A Perspective from Independents

Timothy S. Duncan
Talos Energy

DEEPWATER
EXECUTIVE SUMMIT

Legal Disclosure

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains “forward-looking statements” for purposes of the federal securities laws. All statements, other than statements of historical fact included in this presentation, regarding our strategy, 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,” “project” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions about future events and are based on currently available information as to the outcome and timing of future events.

We caution you that these forward-looking statements are subject to numerous 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, inflation, lack of availability of drilling and production equipment and services, environmental risks, drilling and other operating risks, regulatory changes, the uncertainty inherent in estimating reserves and in projecting future rates of production, cash flow and access to capital, the timing of development expenditures, potential adverse reactions or changes to business or employee relationships resulting from the business combination between Talos Energy LLC and Stone Energy Corporation, competitive responses to such business combination, the possibility that the anticipated benefits of such business combination are not realized when expected or at all, including as a result of the impact of, or problems arising from, the integration of the two companies, litigation relating to the business combination, and other factors that may affect our future results and business, generally, including those discussed under the heading “Risk Factors” in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Reserve engineering is a process of estimating underground accumulations of oil, natural gas and NGLs that cannot be measured in an exact way. The accuracy of any reserve estimate depends on the quality of available data, the interpretation of such data and price and cost assumptions made by reserve engineers. In addition, the results of drilling, testing and production activities may justify revisions of estimates that were made previously. If significant, such revisions would change the schedule of any further production and development drilling. Accordingly, reserve estimates may differ significantly from the quantities of oil, natural gas and NGLs that are ultimately recovered.

Should one or more of these risks 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 to update any forward-looking statements, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation.

We have provided internally generated reserve estimates in this presentation that have not been audited by our third party reserve engineer. In addition, this presentation includes a summation of our pro forma proved and probable reserves. Investors should be cautioned that estimates of probable reserves are more uncertain than proved reserves, but have not been adjusted for risk due to that uncertainty. Therefore, estimates of proved and probable reserves are not comparable and their summation may be of limited use.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation includes the use of certain measures that have not been calculated in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles (GAAP), including Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Adjusted EBITDA excluding hedges, Net Debt, Net Debt/1H 2018 Annualized Adjusted EBITDA, 1H 2018 Annualized Adjusted EBITDA Multiple, Recycle Ratio and Free Cash Flow. Please refer to the appendix for a reconciliation of the appropriate financial measures to their most directly comparable GAAP measures. Non-GAAP financial measures have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP.

This presentation also includes PV-10, which is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management, investors and analysts to estimate the present value, discounted at 10% per annum, of the estimated future cash flows of our estimated proved and probable reserves before income tax and derivatives. Management believes that PV-10 provides useful information to investors because it is widely used by professional analysts and sophisticated investors in evaluating oil and natural gas companies. Because there are many unique factors that can impact an individual company when estimating the amount of future income taxes to be paid, we believe the use of a pre-tax measure is valuable for evaluating us. PV-10 should not be considered as an alternative to the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows as computed under GAAP. Since Talos does not expect to pay any income taxes in the foreseeable future, the PV-10 numbers shown are expected to be the same as the standardized measure.

GULF QUEST

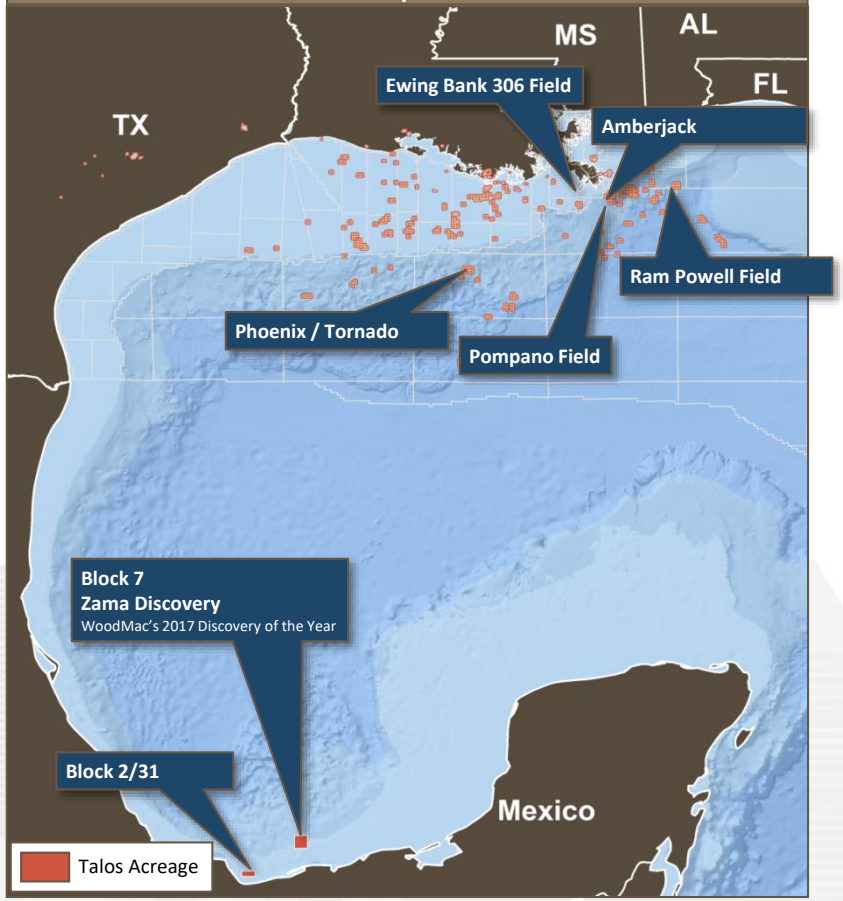
DEEPWATER EXECUTIVE SUMMIT

Talos Energy Overview

Company Overview

- Talos is a technically driven, offshore focused oil and gas upstream company
- Exploration, acquisition and development of largely deepwater, oil-weighted, operated US Gulf of Mexico ("GoM") assets near existing infrastructure
- Globally recognized major discovery and other long-term developments via additional exploration in offshore Mexico

