

Welcoming Remarks



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Safe Harbor Statement

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Actual results may differ from expectations, estimates and projections and, consequently, readers should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Words such as "expect," "target," "assume," "estimate," "project," "budget," "forecast," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "may," "will," "could," "should," "believe," "predicts," "potential," "continue," and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. Factors that could cause actual results to differ include, but are not limited to, higher than expected operating costs, changes in prepayment speeds of mortgages underlying our RMBS, the rates of default or decreased recovery on the mortgages underlying our non-Agency securities, failure to recover certain losses that are expected to be temporary, changes in interest rates or the availability of financing, the impact of new legislation or regulatory changes on our operations, the impact of any deficiencies in the servicing or foreclosure practices of third parties and related delays in the foreclosure process, the inability to acquire mortgage loans or securitize the mortgage loans we acquire, the inability to acquire residential real properties at attractive prices or lease such properties on a profitable basis, the impact of new or modified government mortgage refinance or principal reduction programs, and unanticipated changes in overall market and economic conditions.

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Two Harbors' Company Overview

- Our mission is to be recognized as an industry-leading mortgage REIT. We'll accomplish this goal by achieving excellence in four areas:
 - Superior portfolio construction and fluid capital allocation using rigorous security selection and credit analysis.
 - Unparalleled risk management with a strong focus on hedging and book value stability.
 - Targeted diversification of our business model.
 - Leading governance and disclosure practices.
- We strive to deliver value to our stockholders:
 - Delivered a total stockholder return of 88% since commencing operations in late 2009.



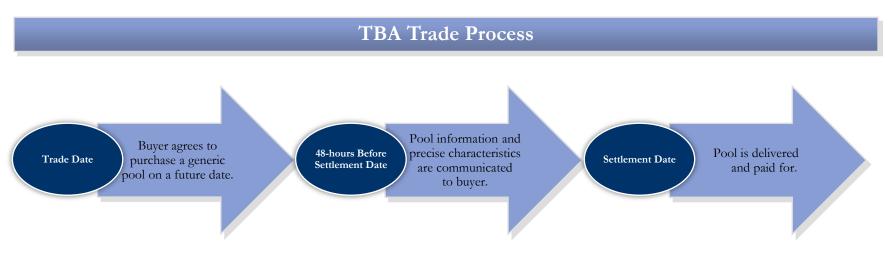
Definition of TBAs and Specified Pools

To-Be-Announced Pools (TBAs)

- Pools of mortgage loans deliverable into futures contracts at a predetermined date in the future.
- Pool information and precise loan characteristics disclosed a few days before delivery.

Specified Pools

- Pools of loans with predefined characteristics, or "spec" pools.
- Loan characteristics known at time of purchase. May provide protection against extension and reinvestment risk.
- Usually trades at a premium, or "payup," to TBA prices.





Examples of Prepayment Protection

| Examples of Prepayment Protection | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Low Balance | Fixed costs associated with refinancing low balance loans are large in percentage terms. Borrowers have less incentive to refinance, or need a larger reduction in rate to realize the same incentive, than borrowers with larger loan balances. | | | | | | |
| Seasoned | Borrowers who have already experienced many opportunities to refinance in the past (and chosen to not refinance) generally are less sensitive to new opportunities. In addition, because these loans are older, they have shorter maturities and provide extension protection. | | | | | | |
| Low FICO ¹ | Borrowers with low FICO scores are charged additional fees by the GSEs, so their effective mortgage rate is higher than for other borrowers. Mortgage rates must drop substantially in order for lower FICO borrowers to be able to take advantage of refinance opportunities. | | | | | | |
| MHA ² | Borrowers who have refinanced through the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP). Subsequent refinancing will require loan-to-value ratio (LTV) of less than 80%. | | | | | | |
| Geography | Some states have barriers to refinancing. New York, for example, has a large mortgage recording tax. | | | | | | |

| Loan Balance Scenario: 50 Basis Points Decrease | \$50,000 Mortgage Loan | \$500,000 Mortgage Loan |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Monthly Mortgage Payment @ 5.0% | \$268 | \$2,684 |
| Monthly Mortgage Payment @ 4.5% | \$253 | \$2,533 |
| Monthly Savings | \$15 | \$151 |
| Refinancing Costs ³ | \$2,252 | \$6,669 |
| Breakeven | 12.5 years | 3.7 years |



Source: Source: This example represent the views of Two Harbors and its external manager, PRCM Advisers LLC, and are provided for illustration purposes only and may not represent all respective payups.

