



Investor Presentation

June 2026



EROK
LISTED
NYSE

Disclaimer

Forward-Looking Statements

The information in this presentation relates to EagleRock Land, LLC (the “Company,” “EROK,” “we,” “us” or “our”) and contains information that includes or is based upon “forward-looking statements.” All statements other than historical facts are forward-looking statements, and include statements regarding EROK’s future financial position, business strategy, projected revenues, earnings, costs, capital expenditures and plans and objectives and intentions of management for the future. Words such as “expect,” “could,” “may,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “ability,” “believe,” “seek,” “see,” “will,” “would,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “target,” “guidance,” “outlook,” “opportunity” or “strategy” or similar expressions are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based upon the current beliefs and expectations of our management and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, projected in, or implied by, such statements.

Although EROK believes the expectations and forecasts reflected in its forward-looking statements are reasonable, they are inherently subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond its control. No assurance can be given that such forward-looking statements will be correct or achieved or that the assumptions are accurate or will not change over time. Particular uncertainties that could cause EROK’s actual results to be materially different from those expressed in its forward-looking statements are described under the heading “Risk Factors” in its final prospectus filed with the SEC on May 14, 2026 (the “Prospectus”) and the other reports and materials it files with the SEC. These factors include, but are not limited to: customer demand for and use of EROK’s surface, resource, and water infrastructure assets; enforceability of its surface use agreements and other customer agreements; its operating partners’ success in executing their strategies; customers’ ability or decisions to develop EROK’s land or acquired acreage; global supply of and demand for energy, including OPEC+ production actions; customer and geographic concentration of its revenues; EROK’s ability to enter into favorable surface use, access, and fee contracts; EROK’s ability to maintain and renew leases and permits on state and federal land; changes in state and federal land use policies affecting its leased land; execution of EROK’s business strategies, including attracting customers; commodity price volatility; competition, including alternative resources; changes in the price and availability of services EROK’s customers need; planned or future expansion projects; advances or changes in energy technologies or practices; execution of EROK’s growth plans, including acquisitions and new revenue streams; deterioration of customers’ financial condition and access to capital; effects of customer consolidation on U.S. drilling and completions spending; customers’ ability to obtain necessary supplies and raw materials; EROK’s and its customers’ ability to obtain permits and government approvals; operational disruptions and related liability affecting EROK’s customers; EROK’s liquidity and access to capital markets; uncertainty of resource and reserve estimates; general economic, business, and industry conditions and market volatility; political instability or armed conflict in oil and gas producing regions; EROK’s level of indebtedness and ability to service it; title defects in acquired acreage; conditions in the markets for surface acreage; integration of acquired acreage and management of related growth; recruitment and retention of key personnel and service providers; changes in laws and regulations, including environmental and water-related rules; changes in tax rates and adverse tax outcomes; general political and regulatory conditions, including new legislation and trade and tax policies; severity and duration of health events, natural disasters, and severe weather; and evolving cybersecurity risks.

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Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation includes non-GAAP measures (Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Free Cash Flow, and Free Cash Flow Margin) that should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for GAAP measures. Adjusted EBITDA is net income (loss) adjusted for interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, depletion, accretion, share-based compensation, and non-recurring expenses. Free Cash Flow further adjusts for capital expenditures. See the Appendix for reconciliations. For additional information, see the preliminary prospectus filed with the SEC.

Industry and Market Data

This presentation has been prepared by EROK and includes market data and other statistical information from sources it believes to be reliable, including independent industry publications, governmental publications or other published independent sources. Some data is also based on our good faith estimates, which are derived from EROK’s review of internal sources as well as the independent sources described above. Although EROK believes these sources are reliable, it has not independently verified the information and cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. EROK owns or has rights to various trademarks, service marks and trade names that it uses in connection with the operation of its business. This presentation also contains trademarks, service marks and trade names of third parties, which are the property of their respective owners. EROK’s use or display of third parties’ trademarks, service marks, trade names or products in this presentation is not intended to, and does not, imply a relationship with EROK or an endorsement or sponsorship by or of EROK.

Surface-focused Permian Basin land management platform generating diversified royalty and fee-based revenues with limited operating and capital expense

IPO Summary

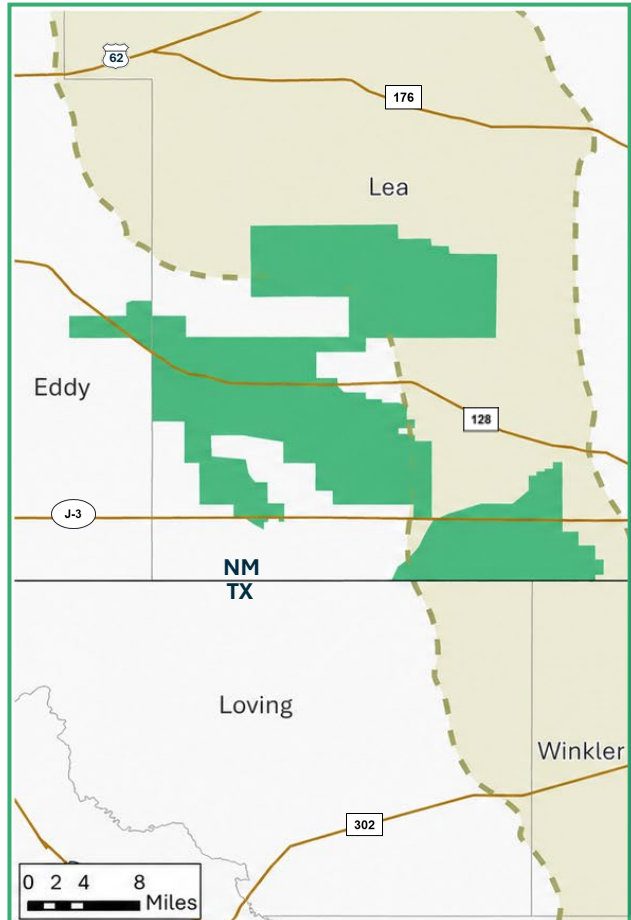
- **Listing Date:** May 14, 2026
- **NYSE:** EROK
- **IPO Price:** \$18.50 per share
- **Gross Proceeds:** \$368.1 million
- **Class A Shares Outstanding:** 27.6 million
- **Class B Shares Outstanding:** 105.2 million
- **No Debt**¹



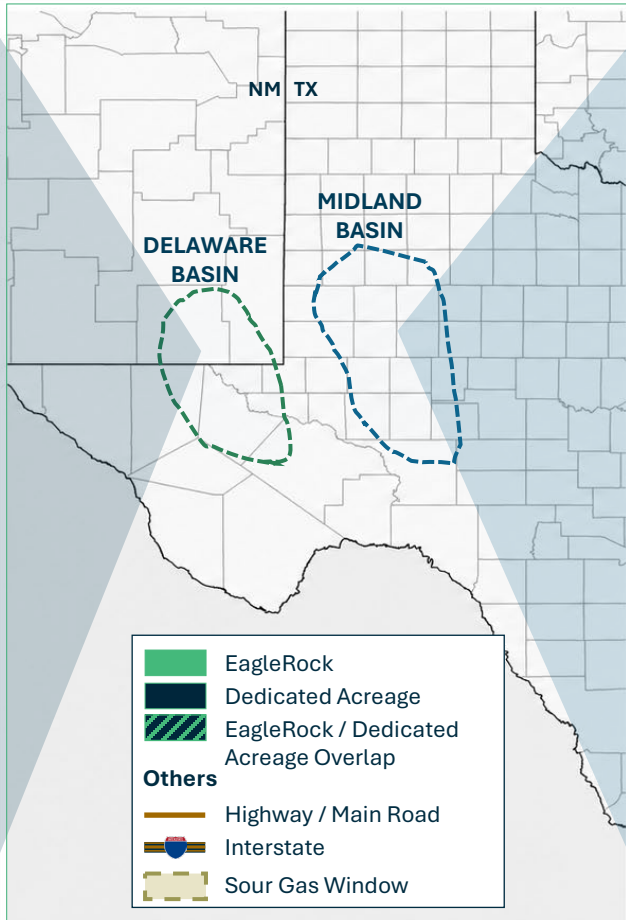
Premier Land Management Platform Spanning the Permian

Complementary Delaware and Midland Basin assets support a diversified revenue model

Delaware Basin
~194,000 Surface Acres



Midland Basin
~42,000 Surface Acres + ~70,000 Dedicated Acres



Key Themes

Tailored Approach by Region

Combination Synergies

Capex / Opex Light

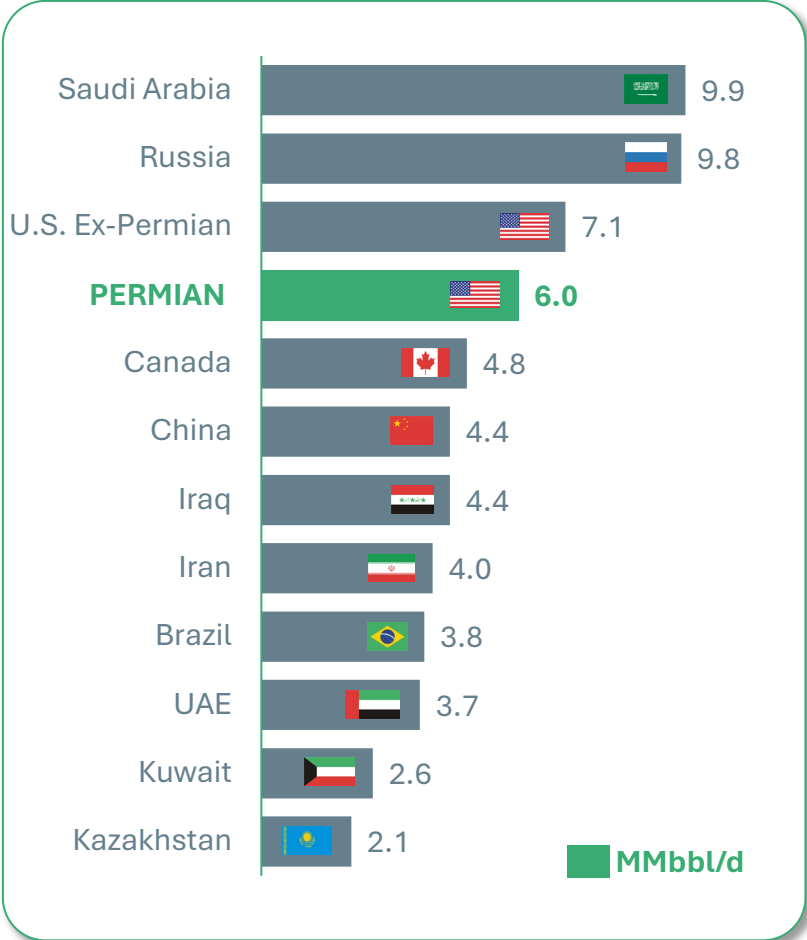
Double Digit Growth

No Minerals

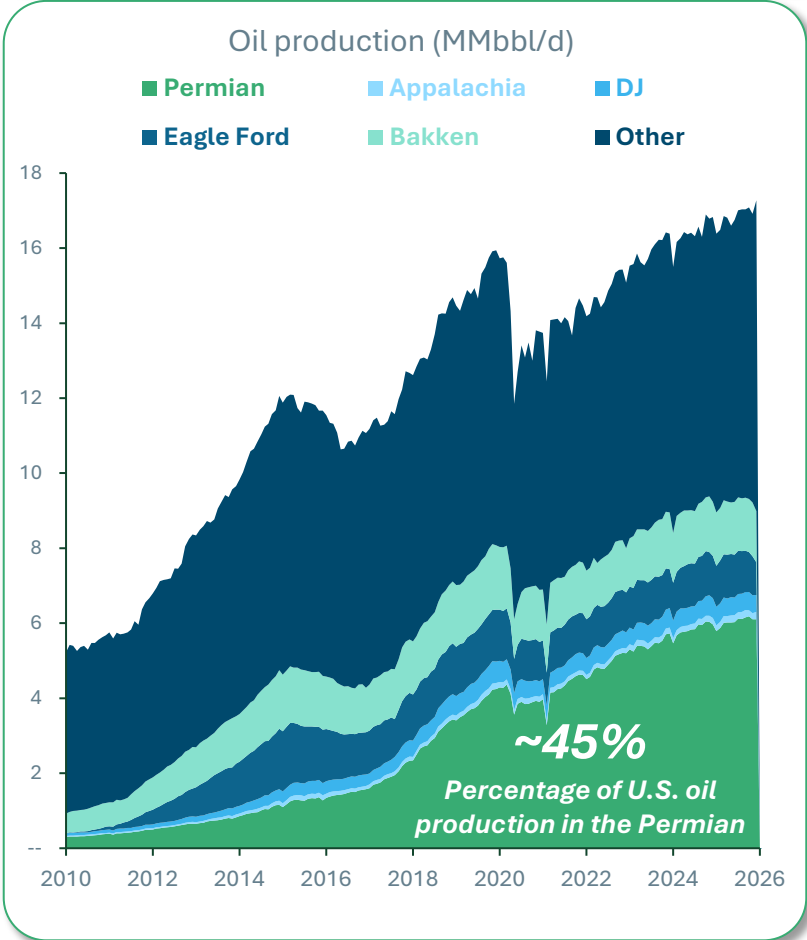
The Permian Basin is a Critical Component of Energy Supply