Talos Key Assets



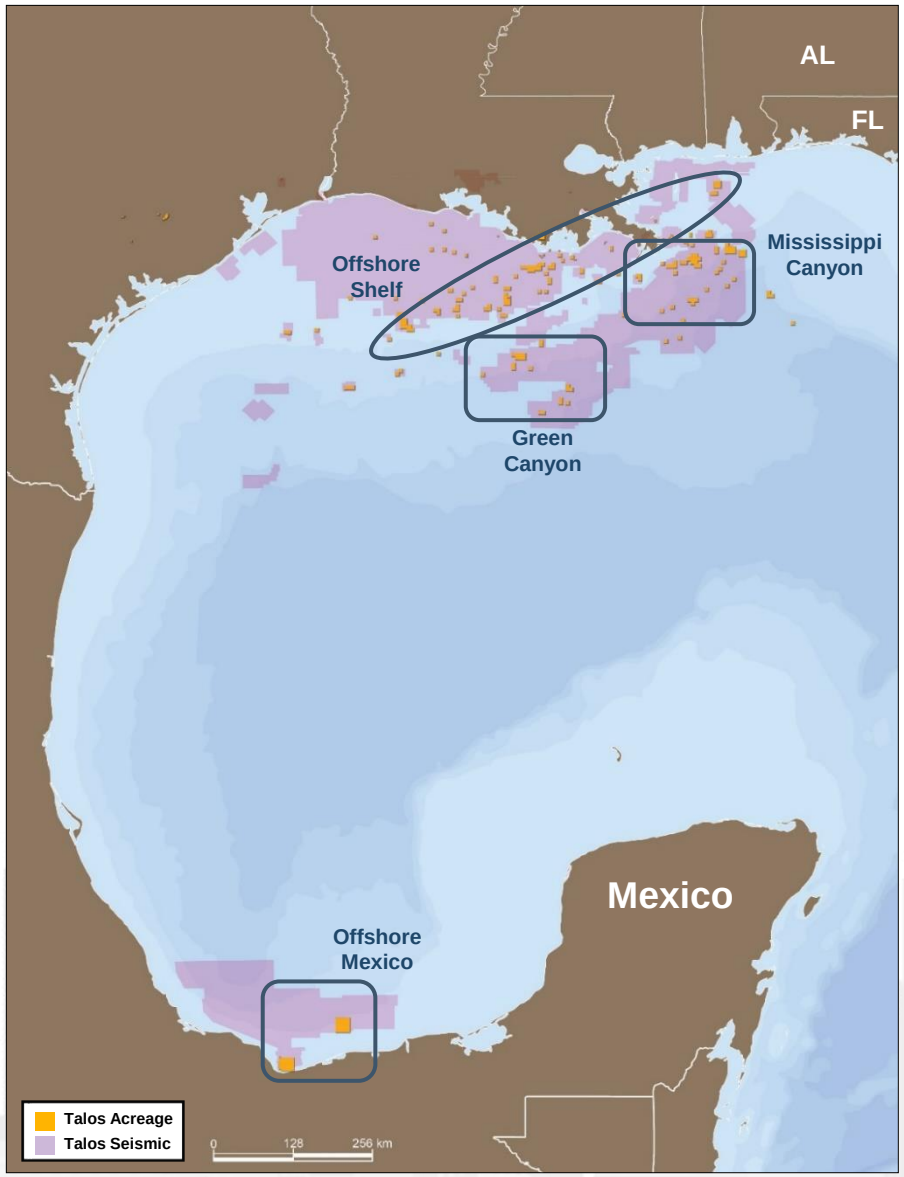
Corporate Snapshot (Pro Forma)	
Proved Reserves [1]	151 MMBoe
2P Reserves [1]	205 MMBoe
SEC Proved PV-10 [1][2]	$2,421 MM
SEC 2P PV-10 [1][2]	$3,435 MM
$65/$3 Proved Developed PV-10 [2][3]	$2,220 MM
$65/$3 Proved PV-10 [2][3]	$3,243 MM
$65/$3 Strip 2P PV-10 [2][3]	$4,636 MM
3Q 2018 Production	54.9 MBoe/d
3Q2018 Annualized Adjusted EBITDA[4]	$628 MM
Net Debt / 3Q2018 Annualized Adjusted EBITDA [4][5]	1.1x

Enterprise Value as of October 26th, 2018	
90-day ADTV (volume '000, $ mm)	126.4 / 4.2
Share Price[6]	$26.61
Shares Outstanding (mm)	54.2
Market Cap	**$1,442**
Net Debt	$679
Enterprise Value	**$2,121**

Key statistics	
Total net acres (including Mexico)	653,000
Liquids Reserves / Production	78%
Deepwater Reserves / Production	79%
Percent operated	>90%

Sources: Talos
(1) 12/31/17 reserves and PV-10 presented at 12/31/17 SEC Pricing of $53.49/BO & $3.00/MMBTU before differentials
(Talos 12/31/17 audited plus Stone 12/31/17 audited, plus Ram Powell unaudited 12/31/17)
(2) Since Talos does not expect to pay any income taxes in the foreseeable future, the PV-10 numbers shown are expected to be the same as the standardized measure.
(3) $65/$3 PV -10 presented at $65.00/bbl and $3.00/mmbtu. $65/$3 PV-10 is reflective of 154 MMBoe of reserves versus 151 MMBoe at SEC pricing due to price deck.
(4) Talos Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA is the combined Talos Energy 2018 Adjusted EBITDA and the Stone Energy 2018 Adjusted EBITDA
(5) Talos Net Debt excludes restricted cash and is as of September 30, 2018
(6) As of 10/26/18.

