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Parsley Energy, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 04, 2017

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 001-36463

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	46-4314192
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
303 Colorado Street, Suite 3000 Austin, Texas	78701
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)
(737) 704-2300	
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Emerging growth company <input type="checkbox"/>

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If an emerging growth company indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes
" No

As of August 4, 2017, the registrant had 247,647,267 shares of Class A common stock and 66,750,683 shares of Class B common stock outstanding.

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	7
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	8
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	9
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	10
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	11
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	27
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	44
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	45
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	46
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	46
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	46
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	46
<u>Signatures</u>	47

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the "Quarterly Report") includes "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"). All statements, other than statements of historical fact included in this Quarterly Report, regarding our strategy, future operations, financial position, estimated revenues and losses, projected costs, prospects, plans and objectives of management are forward-looking statements. When used in this Quarterly Report, the words "could," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "project" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions about future events and are based on currently available information as to the outcome and timing of future events. When considering forward-looking statements, you should carefully consider the risk factors and other cautionary statements described under the heading "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the "Annual Report") and the risk factors and other cautionary statements contained in our other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). These forward-looking statements are based on management's current beliefs, based on currently available information, as to the outcome and timing of future events.

Forward-looking statements may include statements about our:

- business strategy;
- reserves;
- exploration and development drilling prospects, inventories, projects and programs;
- ability to replace the reserves we produce through drilling and property acquisitions;
- financial strategy, liquidity and capital required for our development program;
- realized oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") prices;
- timing and amount of future production of oil, natural gas and NGLs;
- hedging strategy and results;
- future drilling plans;
- competition and government regulations;
- ability to obtain permits and governmental approvals;
- pending legal or environmental matters;
- marketing of oil, natural gas and NGLs;
- leasehold or business acquisitions;
- costs of developing our properties;
- general economic conditions;
- credit markets;
- uncertainty regarding our future operating results; and
- plans, objectives, expectations and intentions contained in this Quarterly Report that are not historical.

All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. Although we believe that our plans, intentions and expectations reflected in or suggested by the forward-looking statements we make in this Quarterly Report are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these plans, intentions or expectations will be achieved or occur, and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents

GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN TERMS AND CONVENTIONS USED HEREIN

The terms defined in this section are used throughout this Quarterly Report:

- (1) Bbl. One stock tank barrel, of 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume, used in reference to crude oil, condensate or natural gas liquids.
- (2) Boe. One barrel of oil equivalent, with 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas being equivalent to one barrel of oil.
- (3) Boe/d. One barrel of oil equivalent per day.
- (4) British thermal unit or Btu. The heat required to raise the temperature of a one-pound mass of water from 58.5 to 59.5 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (5) Completion. The process of treating a drilled well followed by the installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or natural gas, or in the case of a dry hole, the reporting of abandonment to the appropriate agency.
- (6) Condensate. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in the gaseous phase at original reservoir temperature and pressure, but that, when produced, is in the liquid phase at surface pressure and temperature.
- (7) Dry hole. A well found to be incapable of producing hydrocarbons in sufficient quantities such that proceeds from the sale of such production exceed production expenses and taxes.
- (8) Developed acreage. Acreage spaced or assigned to productive wells, excluding undrilled acreage held by production under the terms of the lease.
- (9) Exploitation. A development or other project which may target proven or unproven reserves (such as probable or possible reserves), but which generally has a lower risk than that associated with exploration projects.
 - Exploration costs. Costs incurred in identifying areas that may warrant examination and in examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects of containing oil and natural gas reserves, including costs of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells. Exploration costs may be incurred both before acquiring the related property and after acquiring the property. Principal types of exploration costs, which include depreciation and applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities, are:
 - (i) Costs of topographical, geographical and geophysical studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies, and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews, and others conducting those studies. Collectively, these are referred to as geological and geophysical costs or G&G costs.
 - (ii) Costs of carrying and retaining undeveloped properties, such as delay rentals, ad valorem taxes on properties, legal costs for title deference, and the maintenance of land and lease records.
 - (iii) Dry hole contributions and bottom hole contributions.
 - (iv) Costs of drilling and equipping exploratory wells.
 - (v) Costs of drilling exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells.
 - (vi) Idle drilling rig fees which are not chargeable to joint operations.
- (10) 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 natural gas in another reservoir.
 - Field. An area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. The field name refers to the surface area, although it may refer to both the surface and the underground productive formations. For a complete definition of field, refer to the SEC's Regulation S-X, Rule 4-10(a)(15).
- (11) Formation. A layer of rock which has distinct characteristics that differ from nearby rock.
- (12) GAAP. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.
- (13)
- (14)

Table of Contents

- (15) Gross acres or gross wells. The total acres or wells, as the case may be, in which an entity owns a working interest.
- (16) Horizontal drilling. A drilling technique where a well is drilled vertically to a certain depth and then drilled laterally within a specified target zone.
- (17) Lease operating expense. All direct and allocated indirect costs of lifting hydrocarbons from a producing formation to the surface constituting part of the current operating expenses of a working interest. Such costs include labor, superintendence, supplies, repairs, maintenance, allocated overhead charges, workover, insurance and other expenses incidental to production, but exclude lease acquisition or drilling or completion expenses.
- (18) LIBOR. London Interbank Offered Rate.
- (19) MBbl. One thousand barrels of crude oil, condensate or NGLs.
- (20) MBoe. One thousand barrels of oil equivalent.
- (21) Mcf. One thousand cubic feet of natural gas.
- (22) MMBtu. One million British thermal units.
- (23) MMcf. One million cubic feet of natural gas.
- (24) Natural gas liquids or NGLs. The combination of ethane, propane, butane, isobutane and natural gasolines that when removed from natural gas become liquid under various levels of higher pressure and lower temperature.
- (25) Net acres or net wells. The percentage of total acres or wells, as the case may be, an owner has out of a particular number of gross acres or wells. For example, an owner who has a 50% interest in 100 gross acres owns 50 net acres.
- (26) NYMEX. The New York Mercantile Exchange.
- (27) Operator. The entity responsible for the exploration, development and production of a well or lease.
- (28) PE Units. The single class of units that represents all of the membership interests (including outstanding incentive units) in Parsley Energy, LLC.
- (29) Proved developed reserves. Proved reserves 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 with the cost of a new well; or
 - (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.
- (30) Proved reserves. Those quantities of oil and natural 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. For a complete definition of proved oil and natural gas reserves, refer to the SEC's Regulation S-X, Rule 4-10(a)(22).
- (31) Proved undeveloped reserves or PUDs. Proved reserves 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. The following rules apply to PUDs:
- (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;

Table of Contents

(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; and

(iii) Under no circumstances shall estimates for proved 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 or an analogous reservoir, or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.

(32) Reasonable certainty. A high degree of confidence. For a complete definition of reasonable certainty, refer to the SEC's Regulation S-X, Rule 4-10(a)(24).

(33) Recompletion. The process of re-entering an existing wellbore that is either producing or not producing and completing new reservoirs in an attempt to establish or increase existing production.

(34) Reliable technology. A grouping of one or more technologies (including computational methods) that have been field tested and have been demonstrated to provide reasonably certain results with consistency and repeatability in the formation being evaluated or in an analogous formation.

