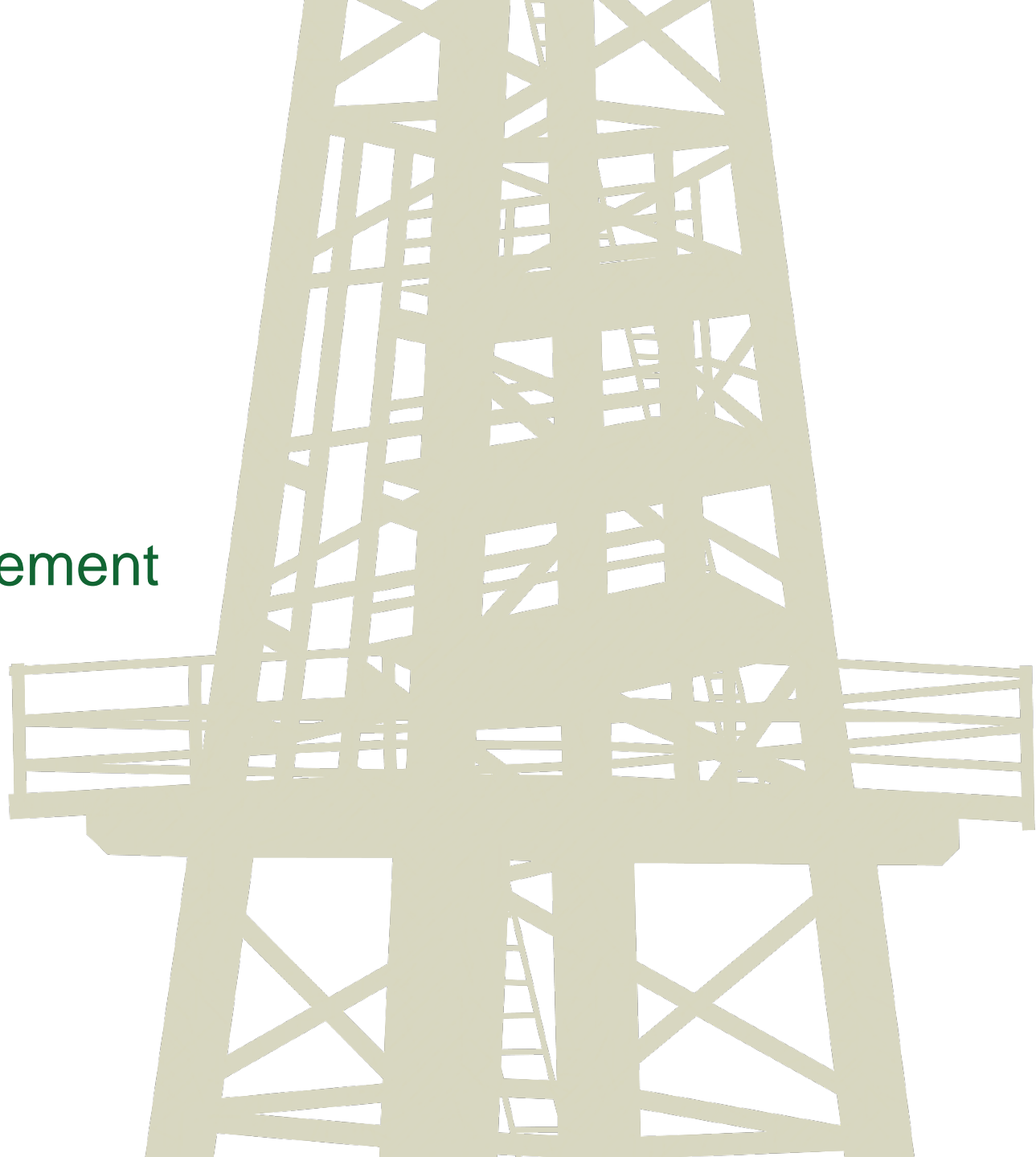




Q2 2018 Earnings Call Supplement



Forward-Looking Statements



This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal Securities laws. All statements included in this presentation, other than statements of historical fact, regarding the Company's strategy, goals, future operations, financial position, estimated revenues and losses, projected costs, prospects, plans and objectives of management are forward-looking statements. When used in this presentation, the words "could," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "may," "continue," "predict," "potential," "project," "guidance," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, these statements are based on certain assumptions made by the Company based on management's experience, expectations and perception of historical trends, current conditions, anticipated future developments and other factors believed to be appropriate. Although the Company believes that its plans, intentions and expectations reflected in or suggested by the forward-looking statements made in this presentation are reasonable, the Company gives no assurance that actual future results will not differ materially from those forecasted in this presentation. Moreover, such statements are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, which may cause actual results to differ materially from those implied or expressed by the forward-looking statements. Each investor must assess and bear the risk of uncertainty inherent in the forward looking statements in this presentation. The Company discloses important factors that could cause its actual results to differ materially from its expectations in the "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" sections of the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 and Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and its other filings with the SEC. These factors include risks or liabilities assumed as a result of acquisitions, increases in our indebtedness, ability to complete any divestitures or other strategic transactions, ability to meet financial and operating guidance, ability to achieve production targets, successfully manage capital expenditures, and to complete and to test and produce the wells and prospects identified in this presentation; risks related to variations in the market demand for, and prices of, oil and natural gas; uncertainties related to commodity prices, uncertainties about the Company's estimated quantities of oil and natural gas reserves or potential locations; infrastructure for produced water disposal and electricity and current and future ability to dispose of produced water; the adequacy of the Company's capital resources; general economic and business conditions; failure to realize expected value creation from property acquisitions; uncertainties about the Company's ability to replace reserves and economically develop its current reserves; risks related to the concentration of the Company's operations; drilling results; pending litigation; and potential financial losses or earnings reductions from the Company's commodity derivative positions.

Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any of the Company's forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to correct or update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law

Reserve and Non-GAAP Information



