Atlas
Energy Solutions

RBC Global Energy, Power & Infrastructure Conference
June 2023

NYSE: AESI

Important Disclosures

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" of Atlas Energy Solutions Inc. ("Atlas," the "Company," "AESI," "we," "us" or "our") 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. Statements that are predictive or prospective in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions or that include the words "may," "assume," "forecast," "position," "strategy," "potential," "continue," "could," "will," "plan," "project," "budget," "predict," "pursue," "target," "seek," "objective," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," and other expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events and trends and that do not relate to historical matters identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements include statements about our business strategy, industry, future operations and profitability, expected capital expenditures and the impact of such expenditures on our performance, financial position, production, revenues and losses, our capital programs, management changes, current and potential future long-term contracts and our future business and financial performance. Although forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs at the time they are made, we caution you that these forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. These risks include, but are not limited to, commodity price volatility stemming from the continued impacts of COVID-19, including any new strains or variants, the ongoing war in Ukraine, adverse developments affecting the financial services industry, our ability to complete growth projects, including the Dune Express, on time and on budget, actions of OPEC+ to set and maintain oil production levels, the level of production of crude oil, natural gas and other hydrocarbons and the resultant market prices of crude oil, inflation, environmental risks, operating risks, regulatory changes, lack of demand, market share growth, the uncertainty inherent in projecting future rates of reserves, production, cash flow, access to capital, the timing of development expenditures and other factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on January 31, 2023 (as later amended) in connection with our initial public offering (our "IPO") or any of our other filings with the SEC.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this presentation. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties occur, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements, expressed or implied, are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. This cautionary statement should also be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that we or persons acting on our behalf may issue. Except as otherwise required by applicable law, we disclaim any duty and do not intend to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation.

Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Adjusted Free Cash Flow, Adjusted Free Cash Flow Margin, Adjusted Free Cash Flow Conversion and Maintenance Capital Expenditures are non-GAAP supplemental financial measures are used by our management and by external users of our financial statements such as investors, research analysts and others, in the case of Adjusted EBITDA, to assess our operating performance on a consistent basis across periods by removing the effects of development activities, provide views on capital resources available to organically fund growth projects and, in the case of Adjusted Free Cash Flow, to assess the financial performance of our assets and their ability to sustain dividends over the long term without regard to financing methods, capital structure, levels of reinvestment or historical cost basis. These measures do not represent and should not be considered alternatives to, or more meaningful than, net income, income from operations, net cash provided by operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP as measures of our financial performance. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Free Cash Flow have important limitations as analytical tools because they exclude some but not all items that affect net income, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. Our computation of Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Adjusted Free Cash Flow, Adjusted Free Cash Flow Margin, Adjusted Free Cash Flow Conversion and Maintenance Capital Expenditures may differ from computations of similarly titled measures of other companies.

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) before depreciation, depletion and accretion, interest expense, income tax expense, stock and unit-based compensation, gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt and unrealized commodity derivative gain (loss).We define Adjusted EBITDA Margin as Adjusted EBITDA divided by total sales. We define Adjusted Free Cash Flow as Adjusted EBITDA less Maintenance Capital Expenditures. We define Maintenance Capital Expenditures as capital expenditures less growth capital expenditures. We define Adjusted Free Cash Flow Margin as Adjusted Free Cash Flow divided by total sales. We define Adjusted Free Cash Flow Conversion as Adjusted Free Cash Flow divided by Adjusted EBITDA.

Reserves

This Presentation includes frac sand reserve and resource estimates based on engineering, economic and geological data assembled and analyzed by our mining engineers, which are reviewed periodically by outside firms. However, frac sand reserve estimates are by nature imprecise and depend to some extent on statistical inferences drawn from available drilling data, which may prove unreliable. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities and qualities of frac sand reserves and non-reserve frac sand deposits and costs to mine recoverable reserves, many of which are beyond our control and any of which could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations. These uncertainties include: geological and mining conditions that may not be fully identified by available data or that may differ from experience; assumptions regarding the effectiveness of our mining, quality control and training programs; assumptions concerning future prices of frac sand, operating costs, mining technology improvements, development costs and reclamation costs; and assumptions concerning future effects of regulation, including the issuance of required permits and taxes by governmental agencies.

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Today's Presenters

John Turner – President & CFO

- 20+ years of experience in the energy industry
- CFO of BEXP (Non-Op), Mediterranean Resources; VP Finance of Brigham Exploration Company (NYSE: BEXP); investment banker at Prudential
- M.B.A. & B.B.A., McCombs School of Business at the University of Texas

Selected Experience

Brigham Exploration · BRIGHAM Exploration Company · Prudential Securities

Chris Scholla – Chief Supply Chain Officer

- 15+ years experience in energy supply chain & logistics
- Supply Chain Director of the Oilfield Tech Group at Hexion Inc., Planning assistant at NYSE: DD
- M.B.A. from the Mason School of Business at William & Mary, B.S. from Penn State

Selected Experience

HEXION Responsible Chemistry · DUPONT

Brian Leveille – VP, Finance

- 12+ years of experience in energy finance
- Director of Finance and Corporate Development at American Energy – Permian Basin, energy investment banker at RBC Capital Markets and Parkman Whaling
- M.S. and B.S. from Louisiana State University

Selected Experience

American Energy Partners · RBC Capital Markets · PARKMAN WHALING

Kyle Turlington – VP, Investor Relations

- 25+ years of experience in institutional equity sales, 15 years energy specialty sales
- Managing Director of Institutional Energy Equity Sales at Piper Sandler, Principal of Institutional Equity Sales at Bank of America
- B.A. from the University of Texas

Selected Experience

PIPER SANDLER · BofA SECURITIES

Atlas Energy Solutions (NYSE: AESI) at a Glance

Atlas Energy Solutions

Market Capitalization (1)
$1.7B

Enterprise Value (1)
$1.5B

Q1'23 Quarterly Variable Dividend (2)
$0.15 / share

Resource Life (3)
100+ years

Employees
~400

Headquarters
Austin, Texas

Constructively Disrupting the Permian Basin

(1) Source: Bloomberg. Market data as of 2-Jun-2023. | (2) Q1'23 dividend payment date occurred on 22-May-2023. | (3) Resource life calculated as (reserves + resources) / 15mmtpy of annual production capacity based on projected annual production capacity by year-end 2023.

Atlas is a Leading Pure-Play Permian Proppant and Logistics Provider

Key Investment Highlights

Compelling Valuation and Growth Profile

- Trading at a discount to peers (3)
- High growth potential from ongoing capital projects

Robust Cash Flow Generation + Strong Financial Position

- Strong and resilient margins
- Strong balance sheet with low financial leverage
- Low capital intensity required to maintain core business

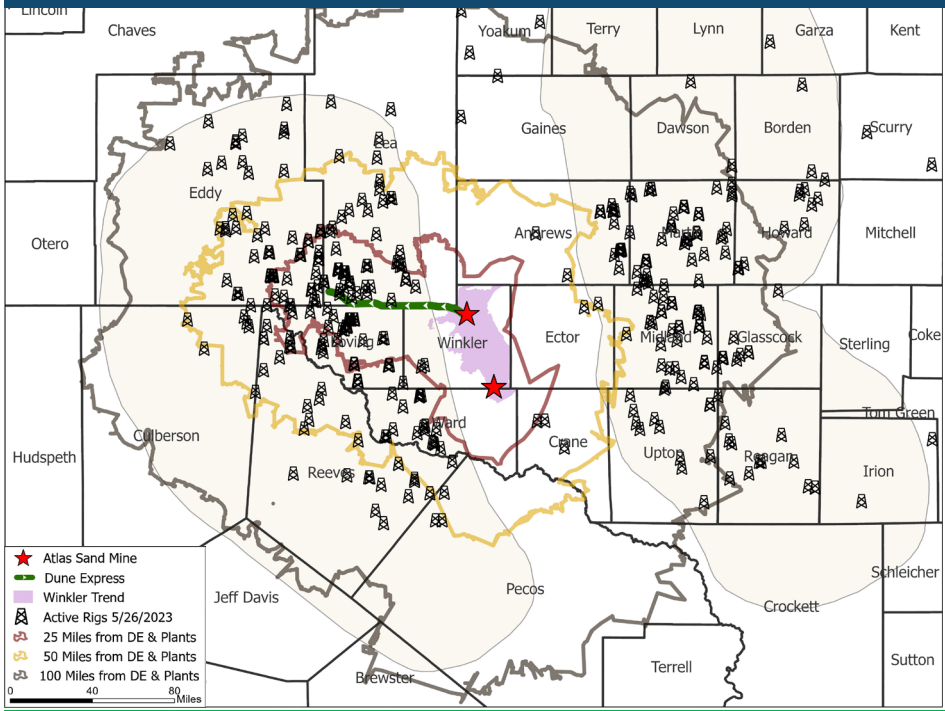
High Quality, Differentiated Asset Base

- Giant open dunes are best-in-class resource
- Plants with automation + redundancy maximize efficiency
- Water access enables low-cost electric dredge mining
- Dune express is a step-change in sand logistics
- Fit-for-purpose trucking assets with expanded payloads

