CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING CASH FLOW AND EBITDA (\$ in millions) (unaudited)

THREE MONTHS ENDED:	September 30, 2008		June 30, 2008		mber 30, 2007
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,550	\$	1,256	\$	1,267
Adjustments: Changes in assets and liabilities	 <u>(150</u>)		187		(182)
OPERATING CASH FLOW*	\$ 1,400	\$	1,443	\$	1,085

*Operating cash flow represents net cash provided by operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities. Operating cash flow is presented because management believes it is a useful adjunct to net cash provided by operating activities under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). Operating cash flow is widely accepted as a financial indicator of a natural gas and oil company's ability to generate cash which is used to internally fund exploration and development activities and to service debt. This measure is widely used by investors and rating agencies in the valuation, comparison, rating and investment recommendations of companies within the natural gas and oil exploration and production industry. Operating cash flow is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities as an indicator of cash flows, or as a measure of liquidity.

THREE MONTHS ENDED:		September 30, 2008		June 30, 2008		September 30, 2007	
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$	3,313	\$	(1,597)	\$	372	
Income tax expense (benefit)		2,074		(1,000)		228	
Interest expense		48		` 63 [′]		116	
Depreciation and amortization of other assets		48		40		44	
Natural gas and oil depreciation, depletion and amortization		480		<u>523</u>		479	
EBITDA**	\$	5,963	\$	(1,971)	\$	1,239	

**Ebitda represents net income (loss) before income tax expense, interest expense and depreciation, depletion and amortization expense. Ebitda is presented as a supplemental financial measurement in the evaluation of our business. We believe that it provides additional information regarding our ability to meet our future debt service, capital expenditures and working capital requirements. This measure is widely used by investors and rating agencies in the valuation, comparison, rating and investment recommendations of companies. Ebitda is also a financial measurement that, with certain negotiated adjustments, is reported to our lenders pursuant to our bank credit agreement and is used in the financial covenants in our bank credit agreement and our senior note indentures. Ebitda is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP. Accordingly, it should not be considered as a substitute for net income, income from operations, or cash flow provided by operating activities prepared in accordance with GAAP. Ebitda is reconciled to cash provided by operating activities as follows:

THREE MONTHS ENDED:		September 30, 2008		June 30, 2008		September 30, 2007	
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	1,550	\$	1,256	\$	1,267	
Changes in assets and liabilities Interest expense		(150) 48		187 63		(182) 116	
Unrealized gains (losses) on natural gas and oil derivatives Other non-cash items		4,618 (103)		(3,404) (73)		45 <u>(7</u>)	
EBITDA	\$	5,963	\$	(1,971)	\$	1,239	

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING CASH FLOW AND EBITDA (\$ in millions) (unaudited)

NINE MONTHS ENDED:	Septer 2	September 30, 2007		
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	4,305	\$	3,389
Adjustments: Changes in assets and liabilities		49		(104)
OPERATING CASH FLOW*	<u>\$</u>	4,354	\$	3,285

*Operating cash flow represents net cash provided by operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities. Operating cash flow is presented because management believes it is a useful adjunct to net cash provided by operating activities under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). Operating cash flow is widely accepted as a financial indicator of a natural gas and oil company's ability to generate cash which is used to internally fund exploration and development activities and to service debt. This measure is widely used by investors and rating agencies in the valuation, comparison, rating and investment recommendations of companies within the natural gas and oil exploration and production industry. Operating cash flow is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities as an indicator of cash flows, or as a measure of liquidity.

NINE MONTHS ENDED:	•	mber 30, 008	September 30, 2007		
NET INCOME	\$	1,584	\$	1,148	
Income tax expense (benefit) Interest expense Depreciation and amortization of other assets Natural gas and oil depreciation, depletion and amortization		991 212 125 1,518		704 279 120 1,314	
EBITDA**	\$	4,430	\$	3,565	

