

RILEY PERMIAN

Investor Presentation

December 2021

Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains projections and other forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities laws. These projections and statements reflect Riley Exploration Permian, Inc.'s ("Riley Permian") current views with respect to future events and financial performance. No assurances can be given, however, that these events will occur or that these projections will be achieved, and actual results could differ materially from those projected as a result of certain factors. A discussion of these factors is included in Riley Permian's periodic reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

All statements, other than historical facts, that address activities that Riley Permian assumes, plans, expects, believes, intends or anticipates (and other similar expressions) will, should or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are based on management's current beliefs, based on currently available information, as to the outcome and timing of future events, including the current adverse industry and macroeconomic conditions, commodity price volatility, production levels, the impact of the recent presidential and congressional elections on energy and environmental policies and regulations, any other potential regulatory actions (including those that may impose production limits in the Permian Basin), the impact and duration of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, acquisitions and sales of assets, future dividends, production, drilling and capital expenditure plans, severe weather conditions (including the impact of the recent severe winter storms on production volumes), impact of impairment charges, price and availability of CO2, and effects of hedging arrangements. These forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties that could cause the results to differ materially from those expected by the management of Riley Permian.

These forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, including, but not limited to, the risk that Riley Permian may reduce, suspend or totally eliminate dividend payments in the future, whether variable or fixed, due to insufficient liquidity or other factors, potential adverse reactions or changes to the business or operations of Riley Permian resulting from the recently completed merger, including Riley Permian's future financial condition, results of operations, strategy and plans; changes in capital markets and the ability of Riley Permian to finance operations in the manner expected; the risk that the Company's EOR and CCUS projects may not perform as expected or produce the anticipated benefits; the risks of oil and gas activities; and the fact that operating costs and business disruption may be greater than expected following the consummation of the merger.
Riley Permian encourages readers to consider the risks and uncertainties associated with projections and other forward-looking statements. In addition, Riley Permian assumes no obligation to publicly revise or update any forward-looking statements based on future events or circumstances.

For additional discussion of the factors that may cause us not to achieve our financial projections and/or production estimates, see Riley Permian's filings with the SEC, including its forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K and any amendments thereto. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly the results of any future revisions we may make to this prospective data or to update this prospective data to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation. Therefore, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information.

None of the information contained in this presentation has been audited by any independent auditor. This presentation is prepared as a convenience for securities analysts and investors and may be useful as a reference tool. Riley Permian may elect to modify the format or discontinue publication at any time, without notice to securities analysts or investors.

Use of non-GAAP Financial Information

This presentation includes certain financial measures that are not calculated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These measures include (i) Adjusted Net Income, (ii) Adjusted EBITDAX, (iii) Cash Margins and (iv) Free Cash Flow. These non-GAAP financial measures are not measures of financial performance prepared or presented in accordance with GAAP and may exclude items that are significant in understanding and assessing our financial results. Therefore, these measures should not be considered in isolation, and users of any such information should not place undue reliance thereon. See the Appendix for the descriptions and reconciliations of these non-GAAP measures presented in this presentation to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

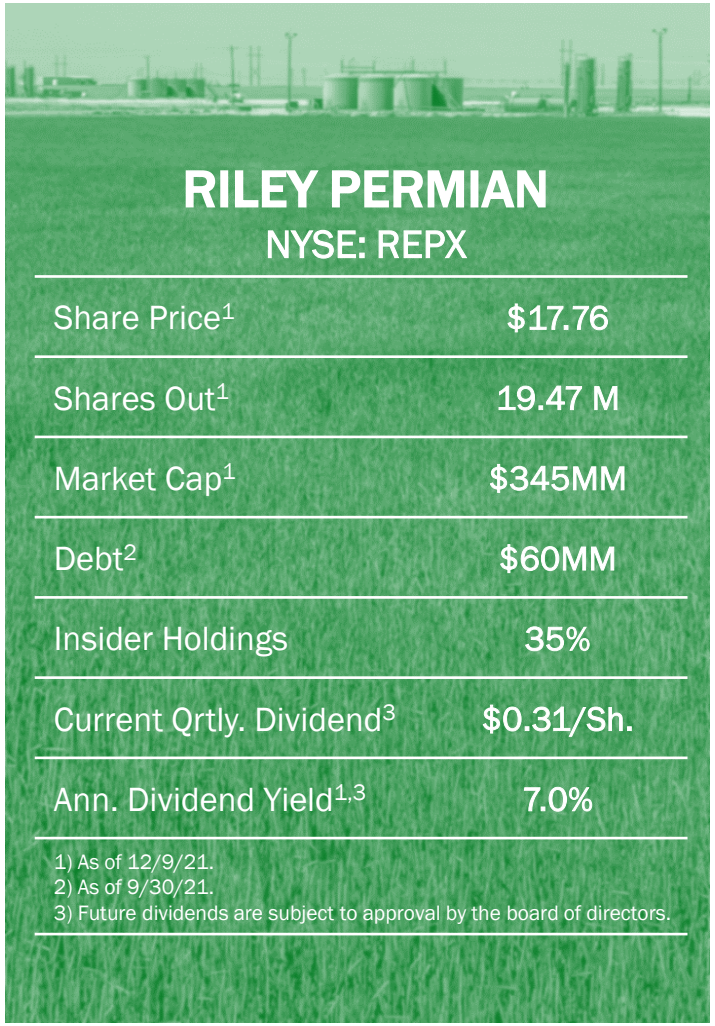
Oil & Gas Reserves

The SEC generally permits oil and natural gas companies, in filings made with the SEC, to disclose proved reserves, which are reserve estimates that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, and certain probable and possible reserves that meet the SEC's definitions for such terms. In this presentation, Riley Permian may use the terms "resource potential," "resource play," "estimated ultimate recovery," or "EURs," "type curve" and "standardized measure," each of which the SEC guidelines restrict from being included in filings with the SEC without strict compliance with SEC definitions. These terms refer to Riley Permian's internal estimates of unbooked hydrocarbon quantities that may be potentially discovered through exploratory drilling or recovered with additional drilling or recovery techniques. "Resource potential" is used by Riley Permian to refer to the estimated quantities of hydrocarbons that may be added to proved reserves, largely from a specified resource play potentially supporting numerous drilling locations. A "resource play" is a term used by Riley Permian to describe an accumulation of hydrocarbons known to exist over a large areal expanse and/or thick vertical section potentially supporting numerous drilling locations, which, when compared to a conventional play, typically has a lower geological and/or commercial development risk. "EURs" are based on Riley Permian's previous operating experience in a given area and publicly available information relating to the operations of producers who are conducting operations in these areas. Unbooked resource potential or "EURs" do not constitute reserves within the meaning of the Society of Petroleum Engineer's Petroleum Resource Management System or SEC rules and do not include any proved reserves. Actual quantities of reserves that may be ultimately recovered from Riley Permian's interests may differ substantially from those presented herein. Factors affecting ultimate recovery include the scope of Riley Permian's ongoing drilling program, which will be directly affected by the availability of capital, decreases in oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas prices, well spacing, drilling and production costs, availability and cost of drilling services and equipment, lease expirations, transportation constraints, regulatory approvals, negative revisions to reserve estimates and other factors, as well as actual drilling results, including geological and mechanical factors affecting recovery rates. "EURs" from reserves may change significantly as development of Riley Permian's core assets provides additional data. In addition, Riley Permian's production forecasts and expectations for future periods are dependent upon many assumptions, including estimates of production decline rates from existing wells and the undertaking and outcome of future drilling activity, which may be affected by significant commodity price declines or drilling cost increases. "Type curve" refers to a production profile of a well, or a particular category of wells, for a specific play and/or area.