Talos Energy – Core Areas

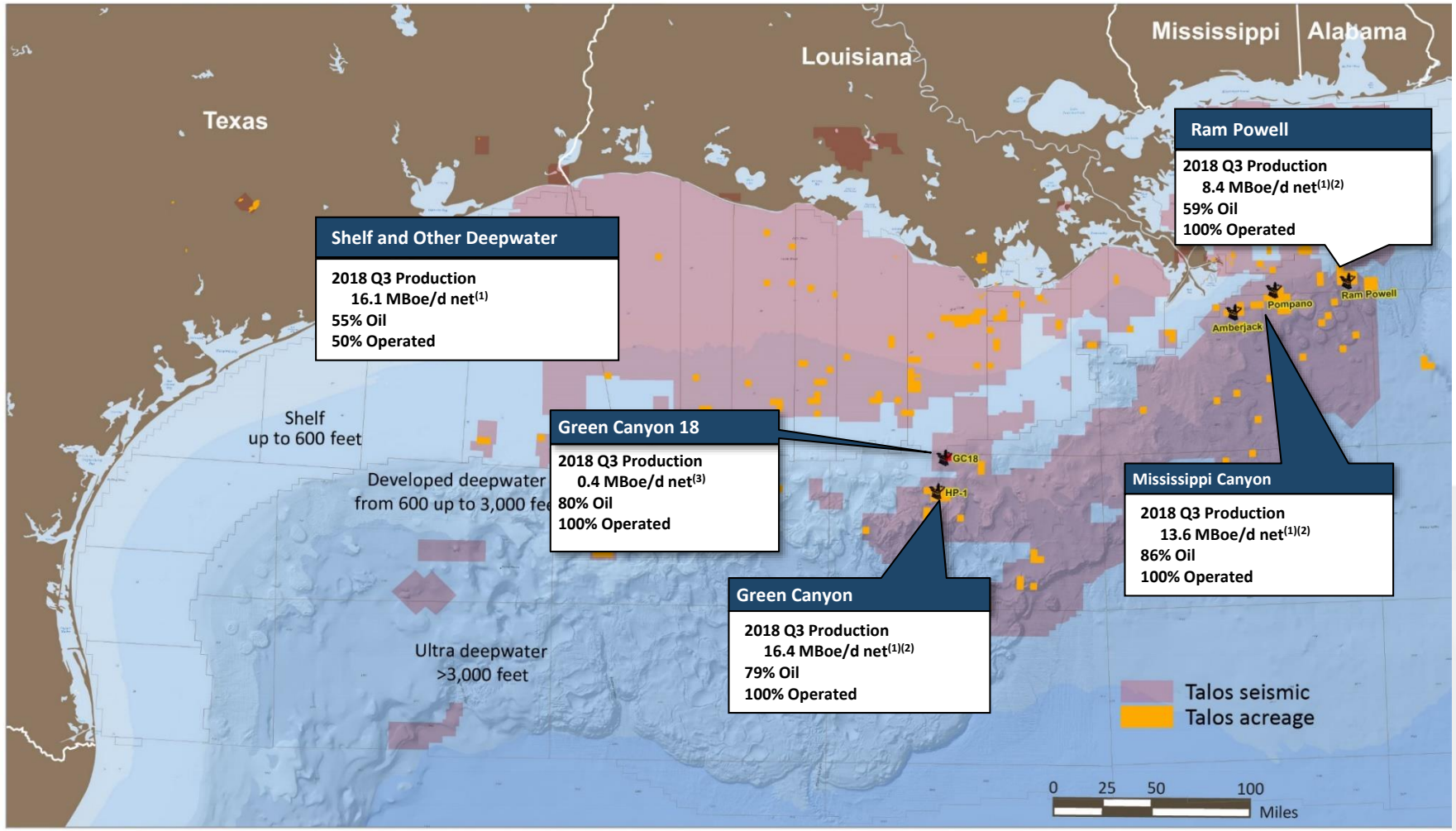


Key Highlights

- Talos' current position is broken into the following four main core areas
  - Green Canyon Area
  - Mississippi Canyon Area
  - Offshore Shelf
  - Offshore Mexico
- Significant acreage position with significant seismic footprint in both the US and in Offshore Mexico
- Exploring Pliocene through Miocene fairways
- Similar geologic trends in both US and Mexico acreage
- Advances in seismic acquisition and processing techniques increase exploration success

US GoM Assets – Primary Focus and Poised for Growth

Through our extensive seismic footprint and the latest advancements in reprocessing, Talos will continue to develop our exploration portfolio around our infrastructure and the established Miocene trend in deepwater.

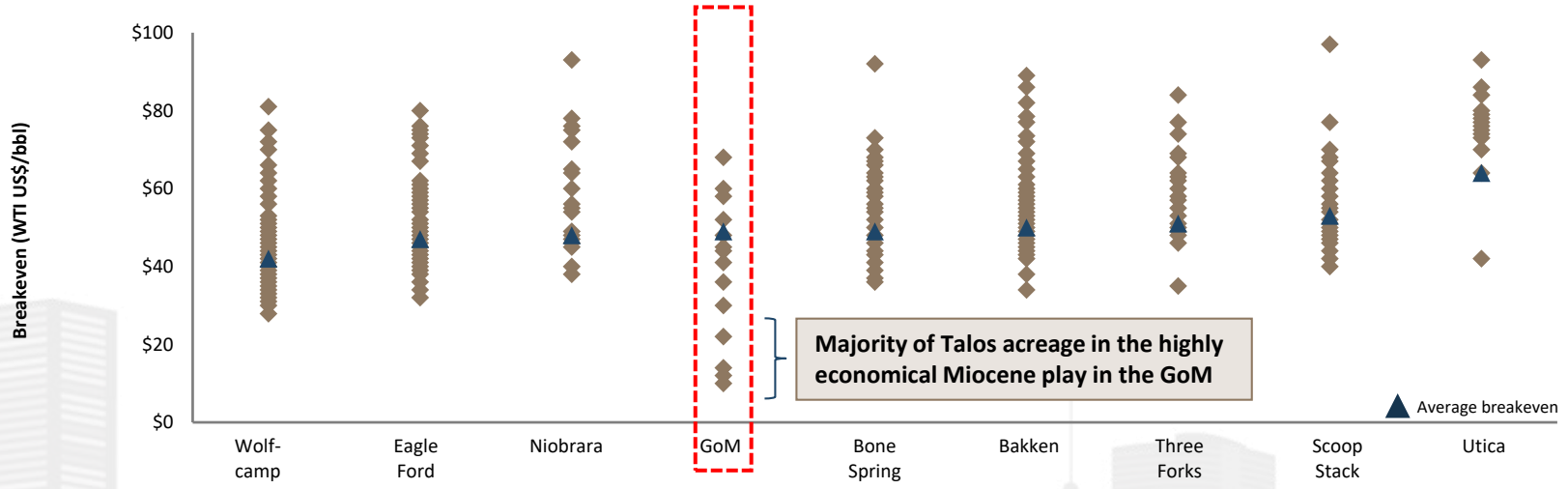


- 889k gross / 584k net leased acres in the US Gulf of Mexico
- Greater than 45MM square miles of seismic coverage

Note:
1. All net production rates are reflective of respective working interest and net of royalty interests
2. Inclusive of hurricane related downtime during the third quarter as well as a 12 day shut-in of the Phoenix field due to Helix Operational Issue on the HP-1
3. Green Canyon 18 acquisition closed August 31, 2018 and contributed 1.5 mboe/d in the month of September which contributed 0.4 mboe/d to the total company production for the third quarter

Top-Tier Economics in the Deepwater GoM

GoM Project Economics Comparable to US Shale Oil



Key Changes and Reasons

- Exploration and development focused on leveraging existing infrastructure
- Improved drilling and completion efficiencies, similar to onshore basins
- Lower rig rates, with a cost of goods and services market that increases at a lower rate than other onshore basins

Recent Industry Commentary

"RSEG has determined, breakevens in the GoM midwater are lower than the Permian. That's right, with costs plummeting since 2015 we estimate that breakevens are around $25/boe."

