◆ Outside of Diamondback operating roughly 57% of Viper's current oil production, Viper has diversified exposure to other active operators within the Permian Basin
- ◆ As previously announced, on June 3, 2025, entered into a definitive agreement whereby Viper will acquire Sitio Royalties Corp. in an all-equity transaction, the completion of which is subject to stockholder approval and the satisfaction or waiver of other customary closing conditions



Viper's mineral and royalty interests provide perpetual ownership exposure to high margin, largely undeveloped assets and lower Diamondback's consolidated breakevens

Source: Company data and filings as of 6/30/2025. Market data as of 8/1/2025.

(1) Acreage as of 6/30/2025.

Overview of Equity Method Joint Ventures

	EPIC Crude	Deep Blue	Verde	BANGL
Project Type	Long-Haul Crude Oil Pipeline	Produced Water & Sourced Water Logistics	Natural Gas to Gasoline Conversion	Long-Haul Y Grade NGL Pipeline
Operator	 			 
Other Investors			bluescape Public Shareholders	
Full In-Service?	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diamondback % Ownership ⁽¹⁾	27.5%	30%	~32.5%	10%
Capital Contributions To-Date (\$ Millions) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 259	\$ 129	\$ 70	\$ 28
Expected Future Contributions (\$ Millions) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0	\$ 150 ⁽²⁾	\$ 50	\$ 0
Capital Contributions To-Date as % of Total Expected Contributions ⁽¹⁾	100 %	46 %	58 %	100 %

Closed in July 2025 with approximately \$130 million of net proceeds to FANG

We continue to use our equity method investments as valuable tools to improve our core operating business while also generating impressive returns, adding significant cash to our balance sheet

Non-GAAP Definitions and Reconciliations

Adjusted EBITDA:

♦ Adjusted EBITDA is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure that is used by management and external users of our financial statements, such as industry analysts, investors, lenders and rating agencies. The Company defines Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) attributable to Diamondback Energy, Inc., plus net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest ("net income (loss)") before non-cash (gain) loss on derivative instruments, net, interest expense, net, depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion, depreciation and interest expense related to equity method investments, (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, non-cash equity-based compensation expense, capitalized equity-based compensation expense, merger and transaction expenses, other non-cash transactions and provision for (benefit from) income taxes, if any. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of net income as determined by United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Management believes Adjusted EBITDA is useful because the measure allows it to more effectively evaluate the Company's operating performance and compare the results of its operations from period to period without regard to its financing methods or capital structure. The Company adds the items listed above to net income (loss) to determine Adjusted EBITDA because these amounts can vary substantially from company to company within its industry depending upon accounting methods and book values of assets, capital structures and the method by which the assets were acquired. Further, the Company excludes the effects of significant transactions that may affect earnings but are unpredictable in nature, timing and amount, although they may recur in different reporting periods. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income as determined in accordance with GAAP or as an indicator of the Company's operating performance or liquidity. Certain items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA are significant components in understanding and assessing a company's financial performance, such as a company's cost of capital and tax structure, as well as the historic costs of depreciable assets. The Company's computation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies or to such measure in our credit facility or any of our other contracts. The following tables present a reconciliation of the GAAP financial measure of net income (loss) attributable to Diamondback Energy, Inc. to the non-GAAP financial measure of Adjusted EBITDA:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2025	Six Months Ended June 30, 2025
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Net income (loss) attributable to Diamondback Energy, Inc	\$ 699	\$ 2,104
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	40	126
Net income (loss)	739	2,230
Non-cash (gain) loss on derivative instruments, net	160	19
Interest expense, net	56	96
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	1,266	2,363
Depreciation and interest expense related to equity method investments	24	45
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	(55)	(55)
Non-cash equity-based compensation expense	31	54
Capitalized equity-based compensation expense	(10)	(15)
Merger and transaction expenses	40	77
Other non-cash transactions	(13)	(32)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	204	607
Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA	2,442	5,389
Less: Adjustment for non-controlling interest	131	277
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to Diamondback Energy, Inc.	\$ 2,311	\$ 5,112