This presentation also includes historical and forward-looking financial measures that are not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), including Adjusted EBITDA, unlevered free cash flow, adjusted G&A – Cash, and PV-10. While management believes such measures are useful for investors because they allow for greater transparency with respect to key financial metrics, they should not be used as a replacement for financial measures that are in accordance with GAAP.

We refer to PV-10 as the present value of estimated future net cash flows of estimated proved reserves as calculated in the respective reserve report using a discount rate of 10%. This amount includes projected revenues, estimated production costs and estimated future development costs and estimated cash flows related to future asset retirement obligations. We believe the presentation of PV-10 provides useful information because it is widely used by investors in evaluating oil and natural gas companies without regard to specific income tax characteristics of such entities. PV-10 should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows as defined under US GAAP, which is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. Additionally, standardized measure is based on proved reserves as of fiscal year end calculated using unweighted arithmetic average first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior 12 months. GAAP does not prescribe any corresponding GAAP measure for PV-10 of reserves adjusted for pricing sensitivities. For these reasons, it is not practicable for us to reconcile PV-10 at strip pricing to GAAP Standardized Measure.

Reconciliations of the non-GAAP measures used in this presentation are included in the tables attached to the Appendix, to the extent available without unreasonable effort. Because GAAP financial measures on a forward-looking basis are not accessible, and reconciling information is not available without unreasonable effort, we have not provided reconciliations for forward-looking non-GAAP measures.

EBITDA and Unlevered Free Cash Flow are non-GAAP measures. Because information reconciling forecasted EBITDA and Unlevered Free Cash Flows to the most comparable GAAP financial measures is unavailable to the company without unreasonable effort, we have not provided reconciliations for forecasted EBITDA and Unlevered Free Cash Flows.

Because information reconciling forecasted Adjusted G&A - Cash to the most comparable GAAP financial measure is unavailable to the company without unreasonable effort, we have not provided reconciliations for forecasted Adjusted G&A - Cash.

The SEC permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose proved reserves, which are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible—from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations—prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. SEC rules also permit the disclosure of “probable” and “possible” reserves. We disclose proved reserves but do not disclose probable or possible reserves. We may use certain broader terms such as “EUR” (as defined below) and other descriptions of volumes of potentially recoverable hydrocarbon resources throughout this presentation that the SEC does not permit to be included in SEC filings. These broader classifications do not constitute “reserves” as defined by the SEC, and we do not attempt to distinguish these classifications from probable or possible reserves as defined by SEC guidelines.