Proven Team, Compelling Track Record, E&P Experience

- Bud Brigham led team with a track record of performance
- Long-time E&P operators now optimizing sand solutions
- Innovators applying proven technology in novel ways
- Proven ability to return capital to shareholders

Pure Play Permian Asset Base (1) (2)



Atlas & Sustainable Environmental and Social Progress

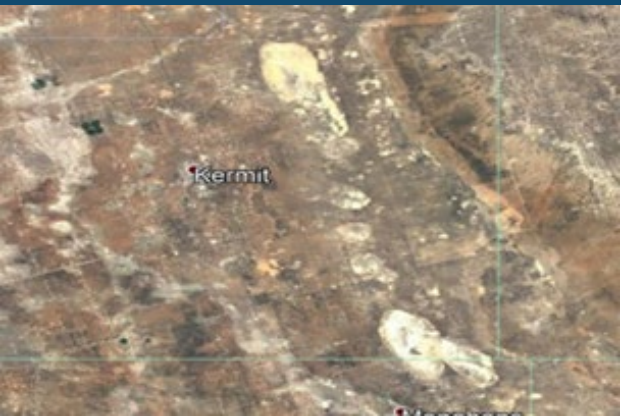
A long-term focus on shareholders and profits produces favorable environmental and social outcomes:

- Dune Express: 42-mile conveyor to transport sand into core Permian acreage will make roads safer, reduce emissions
- Fit-for-purpose wellsite delivery assets with significantly expanded payloads and the potential for automation further aims to enhance safety and emissions improvements
- Electric dredge mining = lower cost, lower emissions

Source: Enverus, Baker Hughes, Public Filings, Bloomberg Consensus data as of 26-May-2023. | (1) Represents planned Dune Express route based on secured rights-of-way and federal permits. | (2) Map reflects active horizontal rigs as of 26-May-2023. | (3) As of 2-Jun-2023. Peer group includes: SLB, BHI, HAL, NOV, FTI, WHD, OII, CHX, SES, SOI, ARIS, SLCA, USAC, AROC, XPRO, HLX.

AESI's Proppant Production Advantage

Premium Giant Open Dune Geology



Key Benefits from Geology:

- Large scale resource provides >100 years of resource life at 15mmtpy of production / sales
- Lack of overburden, access to wind over time has created a premium quality product with high crush strength, more rounding, lower turbidity, etc.
- Lack of organics and impurities result in high mining yields, reducing cost per ton of mined material, and provides for a consistent feedstock that is easier for the plants to handle

Advantaged Access to Water

Key Benefits from Water Access:

- Water is ample enough that ponds have been created at each of our mine sites in the middle of the West TX desert, which provides us with the distinct advantage of deploying the Permian's only electric dredge mining assets
- Electric dredge mining is lower cost and more environmentally sustainable than traditional mining methods utilizing yellow iron
- Ponds also are a source of costless water for our wash process

Next Generation Plant Design

Key Benefits from Plant Design:

- Redundancies built into the plant in many places to maximize utilization rates
- Plant was designed to enable automation, leading to the realization of lower labor intensity
- Efficient loadouts allow for high volumes of trucking throughput
- Large wet and finished good storage provides for efficient inventory management

The Permian's Giant Open Dunes are a Tier One Resource

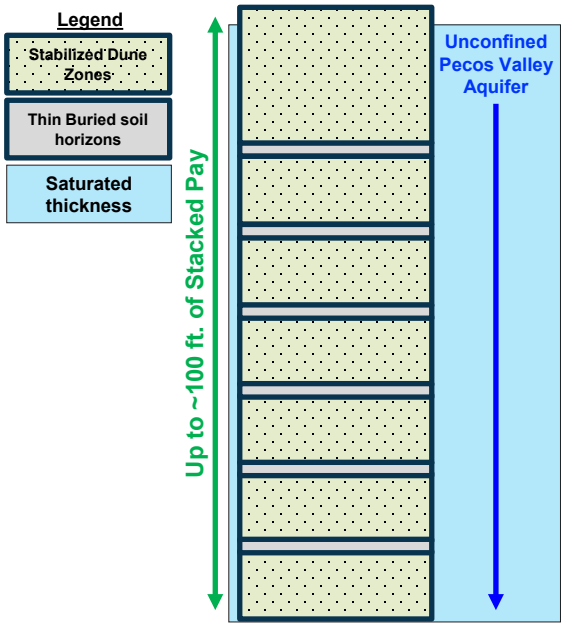
Geology of open dunes separates AESI on scale, costs, margins & quality

- Improved yields relative to off-dune deposits enhances economics
- Exceptional quality (high crush strength, low turbidity, etc.)
- Large, deep deposits with consistent reserve mix
- Costless Pecos Valley Aquifer provides unique dredging & washing advantage
- Over 100 years of resource life (1)
- **Up to ~100 feet of consistent stacked pay produces > economic yields**

Illustrative Cross-Section

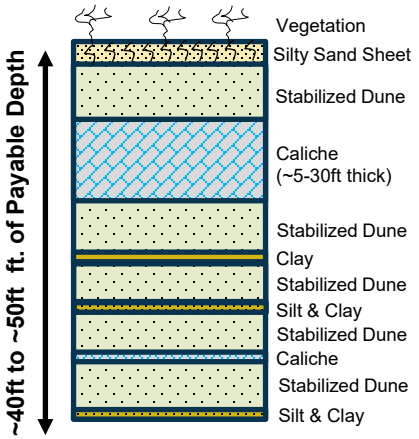
Atlas Giant Open Dune Advantage

Deposit Yields: ~85-90%

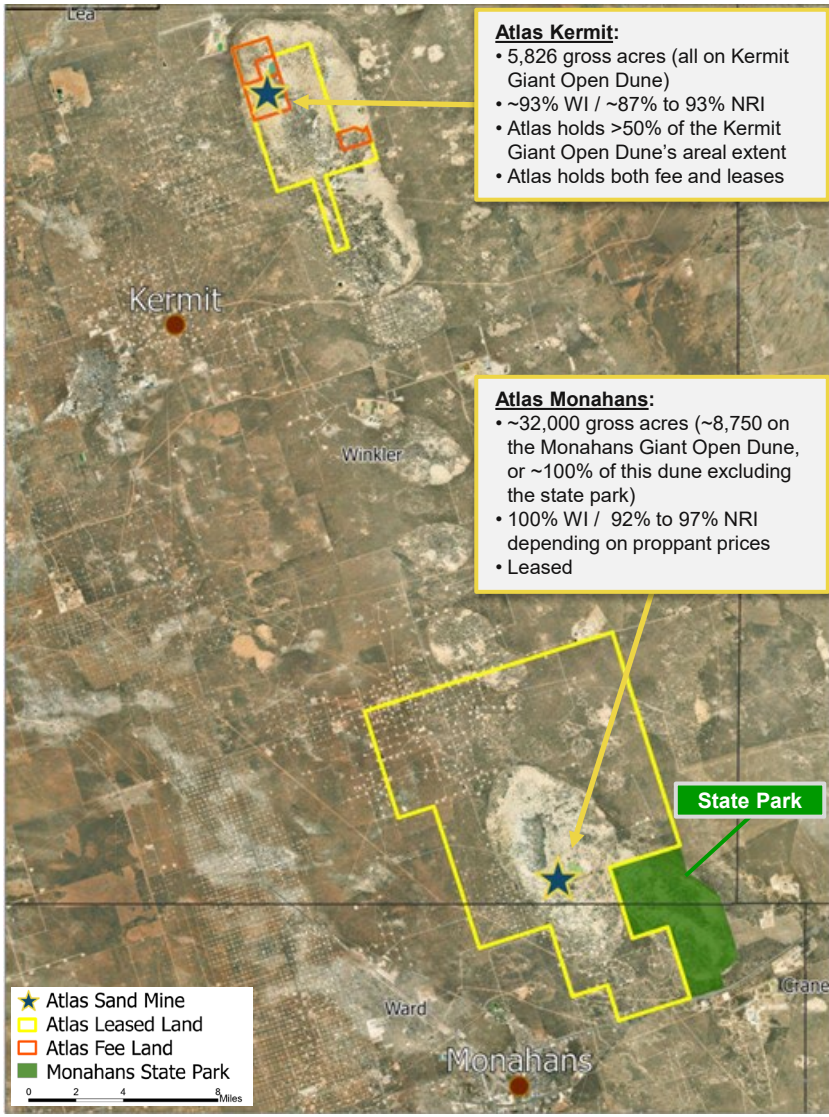


Off-Dune Deposit

Deposit Yields: ~65-70%



Premier Assets Bookending the Winkler Sand Trend



Source: Atlas 2022 Reserve Report (produced by John T. Boyd Company), Atlas internal, illustrative of processes and characteristics of different styles of Permian aeolian deposits April 2023. | (1) Resource life calculated as (reserves + resources) / 15mmtpy of annual production capacity based on projected annual production capacity by year-end 2023. | Note: WI = Working Interest, defined as the average % interest in the gross acres that Atlas owns or leases out of the areal extent of the acreage footprint. NRI = Net Revenue Interest, defined as WI * (1- average royalty rate).

