

Tellurian Inc.

Corporate presentation

November 2021



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 forward-looking statements in this presentation relate to, among other things, the benefits of the proposed integrated structure for Driftwood, production and revenues, expansion of upstream position, Driftwood financing matters, future development costs, cash flow, hedging activities, drilling and other development activities, the time of a notice to proceed to Bechtel, commodity prices and demand, rates of return, margins and payback periods, funding of future phases, construction of LNG projects, Driftwood capacity, emissions and other environmental matters, future demand and supply affecting LNG and general energy markets, future transactions and other aspects of our business and our prospects and those of other industry participants.

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, 2020, and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, 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.

We may not be able to complete the anticipated transactions described in this presentation. FID is subject to the completion of financing arrangements that may not be completed within the time frame expected or at all.

The financial information included on slides 5, 11, 12, 14 and 16 is meant for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to show estimates of actual future financial performance. The information on those slides assumes the completion of certain acquisition, financing and other transactions. Such transactions may not be completed on the assumed terms or at all. Actual commodity prices may vary materially from the commodity prices assumed for the purposes of the illustrative financial performance information.

Estimates of "resources" and other non-proved reserves are subject to substantially greater risk than are estimates of proved reserves.

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.



LNG critical to global decarbonization

Natural gas is a complementary cleaner energy source to support global decarbonization

Source: BP Statistical Review, BP World Energy Outlook, Wood Mackenzie.

Note: (1) Tellurian's integrated approach creates physical hedge for Driftwood's natural gas purchases.

Global markets structurally short LNG; abundant low-cost U.S. natural gas supply

Global LNG demand has grown 7% annually over last five years, with limited capacity additions on the horizon

Tellurian's integrated model is the next innovation in U.S. LNG

Tellurian will be the first integrated⁽¹⁾ global gas pure-play in the U.S. – based on low-cost resource and infrastructure

The integrated Tellurian model is
the next innovation in U.S. LNG



TELLURIAN

Tellurian executive summary

1

Tellurian upstream: capitalizing on current gas price environment

- Tellurian continues to generate value from existing acreage with a one rig drilling program
- 2022E exit rate production forecast of ~220 mmcf/d, compared to ~70 mmcf/d exit rate in 2021E⁽¹⁾
- Discussions continue with upstream counterparties to expand our Haynesville gas footprint

2

Strong liquidity position and project finance momentum to support construction activities

- 3Q21 cash balance of \$211 mm, 3Q21 gas revenues of \$16 mm vs \$7 mm in 3Q20
- Driftwood site preparation is underway to prepare for Bechtel EPC activities
- Establishing bank group for project finance commitments

3

Tellurian has sold all the necessary offtake for Driftwood Phase I (two-plants/~11 mtpa)⁽²⁾

- Definitive, binding agreements with Gunvor, Vitol and Shell for 9.0 mtpa
- Shell brings the world's largest LNG portfolio and the largest buyer of U.S. LNG into the Driftwood project
- \$12 bn in development costs has the potential to generate over \$5 bn in operating cash flow/yr. at strip prices

4

Global gas crisis: record prices and a clear call on new LNG supply

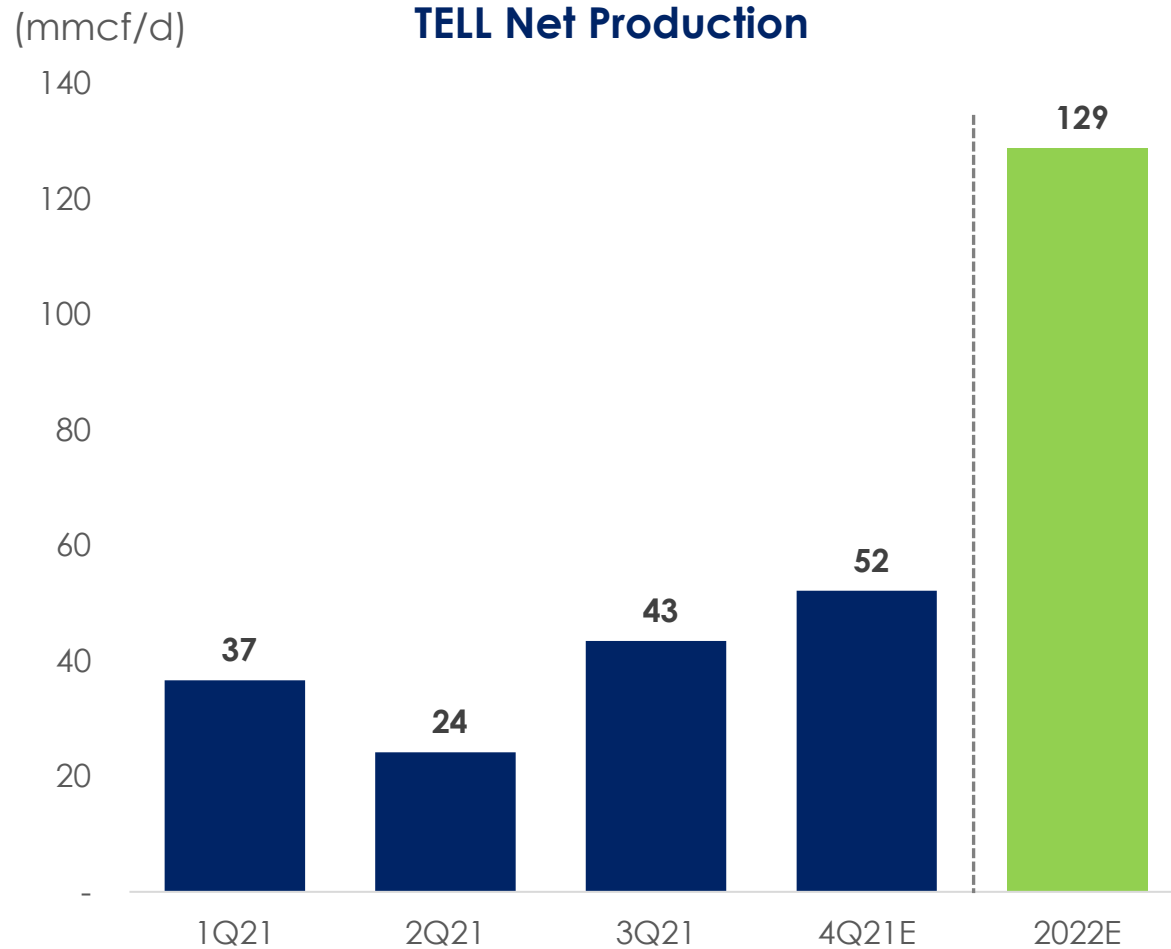
- EU carbon prices are up 146% over the last year; JKM and TTF pricing both at record levels
- JKM 2-yr strip is up 215% with Chinese demand growing 22% YTD, due to strong demand and low global inventories
- Connecting LNG with global energy demand growth is the fastest way to materially reduce global carbon emissions

Sources: Kpler, ICE via Marketview.

Notes: (1) Average estimated monthly production for December 2022 vs December 2021

(2) Gunvor Singapore Pte Ltd., Vitol Inc. and Shell NA LNG LLC

Tellurian Production upstream performance



2021 Highlights

- Invested \$22 mm to date to drill four new wells
- Year-end exit rate production expected to reach ~70 mmcf/d⁽¹⁾
- 2021 annual production expected to average ~40 mmcf/d

2022 Drilling Program

- 2022 exit rate production expected to reach ~220 mmcf/d⁽¹⁾
- Approved 2022 development plan to include a one-rig/12-14 well drilling program
- Opportunities to invest in non-operated wells

Notes: (1) Average estimated monthly production for December 2022 vs December 2021

Haynesville Basin: primed for consolidation

Driftwood LNG Phase I feedgas requires ~2% of total resource and ~13% of current production from Haynesville

Basin overview

- World-class resource base, with estimated ~304 TCF of natural gas resource in place
- Resurgence in activity and productivity since 2017
 - Production increased from ~6 bcf/d in 2017 to ~12 bcf/d currently
 - Top 10 Haynesville operators produce ~7.6 bcf/d in gross operated production
- 46 active drilling rigs
- Decades of running room for development at current robust activity pace
 - Consolidation can improve well economics through cost deflation

Haynesville operators⁽¹⁾

Public / Public Entities



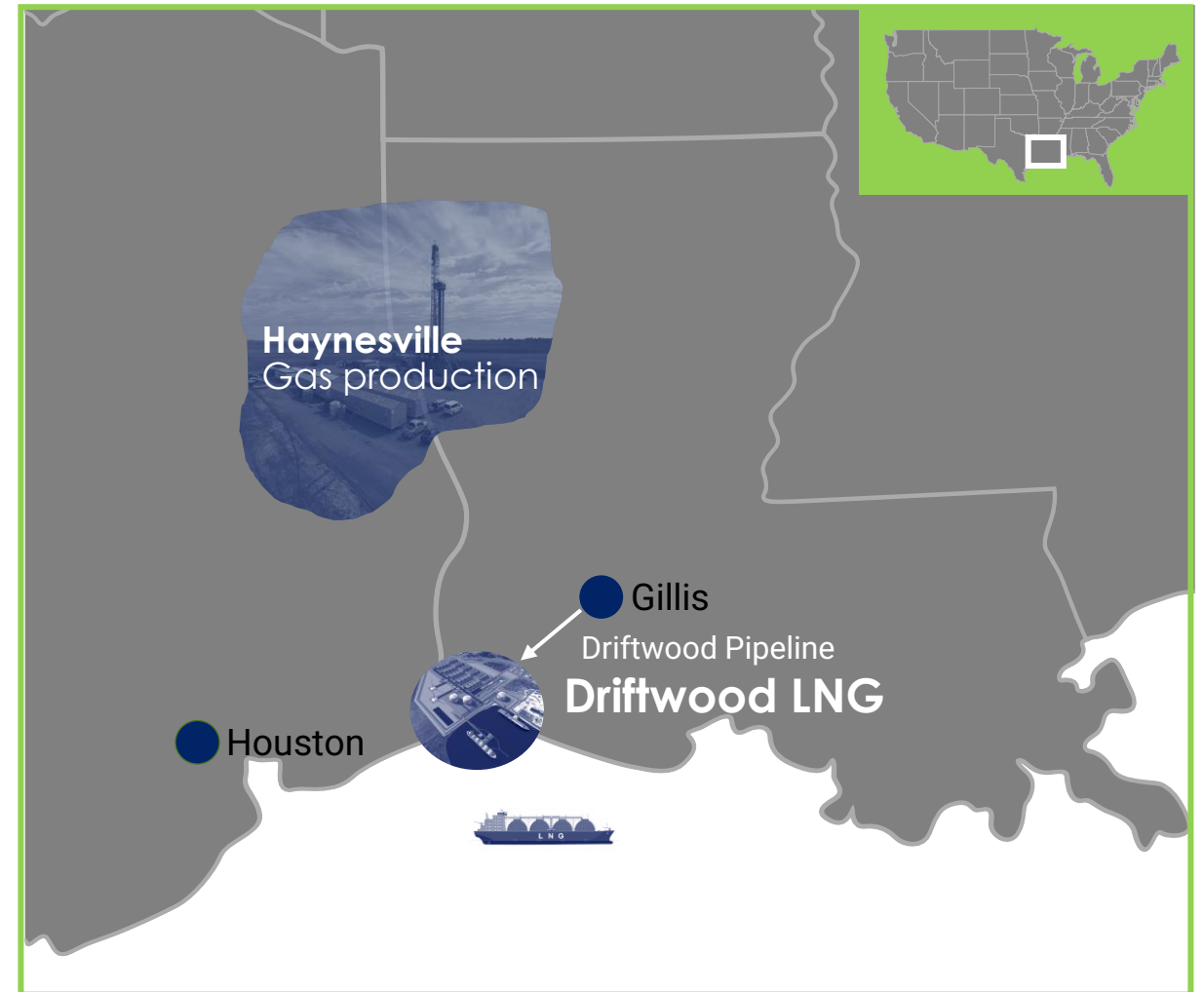
Private



Source: Baker Hughes North America Rig Count 10/29/21, Enverus, public disclosure.
Note: (1) Includes operator subsidiaries within public companies (XTO/ExxonMobil, BPX Energy/BP, Rockcliff Energy/Osaka Gas).