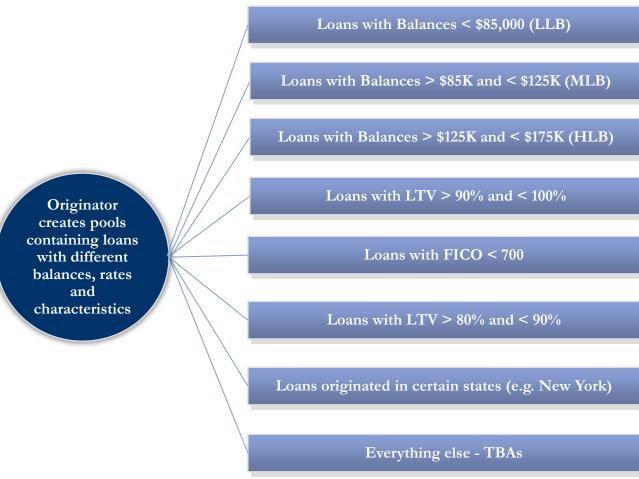
[&]quot;FICO" stands for Fair Isaac Corporation.

[&]quot;MHA" stands for Making Homeownership Affordable Program.

Estimated origination and title costs. Source: Bankrate.com.

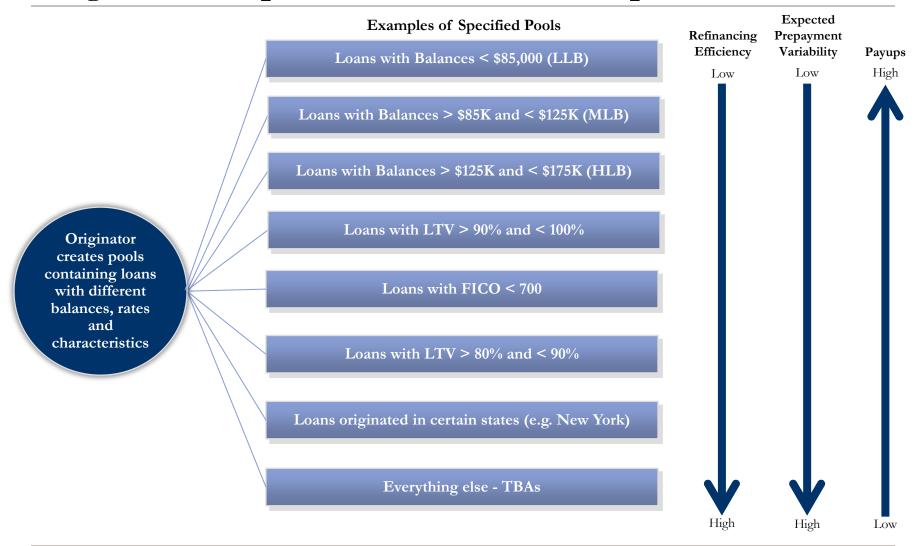
Originators Optimize Profits With Specified Pools







Originators Optimize Profits With Specified Pools





Supply of Specified Pools

| Supply, Net of Fed Purchases (\$B) | Aug 2012 (Actual) | Sept 2012 (Actual) | Oct 2012 (Actual) | Nov 2012 (Actual) | Dec 2012 (Actual) | Jan 2013 (Estimates) | Feb 2013 (Estimates) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Gross Issuance | \$148 | \$148 | \$131 | \$132 | \$137 | \$135 | \$133 |
| Fed Purchases | \$29 | \$57 | \$70 | \$67 | \$68 | \$66 | \$65 |
| Remaining Production | \$119 | \$91 | \$61 | \$65 | \$69 | \$69 | \$68 |
| Specified Pools Supply | \$21 | \$18 | \$9 | \$11 | \$15 | na | na |

