

Cautionary statements

Forward looking statements

The information in 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 fact are forward-looking statements. The words "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "budget," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "initial," "intend," "may," "model," "plan," "potential," "project," "should," "will," "would," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forwardlooking statements in this presentation relate to, among other things, future contracts and contract terms, margins, returns and payback periods, future cash flows and production, estimated ultimate recoveries, well performance and delivery of LNG, future costs, prices, financial results, net asset values, rates of return, liquidity and financing, regulatory and permitting developments, construction and permitting of pipelines and other facilities, future demand and supply affecting LNG and general energy markets and other aspects of our business and our prospects.

Our forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments, and other factors that we believe are appropriate under the circumstances. These statements are subject to numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties which may cause actual results to be materially different from any future results or performance expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include those described in the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on March 15, 2018 and other filings with the SEC, which are incorporated by reference in this presentation. Many of the forward-looking statements in this presentation relate to events or developments anticipated to occur numerous years in the future, which increases the likelihood that actual results will differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements.

Plans for the Permian Global Access Pipeline and Havnesville Global Access Pipeline projects discussed herein are in the early stages of development and numerous aspects of the projects, such as detailed engineering and permitting, have not commenced. Accordingly, the nature, timing, scope and benefits of those projects may vary significantly from our current plans due to a wide variety of factors, including future changes to the proposals. Although the Driftwood pipeline project is significantly more advanced in terms of engineering, permitting and other factors, its construction, budget and timing are also subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

The information on slides 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 is meant for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to show estimates of actual future financial performance. Similarly, NAV and other estimates of future equity values are presented for illustrative purposes and do not purport to show future trading values of any securities.

The forward-looking statements made in or in connection with this presentation speak only as of the date hereof. Although we may from time to time voluntarily update our prior forward-looking statements, we disclaim any commitment to do so except as required by securities laws.

Reserves and resources

Estimates of non-proved reserves and resources are based on more limited information, and are subject to significantly greater risk of not being produced, than are estimates of proved reserves.



Contents

- Business model
- Driftwood assets
- Market fundamentals
- Additional detail

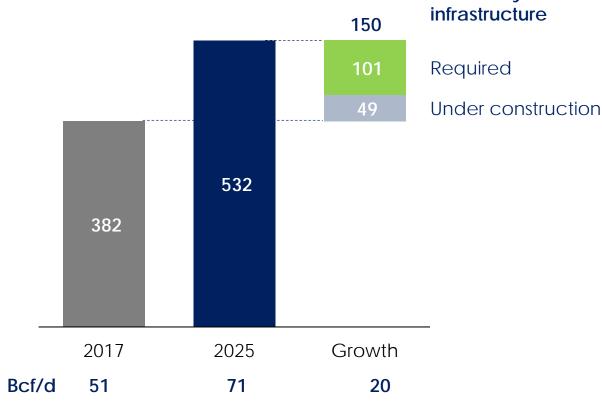


Global call on U.S. natural gas

Takeaway

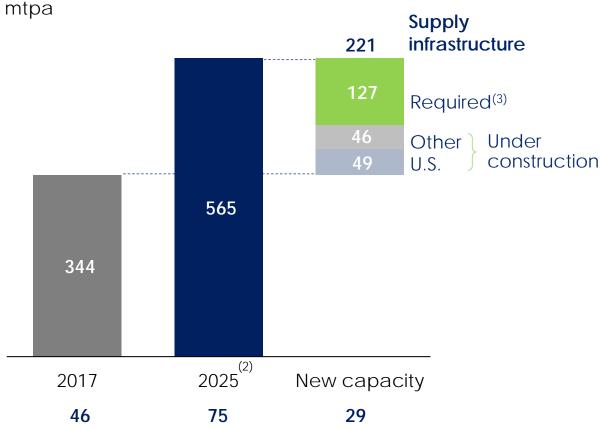
U.S. supply push...

Output from selected shale basins⁽¹⁾ mtpa



...and global demand pull

Global LNG production capacity



Source: Wood Mackenzie, Tellurian Research

(1) Includes the Permian, Haynesville, Utica, Marcellus, Anadarko, Eagle Ford.

(2) Based on a demand growth estimate of 4.5% post-2020.

(3) Capacity required to meet demand growth post-2020.



Building a low-cost global gas business

Driftwood Holdings partnership - integrated, low-cost



11,620 acres in the Haynesville with 1.4 Tcf resource

~\$7 billion⁽¹⁾ of pipeline infrastructure projects in development

~\$15 billion of liquefaction infrastructure in development



International delivery of LNG cargoes started in 2017

Note: (1) HGAP and PGAP projects are in early stages and remain under review

Tellurian's differentiating factors

Experienced management

- Management track record at Cheniere and BG Group
- 50% of Tellurian owned by founders and management

World class partners







Fixed cost EPC contract

- Guaranteed lump sum turnkey contract with **Bechtel**
- \$15.2 billion for 27.6 mtpa capacity