(35) Reserves. Estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development prospects to known accumulations. In addition, there must exist, or there must be a reasonable expectation that there will exist, the legal right to produce or a revenue interest in the production, installed means of delivering oil and natural gas or related substances to market and all permits and financing required to implement the project.

(36) Reservoir. A porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible hydrocarbons that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is separate from other reservoirs.

(37) SEC. The United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

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

(40) Wellbore. The hole drilled by the bit that is equipped for oil or gas production on a completed well. Also called well or borehole.

(41) Working interest. The right granted to the lessee of a property to explore for and to produce and own oil, natural gas or other minerals. The working interest owners bear the exploration, development and operating costs on either a cash, penalty or carried basis.

(42) Workover. Operations on a producing well to restore or increase production.

(43) WTI. West Texas Intermediate crude oil, which is a light, sweet crude oil, characterized by an American Petroleum Institute gravity, or API gravity, between 39 and 41 and a sulfur content of approximately 0.4 weight percent that is used as a benchmark for other crude oils.

Table of Contents

PART 1: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1: Financial Statements

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$502,616	\$133,379
Restricted cash	3,889	3,290
Accounts receivable:		
Joint interest owners and other	17,826	12,698
Oil, natural gas and NGLs	76,621	59,174
Related parties	216	290
Short-term derivative instruments, net	117,825	39,708
Other current assets	8,053	50,949
Total current assets	727,046	299,488
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Oil and natural gas properties, successful efforts method	7,803,119	4,063,417
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment	(640,926)	(506,175)
Total oil and natural gas properties, net	7,162,193	3,557,242
Other property, plant and equipment, net	77,197	59,318
Total property, plant and equipment, net	7,239,390	3,616,560
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Long-term derivative instruments, net	109,940	16,416
Other noncurrent assets	9,226	6,318
Total noncurrent assets	119,166	22,734
TOTAL ASSETS	\$8,085,602	\$3,938,782
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$336,926	\$162,317
Revenue and severance taxes payable	87,425	69,452
Current portion of long-term debt	3,806	67,214
Short-term derivative instruments, net	73,660	44,153
Current portion of asset retirement obligations	5,500	1,818
Total current liabilities	507,317	344,954
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt	1,490,597	1,041,324
Asset retirement obligations	14,157	9,574
Deferred tax liability	10,375	5,483
Payable pursuant to TRA liability	114,876	94,326
Long-term derivative instruments, net	75,104	12,815
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,705,109	1,163,522
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		

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Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding —		—
Common stock		
Class A, \$0.01 par value, 600,000,000 shares authorized, 246,667,121 shares issued and 246,523,242 shares outstanding at June 30, 2017 and 179,730,033 shares issued and 179,590,617 shares outstanding at December 31, 2016	2,467	1,797
Class B, \$0.01 par value, 125,000,000 shares authorized, 67,857,091 and 28,008,573 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016	679	280
Additional paid in capital	4,582,932	2,151,197
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	6,933	(63,255)
Treasury stock, at cost, 143,879 shares and 139,416 shares at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016	(518)	(381)
Total stockholders' equity	4,592,493	2,089,638
Noncontrolling interest	1,280,683	340,668
Total equity	5,873,176	2,430,306
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$8,085,602	\$3,938,782

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
REVENUES				
Oil sales	178,066	\$91,129	\$347,811	\$143,160
Natural gas sales	12,983	5,834	25,450	11,377
Natural gas liquids sales	20,336	9,347	37,749	14,041
Other	2,292	562	3,525	782
Total revenues	213,677	106,872	414,535	169,360
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Lease operating expenses	29,631	14,204	47,258	28,102
Production and ad valorem taxes	11,397	6,407	22,559	10,602
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	83,315	55,988	152,285	105,372
General and administrative expenses (including stock-based compensation of \$5,251 and \$3,391 for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 and \$9,460 and \$6,150 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016)	31,761	17,307	55,803	36,606
Exploration costs	2,442	8,978	5,205	9,666
Acquisition costs	7,176	486	8,520	486
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	193	215	329	385
Other operating expenses	2,503	1,651	4,786	2,547
Total operating expenses	168,418	105,236	296,745	193,766
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	45,259	1,636	117,790	(24,406)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Interest expense, net	(20,586)	(12,199)	(37,551)	(23,393)
Loss on sale of property	—	(469)	—	(119)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	—	(3,891)	—
Gain (loss) on derivatives	43,514	(27,304)	68,130	(25,216)
Change in TRA liability	—	—	(20,549)	—
Other (expense) income	(177)	(70)	773	(531)
Total other income (expense), net	22,751	(40,042)	6,912	(49,259)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	68,010	(38,406)	124,702	(73,665)
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) BENEFIT	(12,216)	10,918	(30,618)	20,486
NET INCOME (LOSS)	55,794	(27,488)	94,084	(53,179)
LESS: NET (INCOME) LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	(15,048)	6,111	(23,896)	12,448
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. STOCKHOLDERS	\$40,746	\$(21,377)	\$70,188	\$(40,731)
Net income (loss) per common share:				
Basic	\$0.17	\$(0.13)	\$0.30	\$(0.28)
Diluted	\$0.17	\$(0.13)	\$0.30	\$(0.28)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	245,698	158,662	233,255	147,313

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Diluted 246,792 158,662 234,315 147,313

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

8

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 (Unaudited)

	Issued Shares				Additional paid in capital	Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Shares		Total stockholders' equity	Noncontrolling interest	Total equity
	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock			Treas- ury stock	Treas- ury stock			
Balance at											
December 31, 2016	179,730	28,008	\$1,797	\$280	\$2,151,197	\$(63,255)	139	\$(381)	\$2,089,638	\$340,668	\$2,430,306
Issuance proceeds, net of underwriters discount and expenses	66,700	—	667	—	2,122,860	—	—	—	2,123,527	—	2,123,527
Shares of Class B Common Stock issued for acquisition	—	39,849	—	399	1,182,965	—	—	—	1,183,364	—	1,183,364
Change in equity due to issuance of PE Units by Parsley LLC	—	—	—	—	(915,749)	—	—	—	(915,749)	915,749	—
Decrease in net deferred tax liability due to issuance of PE Units by Parsley LLC	—	—	—	—	32,202	—	—	—	32,202	—	32,202
Investment in Pacesetter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	370
Issuance of restricted stock	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of restricted stock units	14	—	3	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of common	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	(137)	(137)	—	(137)

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stock

Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	9,460	—	—	—	9,460	—	9,460
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	70,188	—	—	70,188	23,896	94,084
Balance at June 30, 2017	246,667	67,857	\$2,467	\$679	\$4,582,932	\$6,933	144	\$(518)	\$4,592,493	\$1,280,683	\$5,873,176