Tellurian: fully integrated, pure-play LNG

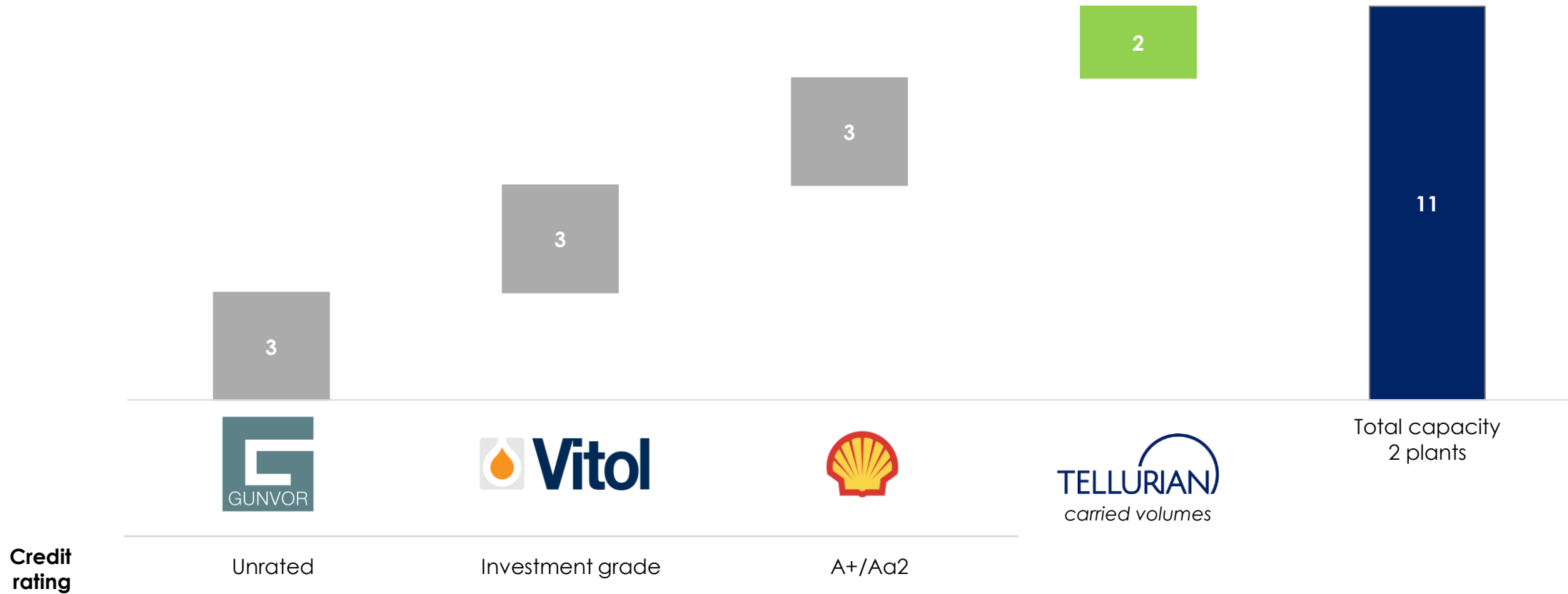
- **Low-cost, integrated business model:** upstream gas production in Haynesville⁽¹⁾, Driftwood pipeline and LNG terminal in SW Louisiana
- **Pure-play, global gas producer:** monetizing U.S. domestic gas production into premium global gas markets, integration provides cost certainty of supply
- **Bechtel EPC execution:** best in-class LNG execution; lump sum turnkey with ~30% of project engineering complete
- **All critical permits secured:** all FERC and DOE permits secured for Driftwood LNG terminal and pipeline
- **Proven management track record:** Tellurian team has originated and executed ~75% of U.S. LNG capacity development and ~18% of global LNG capacity development across four continents
- **Critical role in energy transition:** significant ESG benefits and end-to-end emissions control from owning upstream



Note: (1) Acts as a physical hedge for Driftwood's natural gas purchases.

Phase I Driftwood LNG: sold out

mtpa



Preparing Driftwood LNG site for construction

Recent Driftwood LNG development activities

- Exercised long-term lease option with Port of Lake Charles in June 2021
 - 20-year term lease agreement with extension options of up to 50 years
- Mobilized early construction activities in July 2021
 - Commenced owner's projects required in advance of providing Bechtel "Notice to Proceed ("NTP")" expected in early 2022
 - Projects include pipeline relocation, highway & road widening, electrical infrastructure removal and drilling of water wells

Site visit with key Driftwood LNG partners



Community



Project



Driftwood LNG Phase I (2-plant, ~11 mtpa)



Note: Artist rendering of full 5-plant Driftwood LNG development

Total capacity

~11 mtpa LNG

Feedgas requirement

~550 bcf/year

2-plant development costs (\$ bn)

■ Driftwood LNG terminal \$7.8

EPC cost/tonne (\$/tonne) \$709

■ Owner's cost⁽¹⁾ 1.4

■ Driftwood pipeline⁽²⁾ 0.8

Capital cost/tonne (\$/tonne) \$909

■ Financing, interest and other⁽³⁾ 1.9

Total development costs \$11.9

Notes:

(1) Owner's cost for Driftwood LNG terminal construction.

(2) Includes first phase of Driftwood pipeline system.

(3) Other includes pre-FID development costs and G&A during construction.

Illustrative Phase I cash flows @ \$14 JKM

| | Market gas | | Upstream production | |
|--|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Phase I development cost | | \$12 billion | | \$12 billion |
| LNG sales price⁽¹⁾ (JKM less transportation, \$/mmBtu) | | \$12 | | \$12 |
| Gas sourcing (\$/mmBtu) | - | \$4 | - | \$2 |
| Liquefaction and transport (\$/mmBtu) | - | \$1 | - | \$1 |
| Margin (\$/mmBtu) | = | \$7 | = | \$9 |
| Annual capacity | x | ~550 bcf | x | ~550 bcf |
| Illustrative annual cash flow from operations | = | \$4 billion | = | \$5 billion |
| Unlevered IRR⁽²⁾ | | 32% | | 41% |
| Payback | | 3.1 yrs. | | 2.4 yrs. |

Future phases to be funded by retained cash flow

Source: Bloomberg

Note: (1) \$85 Brent crude implies \$14 JKM on BTU equivalency basis
 (2) Cash on cash returns before debt service and federal income tax; inclusive of phase I development cost including financing costs.

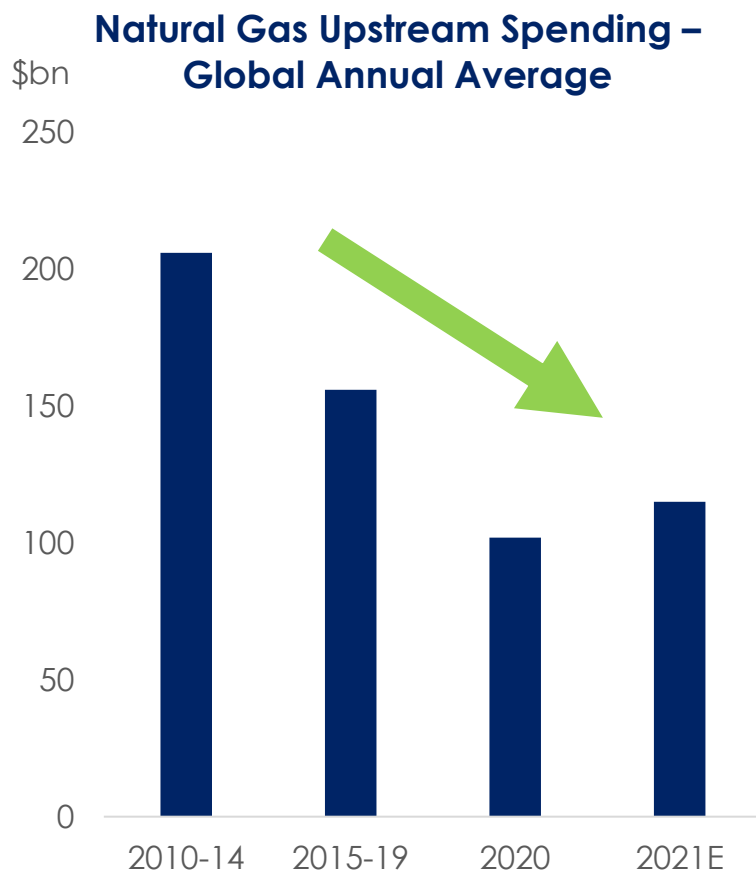
Global energy crisis: higher for longer

Haphazard decarbonization planning has created a structural shortage for reliable and clean energy

Underinvestment in energy...

resulting in increased gas prices

... driving political change



Germany's SPD pushes for inclusion of gas in EU green finance taxonomy
- Euronews

Natural-gas shortages threaten governments' green goals
The energy transition must be better managed or environmentalism will become unpopular
- Economist