Non-GAAP Definitions and Reconciliations

Operating Cash Flow before Working Capital Changes and Free Cash Flow:

♦ Operating cash flow before working capital changes, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, represents net cash provided by operating activities as determined under GAAP without regard to changes in operating assets and liabilities. The Company believes operating cash flow before working capital changes is a useful measure of an oil and natural gas company's ability to generate cash used to fund exploration, development and acquisition activities and service debt or pay dividends. The Company also uses this measure because changes in operating assets and liabilities relate to the timing of cash receipts and disbursements that the Company may not control and may not relate to the period in which the operating activities occurred. This allows the Company to compare its operating performance with that of other companies without regard to financing methods and capital structure. Free Cash Flow, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, is cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital in excess of cash capital expenditures. The Company believes that Free Cash Flow are useful to investors as they provide measures to compare both cash flow from operating activities and additions to oil and natural gas properties across periods on a consistent basis as adjusted for non-recurring early settlements of commodity derivative contracts. These measures should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net cash provided by operating activities as an indicator of operating performance. The Company's computation of operating cash flow before working capital changes, Free Cash Flow may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. The Company uses Free Cash Flow to reduce debt, as well as return capital to stockholders as determined by the Board of Directors. The following tables present a reconciliation of the GAAP financial measure of net cash provided by operating activities to the non-GAAP measure of operating cash flow before working capital changes and to the non-GAAP measure of Free Cash Flow:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended	Year Ended
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,677	\$ 4,032	\$ 6,413
Less: Changes in cash due to changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	166	160	(42)
Income tax receivable	—	3	9
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(22)	(16)	54
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(9)	(383)	(376)
Income taxes payable	(444)	(309)	87
Revenues and royalties payable	(114)	(30)	168
Other	(6)	14	4
Total working capital changes	<u>(429)</u>	<u>(561)</u>	<u>(96)</u>
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	<u>2,106</u>	<u>4,593</u>	<u>6,509</u>
Additions to oil and natural gas properties	(864)	(1,806)	(2,867)
Total Cash CAPEX	<u>(864)</u>	<u>(1,806)</u>	<u>(2,867)</u>
Free Cash Flow	<u>1,242</u>	<u>2,787</u>	<u>3,642</u>
Merger and transaction expenses	40	77	303
Early termination of derivatives	52	52	37
Treasury locks	—	1	25
Adjusted Free Cash Flow	<u>\$ 1,334</u>	<u>\$ 2,917</u>	<u>\$ 4,007</u>

Non-GAAP Definitions and Reconciliations

Net Debt:

- ♦ The Company defines the non-GAAP measure of net debt as total debt (excluding debt issuance costs, discounts, premiums and fair value hedges) less cash and cash equivalents. Net debt should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, total debt, the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Management uses net debt to determine the Company's outstanding debt obligations that would not be readily satisfied by its cash and cash equivalents on hand. The Company believes this metric is useful to analysts and investors in determining the Company's leverage position because the Company has the ability to, and may decide to, use a portion of its cash and cash equivalents to reduce debt.

(in millions)	Net Q2 Principal Borrowings/ (Repayments)		March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024
	June 30, 2025	Net Q2 Principal Borrowings/ (Repayments)				
Diamondback Energy, Inc. ⁽¹⁾	\$ 14,212	\$ 943	\$ 13,269	\$ 12,069	\$ 12,284	\$ 11,169
Viper Energy, Inc. ⁽¹⁾	1,105	275	830	1,091	830	1,007
Total debt	15,317	1,218	14,099	13,160	13,114	12,176
Cash and cash equivalents	(219)		(1,816)	(161)	(370)	(6,908)
Net debt	\$ 15,098		\$ 12,283	\$ 12,999	\$ 12,744	\$ 5,268

Source: Company data and filings.

(1) Excludes debt issuance costs, discounts, premiums and unamortized basis adjustments.



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