The Permian Basin remains a major contributor to global oil markets and accounts for ~45% of U.S. crude output, dominating global shale activity and reinforcing its status as the preeminent, top-tier focus area for upstream operators

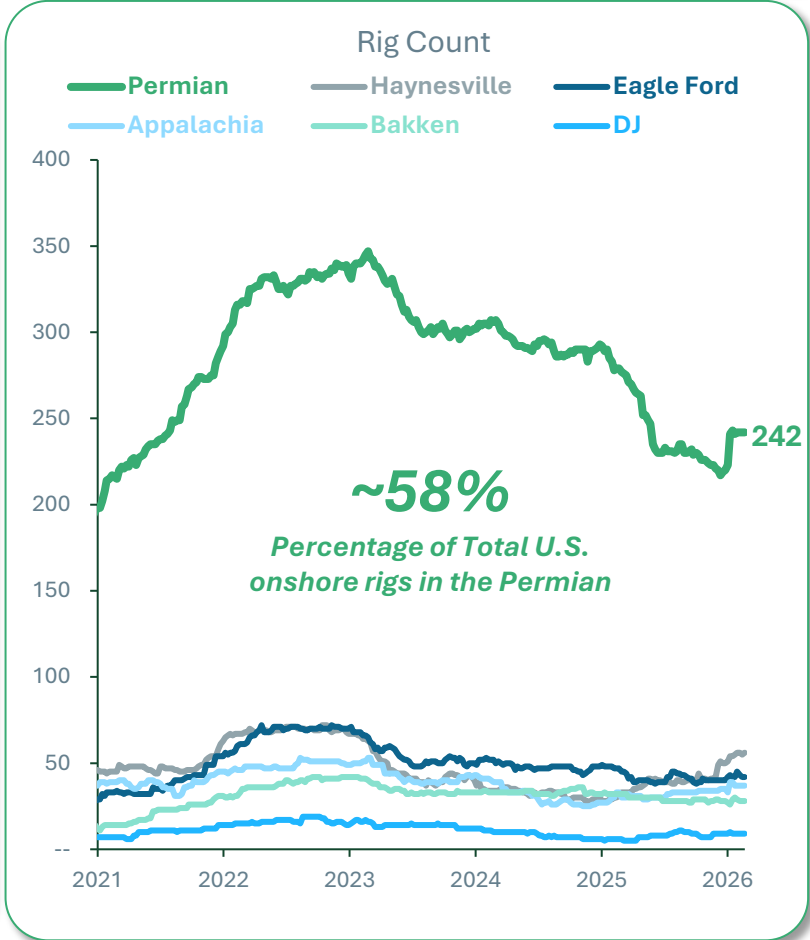
The Permian Rivals Major Oil-Producing Regions¹



Most Productive Oil Basin in North America



Top-Tier Focus Area For Upstream Producers

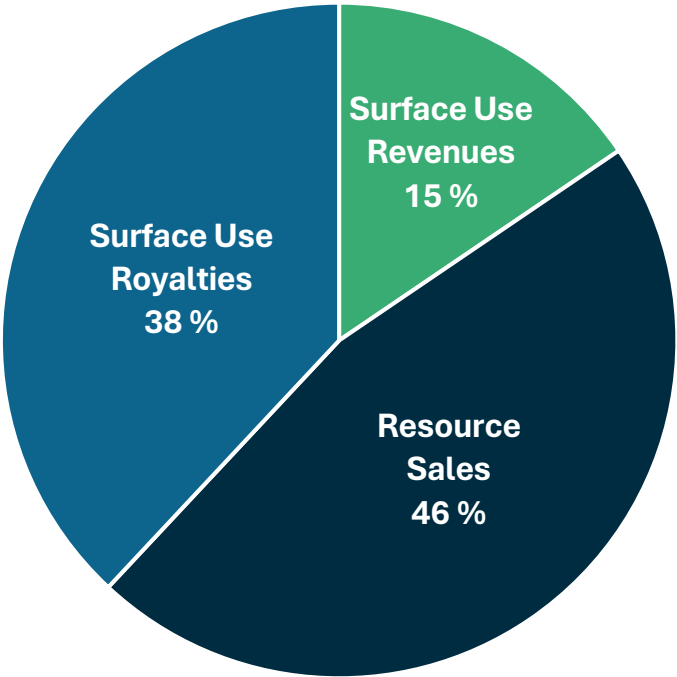


EagleRock's Revenue Composition is Diversified by Land Use, Geography and Customers

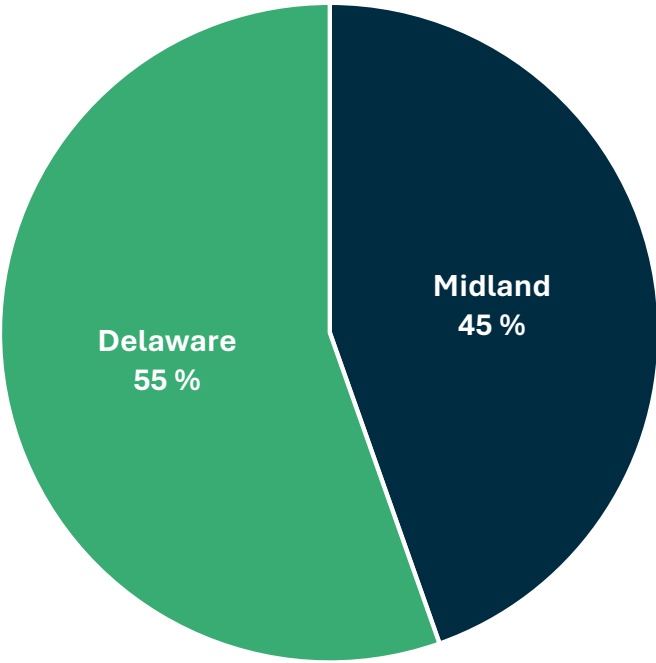
2025 combined results do not yet reflect full asset integration and optimization

2025A Revenue Breakdown

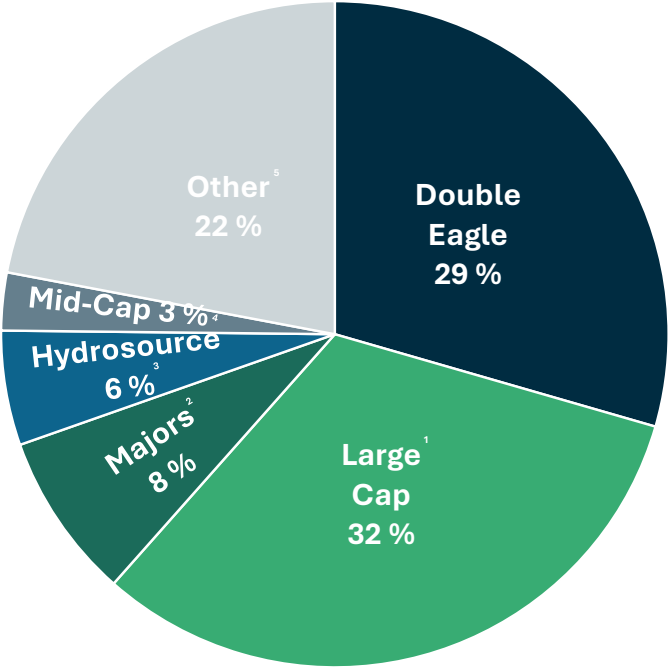
Land Use



Geography



Customer Type



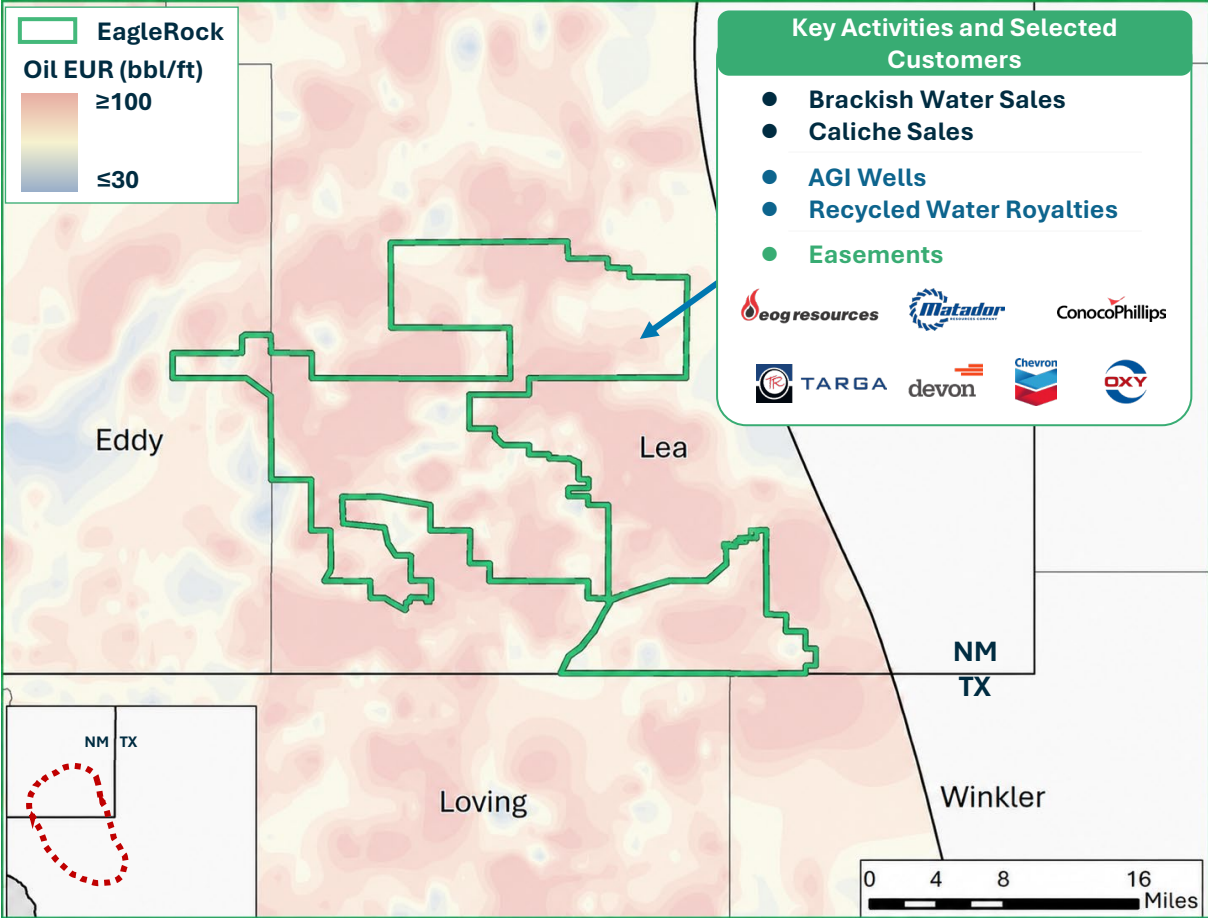
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. | ¹ Large cap defined as having a market cap >\$10bn and includes Devon Energy, EOG Resources, Occidental Petroleum, Permian Resources, Targa Resources, MPLX, Enterprise Product Partners, Energy Transfer, Plains All American, Diamondback, Western Midstream, NextEra, Ovintiv, Ecopetrol and Marathon. | ² Majors include Chevron, ConocoPhillips and ExxonMobil. | ³ Hydrosorce revenue derived from operating activities of Matador, Permian Resources, ConocoPhillips, Texas Pacific Water, SM Energy (formerly Civitas), 3R Operating, Coterra and Hy Flow Water Solutions. | ⁴ Mid cap defined as having a market cap >\$3bn and less than <\$10bn and includes Matador, Kinetik and SM Energy. | ⁵ Represents 89 entities with no single entity comprising over ~6% of revenue.