Corporate Overview

Riley Permian is a growth-oriented, independent oil and natural gas company focused on the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil, natural gas and NGLs

- Our activities primarily target the horizontal development of the San Andres formation, a shelf margin deposit on the Northwest Shelf of the Permian Basin
- The majority of our acreage is located on large, contiguous blocks in Yoakum County, Texas
- Our low base-decline assets enable less capital-intensive reinvestment to maintain and grow production, and in turn, more capital available to return to shareholders



Corporate Strategy



Steadily grow cash flow from operations through development of our existing assets and continuous improvement of our operating capabilities



Identify attractive new opportunities for capital investment, including complementary assets or new ventures

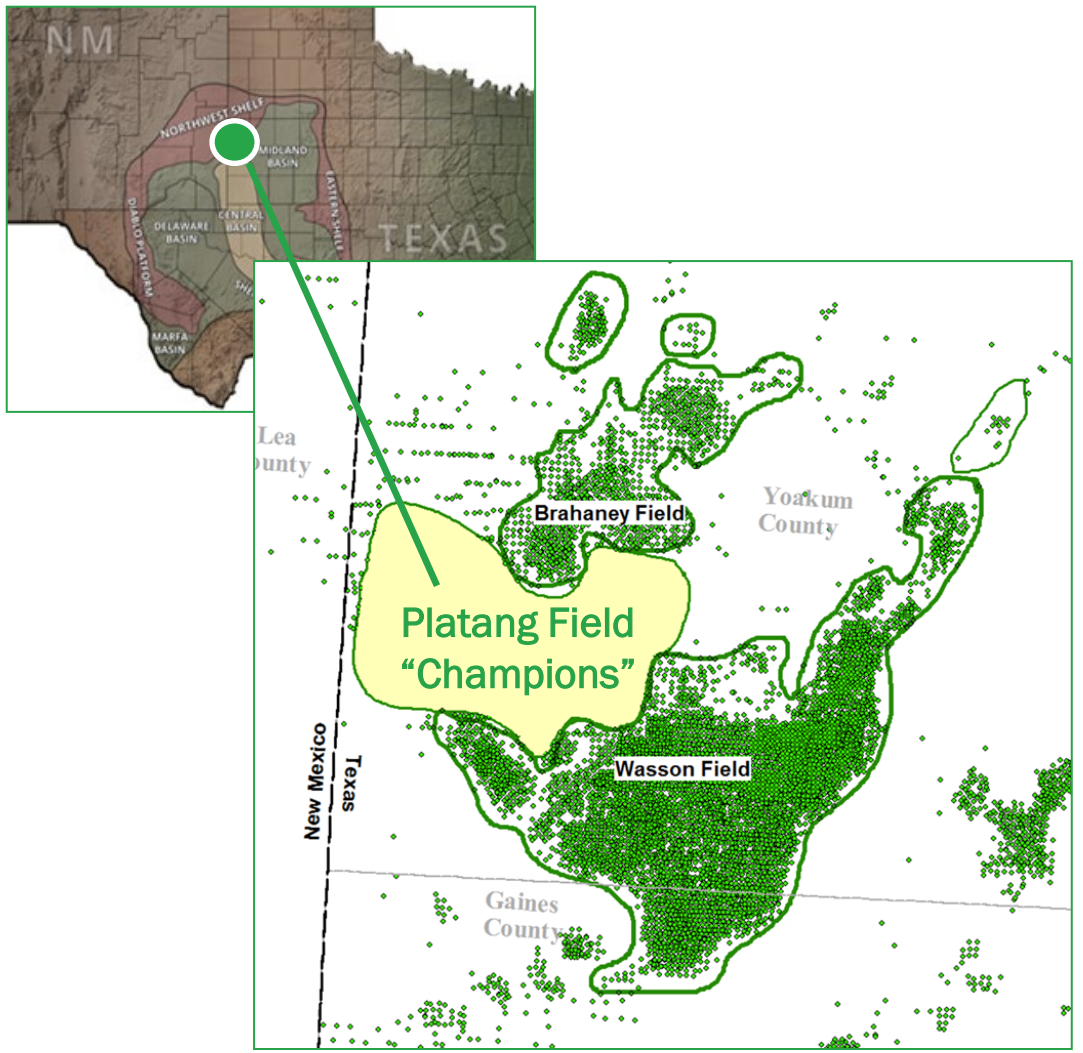


Distribute excess returns to stockholders in the form of dividends

Future dividends are subject to approval by the board of directors.

Premier, Oil-Based, Conventional Asset

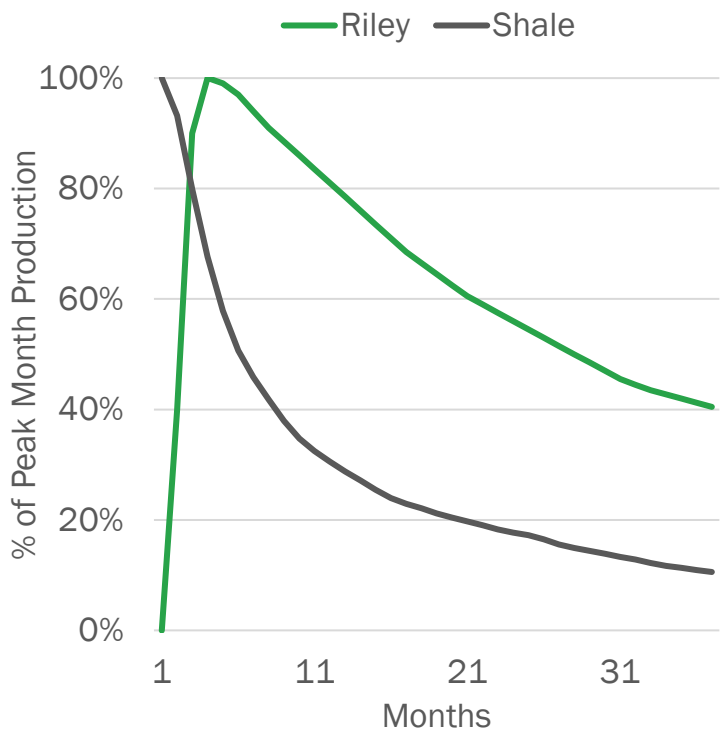
- Riley Permian's focus is on development of horizontal San Andres production on the Northwest Shelf of the Permian Basin
- The San Andres is a proven, conventional reservoir that has been producing since the 1920s
- The San Andres' moderate depth generally leads to lower drilling costs compared to many of the Permian shale plays, including the Wolfcamp Shale of the Midland and Delaware sub-basins
- The San Andres reservoir has excellent natural permeability and porosity, which allows large volumes of fluids to move through the rock to the borehole, with only moderate stimulation
- Riley Permian's core asset, a ~26K net acre portion of the Platang Field, is a continuation of giant, legacy oilfields, primarily in Yoakum County, TX
- The Wasson and Brahaney Field Complex commenced development in the 1930s and has produced over 2.3 billion barrels of oil
- Operators of Wasson and Brahaney have been using water and CO_2 injection for decades to enhance recovery; Riley has not yet employed such techniques but is beginning a pilot program to test viability



Low Decline Rates Enable Capital Efficiency

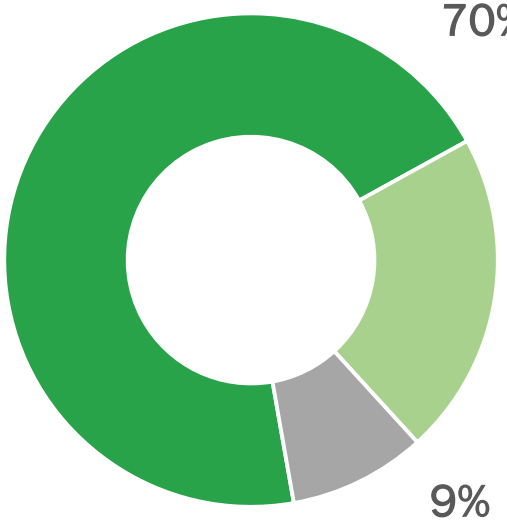
Lower Decline Rate in Wells Relative to Shale

Comparison of Initial Decline Rates for Representative Riley Permian Wells vs Shale Wells[1]