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(In thousands)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$94,084	\$(53,179)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	152,285	105,372
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	329	385
Loss on sale of property	—	119
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	3,891	—
Amortization and write off of deferred loan origination costs	1,803	1,385
Amortization of bond premium	(258)	(383)
Stock-based compensation	9,460	6,150
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	30,476	(20,486)
Change in TRA liability	20,549	—
(Gain) loss on derivatives	(68,130)	25,216
Net cash received for derivative settlements	2,115	25,133
Net cash (paid) received for option premiums	(13,281)	7,014
Net premiums (paid) received on options that settled during the period	(9,917)	20,965
Other	261	5,677
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Restricted cash	(599)	(1,019)
Accounts receivable	(22,575)	(52,521)
Accounts receivable—related parties	74	(345)
Other current assets	56,235	(39,037)
Other noncurrent assets	(842)	482
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	52,672	12,388
Revenue and severance taxes payable	17,973	8,487
Other noncurrent liabilities	—	2
Net cash provided by operating activities	326,605	51,805
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Development of oil and natural gas properties	(361,742)	(252,764)
Acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties	(2,088,286)	(548,724)
Additions to other property and equipment	(19,520)	(6,487)
Proceeds from sales and exchanges of oil and natural gas properties	13,557	—
Other	(630)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,456,621)	(807,975)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings under long-term debt	452,480	200,000
Payments on long-term debt	(67,411)	(503)
Debt issuance costs	(9,206)	(4,561)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	2,123,527	659,387
Repurchase of common stock	(137)	(213)
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,499,253	854,110
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	369,237	97,940

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	133,379	343,084
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$502,616	\$441,024
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for interest	\$15,102	\$21,241
Cash paid for income taxes	\$200	\$315
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH ACTIVITIES:		
Asset retirement obligations incurred, including changes in estimate	\$8,084	\$(1,257)
Additions (reductions) to oil and natural gas properties - change in capital accruals	\$121,663	\$(6,281)
Additions to other property and equipment funded by capital lease borrowings	\$2,500	\$505
Common stock issued for oil and natural gas properties	\$1,183,501	\$—
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.		

10

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Parsley Energy, Inc. (either individually or together with its subsidiaries, as the context requires, the "Company") was formed on December 11, 2013, pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware, succeeding our predecessor, which began operations in August 2008 when it acquired operator rights to wells producing from the Spraberry Trend in the Midland Basin. The Company is engaged in the acquisition and development of unconventional oil and natural gas reserves located in the Permian Basin, which is located in West Texas and Southeastern New Mexico.

Double Eagle Acquisition

On April 20, 2017, the Company, and its subsidiary, Parsley Energy, LLC ("Parsley LLC"), completed the acquisition (the "Double Eagle Acquisition") of all of the interests in Double Eagle Lone Star LLC, DE Operating LLC, and Veritas Energy Partners, LLC (which are currently named Parsley DE Lone Star LLC, Parsley DE Operating LLC, and Parsley Veritas Energy Partners, LLC, respectively) from Double Eagle Energy Permian Operating LLC ("DE Operating"), Double Eagle Energy Permian LLC ("DE Permian"), and Double Eagle Energy Permian Member LLC (together with DE Operating and DE Permian, "Double Eagle"), as well as certain related transactions with an affiliate of Double Eagle. The aggregate purchase price for the Double Eagle Acquisition consisted of approximately (i) \$1,394.7 million in cash and (ii) 39,848,518 units of PE Units and a corresponding 39,848,518 shares of the Company's Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share ("Class B Common Stock"). The Double Eagle Acquisition is discussed in further detail in Note 5—Acquisitions and divestitures.

As described further below, under the Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Parsley LLC (the "Second A&R Parsley LLC Agreement"), the holders of PE Units generally have the right to exchange their PE Units (and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock) for shares of the Company's Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share ("Class A Common Stock"), at an exchange ratio of one share of Class A Common Stock for each PE Unit (and corresponding share of Class B Common Stock) exchanged, subject to conversion rate adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of (i) the Company, (ii) Parsley LLC, (iii) the direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Parsley LLC (including Parsley DE Lone Star LLC, Parsley DE Operating LLC, Parsley Veritas Energy Partners, LLC and Parsley Novus Land Services LLC, the interests of which were acquired pursuant to the Double Eagle Acquisition), and (iv) an indirect, majority owned subsidiary of Parsley LLC, Pacesetter Drilling, LLC, of which Parsley LLC owns, indirectly, a 63.0% interest. Parsley LLC also owns, indirectly, a 42.5% noncontrolling interest in Spraberry Production Services, LLC ("SPS"). The Company accounts for its investment in SPS using the equity method of accounting. All significant intercompany and intra-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted in this Quarterly Report, as permitted by SEC rules and regulations. We believe the disclosures made in this Quarterly Report are adequate to make the information herein not misleading. We recommend that these condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in the Annual Report.

The interim data includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim period. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results of the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2017.

Use of Estimates

These condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with GAAP. Preparation in accordance with GAAP requires us to (i) adopt accounting policies within accounting rules set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") and by the SEC and (ii) make estimates and assumptions that

affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The major estimates and assumptions impacting our condensed consolidated financial statements are the following:

11

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

- estimates of proved reserves of oil and natural gas, which affect the calculations of depletion, depreciation and amortization ("DD&A") and impairment of capitalized costs of oil and natural gas properties;
- estimates of asset retirement obligations;
- estimates of the fair value of oil and natural gas properties we own, particularly properties that we have not yet explored, or fully explored, by drilling and completing wells;
- impairment of undeveloped properties and other assets;
- depreciation of property and equipment; and
- valuation of commodity derivative instruments.

Actual results may differ from estimates and assumptions of future events and these revisions could be material. Future production may vary materially from estimated oil and natural gas proved reserves. Actual future prices may vary significantly from price assumptions used for determining proved reserves and for financial reporting. Significant Accounting Policies

For a complete description of the Company's significant accounting policies, see Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Annual Report.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all cash on hand, depository accounts held by banks, money market accounts, commercial paper and investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in financial institutions in amounts that exceed the insurance limits of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. However, management believes that the Company's counterparty risks are minimal based on the reputation and history of the institutions selected.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance. ASU 2014-09 provides companies with a single model for use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific revenue guidance. The core principle of the model is to recognize revenue when control of the goods or services transfers to the customer, as opposed to recognizing revenue when the risks and rewards transfer to the customer under the existing revenue guidance. In addition, new qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements aim to enable financial statement users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for one year to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-11, which rescinds guidance from the SEC on accounting for gas balancing arrangements and will eliminate the use of the entitlements method. Entities have the option of using either a full retrospective or modified approach to adopt the new standards. The Company has selected the modified retrospective approach for transition and plans to implement the new guidance on January 1, 2018. The amended guidance is not expected to materially affect the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements or notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements, but the Company does expect changes to the disclosures included in the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which modifies lessees' recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities for those leases classified as operating leases under previous GAAP. The amended guidance will be effective for the Company for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the effect that ASU 2016-02 will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the effect of the standard on its ongoing financial reporting.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), which requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statements of cash flows. The amended guidance will be effective for the Company for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. Early adoption is permitted for any entity in any interim or annual period. The Company has selected the retrospective transition method for transition and plans to implement the new guidance on January 1, 2018. The amended guidance is not expected to materially affect the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements or notes to the condensed consolidated financial statement, with the exception of the presentation of restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents on the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805), which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The amendments in this ASU provide a screen to determine when a set is not a business, which requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not considered a business. This reduces the number of transactions that require further evaluation. Further, this ASU provides a framework to assist entities in evaluating whether both an input and a substantive process are present as well as narrows the definition of the term output so that the term is consistent with how outputs are described in Topic 606. The amended guidance will be effective for the Company for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. The amendments should be applied prospectively on or after their effective date and no disclosures are required at transition. Early adoption is for transactions for which the acquisition date or disposal date occurs before the issuance date or effective date of the amendment, only when the transaction has not been reported in financial statements that have been issued or made available for issuance. The Company plans to implement the new guidance on January 1, 2018 and because the ASU will be implemented on a prospective basis, will only affect the condensed consolidated financial statement and notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements in future periods.

NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Commodity Derivative Instruments and Concentration of Risk

Objective and Strategy

The Company utilizes put spread options, three-way collars, commodity swap contracts and basis swap contracts to (i) reduce the effect of price volatility on the commodities the Company produces and sells or consumes, (ii) support the Company's annual capital budgeting and expenditure plans and (iii) reduce commodity price risk associated with certain capital projects.

Oil Production Derivative Activities

All material physical sales contracts governing the Company's oil production are tied directly to, or are highly correlated with, WTI Phillips 66 oil prices. The Company uses put spread options, three-way collars and commodity swap contracts to manage oil price volatility and basis swap contracts to reduce basis risk between WTI prices and the

actual index prices at which the oil is sold.

13

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table sets forth the volumes associated with the Company's outstanding oil derivative contracts expiring during the periods indicated and the weighted average oil prices for those contracts:

	Six Months Ending December 31, 2017	Year Ending December 31, 2018	Year Ending December 31, 2019
Crude Options			
Put spreads			
Purchased:			
Puts ⁽¹⁾			
Notional (MBbl)	7,464	9,600	1,200
Weighted average strike price	\$ 51.08	\$ 51.17	\$ 50.00
Sold:			
Puts ⁽¹⁾			
Notional (MBbl)	(7,464)	(9,600)	(1,200)
Weighted average strike price	\$ 41.31	\$ 40.78	\$ 40.00
Three-way collars			
Purchased:			
Puts			
Notional (MBbl)	—	8,700	3,000
Weighted average strike price	\$ —	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
Sold:			
Puts			
Notional (MBbl)	—	(8,700)	(3,000)
Weighted average strike price	\$ —	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00
Calls			
Notional (MBbl)	—	(8,700)	(3,000)
Weighted average strike price	\$ —	\$ 75.40	\$ 80.40
Collars			
Purchased:			
Puts			
Notional (MBbl)	736	1,095	—
Weighted average strike price	\$ 46.75	\$ 45.67	\$ —
Sold:			
Puts			
Notional (MBbl)	(736)	(1,095)	—
Weighted average strike price	\$ 59.85	\$ 61.31	\$ —
Swaps			
Volume (MBbl)	92	183	—
Strike price (\$/Bbl)	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00	\$ —
Basis swap contracts ⁽²⁾			
Midland-Cushing index swap volume (MBbl)	3,072	1,638	—

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

- (1) Excludes 4,278 notional MBbls with a fair value of \$22.4 million related to amounts recognized under master netting agreements with derivative counterparties.
- (2) Represents swaps that fix the basis differentials between the index prices at which the Company sells its oil produced in the Permian Basin and the Cushing WTI price.

Natural Gas Production Derivative Activities

All material physical sales contracts governing the Company's natural gas production are tied directly or indirectly to NYMEX Henry Hub natural gas prices or regional index prices where the natural gas is sold. The Company uses three-way collars and commodity swap contracts to manage natural gas price volatility.

The following table sets forth the volumes associated with the Company's outstanding natural gas derivative contracts expiring during the period indicated and the weighted average natural gas prices for those contracts:

Natural Gas	Six Months Ending December 31, 2017	Year Ending December 31, 2018
Three-way collars		
Purchased:		
Puts		
Notional (MMbtu)	2,850	2,400
Weighted average strike price	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.25
Sold:		
Puts		
Notional (MMbtu)	(2,850)	(2,400)
Weighted average strike price	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.60
Calls		
Notional (MMbtu)	(2,850)	(2,400)
Weighted Average Strike Price	\$ 4.02	\$ 4.70

Swaps

Volume (MMbtu)	920	450
Strike price (\$/MMbtu)	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.50

Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

All of the Company's derivatives are accounted for as non-hedge derivatives and therefore all changes in the fair values of its derivative contracts are recognized as gains or losses in the earnings of the periods in which they occur. The table below summarizes the Company's gains (losses) on derivative instruments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Changes in fair value of derivative instruments	\$43,604	(38,602)	\$73,375	(65,368)
Net derivative settlements	4,973	747	4,672	19,187
Net premiums realization on options that settled during the period	(5,063)	10,551	(9,917)	20,965
Gain (loss) on derivatives	\$43,514	\$(27,304)	\$68,130	\$(25,216)

The Company classifies the fair value amounts of derivative assets and liabilities as gross current or noncurrent derivative assets or gross current or noncurrent derivative liabilities, whichever the case may be, excluding those

amounts netted under master netting agreements. The fair value of the derivative instruments is discussed in Note 14—Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The Company has agreements in place with all of its counterparties that allow for the

15

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

financial right of offset for derivative assets and liabilities at settlement or in the event of default under the agreements. Additionally, the Company maintains accounts with its brokers to facilitate financial derivative transactions in support of its risk management activities. Based on the value of the Company's positions in these accounts and the associated margin requirements, the Company may be required to deposit cash into these broker accounts. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not receive or post any margins in connection with collateralizing its derivative positions.

The following table presents the Company's net exposure from its offsetting derivative asset and liability positions, as well as cash collateral on deposit with the brokers as of the reporting dates indicated (in thousands):

	Gross Amount	Netting Adjustments	Net Exposure
June 30, 2017			
Derivative assets with right of offset or master netting agreements	\$250,178	\$ (22,413)	\$227,765
Derivative liabilities with right of offset or master netting agreements	(171,177)	22,413	(148,764)
December 31, 2016			
Derivative assets with right of offset or master netting agreements	\$66,417	\$ (10,293)	\$56,124
Derivative liabilities with right of offset or master netting agreements	(67,261)	10,293	(56,968)

Concentration of Credit Risk

The financial integrity of the Company's exchange-traded contracts is assured by NYMEX through financial safeguards and transaction guarantees, and is therefore subject to nominal credit risk. Over-the-counter traded options expose the Company to counterparty credit risk. These over-the-counter options are entered into with a large multinational financial institution with an investment grade credit rating or through brokers that require all the transaction parties to collateralize their open option positions. The gross and net credit exposure from our commodity derivative contracts as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is summarized in the preceding table.

The Company monitors the creditworthiness of its counterparties, establishes credit limits according to the Company's credit policies and guidelines and assesses the impact on fair values of its counterparties' creditworthiness. The Company typically enters into International Swap Dealers Association Master Agreements ("ISDA Agreements") with its derivative counterparties. The terms of the ISDA Agreements provide the Company and its counterparties and brokers with rights of net settlement of gross commodity derivative assets against gross commodity derivative liabilities. The Company routinely exercises its contractual right to offset realized gains against realized losses when settling with derivative counterparties. The Company did not incur any losses due to counterparty nonperformance during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 or the year ended December 31, 2016.