Atlas Plant Design & Dredge Mining Provide Operational Advantages

Comparison of Electric Dredging vs. Traditional Mining

Cost Impact

~70%

Contract Mining Cost Reduction, with Durability as Costs Increase Less with Haul Length Relative to Traditional Mining

Emissions Impact (1)

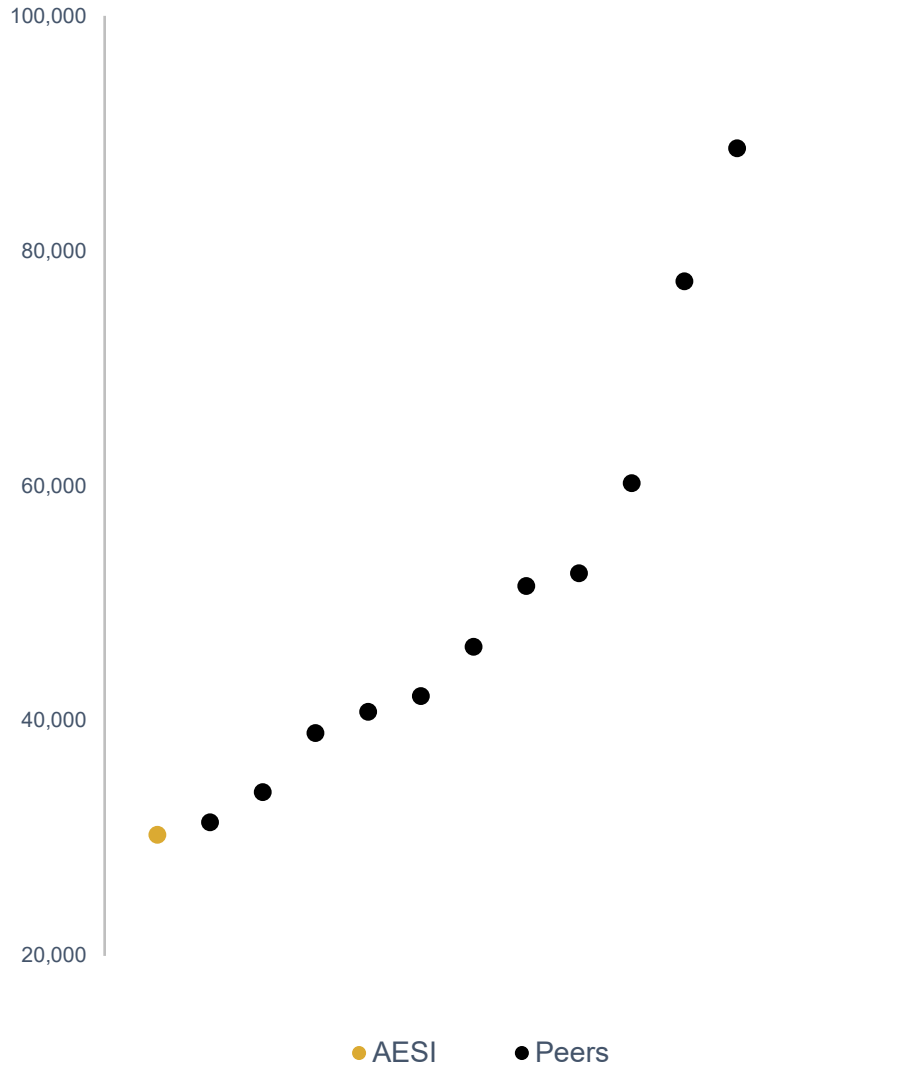
~50%

Annual Mining Emissions Reduction

	Atlas	Traditional Mining
Equipment Needs	1 Electric Dredge	8 Pieces of Diesel-Powered Equipment
Labor Required	2 People	17 People
Emissions Profile	~9.0 Million Pounds of Emissions Annually	~18.3 Million Pounds of Emissions Annually
Fuel Usage	0 Gallons	~816,000 Gallons of Diesel Fuel Annually

Atlas has invested in automation to reduce labor costs

Hours of Labor per 1mmtpy Nameplate Capacity (2)



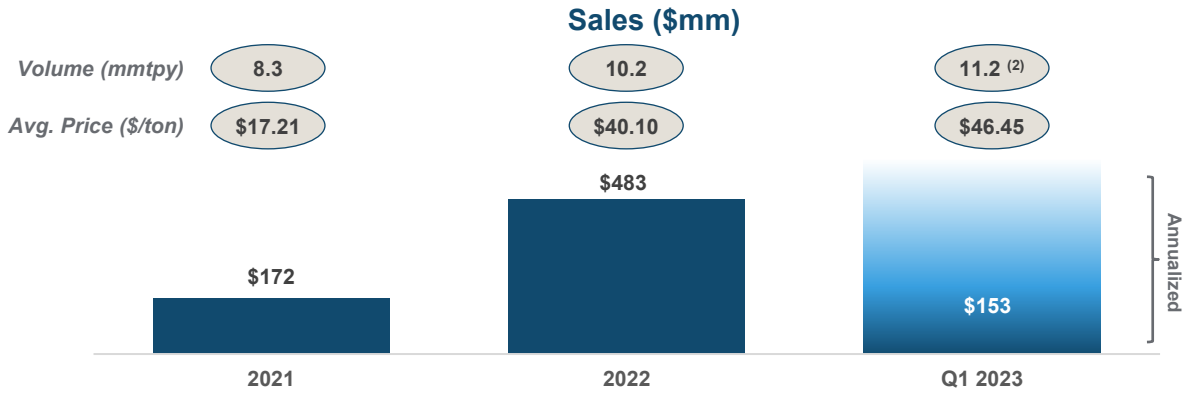
Source: Management Estimates, EPA, ERCOT.

(1) Emissions defined as CO_2 emissions plus particulate matter. Atlas and its contractors use traditional mining methods to supplement dredge production and as a backup during dredge downtime.

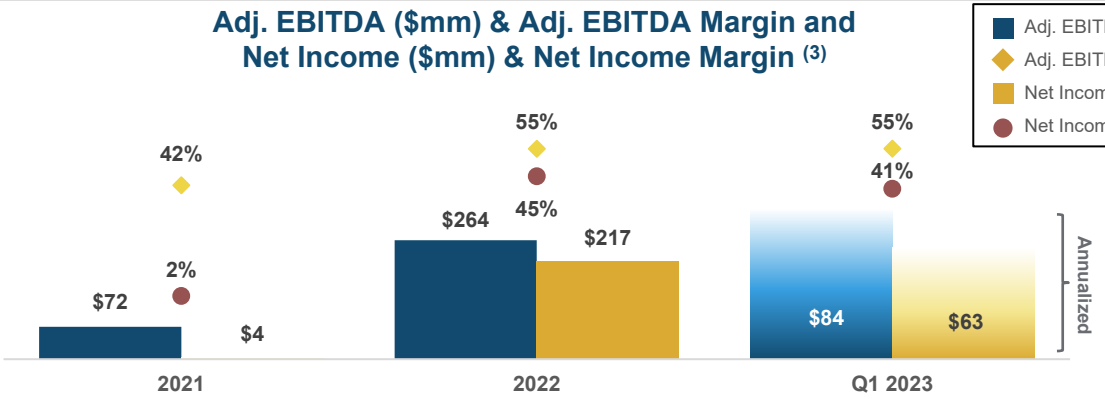
(2) Per Lium data & management estimates; represents total hours worked as reported to MSHA divided by nameplate capacity.