Premier Land Management Platform Spanning the Permian

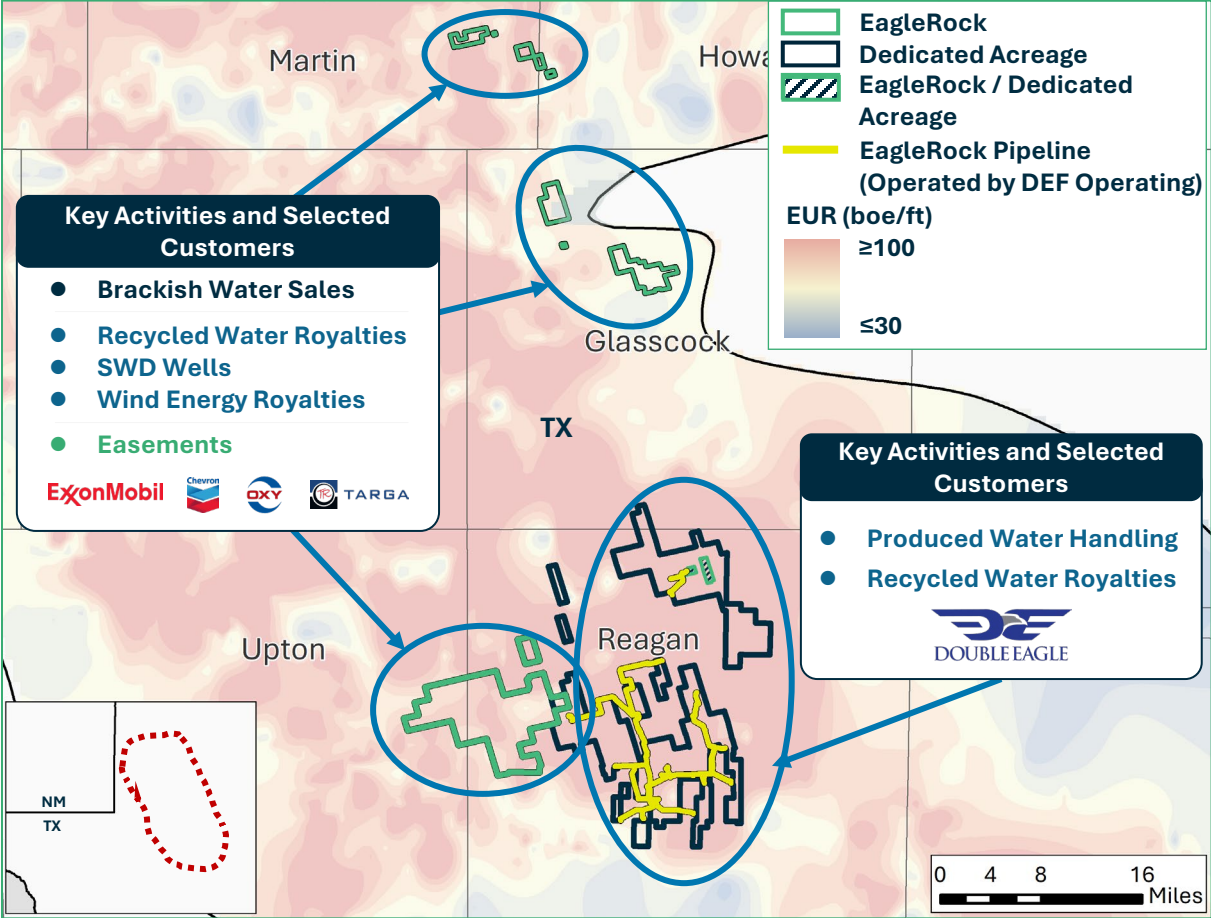
2025A Revenue by Land Use (%)	
■ Resource Sales (46 %)	
■ Surface Use Royalties (38%)	
■ Surface Use Revenues (15%)	

Resources for energy development, pore space and produced water handling drive our business today

Delaware Basin ~194,000 Surface Acres



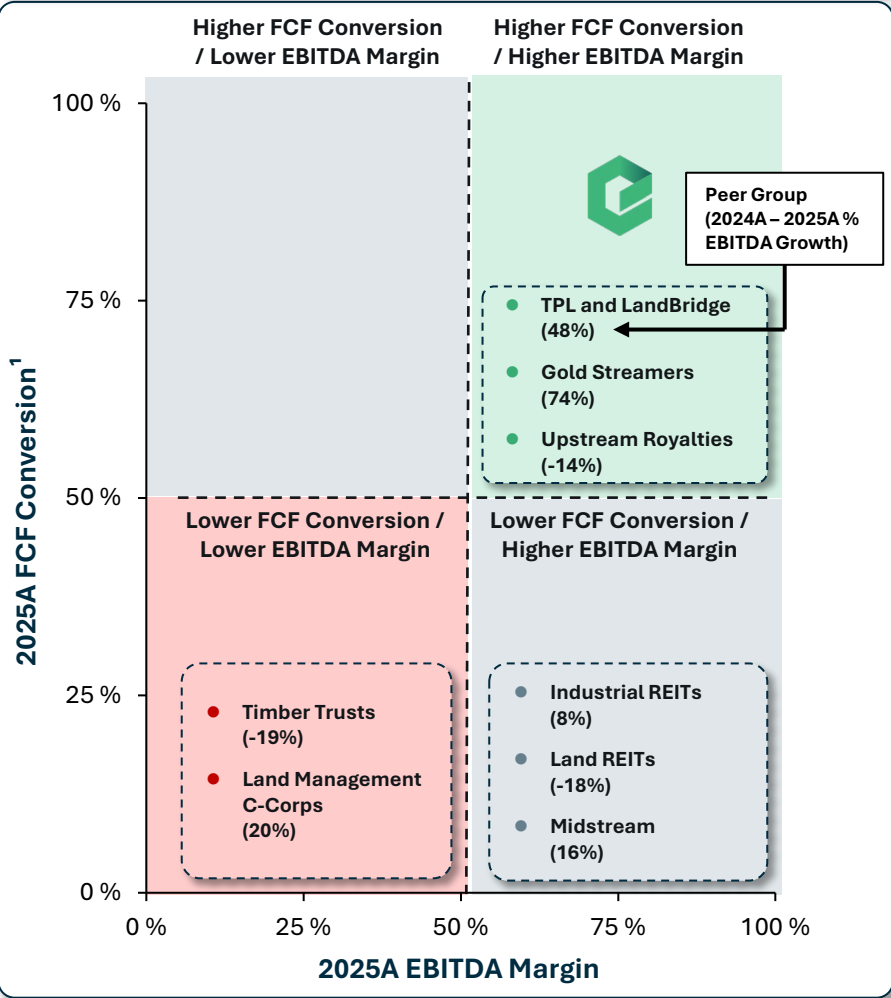
Midland Basin ~42,000 Surface Acres + ~70,000 Dedicated Acres



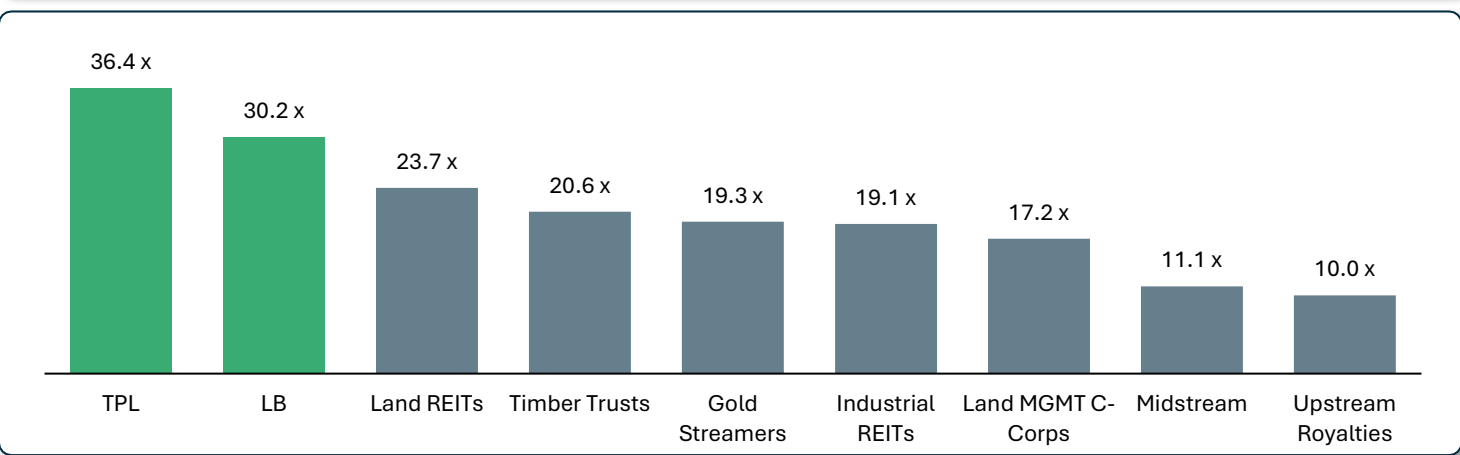
Benchmarking EagleRock's Peers

Capital-light, debt-free model mirrors an elite peer group built on high margins and strong cash conversion

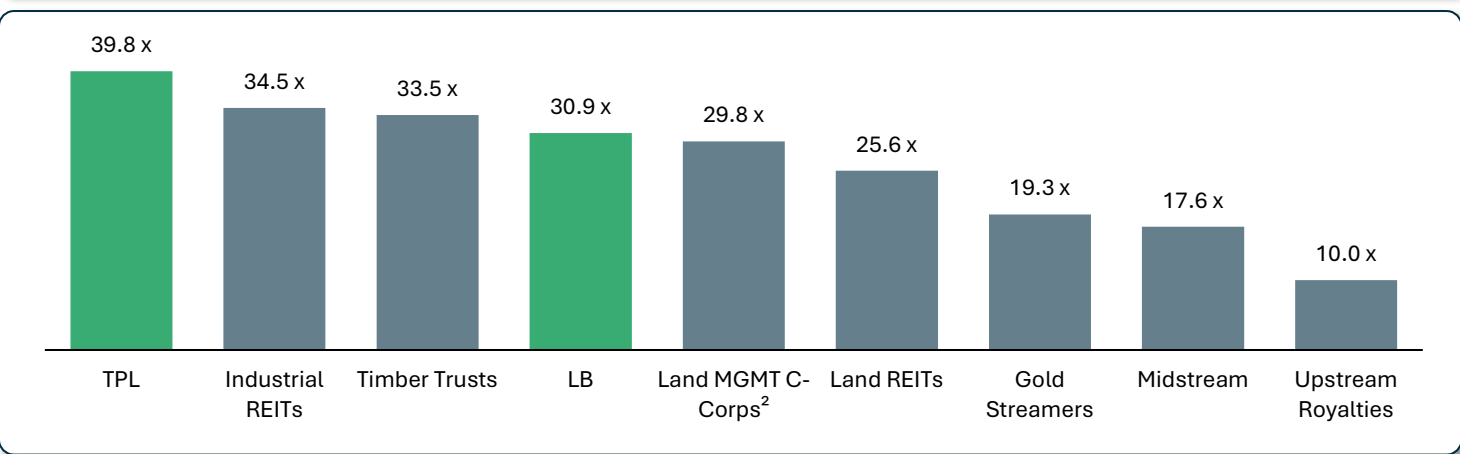
EBITDA Margin vs Free Cash Flow Conversion¹



2025A Average Enterprise Value / 2025A EBITDA

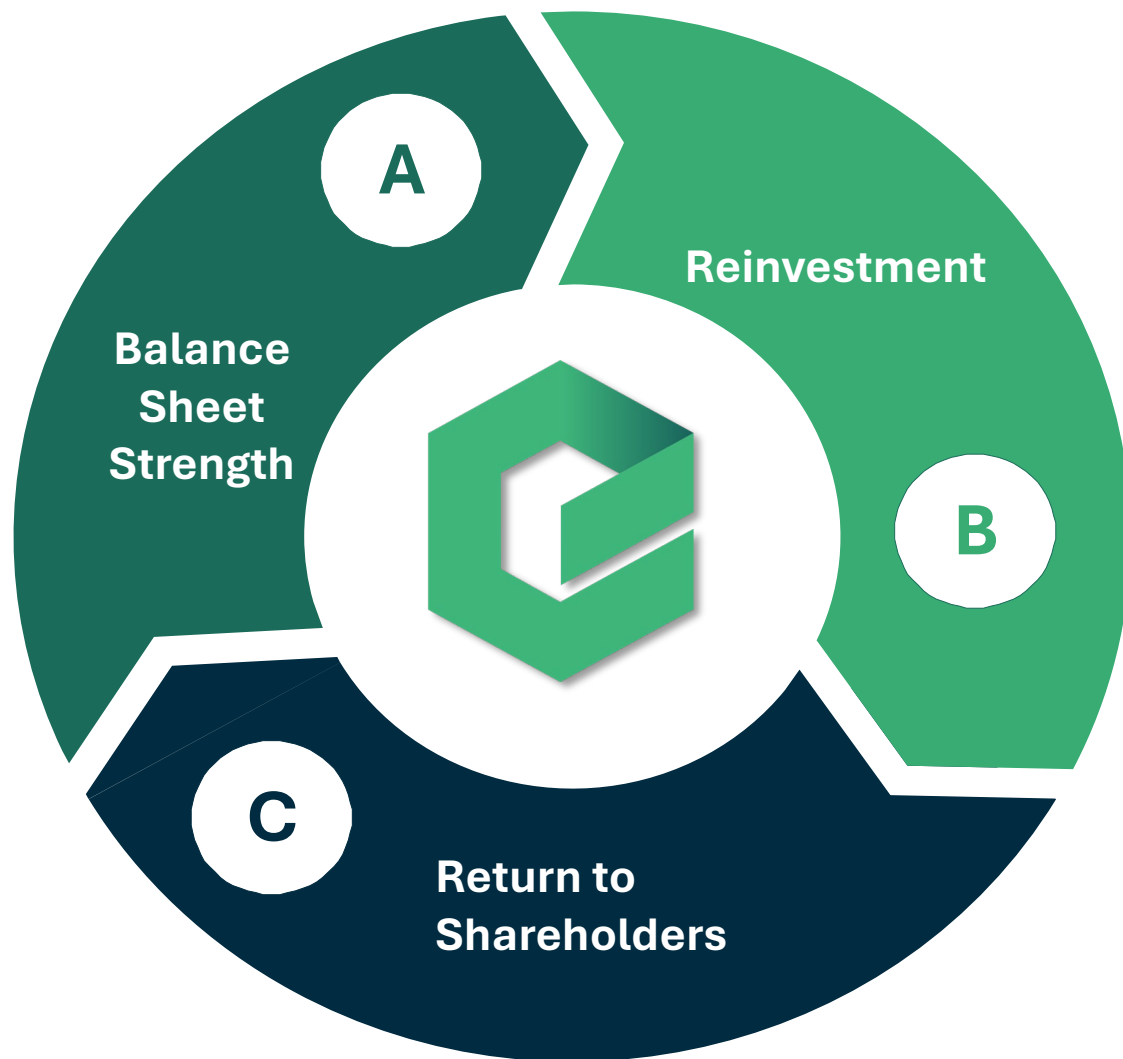


2025A Average Enterprise Value / (2025A EBITDA – 2025A Capex)