Credit Risk Related Contingent Features in Derivatives

Certain commodity derivative instruments contain provisions that require the Company to either post additional collateral or immediately settle any outstanding liability balances upon the occurrence of a specified credit risk related event. These events, which are defined by the existing commodity derivative contracts, are primarily downgrades in the credit ratings of the Company and its affiliates. None of the Company's commodity derivative instruments were in a net liability position with respect to any individual counterparty at June 30, 2017 or December 31, 2016.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment includes the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Oil and natural gas properties:		
Subject to depletion	\$3,390,262	\$2,376,712
Not subject to depletion		
Incurred in 2017	3,019,805	—
Incurred in 2016	1,028,736	1,215,920
Incurred in 2015 and prior	364,316	470,785
Total not subject to depletion	4,412,857	1,686,705
Oil and natural gas properties, successful efforts method	7,803,119	4,063,417
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and impairment	(640,926)	(506,175)
Total oil and natural gas properties, net	7,162,193	3,557,242
Other property, plant and equipment	95,764	73,382
Less accumulated depreciation	(18,567)	(14,064)
Other property, plant and equipment, net	77,197	59,318
Total property, plant and equipment, net	\$7,239,390	\$3,616,560

Costs subject to depletion are proved costs and costs not subject to depletion are unproved costs and current drilling projects. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had excluded \$4,412.9 million and \$1,686.7 million, respectively, of capitalized costs from depletion.

As the Company's exploration and development work progresses and the reserves on the Company's properties are proven, capitalized costs attributed to the properties are subject to DD&A. Depletion of capitalized costs is provided using the units-of-production method based on proved oil and natural gas reserves related to the associated reservoir. Depletion expense on capitalized oil and natural gas properties was \$80.4 million and \$147.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, and \$54.6 million and \$102.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. The Company had no exploratory wells in progress at June 30, 2017 or December 31, 2016.

NOTE 5. ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES

Acquisitions

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company incurred costs of \$90.6 million and \$125.9 million, respectively, related to the acquisition of leasehold acreage. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company reflected \$88.2 million and \$119.1 million, respectively, as part of costs not subject to depletion and \$2.4 million and \$6.8 million, respectively, as part of costs subject to depletion within its oil and natural gas properties.

In addition to the above-described acquisition of leasehold acreage, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company acquired, from unaffiliated individuals and entities, interests in certain oil and natural gas properties through a number of separate, individually negotiated transactions (including the Double Eagle Acquisition) for total consideration of \$2,592.0 million and \$3,145.9 million, respectively. These acquisitions were accounted for using the acquisition method under ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations," which requires the acquired assets and liabilities to be recorded at fair values as of the respective acquisition dates. The Company reflected \$349.9 million and \$447.3 million, respectively, of the total consideration paid as part of its cost subject to depletion within its oil and natural gas properties and \$2,242.1 million and \$2,698.6 million, respectively, as unproved leasehold costs within its oil and natural gas properties for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. Excluding

the Double Eagle Acquisition, the revenues and operating expenses attributable to these acquisitions during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were not material.

17

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

On April 20, 2017, the Company and Parsley LLC completed the Double Eagle Acquisition for an aggregate purchase of approximately (i) \$1,394.7 million in cash and (ii) 39,848,518 units of PE Units and a corresponding 39,848,518 shares of the Company's Class B Common Stock. The aggregate consideration transferred was \$2,578.1 million, subject to post-closing adjustments, which consisted of a combination of cash and PE Units (together with a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock). Of the aggregate consideration transferred, approximately \$172.3 million in cash and approximately 4,921,557 PE Units (and a corresponding approximately 4,921,557 shares of Class B Common Stock) were deposited in an indemnity holdback escrow account.

The Company is in the process of identifying and determining the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and as a result, the estimates for fair value are subject to change. The Company anticipates certain changes, including, but not limited to, adjustments to working capital that are expected to be finalized prior to the measurement period's expiration. The following table summarizes the preliminary estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as a result of the Double Eagle Acquisition (in thousands):

Cash	\$2,469
Receivables	17,060
Derivatives	3,970
Proved oil and natural gas properties	353,000
Unproved oil and natural gas properties	2,247,607
Total assets acquired	2,624,106
Accounts payable	(39,355)
Deferred tax liability	(6,618)
Total liabilities assumed	(45,973)
Estimated fair value of net assets acquired	\$2,578,133

The Company has included in its consolidated statements of operations revenues of \$21.2 million and earnings of \$18.1 million for the period of April 20, 2017 to June 30, 2017 due to the Double Eagle Acquisition.

The Double Eagle Acquisition was deemed material for purposes of the following pro forma disclosures. The Double Eagle Acquisition was not included in the Company's consolidated and combined results until its closing date.

The following unaudited pro forma information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 represents the results of the Company's consolidated operations as if the Double Eagle Acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2016. This information is based on historical results of operations, adjusted for certain estimated accounting adjustments and does not purport to show the Company's actual results of operations if the transaction would have occurred on January 1, 2016, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results. The financial information was derived from the Company's audited historical consolidated and combined financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 and Double Eagle's unaudited interim financial statements from January 1, 2016 to April 20, 2017.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Revenues	\$218,580	\$116,917	\$433,659	\$185,028
Operating income (loss)	46,250	(888)	112,059	(29,213)
Net income (loss)	56,972	(33,439)	83,395	(68,813)
Net income (loss) attributable to Parsley Energy, Inc. Stockholders	39,286	(20,295)	55,062	(43,217)
Net income (loss) per common share:				
Basic	\$0.16	\$(0.10)	\$0.23	\$(0.23)
Diluted	\$0.16	\$(0.10)	\$0.23	\$(0.23)

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company also exchanged certain unproved acreage and oil and natural gas properties with an unrelated third party, with no gain or loss recognized. As a result of the exchanges,

for the three months ended June 30, 2017, the Company received cash of \$0.4 million and increased costs subject to depletion within

18

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

oil and natural gas properties by \$25.6 million. The Company also decreased unproved leasehold costs and accumulated DD&A by \$31.9 million and \$5.9 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company received cash of \$0.4 million and increased costs subject to depletion within oil and natural gas properties by \$30.6 million. The Company also decreased unproved leasehold costs and accumulated DD&A by \$36.9 million and \$5.9 million, respectively, as a result of the exchanges.

Divestitures

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company sold 2,118 gross (1,315.6 net) acres for total proceeds of \$13.1 million and recognized no gain or loss on the sale.

NOTE 6. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Asset retirement obligations relate to future plugging and abandonment expenses on oil and natural gas properties and related facilities disposal.

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's asset retirement obligations for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017
Asset retirement obligations, beginning of period	\$ 11,392
Additional liabilities incurred	8,263
Accretion expense	329
Liabilities settled upon plugging and abandoning wells	(148)
Disposition of wells	(245)
Revision of estimates	66
Asset retirement obligations, end of period	\$ 19,657

NOTE 7. DEBT

The Company's debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Revolving Credit Agreement	\$—	\$—
7.500% senior unsecured notes due 2022	—	61,846
6.250% senior unsecured notes due 2024	400,000	400,000
5.375% senior unsecured notes due 2025	650,000	650,000
5.250% senior unsecured notes due 2025	450,000	—
Capital leases	4,953	3,752
Other debt	5,605	3,500
Total debt	1,510,558	1,119,098
Debt issuance costs on senior unsecured notes	(19,725)	(14,388)
Premium on senior unsecured notes	3,570	3,828
Less: current portion	(3,806)	(67,214)
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,490,597	\$ 1,041,324

Redemption of 2022 Notes

On December 6, 2016, Parsley LLC and Parsley Finance Corp. ("Finance Corp."), each a subsidiary of the Company, issued a conditional notice of redemption to redeem any and all of their 7.500% senior unsecured notes due 2022 (the "2022 Notes") that remained outstanding following the consummation of a cash tender offer. In connection therewith, on January 5, 2017, Parsley LLC and Finance Corp. redeemed the \$61.8 million aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes that remained

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

outstanding and made a cash payment of \$67.5 million to the remaining holders of the 2022 Notes, which included principal of \$61.8 million, prepayment premium on the extinguishment of debt of \$3.9 million and accrued interest of \$1.8 million.

