

FOREST OIL CORP
Form PRER14A
October 06, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Amendment No. 2

(Rule 14a-101)

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

**Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material Pursuant to § 240.14a-12

Forest Oil Corporation

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share, of Forest Oil Corporation

Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of Forest Oil Corporation

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

163,711,510 shares of Common Stock

1,664,249 shares of Preferred Stock (convertible into 166,424,900 shares of Common Stock)

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

The underlying value of the transaction was determined based upon the market value of shares of Forest Oil Corporation common stock and the number of shares of Forest Oil Corporation common stock to be issued in the transaction as follows: (A) \$2.285, the average of the high and low prices per share of Forest Oil Corporation common stock on July 14, 2014, as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange multiplied by (B)(x) 163,711,510, the number of shares of Forest Oil Corporation common stock to be issued in the transaction plus (y) 166,424,900, the number of shares of Forest Oil Corporation common stock issuable upon conversion of the 1,664,249 shares of Forest Oil Corporation preferred stock to be issued in the transaction.

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

\$754,361,697

(5) Total fee paid:

\$97,162

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- x Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

- x Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

\$34,148

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

Form S-4

(3) Filing Party:

New Forest Oil Inc.

(4) Date Filed:

May 29, 2014

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SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED OCTOBER 6, 2014

IMPORTANT SHAREHOLDER MEETING PLEASE VOTE TODAY

Dear Forest Oil Corporation Shareholder:

Forest Oil Corporation (Forest), Sabine Investor Holdings LLC (Sabine Investor Holdings) and FR XI Onshore AIV, LLC (AIV Holdings) have entered into a merger agreement providing for a combination of Forest's business with the business of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC (Sabine). In the transaction, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will contribute all of the equity interests of Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings LLC (Sabine Holdings) to Forest, with Sabine Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest. In exchange for the contribution, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive shares of Forest common stock and convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest. Forest's current shareholders will continue to hold their shares of Forest common stock, which, following the transaction, will represent approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest.

Forest common shares are currently listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) under the ticker symbol FST, and after the combination transaction is completed, Forest common shares will continue to be listed on the NYSE. Neither Sabine Holdings nor the Sabine units are listed on any national securities exchange.

To approve the combination transaction, Forest shareholders are being asked to approve the issuance of Forest stock to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings as required by NYSE rules (the share issuance proposal), to approve an amendment to Forest's certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized common shares (the authorized share proposal) and three related proposals. The approval of the share issuance proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote. The approval of the authorized share proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares. This proxy statement is being used to solicit proxies for a special meeting of Forest common shareholders to approve both proposals and each other proposal described in this proxy statement. **The Forest board has unanimously approved the merger agreement and determined that the combination transaction is advisable and in the best interests of Forest and its shareholders, and unanimously recommends that Forest shareholders vote FOR the share issuance proposal, the authorized share proposal and the other proposals to be voted on at the special meeting.**

We urge you to read this document, including the annexes, carefully and in their entirety. In particular, you should consider the matters discussed under Risk Factors beginning on page A-108, which contains a description of certain risks you may wish to consider in evaluating the combination transaction.

Your vote is very important. We will not complete the combination transaction unless you approve the share issuance proposal and, unless Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings agree otherwise, the authorized share proposal. Whether or not you expect to attend the special meeting, the details of which are described in this document, please vote immediately by submitting your proxy by telephone, through the Internet or by completing, signing, dating and returning your signed proxy card(s) in the enclosed pre-paid envelope.

Sincerely,

Patrick R. McDonald
President and Chief Executive Officer
Forest Oil Corporation

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued under this document or determined if this document is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This document is dated [], 2014 and is first being mailed to Forest common shareholders on or about [], 2014.

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FOREST OIL CORPORATION

707 17th Street, Suite 3600

Denver, Colorado 80202

NOTICE OF FOREST OIL CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS MEETING

TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 20, 2014

To Forest Oil Corporation Shareholders:

A special meeting of shareholders of Forest Oil Corporation will be held on November 20, 2014, at 9:00 a.m., local time, at the Marriott Hotel, 1701 California Street, Denver, Colorado 80202. The purpose of the special meeting is to allow Forest common shareholders to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

Share Issuance Proposal. A proposal to approve the issuance of 163,711,510 common shares and 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares (convertible into 166,424,900 common shares) to Sabine Investor Holdings and FR XI Onshore AIV, LLC, pursuant to the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 5, 2014, and amended and restated as of July 9, 2014, by and among Sabine Investor Holdings LLC, FR XI Onshore AIV, LLC, Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings LLC, Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC (SOGH II), Sabine Oil & Gas LLC and Forest Oil Corporation, and to approve, in the event the authorized share proposal is not approved, the issuance of 1,137,113 Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares to Sabine Investor Holdings LLC and FR XI Onshore AIV, LLC in lieu of 113,711,300 common shares underlying such Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares. If the authorized share proposal is approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 283,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding. If the authorized share proposal is not approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 169,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding;

Authorized Share Proposal. A proposal to approve an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized Forest common shares to 650,000,000 shares;

Name Change Proposal. A proposal to approve an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to change the name of Forest to Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation ;

2014 LTIP Proposal. A proposal to approve the adoption of the Forest Oil Corporation 2014 Long Term Incentive Plan (the 2014 LTIP);

Section 162(m) Proposal. A proposal to approve certain material terms of the 2014 LTIP for purposes of complying with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

Adjournment Proposal. A proposal to approve the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the share issuance proposal or the authorized share proposal.

Your vote is very important. The approval of the share issuance proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote. The approval of the authorized share proposal and the name change proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares. The approval of each other proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote. We will not complete the combination transaction unless you approve the share issuance proposal and, unless Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings otherwise agree, the authorized share proposal. **The Forest board of directors recommends that you vote FOR all of the proposals.**

Only holders of record of Forest common shares at the close of business on October 3, 2014, the record date, are entitled to receive this notice and to vote at the special meeting.

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Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please read the accompanying document and then cast your vote as instructed in your proxy card, as promptly as possible. You can also cast your vote by using the telephone or Internet. If you have any questions, would like additional copies of the document or need assistance with voting your Forest common shares, please contact Forest's proxy solicitor, Innisfree M&A Incorporated, toll-free at (877) 456-3463.

Sincerely,

Patrick R. McDonald
President and Chief Executive Officer

[], 2014

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE FOREST SPECIAL MEETING

The questions and answers below highlight only selected procedural information from this document. They do not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read carefully the entire document to fully understand the voting procedures for the Forest special meeting.

Q: Why am I receiving these materials?

A: On July 9, 2014, Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings, certain of their affiliated entities and Forest entered into an amended and restated merger agreement, which we refer to throughout this document as the merger agreement, providing for a combination of Forest's and Sabine's businesses.

In the combination transaction, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will contribute all of the equity interests of Sabine Holdings to Forest, with Sabine Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest. In exchange for the contribution, (i) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 123,837,490 and 39,874,020 shares of Forest common stock, respectively, and (ii) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. Sabine Holdings and Sabine will subsequently merge into Forest, with Forest surviving the merger.

As a result of the combination transaction, current Forest common shareholders will continue to hold their shares of Forest common stock, which will (based on the number of Forest common shares outstanding as of May 5, 2014) represent approximately 42% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, representing approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 58% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest. If the 2014 LTIP Proposal is approved, it is currently contemplated that substantially all shares reserved under the 2014 LTIP will be used to grant awards to continuing employees in connection with the closing of the combination transaction or shortly thereafter, which will dilute the ownership percentages in Forest common shares listed above as well as the voting power of current Forest common shareholders, but will not affect the collective voting power of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, which will remain at 80%.

This document is being sent to Forest common shareholders in connection with a special meeting of Forest common shareholders to vote upon approval of the issuance of common shares and convertible common-equivalent preferred shares to Sabine and other proposals related to the combination transaction.

Q: What am I being asked to vote on?

A: Forest common shareholders are being asked to consider and vote on the following proposals:

Share Issuance Proposal. A proposal to approve the issuance of 163,711,510 common shares and 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares (convertible into 166,424,900

common shares) to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings in exchange for all of the equity interests of Sabine Holdings, which is currently owned directly or indirectly by Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, and to approve, in the event the authorized share proposal is not approved, the issuance of 1,137,113 Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings in lieu of 113,711,300 common shares underlying such Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares. If the authorized share proposal is approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 283,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding. If the authorized share proposal is not approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 169,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding;

Authorized Share Proposal. A proposal to approve an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized Forest common shares to 650,000,000 shares;

Name Change Proposal. A proposal to approve an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to change the name of Forest to Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation ;

2014 LTIP Proposal. A proposal to approve the adoption of the Forest Oil Corporation 2014 Long Term Incentive Plan;

Section 162(m) Proposal. A proposal to approve certain material terms of the 2014 LTIP for purposes of complying with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

Adjournment Proposal. A proposal to approve the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the share issuance proposal or the authorized share proposal.

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Q: What vote is required to approve each of the proposals?

A: The approval of each of the share issuance proposal, the 2014 LTIP proposal, the Section 162(m) proposal and the adjournment proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote.

The approval of the authorized share proposal and the name change proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares.

Q: What if I do not vote my shares or if I abstain from voting?

A: The approval of each of the share issuance proposal, the 2014 LTIP proposal, the Section 162(m) proposal and the adjournment proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote. As a result, if you abstain from voting on any of these proposals, your Forest common shares will be counted as present for purposes of establishing a quorum, but the abstention will have the same effect as a vote against that proposal. If you fail to vote on any of these proposals, your Forest common shares will not be counted as present and, therefore, will not affect the adoption of such proposal, except to the extent that your failure to vote prevents a quorum for voting on such proposal.

The approval of the authorized share proposal and the name change proposal requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares. As a result, if you do not vote your Forest common shares or abstain from voting, it will have the same effect as a vote against the authorized share proposal and the name change proposal.

The Forest board of directors recommends that you vote FOR all of the proposals.

Q: What proposals must be passed in order for the combination transaction to be completed?

A: The obligations of the parties to complete the combination transaction are conditioned upon approval of the share issuance proposal and, unless Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings otherwise agree, the authorized share proposal. We will not complete the combination transaction unless you approve the share issuance proposal and, unless Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings otherwise agree, the authorized share proposal.

The Forest board of directors recommends that you vote FOR all of the proposals.

Q: What will happen if the authorized share proposal is not approved?

A: The authorized share proposal is a condition to the consummation of the combination transaction. If, however, the authorized share proposal is not approved and Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings mutually agree to waive this condition, then in exchange for the contribution, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will instead receive

shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in lieu of a portion of the Forest common stock that would have been received by them if there were available for issuance a sufficient amount of authorized but unissued common shares. As a result, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings would receive (i) 37,822,023 and 12,178,187 shares of Forest common stock, (ii) 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock and (iii) 860,155 and 276,958 shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively.

In that case, upon consummation of the combination transaction, and based upon the number of Forest common shares currently outstanding, current Forest common shareholders would continue to hold their shares of Forest common stock, which shares will represent approximately 70% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 30% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest. If the 2014 LTIP Proposal is approved, it is currently contemplated that substantially all shares reserved under the 2014 LTIP will be used to grant awards to continuing employees in connection with the closing of the combination transaction or shortly thereafter, which will dilute the ownership percentages in Forest common shares listed above as well as the voting power of current Forest common shareholders, but will not affect the collective voting power of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, which will remain at 80%.

Q: How does the Forest board recommend that I vote on the matters to be considered at the special meeting?

A: The Forest board unanimously recommends that Forest common shareholders vote:

FOR the share issuance proposal;

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FOR the authorized share proposal;

FOR the name change proposal;

FOR the 2014 LTIP proposal;

FOR the Section 162(m) proposal; and

FOR the adjournment proposal.

See The Forest Special Meeting Recommendation of the Forest Board.

In considering the recommendation of the Forest board, you should be aware that some of Forest's executive officers and directors have interests in the combination transaction that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Forest common shareholders generally. See Proposal No. 1 The Share Issuance Interests of Forest's Executive Officers and Directors in the Combination Transaction.

Q: Will there be any changes to my Forest common shares as a result of the combination transaction?

A: No. All Forest common shares will remain outstanding after the combination transaction, and no changes will be made to the Forest common shares currently outstanding as a result of the combination transaction.

Q: What will happen to my outstanding Forest equity-based awards in the combination transaction?

A: In the combination transaction, each Forest stock option that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, as of the effective time of the combination transaction, automatically be cancelled and converted into the right to receive an amount of cash, without interest, equal to the product of (1) the total number of Forest common shares subject to such Forest stock option and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) the closing price of Forest common shares on the NYSE on the last trading day prior to closing date of the combination transaction, over (b) the exercise price per Forest common share applicable to such Forest stock option (with the aggregate amount of such payment rounded down to the nearest cent), less such amounts as are required to be deducted and withheld under any provision of state, local or foreign tax law with respect to the making of such payment. Each Forest stock option for which the exercise price per Forest common share applicable to such Forest stock option equals or exceeds the closing price of Forest common shares on the NYSE on the last trading day prior to the closing date of the combination transaction will be cancelled pursuant to the merger agreement for no consideration.

In the combination transaction, each Forest performance unit award that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will automatically become fully vested and will be settled in cash or shares in accordance with the terms of the applicable award agreement for such Forest performance unit award (including concluding the performance period as of the closing date of the combination transaction for purposes of

measuring achievement of performance conditions).

In the combination transaction, each Forest phantom unit award that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will automatically become fully vested and will be settled in accordance with the terms of the applicable award agreement for such phantom unit award.

In the combination transaction, each Forest restricted share that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will automatically become fully vested and the restrictions with respect thereto will lapse.

Q: When and where will the special meeting be held?

A: The special meeting will be held on November 20, 2014, at 9:00 a.m., local time, at the Marriott Hotel, 1701 California Street, Denver, Colorado 80202, subject to any adjournments or postponements.

Q: Who is entitled to vote at the special meeting?

A: The record date for the Forest special meeting is October 3, 2014. Only record holders of Forest common shares at the close of business on the record date for the Forest special meeting are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting. No other shares of Forest capital stock are entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting.

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Q: How do I submit my proxy for the special meeting?

A: If you were a holder of record of Forest common shares at the close of business on the record date, you may vote in person by attending the special meeting or, to ensure that your shares are represented at the special meeting, you may authorize a proxy to vote by:

By Internet. Shareholders who received a notice about the Internet availability of the proxy materials may submit their proxy over the Internet by following the instructions on the notice. Shareholders who have received a paper copy of a proxy card or voting instruction card by mail may submit proxies over the Internet by following the instructions on the proxy card or voting instruction card. Internet voting will be available until 11:59 p.m., local time, on November 19, 2014 or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, until 11:59 p.m., local time, on the day immediately before such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting.

By Telephone. Shareholders of record may submit proxies by telephone, by calling the number included in the materials received from Computershare Shareowner Services LLC and following the instructions. In addition, you will need to have the control number that appears on your notice available when voting. Shareholders who are beneficial owners of their shares and who have received a voting instruction card may vote by calling the number specified on the voting instruction card provided by their broker, trustee, or nominee. Telephone voting will be considered at the special meeting if completed prior to 11:59 p.m., local time, on November 19, 2014 or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, until 11:59 p.m., local time, on the day immediately before such continued, adjourned or postponed special meeting.

By Mail. Shareholders who have received a paper copy of a proxy card or voting instruction card by mail may submit proxies by completing, signing, and dating their proxy card or voting instruction card and mailing it in the accompanying pre-addressed envelope. Proxy cards submitted by mail and received by Forest after 5:00 p.m., local time, on November 19, 2014 may not be considered unless the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, and then only if received before the date and time the continued, adjourned or postponed special meeting is held.

If you hold Forest common shares in street name through a bank, broker or other nominee, please follow the voting instructions provided by your bank, broker or other nominee to ensure that your Forest common shares are represented at the special meeting.

Q: How many votes do I have?

A: Forest common shareholders have one vote per share on each matter to be acted upon.

Q: If my Forest common shares are held in street name by my bank, broker or other nominee, will my bank, broker or other nominee automatically vote my shares for me?

A: No. If your Forest common shares are held in street name, you must instruct the broker, bank, nominee or other holder of record on how to vote your shares. Your broker, bank, nominee or other holder of record will vote your shares only if you provide instructions on how to vote by filling out the voting instruction form sent to you by your broker, bank, nominee or other holder of record with this document.

Please follow the voting instructions provided by your bank, broker or other nominee so that it may vote your Forest common shares on your behalf. Please note that you may not vote your Forest common shares held in street name by returning a proxy card directly to Forest or by voting in person at the special meeting unless you first obtain a legal proxy from your bank, broker or other nominee.

Q: What will happen if I return my proxy card without indicating how to vote?

A: If you submit your proxy via the Internet, by telephone or by mail, the officers named on your proxy card will vote your shares in the manner you requested if you correctly submitted your proxy. If you are a shareholder of record and sign your proxy card and return it without indicating how to vote on any particular proposal, the Forest common shares represented by your proxy will be voted in favor of that proposal.

Q: May I vote in person?

A: Yes. If you are a Forest common shareholder of record at the close of business on October 3, 2014, you may attend the special meeting and vote your Forest common shares in person, in lieu of submitting your proxy by telephone or Internet or returning your signed proxy card. If you hold your Forest common shares in street name through a bank, broker or other nominee, you must provide a legal proxy at the special meeting in order to vote in person, which legal proxy you must obtain from your bank, broker or other nominee.

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Q: What do I do if I want to change my vote after I have delivered my proxy card?

A: If you are a record holder of Forest common shares, you may change or revoke your proxy at any time prior to the vote on the matters at the special meeting or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting by (1) delivering to Forest's Corporate Secretary at Forest's principal executive office, located at 707 17th Street, Suite 3600, Denver, Colorado 80202, a written revocation that must be received by Forest prior to the date and time of the special meeting, or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting, (2) submitting another valid proxy card with a later date by mail, (3) voting by submitting a proxy by telephone or Internet prior to the date and time of the special meeting, or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting, or (4) attending the special meeting in person and giving Forest's Inspector of Elections notice of your intent to vote your shares in person.

If your shares are held in street name by a broker, bank or other nominee, please refer to the information forwarded to you by your broker, bank or other nominee for instructions on revoking or changing your proxy. If you intend to revoke your voting instructions you must ensure that such revocation is received by Forest's Corporate Secretary prior to the date and time of the special meeting, or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, by the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting.

Any revocation received as of or after the vote on the matters at the special meeting or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting will not be effective. Attendance at the special meeting will not, by itself, revoke a proxy. Only your last submitted proxy card will be considered. Please cast your vote FOR the proposals, following the instructions in your proxy card, as promptly as practicable.

Q: What happens if I sell my Forest common shares after the record date but before the special meeting?

A: If you transfer your Forest common shares after the record date but before the date of the special meeting, you will retain your right to vote at the special meeting (provided, that such shares remain outstanding on the date of the special meeting).

Q: Am I entitled to exercise appraisal rights under the New York Business Corporation Law if I do not vote in favor of the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal?

A: No. Under applicable law, no appraisal rights will be available to holders of Forest common shares in connection with the combination transaction.

Q: When do you expect to complete the combination transaction?

A:

Sabine and Forest currently expect to complete the combination transaction in the fourth quarter of 2014. However, no assurance can be given as to when, or whether, the combination transaction will be completed.

Q: Who can help answer my questions?

A: If you need assistance in completing your proxy card or have questions regarding the special meeting, please contact Innisfree M&A Incorporated toll-free at (877) 456-3463. Banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 750-5833.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this document and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You are urged to carefully read the entire document and the other documents referred to in this document to fully understand the combination transaction. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

Information about the Companies (Page 109)

Sabine Oil & Gas LLC

Sabine is an independent oil and natural gas company engaged in the acquisition, development, exploitation and exploration of oil and natural gas properties onshore in the United States. Sabine and its subsidiaries' operations are focused in three core areas: East Texas, targeting the Cotton Valley Sand and the Haynesville Shale formations; South Texas, targeting the Eagle Ford Shale formation; and North Texas, targeting the Granite Wash formation. Sabine's principal offices are at 1415 Louisiana Street, Suite 1600, Houston, TX 77002, and its telephone number is (832) 242-9600.

SOGH II is the sole member of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC, and Sabine Holdings is the sole member of SOGH II. Neither SOGH II nor Sabine Holdings have operations separate from their investment in Sabine.

Additional information about Sabine Holdings, SOGH II and Sabine and its subsidiaries is included elsewhere in this document. See [Information About the Companies](#) [Information About Sabine](#).

Forest Oil Corporation

Forest is an independent oil and gas company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and production of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) primarily in North America. Forest was incorporated in New York in 1924, as the successor to a company formed in 1916, and has been a publicly held company since 1969. Forest's total estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves as of December 31, 2013 were approximately 625 Bcfe, all of which are located in the United States. Forest's principal executive offices and corporate headquarters are located at 707 17th Street, Suite 3600, Denver, Colorado 80202. Forest's telephone number at that address is (303) 812-1400.

Additional information about Forest and its subsidiaries is included elsewhere in this document. See [Information About the Companies](#) [Information About Forest](#).

The Forest Special Meeting (Page 23)

The special meeting will be held on November 20, 2014, at 9:00 a.m., local time, at the Marriott Hotel, 1701 California Street, Denver, Colorado 80202, subject to any adjournments or postponements.