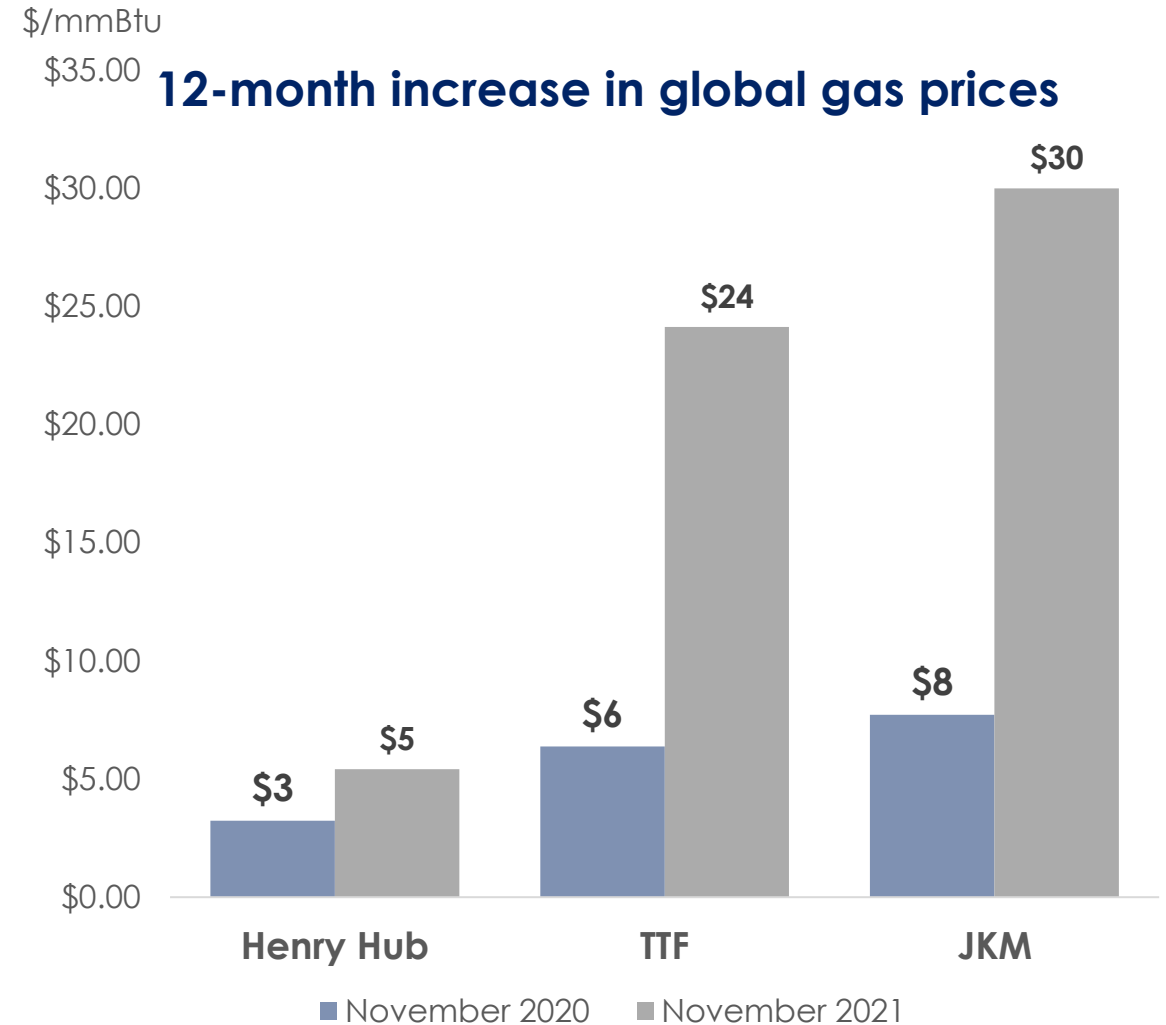
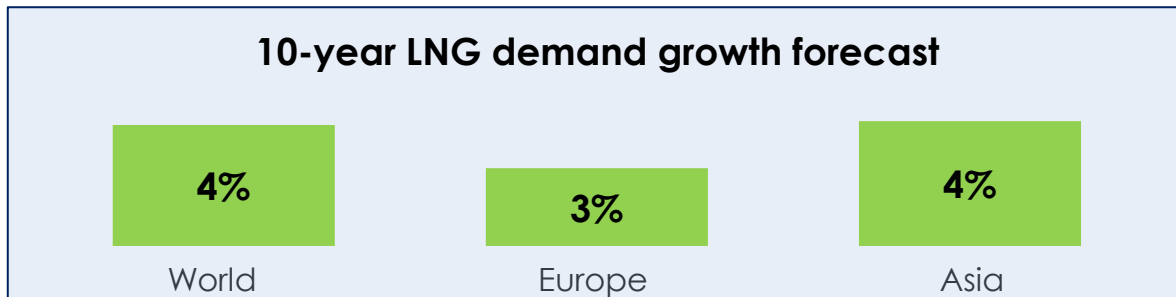
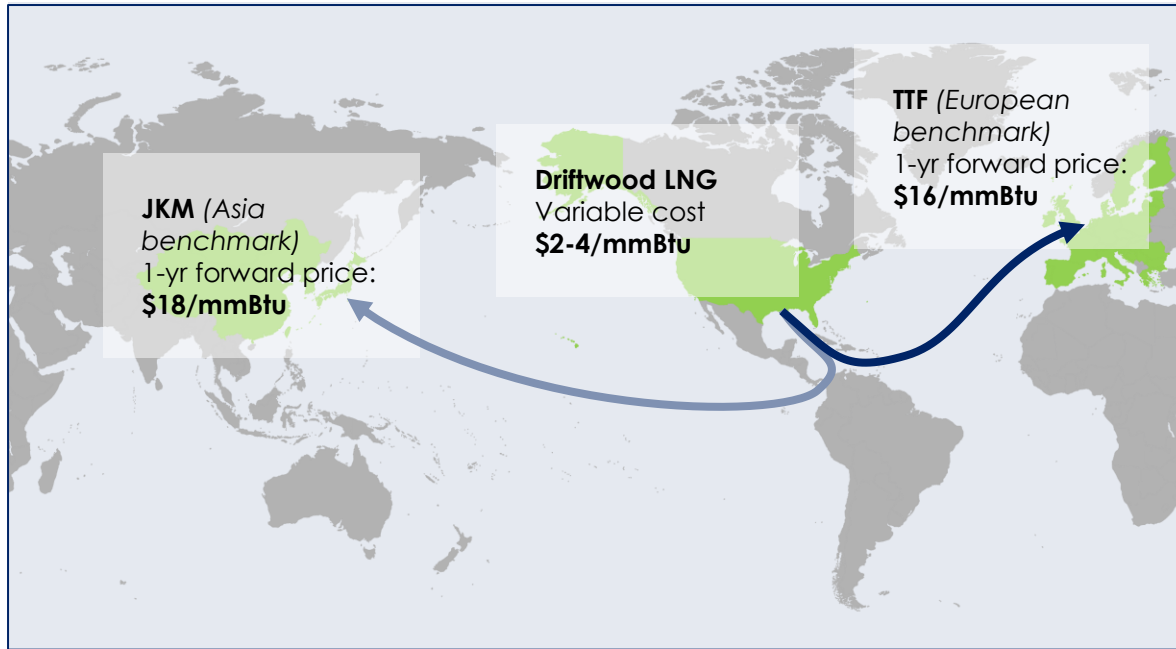
"Europe's pro-nuclear countries, led by France, and pro-gas member states in the south and east, are demanding the taxonomy rules do not penalise technologies they say are vital in securing the transition to net zero emissions."
- Financial Times

Drilling shutdown would mean end of green transition, Norway PM warns
- Financial Times

Source: IEA World Energy Investment Report 2021

Low-cost U.S. supply provides global gas arbitrage

Access to premium global gas market generates up to \$12-16/mmBtu margin at current forward prices



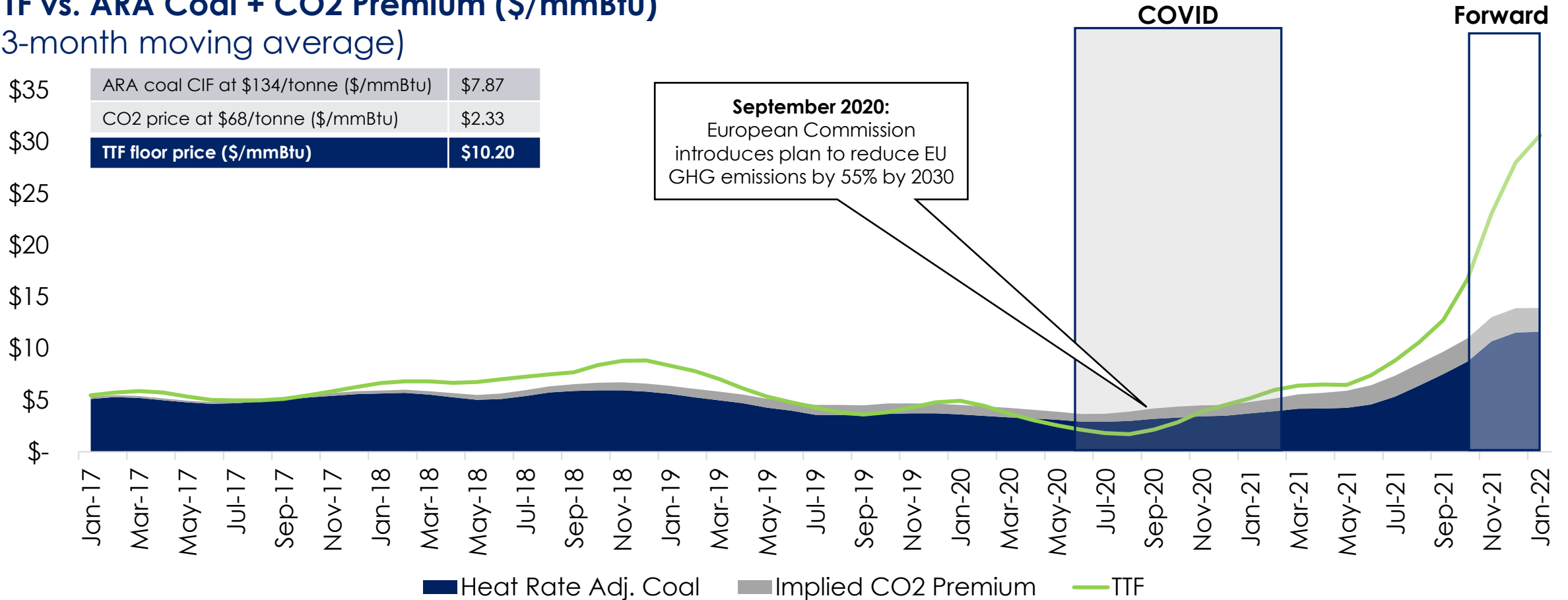
Source: Wood Mackenzie and ICE data via Marketview.