On January 6, 2017, the indenture, as supplemented, dated as of February 5, 2014, by and among Parsley LLC, Finance Corp., certain subsidiaries of Parsley LLC, as guarantors, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, governing the 2022 Notes was satisfied and discharged. The 2022 Notes, which bore interest at 7.500% per year, were scheduled to mature on February 15, 2022.

Revolving Credit Agreement

On April 28, 2017, the Company, Parsley LLC, each of the guarantors thereto, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, and the other lenders party thereto entered into the Third Amendment (the "Third Amendment") to the Company's revolving credit agreement (as amended, the "Revolving Credit Agreement"). The Third Amendment, among other things, modified the terms of the Revolving Credit Agreement to (i) remove all anti-cash hoarding provisions, (ii) reduce the minimum mortgage and title coverage requirements from 90% to 85% of the total value of each of (a) Parsley's LLC's and its subsidiaries' proved Oil and Gas Properties (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement) and (b) Parsley's LLC's and its subsidiaries' proved, developed and producing reserves, in each case as evaluated in the most recent reserve report, and (iii) delete the applicable margin penalty, which increased the applicable margin by 0.5% with respect to alternate base rate loans and Eurodollar loans if the Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement) as of the last day of any fiscal quarter or fiscal year of the Borrower, as applicable, exceeded 3.50 to 1.00.

In addition, the Third Amendment increased the Aggregate Elected Borrowing Base Commitments (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement) from \$600.0 million to \$1.0 billion and increased the Borrowing Base (as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement) from \$875.0 million to \$1.4 billion. The Third Amendment also added Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, New York Branch; Capital One, National Association, Citibank, N.A.; PNC, National Association; and UBS AG, Stamford Branch as lenders under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

On May 22, 2017, the Company, Parsley LLC, each of the guarantors thereto, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, and the other lenders party thereto entered into the Fourth Amendment (the "Fourth Amendment") to the Revolving Credit Agreement. The Fourth Amendment modified the terms of the Revolving Credit Agreement to (i) increase the lenders' letter of credit commitment amount from \$10.0 million to \$30.0 million and (ii) increase the ceiling on lease payments during any consecutive 12-month period from 1.5% of the borrowing base to 2.5% of the borrowing base.

As of June 30, 2017, the Borrowing Base (as defined therein) under the Company's Revolving Credit Agreement was \$1.4 billion, with a commitment level of \$1.0 billion. There were no borrowings outstanding and \$2.7 million in letters of credit outstanding as of June 30, 2017, resulting in availability of \$997.3 million.

As of June 30, 2017, letters of credit under the Revolving Credit Agreement bear a 2.0% weighted average interest rate.

5.250% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2025

On February 13, 2017, Parsley LLC and Finance Corp. issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.250% senior unsecured notes due 2025 (the "New 2025 Notes Offering"). The New 2025 Notes Offering resulted in gross proceeds to the Company of \$450.0 million and net proceeds to the Company, after deducting initial purchaser discounts and commissions and offering expenses, of approximately \$443.5 million.

Covenant Compliance

The Revolving Credit Agreement and the indentures governing the 5.250% senior unsecured notes due 2025 (the "New 2025 Notes"), the 5.375% senior unsecured notes due 2025 (the "2025 Notes") and the 6.250% senior unsecured notes due 2024 (the "2024 Notes" and, together with the 2025 Notes and New 2025 Notes, the "Notes") restrict our ability and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue certain types of preferred stock; (ii) pay dividends on capital stock or redeem, repurchase or

retire our capital stock or subordinated indebtedness; (iii) transfer or sell assets; (iv) make investments; (v) create certain liens; (vi) enter into agreements that restrict dividends or other payments from our restricted subsidiaries to us; (vii) consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets; (viii) engage in transactions with affiliates; and (ix) create unrestricted subsidiaries. These covenants are subject to a

20

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

number of important exceptions and qualifications. If at any time the Notes are rated investment grade by either Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and no default or event of default (as defined in the indentures) has occurred and is continuing, many of the foregoing covenants pertaining to the Notes will be suspended. If the ratings on the Notes were to subsequently decline to below investment grade, the suspended covenants would be reinstated.

As of June 30, 2017, the Company was in compliance with all required covenants under the Revolving Credit Agreement and each of the indentures governing the Notes.

Principal Maturities of Debt

Principal maturities of debt outstanding at June 30, 2017 are as follows (in thousands):

2017	\$2,317
2018	2,877
2019	5,055
2020	306
2021	3
Thereafter	1,500,000
Total	\$1,510,558

Interest Expense

The following amounts have been incurred and charged to interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cash payments for interest	\$12,639	\$30	\$15,102	\$21,241
Change in interest accrual	9,234	11,881	25,453	1,568
Amortization of deferred loan origination costs	1,020	623	1,803	1,211
Write-off of deferred loan origination costs	—	174	—	174
Amortization of bond premium	(129)	(192)	(258)	(383)
Other interest income	(2,178)	(317)	(4,549)	(418)
Total interest expense, net	\$20,586	\$12,199	\$37,551	\$23,393

NOTE 8. EQUITY

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") measures the performance of an entity over the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share measures the performance of an entity over the reporting period while giving effect to all potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during the period. The Company uses the "if-converted" method to determine the potential dilutive effect of exchanges of outstanding PE Units (and corresponding shares of its outstanding Class B Common Stock), and the treasury stock method to determine the potential dilutive effect of vesting of its outstanding restricted stock and restricted stock units. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, Class B Common Stock was not recognized in dilutive earnings per share calculations as the effect would have been antidilutive. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, time-based restricted stock was not recognized in dilutive earnings per share calculations as the effect would have been antidilutive.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table reflects the allocation of net income (loss) to common stockholders and EPS computations for the periods indicated based on a weighted average number of common stock outstanding for the period:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Basic EPS (in thousands, except per share data)				
Numerator:				
Basic net income (loss) attributable to Parsley Energy, Inc. Stockholders	\$40,746	\$(21,377)	\$70,188	\$(40,731)
Denominator:				
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	245,698	158,662	233,255	147,313
Basic EPS attributable to Parsley Energy, Inc. Stockholders	\$0.17	\$(0.13)	\$0.30	\$(0.28)
Diluted EPS				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to Parsley Energy, Inc. Stockholders	40,746	(21,377)	70,188	(40,731)
Diluted net income (loss) attributable to Parsley Energy, Inc. Stockholders	\$40,746	\$(21,377)	\$70,188	\$(40,731)
Denominator:				
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	245,698	158,662	233,255	147,313
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Time-Based Restricted Stock and Time-Based Restricted Stock Units	1,094	—	1,060	—
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾	246,792	158,662	234,315	147,313
Diluted EPS attributable to Parsley Energy, Inc. Stockholders	\$0.17	\$(0.13)	\$0.30	\$(0.28)

As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, there were 640,062 and 453,863 shares, respectively, related to performance-based restricted stock units that could be converted to common shares in the future based on predetermined performance (1) and market goals. These units were not included in the computation of EPS for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, because the performance and market conditions had not been met, assuming the end of the reporting period was the end of the contingency period.