Enables Distributed Allocation of Capital Use

Cumulative Allocation of Riley Permian's CFFO[2] for FY21 through 9/30/21



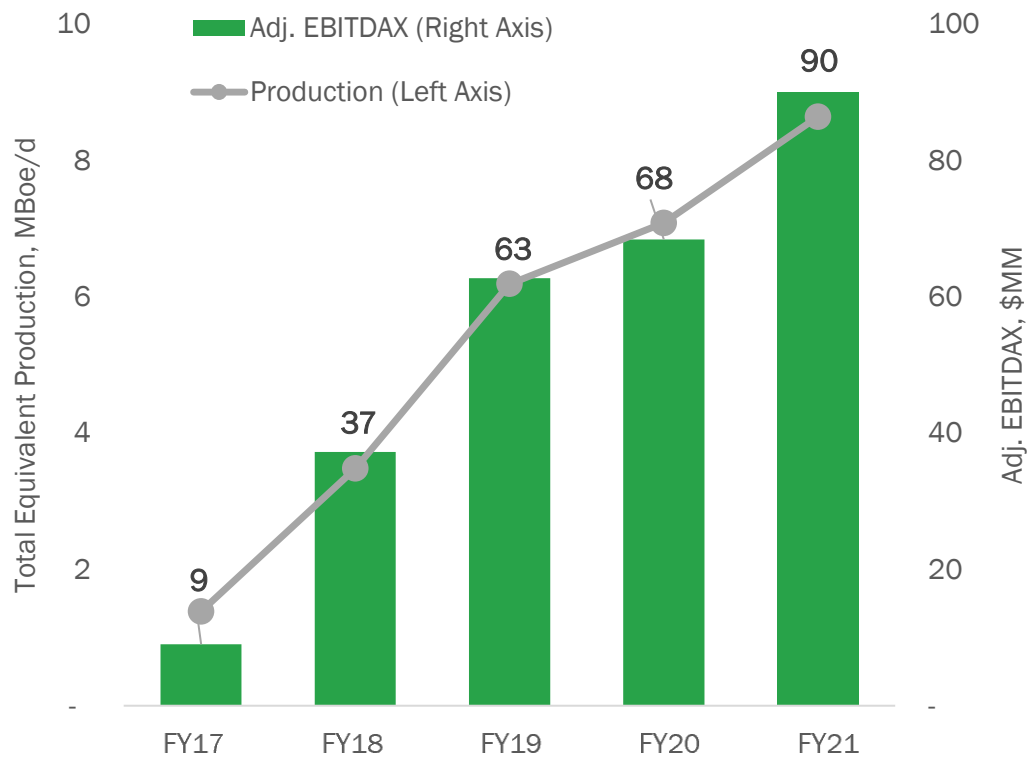
Enabling Growth, Dividend Payments and Excess Cash Flow

Capex[3]	22% Y-o-Y, organic production growth[4]
Dividends[5]	7.0% current dividend yield[5]
Excess	Used to repay debt during FY21 (0.7x leverage[6])

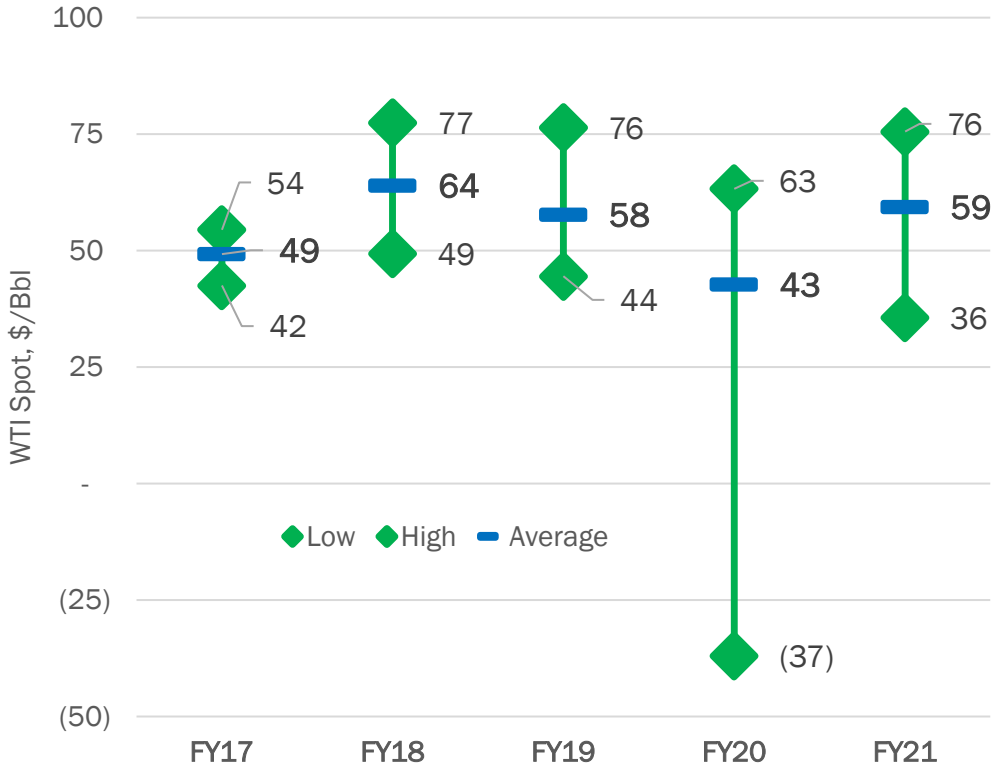
(1) Riley Permian wells include representative well set from 2018 vintage. Permian Shale wells include wells from 2018 vintage; producing formations limited to Wolfcamp, Wolfbone and Bone Spring; counties limited to Eddy, Glassock, Howard, Lea, Loving, Martin, Midland, Reagan, Reeves, Upton, Ward and Winkler. Cumulative production normalized to 7,200' lateral length. Source: Public ShaleProfile.com.
(2) Cash Flow from Continuing Operations.
(3) Total cash capital expenditures before acquisitions, for the twelve months ending 9/30/21.
(4) Fiscal year 2021 vs. fiscal year 2020.
(5) Future dividends are subject to approval by the board of directors. Yield based on share price as of December 9, 2021.
(6) Non-GAAP financial measure. Total leverage calculated as gross debt outstanding divided by last twelve months Adjusted EBITDAX, which was $89.9MM for the period ending September 30, 2021.

Multi-Year Track Record of Execution Across Cycles

Total Net Production and Adj. EBITDAX[1]