Capital Allocation Framework

EBITDA and Free Cash Flow foundation supports a disciplined, three-pillar approach to deploying and returning capital



A

- Maintain a strong, conservative balance sheet
- Prioritize low leverage and ample liquidity
- Preserve a capital-light operating model

B

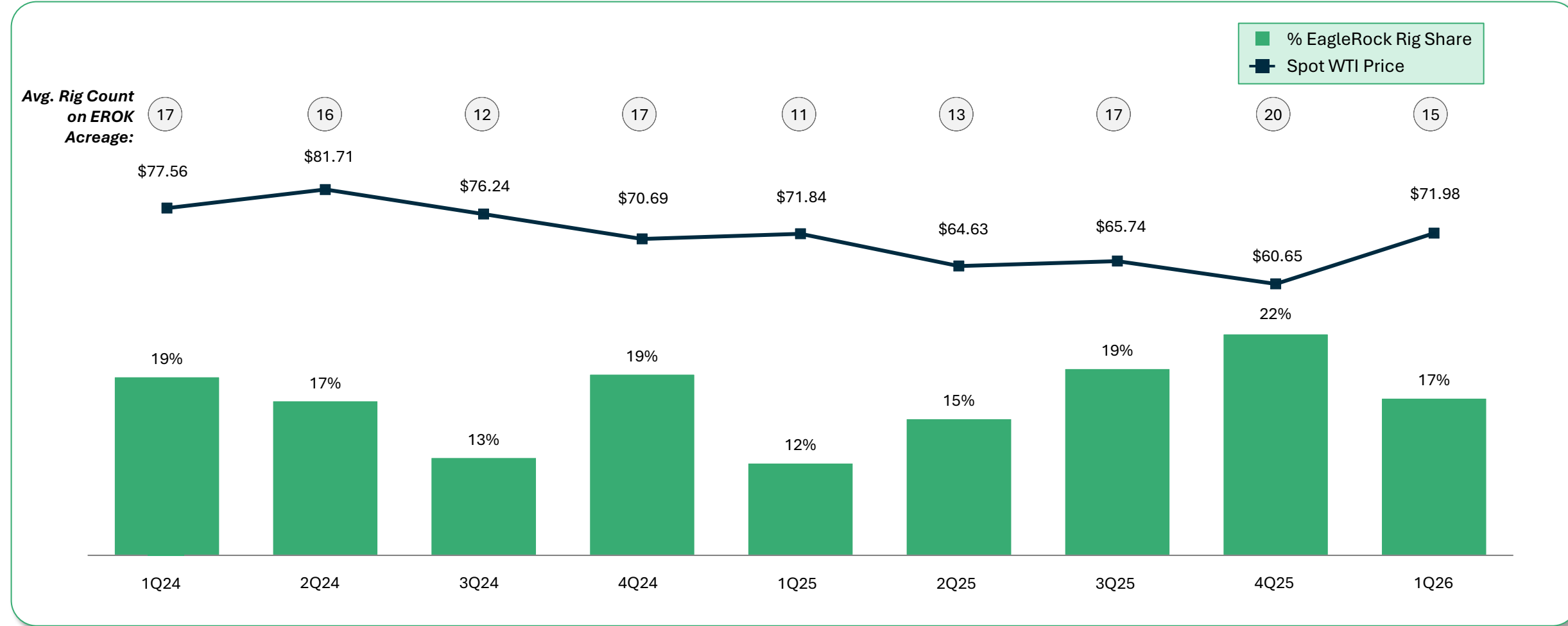
- Reinvest selectively in high-return surface land opportunities
- Pursue disciplined, accretive growth aligned with core acreage

C

- Evaluate dividends and other return of capital mechanisms over time
- Focus on long-term value per share

Resilient Operator Focus On Our Delaware Basin Acreage Regardless of Oil Prices

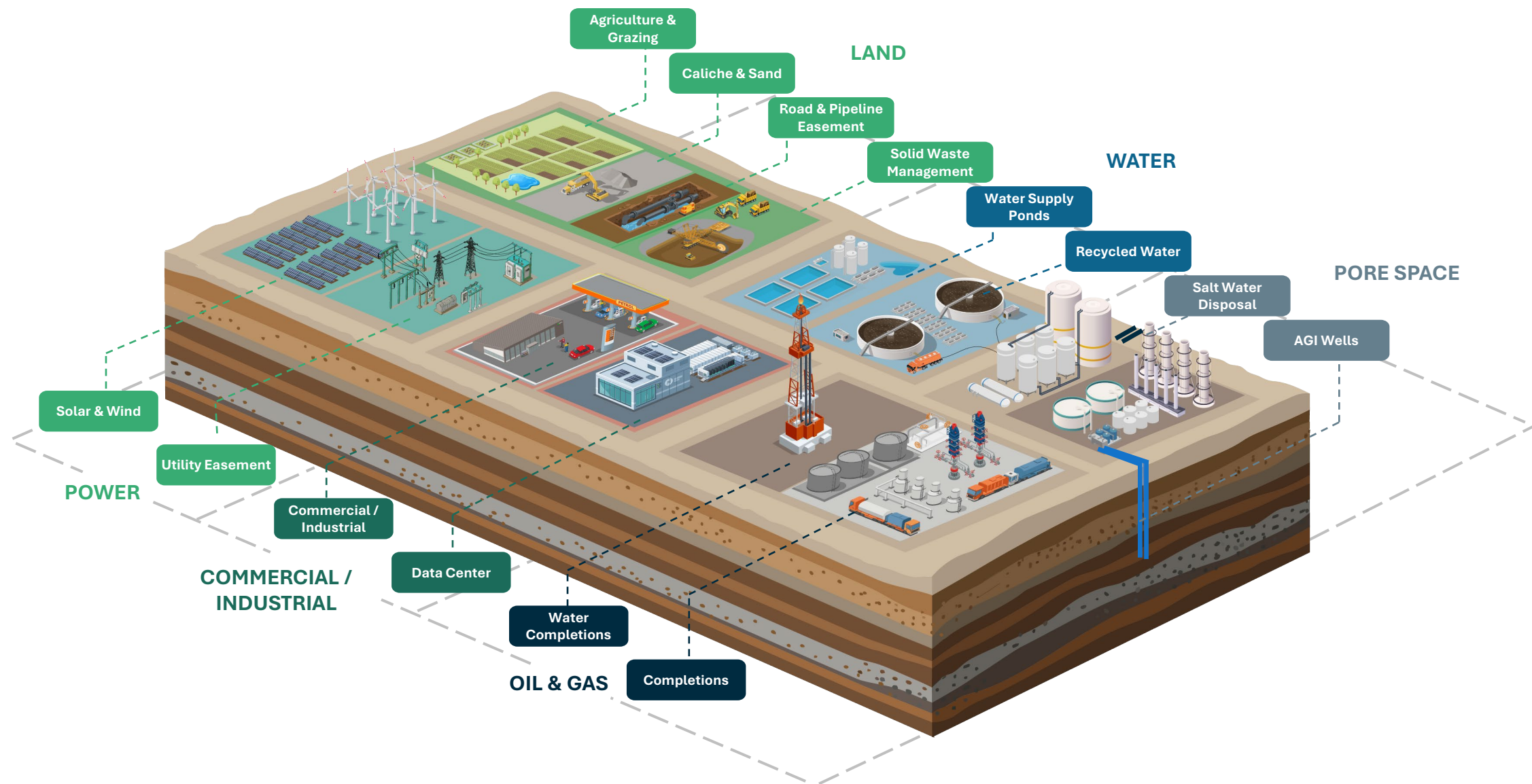
Continuous Drilling Activity Through the Commodity Cycle



EagleRock's Distinct Value Proposition

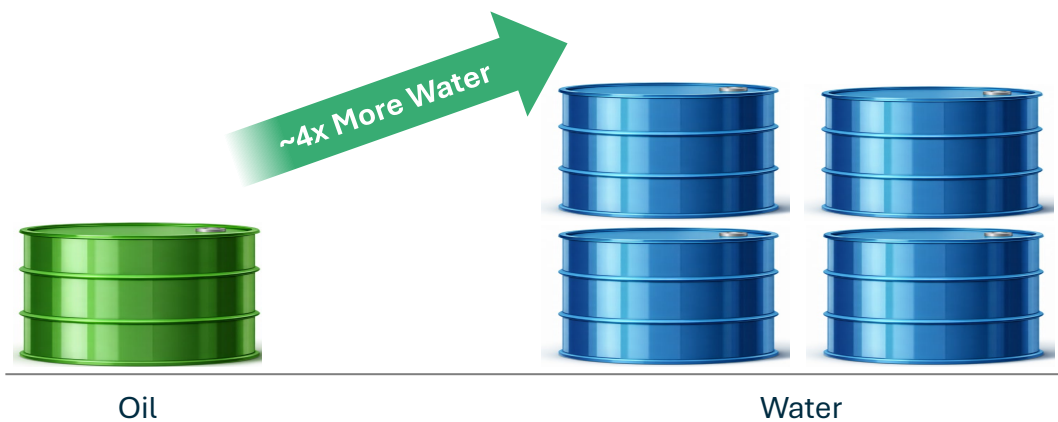
-  Strategically located assets tailored to industrial activity in the Delaware and Midland Basins
-  Significant size and scale with no minerals exposure
-  Potential growth driven by portfolio integration and land densification
-  Robust free cash flow generation and no debt enhance our ability to pursue accretive M&A
-  Double Eagle and our ownership group provide insight and fuel potential drop-downs
-  Blue-chip customers with demonstrated focus on our acreage through the cycle
-  Visibility through unique partnerships with minimum royalty commitments

Land Is Foundational to the Development of Critical Industries



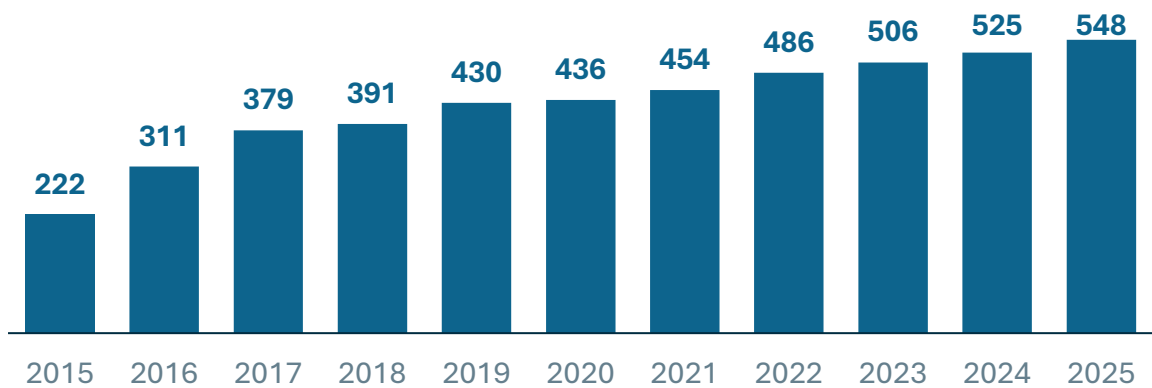
Intensifying Oil Production Necessitates Solutions for Handling Associated Water

Permian Basin Approximate Water to Oil Ratio



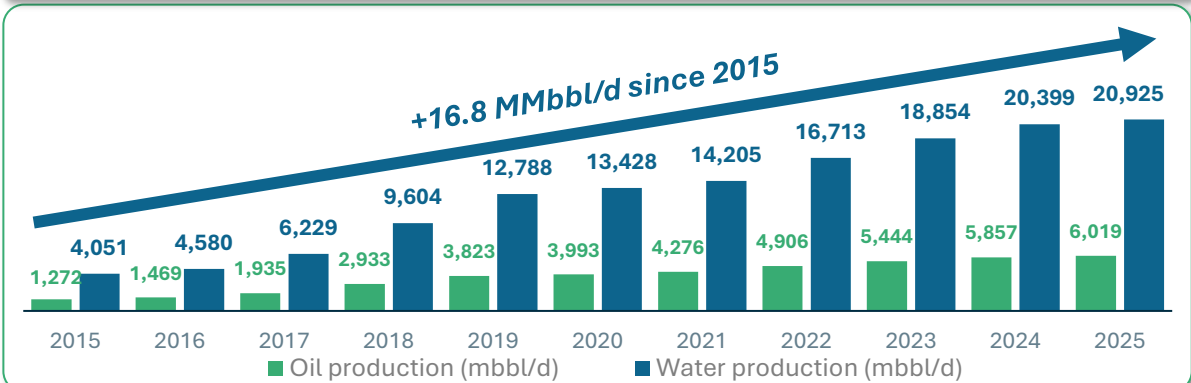
Increasing Water Handling Intensity Through Full Life of Well