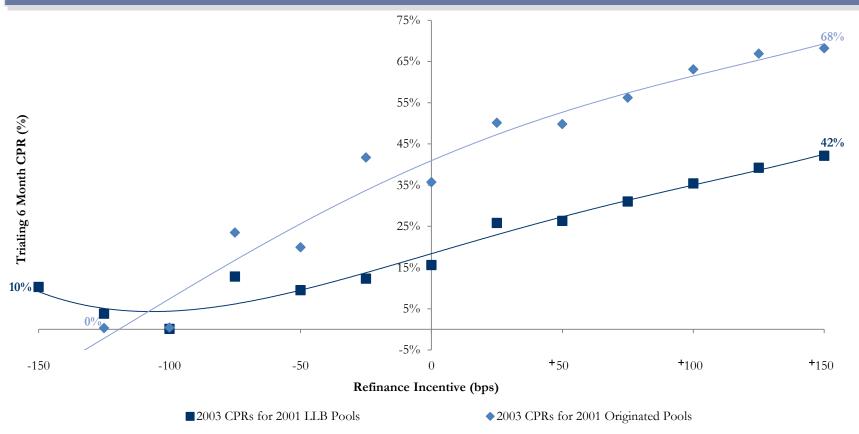
Collateral Summary By Pool

| Collateral Summary | | FN 30Yr Generic 2011 4.0 | | FN 30Yr MHA 80 2012 4.0 ¹ | | FN 30Yr LLB 2012 4.0 |
|------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|---|----|-------------------------|
| Average Loan Size (\$) | \$ | 297,352 | \$ | 231,950 | \$ | 57,318 |
| Weighted Average Loan Age (months) | | 12 | | 6 | | 3 |
| FICO ² | | 766 | | 706 | | 752 |
| Geography: Top Three | | | | CA 18.0% | | CA 4.4% |
| | | NY 6.6% | | NY 15.2% | | NY 3.6% |
| | | TX 4.5% | | TX 8.8% | | TX 7.9% |
| Loan-to-Value | | 71% | | 86% | | 60% |

MHA 80 represents borrowers who have refinanced through HARP and whose LTV is great than 80%, but less than 90%. (2)

Specified Pools Provided Prepay Protection in 2003



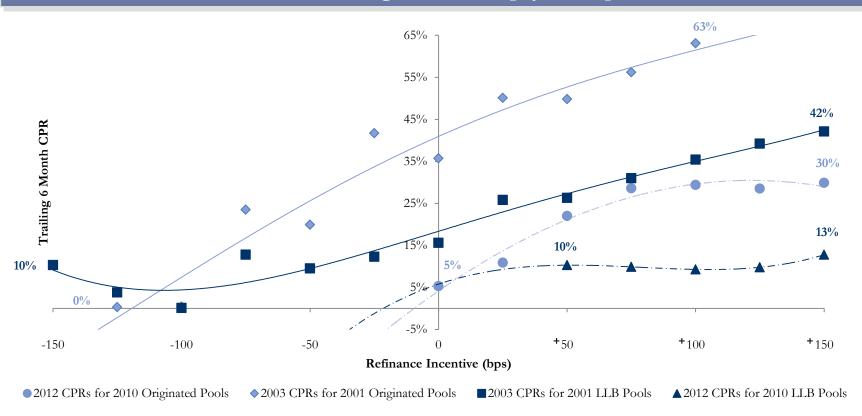


Strong correlation between prepayment speeds and refinancing incentive.