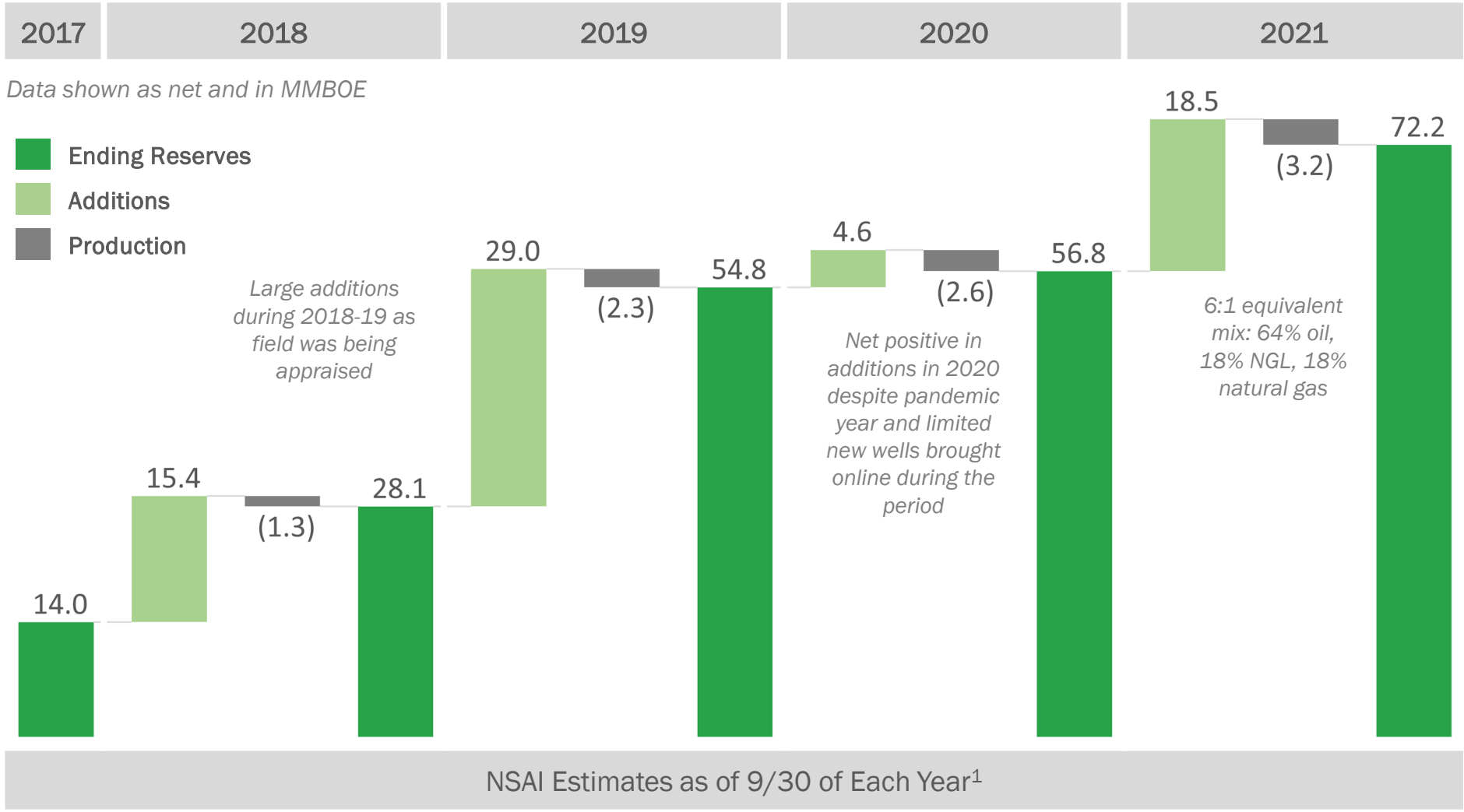
Oil Price[2]



RILEY PERMIAN
NYSE AMERICAN: **REPX**

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure, see Appendix for reconciliation.
(2) WTI spot price. Source: EIA.

Organic Reserve Growth is Far Outpacing Production



'18-'21 YTD Track Record:

7x reserve additions vs. production

5x '21 ending reserves vs. '18 starting reserves

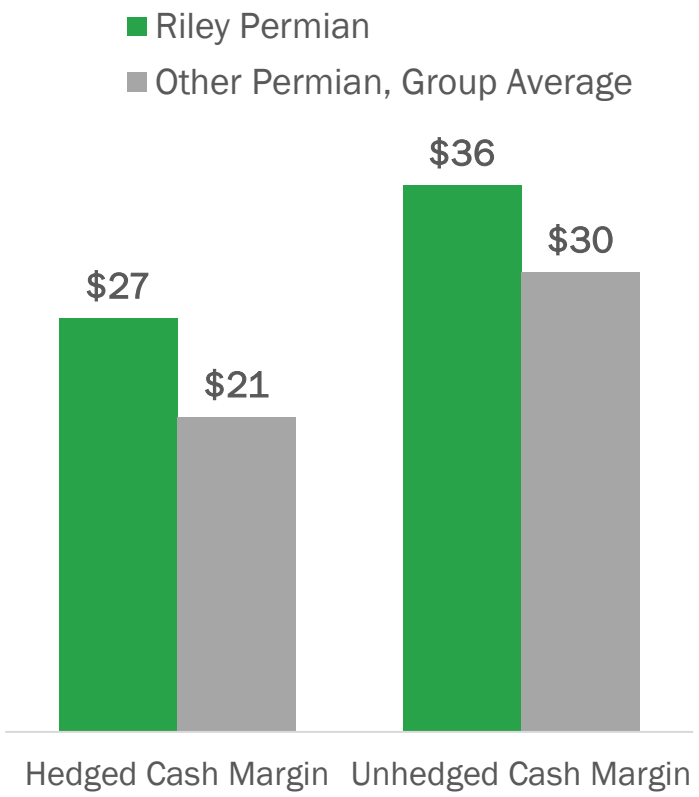
Bank borrowing base was increased by ~30% in October 2021 (from $135MM to $175MM), validating the growing, proved asset-base value

(1) Netherland, Sewell & Associates (NSAI) reserves. Adjusted to exclude legacy Tengasco reserves and activity, given such assets have been divested. Boe metrics converts gas mcf on a 1:6 basis to oil barrels and NGL barrels on a 1:1 basis with oil barrels, consistent with industry standards, but which does not reflect economic equivalents.

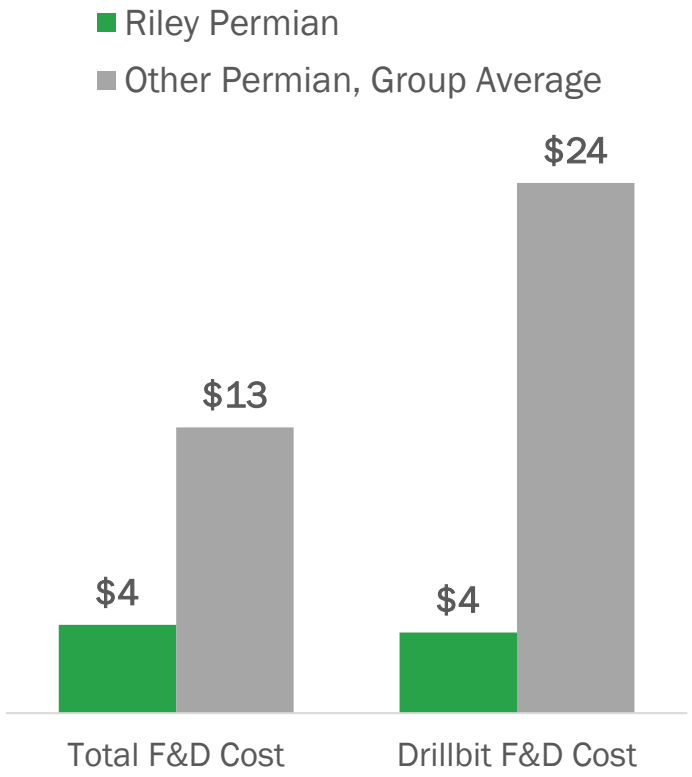
Excelling on Full-Cycle Cash Conversion Efficiency

High Cash Margin[1] ÷ **Low Finding & Development Cost[2]** = **High Cash Conversion Metric[3]**

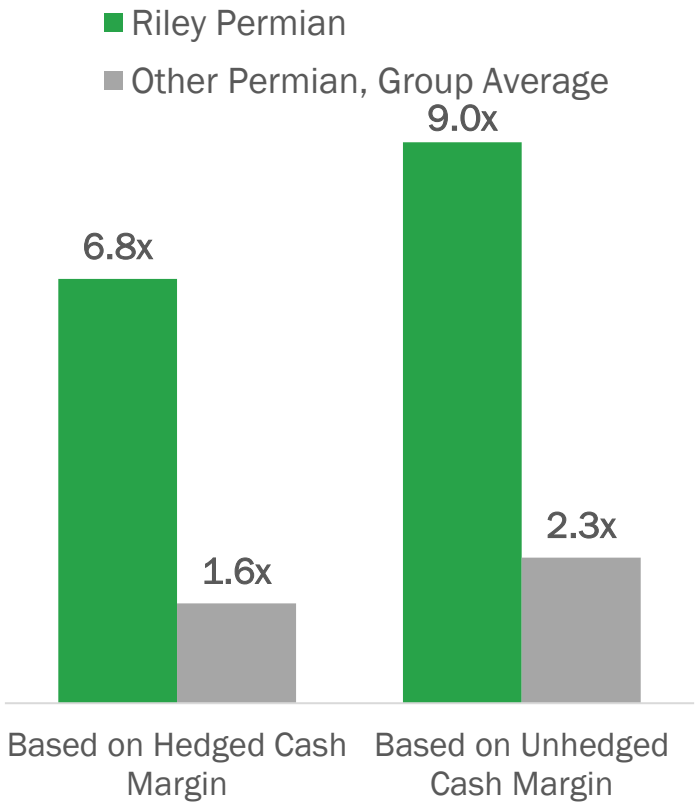
$/Boe



$/Boe



Multiple of Cash Margin vs Total F&D



Source public filings and Riley Permian analysis. Other Permian companies include CDEV, CPE, ESTE, FANG, LPI, PXD and REI.