Industry Leading Sustainability, Financial Performance & Growth (1)

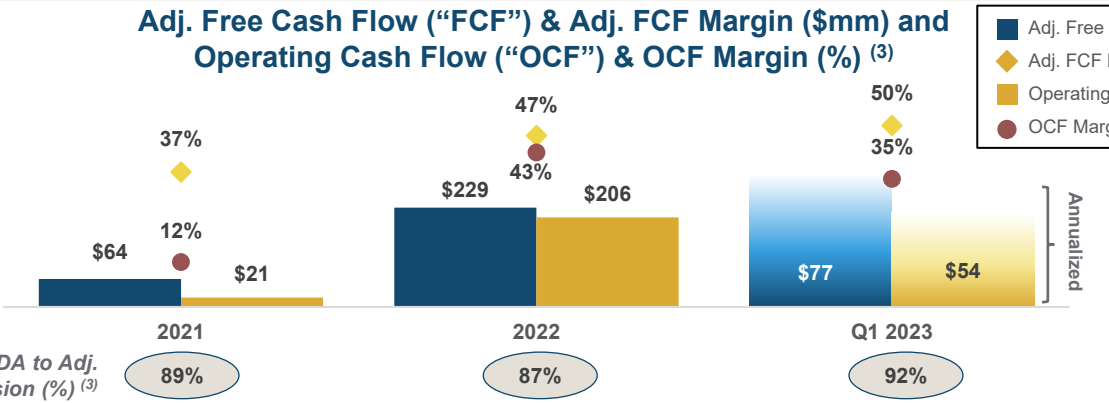
Growing Sales with Diversified Customer Base



Growing Profitability & Resilient Margins



Strong Cash Flow

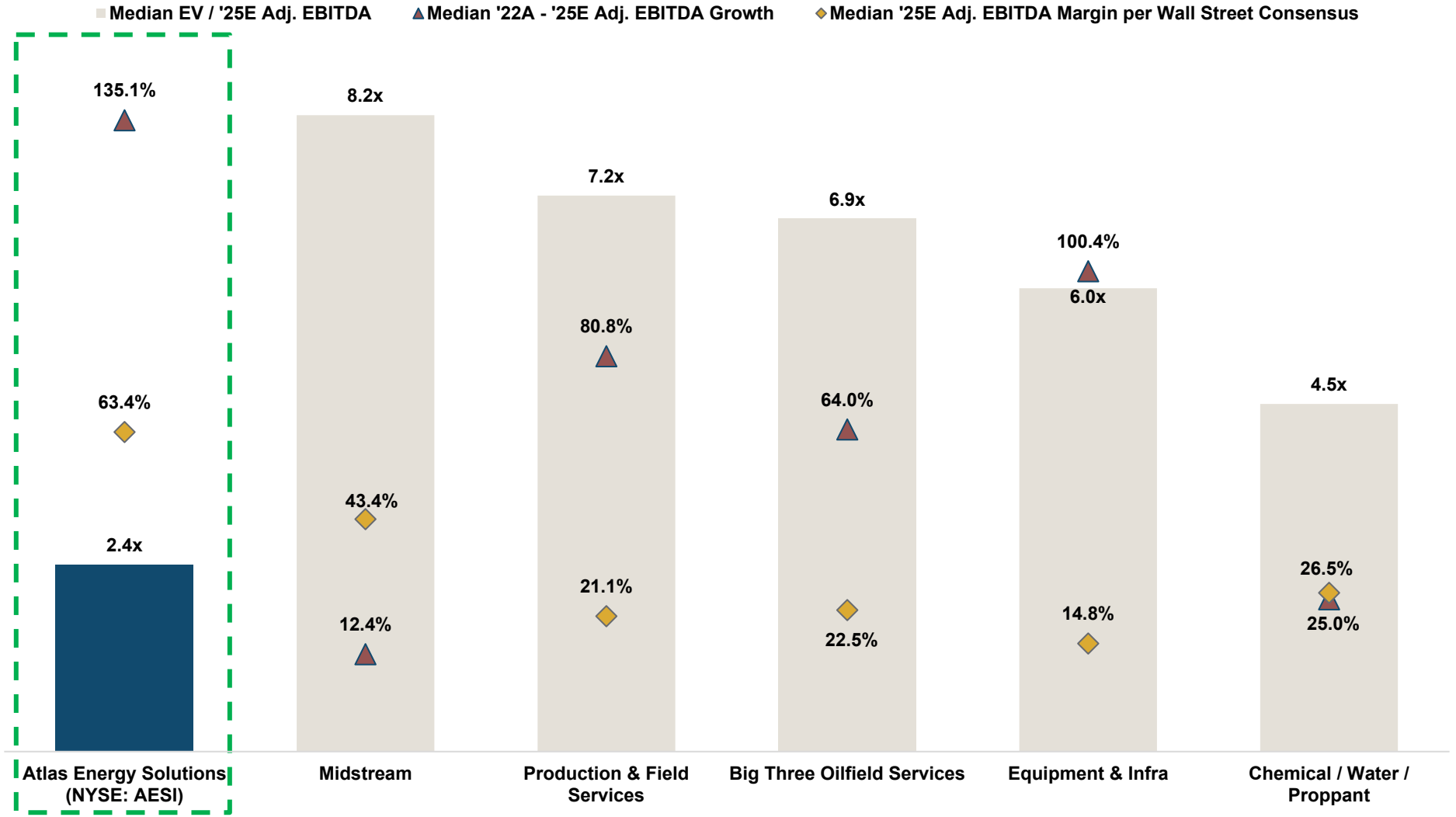


(1) Atlas has leading margin performance when compared to peers. See slide 6. | (2) Annualized. | (3) Non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for reconciliations of non-GAAP measures to the nearest GAAP measures.

Exceptional Margins & Growth that Merit Multiple Expansion

EV / 2025E Adj. EBITDA, '22 – '25E EBITDA Growth and 2025E EBITDA Margins

Atlas Trades at a Discount to Peers while Wall Street Consensus Margins and Growth Outperform



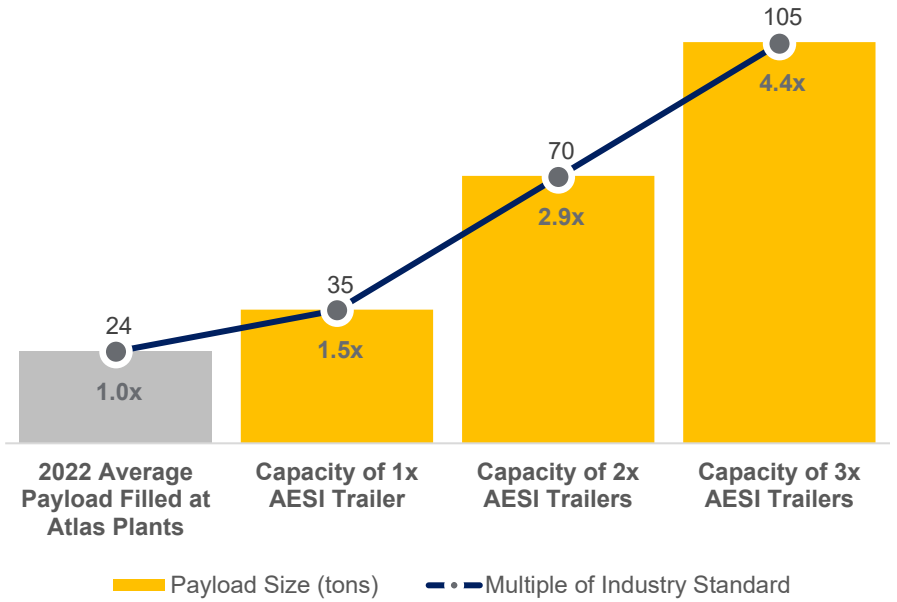
Source: Public Filings, Bloomberg Consensus data as of 2-Jun-2023. | **Big Three Oilfield Services:** SLB, BHI and HAL. | **Equipment & Infra.:** NOV, FTI, WHD and OII. | **Chemical / Water / Proppant:** CHX, SES, SOI, ARIS and SLCA. | **Production & Field Services:** USAC, AROC, XPRO, HLX and CLB. | **Midstream:** KMI, WMB, OKE, TRGP, MMP, WES, ENLC and ETRN.

AESI Trucking Fleet Update: Significantly Expanding Payloads

Summary Update / Latest Developments

- We expect to have 120 trucks in the fleet by year-end 2023
- 120-truck fleet expected to haul 13mmtpy of proppant once Dune Express is online
- Equipment deliveries progressing on-time and on-budget
- Driver hiring plan is on-time and on-budget
- A.I. based safety and efficiency training implemented
- Atlas's efficient supply chain model enables significantly expanded payloads to run on private roads

