

Approach Resources / 2014 Annual Report

When you take a close look at the current industry climate, what do you see?

We see opportunities. Challenging times can make great companies. Falling commodity prices have slowed the pace of activity of our industry. The key to navigating successfully through this down cycle is to preserve liquidity. With our track record of conservative fiscal management and capital discipline, we have forged a strong balance sheet, a solid hedge book, a low debt structure and ample liquidity. Entering the downturn, we had already established ourselves as one of the lowest cost operators in the Midland Basin. Our goal is not only to survive, but to thrive, as a leaner and even more competitive company.

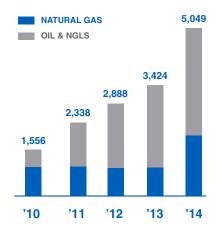


1

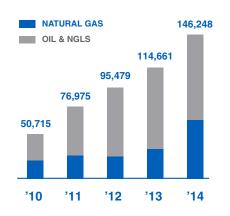
Dear Shareholders,

2014 will be imprinted in our memories as a year of great extremes. We began the year in full acceleration mode. West Texas Intermediate crude oil was trading at around \$95 per barrel. With a capital spending budget of \$400 million, we set aggressive growth goals, which included increasing our production by 40% and ramping up our drilling activity by more than 50%. Our operational team turned in a great performance, delivering 47% production growth and 27% reserve growth with drill-bit finding and development costs of \$8.94 per Boe, while spending less capital than originally budgeted.

Annual Production (MBoe)



Proved Reserves (MBoe)



Our financial results in 2014 were also strong. As expected, our hedging program tempered the impact of falling commodity prices. We reported 2014 net income of \$56.2 million on revenues of \$258.5 million, while adjusted net income totaled \$29.2 million. For the year, EBITDAX grew 47% to \$188.3 million, and represented our fourth consecutive year of record annual EBITDAX. Production totaled 5,049 MBoe or 13.8 MBoe per day, an increase of 47%. Including the impact of hedging, our average realized price was \$51.67 per Boe. In the meantime, our West Texas horizontal drilling program continued to generate impressive drill-bit growth in proved reserves. During the year, we replaced more than 819% of production, while our proved reserves grew by 27% to 146.2 MMBoe.

In 2014, we ran a three-rig program, drilling 68 and completing 64 horizontal Wolfcamp wells. In addition to growing production, our objectives were to further delineate our acreage, optimize our completion design, test our well placement pattern and pilot a water recycling program. We drilled two C-bench step-out wells, the Elliott 129 HC and the Baker 122 HC, which came online with 24-hour IP rates of 806 Boe/day and 827 Boe/day, respectively. These successful wells, along with two successful B-bench step-out wells, substantially derisked approximately 40,000 gross acres in the central and eastern portion of our leasehold.

Throughout the year, we also tested various components of our well completion design, including sand size, total pounds of sand per foot, perforation cluster spacing and rate of proppant/fluid per perforation. Technology and best practices to achieve optimal recovery with the least amount of environmental impact at the lowest cost continue to evolve. Our history in the Wolfcamp demonstrates a track record for reducing well costs and drill time, while improving ultimate recoveries on our wells.

In terms of field development, the Wolfcamp shale provides a unique opportunity, since the pay zone is approximately 1,200 feet thick, versus roughly 300 feet for a typical shale play. To better describe the rock column, we divided it into three separate

"The thing I am most optimistic about is that we will adapt.
We are growing more efficient and our costs are coming down.
Even if the 'new normal' price for oil is lower, we will remain very competitive."

CHAIRMAN, CEO AND PRESIDENT J. ROSS CRAFT

targets, which we call the A, B and C benches. First, we drilled test wells to each zone to establish the commerciality of each bench. By 2014, our drilling program had substantially derisked all three benches, and our development program shifted to commercial optimization. We began testing various wellbore configurations with dual-well pads, including side-by-side, single-bench configurations such as B/B or A/A, as well as dual-stacked configurations, such as B/C or A/C. These modular development patterns allowed us to implement "batch" or "zipper" completions, establishing more efficient work processes and reducing our cycle times.

In the first half of 2014 we piloted a water recycling program, and in the fall of 2014 we began construction of a large-scale expansion of this facility. Given the current lower commodity price outlook for 2015, the importance of this project is magnified. Now completed, the enlarged processing facility has the capacity to store 329,000 barrels of water, allowing us to treat and reuse up to 100% of our produced and flowback water. We

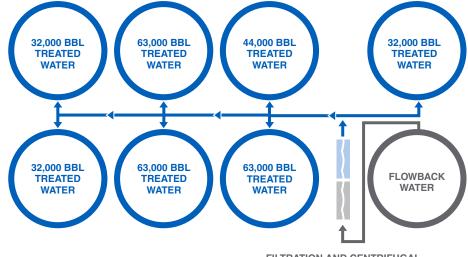
believe that recycling our water could potentially eliminate the need to transport and dispose of all produced and flowback water. We also believe this project will reap benefits for our West Texas community by helping to preserve fresh drinking water.

In June of 2014, West Texas Intermediate crude oil reached an average monthly price of \$105.20 per barrel, before falling more than 50% to \$47.98 in January 2015. In December 2014, we announced a \$180 million capital spending plan for 2015, a 54% decrease from 2014 levels. This plan anticipates a one-rig program to drill 20 and complete 34 horizontal Wolfcamp wells. Under this scenario, we expect to grow production by approximately 10%. In February of 2015, we announced a further reduction in our capital spending plans to \$160 million based on cost reductions received from our service providers, as well as the cost savings we expect to generate from our large-scale water recycling facility. The \$160 million capital plan does not reduce the number of wells planned or our production growth forecast.

Flowback and Produced Water Recycle Facility Expansion

(Diagram Not To Scale)

Our expanded water recycling facility provides the ability to recycle up to 100% of our produced and flowback water, enhances our filtering and water quality monitoring systems and offers the potential of significant savings by eliminating water hauling.



FILTRATION AND CENTRIFUGAL WASTE REMOVAL SYSTEM

In 2015, our focus will be on actively seeking ways to further reduce our cost structure, while continuing to increase our operational efficiencies. With the cost reductions we have already secured from our service providers, along with the savings from our water recycling facility, our second quarter 2015 well costs are \$4.6 million, representing a 16.4% reduction in drilling and completion cost as compared to our 2014 well costs. If commodity prices remain low, we could see further cost concessions of up to 10% from our service providers during the second half of 2015, allowing us to further decrease our well costs. Projecting drilling and completion costs ranging from \$4.1 to \$4.6 million per well

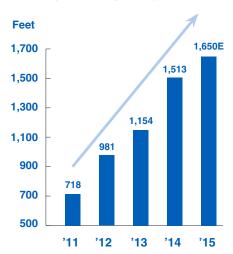
at first quarter 2015 NYMEX strip pricing, we can achieve a 20%+ internal rate of return. As a result of our cost-reduction initiatives, along with our process improvements, we believe our Wolfcamp oil shale project can be profitable even with oil as low as \$40/barrel.

From a financial perspective, we are in a solid position. A number of companies borrowed heavily to fund new projects made available by the shale energy revolution. On the other hand, we acquired the bulk of our acreage before shale drilling drove up land costs in West Texas, allowing us to capture a sizeable leasehold position at an average cost of approximately \$500 per acre. As a result

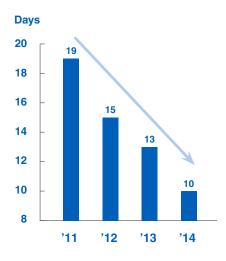
of this low cost of entry, combined with our commitment to disciplined financial decision making, we can boast one of the strongest balance sheets in the small-cap E&P space. Following the fall 2014 bank redetermination, our borrowing base was raised to \$600 million, and we elected a commitment level of \$450 million. At year-end 2014, we had \$150 million drawn on the revolver, leaving an ample liquidity cushion of \$300 million. Notably, we have a hedging program in place covering approximately 64% of anticipated oil production and 44% of natural gas production in 2015 at approximately \$80.00/barrel and \$4/ MMBtu, respectively.

Gaining Efficiencies and Lowering Costs

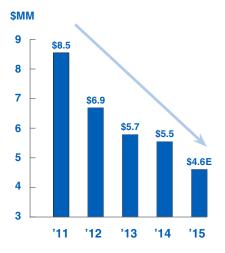
Average Footage/Day



Average Drilling Days/Well

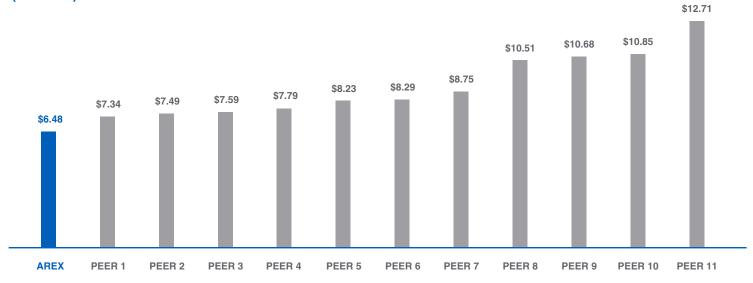


Drilling & Completion Cost



Since entering the Wolfcamp oil shale play, we have employed pad drilling and other advanced technologies to more than double our average drilled footage per day. As a result, our drill time has decreased 47%, and our well costs have declined by 46%.

Low Cost Permian Operator (LOE/Boe)



In 2014, Approach achieved peer-leading lease operating expense per BOE compared to Permian peers. Peer companies include APA, CPE, CWEI, CXO, FANG, EGN, LPI, MTDR, PE, PXD and RSPP.

On the cover of our annual report, we used a pictorial metaphor. Certainly, there are different ways to view the current market situation. Does the downturn in commodity prices call for panic and despair? We think not. At Approach, innovation is alive and well. We have a strong entrepreneurial spirit that led us to be among the first companies to attempt horizontal drilling in the Wolfcamp shale. We believe the keen minds and great innovators in this industry will generate ever-improving technologies, allowing us to continue to drive down costs and drill times, gain efficiencies and improve recoveries, making us competitive even if a lower commodity price environment lingers.

What does this mean to our shareholders? Some analysts believe that the rapid

deflation in energy company valuations has created the buying opportunity of a generation, if not a lifetime, as they see E&P companies cutting their capital budgets by 40% to 70% and rigs being stacked at an unprecedented rate. The quick curtailment of drilling means that production could begin to fall sooner rather than later. As production drops, supply is expected to rebalance and prices to normalize. The companies who have positioned themselves conservatively with low debt and a strong balance sheet are expected to rebound in valuation along with the commodity price recovery. Our goal is to protect our balance sheet in 2015, while growing production modestly, then be prepared to resume our accelerated drilling program when prices warrant, capturing substantial

upside for our shareholders. I want to thank the entire Approach team for their enduring dedication and commitment to excellence. We are fortunate to have the support of our employees, business partners and fellow shareholders, and we thank you for your continued support of and confidence in Approach Resources.

Sincerely,

J. Ross Craft, P.E.Chairman, CEO and President

Financial & Operational Data

(\$ in thousands, except per-share and per-unit amounts)

Revenues Oil NGLs Gas Total oil, NGL and gas sales	2014 \$ 177,491 41,998 39,040 258,529	2013 \$ 130,971 28,103 22,228 181,302	\$ 82,087 30,811 15,994 128,892
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives Total oil, NGL and gas sales including derivative impact	2,359	(1,048)	(108)
	\$ 260,888	\$ 180,254	\$ 128,784
Production Oil (MBbls) NGLs (MBbls) Gas (MMcf) Total (MBoe) Total (MBoe/d)	2,024	1,444	969
	1,461	951	904
	<u>9,383</u>	6,177	6,089
	5,049	3,424	2,888
	13.8	9.4	7.9
Average Prices			
Oil (per Bbl) NGLs (per Bbl) Gas (per Mcf)	\$ 87.69	\$ 90.70	\$ 84.70
	28.74	29.57	34.09
	4.16	3.60	2.63
Total (per Boe)	\$ 51.20	\$ 52.95	\$ 44.63
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives (per Boe) Total including derivative impact (per Boe)	\$ 51.67	<u>(0.31)</u> \$ 52.64	\$ 44.60
Costs and Expenses (Per Boe)			
Lease operating Production and ad valorem taxes Exploration General and administrative Depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$ 6.48	\$ 5.59	\$ 6.58
	3.16	3.75	3.20
	0.76	0.65	1.58
	6.36	7.75	8.62
	21.15	22.48	20.91
Financial Highlights			
Net income	\$ 56,172	\$ 72,256	\$ 6,384
Earnings per diluted share	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.85	\$ 0.18
Adjusted net income* Adjusted earnings per diluted share	\$ 29,220	\$ 17,983	\$ 3,827
	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.11
EBITDAX* EBITDAX per diluted share	\$ 188,282	\$ 127,795	\$ 82,981
	\$ 4.78	\$ 3.28	\$ 2.37
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	39,420	39,019	35,030
Total long-term debt	\$ 400,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 106,000
Stockholders' equity	\$ 774,327	\$ 710,495	\$ 633,468
Total assets	\$ 1,401,427	\$ 1,145,484	\$ 855,739

^{*}Adjusted net income, EBITDAX, finding and development costs, reserve replacement ratio and PV-10 are non-GAAP financial measures. Reconciliations and other information on non-GAAP financial measures used in this report can be found following the Form 10-K and on the Non-GAAP Financial Information page in the Investor Relations section of our website at www.approachresources.com

Form 10-K



UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549 FORM 10-K

	FO	RM 10-K
(Mark one)		
\checkmark	ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT T OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANG	
	For the fiscal year ended December 31, 20	014
		or
	TRANSITION REPORT PURSUAL OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE	
	For the transition period from to	
		file number: 001-33801
		RESOURCES INC. istrant as specified in its charter)
	Delaware	51-0424817
	(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
	One Ridgmar Centre	
	6500 West Freeway, Suite 800 Fort Worth, Texas	76116
	(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)
		one number, including area code 17) 989-9000
	Securities registered pu	rsuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
	Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
C	ommon stock, par value \$0.01 per share	NASDAQ Global Select Market
	Securities registered pursu	ant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None
Indicate Act. Yes		asoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities
Indicate Act. Yes		ile reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the
Exchange Ac		all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities uch shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and days. Yes No
Interactive D		and electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every ant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for d post such files). Yes V No
be contained		resuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of
	mpany. See the definitions of "large accelerated file	celerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller er," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of
Large acceler	rated filer Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Indicate	by check mark whether the registrant is a shell con	mpany (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes \(\square\) No \(\)
The agg	regate market value of the voting and non-voting c	ommon equity held by non-affiliates (excluding voting shares held by

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01, outstanding as of February 23, 2015 was 40,581,110.

on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on that date.

officers and directors) as of June 30, 2014 was \$812 million. This amount is based on the closing price of the registrant's common stock

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's proxy statement for its 2015 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III, Items 10-14 of this report.

Certain exhibits previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission are incorporated by reference into Part IV of this report.

APPROACH RESOURCES INC.

Unless the context otherwise indicates, all references in this report to "Approach," the "Company," "we," "us," "our" or "ours" are to Approach Resources Inc. and its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise noted, (i) all information in this report relating to oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves and the estimated future net cash flows attributable to reserves is based on estimates and is net to our interest, and (ii) all information in this report relating to oil, NGLs and natural gas production is net to our interest. Natural gas is converted throughout this report at a rate of six Mcf of gas to one barrel of oil equivalent ("Boe"). NGLs are converted throughout this report at a rate of one barrel of NGLs to one Boe. The ratios of six Mcf of gas to one Boe and one barrel of NGLs to one Boe do not assume price equivalency and, given price differentials, the price for a Boe of natural gas or NGLs may differ significantly from the price of a barrel of oil. If you are not familiar with the oil and gas terms or abbreviations used in this report, please refer to the definitions of these terms and abbreviations under the caption "Glossary" at the end of Item 15 of this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PART I	
Item 1.	Business	1
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	13
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments	28
Item 2.	Properties	29
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings	37
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	37
	PART II	
Item 5.	Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases	
T	of Equity Securities	38
Item 6.	Selected Financial Data	41
Item 7.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	42
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	58
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	61
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	61
Item 9A. Item 9B.	Controls and Procedures	61 61
	PART III	
Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	62
Item 11.	Executive Compensation	62
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder	
	Matters	62
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	62
Item 14.	Principal Accounting Fees and Services	62
	PART IV	
Item 15.	Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	63
Signature	s	70
	Consolidated Financial Statements of Approach Resources Inc	F-1
Index to E	Exhibits	71

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Various statements in this report, including those that express a belief, expectation or intention, as well as those that are not statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The forward-looking statements may include projections and estimates concerning the timing and success of specific projects, typical well economics and our future reserves, production, revenues, costs, income, capital spending, 3-D seismic operations, interpretation and results and obtaining permits and regulatory approvals. When used in this report, the words "will," "believe," "intend," "expect," "may," "should," "anticipate," "could," "estimate," "plan," "predict," "project," "potential" or their negatives, other similar expressions or the statements that include those words, are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words.

These forward-looking statements are largely based on our expectations, which reflect estimates and assumptions made by our management. These estimates and assumptions reflect our best judgment based on currently known market conditions and other factors. Although we believe such estimates and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently uncertain and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that are beyond our control. In addition, management's assumptions about future events may prove to be inaccurate. We caution all readers that the forward-looking statements contained in this report are not guarantees of future performance, and we cannot assure any reader that such statements will be realized or the forward-looking events and circumstances will occur. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements due to the factors listed in the "Risk Factors" section and elsewhere in this report. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report. We disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by law. These cautionary statements qualify all forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf. The risks, contingencies and uncertainties relate to, among other matters, the following:

- uncertainties in drilling, exploring for and producing oil and gas;
- · oil, NGL and gas prices;
- overall United States and global economic and financial market conditions;
- domestic and foreign demand and supply for oil, NGLs, gas and the products derived from such hydrocarbons;
- the willingness and ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") to set and maintain oil price and production controls;
- our ability to obtain additional financing necessary to fund our operations and capital expenditures and to meet our other obligations;
- the effects of government regulation and permitting and other legal requirements, including laws or regulations that could restrict or prohibit hydraulic fracturing;
- · disruption of credit and capital markets;
- our financial position;
- · our cash flows and liquidity;
- disruptions to, capacity constraints in or other limitations on the pipeline systems that deliver our oil, NGLs and gas and other processing and transportation considerations;
- · marketing of oil, NGLs and gas;
- high costs, shortages, delivery delays or unavailability of drilling and completion equipment, materials, labor or other services;

- competition in the oil and gas industry;
- uncertainty regarding our future operating results;
- interpretation of 3-D seismic data;
- replacing our oil, NGL and gas reserves;
- our ability to retain and attract key personnel;
- our business strategy, including our ability to recover oil, NGLs and gas in place associated with our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play in the Permian Basin;
- development of our current asset base or property acquisitions;
- estimated quantities of oil, NGL and gas reserves and present value thereof;
- plans, objectives, expectations and intentions contained in this report that are not historical; and
- other factors discussed under Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in this report.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Approach Resources Inc. is an independent energy company focused on the exploration, development, production and acquisition of unconventional oil and gas reserves in the Midland Basin of the greater Permian Basin in West Texas, where we lease approximately 136,000 net acres as of December 31, 2014. We believe our concentrated acreage position provides us an opportunity to achieve cost, operating and recovery efficiencies in the development of our drilling inventory. We are currently developing significant resource potential from the Wolfcamp shale oil formation. Additional drilling targets could include the Clearfork, Canyon Sands, Strawn and Ellenburger zones. We sometimes refer to our development project in the Permian Basin as "Project Pangea," which includes "Pangea West." Our management and technical team have a proven track record of finding and developing reserves through advanced drilling and completion techniques. As the operator of all of our estimated proved reserves and production, we have a high degree of control over capital expenditures and other operating matters.

At December 31, 2014, our estimated proved reserves were 146.2 million barrels of oil equivalent ("MMBoe"). Substantially all of our proved reserves are located in Crockett and Schleicher Counties, Texas. Important characteristics of our proved reserves at December 31, 2014, include:

- 38% oil, 28% NGLs and 34% natural gas;
- 41% proved developed;
- 100% operated;
- Reserve life of approximately 29 years based on 2014 production of 5 MMBoe;
- Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows of ("Standardized Measure") of \$1.1 billion;
 and
- PV-10 (non-GAAP) of \$1.4 billion.

PV-10 is our estimate of the present value of future net revenues from proved oil, NGL and gas reserves after deducting estimated production and ad valorem taxes, future capital costs and operating expenses, but before deducting any estimates for future income taxes. Estimated future net revenues are discounted at an annual rate of 10% to determine their present value. PV-10 is a financial measure that is not determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"), and generally differs from the Standardized Measure, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, because it does not include the effects of income taxes on future cash flows. PV-10 should not be considered as an alternative to the Standardized Measure, as computed under GAAP. See Item 2. "Properties — Proved Oil and Gas Reserves" for a reconciliation of PV-10 to the Standardized Measure.

At December 31, 2014, we owned and operated 729 producing oil and gas wells in the Permian Basin. During 2014, we produced 5 MMBoe, or 13.8 MBoe/d. Production for 2014 was 40% oil, 29% NGLs and 31% natural gas.

Our History

Approach Resources Inc. was incorporated in September 2002. Our common stock began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market in the United States under the symbol "AREX" on November 8, 2007, and is now listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ"). Our principal executive offices are located at One Ridgmar Centre, 6500 West Freeway, Suite 800, Fort Worth, Texas 76116. Our telephone number is (817) 989-9000.

Our Business Strategy

We intend to increase the value of the Company by growing reserves and production in a cost-efficient manner and at attractive rates of return by pursuing the following strategies:

- Develop our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play. We believe our current acreage position provides us the ability to continue to increase reserves and production at competitive costs and at attractive rates of return. During 2014, we drilled 68 horizontal Wolfcamp wells. With our 2015 drilling plan, we plan to continue to develop our core properties in Project Pangea, although at a reduced pace from 2014 due to current low commodity prices. Focusing on the Wolfcamp shale oil play allows us to use our operating, technical and regional expertise important to interpreting geological and operating trends, enhancing production rates and maximizing well recovery.
- Operate our properties as a low-cost producer. We believe our concentrated acreage position in the Midland Basin enables us to capture economies of scale and operating efficiencies. Through our investment in field infrastructure including centralized production facilities, water transportation and recycling systems, gas lift lines and salt water disposal wells, we have reduced drilling and completion costs, per-unit lease operating expense and our fresh water use. We also drill multiple wells from a single pad, which reduces well costs and surface impact. In addition, we operate 100% of our reserve base and plan to continue to operate a substantial portion of our producing properties in the future. Operational control allows us to better manage timing and scope of capital expenditures and control costs.
- *Maintain financial flexibility*. We believe that our balance sheet and liquidity provide us with significant financial flexibility to pursue our strategic and financial objectives. Also, we enter into commodity derivative contracts to partially mitigate the risk of commodity price volatility. In response to a decline in commodity prices and current market conditions we have reduced our expected capital expenditure budget for 2015 to \$160 million, compared to \$393.5 million of actual capital expenditures in 2014. Because we operate 100% of our reserve base, we have the flexibility to further adjust our capital budget in response to commodity price fluctuations.

Our Competitive Strengths

We have a number of competitive strengths, which we believe will help us to successfully execute our business strategies:

- *Lower-risk*, *oil-rich asset base*. We believe we have assembled a strong asset base within the Midland Basin, where we have a long history of operating. We have drilled more than 760 wells in the area since 2004. Our proved reserves are 38% oil, and our production for 2014 was 40% oil. Our acreage position of 155,000 gross, primarily contiguous acres in the Midland Basin provides us with a multi-year inventory of repeatable, horizontal and vertical drilling locations that we believe create the opportunity for us to deliver long-term reserve, production and cash flow growth.
- *High degree of operational control.* We operate 100% of our estimated proved reserves, and we have approximately 100% working interest in Project Pangea and Pangea West. This allows us to more effectively manage and control the timing of capital spending on our development activities, as well as maximize benefits from operating cost efficiencies and field infrastructure systems.
- *Prudent financial management*. We believe we are well capitalized with 66% equity capitalization and liquidity of approximately \$300 million as of December 31, 2014. We are committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet and disciplined capital program. We also enter into commodity derivative contracts to manage our exposure to commodity price fluctuations.
- Experienced management team with track record of growth. Our management team has extensive industry experience, including significant technical and exploration expertise. Our management team has specific expertise in the Permian Basin and in successfully executing multi-year development drilling programs creating stockholder value.

2014 Activity

Our 2014 activity focused on horizontal drilling in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play in the Midland Basin. We drilled 68 horizontal wells in 2014, compared to 45 horizontal wells in 2013. We also continued to invest in building our field infrastructure system, which we believe reduces drilling and completion costs, improves drilling and completion efficiencies and reduces fresh water use. We plan to continue to develop the Wolfcamp shale in Project Pangea in 2015, although at a reduced pace from 2014, subject to commodity prices. Our accomplishments in 2014 include:

- *Production Growth.* Production for 2014 totaled 5 MMBoe (13.8 MBoe/d), compared to 3.4 MMBoe (9.4 MBoe/d) in 2013, a 47% increase. Production for 2014 was 40% oil, 29% NGLs and 31% natural gas. Our continued development of Project Pangea increased oil production by 40% in 2014, compared to 2013. We operated an average of three horizontal rigs in 2014, drilled a total of 68 wells and completed 64 wells. At December 31, 2014, 13 wells were waiting on completion.
- Reserve Growth. In 2014, our estimated proved reserves increased 27%, or 31.5 MMBoe, to 146.2 MMBoe from 114.7 MMBoe. Our proved reserves at year-end 2014 were 38% oil, 28% NGLs and 34% natural gas, compared to 40% oil, 29% NGLs and 31% natural gas at year-end 2013. During 2014, our proved oil reserves increased 9.2 MMBbls, or 20%, to 55.3 MMBbls from 46.1 MMBbls in 2013. Reserve growth in 2014 was driven by results in our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play.
- Delineation of the Multi-Zone Potential of the Wolfcamp Shale. The Wolfcamp shale has a gross pay thickness of approximately 1,000 to 1,200 feet, which allows for stacked wellbores targeting three different zones that we call "benches." We believe effectively developing the Wolfcamp shale may involve up to three lateral wellbores, each targeting a different bench, which we refer to as the Wolfcamp A, B and C. As of December 31, 2014, we had drilled a total of 17 wells targeting the Wolfcamp A bench, 98 wells targeting the Wolfcamp B bench and 34 wells targeting the Wolfcamp C bench. With successful wells targeting each of the Wolfcamp benches, in 2014 we continued full-scale development, including pad drilling and stacked wellbores.
- Installation of Field Infrastructure and Water Recycling Systems. Our large, mostly contiguous acreage position and our success in the Wolfcamp shale oil play led us to invest over \$100 million in building field infrastructure since 2012. We continued the infrastructure build out in 2013 and 2014, and now have an extensive network of centralized production facilities, water transportation and recycling systems, gas lift lines and salt water disposal wells. In addition, we believe the infrastructure reduces the need for trucks, reduces fresh water usage, improves drilling and completion efficiencies and drives down drilling and completion and operating costs.
- Secured Long-Term Marketing Agreements. In August 2014, we amended our gas purchase contract with DCP Midstream, LP ("DCP"), which extended the contract terms through July 2023. In addition, as of December 31, 2014, we had secured access for our oil from our dedicated acreage in northern Project Pangea and Pangea West on a regional oil pipeline from JP Energy Development, LP ("JP Energy"), with rights of first priority and first preference, through 2022.
- *Financial Position*. In May 2014, we entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which provides for a senior secured revolving credit facility in the stated principal amount of \$1 billion with an initial borrowing base of \$450 million, an increase from \$350 million at December 31, 2013. In November 2014, our lender group increased the borrowing base of our revolving credit facility to \$600 million, while maintaining aggregate lender commitments at \$450 million. We use our credit facility to fund our development project and for general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2014, we had \$432,000 of cash and cash equivalents and \$150 million in outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

Plans for 2015

In December 2014, in response to a decline in oil, NGL and gas prices and uncertain market conditions, we announced that we were reducing our capital expenditure budget to an estimated \$180 million in 2015, compared to \$393.5 million of actual capital expenditures in 2014. Based on current expectations of service cost concessions, our current estimate of capital expenditures in 2015 is \$160 million. We plan to operate an average of one rig in 2015, compared to three rigs in 2014, with flexibility to increase or decrease the number of rigs running depending on market conditions. We will continue to monitor commodity prices and operating expenses to determine any further adjustments to our capital budget. A further reduction of our capital budget could result in a decrease in expected production volumes, revenues and cash flows.

Our 2015 capital budget excludes acquisitions and lease extensions and renewals and is subject to change depending upon a number of factors, including prevailing and anticipated prices for oil, NGLs and gas, results of horizontal drilling and completions, economic and industry conditions at the time of drilling, the availability of sufficient capital resources for drilling prospects, our financial results and the availability of lease extensions and renewals on reasonable terms.

Markets and Customers

The revenues generated by our operations are highly dependent upon the prices of, and supply and demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas. Oil, NGLs and natural gas are commodities, and therefore, we receive market-based pricing. The price we receive for our oil, NGL and gas production depends on numerous factors beyond our control, including seasonality, the condition of the domestic and global economies, particularly in the manufacturing sectors, political conditions in other oil and gas producing countries, the extent of domestic production and imports of oil, NGLs and gas, the proximity and capacity of gas pipelines and other transportation facilities, supply and demand for oil, NGLs and gas, the marketing of competitive fuels and the effects of federal, state and local regulation. The oil and gas industry also competes with other industries in supplying the energy and fuel requirements of industrial, commercial and individual consumers.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, sales to DCP and JP Energy accounted for approximately 30% and 69%, respectively, of our total sales. As of December 31, 2014, we had dedicated all of our oil production from northern Project Pangea and Pangea West through 2022 to JP Energy. In addition, as of December 31, 2014, we had dedicated all of our NGLs and natural gas production from Project Pangea to DCP through July 2023.

Commodity Derivative Activity

We enter into commodity swap and collar contracts to mitigate portions of the risk of market price fluctuations related to future oil and gas production. Our derivative contracts are recorded as derivative assets and liabilities at fair value on our balance sheet, and the change in a derivative contract's fair value is recognized as current income or expense on our consolidated statement of operations.

Title to Properties

Our properties are subject to customary royalty interests, liens incident to operating agreements, liens for current taxes and other burdens, including other mineral encumbrances and restrictions. We do not believe that any of these burdens materially interfere with our use of the properties in the operation of our business.

We believe that we generally have satisfactory title to or rights in all of our producing properties. As is customary in the oil and gas industry, we make a general investigation of title at the time we acquire undeveloped properties. We receive title opinions of counsel before we commence drilling operations. We believe that we have satisfactory title to all of our other assets. Although title to our properties is subject to encumbrances in certain cases, we believe that none of these burdens will materially detract from the value of our properties or from our interest therein or will materially interfere with our use of the properties in the operation of our business.

Oil and Gas Leases

The typical oil and natural gas lease agreement covering our properties provides for the payment of royalties to the mineral owner for all oil, NGLs and natural gas produced from any wells drilled on the leased premises. The lessor royalties and other leasehold burdens on our properties generally range from 20% to 25%, resulting in a net revenue interest to us generally ranging from 80% to 75%.