We define EUR as the cumulative oil and gas production expected to be economically recovered from a reservoir or individual well from initial production until the end of its useful life. Our estimates of EURs and resource potential have been prepared internally by our engineers and management without review by independent engineers. These estimates are, by their nature, more speculative than estimates of proved, probable and possible reserves and accordingly are subject to substantially greater risk of being actually realized. We include these estimates to demonstrate what we believe to be the potential for future drilling and production by the Company. Actual locations drilled and quantities that may be ultimately recovered from our properties could differ substantially. In addition, we have made no commitment to drill all of the drilling locations which have been attributed to these quantities. Ultimate recoveries will be dependent upon numerous factors including actual encountered geological conditions, the impact of future oil and gas pricing, exploration and development costs, and future drilling decisions and budgets based upon our future evaluation of risk, returns and the availability of capital and, in many areas, the outcome of negotiation of drilling arrangements with holders of adjacent or fractional interest leases. Estimates of resource potential and other figures may change significantly as development of our properties provides additional data.

Our forecast and expectations for future periods are dependent upon many assumptions, including estimates of production decline rates from existing wells, the undertaking and outcome of future drilling activity, including the type curve utilized in evaluating our proved undeveloped locations and reserves, and activity that may be affected by significant commodity price declines or drilling and completion cost increases.

The Company’s estimates of total proved reserves at December 31, 2017 are based on reports provided by Cawley, Gillespie & Associates, Inc., independent petroleum engineers.



Midstates is the premier operator in the Mississippian Lime, well positioned in Woods and Alfalfa Counties, OK

- **Large acreage position in the core of the play**
- **Demonstrated track record of success in the Mississippian Lime**
- **Optimizing asset performance and reducing costs to improve margins and maximize total returns**

High Margin Core Miss Lime with Competitive Returns and a Track Record of Success

Enhanced Base Production

- Worked over 180 wells during the first half of the 2018, increasing base production by ~2,100 BOEPD
- Improved identification and remediation of shut-in and underperforming wells – minimizing production downtime
- Artificial lift optimization underway to improve down hole pump run times – reduce long-term workover costs and improve efficiency

Optimized Drilling and Completion Design

- New operational and technical expertise has optimized drilling and completion designs with early results leading to increasing returns
- Completed first two extended lateral wells with promising early production results

High-Grading Drilling Program

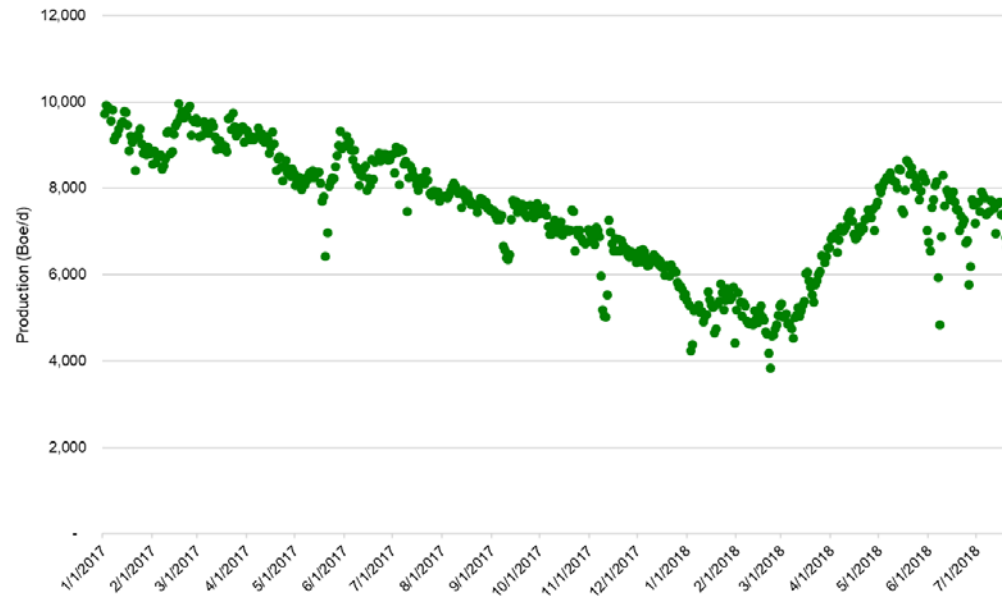
- Focusing D&C program on optimizing well returns with decreased capital expenditures per well
- Concentrating on delineated areas to reduce risk and improve certainty