Specified Pools Provide Prepay Protection Today

2003 vs. 2012 Trailing 6 Month Prepayment Speeds¹

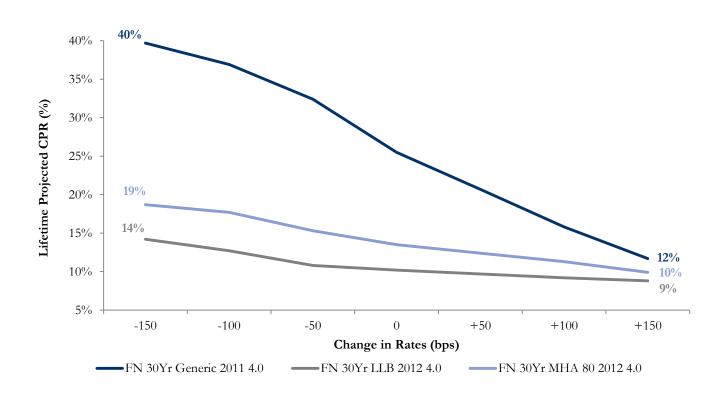


Prepayment protection provides better call protection in different financing environments.



Specified Pools Provide More Stable Speeds

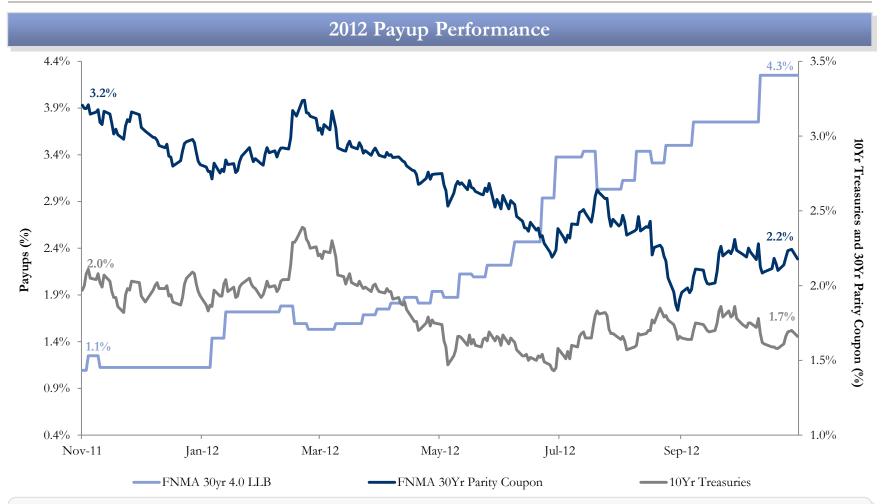
Lifetime Projected Prepayment Speeds



Low prepayment volatility for Low Loan Balance and MHA 80 pools.



Rally in Specified Pool Payups



Payups for prepayment protected pools have increased during the year.



Basic Concepts in Mortgage Analytics

- Yield-to-Maturity
- Nominal Yield Spread
- Zero-Volatility Spread
- Option-Adjusted Spread (OAS)
- Other Relative Value Measures (e.g. Breakeven Analysis and Scenario Analysis)



Yield-to-Maturity

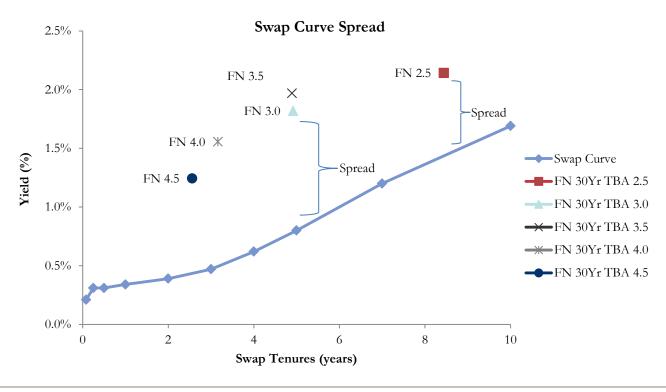
• Internal rate of return where price equals net present value of security's expected future cash flows.

Price =
$$\frac{\text{Year 1}}{(1+i)}$$
 + $\frac{\text{Year 2}}{(1+i)^2}$ + ... $\frac{\text{Year n}}{(1+i)^n}$ + $\frac{\text{Face value}}{(1+i)^n}$

- Future cash flows require prepayment rate assumption.
- Doesn't account for reinvestment risk, average life or prepayment variability.