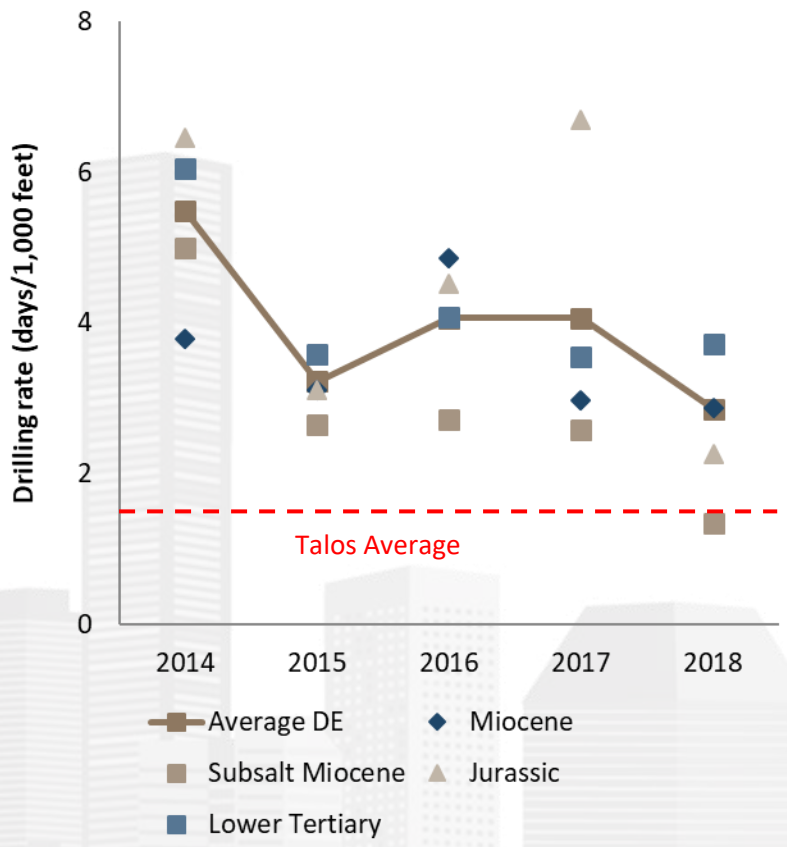
"… I would expect capital to start flowing back to the mid and deepwater assets shortly."

Andrew Gillick – RS Energy - May 14, 2018

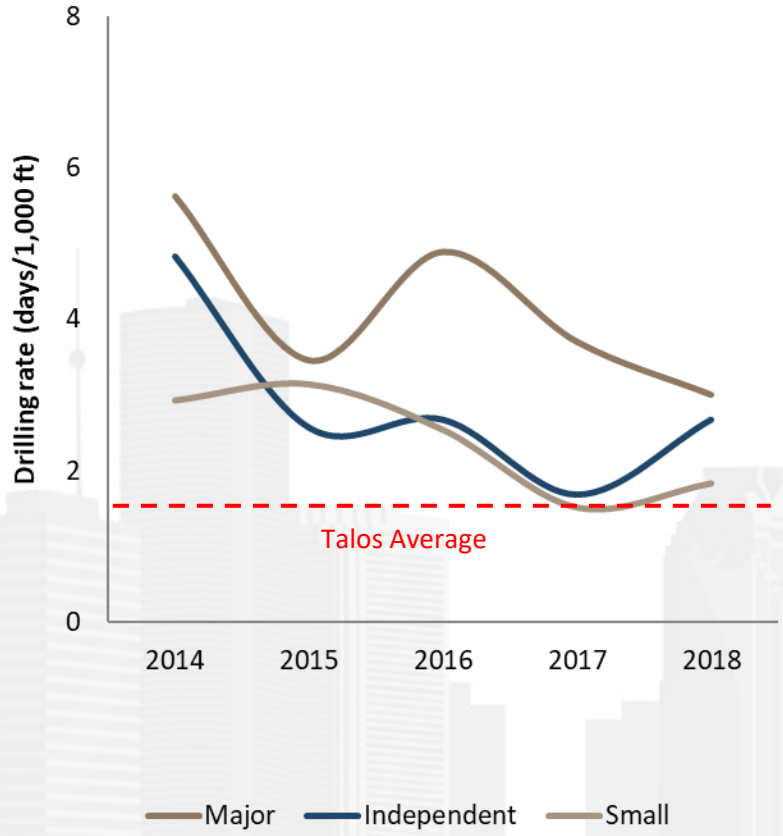
Gulf of Mexico Realizing Drilling Efficiency Gains