Miss Lime Base Production Enhancement



Operated 10 workover rigs during second quarter to uplift base production and substantially decrease downtime

- Performed 180+ workovers YTD , increasing base production by ~2,100 BOEPD
 - ~30% early time production uplift
 - ~10% uplift sustained over medium term
- Modified workover procedures to increase pump efficiency and extended equipment run time
 - Greater productive life and optimized project economics
 - ~3% failure rate on newly installed artificial lift equipment



- Includes 180+ wells with workovers in 2018
- ~2,100 net Boe/d increase YTD
- 39% total net Boe/d increase YTD
 - 65% increase in net oil production
 - 31% increase in net gas production
 - 31% increase in net NGL production

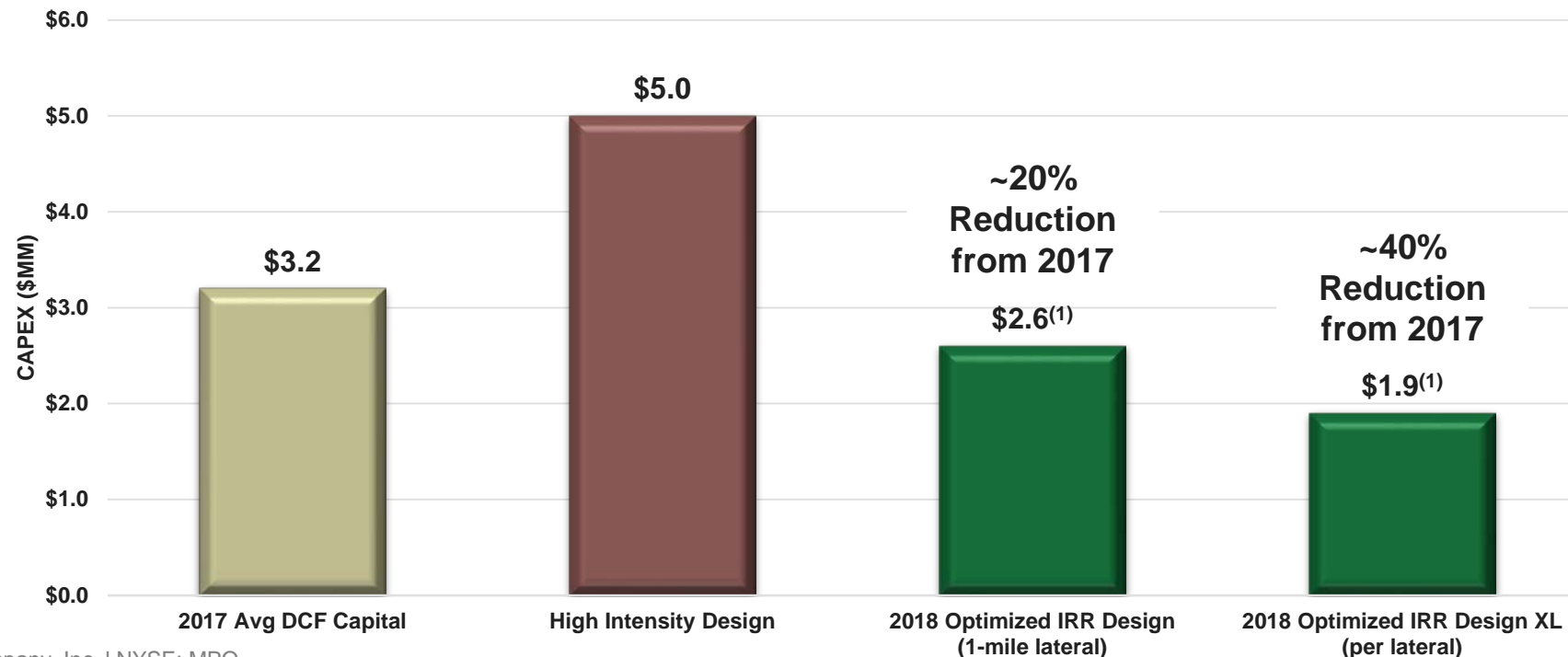
Increased Base Production by ~2,100 BOEPD with Highly-Economic Workover Program