The Forest board has established October 3, 2014 as the record date for the special meeting. Only record holders of Forest common shares at the close of business on the record date for the special meeting are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting. At the close of business on the record date, there were [] Forest common shares outstanding and entitled to vote, which includes [] of restricted shares beneficially owned by employees, officers and directors of Forest subject to vesting. Holders of Forest common shares have one vote per share on each matter to be acted upon.

The purpose of the special meeting is to vote upon the following proposals:

Share Issuance Proposal. A proposal to approve the issuance of 163,711,510 common shares and 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares (convertible into 166,424,900 common shares) to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings in exchange for all of the equity interests of Sabine Holdings, which is currently owned directly or indirectly by Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings and to approve, in the event the authorized Share Proposal is not approved, the issuance of 1,137,113 Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings in lieu of 113,711,300 common shares underlying such Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares. If the authorized share proposal is approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 283,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding. If the authorized share proposal is not approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 169,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding;

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Authorized Share Proposal. A proposal to approve an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized Forest common shares to 650,000,000 shares;

Name Change Proposal. A proposal to approve an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to change the name of Forest to Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation ;

2014 LTIP Proposal. A proposal to approve the adoption of the 2014 LTIP;

Section 162(m) Proposal. A proposal to approve certain material terms of the 2014 LTIP for purposes of complying with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

Adjournment Proposal. A proposal to approve the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the share issuance proposal or the authorized share proposal.

The required vote to approve each proposal generally is as set forth in the table below.

Proposal	Vote Required
Share Issuance Proposal (Item 1)	Affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote
Authorized Share Proposal (Item 2)	Affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares
Name Change Proposal (Item 3)	Affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares
2014 LTIP Proposal (Item 4)	Affirmative vote of the majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote
Section 162(m) Proposal (Item 5)	Affirmative vote of the majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote
Adjournment Proposal (Item 6)	Affirmative vote of the majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote
The Merger Agreement (Page 54)	

Overview

On July 9, 2014, Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings, certain of their affiliated entities, and Forest entered into an amended and restated merger agreement, which amended and restated the merger agreement originally entered into by Sabine Investor Holdings, Forest, New Forest Oil Inc. (Holdco) and certain of their affiliated entities on May 5, 2014. We refer to this amended and restated merger agreement throughout as the merger agreement . Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, Forest and Sabine Holdings agreed to combine their businesses. In the combination transaction, Sabine Investor Holdings will contribute all of the equity interests of Sabine Holdings and AIV Holdings will contribute all of the equity interests in two other holding companies, FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR, PI, Inc., to Forest, with Sabine Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest.

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FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR PI, Inc. will subsequently merge with and into Forest, with Forest surviving. Sabine Holdings, SOGH II and Sabine will subsequently merge with and into Forest, with Forest surviving and the operating subsidiaries of Sabine becoming subsidiaries of Forest.

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The following diagram illustrates the structure of the combination transaction, assuming the contribution by AIV Holdings of all of the Forest shares it will receive in connection with the combination transaction to Sabine Investor Holdings immediately following the consummation of the combination transaction:

Before the Combination Transaction

After the Combination Transaction

Consideration to Forest Shareholders and Sabine Investor Holdings

Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will contribute, directly or indirectly, all of the equity interests of Sabine Holdings to Forest, with Sabine Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest. In exchange for the contribution, (i) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 123,837,490 and 39,874,020 shares of Forest common stock, respectively and (ii) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. Upon consummation of the combination transaction, current Forest common shareholders will continue to hold their shares of Forest common stock, which shares will represent (based on the number of Forest common shares outstanding

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as of May 5, 2014) approximately 42% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 58% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest. If the 2014 LTIP Proposal is approved, it is currently contemplated that substantially all shares reserved under the 2014 LTIP will be used to grant awards to continuing employees in connection with the closing of the combination transaction or shortly thereafter, which will dilute the ownership percentages in Forest common shares listed above as well as the voting power of current Forest common shareholders, but will not affect the collective voting power of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, which will remain at 80%.

The authorized share proposal is a condition to the consummation of the combination transaction. If the authorized share proposal is not approved and Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings mutually agree to waive this condition, then in exchange for the contribution, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will instead receive shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in lieu of a portion of the Forest common stock that would have been received by them if there were available for issuance a sufficient amount of authorized but unissued common shares. As a result, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings would receive (i) 37,822,023 and 12,178,187 shares of Forest common shares, (ii) 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock and (iii) 860,155 and 276,958 shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. In that case, upon consummation of the combination transaction, and based upon the number of Forest common shares currently outstanding, current Forest common shareholders would hold approximately 70% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, representing approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 30% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, at the completion of the combination transaction, Forest's bylaws will be amended and, in the event the authorized share proposal or the name change proposal is approved, its certificate of incorporation will be amended as approved. In addition, following completion of the combination transaction, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings intend to use their voting power to cause Forest to be reincorporated in Delaware (from New York), with the result that Forest and its shareholders will be governed by Delaware law instead of New York law. See *Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction*.

Treatment of Forest Equity-Based Awards***Forest Stock Options***

Each Forest stock option that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, as of the effective time of the combination transaction automatically be cancelled and converted into the right to receive an amount of cash, without interest, equal to the product of (1) the total number of Forest common shares subject to such Forest stock option and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) the closing price of Forest common shares on the NYSE on the last trading day prior to the closing date, over (b) the exercise price per Forest common share applicable to such Forest stock option (with the aggregate amount of such payment rounded down to the nearest cent), less such amounts as are required to be deducted and withheld under any provision of state, local or foreign tax law with respect to the making of such payment. Each Forest stock option for which the exercise price per Forest common share applicable to such Forest stock option equals or exceeds the closing price of Forest common shares on the NYSE on

the last trading day prior to closing date will be cancelled pursuant to the merger agreement for no consideration.

Forest Performance Unit Awards

Each Forest performance unit award that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and will be settled following the effective time of the combination transaction in cash or shares in accordance with the terms of the applicable award agreement for such Forest performance unit award (including concluding the performance period as of the closing date for purposes of measuring achievement of performance conditions).

Forest Phantom Unit Awards

Each Forest phantom unit award that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and will be settled following the effective time of the combination transaction in accordance with the terms of the applicable award agreement for such phantom unit award.

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Forest Restricted Shares

Each Forest restricted share that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and the restrictions with respect thereto will lapse.

Recommendation of the Forest Board (Page 24)

The Forest board unanimously recommends that Forest common shareholders vote:

FOR the share issuance proposal;

FOR the authorized share proposal;

FOR the name change proposal;

FOR the 2014 LTIP proposal;

FOR the Section 162(m) proposal; and

FOR the adjournment proposal.

See The Forest Special Meeting Recommendation of the Forest Board.

The Forest board has unanimously approved the merger agreement and determined that the combination transaction is advisable and in the best interests of Forest and its shareholders. In determining whether to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, the Forest board considered the factors described in the section entitled Proposal No. 1 The Share Issuance Reasons for the Recommendation to Forest Shareholders by the Forest Board.

Opinion of Forest's Financial Advisor (Page 40)

In connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, dated May 5, 2014 (referred to as the original merger agreement), J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (J.P. Morgan), Forest's financial advisor, delivered to the Forest board on May 5, 2014, its oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed in writing on May 5, 2014, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of such opinion and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in such opinion, of the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement to the holders of Forest common stock. While there is no longer an exchange ratio in the merger agreement, the exchange ratio under the original merger agreement would have resulted in Forest's current shareholders, on the one hand, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, on the other hand, receiving the same percentage economic common-equivalent interest in the post-closing combined company of approximately 26.5% and 73.5% respectively as they will hold or receive as of the closing of the combination

transaction under the merger agreement. For more information, see Proposal No. 1 The Share Issuance Background of the Combination Transaction. The full text of J.P. Morgan's written opinion dated May 5, 2014, which sets forth the assumptions made, matters considered and limits on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex G to this document and is incorporated herein by reference. The holders of Forest common stock are urged to read the opinion in its entirety. J.P. Morgan's written opinion is addressed to the Forest board, is directed only to the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement and does not constitute a recommendation to any Forest shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote or act with respect to the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement, the merger agreement or any other matter.

For a description of the opinion that Forest received from J.P. Morgan, see Proposal No. 1 The Share Issuance Opinion of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Forest's Financial Advisor.

Interests of Forest's Executive Officers and Directors in the Combination Transaction (Page 49)

Certain members of Forest's board and executive officers may be deemed to have interests in the combination transaction that are in addition to, or different from, the interests of other Forest common shareholders. The Forest board was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement and the combination transaction and in making the recommendation that the Forest common shareholders approve the share issuance proposal, the authorized share proposal and the related proposals. These interests include:

with respect to executive officers and directors, all Forest stock options will be cashed-out and all unvested Forest restricted shares will be vested;

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with respect to executive officers, all Forest performance unit awards will become vested based on performance through the closing and will be settled in accordance with their terms and all Forest phantom unit awards will become vested and will be settled in accordance with their terms;

change-in-control severance agreements with Forest's executive officers (other than Mr. Schelin) provide for severance benefits in the event of certain qualifying terminations of employment following the combination transaction, and a letter agreement with Mr. Schelin provides for a severance payment in the event of certain qualifying terminations of employment; and

Forest's directors and executive officers are entitled to continued indemnification and insurance coverage under the merger agreement.

For additional information, see Proposal No. 1 The Share Issuance Interests of Forest's Executive Officers and Directors in the Combination Transaction.

No Appraisal Rights (Page 53)

Under applicable law, no appraisal rights will be available to holders of Forest common shares in connection with the combination transaction.

Public Trading Markets; Listing of Forest Common Shares (Page 53)

Forest common shares are currently listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol FST, and after the combination transaction is completed, Forest common shares will continue to be listed on the NYSE. If the name change proposal is approved, Forest intends to apply to change its ticker symbol on the NYSE from FST to SABO. Neither Sabine's nor Sabine Holdings' units are listed on any national securities exchange or otherwise publicly traded.

Directors and Management of Forest Following the Combination Transaction (Page 71)

Following the combination transaction, the Forest board of directors will consist of 10 directors, eight of whom will be designated by Sabine Investor Holdings. The directors will be classified with respect to their terms of office by dividing them into three classes. At each annual meeting of shareholders, directors to replace those whose terms expire at such annual meeting will be elected to hold office until the third succeeding annual meeting. The initial term of the directors will end with the first, second or third annual shareholders' meeting to be held by Forest following the combination transaction. Thereafter, the directors will serve three-year terms.

David Sambrooks, the current chief executive officer and a director of Sabine, will be the chief executive officer and a director of Forest, and Patrick McDonald, the current chief executive officer and a director of Forest, is also expected to serve as a director following the combination transaction. It is expected that the other members of the Forest board of directors other than Mr. Sambrooks and Mr. McDonald will be independent directors for purposes of the NYSE's listing requirements. On or prior to the completion of the combination transaction, Forest will cause the individuals indicated under Directors and Management of Forest Following the Combination Transaction to be elected or appointed as officers of Forest as specified in that section.

Impact on Forest's Debt (Page 52)

The combination transaction, if completed, will result in a change of control as defined in Forest's existing credit agreement and existing indentures. The occurrence of a change of control is an event of default under Forest's existing credit agreement. Sabine has obtained committed debt financing sufficient to refinance Forest's existing credit agreement. The occurrence of a change of control triggers an obligation for Forest to make a change of control offer for each series of its outstanding notes at a price of 101% of the outstanding principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, following the occurrence of a change of control transaction, pursuant to the terms of the relevant indentures. Sabine has obtained committed bridge financing sufficient to finance the purchase of any such notes which are required to be purchased in connection with such change of control offer.

Accounting Treatment (Page 52)

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), Forest will account for the combination transaction using the acquisition method of accounting (acquisition accounting) with Sabine as the acquiring entity. Under the acquisition method of accounting, Sabine's assets and liabilities will retain their carrying values and Forest's assets and liabilities will be recorded at their fair values measured as of the acquisition date. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of Forest's net assets acquired, if applicable, will be recorded as goodwill.

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Regulatory Approvals Required for the Combination Transaction (Page 52)

It is a condition to the completion of the combination transaction that the applicable waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (the HSR Act) terminate or expire. On May 23, 2014, Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings each filed the required notification and report forms under the HSR Act with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (Antitrust Division) with respect to Sabine Investor Holdings acquisition of voting securities in Forest. The FTC, which administers the HSR Act, granted early termination of the waiting period applicable to Sabine Investor Holdings acquisition of voting securities in Forest on June 5, 2014. At any time before or after the completion of the combination transaction, the Antitrust Division, the FTC or state Attorneys General could take action under the antitrust laws as deemed necessary or desirable in the public interest, including without limitation seeking to enjoin the completion of the combination transaction or to permit completion only subject to divestitures of assets, regulatory concessions or other conditions.

Agreement Not to Solicit Other Offers (Page 58)

As more fully described in this document and in the merger agreement, and subject to the terms and conditions described in the merger agreement, Forest agreed that it will not, and will cause its subsidiaries and its and their respective directors and officers not to directly or indirectly:

solicit, initiate, knowingly encourage, or knowingly facilitate any inquiries regarding certain alternative acquisition proposals;

conduct or engage in any discussions, disclose any nonpublic information, or afford access to the business, properties, assets, books or records of Forest with respect to, or assist, facilitate or cooperate with any third party with respect to any such alternative acquisition proposals; or

enter into any agreement relating to any such alternative acquisition proposals.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Forest and its representatives may take certain actions with respect to any such alternative acquisition proposal if:

the Forest common shareholders have not yet approved the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal;

Forest did not breach the non-solicitation provisions of the merger agreement; and

before taking any such actions, the Forest board determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel, that such alternative acquisition proposal constitutes a superior proposal or is reasonably likely to lead to a superior proposal, as described in more detail under The Merger Agreement and Other Transaction Agreements Agreement Not to Solicit Other Offers.

The Forest board is permitted to change its recommendation for the combination transaction and/or terminate the merger agreement in order to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal if:

Forest has given Sabine Investor Holdings at least three business days notice of its intention to take such action;

Forest has negotiated in good faith to enable Sabine Investor Holdings to revise the terms of the merger agreement such that it would cause the superior proposal to no longer constitute a superior proposal;

the Forest board will have considered in good faith any changes to the merger agreement proposed in writing by Sabine Investor Holdings and will have determined that the third-party proposal nonetheless remains a superior proposal; and

in the case of a termination of the merger agreement, Forest has paid to Sabine Holdings a \$15.0 million termination fee.

Termination of the Merger Agreement (Page 62)

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the effective time of the combination transaction:

by mutual written consent of Sabine Investor Holdings and Forest;

by either Sabine Investor Holdings or Forest:

if any governmental entity of competent jurisdiction has issued any order, decree, ruling or injunction or taken any other action permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the consummation of the combination transaction and such order, decree, ruling or injunction or other action has become final and nonappealable, subject to certain additional requirements;

if the combination transaction has not been completed prior to 5:00 p.m., Houston time, on December 31, 2014 (the End Date), subject to certain exceptions; or

if the special meeting has concluded and Forest common shareholders have not approved the share issuance proposal;

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by Forest:

if any of the representations or warranties of the Sabine parties was or becomes inaccurate or any breach by any Sabine party or AIV Holdings of any covenant or other agreement of such parties contained in the merger agreement occurs and such inaccuracy or breach (i) would result in certain closing conditions being incapable of being satisfied and (ii) is not curable, or, if curable has not been cured prior to the earlier of the business day prior to the End Date or the date that is 60 days after the date that notice of such inaccuracy or breach is provided to Sabine Investor Holdings by Forest, subject to certain additional requirements; or

to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal (in which case Forest must pay Sabine Holdings a \$15.0 million termination fee concurrently with such termination);

by Sabine Investor Holdings:

if any of the representations or warranties of Forest was or becomes inaccurate or any breach by Forest of any covenant or other agreement of the parties contained in the merger agreement occurs and such inaccuracy or breach (i) would result in certain closing conditions being incapable of being satisfied and (ii) is not curable, or, if curable has not been cured prior to the earlier of the business day prior to the End Date or the date that is 60 days after the date that notice of such inaccuracy or breach is provided to Forest by Sabine Investor Holdings, subject to certain additional requirements;

if the Forest board of directors changes its recommendation for the combination transaction; or

if Forest engaged in a willful and material breach of its non-solicitation obligations.

Termination Fee (Page 63)

As more fully described in this document and in the merger agreement, and subject to the terms and conditions described in the merger agreement, the merger agreement requires Forest to pay Sabine Holdings a \$15.0 million termination fee if:

Sabine Investor Holdings terminates the merger agreement because of a Forest Recommendation Change or because Forest engaged in a willful and material breach of its non-solicitation obligations;

Sabine Investor Holdings terminates the merger agreement because of Forest's willful and material breach of its obligation with respect to holding the special meeting pursuant to the merger agreement and such breach would result in certain closing conditions not being capable of being satisfied and is not curable or, if curable, has not been cured prior to the earlier of the business day prior to the End Date or the date that is 60 days after the date that notice of such inaccuracy or breach is provided to Forest by Sabine Investor Holdings;

- (1) prior to the special meeting, there has been publicly announced, disclosed or otherwise made known a bona fide acquisition proposal for Forest that has not been withdrawn at least five days prior to the special meeting,
- (2) Forest terminates the merger agreement because the Forest special meeting has concluded and the Forest common shareholders did not approve the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal, and
- (3) within 12 months after such termination, Forest enters into a definitive agreement with respect to or consummates an acquisition proposal involving at least 50% of the assets or equity of Forest; or

Forest terminates the merger agreement to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a superior proposal.
Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences (Page 99)

The combination transaction will not result in any U.S. federal income tax consequences to Forest common shareholders with respect to their Forest common shares. See Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.

Holders of Forest common shares should consult their own tax advisors to determine the tax consequences of the combination transaction to them, including the effects of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax laws.

Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction (Page 116)

Pursuant to the merger agreement, at the completion of the combination transaction, Forest's bylaws will be amended and, in the event the authorized share proposal or the name change proposal is approved, its certificate of incorporation will be amended as approved. In addition, following completion of the combination transaction, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings intend to use their voting power to cause Forest to be reincorporated in Delaware (from New York), with the result that Forest and its shareholders will be governed by Delaware law instead of New York law. See Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction.

Table of Contents**SABINE SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following selected historical consolidated financial data are derived from Sabine's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, Sabine's unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and from Sabine's unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, all of which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This information is not necessarily indicative of future results. You should read this data in conjunction with Sabine's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and with Sabine's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and its unaudited financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, each of which are included in Annex A to this document.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(unaudited)	(unaudited) (as restated) ⁽¹⁾	(unaudited)	(as restated) ⁽¹⁾	(as restated) ⁽¹⁾	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
	(in thousands)						
Total revenues	\$ 234,135	\$ 149,253	\$ 354,978	\$ 177,446	\$ 201,552	\$ 133,452	\$ 82,894
Total operating expenses	154,022	106,966	246,656	843,627	58,182	108,700	626,801
Total operating income (loss) including noncontrolling interests	80,113	42,287	108,322	(666,181)	143,370	24,752	(543,907)
Total other income (expenses)	(91,678)	(39,571)	(97,745)	(20,618)	31,813	69,544	61,088
Less: Net income (loss) applicable to noncontrolling interests				17	(117)	(260)	(516)
Net income (loss) applicable to controlling interest	\$ (11,565)	\$ 2,716	\$ 10,577	\$ (686,782)	\$ 175,066	\$ 94,036	\$ (483,335)
Balance sheet data (at period end):							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,403	\$ 18	\$ 11,821	\$ 6,193	\$ 4,306	\$ 4,437	\$ 2,489
Total property, plant and equipment, net	1,650,340	1,460,960	1,380,042	1,256,210	1,351,815	648,044	326,248

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Total assets	1,945,454	1,778,925	1,678,719	1,560,559	1,529,069	801,552	442,876
Long-term debt, including current portion	1,469,448	1,301,175	1,243,312	1,242,538	764,782	440,153	264,500
Total member s capital	189,445	267,552	201,010	200,433	624,128	247,207	93,129
Total liabilities and member s capital	1,945,454	1,778,925	1,687,719	1,560,559	1,529,069	801,552	442,876
Net cash flow provided by (used in):							
Operating activities	99,615	93,386	217,198	144,166	159,032	105,715	82,704
Investing activities	(324,887)	(141,925)	(193,809)	(687,385)	(680,922)	(325,389)	(307,982)
Financing activities	224,854	42,364	(17,761)	545,106	521,759	221,622	223,644

The following table presents a non-GAAP financial measure, Adjusted EBITDA, which we use in our business. This measure is not calculated or presented in accordance with US GAAP.

We believe the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to evaluate the operations of the business excluding certain items and for the reasons set forth below. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with US GAAP. Our Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of another company because all companies may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner.

We use Adjusted EBITDA for the following purposes:

to assess the financial performance of our assets, without regard to financing methods, capital structure or historical cost basis;

to assess our operating performance and return on capital as compared to those of other companies in our industry, without regard to financing or capital structure;

to assess the viability of acquisition and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities;

to assess the ability of our assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest costs, pay distributions and support indebtedness;

for various purposes, including strategic planning and forecasting;

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the indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of the Sabine's restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of adjusted consolidated EBITDA to adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under the Credit Facility); and

the Credit Facility requires Sabine to comply with certain financial covenants which involve maintaining certain ratios, including an interest coverage ratio at the end of each quarter which defined as a ratio of adjusted EBITDA for the period of four fiscal quarters then ending to interest expense for such period of not less than 2.5 to 1.0.