Regulatory certainty

FERC scheduling notice indicates permits will be received by January 2019

Unique business model

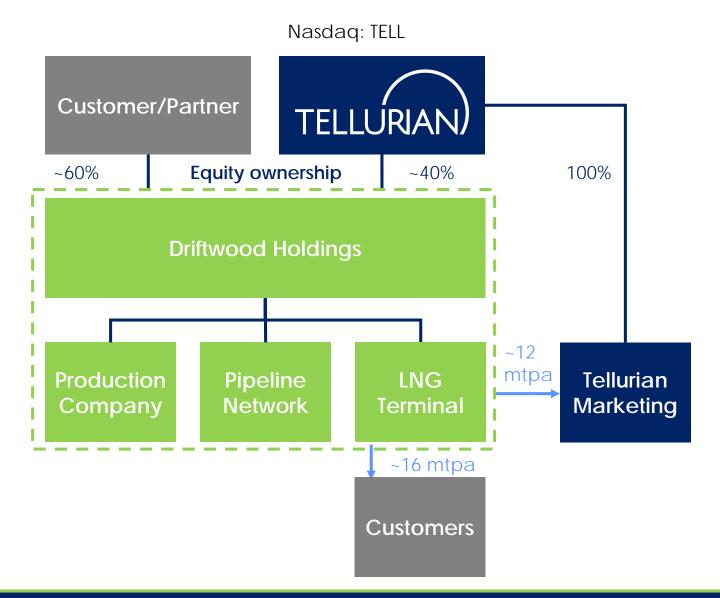
- Integrated:
 - Upstream reserves
 - Pipeline network
 - LNG terminal
- LNG delivered FOB U.S. Gulf Coast at \$3.00/mmBtu



Business model

- Tellurian will offer equity interest in Driftwood Holdings
- Driftwood Holdings will consist of a Production Company, a Pipeline Network and an LNG Terminal (~27.6 mtpa)
- Equity will cost ~\$1,500 per tonne
- Customer/Partner will receive equity LNG at tailgate of Driftwood LNG terminal at cost
- Variable and operating costs expected to be ~\$3.00/mmBtu FOB (including maintenance)
- Tellurian will manage and operate the project

Tellurian will retain ~12 mtpa and ~40% of the assets



Driftwood Holdings' construction budget

Scenario	Phase 1 ⁽¹⁾		Full development ⁽¹⁾	
Capacity (mtpa) Upstream resource need(2), Tcf	11.0		27.6 ~40	
·	~15		~40	
Investment (\$ billions) — Terminal	\$ 7	6	Φ	15.2
Pipeline⁽³⁾	\$ 7.6 \$ 1.1		\$ 15.2 \$ 2.2	
 Owner's costs and other 	\$ 1	.1	\$	2.1
Upstream - acquisition	\$ 1.0		\$ 2.0	
 Upstream - drilling capex (net of sales)⁽⁴⁾ 	<u>\$ 1.2</u>		<u>\$ 2.5</u>	
Total	\$ 12.0		\$ 24.0	
Transaction price (\$ per tonne)	\$1,500		\$1,500	
Capacity split — Partner	<u>mtpa</u> 8.0	<u>%</u> 72%	<u>mtpa</u> 16.0	<u>%</u> 58%
- Tellurian	3.0	28%	11.6	42%

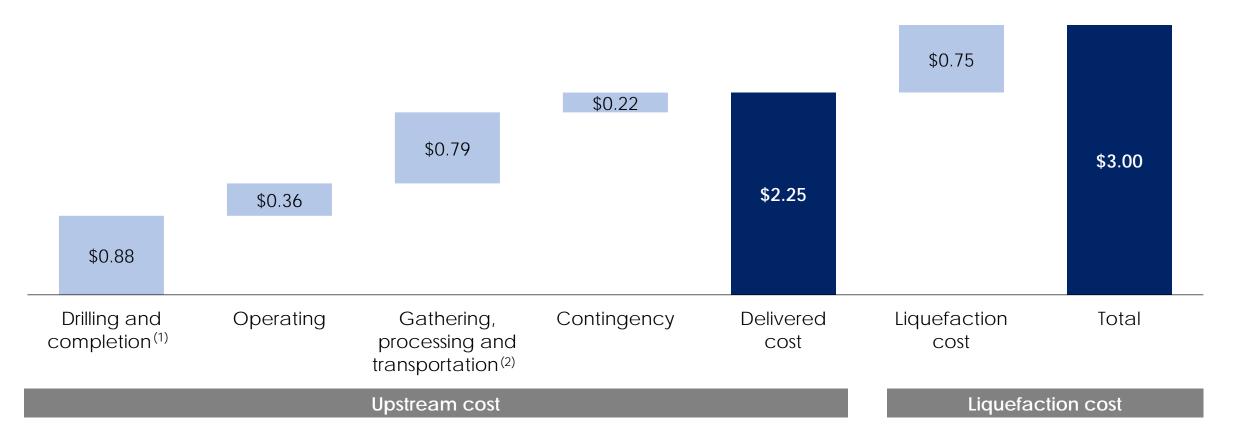
Notes: (1) Phase 1 of the EPC agreement reflects 2 plants, 1 berth, and 2 tanks; full development reflects 5 plants, 3 berths, and 3 tanks. (2) Resource need for 30-year period.

⁽³⁾ Pipeline asset funding to be reviewed following results of open season; illustrative financials include Driftwood pipeline only. (4) Drilling capital expenditures of \$3.4 billion, net of \$2.2 billion of gas sales.

Driftwood Holdings' operating costs

Total cost of ~\$3/mmBtu locks in low cost of supply

\$/mmBtu



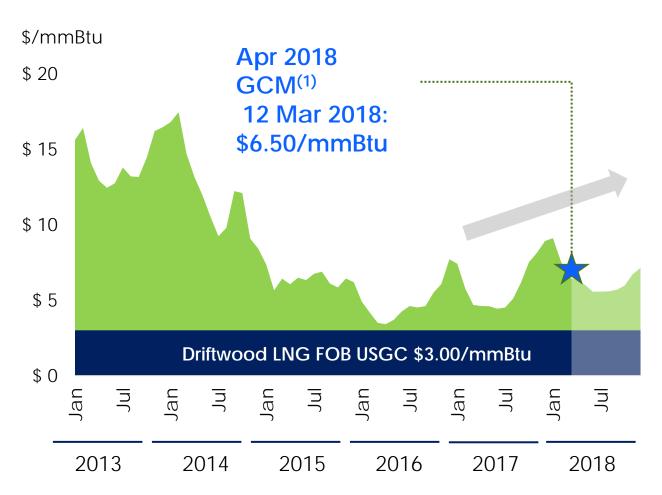
Sources: Wood Mackenzie, Tellurian Research.