AESI Payloads on Private Roads Far Exceed Industry Norm



Atlas Trucking Fleet Milestones

December 26, 2022: First Atlas Truck Arrives at Kermit

January 3, 2023: First Delivery with Atlas assets **~35 ton / truck payload**

March 20, 2023: First Double Trailer Delivery **~70 ton / truck payload**

April 5, 2023: First Triple Trailer Delivery: **~100 ton / truck payload**

The Dune Express: Proppant Midstream Infrastructure

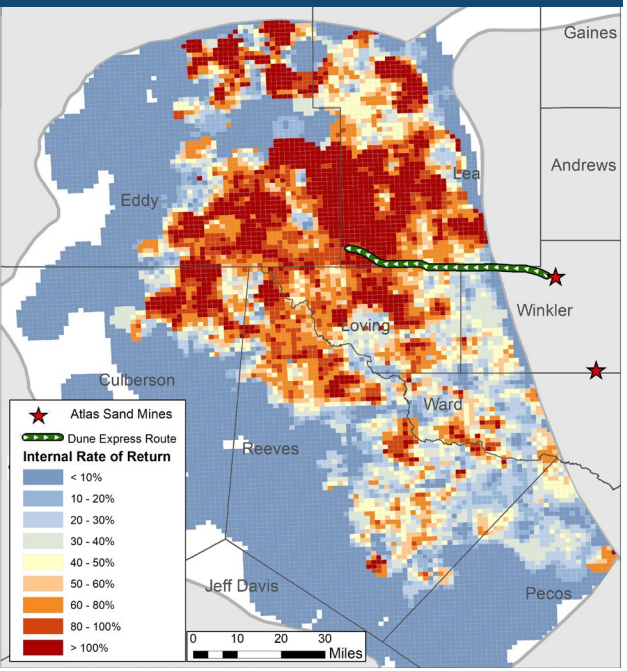
Project Overview

- The Dune Express is an overland conveyor system that will transport proppant to the Delaware Basin
  - Expected cost: $400 million
  - Planned commercial in-service: Q4 2024
- Asset Specifications:
  - Expected throughput capacity: 13mmtpy
  - ~85,000 tons of storage tied-in to 4+ loadouts
- Atlas acts as its own general contractor on all major construction activity to maximize budget & timeline control

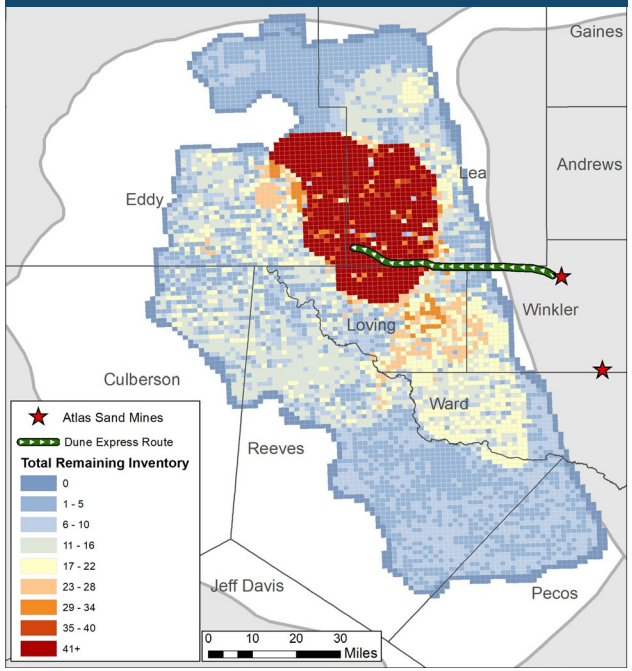
Dune Express Update (as of May 31, 2023)

- Right of Way Acquisition: Complete
- Pre-Construction Engineering: Complete
- Groundbreaking took place in March 2023
- Procurement: >70% of equipment + materials on order
- Construction: ~15 miles of the right of way has been cleared
- Sales: Two anchor contracts have been signed
- Atlas remains on-time and on-budget

Routed into High Return Drilling (1)

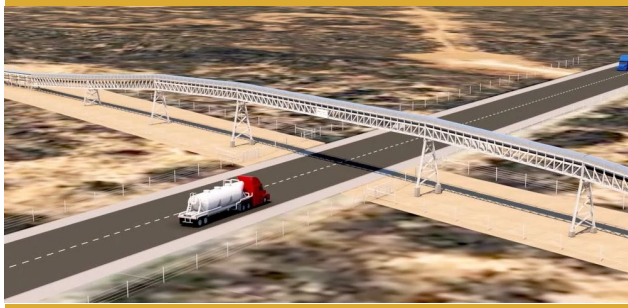


Routed into Deepest Inventory (1)(2)(3)

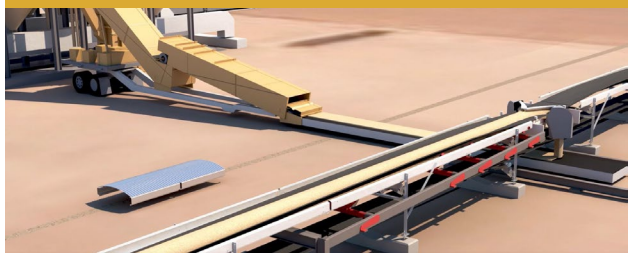


Renderings of the Dune Express

Conveyor road crossing design

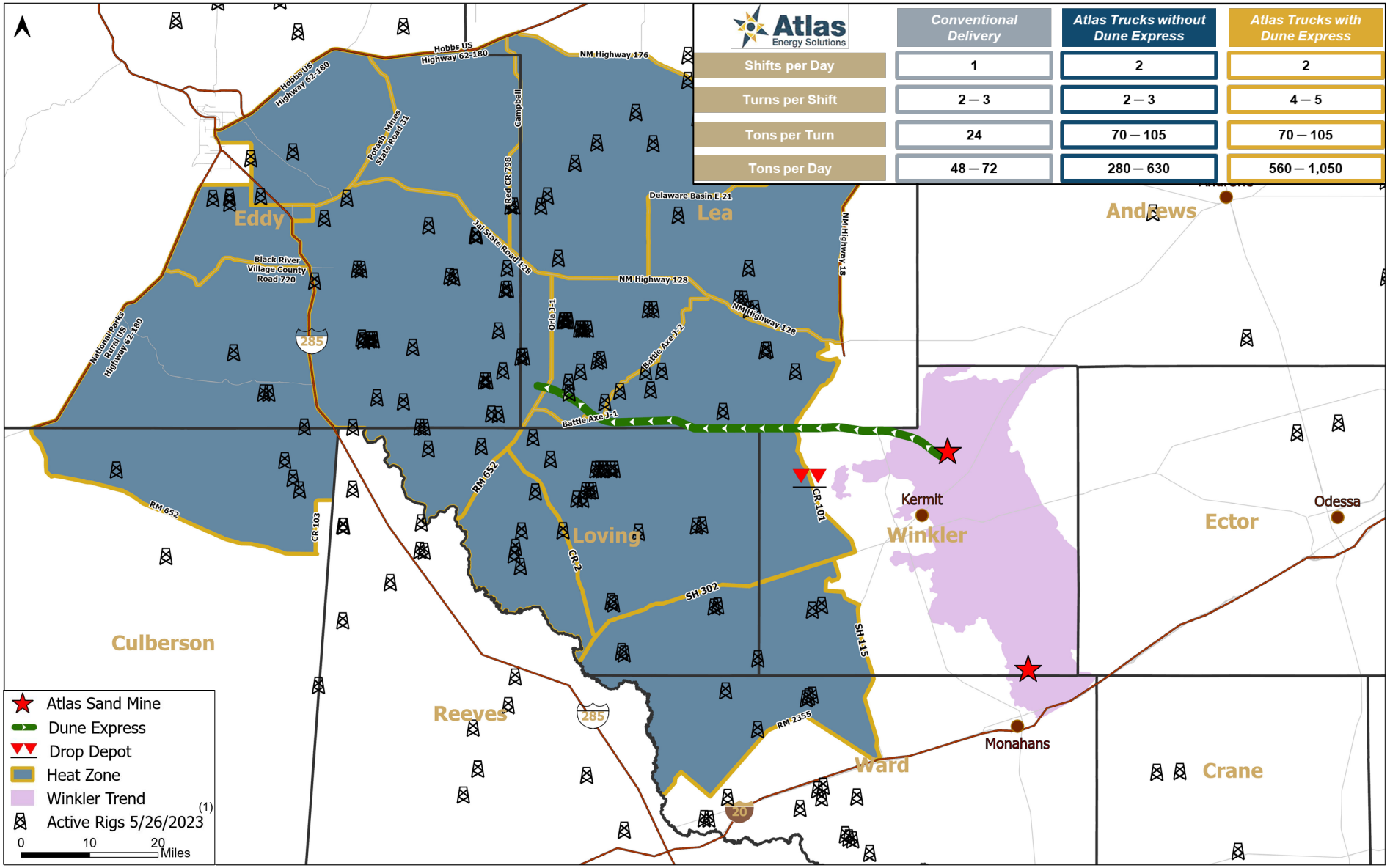


Mobile load out point



Source: Enverus | (1) Represents expected Dune Express route based on secured rights-of-way and federal permits. | (2) Based on existing well count within each section.
(3) Based on conservative estimates wells per section per interval – 6-8 for 1st Bone Spring, 2nd Bone Spring, 8-10 for 3rd Bone Spring and Wolfcamp XY, 10-14 for Wolfcamp A, 8-12 for Wolfcamp B and 6-8 for Wolfcamp C.