Completion Intensity is Driving Higher Water Needs for New Wells



Average Fluid Used Per Permian Well Completion

Oil and Water Production (mmbbl/d)

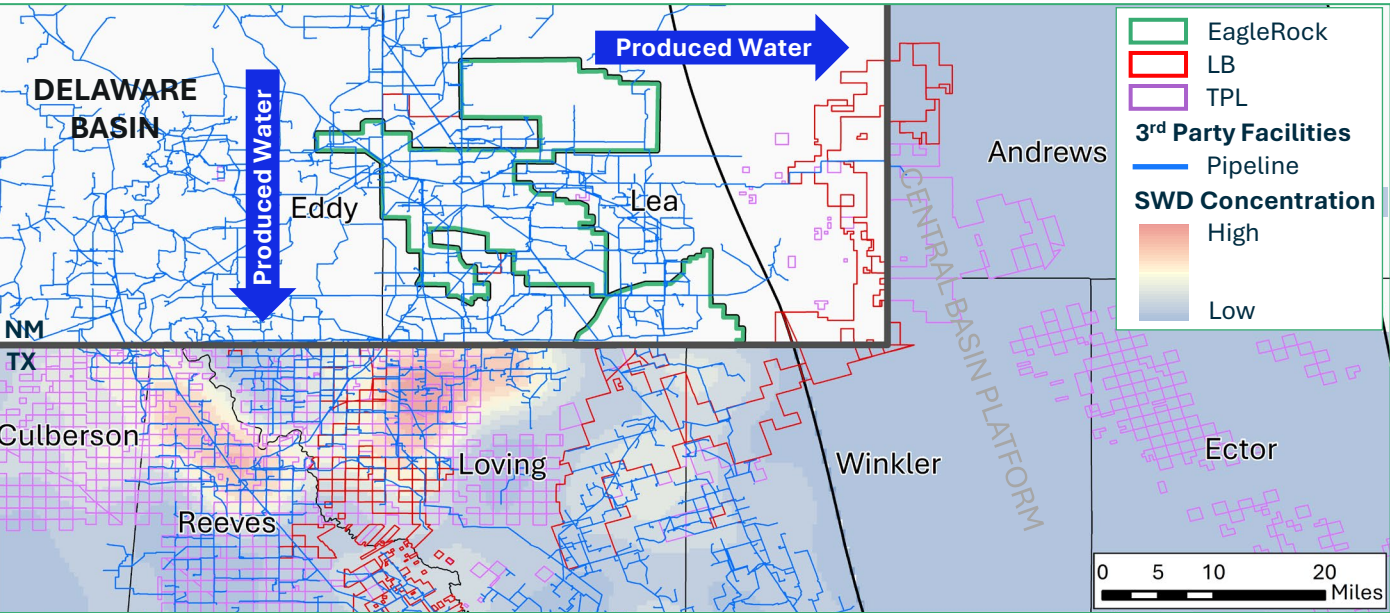


- Hydraulic fracturing completions require large quantities of fresh or recycled water to enable production from newly drilled wells
 - Increasing completion intensity drives higher frac water demand per well, materially raising water requirements for new development
- An aging well base combined with more intensive completions is driving structurally higher water-handling needs in the Permian
- Produced water, the naturally occurring water brought to the surface alongside hydrocarbons, poses a significant operational challenge and must be reinjected into disposal wells or recycled to sustain production
 - As oil & gas wells mature, they generate an increasing ratio of water to oil (water cut), requiring greater volumes of water handling over time

Delaware Basin Produced Water Handling and Disposal Dynamics

EagleRock's border assets are a "gateway" for disposal-constrained acreage, placing it at the nexus of the beneficial re-use market

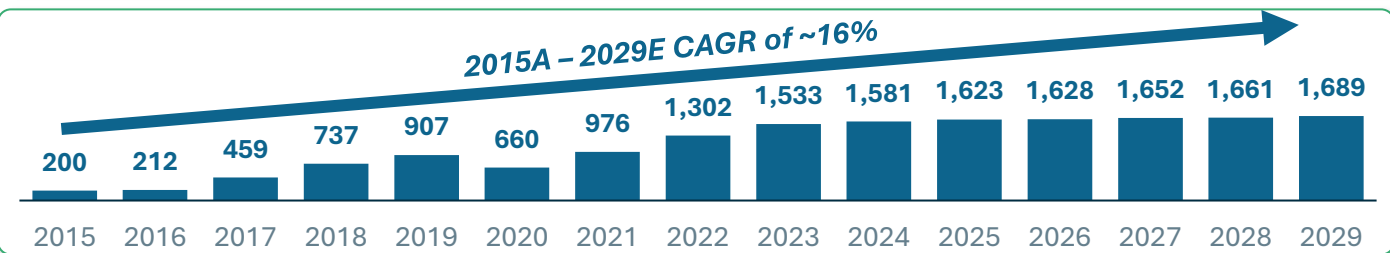
SWD Wells Have Accumulated Along Texas / New Mexico Border



Commentary

- Elevated seismicity from concentrated SWD activity has driven regulatory limits in Texas and New Mexico
- New Mexico has effectively halted new SWD permitting, while Texas has designated multiple Seismic Response Areas since 2021, restricting SWD volumes in select zones
- Approximately 3 MMbbl/d of produced water now flows from New Mexico into Texas for disposal and ~185 SWDs operate within 3 miles of the Texas / New Mexico border
- As pore space tightens, operators are pushing disposal south and east, requiring longer haul distances and increasing costs
- Operators are increasingly recycling produced water for various beneficial re-use applications

Historical and Projected Recycled Water Volumes in the Permian (MMbbls)



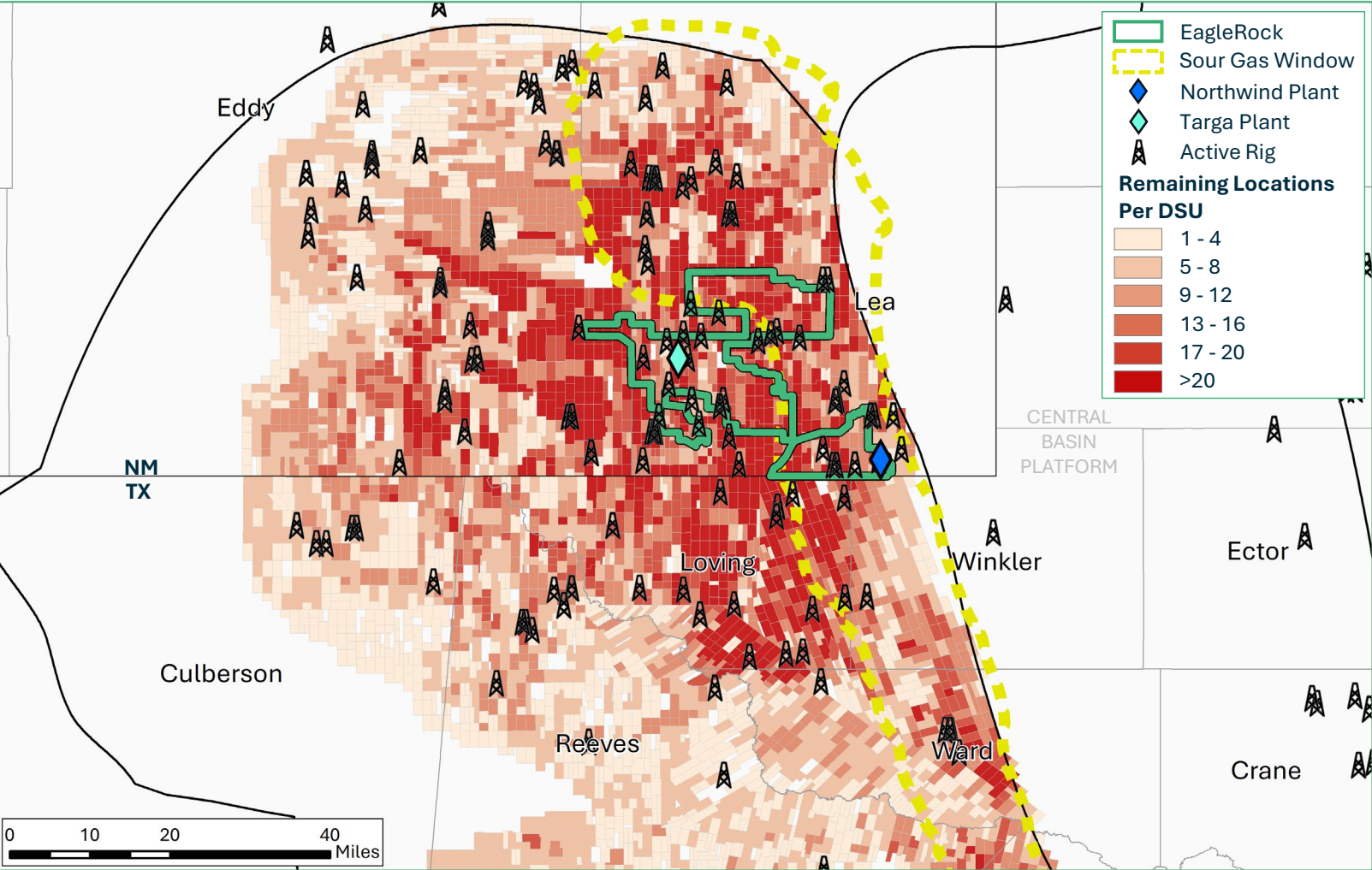
Selected Current and Potential Future Re-Use Cases

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| ● Data center cooling | ● Non-food crop irrigation |
| ● Power generation | ● Industrial processes |
| ● Mineral extraction | ● Aquifer recharge |
| ● Hydraulic fracturing | ● Dust control |

Delaware Basin Acreage Positioned to Monetize Growing Pore Space Demand

Growing sour gas volumes and increasing demand for Acid Gas Injection ("AGI") disposal capacity are a tailwind

Delaware Remaining Location Density Map



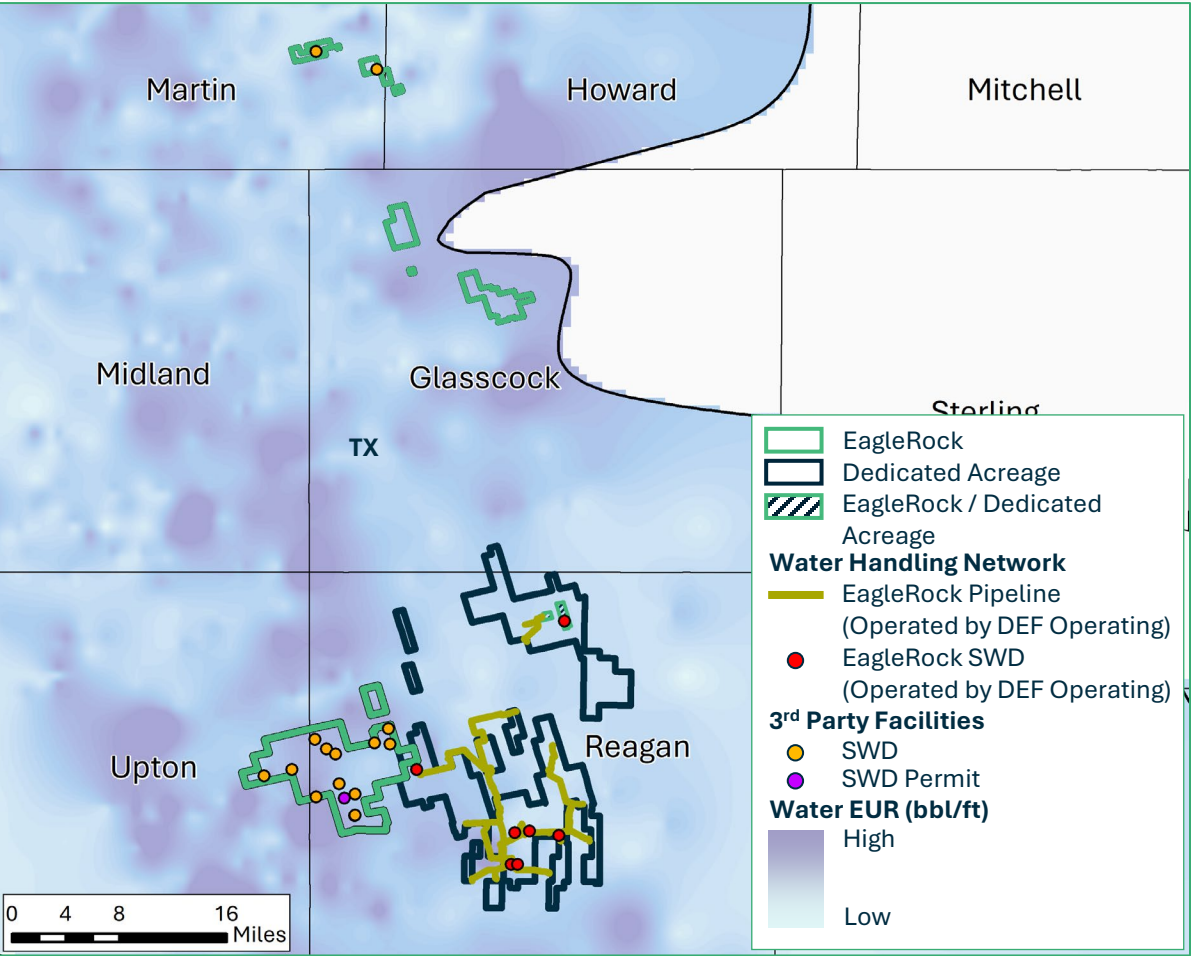
AGI Overview

- AGI wells provide permanent underground storage for sour gas streams, primarily H₂S and CO₂
- 15 AGI wells are currently operating in New Mexico, with 5 additional projects under development
- EagleRock's acreage is strategically positioned within one of the most active sour gas corridors in the Delaware Basin
- Partnerships with Targa and Northwind are expected to generate approximately \$2 million of annual royalty revenue per AGI project
- More than 1,700 drilling locations are situated within a 10-mile radius of the proposed AGI developments