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. Cash Margin defined in Appendix and represents nine months of calendar 2021 ending 9/30/21. Calendar year metrics used for Riley Permian Cash Margin in order to be consistent with comparable companies.

(2) Non-GAAP financial measure. F&D Costs calculated as total reserve additions divided by capitalized costs of reserve additions, using cumulative of 2019-2021 for Riley Permian and 2019-2020 period for Other Permian (2021 not yet available).

(3) Non-GAAP financial measure. Cash Conversion Metric based on Cash Margin divided by F&D Cost.

Identifying Attractive New Opportunities for Investment

Our business produces one of the most highly demanded and valuable commodities in the world, which society uses across many fundamental aspects of everyday life. Concurrently, we acknowledge a growing discussion for decarbonizing economies and the associated potential impacts on our existing business and arising new opportunities.



Additional Oil & Gas Assets

We believe investing in oil and natural gas assets continues to represent an attractive opportunity and may lead to scale-enhancing efficiencies to further improve our cost structure

We see a constructive supply & demand backdrop developing globally

We believe opportunities may arise in the oil and gas industry as capital allocation priorities structurally shift at many super major oil and gas companies, or restrict at sub-scale oil and gas companies, potentially providing for value-creating opportunities for Riley Permian



Complementary New Assets & Ventures

We monitor the transitioning energy landscape to identify arising investment opportunities in which Riley Permian may have competitive strengths and opportunities

One example of such potential opportunity includes the Company's investigative efforts into carbon capture, utilization and sequestration (CCUS) projects, for which we believe we may be well-positioned based on characteristics of our assets

We see benefits in providing energy that is both low in cost and low in carbon intensity

Potential Upside through EOR and CCUS Initiatives

Geographic and geologic rationale for both Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and Carbon Capture, Utilization and Sequestration (CCUS):
(i) the most concentrated area of CO_2 infrastructure in the U.S. converges within miles of Riley Permian's core asset, and
(ii) Riley Permian's core asset geology can provide a natural "sink" for CO_2 storage through EOR or permanent storage

EOR

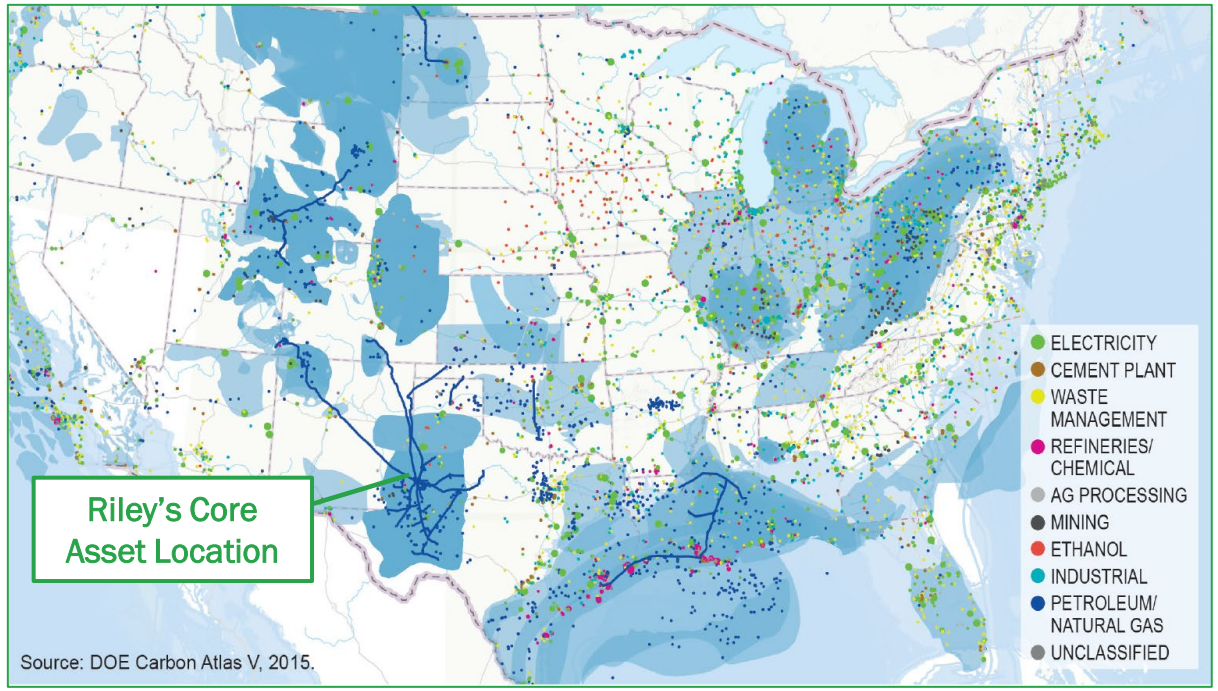
Infrastructure was developed to support EOR projects adjacent to Riley Permian's core asset, which include several of the largest and most successful EOR projects in the U.S.

Proximity to such infrastructure allows for reliable CO_2 supply and lower tie-in costs

Riley Permian's assets possess similar reservoir rock properties to nearby EOR fields and average oil saturations are quite favorable for EOR operations

Riley Permian has begun an EOR pilot program, with water and CO_2 injection planned to begin in 2022; initial CO_2 source supply has been procured

U.S. Network of CO_2 Pipelines, CO2 Emissions Sources and Saline Storage Formations



CCUS

Going forward, such infrastructure can also be used for CCUS

International agencies focused on climate endorse CCUS as one of the most important technologies to help achieve societal climate goals

Wide range of industrial CO_2 emitters along the many thousands of miles of the pipeline network

CO_2 emitters (sources) need partners with subsurface assets and expertise in handling gaseous molecules to provide a CO_2 "sink"

Favorable U.S. tax credits that support CCUS initiatives for both EOR and permanent storage