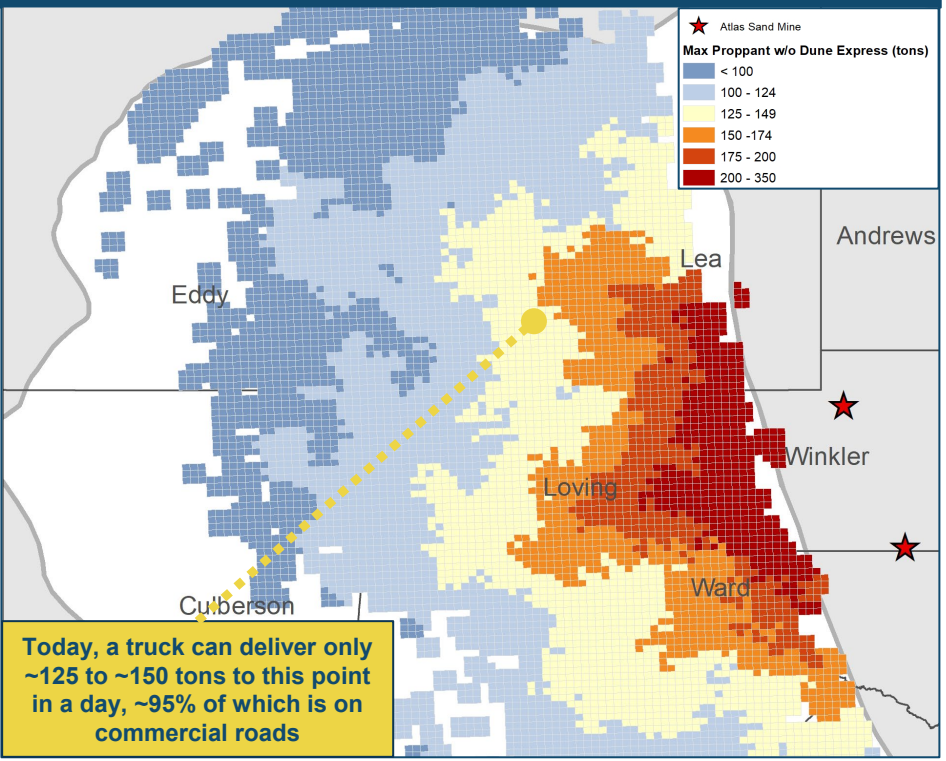
Shortened Distances and Expanded Payloads Drive Efficiencies…



Note: Figures in table are illustrative for 60-mile haul to the Northern Delaware Basin. Dune Express Route based on secured rights-of-way and federal permits.
(1) Per Enverus.

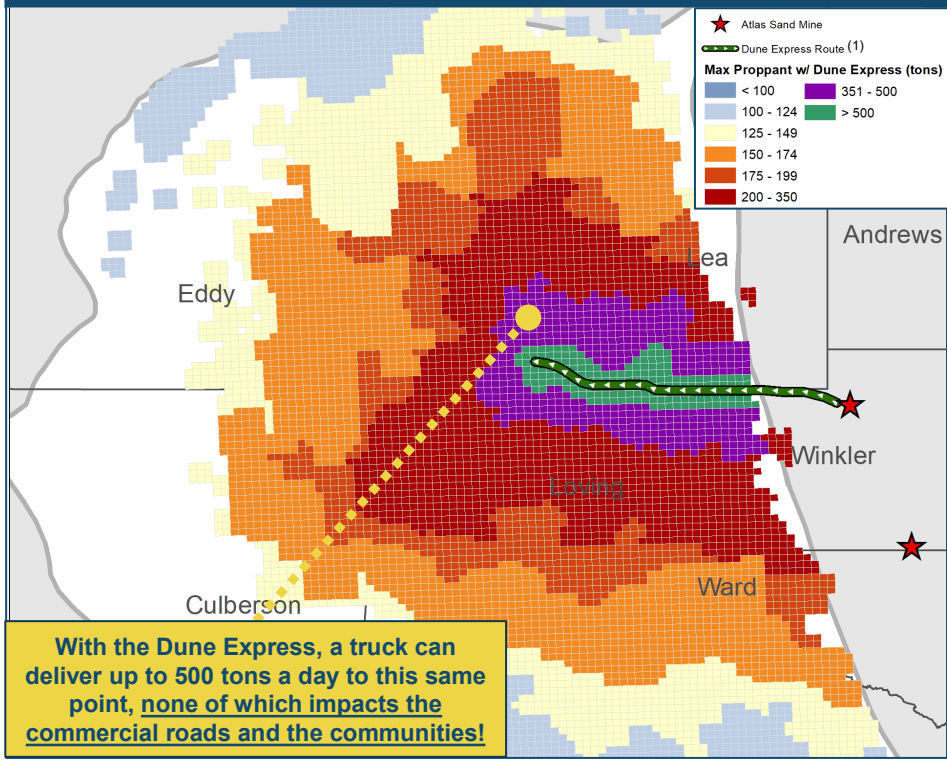
…Leading to Safer, More Reliable and Lower Emission Sand Delivery

Daily Proppant Delivery Capacity per Truck (Current)



Today, a truck can deliver only ~125 to ~150 tons to this point in a day, ~95% of which is on commercial roads

Daily Proppant Delivery Capacity per Truck (Dune Express)



With the Dune Express, a truck can deliver up to 500 tons a day to this same point, none of which impacts the commercial roads and the communities!

Operational Efficiency Gains Driving Huge Safety + Emissions Benefits

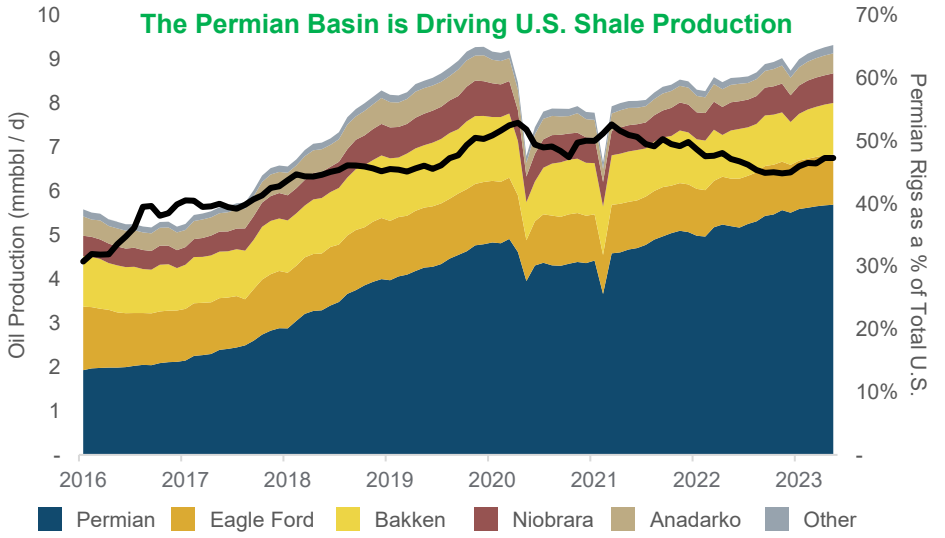
~70%

- **Expected Reduction in Mileage Driven (2)**
- **Expected Reduction in Traffic Accident & Fatality Rate (2)**
- **Expected Reduction in Emissions (2) (3)**
- **…all while driving up throughput per truck per day 3x – 10x+**

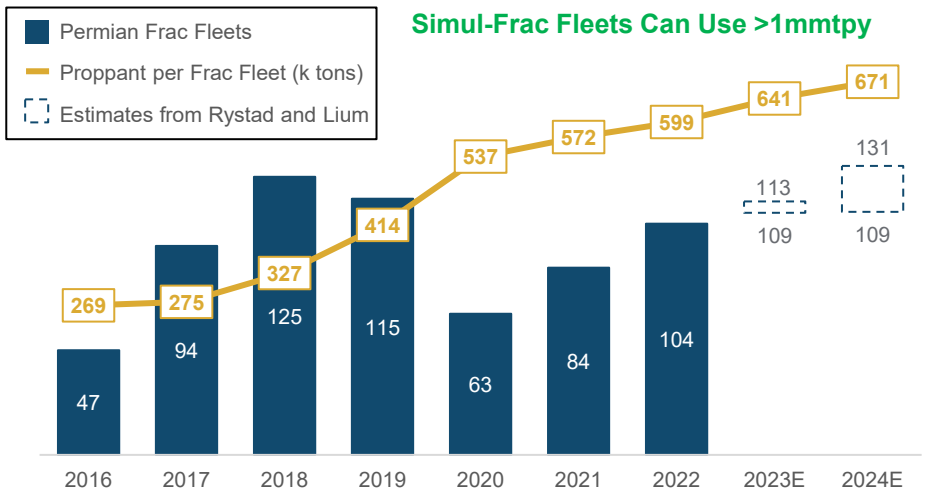
Source: Enverus, Management analysis and estimates. | (1) Represents planned Dune Express route based on secured rights-of-way and federal permits. | (2) Estimates represent anticipated reductions over a 30-year period; Management's internal analysis, based on results of study completed by Texas A&M Transportation Institute. | (3) Emissions includes CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, PM10 + PM2.5 particulates and is calculated on a CO_2e basis. Represents anticipated emissions reductions over a 30-year period.