Notes: (1) Drilling and completion based on well cost of \$10.2 million, 15.5 Bcf EUR, and 75.00% net revenue interest (*NRI*) (8/8ths). (2) Gathering, processing and transportation includes transportation cost to Driftwood pipeline to market.

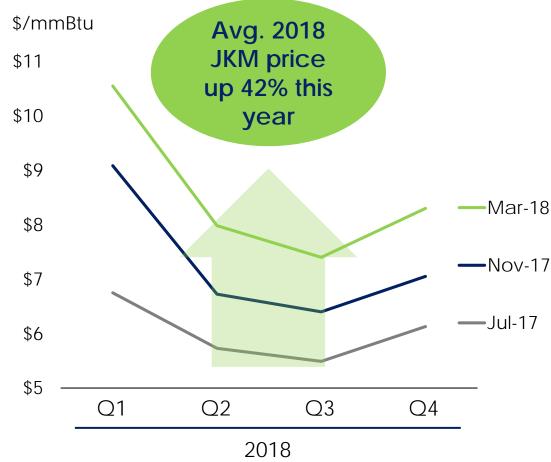


Margins and price signals

Netback prices to the Gulf Coast⁽²⁾



2018 JKM forward prices up \$2.50 since July 2017



Sources: Platts, CME, Tellurian Research Notes: (1) Platts Gulf Coast Marker.

(2) Forward prices for 2018 assuming \$1.79/mmBtu shipping cost from USGC to East Asia using Platts JKM

Returns to Driftwood Holdings' partners⁽¹⁾

	U.S. Gulf Coast netback price (\$/mmBtu)			
	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
Driftwood LNG, FOB U.S. Gulf Coast	\$(3.00)	\$(3.00)	\$(3.00)	
Margin (\$/mmBtu)	3.00	7.00	12.00	
Annual partner cash flow (\$ millions)(2)	156	364	624	
Cash on cash return	10%	24%	42%	
Payback (years)(3)	10	4	2	
Unlevered IRR ⁽⁴⁾	9%	18%	26%	



⁽¹⁾ Based on 1 mtpa of capacity in Driftwood Holdings; all estimates before federal income tax; does not reflect potential impact of management fees paid to Tellurian.

⁽²⁾ Annual partner cash flow equals the margin multiplied by 52 mmBtu per tonne. (3) Payback period begins at substantial completion of Driftwood LNG terminal.

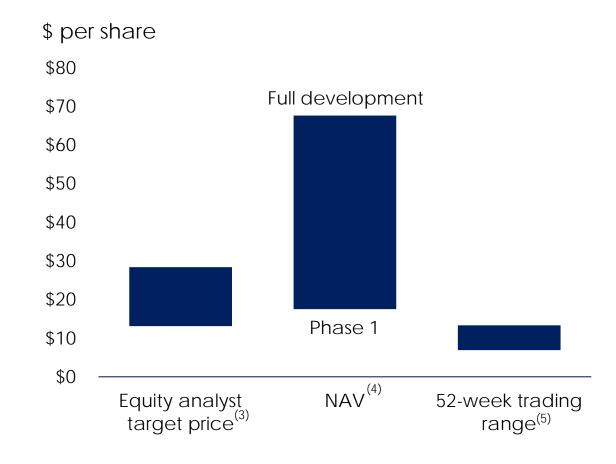
⁽⁴⁾ IRR calculated over 20 years after investment period before federal income tax, and including a terminal value based on a cap rate of 8.0% based on a \$1.5 billion investment in exchange for 1 mtpa of capacity

Value to Tellurian Inc.

Cashflow analysis

Annual cash flows (\$ millions) USGC netback Margin⁽¹⁾ Full (\$/mmBtu) (\$/mmBtu) Phase 1⁽²⁾ development⁽²⁾ \$ 3.00 \$ 470 \$1,810 6.00 \$10.00 \$ 7.00 \$1,090 \$4,220 \$15.00 \$12.00 \$1,870 \$7,240

Analyst estimates, NAV and trading range



(1) \$3.00/mmBtu cost of LNG FOB Gulf Coast

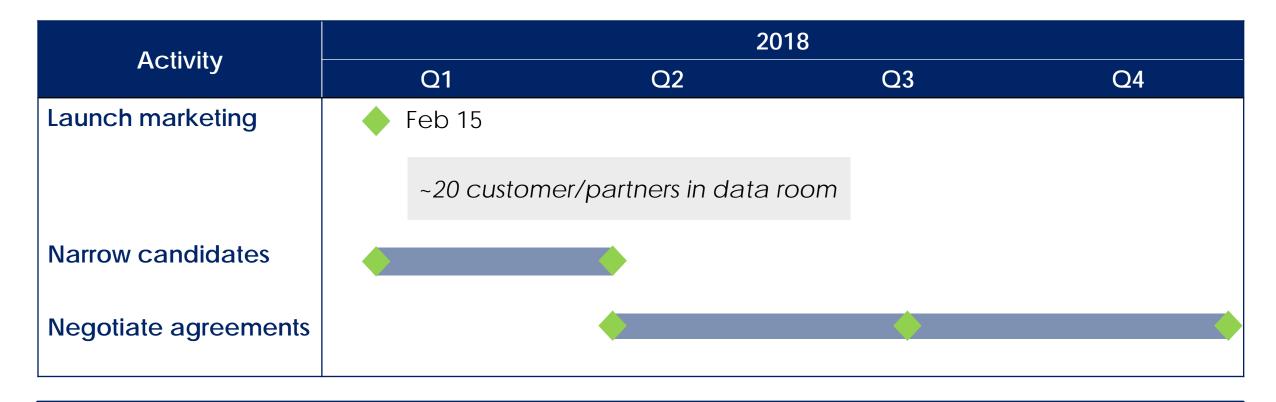
⁽²⁾ Annual cash flow equals the margin multiplied by 52 mmBtu per tonne; does not reflect potential impact of management fees paid to Tellurian nor G&A