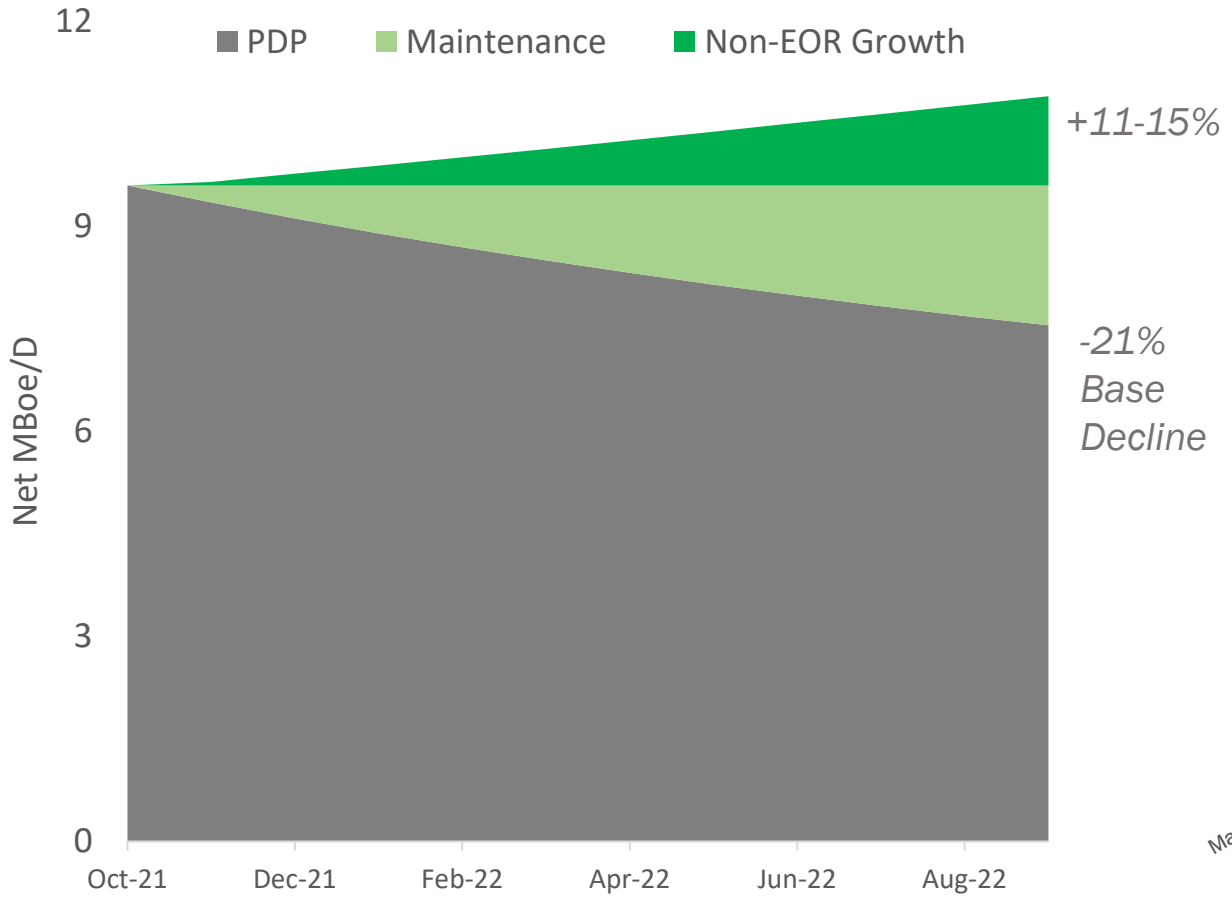
Forward Guidance

	Quarter Only FQ1 22	Full-Year FY22
Non-EOR Capex (Accrual Method)	$8 - 10MM	$65 - 71MM
EOR Capex (Accrual Method)	$18 - 22MM	$20 - 24MM
Total Capex (Accrual Method)	$26 - 32MM	$85 - 95MM
Avg. Daily Oil Production, MBbls/d	7.0 - 7.3	11 - 15% year-over-year growth
Avg. Daily Equivalent Production, MBoe/d	9.5 - 10.0	
LOE, $/Boe	$7.25 - 7.75	
Cash G&A(1), $/Boe	$4.00 - 4.75	

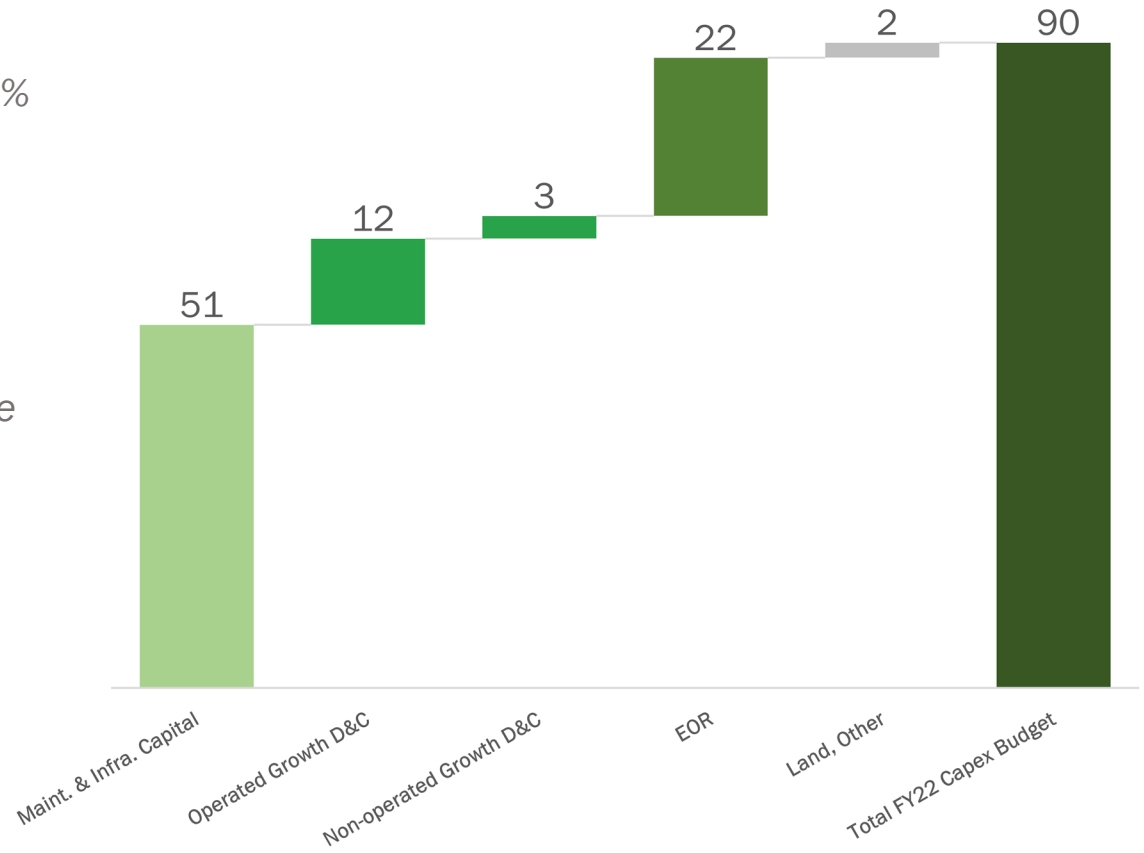
(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. Excludes share-based compensation expense; includes the effect of gross profit from contract services derived from management services agreements.

Forecasted Production and Capital Budget

Forecasted PDP and Growth Production



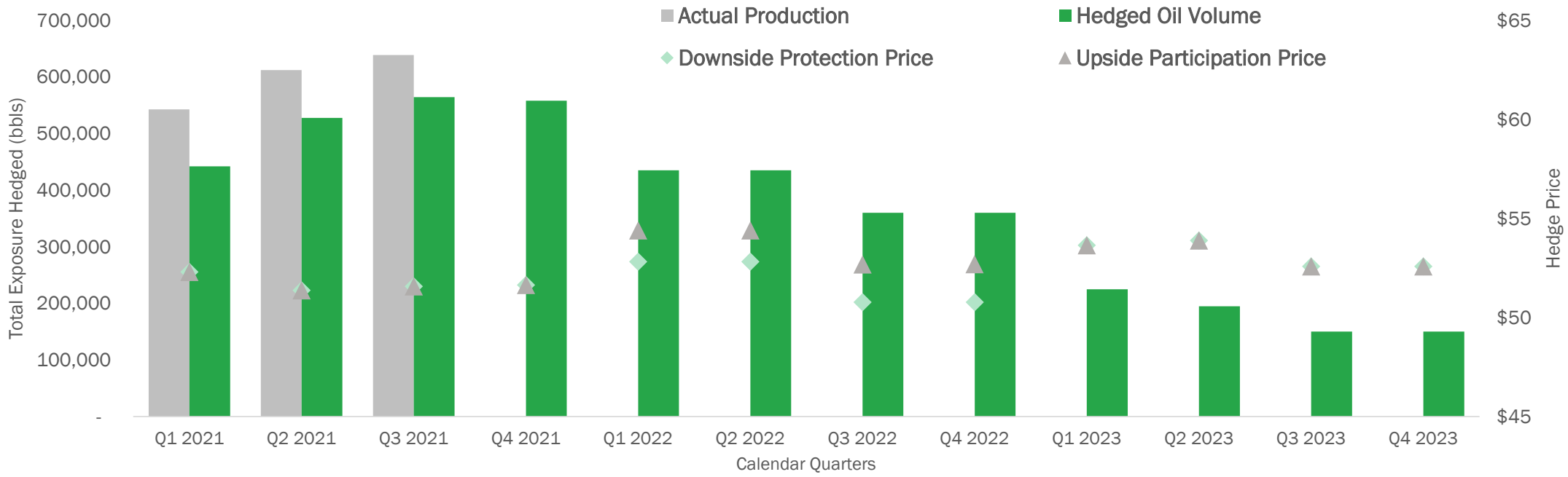
Midpoint FY22 Capital Budget



Base Decline per management estimates and NSAI reserve reports. Forecasted capital budget and production growth based on current market conditions and outlook, as of December 2021.