Nominal Yield Spread

- Difference between yield of mortgage-backed security and specified benchmark.
- Usually compared to Treasuries or swaps of similar average life to MBS.
- Accounts for asset's average life and maturity. Doesn't account for reinvestment risk or cash flow variability.



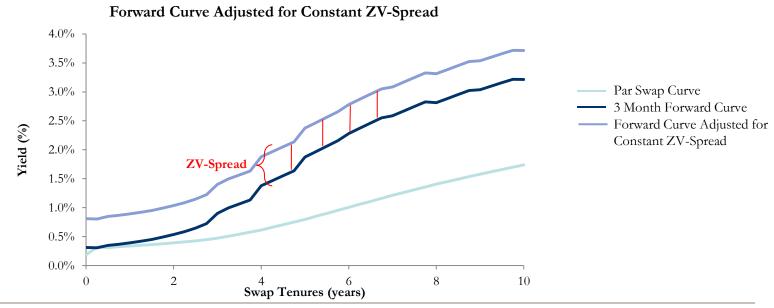


Zero-Volatility Spread

- Discounts each cash flow according to its own discount rate.
- Discount rate calculated as adding a constant spread to each forward rate.

$$P = \sum_{i} \frac{CF_i}{\left(1 + z_i + s\right)^i}$$

- Accounts for asset's average life, maturity and reinvestment risk.
- Incorporates only one interest rate path. Doesn't account for prepayment variability.



Option-Adjusted Spread

- Compensation investor receives for assuming prepayment risk.
- Calculated as difference between z-spread and cost of options held by borrower.
- Model dependent. Based on multiple interest rate paths generated by interest rate model.
- Accounts for interest rate and prepayment variability.

$$P = \sum_{i} \frac{CF_{i}}{\prod_{j=1}^{i} (1 + f_{j} + OAS)}$$



Potential Adjustments to Valuation Models

Valuation Model Inputs

- Housing turnover
- Lock-in effect
- Steepness of refinancing curve
- Burnout effect
- Length of seasoning period
- Home price appreciation (HPA) and cashout refinancing opportunity
- State-specific HPA
- Servicer behavior
- HARP eligibility date
- Primary/secondary mortgage spread
- Media effect



Valuation Example: Yield Analysis

| Valuation Metrics | Price | Projected Lifetime CPR | Expected Yield |
|--------------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| FN 30Yr Generic 2011 4.0 | \$107.02 | 25.5% | 1.6% |
| FN 30Yr MHA 80 2012 4.0 | \$109.08 | 13.5% | 2.2% |
| FN 30Yr LLB 2012 4.0 | \$111.56 | 10.2% | 2.2% |



Valuation Example: Swap Spread Analysis

| Valuation Metrics | Price I | Projected | Expected Yield | Average Life | Nominal Spread to Swaps |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| FN 30Yr Generic 2011 4.0 | \$107.02 | 25.5% | 1.6% | 3.2 years | 113 bps |
| FN 30Yr MHA 80 2012 4.0 | \$109.08 | 13.5% | 2.2% | 5.9 years | 128 bps |
| FN 30Yr LLB 2012 4.0 | \$111.56 | 10.2% | 2.2% | 7.4 years | 95 bps |



Valuation Example: ZV-Spread Analysis

| Valuation Metrics | Price Li | Projected | Expected Yield | Average Life | Nominal Spread to Swaps | ZV-Spread |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| FN 30Yr Generic 2011 4.0 | \$107.02 | 25.5% | 1.6% | 3.2 years | 113 bps | 66 bps |
| FN 30Yr MHA 80 2012 4.0 | \$109.08 | 13.5% | 2.2% | 5.9 years | 128 bps | 83 bps |
| FN 30Yr LLB 2012 4.0 | \$111.56 | 10.2% | 2.2% | 7.4 years | 95 bps | 61 bps |