⁽³⁾ Includes Seaport Global, Stifel, Cowen and Tuohy Brothers estimates.

⁽⁴⁾ Calculated by multiplying total capacity retained by Tellurian in each phase by \$1,500 per tonne, discounting at a rate of 10% for one year and dividing by total number of shares outstanding (228 million as of March 9, 2018 plus 6 million preferred shares)

⁽⁵⁾ As of March 22, 2018

Marketing process - Driftwood Holdings



Commercialize Phase 1 by Q3 or Q4 2018



Conclusions

- A global LNG **demand pull has coincided** with a **supply push** from the U.S., signaling the need for additional liquefaction capacity
- Tellurian's business model provides investors with access to the U.S. integrated gas value chain, delivering low-cost, flexible LNG globally
- **Experienced management** and strategic partners
- Consistently **executing on timeline** of development
- Significant near-term equity upside



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Driftwood LNG terminal

Driftwood LNG terminal				
Land	~1,000 acres near Lake Charles, LA			
Capacity	■ ~27.6 mtpa			
Trains	 Up to 20 trains of ~1.38 mtpa each Chart heat exchangers GE LM6000 PF+ compressors 			
Storage	 3 storage tanks 235,000 m³ each 			
Marine	3 marine berths			
EPC Cost	 ~\$550 per tonne ~\$15.2 billion⁽¹⁾ 			





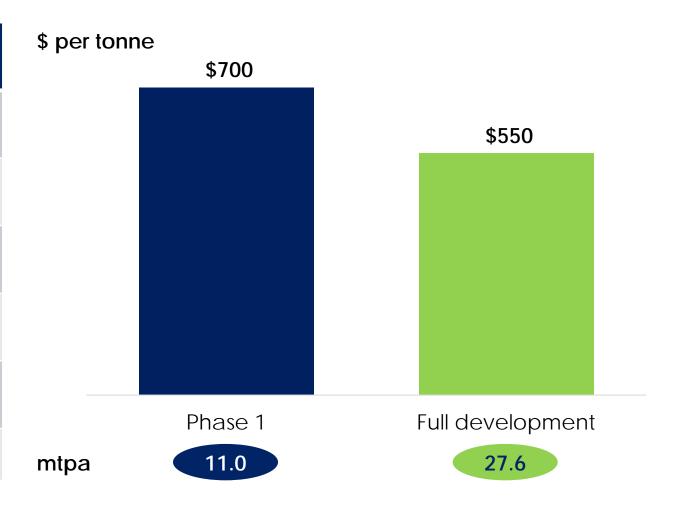


Regulatory and cost certainty

Regulatory schedule clarity

Guaranteed lump sum turnkey contract with Bechtel

Catalyst	Estimated timeline		
Draft Environmental Impact Statement	1H 2018		
Final Environmental Impact Statement	12 October 2018		
FERC order and Federal Authorization Deadline	10 January 2019		
Driftwood final investment decision	1H 2019		
Begin construction	1H 2019		
Begin operations	2023		



Production Company strategy

Objectives

- Acquire and develop long-life, low-cost natural gas resources
 - Low geological risk
 - Scalable position
 - Production of ~1.5 Bcf/d starting in 2022
 - Total resources of ~15 Tcf for Phase 1
 - Operatorship
 - Low operating costs
 - Flexible development
- Initially focused on Haynesville basin; in close proximity to significant demand growth, low development risk, and favorable economics
- Target is to deliver gas for \$2.25/mmBtu

Current assets

- Tellurian acquired 11,620 net acres in the Haynesville shale for \$87.8 million in Q4 2017
- Primarily located in De Soto and Red River parishes
- 80% HBP
- 94% operated
- 100% gas
- Current net production 4 mmcf/d
- Operated producing wells 19
- Identified development locations ~178
- Total net resource ~1.4 Tcf or ~10% of total resource required for Phase 1



>100 Tcf available resources in Haynesville

Driftwood Holdings plans to fund and purchase 15 Tcf



Sources: IHS Enerdeq; 1Derrick; investor presentations; Tellurian research Note: (1) Estimated resources based on acreage.



Pipeline network

Bringing low-cost gas to Southwest Louisiana



1	Driftwood Pipeline ⁽¹⁾)
	Capacity (Bcf/d)	4.0
	Cost (\$ billions)	\$2.2
	Length (miles)	96
	Diameter (inches)	48
	Compression (HP)	274,000
	Status	FERC approval pending

- Haynesville Global Access Pipeline⁽²⁾ Capacity (Bcf/d) 2.0 Cost (\$ billions) \$1.4 Length (miles) 200 Diameter (inches) Compression (HP) 23,000 Status Open season: 2/21/18
- Permian Global Access Pipeline⁽²⁾ Capacity (Bcf/d) 2.0 Cost (\$ billions) \$3.7 Length (miles) 625 Diameter (inches) 42 Compression (HP) 258,000 Status Open season: 3/20/18

(1) Included in Driftwood Holdings.