Carbon prices supporting EU gas prices

Higher carbon prices support higher natural gas demand in the power sector, lifting TTF prices in Europe

TTF vs. ARA Coal + CO2 Premium (\$/mmBtu) (3-month moving average)

| | |
|--|----------------|
| ARA coal CIF at \$134/tonne (\$/mmBtu) | \$7.87 |
| CO2 price at \$68/tonne (\$/mmBtu) | \$2.33 |
| TTF floor price (\$/mmBtu) | \$10.20 |



Source: ICE data via Marketview.

Upstream and banks to fund Phase I

Illustrative funding structure

Steps to NTP

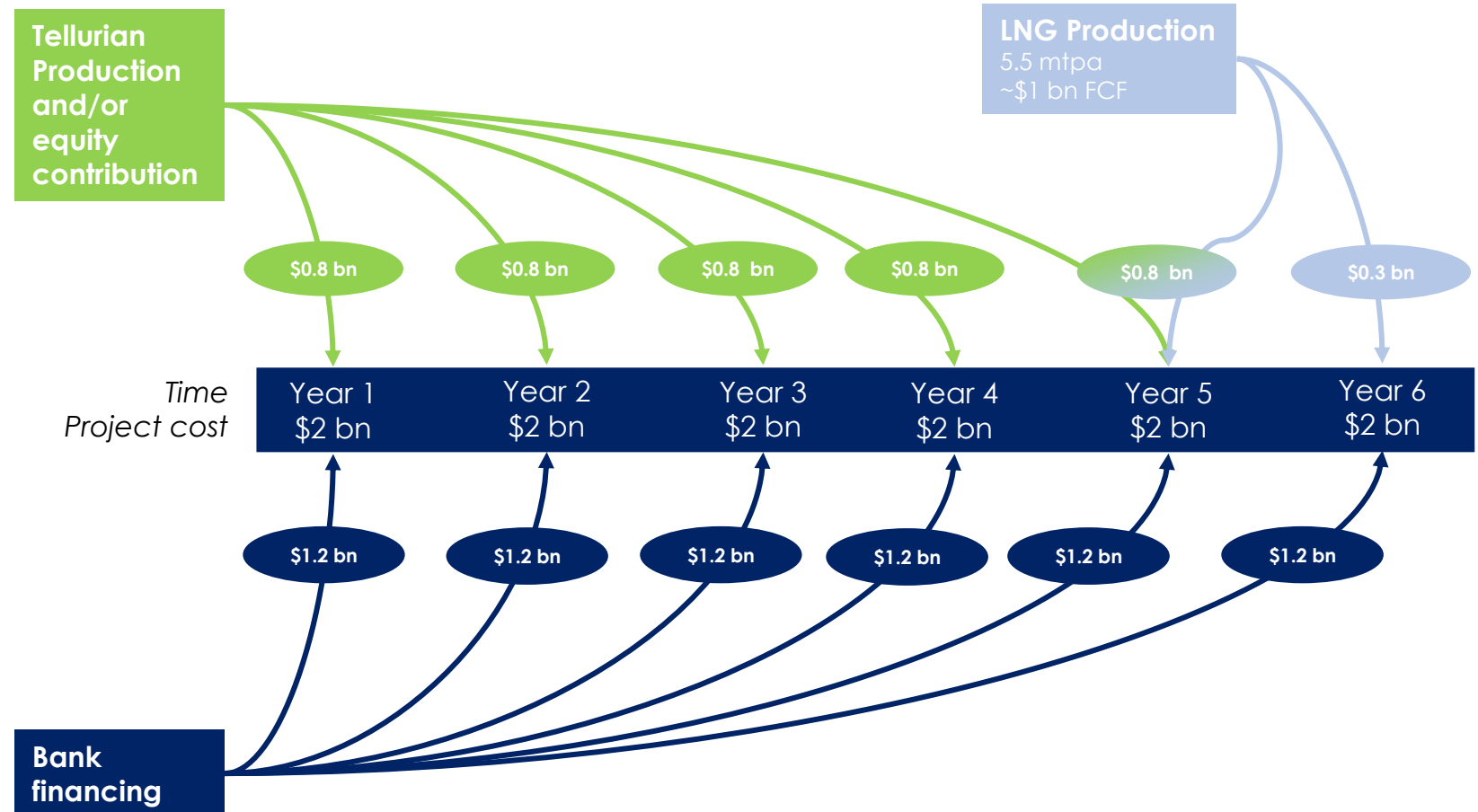
- Provide equity contribution including potential upstream acquisitions

Estimated total 5-10 tcf of resource funded by mix of cash, debt and equity



- Complete bank financing

Expected leverage levels of 60-70% and 8-10 international banks in the syndicate

Phase 1 Sources and Uses



Notice to Proceed expected in 1Q22

| | Project milestones | Status |
|---|--------------------|---|
|  | EPC & Regulatory | Fully wrapped, lump-sum turnkey contract; all major permits secured |
|  | SPAs | 9 mtpa secured for Phase I, no additional SPAs required for Phase I |
| In progress | Upstream | Process underway to acquire 5-10 tcf of resource |
| | Financing | Discussions with bank group in progress |
| | FID | "Notice to Proceed" to Bechtel expected 1Q22 |

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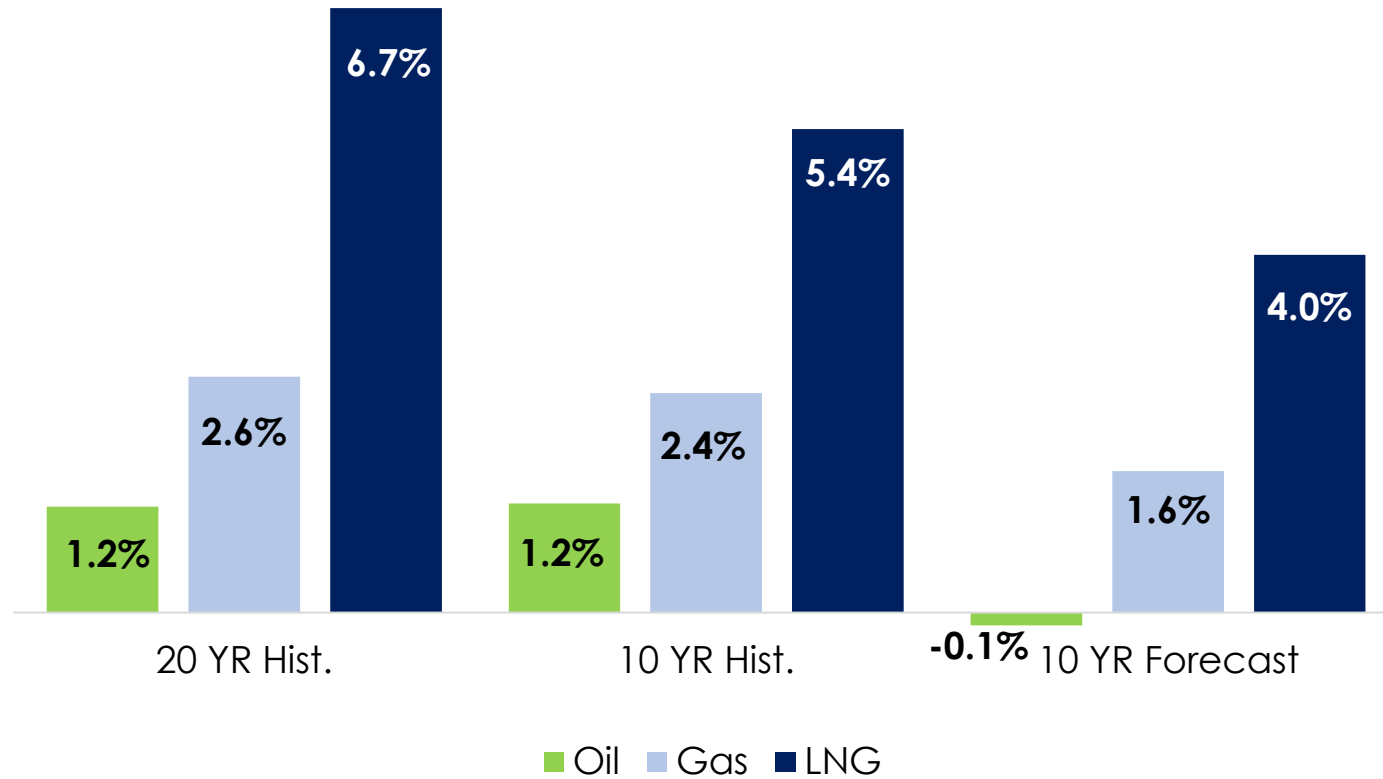
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Low-cost U.S. natural gas
critical in supplying global
LNG demand growth







Gas and LNG fastest growing fuels

Annual increase in oil, gas, and LNG consumption



- Gas demand is growing at 2x the rate of crude demand growth
- LNG demand is growing at 5x the rate of crude demand growth
- Headwinds to oil are tailwinds to natural gas – higher EV penetration increases the call on firm power supply
- Gas as a transport fuel favored in SE Asia for environmental and economic reasons

Structural factors driving LNG demand

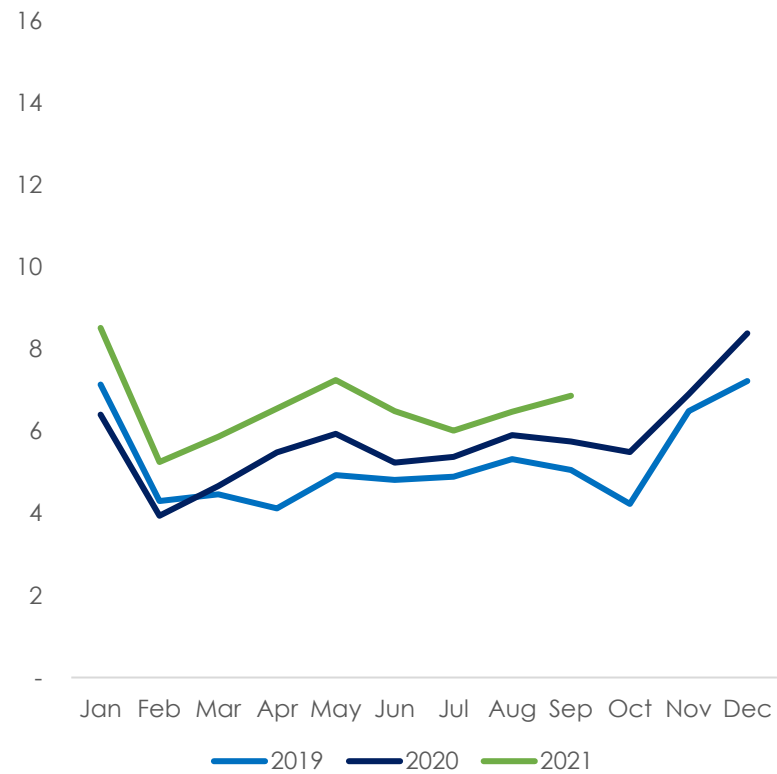
| Region | | YTD growth | Comments |
|---------|---|------------|---|
| China |  | +22% | Improved gas infrastructure penetration increases demand. Increased industrial demand from economic recovery & heating demand from consumers. |
| India |  | (5)% | Government policy to support natural gas to tackle pollution issues and energy poverty; vision for 15% of total primary energy consumption to come from natural gas by 2030, up from just 6.5% now. |
| Europe |  | (19)% | Increased reliance on imported gas due to domestic declines. Higher carbon prices and climate action urgency boost demand. |
| SE Asia |  | +4% | Expected to be one of the fastest growing regions for power demand at 5.4% in 2021. Limited private-sector financing for new coal projects makes LNG attractive as a baseload fuel. |