	Six Months Ended June 30		Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(unaudited)		(in thousands)				
	(unaudited)	(as restated) ⁽¹⁾	(as restated) ⁽¹⁾	(as restated) ⁽¹⁾	(as restated) ⁽¹⁾	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Reconciliation of consolidated net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA							
Net income (loss) applicable to controlling interests	\$ (11,565)	\$ 2,716	\$ 10,577	\$ (686,782)	\$ 175,066	\$ 94,036	\$ (483,335)
Adjustments to derive adjusted EBITDA							
Interest, net of capitalized interest	52,658	48,296	99,471	49,387	39,632	33,468	9,392
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	90,208	57,884	137,068	91,353	75,424	47,547	39,561
Impairments	1,659	4	1,125	664,438	4,192	1,711	540,084
Gain on bargain purchase					(99,548)	(372)	
Other	3,723	1	1,739	599	439	1,156	8,662
Amortization of deferred rent	(54)	(195)	(249)	(532)	(406)	(320)	(140)
Accretion	439	428	952	862	628	493	407
Loss (gain) on derivative instruments	32,037	14,569	46,545	75,734	(1,272)	(51,996)	(18,272)
Option premium amortization	(7,955)	(581)	(1,171)	(56)		3,239	3,918
Net (income) loss applicable to noncontrolling interests				(17)	117	260	516
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 161,150	\$ 123,122	\$ 296,057	\$ 194,986	\$ 194,272	\$ 129,222	\$ 100,793

	Six Months Ended		2013	Year Ended December 31,			2009
	June 30, 2014	2013		2012	2011	2010	
	(unaudited)			(in thousands)			
	(unaudited)	(as restated) ⁽¹⁾		(as restated)	(as restated) ⁽¹⁾	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to Adjusted EBITDA							
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	\$ 99,615	\$ 93,386	\$ 217,198	\$ 144,166	\$ 159,032	\$ 105,715	\$ 82,704
Interest adjustments	44,650	34,305	79,556	42,995	35,357	17,190	8,451
Working capital and other adjustments	16,885	(4,569)	(697)	7,825	(117)	6,317	9,638
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 161,150	\$ 123,122	\$ 296,057	\$ 194,986	\$ 194,272	\$ 129,222	\$ 100,793

- (1) Revised for the effects of the restatement of the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. Please see Note 2 of Sabine's consolidated financial statements included in Annex A to this document for additional information about the reasons for the restatement and reconciliations for the restated periods commencing on or after January 1, 2011. The financial statements relating to the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 have also been restated, but such financial statements are unaudited.

Table of Contents**FOREST SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following selected historical consolidated financial data are derived from Forest's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and from Forest's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, all of which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This information is not necessarily indicative of future results. You should read this data in conjunction with Forest's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and with Forest's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and its unaudited financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, each of which are included in Annex B to this document.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,				2009
	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011	2010	
	(in thousands, except per share amounts, volumes, and prices)						
	(unaudited)						
FINANCIAL DATA⁽¹⁾							
Oil, natural gas, and NGLs sales ⁽²⁾	\$ 124,563	\$ 234,828	\$ 441,341	\$ 605,523	\$ 703,531	\$ 707,692	\$ 655,579
Net (loss) earnings from continuing operations	\$ (103,724)	\$ (34,509)	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 98,260	\$ 189,662	\$ (793,789)
Net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations ⁽³⁾					44,569	37,859	(129,344)
Net (loss) earnings	\$ (103,724)	\$ (34,509)	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 142,829	\$ 227,521	\$ (923,133)
Less: net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest ⁽³⁾					4,987		
Net (loss) earnings attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders	\$ (103,724)	\$ (34,509)	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 137,842	\$ 227,521	\$ (923,133)

**OTHER
FINANCIAL
DATA**

Basic earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders:														
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$	(0.89)	\$	(0.30)	\$	0.62	\$	(11.21)	\$	0.86	\$	1.68	\$	(7.61)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations										0.35		0.33		(1.24)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders	\$	(0.89)	\$	(0.30)	\$	0.62	\$	(11.21)	\$	1.21	\$	2.01	\$	(8.85)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders:														
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$	(0.89)	\$	(0.30)	\$	0.62	\$	(11.21)	\$	0.85	\$	1.67	\$	(7.61)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations										0.34		0.33		(1.24)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common	\$	(0.89)	\$	(0.30)	\$	0.62	\$	(11.21)	\$	1.19	\$	2.00	\$	(8.85)

shareholders

Total assets ⁽²⁾	\$ 996,825	\$ 1,913,745	\$ 1,117,952	\$ 2,201,862	\$ 3,381,151	\$ 3,070,197	\$ 3,169,054
Long-term debt ⁽²⁾	\$ 800,163	\$ 1,630,337	\$ 800,179	\$ 1,862,100	\$ 1,693,044	\$ 1,869,372	\$ 2,022,514
Shareholders equity (deficit)	\$ (45,639)	\$ (67,386)	\$ 54,469	\$ (42,824)	\$ 1,193,113	\$ 1,352,787	\$ 1,079,154
OPERATING DATA⁽²⁾							
Production:							
Oil (MBbls)	618	1,160	2,271	3,146	2,491	2,357	3,397
Natural gas (MMcf)	12,654	25,738	46,676	81,008	88,497	101,346	116,029
NGLs (MBbls)	360	1,392	2,521	3,489	3,154	3,589	3,012
Average sales price:							
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 94.56	\$ 95.07	\$ 96.30	\$ 96.14	\$ 96.22	\$ 76.08	\$ 56.87
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.32	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.16	\$ 2.37	\$ 3.71	\$ 3.99	\$ 3.33
NGLs (per Bbl)	\$ 31.69	\$ 29.26	\$ 29.79	\$ 31.77	\$ 42.91	\$ 34.54	\$ 25.17
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 65,679	\$ 182,493	\$ 332,888	\$ 513,609	\$ 550,865	\$ 619,101	\$ 726,529

- (1) Forest has not paid cash dividends on Forest common shares during the past five years.
- (2) Amounts reported relate to continuing operations only. See below for more information regarding discontinued operations.
- (3) On June 1, 2011, Forest completed the initial public offering of approximately 18% of the common stock of its then wholly owned subsidiary, Lone Pine Resources Inc., which held Forest's ownership interests in its Canadian operations. On September 30, 2011, Forest distributed, or spun-off, the remaining 82% of Lone Pine by means of a special stock dividend to Forest's shareholders. Lone Pine's results are reported as discontinued operations in the table above.
- (4) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP performance measure. Forest's Adjusted EBITDA consists of net earnings (loss) from continuing operations before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, and amortization, unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments (which represent changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments), accretion of asset retirement obligations, and the other items set forth in the table below. Adjusted EBITDA does not represent, and should not be considered an alternative to, U.S. GAAP measurements, such as net earnings (loss) from continuing operations (its most comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure), and Forest's calculations thereof may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. By eliminating interest,

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taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, and other items from earnings, Forest believes the result is a useful measure across time in evaluating its fundamental core operating performance. Forest's management also uses Adjusted EBITDA to manage the business, including in preparing the annual operating budget and financial projections. Forest believes that Adjusted EBITDA is also useful to investors because similar measures are frequently used by securities analysts, investors, and other interested parties in their evaluation of companies in the oil and gas industry. Forest's management does not view Adjusted EBITDA in isolation and also uses other measurements, such as net earnings (loss) from continuing operations and revenues, to measure operating performance. The following table provides a reconciliation of net (loss) earnings from continuing operations, the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure, to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented.

	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	June 30, 2014	2013	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(unaudited, in thousands)						
Net (loss) earnings from continuing operations	\$ (103,724)	\$ (34,509)	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 98,260	\$ 189,662	\$ (793,789)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,292)	125	(707)	173,437	89,135	109,770	(466,601)
Unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	15,736	15,398	30,923	39,126	(39,087)	(37,920)	176,018
Unrealized losses on other investments							2,327
Interest expense	31,749	65,520	119,829	141,831	149,755	149,891	161,083
Gain on asset dispositions, net	(21,391)		(202,023)				
Write-off of debt issuance costs	3,323						
Loss (gain) on debt extinguishment, net		25,223	48,725	36,312		(4,576)	
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	894	1,793	2,982	6,663	6,082	6,158	7,302
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	41,718	92,347	171,557	280,458	219,684	187,973	247,158
Stock-based compensation	2,294	6,479	8,875	15,074	20,536	18,143	16,209
Employee-related asset disposition costs	735	5,821	11,178	1,851			
Rig stacking/lease termination	8,259	4,296	9,989	6,604			
Legal proceeding costs				29,251	6,500		
Merger-related costs	10,202						
Impairment of properties				79,529			
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	77,176		57,636	992,404			1,376,822

Adjusted EBITDA	\$	65,679	\$	182,493	\$	332,888	\$	513,609	\$	550,865	\$	619,101	\$	726,529
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Table of Contents**SUMMARY SELECTED UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED COMBINED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION OF FOREST**

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements of Forest are based on the historical financial statements of Sabine, as the predecessor. Under the acquisition method of accounting, Sabine will be the acquirer in the transactions because its parent company, Sabine Investor Holdings, will obtain control of Forest after the consummation of the combination transaction. Consequently, Sabine's assets and liabilities will retain their carrying values. Additionally, Forest's assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be recorded at their fair values measured as of the acquisition date. The preliminary estimated fair value of Forest's assets and liabilities approximates the preliminary purchase price.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and for the year ended December 31, 2013 combine the historical consolidated statements of operations of Sabine and the historical consolidated statements of operations of Forest, giving effect to the combination transaction as if it had been consummated on January 1, 2013, the beginning of the earliest period presented. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined balance sheet combines the historical condensed consolidated balance sheet of Sabine and the historical condensed consolidated balance sheet of Forest as of June 30, 2014, giving effect to the combination transaction as if it has been consummated on June 30, 2014. The historical consolidated financial statements of Forest have been adjusted to reflect certain reclassifications in order to conform to Sabine's consolidated financial statement presentation.

The following table presents Forest's selected unaudited pro forma financial and operating data for the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	Year Ended
	2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands, except per unit and operating data)	
Key Performance Measure		
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 228,812	\$ 417,801
Operating Data		
Oil (Bbl/d)	8,344	6,429
NGL (Bbl/d)	7,706	6,174
Natural gas (Mcf/d)	201,246	192,142
Combined (Mcf/d)	297,344	267,759
Statement of Income Data		
Operating revenues	\$ 359,764	\$ 547,300
Operating expenses	323,328	474,178
Operating income	36,436	73,122
Interest expense	(84,407)	(161,454)
Loss on derivative instruments	(63,533)	(2,972)
Other, net	(18,625)	(3,569)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(216)	(2,560)

Net loss	\$ (130,345)	\$ (97,433)
Net loss per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.46)	\$ (0.35)
Diluted	\$ (0.46)	\$ (0.35)
Balance Sheet Data		
Net property, plant and equipment	\$ 2,756,770	
Total assets	\$ 3,108,805	
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 2,379,880	
Total equity	\$ 282,094	

- (1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Sabine believes the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to evaluate the operations of the business excluding certain items and for the reasons set forth below. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. Sabine's Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of another company because all companies may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner.

Sabine uses Adjusted EBITDA for the following purposes:

to assess the financial performance of Sabine's assets, without regard to financing methods, capital structure or historical cost basis;

to assess Sabine's operating performance and return on capital as compared to those of other companies in the oil and gas industry, without regard to financing or capital structure;

to assess the viability of acquisition and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities;

to assess the ability of the Company's assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest costs, pay distributions and support indebtedness;

for various purposes, including strategic planning and forecasting;

the indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of Sabine's restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of adjusted consolidated EBITDA to adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under the Credit Facility); and

the Credit Facility requires Sabine to comply with certain financial covenants which involve maintaining certain ratios, including an interest coverage ratio at the end of each quarter which is defined as a ratio of adjusted EBITDA for the period of four fiscal quarters then ending to interest expense for such period of not less than 2.5 to 1.0.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of pro forma Adjusted EBITDA to net loss:

	Six Months Ended	Year Ended
	June 30,	December 31, 2013
	2014	(unaudited)
	(in thousands)	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 228,812	\$ 417,801
Add (deduct):		
Interest, net of capitalized interest	(84,407)	(161,454)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	(131,926)	(216,074)
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	(78,835)	(57,636)
Loss on derivative instruments	(47,773)	(77,468)
Income taxes	(216)	(2,560)
Other, net	(16,000)	(42)
Net loss	\$ (130,345)	\$ (97,933)

- (2) The consummation of the combination transaction will require a change of control offer to be made by Forest under the indentures governing Forest's existing 7.25% notes due 2019 and 7.50% notes due 2020 (Forest's Existing Notes). Forest may solicit the consent from holders of its Existing Notes to amend the applicable indentures such that no aspect of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will require a change of control offer requiring such Existing Notes to be refinanced. If successful consent solicitations do not occur, Sabine has obtained commitments for bridge financing to backstop any of Forest's Existing Notes which are required to be purchased in connection with a change of control offer (a Bond Refinancing). At such time as any consent solicitations have been concluded, Sabine will assess the impact of any Bond Refinancing on pro forma Interest expense and Long-term debt. Sabine has also obtained commitments from lenders to provide a new credit facility for Forest upon consummation of the combination transaction to refinance the Sabine Credit Facility and the existing revolving credit facility of Forest (such credit facility refinancing, the Refinancing), at which such time Sabine will assess the impact of the Refinancing amount and borrowing base on pro forma Interest expense and long-term debt.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA**

The following table presents, for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013, selected historical per share data of Sabine and Forest as well as similar information, reflecting the combination transaction, as if the combination transaction had been effective for the period presented, which we refer to as pro forma combined information. The merger agreement provides that Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive an aggregate of 163,711,510 shares of Forest common stock and 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares in exchange for the direct and indirect contribution of all of the outstanding units in Sabine Holdings to Forest. Accordingly, the hypothetical equivalent per share data for Sabine presented below is calculated by multiplying the pro forma combined amounts for Forest by the exchange ratio implied in the contribution, assuming Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings received 163,711,510 shares of Forest common stock in exchange for the contribution of Sabine Holdings as of June 30, 2014.

You should read this information in conjunction with (i) the selected historical consolidated financial data of Forest and the selected historical consolidated financial data of Sabine included elsewhere in document, (ii) the historical consolidated financial statements of Forest and related notes thereto that are included elsewhere in this document and the historical consolidated financial statements of Sabine and related notes thereto that are included elsewhere in this document and (iii) the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements of Forest and related notes thereto that are included elsewhere in this document. The unaudited pro forma combined per share information does not purport to represent what the actual results of operations of Forest would have been had the combination transaction been completed in another period or to project Forest's results of operations that may be achieved if the combination transaction is completed.

	Six Months		Year Ended	
	Ended June 30,		December 31,	
	2014		2013	
Historical Forest				
Earnings from continuing operations per share ⁽¹⁾ :				
Basic	\$	(0.87)	\$	0.62
Diluted	\$	(0.87)	\$	0.62
Book value per share ⁽³⁾	\$	(0.38)	\$	0.47
Cash dividends per share:	\$		\$	
Historical Equivalent Sabine				
Earnings from continuing operations per share ⁽¹⁾ :				
Basic	\$	(0.07)	\$	0.06
Diluted	\$	(0.07)	\$	0.03
Book value per share ⁽³⁾	\$	0.57	\$	0.61
Cash dividends per share:	\$		\$	
Pro forma combined Forest				
Earnings from continuing operations per share ⁽²⁾ :				
Basic	\$	(0.46)	\$	(0.35)
Diluted	\$	(0.46)	\$	(0.35)
Book value per share ⁽³⁾	\$	0.63	\$	0.57
Cash dividends per share:	\$		\$	

- (1) Sabine historical earnings divided by estimated post-combination transaction shares issued and outstanding of 330,136,410 (which represents 163,711,510 shares of Forest common stock and 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares as converted into 166,424,900 shares of Forest common stock) and Forest historical earnings divided by 119,338,561 shares for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 119,076,708 shares for the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (2) The pro forma earnings information includes the effect of the combination transaction, the contribution and the related transactions on the basis described in Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Combined Financial Statements.
- (3) Sabine and Forest total historical or pro forma equity divided by historical or estimated post-combination transaction issued and outstanding shares as applicable.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document and the documents referred to in this proxy statement contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not statements of historical fact, including statements about beliefs, opinions and expectations. Forward-looking statements are based on, and include statements about, Forest's and Sabine's plans, prospects, expected future financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, dividends and dividend plans, objectives, beliefs, financing plans, business strategies, budgets, goals, future events, future revenues or performance, financing needs, outcomes of litigation, projected costs, operating metrics, capital expenditures, competitive positions, acquisitions, investment opportunities, integration, cost savings, synergies, growth opportunities, dispositions, plans and objectives of management for future operations and any other information that is not historical information. These statements, which may include statements regarding the period following completion of the combination transaction, include, without limitation, words such as may, will, could, should, would, expect, plan, project, forecast, intend, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, pursue, target, continue and similar expressions and variations as well as the negative of these terms. These statements involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that are difficult to predict and that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in them or indicated by them.

These risks and uncertainties are not exhaustive. Other sections of this document describe additional factors that could adversely affect Forest's or Sabine's business and financial performance. Moreover, Forest and Sabine operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible to predict all risks and uncertainties, nor can Forest and Sabine assess the impact of all factors on their 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.

Although Forest and Sabine believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, they cannot guarantee future results, level of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither Forest nor Sabine nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Forest and Sabine are under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this document to conform Forest's and Sabine's prior statements to actual results or revised expectations and Forest and Sabine do not intend to do so.

These forward-looking statements appear in a number of places and include statements with respect to, among other things:

estimates of Forest's and Sabine's oil and natural gas reserves;

Forest's and Sabine's future financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, and compliance with debt covenants;

Forest's and Sabine's future revenues, cash flows, and expenses;

Forest's and Sabine's access to capital and their anticipated liquidity;

Forest's and Sabine's future business strategy and other plans and objectives for future operations;

Forest's and Sabine's business competitive position;

Forest's and Sabine's outlook on oil and natural gas prices;

the amount, nature, and timing of Forest's and Sabine's future capital expenditures, including future development costs;

Forest's and Sabine's ability to access the capital markets to fund capital and other expenditures;

Forest's and Sabine's potential future asset dispositions and other transactions, the timing of closing of such transactions and the use of proceeds, if any, from such transactions;

the risks associated with potential acquisitions or alliances by Forest and Sabine;

the recruitment and retention of Forest's and Sabine's officers and employees;

Forest's and Sabine's expected levels of compensation;

the likelihood of success of and impact of litigation on Forest and Sabine;

Forest's and Sabine's assessment of their counterparty risk and the ability of their counterparties to perform their future obligations;

the impact of federal, state, and local political, regulatory, and environmental developments in the United States and certain foreign locations where Forest and Sabine conduct business operations;

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Forest's and Sabine's ability to consummate the combination transaction;

the timing of the consummation of the combination transaction; and

the ability of Forest to integrate Forest's and Sabine's operations and achieve or realize any anticipated benefits, savings, or growth of the combination transaction.

Forest and Sabine expressly qualify in their entirety all forward-looking statements attributable to Forest or Sabine or any person acting on their behalf by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section.

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THE FOREST SPECIAL MEETING

This section contains information about the special meeting of Forest shareholders that has been called to approve the share issuance proposal and certain other proposals related to the combination transaction.

Together with this document, Forest is sending its shareholders a notice of the special meeting and a form of proxy that is solicited by the Forest board. The special meeting will be held on November 20, 2014, at 9:00 a.m., local time, at the Marriott Hotel, 1701 California Street, Denver, Colorado 80202, subject to any adjournments or postponements.

This document is being furnished to Forest common shareholders as part of the solicitation of proxies by the Forest board for use at the special meeting, to be held on November 20, 2014, and at any adjournment or postponement thereof. This document and enclosed proxy card is first being mailed to Forest common shareholders on or about October 3, 2014.

Time and Place of the Special Meeting

The special meeting will be held on November 20, 2014, at 9:00 a.m., local time, at the Marriott Hotel, 1701 California Street, Denver, Colorado 80202, subject to any adjournments or postponements.

Purpose of the Special Meeting

The purpose of the special meeting is to vote upon the following proposals:

Share Issuance Proposal. A proposal to approve the issuance of 163,711,510 common shares and 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares (convertible into 166,424,900 common shares) to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, pursuant to the Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 5, 2014, and amended and restated as of July 9, 2014, by and among Sabine Investor Holdings LLC, FR XI Onshore AIV, LLC, Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings LLC, Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC, Sabine Oil & Gas LLC and Forest Oil Corporation, and to approve, in the event the authorized share proposal is not approved, the issuance of 1,137,113 Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings in lieu of 113,711,300 common shares underlying such Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares. If the authorized share proposal is approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 283,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding. If the authorized share proposal is not approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 169,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding;

Authorized Share Proposal. A proposal to approve an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized Forest common shares to 650,000,000 shares;

Name Change Proposal. A proposal to approve an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to change the name of Forest to Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation ;

2014 LTIP Proposal. A proposal to approve the adoption of the 2014 LTIP;

Section 162(m) Proposal. A proposal to approve certain material terms of the 2014 LTIP for purposes of complying with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

Adjournment Proposal. A proposal to approve the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the share issuance proposal or the authorized share proposal.