(2) Currently not included in Driftwood Holdings illustrative financials (slides 8, 9, 11 and 12); commercial and regulatory in progress and financial structuring under review

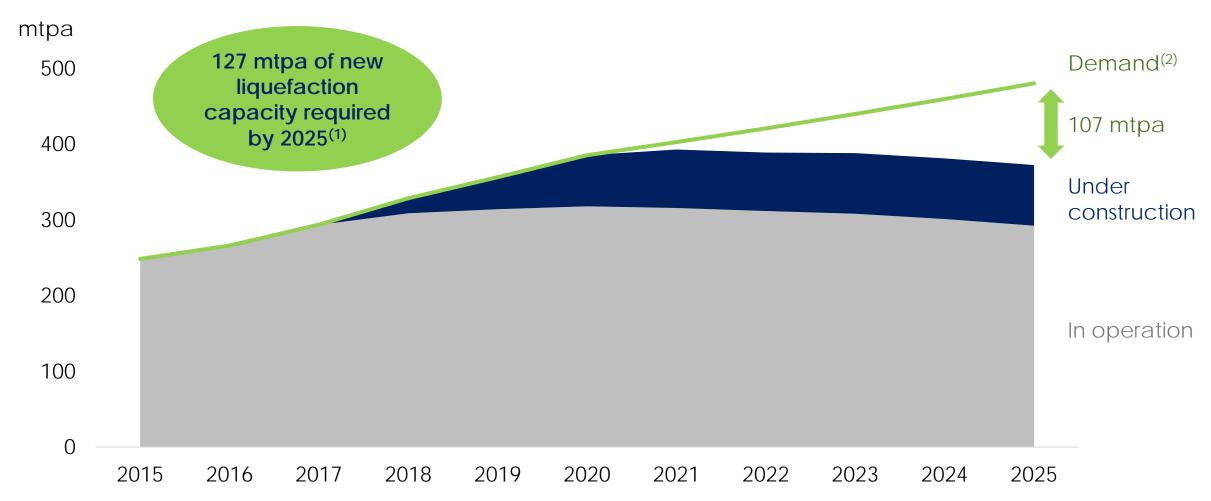
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Demand pull

Demand outlook

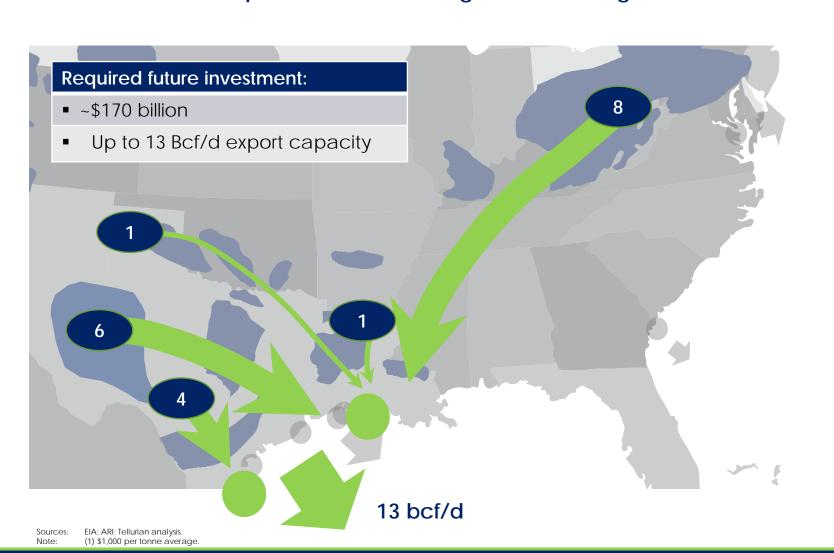


Sources: Wood Mackenzie, Tellurian Research. (1) Assumes 85% utilization rate.

(2) Based on assumption that LNG demand grows at 4.5% p.a. post-2020.

U.S. natural gas needs global market access

13 Bcf/d of incremental production; associated gas at risk of flaring without infrastructure investment



LNG liquefaction terminal

Operating/under construction

Future

Export capacity

Total estimated 2017-2025 production growth, Bcf/d

- LNG export capacity required:
 - At least 100 mtpa: 13 Bcf/d (20Bcf/d less ~7 under construction)
 - ~\$100 billion⁽¹⁾
- Pipeline capacity required:
 - -Around 20 Bcf/d
 - -~\$70 billion

Global gas market is liquid⁽¹⁾



Kpler, Maran Gas, IHS, Wood Mackenzie,

(1) LNG storage assumes half of fleet is in ballast, 2.9 Bcf capacity per vessel. Average cargo size ~2.9 Bcf, assuming 150,000 m³ ship. In 2017, approximately a third of all LNG cargoes are estimated to be spot volumes. Assumes 11% per annum demand growth.