Asian LNG demand up 10% this year

China/JKT (Japan-Korea-Taiwan) LNG imports up 22%/9%, respectively, through September and Indian imports fell due to higher spot prices

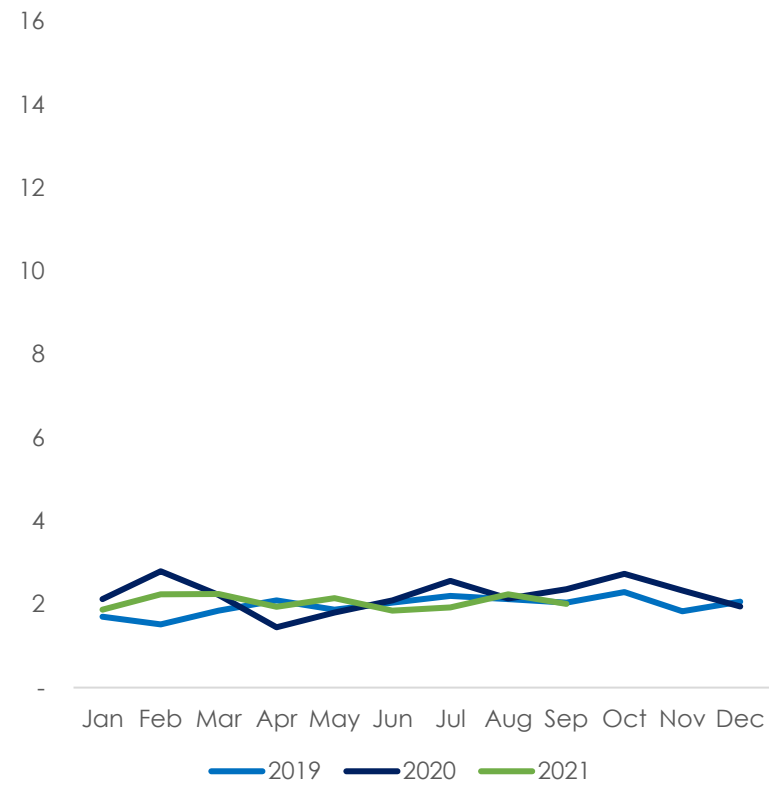
Chinese LNG imports

million tonnes/month



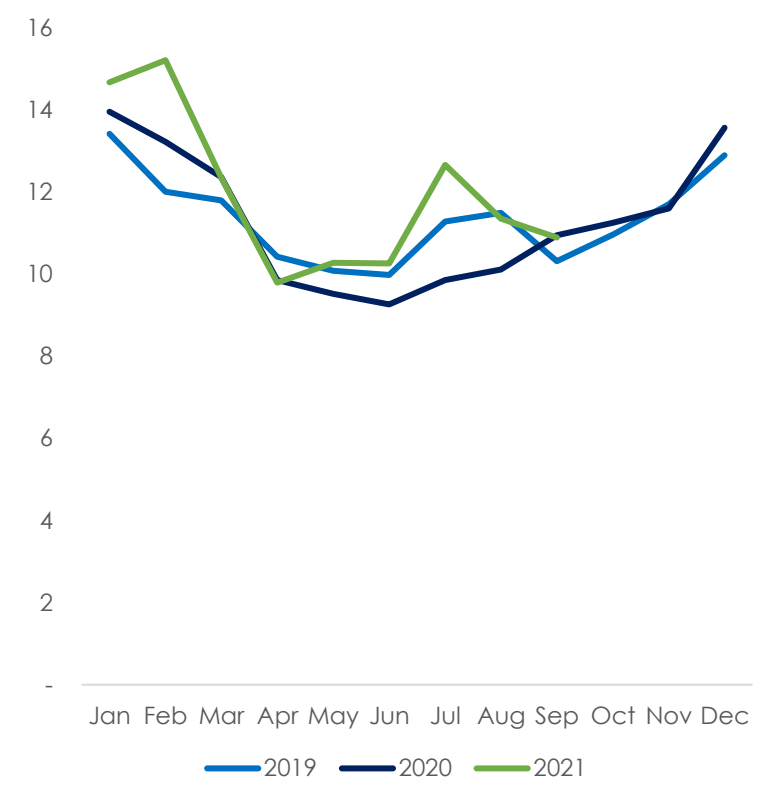
Indian LNG imports

million tonnes/month



JKT LNG imports

million tonnes/month



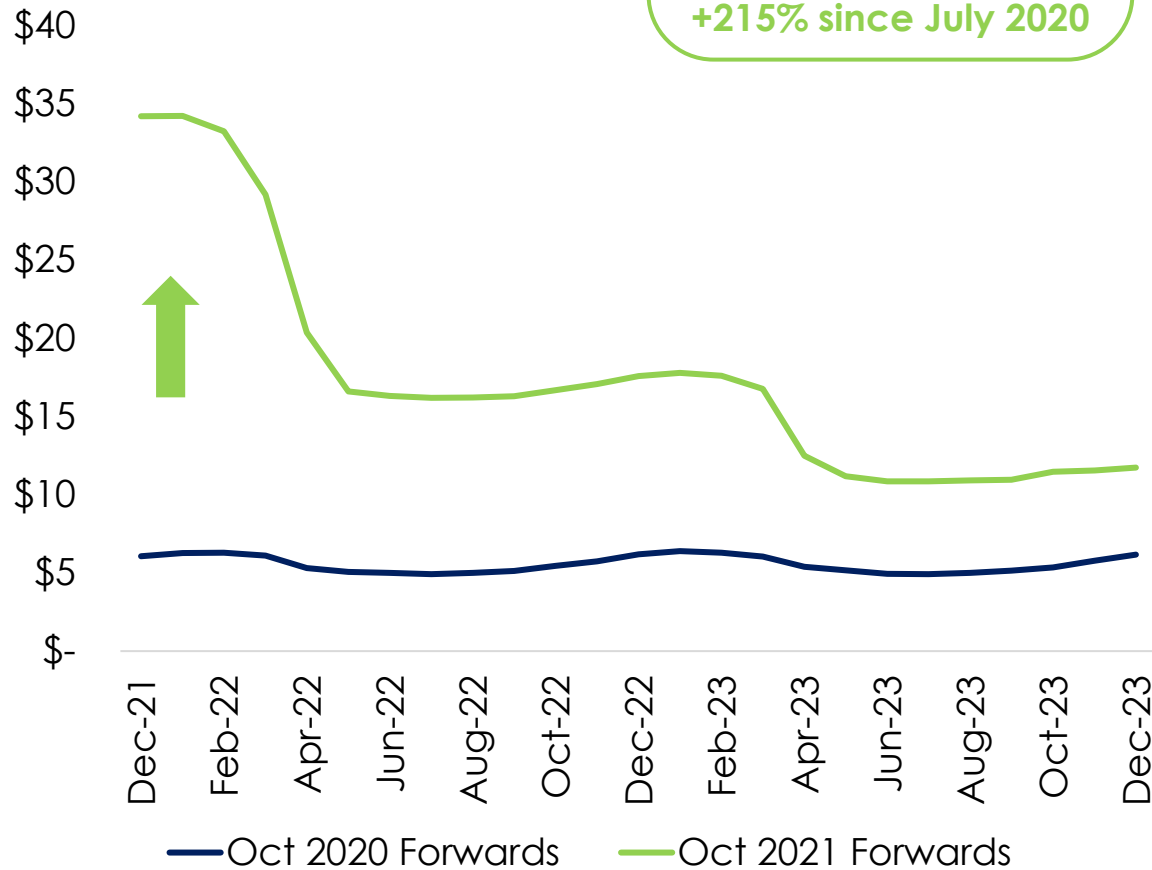
Source: Kpler.

Forward natural gas prices rise globally

Asian LNG – JKM forward curve

\$/mmbtu

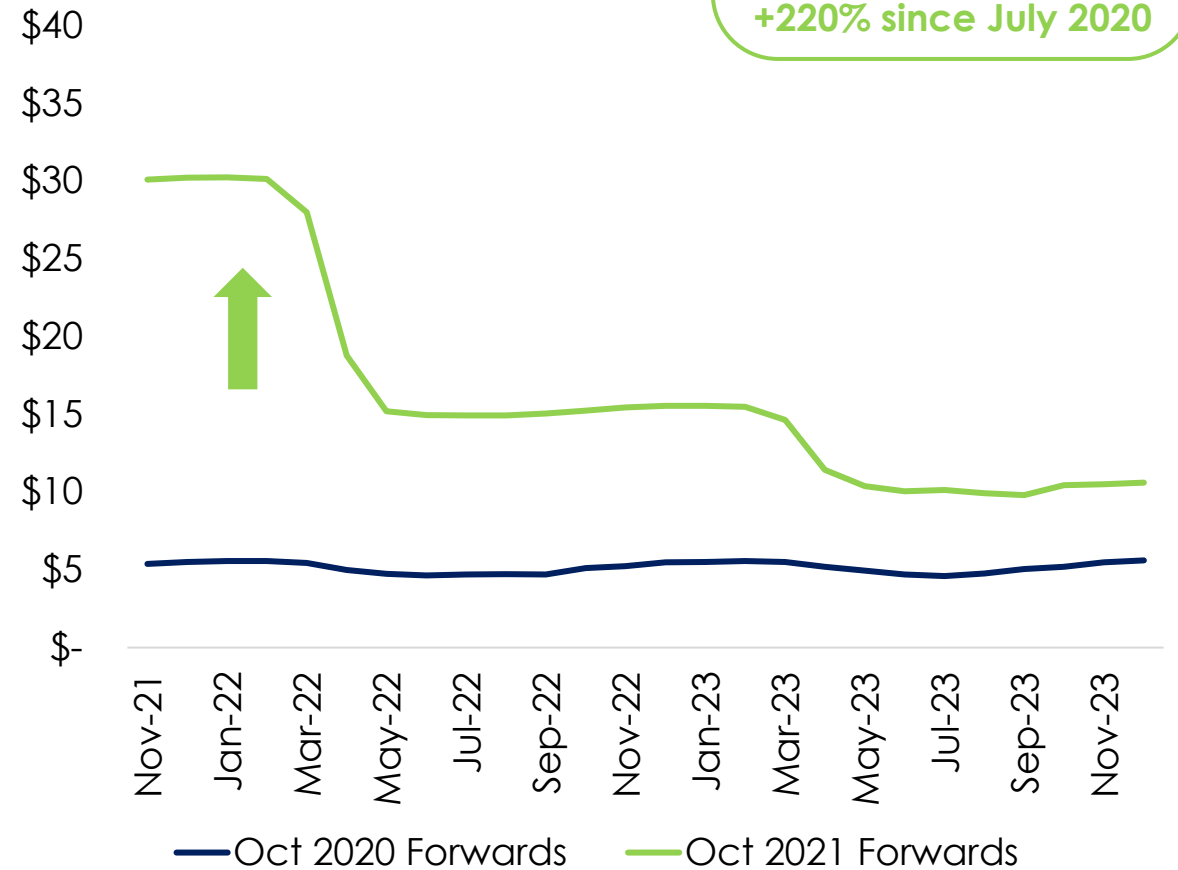
2-year forward price
+215% since July 2020