Noncontrolling Interest

As a result of the Company's equity offerings in January and February 2017, the Company's ownership of Parsley LLC increased from 86.5% to 89.8% and the ownership of the other holders of PE Units (the "PE Unit Holders") of Parsley LLC decreased from 13.5% to 10.2%. Subsequently, as a result of the consummation of the Double Eagle Acquisition, the Company's ownership of Parsley LLC decreased from 89.8% to 78.4% and the PE Holders' ownership of Parsley LLC increased from 10.2% to 21.6%. Because these changes in the Company's ownership interest in Parsley LLC did not result in a change of control, the transactions were accounted for as equity transactions under ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation," which requires that any differences between the amount by which the carrying value of the Company's basis in Parsley LLC and the fair value of the consideration received are recognized directly in equity and attributed to the controlling interest.

The Company has consolidated the financial position and results of operations of Parsley LLC and reflected that portion retained by the PE Unit Holders as a noncontrolling interest.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table summarizes the noncontrolling interest income (loss):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(In thousands)			
Net income (loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interests of:				
Parsley LLC	\$ 14,950	\$(6,085)	\$ 23,957	\$(12,441)
Pacesetter Drilling, LLC	98	(26)	(61)	(7)
Total net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$ 15,048	\$(6,111)	\$ 23,896	\$(12,448)

NOTE 9. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In connection with the Company's initial public offering (the "IPO") in May 2014, the Company adopted the Parsley Energy, Inc. 2014 Long Term Incentive Plan for employees, consultants, and directors of the Company who perform services for the Company. Refer to "Compensation Discussion and Analysis—Elements of Compensation—2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan" in the Company's Proxy Statement filed on Schedule 14A for the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders for additional information related to this equity based compensation plan.

Stock-based compensation expense recorded for each type of stock-based compensation award for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Time-base restricted stock	\$ 1,491	\$ 872	\$ 2,608	\$ 1,852
Time-base restricted stock units	2,087	1,531	3,878	2,625
Performance-based restricted stock units	1,673	988	2,974	1,673
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 5,251	\$ 3,391	\$ 9,460	\$ 6,150

Stock-based compensation is included in general and administrative expenses in the Company's statement of operations included within this Quarterly Report. There was approximately \$32.0 million of unamortized compensation expense relating to outstanding time-based restricted stock, time-based restricted stock units, and performance-based restricted stock units at June 30, 2017. The unrecognized compensation expense will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the remaining vesting periods of the awards, which is a period of less than three years on a weighted average basis.

The following table summarizes the Company's time-based restricted stock, time-based restricted stock unit, and performance-based restricted stock unit activity for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands):

	Time-Based Restricted Stock	Time-Based Restricted Stock Units	Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	601	1,046	454
Awards granted ⁽¹⁾	223	209	186
Vested	—	(14)	—
Forfeited	—	(2)	—
Outstanding at June 30, 2017	824	1,239	640

⁽¹⁾ Weighted average grant date fair value \$ 31.60 \$ 31.86 \$ 42.40

NOTE 10. INCOME TAXES

The Company is a corporation and is subject to U.S. federal income tax. The tax implications of the IPO and the Company's concurrent corporate reorganization, and the tax impact of the Company's status as a taxable corporation

subject to U.S. federal income tax have been reflected in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. The effective combined U.S. federal and state income tax rate applicable to the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

23

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

was 24.6% and 27.8%, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recognized an income tax expense of \$12.2 million and \$30.6 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 the Company recognized an income tax benefit of \$10.9 million and \$20.5 million, respectively. Total income tax expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 differed from amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35% due primarily to the impact of net income attributable to noncontrolling ownership interests as well as the impact of state income taxes and the reversal of a portion of the valuation allowance recorded in 2016.

As a result of the Company's equity offerings in January and February 2017, the Company's statutory rate related to certain tax and book basis timing differences increased by 1.2%, calculated by multiplying the 3.3% increase in the Company's ownership of Parsley LLC by the Company's federal tax rate of 35%. As a result, the Company recorded additional deferred tax liability of \$13.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

As a result of the issuance of 39,848,518 PE Units (and a corresponding number of shares of Class B Common Stock) in April 2017, the Company's statutory rate related to certain tax and book basis timing differences decreased by 4.0%, calculated by multiplying the 11.4% decrease in the Company's ownership of Parsley LLC by the Company's federal tax rate of 35%. As a result, the Company recorded additional deferred tax asset of \$45.3 million during the three months ended June 30, 2017.

As a result of the Company's equity offerings, the Company recorded a net reduction of deferred tax liability of \$32.2 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Tax Receivable Agreement

In connection with the IPO, on May 29, 2014, the Company entered into a Tax Receivable Agreement (the "TRA") with Parsley LLC and certain PE Unit Holders prior to the IPO (each such person a "TRA Holder"), including certain executive officers. The TRA generally provides for the payment by the Company of 85% of the net cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state, and local income tax or franchise tax that the Company actually realizes (or is deemed to realize in certain circumstances) in periods after the IPO as a result of (i) any tax basis increases resulting from the contribution in connection with the IPO by such TRA Holder of all or a portion of its PE Units to the Company in exchange for shares of Class A Common Stock, (ii) the tax basis increases resulting from the exchange by such TRA Holder of PE Units for shares of Class A Common Stock or, if either the Company or Parsley LLC so elects, cash, and (iii) imputed interest deemed to be paid by the Company as a result of, and additional tax basis arising from, any payments the Company makes under the TRA. The term of the TRA commenced on May 29, 2014, and continues until all such tax benefits have been utilized or expired, unless the Company exercises its right to terminate the TRA. If the Company elects to terminate the TRA early, it would be required to make an immediate payment equal to the present value of the anticipated future tax benefits subject to the TRA (based upon certain assumptions and deemed events set forth in the TRA). In addition, payments due under the TRA will be similarly accelerated following certain mergers or other changes of control.

The actual amount and timing of payments to be made under the TRA will depend upon a number of factors, including the amount and timing of taxable income generated in the future, changes in future tax rates, the use of loss carryovers and the portion of the Company's payments under the TRA constituting imputed interest. As of June 30, 2017, there have been no payments associated with the TRA.