Miss Lime Drilling & Completion Optimization



Continually evaluating program results from multiple completion designs

- High Intensity completion design
 - Increased completion cost with goal to produce higher production rate and enhance returns
- Optimized IRR Design – 1-mile
 - Reduce completion capital with minimal impact to production, increasing returns
- Optimized IRR Design XL – 2-mile
 - Extended lateral drilling coupled with reduced completion capital significantly reduces cost per lateral
 - Average two-stream initial 24-hour peak rate of ~950 BOEPD (36% oil) per well from first two 2-mile wells



Production Guidance

Production (Boe/d)	16,500 – 17,500
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Price Differential Guidance

Oil (per Bbl)	\$0.70
NGLs (realized % of WTI)	40%
Natural Gas inclusive of G&T ⁽¹⁾ (per Mcf)	\$1.35

Operational CAPEX Guidance \$MM

Operational Capital Expenditures	\$100 - \$110
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Cost Guidance per BOE

Lease Operating Expense	\$5.00 - \$5.50
Expense Workover	\$2.00 - \$2.25
Severance & Other Taxes	\$1.50 - \$1.70
Adjusted G&A - Cash ⁽²⁾	\$2.60 - \$2.90

1) Updated the presentation of its 2018 full year guidance to provide production price differential guidance that includes costs incurred for gathering and transportation, which is consistent with its presentation of revenue after the adoption of ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)" ("ASU 2014-09") as noted in the Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018. Inclusive of Gathering & Transportation expenses that were previously represented separately under "Cost Guidance per BOE" at \$1.75 - \$2.25 per BOE.

2) Adjusted G&A – Cash is a non-GAAP financial measure as it excludes from G&A non-cash compensation and other non-recurring items, but includes capitalized general and administrative costs. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for Adjusted G&A – cash is General and Administrative Expense. See page 3

2018 Guidance Reconciliation



	Full Year 2018	2018 YTD Actuals ⁽¹⁾		
	Guidance (Miss Lime Only)	Mississippian Lime	Anadarko Basin	Total Company
<i>Production (Boe/d)</i>	16,500 - 17,500	16,367	3,579	19,946
<i>Operational Capital Expenditures (\$MM)</i>	\$100 - \$110	\$71	\$0	\$71
Price Differentials				
<i>Oil (per Bbl)</i>	\$0.70	\$0.42	\$2.24	\$0.73
<i>NGLs (realized % of WTI)</i>	40%	42%	37%	41%
<i>Natural Gas inclusive of G&T⁽²⁾ (per Mcf)</i>	\$1.35	\$1.41	\$1.55	\$1.42
Cost Guidance per BOE				
<i>Lease Operating Expense</i>	\$5.00 - \$5.50	\$5.60	\$12.11	\$6.63
<i>Expense Workover</i>	\$2.00 - \$2.25	\$2.44	\$0.00	\$2.44
<i>Severance & Other Taxes</i>	\$1.50 - \$1.70	\$1.48	\$2.30	\$1.61
<i>Adjusted G&A - Cash⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾</i>	\$2.60 - \$2.90	\$2.81	N/A	\$2.81

1) Anadarko Basin producing properties were divested as of May 31, 2018 and actuals are included only through the sale date.

2) Updated the presentation of its 2018 full year guidance to provide production price differential guidance that includes costs incurred for gathering and transportation, which is consistent with its presentation of revenue after the adoption of ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)" ("ASU 2014-09") as noted in the Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018. Inclusive of Gathering & Transportation expenses that were previously represented separately under "Cost Guidance per BOE" at \$1.75 - \$2.25 per BOE.

3) Adjusted G&A - Cash is a non-GAAP financial measure as it excludes from G&A non-cash compensation and other non-recurring items, but includes capitalized general and administrative costs. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for Adjusted G&A - cash is General and Administrative Expense. See page 3

4) All Adjusted G&A - Cash is allocated only to Miss Lime production

Generate Substantial Free Cash Flow

Extensive Cost Reduction Program

Reduced headcount ~35%;
annual G&A expense
savings of \$3-5mm

Expect annual interest
expense savings of ~\$6mm
after \$100mm RBL paydown

Capturing over \$3 million in
annualized LOE savings

Miss Lime Operational Excellence

Enhanced base production

Drilling & Completion
design optimization

High-graded development
program with single and
extended lateral wells

Strategic Opportunities

Exploit NW STACK or other
in basin opportunities

Selective M&A transactions
that increase shareholder
value

Potentially return capital to
stockholders through stock
repurchases and/or
dividends