Permian is the #1 Oil Basin; Efficiencies Drive Growing Proppant Demand

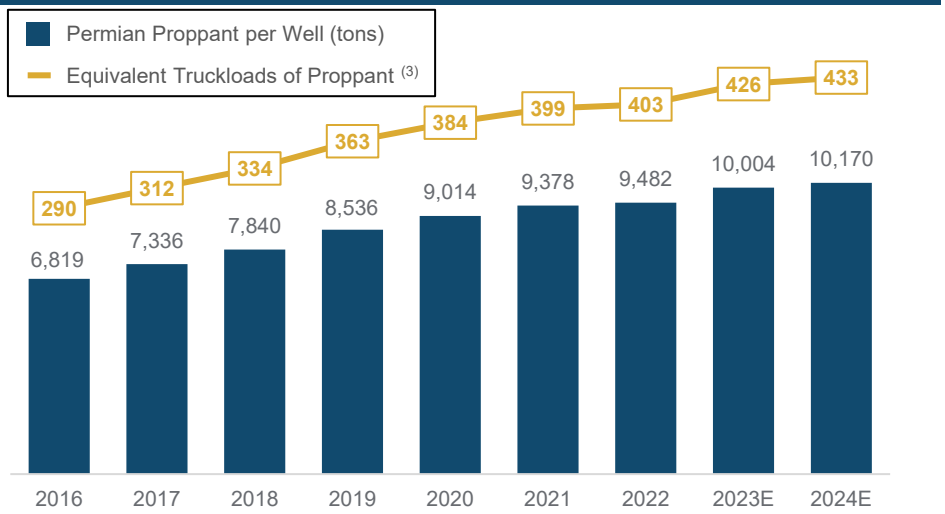
Permian Basin Production & Rig Count (1,2)



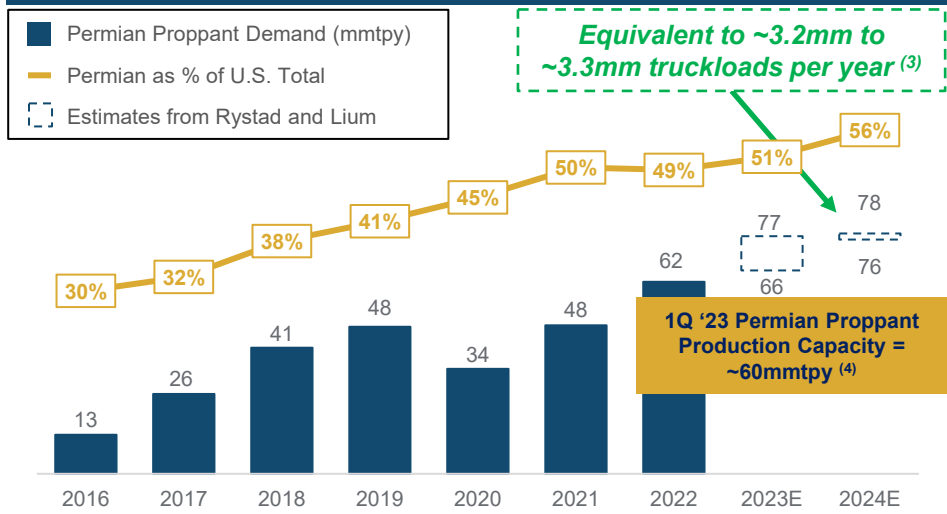
Permian Frac Fleets & Proppant per Fleet per year (1)



Average Permian Basin Proppant per Well (1)



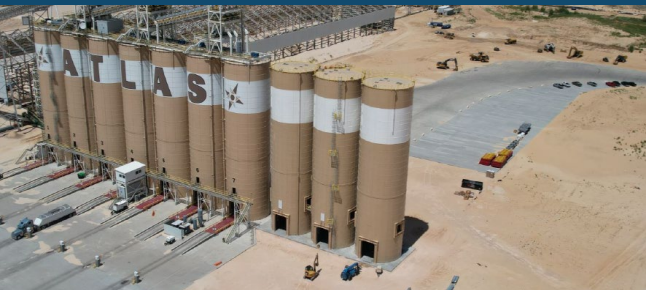
Permian Basin Proppant Demand (1)



(1) Per Lium, Rystad, Baker Hughes and EIA. 2023E and 2024E frac fleet and proppant demand forecast based on Lium and Rystad guidance. | (2) Area chart represents production by basin and line chart represents Permian's share of the total U.S. rig count. | (3) Assumes 23.5 tons per truckload of proppant. | (4) Current nameplate capacity in the Permian Basin is approximately 74 million tons per year according to Rystad Energy estimates. Rystad currently estimates a utilization rate of 75% to 85%.

Kermit Plant Expansion Poised to Meet Growing Permian Demand

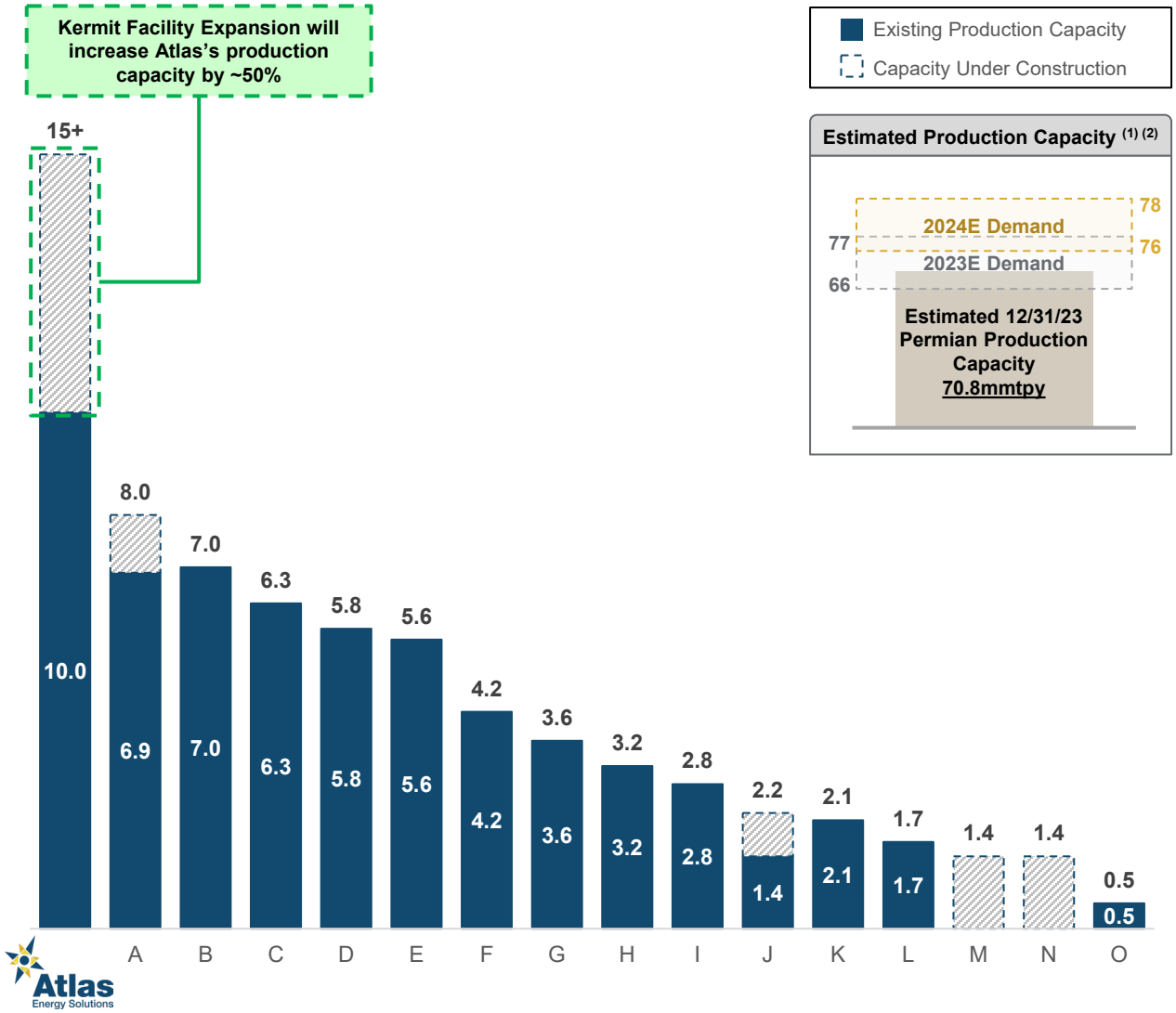
Kermit Plant Expansion Update



Key Progress Updates:

- Silos have reached full height
- Wet plant: Structural / mechanical nearly complete
- Wet storage: Slab and tunnel nearly complete
- Dry plant: equipment, steel deliveries progressing
- Screener: steel is onsite, assembly / erection ongoing
- Remains on-time & on-budget
- Planned in-service Q4 2023

Atlas is Expanding it's Differentiated Proppant Producing Leadership (1)



Source: Lium, Rystad, management estimates. | (1) Lium Local Sand Plants – Permian Q1'23. Estimated Permian Production capacity assumes competitor mines operate at 70% of nameplate capacity. Includes the addition of incremental nameplate capacity presently under construction. | (2) Lium and Rystad proppant demand estimates for 23E and 24E.