European natural gas – TTF forward curve

\$/mmbtu

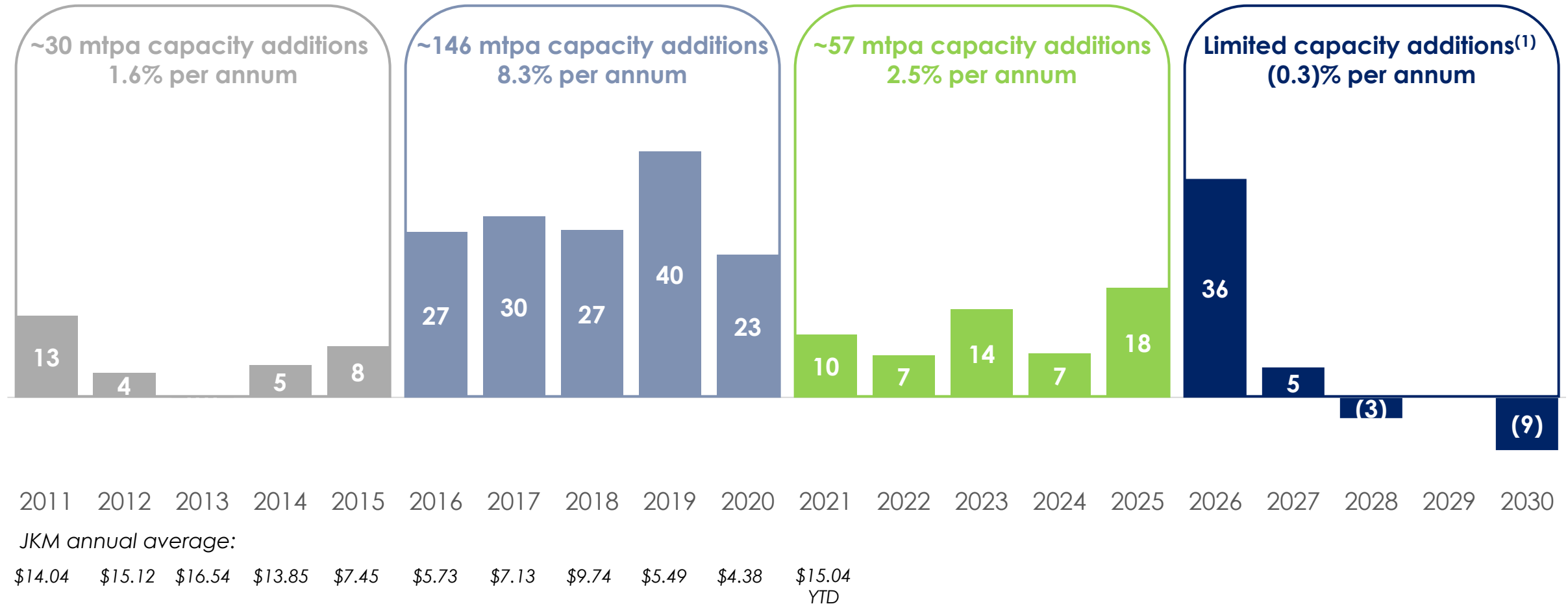
2-year forward price
+220% since July 2020



Source: NYMEX and ICE via MarketView.

Lack of LNG investment = widening price

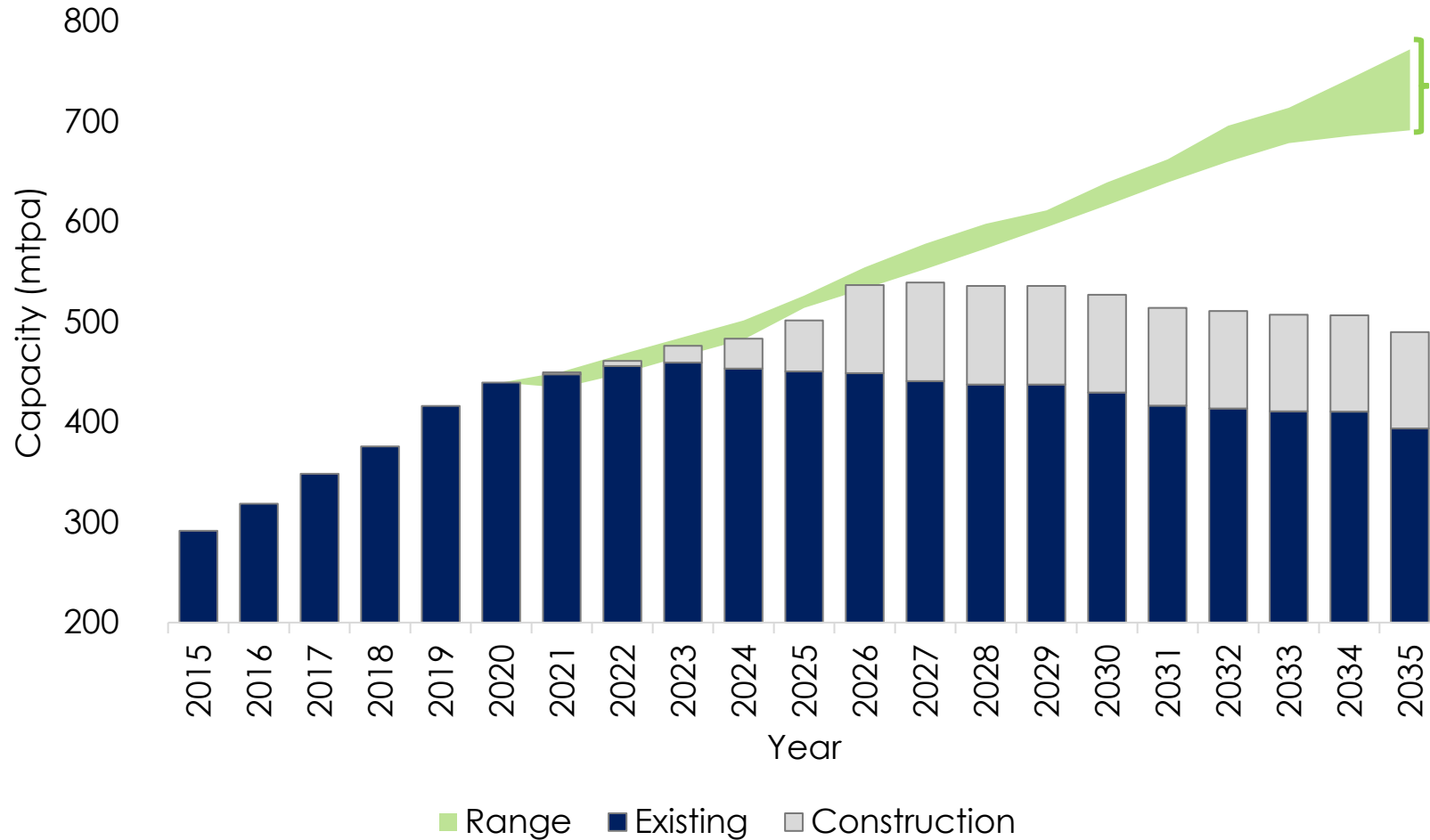
Global liquefaction capacity additions (mtpa)



Source: Wood Mackenzie, Tellurian analysis.
 Note: (1) Capacity additions for projects that have reached FID only.

New LNG capacity required

Capacity required under various demand scenarios



| Range of third-party demand scenarios | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Growth rate⁽¹⁾ | Capacity required by 2035⁽²⁾ |
| High: 4.1% p.a. | 280 mtpa |
| Low: 3.3% p.a. | 200 mtpa |

Source: IHS, Wood Mackenzie, BP World Energy Outlook Rapid Transition Scenario.

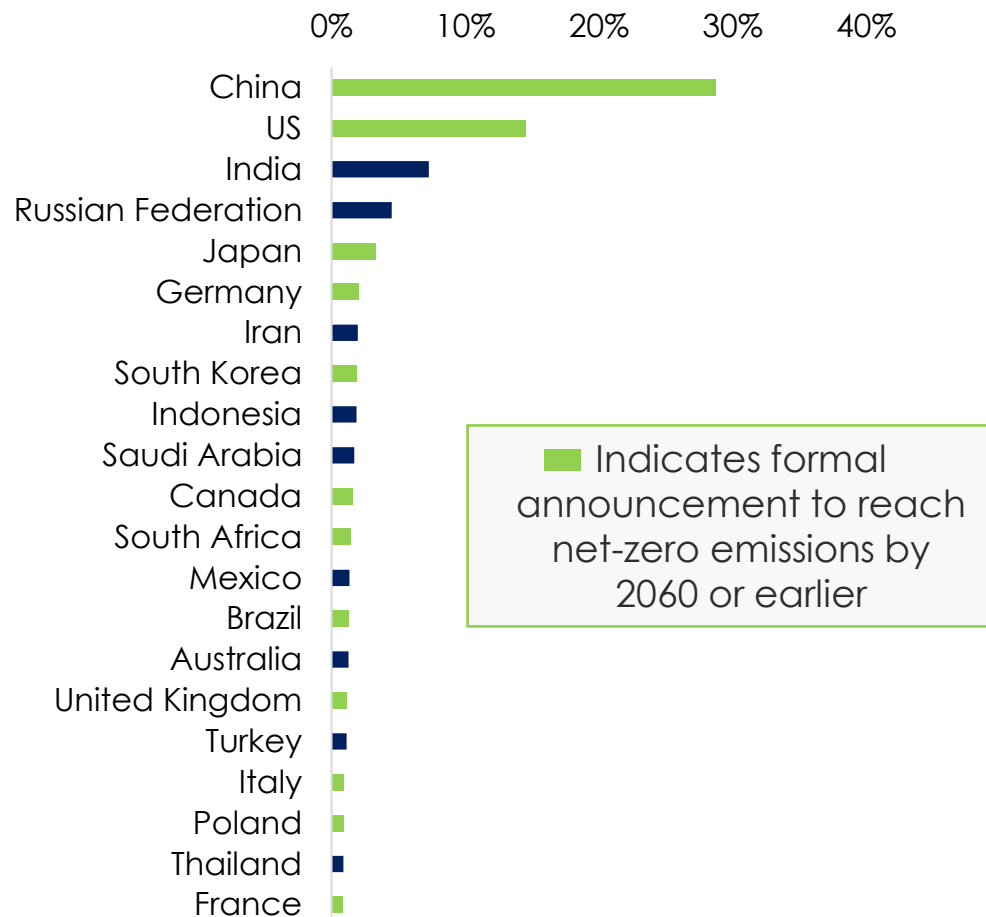
Notes: (1) Growth rate from base year 2020.