The only Forest common shareholder approvals required by the merger agreement are approval of the share issuance proposal and, unless receipt thereof is waived by Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings, approval of the authorized share proposal. The vote on the 2014 LTIP proposal and the Section 162(m) proposal will have no effect on whether the combination transaction is completed. In addition, even if Forest common shareholders approve the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal, the combination transaction may not be completed if the other conditions to closing are not satisfied or, if allowed by applicable law, waived. Forest can give no assurance that the conditions to closing the combination transaction will be satisfied or so waived.

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Other Business

Forest's bylaws provide that at a special meeting of shareholders, the business discussed must be specified in the notice of meeting. At the special meeting, no matters may come before the shareholders other than the proposals presented herein or in any supplement hereto.

Recommendation of the Forest Board

The Forest board recommends that you vote as follows:

Proposal	Recommended Vote
Share Issuance Proposal (Item 1)	<u>FOR</u> the approval of the issuance of 163,711,510 common shares and 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares (convertible into 166,424,900 common shares) to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings and to approve, in the event the authorized share proposal is not approved, the issuance of 1,137,113 Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares to Sabine Investor Holdings AIV Holdings in lieu of 113,711,300 common shares underlying such Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares
Authorized Share Proposal (Item 2)	<u>FOR</u> the approval of the amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation increasing the number of authorized Forest common shares to 650,000,000 shares
Name Change Proposal (Item 3)	<u>FOR</u> the approval of the amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation to change the name of Forest to Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation
2014 LTIP Proposal (Item 4)	<u>FOR</u> the approval of the adoption of the 2014 LTIP
Section 162(m) Proposal (Item 5)	<u>FOR</u> the approval of certain material terms of the 2014 LTIP for purposes of complying with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code
Adjournment Proposal (Item 6)	<u>FOR</u> the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at

the time of the special meeting to approve the share issuance proposal or the authorized share proposal

Record Date and Quorum

The Forest board has established October 3, 2014 as the record date for the special meeting. Only record holders of Forest common shares at the close of business on the record date for the special meeting are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting. No other Forest common shares are entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting. At the close of business on the record date, there were [] Forest common shares outstanding and entitled to vote, which includes [] of restricted shares beneficially owned by employees, officers and directors of Forest subject to vesting. Holders of Forest common shares have one vote per share on each matter to be acted upon.

Holders of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares entitled to vote on the record date must be present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting for there to be a quorum. Abstentions are counted as present for the purpose of determining a quorum. It is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum. If you hold your shares through a bank, broker, custodian or other record holder, please refer to your proxy card, voting instruction form, or the information forwarded by your bank, broker, custodian or other record holder to determine how and when to vote your shares. Unless you direct your bank, broker, custodian or other record holder on how to vote by the time and date specified by them, they will be unable to vote your shares. Forest encourages you to provide it with your proxy even if you plan to attend the special meeting in person to ensure that your vote will be counted.

All Forest common shares represented at the special meeting, including abstentions, will be treated as shares that are present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

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Only shareholders with an admission ticket will be admitted to the special meeting. If you are a record holder of Forest common shares, an admission ticket is attached to your proxy card. However, if you hold your Forest common shares through a bank, broker, custodian or other record holder, you should ask the bank, broker, custodian or other record holder that holds your shares to provide you with a legal proxy, a copy of your account statement, or a letter from the record holder confirming that you beneficially own or hold Forest common shares as of the close of business on the record date. You also can obtain an admission ticket to the special meeting by presenting this legal proxy, or confirming documentation of your account from your bank, broker, custodian or other record holder, at the special meeting. All shareholders will be required to show a valid, government-issued, picture identification that matches the name on the admission ticket or legal proxy or confirming documentation from your bank, broker, custodian or other record holder before being admitted to the special meeting. Forest reserves the right to refuse admittance to anyone without both proper proof of share ownership and proper photo identification.

Vote Required

The required vote to approve each proposal generally is as set forth in the table below. Please see the description immediately following the table for more details on the required vote to approve each proposal.

Proposal	Vote Required
Share Issuance Proposal (Item 1)	Affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote
Authorized Share Proposal (Item 2)	Affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares
Name Change Proposal (Item 3)	Affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares
2014 LTIP Proposal (Item 4)	Affirmative vote of the majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote
Section 162(m) Proposal (Item 5)	Affirmative vote of the majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote
Adjournment Proposal (Item 6)	Affirmative vote of the majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote

The share issuance proposal: Assuming the presence of a quorum, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote is required to approve the share issuance proposal. If you vote to abstain, it will have the same effect as voting **AGAINST** this proposal. If you fail to vote, it will have no effect on the voting outcome of this proposal, but it will make it more difficult to have a quorum. Accordingly, it is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum and this requirement.

The authorized share proposal: The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares is required to approve the authorized share proposal. If you vote to abstain or fail to vote, it will have the same effect as voting **AGAINST** this proposal. Accordingly, it is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum and this requirement.

The name change proposal: The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares is required to approve the name change proposal. If you vote to abstain or fail to vote, it will have the same effect as voting

AGAINST this proposal. Accordingly, it is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum and this requirement.

The 2014 LTIP proposal: Assuming the presence of a quorum, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote on the record date is required to approve the 2014 LTIP proposal. If you vote to abstain, it will have the same effect as voting AGAINST this proposal. If you fail to vote, it will have no effect on the voting outcome of this proposal, but it will make it more difficult to have a quorum. Accordingly, it is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum and this requirement.

The Section 162(m) proposal: Assuming the presence of a quorum, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote on the record date is required to approve the Section 162(m) proposal. If you vote to abstain, it will have the same effect as voting AGAINST this proposal. If you fail to vote, it

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will have no effect on the voting outcome of this proposal, but it will make it more difficult to have a quorum. Accordingly, it is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum and this requirement.

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The adjournment proposal: Whether or not a quorum is present at the special meeting, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote on the record date is required to approve this proposal. If you vote to abstain, it will have the same effect as voting AGAINST this proposal. If you fail to vote, it will have no effect on the voting outcome of this proposal.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT RECEIPT OF THE REQUISITE FOREST SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL OF THE SHARE ISSUANCE PROPOSAL AND, UNLESS RECEIPT THEREOF IS WAIVED BY FOREST AND SABINE INVESTOR HOLDINGS, THE AUTHORIZED SHARE PROPOSAL ARE CONDITIONS TO CLOSING THE COMBINATION TRANSACTION, AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS CONDITIONS TO COMPLETION OF THE COMBINATION TRANSACTION.

Voting by Forest Directors and Executive Officers

As of the record date for the special meeting, Forest's directors and executive officers had the right to vote []% of the Forest common shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting. Forest currently expects that its directors and executive officers will vote their Forest common shares in favor of each of the proposals to be considered at the special meeting, although none of them has entered into any agreements obligating them to do so.

Voting by Attending the Special Meeting in Person

Shares held in your name as the shareholder of record may be voted in person at the special meeting. Shares for which you are the beneficial owner but not the shareholder of record may be voted in person at the special meeting only if you obtain a legal proxy from the broker, trustee, or other nominee that holds your shares giving you the right to vote the shares. Even if you plan to attend the special meeting, Forest recommends that you also vote by proxy so that your vote will be counted if you are unable to attend the special meeting.

Voting Without Attending the Special Meeting in Person

Whether you hold shares directly as a shareholder of record, or beneficially in street name, you may direct how your shares are voted without attending the annual meeting. If you are a shareholder of record, you may vote by submitting a proxy. If you hold your shares beneficially in street name, you may vote by submitting voting instructions to your broker, trustee, or nominee. There are three ways to vote by proxy and voting instruction card:

By Internet. Shareholders who received a notice about the Internet availability of the proxy materials may submit their proxy over the Internet by following the instructions on the notice. Shareholders who have received a paper copy of a proxy card or voting instruction card by mail may submit proxies over the Internet by following the instructions on the proxy card or voting instruction card. Internet voting will be available until 11:59 p.m., local time, on November 19, 2014 or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, until 11:59 p.m. on the day immediately before such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting.

By Telephone. Shareholders of record may submit proxies by telephone, by calling the number included in the materials received from Computershare Shareowner Services LLC, and following the instructions. In addition, you will need to have the control number that appears on your notice available when voting. Shareholders who are beneficial owners of their shares and who have received a voting instruction card may vote by calling the

number specified on the voting instruction card provided by their broker, trustee, or nominee. Telephone voting will be considered at the special meeting if completed prior to 11:59 p.m., local time, on November 19, 2014 or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, until 11:59 p.m on the day immediately before such continued, adjourned or postponed special meeting.

By Mail. Shareholders who have received a paper copy of a proxy card or voting instruction card by mail may submit proxies by completing, signing, and dating their proxy card or voting instruction card and mailing it in the accompanying pre-addressed envelope. Proxy cards submitted by mail and received by Forest after 5:00 p.m., local time, on November 19, 2014 may not be considered unless the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, and then only if received before the date and time the continued, adjourned or postponed special meeting is held.

If you provide specific voting instructions, your shares will be voted as you instruct. If you hold your shares directly and you sign the proxy card but do not provide instructions or if you do not make specific Internet or telephone voting choices, your shares will be voted in accordance with the recommendations of the Forest board with respect to such proposal(s) for which no voting instructions are provided, *i.e.*, FOR the share issuance proposal, FOR the authorized share proposal, FOR the name change proposal, FOR the 2014 LTIP proposal, FOR the Section 162(m) proposal and FOR the adjournment proposal.

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If you hold your shares in street name and sign the voting instruction card of your broker, trustee, or other nominee, but do not provide instructions, or if you do not make specific Internet or telephone voting choices, your shares will not be voted because your broker, trustee, or other nominee does not have discretionary authority to vote. If you instruct your broker, trustee, or other nominee to vote on at least one proposal at a meeting, but fail to instruct them on how to vote on another proposal, it will have the same effect as voting AGAINST this proposal.

Revocation

You may change or revoke your proxy at any time prior to the vote on the matters at the special meeting or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting.

If you are a record holder of Forest common shares, you may revoke your proxy at any time prior to the vote on the matters at the special meeting or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting by (1) delivering to Forest's Corporate Secretary at Forest's principal executive office, located at 707 17th Street, Suite 3600, Denver, Colorado 80202, a written revocation that must be received by Forest prior to the date and time of the special meeting, or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting, (2) submitting another valid proxy card with a later date by mail, (3) voting by submitting a proxy by telephone or Internet prior to the date and time of the special meeting, or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting, or (4) attending the special meeting in person and giving Forest's Inspector of Elections notice of your intent to vote your shares in person.

If your shares are held in street name by a broker, bank or other nominee, please refer to the information forwarded to you by your broker, bank or other nominee for instructions on revoking or changing your proxy. If you intend to revoke your voting instructions you must ensure that such revocation is received by Forest's Corporate Secretary prior to the date and time of the special meeting, or, if the special meeting is continued, adjourned or postponed, by the date and time of such continued, adjourned or postponed meeting. Any revocation received as of or after that date and time will not be effective. Attendance at the special meeting will not, by itself, revoke a proxy. Only your last submitted proxy card will be considered. Please cast your vote FOR the proposals, following the instructions in your proxy card, as promptly as practicable.

Solicitation of Proxies; Payment of Solicitation Expenses

Forest bears all of the cost of the solicitation of proxies, including the preparation, assembly, printing and mailing of all proxy materials. Forest also reimburses banks, brokers, custodians and other record holders for their costs in forwarding the proxy materials to the beneficial owners or holders of Forest common shares. Forest and its directors, officers, and regular employees also may solicit proxies by mail, personally, by telephone or by other appropriate means. No additional compensation will be paid to directors, officers or other regular employees for such services. In addition, Forest has retained Innisfree M&A Incorporated, to aid in the solicitation of proxies by mail, personally, by telephone, e-mail or other appropriate means. For these services, Forest will pay Innisfree M&A Incorporated \$30,000 (plus an additional \$20,000 if both the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal are approved by the shareholders), plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

Proxy Solicitor

If you need assistance in completing your proxy card or have questions regarding the special meeting, please contact Innisfree M&A Incorporated toll-free at (877) 456-3463. Banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 750-5833.

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You may also request additional copies of this document from Forest's proxy solicitor, Innisfree M&A Incorporated, using the following contact information:

Innisfree M&A Incorporated

501 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor

New York, New York 10022

Shareholders Call Toll-Free: (877) 456-3463

Banks and Brokers Call Collect: (212) 750-5833

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PROPOSAL NO. 1 THE SHARE ISSUANCE

The Share Issuance Proposal

(Item 1 on the proxy card)

The merger agreement provides that Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will contribute, directly or indirectly, all of the equity interests of Sabine Holdings to Forest, with Sabine Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest. In exchange for the contribution, (i) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 123,837,490 and 39,874,020 shares of Forest common stock, respectively and (ii) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. If the authorized share proposal is approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 283,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding. If the authorized share proposal is not approved, based on the shares currently outstanding and the shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, we estimate that approximately 169,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding.

The authorized share proposal is a condition to the consummation of the combination transaction. If the authorized share proposal is not approved and Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings mutually agree to waive this condition, then in exchange for the contribution, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will instead receive shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in lieu of a portion of the Forest common stock that would have been received by them if there were available for issuance a sufficient amount of authorized but unissued common shares. As a result, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings would receive (i) 37,822,023 and 12,178,187 shares of Forest common shares, (ii) 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock and (iii) 860,155 and 276,958 shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively.

Required Vote

Assuming the presence of a quorum, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote is required to approve the share issuance proposal. If you vote to abstain, it will have the same effect as voting **AGAINST** this proposal. If you fail to vote, it will have no effect on the voting outcome of this proposal, but it will make it more difficult to have a quorum. Accordingly, it is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum and this requirement.

The Forest board recommends a vote FOR the share issuance proposal (Item 1). For a discussion of interests of Forest's directors and executive officers in the combination transaction that may be different from, or in addition to, Forest's shareholders generally, see **Interests of Forest's Executive Officers and Directors in the Combination Transaction.**

THE MERGER AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT RECEIPT OF THE REQUISITE FOREST SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL OF THE SHARE ISSUANCE PROPOSAL IS A CONDITION TO CLOSING THE TRANSACTION, AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS CONDITIONS TO COMPLETION OF THE COMBINATION TRANSACTION.

In addition, even if Forest common shareholders approve the share issuance proposal, the combination transaction may not be completed if the other conditions to closing the combination transaction are not satisfied or, if allowed by applicable law, waived. Forest can give no assurance that the conditions to closing the combination transaction will be satisfied or so waived.

General

Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings and Forest entered into a merger agreement providing for a combination of Forest's and Sabine's businesses. Upon consummation of the combination transaction, current Forest common shareholders will continue to hold their shares of Forest common stock, which shares will represent (based on the number of Forest common shares outstanding as of May 5, 2014) approximately 42% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 58% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest. If the 2014 LTIP Proposal is approved, it is currently contemplated that substantially all shares reserved under the 2014 LTIP will be used to grant awards to continuing employees in connection with the closing of the combination transaction or shortly thereafter, which will dilute the ownership percentages in Forest common shares listed above as well as the voting power of current Forest common shareholders, but will not affect the collective voting power of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, which will remain at 80%

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Sabine Investor Holdings will contribute all of the equity interests of Sabine Holdings and AIV Holdings will contribute all of the equity interests in two other holding companies, FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR PI, Inc., to Forest, with Sabine Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest. In exchange for the contribution, (i) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 123,837,490 and 39,874,020 shares of Forest common stock, respectively, and (ii) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR PI, Inc. will subsequently merge with and into Forest, with Forest surviving. Sabine Holdings, SOGH II and Sabine will subsequently merge with and into Forest, with Forest surviving and the operating subsidiaries of Sabine becoming subsidiaries of Forest.

The authorized share proposal is a condition to the consummation of the combination transaction. If the authorized share proposal is not approved and Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings mutually agree to waive this condition, then in exchange for the contribution, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will instead receive shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in lieu of a portion of the Forest common stock that would have been received by them if there were available for issuance a sufficient amount of authorized but unissued common shares. As a result, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings would receive (i) 37,822,023 and 12,178,187 shares of Forest common shares, (ii) 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock and (iii) 860,155 and 276,958 shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. In that case, upon consummation of the combination transaction, and based upon the number of Forest common shares currently outstanding, current Forest common shareholders would hold 70% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, representing approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold 30% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, at the completion of the combination transaction, Forest's bylaws will be amended and, in the event the authorized share proposal or the name change proposal is approved, its certificate of incorporation will be amended as approved. In addition, following completion of the combination transaction, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings intend to use their voting power to cause Forest to be reincorporated in Delaware (from New York), with the result that Forest and its shareholders will be governed by Delaware law instead of New York law. See Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction.

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The following diagram illustrates the structure of the combination transaction:

Before the Combination Transaction

After the Combination Transaction

Background of the Combination Transaction

Forest's management and board of directors regularly review Forest's performance, prospects and strategy and, in recent years, have evaluated strategic alternatives in light of Forest's substantial leverage and constrained financial flexibility which have affected Forest's ability to fund its drilling operations and to fully exploit and develop its oil and gas assets, the current business and economic environment and the challenges facing smaller, independent participants in the oil and gas exploration, development and production industry in general. The strategic alternatives to independence considered by the Forest board since 2012 have included a sale of Forest to a strategic or financial acquirer, a merger with another public or non-public industry participant, a substantial debt or equity investment from a private equity firm and the sale of significant assets.

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In the first quarter of 2013, two industry participants approached Forest concerning a possible merger with, or acquisition of, Forest. Forest engaged in discussion with both parties, and one conducted due diligence, but by June 2013, each of the participants had elected not to move forward with a transaction. Around the same time, other industry participants approached Forest to initiate exploratory discussions regarding, or to express interest in acquiring, Forest's oil and gas assets located in the Texas Panhandle Area (the Panhandle Assets).

In June 2013, the Forest board reviewed Forest's strategic positioning and, in light of the interest in the Panhandle Assets expressed by several parties and Forest's substantial leverage, the Forest board instructed J.P. Morgan, which had been engaged effective as of May 2, 2013 as Forest's financial advisor in connection with its exploration of strategic alternatives, to commence a public sale process for the Panhandle Assets and, at the same time, to assess potential interest in a merger or sale transaction involving all of Forest. Forest and J.P. Morgan commenced the Panhandle Asset sale process on July 15, 2013. Concurrently with, and, in some cases, as part of, the Panhandle Asset sale process, from mid-July through early October 2013, J.P. Morgan contacted or was contacted by approximately 12 industry participants who were considered likely to be interested in, and capable of consummating, a merger or sale transaction involving all of Forest (or all of Forest excluding the Panhandle Assets). While some indicated some initial interest and engaged in some discussions with Forest or J.P. Morgan, ultimately, none of these 12 parties indicated interest in moving forward. During this time, Forest received bids to acquire the Panhandle Assets and, in a transaction announced on October 3, 2013 and completed on November 25, 2013, Forest sold the Panhandle Assets to Templar Energy LLC for approximately \$1.0 billion in cash. Templar Energy is a portfolio company of a fund related to First Reserve. In November 2013, Forest used approximately \$840 million of the sale proceeds to repurchase outstanding senior notes and to repay the outstanding balance on its revolving credit facility.

Following the announcement of the Panhandle Asset sale, Forest received inquiries from a few industry participants (including some of the ones previously identified or contacted as having potential interest) regarding a possible strategic transaction involving all of Forest (excluding the Panhandle Assets), and the Forest board instructed management and J.P. Morgan to contact select additional parties that could potentially be interested in such a transaction. As a result, from November 2013 through February 2014, Forest engaged in discussions and, in some cases, due diligence with eight potentially interested parties, in addition to Sabine.

In December 2013, Patrick R. McDonald, Forest's chief executive officer, learned through an acquaintance that Sabine was in the process of exploring strategic alternatives, including obtaining a public listing for Sabine. On December 19, 2013, Mr. McDonald met with John Yearwood, a director of Sabine. At this meeting, Messrs. McDonald and Yearwood discussed whether Sabine had considered obtaining a public listing by merging with a public company rather than via an initial public offering. Mr. Yearwood suggested that Mr. McDonald meet with David Sambrooks, Sabine's chief executive officer, to determine whether a merger between Sabine and Forest might be of interest to the parties. On December 20, 2013, Mr. McDonald informed Forest's directors of his conversation with Mr. Yearwood, and the directors encouraged Mr. McDonald to open discussions with Sabine.

On January 14, 2014, Mr. McDonald met with Mr. Sambrooks in Houston. At this meeting, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks discussed their respective businesses and discussed generally and at a high-level some of the possible benefits and challenges of combining Forest and Sabine.

On January 17, 2014, Forest and Sabine entered into a mutual non-disclosure agreement enabling confidential negotiations and the conduct of mutual due diligence.

On January 23, 2014, members of Forest's management team met in Houston with members of Sabine's management team to discuss their respective businesses and make management presentations to each other.

On January 24, 2014, the Forest board met telephonically, together with members of management and J.P. Morgan, to receive a report on the developments with Sabine, including the January 23 meeting with Sabine, and an update on the status of ongoing discussions with two other previously contacted parties concerning a merger or sale of Forest, as well as with several previously contacted parties interested in various forms of joint ventures intended to provide Forest with financing for development of various portions of its operations. The Forest board considered the status and prospects of its ongoing operations, including that despite repaying a significant portion of its indebtedness from proceeds of the Panhandle Assets sale, Forest continued to have substantial leverage relative to its asset base, which leverage continued to affect Forest's ability to fund its drilling operations and to fully exploit and to fully develop its oil and gas assets. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Forest board authorized management to continue to pursue the merger and sale alternatives, and to continue to pursue the joint ventures alternatives as well, in the event Forest were unable to reach agreement to enter into a desirable merger or sale transaction.