Seasonality

Demand for NGLs and natural gas generally decreases during the spring and fall months and increases during the summer and winter months. However, seasonal anomalies such as mild winters or mild summers sometimes lessen this fluctuation. In addition, certain natural gas users utilize storage facilities and purchase some of their anticipated winter requirements during the summer. This can also lessen seasonal demand fluctuations. These seasonal anomalies can increase competition for equipment, supplies and personnel during the spring and summer months, which could lead to shortages and increase costs or delay our operations.

Competition

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive, and we compete for personnel, prospective properties, producing properties and services with a substantial number of other companies that have greater resources. Many of these companies explore for, produce and market oil and gas, carry on refining operations and market the end products on a worldwide basis. We also face competition from alternative fuel sources, including coal, heating oil, imported LNG, nuclear and other nonrenewable fuel sources, and renewable fuel sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower and biomass. Competitive conditions may also be substantially affected by various forms of energy legislation and/or regulation considered from time-to-time by the United States government. It is not possible to predict whether such legislation or regulation may ultimately be adopted or its precise effects upon our future operations. Such laws and regulations may, however, substantially increase the costs of exploring for, developing or producing oil, NGLs and gas and may prevent or delay the commencement or continuation of our operations.

Hydraulic Fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing is an important process in oil and gas production and has been commonly used in the completion of unconventional oil and gas wells in shale and tight sand formations since the 1950s. Hydraulic fracturing involves the injection of water, sand and chemical additives under pressure into rock formations to stimulate oil and gas production. It is important to us because it provides access to oil and gas reserves that previously were uneconomical to produce.

We have used hydraulic fracturing to complete both horizontal and vertical wells in the Permian Basin. We engage third parties to provide hydraulic fracturing services to us for completion of these wells. While hydraulic fracturing is not required to maintain our leasehold acreage that is currently held by production from existing wells, it will be required in the future to develop the proved non-producing and proved undeveloped reserves associated with this acreage. All of our proved non-producing and proved undeveloped reserves associated with future drilling will require hydraulic fracturing.

We believe we have followed, and intend to continue to follow, applicable industry standard practices and legal requirements for groundwater protection in our operations that are subject to supervision by state regulators. These protective measures include setting surface casing at a depth sufficient to protect fresh water zones as determined by applicable state regulatory agencies and cementing the well to create a permanent isolating barrier between the casing pipe and surrounding geological formations. This aspect of well design is intended to prevent contact between the fracturing fluid and any aquifers during the hydraulic fracturing operations. For recompletions of existing wells, the production casing is pressure-tested before perforating the new completion interval.

Injection rates and pressures are monitored at the surface during our hydraulic fracturing operations. Pressure is monitored on both the injection string and the immediate annulus to the injection string. We believe we have adequate procedures in place to address abrupt changes to the injection pressure or annular pressure.

Texas regulations currently require disclosure of the components in the solutions used in hydraulic fracturing operations. More than 99% (by mass) of the ingredients we use in hydraulic fracturing are water and sand. The remainder of the ingredients are chemical additives that are managed and used in accordance with applicable requirements.

Hydraulic fracturing requires the use of a significant amount of water. Upon flowback of the water, we dispose of it in a way that we believe minimizes the impact to nearby surface water by disposing into approved disposal facilities or injection wells. Currently our primary sources of water in Project Pangea are the nonpotable Santa Rosa and potable Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) aquifers. We use water from on-lease water wells that we have drilled, and we purchase water from off-lease water wells. We also plan to reuse and recycle flowback and produced water in 2015.

For information regarding existing and proposed governmental regulations regarding hydraulic fracturing and related environmental matters, please read "Business — Regulation — Environmental Laws and Regulation" and "Business — Regulation — Hydraulic Fracturing." For related risks to our stockholders, please read "Risk Factors — Federal and state legislation and regulatory initiatives and private litigation relating to hydraulic fracturing could stop or delay our development project and result in materially increased costs and additional operating restrictions."

Regulation

The oil and gas industry in the United States is subject to extensive regulation by federal, state and local authorities. At the federal level, various federal rules, regulations and procedures apply, including those issued by the U.S. Department of Interior, the U.S. Department of Transportation (the "DOT") (Office of Pipeline Safety) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA"). At the state and local level, various agencies and commissions regulate drilling, production and midstream activities. These federal, state and local authorities have various permitting, licensing and bonding requirements. Various remedies are available for enforcement of these federal, state and local rules, regulations and procedures, including fines, penalties, revocation of permits and licenses, actions affecting the value of leases, wells or other assets, suspension of production, and, in certain cases, criminal prosecution. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will not incur liability for fines, penalties or other remedies that are available to these federal, state and local authorities. However, we believe that we are currently in material compliance with federal, state and local rules, regulations and procedures, and that continued substantial compliance with existing requirements will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

Transportation and Sale of Oil

Sales of crude oil and condensate are not currently regulated and are made at negotiated prices. Our sales of crude oil are affected by the availability, terms and cost of transportation. Interstate transportation of oil by pipeline is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulation Commission ("FERC") pursuant to the Interstate Commerce Act ("ICA"), Energy Policy Act of 1992 ("EPAct 1992"), and the rules and regulations promulgated under those laws. The ICA and its regulations require that tariff rates for interstate service on oil pipelines, including interstate pipelines that transport crude oil and refined products, be just and reasonable and non-discriminatory and that such rates, terms and conditions of service be filed with FERC.

Intrastate oil pipeline transportation rates are also subject to regulation by state regulatory commissions. The basis for intrastate oil pipeline regulation, and the degree of regulatory oversight and scrutiny given to intrastate oil pipeline rates, varies from state to state. As effective interstate and intrastate rates apply equally to all

comparable shippers, we believe that the regulation of oil transportation rates will not affect our operations in any way that is of material difference from those of our competitors who are similarly situated.

Further, interstate and intrastate common carrier oil pipelines must provide service on a non-discriminatory basis. Under this open access standard, common carriers must offer service to all similarly situated shippers requesting service on the same terms and under the same rates. When oil pipelines operate at full capacity, access is governed by prorationing provisions set forth in the pipelines' published tariffs. Accordingly, we believe that access to oil pipeline transportation services generally will be available to us to the same extent as to our similarly situated competitors.

The transportation of oil by truck is also subject to federal, state and local rules and regulations, including the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Act and the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Regulations under these statutes cover the security and transportation of hazardous materials and are administered by the DOT.

Transportation and Sale of Natural Gas and NGLs

FERC regulates interstate gas pipeline transportation rates and service conditions under the Natural Gas Act of 1938, the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 and regulations issued under those statutes. FERC also regulates interstate NGL pipelines under various federal laws and regulations. Although FERC does not regulate oil and gas producers such as Approach, FERC's actions are intended to facilitate increased competition within all phases of the oil and gas industry and its regulation of third-party pipelines and facilities could indirectly affect our ability to transport or market our production. To date, FERC's policies have not materially affected our business or operations.

Regulation of Production

Oil, NGL and gas production is regulated under a wide range of federal and state statutes, rules, orders and regulations. State and federal statutes and regulations require permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds and reports concerning operations. The state in which we operate, Texas, has regulations governing conservation matters, including provisions for the unitization or pooling of oil and gas properties, the establishment of maximum rates of production from oil and gas wells, the regulation of spacing, and requirements for plugging and abandonment of wells. Also, Texas imposes a severance tax on production and sales of oil, NGLs and gas within its jurisdiction. The failure to comply with these rules and regulations can result in substantial penalties. Our competitors in the oil and gas industry are subject to the same regulatory requirements and restrictions that affect our operations.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

In the United States, the exploration for and development of oil and gas and the drilling and operation of wells, fields and gathering systems are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing environmental protection as well as discharge of materials into the environment. These laws and regulations may, among other things:

- require the acquisition of various permits before drilling begins;
- require the installation of expensive pollution controls or emissions monitoring equipment;
- restrict the types, quantities and concentration of various substances that can be released into the
 environment in connection with oil and gas drilling, completion, production, transportation and
 processing activities;
- suspend, limit or prohibit construction, drilling and other activities in certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands, endangered species habitat and other protected areas; and
- require remedial measures to mitigate and remediate pollution from historical and ongoing operations, such as the closure of waste pits and plugging of abandoned wells.

These laws, rules and regulations may also restrict the rate of oil and gas production below the rate that would otherwise be possible. The regulatory burden on the oil and gas industry increases the cost of doing business in the industry and consequently affects profitability.

Governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with environmental laws, regulations and permits, and violations are subject to injunction, as well as administrative, civil and criminal penalties. The effects of existing and future laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The clear trend in environmental regulation is to place more restrictions and limitations on activities that may affect the environment. Any changes in environmental laws and regulations or re-interpretations of enforcement policies that result in more stringent and costly waste handling, storage, transport, disposal or remediation requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Moreover, accidental releases or spills and ground water contamination may occur in the course of our operations, and we may incur significant costs and liabilities as a result of such releases, spills or contamination, including any third-party claims for damage to property, natural resources or persons. We maintain insurance against costs of clean-up operations, but we are not fully insured against all such risks. While we believe that we are in substantial compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations and that continued compliance with current requirements would not have a material adverse effect on us, there is no assurance that this will continue in the future.

The following is a summary of some of the existing environmental laws, rules and regulations that apply to our business operations.

Hazardous Substance Release

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA"), also known as the Superfund law, and comparable state statutes impose strict liability, and under certain circumstances, joint and several liability, on classes of persons who are considered to be responsible for the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of the site where the release occurred, and anyone who disposed or arranged for the disposal of a hazardous substance released at the site. Under CERCLA, such persons may be subject to strict, joint and several liabilities for the costs of investigating releases of hazardous substances, cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources and for the costs of certain health studies. In addition, it is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third-parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. Crude oil and fractions of crude oil are excluded from regulation under CERCLA. Nevertheless, many chemicals commonly used at oil and gas production facilities fall outside of the CERCLA petroleum exclusion. While we generate materials in the course of our operations that may be regulated as hazardous substances, we have not received notification that we may be potentially responsible for cleanup costs under CERCLA.

Waste Handling

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") and comparable state statutes regulate the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, disposal and cleanup of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Under the auspices of the EPA, the individual states administer some or all of the provisions of RCRA, sometimes in conjunction with their own, more stringent requirements. Drilling fluids, produced water and most of the other wastes associated with the exploration, development and production of oil or gas are currently regulated under RCRA's non-hazardous waste provisions. However, it is possible that certain oil and gas exploration and production wastes now classified as non-hazardous could be classified as hazardous wastes in the future. Any such change could increase our operating expenses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently own or lease properties that for many years have been used for oil and gas exploration, production and development activities. Although we used operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, petroleum hydrocarbons or wastes may have been disposed of or released on, under or from the properties owned or leased by us or on, under or from other locations where such wastes have been taken for disposal. In addition, some of these properties have been operated by third parties whose treatment and disposal or release of petroleum hydrocarbons and wastes was not under our control. These properties and the materials disposed or released on, at, under or from them may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA and analogous state laws. Under such laws, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes or contamination, or to perform remedial activities to prevent future contamination.

Air Emissions

The federal Clean Air Act and comparable state laws regulate emissions of various air pollutants through air emissions permitting programs and other requirements. In addition, the EPA has developed, and continues to develop, stringent regulations governing emissions at specified sources. In particular, on April 18, 2012, the EPA issued new regulations under the New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants ("NESHAP"). The new regulations are designed to reduce volatile organic compound ("VOC") emissions from hydraulically fractured natural gas wells, storage tanks and other equipment. Under the regulations, since January 1, 2015, owners and operators of hydraulically fractured natural gas wells (wells drilled principally for the production of natural gas) have been required to use so-called "green completion" technology to recover natural gas that formerly would have been flared or vented. We do not expect that the NSPS or NESHAP will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. However, any future laws and their implementing regulations, may require us to obtain pre-approval for the expansion or modification of existing facilities or the construction of new facilities expected to produce air emissions, impose stringent air permit requirements or use specific equipment or technologies to control emissions. Our failure to comply with these requirements could subject us to monetary penalties, injunctions, conditions or restrictions on operations and, potentially, criminal enforcement actions. We believe that we currently are in substantial compliance with all air emissions regulations and that we hold all necessary and valid construction and operating permits for our current operations.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

While Congress has, from time-to-time, considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs, there has not been significant activity in the form of adopted legislation to reduce GHG emissions at the federal level in recent years. In the absence of such federal legislation, a number of states have taken legal measures to reduce emissions of GHGs through the planned development of GHG emission inventories and/or regional GHG cap-and-trade programs or other mechanisms. Most cap-and-trade programs work by requiring major sources of emissions, such as electric power plants, or major producers of fuels such as refineries and gas processing plants, to acquire and surrender emission allowances corresponding with their annual emissions of GHGs. The number of allowances available for purchase is reduced each year until the overall GHG emission reduction goal is achieved. As the number of GHG emission allowances declines each year, the cost or value of allowances is expected to escalate significantly. Many states have enacted renewable portfolio standards, which require utilities to purchase a certain percentage of their energy from renewable fuel sources.

In response to findings that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other GHGs present an endangerment to human health and the environment, the EPA has adopted regulations under existing provisions of the federal Clean Air Act. The EPA has adopted two sets of rules regarding possible future regulation of GHG emissions under the Clean Air Act, one of which purports to regulate emissions of GHGs from motor vehicles and the other of which would regulate emissions of GHGs from large stationary sources of emissions, such as power plants or industrial facilities. The motor vehicle rule was finalized in April 2010 and became effective in January 2011, but it does not require immediate reductions in GHG emissions. In March 2012, the EPA proposed GHG emissions standards for fossil fuel-powered electric utility generating units that would require new plants to meet an output-

based standard of 1,000 pounds of carbon dioxide equivalent per megawatt-hour. The EPA issued a new proposed rule in September 2013, which retained the 1,000 pounds of carbon dioxide equivalent per megawatt-hour standard for large gas-fired power plants. The new proposal includes a standard of 1,100 pounds of carbon dioxide equivalent per megawatt-hour for small, gas-fired turbines and coal-fired turbines. In June 2014, the EPA proposed a regulation affecting existing fossil fuel power plants, which would seek to reduce carbon emissions from the power sector to 30% less than the 2005 level of emissions by 2030. If the proposed regulations are adopted, they could have a significant impact on the electrical generation industry and may favor the use of natural gas over other fossil fuels such as coal in new plants. The EPA has also indicated that it will propose new GHG emissions standards for refineries, but we do not know when the agency will issue specific regulations.

In December 2010, the EPA enacted final rules on mandatory reporting of GHGs. In 2011, the EPA published amendments to the rule containing technical and clarifying changes to certain GHG reporting requirements and a six-month extension for reporting GHG emissions from petroleum and natural gas industry sources. Under the amended rule, certain onshore oil and natural gas production, processing, transmission, storage and distribution facilities are required to report their GHG emissions on an annual basis. Our operations in the Permian Basin are subject to the EPA's mandatory reporting rules, and we believe that we are in substantial compliance with such rules. We do not expect that the EPA's mandatory GHG reporting requirements will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The adoption of additional legislation or regulatory programs to monitor or reduce GHG emissions could require us to incur increased operating costs, such as costs to purchase and operate emissions control systems, acquire emissions allowances or comply with new regulatory requirements. In addition, the EPA has stated that the data collected from GHG emissions reporting programs may be the basis for future regulatory action to establish substantive GHG emissions factors. Any GHG emissions legislation or regulatory programs applicable to power plants or refineries could increase the cost of consuming, and thereby reduce demand for, the oil and natural gas we produce. Consequently, legislation and regulatory programs to reduce GHG emissions could have an adverse effect on our future business, financial condition and results of operations.

Water Discharges

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (the "Clean Water Act") and analogous state laws, impose restrictions and strict controls on the discharge of pollutants and fill material, including spills and leaks of oil and other substances into regulated waters, including wetlands. The discharge of pollutants into regulated waters is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the EPA, an analogous state agency, or, in the case of fill material, the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Federal and state regulatory agencies can impose administrative, civil and criminal penalties for non-compliance with discharge permits or other requirements of the Clean Water Act and analogous state laws and regulations.

In October 2011, the EPA announced its intent to develop national standards for wastewater discharges produced by natural gas extraction from shale and coalbed methane formations. The EPA is expected to issue proposed regulations establishing wastewater discharge standards for coalbed methane wastewater and shale gas wastewater in 2015. For shale gas wastewater, the EPA will consider imposing pre-treatment standards for discharges to a wastewater treatment facility. Produced and other flowback water from our current operations in the Permian Basin is typically re-injected into underground formations that do not contain potable water. To the extent that re-injection is not available for our operations and discharge to wastewater treatment facilities is required, new standards from the EPA could increase the cost of disposing wastewater in connection with our operations.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, Groundwater Protection and the Underground Injection Control Program

Fluids associated with oil and gas production result from operations on the Company's properties and are disposed by injection in underground disposal wells. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA") and the

Underground Injection Control program (the "UIC program") promulgated under the SDWA and state programs regulate the drilling and operation of salt water disposal wells. The EPA has delegated administration of the UIC program in Texas to the Railroad Commission of Texas ("RRC"). Permits must be obtained before drilling salt water disposal wells, and casing integrity monitoring must be conducted periodically to ensure the casing is not leaking saltwater to groundwater. Contamination of groundwater by oil and gas drilling, production and related operations may result in fines, penalties and remediation costs, among other sanctions and liabilities under the SDWA and state laws. In addition, third-party claims may be filed by landowners and other parties claiming damages for alternative water supplies, property damages and bodily injury.

Currently, the Company believes that disposal well operations on its properties substantially comply with all applicable requirements under the SDWA. However, a change in the regulations or the inability to obtain permits for new disposal wells in the future may affect the Company's ability to dispose of produced waters and ultimately increase the cost of the Company's operations. For example, there exists a growing concern that the injection of salt water and other fluids into underground disposal wells triggers seismic activity in certain areas, including in some parts of Texas, where the Company operates. In response to these concerns, in October 2014, the RRC published a final rule governing permitting or re-permitting of disposal wells that would require, among other things, the submission of information on seismic events occurring within a specified radius of the disposal well location, as well as logs, geologic cross sections and structure maps relating to the disposal area in question. If the permittee or an applicant of a disposal well permit fails to demonstrate that the injected fluids are confined to the disposal zone or if scientific data indicates such a disposal well is likely to be or determined to be contributing to seismic activity, then the RRC may deny, modify, suspend or terminate the permit application or existing operating permit for that well. These new seismic permitting requirements applicable to disposal wells impose more stringent permitting requirements and are likely to result in added costs to comply or perhaps may require alternative methods of disposing of salt water and other fluids, which could delay production schedules and also result in increased costs.

Hydraulic Fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing is the subject of significant focus among some environmentalists, regulators and the general public. Concerns over potential hazards associated with the use of hydraulic fracturing and its impact on the environment have been raised at all levels, including federal, state and local, as well as internationally. There have been claims that hydraulic fracturing may contaminate groundwater, reduce air quality or cause earthquakes. Hydraulic fracturing requires the use and disposal of water, and public concern has been growing over the adequacy of water supply.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005, which exempts hydraulic fracturing from regulation under the SDWA, prohibits the use of diesel fuel in the fracturing process without a UIC permit. In the past, legislation has been introduced in, but not passed by, Congress that would amend the SDWA to repeal this exemption. Specifically, the FRAC Act has been introduced in each Congress since 2008 to accomplish these purposes, and we expect similar legislation to be introduced in the current Congress. If legislation repealing the exemption were enacted, it could require hydraulic fracturing operations to meet permitting and financial assurance requirements, adhere to certain construction specifications, fulfill monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping obligations and meet plugging and abandonment requirements.

In 2010, the EPA asserted federal regulatory authority over hydraulic fracturing involving diesel additives under the UIC program by posting a requirement on its website that requires facilities to obtain permits to use diesel fuel in hydraulic fracturing operations. Following a legal challenge by industry groups and a subsequent settlement, in February 2014, the EPA issued revised guidance on the use of diesel in hydraulic fracturing operations. Under the guidance, EPA broadly defined "diesel" to include fuels such as kerosene that have not traditionally been considered diesel. The EPA's continued assertion of its regulatory authority under the SDWA could result in extensive requirements that could cause additional costs and delays in the hydraulic fracturing process.

In addition to the above actions of the EPA, certain members of Congress have, in the past, called upon government agencies to investigate various aspects of hydraulic fracturing. Federal agencies that have been involved in hydraulic fracturing research include the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the Department of Energy, the Department of Interior and the Energy Information Administration. The EPA has also begun a study of the potential environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing on water resources. The EPA issued a progress report in December 2012, and final results are expected in 2015. These ongoing or proposed investigations and studies, depending on their degree of pursuit and any meaningful results obtained, could facilitate initiatives to further regulate hydraulic fracturing.

Some states have adopted, and other states are considering adopting, regulations that could restrict hydraulic fracturing in certain circumstances or otherwise require the public disclosure of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing. For example, pursuant to legislation adopted by the State of Texas in June 2011, the RRC enacted a rule in December 2011, requiring disclosure to the RRC and the public of certain information regarding additives, chemical ingredients, concentrations and water volumes used in hydraulic fracturing. In addition to state law, local land use restrictions, such as city ordinances, may directly or indirectly restrict or prohibit drilling and hydraulic fracturing. For example, in November 2014, the City of Denton, Texas, enacted an ordinance banning hydraulic fracturing. While the City of Denton ordinance is currently the subject of a lawsuit, other local governments may enact similar legislation in the future. If these or any other new laws or regulations that significantly restrict hydraulic fracturing are adopted, it could become more difficult or costly for Approach to drill and produce oil and gas from shale and tight sands formations and become easier for third parties opposing hydraulic fracturing to initiate legal proceedings. In addition, if hydraulic fracturing is regulated at the federal level, fracturing activities could become subject to delays, additional permitting and financial assurance requirements, more stringent construction specifications, increased monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping obligations, plugging and abandonment requirements and higher costs. These new laws or regulations could cause us to incur substantial delays or suspensions of operations and compliance costs and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Compliance

We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all existing environmental laws and regulations that apply to our current operations and that our ongoing compliance with existing requirements will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. We did not incur any material capital expenditures for remediation or pollution control activities for the year ended December 31, 2014. In addition, as of the date of this report, we are not aware of any environmental issues or claims that will require material capital or operating expenditures during 2015. However, the passage of additional or more stringent laws or regulations in the future could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, including our ability to develop our undeveloped acreage.

Threatened and Endangered Species, Migratory Birds and Natural Resources

Various state and federal statutes prohibit certain actions that adversely affect endangered or threatened species and their habitat, migratory birds, wetlands and natural resources. These statutes include the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Clean Water Act and CERCLA. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may designate critical habitat and suitable habitat areas that it believes are necessary for survival of threatened or endangered species. A critical habitat or suitable habitat designation could result in further material restrictions to federal land use and private land use and could delay or prohibit land access or development. Where takings of, or harm to, species or damages to wetlands, habitat or natural resources occur or may occur, government entities or at times private parties may act to prevent oil and gas exploration activities or seek damages for harm to species, habitat or natural resources resulting from drilling or construction or releases of oil, wastes, hazardous substances or other regulated materials, and may seek natural resources damages and, in some cases, criminal penalties.

OSHA and Other Laws and Regulations

We are subject to the requirements of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act ("OSHA") and comparable state statutes. The OSHA hazard communication standard, the EPA community right-to-know regulations under Title III of CERCLA and similar state statutes require that we organize and/or disclose information about hazardous materials used or produced in our operations. These laws also require the development of risk management plans for certain facilities to prevent accidental releases of pollutants. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with these applicable requirements and with other OSHA and comparable requirements.

Employees

As of February 13, 2015, we had 142 full-time employees, 93 of whom are field personnel. We regularly use independent contractors and consultants to perform various field and other services. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or covered by any collective bargaining agreement. We believe that our relations with our employees are excellent.

Insurance Matters

As is common in the oil and gas industry, we will not insure fully against all risks associated with our business either because such insurance is not available or because premium costs are considered prohibitive. A loss not fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Available Information

We maintain an internet website under the name www.approachresources.com. The information on our website is not a part of this report. We make available, free of charge, on our website, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practical after providing such reports to the SEC. Also, the charters of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, our Lead Independent Director Charter and our Code of Conduct, are available on our website and in print to any stockholder who provides a written request to the Corporate Secretary at One Ridgmar Centre, 6500 West Freeway, Suite 800, Fort Worth, Texas 76116.

We file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other documents with the SEC under the Exchange Act. The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Also, the SEC maintains an internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including Approach, that file electronically with the SEC. The public can obtain any document we file with the SEC at www.sec.gov. Information contained on or connected to our website is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this report or any other filing that we make with the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this report before investing in our common stock. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In such a case, you may lose all or part of your investment. The risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or those we currently view as immaterial, may also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to the Oil and Gas Industry and Our Business

Drilling, exploring for and producing oil and gas are high-risk activities with many uncertainties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our future financial condition and results of operations will depend on the success of our drilling, exploration and production activities. These activities are subject to numerous risks beyond our control, including the risk that drilling will not result in economic oil and gas production or increases in reserves. Many factors may curtail, delay or cancel our scheduled development projects, including:

- decline in oil, NGL and gas prices;
- compliance with governmental regulations, which may include limitations on hydraulic fracturing, access to water or the discharge of greenhouse gases;
- inadequate capital resources;
- limited transportation services and infrastructure to deliver the oil and gas we produce to market;
- inability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- unavailability or high cost of drilling and completion equipment, services or materials;
- unexpected drilling conditions, pressure or irregularities in formations, equipment failures or accidents;
- lack of acceptable prospective acreage;
- adverse weather conditions;
- surface access restrictions;
- · title problems; and
- · mechanical difficulties.

Oil, NGL and gas prices are volatile. Continued, significant declines in oil, NGL or gas prices would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our capital expenditure requirements and financial commitments.

Our revenues, profitability and cash flow depend substantially upon the prices and demand for oil, NGLs and gas. The markets for these commodities are volatile, and even relatively modest drops in prices can affect significantly our financial results and impede our growth. Prices for oil, NGLs and gas fluctuate widely in response to changes in the supply and demand for these commodities, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors beyond our control, such as:

- domestic and foreign supply of oil, NGLs and gas;
- · domestic and foreign consumer demand for oil, NGLs and gas;
- overall United States and global economic conditions impacting the global supply of and demand for oil, NGLs and gas;
- the willingness and ability of OPEC to set and maintain oil price and production controls;
- commodity processing, gathering and transportation availability, the availability of refining capacity and other factors that result in differentials to benchmark prices;
- price and availability of alternative fuels;
- · price and quantity of foreign imports;
- · domestic and foreign governmental regulations;
- political conditions in or affecting other oil and natural gas producing countries;
- · weather conditions, including unseasonably warm winter weather and tropical storms; and
- technological advances affecting oil, NGL and gas consumption.

Advanced drilling and completion technologies, such as horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing, have resulted in increased investment by oil and gas producers in developing U.S. shale oil and gas projects and, therefore, has resulted in increased production from these projects. The results of higher investment in the exploration for and production of U.S. shale oil and gas, maintenance of production levels of oil from the Middle East, and other factors, such as global economic and financial conditions, have caused the price of oil and gas to fall. Over the six months preceding the date of this annual report on Form 10-K, the NYMEX settled prices for oil and natural gas have declined by approximately 50%. During 2013 and 2014, the price of oil per Bbl was consistently in the range of \$90 to \$100 per Bbl and hit a high of \$107 per Bbl on June 20, 2014. However, since that time, prices of oil and gas have significantly declined, and prices may stay suppressed for some time from the levels experienced during the last few years.

The Company's financial position, results of operations, access to capital and the amount of oil and gas that may be economically produced would be negatively impacted if oil and gas prices stay depressed for an extended period of time.

The ways that continued low oil and gas prices could affect us include the following:

- Cash flows would be reduced, decreasing funds available for capital expenditures needed to maintain or increase production and replace reserves;
- Future net cash flows from our properties would decrease, which could result in significant impairment expenses;
- Some reserves would no longer be economic to produce, leading to lower proved reserves, production and cash flows; and
- Access to capital, such as equity or long-term debt markets and current reserve-based lending levels, would be severely limited or unavailable.

If the current decline in oil prices continues, it is unlikely that our future cash flows will be sufficient to fund the capital expenditure levels necessary to maintain current production and reserve levels over the long term and our results of operations would be adversely affected.

Lower oil and gas prices would not only cause our revenues and cash flows to decrease but also would reduce the amount of oil and gas that we can produce economically. Substantial decreases in oil and gas prices will render uneconomic some or all of our drilling locations. This may result in our having to impair our estimated proved reserves and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, if oil, NGL or gas prices significantly decline for an extended period of time or negative differentials increase, we may, among other things, be unable to maintain or increase our borrowing capacity, repay current or future debt or obtain additional capital on attractive terms, all of which can affect the value of our common stock. The amount available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base, which is determined by our lenders taking into account our estimated proved reserves and is subject to semi-annual redeterminations based on pricing models determined by the lenders at such time. The recent decline in oil and gas prices has adversely impacted the value of our estimated proved reserves and, in turn, the market values used by our lenders to determine our borrowing base.

If commodity prices decline to a level such that our future undiscounted cash flows from our properties are less than their carrying value for a significant period of time, we may be required to write down the carrying values of our properties. Additionally, current SEC rules also could require us to write down our proved undeveloped reserves in the future.

Accounting rules require that we periodically review the carrying value of our properties for possible impairment. Based on prevailing commodity prices and specific market factors and circumstances at the time of impairment reviews, and the continuing evaluation of development plans, production data, economics and other factors, we may be required to write down the carrying value of our properties. A write-down is a non-cash charge to earnings. We may incur impairment charges in the future, which could have a material adverse effect

on our results of operations for the periods in which such charges are taken. The risk that we will be required to write down the carrying value of our properties increases when oil and gas prices are low or volatile.

In addition, current SEC rules require that proved undeveloped reserves may only be booked if they relate to wells scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless specific circumstances justify a longer time. This rule may limit our potential to book additional proved undeveloped reserves as we pursue our development projects. Moreover, we may be required to write down our proved undeveloped reserves if we do not drill those wells within the required timeframe. For example, for the year ended December 31, 2014, we reclassified 5.8 MMBoe of proved undeveloped reserves as probable undeveloped. These reserves were attributable to vertical Canyon locations in Project Pangea. We postponed development of these deeper locations beyond five years from initial booking to integrate their development with the shallower Clearfork and Wolfcamp target zones.

The Standardized Measure of our estimated reserves and PV-10 included in this report should not be considered as the current market value of the estimated oil and gas reserves attributable to our properties.

Standardized Measure is a reporting convention that provides a common basis for comparing oil and gas companies subject to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Standardized Measure requires the use of specific pricing as required by the SEC as well as operating and development costs prevailing as of the date of computation. The non-GAAP financial measure, PV-10, is based on the average of the closing price on the first day of the month for the 12-month period prior to fiscal year end, while actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower.

Consequently, these measures may not reflect the prices ordinarily received or that will be received for oil and gas production because of varying market conditions, nor may they reflect the actual costs that will be required to produce or develop the oil and gas properties. Accordingly, estimates included herein of future net cash flow may be materially different from the future net cash flows that are ultimately received. Therefore, the Standardized Measure of our estimated reserves and PV-10 included in this report should not be construed as accurate estimates of the current fair value of our proved reserves. In addition, the 10% discount factor we use when calculating PV-10 may not be the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with us or the oil and gas industry in general.