(2) Assumes growth rate since 2020 and 85.5% utilization rate of new capacity (based on average utilization from 2015-2019).

LNG critical to global decarbonization

Net zero targets favor natural gas

Share of global carbon emissions (%)



■ Indicates formal announcement to reach net-zero emissions by 2060 or earlier

~80% of global LNG demand represented below:

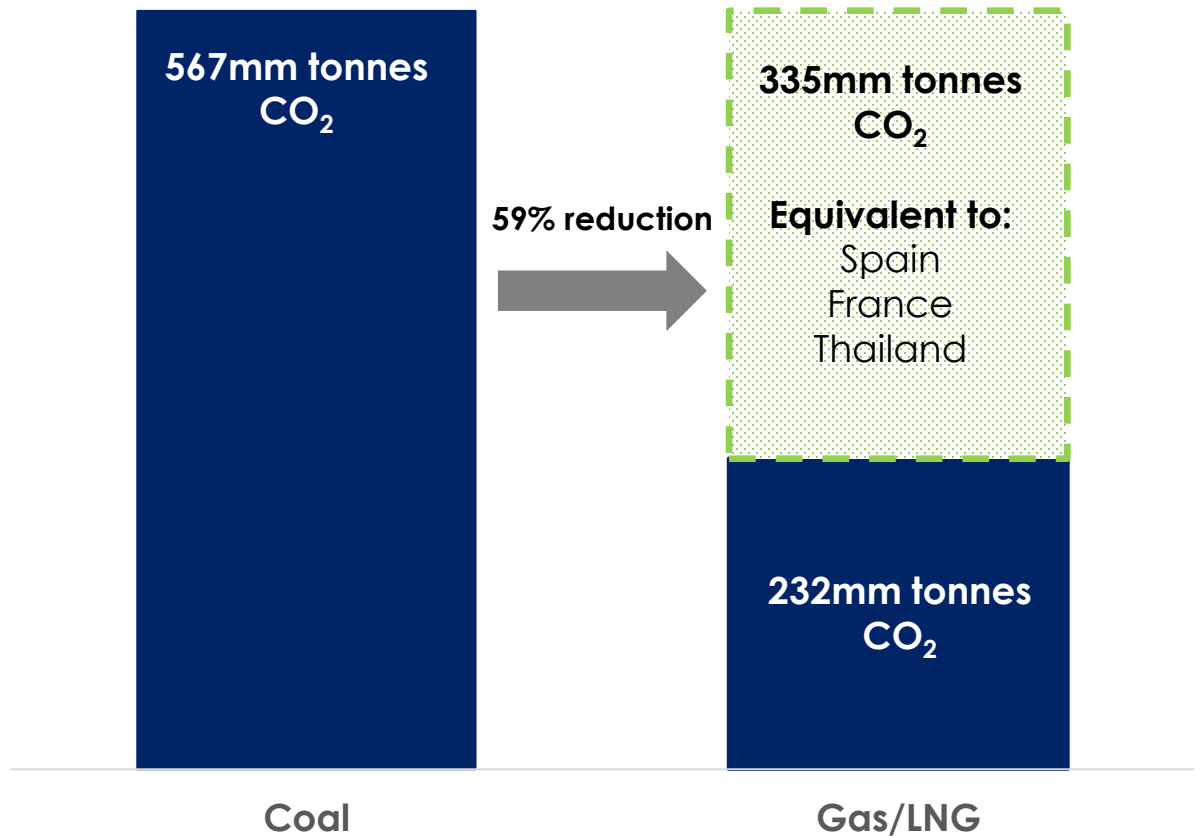
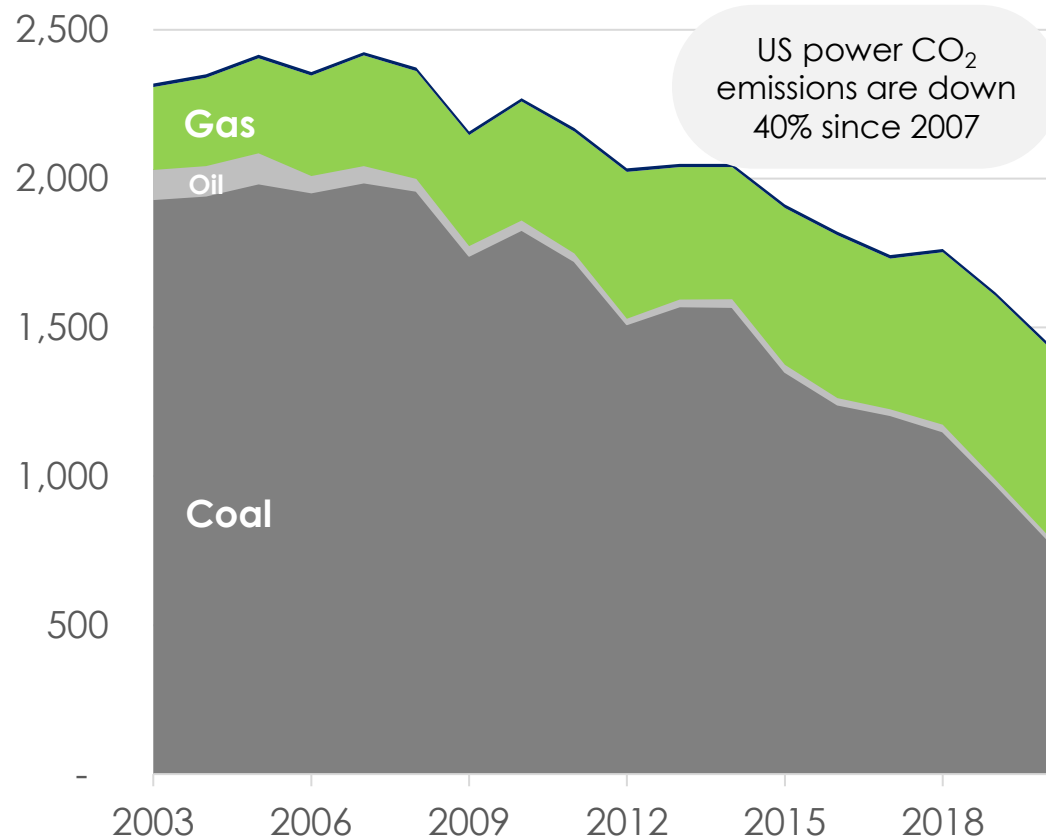


- Pledged net-zero by 2060, with peak emissions prior to 2030
- Pledged net-zero by 2050 with targeted coal phase out during the 2030s
- Pledged net-zero by 2050 with targeted coal phase out during the 2030s
- Pledged net-zero by 2050 with goal of reducing emissions to at least 55% of 1990 levels by 2030
- Pledged net-zero by 2050 with goal of reducing emissions by 68% of 1990 levels by 2030

Carbon reduction: the U.S. template works

US power industry has avoided 800mtpa of CO₂ in US

US LNG exports avoid 335mtpa of CO₂ globally



Source: EIA Monthly Energy Review, March 2021.

Carbon reduction is exportable

US LNG displaces significant CO₂ versus coal power equivalent



LNG train
(5 mtpa)

- 26 mmt CO₂ emissions avoided
- Equivalent to Norway, Switzerland total CO₂ emissions⁽¹⁾



LNG plant
(27mtpa)

- 142 mmt CO₂ emissions avoided
- Equivalent to New York state, Michigan total CO₂ emissions⁽²⁾



US LNG industry
(85mtpa)

- 567 mmt CO₂ emissions avoided
- Equivalent to Canada, Indonesia total CO₂ emissions

Source: Tellurian analysis.
Note: (1) BP Statistical Review in World Energy 2020.
(2) EIA State CO₂ Emissions report 2020.

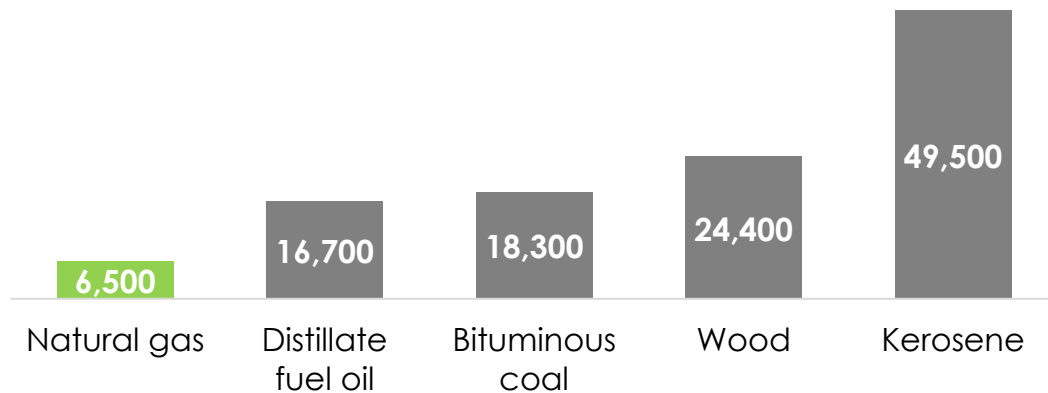
Air quality improvements with LNG imports

Natural gas produces 64% less air particulate matter than does coal and 73% less than does wood biomass

- Improving air quality is a vital initiative for industrializing nations
 - 2.9 mm premature deaths in China and India attributable to air pollution⁽¹⁾
 - China's decision to cut fossil fuel emissions since 2015 has saved 1.5 mm lives⁽²⁾
- Gasifying the energy mix is the fastest way to reduce particulate matter emissions
- LNG exports help nations meet UN Sustainable Development Goals 3, 7, 11, and 13⁽³⁾