Valuation Example: OAS Analysis

| Valuation Metrics | Price L | Projected ifetime CPR | Expected Yield | Average Life | Nominal Spread to Swaps | ZV-Spread | Option Cost | Libor OAS |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| FN 30Yr Generic 2011 4.0 | \$107.02 | 25.5% | 1.6% | 3.2 years | 113 bps | 66 bps | 51 bps | 15 bps |
| FN 30Yr MHA 80 2012 4.0 | \$109.08 | 13.5% | 2.2% | 5.9 years | 128 bps | 83 bps | 34 bps | 49 bps |
| FN 30Yr LLB 2012 4.0 | \$111.56 | 10.2% | 2.2% | 7.4 years | 95 bps | 61 bps | 26 bps | 35 bps |



"Percentage of Breakeven" Analysis

| | Price | Payup as % of Theoretical | Price Payup | Expected Yield | Libor OAS | Expected Yield Difference | Libor OAS Difference |
|-----|----------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| TBA | \$107.02 | | | 1.6% | 15 bps | | |
| LLB | \$107.02 | -% | \$ - | 2.9% | 100 bps | 1.2% | 85 bps |
| | \$108.53 | 25% | \$1.51 | 2.6% | 77 bps | 1.0% | 62 bps |
| | \$110.05 | 50% | \$3.03 | 2.4% | 56 bps | 0.8% | 41 bps |
| | \$111.56 | 75% | \$4.54 | 2.2% | 35 bps | 0.5% | 20 bps |
| | \$113.06 | 100% | \$6.04 | 2.0% | 15 bps | 0.3% | 0 bps |
| | \$114.26 | 120% | \$7.24 | 1.8% | -1 bps | 0.2% | -16 bps |
| | \$116.10 | 150% | \$9.08 | 1.6% | -25 bps | -0.1% | -40 bps |
| MHA | \$107.02 | -0/0 | \$ - | 2.6% | 84 bps | 1.0% | 69 bps |
| | \$108.04 | 25% | \$1.02 | 2.4% | 66 bps | 0.8% | 51 bps |
| | \$109.06 | 49% | \$2.04 | 2.2% | 49 bps | 0.6% | 34 bps |
| | \$110.10 | 75% | \$3.08 | 2.1% | 32 bps | 0.4% | 17 bps |
| | \$111.20 | 100% | \$4.18 | 1.9% | 15 bps | 0.2% | 0 bps |
| | \$112.05 | 120% | \$5.03 | 1.7% | 1 bps | 0.1% | -14 bps |
| | \$113.30 | 150% | \$6.28 | 1.5% | -18 bps | -0.1% | -33 bps |
| | | | | | | | |



Valuation Example: Scenario Analysis

2.7%

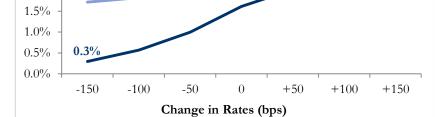
2.6%

Yield Analysis

- Yields dependent on purchase prices and prepayment rates.
- Prepayment protected pools generate smaller range of realized yields for a given price than generics.

Generic vs. MHA 80 Yields

3.0% | 2.5% | 1.7%

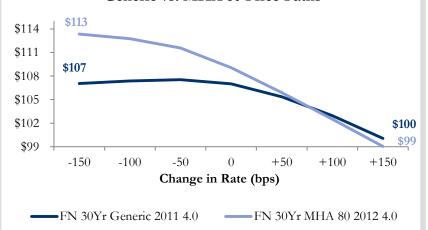


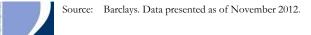


Price Analysis

- MHA 80 price paths are less negatively convex.
- Profile allows for more effective hedging to protect book value.