If oil, NGL and gas prices decline by 10% from \$94.56 per Bbl of oil, \$31.50 per Bbl of NGLs and \$4.55 per MMBtu of gas, to \$85.10 per Bbl of oil, \$28.35 per Bbl of NGLs and \$4.10 per MMBtu of gas, then our PV-10 as of December 31, 2014, would decrease from \$1.4 billion to approximately \$1.1 billion. The average market price received for our production for the month of December 2014 was \$53.46 per Bbl of oil, \$14.65 per Bbl of NGLs and \$3.63 per Mcf of gas (after basis differential and Btu adjustments). Actual future net revenues also will be affected by factors such as the amount and timing of actual production, prevailing operating and development costs, supply and demand for oil and gas, increases or decreases in consumption and changes in governmental regulations or taxation.

We may experience differentials to benchmark prices in the future, which may be material.

Substantially all of our production is sold to purchasers at prices that reflect a discount to other relevant benchmark prices, such as WTI NYMEX. The difference between a benchmark price and the price we reference in our sales contracts is called a basis differential. Basis differentials result from variances in regional prices compared to benchmark prices as a result of regional supply and demand factors. We may experience differentials to benchmark prices in the future, which may be material.

Conservation measures and technological advances could reduce demand for oil and gas.

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing interest in alternatives to oil and natural gas, technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce demand for oil

and gas. The impact of the changing demand for oil and gas may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We engage in commodity derivative transactions which involve risks that can harm our business.

To manage our exposure to price risks in the marketing of our production, we enter into commodity derivative agreements. While intended to reduce the effects of volatile commodity prices, such transactions may limit our potential gains and increase our potential losses if commodity prices were to rise substantially over the price established by the commodity derivative. In addition, such transactions may expose us to the risk of loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which our production is lower than expected. We are also exposed to the risk of non-performance by the counterparties to the commodity derivative agreements.

We are subject to complex governmental laws and regulations that may adversely affect the cost, manner and feasibility of doing business.

Our oil and gas drilling, production and gathering operations are subject to complex and stringent laws and regulations. To operate in compliance with these laws and regulations, we must obtain and maintain numerous permits and approvals from various federal, state and local governmental authorities. We may incur substantial costs to comply with these existing laws and regulations. In addition, our costs of compliance may increase if existing laws and regulations are revised or reinterpreted, or if new laws and regulations apply to our operations. Such costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Failure to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our operations, including any evolving interpretation and enforcement by government authorities, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See "Business — Regulation" for a further description of the laws and regulations that affect us.

Federal and state legislation and regulatory initiatives and private litigation relating to hydraulic fracturing could stop or delay our development project and result in materially increased costs and additional operating restrictions.

All of our proved non-producing and proved undeveloped reserves associated with future drilling and completion projects will require hydraulic fracturing. See Item 1. "Business — Hydraulic Fracturing" for a discussion of the importance of hydraulic fracturing to our business, and Item 1. "Business — Regulation — Hydraulic Fracturing" for a discussion of regulatory developments regarding hydraulic fracturing. If these or any other new laws or regulations that significantly restrict hydraulic fracturing are adopted, such laws could make it more difficult or costly for us to drill and produce from our proved reserves, as well as make it easier for third parties opposing hydraulic fracturing to initiate legal proceedings. In addition, if hydraulic fracturing is regulated at the federal level, fracturing activities could become subject to additional permitting and financial assurance requirements, more stringent construction specifications, increased monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping obligations, plugging and abandonment requirements and also to permitting delays and increases in costs. These developments, as well as new laws or regulations, could cause us to incur substantial compliance costs, and compliance or the consequences of our failure to comply could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if we are unable to use hydraulic fracturing in completing our wells or hydraulic fracturing becomes prohibited or significantly regulated or restricted, we could lose the ability to drill and complete the projects for our proved reserves and maintain our current leasehold acreage, which would have a material adverse effect on our future business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations substantially depend on the availability of water. Restrictions on our ability to obtain, dispose of or recycle water may impact our ability to execute our drilling and development plans in a timely or cost-effective manner.

Water is an essential component of our drilling and hydraulic fracturing processes. Historically, we have been able to secure water from local landowners and other sources for use in our operations. During the last three

years, West Texas has experienced extreme drought conditions. As a result of the severe drought, governmental authorities have restricted the use of water subject to their jurisdiction for drilling and hydraulic fracturing to protect the local water supply. If we are unable to obtain water to use in our operations, we may be unable to economically produce oil, NGLs and gas, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, new environmental initiatives and regulations could include restrictions on disposal of waste, including, but not limited to, produced water, drilling fluids and other wastes associated with the exploration, development or production of oil and gas. For example, in October 2014, the RRC published a final rule governing permitting or re-permitting of disposal wells that would require, among other things, the submission of information on seismic events occurring within a specified radius of the disposal well location, as well as logs, geologic cross sections and structure maps relating to the disposal area in question. Compliance with environmental regulations and permit requirements for the disposal, withdrawal, storage and use of surface water or ground water necessary for hydraulic fracturing may increase our operating costs and cause delays, interruptions or cessation of our operations, the extent of which cannot be predicted, and all of which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Climate change legislation or regulations regulating emissions of GHGs and VOCs could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for the oil and gas we produce.

In response to findings that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other GHGs present an endangerment to human health and the environment, the EPA adopted regulations that restrict emissions of GHGs under existing provisions of the federal Clean Air Act. The EPA also issued final regulations under the NSPS and NESHAP designed to reduce VOCs. See Item 1. "Business — Regulation — Environmental Laws and Regulations — Greenhouse Gas Emissions" and " — Air Emissions" for a discussion of regulatory developments regarding GHG and VOC emissions.

While Congress has from time-to-time considered legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs, no significant legislation has been adopted to reduce GHG emissions at the federal level in recent years. In the absence of such federal climate legislation, a number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing GHG emissions by means of GHG cap-and-trade programs. Most of these cap-and-trade programs require either major sources of emissions or major producers of fuels to acquire and surrender emission allowances, with the number of allowances available for purchase reduced each year until the overall GHG emission reduction goal is achieved. These allowances are expected to escalate significantly in cost over time.

If Congress undertakes comprehensive tax reform in the coming year, it is possible that such reform may include a carbon tax, which could impose additional direct costs on operations and reduce demand for refined products. In any event, in 2013 the Obama administration announced its Climate Action Plan, which, among other things, directs federal agencies to develop a strategy for the reduction of methane emissions, including emissions from the oil and gas industry. The EPA is in the process of gathering information regarding methane emissions from the oil and gas industry and the agency may decide to pursue formal rulemaking in the future. As part of the Climate Action Plan, the Obama administration also announced that it intends to adopt additional regulations to reduce emissions of GHGs and to encourage greater use of low-carbon technologies in the coming years.

The adoption of legislation or regulatory programs to reduce GHG or VOC emissions could require us to incur increased operating costs, such as costs to purchase and operate emissions control systems, to acquire emissions allowances or comply with new regulatory requirements. Any GHG emissions legislation or regulatory programs applicable to power plants or refineries could also increase the cost of consuming, and thereby reduce demand for, the oil and natural gas we produce. Consequently, legislation and regulatory programs to reduce GHG or VOC emissions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Environmental laws and regulations may expose us to significant costs and liabilities.

There is inherent risk of incurring significant environmental costs and liabilities in our oil and gas operations due to the handling of petroleum hydrocarbons and generated wastes, the occurrence of air emissions and water discharges from work-related activities and the legacy of pollution from historical industry operations and waste disposal practices. We may incur joint and several or strict liability under these environmental laws and regulations in connection with spills, leaks or releases of petroleum hydrocarbons and wastes on, under or from our properties and facilities, some of which have been used for exploration, production or development activities for many years and by third parties not under our control. In particular, the number of private, civil lawsuits involving hydraulic fracturing has risen in recent years. Since late 2009, multiple private lawsuits alleging ground water contamination have been filed in the U.S. against oil and gas companies, primarily by landowners who leased oil and gas rights to defendants, or by landowners who live close to areas where hydraulic fracturing has taken place. In addition, changes in environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any such changes that result in more stringent and costly waste handling, storage, transport, disposal or remediation requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may not be able to recover some or any of these costs from insurance.

Changes in tax laws may adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows.

The administration of President Obama has made budget proposals which, if enacted into law by Congress, would potentially increase and accelerate the payment of U.S. federal income taxes by independent oil and gas producers. Proposals have included, but have not been limited to, repealing the enhanced oil recovery credit, repealing the credit for oil and gas produced from marginal wells, repealing the expensing of intangible drilling costs ("IDCs"), repealing the deduction for the cost of qualified tertiary expenses, repealing the exception to the passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas properties, repealing the percentage depletion allowance, repealing the manufacturing tax deduction for oil and gas companies, and increasing the amortization period of geological and geophysical expenses. Legislation that would have implemented the proposed changes has been introduced but not enacted. It is unclear whether legislation supporting any of the above described proposals, or designed to accomplish similar objectives, will be introduced or, if introduced, would be enacted into law or, if enacted, how soon resulting changes would become effective. However, the passage of any legislation designed to implement changes in the U.S. federal income tax laws similar to the changes included in the budget proposals offered by the Obama administration could eliminate certain tax deductions currently available with respect to oil and gas exploration and development, and any such changes could make it more costly for us to explore for and develop our oil and gas resources, and could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our business requires significant capital expenditures, and we may not be able to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms or at all.

Our exploration, development and acquisition activities require substantial capital expenditures. For example, according to our year-end 2014 reserve report, the estimated capital required to develop our current proved oil and gas reserves is \$1.2 billion. Historically, we have funded our capital expenditures through a combination of cash flows from operations, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and public equity and debt financings. Future cash flows are subject to a number of variables, including the production from existing wells, prices of oil, NGLs and gas and our success in developing and producing new reserves. We do not expect our cash flow from operations to be sufficient to cover our current expected capital expenditure budget, and we may have limited ability to obtain the additional capital necessary to sustain our operations at current levels. We may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on favorable terms or at all. The failure to obtain additional financing could cause us to scale back our exploration and development operations, which in turn could lead to a decline in our oil and gas production and reserves, and in some areas a loss of properties.

We may not be able to generate enough cash flow to meet our debt obligations.

We expect our earnings and cash flow to vary significantly from year to year due to the nature of our industry. As a result, the amount of debt that we can manage in some periods may not be appropriate for us in

other periods. Additionally, our future cash flow may be insufficient to meet our debt obligations and other commitments, including our obligations under our \$250 million principal amount of 7% Senior Notes and \$150 million in outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility. A range of economic, competitive, business and industry factors will affect our future financial performance, and, as a result, our ability to generate cash flow from operations and to pay our debt. Many of these factors, such as oil and gas prices, economic and financial conditions in our industry and the global economy and initiatives of our competitors, are beyond our control. If we do not generate enough cash flow from operations to satisfy our debt obligations, we may have to undertake alternative financing plans, such as:

- selling assets;
- · reducing or delaying capital investments;
- · seeking to raise additional capital; or
- refinancing or restructuring our debt.

If, for any reason, we are unable to meet our debt service and repayment obligations, we would be in default under the terms of the agreements governing our debt, which would allow our creditors at that time to declare all outstanding indebtedness to be due and payable, which would in turn trigger cross-acceleration or cross-default rights between the relevant agreements. In addition, our lenders could compel us to apply all of our available cash to repay our borrowings, or they could prevent us from making payments on the Senior Notes. If amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility or the Senior Notes were to be accelerated, we cannot be certain that our assets would be sufficient to repay in full the money owed to the lenders or to our other debt holders.

Our lenders can limit our borrowing capabilities, which may materially impact our operations.

At December 31, 2014, we had \$150 million in borrowings outstanding under our revolving credit facility, and our borrowing base was \$600 million with aggregate lender commitments of \$450 million. The borrowing base under our revolving credit facility is redetermined semi-annually based upon a number of factors, including commodity prices and reserve levels. In addition to such semi-annual redeterminations, our lenders may request one additional redetermination during any 12-month period. Upon a redetermination, our borrowing base could be substantially reduced, and if the amount outstanding under our revolving credit facility at any time exceeds the borrowing base at such time, we may be required to repay a portion of our outstanding borrowings. As a result of recent significant reduction in commodity prices, it is possible that our borrowing base will be reduced in the upcoming borrowing base redetermination. We use cash flow from operations and bank borrowings to fund our exploration, development and acquisition activities. A reduction in our borrowing base could limit those activities. In addition, we may significantly change our capital structure to make future acquisitions or develop our properties. Changes in capital structure may significantly increase our debt. If we incur additional debt for these or other purposes, the related risks that we now face could intensify. A higher level of debt also increases the risk that we may default on our debt obligations. Our ability to meet our debt obligations and to reduce our level of debt depends on our future performance, which is affected by general economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing our Senior Notes contain operating and financial restrictions that may restrict our business and financing activities.

Our revolving credit facility and the indenture governing our Senior Notes (the "Indenture") contain, and any future indebtedness we incur may contain, a number of restrictive covenants that will impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us, including restrictions on our ability to, among other things:

- sell assets, including equity interests in our subsidiaries;
- pay distributions on, redeem or repurchase our common stock or redeem or repurchase our subordinated debt;
- · make investments;
- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;

- create or incur certain liens;
- make certain acquisitions and investments;
- · redeem or prepay other debt;
- enter into agreements that restrict distributions or other payments from our restricted subsidiaries to us;
- consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets;
- engage in transactions with affiliates;
- create unrestricted subsidiaries;
- · enter into sale and leaseback transactions; and
- engage in certain business activities.

As a result of these covenants, we will be limited in the manner in which we conduct our business, and we may be unable to engage in favorable business activities or finance future operations or capital needs.

Our ability to comply with some of the covenants and restrictions contained in our revolving credit facility and the Indenture may be affected by events beyond our control. If market or other economic conditions deteriorate, our ability to comply with these covenants may be impaired. A failure to comply with the covenants, ratios or tests in our revolving credit facility, the Indenture or any future indebtedness could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If an event of default under our revolving credit facility occurs and remains uncured, the lenders:

- would not be required to lend any additional amounts to us;
- could elect to declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, to be due and payable;
- · may have the ability to require us to apply all of our available cash to repay these borrowings; or
- may prevent us from making debt service payments under our other agreements.

A payment default or an acceleration under our revolving credit facility could result in an event of default and acceleration of indebtedness under the Senior Notes.

If the indebtedness under the Senior Notes were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that we would have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to repay such indebtedness in full. In addition, our obligations under our revolving credit facility are collateralized by perfected first-priority liens and security interests on substantially all of our Permian Basin assets in West Texas and a pledge of equity interests of certain subsidiaries, and if we are unable to repay our indebtedness under our revolving credit facility, the lenders could seek to foreclose on our assets.

Because all of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries, our ability to service our debt is largely dependent on our receipt of distributions or other payments from our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company, and all of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries. As a result, our ability to service our debt largely depends on the earnings of our subsidiaries and the payment of those earnings to us in the form of dividends, loans or advances and through repayment of loans or advances from us. Our subsidiaries are legally distinct from us and, except for our subsidiaries that have guaranteed our debt, have no obligation to pay amounts due on our debt or to make funds available to us for such payment. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends, repay intercompany notes or make other advances to us is subject to restrictions imposed by applicable laws, tax considerations and the agreements governing our subsidiaries. In addition, such payment may be restricted by claims against our subsidiaries by their creditors, including suppliers, vendors, lessors and employees.

Our future reserve and production growth depends on the success of our Wolfcamp oil shale resource play, which has a limited operational history and is subject to change.

We began drilling wells in the Wolfcamp play relatively recently. The wells that have been drilled or recompleted in these areas represent a small sample of our large acreage position, and we cannot assure you that our new wells will be successful. We continue to gather data about our prospects in the Wolfcamp play, and it is possible that additional information may cause us to change our drilling schedule or determine that prospects in some portion of our acreage position should not be developed at all.

Part of our strategy involves using some of the latest available horizontal drilling and completion techniques, which involve risks and uncertainties in their application.

Our operations involve using some of the latest drilling and completion techniques as developed by us and our service providers. Risks that we face while drilling horizontal wells include, but are not limited to:

- landing our wellbore in the desired drilling zone;
- staying in the desired drilling zone while drilling horizontally through the formation;
- running our casing the entire length of the wellbore; and
- being able to run tools and other equipment consistently through the horizontal wellbore.

Risks that we face while completing our wells include, but are not limited to:

- the ability to fracture stimulate the planned number of stages;
- the ability to run tools the entire length of the wellbore during completion operations; and
- the ability to successfully clean out the wellbore after completion of the final fracture stimulation stage.

The results of our drilling in new or emerging formations are more uncertain initially than drilling results in areas that are more developed and have a longer history of established production. Newer or emerging formations and areas have limited or no production history and, consequently, we are more limited in assessing future drilling results in these areas. If our drilling results are less than anticipated, the return on our investment for a particular project may not be as attractive as we anticipated and we could incur material write-downs of unevaluated properties and the value of our undeveloped acreage could decline in the future.

Failure to effectively execute and manage our single major development project, Project Pangea, could result in significant delays, cost overruns, limitation of our growth, damage to our reputation and a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We believe we have an extensive inventory of identified drilling locations in our development project (Project Pangea) in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play; however, Project Pangea is our core asset and our only development project. As we achieve more results in Project Pangea, we have expanded our horizontal development project there. This level of development activity requires significant effort from our management and technical personnel and places additional requirements on our financial resources and internal operating and financial controls. Our ability to successfully develop and manage this project will depend on, among other things:

- the extent of our success in drilling and completing horizontal Wolfcamp wells;
- our ability to control costs and manage drilling and completion risks;
- our ability to finance development of the project;
- our ability to attract, retain and train qualified personnel with the skills required to develop the project in a timely and cost-effective manner; and
- our ability to implement and maintain effective operating and financial controls and reporting systems necessary to develop and operate the project.

We may not be able to compensate for, or fully mitigate, these risks.

Currently, substantially all of our producing properties are located in two counties in Texas, making us vulnerable to risks associated with operating in one primary area.

Substantially all of our producing properties and estimated proved reserves are concentrated in Crockett and Schleicher Counties, Texas. As a result of this concentration, we are disproportionately exposed to the natural decline of production from these fields as well as the impact of delays or interruptions of production from these wells caused by significant governmental regulation, transportation capacity constraints, curtailments of production, service delays, natural disasters or other events that impact this area.

Because of our geographic concentration, our purchaser base is limited, and the loss of one of our key purchasers or their inability to take our oil, NGLs or gas could adversely affect our financial results.

In 2014, DCP and JP Energy collectively accounted for 99% of our total oil, NGL and gas sales, excluding realized commodity derivative settlements. As of December 31, 2014, we had dedicated all of our oil production from northern Project Pangea and Pangea West through 2022 to JP Energy. In addition, as of December 31, 2014, we had dedicated all of our NGL and natural gas production from Project Pangea to DCP through July 2023. To the extent that any of our major purchasers reduces their purchases of oil, NGLs or gas, is unable to take our oil, NGLs or gas due to infrastructure or capacity limitations or defaults on their obligations to us, we would be adversely affected unless we were able to make comparably favorable arrangements with other purchasers. These purchasers' default or non-performance could be caused by factors beyond our control. A default could occur as a result of circumstances relating directly to one or more of these customers or due to circumstances related to other market participants with which the customer has a direct or indirect relationship.

We depend on our management team and other key personnel. The loss of any of these individuals, or the inability to attract, train and retain additional qualified personnel, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and the results of operations and future growth.

Our success largely depends on the skills, experience and efforts of our management team and other key personnel and the ability to attract, train and retain additional qualified personnel. The loss of the services of one or more members of our senior management team or of our other employees with critical skills needed to operate our business could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth. In January 2011, we entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with J. Ross Craft, P.E., our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer; and new employment agreements with Qingming Yang, our Chief Operating Officer; and J. Curtis Henderson, our Chief Administrative Officer. On January 3, 2014, we entered into an employment agreement with Sergei Krylov as the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. If any of these officers or other key personnel resign or become unable to continue in their present roles and are not adequately replaced, our business operations could be materially adversely affected. In addition, our ability to manage our growth, if any, will require us to effectively train, motivate and manage our existing employees and to attract, motivate and retain additional qualified personnel. Competition for these types of personnel is intense, and we may not be successful in attracting, assimilating and retaining the personnel required to grow and operate our business profitably.

Market conditions or transportation and infrastructure impediments may hinder our access to oil, NGL and gas markets or delay our production or sales.

Market conditions or the unavailability of satisfactory oil, NGL and gas processing and transportation services and infrastructure may hinder our access to oil, NGL and gas markets or delay our production or sales. Although currently we control the gathering systems for our operations in the Permian Basin, we do not have such control over the regional or downstream pipelines in and out of the Permian Basin. The availability of a ready market for our oil, NGL and gas production depends on a number of factors, including market demand and the proximity of our reserves to pipelines or trucking and rail terminal facilities.

In addition, the amount of oil, NGLs and gas that can be produced and sold is subject to curtailment in certain circumstances, such as pipeline interruptions due to maintenance, excessive pressure, ability of downstream processing facilities to accept unprocessed gas or NGLs, physical damage or operational interruptions to the gathering or transportation system or downstream processing and fractionation facilities or lack of contracted capacity on such systems or facilities.

The curtailments arising from these and similar circumstances may last from a few days to several months, and in many cases, we are provided with limited, if any, notice as to when these circumstances will arise and their duration. As a result, we may not be able to sell, or may have to transport by more expensive means, the oil, NGL and gas that we produce, or we may be required to shut in oil or gas wells or delay initial production until the necessary gathering and transportation systems are available. Any significant curtailment in gathering systems, transportation, pipeline capacity or significant delay in construction of necessary gathering and transportation facilities, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Loss of our information and computer systems could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We heavily depend on our information systems and computer-based programs, including drilling, completion and production data, seismic data, electronic data processing and accounting data. If any of these programs or systems were to fail or create erroneous information in our hardware or software network infrastructure, possible consequences include our loss of communication links, inability to find, produce, process and sell oil, NGLs and gas and inability to automatically process commercial transactions or engage in similar automated or computerized business activities. In addition, a cyber incident involving our information systems and related infrastructure could disrupt our business plans and result in information theft, data corruption, operational disruption and/or financial loss. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The unavailability or high cost of drilling rigs, equipment, materials, personnel and oilfield services could adversely affect our ability to execute our drilling and development plans on a timely basis and within our budget.

Our industry is cyclical and, from time-to-time, there is a shortage of drilling rigs, equipment, supplies or qualified personnel. During these periods, the costs and delivery times of equipment, oilfield services and supplies are substantially greater. In addition, the demand for, and wage rates of, qualified drilling and completion crews rise as the number of active rigs in service increases. Increasing levels of exploration and production will increase the demand for oilfield services, and the costs of these services may increase, while the quality of these services may suffer. If the availability of equipment, crews, materials and services in the Permian Basin is particularly severe, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected because our operations and properties are concentrated in the Permian Basin.

Competition in the oil and gas industry is intense, and many of our competitors have resources that are greater than ours.

We operate in a highly competitive environment for acquiring prospects and productive properties, marketing oil and gas and securing equipment and skilled personnel. Many of our competitors are major and large independent oil and gas companies that have financial, technical and personnel resources substantially greater than ours. Those companies may be able to develop and acquire more prospects and productive properties than our financial or personnel resources permit. Our ability to develop and operate our current project, acquire additional prospects and discover reserves in the future will depend on our ability to hire and retain qualified personnel, evaluate and select suitable properties and consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. Also, there is substantial competition for capital available for investment in the oil and gas industry. Larger competitors may be better able to withstand sustained periods of unsuccessful drilling and

absorb the burden of changes in laws and regulations more easily than we can, which would adversely affect our competitive position. We may not be able to compete successfully in the future in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, acquiring prospective reserves, developing reserves, marketing oil, NGLs and gas and raising additional capital.

Our identified drilling locations are scheduled to be drilled over many years, making them susceptible to uncertainties that could prevent them from being drilled or delay their drilling. In certain instances, this could prevent drilling and production before the expiration date of leases for such locations.

Our management team has identified drilling locations as an estimation of our future development activities on our existing acreage. These identified drilling locations represent a significant part of our growth strategy. Our ability to drill and develop these identified drilling locations depends on a number of uncertainties, including oil, NGL and gas prices, the availability and cost of capital, drilling and production costs, availability of drilling services and equipment, drilling results, lease expirations, gathering system, marketing and transportation constraints, regulatory approvals and other factors. Because of these uncertain factors, we do not know if the identified drilling locations will ever be drilled or if we will be able to produce oil or gas from these or any other identified drilling locations. In addition, unless production is established within the spacing units covering the undeveloped acres on which some of the identified locations are obtained, the leases for such acreage will expire. Therefore, our actual drilling activities may materially differ from those presently identified.

The use of geoscientific, petrophysical and engineering analyses and other technical or operating data to evaluate drilling prospects is uncertain and does not guarantee drilling success or recovery of economically producible reserves.

Our decisions to explore, develop and acquire prospects or properties targeting Wolfcamp and other zones in the Permian Basin and other areas depend on data obtained through geoscientific, petrophysical and engineering analyses, the results of which can be uncertain. Even when properly used and interpreted, data from whole cores, regional well log analyses, 3-D seismic and micro-seismic only assist our technical team in identifying hydrocarbon indicators and subsurface structures and estimating hydrocarbons in place. They do not allow us to know conclusively the amount of hydrocarbons in place and if those hydrocarbons are producible economically. In addition, the use of advanced drilling and completion technologies for our Wolfcamp development, such as horizontal drilling and multi-stage fracture stimulations, requires greater expenditures than our traditional development drilling strategies. Our ability to commercially recover and produce the hydrocarbons that we believe are in place and attributable to the Wolfcamp and other zones will depend on the effective use of advanced drilling and completion techniques, the scope of our development project (which will be directly affected by the availability of capital), drilling and production costs, availability of drilling and completion services and equipment, drilling results, lease expirations, regulatory approval and geological and mechanical factors affecting recovery rates. Our estimates of unproved reserves, estimated ultimate recoveries per well, hydrocarbons in place and resource potential may change significantly as development of our oil and gas assets provides additional data.

Unless we replace our oil and gas reserves, our reserves and production will decline.

Our future oil and gas production depends on our success in finding or acquiring additional reserves. If we fail to replace reserves through drilling or acquisitions, our production, revenues and cash flows will be adversely affected. In general, production from oil and gas properties declines as reserves are depleted, with the rate of decline depending on reservoir characteristics. Our total proved reserves will decline as reserves are produced, unless we conduct other successful exploration and development activities or acquire properties containing proved reserves, or both. Our ability to make the necessary capital investment to maintain or expand our asset base of oil and gas reserves would be limited to the extent cash flow from operations is reduced and external sources of capital become limited or unavailable. We may not be successful in exploring for, developing or acquiring additional reserves.

We have leases and options for undeveloped acreage that may expire in the near future.

As of December 31, 2014, we held mineral leases or options in each of our areas of operation that are still within their original lease term and are not currently held by production. Unless we establish commercial production on the properties subject to these leases, most of these leases will expire between 2015 and 2017. If these leases or options expire, we will lose our right to develop the related properties, unless we renew such leases. The cost to renew such leases may increase significantly, and we may not be able to renew such leases on commercially reasonable terms or at all. See Item 2. "Properties — Undeveloped Acreage Expirations" for a table summarizing the expiration schedule of our undeveloped acreage over the next three years. Acreage set to expire over the next three years accounts for 89% of our net undeveloped acreage, 4% of our proved undeveloped reserves and 2% of our total proved reserves.

Our actual production, revenues and expenditures related to our reserves are likely to differ from our estimates of our proved reserves. We may experience production that is less than estimated and drilling costs that are greater than estimated in our reserve reports. These differences may be material.

The proved oil, NGL and gas reserves data included in this report are estimates. Petroleum engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner. Estimates of economically recoverable oil, NGL and gas reserves and of future net cash flows necessarily depend upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, including:

- historical production from the area compared with production from other similar producing areas;
- the assumed effects of regulations by governmental agencies;
- · assumptions concerning future oil, NGL and gas prices; and
- assumptions concerning future operating costs, severance and excise taxes, development costs and workover and remedial costs.

Because all reserves estimates are to some degree subjective, each of the following items may differ materially from those assumed in estimating proved reserves:

- the quantities of oil, NGL and gas that are ultimately recovered;
- the production and operating costs incurred;
- the amount and timing of future development expenditures; and
- future oil, NGL and gas prices.

As of December 31, 2014, approximately 59% of our proved reserves were proved undeveloped. Estimates of proved undeveloped reserves are even less reliable than estimates of proved developed reserves. Furthermore, different reserve engineers may make different estimates of reserves and future net revenues based on the same available data. Our actual production, revenues and expenditures with respect to reserves will likely be different from estimates and the differences may be material.

We may be unable to make attractive acquisitions or successfully integrate acquired businesses, and any inability to do so may disrupt our business and hinder our ability to grow.

In the future we may make acquisitions of businesses that complement or expand our current business. We may not be able to identify attractive acquisition opportunities. Even if we do identify attractive acquisition opportunities, we may not be able to complete the acquisition or do so on commercially acceptable terms. Competition for acquisitions may also increase the cost of, or cause us to refrain from, completing acquisitions.

The success of any completed acquisition will depend on our ability to integrate effectively the acquired business into our existing operations. The process of integrating acquired businesses may involve unforeseen

difficulties and may require a disproportionate amount of our managerial and financial resources. No assurance can be given that we will be able to identify suitable acquisition opportunities, negotiate acceptable terms, obtain financing for acquisitions on acceptable terms or successfully acquire identified targets. Our failure to achieve consolidation savings, to integrate the acquired businesses and assets into our existing operations successfully or to minimize any unforeseen operational difficulties could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Severe weather could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by severe weather. Repercussions of severe weather conditions may include:

- curtailment of services, including oil, NGL and gas pipelines, processing plants and trucking services;
- weather-related damage to drilling rigs, resulting in a temporary suspension of operations;
- weather-related damage to our producing wells or facilities;
- · inability to deliver materials to jobsites in accordance with contract schedules; and
- · loss of production.

Operating hazards or other interruptions of our operations could result in potential liabilities, which may not be fully covered by our insurance.

The oil and gas business involves certain operating hazards such as well blowouts, cratering, explosions, uncontrollable flows of gas, oil or well fluids, fires, surface and subsurface pollution and contamination, and releases of toxic gas. The occurrence of one of the above may result in injury, loss of life, suspension of operations, environmental damage and remediation and/or governmental investigations and penalties. Consistent with insurance coverage generally available to the industry, our insurance policies provide limited coverage for losses or liabilities relating to pollution, with broader coverage for sudden and accidental occurrences. Our insurance might be inadequate to cover our liabilities. The insurance market, in general, and the energy insurance market, in particular, have been difficult markets over the past several years. Insurance costs are expected to continue to increase over the next few years, and we may decrease coverage and retain more risk to mitigate future cost increases. If we incur substantial liability and the damages are not covered by insurance or are in excess of policy limits, or if we incur liability at a time when we are not able to obtain liability insurance, then our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our results are subject to quarterly and seasonal fluctuations.

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and could be negatively impacted in the future as a result of a number of factors, including seasonal variations in oil, NGL and gas prices, variations in levels of production and the completion of development projects.

We have renounced any interest in specified business opportunities, and certain members of our board of directors and certain of our stockholders generally have no obligation to offer us those opportunities.