Management's E&P Background and Track Record of Value Creation

Disruptive Oil & Gas Ventures with Track Record of Success

Pioneering Use of 3D Seismic, Disruption in Horizontal D&C Techniques within the Oil-Rich Bakken Shale

BRIGHAM Exploration Company

IPO in 1997

Sold to Statoil in 2011 for $4.7 billion

Drilling & Completion Innovations in Delaware Basin; Early Adopter of E-Frac & Proppant Loading >5,000 lbs per foot

Brigham Resources

Sold to Diamondback Energy, Inc. in 2017 for $2.6 billion

Technically Sophisticated Tier One Minerals Model

Brigham Minerals

IPO in 2019

Sitio Merger = $2.2 billion value to MNRL

145% total return from IPO to sale (1)

Differentiated Permian Pure-Play Proppant Producer with Game Changing Logistics Platform

Atlas Energy Solutions

Q1 2023 Adj. EBITDA of $84.0 million (2)
Q1 2023 Adj. EBITDA Margin of 55% (2)
Q1 2023 Net Income of $62.9 million (2)
Q1 2023 Net Income Margin of 41% (2)

Management's E&P Background Drives Customer Success

What We Observed Through an E&P Operator's Lens

- The Permian is North America's premier shale resource
- Proppant is mission-critical to efficient shale development
  - Logistics challenges are a barrier to optimization
- The sector was primed for positive disruption due to inefficiencies:
  - Out-of-basin proppant not cost effective
  - Plants not designed for just-in-time demand model
  - Local roadways overwhelmed by robust activity levels
- Need for high-quality, reliable and efficient in-basin sand

Our Differentiated Approach to Transform the Market + SESP

- Focused on giant open dunes with unique geologic attributes
  - Plentiful water, quality product, high mining yields
- Plants designed with operator mindset; scaled for efficiency with multiple redundancies to minimize downtime
- Culture of technological innovation drives Atlas's growth
- We have "walked the walk" on sustainability, putting shareholders and corporate integrity first to drive **Sustainable Environmental and Social Progress ("SESP")**

Note: Past performance by members of our management team, our directors or their respective affiliates may not be indicative of future performance. | Source: Bloomberg, public disclosures. | (1) Total return calculated as cumulative dividends plus stock price appreciation (IPO date through 28-Dec-2022, includes the reinvestment of dividends and is pro forma for Sitio merger). | (2) Non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for reconciliations of non-GAAP measures to the nearest GAAP measures.

Atlas Energy Solutions

Appendix

Reconciliation and Calculation of Non-GAAP Financial Measurements

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, and Adjusted Free Cash Flow to Net Income (Loss)
(in thousands, except percentages)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022	2021
Net income	**$ 62,905**	**$ 217,006**	**$ 4,258**
Depreciation, depletion and accretion expense	8,808	28,617	24,604
Interest expense	4,021	15,803	30,290
Income tax expense	7,677	1,856	831
EBITDA	**83,411**	**263,282**	**59,983**
Stock and unit-based compensation expense	622	678	129
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	11,922
Unrealized derivative (gain) loss	-	66	(66)
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ 84,033**	**$ 264,026**	**$ 71,968**
Maintenance capital expenditures	$ (7,114)	$ (35,473)	$ (7,715)
Adjusted Free Cash Flow	**$ 76,919**	**$ 228,553**	**$ 64,253**

Maintenance Capital Expenditures Reconciliation
(in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022	2021
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**$ 60,940**	**$ 89,592**	**$ 19,371**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities associated with investing activities (1)	6,811	20,747	2,362
Less: Growth capital expenditures and capital lease additions	(60,637)	(74,866)	(14,018)
Maintenance Capital Expenditures, accrual basis	**$ 7,114**	**$ 35,473**	**$ 7,715**

(1) Positive working capital changes reflect capital expenditures in the current period that will be paid in a future period. Negative working capital changes reflect capital expenditures incurred in a prior period but paid during the period presented.

Reconciliation and Calculation of Non-GAAP Financial Measurements

Adjusted Free Cash Flow to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities
(in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022	2021
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	**$ 54,235**	**$ 206,012**	**$ 21,356**
Repayment of paid-in-kind interest borrowings	-	-	22,233
Current income tax expense	3,869	1,858	471
Change in operating assets and liabilities	22,319	41,774	8,622
Cash interest expense	3,816	14,904	19,173
Maintenance Capital Expenditures	(7,114)	(35,473)	(7,715)
Other	(206)	(522)	113
Adjusted Free Cash Flow	**$ 76,919**	**$ 228,553**	**$ 64,253**
Total Sales	**$ 153,418**	**$ 482,724**	**$ 172,404**
Adjusted EBITDA Margin (%)	**55%**	**55%**	**42%**
Adjusted Free Cash Flow Margin (%)	**50%**	**47%**	**37%**
Adjusted Free Cash Flow Conversion	**92%**	**87%**	**89%**
Current tax expense reconciliation			
Income tax expense	$ 7,677	$ 1,856	$ 831
Less: deferred tax liabilities	(3,808)	2	(360)
Current income tax expense	**$ 3,869**	**$ 1,858**	**$ 471**
Cash interest expense reconciliation			
Interest expense, net, excluding loss on extinguishment of debt	$ 3,442	$ 15,760	$ 30,276
Less: Interest paid-in-kind through issuance of additional term loans	-	-	(3,039)
Less: Amortization of debt discount	(118)	(457)	(7,320)
Less: Amortization of deferred financing costs	(87)	(442)	(739)
Less: Interest income	579	43	14
Less: Other	-	-	(19)
Cash interest expense	**$ 3,816**	**$ 14,904**	**$ 19,173**

Non-GAAP Financial Measure Definitions

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Adjusted Free Cash Flow, Adjusted Free Cash Flow Margin, Adjusted Free Cash Flow Conversion and Maintenance Capital Expenditures are non-GAAP supplemental financial measures used by our management and by external users of our financial statements such as investors, research analysts and others, in the case of Adjusted EBITDA, to assess our operating performance on a consistent basis across periods by removing the effects of development activities, provide views on capital resources available to organically fund growth projects and, in the case of Adjusted Free Cash Flow, assess the financial performance of our assets and their ability to sustain dividends or reinvest to organically fund growth projects over the long term without regard to financing methods, capital structure, or historical cost basis.

These measures do not represent and should not be considered alternatives to, or more meaningful than, net income, income from operations, net cash provided by operating activities, or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP as measures of our financial performance. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Free Cash Flow have important limitations as analytical tools because they exclude some but not all items that affect net income, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. Our computation of Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Adjusted Free Cash Flow, Adjusted Free Cash Flow Margin, Adjusted Free Cash Flow Conversion and Maintenance Capital Expenditures may differ from computations of similarly titled measures of other companies.

Non-GAAP Measure Definitions:

- We define **Adjusted EBITDA** as net income (loss) before depreciation, depletion and accretion, interest expense, income tax expense, stock and unit-based compensation, gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt and unrealized commodity derivative gain (loss). Management believes Adjusted EBITDA is useful because it allows management to more effectively evaluate the Company's operating performance and compare the results of its operations from period to period and against our peers without regard to financing method or capital structure. We exclude the items listed above from net income in arriving at Adjusted EBITDA because these amounts can vary substantially from company to company within our industry depending upon accounting methods and book values of assets, capital structures and the method by which the assets were acquired.
- We define **Adjusted EBITDA Margin** as Adjusted EBITDA divided by total sales.
- We define **Adjusted Free Cash Flow** as Adjusted EBITDA less Maintenance Capital Expenditures. Management believes that Adjusted Free Cash Flow is useful to investors as it provides a measure of the ability of our business to generate cash.
- We define **Adjusted Free Cash Flow Margin** as Adjusted Free Cash Flow divided by total sales.
- We define **Adjusted Free Cash Flow Conversion** as Adjusted Free Cash Flow divided by Adjusted EBITDA.
- We define **Maintenance Capital Expenditures** as capital expenditures excluding growth capital expenditures.

Investor Relations Contact

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