The average drilling rate in 2018 is twice as fast as in 2014

Drilling rate by play

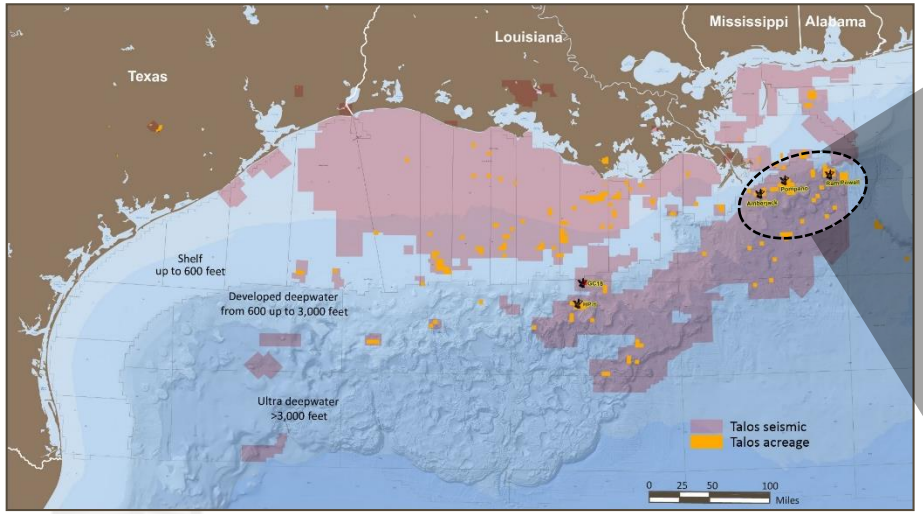


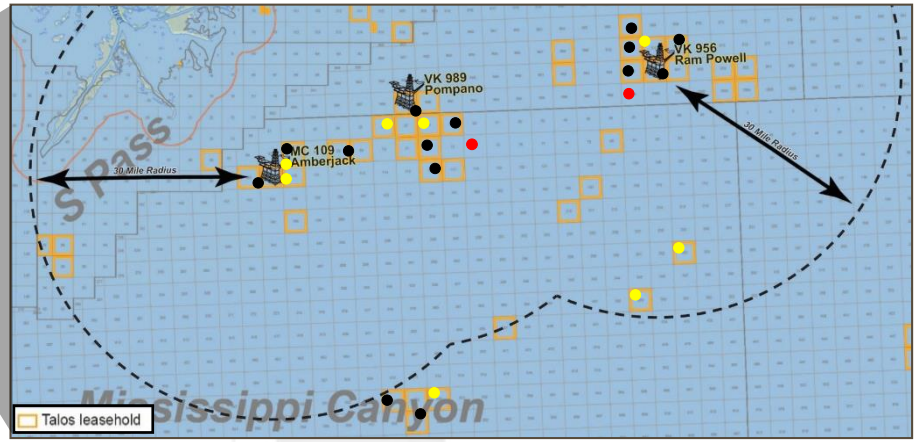
Drilling rate by operator type



Source: Wood Mackenzie. Drilling rate includes non-productive time

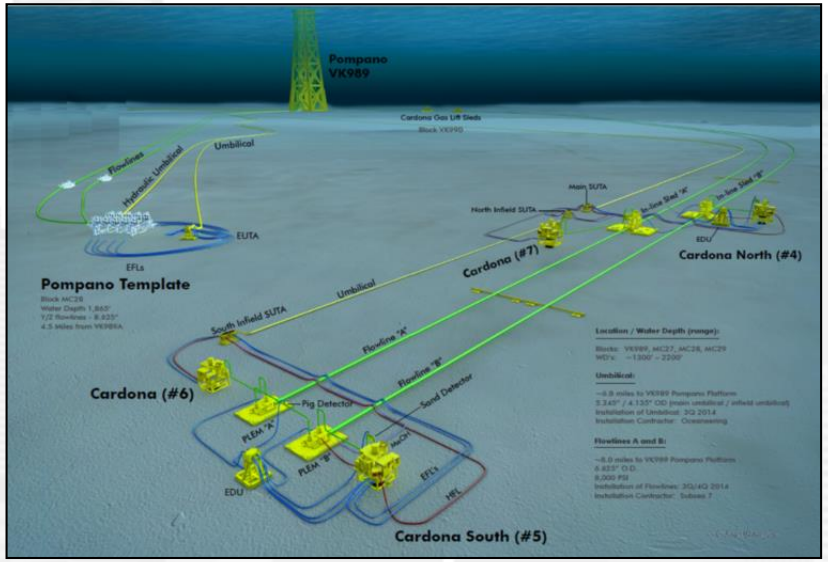
Existing Infrastructure Creates Compelling Economics





Near-term Catalysts Long-Term Portfolio 3rd Party Discovery (Potential PHA income)

In-Field and Short Tie-Back Examples (Pompano Platform)

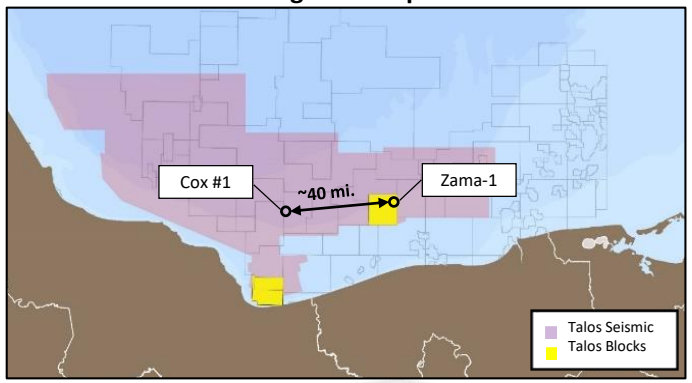


Key Highlights

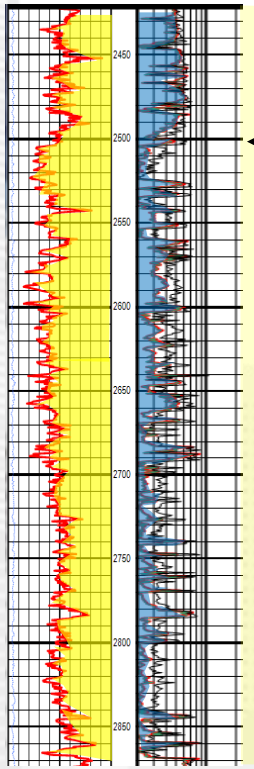
- Deepwater tie-back opportunities can be categorized into three buckets that escalate in capital intensity:
  - In-field tie-backs (i.e. Pompano Template)
  - Short tie-backs (5–10 mi. radius from host) (i.e. Cardona tie-back)
  - Long tie-backs (10-30 mi. radius)
- The economics for tie-back opportunities are compelling given lower costs and short turnarounds from discovery to production, even at lower oil prices
- Owning infrastructure in the DW GoM also provides significant up-side in potential Production Handling Agreement ("PHA") income

Applying Best Practices to Improve Seismic Imaging

Regional Map



Cox #1



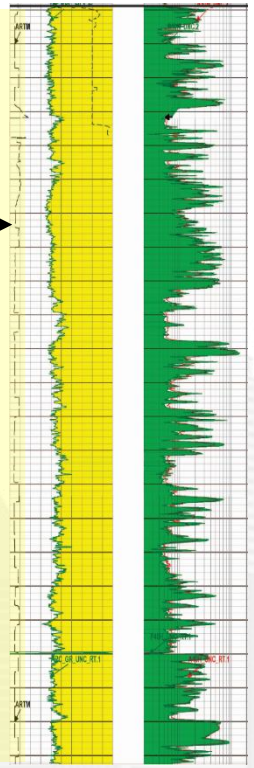
1

Closest well that found the same Miocene section ~40 miles away

Based on the reservoir thickness and rock properties encountered in the analog Cox #1 well, we expected to see direct hydrocarbon indicators (DHI's) after reprocessing the seismic data

2

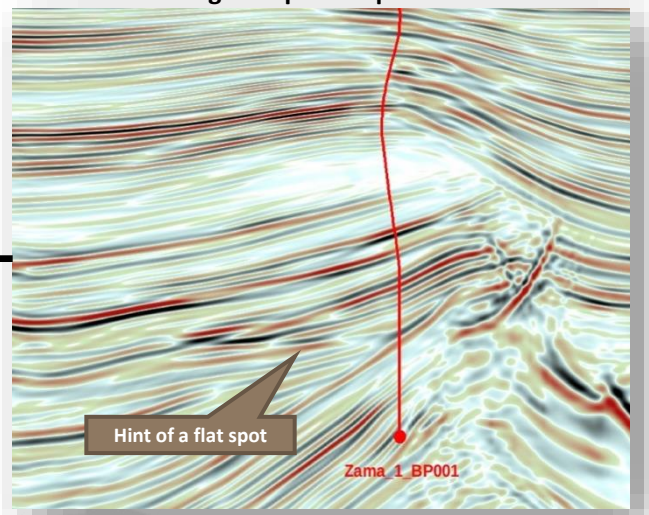
Zama-1



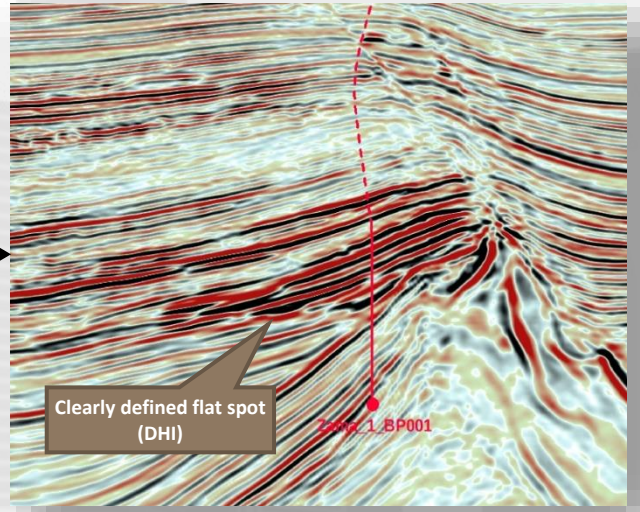
3

Incorporated regional well data and reprocessed the seismic data to improve imaging