In accordance with Delaware law, we have renounced any interest or expectancy in any business opportunity, transaction or other matter in which our outside directors and certain of our stockholders, each referred to as a Designated Party, participates or desires to participate in, that involves any aspect of the exploration and production business in the oil and gas industry. If any such business opportunity is presented to a Designated Party who also serves as a member of our board of directors, the Designated Party has no obligation to communicate or offer that opportunity to us, and the Designated Party may pursue the opportunity as he sees fit, unless:

• it was presented to the Designated Party solely in that person's capacity as a director of our Company and with respect to which, at the time of such presentment, no other Designated Party has independently received notice of, or otherwise identified the business opportunity; or

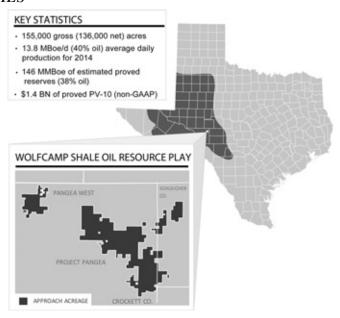
• the opportunity was identified by the Designated Party solely through the disclosure of information by or on behalf of us.

As a result of this renunciation, our outside directors should not be deemed to have breached any fiduciary duty to us if they or their affiliates or associates pursue opportunities as described above and our future competitive position and growth potential could be adversely affected.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

As of the date of this filing, we have no unresolved comments from the staff of the SEC.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES



Permian Basin — Project Pangea

Our properties in the Permian Basin are located in Crockett and Schleicher Counties, Texas. We began operations in the Permian Basin through a farm-in agreement for 27,000 net acres in 2004 and have since increased our total acreage position to approximately 155,000 gross (136,000 net) acres as of year-end 2014. At December 31, 2014, we owned interests in approximately 729 gross (716 net) wells, all of which we operate. As of December 31, 2014, we had working and net revenue interests of approximately 100% and 76%, respectively, across Project Pangea.

Our acreage position in the Permian Basin is characterized by several commercial hydrocarbon zones, including the Clearfork, Dean, Wolfcamp shale, Canyon Sands, Strawn and Ellenburger zones. When we began drilling our Permian Basin properties in 2004, we targeted the Canyon Sands, Strawn and Ellenburger zones at depths ranging from 7,250 feet to 8,900 feet with vertical wells.

In 2010, we performed a detailed geological and petrophysical evaluation of the Clearfork, Dean and Wolfcamp shale formations above the Canyon Sands, Strawn and Ellenburger, and in 2011, we began drilling horizontal wells targeting the Wolfcamp shale. The Wolfcamp shale is a source rock that we believe has significant potential for hydrocarbons. The Wolfcamp shale is located in the oil-to-wet gas window across our Permian acreage position and is naturally fractured due to its proximity to the Ouachita-Marathon thrust belt and mineralogy, specifically the carbonate and quartz minerals.

The Wolfcamp shale has gross pay thickness of approximately 1,000 to 1,200 feet across our acreage position, which allows for horizontal drilling and stacked horizontal wellbores targeting varied zones that we call "benches." We believe effectively developing the Wolfcamp shale may involve up to three lateral wellbores, each targeting a different bench, which we refer to as the Wolfcamp A, B and C. Since we began drilling horizontal Wolfcamp wells in 2011 through December 31, 2014, we had drilled and completed a total of 17 wells targeting the Wolfcamp A bench, 98 wells targeting the Wolfcamp B bench and 34 wells targeting the Wolfcamp C bench; and, as a result, our proved reserves attributable to the horizontal Wolfcamp play have increased.

The following table summarizes our estimated proved reserves attributable to the horizontal Wolfcamp shale oil play, compared to our estimated proved reserves attributable to vertical development for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

	Proved Reserves (MBoe)			
	2014	2013	2012	
Horizontal Wolfcamp				
Proved developed	40,678	23,520	10,439	
Proved undeveloped	84,138	58,073	43,342	
Total	124,816	81,593	53,781	
Percent of total proved reserves	85%	71%	56%	
Other Vertical				
Proved developed	19,542	21,669	22,336	
Proved undeveloped	1,890	11,399	19,362	
Total	21,432	33,068	41,698	
Percent of total proved reserves	15%	29%	44%	
Total proved reserves	146,248	114,661	95,479	

During 2014, we incurred costs of approximately \$364 million to drill 68 horizontal Wolfcamp wells, of which 13 horizontal Wolfcamp wells were waiting on completion at December 31, 2014. We currently have one rig operating in Project Pangea, which is drilling horizontal Wolfcamp wells.

East Texas Basin — North Bald Prairie

In July 2007, we entered into a joint venture with EnCana Oil & Gas (USA) Inc. ("EnCana") in Limestone and Robertson Counties, Texas, in the East Texas Cotton Valley trend. We began drilling operations in August 2007. We have drilled and completed 11 gross wells, including one well completed as a saltwater disposal well. We have a 50% working interest and approximately 40% net revenue interest in the approximately 5,000 gross (2,000 net) acre project. In 2012, EnCana assigned its interest in the project to a third party. As of December 31, 2014, we had estimated proved reserves of 750 MMcf in North Bald Prairie. Our primary targets in North Bald Prairie are the Cotton Valley Sands and Cotton Valley Lime. We currently have no rigs running in North Bald Prairie.

Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

The following table sets forth summary information regarding our estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2014. See Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements in this report for additional information. Our reserve estimates and our calculation of Standardized Measure and PV-10 are based on the 12-month average of the first-day-of-the-month pricing of \$94.56 per Bbl West Texas Intermediate posted oil price, \$31.50 per Bbl received for NGLs and \$4.55 per MMBtu Henry Hub spot natural gas price during 2014. All prices were adjusted for energy content, quality and basis differentials by area and were held constant through the lives of the properties. Natural gas is converted at a rate of six Mcf of gas to one barrel of oil equivalent ("Boe"). NGLs are converted at a rate of one barrel of NGLs to one Boe. The ratios of six Mcf of gas to one Boe and one barrel of NGLs to one Boe do not assume price equivalency and, given price differentials, the price for a Boe of natural gas or NGLs may differ significantly from the price of a barrel of oil.

Summary of Oil and Gas Reserves as of Fiscal-Year End Based on Average Fiscal-Year Prices

	Proved Reserves					
Reserves Category	Oil (MBbls)	NGLs (MBbls)	Natural Gas (MMcf)(1)	Total (MBoe)	Percent (%)	PV-10 (in millions)(2)
Proved Developed						
Permian Basin	17,978	19,082	138,211	60,095	41.1%	882
East Texas Basin	_	_	750	125	0.1	1
Proved Undeveloped						
Permian Basin	37,360	21,825	161,059	86,028	58.8	_530
Total Proved Reserves	55,338	40,907	300,020	146,248	100.0%	1,413

⁽¹⁾ The gas reserves contain 39,254 MMcf of gas that will be produced and used as field fuel (primarily for compressors and artificial lifts).

Our estimated total proved reserves of oil, NGLs and natural gas as of December 31, 2014, were 146.2 MMBoe, made up of 38% oil, 28% NGLs and 34% natural gas. The proved developed portion of total proved reserves at year-end 2014 was 41%.

Extensions and discoveries for 2014 were 43.2 MMBoe, primarily attributable to our development project in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play in the Permian Basin. During 2014, we recorded downward revisions totaling 6.4 MMBoe. Revisions included the reclassification of 9.3 MMBoe of proved undeveloped reserves to probable undeveloped. The reserves reclassified from proved undeveloped to probable undeveloped included 5.8 MMBoe attributable to vertical Canyon locations in Project Pangea that we do not plan to drill within five years from their initial booking, and 3.5 MMBoe attributable to horizontal Wolfcamp locations that are no longer included in our proved development plan. Revisions also included 6.3 MMBoe of positive net revisions attributable to updated well performance and 0.7 MMBoe of positive revisions due to pricing, offset by 4.1 MMBoe of negative revisions resulting from updated technical parameters and costs. We produced 5.3 MMBoe during 2014. This production included 1,390 MMcf of gas that was produced and used as field fuel (primarily for compressors and artificial lift) before the gas was delivered to a sales point.

Reconciliation of PV-10 to Standardized Measure

PV-10 is our estimate of the present value of future net revenues from proved oil and gas reserves after deducting estimated production and ad valorem taxes, future capital costs and operating expenses, but before

⁽²⁾ See "Reconciliation of PV-10 to Standardized Measure" below for a reconciliation of PV-10 to the Standardized Measure.

deducting any estimates of future income taxes. PV-10 is a non-GAAP, financial measure and generally differs from the Standardized Measure, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, because it does not include the effects of income taxes on future cash flows. PV-10 should not be considered as an alternative to the Standardized Measure as computed under GAAP.

We believe PV-10 to be an important measure for evaluating the relative significance of our oil and gas properties and that the presentation of PV-10 provides useful information to investors because it is widely used by professional analysts and sophisticated investors in evaluating oil and 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 our company. We believe that most other companies in the oil and gas industry calculate PV-10 on the same basis.

The following table provides a reconciliation of PV-10 to the Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows at December 31, 2014:

	2014 (in millions)
PV-10	\$1,413
Present value of future income tax discounted at 10%	(357)
Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$1,056

Proved Undeveloped Reserves

As of December 31, 2014, we had 86 MMBoe of proved undeveloped ("PUD") reserves, which is an increase of 16.5 MMBoe, or 24%, compared with 69.5 MMBoe of PUD reserves at December 31, 2014. All of our PUD reserves at December 31, 2014, were associated with our core development project, Project Pangea.

The following table summarizes the changes in our PUD reserves during 2014.

	Oil (MBbls)	NGLs (MBbls)	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Total (MBoe)
Balance — December 31, 2013	32,421	17,674	116,260	69,472
Extensions and discoveries	15,016	8,091	60,312	33,159
Revisions to previous estimates	(6,647)	(2,295)	(4,760)	(9,736)
Conversion to proved developed reserves	(3,430)	(1,645)	(10,753)	(6,867)
Balance — December 31, 2014	37,360	21,825	161,059	86,028

The following table sets forth our PUD reserves converted to proved developed reserves during 2014, 2013 and 2012 and the net investment required to convert PUD reserves to proved developed reserves during the year.

	Proved Undeveloped Reserves Converted to Proved Developed Reserves				Investment in Conversion of Proved Undeveloped Reserves to Proved Developed Reserves
Year Ended December 31,	Oil (MBbls)	NGLs (MBbls)	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Total (MBoe)	(in thousands)
2012	1,286	668	3,682	2,568	52,008
2013	4,831	1,765	10,569	8,357	108,811
2014	3,430	1,645	10,753	6,867	106,309
Total	9,547	4,078	<u>25,004</u>	<u>17,792</u>	<u>267,128</u>

Estimated future development costs relating to the development of PUD reserves are projected to be approximately \$172.5 million in 2015, \$377.3 million in 2016 and \$355.7 million in 2017. We monitor fluctuations in commodity prices, drilling and completion costs, operating expenses and drilling success to determine adjustments to our drilling and development project.

Preparation of Proved Reserves Estimates

Internal Controls Over Preparation of Proved Reserves Estimates

Our policies regarding internal controls over the recording of reserve estimates require reserve estimates to be in compliance with SEC rules, regulations and guidance and prepared in accordance with "Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information (Revision as of February 19, 2007)" promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers ("SPE standards"). Our proved reserves are estimated at the property level and compiled for reporting purposes by our corporate reservoir engineering staff, all of whom are independent of our operations team. We maintain our internal evaluations of our reserves in a secure reserve engineering database. The corporate reservoir engineering staff interacts with our internal staff of operations engineers and geoscience professionals and with accounting employees to obtain the necessary data for the reserves estimation process. Our internal professional staff works closely with our external engineers to ensure the integrity, accuracy and timeliness of data that is furnished to them for their reserve estimation process. All of the reserve information maintained in our secure reserve engineering database is provided to the external engineers. In addition, other pertinent data is provided such as seismic information, geologic maps, well logs, production tests, material balance calculations, well performance data, operating procedures and relevant economic criteria. We make available all information requested, including our pertinent personnel, to the external engineers as part of their evaluation of our reserves.

Our Vice President of Reservoir Engineering, Troy Hoefer, is the individual responsible for overseeing the preparation of our reserve estimates and for internal compliance of our reserve estimates with SEC rules, regulations and SPE standards. Mr. Hoefer has a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines and more than 25 years of industry experience. Mr. Hoefer reports to our Chief Operating Officer. Our executive management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, reviews and approves our reserves estimates, including future development costs, before these estimates are finalized and disclosed in a public filing or presentation. Our Chief Executive Officer, J. Ross Craft, P.E., is a licensed Professional Engineer with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University and more than 30 years of industry experience. Our Chief Operating Officer, Qingming Yang, earned his B.S. in Petroleum Geology from Chengdu University of Technology in the People's Republic of China, his M.A. in Geology from George Washington University and his Ph.D. in Structural Geology from the University of Texas at Dallas. Dr. Yang has more than 25 years of industry experience.

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we engaged DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent petroleum engineers, to prepare independent estimates of the extent and value of the proved reserves associated with certain of our oil and gas properties. In 2014, DeGolyer and MacNaughton reported to the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and to our Vice President of Reservoir Engineering. The Audit Committee meets with the independent engineering firm to, among other things, review and consider the processes used by the engineers in the preparation of the report and any matters of importance that arose in the preparation of the report, including whether the independent engineering firm encountered any material problems or difficulties in the preparation of their report. The Audit Committee's review specifically includes difficulties with the scope or timeliness of the information furnished to them by the Company or any restrictions on access to information placed upon them by any Company personnel, any other difficulties in dealing with any Company personnel in the preparation of the report and any other matters of concern relating to the preparation of the report. The Audit Committee also determines whether the Company or its management or senior engineering personnel had similar or other problems or concerns regarding the independent engineering firm and the preparation of their report. See *Third-Party Reports* below for further information regarding DeGolyer and MacNaughton's report.

Technologies Used in Preparation of Proved Reserves Estimates

Estimates of reserves were prepared in compliance with SEC rules, regulations and guidance and SPE standards. The method or combination of methods used in the analysis of each reservoir was tempered by experience with similar reservoirs, stage of development, quality and completeness of basic data and production history. For our properties, structure and isopach maps were constructed to delineate each reservoir. Electrical logs, radioactivity logs, seismic data and other available data were used to prepare these maps. Parameters of area, porosity and water saturation were estimated and applied to the isopach maps to obtain estimates of original oil in place or original gas in place. For developed producing wells whose performance disclosed a reliable decline in producing-rate trends or other diagnostic characteristics, reserves were determined using decline curve analysis. Reserves for producing wells whose performance was not yet established and for undeveloped locations were estimated using type curves. The parameters needed to develop these type curves such as initial decline rate, "b" factor and final decline rate were based on nearby wells producing from the same reservoir and with a similar completion for which more data were available.

Reporting of NGLs

We produce NGLs as part of the processing of our natural gas. The extraction of NGLs in the processing of natural gas reduces the volume of natural gas available for sale. At December 31, 2014, NGLs represented approximately 28% of our total proved reserves on a Boe basis. NGLs are products sold by the gallon. In reporting proved reserves and production of NGLs, we include these volumes and production as Boe. The prices we received for a standard barrel of NGLs in 2014 averaged approximately 67% lower than the average prices for equivalent volumes of oil. We report all production information related to natural gas net of the effect of any reduction in natural gas volumes resulting from the processing of NGLs.

Third-Party Reports

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we engaged DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent, third-party reserves engineers, to prepare estimates of the extent and value of the proved reserves of certain of our oil and gas properties, including 100% of our total reported proved reserves. DeGolyer and MacNaughton's report for 2014 is included as Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 10-K.

Oil and Gas Production, Production Prices and Production Costs

The following table sets forth summary information regarding oil, NGL and gas production, average sales prices and average production costs for the last three years. We determined the Boe using the ratio of six Mcf of natural gas to one Boe, and one barrel of NGLs to one Boe. The ratios of six Mcf of natural gas to one Boe and one barrel of NGLs to one Boe do not assume price equivalency and, given price differentials, the price for a Boe for natural gas or NGLs may differ significantly from the price for a barrel of oil.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Production			
Oil (MBbls)	2,024	1,444	969
NGLs (MBbls)	1,461	951	904
Gas (MMcf)(1)	9,383	6,177	6,089
Total (MBoe)	5,049	3,424	2,888
Total (MBoe/d)	13.8	9.4	7.9
Average prices			
Oil (per Bbl)	\$87.69	\$90.70	\$84.70
NGLs (per Bbl)	28.74	29.57	34.09
Gas (per Mcf)	4.16	3.60	2.63
Total (per Boe)	51.20	52.95	44.63
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives (per Boe)	0.47	(0.31)	(0.03)
Total including derivative impact (per Boe)	\$51.67	\$52.64	\$44.60
Production costs (per Boe)(2)	\$ 6.48	\$ 5.59	\$ 6.58

- (1) Gas production excludes gas produced and used as field fuel.
- (2) Production cost per Boe is made up of lease operating expenses and excludes production and ad valorem taxes.

Drilling Activity — Prior Three Years

The following table sets forth information on our drilling activity for the last three years. The information should not be considered indicative of future performance, nor should it be assumed that there is necessarily any correlation between the number of productive wells drilled, quantities of reserves found or economic value.

	Years Ended December 31,					
	20	14	2013		20	12
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Development wells:						
Productive	68.0	68.0	45.0	45.0	46.0	45.8
Dry(1)	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	_	_
Exploratory wells:						
Productive	_	_	_	_	_	_
Dry	_	_	_	_	_	_
Total wells:						
Productive	68.0	68.0	45.0	45.0	46.0	45.8
Dry	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	_	_

(1) The Company encountered mechanical issues while drilling the wells classified as dry in 2014 and 2013.

Of the 68 productive wells drilled in 2014, 13 wells were waiting on completion at December 31, 2014. The Company encountered mechanical issues while drilling two wells in 2014 and five wells in 2013, and these wells cost \$5.6 million and \$12.4 million, respectively.

Although a well may be classified as productive upon completion, future changes in oil, NGL and gas prices, operating costs and production may result in the well becoming uneconomical.

Drilling Activity — Current

As of the date of this report, we had one horizontal rig running in the Permian Basin and targeting the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play.

Delivery Commitments

We are not committed to provide a fixed and determinable quantity of oil, NGLs or gas under existing agreements. However, as of December 31, 2014, we had dedicated all of our oil production from northern Project Pangea and Pangea West through 2022 to JP Energy, and dedicated all of our NGLs and natural gas production from Project Pangea to DCP through July 2023.

Producing Wells

The following table sets forth the number of producing wells in which we owned a working interest at December 31, 2014. Wells are classified as natural gas or oil according to their predominant production stream.

	Natural Gas Wells		as Oil Wells		Total Wells		Average Working	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Interest	
Permian Basin	477	466	252	250	729	716	98.2%	
East Texas Basin	_9	4.5	_		_9	4.5	50.0%	
Total	486	470.5	252	250	738	720.5	97.6%	

Acreage

The following table summarizes our developed and undeveloped acreage as of December 31, 2014.

	Developed Acres		Undevelo	ped Acres	Total Acres	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Permian Basin	87,750	79,234	67,117	56,928	154,867	136,162
East Texas Basin	3,481	1,687	1,599	264	5,080	1,951
Total	91,231	80,921	68,716	57,192	159,947	138,113

Undeveloped Acreage Expirations

The following table sets forth the number of gross and net undeveloped acres as of December 31, 2014, which will expire over the next three years by project area, unless production is established before lease expiration dates.

	2015		20	16	2017	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Permian Basin	,	- ,	-)	,	,	/ -
East Texas Basin	1,599	263				
Total	25,798	18,701	3,904	2,058	33,117	30,225

The expiring acreage set forth in the table above accounts for 89% of our net undeveloped acreage, 4% of our PUD reserves and 2% of our total proved reserves. We are continually engaged in a combination of drilling and development and discussions with mineral lessors for lease extensions, renewals, new drilling and development units and new leases to address the expiration of undeveloped acreage that occurs in the normal course of our business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various legal and regulatory proceedings arising in the normal course of business. While we cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings with certainty, we do not believe that an adverse result in any pending legal or regulatory proceeding, individually or in the aggregate, would be material to our business, financial condition or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on NASDAQ in the United States under the symbol "AREX." During 2014, trading volume averaged 1,158,257 shares per day. The following table shows the quarterly high and low sale prices of our common stock as reported on NASDAQ for the past two years.

	Price Per Share	
	High	Low
2014		
First quarter	\$24.00	\$18.33
Second quarter	23.04	17.59
Third quarter	23.07	14.30
Fourth quarter	14.88	4.28
2013		
First quarter	\$27.59	\$23.03
Second quarter	27.71	22.24
Third quarter	28.87	22.64
Fourth quarter	31.67	18.25

Holders

As of February 20, 2015, there were 229 record holders of our common stock. In many instances, a record holder is a broker or other entity holding shares in street name for one or more customers who beneficially own the shares.

Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We do not expect to pay any cash or other dividends in the foreseeable future on our common stock, as we intend to reinvest cash flow generated by operations into our business. Our revolving credit facility and the Indenture governing our Senior Notes currently restrict our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock, and we may also enter into credit agreements or other borrowing arrangements in the future that restrict or limit our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

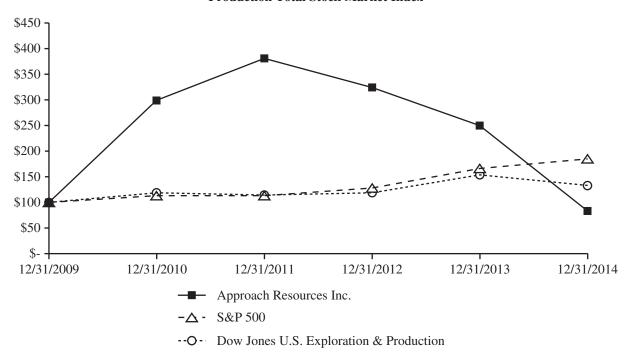
The following table sets forth information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans and individual compensation arrangements as of December 31, 2014.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))(1)
Equity compensation plans			
approved by stockholders Equity compensation plans not	39,525	\$12.09	959,731
approved by stockholders	_	_	_

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative return on a \$100 investment in our common stock from December 31, 2009, through December 31, 2014, to that of the cumulative return on a \$100 investment in the Standard & Poor's 500 ("S&P 500") index and the Dow Jones U.S. Exploration & Production Total Stock Market index for the same period. In calculating the cumulative return, reinvestment of dividends, if any, is assumed. This graph is not "soliciting material," is not deemed filed with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference in any of our filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing. This graph is included in accordance with the SEC's disclosure rules. This historic stock performance is not indicative of future stock performance.

COMPARISON OF FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN Among Approach Resources Inc., the S&P 500 Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Exploration & Production Total Stock Market Index



	12/31/2009	12/31/2010	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2013	12/31/2014
Approach Resources Inc.	\$100.00	\$299.22	\$380.96	\$323.96	\$250.00	\$ 82.77
S&P 500	100.00	112.78	112.78	127.90	165.76	184.64
Dow Jones U.S. Exploration & Production	100.00	118.64	114.37	118.50	153.53	133.23

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

Our 2007 Plan allows us to withhold shares of common stock to pay withholding taxes payable upon vesting of a restricted stock grant. The following table shows the number of shares of common stock withheld to satisfy the income tax withholding obligations arising upon the vesting of restricted shares issued to employees under the 2007 Plan.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2014 — October 31, 2014	_	\$ —	_	_
November 1, 2014 — November 30, 2014	713	9.00	_	_
December 1, 2014 — December 31, 2014	40,512	6.41		
Total	41 225	\$6.45		

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial information for the five years ended December 31, 2014. This information should be read in conjunction with Item 7 of this report, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and our consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information included in this report.

	Years Ended December 31,									
		2014		2013		2012	201	1		2010
			(i	n thousands	s, exc	ept per-sh	are data	1)		
Operating Results Data										
Revenues Oil, NGL and gas sales	\$	258,529	\$	181,302	\$ 1	28,892	\$ 108,	387	\$	57,581
Expenses Lease operating		32,701		19,152		19,002	10	687		6,620
Production and ad valorem taxes		15,934		12,840		9,255	,	447		4,925
Exploration		3,831		2,238		4,550		546		2,589
Impairment		-						476		2,622
General and administrative		32,104		26,524		24,903		900		11,422
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		106,802		76,956		60,381		475		22,224
Total expenses		191,372		137,710	_1	18,091	97,	531	_	50,402
Operating income		67,157		43,592		10,801	10,	856		7,179
Interest expense, net		(21,651)		(14,084)		(4,737)	(3,	402)		(2,189)
Equity in (losses) earnings of investee		(181)		156		(108)		_		_
Gain on sale of equity method investment		2 250		90,743		(100)	2			
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives		2,359 42,113		(1,048) (4,596)		(108) 3,874		375 347)		5,784 788
Unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives Other income		42,113		(4,390)		3,674	(341)		700
Gain on sale of oil and gas properties, net of		07								
foreign currency transaction loss								248		_
Income before provision for income taxes		89,864		114,763	_	9,722	10.	730		11,562
Provision for income taxes		33,692		42,507		3,338		488		4,100
Net income	\$	56,172	\$	72,256	\$	6,384	\$ 7,	242	\$	7,462
Earnings per share										
Basic	\$	1.43	\$	1.85	\$	0.18	\$ (0.25	\$	0.34
Diluted	\$	1.42	\$	1.85	\$	0.18	\$ (0.25	\$	0.34
Statement of Cash Flows Data										
Net cash provided by (used in)			_		_					
Operating activities		180,206		125,580		90,585	\$ 95,			42,377
Investing activities		(386,361)		(203,397) 135,811		(07,414) (217,295)	(284, 165,			91,346) 69,748
Financing activities Effect of Canadian exchange rate		147,826		133,611		.17,293	105,	(19)		1
Balance Sheet Data								(1))		1
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	432	\$	58,761	\$	767	\$	301	\$	23,465
Restricted cash				7,350		-				
Other current assets		60,647		24,302		14,889	11,	085		17,865
Property, equipment, net, successful efforts	1	221 650	1	047.020	0	20 467	505	201	2	60.210
method	I	,331,659	1	,047,030	Č	28,467 9,892	595,	204	3	69,210
Other assets		8,689		8,041		1,724	1.	224		2,549
Total assets	\$1	,401,427	\$1	,145,484	\$ 8	355,739	\$ 607,		\$4	13,089
Current liabilities	\$	106,852	\$	84,441		60,247	\$ 43,			29,240
Long-term debt	Ψ	400,000	Ψ	250,000		06,000		800	Ψ	
Other long-term liabilities		120,248		100,548	•	56,024		020		50,903
Stockholders' equity		774,327		710,495	6	33,468	467,			32,946
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1	,401,427	\$1	,145,484	\$ 8	55,739	\$ 607,	894	\$4	13,089
								_		

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion is intended to assist in understanding our results of operations and our financial condition. Our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this report contain additional information that should be referred to when reviewing this material. Statements in this discussion may be forward-looking. These forward looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ from those expressed. See "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" at the beginning of this report and "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. for additional discussion of some of these factors and risks.

Overview

Approach Resources Inc. is an independent energy company focused on the exploration, development, production and acquisition of unconventional oil and gas reserves in the Midland Basin of the greater Permian Basin in West Texas, where we lease approximately 136,000 net acres as of December 31, 2014. We believe our concentrated acreage position provides us an opportunity to achieve cost, operating and recovery efficiencies in the development of our drilling inventory. We are currently developing significant resource potential from the Wolfcamp shale oil formation. Additional drilling targets could include the Clearfork, Canyon Sands, Strawn and Ellenburger zones. We sometimes refer to our development project in the Permian Basin as "Project Pangea," which includes "Pangea West." Our management and technical team have a proven track record of finding and developing reserves through advanced drilling and completion techniques. As the operator of all of our estimated proved reserves and production, we have a high degree of control over capital expenditures and other operating matters.

At December 31, 2014, our estimated proved reserves were 146.2 MMBoe. Substantially all of our proved reserves are located in Crockett and Schleicher Counties, Texas. Important characteristics of our proved reserves at December 31, 2014, include:

- 38% oil, 28% NGLs and 34% natural gas;
- 41% proved developed;
- 100% operated;
- Reserve life of approximately 29 years based on 2014 production of 5 MMBoe;
- Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows ("Standardized Measure") of \$1.1 billion; and
- PV-10 (non-GAAP) of \$1.4 billion.

PV-10 is our estimate of the present value of future net revenues from proved oil, NGL and gas reserves after deducting estimated production and ad valorem taxes, future capital costs and operating expenses, but before deducting any estimates for future income taxes. Estimated future net revenues are discounted at an annual rate of 10% to determine their present value. PV-10 is a financial measure that is not determined in accordance with GAAP, and generally differs from the Standardized Measure, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, because it does not include the effects of income taxes on future cash flows. PV-10 should not be considered as an alternative to the Standardized Measure, as computed under GAAP. See Item 2. "Properties — Proved Oil and Gas Reserves" for a reconciliation of PV-10 to the Standardized Measure.

At December 31, 2014, we owned and operated 729 producing oil and gas wells in the Permian Basin. During 2014, we produced 5 MMBoe, or 13.8 MBoe/d. Production for 2014 was 40% oil, 29% NGLs and 31% natural gas.

Our financial results depend upon many factors, particularly the price of oil, NGLs and gas. Commodity prices are affected by changes in market demand, which is impacted by domestic and foreign supply of oil, NGLs

and gas, overall domestic and global economic conditions, commodity processing, gathering and transportation availability and the availability of refining capacity, price and availability of alternative fuels, price and quantity of foreign imports, domestic and foreign governmental regulations, political conditions in or affecting other oil and gas producing countries, weather and technological advances affecting oil, NGL and gas consumption. As a result, we cannot accurately predict future oil, NGL and gas prices, and therefore, we cannot determine what effect increases or decreases will have on our capital program, production volumes and future revenues. A substantial or extended decline in oil, NGL and gas prices could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, quantities of oil and gas reserves that may be economically produced and liquidity that may be accessed through our borrowing base under our revolving credit facility and through capital markets.

In addition to production volumes and commodity prices, finding and developing sufficient amounts of oil and gas reserves at economical costs is critical to our long-term success. Future finding and development costs are subject to changes in the industry, including the costs of acquiring, drilling and completing our projects. We focus our efforts on increasing oil and gas reserves and production while controlling costs at a level that is appropriate for long-term operations. Our future cash flow from operations will depend on our ability to manage our overall cost structure.

Like all oil and gas production companies, we face the challenge of natural production declines. Oil and gas production from a given well naturally decreases over time. Additionally, our reserves have a rapid initial decline. We attempt to overcome this natural decline by drilling to develop and identify additional reserves, farm-ins or other joint drilling ventures and by acquisitions. However, during times of severe price declines, we may from time-to-time reduce current capital expenditures and curtail drilling operations in order to preserve liquidity. A material reduction in capital expenditures and drilling activities could materially reduce our production volumes and revenues and increase future expected costs necessary to develop existing reserves.

We also face the challenge of financing exploration, development and future acquisitions. We believe we have adequate liquidity from cash generated from operations and unused borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility for current working capital needs and maintenance of our current development project. However, we may determine to access the public or private equity or debt markets for future development of reserves, acquisitions, additional working capital or other liquidity needs, if such financing is available on acceptable terms. We cannot guarantee that such financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all.