Midland Basin Position is Strategically Located to Address Pore Space Demand

Acreage throughout the Midland basin contains significant pore space and integrated water handling capability

EagleRock's Midland Infrastructure Footprint



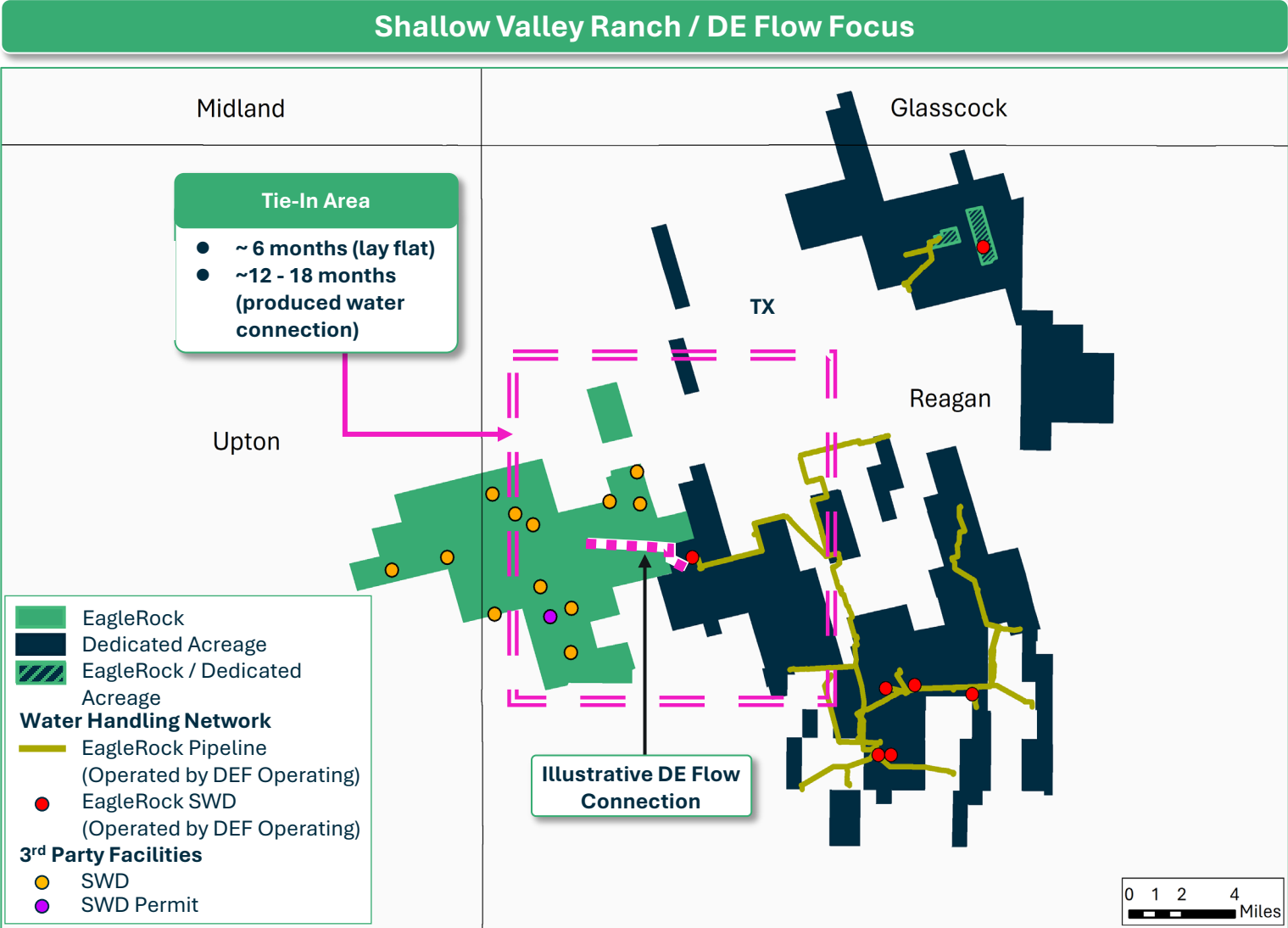
Potential Value Through Integrated Land Management

- ~70,000 acres under contract, with operators obligated to use EagleRock's water infrastructure for disposal and recycling.
- EagleRock's DE Flow system operates under a 10-year agreement guaranteeing minimum annual royalty payments regardless of activity levels
 - Operating company retained by Double Eagle
- Double Eagle development on dedicated acreage is driven by obligations within a farmout agreement with a large public company
- Double Eagle assets in close proximity to Shallow Valley Ranch assets enhances ability to scale 3rd party opportunities in the area
- Majority of SWDs are owned and operated by 3rd parties

Key Water Handling Dynamics in the Midland Basin

- No regulatory divide; uniform water disposal regulation throughout basin
- Greater distribution of water infrastructure assets
- Lower propensity for seismicity events
- In-basin pore space demand driven by existing, continued resource development and targeting of new horizons for potential development

Synergy Capture from Shallow Valley Ranch Optimization and Integration with Double Eagle



Overview of Synergy Opportunity

- Ability to connect assets to drive future synergies
- Double Eagle is currently recycling all produced water and can utilize Shallow Valley Ranch once connected
- Double Eagle is supplementing recycled water with water from third parties and can utilize Shallow Valley Ranch instead
- Double Eagle produced water may be recycled and sold to third parties
- Third party operators could potentially connect to DE Flow system for takeaway recycling and/or disposal
- Existing or new SWD wells on EROK land are third party owned and generate royalty income only for EROK

Speed to Integration

- Tie-in via lay flat can be implemented within 6 months to provide brackish water from Shallow Valley Ranch to Double Eagle
- Produced water tie-in to existing infrastructure can be developed within 12–18 months to fully integrate assets

Differentiated Potential Growth Drivers to Enhance the Value of Our Platform

Near-Term Drivers



Produced Water Handling & Pore Space

- Saltwater disposal wells
- Acid gas injection wells
- Produced water recycling



Acreage Optimization & Densification

- Modular housing
- Sand mine
- Solid waste facility (option period)



Electrification

- Oncor 765kV transmission line
- Low-capex, long-duration lease revenue



Renewables

- 379 MW wind lease optionality
- Surface suited for solar leasing

Incremental Growth



Pore Space

- Large-scale CCUS storage and future CO₂ transport routes
- Long-term subsurface development optionality



Commercial

- Strategic sites for non-energy commercial uses
- Long-life lease and easement revenue



Electrification

- Long-duration infrastructure corridor optionality
- Enables land utilization with minimal capex investment



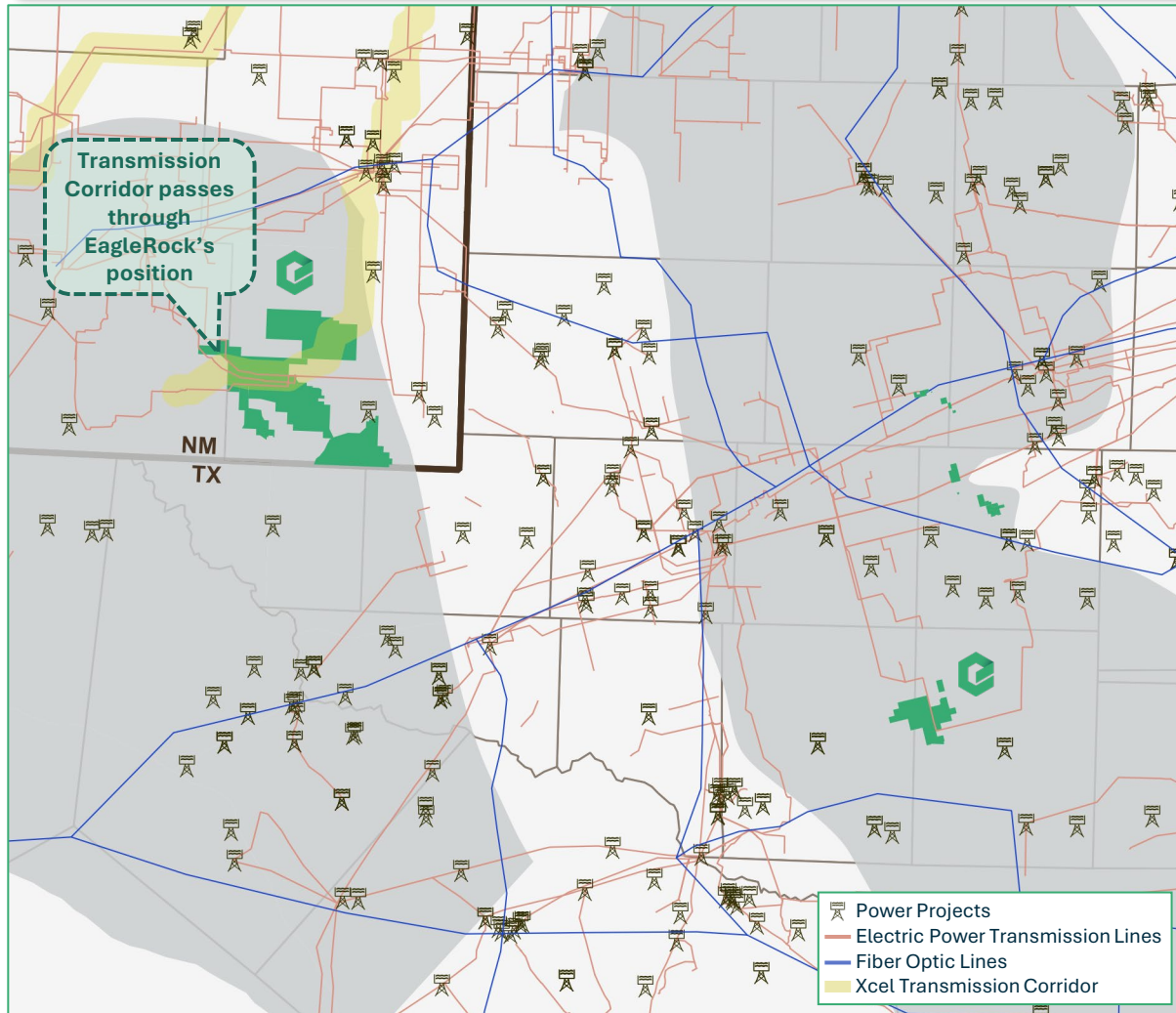
Data Centers

- Beneficial re-use of produced water
- Suitable for multi-acre data center development
- Long-life lease and easement revenue