As a result of the Company being in a net income position and expected utilization of deferred tax assets, the valuation allowance associated with the TRA of \$24.2 million that was recorded in 2016 was reversed in the first quarter of 2017. The payable pursuant to the TRA is dependent on the realizability of the corresponding deferred tax assets. Accordingly, the payable pursuant to the TRA liability was increased by \$20.5 million, which is 85% of the deferred tax asset that is expected to be realized. Due to the reduction in valuation allowance occurring during the first quarter of 2017, \$20.5 million of the total increase to the TRA liability was recorded in Change in TRA liability in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and is included as an operating activity in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows, included in this Quarterly Report.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had recorded a TRA liability of \$114.9 million and \$94.3 million, respectively, for the estimated payments that will be made to the PE Unit Holders who have exchanged shares, net of valuation allowance, of \$135.1 million and \$111.0 million, respectively, as a result of the increase in tax basis arising from such exchanges.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is party to proceedings and claims incidental to its business. While many of these matters involve inherent uncertainty, the Company believes that the amount of the liability, if any, ultimately incurred with respect to any such proceedings or claims will not have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on the Company's condensed consolidated financial position as a whole or on its liquidity, capital resources or future results of operations. The Company will continue to evaluate proceedings and claims involving the Company on a regular basis and will establish and adjust any reserves as appropriate to reflect its assessment of the then-current status of the matters.

NOTE 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Well Operations

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, certain of the Company's directors, officers, their immediate family members, and entities affiliated or controlled by such parties ("Related Party Working Interest Owners") owned non-operated working interests in certain of the oil and natural gas properties that the Company operates. The revenues disbursed to such Related Party Working Interest Owners for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 totaled \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. The revenues disbursed to such Related Party Working Interest Owners for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 totaled \$0.8 million and \$1.6 million, respectively.

As a result of this ownership, from time to time, the Company will be in a net receivable or net payable position with these individuals and entities. The Company does not consider any net receivables from these parties to be uncollectible.

Spraberry Production Services, LLC

As discussed in Note 2—Summary of Accounting Policies, the Company owns a 42.5% interest in SPS. Using the equity method of accounting results in transactions between the Company and SPS and its subsidiaries being accounted for as related party transactions. During the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company incurred charges totaling \$3.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, for services performed by SPS for the Company's well operations and drilling activities. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company incurred charges totaling \$5.6 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, for services performed by SPS for the Company's well operations and drilling activities.

Lone Star Well Service, LLC

The Company makes purchases of equipment used in its drilling operations from Lone Star Well Service, LLC ("Lone Star"), which is controlled by SPS. During the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company incurred charges totaling \$2.4 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, for services performed by Lone Star for the Company's well operations and drilling activities. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company incurred charges totaling \$5.0 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, for services performed by Lone Star for the Company's well operations and drilling activities.

Exchange Right

In accordance with the terms of the Second A&R Parsley LLC Agreement, the PE Unit Holders generally have the right to exchange their PE Units (and a corresponding number of shares of the Class B Common Stock) for shares of Class A Common Stock at an exchange ratio of one share of Class A Common Stock for each PE Unit (and a corresponding share of Class B Common Stock) exchanged (subject to conversion rate adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications) or, if the Company or Parsley LLC so elects, cash. As a PE Unit Holder exchanges its PE Units, the Company's interest in Parsley LLC will be correspondingly increased.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 13. SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, each of the following purchasers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's revenue:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 2016	
Shell Trading (US) Company	67%	35%
Targa Pipeline Mid-Continent, LLC	13%	13%
BML, Inc.	2%	22%
TransOil Marketing, LLC	1%	10%

The Company does not require collateral and does not believe the loss of any single purchaser would materially impact its operating results, as crude oil and natural gas are fungible products with well-established markets and numerous purchasers.

NOTE 14. DISCLOSURES ABOUT FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses a valuation framework based upon inputs that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability, which are classified into two categories: observable inputs and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs represent market data obtained from independent sources, whereas unobservable inputs reflect a company's own market assumptions, which are used if observable inputs are not reasonably available without undue cost and effort. These two types of inputs are further prioritized into the following fair value input hierarchy:

- Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets as of the reporting date.
- Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data. These are inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data and may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis, but are subject to fair value adjustments whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable. These assets and liabilities can include inventory, assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination or exchanged in non-monetary transactions, proved and unproved oil and natural gas properties, asset retirement obligations and other long-lived assets that are written down to fair value when they are impaired.

The Company periodically reviews its long-lived assets to be held and used, including proved oil and natural gas properties, whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable (e.g., if there was a sustained decline in commodity prices or the productivity of our wells). The Company reviews its oil and natural gas properties by field. An impairment loss is recognized if the sum of the expected undiscounted future net cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets. If the estimated undiscounted cash future net cash flows are less than the carrying amount of a particular asset, the Company recognizes an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the estimated fair value of such asset.

Proved oil and natural gas properties. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not recognize impairment charges, as the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows of the assets.

The Company calculates the estimated fair values using a discounted future cash flow model. Management's assumptions associated with the calculation of discounted future cash flows include commodity prices based on NYMEX futures price strips (Level 1), as well as Level 3 assumptions including (i) pricing adjustments for differentials, (ii) production costs, (iii) capital expenditures, (iv) production volumes and (v) estimated reserves.

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

It is reasonably possible that the estimate of undiscounted future net cash flows may change in the future resulting in the need to impair carrying values. The primary factors that may affect estimates of future cash flows are (i) commodity futures prices, (ii) increases or decreases in production and capital costs, (iii) future reserve adjustments, both positive and negative, to proved reserves and (iv) results of future drilling activities.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. The following tables set forth by level within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

June 30, 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$362,724	\$—	\$	—\$362,724
Commodity derivative instruments	—	227,765	—	227,765
Total assets	\$362,724	\$227,765	\$	—\$590,489

Liabilities:

Commodity derivative instruments	\$—	\$(148,764)	\$	—\$(148,764)
Total liabilities	\$—	\$(148,764)	\$	—\$(148,764)
Net asset	\$362,724	\$79,001	\$	—\$441,725

December 31, 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$49,230	\$—	\$	—\$49,230
Commodity derivative instruments	—	56,124	—	56,124
Total assets	\$49,230	\$56,124	\$	—\$105,354

Liabilities:

Commodity derivative instruments	\$—	\$(56,968)	\$	—\$(56,968)
Total liabilities	\$—	\$(56,968)	\$	—\$(56,968)
Net asset (liability)	\$49,230	\$(844)	\$	—\$48,386

Money market funds in the preceding tables consist of money market funds included in cash and cash equivalents on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2017. The Company's money market funds represent cash equivalents backed by the assets of high-quality major banks and financial institutions. The Company identifies the money market funds as Level 1 instruments because the money market funds have daily liquidity, quoted prices for the underlying investments can be obtained and there are active markets for the underlying investments. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 income related to these investments was \$1.8 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, and is recorded on our condensed consolidated statements of operations as Interest expense, net. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 income related to these investments was \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, and is recorded on our condensed consolidated statements of operations as Interest expense, net.

Commodity derivative contracts are marked-to-market each quarter and are thus stated at fair value in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets and in Note 3—Derivative Financial Instruments. The fair values of the Company’s commodity derivative instruments are classified as Level 2 measurements because they are calculated using industry standard models using assumptions and inputs which are substantially observable in active markets throughout the full term of the

27

Table of Contents

PARSLEY ENERGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

instruments. These include market price curves, contract terms and prices, credit risk adjustments, implied market volatility and discount factors.

Financial Instruments Not Carried at Fair Value

The following table provides the fair value of financial instruments that are not recorded at fair value in the condensed consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
	Carrying Fair Amount Value	Carrying Fair Amount Value

Current portion of long-term debt:

7.500% senior unsecured notes due 2022 \$ —