2014 Activity

Our 2014 activity focused on horizontal drilling in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play in the Midland Basin. We drilled 68 horizontal wells in 2014, compared to 45 horizontal wells in 2013. We also continued to invest in building our field infrastructure system, which we believe reduces drilling and completion costs, improves drilling and completion efficiencies and reduces fresh water use. We plan to continue to develop the Wolfcamp shale in Project Pangea in 2015, although at a reduced pace from 2014, subject to commodity prices. Our accomplishments in 2014 include:

- *Production Growth.* Production for 2014 totaled 5 MMBoe (13.8 MBoe/d), compared to 3.4 MMBoe (9.4 MBoe/d) in 2013, a 47% increase. Production for 2014 was 40% oil, 29% NGLs and 31% natural gas. Our continued development of Project Pangea increased oil production by 40% in 2014, compared to 2013. We operated an average of three horizontal rigs in 2014 drilled a total of 68 wells and completed 64 wells. At December 31, 2014, 13 wells were waiting on completion.
- *Reserve Growth.* In 2014, our estimated proved reserves increased 27%, or 31.5 MMBoe, to 146.2 MMBoe from 114.7 MMBoe. Our proved reserves at year-end 2014 were 38% oil, 28% NGLs and 34% natural gas, compared to 40% oil, 29% NGLs and 31% natural gas at year-end 2013. During 2014, our proved oil reserves increased 9.2 MMBbls, or 20%, to 55.3 MMBbls from 46.1 MMBbls in 2013. Reserve growth in 2014 was driven by results in our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play.

- Delineation of the Multi-Zone Potential of the Wolfcamp Shale. The Wolfcamp shale has a gross pay thickness of approximately 1,000 to 1,200 feet, which allows for stacked wellbores targeting three different zones that we call "benches." We believe effectively developing the Wolfcamp shale may involve up to three lateral wellbores, each targeting a different bench, which we refer to as the Wolfcamp A, B and C. As of December 31, 2014, we had drilled a total of 17 wells targeting the Wolfcamp A bench, 98 wells targeting the Wolfcamp B bench and 34 wells targeting the Wolfcamp C bench. With successful wells targeting each of the Wolfcamp benches, in 2014 we continued full-scale development, including pad drilling and stacked wellbores.
- Installation of Field Infrastructure and Water Recycling Systems. Our large, mostly contiguous acreage position and our success in the Wolfcamp shale oil play led us to invest over \$100 million in building field infrastructure since 2012. We continued the infrastructure build out in 2013 and 2014, and now have an extensive network of centralized production facilities, water transportation and recycling systems, gas lift lines and salt water disposal wells. In addition, we believe the infrastructure reduces the need for trucks, reduces fresh water usage, improves drilling and completion efficiencies and drives down drilling and completion and operating costs.
- Secured Long-Term Marketing Agreements. In August 2014, we amended our gas purchase contract with DCP Midstream, LP ("DCP"), which extended the contract terms through July 2023. In addition, as of December 31, 2014, we had secured access for our oil from our dedicated acreage in northern Project Pangea and Pangea West on a regional oil pipeline from JP Energy Development, LP ("JP Energy"), with rights of first priority and first preference, through 2022.
- *Financial Position*. In May 2014, we entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which provides for a senior secured revolving credit facility in the stated principal amount of \$1 billion with an initial borrowing base of \$450 million, an increase from \$350 million at December 31, 2013. In November 2014, our lender group increased the borrowing base of our revolving credit facility to \$600 million, while maintaining aggregate lender commitments at \$450 million. We use our revolving credit facility to fund our development project and for general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2014, we had \$432,000 of cash and cash equivalents and \$150 million in outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

Plans for 2015

In December 2014, in response to a decline in oil, NGL and gas prices and uncertain market conditions, we announced that we were reducing our capital expenditure budget to an estimated \$180 million in 2015, compared to \$393.5 million of actual capital expenditures in 2014. Based on current expectations of service cost concessions, our current estimate of capital expenditures in 2015 is \$160 million. We plan to operate an average of one rig in 2015, compared to three rigs in 2014, with flexibility to increase or decrease the number of rigs running depending on market conditions. We will continue to monitor commodity prices and operating expenses to determine any further adjustments to our capital budget. A further reduction of our capital budget could result in a decrease in expected production volumes, revenues and cash flows.

Our 2015 capital budget excludes acquisitions and lease extensions and renewals and is subject to change depending upon a number of factors, including prevailing and anticipated prices for oil, NGLs and gas, results of horizontal drilling and completions, economic and industry conditions at the time of drilling, the availability of sufficient capital resources for drilling prospects, our financial results and the availability of lease extensions and renewals on reasonable terms.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth summary information regarding oil, NGL and gas revenues, production, average product prices and average production costs and expenses for the last three years. We determined the Boe using the ratio of six Mcf of natural gas to one Boe, and one barrel of NGLs to one Boe. The ratios of six Mcf of natural gas to one Boe and one barrel of NGLs to one Boe do not assume price equivalency and, given price differentials, the price for a Boe for natural gas or NGLs may differ significantly from the price for a barrel of oil.

	Years Ended December 31,			l ,		
		2014		2013		2012
Revenues (in thousands)						
Oil	\$1	77,491	\$1	30,971	\$	82,087
NGLs		41,998		28,103		30,811
Gas		39,040		22,228		15,994
Total oil, NGL and gas sales	2	58,529	1	81,302	1	28,892
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives		2,359		(1,048)		(108)
Total oil, NGL and gas sales including derivative impact	\$2	60,888	\$1	80,254	\$1	28,784
Production						
Oil (MBbls)		2,024		1,444		969
NGLs (MBbls)		1,461		951		904
Gas (MMcf)		9,383		6,177		6,089
Total (MBoe)		5,049		3,424		2,888
Total (MBoe/d)		13.8		9.4		7.9
Average prices						
Oil (per Bbl)	\$	87.69	\$	90.70	\$	84.70
NGLs (per Bbl)		28.74		29.57		34.09
Gas (per Mcf)	_	4.16	_	3.60	_	2.63
Total (per Boe)	\$	51.20	\$	52.95	\$	44.63
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives (per Boe)		0.47		(0.31)		(0.03)
Total including derivative impact (per Boe)	\$_	51.67	\$_	52.64	\$	44.60
Costs and expenses (per Boe)						
Lease operating	\$	6.48	\$	5.59	\$	6.58
Production and ad valorem taxes		3.16		3.75		3.20
Exploration		0.76		0.65		1.58
General and administrative		6.36		7.75		8.62
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		21.15		22.48		20.91

Oil, NGL and gas sales. Oil, NGL and gas sales for 2014 increased \$77.2 million, or 43%, to \$258.5 million from \$181.3 million in 2013. The increase in oil, NGL and gas sales was due to an increase in production volumes (\$79.2 million) offset by a decrease in our average realized price (\$2 million). Production volumes increased as a result of our continued development in Project Pangea. In 2014, the average price we received for our production, before the effect of commodity derivatives, decreased to \$51.20 per Boe from \$52.95 per Boe, or a 3% decrease. We expect oil, NGL and gas sales to decrease in 2015 due to depressed commodity prices.

Oil, NGL and gas sales for 2013 increased \$52.4 million, or 41%, to \$181.3 million from \$128.9 million in 2012. The increase in oil, NGL and gas sales was due to an increase in production volumes (\$44.8 million) and increase in our average realized price (\$7.6 million). Production volumes increased as a result of our development of Project Pangea in the Permian Basin. In 2013, the average price we received for our production, before the effect of commodity derivatives, increased to \$52.95 per Boe from \$44.63 per Boe, or a 19% increase.

Net income. Net income for 2014 was \$56.2 million, or \$1.42 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$72.3 million, or \$1.85 per diluted share, for 2013. Net income for 2014 included an unrealized gain on commodity derivatives of \$42.1 million and a realized gain on commodity derivatives of \$2.4 million. Net income for 2014 decreased primarily due to the pretax gain from the sale of our interest in the Wildcat oil pipeline of \$90.7 million in 2013 and higher operating expenses as a result of increased production. This was partially offset by an increase in revenues and an increase in gains from our derivative positions.

Net income for 2013 was \$72.3 million, or \$1.85 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$6.4 million, or \$0.18 per diluted share, for 2012. Net income for 2013 increased due to the pretax gain from the sale of our interest in the Wildcat oil pipeline, as well as higher revenues, partially offset by higher interest expense and losses on both our realized and unrealized commodity derivatives.

Oil, NGL and gas production. Production for 2014 totaled 5,049 MBoe (13.8 MBoe/d), compared to 3,424 MBoe (9.4 MBoe/d) produced in 2013, an increase of 47%. Production for 2014 was 40% oil, 29% NGLs and 31% natural gas, compared to 42% oil, 28% NGLs and 30% natural gas in 2013. The increase in production in 2014 was the result of our continued development of our Permian Basin properties.

Production for 2013 totaled 3,424 MBoe (9.4 MBoe/d), compared to 2,888 MBoe (7.9 MBoe/d) produced in 2012, an increase of 19%. Production for 2013 was 42% oil, 28% NGLs and 30% natural gas. The increase in production in 2013 was the result of our continued development of our Permian Basin properties.

Commodity derivative activities. Realized gains from our commodity derivative activity increased our earnings by \$2.4 million for 2014. This is compared to realized losses of \$1 million and \$0.1 million for 2013 and 2012, respectively. Realized gains and losses are derived from the relative movement of commodity prices in relation to the fixed notional pricing of our commodity swap contracts or the range of prices in our commodity collar contracts for the respective years. The unrealized gain on commodity derivatives was \$42.1 million for 2014. This is compared to unrealized losses of \$4.6 million for 2013 and unrealized gains in 2012 of \$3.9 million. As commodity prices increase or decrease, the fair value of the open portion of those positions decreases or increases, respectively.

Historically, we have not designated our derivative instruments as cash-flow hedges. We record our open derivative instruments at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets as either unrealized gains or losses on commodity derivatives. We record changes in such fair value in earnings on our consolidated statements of operations under the caption entitled "unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives."

Lease operating expense. Our lease operating expenses ("LOE") increased \$13.5 million, or 71%, for 2014, to \$32.7 million (\$6.48 per Boe) from \$19.2 million (\$5.59 per Boe) for 2013. LOE per Boe in 2014 increased \$0.89, or 16%, from 2013. The increase in LOE per Boe in 2014 over 2013 was primarily due to an increase in compressor rental and repair, water hauling and insurance, well repairs, workovers and maintenance, partially offset by a decrease in pumpers and supervision.

Our LOE increased \$150,000, or 1%, for 2013, to \$19.2 million (\$5.59 per Boe) from \$19 million (\$6.58 per Boe) for 2012. The decrease in LOE per Boe in 2013 over 2012 was primarily due to a decrease in compressor rental and repair, water hauling, well repairs, workovers and maintenance, partially offset by an increase in pumpers and supervision.

The following table summarizes LOE per Boe.

	Year Ended December 31,					ear Ende	d Decembe	er 31,
	2014	2013	Change	% Change	2013	2012	Change	% Change
Compressor rental and repair	\$1.90	\$1.52	\$ 0.38	25.0%	\$1.52	\$1.91	\$(0.39)	(20.4)%
Water hauling and other	1.90	1.42	0.48	33.8	1.42	1.61	(0.19)	(11.8)
Well repairs, workovers and								
maintenance	1.69	1.61	0.08	5.0	1.61	2.06	(0.45)	(21.8)
Pumpers and supervision	0.99	1.04	(0.05)	(4.8)	1.04	1.00	0.04	4.0
Total	\$6.48	\$5.59	\$ 0.89	15.9%	\$5.59	\$6.58	\$(0.99)	<u>(15.0)</u> %

Production and ad valorem taxes. Our 2014 production and ad valorem taxes increased approximately \$3.1 million, or 24%, to \$15.9 million from \$12.8 million for 2013. The increase in production and ad valorem taxes was primarily the result of an increase in oil, NGL and gas sales over 2013. Production and ad valorem taxes were approximately 6.2% and 7.1% of oil, NGL and gas sales for the respective periods. Production and ad valorem taxes as a percentage of revenue decreased in 2014 due to a refund from the state of Texas for production taxes on natural gas properties of approximately \$1 million relating to tax reimbursements.

Our 2013 production and ad valorem taxes increased approximately \$3.6 million, or 39%, to \$12.8 million from \$9.3 million for 2012. The increase in production and ad valorem taxes was primarily the result of an increase in oil, NGL and gas sales over 2012. Production and ad valorem taxes were approximately 7.1% and 7.2% of oil, NGL and gas sales for the respective periods.

Exploration expense. We recorded \$3.8 million, \$2.2 million and \$4.6 million of exploration expense for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Exploration expense for 2014, 2013 and 2012 resulted primarily from lease expirations and 3-D seismic data in the Permian Basin.

General and administrative expenses. Our general and administrative expenses ("G&A") increased \$5.6 million, or 21%, to \$32.1 million (\$6.36 per Boe) for 2014 from \$26.5 million (\$7.75 per Boe) for 2013. The increase in G&A in 2014 over 2013 was primarily due to an increase in staff and related salaries, benefits and share-based compensation. G&A per Boe decreased in 2014 over 2013 due to higher production as a result of our continued development in Project Pangea.

Our G&A increased \$1.6 million, or 6%, to \$26.5 million (\$7.75 per Boe) for 2013 from \$24.9 million (\$8.62 per Boe) for 2012. The increase in G&A in 2013 over 2012 was primarily due to an increase in staff and related salaries and benefits. This was partially offset by lower share-based compensation and professional fees.

The following table summarizes G&A (in millions).

	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	Change	% Change	2013	2012	Change	% Change
Salaries and benefits	\$15.4	\$13.2	\$2.2	16.7%	\$13.2	\$10.5	\$ 2.7	25.7%
Share-based compensation	8.2	5.9	2.3	39.0	5.9	7.5	(1.6)	(21.3)
Professional fees	1.8	1.7	0.1	5.9	1.7	2.1	(0.4)	(19.0)
Other	6.7	5.7	1.0	17.5	5.7	4.8	0.9	18.8
Total	\$32.1	\$26.5	\$5.6	<u>21.1</u> %	\$26.5	\$24.9	\$ 1.6	6.4%

Depletion, depreciation and amortization expense. Our depletion, depreciation and amortization expense ("DD&A") increased \$29.8 million, or 39%, to \$106.8 million for 2014, from \$77 million for 2013. The increase in DD&A in 2014 over 2013 was primarily attributable to increases in production. Our DD&A per Boe decreased

by \$1.33, or 6%, to \$21.15 per Boe for 2014, compared to \$22.48 per Boe for 2013. The decrease in DD&A per Boe over the prior-year period was primarily due to lower oil and gas property carrying costs relative to estimated proved developed reserves. The increase in DD&A in 2014 over 2013 was primarily attributable to increases in production.

DD&A increased \$16.6 million, or 27%, to \$77 million for 2013, from \$60.4 million for 2012. Our DD&A per Boe increased by \$1.57, or 8%, to \$22.48 per Boe for 2013, compared to \$20.91 per Boe for 2012. The increase in DD&A and DD&A per Boe in 2013 over 2012 was primarily attributable to increases in production and oil and gas property carrying costs, relative to estimated proved developed reserves. The increase in oil and gas property carrying costs reflects our drilling and development project of the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play.

Interest expense, net. The following table sets forth interest expense, weighted average interest rates and weighted average debt balances for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands). Interest expense for 2014 below includes amortization of loan origination fees and deferred offering costs of \$1.5 million. The increase in interest expense in 2014 over 2013 was primarily due to interest payable on the 7% Senior Notes due 2021 (the "Senior Notes") that were issued in June 2013. Interest expense for 2013 below includes amortization of loan origination fees and deferred offering costs of \$1 million from the issuance of the Senior Notes in 2013. The increase in interest expense in 2013 over 2012 was primarily due to higher interest expense from the issuance of Senior Notes in June 2013, partially offset by decreased borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We expect our interest expense to remain higher than the prior year period as a result of increased borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014 2013 2012				
Interest expense	\$ 21,651	\$ 14,084	\$ 4,737		
Weighted average interest rate	6.9%	5.7%	3.2%		
Weighted average debt balance	\$315,575	\$190,444	\$108,296		

Gain on sale of equity method investment. In October 2013, Approach, together with our partner in Wildcat, completed the sale of all of the equity interests of Wildcat for a purchase price of \$210 million. We recognized a pre-tax gain of \$90.7 million related to this transaction, subject to normal post-closing adjustments. In 2014, we recognized post-closing adjustments of \$0.2 million.

Income taxes. Our effective income tax rate for 2014, 2013 and 2012 was 37.5%, 37% and 34.3%, respectively. The higher income tax rate in 2014, compared to 2013, was a result of a deferred tax asset reversal related to share-based compensation which increased our effective tax rate by 1.9%. The higher income tax rate in 2013, compared to 2012, was a result of an increase in state taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We generally will rely on cash generated from operations, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and, to the extent that credit and capital market conditions will allow, future public equity and debt offerings to satisfy our liquidity needs. Our ability to fund planned capital expenditures and to make acquisitions depends upon our future operating performance, availability of borrowings under our revolving credit facility, and more broadly, on the availability of equity and debt financing, which is affected by prevailing economic conditions in our industry and financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. We cannot predict whether additional liquidity from equity or debt financings beyond our revolving credit facility will be available on acceptable terms, or at all, in the foreseeable future.

Our cash flow from operations is driven by commodity prices, production volumes and the effect of commodity derivatives. Prices for oil and gas are affected by national and international economic and political environments, national and global supply and demand for hydrocarbons, seasonal influences of weather and other

factors beyond our control. Cash flows from operations are primarily used to fund exploration and development of our oil and gas properties.

We believe we have adequate liquidity from cash generated from operations and unused borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility for current working capital needs and maintenance of our current development project. However, we may determine to use various financing sources, including the issuance of common stock, preferred stock, debt, convertible securities and other securities for future development of reserves, acquisitions, additional working capital or other liquidity needs, if such financing is available on acceptable terms. We cannot guarantee that such financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. Using some of these financing sources may require approval from the lenders under our revolving credit facility.

Liquidity

We define liquidity as funds available under our amended and restated senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") plus year-end net cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2014, we had \$150 million in borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility and \$432,000 in cash and cash equivalents, compared to no borrowings and \$106 million in long-term debt outstanding under the Credit Facility and \$58.8 million and \$0.8 million in cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2013, and 2012, respectively. Our liquidity position at December 31, 2014, decreased due to an increase in borrowings on the Credit Facility. The lenders under the Credit Facility completed their semi-annual borrowing base redetermination, resulting in an increase in the borrowing base to \$600 million from \$450 million, effective November 4, 2014. We have elected to leave the aggregate lender commitments unchanged at \$450 million. Additional information regarding the Credit Facility is included in Note 4. "Long-Term Debt."

The following table summarizes our liquidity position at December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012		
Credit Facility commitments	\$ 450,000	\$350,000	\$ 280,000		
Cash and cash equivalents	432	58,761	767		
Long-term debt — Credit Facility	(150,000)		(106,000)		
Undrawn letters of credit	(325)	(325)	(325)		
Liquidity	\$ 300,107	\$408,436	\$ 174,442		

Working Capital

Our working capital is affected primarily by our cash and cash equivalents balance and our capital spending program. At December 31, 2014, we had a working capital deficit of \$45.8 million, compared to a working capital surplus of \$6 million and working capital deficit of \$44.6 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The change in working capital during 2014 is primarily attributable to the decrease in cash to fund capital expended on our development project offset by changes in fair value of our commodity derivatives. The change in working capital during 2013 was primarily attributable to proceeds from Senior Notes offering, sale of our interest in the Wildcat oil pipeline and an increase in oil, NGL and gas sales, partially offset by increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities to fund capital expended on our development project. The change in working capital during 2012 was primarily attributable to increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities to fund capital expended on our development project. To the extent we operate or end 2015 with a working capital deficit, we expect such deficit to be more than offset by liquidity available under the Credit Facility.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our sources and uses of funds for the periods noted (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 180,206	\$ 125,580	\$ 90,585	
Cash flows used in investing activities	(386,361)	(203,397)	(307,414)	
Cash flows provided by financing activities	147,826	135,811	217,295	
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (58,329)	\$ 57,994	\$ 466	

For 2014, our primary sources of cash were from operating activities, financing activities and cash on hand. Approximately \$180.2 million of cash from operations and \$147.8 million of cash from financing activities were used to fund our development project in the Permian Basin. Cash flows used in investing activities were higher in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures of \$94.1 million to fund the development of our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play. In 2013, we received proceeds from the sale of the Wildcat pipeline joint venture of \$100.8 million, net of our contributions.

For 2013, our primary sources of cash were from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. Approximately \$125.6 million of cash from operations and \$135.8 million of cash from financing activities were used to fund our development project in the Permian Basin. Cash flows used in investing activities were lower in 2013 compared to 2012, primarily due to proceeds from the sale of the Wildcat pipeline joint venture of \$100.8 million, net of our contributions. In June, we completed our public offering of \$250 million principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2021. We received net proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes of approximately \$243 million and used a portion of the net proceeds from the offering to repay all outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility, fund our capital expenditures for the development of our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play and for general working capital needs.

For 2012, our primary sources of cash were from operating activities and financing activities. Approximately \$90.6 million of cash from operations and \$217.3 million of cash from financing activities were used to fund our development project in the Permian Basin. In September, we sold 5 million shares of common stock, and in October 2012, the underwriters exercised their option and purchased an additional 325,000 shares. After deducting underwriting discounts and estimated transaction costs of approximately \$8 million, we received net proceeds of approximately \$154.4 million. We used the proceeds of the offering to repay outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility, fund our capital expenditures for the development of our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play and for general working capital needs.

Operating Activities

For 2014, our cash flows from operations and available cash were used primarily for drilling and development activities in the Permian Basin. Cash flows from operating activities increased by \$54.6 million, or 43%, to \$180.2 million in 2014 from \$125.6 million in 2013. The increase in cash flows from operating activities in 2014 versus 2013 was primarily due to an increase in oil, NGL and gas sales due to our development project in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play and the timing of receipts and payments of working capital components, partially offset by an increase in total expenses.

For 2013, our cash flows from operations and available cash were used primarily for drilling and development activities in the Permian Basin. Cash flows from operating activities increased by \$35 million, or 39%, to \$125.6 million in 2013 from \$90.6 million in 2012. The increase in cash flows from operating activities in 2013 versus 2012 was primarily due to an increase in oil, NGL and gas sales due to our development project in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play and the timing of receipts and payments of working capital components, partially offset by an increase in total expenses.

For 2012, our cash flows from operations, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and available cash were used primarily for drilling and development activities and leasehold acquisitions in the Permian Basin. Cash flows from operating activities decreased by \$5.2 million, or 5%, to \$90.6 million in 2012 from \$95.8 million in 2011. The decrease in cash flows from operating activities in 2012 versus 2011 was primarily due to a decrease in cash flows provided by working capital, lower average realized NGL and gas prices, partially offset by higher production volumes in 2012 due to our development project in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play.

Investing Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we invested \$390.5 million, \$296.4 million and \$296.9 million, respectively, for capital expenditures on oil and natural gas properties. Cash flows used in investing activities was higher in 2014 compared to 2013 primarily due to an increase in cash used for drilling and development (\$364 million), infrastructure projects, equipment and 3-D seismic data acquisition (\$21.9 million), lease acquisitions and extensions (\$4.6 million). Cash flows used in investing activities were lower in 2013 compared to 2012, primarily due to cash proceeds from the sale of our interest in the Wildcat oil pipeline of \$100.8 million, net of our contributions, which offset cash used for drilling and development (\$251.4 million), infrastructure projects, equipment and 3-D seismic data acquisition (\$38.2 million) and lease acquisitions and extensions (\$6.8 million).

The following table is a summary of capital expenditures related to our oil and gas properties (in thousands).

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012		
Permian Basin	\$364,046	\$249,905	\$240,357		
Permian Basin acquisitions		1,500			
Subtotal	364,046	251,405	240,357		
East Texas Basin	_	_	_		
Exploratory projects	_	_	_		
Infrastructure projects, equipment and 3-D seismic	21,882	38,157	44,278		
Lease acquisitions and extensions	4,578	6,847	12,292		
Total	\$390,506	\$296,409	\$296,927		

Financing Activities

The following is a description of our financing activities. During 2014, 2013 and 2012 we completed the following capital markets activities:

- In May 2014, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement, which provides for the Credit
 Facility in the stated principal amount of \$1 billion with an initial borrowing base of \$450 million, an
 increase from \$350 million at December 31, 2013. In November 2014, our lender group increased the
 borrowing base of our revolving credit facility to \$600 million, while maintaining aggregate lender
 commitments at \$450 million.
- In June 2013, we completed our public offering of \$250 million principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2021. Interest on the Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, beginning December 15, 2013. We received net proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes of approximately \$243 million, and used a portion of the net proceeds from the offering to repay all outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility, fund our capital expenditures for the development of our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play and for general working capital needs.
- In September 2012, we completed a public offering of 5 million shares of our common stock at \$30.50 per share, and in October 2012, the underwriters exercised their option and purchased an additional

325,000 shares. We received net proceeds of approximately \$154.4 million, and used the proceeds to repay outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility, fund our capital expenditures for the development of our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play and for general working capital needs.

We borrowed \$353.9 million under our revolving credit facility in 2014, compared to \$129.9 million and \$304.6 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. We repaid a total of \$203.9 million, \$235.9 million and \$242.4 million of amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Revolving Credit Facility

We have the \$1 billion Credit Facility with a borrowing base set at \$600 million, and aggregate lender commitments of \$450 million. The borrowing base is redetermined semi-annually in April and October based on our oil and gas reserves. We or the lenders can each request one additional borrowing base redetermination each calendar year.

The maturity date under the Credit Facility is May 7, 2019. Borrowings bear interest based on the agent bank's prime rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.50% to 1.50%, or the sum of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.50%. Margins vary based on the borrowings outstanding compared to the borrowings available under the Credit Facility. Margins vary based on the borrowings outstanding compared to the borrowing base.

On December 30, 2014, we entered into a second amendment to the Credit Facility. The second amendment, among other things, modifies the negative covenant allowing optional redemption of Permitted Unsecured Notes.

We had outstanding borrowings of \$150 million under the Credit Facility at December 31, 2014, compared to no outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2013. The weighted average interest rate applicable to borrowings under the Credit Facility at December 31, 2014, was 1.8%. We also had outstanding unused letters of credit under the Credit Facility totaling \$0.3 million at December 31, 2014, which reduce amounts available for borrowing under the Credit Facility.

Obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by mortgages on substantially all of the oil and gas properties of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company is required to maintain liens covering the oil and gas properties of the Company and its subsidiaries representing at least 80% of the total value of all oil and gas properties of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Covenants

The Credit Facility contains two principal financial covenants:

- a consolidated modified current ratio covenant (as defined in the Credit Facility) that requires us to maintain a ratio of not less than 1.0 to 1.0 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, and
- a consolidated interest coverage ratio covenant (as defined in the Credit Facility) that requires us to
 maintain a ratio of consolidated EBITDAX to interest of not less than 2.5 to 1.0 as of the last day of any
 fiscal quarter.

The Credit Facility also contains covenants restricting cash distributions and other restricted payments, transactions with affiliates, incurrence of other debt, consolidations and mergers, the level of operating leases, asset sales, investment in other entities and liens on properties.

In addition, the obligations of the Company may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in the Credit Facility). Events of Default include customary events for a financing agreement of this type, including, without limitation, payment defaults, the inaccuracy of representations and warranties, defaults in the performance of affirmative or negative covenants, defaults on other indebtedness of the Company or its subsidiaries, bankruptcy or related defaults, defaults related to judgments and the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined in the Credit Facility), which includes instances where a third party becomes the beneficial owner of more than 50% of the Company's outstanding equity interests entitled to vote.

To date we have experienced no disruptions in our ability to access the Credit Facility. However, our lenders have substantial ability to reduce our borrowing base on the basis of subjective factors, including the loan collateral value that each lender, in its discretion and using the methodology, assumptions and discount rates as such lender customarily uses in evaluating oil and gas properties, assigns to our properties. It is possible that we will be subject to a reduction in our borrowing base at our next scheduled redetermination in April 2015.

Senior Notes

In June 2013, we completed our public offering of \$250 million principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2021. Annual interest on the Senior Notes is \$17.5 million, payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15. We received net proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes of approximately \$243 million, after deducting fees and expenses. We used a portion of the net proceeds from the offering to repay all outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility. In 2014 we used the remaining net proceeds to fund our capital expenditures and for general working capital needs.

We issued the Senior Notes under a senior indenture dated June 11, 2013, among the Company, our subsidiary guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. The senior indenture, as supplemented by a supplemental indenture dated June 11, 2013, is referred to as the "Indenture."

On and after June 15, 2016, we may redeem some or all of the Senior Notes at specified redemption prices, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. Before June 15, 2016, we may redeem up to 35% of the Senior Notes at a redemption price of 107% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, with the proceeds of certain equity offerings. In addition, before June 15, 2016, we may redeem some or all of the Notes for cash at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus an applicable make-whole premium and accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. If we sell certain of our assets or experience specific kinds of changes of control, we may be required to offer to purchase the Senior Notes from holders. The Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of our subsidiaries, subject to certain customary release provisions. A subsidiary guarantor may be released from its obligations under the guarantee:

- in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of that guarantor (including by way of merger or consolidation) to a person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company or a subsidiary guarantor, if the sale or other disposition otherwise complies with the indenture;
- in connection with any sale or other disposition of the capital stock of that guarantor to a person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company or a subsidiary guarantor, if that guarantor no longer qualifies as a subsidiary of the Company as a result of such disposition and the sale or other disposition otherwise complies with the indenture;
- if the Company designates any restricted subsidiary that is a guarantor to be an unrestricted subsidiary in accordance with the indenture;
- upon defeasance or covenant defeasance of the notes or satisfaction and discharge of the indenture, in each case, in accordance with the indenture;

- upon the liquidation or dissolution of that guarantor, provided that no default or event of default occurs under the indenture as a result thereof or shall have occurred and is continuing; or
- in the case of any restricted subsidiary that, after the issue date of the notes is required under the indenture to guarantee the notes because it becomes a guarantor of indebtedness issued or an obligor under a credit facility with respect to the Company and/or its subsidiaries, upon the release or discharge in full from its (x) guarantee of such indebtedness or (y) obligation under such credit facility, in each case, which resulted in such restricted subsidiary's obligation to guarantee the notes.

The Indenture restricts our ability, among other things, to (i) sell certain assets, (ii) pay distributions on, redeem or repurchase, equity interests, (iii) incur additional debt, (iv) make certain investments, (v) enter into transactions with affiliates, (v) incur liens and (vi) merge or consolidate with another company. These restrictions are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. If at any time the Senior Notes are rated investment grade by both Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and no default (as defined in the Indenture) has occurred and is continuing, many of these restrictions will terminate. The Indenture contains customary events of default.

At December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with all of our covenants, and there were no existing defaults or events of default, under our debt instruments.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2014, our contractual obligations include long-term debt, daywork drilling contracts, operating lease obligations, asset retirement obligations and employment agreements with our executive officers.

We periodically enter into contractual arrangements under which we are committed to expend funds to drill wells in the future, including agreements to secure drilling rig services, which require us to make future minimum payments to the rig operators. We record drilling commitments in the periods in which well capital expenditures are incurred or rig services are provided. Our commitment under daywork drilling contracts was \$7.3 million at December 31, 2014.

In April 2007, we signed a five-year lease for approximately 13,000 square feet of office space in Fort Worth, Texas. In August 2008, we expanded our office space under an amendment to the lease to approximately 18,000 square feet. In December 2010, we expanded our office space under an amendment to the lease to approximately 23,400 square feet. In August 2012, we further expanded our office space under a third amendment to the lease to approximately 27,000 square feet and extended the term of the lease to December 31, 2017. In October 2014, we extended the term of our lease to December 31, 2019 pursuant to the fourth amendment to the lease. The fourth amendment of the lease included further expansion of the office space of approximately 12,000 square feet, which is contingent on property improvements made by the lessor.