The Permian is Ideal for Siting New Data Centers

Power Projects in the Permian Basin

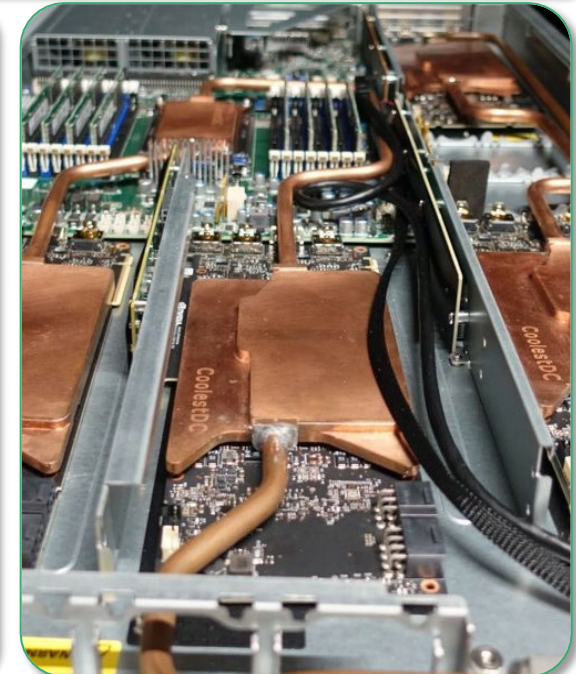


Power Infrastructure Backdrop

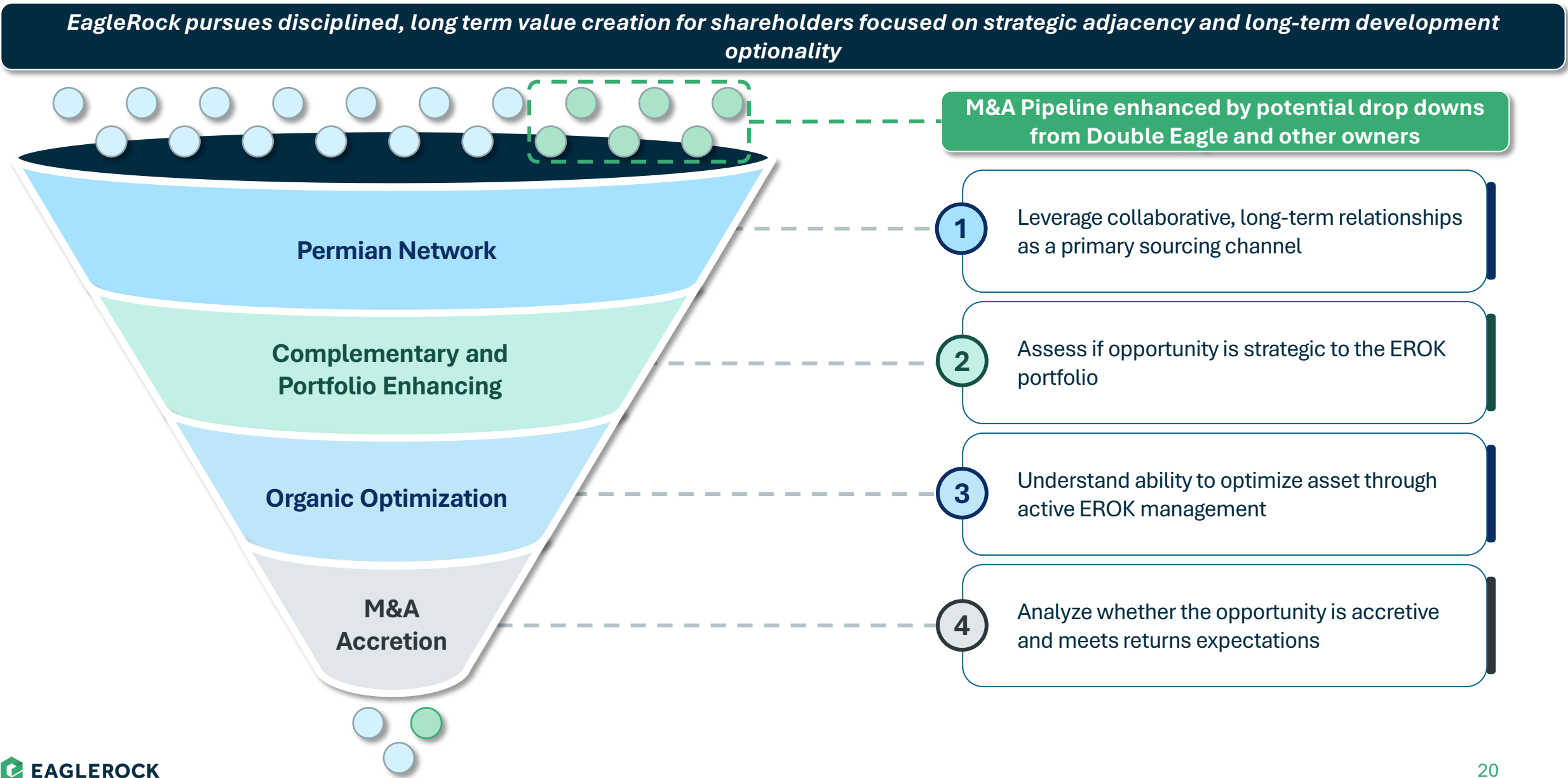
- The **Permian's large, contiguous land and co-located power** attract hyperscalers, with data center demand across ERCOT is expected to continue to increase exponentially in future years
- **Capacity additions and transmission upgrades** are improving development timelines
- **Major gas-fired and transmission builds underway**, driven by data centers and oilfield electrification

Beneficial Re-Use and Data Center Cooling

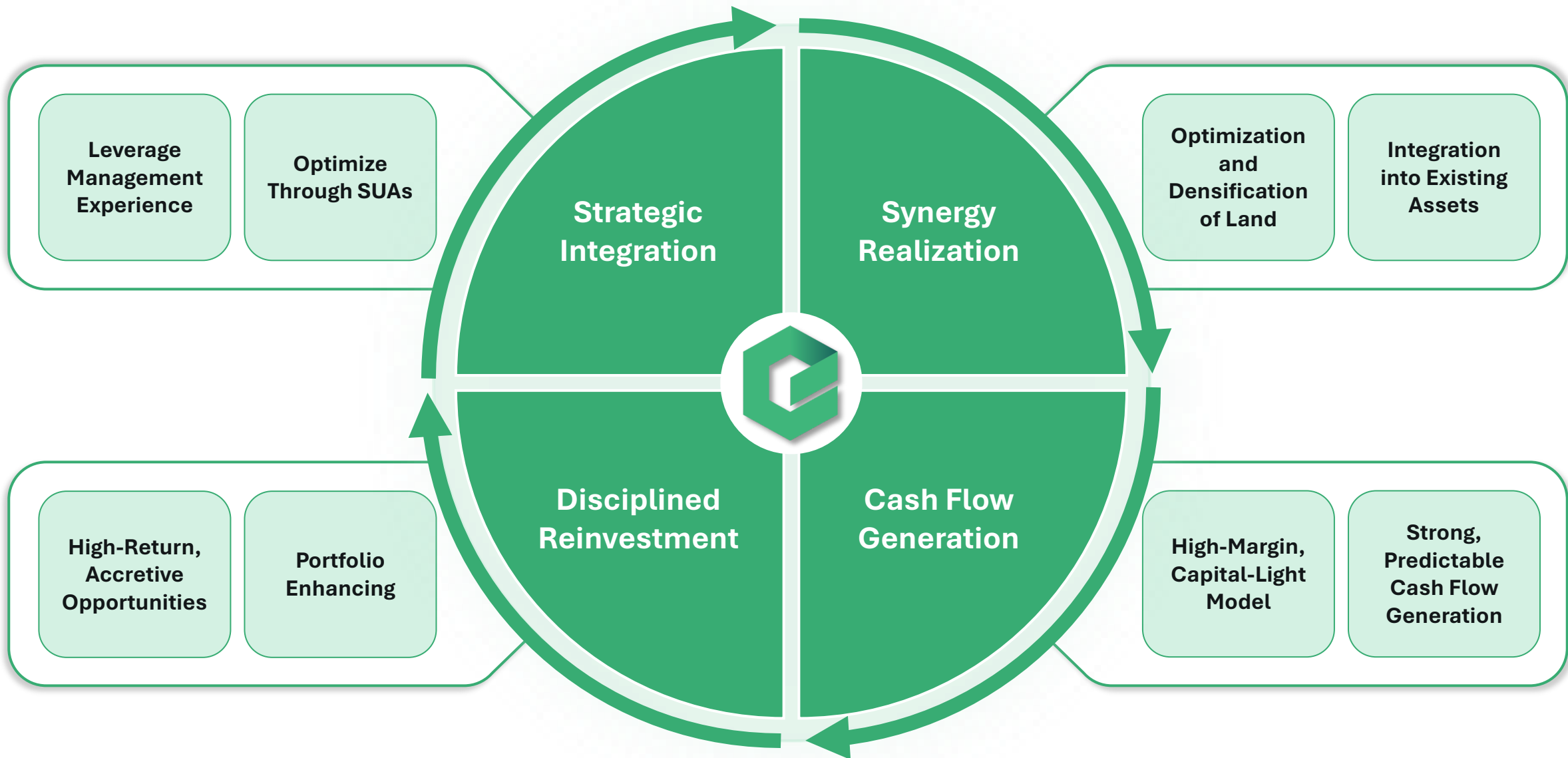
- **Beneficial re-use in the Permian is reaching industrial scale**, catalyzed by seismic response areas and water permits
- **Desalinated produced water is a cooling solution for water-constrained data centers** and may be required to scale AI data center development
- Midstream operators are evaluating **water-to-data hub models**, co-locating data centers with large-scale treatment and power infrastructure
- **Regulatory momentum is building**, with TCEQ proposing formal rules for land application of treated produced water in April 2026



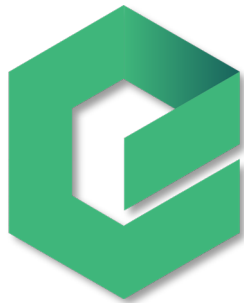
Disciplined, Value-Enhancing M&A Strategy



EagleRock's Growth Engine



EagleRock Land Key Investment Highlights



Diversified Permian Land Management Platform

Active Land Utilization Strategy to Optimize Surface Acreage

Positioned to Enable the Permian to Meet Its Operating Needs

Premier, High-Margin and Capital-Light Business Model

Experienced, Commercially-Oriented Leadership Team

Appendix:



Greg Pipkin
Chief Executive Officer



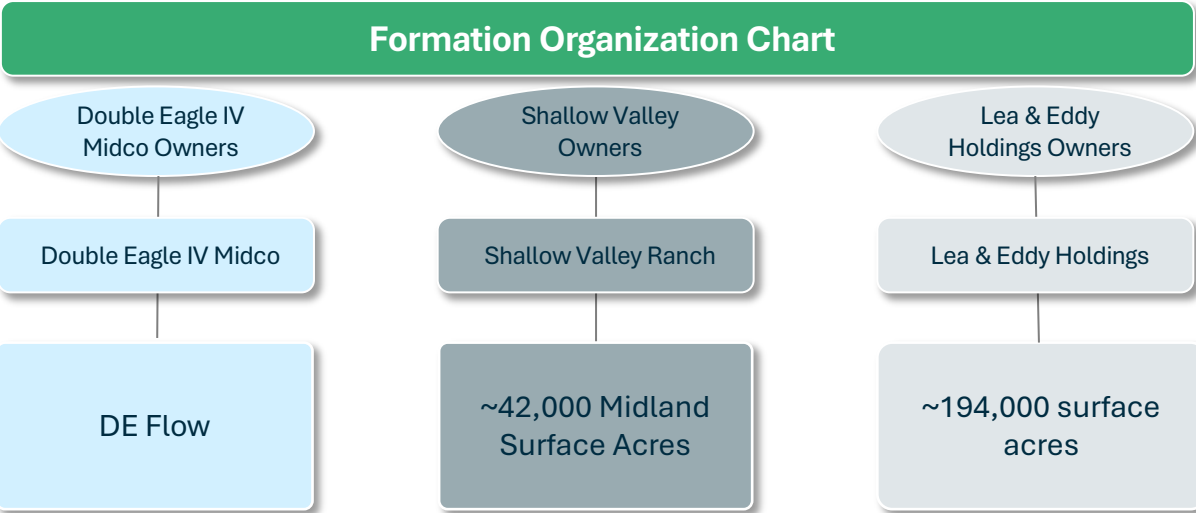
Neal Shah
President and Chief Financial Officer



EagleRock Land Board of Directors

Name and Title	Selected Experience	Name and Title	Selected Experience
 Richard H. Coats Chairman	● Partner and Co-Founder of OGX Resources, a Midland, Texas-based oil & gas investment and development firm focused on the Permian Basin ● Primary owner of Shallow Valley Ranch and a key contributor to the formation of EagleRock	 James C. Nelson Director	● Chairman, CEO, and President of Warren Equipment Company, a Caterpillar dealer ● Advisor to the Moody College of Communication at the University of Texas, Board Director of Scharbauer Foundation in Midland
 Greg Pipkin Director & CEO	● CEO of EagleRock ● Former SVP, Corporate Development & Strategy at Infinity Natural Resources (NYSE: INR) ● Previously SVP of Finance and Strategy at Spur Energy Partners (KKR and EMG backed)	 Stephanie L. Reed Director	● Partner at Formentera Partners ● Former Vice President, Oil & Gas Marketing & Midstream at Pioneer Natural Resources (NYSE: PXD) following its acquisition of Parsley Energy ● Former Non-Executive Director of Tamboran Resources Corporation (NYSE/ASX: TBN) from September 2023 to April 2025
 Raj Kumar Director	● Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Kirby Corporation (NYSE: KEX) ● Former CFO and senior finance executive at Dril-Quip (now part of Expro Group); prior roles at Frank's International, LyondellBasell (NYSE: LYB), and TechnipFMC (NYSE: FTI)	 Michael W. Wallace Director	● Former Board Member of RSP Permian, Inc. (NYSE: RSP) from 2014 until its sale in 2018 ● Partner and Manager of Wallace Family Partnership, LP (since 2011) ● President, Director and Manager of High Sky Partners LLC (since 2009)
 Jeffrey S. Lott Director	● Managing Trustee and co-owner of Lott Mineral Trust for 29+ years, comprising approximately 88,000 net mineral acres in West Texas ● Founder and former CEO of multiple oilfield services businesses, including Permian Basin Sand Haulers and Tech Management ● Founder and CEO of Surpacifico, LLC (2007–2011)	Board of Directors Highlights ● Significant independence ● Public company board experience ● Public company C-suite experience ● Permian basin commercial experience and/or surface ownership ● Upstream energy experience	