Balanced Hedging Strategy with Improving Price Profile

- Riley's hedging strategy uses a combination of swaps, collars and basis differential hedges to protect cash flow and comply with credit facility covenants while allowing for exposure commodity upside
- The Company restructured certain derivatives following the 4Q21, in which we moved a small amount of volumes and liabilities from 2022 to 2023 in an effort to more evenly spread below-market hedges across multiplate years and allow for more spot market exposure in 2022; an updated derivatives summary table can be found in the Appendix
- Hedged oil volumes in 2022 quarters are approximately 30-45% below 4Q21 actual oil production levels



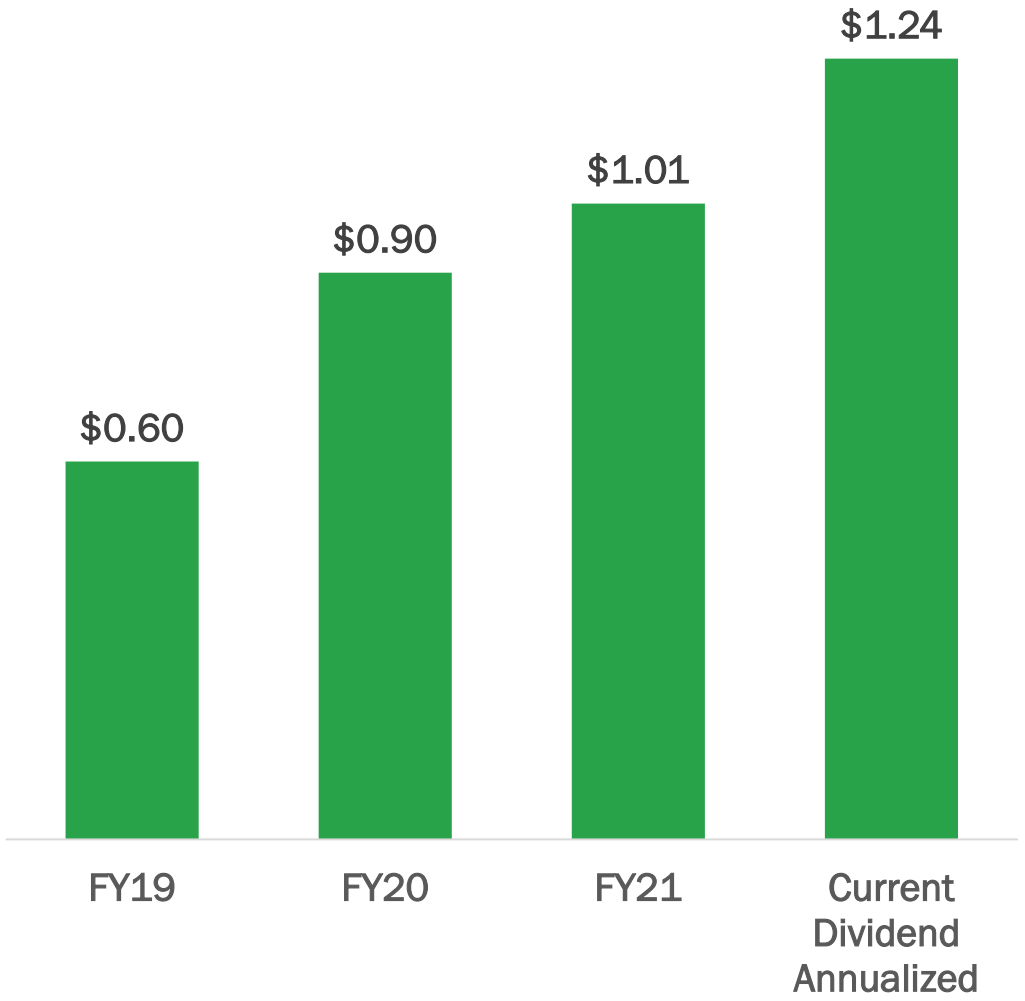
Based on derivative positions as of December 9, 2021. See Appendix for detail.

11 Consecutive Quarters of Returning Cash to Our Shareholders





The payment of a regular quarterly dividend has long been a priority for Riley Permian, dating back to its predecessor entity as a private company. Going forward, one of Riley Permian's core priorities is to continue to pay – and grow – a regular quarterly dividend, consistent with our shareholder-focused business model.



FY19 and FY20 based on actual dividends paid by private, predecessor entity, and estimated share count to reflect current public company status post merger, adjusted for the merger share exchange ratio and the reverse stock split. Future dividends are subject to approval by the board of directors.

Committed to ESG Engagement



ENVIRONMENTAL

- Energy transition viewed as an opportunity for engagement and new ventures
- Operable gas gathering lines are installed ahead of first production to mitigate flaring
- Automated flare metering to allow real time monitoring of upset conditions and respond to flaring incidents which result in a reduction in flaring events and duration
- Targeted reduction of truck traffic and CO_2 emissions as > 99% of liquids production is collected via gathering infrastructure, with electronic ticketing for data collection
- Initiated produced water recycling program
- Developing Scope 1 and 2 emissions tracking



SOCIAL

- Hiring employees from diverse backgrounds displaced by economic downturn
- 21% female share of workforce
- Zero recordable employee injuries in 2020 and 2021 YTD
- Company-wide electronic learning management system to continuously improve our safety training for all employees
- Company-wide Stop Work Authority Program to provide all employees, contractors, vendors, and visitors with the responsibility and obligation to stop unsafe conditions and acts
- Actively support local communities in which we operate
- Dedicated EHS / ESG officer



GOVERNANCE

- Prioritizing long-term corporate sustainability and creating value for shareholders
- Commitment to transparent disclosure of corporate-level performance metrics
- Balanced board of directors: significant shareholder representation along with two independent directors
- Executive alignment with shareholders as 2/3rds of executive's target incentive compensation is in the form of stock
- Executives own ~3% of total company equity

Investment Highlights

Proven and aligned management team with substantial expertise across disciplines and long-term perspective

Premier, oil-based, conventional asset with low decline rates that enables capital efficiency

Multi-year track record of organic growth in production, cash flow and reserves across commodity cycles

Operating and financial performance metrics compete with top E&Ps

Potential upside through EOR pilot program and complementary assets or new ventures

Consistent dividend payer with 7% current annualized yield[1]

(1) Future dividends are subject to approval by the board of directors. Yield based on share price as of December 9, 2021

Additional Information

Company

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Appendix

Commodity Hedging Position as of December 8, 2021

	Oil Price Swaps		Oil Price Collars			Composite Oil Price Derivatives			
Calendar Quarters	Volume, MBbls	Price	Volume, MBbls	Bought Put Price	Sold Call Price	Volume, MBbls	Volume as a % of Calendar 3Q21 Production	Downside Price	Upside Price
Q4 2021	558	$51.65	-	-	-	**558**	87%	**$51.65**	**$51.65**
Q1 2022	345	$57.47	90	$35.00	$42.63	**435**	68%	**$52.82**	**$54.40**
Q2 2022	345	$57.47	90	$35.00	$42.63	**435**	68%	**$52.82**	**$54.40**
Q3 2022	270	$56.03	90	$35.00	$42.63	**360**	56%	**$50.78**	**$52.68**
Q4 2022	270	$56.03	90	$35.00	$42.63	**360**	56%	**$50.78**	**$52.68**
Q1 2023	225	$53.65	-	-	-	**225**	35%	**$53.65**	**$53.65**
Q2 2023	195	$53.89	-	-	-	**195**	31%	**$53.89**	**$53.89**
Q3 2023	150	$52.58	-	-	-	**150**	23%	**$52.58**	**$52.58**
Q4 2023	150	$52.58	-	-	-	**150**	23%	**$52.58**	**$52.58**