Our asset retirement obligation primarily represents the estimated present value of the amount we will incur to plug, abandon and remediate our producing properties at the end of their productive lives, in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws. We determine our asset retirement obligation by calculating the present value of estimated cash flows related to the liability. The retirement obligation is recorded as a liability at its estimated present value as of the asset's inception, with an offsetting increase to proved properties. Periodic accretion of discount of the estimated liability is recorded as an expense in the income statement.

At December 31, 2014, we had outstanding employment agreements with all four of our executive officers that contained automatic renewal provisions providing that such agreements may be automatically renewed for successive terms of one year unless the employment is terminated at the end of the term by written notice given to the employee not less than 60 days prior to the end of such term. Our maximum commitment under the employment agreements, which would apply if the employees covered by these agreements were each terminated

without cause, was approximately \$6.3 million at December 31, 2014. This estimate assumes the maximum potential bonus for 2015 is earned by each executive officer during 2015.

The following table summarizes these commitments as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands).

	Payments Due By Period					
Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
Credit agreement(1)	\$150,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$150,000	\$ —	
Senior Notes(2)	250,000	_	_	_	250,000	
Daywork drilling contracts(3)	7,275	7,275	_	_	_	
Operating lease obligations(4)	3,385	696	1,349	1,340	_	
Asset retirement obligations(5)	9,571	_	_	_	9,571	
Employment agreements with executive officers	6,300	6,300				
Total	\$426,531	\$14,271	\$1,349	\$151,340	\$259,571	

- (1) Credit agreement matures on May 7, 2019.
- (2) 7% Senior Notes due 2021.
- (3) At December 31, 2014, one drilling rig was contracted through March 31, 2015, and one drilling rig was contracted through September 30, 2015.
- (4) Operating lease obligations are for office space and equipment.
- (5) See Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of our asset retirement obligations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect our reported results of operations and the amount of reported assets, liabilities and proved oil and gas reserves. Some accounting policies involve judgments and uncertainties to such an extent that there is reasonable likelihood that materially different amounts could have been reported under different conditions, or if different assumptions had been used. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Described below are the most significant policies we apply in preparing our consolidated financial statements, some of which are subject to alternative treatments under GAAP. We also describe the most significant estimates and assumptions we make in applying these policies. See Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements.

Segment reporting is not applicable to us as we have a single, company-wide management team that administers all significant properties as a whole, rather than by discrete operating segments. We track only basic operational data by area. We do not maintain complete separate financial statement information by area. We measure financial performance as a single enterprise and not on an area-by-area basis. We use the successful efforts method of accounting for our oil and gas activities.

Successful Efforts Method of Accounting

Accounting for oil and gas activities is subject to special, unique rules. We use the successful efforts method of accounting for our oil and gas activities. The significant principles for this method are:

- costs to acquire mineral interests in oil and gas properties and to drill and equip development wells and related asset retirement costs are capitalized. Costs to drill exploratory wells are capitalized pending determination of whether the wells have proved reserves;
- dry holes for exploratory wells are expensed and dry holes for development wells are capitalized;

- geological and geophysical evaluation costs are expensed as incurred; and
- capitalized costs related to proved oil and gas properties, including wells and related equipment and
 facilities, are evaluated for impairment based on an analysis of undiscounted future net cash flows in
 accordance with ASC 360. If undiscounted cash flows are insufficient to recover the net capitalized costs
 related to proved properties, then we recognize an impairment charge in income from operations equal to
 the difference between the net capitalized costs related to proved properties and their estimated fair values
 based on the present value of the related future net cash flows.

Proved Reserves

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we engaged DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent petroleum engineers, to prepare independent estimates of the extent and value of 100% of our reported proved reserves, in accordance with rules and guidelines established by the SEC.

Estimates of proved oil and gas reserves directly impact financial accounting estimates including depletion, depreciation and amortization expense, evaluation of impairment of properties and the calculation of plugging and abandonment liabilities. Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. The process of estimating quantities of proved reserves is very complex, requiring significant subjective decisions in the evaluation of all geological, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. The data for any reservoir may change substantially over time due to results from operational activity. Proved reserve volumes at December 31, 2014, were estimated based on the average of the closing price on the first day of each month for the 12-month period prior to December 31, 2014, for oil, NGLs and gas in accordance with SEC rules. Changes in commodity prices and operations costs may increase or decrease estimates of proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves. Depletion expense for our oil and gas properties is determined using our estimates of proved oil, NGL and gas reserves. A hypothetical 10% decline in our December 31, 2014, estimated proved reserves would have increased our depletion expense by approximately \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

See also Item 2. "Properties — Proved Oil and Gas Reserves" and Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements in this report for additional information regarding our estimated proved reserves.

Derivative Instruments and Commodity Derivative Activities

Unrealized gains and losses, at fair value, are included on our consolidated balance sheets as current or non-current assets or liabilities based on the anticipated timing of cash settlements under the related contracts. Changes in the fair value of our commodity derivative contracts are recorded in earnings as they occur and included in other income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations. We estimate the fair values of swap contracts based on the present value of the difference in exchange-quoted forward price curves and contractual settlement prices multiplied by notional quantities. We internally valued the option contracts using industry-standard option pricing models and observable market inputs. We use our internal valuations to determine the fair values of the contracts that are reflected on our consolidated balance sheets. Realized gains and losses are also included in other income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations.

We are exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties on our commodity derivatives positions and have considered the exposure in our internal valuations. However, we do not anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties over the term of the commodity derivatives positions.

We enter into financial swaps, collars and three-way collars to mitigate portions of the risk of market price fluctuations related to future oil and gas production. A three-way collar consists of a short put option contract

(the lower price), a long put option contract (the middle price) and a short call option contract (the higher price). This type of instrument provides a higher ceiling price as compared to a two-way collar and limits downside risk to the market price plus the difference between the middle price and the lower price if the market price drops below the lower price. All derivative instruments are recorded as derivative assets and liabilities at fair value in the balance sheet, and the changes in derivative's fair value are recognized as current income or expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

We use derivative instruments to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices related to our oil and gas production. Accordingly, we record realized gains and losses under those instruments in other revenues on our consolidated statements of operations. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recognized an unrealized gain of \$42.1 million, an unrealized loss of \$4.6 million and an unrealized gain of \$3.9 million from the change in the fair value of commodity derivatives, respectively. A hypothetical 10% increase in the NYMEX floating prices would have resulted in a \$11 million decrease in the December 31, 2014, fair value recorded on our balance sheet and a corresponding increase to the loss on commodity derivatives in our statement of operations.

Asset Retirement Obligation

Our asset retirement obligation primarily represents the estimated present value of the amount we will incur to plug, abandon and remediate our producing properties at the end of their productive lives, in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws. We determine our asset retirement obligation by calculating the present value of estimated cash flows related to the liability. The retirement obligation is recorded as a liability at its estimated present value as of the asset's inception, with an offsetting increase to proved properties. Periodic accretion of discount of the estimated liability is recorded as an expense in the income statement.

Our liability is determined using significant assumptions, including current estimates of plugging and abandonment costs, annual inflation of these costs, the productive lives of wells and our risk-adjusted interest rate. Changes in any of these assumptions can result in significant revisions to the estimated asset retirement obligation.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

All of our long-lived assets are monitored for potential impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may be greater than its future net cash flows. The evaluations involve a significant amount of judgment since the results are based on estimated future events, such as future sales prices for oil, NGLs and gas, future costs to produce these products, estimates of future oil and gas reserves to be recovered and the timing thereof, the economic and regulatory climates and other factors. The need to test an asset for impairment may result from significant declines in commodity prices or downward revisions to estimated quantities of oil and gas reserves. Any assets held for sale are reviewed for impairment when we approve the plan to sell. Estimates of anticipated sales prices are highly judgmental and subject to material revision in future periods. Because of the uncertainty inherent in these factors, we cannot predict when or if future impairment charges will be recorded.

Provision for Income Taxes

We estimate our provision for income taxes using historical tax basis information from prior years' income tax returns, along with the estimated changes to such bases from current-period activity and enacted tax rates. When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation

processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits are classified as additional income taxes in our consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, we compare liabilities to actual settlements of such assets or liabilities during the current period to identify considerations that might affect the current period's estimate.

Valuation of Share-Based Compensation

Our 2007 Plan allows grants of stock and options to employees and outside directors. Granting of awards may increase our general and administrative expenses, subject to the size and timing of the grants. See Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with GAAP, we calculate the fair value of share-based compensation using various valuation methods. The valuation methods require the use of estimates to derive the inputs necessary to determine fair value. We use (i) the Black-Scholes option price model to measure the fair value of stock options, (ii) the closing stock price on the date of grant for the fair value of restricted stock awards, including performance-based awards, and (iii) the Monte Carlo simulation method for the fair value of market-based awards.

Equity Method Investments

For investments in which we have the ability to exercise significant influence but do not have control, we follow the equity method of accounting. In September 2012, we entered into a joint venture to build an oil pipeline in Crockett and Reagan Counties, Texas, which is used to transport our oil to market. In October 2013, we completed the sale of the joint venture. As of December 31, 2014 we have no investments accounted for under the equity method. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in this report for additional information regarding our equity method investment.

Effects of Inflation

Inflation in the United States has been relatively low in recent years and did not have a material impact on our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 or 2012. Although the impact of inflation has been insignificant in recent years, it is still a factor in the United States economy and may increase the cost to acquire or replace property and equipment. It may also increase the cost of labor or supplies.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

From time-to-time, we enter into off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions that can give rise to off-balance sheet obligations. As of December 31, 2014, the off-balance sheet arrangements and transactions that we have entered into include undrawn letters of credit and operating lease agreements. We do not believe that these arrangements are reasonably likely to materially affect our liquidity or availability of, or requirements for, capital resources.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Some of the information below contains forward-looking statements. The primary objective of the following information is to provide forward-looking quantitative and qualitative information about our potential exposure to market risks. The term "market risk" refers to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in oil and gas prices, and other related factors. The disclosure is not meant to be a precise indicator of expected future losses,

but rather an indicator of reasonably possible losses. This forward-looking information provides an indicator of how we view and manage our ongoing market risk exposures. Our market risk sensitive instruments were entered into for commodity derivative and investment purposes, not for trading purposes.

Proved Reserves

Estimates of proved oil and gas reserves directly impact financial accounting estimates including depletion, depreciation and amortization expense, evaluation of impairment of properties and the calculation of plugging and abandonment liabilities. Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations. The process of estimating quantities of proved reserves is very complex, requiring significant subjective decisions in the evaluation of all geological, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. The data for any reservoir may change substantially over time due to results from operational activity. Proved reserve volumes at December 31, 2014, were estimated based on the average of the closing price on the first day of each month for the 12-month period prior to December 31, 2014, for oil, NGLs and natural gas in accordance with SEC rules. Changes in commodity prices and operations costs may increase or decrease estimates of proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves. Depletion expense for our oil and gas properties is determined using our estimates of proved oil, NGL and natural gas reserves. A hypothetical 10% decline in our December 31, 2014, estimated proved reserves would have increased our depletion expense by approximately \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Commodity Price Risk

Given the current economic outlook, we expect commodity prices to remain volatile. Even modest decreases in commodity prices can materially affect our revenues and cash flow. In addition, if commodity prices remain suppressed for a significant amount of time, we could be required under successful efforts accounting rules to write down our oil and gas properties.

We enter into financial swaps and options to reduce the risk of commodity price fluctuations. We do not designate such instruments as cash flow hedges. Accordingly, we record open commodity derivative positions on our consolidated balance sheets at fair value and recognize changes in such fair values as income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations as they occur.

The table below summarizes our commodity derivatives positions outstanding at December 31, 2014.

Commodity and Period	Contract Type	Volume Transacted	Contract Price
Crude Oil			
January 2015 — March 2015	Collar	1,500 Bbls/d	\$85.00/Bbl - \$95.30/Bbl
January 2015 — December 2015	Collar	1,600 Bbls/d	\$84.00/Bbl - \$91.00/Bbl
January 2015 — December 2015	Collar	1,000 Bbls/d	\$90.00/Bbl - \$102.50/Bbl
January 2015 — December 2015	Three-Way		\$75.00/Bbl - \$84.00/Bbl -
	Collar	500 Bbls/d	\$94.00/Bbl
January 2015 — December 2015	Three-Way		\$75.00/Bbl - \$84.00/Bbl -
	Collar	500 Bbls/d	\$95.00/Bbl
Natural Gas			
January 2015 — June 2015	Collar	80,000 MMBtu/month	\$4.00/MMBtu - \$4.74/MMBtu
January 2015 — December 2015	Swap	200,000 MMBtu/month	\$4.10/MMBtu
January 2015 — December 2015	Collar	130,000 MMBtu/month	\$4.00/MMBtu - \$4.25/MMBtu

At December 31, 2014, the fair value of our open derivative contracts was an asset of approximately \$40 million. At December 31, 2013, the fair value of our open derivative contracts was a liability of approximately \$2.2 million.

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and KeyBank National Association are currently the only counterparties to our commodity derivatives positions. We are exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties on our commodity derivatives positions. However, we do not anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties over the term of the commodity derivatives positions. JPMorgan is the administrative agent and a participant, and KeyBank is the documentation agent and a participant, in our revolving credit facility. The collateral for the outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility is used as collateral for our commodity derivatives.

Unrealized gains and losses, at fair value, are included on our consolidated balance sheets as current or non-current assets or liabilities based on the anticipated timing of cash settlements under the related contracts. Changes in the fair value of our commodity derivative contracts are recorded in earnings as they occur and included in other income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations. We estimate the fair values of swap contracts based on the present value of the difference in exchange-quoted forward price curves and contractual settlement prices multiplied by notional quantities. We internally valued the option contracts using industry-standard option pricing models and observable market inputs. We use our internal valuations to determine the fair values of the contracts that are reflected on our consolidated balance sheets. Realized gains and losses are also included in other income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations.

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recognized an unrealized gain of \$42.1 million, an unrealized loss of \$4.6 million and an unrealized gain of \$3.9 million, respectively. A hypothetical 10% increase in the NYMEX floating prices would have resulted in a \$11 million decrease in the December 31, 2014, fair value recorded on our balance sheet and a corresponding increase to the loss on commodity derivatives in our statement of operations.

To estimate the fair value of our commodity derivatives positions, we use market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated or generally unobservable. We primarily apply the market approach for recurring fair value measurements and attempt to use the best available information. We determine the fair value based upon the hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The three levels of fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. At December 31, 2014, we had no Level 1 measurements.
- Level 2 Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Our derivatives, which consist primarily of commodity swaps and collars, are valued using commodity market data which is derived by combining raw inputs and quantitative models and processes to generate forward curves. Where observable inputs are available, directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, the instrument is categorized in Level 2. At December 31, 2014, all of our commodity derivatives were valued using Level 2 measurements.
- Level 3 Pricing inputs include significant inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value. At December 31, 2014, we had no Level 3 measurements.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our consolidated financial statements and supplemental data are included in this report beginning on page F-1.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

We had no changes in, and no disagreements with, our accountants on accounting and financial disclosure.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2014. Based on this evaluation, our President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2014, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, in that they ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we have included a report of management's assessment of the design and effectiveness of our internal controls as part of this annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. Hein & Associates LLP ("Hein"), our independent registered public accounting firm, also attested to, and reported on, our internal control over financial reporting. Management's report and Hein's attestation report are referenced on page F-1 under the captions "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting" and "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm — Internal Control over Financial Reporting" and are incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No changes to our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2014, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act).

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information required under Item 10 of this report will be contained under the captions "Election of Directors — Directors," "Executive Officers" and "Corporate Governance" to be provided in our proxy statement for our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the SEC on or before April 30, 2015, which are incorporated herein by reference. Additional information regarding our corporate governance guidelines as well as the complete texts of our Code of Conduct and the charters of our Audit Committee and our Compensation and Nominating Committee may be found on our website at www.approachresources.com.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required by Item 11 of this report will be contained under the caption "Executive Compensation" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the SEC on or before April 30, 2015, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information required by Item 12 of this report will be contained under the caption "Stock Ownership Matters" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the SEC on or before April 30, 2015, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information required by Item 13 of this report will be contained under the captions "Certain Relationships and Related-Party Transactions" and "Corporate Governance–Board Independence" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the SEC on or before April 30, 2015, which are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by Item 14 of this report will be contained under the caption "Independent Registered Public Accountants" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the SEC on or before April 30, 2015, which is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents filed as part of this report

(1) and (2) Financial Statements.

See "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements" on page F-1.

All financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, or are immaterial or the required information is presented in the consolidated financial statements or the related notes.

(3) Exhibits.

See "Index to Exhibits" on page 71 for a description of the exhibits filed as part of this report.

GLOSSARY AND SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a description of the meanings of some of the oil and gas industry terms used in this report.

3-D seismic (Three Dimensional Seismic Data) Geophysical data that depicts the

subsurface strata in three dimensions. 3-D seismic data typically provides a more detailed and accurate interpretation of the subsurface

strata than two dimensional seismic data.

Basin A large natural depression on the earth's surface in which sediments

generally brought by water accumulate.

Bbl One stock tank barrel, of 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume, used to

reference oil, condensate or NGLs.

Boe Barrel of oil equivalent, determined using the ratio of six Mcf of gas

to one Boe, and one Bbl of NGLs to one Boe.

Btu or British Thermal Unit The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of

water by one degree Fahrenheit.

Completion The installation of permanent equipment for production of oil or gas,

or, in the case of a dry well, for reporting to the appropriate authority

that the well has been abandoned.

Developed acreage The number of acres that are allocated or assignable to productive

wells or wells that are capable of production.

Developed oil and gas reserves Has the meaning given to such term in Rule 4-10(a)(6) of

Regulation S-X, as follows:

Developed oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that can

be expected to be recovered:

(i) Through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well; and

(ii) Through installed extraction equipment and infrastructure operational at the time of the reserves estimate if the extraction is

by means not involving a well.

Development project The means by which petroleum resources are brought to the status of

economically producible. As examples, the development of a single reservoir or field, an incremental development in a producing field or the integrated development of a group of several fields and associated facilities with a common ownership may constitute a development

project.

Development well A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the

depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Dry hole or well An exploratory, development or extension well that proved to be

incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to

justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Dry hole costs Costs incurred in drilling a well, assuming a well is not successful,

including plugging and abandonment costs.

Exploratory well A well drilled to find a new field or to find a new reservoir in a field

previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir.

Extension well A well drilled to extend the limits of a known reservoir.

Farm-in An arrangement in which the owner or lessee of mineral rights (the

first party) assigns a working interest to an operator (the second party), the consideration for which is specified exploration and/or development activities. The first party retains an overriding royalty, working interest or other type of economic interest in the mineral production. The arrangement from the viewpoint of the second party

is termed a "farm-in" arrangement.

Field An area consisting of either a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs,

all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural

feature and/or stratigraphic condition.

Field fuel Gas consumed to operate field equipment (primarily for compressors

and artificial lifts).

Hydraulic fracturing The technique designed to improve a well's production rates by

pumping a mixture of water and sand (in our case, over 99% by mass) and chemical additives (in our case, less than 1% by mass) into the formation and rupturing the rock, creating an artificial channel.

The total acres or wells, as the case may be, in which a working

interest is owned.

Lease operating expenses The expenses of lifting oil or gas from a producing formation to the

surface, and the transportation and marketing thereof, constituting part of the current operating expenses of a working interest, and also including labor, superintendence, supplies, repairs, short-lived assets, maintenance, allocated overhead costs and other expenses incidental

to production, but excluding lease acquisition or drilling or

completion expenses.

LNG Liquefied natural gas.

Gross acres or gross wells

MBbls Thousand barrels of oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.

MBoe Thousand barrels of oil equivalent, determined using the ratio of six

Mcf of gas to one Boe, and one Bbl of NGLs to one Boe.

Mcf Thousand cubic feet of natural gas.

MMBoe Million barrels of oil equivalent, determined using the ratio of six

Mcf of gas to one Boe, and one Bbl of NGLs to one Boe.

MMBtu

Million British thermal units.

MMcf

Million cubic feet of gas.

Net acres or net wells

The sum of the fractional working interests owned in gross acres or wells, as the case may be.

NGLs

Natural gas liquids. The portions of gas from a reservoir that are liquefied at the surface in separators, field facilities or gas processing plants.

NYMEX

New York Mercantile Exchange.

Play

A set of known or postulated oil and/or gas accumulations sharing similar geologic, geographic and temporal properties, such as source rock, migration pathways, timing, trapping mechanism and hydrocarbon type.

Productive well

An exploratory, development or extension well that is not a dry well.

Prospect

A specific geographic area which, based on supporting geological, geophysical or other data and also preliminary economic analysis using reasonably anticipated prices and costs, is deemed to have potential for the discovery of commercial hydrocarbons.

Proved developed producing reserves

Proved developed oil and gas reserves that are expected to be recovered:

- (i) Through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well; and
- (ii) Through installed extraction equipment and infrastructure operational at the time of the reserves estimate if the extraction is by means not involving a well.

Proved oil and gas reserves

Has the meaning given to such term in Rule 4-10(a)(22) of Regulation S-X, as follows:

Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible — from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations — prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time.

- (i) The area of the reservoir considered as proved includes:
 - (A) The area identified by drilling and limited by fluid contacts, if any, and
 - (B) Adjacent undrilled portions of the reservoir that can, with reasonable certainty, be judged to be continuous with it and to contain economically producible oil or gas on the basis of available geoscience and engineering data.
- (ii) In the absence of data on fluid contacts, proved quantities in a reservoir are limited by the lowest known hydrocarbons (LKH) as seen in a well penetration unless geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establishes a lower contact with reasonable certainty.
- (iii) Where direct observation from well penetrations has defined a highest known oil (HKO) elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves may be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir only if geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establish the higher contact with reasonable certainty.
- (iv) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (including, but not limited to, fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when:
 - (A) Successful testing by a pilot project in an area of the reservoir with properties no more favorable than in the reservoir as a whole, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or an analogous reservoir, or other evidence using reliable technology establishes the reasonable certainty of the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based; and
 - (B) The project has been approved for development by all necessary parties and entities, including governmental entities.
- (v) Existing economic conditions include prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. The price shall be the average price during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered by the report, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-themonth price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions.

An estimate of the present value of the future net revenues from proved oil and gas reserves after deducting estimated production and ad valorem taxes, future capital costs and operating expenses, but before deducting any estimates of federal income taxes. The estimated future net revenues are discounted at an annual rate of 10% to determine their "present value." The present value is shown to indicate the effect of time on the value of the revenue stream and

PV-10

should not be construed as being the fair market value of the properties. Estimates of PV-10 are made using oil and gas prices and operating costs at the date indicated and held constant for the life of the reserves.

"Recompletion" or to "recomplete" a well

The addition of production from another interval or formation in an existing wellbore.

Reserve life

This index is calculated by dividing year-end 2014 estimated proved reserves by 2014 production of 5 MMBoe to estimate the number of years of remaining production.

Reservoir

A porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible oil and/or gas that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is individual and separate from other reservoirs.

Spacing

The distance between wells producing from the same reservoir. Spacing is expressed in terms of acres (e.g., 40-acre spacing) and is established by regulatory agencies.

Standardized measure

The present value of estimated future net revenues to be generated from the production of proved reserves, determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC (using prices and costs in effect as of the period end date) without giving effect to non-property related expenses such as general and administrative expenses, debt service and future income tax expenses or to depletion, depreciation and amortization and discounted using an annual discount rate of 10%. Standardized measure does not give effect to derivative transactions.

Tight gas sands

A sandstone formation with low permeability that produces natural gas with low flow rates for long periods of time.

Unconventional resources or reserves

Natural gas or oil resources or reserves from (i) low-permeability sandstone and shale formations and (ii) coalbed methane.

Undeveloped acreage

Lease acreage on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil or gas regardless of whether such acreage contains proved reserves.

Undeveloped oil and gas reserves

Has the meaning given to such term in Rule 4-10(a)(31) of Regulation S-X, which defines proved undeveloped reserves as follows:

Undeveloped oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

- (i) Reserves on undrilled acreage shall be limited to those directly offsetting development spacing areas that are reasonably certain of production when drilled, unless evidence using reliable technology exists that establishes reasonable certainty of economic producibility at greater distances.
- (ii) Undrilled locations can be classified as having undeveloped reserves only if a development plan has been adopted indicating that they are scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless the specific circumstances justify a longer time.
- (iii) Under no circumstances shall estimates for undeveloped reserves be attributable to any acreage for which an application of fluid injection or other improved recovery technique is contemplated, unless such techniques have been proved effective by actual projects in the same reservoir, an analogous reservoir or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.

The operating interest that gives the owner the right to drill, produce and conduct operating activities on the property and receive a share of production.

Operations on a producing well to restore or increase production.

"Per day" when used with volumetric units or dollars.

Working interest

Workover

/d

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

APPROACH RESOURCES INC.

By: /s/ J. Ross Craft

J. Ross Craft Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President

Date: February 26, 2015

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated and on February 26, 2015.

Signature	<u>Title</u>
/s/ J. Ross Craft J. Ross Craft	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Sergei Krylov Sergei Krylov	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
/s/ Uma L. Datla Uma L. Datla	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
/s/ Vean J. Gregg III Vean J. Gregg III	Lead Independent Director and Director
/s/ Alan D. Bell Alan D. Bell	Director
/s/ James H. Brandi James H. Brandi	Director
/s/ James C. Crain James C. Crain	Director
/s/ Bryan H. Lawrence Bryan H. Lawrence	Director
/s/ Sheldon B. Lubar Sheldon B. Lubar	Director
/s/ Christopher J. Whyte Christopher J. Whyte	 Director

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF APPROACH RESOURCES INC.

	Page
Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	F-2
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm — Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	F-3
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm — Financial Statements	F-4
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-8
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and our board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* in 2013. Based on our assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2014, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

By: /s/ J. Ross Craft

J. Ross Craft Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President

Fort Worth, Texas February 26, 2015

By: /s/ Sergei Krylov

Sergei Krylov Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders Approach Resources Inc.

We have audited Approach Resources, Inc. and subsidiaries' (collectively, the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Approach Resources, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014 and our report dated February 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Is HEIN & ASSOCIATES LLP

Dallas, Texas February 26, 2015

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders Approach Resources Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Approach Resources Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Approach Resources Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013, and our report dated February 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ **HEIN** & ASSOCIATES LLP

Dallas, Texas February 26, 2015

Consolidated Balance Sheets (In thousands, except shares and per-share amounts)

	Decem	oer 31,		
	2014	2013		
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash Accounts receivable:	\$ 432	\$ 58,761 7,350		
Joint interest owners Oil, NGL and gas sales Unrealized gain on commodity derivatives	132 19,635 39,951	158 22,871 —		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	929	592 681		
Total current assets	61,079	90,413		
Oil and gas properties, at cost, using the successful efforts method of accounting Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,708,278 5,561	1,320,195 2,537		
Total oil and gas properties and equipment Less accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	1,713,839 (382,180)	1,322,732 (275,702)		
Net oil and gas properties and equipment	1,331,659 8,689	1,047,030 8,041		
Total assets	\$1,401,427	\$1,145,484		
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	\$ 33,336	\$ 38,575		
Oil, NGL and gas sales payable	8,536 14,242	6,101		
Accrued liabilities	50,738	37,918		
Unrealized loss on commodity derivatives		1,847		
Total current liabilities	106,852	84,441		
Senior secured credit facility	150,000			
Senior notes Deferred income taxes	250,000 110,677	250,000 91,883		
Unrealized loss on commodity derivatives		315		
Asset retirement obligations	9,571	8,350		
Total liabilities COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 8)	627,100	434,989		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY: Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized none outstanding Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 90,000,000 shares authorized, 39,814,199 and	_	_		
39,047,699 issued and outstanding, respectively	399	390		
Additional paid-in capital	572,888	565,237		
Retained earnings	201,040	144,868		
Total stockholders' equity	774,327	710,495		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$1,401,427</u>	\$1,145,484		

Consolidated Statements of Operations (In thousands, except shares and per-share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
REVENUES:				
Oil, NGL and gas sales	\$ 258,529	\$ 181,302	\$ 128,892	
EXPENSES:				
Lease operating	32,701	19,152	19,002	
Production and ad valorem taxes	15,934	12,840	9,255	
Exploration	3,831	2,238	4,550	
General and administrative	32,104	26,524	24,903	
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	106,802	76,956	60,381	
Total expenses	191,372	137,710	118,091	
OPERATING INCOME	67,157	43,592	10,801	
OTHER:				
Interest expense, net	(21,651)	(14,084)	(4,737)	
Equity in (losses) earnings of investee	(181)	156	(108)	
Gain on sale of equity method investment	_	90,743		
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives	2,359	(1,048)	(108)	
Unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives	42,113	(4,596)	3,874	
Other income	67			
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX PROVISION	89,864	114,763	9,722	
INCOME TAX PROVISION:				
Current	(25)	429	_	
Deferred	33,717	42,078	3,338	
NET INCOME	\$ 56,172	\$ 72,256	\$ 6,384	
EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Basic	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.85	\$ 0.18	
Diluted	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.85	\$ 0.18	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING:				
Basic	39,407,733	38,997,815	34,965,182	
Diluted	39,419,865	39,019,149	35,030,323	

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (In thousands, except shares and per-share amounts)

	Common S Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
BALANCES, January 1, 2012	33,093,594	\$331	\$400,890	\$ 66,228	\$467,449
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options	216,822	2	796	Ψ 00,220 —	798
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	5,325,000	53	154,364	_	154,417
Issuance of common shares to directors for	- , ,		- ,		,
compensation	16,935	_	535	_	535
Restricted stock issuance, net of cancellations	293,382	2	(2)	_	
Share-based compensation expense	_	_	6,930	_	6,930
Surrender of restricted shares for payment of income					
taxes	(116,365)	_	(3,045)	_	(3,045)
Net income				6,384	6,384
BALANCES, December 31, 2012	38,829,368	\$388	\$560,468	\$ 72,612	\$633,468
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options	3,750	_	58	_	58
Issuance of common shares to directors for					
compensation	24,317	_	630	_	630
Restricted stock issuance, net of cancellations	245,262	2	(2)	_	
Share-based compensation expense	_	_	5,271	_	5,271
Surrender of restricted shares for payment of income					
taxes	(54,998)	_	(1,188)	_	(1,188)
Net income				72,256	72,256
BALANCES, December 31, 2013	39,047,699	\$390	\$565,237	\$144,868	\$710,495
Issuance of common shares to directors for					
compensation	40,898	1	748	_	749
Restricted stock issuance, net of cancellations	782,708	8	(8)	_	_
Share-based compensation expense	_	_	7,498	_	7,498
Surrender of restricted shares for payment of income					
taxes	(57,106)	_	(587)		(587)
Net income				56,172	56,172
BALANCES, December 31, 2014	39,814,199	\$399	\$572,888	\$201,040	\$774,327

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (In thousands, except shares and per-share amounts)

	For the Years Ended December			ıber 31,		
		2014		2013		2012
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Net income	\$	56,172	\$	72,256	\$	6,384
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating		, -	·	, , , ,		- /
activities:						
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		106,802		76,956		60,381
Amortization of loan origination fees		1,546		1,048		
Unrealized (gain) loss on commodity derivatives		(42,113)		4,596		(3,874)
Gain on sale of equity method investment		_		(90,743)		_
Exploration expense		3,831		2,238		4,550
Share-based compensation expense		8,247		5,901		7,465
Deferred income taxes		33,717		42,078		3,338
Equity in losses (earnings) of investee		181		(156)		108
Other non-cash items		(179)		`		_
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		` /				
Accounts receivable		3,262		(10,239)		(2,550)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		(179)		(45)		296
Accounts payable		(5,826)		12,471		9,271
Oil, NGL and gas sales payable		2,435		1,141		212
Accrued liabilities		12,310		8,078		5,004
	_		_		_	
Cash provided by operating activities		180,206		125,580		90,585
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		(200 506)		(207, 400)	,	(207.027)
Additions to oil and gas properties		(390,506)		296,409)	((296,927)
Proceeds from sale of equity method investment, net of contributions		(181)		100,791		(10,000)
Change in restricted cash		7,350		(7,350)		(407)
Additions to furniture, fixtures and equipment, net	_	(3,024)	_	(429)	_	(487)
Cash used in investing activities	((386,361)	(203,397)	(.	307,414)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Borrowings under credit facility		353,921		129,950		304,600
Repayment of amounts outstanding under credit facility		(203,921)	((235,950)	((242,400)
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes				242,824		_
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net offering costs				_		154,417
Proceeds from issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options				58		798
Loan origination fees		(2,174)		(1,071)		(120)
Cash provided by financing activities		147,826		135,811		217,295
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(58,329)		57,994		466
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year		58,761		767		301
	_		_		_	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$	432	\$	58,761	\$	767
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW						
INFORMATION:						
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	404	\$		\$ ==	
Cash paid for interest	_	20,232	_	12,392	_	4,192
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH TRANSACTION:						
Acquisition of oil and gas properties	\$	510	\$	132	\$	_
	=		=		Φ	400
Asset retirement obligations capitalized	\$	898	\$	584	\$	409

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Nature of Operations

Approach Resources Inc. ("Approach," the "Company," "we," "us" or "our") is an independent energy company engaged in the exploration, development, production and acquisition of oil and gas properties. We focus on finding and developing oil and natural gas reserves in oil shale and tight gas sands. Our properties are primarily located in the Permian Basin in West Texas. We also own interests in the East Texas Basin.