**Ebitda represents net income (loss) before income tax expense, interest expense and depreciation, depletion and amortization expense. Ebitda is presented as a supplemental financial measurement in the evaluation of our business. We believe that it provides additional information regarding our ability to meet our future debt service, capital expenditures and working capital requirements. This measure is widely used by investors and rating agencies in the valuation, comparison, rating and investment recommendations of companies. Ebitda is also a financial measurement that, with certain negotiated adjustments, is reported to our lenders pursuant to our bank credit agreement and is used in the financial covenants in our bank credit agreement and our senior note indentures. Ebitda is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP. Accordingly, it should not be considered as a substitute for net income, income from operations, or cash flow provided by operating activities prepared in accordance with GAAP. Ebitda is reconciled to cash provided by operating activities as follows:

NINE MONTHS ENDED:		mber 30, 008	September 30, 2007		
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	4,305	\$	3,389	
Changes in assets and liabilities		49		(104)	
Interest expense		212		`279 [′]	
Unrealized gains (losses) on natural gas and oil derivatives		80		(113)	
Other noncash items		(216)		114	
EBITDA	\$	4,430	\$	3.565	

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS (\$ in millions, except per-share data) (unaudited)

THREE MONTHS ENDED:	September 2008	30, June 30, 2008	Sep	tember 30, 2007
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 3,282	2 \$ (1,649)	\$	346
Adjustments:				
Unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives, net of tax	(2,846	3) 2,085		(16)
Loss on repurchase of Chesapeake debt, net of tax	` 19	· —		`—′
Consent fees on senior notes, net of tax	6	6 —		_
Loss on conversion/exchange of preferred stock	25	<u>43</u>		
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders*	486	3 479		330
Preferred stock dividends	6	9		26
Interest on 2.75% contingent convertible notes, net of tax	3	3		_
Interest on 2.50% contingent convertible notes, net of tax	7	<u> </u>		
Total adjusted net income	\$ 502	<u>\$ 491</u>	\$	356
Weighted average fully diluted shares outstanding**	589	553		517
Adjusted earnings per share assuming dilution*	\$ 0.85	<u>\$ 0.89</u>	\$	0.69

^{*}Adjusted net income available to common and adjusted earnings per share assuming dilution exclude certain items that management believes affect the comparability of operating results. The company discloses these non-GAAP financial measures as a useful adjunct to GAAP earnings because:

- (a) Management uses adjusted net income available to common to evaluate the company's operational trends and performance relative to other natural gas and oil producing companies.
- (b) Adjusted net income available to common is more comparable to earnings estimates provided by securities analysts.
- (c) Items excluded generally are one-time items or items whose timing or amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, any guidance provided by the company generally excludes information regarding these types of items.

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED EBITDA (\$ in millions) (unaudited)

THREE MONTHS ENDED: EBITDA		September 30, 2008		June 30, 2008		September 30, 2007	
		5,963	\$	(1,971)	\$	1,239	
Adjustments, before tax: Unrealized (gains) losses on natural gas and oil derivatives Loss on repurchase of Chesapeake debt Consent fees on senior notes		(4,618) 31 10	_	3,406 — —		(45) — —	
Adjusted ebitda*	\$	1,386	\$	1.435	\$	1.194	

^{*}Adjusted ebitda excludes certain items that management believes affect the comparability of operating results. The company discloses these non-GAAP financial measures as a useful adjunct to ebitda because:

- (b) Adjusted ebitda is more comparable to estimates provided by securities analysts.
- (c) Items excluded generally are one-time items or items whose timing or amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, any guidance provided by the company generally excludes information regarding these types of items.

^{**}Weighted average fully diluted shares outstanding include shares that were considered antidilutive for calculating earnings per share in accordance with GAAP.

⁽a) Management uses adjusted ebitda to evaluate the company's operational trends and performance relative to other natural gas and oil producing companies.