Generic vs. MHA 80 Price Paths





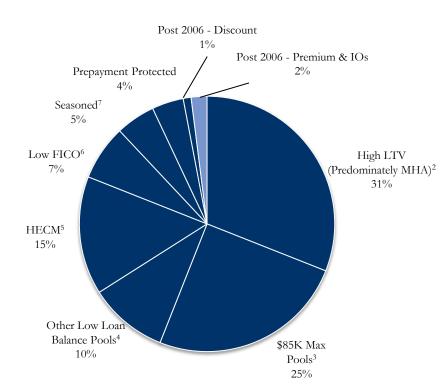
TWO HARBORS

Two Harbors' Agency Portfolio

Agency RMBS Portfolio

Agency Portfolio: \$12.8B¹

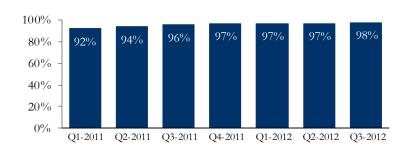
As of September 30, 2012



Agency Strategy

- Attractive returns with moderate leverage in 6.0x 7.0x range.
- Intense focus on prepayment stability intended to provide sustainable vields.
- Stable cash flows make interest rate hedging more effective.
- Implicit or explicit prepayment protection of 98%.

Prepayment Protected Securities



Prepayment Protected Securities (%)



Includes Agency derivatives ("IIOs") of \$329 million as of September 30, 2012.

Securities collateralized by loans with greater than or equal to 80% loan-to-value ratio. High LTV pools are predominately Making Homeownership Affordable pools. Making Homeownership Affordable (or "MHA") pools consist of borrowers who have refinanced through the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP).

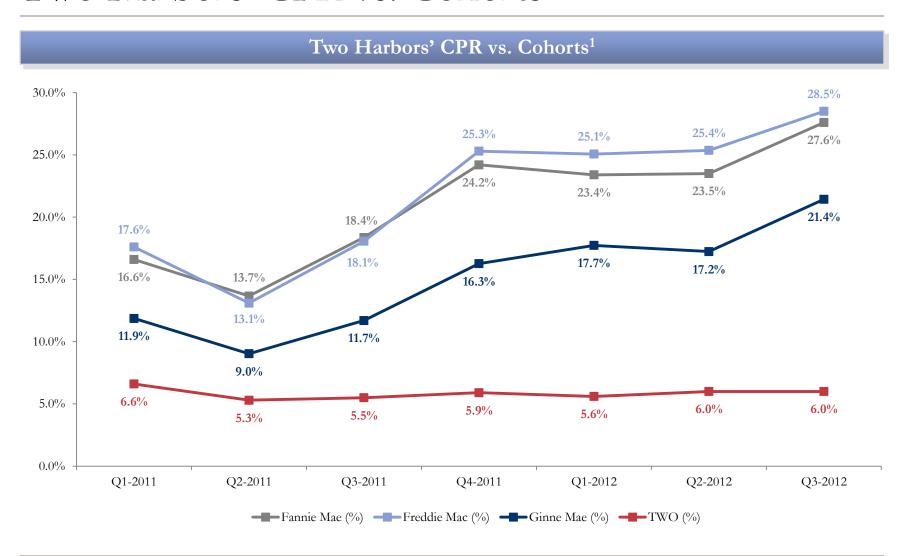
Securities collateralized by loans of less than or equal to \$85K.

Securities collateralized by loans of less than or equal to \$175K, but more than \$85K.

- Home Equity Conversion Mortgage loans (or "HECM") are loans that allow the homeowner to convert home equity into cash collateralized by the value of their home.
 - Securities collateralized by loans held by lower credit borrowers as defined by Fair Isaac Corporation's, or FICO, scoring model.

Securities collateralized by loans reflecting less prepayment risk due to previously experienced high levels of refinancing.

Two Harbors' CPR vs. Cohorts





Summary

We believe that prepayment protected pools offer the RMBS investor value at the right price.

- Specified pools provide prepayment protection during refinancing cycles in addition to lower scenario volatility.
- It's important not to rely on just one valuation approach; security analysis is based on a combination
 of factors, including the option-adjusted spread which accounts for interest rate and cash flow
 variability.
- Price paths for prepayment protected pools tend to be less negatively convex compared to those of generics, which in our view allows for more effective hedging to protect book value.
- Our low and stable prepayment speeds have historically outperformed the cohorts, which has benefitted our stockholders.



Contact Information

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