Consolidation, Basis of Presentation and Significant Estimates

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated. In preparing the accompanying financial statements, management has made certain estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingencies. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Significant assumptions are required in the valuation of proved oil and natural gas reserves, which affect our estimate of depletion expense as well as our impairment analyses. Significant assumptions also are required in our estimation of accrued liabilities, commodity derivatives, income tax provision, share-based compensation and asset retirement obligations. It is at least reasonably possible these estimates could be revised in the near term, and these revisions could be material. Certain prior-year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current-year presentation. These classifications have no impact on the net income reported.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At times, the amount of cash and cash equivalents on deposit in financial institutions exceeds federally insured limits. We monitor the soundness of the financial institutions and believe the Company's risk is negligible.

Restricted Cash

The restricted cash on our balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2013 consisted of \$7.4 million in proceeds from the sale of our equity method investment that were restricted pursuant to an escrow agreement. The escrow agreement terminated on June 1, 2014, and the cash held in escrow was subsequently released.

Oil and Gas Properties

Capitalized Costs. Our oil and gas properties comprised the following (in thousands):

	December 31,			1,
		2014		2013
Mineral interests in properties:				
Unproved leasehold costs	\$	46,240	\$	47,096
Proved leasehold costs		42,409		40,620
Wells and related equipment and facilities	1.	,600,703	1	,195,556
Support equipment		8,518		10,773
Uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities		10,408		26,150
Total costs	1	,708,278	1	,320,195
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	((379,892)	((273,915)
Net capitalized costs	\$1	,328,386	\$1	,046,280

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

We follow the successful efforts method of accounting for our oil and gas producing activities. Costs to acquire mineral interests in oil and gas properties and to drill and equip development wells and related asset retirement costs are capitalized. Costs to drill exploratory wells are capitalized pending determination of whether the wells have proved reserves. If we determine that the wells do not have proved reserves, the costs are charged to exploration expense. There were no exploratory wells capitalized, pending determination of whether the wells have proved reserves, at December 31, 2014 or 2013. Geological and geophysical costs, including seismic studies are charged to exploration expense as incurred. We capitalize interest on expenditures for significant exploration and development projects that last more than six months while activities are in progress to bring the assets to their intended use and while these expenditures are excluded from our depletable base. Through December 31, 2014, we have capitalized no interest costs because our individual wells and infrastructure projects are generally developed in less than six months. Costs incurred to maintain wells and related equipment are charged to expense as incurred.

On the sale or retirement of a complete unit of a proved property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized. On the retirement or sale of a partial unit of proved property, the cost is charged to accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization with no gain or loss recognized in income.

Capitalized amounts attributable to proved oil and gas properties are depleted by the unit-of-production method over proved reserves using the unit conversion ratio of six Mcf of gas to one barrel of oil equivalent ("Boe"), and one barrel of NGLs to one Boe. The ratios of six Mcf of natural gas to one Boe and one barrel of NGLs to one Boe do not assume price equivalency and, given price differentials, the price for a Boe for natural gas may differ significantly from the price for a barrel of oil. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for oil and gas producing property and related equipment was \$106.2 million, \$76.5 million and \$60 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Capitalized costs related to proved oil and gas properties, including wells and related equipment and facilities, are periodically evaluated for impairment based on an analysis of undiscounted future net cash flows in accordance with ASC 360, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, as events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values of those assets may not be recoverable. If undiscounted cash flows are insufficient to recover the net capitalized costs related to proved properties, then we recognize an impairment charge equal to the difference between the net capitalized costs related to proved properties and their estimated fair values based on the present value of the related future net cash flows. Estimating future net cash flows involves the use of judgments, including estimation of the proved and unproved oil and natural gas reserve quantities, timing of development and production, expected future commodity prices, capital expenditures and production costs. We noted no impairment of our proved properties based on our analysis for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Unproved oil and gas properties that are individually significant are periodically assessed for impairment of value, and a loss is recognized at the time of impairment by providing an impairment allowance.

On the sale of an entire interest in an unproved property for cash or cash equivalent, gain or loss on the sale is recognized, taking into consideration the amount of any recorded impairment if the property had been assessed individually. If a partial interest in an unproved property is sold, the amount received is treated as a reduction of the cost of the interest retained.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Other Property

Furniture, fixtures and equipment are carried at cost. Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment is provided using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives ranging from three to 15 years. Gain or loss on retirement or sale or other disposition of assets is included in income in the period of disposition. Depreciation expense for other property and equipment was \$588,000, \$502,000 and \$333,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Equity Method Investment

For investments in which we have the ability to exercise significant influence but do not have control, we follow the equity method of accounting. In September 2012, we entered into a joint venture to build an oil pipeline in Crockett and Reagan Counties, Texas, which is used to transport our oil to market. In October 2013, we completed the sale of the joint venture. As of December 31, 2014, we have no investments that are accounted for under the equity method. See Note 2 for equity method investment disclosures.

Other Assets

Other assets consist of deferred costs associated with the issuance of the \$250 million principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2021 (the "Senior Notes") and the amended and restated senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"). These costs are amortized over the life of the Senior Notes and the life of the Credit Facility on a straight-line basis, which approximates the amortization that would be calculated using an effective interest rate method.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. See Note 7 for commodity derivative and Senior Notes fair value disclosures.

Income Taxes

We are subject to U.S. federal income taxes along with state income taxes in Texas. When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits are classified as additional income taxes in the consolidated statement of income.

Based on our analysis, we did not have any uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2014 or 2013. The Company's income tax returns are subject to examination by the relevant taxing authorities as follows: U.S. Federal income tax returns for tax years 2011 and forward, Texas income and margin tax returns for tax years

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

2011 and forward, New Mexico income tax returns for years 2011 and forward, and Kentucky income tax returns for the years 2011 and forward. There are currently no income tax examinations underway for these jurisdictions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the year of the enacted tax rate change.

Derivative Activity

We record our open derivative instruments at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets as either unrealized gains or losses on commodity derivatives. We record changes in such fair value in earnings on our consolidated statements of operations under the caption entitled "unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives."

Although we have not designated our derivative instruments as cash-flow hedges, we use those instruments to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices related to our natural gas and oil production. Unrealized gains and losses, at fair value, are included on our consolidated balance sheets as current or non-current assets or liabilities based on the anticipated timing of cash settlements under the related contracts. Changes in the fair value of our commodity derivative contracts are recorded in earnings as they occur and included in other income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations. Realized gains and losses are also included in other income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations.

Accrued Liabilities

The following is a summary of our accrued liabilities at December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	2014	2013
Capital expenditures accrual	\$43,870	\$30,606
Operating expenses and other	6,868	7,312
Total	\$50,738	\$37,918

Asset Retirement Obligations

Our asset retirement obligations relate to future plugging and abandonment expenses on oil and gas properties. Based on the expected timing of payments, the full asset retirement obligation is classified as non-current. There were no significant changes to the asset retirement obligations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Share-Based Compensation

We measure and record compensation expense for all share-based payment awards to employees and outside directors based on estimated grant date fair values. We recognize compensation costs for awards granted over the requisite service period based on the grant date fair value in general and administrative expense on our consolidated statements of operations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Earnings Per Common Share

We report basic earnings per common share, which excludes the effect of potentially dilutive securities, and diluted earnings per common share, which includes the effect of all potentially dilutive securities unless their impact is anti-dilutive. The following are reconciliations of the numerators and denominators of our basic and diluted earnings per share, (dollars in thousands, except per-share amounts):

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012		
Income (numerator):					
Net income — basic	\$ 56,172	\$ 72,256	\$ 6,384		
Weighted average shares (denominator):					
Weighted average shares — basic	39,407,733	38,997,815	34,965,182		
Dilution effect of share-based compensation,					
treasury method	12,132	21,334	65,141		
Weighted average shares — diluted	39,419,865	39,019,149	35,030,323		
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.85	\$ 0.18		
Diluted	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.85	\$ 0.18		

Oil and Gas Operations

Revenue and Accounts Receivable. We recognize revenue for our production when the quantities are delivered to or collected by the respective purchaser. Prices for such production are defined in sales contracts and are readily determinable based on certain publicly available indices.

Accounts receivable, joint interest owners, consist of uncollateralized joint interest owner obligations due within 30 days of the invoice date. Accounts receivable, oil, NGL and gas sales, consist of uncollateralized accrued revenues due under normal trade terms, generally requiring payment within 30 to 60 days of production. No interest is charged on past-due balances. Payments made on all accounts receivable are applied to the earliest unpaid items. We review accounts receivable periodically and reduce the carrying amount by a valuation allowance that reflects our best estimate of the amount that may not be collectible. No such allowance was considered necessary at December 31, 2014 or 2013. As of December 31, 2014, accounts receivable related to oil, NGL and gas sales includes \$4.8 million from realized gains on commodity derivatives.

Oil, NGL and Gas Sales Payable. Oil, NGL and gas sales payable represents amounts collected from purchasers for oil, NGL and gas sales which are either revenues due to other revenue interest owners or severance taxes due to the respective state or local tax authorities. Generally, we are required to remit amounts due under these liabilities within 60 days of the end of the month in which the related production occurred.

Production Costs. Production costs, including compressor rental and repair, pumpers' and supervisors' salaries, saltwater disposal, insurance, repairs and maintenance, expensed workovers and other operating expenses are expensed as incurred and included in lease operating expense on our consolidated statements of operations.

Exploration expenses. Exploration expenses include delay rentals, geological and geophysical costs and dry hole costs.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Dependence on Major Customers. For the year ended December 31, 2014, sales to DCP Midstream, LP ("DCP") and JP Energy Development, LP ("JP Energy") accounted for approximately 30% and 69%, respectively, of our total sales. In addition, substantially all of our accounts receivable related to oil and gas sales were due from JP Energy and DCP at December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2014, we had dedicated all of our oil production from northern Project Pangea and Pangea West through 2022 to JP Energy. In addition, as of December 31, 2014, we had contracted to sell all of our NGLs and natural gas production from Project Pangea to DCP through January 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2013, sales to Wildcat Permian Services, LLC, DCP and JP Energy Permian, LLC accounted for approximately 30%, 27% and 23%, respectively, of our total sales. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we sold substantially all of our oil and gas produced to seven purchasers. We believe that there are potential alternative purchasers and that it may be necessary to establish relationships with new purchasers. However, there can be no assurance that we can establish such relationships and that those relationships will result in increased purchasers. Although we are exposed to a concentration of credit risk, we believe that all of our purchasers are credit worthy.

Segment Reporting

The Company presently operates in one business segment, the exploration and production of oil, NGLs and natural gas.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance that raised the threshold for a disposal to qualify as a discontinued operation and requires new disclosures of both discontinued operations and certain other disposals that do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation. Under the updated standard, a discontinued operation is (i) a component of an entity or group of components that has been disposed of by sale, disposed of other than by sale or is classified as held for sale that represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results, or (ii) an acquired business or nonprofit activity that is classified as held for sale on the date of the acquisition. This update is aimed at reducing the frequency of disposals reported as discontinued operations by focusing on strategic shifts that have or will have a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. This accounting standards update is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and will be applied prospectively. Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update for "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in "Topic 605, Revenue Recognition." This accounting standard update provides new guidance concerning recognition and measurement of revenue and requires additional disclosures about the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. This new guidance permits adoption through the use of either full or retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016, with early application not permitted. The Company has not determined which transition method it will use and is continuing to evaluate our existing revenue recognition policies to determine whether any contracts will be affected by the new requirements.

2. Equity Method Investment

In September 2012, we entered into a joint venture to build an oil pipeline in Crockett and Reagan Counties, Texas, which is used to transport our oil to market. In October 2012, we made an initial contribution of \$10 million to the joint venture for pipeline and facilities construction. In 2013, we contributed \$8.3 million to

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

the equity joint venture for pipeline and facilities construction prior to its sale in October 2013. Our contributions were recorded at cost and were included in noncurrent assets, "Equity method investment," on our consolidated balance sheets and in investing activities, "Contribution to equity method investment," on our consolidated statements of cash flows. Our share of the investee earnings was recorded on our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. In October 2013, we completed the sale of the joint venture, and net proceeds to Approach at closing totaled approximately \$109.1 million, after deducting our share of transactional costs paid at closing. We recognized a pre-tax gain of \$90.7 million related to this transaction, subject to normal post-closing adjustments, in 2013. Of the \$109.1 million in proceeds, \$7.4 million was restricted pursuant to an escrow agreement and recorded as restricted cash at December 31, 2013. The escrow agreement terminated on June 1, 2014, and the cash held in escrow was subsequently released. We incurred \$0.2 million in post-closing working capital adjustments during the year ended December 31, 2014.

3. Public Equity Offerings

On September 19, 2012, we completed a public offering of 5 million shares of our common stock. The underwriters exercised their option and purchased an additional 325,000 shares on October 3, 2012. After deducting underwriting discounts and transaction costs of approximately \$8 million, we received net proceeds of approximately \$154.4 million. We used the proceeds of the 2012 equity offering to repay outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility, fund our capital expenditures for the Wolfcamp oil shale resource play and for general working capital needs.

4. Long-Term Debt

The following table provides a summary of our long-term debt at December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013 (in thousands).

	December 31,	December 31,
	2014	2013
Senior secured credit facility	\$150,000	\$ —
Senior Notes	250,000	250,000
Total long-term debt	\$400,000	\$250,000

Revolving Credit Facility

The Credit Facility has a maturity date of May 7, 2019. At December 31, 2014, our borrowing base was \$600 million, with aggregate lender commitments of \$450 million and maximum commitments from the lenders of \$1 billion. The borrowing base is redetermined semi-annually in April and October based on our oil, NGL and gas reserves. We, or the lenders, can each request one additional borrowing base redetermination each calendar year.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest based on the agent bank's prime rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.50% to 1.50%, or the sum of the LIBOR rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.50%. In addition, we pay an annual commitment fee ranging from 0.375% to 0.50% of unused borrowings available under the Credit Facility. Margins vary based on the borrowings outstanding compared to the borrowing base of the lenders.

On December 30, 2014, we entered into a second amendment to the Credit Facility. The second amendment, among other things, modifies the negative covenant allowing optional redemption of Permitted Unsecured Notes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

We had \$150 million of outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility at December 31, 2014, compared to no outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2013. The weighted average interest rate applicable to borrowings under the Credit Facility at December 31, 2014, was 1.8%. We also had outstanding unused letters of credit under our Credit Facility totaling \$0.3 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, which reduce amounts available for borrowing under the Credit Facility.

Obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by mortgages on substantially all of the oil and gas properties of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company is required to maintain liens covering the oil and gas properties of the Company and its subsidiaries representing at least 80% of the total value of all oil and gas properties of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Covenants

The Credit Facility contains two principal financial covenants:

- a consolidated modified current ratio covenant (as defined in the Credit Facility) that requires us to maintain a ratio of not less than 1.0 to 1.0 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, and
- a consolidated interest coverage ratio covenant (as defined in the Credit Facility) that requires us to maintain a ratio of consolidated EBITDAX to interest of not less than 2.5 to 1.0 as of the last day of any fiscal quarter.

The Credit Facility also contains covenants restricting cash distributions and other restricted payments, transactions with affiliates, incurrence of other debt, consolidations and mergers, the level of operating leases, asset sales, investment in other entities and liens on properties.

In addition, the obligations of the Company may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in the Credit Facility). Events of Default include customary events for a financing agreement of this type, including, without limitation, payment defaults, the inaccuracy of representations and warranties, defaults in the performance of affirmative or negative covenants, defaults on other indebtedness of the Company or its subsidiaries, bankruptcy or related defaults, defaults related to judgments and the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined in the Credit Facility), which includes instances where a third party becomes the beneficial owner of more than 50% of the Company's outstanding equity interests entitled to vote.

Senior Notes

In June 2013, we completed our public offering of \$250 million principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2021. Annual interest on the Senior Notes of \$17.5 million is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15. We received net proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes of approximately \$243 million, after deducting fees and expenses. We used a portion of the net proceeds from the offering to repay all outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility, fund our capital expenditures for the development of our Wolfcamp shale oil resource play and for general working capital needs.

We issued the Senior Notes under a senior indenture dated June 11, 2013, among the Company, our subsidiary guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. The senior indenture, as supplemented by a supplemental indenture dated June 11, 2013, is referred to as the "Indenture."

On and after June 15, 2016, we may redeem some or all of the Senior Notes at specified redemption prices, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. Before June 15, 2016, we may redeem up to 35% of the Senior Notes at a redemption price of 107% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

redemption date, with the proceeds of certain equity offerings. In addition, before June 15, 2016, we may redeem some or all of the Notes for cash at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus an applicable make-whole premium and accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. If we sell certain of our assets or experience specific kinds of changes of control, we may be required to offer to purchase the Senior Notes from holders. The Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of our subsidiaries, subject to certain customary release provisions. A subsidiary guarantor may be released from its obligations under the guarantee:

- in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of that guarantor (including by way of merger or consolidation) to a person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company or a subsidiary guarantor, if the sale or other disposition otherwise complies with the indenture;
- in connection with any sale or other disposition of the capital stock of that guarantor to a person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) the Company or a subsidiary guarantor, if that guarantor no longer qualifies as a subsidiary of the Company as a result of such disposition and the sale or other disposition otherwise complies with the indenture;
- if the Company designates any restricted subsidiary that is a guarantor to be an unrestricted subsidiary in accordance with the indenture:
- upon defeasance or covenant defeasance of the notes or satisfaction and discharge of the indenture, in each case, in accordance with the indenture;
- upon the liquidation or dissolution of that guarantor, provided that no default or event of default occurs under the indenture as a result thereof or shall have occurred and is continuing; or
- in the case of any restricted subsidiary that, after the issue date of the notes is required under the indenture to guarantee the notes because it becomes a guarantor of indebtedness issued or an obligor under a credit facility with respect to the Company and/or its subsidiaries, upon the release or discharge in full from its (x) guarantee of such indebtedness or (y) obligation under such credit facility, in each case, which resulted in such restricted subsidiary's obligation to guarantee the notes.

The Indenture restricts our ability, among other things, to (i) sell certain assets, (ii) pay distributions on, redeem or repurchase, equity interests, (iii) incur additional debt, (iv) make certain investments, (v) enter into transactions with affiliates, (vi) incur liens and (vii) merge or consolidate with another company. These restrictions are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. If at any time the Senior Notes are rated investment grade by both Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and no default (as defined in the Indenture) has occurred and is continuing, many of these restrictions will terminate. The Indenture contains customary events of default.

On December 15, 2014, we made a semi-annual interest payment of \$8.8 million.

Subsidiary Guarantors

The Senior Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of our consolidated subsidiaries. Approach Resources Inc. is a holding company with no independent assets or operations. The subsidiary guarantees are full and unconditional and joint and several, and any subsidiaries of the Company other than the subsidiary guarantors are minor. There are no significant restrictions on the Company's ability, or the ability of any subsidiary guarantor, to obtain funds from its subsidiaries through dividends, loans, advances or otherwise.

At December 31, 2014, we were in compliance with all of our covenants, and there were no existing defaults or events of default, under our debt instruments.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

5. Share-Based Compensation

In June 2007, the board of directors and stockholders approved the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan ("the 2007 Plan"). Under the 2007 Plan, we may grant restricted stock, stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units, performance awards, unrestricted stock awards and other incentive awards. Under a Second Amendment to the 2007 Plan effective May 31, 2012, the maximum number of shares of common stock available for the grant of awards under the 2007 Plan after May 31, 2012, is 2,100,000. Awards of any stock options are to be priced at not less than the fair market value at the date of the grant. The vesting period of any stock award is to be determined by the board or an authorized committee at the time of the grant. The term of each stock option is to be fixed at the time of grant and may not exceed 10 years. Shares issued upon stock options exercised are issued as new shares.

Share-based compensation expense amounted to \$8.2 million, \$5.9 million and \$7.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Such amounts represent the estimated fair value of stock awards for which the requisite service period elapsed during those periods. Included in share-based compensation expense in 2014 and 2013 is a benefit of \$1.1 million and \$1 million, respectively, for forfeited stock awards related to the retirement of two of our executive officers. Share-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, included \$749,000, \$630,000 and \$535,000, respectively, related to grants to nonemployee directors.

Stock Options

There were no stock option grants during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. As of December 31, 2014, all stock options are fully vested.

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding and activity as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, (dollars in thousands):

	Shares Subject to Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2012	260,097	\$ 5.13	1.94	\$6,315
Granted Exercised Canceled	(216,822)	3.68		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	43,275	\$12.38	4.88	\$ 547
Granted	(3,750)	15.42		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	39,525	\$12.09	3.84	\$ 285
Granted				
Canceled				
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	39,525	\$12.09	2.86	\$
Exercisable (fully vested) at December 31, 2014	39,525	\$12.09	<u>2.86</u>	<u>\$ </u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

There were no options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2014. The intrinsic value of the options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$35,000 and \$7 million, respectively. There was no tax benefit recognized related to the stock option exercises in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Nonvested Shares

Share grants totaling 992,919 shares, 377,379 shares and 316,279 shares with an approximate aggregate fair market value of \$14.4 million, \$8.6 million and \$10.4 million at the time of grant were granted to employees during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Included in the share grants for 2014, 2013 and 2012, are 245,157 shares, 183,672 shares and 129,890 shares, respectively, awarded to our executive officers. The aggregate fair market value of these shares on the grant date was \$4.5 million, \$4.4 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, to be expensed over a remaining service period of approximately three years, subject to certain performance restrictions.

A summary of the status of nonvested shares for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, is presented below:

Weighted

	Shares	Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2012	790,122	15.06
Granted	316,279	32.94
Vested	(333,957)	14.57
Canceled	(19,365)	23.74
Nonvested at December 31, 2012	753,079	22.35
Granted	377,379	22.77
Vested	(299,110)	18.79
Canceled	(132,117)	24.47
Nonvested at December 31, 2013	699,231	23.70
Granted	992,919	14.48
Vested	(400,429)	20.18
Canceled	(169,311)	25.57
Nonvested at December 31, 2014	1,122,410	\$16.52

As of December 31, 2014, unrecognized compensation expense related to the nonvested shares amounted to \$11.6 million, which will be recognized over a remaining service period of two years.

Subsequent Restricted Share Award

Subsequent to December 31, 2014, 724,249 restricted shares were awarded to our executive officers, of which 482,833 shares are subject to certain performance conditions and 241,416 shares are subject to three-year total shareholder return ("TSR") conditions, assuming maximum TSR. The aggregate fair market value of the shares subject to performance conditions on the grant date was \$3.4 million, to be expensed over a remaining service period of approximately three years.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Employee Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined contribution employee benefit plan covering substantially all of its employees. We make a matching contribution equal to 100% of each pre-tax dollar contributed by the participant on the first 3% of eligible compensation and 50% on the next 2% of eligible compensation. The Company made contributions to the plan of approximately \$310,000, \$279,000 and \$179,000 during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

6. Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes comprised the following (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
Current:				
Federal	\$ (25)	\$ 429	\$ —	
State				
Total current provision for income taxes	\$ (25)	\$ 429	<u>\$</u>	
Deferred:				
Federal	\$32,754	\$41,175	\$3,359	
State	963	903	(21)	
Total deferred provision for income taxes	\$33,717	\$42,078	\$3,338	

Total income tax expense differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. Federal statutory tax rates to pre-tax income (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Statutory tax at 35%	\$31,452	\$40,167	\$3,306
State taxes, net of federal impact	989	709	(21)
Share-based compensation tax shortfall	1,670	_	_
Permanent differences	37	34	53
Other differences	(456)	1,597	
Total	\$33,692	\$42,507	\$3,338

In 2014, the Company recorded a tax shortfall related to share-based compensation of \$1.7 million. This shortfall is for grants in which the realized tax deduction was less than the expense booked for these grants due to a decline in share price from the time of grant. Although we had excess tax benefits related to share-based compensation in prior years, this benefit was not recorded as the excess tax benefits were not realized due to our net operating loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the result of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying values and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Our net deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded as a long-term liability of \$110.7 million and \$91.9 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. At December 31, 2014, \$14.2 million of deferred taxes expected to be realized within one year were included in current liabilities. At December 31, 2013, \$0.7 million of deferred taxes expected to be realized within one year were included in current assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities are (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31	
	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets:		
Current portion of unrealized loss on commodity derivatives	\$ —	\$ 681
Net operating loss carryforwards	46,730	26,674
Unrealized loss on commodity derivatives	_	113
Other	1,305	295
Total deferred tax assets	48,035	27,763
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Difference in depreciation, depletion and capitalization methods — oil		
and gas properties	(158,647)	(118,965)
Unrealized gain on commodity derivatives	(14,307)	
Total deferred tax liabilities	(172,954)	(118,965)
Net deferred tax liability	\$(124,919)	\$ (91,202)

Net operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes have the following expiration dates (in thousands):

Expiration Dates	Amounts	Stock Adjustments	Total
2030	\$ 4,083	\$ 750	\$ 4,833
2031	18,642	1,012	19,654
2032	51,931	2,724	54,655
2033	524	741	1,265
2034	54,939		54,939
Total	\$130,119	\$5,227	\$135,346

As of December 31, 2014, we had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$135.3 million, of which approximately \$5.2 million was generated from the benefit of stock options. When these benefits are realized, they will be credited to additional paid-in capital.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

7. Derivatives

At December 31, 2014, we had the following commodity derivatives positions outstanding:

Commodity and Period	Contract Type	Volume Transacted	Contract Price
Crude Oil			
January 2015 — March 2015	Collar	1,500 Bbls/d	\$85.00/Bbl - \$95.30/Bbl
January 2015 — December 2015	Collar	1,600 Bbls/d	\$84.00/Bbl - \$91.00/Bbl
January 2015 — December 2015	Collar	1,000 Bbls/d	\$90.00/Bbl - \$102.50/Bbl
January 2015 — December 2015	Three-Way	500 Bbls/d	\$75.00/Bbl - \$84.00/Bbl -
	Collar		\$94.00/Bbl
January 2015 — December 2015	Three-Way	500 Bbls/d	\$75.00/Bbl - \$84.00/Bbl -
	Collar		\$95.00/Bbl
Natural Gas			
January 2015 — June 2015	Collar	80,000 MMBtu/month	\$4.00/MMBtu - \$4.74/MMBtu
January 2015 — December 2015		200,000	
	Swap	MMBtu/month	\$4.10/MMBtu
January 2015 — December 2015		130,000	
	Collar	MMBtu/month	\$4.00/MMBtu - \$4.25/MMBtu

The following summarizes the fair value of our open commodity derivatives as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	As	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives		
		Fair '	Value		Fair '	Value
	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments						
Commodity derivatives	Unrealized gain on commodity derivatives	\$39,951	\$9,108	Unrealized loss on commodity derivatives	\$—	\$11,270

The following summarizes the change in the fair value of our commodity derivatives (in thousands):

	Income Statement Location			
		Year Ended December 31,		
		2014 2013 2012		2012
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Commodity derivatives	Unrealized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives Realized gain (loss) on	\$42,113	\$(4,596)	\$3,874
	commodity derivatives	2,359 \$44,472	$\frac{(1,048)}{\$(5,644)}$	(108) \$3,766

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Unrealized gains and losses, at fair value, are included on our consolidated balance sheets as current or non-current assets or liabilities based on the anticipated timing of cash settlements under the related contracts. Changes in the fair value of our commodity derivative contracts are recorded in earnings as they occur and included in other income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations. We estimate the fair value of swap contracts based on the present value of the difference in exchange-quoted forward price curves and contractual settlement prices multiplied by notional quantities. We internally valued the option contracts using industry-standard option pricing models and observable market inputs. We use our internal valuations to determine the fair values of the contracts that are reflected on our consolidated balance sheets. Realized gains and losses are also included in other income (expense) on our consolidated statements of operations.

We are exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties on our commodity derivatives positions and have considered the exposure in our internal valuations. However, we do not anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties over the term of the commodity derivatives positions.

To estimate the fair value of our commodity derivatives positions, we use market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated or generally unobservable. We primarily apply the market approach for recurring fair value measurements and attempt to use the best available information. We determine the fair value based upon the hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The three levels of fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. At December 31, 2014, we had no Level 1 measurements.
- Level 2 Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Our derivatives, which consist primarily of commodity swaps and collars, are valued using commodity market data which is derived by combining raw inputs and quantitative models and processes to generate forward curves. Where observable inputs are available, directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, the instrument is categorized in Level 2. At December 31, 2014, all of our commodity derivatives were valued using Level 2 measurements.
- Level 3 Pricing inputs include significant inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value. At December 31, 2014, we had no Level 3 measurements.

Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value

The following table sets forth the fair values of financial instruments that are not recorded at fair value on our financial statements (in thousands).

	December	r 31, 2014
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Senior Notes	\$250,000	\$175,300

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The fair value of the Senior Notes uses pricing that is readily available in the public market. Accordingly, the fair value of the Senior Notes would be classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

We periodically enter into contractual arrangements under which we are committed to expend funds to drill wells in the future, including agreements to secure drilling rig services, which require us to make future minimum payments to the rig operators. We record drilling commitments in the periods in which well capital expenditures are incurred or rig services are provided. Our commitment under daywork drilling contracts was \$7.3 million at December 31, 2014.

At December 31, 2014, we had outstanding employment agreements with all four of our executive officers that contained automatic renewal provisions providing that such agreements may be automatically renewed for successive terms of one year unless the employment is terminated at the end of the term by written notice given to the employee not less than 60 days prior to the end of such term. Our maximum commitment under the employment agreements, which would apply if the employees covered by these agreements were each terminated without cause, was approximately \$6.3 million at December 31, 2014. This estimate assumes the maximum potential bonus for 2015 is earned by each executive officer during 2015.