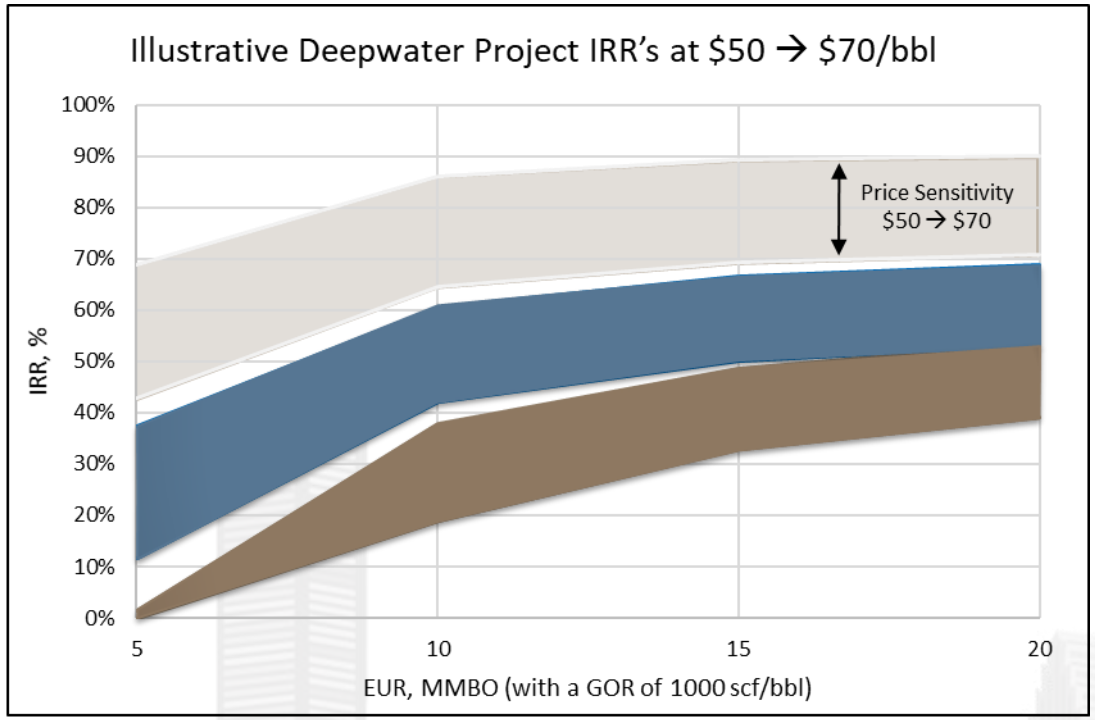
2010 Original Spec. Cequi Beam Data



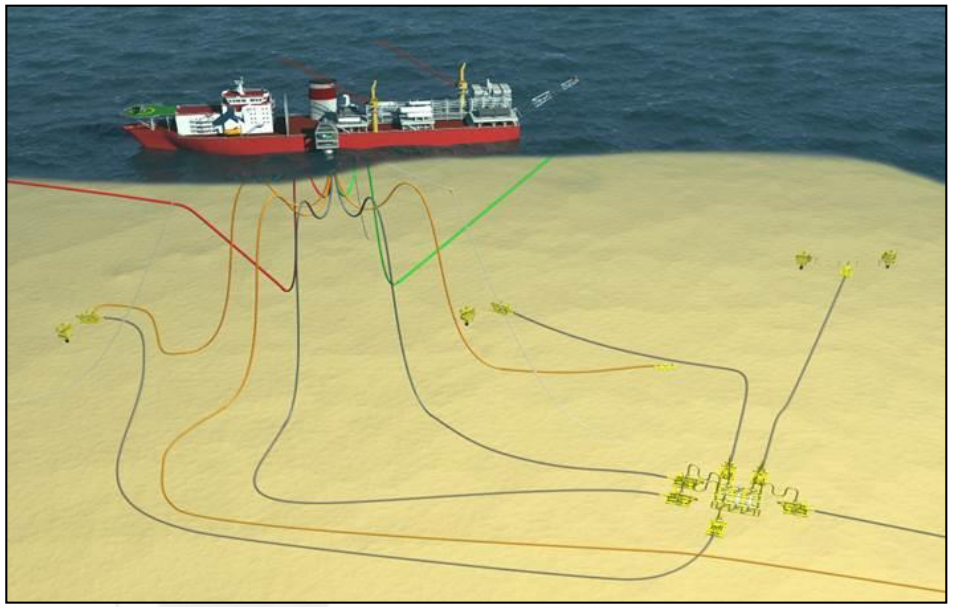
2016 Reprocessed ION 45 Hz RTM



Illustrative Deepwater Project Economics



In-Field Phoenix Tie-Back



In-Field Well (0-5 mi.)	Short Tie-Back (5-10 mi.)	Long Tie-Back (10-30 mi.)
- $20 MM subsea hook-up	- $50 MM subsea hook-up	- $150 MM subsea hook-up
- 12 months to 1st oil	- 18 months to 1st oil	- 24 months to 1st oil
- 8,000 BOPD IP	- 10,000 BOPD IP	- 15,000 BOPD IP
- Minimal expenses	- Third-party PHA terms	- Third-party PHA terms

Other Economic Assumptions

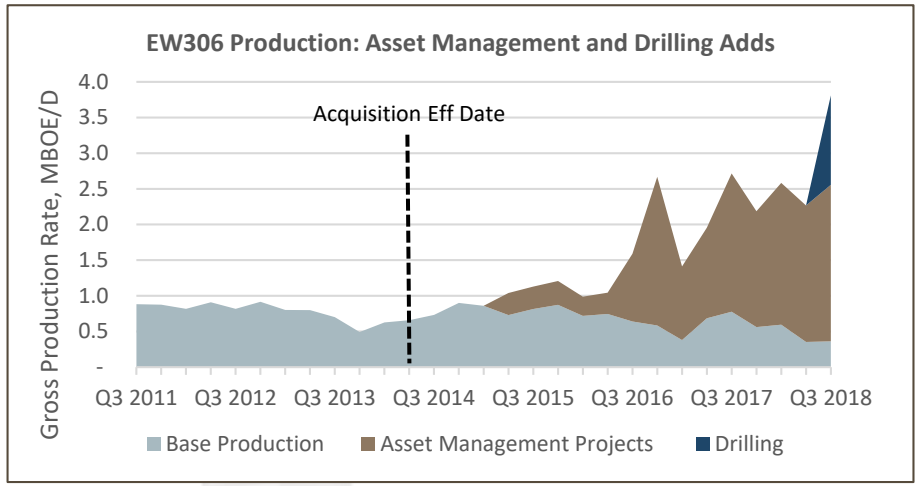
- Showing un-risked project economics (Talos historical drilling success ratio >75%)
- Cost to Drill, Case and Complete: $85 MM
- Third party PHA fees: $500k/mo. LOE plus $4.50/bbl and $0.55/mcf
- Gas price held flat at $3.00/MMBtu
- No shrinkage applied
- No value for NGLs assumed