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS (\$ in millions, except per-share data) (unaudited)

NINE MONTHS ENDED:	Sep	tember 30, 2008	September 30 2007		
Net income available to common shareholders	\$	1,490	\$	1,071	
Adjustments: Unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives, net of tax Gain on sale of investment, net of cash Loss on repurchase of Chesapeake debt, net of tax Consent fees on senior notes, net of tax Loss on conversion/exchange of preferred stock		(55) — 19 6 67		78 (51) — — —	
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders* Preferred stock dividends Interest on 2.75% contingent convertible notes, net of tax Interest on 2.50% contingent convertible notes, net of tax		1,527 27 5 7		1,098 77 —	
Total adjusted net income	\$	1,566	\$	1,175	
Weighted average fully diluted shares outstanding**		564		516	
Adjusted earnings per share assuming dilution*	\$	2.78	\$	2.28	

^{*}Adjusted net income available to common and adjusted earnings per share assuming dilution exclude certain items that management believes affect the comparability of operating results. The company discloses these non-GAAP financial measures as a useful adjunct to GAAP earnings because:

- (a) Management uses adjusted net income available to common to evaluate the company's operational trends and performance relative to other natural gas and oil producing companies.
- (b) Adjusted net income available to common is more comparable to earnings estimates provided by securities analysts.
- (c) Items excluded generally are one-time items or items whose timing or amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, any guidance provided by the company generally excludes information regarding these types of items.

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED EBITDA (\$ in millions) (unaudited)

NINE MONTHS ENDED: EBITDA	Sep	tember 30, 2008	September 30, 2007		
	\$	4,430	\$	3,565	
Adjustments, before tax:					
Unrealized (gains) losses on natural gas and oil derivatives		(80)		113	
Gain on sale of investment		`—		(83)	
Loss on repurchase of Chesapeake debt		31		`—	
Consent fees on senior notes		10			
Adjusted ebitda*	\$	4,391	\$	3,595	

^{*}Adjusted ebitda excludes certain items that management believes affect the comparability of operating results. The company discloses these non-GAAP financial measures as a useful adjunct to ebitda because:

^{**}Weighted average fully diluted shares outstanding include shares that were considered antidilutive for calculating earnings per share in accordance with GAAP.

⁽a) Management uses adjusted ebitda to evaluate the company's operational trends and performance relative to other natural gas and oil producing companies.

⁽b) Adjusted ebitda is more comparable to estimates provided by securities analysts.

⁽c) Items excluded generally are one-time items or items whose timing or amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, any guidance provided by the company generally excludes information regarding these types of items.

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION RECONCILIATION OF 2008 ADDITIONS TO NATURAL GAS AND OIL PROPERTIES (\$ in millions, except per-unit data) (unaudited)

	_	-	Reserves	
		Cost	(in bcfe)	\$/mcfe
Exploration and development costs	\$	4,428	2,286 ^(a)	1.94
Acquisition of proved properties	·	357	165	2.16
Sale of proved properties		(2,335)	(638)	3.66
Drilling and net acquisition cost		2,450	1,813	1.35
Revisions – price		_	13	_
Acquisition of unproved properties and leasehold		6,931	_	_
Sale of unproved properties and leasehold		(3,587)		
Net leasehold and unproved property acquisition		3,344		
Capitalized interest on leasehold and unproved property		289	_	_
Geological and geophysical costs		234		
Geological, geophysical and capitalized interest		523		
Subtotal		6,317	1,826	3.46
Tax basis step-up		13	_	_
Asset retirement obligation and other		6	<u></u>	
Total	\$	6,336	1,826	3.47

⁽a) Includes 1,128 bcfe of positive performance revisions (987 bcfe relating to infill drilling and increased density locations and 141 bcfe of other performance related revisions) and excludes positive revisions of 13 bcfe resulting from natural gas and oil price increases between December 31, 2007 and September 30, 2008.

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION ROLL-FORWARD OF PROVED RESERVES NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008 (unaudited)

	Bcfe
Beginning balance, 01/01/08	10,879
Production	(630)
Acquisitions	165
Divestitures	(638)
Revisions – performance	1,128
Revisions – price	13
Extensions and discoveries	<u>1,158</u>
Ending balance, 09/30/08	<u>12,075</u>
Reserve replacement	1,826
Reserve replacement ratio (a)	290%

⁽a) The company uses the reserve replacement ratio as an indicator of the company's ability to replenish annual production volumes and grow its reserves. It should be noted that the reserve replacement ratio is a statistical indicator that has limitations. The ratio is limited because it typically varies widely based on the extent and timing of new discoveries and property acquisitions. Its predictive and comparative value is also limited for the same reasons. In addition, since the ratio does not embed the cost or timing of future production of new reserves, it cannot be used as a measure of value creation.