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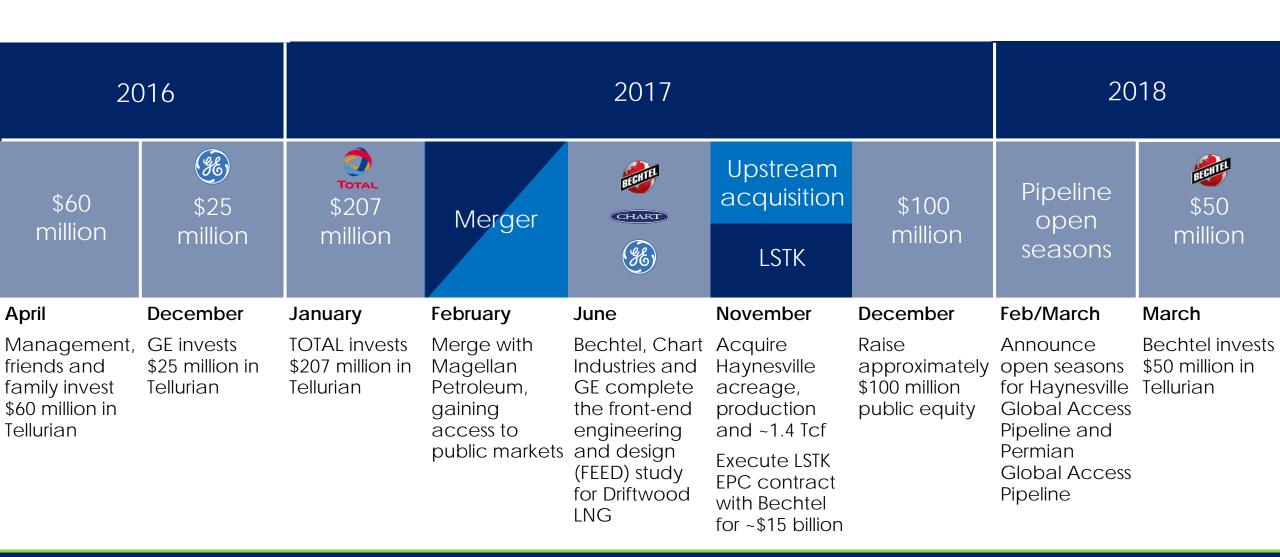
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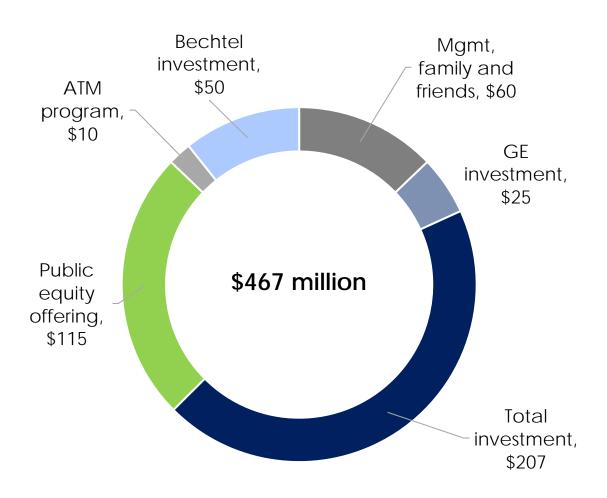


Building a low-cost global gas business

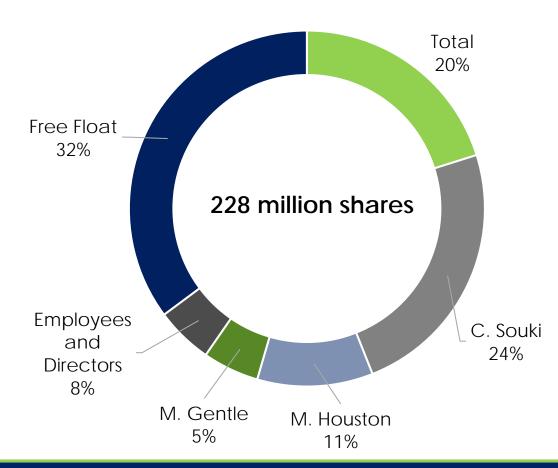


Funding and ownership

Sources (1) (\$ million)

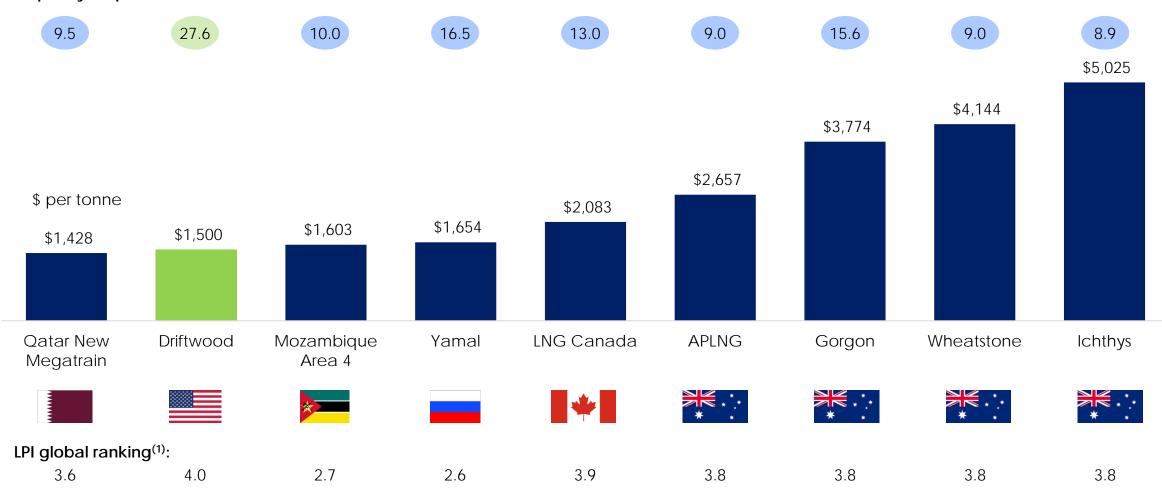


Ownership⁽¹⁾ (%)



Driftwood vs. competitors - cost per tonne

Capacity, mtpa



Sources: Wood Mackenzie, The World Bank, Tellurian Research.