We lease our office space in Fort Worth, Texas, under a non-cancelable agreement that expires on December 31, 2019. We also have non-cancelable operating lease commitments related to office equipment that expire by 2019. The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rental payments required under our operating lease arrangements as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

2015	\$ 695
2016	678
2017	671
2018	673
2019	668
Total	\$3,385

Rent expense under our lease arrangements amounted to \$717,000, \$734,000 and \$716,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Litigation

We are involved in various legal and regulatory proceedings arising in the normal course of business. While we cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings with certainty, we do not believe that an adverse result in any pending legal or regulatory proceeding, individually or in the aggregate, would be material to our consolidated financial condition or cash flows.

Environmental Issues

We are engaged in oil and gas exploration and production and may become subject to certain liabilities or damages as they relate to environmental clean up of well sites or other environmental restoration or ground water contamination, in connection with drilling or operating oil and gas wells. In connection with our acquisition of existing or previously drilled well bores, we may not be aware of what environmental safeguards were taken at

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

the time such wells were drilled or during such time the wells were operated. Should it be determined that a liability exists with respect to any environmental clean up, restoration or contamination, we would be responsible for curing such a violation or paying damages. No claim has been made, nor are we aware of any liability that exists, as it relates to any environmental clean up, restoration, contamination or the violation of any rules or regulations relating thereto.

9. Oil and Gas Producing Activities

Set forth below is certain information regarding the costs incurred for oil and gas property acquisition, development and exploration activities (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Property acquisition costs:			
Unproved properties	\$ 4,578	\$ 5,857	\$ 2,335
Proved properties	_	1,000	5,407
Exploration costs	3,831	2,238	4,550
Development costs(1)	382,995	287,898	285,039
Total costs incurred	\$391,404	\$296,993	\$297,331

(1) For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, development costs include \$898,000, \$584,000 and \$409,000 in non-cash asset retirement obligations, respectively.

Set forth below is certain information regarding the results of operations for oil and gas producing activities (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 258,529	\$181,302	\$128,892
Production costs	(48,635)	(31,992)	(28,257)
Exploration expense	(3,831)	(2,238)	(4,550)
Depletion	(106,802)	(76,956)	(60,381)
Income tax expense	(35,387)	(24,996)	(12,139)
Results of operations	\$ 63,874	\$ 45,120	\$ 23,565

10. Disclosures About Oil and Gas Producing Activities (unaudited)

Proved Reserves

All of our estimated oil and natural gas reserves are attributable to properties within the United States, primarily in the Permian Basin in West Texas. The estimates of proved reserves and related valuations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, were prepared by DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent petroleum engineers. Each year's estimate of proved reserves and related valuations were also prepared in accordance with then-current rules and guidelines established by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

The following table summarizes the prices used in the reserve estimates for 2014, 2013 and 2012. Commodity prices used for the reserve estimates, adjusted for basis differentials, grade and quality, are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
Oil (per Bbl)	\$94.56	\$97.28	\$90.21
Natural gas liquids (per Bbl)	\$31.50	\$30.16	\$37.88
Gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.55	\$ 3.66	\$ 2.62

Oil, NGL and natural gas reserve estimates are subject to numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation of quantities of proved reserves and in the projection of future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. The accuracy of such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results of subsequent drilling, testing and production may cause either upward or downward revision of previous estimates. Further, the volumes considered to be commercially recoverable fluctuate with changes in prices and operating costs. The Company emphasizes that reserve estimates are inherently imprecise and that estimates of new discoveries are more imprecise than those of currently producing oil and natural gas properties. Accordingly, these estimates are expected to change as additional information becomes available in the future.

The following table provides a summary of the changes of the total proved reserves for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, as well as proved developed and proved undeveloped reserves at the beginning and end of each respective year.

Total Proved Reserves	Oil (MBbls)	NGLs (MBbls)	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Total (MBoe)
Balance — December 31, 2011	18,051	29,123	178,807	76,975
Extensions and discoveries	21,993	8,639	49,372	38,861
Production	(969)	(904)	(6,089)	(2,888)
Revisions to previous estimates	(1,823)	(7,758)	(47,330)	(17,469)
Balance — December 31, 2012	37,252	29,100	174,760	95,479
Extensions and discoveries	14,252	6,531	38,993	27,282
Purchases of minerals in place	62	14	197	109
Production(1)	(1,444)	(951)	(6,737)	(3,517)
Revisions to previous estimates	(4,055)	(2,102)	8,789	(4,692)
Balance — December 31, 2013	46,067	32,593	216,002	114,661
Extensions and discoveries	19,347	10,658	79,454	43,247
Production(1)	(2,024)	(1,461)	(10,773)	(5,281)
Revisions to previous estimates	(8,052)	(883)	15,337	(6,379)
Balance — December 31, 2014	55,338	40,907	300,020	146,248

⁽¹⁾ Production includes 560 MMcf and 1,390 MMcf related to field fuel in 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Total Proved Reserves	Oil (MBbls)	NGLs (MBbls)	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Total (MBoe)
Proved Developed Reserves:				
January 1, 2012	5,542	13,945	84,743	33,611
December 31, 2012	8,816	11,761	73,178	32,774
January 1, 2013	8,816	11,761	73,178	32,774
December 31, 2013	13,646	14,919	99,742	45,189
January 1, 2013	13,646	14,919	99,742	45,189
December 31, 2014	17,978	19,082	138,961	60,220
Proved Undeveloped Reserves:				
January 1, 2012	12,509	15,178	94,064	43,365
December 31, 2012	28,436	17,339	101,582	62,705
January 1, 2013	28,436	17,339	101,582	62,705
December 31, 2013	32,421	17,674	116,260	69,472
January 1, 2014	32,421	17,674	116,260	69,472
December 31, 2014	37,360	21,825	161,059	86,028

The following is a discussion of the material changes in our proved reserve quantities for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

Year Ended December 31, 2014

Extensions and discoveries for 2014 were 43.2 MMBoe, primarily attributable to our development project in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play in the Permian Basin. During 2014, we recorded downward revisions totaling 6.4 MMBoe, including the reclassification of 9.3 MMBoe of proved undeveloped reserves to probable undeveloped. The reserves reclassified from proved undeveloped to probable undeveloped included 5.8 MMBoe attributable to vertical Canyon locations in Project Pangea that we do not plan to drill within five years from their initial booking, and 3.5 MMBoe attributable to horizontal Wolfcamp locations that are no longer included in our proved development plan. Revisions also included 6.3 MMBoe of positive net revisions attributable to updated well performance and 0.7 MMBoe of positive revisions due to pricing, offset by 4.1 MMBoe of negative revisions resulting from updated technical parameters and costs. We produced 5.3 MMBoe during 2014. This production included 1,390 MMcf of gas that was produced and used as field fuel (primarily for compressors and artificial lift) before the gas was delivered to a sales point.

Year Ended December 31, 2013

Extensions and discoveries for 2013 were 27.3 MMBoe, primarily attributable to our development project in the Wolfcamp shale oil resource play in the Permian Basin. We produced 3.5 MMBoe during 2013. This production included 560 MMcf of gas that was produced and used as field fuel (primarily for compressors and artificial lifts) before the gas was delivered to a sales point. During 2013, we recorded downward revisions totaling 4.7 MMBoe. Revisions included the reclassification of 7.8 MMBoe of proved undeveloped reserves to probable undeveloped, partially offset by 3.1 MMBoe of positive revisions attributable to gas that will be produced and utilized as field fuel. The reserves reclassified from proved undeveloped to probable undeveloped were attributable to vertical Canyon locations in Project Pangea. Due to our horizontal Wolfcamp development project, including pad drilling, postponement of these deeper locations beyond five years from initial booking was necessary to integrate their development with the shallower Clearfork and Wolfcamp target zones.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Year Ended December 31, 2012

Extensions and discoveries of 38.9 MMBoe for 2012 were primarily attributable to ongoing development of Project Pangea in the Wolfcamp oil shale resource play in the Permian Basin. We produced 2.9 MMBoe during 2012, 99.4% of which is attributable to our assets in the Permian Basin. We recorded downward revisions of 17.5 MMBoe to the December 31, 2011, estimates of our proved reserves at year-end 2012. Downward revisions of 17.5 MMBoe include 8.9 MMBoe of deeper, Canyon reserves in southeast Project Pangea that we reclassified to probable undeveloped. Due to our horizontal Wolfcamp development project, including pad drilling, postponement of these deeper Canyon locations beyond five years from initial booking was necessary in order to integrate their development with shallower Clearfork and Wolfcamp target zones. Revisions in 2012 also included 3.3 MMBoe of performance revisions related to vertical Canyon wells in Project Pangea, 2.9 MMBoe of revisions resulting from technical evaluations and 2.4 MMBoe of revisions resulting from lower natural gas and NGL prices in 2012.

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows Relating to Proved Reserves

The Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows is computed by applying the 12-month unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month pricing for oil and natural gas (with consideration of price changes only to the extent provided by contractual arrangements) to the estimated future production of proved oil and natural gas reserves less estimated future expenditures (based on year-end costs) to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, discounted using a rate of 10 percent per year to reflect the estimated timing of the future cash flows. Future income taxes are calculated by comparing undiscounted future cash flows to the tax basis of oil and natural gas properties plus available carryforwards and credits and applying the current tax rates to the difference.

Discounted future cash flow estimates like those shown below are not intended to represent estimates of the fair value of oil and natural gas properties. Estimates of fair value would also consider probable and possible reserves, anticipated future oil and natural gas prices, interest rates, changes in development and production costs and risks associated with future production. Because of these and other considerations, any estimate of fair value is necessarily subjective and imprecise.

The following table provides the Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows at December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2014	2013	2012			
Future cash flows	\$ 7,430,368	\$ 5,953,060	\$ 4,920,231			
Future production costs	(1,704,333)	(1,372,005)	(1,220,403)			
Future development costs	(1,247,446)	(1,154,685)	(1,025,193)			
Future income tax expense	(1,267,025)	(919,454)	(692,528)			
Future net cash flows	3,211,564	2,506,916	1,982,107			
flows	(2,155,749)	(1,830,639)	(1,487,887)			
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 1,055,815	\$ 676,277	\$ 494,220			

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

Future cash flows as shown above were reported without consideration for the effects of commodity derivative transactions outstanding at each period end.

Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows

The changes in the Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and natural gas reserves are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 676,277	\$ 494,220	\$ 414,381	
Net change in sales and transfer prices and in production (lifting) costs				
related to future production	(59,920)	74,088	147,421	
Changes in estimated future development costs	(388,772)	(301,132)	(486,435)	
Sales and transfers of oil and gas produced during the period	(209,893)	(149,310)	(100,634)	
Net change due to extensions, discoveries and improved recovery	534,231	360,080	467,822	
Net change due to purchase of minerals in place	_	1,435	_	
Net change due to revisions in quantity estimates	(78,801)	(61,931)	(210,296)	
Previously estimated development costs incurred during the period	382,995	287,898	285,039	
Accretion of discount	113,188	87,937	60,162	
Other	(11,897)	1,896	(11,281)	
Net change in income taxes	98,407	(118,904)	(71,959)	
Standardized Measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$1,055,815	\$ 676,277	\$ 494,220	

11. Supplementary Data

Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited), (dollars in thousands, except per-share amounts):

	2014 Quarters Ended				
	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31	
Net revenue	\$ 55,070	\$ 68,124	\$ 73,408	\$ 61,927	
Net operating expenses	(50,136)	(45,525)	(50,812)	(44,899)	
Interest expense, net	(5,715)	(5,442)	(5,357)	(5,137)	
Equity in earnings (losses) of investee	5	_	(186)	_	
Realized gain (loss) on commodity derivatives Unrealized gain (loss) on commodity	7,782	(764)	(3,320)	(1,339)	
derivatives	36,907	18,810	(7,678)	(5,926)	
Other	176		(109)		
Income before income tax	44,089	35,203	5,946	4,626	
Income tax provision	17,102	12,756	2,153	1,681	
Net income	\$ 26,987	\$ 22,447	\$ 3,793	\$ 2,945	
Basic net income applicable to common stockholders per common share	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.08	
Diluted net income applicable to common stockholders per common share	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.08	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — (Continued)

ger 30 June 30 March 31 96 \$ 42,272 \$ 36,269 14) (31,329) (31,665) 79) (2,451) (1,229) 40 (64) (116) — — — 40) (714) 307 38) 4,290 (4,100) 65 12,004 (534)
14) (31,329) (31,665) 79) (2,451) (1,229) 40 (64) (116) — — 40) (714) 307 38) 4,290 (4,100) 65 12,004 (534)
79) (2,451) (1,229) 40 (64) (116) — — — 40) (714) 307 38) 4,290 (4,100) 65 12,004 (534)
40 (64) (116) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
40) (714) 307 38) 4,290 (4,100) 65 12,004 (534)
38) 4,290 (4,100) 65 12,004 (534)
38) 4,290 (4,100) 65 12,004 (534)
65 12,004 (534)
$\frac{70}{4,217}$ (187)
95 \$ 7,787 \$ (347)
01
<u>01</u> \$ 0.20 \$ (0.01)
01 \$ 0.20 \$ (0.01)
uarters Ended
er 30 June 30 March 31
\$ \$ 29,927 \$ 30,618
40) (26,095) (23,879)
(44) (1,380) (887)
23 361 (484)
85) 9,439 (2,672)
08) 12,252 2,696
53) 4,390 982
<u>\$ 7,862</u> <u>\$ 1,714</u>
07) \$ 0.23 \$ 0.05
07) \$ 0.23 \$ 0.05

Approach Resources Inc. Index to Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Approach Resources Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed December 13, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Approach Resources Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 8, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed October 18, 2007 (File No. 333-144512), and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 11, 2013, among Approach Resources Inc., as issuer, the subsidiary guarantors named therein, as guarantors, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 11, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.3	Senior Indenture, dated as of June 11, 2013, among Approach Resources Inc., as issuer, the subsidiary guarantors named therein, as guarantors, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 11, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1	Form of Amended and Restated Indemnity Agreement between Approach Resources Inc. and each of its directors and officers (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 7, 2012 (File No. 333-144512), and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2†	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Approach Resources Inc. and J. Ross Craft dated January 1, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 6, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.3†	Employment Agreement by and between Approach Resources Inc. and J. Curtis Henderson dated January 1, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 6, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.4†	Employment Agreement by and between Approach Resources Inc. and Qingming Yang dated January 24, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 28, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5†	Employment Agreement by and between Approach Resources Inc., and Sergei Krylov dated January 3, 2014 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 9, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6†	Approach Resources Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, effective as of June 28, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed July 12, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.7†	First Amendment dated December 31, 2008, to Approach Resources Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, effective as of June 28, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.8	Form of Business Opportunities Agreement among Approach Resources Inc. and the other signatories thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed October 18, 2007 (File No. 333-144512), and incorporated herein by reference).

Approach Resources Inc. Index to Exhibits — (Continued)

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
10.9†	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under Approach Resources Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 6, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.10†	Form of Performance-Based, Time-Vesting Restricted Stock Award Agreement under Approach Resources Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 11, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.11†	Form of TSR-Based Restricted Stock Award Agreement under Approach Resources Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 20, 2012, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.12	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of November 14, 2007, by and among Approach Resources Inc. and investors identified therein (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed December 3, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.13	Gas Purchase Contract dated as of January 1, 2011, between Approach Resources I, LP and Approach Oil & Gas Inc., as Seller, and DCP Midstream, LP, as Buyer (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 14, 2011, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.14	Amendment dated August 4, 2014 to Gas Purchase Contract dated as of January 1, 2011, between Approach Resources I, LP and Approach Oil & Gas Inc., as Seller, and DCP Midstream, LP, as Buyer (pursuant to a request for confidential treatment, portions of this exhibit have been redacted and have been provided separately to the Securities and Exchange Commission) (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 6, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.15	Specimen Oil and Gas Lease for University Lands (filed as Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 12, 2012, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 7, 2014, by and among the Company, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders from time-to-time party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 8, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17	Amended and Restated Guaranty and Pledge Agreement, dated as of May 7, 2014, by and among the Company, the subsidiary guarantors and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 8, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.18	First Amendment dated as of November 4, 2014, to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 7, 2014, by and among the Company, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and each of the Lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 5, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.19	Second Amendment dated as of December 30, 2014, to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 7, 2014, by and among the Company, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and each of the Lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 6, 2015, and incorporated herein by reference).

Approach Resources Inc. Index to Exhibits — (Continued)

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
10.20†	Second Amendment to the Approach Resources Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, effective as of May 31, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 1, 2012, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.21	Crude Oil Purchase Agreement dated as of September 12, 2012, between Approach Operating, LLC and Approach Oil & Gas Inc., as Seller, and Wildcat Permian Services LLC, as Buyer (pursuant to a request for confidential treatment, portions of this exhibit have been redacted and have been provided separately to the Securities and Exchange Commission) (filed as Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22	Amendment No. 1 to Crude Oil Purchase Agreement dated as of October 7, 2013, between Approach Operating, LLC, Approach Oil & Gas Inc. and Approach Resources I, LP, and Wildcat Permian Services LLC and JP Energy Development, LP (pursuant to a request for confidential treatment, portions of this exhibit have been redacted and have been provided separately to the Securities and Exchange Commission) (filed as Exhibit 10.37 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed February 25, 2014, and incorporated herein by reference).
*12.1	Statement of Computation Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
14.1	Code of Conduct (filed as Exhibit 14.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 28, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
*21.1	Subsidiaries.
*23.1	Consent of Hein & Associates LLP.
*23.2	Consent of DeGolyer and MacNaughton.
*31.1	Certification by the President and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*32.1	Certification by the President and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*32.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
*99.1	Report of DeGolyer and MacNaughton.
*101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
*101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
*101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.

^{*} Filed herewith.

 $[\]dagger$ $\;$ Denotes management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Supplemental Non-GAAP Financial Information and Cautionary Statements

This annual report to stockholders contains certain financial measures that are non-GAAP financial measures within the meaning of Regulation G. We have provided reconciliations below of each non-GAAP financial measure presented herein to its most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. Please note that the non-GAAP financial measures presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies, including the Company's peers. We encourage you to review the non-GAAP financial measures presented herein along with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, which are included in the immediately preceding Form 10-K. If you are not familiar with the oil and gas terms or abbreviations used in this supplement, please refer to the definitions of these terms and abbreviations under the caption "Glossary and Selected Abbreviations" at the end of Item 15 of our annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 26, 2015.

In addition, the SEC permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only proved, probable and possible reserves that meet the SEC's definitions for such terms, and price and cost sensitivities for such reserves, and prohibits disclosure of resources that do not constitute such reserves. The Company uses the terms "estimated ultimate recovery," "EUR," reserve or resource "potential," "upside" or other descriptions of volumes of reserves potentially recoverable through additional drilling or recovery techniques that the SEC's rules may prohibit the Company from including in filings with the SEC. These estimates are by their nature more speculative than estimates of proved, probable and possible reserves and accordingly are subject to substantially greater risk of being actually realized by the Company.

Potential drilling locations and resource potential estimates have not been risked by the Company. Actual locations drilled and quantities that may be ultimately recovered from the Company's interest may differ substantially from the Company's estimates. There is no commitment by the Company to drill all of the drilling locations that have been attributed to these quantities. Factors affecting ultimate recovery include the scope of the Company's ongoing drilling program, which will be directly affected by the availability of capital, drilling and production costs, availability of drilling and completion services and equipment, drilling results, lease expirations, regulatory approval and actual drilling results, as well as geological and mechanical factors. Estimates of unproved reserves, type/decline curves, per well EUR and resource potential may change significantly as development of the Company's oil and gas assets provides additional data.

Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per Diluted Share

Adjusted net income and adjusted net income per diluted share exclude (1) unrealized (gain) loss on commodity derivatives, (2) gain on sale of equity method investment, and (3) related income tax effect.

Adjusted net income is not a measure of net income as determined by GAAP. However, the amounts included in the calculation of adjusted net income and adjusted net income per diluted share below were computed in accordance with GAAP. We believe adjusted net income and adjusted net income per diluted share are useful to investors because they provide readers with a more meaningful measure of our profitability before recording certain items whose timing or amount cannot be reasonably determined. However, these measures are provided in addition to, and not as an alternative for, and should be read in conjunction with, the information contained in our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP (including the notes), included in our SEC filings and posted on our website.

The following table provides a reconciliation of adjusted net income and adjusted net income per diluted share to net income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except per-share amounts):

Years Ended December 31,					
2014		2013			2012
\$	56,172	\$	72,256	\$	6,384
	(42,113)		4,596		(3,874)
	_		(90,743)		_
	15,161		31,874		1,317
\$	29,220	\$	17,983	\$	3,827
39	9,419,865	39	9,019,149	_35	,030,323
\$	0.74	\$	0.46	\$	0.11
	\$ 39	2014 \$ 56,172 (42,113) 	2014 \$ 56,172 \$ (42,113) 	2014 2013 \$ 56,172 \$ 72,256 (42,113) 4,596 — (90,743) 15,161 31,874 \$ 29,220 \$ 17,983 39,419,865 39,019,149	2014 2013 \$ 56,172 \$ 72,256 \$ (42,113) 4,596 — (90,743) 15,161 31,874 \$ 29,220 \$ 17,983 39,419,865 39,019,149 35

EBITDAX and EBITDAX per Diluted Share

We define EBITDAX as net income, plus (1) exploration expense, (2) depletion, depreciation and amortization expense, (3) share-based compensation expense, (4) unrealized (gain) loss on commodity derivatives, (5) gain on sale of equity method investment, (6) interest expense, net, and (7) income tax provision. EBITDAX is not a measure of net income or cash flow as determined by GAAP. However, the amounts included in the calculation of EBITDAX and EBITDAX per diluted share below were computed in accordance with GAAP. EBITDAX and EBITDAX per diluted share are presented herein and reconciled to the GAAP measure of net income because of their wide acceptance by the investment community as a financial indicator of a company's ability to internally fund development and exploration activities. However, these measures are provided in addition to, and not as an alternative for, and should be read in conjunction with, the information contained in our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP (including the notes), included in our SEC filings and posted on our website.

The following table provides a reconciliation of EBITDAX and EBITDAX per diluted share to net income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except per-share amounts):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2014		2013			2012
Net income	\$	56,172	\$	72,256	\$	6,384
Exploration		3,831		2,238		4,550
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		106,802		76,956		60,381
Share-based compensation		8,247		5,901		7,465
Unrealized (gain) loss on commodity derivatives		(42,113)		4,596		(3,874)
Gain on sale of equity method investment		_		(90,743)		
Interest expense, net		21,651		14,084		4,737
Income tax provision		33,692		42,507		3,338
EBITDAX	\$	188,282	\$	127,795	\$	82,981
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	_39	9,419,865	39	9,019,149	35	,030,323
EBITDAX per diluted share	\$	4.78	\$	3.28	\$	2.37

Long-Term Debt-to-Capital Ratio

Long-term debt-to-capital ratio is calculated by dividing long-term debt (GAAP) by the sum of total stockholders' equity (GAAP) and long-term debt (GAAP). Although long-term debt-to-capital ratio is not considered a non-GAAP financial measure within the meaning of Regulation G, we provide a summary of our

long-term debt-to-capital calculation below. We use the long-term debt-to-capital ratio as a measurement of our overall financial leverage. However, this ratio has limitations. This ratio can vary from year-to-year for the Company and can vary among companies based on what is or is not included in the ratio on a company's financial statements. This ratio is provided in addition to, and not as an alternative for, and should be read in conjunction with, the information contained in our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP (including the notes), included in our SEC filings and posted on our website.

The table below summarizes our long-term debt-to-capital ratio at December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands).

	Long-Term Debt-to-Capital at December 31,		
	2014	2013	
Long-term debt(1)	\$ 400,000 774,327	\$250,000 710,495	
	\$1,174,327	\$960,495	
Long-term debt-to-capital	34.1%	26.0%	

(1) Long-term debt at December 31, 2014, is comprised of \$250 million in 7% senior notes and \$150 million in outstanding borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit facility. Long-term debt at December 31, 2013, is comprised of \$250 million in 7% senior notes.

Reserve Replacement Ratio

Reserve replacement ratio is calculated by dividing reserve extensions and discoveries of 43.2 MMBoe by production of 5.3 MMBoe, which includes 1,390 MMcf related to field fuel. Natural gas is converted at a rate of six Mcf of gas to one barrel of oil equivalent. NGLs are converted at a rate of one barrel of NGLs to one barrel of oil equivalent. Although reserve replacement is not considered a non-GAAP financial measure within the meaning of Regulation G, we provide a summary of our reserve replacement calculation below.

We use the reserve replacement ratio as an indicator of the Company's potential ability to replace annual production volumes and grow our reserves. However, this ratio has limitations. The ratio can vary from year-to-year for the Company and can vary among other oil and gas companies based on the extent and timing of discoveries and property acquisitions. In addition, since this ratio does not incorporate the cost or timing of future production of new reserves, it should not be used as a measure of value creation.

Reserve summary (WIDOC)	
Balance — December 31, 2013	114,661
Extensions and discoveries	43,247
Production(1)	(5,281)
Revisions to previous estimates	(6,379)
Balance — December 31, 2014	146,248
Reserve replacement ratio	819%

(Extensions and discoveries / Production)

(1) Production includes 1,390 MMcf related to field fuel.

Reserve summary (MRoe)

Finding and Development Costs

All-in finding and development ("F&D") costs are calculated by dividing the sum of property acquisition costs, exploration costs and development costs for the year by the sum of reserve extensions and discoveries, purchases of minerals in place and total revisions for the year.

All-in F&D costs, excluding price-related revisions, are calculated by dividing the sum of property acquisition costs, exploration costs and development costs for the year by the sum of reserve extensions and discoveries, purchases of minerals in place and total revisions, excluding revisions due to changes in commodity prices, for the year.

Drill-bit F&D costs are calculated by dividing the sum of exploration costs and development costs for the year by the total of reserve extensions and discoveries for the year.

We believe that providing the above measures of F&D cost is useful to assist in an evaluation of how much it costs the Company, on a per Boe basis, to add proved reserves. However, these measures are provided in addition to, and not as an alternative for, and should be read in conjunction with, the information contained in our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP (including the notes), included in our SEC filings. Due to various factors, including timing differences, F&D costs do not necessarily reflect precisely the costs associated with particular reserves. For example, exploration costs may be recorded in periods before the periods in which related increases in reserves are recorded, and development costs may be recorded in periods after the periods in which related increases in reserves are recorded. In addition, changes in commodity prices can affect the magnitude of recorded increases (or decreases) in reserves independent of the related costs of such increases.

As a result of the above factors and various factors that could materially affect the timing and amounts of future increases in reserves and the timing and amounts of future costs, including factors disclosed in our SEC filings, we cannot assure you that the Company's future F&D costs will not differ materially from those set forth below. Further, the methods used by us to calculate F&D costs may differ significantly from methods used by other companies to compute similar measures. As a result, our F&D costs may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other companies.

The following table reflects the reconciliation of our estimated F&D costs for the year ended December 31, 2014, to the information required by paragraphs 11 and 21 of ASC 932-235. Natural gas is converted at a rate of six Mcf of gas to one barrel of oil equivalent. NGLs are converted at a rate of one barrel of NGLs to one barrel of oil equivalent. Amounts in \$/Boe may be converted to \$/Mcfe at a rate of six to one (\$0.06 per Boe equals \$0.01 per Mcfe). Amounts may not convert exactly in all cases due to rounding.

Cost summary (in thousands)

Property acquisition costs			
Unproved properties	\$	4,578	
Proved properties		_	
Exploration costs		3,831	
Development costs	_3	82,995	
Total costs incurred	\$39	91,404	
Reserve summary (MBoe)			
Balance — December 31, 2013	1	14,661	
Extensions and discoveries	4	43,247	
Production(1)		(5,281)	
Revisions to previous estimates	_	(6,379)	
Balance — December 31, 2014	_1	46,248	
Finding and development costs (\$/Boe)			
All-in F&D cost	\$	10.62	
All-in F&D cost, excluding 0.7 MMBoe of positive price-related revisions	\$	10.82	
Drill-bit F&D cost	\$	8.94	

(1) Production includes 1,390 MMcf related to field fuel.

PV-10

The present value of our proved reserves, discounted at 10% ("PV-10"), was estimated at \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2014, and was calculated based on the first-of-the-month, twelve-month average prices for oil, NGLs and gas, of \$94.56 per Bbl of oil, \$31.50 per Bbl of NGLs and \$4.55 per MMBtu of natural gas.

PV-10 is our estimate of the present value of future net revenues from proved oil and gas reserves after deducting estimated production and ad valorem taxes, future capital costs and operating expenses, but before deducting any estimates of future income taxes. The estimated future net revenues are discounted at an annual rate of 10% to determine their "present value." We believe PV-10 to be an important measure for evaluating the relative significance of our oil and gas properties and that the presentation of the non-GAAP financial measure of PV-10 provides useful information to investors because it is widely used by professional analysts and investors in evaluating oil and 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 the Company. We believe that PV-10 is a financial measure routinely used and calculated similarly by other companies in the oil and gas industry.

The table below reconciles PV-10 to our standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows, the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. PV-10 should not be considered as an alternative to the standardized measure as computed under GAAP.

(in millions)	December 31, 2014
PV-10	\$ 1,413
Less income taxes:	
Undiscounted future income taxes	(1,267)
10% discount factor	910
Future discounted income taxes	(357)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash	
flows	\$ 1,056

Corporate Data



About Approach Resources

We are an independent energy company headquartered in Fort Worth, Texas. Our strategy is to build long-term stockholder value by exploring for and developing oil and gas reserves in the Midland Basin of the greater West Texas Permian Basin. We have approximately 155,000 gross (136,000 net) acres in the Midland Basin, where we are currently developing significant resource potential from the Wolfcamp shale oil formation. At December 31, 2014, our proved reserves totaled 146.2 MMBoe, made up of 38% oil, 28% NGLs and 34% natural gas.

Board of Directors

J. Ross Craft. P.E.

Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

Vean J. Gregg (2)(3)

Lead Independent Director, Compensation Committee Chairman

Alan D. Bell (1)(2)

Director, Audit Committee Chairman

James H. Brandi (1)

Director

James C. Crain (1)(3)

Director, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Chairman

Bryan H. Lawrence

Director

Sheldon B. Lubar (3)

Director

Christopher J. Whyte (1)(2)

Director

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee
- (3) Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Executive Officers

J. Ross Craft, P.E.

Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

Qingming Yang

Chief Operating Officer

Sergei Krylov

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

J. Curtis Henderson

Chief Administrative Officer

Corporate Headquarters

One Ridgmar Centre

6500 West Freeway, Suite 800 Fort Worth, Texas 76116

817.989.9000 telephone **817.989.9001** facsimile

Stock Listing

Approach Resources Inc. is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the ticker symbol **AREX**.

Independent Accountants

Hein & Associates LLP Dallas, Texas

Outside Legal Counsel

Thompson & Knight LLP Dallas, Texas

Transfer Agent and Registrar

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company 59 Maiden Lane Plaza Level New York, New York 10038

800.937.5449

Website

www.approachresources.com

A copy of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is available without charge upon request. Please direct your request to:

Approach Resources Inc.

Attn: Investor Relations One Ridgmar Centre 6500 West Freeway, Suite 800 Fort Worth, Texas 76116

817.989.9000