Particulate matter emissions by fuel type⁽⁴⁾

lbs/bcf equivalent

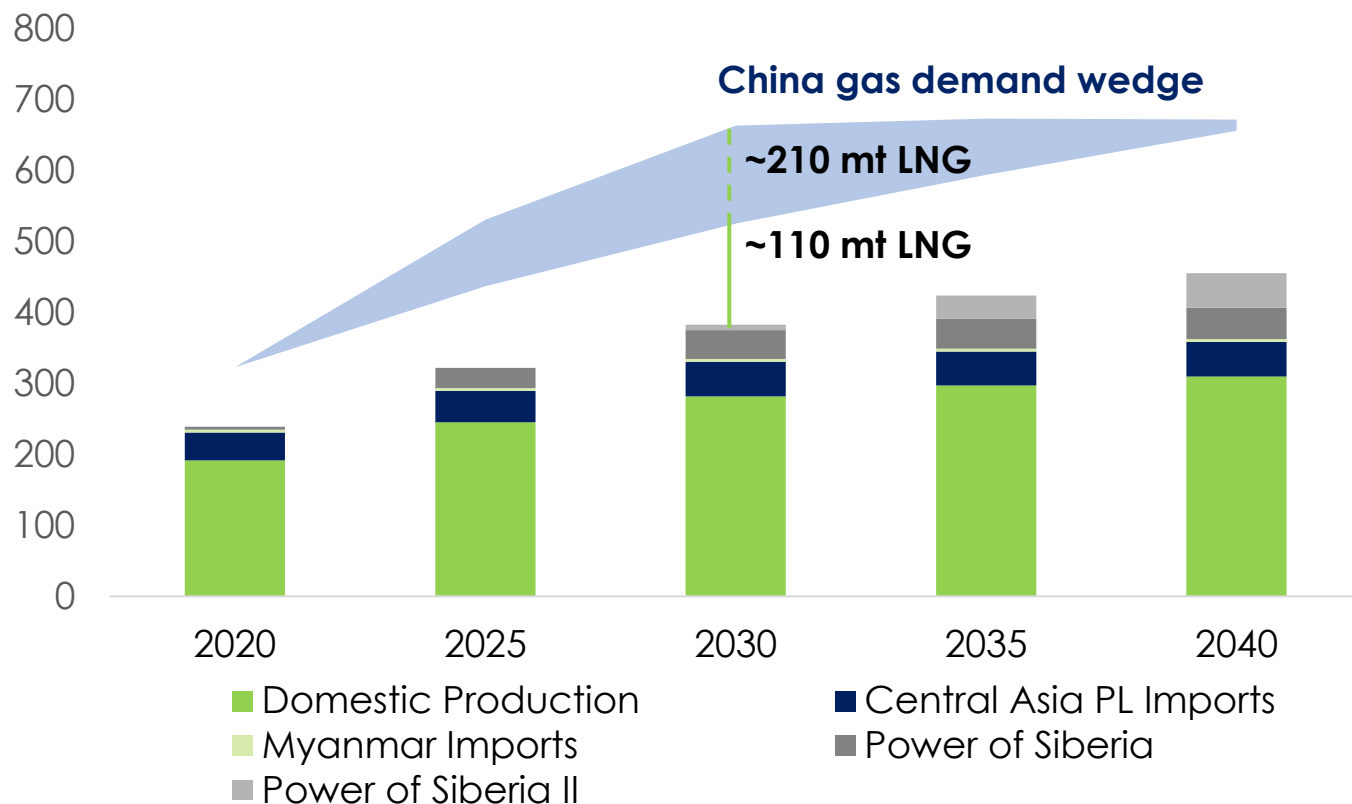


Source: (1) The Lancet, Volume 4, Issue 9, September 2020.
(2) Harvard University School of Engineering & Applied Science, February 2021.
(3) World Health Organization (WHO).
(4) "Estimating Particulate Matter Emissions for eGRID" July 2020.

China decarbonization requires natural gas

Even with 2 major Russian pipelines and growing domestic output, LNG imports could reach over 200 mtpa

China's natural gas supply vs. demand (Bcm)



- Targeting net-zero emissions by 2060
- Pledged to reach peak emissions prior to 2030
- Natural gas is required to reduce emissions while accommodating growing energy consumption
- Demand upside aligns with government target of 15% for gas' share in energy mix

Integration delivers climate advantages

Upstream



- ✓ Use “green completion” technology to eliminate flaring and minimize methane leakage
- ✓ Perform LDAR surveys utilizing optical gas imaging to allow identification and repair of leaks

Driftwood pipeline



- ✓ Use the latest equipment, technology and monitoring systems that have been engineered with emission reductions
- ✓ Joined INGAA, a leader in the effort to modernize gas delivery infrastructure with a goal of reducing emissions

Driftwood LNG



- ✓ Designed and will be operated to be a near-zero hydrocarbon or methane emission facility
- ✓ Emphasis on welded pipes and minimization of flanged connections
- ✓ Heavily instrumented to detect hydrocarbon leaks

Tellurian’s integrated strategy enables the company to **measure** and **control** emissions across the value chain, thereby **reducing** CO₂e emissions below U.S. national averages

Appendix: Driftwood LNG details

Driftwood LNG's ideal site for exports



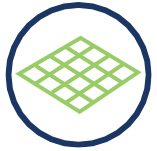
Access to pipeline infrastructure



Access to power and water



Support from local communities



Site size over 1,000 acres



Insulation from surge, wind and local populations



Berth over 45' depth with access to high seas



✓ Fully permitted

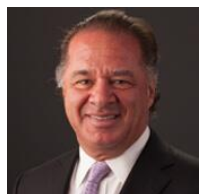
✓ 30% engineering complete

✓ EPC contract signed

✓ Shovel ready project

Unmatched LNG development experience

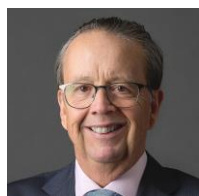
Tellurian's management team has >80 years of combined LNG development experience globally



Charif Souki

Executive Chairman of the Board

- Co-founder of Tellurian
- Founded Cheniere in 1996, Chairman and CEO until 2015



Martin Houston

Vice Chairman

- Co-founder of Tellurian
- 32 years at BG Group, retired as COO in 2014



Octávio Simões

President & CEO

- Joined Tellurian in 2019 after 20 years at Sempra
- President & CEO of Sempra LNG & Midstream



Keith Teague

EVP & COO

- CEO of Driftwood Holdings
- EVP – Asset Group at Cheniere



79 mtpa

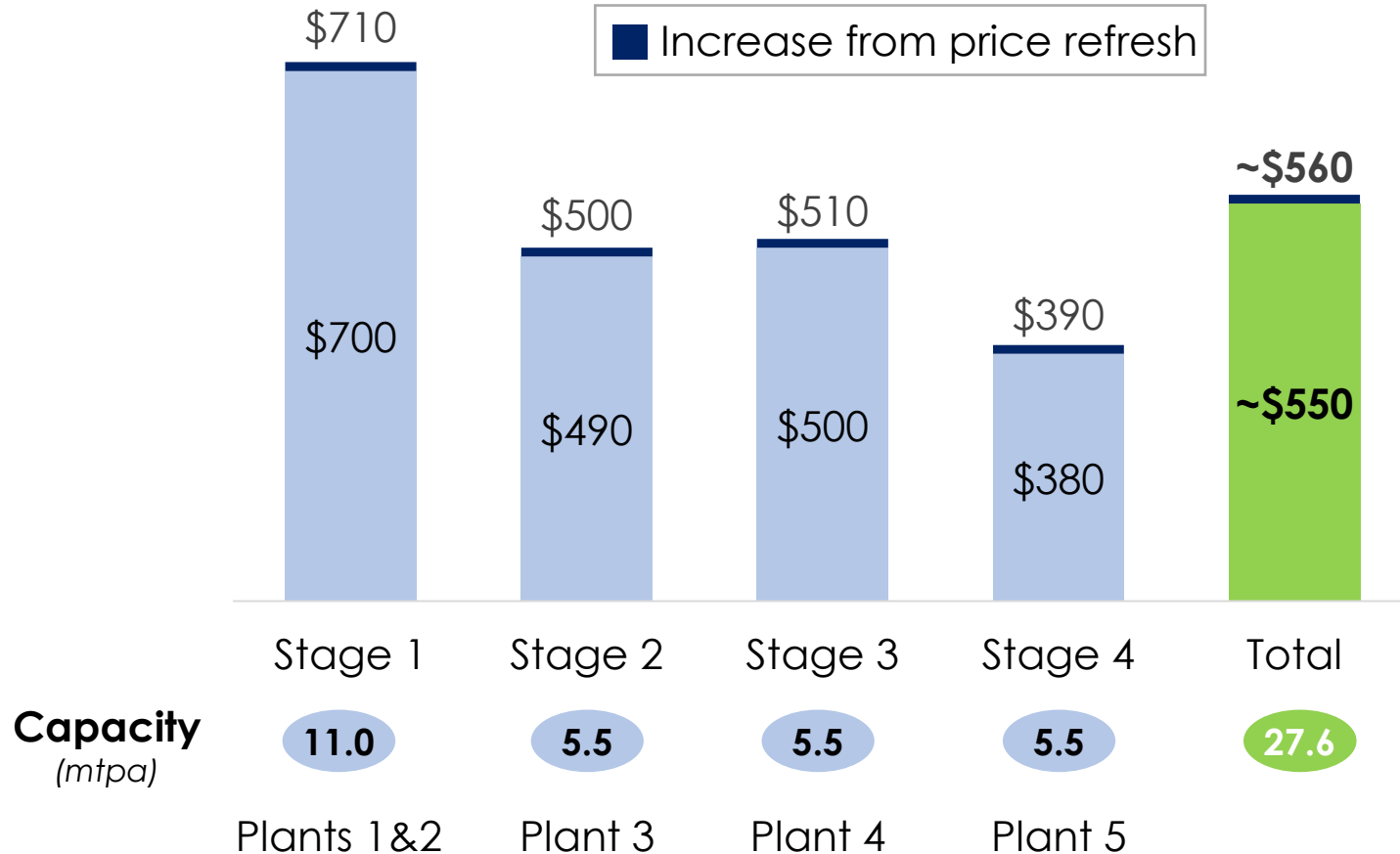
Tellurian management responsible for ~18% of the LNG in production today

35 years

Tellurian management has delivered cost-leading LNG projects for >35 years

Bechtel LSTK secures project execution

Driftwood EPC contract costs (\$ per tonne)



- Leading LNG EPC contractor
 - 44 LNG trains delivered to 18 customers in 9 countries
 - ~30% of global LNG liquefaction capacity (>125 mtpa)
- Tellurian and Bechtel relationship
 - 16 trains⁽¹⁾ delivered with Tellurian's executive team
 - Invested \$50 million in Tellurian Inc.
- Price refresh in April 2019 resulted in ~2% increase after ~24 months

Source: Tellurian-Bechtel agreements; Bechtel website.
 Note: (1) Includes all trains from Sabine Pass LNG, Corpus Christi LNG, Atlantic LNG, QCLNG and ELNG.