On January 29, 2014, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks met in Houston to discuss further the potential benefits and challenges of a merger of Forest and Sabine and to discuss the further due diligence requirements of each side. On January 30, 2014, the respective technical teams of Forest and Sabine met to exchange technical data about the companies' respective operations. On February 5, 2014, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks met in Houston to continue their discussions concerning a possible merger of Forest and Sabine and to review the status and pace of due diligence and the exchange of additional technical information.

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On February 12, 2014, the Forest board met for a regularly scheduled meeting. At this meeting, which was attended by members of management, J.P. Morgan and Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, Forest's outside legal counsel (Wachtell Lipton), the Forest directors received an update on the status of ongoing discussions, which were continuing at that time with Sabine and the two other parties potentially interested in a transaction involving all of Forest, and with several parties potentially interested in a joint venture alternative. The Forest board authorized management to continue to pursue all alternatives.

On February 14, 2014, Sabine provided to Forest a high-level term sheet for a merger transaction in which Sabine's current equity holders would receive 70% of the equity of the post-closing equity of the combined company, and Forest's common shareholders would receive 30%. The percentage to be received by Forest's shareholders was referred to throughout the negotiations as the sharing ratio.

On February 25, 2014, Forest announced its operating and financial results for the fourth quarter of 2013 and for the full year 2013, and updated its guidance for 2014. On February 26, 2014, Forest's share price declined by approximately 38%, from \$3.23 to \$2.01.

On February 26 and 27, 2014, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks met in Denver. During these meetings, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks discussed synergy potential and operational and personnel matters relevant to a merger of Forest and Sabine, and confirmed to each other that their respective boards of directors remained interested in a transaction. Mr. Sambrooks conveyed the concern expressed by the Sabine board over the decrease in Forest's stock price, but did not propose a change in the sharing ratio.

On February 28, 2014, the Forest board met telephonically, together with members of management and Forest's legal and financial advisors, to review the status of strategic alternatives. By this time, the potentially interested parties other than Sabine had withdrawn their interest or declined to provide an actionable proposal. After discussion and analysis of Sabine's proposed transaction terms, Forest's standalone alternatives, and Forest's financing and operational flexibility in light of its share price, the Forest board authorized Mr. McDonald to continue to engage in due diligence and negotiations with Sabine concerning a potential merger transaction.

During March 2014, the parties continued their reciprocal due diligence and continued to analyze the proposed transaction internally. On March 15, 2014, Mr. Sambrooks contacted Mr. McDonald to inform him that Sabine was revisiting its valuation of Forest in light of the decline in Forest's share price and Sabine's due diligence with respect to Forest and to request an in-person meeting between Messrs. Sambrooks and McDonald to further discuss the valuation issue.

On March 17, 2014, Sabine provided Forest with a first draft of the merger agreement. The draft merger agreement provided for, among other things, a force the vote provision that would have required the Forest board to submit the merger to a vote of the Forest shareholders, even if the Forest board received an unsolicited alternative proposal that it determined was a superior offer. The draft merger agreement also proposed a break-up fee of approximately \$40 million payable by Forest to Sabine under certain circumstances.

On March 19, 2014, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks met in Denver. At this meeting, Mr. Sambrooks proposed to revise the so-called sharing ratio such that Forest's common shareholders would receive 24%, rather than 30%, of the post-closing equity of the combined company. The meeting concluded without agreement.

On March 24, 2014, the Forest board met telephonically, together with members of management and Forest's legal and financial advisors, to review and discuss Sabine's revised valuation proposal. After extensive discussion, the Forest board instructed management and Forest's advisors to continue to negotiate the transaction generally and to seek to

negotiate a sharing ratio greater than 24% for the Forest common shareholders.

On March 25, 2014, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks met in Houston to continue discussions concerning operational matters and potential synergies that might be achieved by a merger of Forest and Sabine.

From March 17 through April 9, 2014, the parties negotiated the non-financial terms of the transaction and exchanged drafts of the merger agreement. Forest sought to eliminate the force the vote provision and replace it with a provision that would permit the Forest board to terminate the merger agreement if Forest were to receive an unsolicited alternative proposal that it determined to be a superior offer, and sought to set the termination fee payable on the exercise by Forest of this termination right at approximately \$6 million (instead of \$40 million). Sabine strongly resisted the changes sought by Forest.

On April 3, 2014, the Forest board met telephonically, together with members of management and Forest's legal and financial advisors, to receive a transaction update.

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On April 10, 2014, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks met in Houston. Mr. Sambrooks informed Mr. McDonald that Sabine would require several days of additional time to analyze the transaction, and suggested that he believed the Sabine board would not be willing to offer a sharing ratio above 25%. Mr. McDonald indicated that 25% was too low, and suggested that the parties focus on a sharing ratio of 27%, the midpoint between the original 30% and Sabine's proposal of 24%.

On April 16, 2014, and again on April 17, 2014, Mr. Sambrooks contacted Mr. McDonald to inform him that it appeared likely that Sabine would conclude their transaction analysis shortly and would likely determine to move forward with the transaction. No agreement was reached, however, on the final sharing ratio.

On April 22, 2014, the Forest board met telephonically, together with members of management and Forest's legal and financial advisors, to receive an update on the status of negotiations with Sabine. During this meeting, the Forest board reviewed Forest's strategic alternatives, the history of Forest's exploration of those alternatives, and Forest's prospects as an independent company, including Forest's constrained financial and operating flexibility resulting from its substantial leverage, and J.P. Morgan made a preliminary presentation on the financial and valuation aspects of the proposed transaction. During this discussion, it was noted that since the beginning of 2013, Forest had contacted or been contacted by 21 potentially interested parties regarding a transaction involving a merger or sale of Forest, and had engaged in discussions and, in some cases, due diligence with 10 (including Sabine), and that ultimately Sabine was the only party willing to pursue a transaction. After discussion, including as to the matters discussed below in *Reasons for the Recommendation to Forest Shareholders by the Forest Board*, the Forest board authorized management to continue to pursue a transaction with Sabine, subject to negotiating a sharing ratio greater than 24%.

On April 25, 2014, Mr. Sambrooks spoke to Mr. McDonald by telephone. Mr. Sambrooks informed Mr. McDonald that Sabine was willing to move forward, and Messrs. Sambrooks and McDonald discussed the status of open negotiation points and a timeline for completing negotiations. No agreement was reached on the sharing ratio.

During the period from April 25, 2014 through May 1, 2014, Forest and Sabine recommenced negotiation of the merger agreement and related transaction documents and Sabine obtained financing commitment letters, which provided commitments for the credit facility to refinance the Sabine Credit Facility and the existing revolving credit facility of Forest and for bridge financing to finance the purchase of any Forest notes which are required to be purchased in connection with a change of control offer, and provided them to Forest for review.

On April 29, 2014, Messrs. Sambrooks and McDonald spoke again by telephone. Mr. McDonald informed Mr. Sambrooks of the Forest board's dissatisfaction with the 24% sharing ratio proposed by Sabine, and stated that the sharing ratio would need to be increased. After discussion and negotiation, Mr. Sambrooks informed Mr. McDonald that Sabine would be willing to consider a sharing ratio of 26%, and Mr. McDonald informed Mr. Sambrooks that Forest would be willing to consider a sharing ratio of 27%. No agreement was reached on the sharing ratio.

From May 1 through May 5, 2014, members of management of Forest and Sabine and their respective legal advisors discussed, negotiated and resolved the other, non-financial open issues in the merger agreement. Following negotiation, Sabine agreed to eliminate the *force the vote* provision and to provide that the Forest board of directors would be permitted to terminate the merger agreement if Forest were to receive an unsolicited alternative proposal that it determined was a superior offer. The parties ultimately also agreed to a termination fee of \$15 million. In addition, following discussion, Sabine Investor Holdings agreed that it would enter into a stockholder's agreement that would provide, among other things, that Sabine Investor Holding's right to elect directors of Holdco would remain in proportion to its equity interest in Holdco, and that Sabine Investor Holding would not sell any of its shares of Holdco common stock for at least three months after the closing of the merger.

Early in the day on May 5, 2014, Messrs. McDonald and Sambrooks spoke by telephone. Mr. McDonald asked that the Forest shareholder's sharing ratio be increased to 27%. Mr. Sambrooks responded that Sabine's board had informed him that they would not be willing to agree to 27%. After further discussion, Messrs. Sambrooks and McDonald agreed to recommend to their respective boards of directors a sharing ratio of 73.5% for Sabine's current equity holders and 26.5% for Forest shareholders, in each case on a fully diluted basis, and resolved several other open transaction issues.

In the afternoon of May 5, 2014, Mr. Sambrooks informed Mr. McDonald that Sabine's board of directors, as well as the board of directors and members of Sabine Investor Holdings, had approved the transaction, subject to approval of the Forest board. Later on May 5, 2014, the Forest board met telephonically, together with members of management and Forest's legal and financial advisors. During this meeting, the Forest board reviewed Forest's strategic alternatives and Forest's prospects as an independent company, including the risks associated with Forest's debt levels and constrained financial flexibility and the impact on Forest's ability to fund its drilling operations and exploit its assets while adhering to its debt covenants. Wachtell Lipton then reviewed with the Forest board its fiduciary obligations, summarized the material terms of the proposed merger agreement, stockholder's agreement and registration rights agreement, and reported on the resolution of open issues during the course of negotiations with Sabine. J.P. Morgan provided to

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the Forest board J.P. Morgan's financial analysis of the transaction, and J.P. Morgan delivered to the Forest board its oral opinion, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated May 5, 2014, to the effect that as of the date of the opinion and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in its opinion, the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Forest's common stock. J.P. Morgan's opinion is more fully described in

Opinion of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Forest's Financial Advisor and the full text of the written opinion of J.P. Morgan is attached as Annex G hereto. After discussions, including as to the matters discussed below in the section entitled Reasons for the Recommendation to Forest Shareholders by the Forest Board, the Forest board, by unanimous vote of all of its members, approved the merger agreement and determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, are advisable and in the best interests of Forest and its shareholders, and resolved to recommend that Forest shareholders vote to adopt the merger agreement.

Following the conclusion of the Forest board meeting, Forest, Sabine and their respective counsel finalized the transaction documentation, and the parties executed the merger agreement, stockholder's agreement and registration rights agreement.

On the morning of May 6, 2014, the parties publicly released a joint announcement of the transaction.

In late May 2014, Forest discovered that the financial projections for Sabine for the calendar year ended December 31, 2015 provided by Forest to J.P. Morgan in April 2014 contained an inadvertent error relating to the oil price realizations applied by Forest's management to Sabine's forecasted oil production in order to make Sabine's results more directly comparable to Forest's. The error resulted in an overstatement of Sabine's 2015E EBITDA and cash flow of approximately \$30 million, but had no effect on forward lease-level field production estimates, lease operating expenses, or type curve estimates for reservoir evaluation. In addition, the error affected only the baseline Base Sabine Budget Projections and did not affect the Adjusted Sabine Projections, which were provided to the Forest board and to J.P. Morgan along with the Base Sabine Budget Projections. See Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Sabine. After discovery of the oil price realization error in late May 2014, Forest provided J.P. Morgan with the necessary corrections to the Base Sabine Budget Projections. See Opinion of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Forest's Financial Advisor.

On May 27, 2014, the Forest board met, together with members of management and Forest's legal and financial advisors. During this meeting, Forest management reviewed with the Forest board the error in oil price realization and the impact on the Base Sabine Budget Projections, and provided its perspectives, including management's view that the error resulted in an immaterial difference to the overall assessment of the merger. J.P. Morgan reviewed with the Forest board the differences between J.P. Morgan's public trading multiples analysis for Sabine, relative contribution analysis and relative valuation analysis using the Base Sabine Budget Projections before and after correction for the oil basis differential error. J.P. Morgan noted that, if J.P. Morgan had used the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections as of May 5, 2014, the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections would not have changed J.P. Morgan's overall determination as of such date that, based on all of the valuation analyses conducted by J.P. Morgan and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in J.P. Morgan's opinion, the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Forest common stock. J.P. Morgan also noted that the receipt of the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections in late May 2014 had not caused it to withdraw or modify its opinion, delivered orally to the Forest board on May 5, 2014, which was subsequently confirmed in writing on May 5, 2014, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of such opinion and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in such opinion, of the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement to the holders of Forest common stock. After discussing the matter further, the Forest board, by unanimous vote of those present, determined to continue to recommend that Forest's

shareholders vote to adopt the merger agreement.

As discussed under **Impact on Forest's Debt**, if the transaction is completed as contemplated, Forest will make a change of control offer to holders of Forest's existing notes to acquire the existing notes at a price of 101% of the outstanding principal amount of existing notes, and financing commitments have been obtained to finance that offer. Following the public announcement of the transaction on May 6, the trading price of Forest's outstanding notes increased from approximately 87-90% of par to approximately 100% of par.

A registration statement on Form S-4 for the transaction was filed on May 29, 2014. In early June 2014, Forest and Sabine began hearing from Forest investors and other market participants that certain hedge funds held short positions or acquired credit default swaps with respect to Forest's debt, which positions would increase in value in the event of a decline in the trading prices of Forest's debt, a bankruptcy of Forest, or a default by Forest with respect to its outstanding debt. As a result, the holders of these positions had interests that were directly opposed to the best interests of holders of Forest's common stock. According to information obtained by Forest, which could not be fully confirmed, one way or another, those hedge funds were also buying Forest's common shares for the purpose of voting them against the original transaction on the expectation that the failure of the original transaction would cause a decrease in the trading prices of Forest's debt (including because Forest would no longer be expected to make a change of control offer at 101% of par) or make a Forest default or bankruptcy more likely. Forest and Sabine also heard that the hedge funds

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planned to sell Forest's common shares after the record date for the special meeting, which would allow the hedge funds to vote against the original transaction at the special meeting without having any ongoing economic interest in Forest's common shares and while having economic interests that were opposed to, or inconsistent with the interests of Forest's common shareholders. The Forest board discussed the likelihood that certain hedge funds were pursuing this strategy, and the risks posed to Forest's common shareholders in the event such hedge funds were in fact employing the strategy, and the possibility that the strategy could be deterred or weakened by restructuring the transaction to lower the approval requirement from two-thirds of the outstanding shares thereby making it more difficult for these hedge funds to obtain a blocking position. In this regard, the Forest board was advised by outside advisors that because shares not voted in connection with a vote requiring approval by two-thirds of all outstanding common shares have the same effect as shares voted against the transaction, and because a not-insignificant number of shares could, based on past experience, be expected not to be voted, the hedge funds could achieve a blocking position under such a voting standard with far less than 33% of the outstanding common shares. After discussion, it was the consensus of the Forest board that the future strategic direction of Forest should be determined by Forest shareholders who have an economic interest in enhancing the value of Forest and its common stock, rather than by investors holding investment positions that give those investors an economic interest in reducing or destroying the value of Forest and its common stock. After discussions between Forest, Sabine and their respective advisors, the parties determined that it would be in the best interests of Forest's common shareholders to restructure the combination transaction in the form described in this proxy statement to make it more difficult for hedge funds who have shorted Forest's debt to obtain a blocking voting position against the combination transaction and to adopt the shareholder rights plan to deter hedge funds from employing this anti-shareholder-value trading strategy. See The Merger Agreement and Other Transaction Agreements Provisions Related to Shareholder Rights Plan.

During June and early July 2014, Forest and Sabine negotiated the form of the amended and restated merger agreement and revised transaction documents. Under the new structure, approval of the issuance of new Forest common and preferred shares to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings by holders of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote, which we refer to as the share issuance proposal, is required by NYSE rules, and cannot be waived. Approval of the authorized share proposal is being sought in order to facilitate the conversion of shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock into shares of Forest common stock, but it is not required by law or stock exchange rule, and therefore may be waived by the parties.

On July 3, 2014, the Forest board met telephonically, together with members of management and Forest's legal and financial advisors. During this meeting, Forest's management and legal advisors reviewed with the Forest board the revised transaction structure, including the revised voting requirements and conditions, and discussed the possibility of adopting a shareholder rights plan specially designed to address the particular concern regarding the suspected hedge fund strategy. Forest's management reaffirmed for the Forest board that although the revised transaction alters the legal structure of the merger and provides Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings with elevated voting rights (80% of the voting power compared to 73.5% of the economic interest in the combined company), the revised transaction does not alter the economic consequences of the combination transaction, noting, in particular, that Forest's current shareholders would after completion of the combination hold approximately 26.5% of the common-equivalent economic interest in the combined Forest and Sabine businesses, the same percentage as Forest's current shareholders would have held immediately after the original transaction had it been completed on its terms. Forest's management then provided its perspectives, including management's view that the revised transaction structure and shareholder vote requirements, and the adoption of the shareholder rights plan would (1) reduce or deter the ability of some hedge funds with interests contrary to the interests of shareholders generally to engage in the suspected anti-shareholder-value trading strategy and (2) increase the likelihood that the shareholder vote on the proposals will reflect the will of Forest's common shareholders interested in enhancing the value of Forest and its common shares, whether as a standalone company or combined with Sabine. Forest's management also noted that because votes of

Forest's shareholders, both before and after the combination transaction and reincorporation merger, would generally require approval of either a majority of the outstanding voting power, or at most two-thirds of the outstanding voting power, under applicable law, regulation and the applicable certificate of incorporation and bylaws, increasing the voting power of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings to 80% (from 73.5% under the original merger agreement) would have little or no practical effect. At this time, representatives of J.P. Morgan were asked to join the telephonic meeting of the Forest board, and J.P. Morgan confirmed that it was not withdrawing or modifying its opinion dated May 5, 2014 (as more fully described in Opinion of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Forest's Financial Advisor). After further discussion, it was the unanimous consensus of the Forest board that it would be in the best interests of Forest and its shareholders to pursue a revised transaction, and the Forest board instructed management to complete negotiations with Sabine for an amended and restated merger agreement and related documents.

On July 9, 2014, the Forest board met telephonically, together with members of management and Forest's legal advisors. At this meeting, Forest's management and legal advisors updated the Forest board on the resolution of negotiations with Sabine for a revised transaction, and Forest's legal counsel reviewed the proposed shareholder rights plan. After discussions, including as to the matters discussed at the July 3, 2014, meeting of the Forest board and as to the matters discussed below in the section entitled Reasons for the Recommendation to Forest Shareholders by the Forest Board, the Forest board, by unanimous vote of all of its members, (1) approved the amended and restated merger agreement and determined that the combination transaction is advisable and in the best

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interests of Forest and its shareholders, (2) unanimously recommended that Forest shareholders vote FOR the share issuance proposal, the authorized share proposal and the other proposals to be voted on at the special meeting, and (3) adopted the shareholder rights plan.

Following the conclusion of the Forest board meeting, Forest, Sabine and their respective counsel finalized the transaction documentation, and the parties executed the amended and restated merger agreement and the related revised transaction agreements. On the morning of July 10, 2014, the parties publicly announced the revised transaction.

Reasons for the Recommendation to Forest Shareholders by the Forest Board

After careful consideration, the Forest board unanimously determined that the combination transaction is in the best interests of Forest and its shareholders and unanimously approved the combination transaction. This explanation of the Forest board's reasons for recommending the proposed transactions and all other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed under Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

The Forest board considered the following material factors that it believes support its determinations:

Strategic considerations and aggregate value

the aggregate value of the Forest common shares to be retained by Forest's current shareholders after giving effect to the combination of Forest's and Sabine's businesses, relative to the value of such shares on a standalone basis if Forest were to not engage in the combination transaction, including the fact that, following the combination transaction, Forest common shareholders will have the opportunity to participate in the potential value created by combining Forest and Sabine and benefit from any increases in the value of Forest common shares;

the limitations and risks associated with continuing as a standalone entity, including the risks associated with Forest's substantial leverage relative to its asset base, its constrained financial flexibility, and the impact of these factors on Forest's ability to fund its drilling operations and to fully exploit and develop its oil and gas assets, and the risks associated with Forest's limited financial flexibility in light of Forest's share price and debt level;

the view that the proposed combination transaction with Sabine meets the strategic objectives established by the Forest board and management with respect to achieving improved financial strength and operational scale relative to Forest's publicly traded peers and other operators, and that the proposed combination transaction with Sabine would be superior both operationally and with respect to shareholder value, than the alternative of not engaging in the transaction and continuing to operate its business as an independent, standalone company;

that Forest actively explored strategic alternatives over a lengthy period of time, solicited interest for a variety of potential transactions and structures, and that since the beginning of 2013, Forest had contacted or been contacted by 21 potentially interested parties regarding a transaction involving a merger or sale of Forest and had engaged in discussions and, in some cases, due diligence with 10 of those parties;

that the proposal from Sabine was the only proposal received for a transaction involving the whole of Forest, and was the only available alternative (including joint venture alternatives) found to be in the best interests of Forest and its shareholders relative to the alternative of continuing to operate its business as an independent, standalone company;

the view that the value of the per share merger consideration would, at the time of the public announcement of the transactions, be greater than the closing price of Forest common shares as of May 5, 2014, the last trading day before the public announcement of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

the percentage ownership in Forest that current Forest common shareholders would have after the combination transaction.