Key Highlights

- Deepwater project economics are still compelling even in a lower commodity price environment
- Low risk opportunities available in the GoM market to participate in short tie-back opportunities with +10 MMBO of potential
- Talos is constantly high grading its portfolio to bring forward the most compelling internally and externally generated projects
- Economics are inclusive of P&A costs

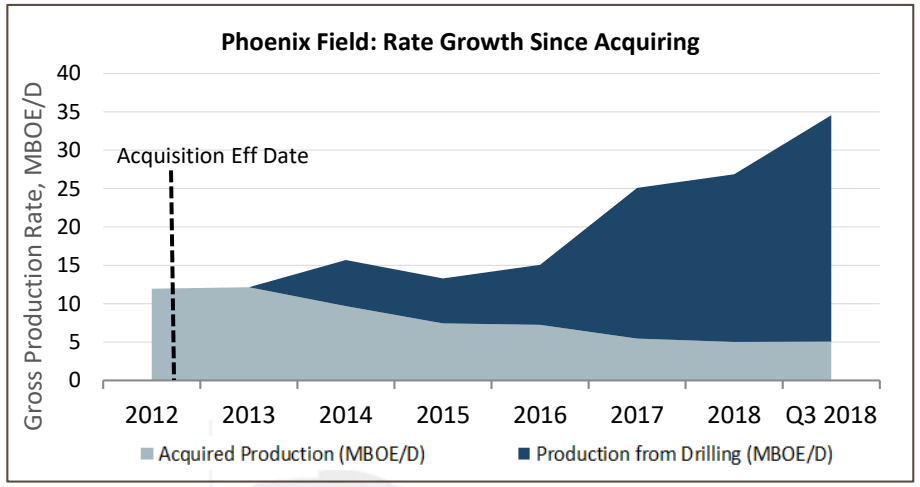
Track Record of Adding Value to Acquired Assets

Ewing Bank 306 Shelf Field



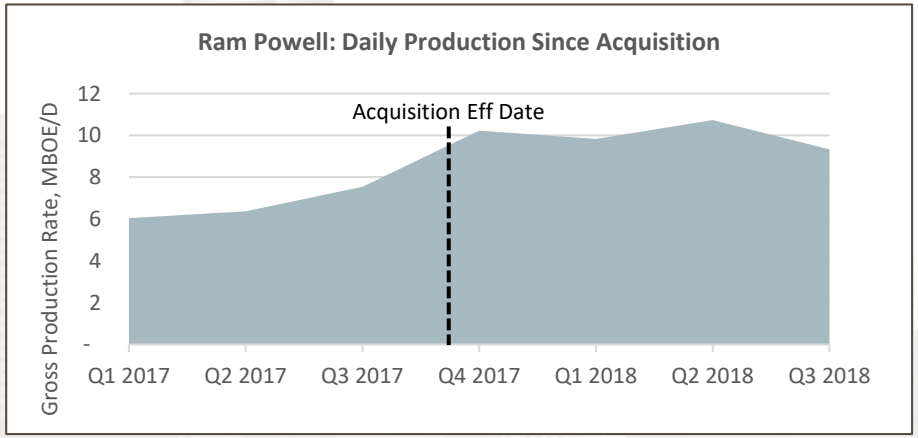
Through disciplined asset management and a recent deeper-pool Miocene discovery, Talos continues to increase production in the EW 306 field

Phoenix Complex



Talos has materially grown reserves and production rate in the Phoenix field after drilling a globally recognized deeper-pool discovery in Tornado

Ram Powell Field



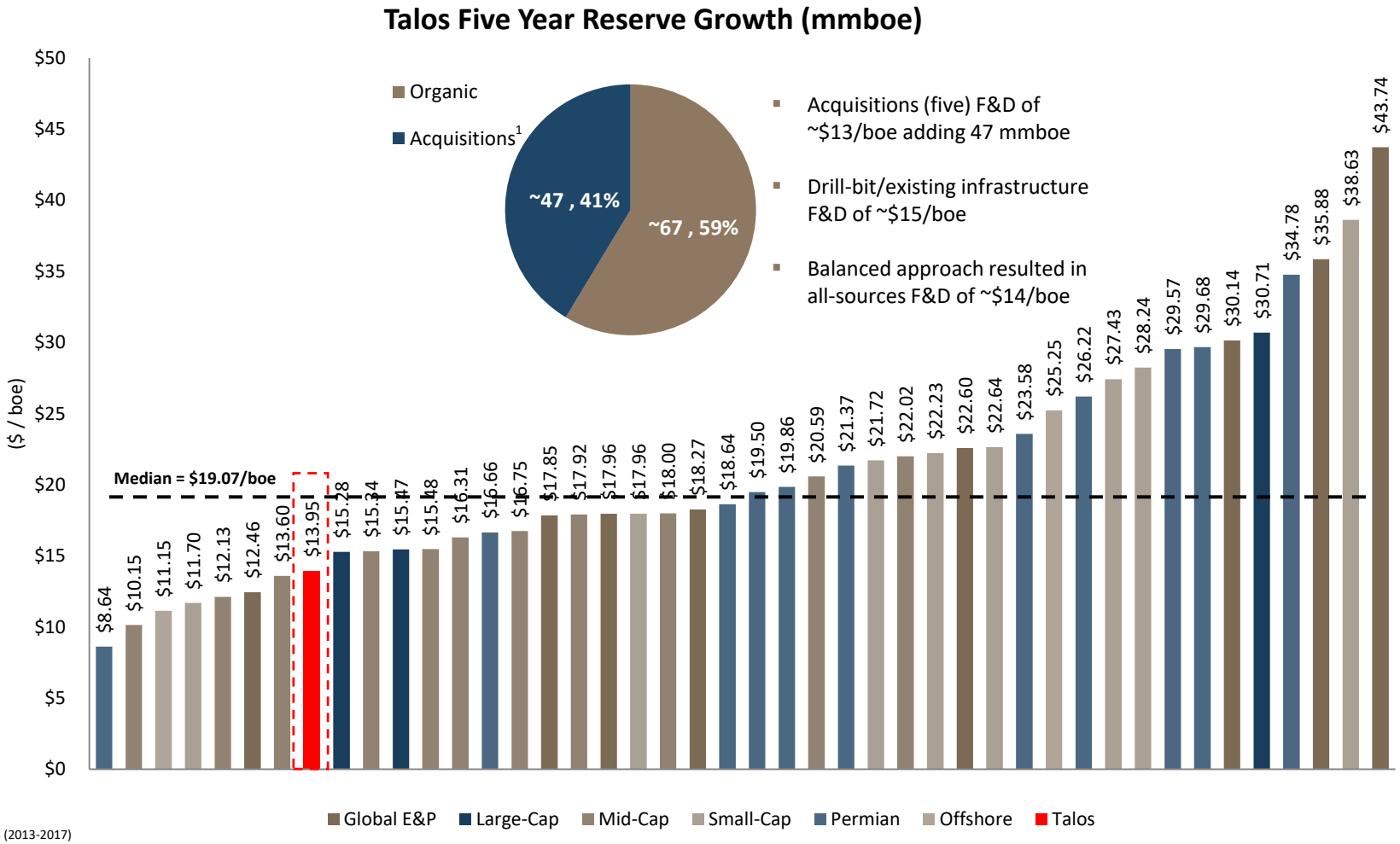
Production has increased ~2,500 BOE/D through asset development. Several drilling locations have been identified to further increase production and add reserves.