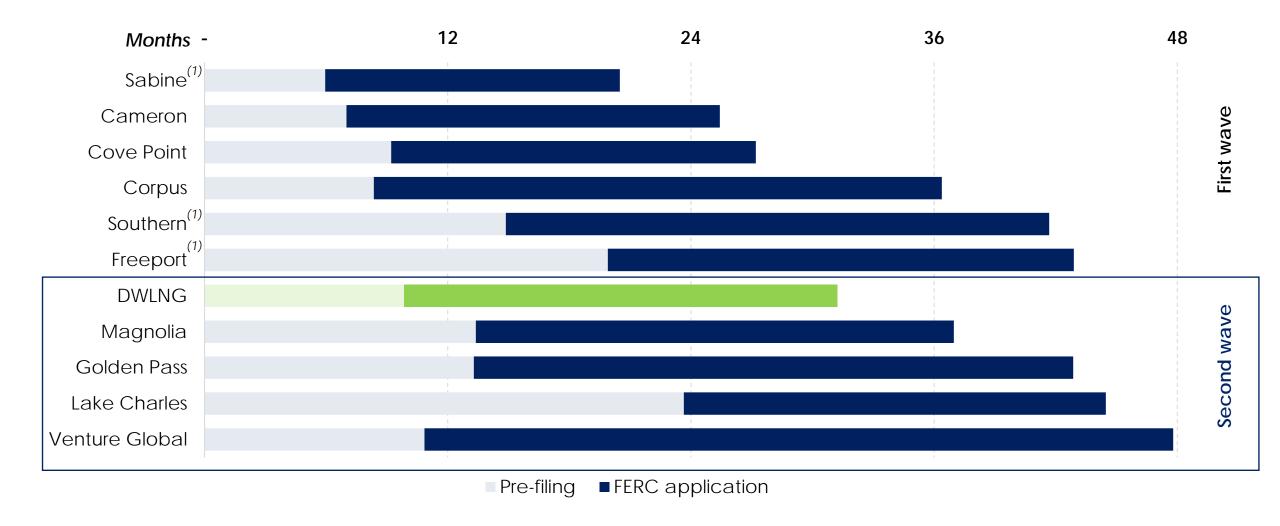
(1) The World Bank bases the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) on surveys of operators to measure logistics "friendliness" in respective countries which is supplemented by quantitative data on the performance of components of the logistics chain