Operational benefits and enhanced asset portfolio

meaningful anticipated growth to the combined company's asset portfolio, including the complementary combined operating footprint between the Sabine and Forest assets within core areas, including East Texas and the Eagle Ford shale;

significant operational and financial synergies to be realized following consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including general and administrative cost, lease operating expense and capital expenditure savings;

the combined company's improved flexibility to allocate capital to the projects in the combined company's portfolio with the highest rate of return, including by exploring opportunistic divestitures of non-core assets and the redeployment of sales proceeds; and

the ability to benefit from Sabine's and Forest's respective technical expertise and operational expertise with regard to specific asset development.

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Improved credit profile

The Forest board expects the combination transaction will improve Forest's credit profile, including:

that the larger combined company will have improved liquidity due to a greater combined lending base and will benefit from a lower cost of capital, and as a result will be able to maximize Forest's asset base value, compete more effectively and more readily assume any risk inherent in Forest's business;

that the combined company's cash flow, together with the potential to explore the opportunistic divestment of non-core assets, will allow deleveraging over time;

that greater overall scale would provide the combined company with improved access to capital markets; and

potential support provided by First Reserve or from being part of First Reserve's portfolio.

Financial projections and opinion of J.P. Morgan

the financial projections prepared by Forest's management (described in Proposal No. 1 The Share Issuance Proposal Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Forest), and the judgment, advice and analysis of Forest's management, including their favorable recommendation of the combination transaction; and

the financial presentation and opinion, dated May 5, 2014, of J.P. Morgan to the Forest board as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of such opinion, of the exchange ratio in the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement to the Forest common shareholders, which opinion was based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in its opinion, as more fully described in Opinion of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Forest's Financial Advisor. While there is no longer an exchange ratio in the merger agreement the exchange ratio under the original merger agreement would have resulted in Forest's current shareholders, on the one hand, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, on the other hand, receiving the same percentage economic common-equivalent interest in the post-closing combined company of approximately 26.5% and 73.5% respectively as they will hold or receive as of the closing of the combination transaction under the merger agreement. For more information, see Background of the Combination Transaction.

Favorable terms of the transaction documents

all of the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, including, among other things, the representations, warranties, covenants and agreements of the parties, the conditions to closing and the form and structure of the merger consideration and the termination rights, Forest's right to appoint two members of Forest's board, and the terms and conditions of the stockholder's agreement;

the fact that Forest and Sabine undertook extensive negotiations resulting in revisions to the original draft merger agreement to make the terms more favorable to Forest and its shareholders;

the fact that the combination transaction is subject to the approval of holders of at least a majority of outstanding Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote, which shareholders therefore have the option to reject the combination transaction by voting against the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal;

the terms of the merger agreement that permit Forest, prior to the time that Forest common shareholders approve the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal, to discuss and negotiate, under specified circumstances, an unsolicited Acquisition Proposal should one be made, if the Forest board determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel, that such Acquisition Proposal constitutes a Superior Proposal or would be reasonably likely to lead to a Superior Proposal;

the fact that the merger agreement allows the Forest board, under specified circumstances, to change or withdraw its recommendation to the Forest common shareholders with respect to the approval of the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal in response to a Superior Proposal or Forest Intervening Event;

the fact that the merger agreement allows the Forest board, under specified circumstances, to terminate the merger agreement to enter into a Superior Proposal;

the likelihood, considering the terms of the merger agreement, that the combination transaction would be completed; and

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the view that the revised transaction structure which requires Forest shareholder approval, but at a level below the two-thirds-of-the-outstanding-voting-power standard required under the original merger agreement maximizes the chances that the shareholder vote on the proposed transaction will reflect the will of the majority of Forest shareholders who have an economic interest in enhancing the value of Forest and its common stock, rather than the will of investors holding investment positions that give those investors an economic interest in reducing or destroying the value of Forest and its common stock.

Risks and potentially negative factors

The Forest board also considered a variety of risks and other potentially negative factors concerning the merger agreement and the combination transaction, including the following:

the risk that because the consideration is a fixed number of Forest convertible common shares and common-equivalent preferred shares, the value of the percentage ownership in Forest that current Forest common shareholders would have after the combination transaction may decrease relative to the value of their existing interests in Forest common stock and the fact that the merger agreement does not provide Forest with a price-based termination right or other similar protection;

the risk that the potential benefits of the combination transaction (including the amount of potential efficiencies) may not be fully achieved;

the fact that there may be disruption of Forest's operations following the announcement of the merger agreement and the combination transaction;

the fact that, while Forest expects the combination transaction will be consummated, there can be no guarantee that all conditions to the parties' obligations to consummate the combination transaction will be satisfied, and, as a result, the combination transaction may not be consummated and the risks and costs to Forest in such event;

the risk that the combination transaction may be delayed or may not be completed, including the risk that the approval of Forest's common shareholders may not be obtained, as well as the potential loss of value to the Forest common shareholders and the potential negative impact on the operations and prospects of Forest if for any reason the combination transaction is delayed or is not completed;

the terms of the merger agreement that place restrictions on the conduct of the business of Forest prior to the completion of the combination transaction, which may delay or prevent Forest from undertaking business opportunities that may arise pending completion of the combination transaction;

the significant costs involved in connection with negotiating the merger agreement and completing the combination transaction, the substantial management time and effort required to effectuate the combination transaction and the related disruption to Forest's day-to-day operations and the risk of diverting management focus and resources from other strategic opportunities during the pendency of the combination transaction;

the fact that, under certain circumstances, Forest may be required to pay a termination fee upon termination of the merger agreement;

that Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will hold 80% of the combined voting power of Forest after the completion of the combination transaction (up from 73.5% under the original merger agreement). However, the Forest board considered that because votes of Forest's shareholders, both before and after the combination transaction and reincorporation merger, would generally require approval of either a majority of the outstanding voting power, or at most two-thirds of the outstanding voting power under applicable law, regulation and the applicable certificate of incorporation and bylaws, this increase in voting power would have little to no practical effect. The Forest board believes that the benefits secured by the revising the transaction structure outweighed the small reduction in Forest shareholders' total voting power relative to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings.

the fact that Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, which are controlled by First Reserve, will own Forest common stock and convertible common-equivalent preferred stock collectively representing a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest and that such ownership could result in its control of the Forest board of directors and could discourage a third party from making an offer to acquire Forest in the future unless Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings supported such offer, and could prevent current Forest common shareholders from receiving any additional control premium following completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the risk that your equity interest in Forest may be diluted as a result of the payment of special dividends on the Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock if (i) the authorized share proposal is not approved at the special meeting, (ii) Forest and Sabine mutually elect to waive the authorized share proposal condition and (iii) the authorized share proposal is not subsequently approved within three months following the effective time of the combination transaction (see Description of Capital Stock Series B Convertible Common-Equivalent Preferred Stock);

the potential challenges and difficulties with integrating the operations of Sabine and Forest; and

the fact that the analyses and projections on which the Forest board made its determinations are uncertain.

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The Forest board also considered a variety of other risks and other countervailing factors, including the risks of the type and nature described under [Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements](#).

The Forest board concluded that the benefits of the transaction to Forest and its shareholders outweighed the perceived risks. In view of the wide variety of factors considered, and the complexity of these matters, the Forest board did not find it useful and did not attempt to quantify or assign any relative or specific weights to the various factors it considered. Rather, the Forest board viewed the decisions as being based on the totality of the information available to it. In addition, individual members of the Forest board may have given differing weights to different factors.

Opinion of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Forest's Financial Advisor

Pursuant to an engagement letter effective as of May 2, 2013, Forest retained J.P. Morgan as its financial advisor in connection with the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement and the merger agreement.

At the meeting of the Forest board on May 5, 2014, J.P. Morgan rendered its oral opinion to the Forest board that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in such opinion, the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Forest common stock. J.P. Morgan confirmed its May 5, 2014 oral opinion by delivering its written opinion to the Forest board, dated May 5, 2014, that, as of such date, the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Forest common stock. No limitations were imposed by the Forest board upon J.P. Morgan with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by it in rendering its opinion. While there is no longer an exchange ratio in the merger agreement, the exchange ratio under the original merger agreement would have resulted in Forest's current shareholders, on the one hand, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, on the other hand, receiving the same percentage economic common-equivalent interest in the post-closing combined company of approximately 26.5% and 73.5% respectively as they will hold or receive as of the closing of the combination transaction under the merger agreement. For more information, see [Background of the Combination Transaction](#).

The full text of the written opinion of J.P. Morgan dated May 5, 2014, which sets forth the assumptions made, matters considered and limits on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex G to this document and is incorporated herein by reference. Forest's shareholders are urged to read the opinion in its entirety. J.P. Morgan's written opinion is addressed to the Forest board, is directed only to the exchange ratio in the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement and does not constitute a recommendation to any Forest shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote with respect to the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement, the merger agreement or any other matter. The summary of the opinion of J.P. Morgan set forth in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion.

In arriving at its opinion, J.P. Morgan, among other things:

- reviewed the original merger agreement;

- reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information concerning Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings and the industries in which they operate;

compared the financial and operating performance of Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings with publicly available information concerning certain other companies J.P. Morgan deemed relevant and reviewed the current and historical market prices of Forest shares and certain publicly traded securities of such other companies;

reviewed certain internal financial analyses and forecasts prepared by or at the direction of the managements of Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings relating to their respective businesses, as well as the estimated amount and timing of cost savings and related expenses and synergies expected to result from the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement (the Synergies); and

performed such other financial studies and analyses and considered such other information as J.P. Morgan deemed appropriate for the purposes of its opinion.

J.P. Morgan also held discussions with certain members of the management of Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings with respect to certain aspects of the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement, and the past and current business operations of Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings, the financial condition and future prospects and operations of Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings, the effects of the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement on the financial condition and future prospects of Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings, and certain other matters J.P. Morgan believed necessary or appropriate to its inquiry.

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J.P. Morgan relied upon and assumed, without assuming responsibility or liability for independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all information that was publicly available or was furnished to or discussed with J.P. Morgan by Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings or otherwise reviewed by or for J.P. Morgan. J.P. Morgan did not conduct and was not provided with any valuation or appraisal of any assets or liabilities, nor did J.P. Morgan evaluate the solvency of Forest or Sabine Investor Holdings under any state or federal laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. In relying on financial analyses and forecasts provided to it or derived therefrom, including the Synergies, J.P. Morgan assumed that they were reasonably prepared based on assumptions reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments by management as to the expected future results of operations and financial condition of Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings to which such analyses or forecasts relate. J.P. Morgan expressed no view as to such analyses or forecasts (including the Synergies) or the assumptions on which they were based. J.P. Morgan also assumed that the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement and the other transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement will qualify as tax-free transactions for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and will be consummated as described in the original merger agreement. J.P. Morgan also assumed that the representations and warranties made by Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings in the original merger agreement and the related agreements were and will be true and correct in all respects material to J.P. Morgan's analysis. J.P. Morgan is not a legal, regulatory or tax expert and has relied on the assessments made by advisors to Forest with respect to such issues. J.P. Morgan further assumed that all material governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement will be obtained without any adverse effect on Forest or Sabine Investor Holdings or on the contemplated benefits of the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement.

The projections for Forest and the Sabine business of Sabine Investor Holdings, respectively, for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015 furnished to J.P. Morgan were prepared by the respective managements of Forest and Sabine, and were adjusted by Forest management by applying consistent commodity price assumptions to the projections for both companies (as so adjusted, the Base Forest Budget Projections and the Base Sabine Budget Projections, respectively, as described in Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Forest and Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Sabine). The projections were then further adjusted by Forest's management to reflect, among other things, updated production profiles of Forest's oil and gas wells, and Forest's assessment of the production profiles of Sabine's wells (as so further adjusted, the Adjusted Forest Projections and the Adjusted Sabine Projections, respectively, as described in Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Forest and Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Sabine). Neither Forest nor Sabine Investor Holdings publicly discloses internal management projections of the type provided to J.P. Morgan in connection with J.P. Morgan's analysis of the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement, and such projections were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure. These projections, and the adjustments made by Forest thereto, were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of Sabine and Forest, including, without limitation, factors related to general economic and competitive conditions and prevailing interest rates. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in such projections. For more information regarding the use of projections, please refer to the sections entitled Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Forest and Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Sabine.

As discussed in the section entitled Background of the Combination Transaction, in late May 2014, J.P. Morgan was informed that the 2015E EBITDA and cash flow forecasts for Sabine for the calendar/fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 provided by Forest to J.P. Morgan in April 2014 as part of the Base Sabine Budget Projections contained an inadvertent error relating to the oil basis differential applied to Sabine's production.

On May 27, 2014, J.P. Morgan reviewed with the Forest board the differences between J.P. Morgan's public trading multiples analysis for Sabine, relative contribution analysis and relative valuation analysis using the Base Sabine Budget Projections before and after correction for the oil basis differential error (as corrected, the corrected Base

Sabine Budget Projections). J.P. Morgan noted that, if J.P. Morgan had used the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections as of May 5, 2014, the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections would not have changed J.P. Morgan's overall determination as of such date that, based on all of the valuation analyses conducted by J.P. Morgan and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in J.P. Morgan's opinion, the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Forest common stock. J.P. Morgan also noted that the receipt of the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections in late May 2014 had not caused it to withdraw or modify its opinion, delivered orally to the Forest board on May 5, 2014, which was subsequently confirmed in writing on May 5, 2014, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of such opinion and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, limitations and qualifications set forth in such opinion, of the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement to the holders of Forest common stock.

J.P. Morgan's opinion is based on economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to J.P. Morgan as of, the date of such opinion. Subsequent developments may affect J.P. Morgan's opinion, and J.P. Morgan does not have any obligation to update, revise, or reaffirm such opinion. J.P. Morgan's opinion is limited to the fairness, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Forest common stock of the exchange ratio in the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger

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agreement, and J.P. Morgan has expressed no opinion as to the fairness of any consideration to be paid in connection with the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement to the holders of any other class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Forest or the underlying decision by Forest to engage in the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement. J.P. Morgan expressed no opinion as to the price at which Forest shares or Holdco stock will trade at any future time, whether before or after the closing of the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement.

In accordance with customary investment banking practice, J.P. Morgan employed generally accepted valuation methods in reaching its opinion. The following is a summary of the material financial analyses utilized by J.P. Morgan in connection with providing its opinion.

Public Trading Multiples Analysis

Using publicly available information, J.P. Morgan compared selected financial data of Forest and Sabine with similar data for publicly traded companies engaged in businesses which J.P. Morgan judged to be sufficiently analogous to Forest's and Sabine's businesses or aspects thereof.

For Forest, the companies selected by J.P. Morgan were as follows:

Goodrich Petroleum Corporation

Midstates Petroleum Company, Inc.

Penn Virginia Corporation

PetroQuest Energy, Inc.

For Sabine, the companies selected by J.P. Morgan were as follows:

Forest

Goodrich Petroleum Corporation

Jones Energy, Inc.

Midstates Petroleum Company, Inc.

Penn Virginia Corporation

PetroQuest Energy, Inc.

SandRidge Energy, Inc.

These companies were selected for each of Forest and Sabine, among other reasons, because they are publicly traded companies with operations and businesses that, for purposes of J.P. Morgan's analysis, may be considered similar to those of Forest and Sabine based on the nature of their assets and operations and the form and geographic location of their operations. However, certain of these companies may have characteristics that are materially different from those of Forest and Sabine. The analyses necessarily involve complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operational characteristics of the companies involved and other factors that could affect the companies differently than would affect Forest or Sabine.

For each company listed above, J.P. Morgan calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios based on publicly available information as of May 2, 2014. Among other calculations, the information J.P. Morgan calculated for each of the selected companies included:

Multiple of equity value (calculated as the market value of the company's common stock on a fully diluted basis) to research analysts' consensus estimates for cash flow (calculated as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and exploration expenses (EBITDAX), less interest expense and taxes) for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015;

Multiple of firm value (calculated as equity value plus debt and other adjustments, including non-controlling interest and preferred stock, less cash) to research analysts' consensus estimates for EBITDAX for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015; and

Multiple of firm value to production (in dollars per thousand cubic feet equivalents per day (\$/Mcfepd)) for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2013 (4Q 2013 production) and estimated production for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

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Results of the analysis for Forest and Sabine, respectively, are as follows:

*Forest***Peer Group Trading Multiples**

	Equity value to estimated cash flow		Firm value to estimated EBITDAX		Firm value to production (\$/Mcfepd)	
	2014E	2015E	2014E	2015E	4Q 2013	2014E
	Mean	3.9x	2.9x	6.0x	4.6x	\$ 15,054
Median	2.8x	2.4x	4.9x	4.2x	\$ 16,141	\$ 13,080

Based on the results of this analysis and other factors that J.P. Morgan deemed appropriate, including adjustments for certain company values that J.P. Morgan did not consider representative, J.P. Morgan selected multiple reference ranges for Forest of 1.5x – 3.0x and 1.0x – 2.5x for equity value to estimated 2014 and 2015 cash flow, respectively, ranges of 4.5x – 5.5x and 4.0x – 4.5x for firm value to estimated 2014 and 2015 EBITDAX, respectively, and ranges of \$11,000 – \$14,000 and \$9,500 – \$12,500 for firm value to 4Q 2013 production and estimated 2014 production, respectively.

After applying such ranges to the appropriate metrics for Forest based on the Base Forest Budget Projections, the analysis indicated the following implied equity value per share ranges for Forest shares:

Forest Implied Equity Value Per Share Range Base Forest Budget Projections

	Equity value to estimated cash flow		Firm value to estimated EBITDAX		Firm value to production (\$/Mcfepd)	
	2014E	2015E	2014E	2015E	4Q 2013	2014E
	High	\$ 3.57	\$ 4.81	\$ 3.18	\$ 4.87	\$ 6.87
Low	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.92	\$ 1.48	\$ 3.64	\$ 4.07	\$ 3.89

After applying such ranges to the appropriate metrics for Forest based on the Adjusted Forest Projections, the analysis indicated the following implied equity value per share ranges for Forest shares:

Forest Implied Equity Value Per Share Range Adjusted Forest Projections

	Equity value to estimated cash flow		Firm value to estimated EBITDAX		Firm value to production (\$/Mcfepd)	
	2014E	2015E	2014E	2015E	4Q 2013	2014E
	High	\$ 2.72	\$ 4.08	\$ 1.97	\$ 3.56	N/A
Low	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.63	\$ 0.48	\$ 2.48	N/A	\$ 3.46

The ranges of implied equity values per Forest share based on the Base Forest Budget Projections and the Adjusted Forest Projections were compared to Forest's closing share price of \$1.77 on May 2, 2014.

Sabine

Peer Group Trading Multiples

Equity value to estimated cash flow Firm value to estimated EBITDAX Firm value to production

	cash flow		EBITDAX		(\$/Mcfepd)	
	2014E	2015E	2014E	2015E	4Q 2013	2014E
Mean	3.7x	2.8x	5.9x	4.7x	\$ 14,175	\$ 11,931
Median	3.0x	2.4x	4.9x	4.2x	\$ 12,780	\$ 11,056

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Based on the results of this analysis and other factors that J.P. Morgan deemed appropriate, including adjustments for certain company values that J.P. Morgan did not consider representative, J.P. Morgan selected multiple reference ranges for Sabine of 2.0x 3.5x and 1.5x 3.0x for equity value to estimated 2014 and 2015 cash flow, respectively, ranges of 5.0x 6.0x and 4.0x 5.0x for firm value to estimated 2014 and 2015 EBITDAX, respectively, and a range of \$11,500 \$14,500 and \$10,000 \$13,000 for firm value to 4Q 2013 production and estimated 2014 production, respectively.

After applying such ranges to the appropriate metrics for Sabine based on the Base Sabine Budget Projections, the analysis indicated the following implied equity value ranges for Sabine:

Sabine Implied Equity Value Range Base Sabine Budget Projections

	Equity value to estimated cash flow		Firm value to estimated EBITDAX		Firm value to production (\$/Mcfepd)	
	2014E	2015E ⁽¹⁾	2014E	2015E ⁽²⁾	4Q 2013	2014E
	High	\$ 916	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,041	\$ 1,466	\$ 1,827
Low	\$ 523	\$ 624	\$ 662	\$ 927	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,008

(1) Using the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections would indicate a low of \$578 million and a high of \$1,155 million.

(2) Using the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections would indicate a low of \$805 million and a high of \$1,314 million.

After applying such ranges to the appropriate metrics for Sabine based on the Adjusted Sabine Projections, the analysis indicated the following implied equity value ranges for Sabine:

Sabine Implied Equity Value Range Adjusted Sabine Projections

	Equity value to estimated cash flow		Firm value to estimated EBITDAX		Firm value to production (\$/Mcfepd)	
	2014E	2015E	2014E	2015E	4Q 2013	2014
	High	\$ 849	\$ 979	\$ 928	\$ 1,026	N/A
Low	\$ 485	\$ 490	\$ 568	\$ 574	N/A	\$ 978

Net Asset Value Analysis

J.P. Morgan prepared a discounted cash flow analysis of the projected cash flow derived from production of Forest's proved reserves and probable and possible resource potential (the 3P assets) as of calendar year-end 2013, based upon extrapolations from estimates provided by Forest's management that were reviewed and approved by Forest's management for J.P. Morgan's use in connection with its financial analyses and rendering its fairness opinion. The projected cash flows from Forest's 3P assets were discounted to present values using a range of discount rates from 10.5% to 12%, which were chosen by J.P. Morgan based upon an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital of Forest. The present pre-tax value of Forest's 3P assets was then adjusted for Forest's net present value of projected general and administrative expenses, net present value of projected cash taxes (net of the present value of projected

net operating loss utilization), 2013 calendar year-end net debt (calculated as the sum of net debt and expected cash settlement of stock awards) and other adjustments to indicate a range of implied net asset equity values of between \$151 million and \$358 million for Forest. The implied net asset equity values for Forest were divided by the number of fully diluted shares outstanding at Forest to arrive at the following range of implied net asset values per share of Forest common stock.