	Oil Basis		Natural Gas Price	
Calendar Quarters	Volume, MBbls	Price	Volume, MMcf	Price
Q4 2021	**435**	**$0.40**	**555**	**$3.03**
Q1 2022	**180**	**$0.40**	**540**	**$3.26**
Q2 2022	**180**	**$0.40**	**540**	**$3.26**
Q3 2022	**180**	**$0.40**	**540**	**$3.26**
Q4 2022	**180**	**$0.40**	**540**	**$3.26**

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

The Company presents certain non-GAAP financial measures to supplement its financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The non-GAAP financial measures include Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted EBITDAX, Cash G&A, Cash Costs and Cash Margin and Free Cash Flow. A reconciliation of each non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is presented below. We believe that these non-GAAP measures presented, in conjunction with our financial and operating results prepared in accordance with GAAP, provide a more complete understanding of the Company's performance. We use these non-GAAP measures to compare our financial and operating performance with that of other companies in the oil and natural gas industry as well as our financial and operating performance for current and historical periods. These non-GAAP measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP measures, such as net income (loss), operating income (loss), total costs and expenses, general and administrative expenses or net cash provided by operating activities or any other GAAP measure of financial position or results of operations. As not all companies use the same calculation, our non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations (Cont'd.)

Adjusted Net Income

We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) plus (income) loss on discontinued operations, unrealized (gain) loss on derivative contracts, transaction costs, income tax expense related to our change in tax status and the associated changes in estimated income tax. We believe that Adjusted Net Income is a widely followed measure of operating performance and is one of many metrics used by investors as well as our management team. For example, Adjusted Net Income can be used to assess our operating performance and return on capital in comparison to other independent exploration and production companies without regard to financial or capital structure and to assess the financial performance of our assets and our company without regard to capital structure or historical cost basis. The following table provides a reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(In thousands)			
Net income (loss)	$ 15,654	$ (5,084)	$ (65,666)	$ 35,144
Loss (income) on discontinued operations	(776)	—	18,797	—
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivatives	3,816	9,876	72,891	(6,962)
Transaction costs and other	458	1,389	3,992	1,823
Income tax expense from change in tax status	—	—	13,581	—
Tax effect of adjustments[1]	(755)	—	(20,657)	—
Adjusted Net Income	$ 18,397	$ 6,181	$ 22,938	$ 30,005

(1) Computed by applying a combined federal and state statutory rate of 21.59% effective as of September 30, 2021. The Company was a flow-through entity for federal and state income tax purposes for the three months and year ended September 30, 2020.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations (Cont'd.)

Adjusted EBITDAX

We define Adjusted EBITDAX as net income (loss) adjusted for loss (income) on discontinued operations, exploration expense, depletion, depreciation, amortization and accretion, equity-based compensation expense, interest expense, unrealized (gain) loss on commodity derivative contracts, income taxes, and transaction costs. We believe Adjusted EBITDAX is useful to investors because it provides an effective way to evaluate our operating performance and compare the results of our operations from period to period as well as to other companies in the oil and natural gas industry without regard to our financing methods or capital structure. The following table provides a reconciliation from the GAAP measure of Net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDAX.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(In thousands)			
Net income (loss)	$ 15,654	$ (5,084)	$ (65,666)	$ 35,144
Loss (income) on discontinued operations	(776)	—	18,797	—
Exploration expense	884	692	9,566	9,923
Depletion, depreciation, amortization and accretion	6,692	5,459	26,015	21,479
Unit-based compensation expense	—	313	689	963
Share-based compensation expense	751	—	6,104	—
Interest expense	963	1,213	4,534	5,299
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivatives	3,816	9,876	72,891	(6,962)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(3,937)	399	13,016	718
Transaction costs and other	458	1,389	3,992	1,823
Adjusted EBITDAX	$ 24,505	$ 14,257	$ 89,938	$ 68,387

Non-GAAP Reconciliations (Cont'd.)

Cash G&A, Cash Costs and Cash Margin

Cash G&A is defined as general and administrative expense less share-based and unit-based compensation and contract services–related parties revenue plus cost of contract services–related parties. We believe Cash G&A is used by analysts and others in valuation, comparison and investment recommendations of companies in our industry to allow for analysis of cash G&A spend without regard to equity based compensation programs or amounts related to contract services. Administrative costs exclude share-based and unit-based compensation as those expenses are presented separately as components of general and administrative expense on our statement of operations. The table presented here provides a calculation for Cash G&A.

Cash Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure that we use as an indicator of our total cash-based cost of production and operations. We define "Cash Costs" as lease operating expenses plus production and ad valorem taxes, cash G&A, and interest expense. Management believes that Cash Costs is an important financial measure for use in evaluating the Company's operating and financial performance and for comparison to other companies in the oil and natural gas industry. We believe this is a useful measure for investors in evaluating our results against other oil and natural gas companies. Cash Costs should be considered in addition to, rather than as a substitute for, Total Costs and Expenses. The table presented here provides a calculation for Cash Costs and Cash Margin for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(In thousands)			
Administrative costs	$ 4,790	$ 2,157	$ 13,966	$ 10,826
Plus: Costs of contract services - related parties	147	100	477	503
Less: Contract services revenues - related parties	(600)	(650)	(2,400)	(3,800)
Total Cash G&A	$ 4,337	$ 1,607	$ 12,043	$ 7,529

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(In thousands, except per Boe amounts)			
Cash Costs:				
Lease operating expenses	$ 5,686	$ 5,254	$ 21,975	$ 20,243
Production and ad valorem taxes	2,575	944	8,636	4,280
Cash G&A[1]	4,337	1,607	12,043	7,529
Interest expense	963	1,213	4,534	5,299
Total Cash Costs	$ 13,561	$ 9,018	$ 47,188	$ 37,351
Total Production (MBoe)	882	653	3,154	2,592
Cash Margin ($ per Boe):				
Total average realized price ($ per Boe)	$ 54.46	$ 23.43	$ 47.12	$ 28.22
Less:				
Lease operating expenses	6.45	8.04	6.97	7.81
Production and ad valorem taxes	2.92	1.44	2.74	1.65
Cash G&A[1]	4.92	2.46	3.82	2.91
Interest expense	1.09	1.86	1.44	2.04
Total Cash Costs per Boe	15.38	13.80	14.96	14.41
Cash Margin per Boe	$ 39.08	$ 9.63	$ 32.16	$ 13.81
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives ($ per Boe)	(12.67)	10.34	(5.17)	10.39
Cash Margin per Boe, including derivative settlements	$ 26.41	$ 19.96	$ 26.99	$ 24.19

(1) A non-GAAP financial measure which is reconciled above.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations (Cont'd.)

Free Cash Flow

Free Cash Flow is a measure that we use as an indicator of our ability to fund our development activities and generate excess cash for other corporate purposes. We define Free Cash Flow as Cash Flow from Continuing Operations, less capital expenditures before acquisitions. Free Cash Flow should be considered in addition to, rather than as a substitute for, net cash provided by operating activities as a measure of our liquidity. The following table provides a reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities - Continuing Operations to Free Cash Flow for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(In thousands)			
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities - Continuing Operations	$ 27,232	$ 13,041	$ 86,073	$ 62,550
Additions to oil and natural gas properties	(19,447)	(5,955)	(58,329)	(47,183)
Additions to other property and equipment	(542)	(60)	(1,714)	(228)
Free Cash Flow	$ 7,243	$ 7,026	$ 26,030	$ 15,139