EagleRock Land Formation



Double Eagle:

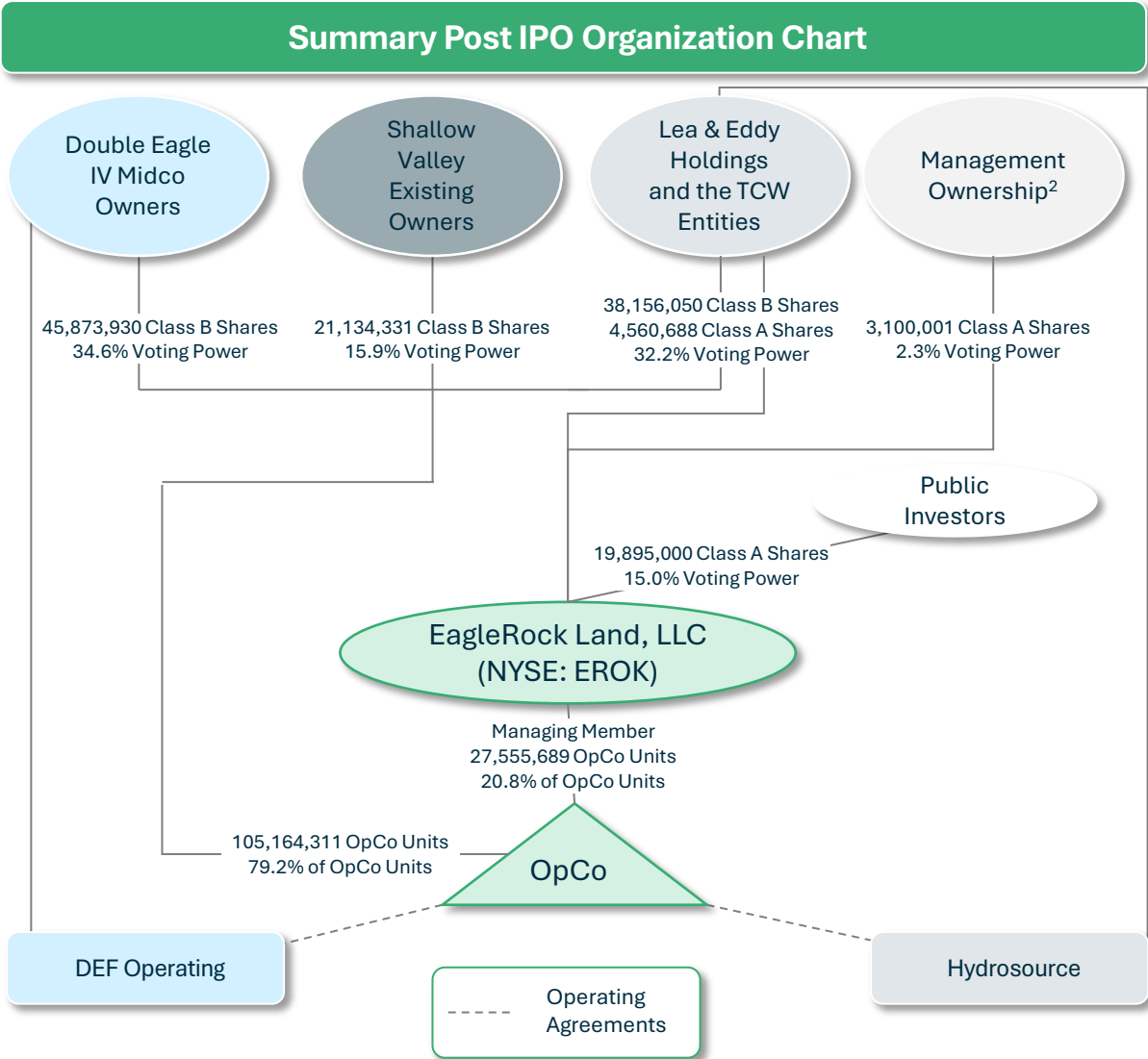
- Contribute ~70,000 dedicated acres
- Long-term operating agreement between EagleRock and DEF Operating, including minimum royalty commitments to EagleRock

Shallow Valley:

- Contribute ~42,000 surface acres in Midland Basin

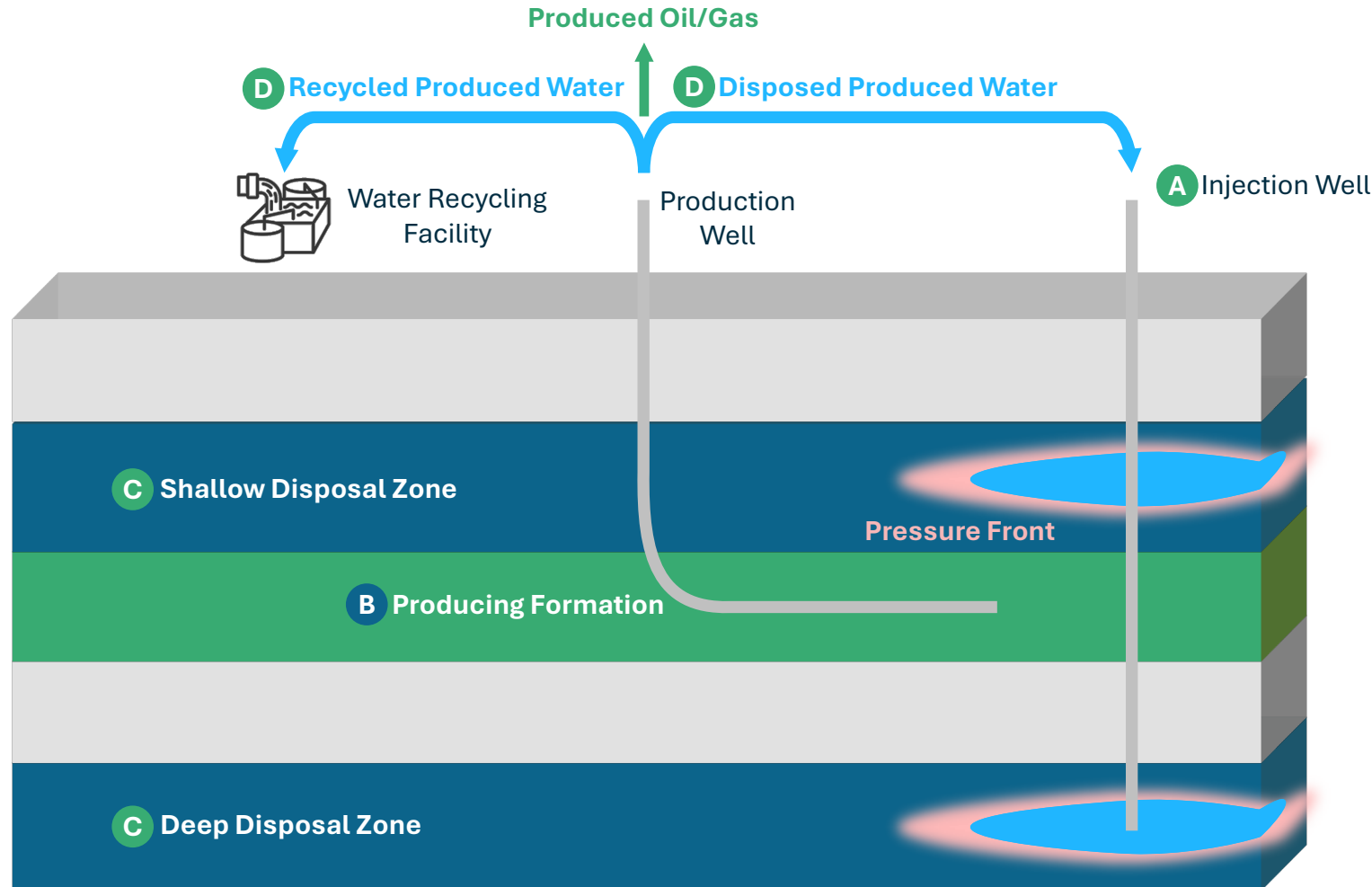
Lea & Eddy:

- Contribute ~194,000 surface acres in Delaware Basin
- Long term operating agreement between EagleRock and Hydrosource, including minimum royalty commitments to EagleRock
- Outstanding indebtedness under a credit facility with TCW of approximately \$266 million as of December 31, 2025¹



Water in the Lifecycle of a Permian Well

Water in Permian Well Lifecycle



- A** Currently, most of the Permian Basin's produced water is disposed of via more than 2,000 injection wells in the Delaware and Midland basins
- B** Due to the low permeability of the reservoir where the water originated, the unused produced water is not easily injected back into the producing formations
- C** Instead, the vast majority is injected into "shallow" disposal zones and "deep" disposal zones situated above and below the Permian Basin's primary oil- and gas-producing formations
- D** The Fork in the Road: Disposal vs. Re-use
 - Disposal (SWD): Injecting water into porous rock layers for permanent storage
 - Re-use (Recycling): Recycling produced water for future hydraulic fracturing or other uses

EagleRock Land Pro Forma Capitalization

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Predecessor	Pro Forma	Pro Forma, as Adjusted
	(in thousands, except number of common shares)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$9,042	-	\$16,818
Long-Term Debt:			
Predecessor Credit Facility ¹	\$265,610	\$ 265,610	-
Credit Facility	-	-	-
Equity:			
Common units (2,095 units authorized, 1,195 and 1,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively)	14,016	-	-
Additional paid in capital-members' interests	(1)	-	-
Additional paid in capital-warrants-related party ²	18,416	-	-
Additional paid in capital	-	\$32,431	-
Accumulated deficit	(74,146)	\$ 1,150,255	-
Class A member's equity; no Class A shares issued or outstanding (actual and pro forma); 24,960,419	-	-	\$290,093
Class A Shares issued and outstanding (pro forma, as adjusted) ³	-	-	-
Class B member's equity; no Class B shares issued or outstanding (actual and pro forma); 105,164,580	-	-	-
Class B Shares issued and outstanding (pro forma, as adjusted) ³	-	-	-
Noncontrolling interest ⁴	-	-	\$1,222,238
Total capitalization	\$ 223,895	\$ 1,448,296	\$ 1,512,331

Note: ¹ The balance of the Predecessor Credit Facility reflects outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2025, and excludes \$35.1 million of unamortized premium. On June 3, 2026, EagleRock repaid the entire balance of the Predecessor Credit Facility with a cash payment of \$269.1 million. | ² As described under "Corporate Reorganization" in the Prospectus, in connection with EagleRock's IPO, each TCW Entity, pursuant to a Warrant Exercise Agreement, exercised a portion of its L&E Warrants and forfeited the remaining portion, which were irrevocably canceled, immediately following which (i) L&E distributed 14,939,952 OpCo Units and a corresponding number of Class B shares to the TCW Entities in redemption of the L&E units received in respect of the Exercised Warrants, (ii) each Warrant Agreement was terminated and (iii) each of the Rollover TCW Entities merged with one or more newly formed subsidiaries of EagleRock and received one Class A share in exchange for each OpCo Unit (and Class B share) it held, or an aggregate 4,560,688 Class A shares. As a result, the L&E Warrants were no longer outstanding following the IPO. For further details regarding the L&E Warrants, please see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Predecessor Liquidity and Capital Resources—L&E Warrants" in the Prospectus | ³ Share counts represent amounts prior to greenshoe option | ⁴ On a pro forma, as adjusted basis, includes the OpCo Units not owned by us, which represent approximately 79.2% of outstanding OpCo Units immediately after the IPO. Our Existing Owners hold a non-controlling economic interest in OpCo. We hold approximately 20.8% of outstanding OpCo Units immediately after the IPO.

EagleRock Land EBITDA Reconciliation

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		
	Predecessor	Pro Forma	Pro Forma, as Adjusted
	(\$ in thousands)		
Net income (loss)	\$(73,071)	\$(25,798)	\$2,409
Adjustments:			
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	\$ 14,984	\$ 52,808	\$ 52,808
Interest expense, net	\$ 21,185	\$ 21,076	\$ 276
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2
EBITDA	\$(36,900)	\$ 48,088	\$ 55,623
Adjustments:			
Share-based compensation	-	-	\$ 57,343
Transaction-related expenses ¹	\$ 4,299	\$ 4,299	\$ 4,299
Loss on extinguishment of debt ²	\$ 70,001	\$ 70,001	\$ 5,123
Other ³	\$(1,867)	\$(3,807)	\$(3,807)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 35,533	\$ 118,581	\$ 118,581
<i>Net income (loss) margin</i>	<i>(101)%</i>	<i>(18)%</i>	<i>2%</i>
<i>Adjusted EBITDA Margin</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>84%</i>

¹ Transaction-related expenses consist of nonrecurring professional services expenses, including banker fees, legal and professional fees and integration costs directly attributable to completed or contemplated transactions. We do not adjust for ongoing integration or optimization costs unless they are incremental, non-recurring and directly attributable to the transaction. ² Loss on extinguishment of debt consists of a nonrecurring, noncash loss that resulted from the increase in the size of our Predecessor Credit Facility in April 2025. ³ Other consists primarily of nonrecurring gain on sale of property, plant and equipment, net and other nonrecurring transactions.



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