	Low	High
Forest Implied Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 1.27	\$ 3.00

The range of implied net asset values per share for Forest was compared to Forest's closing share price of \$1.77 on May 2, 2014.

J.P. Morgan prepared a discounted cash flow analysis of the projected cash flow derived from production of Sabine's 3P assets as of calendar year-end 2013, based upon extrapolations from estimates provided by Forest's management that were reviewed and approved by Forest's management for J.P. Morgan's use in connection with its financial analyses and rendering its fairness opinion. The projected cash flows from Sabine's 3P assets were discounted to present values using a range of discount rates from 9.0% to

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10.5%, which were chosen by J.P. Morgan based upon an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital of Sabine. The present pre-tax value of Sabine's 3P assets was then adjusted for Sabine's net present value of projected general and administrative expenses, net present value of projected cash taxes (net of the present value of projected net operating loss utilization), 2013 calendar year-end net debt and other adjustments to indicate the following range of implied net asset equity values for Sabine.

	Low	High
Sabine Implied Net Asset Equity Value (\$ millions)	\$ 216	\$ 542

Relative Contribution Analysis

J.P. Morgan analyzed the relative contribution of each of Forest and Sabine to the pro forma combined company with respect to estimated leverage-adjusted EBITDAX for 2014 and 2015, estimated cash flows for 2014 and 2015 and leverage-adjusted 4Q 2013 production and estimated 2014 production, using each of (a) the Base Forest Budget Projections and Base Sabine Budget Projections and (b) the Adjusted Forest Projections and Adjusted Sabine Projections, respectively. The analysis indicated that the contribution of Forest to the combined company with respect to EBITDAX, cash flow and production, for each fiscal year analyzed, ranged from 28% to 35% using the Base Forest Budget Projections and Base Sabine Budget Projections (or 28% to 37% using the Base Forest Budget Projections and the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections), and from 22% to 37% using the Adjusted Forest Projections and Adjusted Sabine Projections.

Relative Valuation Analysis

Based upon the implied equity values for Forest and the implied equity values for Sabine calculated in its Public Trading Multiples Analysis, and the implied equity values for Forest and the implied equity values for Sabine calculated in its Net Asset Value Analysis described above, J.P. Morgan calculated an implied range of the pro forma equity ownership of the holders of Forest common stock in the combined company. For each comparison, J.P. Morgan compared the highest equity value for Forest to the lowest equity value for Sabine to derive the highest implied pro forma equity ownership by the holders of Forest common stock implied by each set of reference ranges. J.P. Morgan also compared the lowest equity value for Forest to the highest equity value for Sabine to derive the lowest implied pro forma equity ownership by the holders of Forest common stock implied by each set of reference ranges. J.P. Morgan conducted this analysis comparing the values calculated based on (a) the Base Forest Budget Projections to the values calculated based on the Base Sabine Budget Projections and (b) the Adjusted Forest Projections to the values calculated based on the Adjusted Sabine Projections. The implied ranges of the pro forma equity ownership by the holders of Forest common stock in the combined company resulting from this analysis were:

	Implied Pro Forma Forest Equity Ownership Percentage			
	Base Projections		Adjusted Projections	
	Low	High	Low	High
Public Trading Multiples Analysis				
Equity value to 2014E cash flow	19%	45%	16%	40%
Equity value to 2015E cash flow ⁽¹⁾	15%	48%	17%	50%
Firm value to 2014E EBITDAX	14%	36%	6%	29%
Firm value to 2015E EBITDAX ⁽²⁾	23%	38%	22%	42%
Firm value to 4Q 2013 production	21%	41%	N/A	N/A

Firm value to 2014E production	22%	46%	20%	44%
Net Asset Valuation Analysis	N/A	N/A	22%	62%

- (1) Using the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections would result in a low of 17% and a high of 50% for implied pro forma Forest equity ownership shown in the Base Projections column.
- (2) Using the corrected Base Sabine Budget Projections would result in a low of 25% and a high of 42% for implied pro forma Forest equity ownership shown in the Base Projections column.

The implied ranges of the pro forma equity ownership by the holders of Forest common stock in the combined company were compared to the proposed pro forma ownership of the combined company following the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement of 26.5% by the holders of Forest common stock.

Table of Contents***Value Creation Analysis***

J.P. Morgan conducted an analysis of the theoretical value creation to the holders of Forest common stock that compared the estimated implied equity value of Forest on a standalone basis based on the midpoint value determined in J.P. Morgan's Net Asset Value Analysis described above to the implied equity value of Forest shares pro forma for the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement. J.P. Morgan calculated the pro forma implied equity value of Forest shares by (1) adding the sum of (a) the implied equity value of Forest using the midpoint value determined in J.P. Morgan's Net Asset Value Analysis described above, (b) the implied equity value of Sabine using the midpoint value determined in J.P. Morgan's Net Asset Value Analysis described above, (c) the estimated present value of the Synergies and (d) the estimated impact of improved cost of capital of the combined company relative to the estimated cost of capital for Forest on a standalone basis, (2) subtracting the sum of (a) the estimated implied impact on the present value of the projected net operating loss usage for the combined company relative to the estimated present value of the net operating loss usage of each company on a standalone basis and (b) the estimated present value of transaction fees and expenses relating to the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement, and (3) multiplying such sum of the estimated valuations described above by a factor of 26.5%, representing the approximate pro forma equity ownership of the combined company by the holders of Forest common stock. Based on the assumptions described above, this analysis implied value creation for the holders of Forest common stock of approximately 5.0%.

J.P. Morgan also conducted an analysis of the theoretical value creation to the holders of Forest common stock that compared the equity value of Forest based on the per share closing price of Forest shares on May 2, 2014 to the implied equity value of Forest shares pro forma for the proposed transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement. J.P. Morgan calculated the pro forma implied equity value of Forest shares by (1) adding the sum of (a) the aggregate market value of Forest based upon the per share closing price of Forest shares on May 2, 2014, (b) the implied equity value of Sabine based on (i) the application of the 5.1x multiple of Forest's firm value to estimated EBITDAX for 2014 based on research analysts' consensus estimates to Sabine's estimated EBITDAX for 2014 based on Sabine Risked Budget, less (ii) Sabine's net debt as of calendar year-end 2013 and (c) the estimated present value of the Synergies, (2) subtracting the sum of (a) the implied impact on projected net operating loss usage for the combined company relative to the estimated present value of the projected net operating loss usage of each company on a standalone basis and (b) the estimated present value of transaction fees and expenses relating to the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement, and (3) multiplying such sum of the estimated valuations described above by a factor of 26.5%, representing the approximate pro forma equity ownership of the combined company by the holders of Forest common stock. Based on the assumptions described above, this analysis implied value creation for the holders of Forest common stock of approximately 26.0%.

There can be no assurance, however, that the synergies, transaction-related expenses and other impacts referred to above will not be substantially greater or less than those estimated by Forest's management and described above.

Miscellaneous

The foregoing summary of certain material financial analyses does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses or data presented by J.P. Morgan. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. J.P. Morgan believes that the foregoing summary and its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of the foregoing summary and these analyses, without considering all of its analyses as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying the analyses and its opinion. In arriving at its opinion, J.P. Morgan did not attribute any particular weight to any analyses or factors considered by it and did not form an opinion as to whether any individual analysis or factor (positive or negative), considered in isolation, supported or failed to support its opinion. Rather, J.P. Morgan

considered the totality of the factors and analyses performed in determining its opinion. Analyses based upon forecasts of future results are inherently uncertain, as they are subject to numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties and their advisors. Accordingly, forecasts and analyses used or made by J.P. Morgan are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by those analyses. Moreover, J.P. Morgan's analyses are not and do not purport to be appraisals or otherwise reflective of the prices at which businesses actually could be bought or sold.

As a part of its investment banking business, J.P. Morgan and its affiliates are continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, investments for passive and control purposes, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements, and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. J.P. Morgan was selected to advise Forest with respect to the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement and the merger agreement on the basis of such experience and its familiarity with Forest.

For services rendered in connection with the transactions contemplated by the original merger agreement and the merger agreement, Forest agreed to pay J.P. Morgan a fee of approximately \$9 million, \$5 million of which was payable upon delivery by J.P. Morgan of its opinion and the remainder of which is contingent upon the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. In addition, Forest has agreed to reimburse J.P. Morgan for its reasonable expenses incurred in connection with its services, including reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel, and will indemnify J.P. Morgan against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Federal securities laws.

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During the two years preceding delivery of its opinion, neither J.P. Morgan nor its affiliates have had any material financial advisory or other material commercial or investment banking relationships with Sabine Investor Holdings. During the two years preceding delivery of its opinion, J.P. Morgan and its affiliates have had commercial or investment banking relationships with Forest and certain portfolio companies of First Reserve, for which J.P. Morgan and such affiliates have received customary compensation. Such services during such period have included acting as (i) joint bookrunner on an offering of Forest's debt securities in September 2012 and as Forest's financial advisor in connection with the sale of certain of its oil and gas assets to Templar Energy LLC in November 2013 and (ii) financial advisor for certain transactions, joint bookrunner on offerings of debt and equity securities and arranger on certain credit facilities for certain portfolio companies of First Reserve. In addition, J.P. Morgan's commercial banking affiliate is an agent bank and a lender under outstanding credit facilities of Forest, for which it receives customary compensation or other financial benefits. In the ordinary course of their businesses, J.P. Morgan and its affiliates may actively trade the debt and equity securities of Forest for their own account or for the accounts of customers and, accordingly, J.P. Morgan and its affiliates may at any time hold long or short positions in such securities.

Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Forest

Forest does not as a matter of course publicly disclose detailed forecasts or internal projections as to future production, earnings or cash flow because of, among other reasons, the uncertainty of the underlying assumptions and estimates. The financial information concerning Forest's forecast set forth below is included in this document only because it was made available by Forest management to the Forest board, to J.P. Morgan in connection with rendering its fairness opinion and related financial analysis to the Forest board, and to Sabine and Sabine Investor Holdings and its advisors in connection with their due diligence review of Forest.

Forest management prepared and delivered to J.P. Morgan the following projections of Forest's production for the fiscal year of 2014, and of EBITDAX and cash flow for the fiscal years of 2014 and 2015 which were prepared independently from the proposed transactions:

	Base ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾		Adjusted ⁽¹⁾	
	2014E	2015E	2014E	2015E
	(\$ in millions)			
Production (Mmcfe/d)	126	N/A	121	N/A
EBITDAX ⁽¹⁾	\$ 203	\$ 293	\$ 177	\$ 258
Cash flow ⁽²⁾	\$ 142	\$ 229	\$ 108	\$ 194

- (1) EBITDAX is generally defined as net income before interest, taxes, and depreciation and amortization for cash tax purposes.
- (2) Cash flow reflects EBITDAX adjusted for interest expense and taxes.
- (3) The base and adjusted projections were based on NYMEX Henry Hub strip pricing for natural gas and NYMEX WTI strip pricing for crude oil as of March 31, 2014.
- (4) The base projections were also delivered to Sabine.

Neither EBITDAX nor cash flow is a financial measure prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and none of these measures should be considered a substitute for net income (loss) or cash flow data prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

See cautionary statements regarding forward-looking information under Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

While these projections were prepared in good faith by Forest management, no assurance can be made regarding future events. The estimates and assumptions underlying the projections, and the adjustments made by Forest thereto, involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic conditions, industry performance, competitive, regulatory, commodity, market and financial conditions and future business decisions that may not be realized and are inherently subject to significant uncertainties, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of Forest. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the projected results would be realized or that actual results would not differ materially from those presented in the financial data. Such projections cannot, therefore, be considered a reliable predictor of future operating results, and this information should not be relied on as such. The information in this section was not prepared with a view toward public disclosure or with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to prospective financial data, published guidelines of the SEC regarding forward-looking statements, or U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In the view of Forest management, the information was prepared on a reasonable basis, reflects the best currently available estimates and judgments, and presents, to the best of Forest management's knowledge and belief, the expected course of action and the expected future financial performance of Forest. However, this information is not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results, and readers of this document are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information.

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Forest does not intend to update or otherwise revise the prospective financial data to reflect circumstances existing since its preparation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, even in the event that any or all of the underlying assumptions are shown to be in error. Furthermore, Forest does not intend to update or revise the prospective financial data to reflect changes in general economic or industry conditions.

These projections are not included in this document to induce any Forest shareholder to vote in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement or the combination transaction.

Certain Unaudited Financial Forecasts of Sabine

Sabine does not as a matter of course publicly disclose detailed forecasts or internal projections as to future production, earnings or cash flow because of, among other reasons, the uncertainty of the underlying assumptions and estimates. Sabine management prepared certain prospective unaudited financial and operating information for the use of the Sabine board of directors, which was also provided by Sabine to Forest. Forest management adjusted these projections by applying consistent commodity price assumptions to the projections for both companies (as so adjusted, the Base Sabine Budget Projections). The projections were then further adjusted by Forest's management to reflect, among other things, Forest's assessment of the production profiles of Sabine's wells (as so further adjusted, the Adjusted Sabine Projections). The financial information concerning Sabine's forecast set forth below is included in this document only because it was made available to the Forest board and to J.P. Morgan in connection with rendering its fairness opinion and related financial analysis to the Forest board. The projections below were not prepared by or disclosed to Sabine or Sabine Investor Holdings.

Forest management delivered to J.P. Morgan the following adjusted projections of Sabine's production for the fiscal year of 2014, and of EBITDAX and cash flow for the fiscal years of 2014 and 2015:

	Base ^(a)		Adjusted ^(b)	
	2014E	2015E ⁽⁴⁾	2014E	2015E
	(\$ in millions)			
Production (Mmcfepd)	224	N/A	221	N/A
EBITDAX ⁽¹⁾	\$ 379	\$ 509	\$ 360	\$ 451
Cash flow ⁽²⁾	\$ 262	\$ 385	\$ 243	\$ 326

- (1) EBITDAX is generally defined as net income before interest, taxes, and depreciation and amortization for cash tax purposes.
- (2) Cash flow reflects EBITDAX adjusted for interest expense and taxes.
- (3) The base and adjusted projections were based on NYMEX Henry Hub strip pricing for natural gas and the NYMEX WTI strip pricing for crude oil as of March 31, 2014.
- (4) Forest made certain revisions to the Base Sabine Budget Projections for 2014 and 2015 to reflect consistent commodity price assumptions between the Base Sabine Budget Projections and the Base Forest Budget Projections. In late May 2014, Forest discovered an inadvertent error had been made with respect to the forecasted oil price realizations used for the Base Sabine Budget Projections, which resulted in an approximate \$30 million reduction to Sabine's 2015E EBITDAX and cash flow. The amounts in the table above for 2015E EBITDAX and cash flow reflect the adjustment necessary to correct the error. See Background of the Combination Transaction.

Neither EBITDAX nor cash flow is a financial measure prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and none of these measures should be considered a substitute for net income (loss) or cash flow data prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

See cautionary statements regarding forward-looking information under Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

While these projections were prepared in good faith by Forest management based on projections prepared in good faith by Sabine management, no assurance can be made regarding future events. The estimates and assumptions underlying the projections, and the adjustments made by Forest thereto, involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic conditions, industry performance, competitive, regulatory, commodity, market and financial conditions and future business decisions that may not be realized and are inherently subject to significant uncertainties, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of Forest and Sabine. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the projected results would be realized or that actual results would not differ materially from those presented in the financial data. Such projections cannot, therefore, be considered a reliable predictor of future operating results, and this information should not be relied on as such. The information in this section was not prepared with a view toward public disclosure or with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to prospective financial data, published guidelines of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (referred to as the SEC) regarding forward-looking statements, or U.S. generally accepted accounting

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principles. In the view of Forest management, the information was prepared on a reasonable basis, reflects the best currently available estimates and judgments, and presents, to the best of the Forest management's knowledge and belief, the expected course of action and the expected future financial performance of Sabine. However, this information is not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results, and readers of this document are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information.

The prospective financial data included in this section has been prepared by, and is the responsibility of, Forest management. None of Deloitte & Touche LLP, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, nor Ernst & Young LLP has compiled, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein and, accordingly, none of Deloitte & Touche LLP, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP nor Ernst & Young LLP expresses an opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with the prospective financial information. The Deloitte & Touche LLP and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP reports included in this document relate to Sabine's historical financial data. They do not extend to the prospective financial data and should not be read to do so.

Neither Sabine nor Forest intends to update or otherwise revise the prospective financial data to reflect circumstances existing since its preparation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, even in the event that any or all of the underlying assumptions are shown to be in error. Furthermore, neither Sabine nor Forest intends to update or revise the prospective financial data to reflect changes in general economic or industry conditions.

These projections are not included in this document to induce any Forest shareholder to vote in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement or the combination transaction.

Interests of Forest's Executive Officers and Directors in the Combination Transaction

Certain members of the Forest board and executive officers of Forest may be deemed to have interests in the combination transaction that are in addition to, or different from, the interests of other Forest common shareholders. The Forest board was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement and the combination transaction and in making the recommendation that the Forest common shareholders approve the share issuance proposal, the authorized share proposal and the related proposals. For purposes of the Forest agreements and plans described below, to the extent applicable, the completion of the combination transaction will constitute a change of control, corporate change or term of similar meaning. These interests are described in further detail below, and certain of them are quantified in the narrative and table below.

Treatment of Forest Equity-Based Awards

Forest Stock Options

Each Forest stock option, including those held by Forest directors and executive officers, that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, as of the effective time of the combination transaction, automatically be cancelled and converted into the right to receive an amount of cash, without interest, equal to the product of (1) the total number of Forest common shares subject to such Forest stock option and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) the closing price of Forest common shares on the NYSE on the last trading day prior to the closing date, over (b) the exercise price per Forest common share applicable to such Forest stock option (with the aggregate amount of such payment rounded down to the nearest cent), less such amounts as are required to be deducted and withheld under any provision of state, local or foreign tax law with respect to the making of such payment. Each Forest stock option for which the exercise price per Forest common share applicable to such Forest stock option equals or exceeds the closing price of Forest common shares on the NYSE on the last trading day prior to

the closing date will be cancelled pursuant to the merger agreement for no consideration.

Forest Performance Unit Awards

Each Forest performance unit award, including those held by Forest executive officers, that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and will be settled following the effective time of the combination transaction in cash or shares in accordance with the terms of the applicable award agreement for such Forest performance unit award (including concluding the performance period as of the closing date for purposes of measuring achievement of performance conditions).

Forest Phantom Unit Awards

Each Forest phantom unit award, including those held by Forest executive officers, that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and will be settled following the effective time of the combination transaction in accordance with the terms of the applicable award agreement for such phantom unit award.

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Forest Restricted Shares

Each Forest restricted share, including those held by Forest directors and executive officers, that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and the restrictions with respect thereto will lapse.

For an estimate of the value that each of Forest's named executive officers would be entitled to receive on vesting and settlement of their unvested equity-based awards, see *Quantification of Potential Payments to Forest's Named Executive Officers in Connection with the Combination Transaction*. The aggregate value that Forest's three other executive officers would be entitled to receive on vesting and settlement of their unvested equity-based awards if the effective time of the combination transaction were July 7, 2014, and based on a price per Forest common share of \$2.23, the average closing price of a Forest common share over the first five business days following the first announcement of the combination transaction, is estimated to be \$608,040. The aggregate value that all of Forest's directors would be entitled to receive on vesting and settlement of their unvested equity-based awards if the effective time of the combination transaction were July 7, 2014, and based on a price per Forest common share of \$2.23, is estimated to be \$904,716.

Change in Control Severance Agreements

Forest is party to change in control severance agreements with its executive officers, other than Mr. Schelin, that provide for the severance benefits described below upon a termination of employment without cause or a resignation following a change of duties within two years following the effective time of the combination transaction (a *Qualifying Termination*). A change of duties is generally defined under the change in control severance agreements as (i) a significant and adverse change in the executive officer's authorities or duties, (ii) a material reduction in the executive officer's annual base salary, (iii) a material reduction in the executive officer's annual bonus opportunity, (iv) a material reduction in the annual grant date value of long-term cash and equity compensation grants to the executive officer or (v) a change in the executive officer's principal place of employment by more than 50 miles, if such change results in an increase in the executive's commute from his principal residence.

Pursuant to the change in control severance agreement, upon a *Qualifying Termination*, the executive officer would become entitled to a lump sum payment in an amount equal to 2.5 times the sum of (1) the greatest of (a) the executive officer's annual base salary in effect on the date of the *Qualifying Termination*, (b) the executive officer's annual base salary at the annual rate in effect 60 days prior to the date of the *Qualifying Termination*, and (c) the executive officer's annual base salary in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction, plus (2) the executive officer's annual bonus most recently paid.

Upon a *Qualifying Termination*, the executive officer will also receive continued coverage under Forest's medical and dental benefit plans for the executive officer and the executive officer's spouse and eligible dependents for a period of 24 months, generally at no cost to the executive officer other than income tax imposed on the executive officer with respect to the value of such continued coverage. This coverage will be terminated if the executive officer becomes eligible to receive coverage from a subsequent employer during such period.