Key Highlights

- Talos historically acquires assets where the seller's view of remaining reserve life is limited
- Near term production and assets management projects (recompletions and workovers) help increase margins and extend the life of the asset, assuring transactional economics
- Post-reprocessing, new drilling projects utilizing fixed-cost infrastructure help deliver superior corporate-level economic returns
- Talos will continue to acquire assets as a means to an end to explore in and around our infrastructure

Benchmarking 5-Year All-Sources F&D

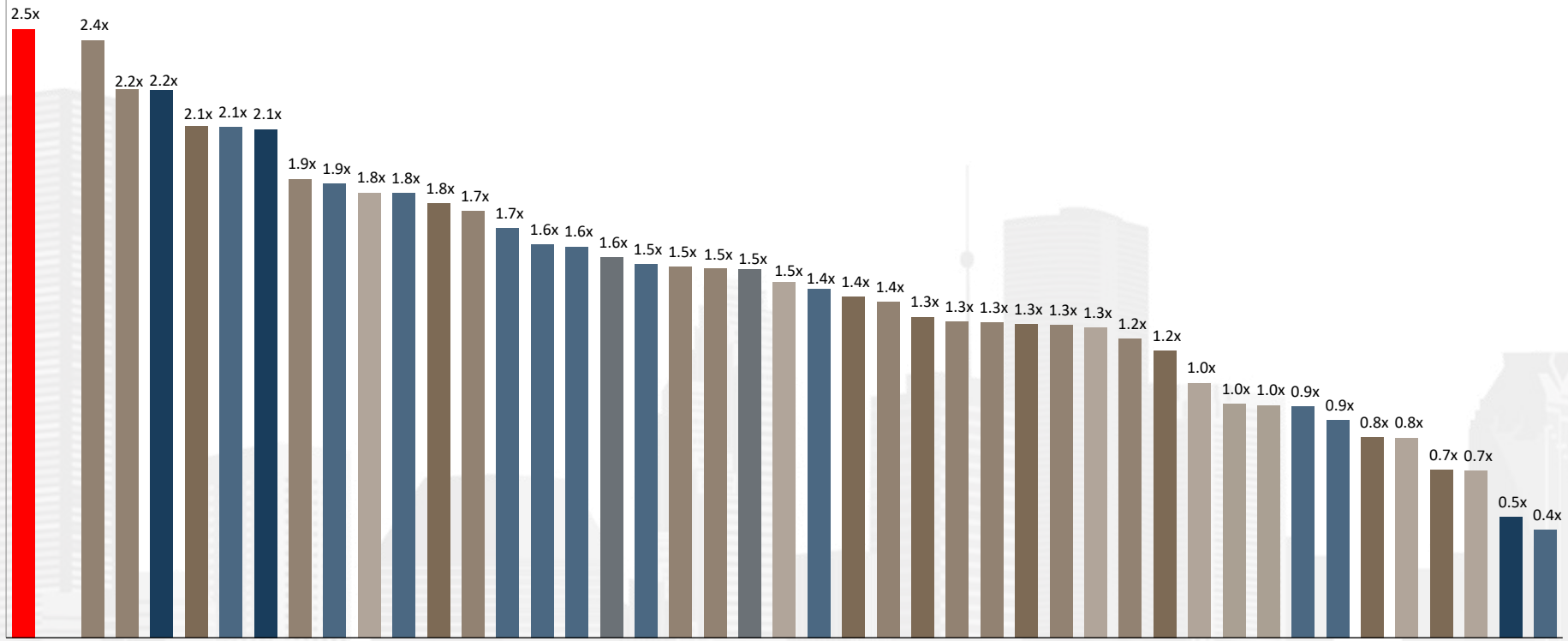
Talos Energy 5-Year all-sources F&D is in the top-quartile across a large universe of liquids weighted companies, regardless of company size and geographical focus.



Source: IHS, 10-K filings (2013-2017)
Note:
(1) Talos only through 12/31/17 but does include Ram Powell's 12/31/17 reserves
Global E&P includes APA, APC, COP, HES, MRO, MUR, NBL, OXY; Large-Cap includes CLR, DVN, EOG; Mid-Cap includes CRZO, MTDR, NFX, OAS, PDCE, QEP, SM, SRCI, WLL, WPX, XEC; Offshore includes KOS, LUPE; Small-Cap includes BBG, BCEI, CHHP, CRD, EPE, MPO, NOG, SN; Permian includes AREX, CDEV, CPE, CXO, FANG, HK, LPI, PE, PXD, REN, RSPP

Recycle Ratio[(1)] of the US E&P Universe

Talos maintains a peer-leading Recycle Ratio on a five-year, all-in look-back basis.



Source: HIS, 10-K filings

Note:

(1) Recycle Ratio defined as Q2 18 Adjusted EBITDA / 5-Year All-In F&D (per BOE)

(2) Talos recycle ratio calculation using pro forma Q2 adjusted EBITDA excluding hedges / 5-yr All-In F&D (per BOE)

Global E&P includes APA, APC, COP, HES, MRO, MUR, NBL, OXY; Large-Cap includes CLR, DVN, EOG; Mid-Cap includes CRZO, MTDR, NFX, OAS, PDCE, QEP, SM, SRCI, WLL, WPX, XEC; Offshore includes KOS; Small-Cap includes BBG, BCEI, CHHP, CRD, EPE, MPO, NOG, SN; Permian includes AREX, CDEV, CPE, CXO, FANG, HK, LPI, PE, PXD, REN, RSPP