Integrated model prevalent internationally



Source: IHS

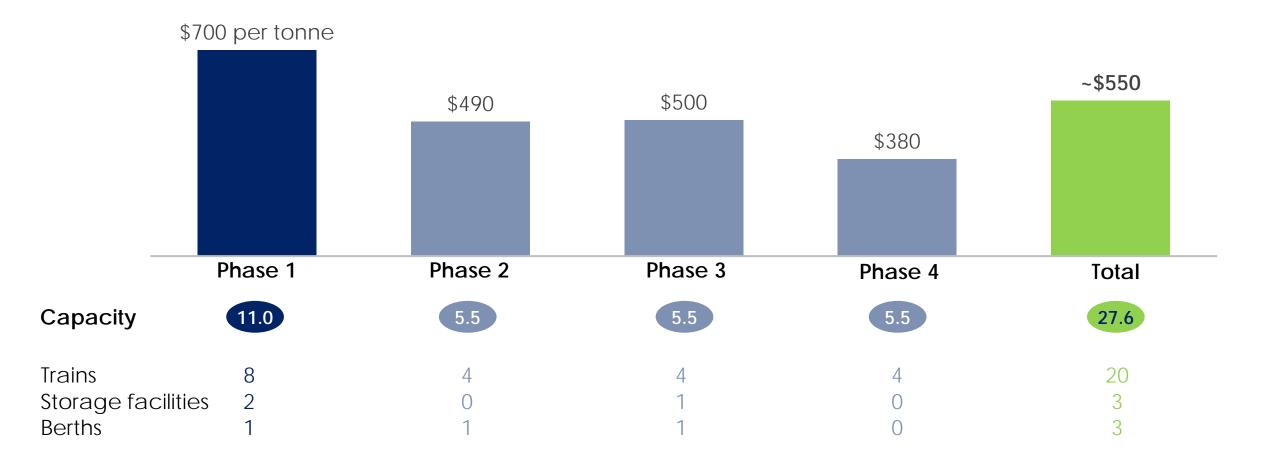
Driftwood schedule



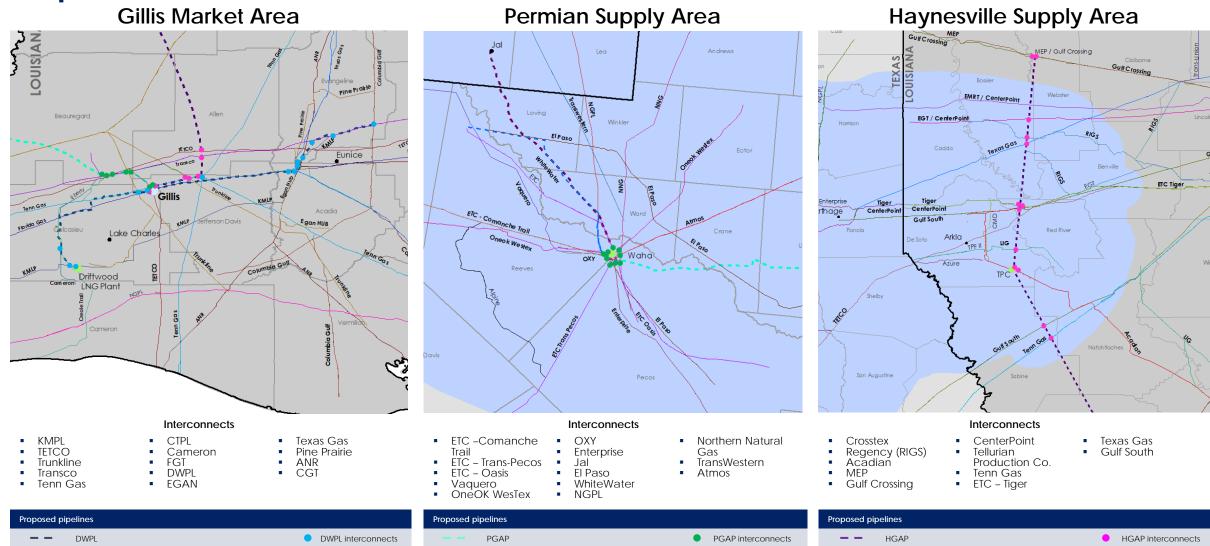




Key terms of EPC agreements with Bechtel



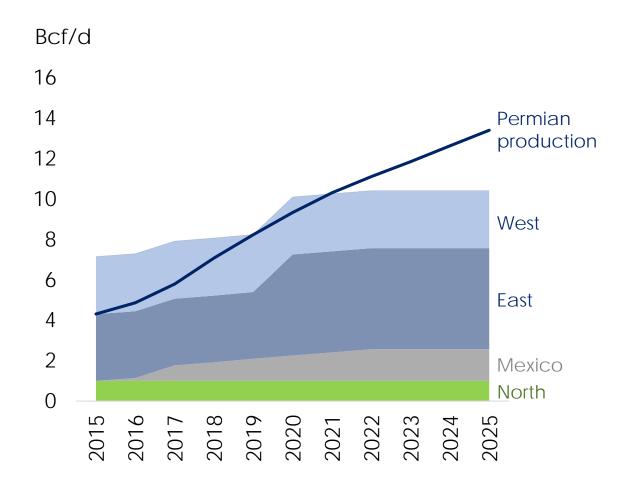
Pipeline Network

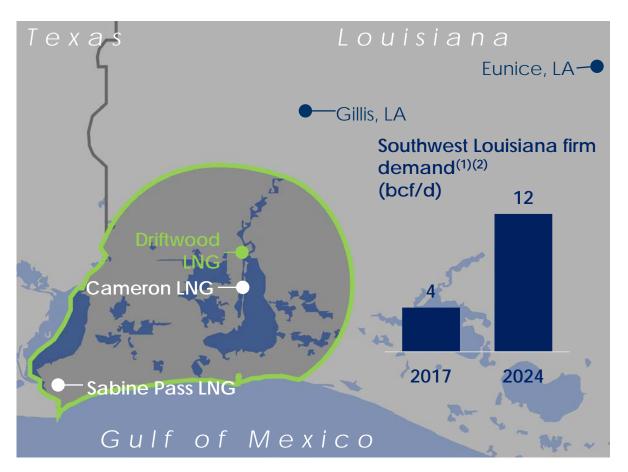


PGAP connects constrained gas to SWLA

Takeaway constraints in the Permian

Southwest Louisiana demand





Sources: Company data, Goldman Sachs, Wells Fargo Equity Research, RBN Energy, Tellurian estimates (1) LNG demand based on ambient capacity.

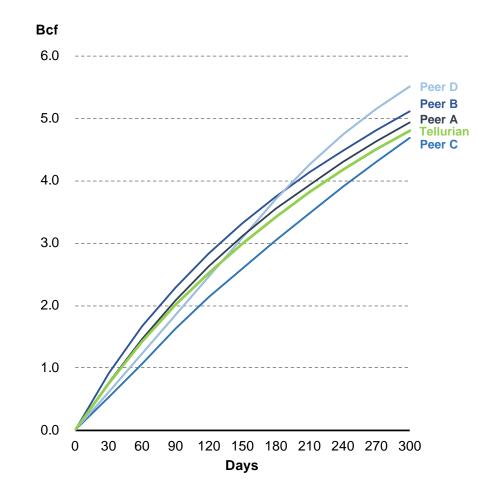
(2) Includes Driftwood LNG, Sabine Pass LNG T1-3, Cameron LNG T1-3, SASOL, Lake Charles CCGT, G2X Big Lake Fuels, LACC - Lotte and Westlake Chemical



Haynesville type curve comparison

Comparative type curve statistics

	Tellurian	Peer A	Peer B	Peer C	Peer D
Type curve detail					
Area	De Soto / Red River	North Louisiana	De Soto	NLA De Soto core	NLA core / blended development program
Completion (lbs. / ft.)	-	4,000	3,800	2,700	3,000
Single well stats					
Lateral length (ft.)	6,950'	7,500'	7,500'	4,500'	9,800'
Gross EUR (Bcf)	15.5	18.8	18.6	9.9	19.9
EUR per 1,000' ft. (Bcf)	2.20	2.50	2.48	2.20	2.03
Gross D&C (\$ millions)	\$10.20	\$10.20	\$8.50	\$7.70	\$10.30
F&D (\$/mcf) ⁽¹⁾	\$0.88	\$0.73	\$0.61	\$1.04	\$0.69
Type curve economics					
Before-tax IRR (%) ⁽²⁾	43%	60%	90%+	54%	-



Source: Company investor presentations.

(1) Assumes 75.00% net revenue interest ("NRI") (8/8ths).

(2) Assumes gas prices of \$3.00/mcf based on NRI and returns published specific to each operator

(3) 7,500' estimated ultimate recovery (*EUR*) = original lateral length EUR + ((7,500'-original lateral length) * 0.75 * (original lateral length EUR / original lateral length))