Outstanding Forest stock options held by an executive officer, other than Mr. Busnardo, will remain exercisable for a period of twelve months following the executive officer's last day of employment (but in no event will an option be exercisable for a longer period than the original term of the option or a shorter period than already provided for under the terms of the option). Because all Forest stock options held by the executive officers immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction are being cashed-out, this benefit would apply only to Forest stock options, if any, granted to an executive officer, other than Mr. Busnardo, after the effective time of the combination

transaction and prior to the date of a Qualifying Termination.

If any payment, distribution, or benefit, whether pursuant to the severance agreement or otherwise, would be subject to the federal excise tax on excess parachute payments then, under the terms of the severance agreement, any such payment, distribution or benefit would be reduced to the extent such reduction would result in a greater net after-tax amount being retained by the executive officer.

Additionally, the change in control severance agreements provide that on or before the date upon which a change of control occurs, the compensation committee of Forest's board (the Compensation Committee) will make a determination under Forest's annual incentive plan as to whether bonuses under that plan for the year during which the change of control will occur are due, based on partial year results through the date of the change of control; if the Compensation Committee determines that bonuses are due, it will also determine the amount of those bonuses.

Table of Contents***Letter Agreement with Mr. Schelin***

Forest is a party to a letter agreement with Mr. Schelin that provides for a cash severance payment upon an involuntary termination of Mr. Schelin's employment that is not based on unsatisfactory performance.

For an estimate of the value of the payments and benefits described above that would become payable under the change in control severance agreements to each of Forest's named executive officers, see *Quantification of Potential Payments to Forest's Named Executive Officers in Connection with the Combination Transaction*. The aggregate amount of the cash severance payments described above that would become payable to Forest's three other executive officers if the effective time of the combination transaction were July 7, 2014 and they all experienced a Qualifying Termination (or, in the case of Mr. Schelin, an involuntary termination of employment that is not based on unsatisfactory performance) at such time is estimated to be \$2,490,458.

Restrictive Covenants

The change in control severance agreements with the executive officers contain restrictive covenants that apply until the second anniversary of the executive officer's termination of employment following a change of control while the change in control severance agreement is in effect (regardless of whether such termination of employment is a Qualifying Termination).

Indemnification Insurance

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Forest's directors and executive officers will be entitled to certain ongoing indemnification and coverage under directors' and officers' liability insurance policies from Forest following the effective time of the combination transaction. See *The Merger Agreement and Other Transaction Agreements* Indemnification; Directors' and Officers' Insurance.

Quantification of Potential Payments to Forest's Named Executive Officers in Connection with the Combination Transaction

The information set forth in the table below is intended to comply with Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K, which requires disclosures of information about certain compensation for each of Forest's named executive officers that is based on or otherwise relates to the combination transaction (transaction-related compensation) and assumes, among other things, that the named executive officers will incur a Qualifying Termination immediately following the effective time of the combination transaction. For additional details regarding the terms of the payments described below, see *Interests of Forest's Executive Officers and Directors in the Combination Transaction*.

Please note that the amounts indicated below are estimates based on multiple assumptions that may or may not actually occur or be accurate on the relevant date, including assumptions described below, and do not reflect compensation actions that may occur before the completion of the combination transaction. For purposes of calculating such amounts, the following assumptions were made: (i) July 7, 2014 is the closing date and (ii) each named executive officer experiences a Qualifying Termination on the closing date.

Name	Cash (\$)⁽²⁾	Equity (\$)⁽³⁾	Perquisites/ Benefits (\$)⁽⁴⁾	Total (\$)⁽⁵⁾
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Named Executive Officers⁽¹⁾

Patrick R. McDonald	2,850,000	1,103,850	71,177	4,025,027
Victor A. Wind	1,525,000	709,140	103,596	2,337,736
Frederick B. Dearman II	1,278,750	519,590	103,596	1,901,936
Michael J. Dern	1,186,250	229,690	71,177	1,487,117

- (1) Cyrus D. Marter IV was a named executive officer of Forest as of December 31, 2013 and subsequently resigned from employment with Forest on January 24, 2014. Mr. Marter is not entitled to receive any transaction-related compensation.
- (2) The cash payments payable to each of the named executive officers upon a Qualifying Termination (which, as described above, is a termination of employment without cause or a resignation following a change of duties within two years following the effective time of the combination transaction) consist of a lump sum payment in an amount equal to 2.5 times the sum of (1) the greatest of (a) the executive officer's annual base salary in effect on the date of the Qualifying Termination, (b) the executive officer's annual base salary at the annual rate in effect 60 days prior to the date of the Qualifying Termination, and (c) the executive officer's annual base salary in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction, plus (2) the executive officer's annual bonus most recently paid. All such payments are double-trigger.

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- (3) As described in more detail in The Merger Agreement and Other Transaction Agreements Treatment of Forest Equity-Based Awards, at the effective time of the combination transaction, all Forest stock options will be cashed-out, all Forest performance unit awards will become vested based on performance through the closing date and will be settled in accordance with their terms, all Forest phantom unit awards will become vested and will be settled in accordance with their terms and all unvested Forest restricted shares will become vested. The amounts above and in the table below assume a price per Forest common share of \$2.23, the average closing price of Forest common shares over the five days following the first announcement of the combination transaction. Set forth below are the values of each type of equity-based award that would become payable in connection with the combination transaction. All such amounts are single-trigger.
- (4) Reflects the cost of continued medical and dental coverage for the named executive officer and the named executive officer's spouse and dependents for twenty-four months following the Qualifying Termination (which, as described above, is a termination of employment without cause or a resignation following a change of duties within two years following the effective time of the combination transaction). All such benefits are double-trigger.
- (5) As described above, if a named executive officer's transaction-related compensation would be subject to the federal excise tax on excess parachute payments then, under the terms of the change in control severance agreement, such compensation would be reduced to the extent such reduction would result in a greater net after-tax amount being retained by the named executive officer. Amounts included above do not reflect any such potential reduction.

Name	Stock Options	Performance Unit Awards	Phantom Unit Awards	Restricted Shares
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
<i>Named Executive Officers⁽¹⁾</i>				
Patrick R. McDonald	0	0	691,300	412,550
Victor A. Wind	0	0	423,700	285,440
Frederick B. Dearman II	0	0	200,700	318,890
Michael J. Dern	0	0	0	229,690

Regulatory Approvals Required for the Combination Transaction

Governmental and regulatory approvals are required to complete the combination transaction. These approvals include the expiration or termination of the applicable waiting period under the HSR Act. Under the HSR Act and related rules, certain transactions, including the combination transaction, may not be completed until notifications have been given and information furnished to the Antitrust Division and the FTC and all statutory waiting period requirements have been satisfied. On May 23, 2014, Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings each filed the required notification and report forms under the HSR Act with the FTC and the Antitrust Division with respect to Sabine Investor Holdings acquisition of voting securities in Forest. The FTC, which administers the HSR Act, granted early termination of the waiting period applicable to Sabine Investor Holdings acquisition of voting securities in Forest on June 5, 2014. At any time before or after the completion of the combination transaction, the Antitrust Division or the FTC or state Attorneys General could take action under the antitrust laws as deemed necessary or desirable in the public interest, including without limitation seeking to enjoin the completion of the combination transaction or to permit completion only subject to divestiture of assets, regulatory concessions or conditions.

Impact on Forest's Debt

The combination transaction, when completed, will result in a change of control as defined in Forest's existing credit agreement and existing indentures. The occurrence of a change of control is an event of default under Forest's existing

credit agreement. Sabine has obtained committed debt financing sufficient to refinance Forest's existing credit agreement. The occurrence of a change of control triggers an obligation for Forest to make a change of control offer for each series of its outstanding notes at a price of 101% of the outstanding principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, following the occurrence of a change of control transaction, pursuant to the terms of the relevant indentures. Sabine has obtained committed bridge financing sufficient to finance the purchase of any such notes which are required to be purchased in connection with such change of control offer.

Accounting Treatment

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, Forest will account for the combination transaction using acquisition accounting, with Sabine as the acquiring entity. Under the acquisition method of accounting, Sabine's assets and liabilities will retain their carrying values and Forest's assets and liabilities will be recorded at their fair values measured as of the acquisition date. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of Forest's net assets acquired, if applicable, will be recorded as goodwill.

Table of Contents**Public Trading Markets; Listing of Forest Common Shares**

Forest common shares are currently listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol FST, and after the combination transaction is completed, Forest common shares will continue to be listed on the NYSE. If the name change proposal is approved, Forest intends to apply to change its ticker symbol on the NYSE from FST to SABO. Neither Sabine nor Sabine Holdings units are listed on any national securities exchange or otherwise publicly traded.

No Appraisal Rights

Under applicable law, no appraisal rights will be available to holders of Forest common shares in connection with the combination transaction.

Litigation Relating to the Combination Transaction

Since the announcement of the merger agreement, six putative shareholder class action complaints have been filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York by purported Forest common shareholders. These actions are captioned *Stourbridge Investments LLC v. Forest Oil Corp., et al.*, Index No. 651418/2014, filed May 7, 2014; *Raul, et al. v. Carroll, et al.*, Index No. 651446/2014, filed May 9, 2014; *Rothenberg v. Forest Oil Corp., et al.*, Index No. 651499/2014, filed May 15, 2014; *Gawlikowski v. Forest Oil Corp., et al., Index No. 651506/2014*, filed May 16, 2014; *Edwards v. Carroll, et al.*, Index No. 651523/2014, filed May 16, 2014; and *Jabri v. Forest Oil Corp., et al.*, Index No. 651551/2014, filed May 20, 2014. On July 8, 2014, the New York Court consolidated the New York actions and captioned the case *In re Forest Oil Corporation Shareholder Litigation*, Index No. 651418/2014, and on July 17, 2014, the New York plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint (the New York Action). The New York Action names as defendants each of the current directors of Forest, as well as Sabine Oil & Gas LLC and certain of its affiliates and investors, and seeks, among other things, to enjoin the combination transaction or, in the event the combination transaction is consummated, to recover damages. The action alleges, among other things, that the members of the Forest board of directors breached their fiduciary duties to Forest shareholders by agreeing to the original transaction announced by Forest and Sabine on May 6, 2014 for inadequate consideration and pursuant to an inadequate process, that the revised transaction structure announced by Forest and Sabine on July 10, 2014 was structured to deprive Forest shareholders of their right to vote on the combination transaction, and that the disclosures made by Forest in the Schedule 14A proxy statement filed on July 16, 2014 were inadequate. The New York Action also includes allegations challenging the company's sale of its Texas Panhandle assets to Templar Energy, which closed on November 25, 2013. The New York Action further alleges that Sabine Oil & Gas LLC and certain of its affiliates aided and abetted these alleged breaches. The parties are currently engaged in expedited discovery in connection with the claims.

One putative shareholder class action complaint has been filed in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado by two purported Forest common shareholders (the Colorado Action), captioned *Olinatz v. Forest Oil Corp., et al.*, Case No. 1:14-cv-01409, filed May 19, 2014. The plaintiffs in the Colorado Action filed an amended complaint on June 13, 2014. The Colorado action names as defendants each of the current directors of Forest, as well as Forest, Sabine Holdings, and certain of their respective affiliate entities. The action seeks, among other things, to enjoin the original transaction or, in the event the original transaction is consummated, to recover damages. The action alleges, among other things, that the members of the Forest board of directors breached their fiduciary duties to Forest shareholders by agreeing to sell Forest transaction for inadequate consideration and pursuant to an inadequate process, and that certain of the entity defendants, including Sabine Holdings and certain of its affiliates, aided and abetted these alleged breaches. In addition, the Colorado Action further alleges violations of the federal securities laws in connection with Forest's disclosures in the Form S-4 registration statement filed by Forest on May 29, 2014. Forest and Sabine Holdings believe the allegations in the complaints are without merit. Plaintiff in the Colorado Action is

coordinating with the plaintiffs in the New York Action, and there have been no separate substantive proceedings in the Colorado Action.

Table of Contents**THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS**

This section of this document describes the material terms of the merger agreement, the stockholder s agreement and the registration rights agreement. The following summary must be read in conjunction with and is qualified by the terms of the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex C; the stockholder s agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex D; the registration rights agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex E and the form of certificate of amendment (evidencing preferred stock), a copy of which is attached as Annex F. You are urged to read the full text of the merger agreement, the stockholder s agreement, the registration rights agreement and the rights agreement carefully.

Structure of the Combination Transaction

Forest and Sabine will combine their businesses under Forest. Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will, directly and indirectly, contribute all of the equity interests of Sabine Holdings to Forest, with Sabine Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest. In exchange for the contribution, (i) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 123,837,490 and 39,874,020 shares of Forest common stock, respectively, and (ii) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively.

As part of the contribution, FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR PI, Inc., which are wholly owned subsidiaries of AIV Holdings and are parent entities of Sabine Holdings, will be contributed by AIV Holdings to Forest. After the contribution, FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR PI, Inc. will merge with and into Forest, with Forest surviving. After the contribution, Sabine Holdings, SOGH II and Sabine, will merge with and into Forest, with Forest surviving. Upon consummation of the combination transaction, current Forest common shareholders will continue to hold their shares of Forest common stock, which shares will represent (based on the number of Forest common shares outstanding as of May 5, 2014) approximately 42% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 58% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest. If the 2014 LTIP Proposal is approved, it is currently contemplated that substantially all shares reserved under the 2014 LTIP will be used to grant awards to continuing employees in connection with the closing of the combination transaction or shortly thereafter, which will dilute the ownership percentages in Forest common shares listed above as well as the voting power of current Forest common shareholders, but will not affect the collective voting power of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, which will remain at 80%.

The authorized share proposal is a condition to the consummation of the combination transaction. If the authorized share proposal is not approved and Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings mutually agree to waive this condition, then in exchange for the contribution, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will instead receive shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in lieu of a portion of the Forest common stock that would have been received by them if there were available for issuance a sufficient amount of authorized but unissued common shares. As a result, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings would receive (i) 37,822,023 and 12,178,187 shares of Forest common shares, (ii) 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock and (iii) 860,155 and 276,958 shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. In that case, upon consummation of the combination transaction, and based upon the number of Forest common shares currently outstanding, current Forest common shareholders would hold 70% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, representing approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will

collectively hold 30% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, at the completion of the combination transaction, Forest's bylaws will be amended and, in the event the authorized share proposal or the name change proposal is approved, its certificate of incorporation will be amended as approved. In addition, following completion of the combination transaction, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings intend to use their voting power to cause Forest to be reincorporated in Delaware (from New York), with the result that Forest and its shareholders will be governed by Delaware law instead of New York law. See Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction.

Closing and Effective Time of the Combination Transaction

Unless otherwise mutually agreed to by Sabine Investor Holdings and Forest, the closing of the combination transaction will take place on the second business day after the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to consummation of the combination transaction, which conditions are described below under Conditions to Completion of the Combination Transaction. However, if the marketing period has not ended on or prior to such date, then the closing of the combination transaction will occur on the later of

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(i) the business day immediately following the final day of the marketing period (or an earlier date within the marketing period specified by Sabine Investor Holdings on at least two business days' notice to Forest) and (ii) the date the closing of the combination transaction would have been scheduled to occur pursuant to this paragraph if no effect were given to this sentence, subject, in each case, to the satisfaction or waiver of all of the conditions to consummation of the combination transaction as of the date determined pursuant to this sentence.

In the merger agreement, the marketing period is defined as a period of 20 consecutive days throughout which (i) the conditions to Sabine Investor Holdings' obligations to complete the combination transaction (other than certain conditions specified in the merger agreement) have been satisfied or waived, (ii) Forest has provided to Sabine Investor Holdings specified financial and other information and (iii) certain other events shall not have occurred.

Assuming timely satisfaction of the necessary closing conditions, the closing is currently expected to occur in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Effect of the Combination Transaction on Forest Common Shares

All Forest common shares will remain outstanding after the combination transaction, and no changes will be made to the Forest common shares currently outstanding as a result of the combination transaction.

Appraisal Rights

Under applicable law, no appraisal rights will be available to holders of Forest common shares in connection with the combination transaction.

Treatment of Forest Equity-Based Awards

Forest Stock Options

Each Forest stock option that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, as of the effective time of the combination transaction, automatically be cancelled and converted into the right to receive an amount of cash, without interest, equal to the product of (1) the total number of Forest common shares subject to such Forest stock option and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) the closing price of Forest common shares on the NYSE on the last trading day prior to closing date, over (b) the exercise price per Forest common share applicable to such Forest stock option (with the aggregate amount of such payment rounded down to the nearest cent), less such amounts as are required to be deducted and withheld under any provision of state, local or foreign tax law with respect to the making of such payment. Each Forest stock option for which the exercise price per Forest common share applicable to such Forest stock option equals or exceeds the closing price of Forest common shares on the NYSE on the last trading day prior to the closing date will be cancelled pursuant to the merger agreement for no consideration.

Forest Performance Unit Awards

Each Forest performance unit award that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and will be settled following the effective time of the combination transaction in cash or shares in accordance with the terms of the applicable award agreement for such Forest performance unit award (including concluding the performance period as of the closing date for purposes of measuring achievement of performance conditions).

Forest Phantom Unit Awards

Each Forest phantom unit award that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and will be settled following the effective time of the combination transaction in accordance with the terms of the applicable award agreement for such phantom unit award.

Forest Restricted Shares

Each Forest restricted share that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will, automatically become fully vested at the effective time of the combination transaction and the restrictions with respect thereto will lapse.

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Reservation of Shares; Registration

If the 2014 LTIP proposal is approved, Forest will submit a supplemental listing application to the NYSE and file a registration statement on Form S-8 with the SEC with respect to the common shares of Forest that may be granted to employees, consultants and directors of Forest under the 2014 LTIP.

Conditions to Completion of the Combination Transaction

The obligations of the parties to consummate the combination transaction are subject to the satisfaction at or prior to closing of the following conditions:

approval of the share issuance proposal;

the waiting period (and any extension thereof) applicable to the combination transaction under the HSR Act will have been terminated or expired (which waiting period terminated on June 5, 2014);

no governmental entity will have enacted, issued, promulgated, enforced or entered any decision, injunction, decree, ruling, law or order (whether temporary, preliminary or permanent) that is in effect and enjoins or otherwise prohibits or makes illegal the consummation of any of the combination transaction; and

approval of the authorized share proposal (provided that this condition may be waived by the mutual agreement of Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings).

The obligations of Forest to complete the combination transaction are also subject to the satisfaction or waiver (to the extent permitted by law) of the following conditions:

(i) certain representations and warranties of Sabine Investor Holdings, Sabine Holdings, SOGH II and Sabine (the Sabine parties) and AIV Holdings relating to capitalization will be true in all respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though remade on the closing date (disregarding all qualifications or limitations as to materiality, Material Adverse Effect or other words of similar import) other than in *de minimis* respects (except for representations and warranties made as of a specific date, which shall be true and correct other than in *de minimis* respects as of such specific date); (ii) certain representations and warranties of the Sabine parties and AIV Holdings relating to organization, authority and enforceability, capitalization, compliance with the USA PATRIOT ACT, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and U.S. Trading with the Enemy Act, Sabine Holdings approvals, brokers fee and transactions with affiliates, will be true and correct in all material respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though remade on the closing date (disregarding all qualifications or limitations as to materiality, Material Adverse Effect or other words of similar import); and (iii) all other representations and warranties of the Sabine parties and AIV Holdings in the merger agreement will be true and correct (disregarding all qualifications or limitations as to materiality, Material Adverse Effect or other words of similar import except in the case of the representations and warranties of Sabine relating to the absence of certain changes) in all respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though remade on the closing date (except for representations and warranties made as of a specific date, which

shall be true and correct in all respects as of such specific date), except, in the case of this clause (iii), where the aggregate failure of such representations to be so true and correct has not had, and would not reasonably be expected to have a Sabine Material Adverse Effect (described in Agreement Not to Solicit Other Offers).

the Sabine parties and AIV Holdings will have performed or complied with, in all material respects, the agreements and covenants required by the merger agreement to be performed or complied with by the Sabine parties and AIV Holdings on or prior to the closing;

Forest will have received the required closing certificate from each of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings dated as of the closing, confirming that certain of the closing conditions applicable to the obligations of the Sabine parties and AIV Holdings have been fulfilled; and

Forest will have received a duly executed (i) FIRPTA certificate of non-foreign status and (ii) IRS Form W-9, in each case from each of Sabine Investor Holdings and the entity treated as owning AIV Holdings assets.

A Sabine Material Adverse Effect means a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or continuing results of operations of Sabine Holdings and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole; provided, that any effect resulting from any of the following events, changes, developments, effects, conditions, circumstances, matters, occurrences or state of facts shall not be considered when determining whether a material adverse effect shall have occurred: (i) any change in general economic, political, business or other capital market conditions (including prevailing interest rates and any effects on the economy arising as a result of acts of terrorism); (ii) any change or developments in prices for oil, natural gas or other commodity prices or for Sabine Holdings or its subsidiaries raw material inputs and end products; (iii) any change affecting the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry generally; (iv) any change in accounting requirements or principles imposed by U.S. GAAP or any change in law after the original execution date of the merger agreement; (v) any change resulting from the execution of the merger agreement or the announcement of the

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combination transaction; (vi) any change resulting from compliance by Sabine Holdings and its subsidiaries with the terms of the merger agreement or taken at the request of Sabine Holdings or any of its subsidiaries; (vii) earthquakes, any weather-related or other force majeure event or natural disasters or outbreak or escalation of hostilities or acts of war; (viii) any failure by Sabine Holdings or any of its subsidiaries to meet any financial projections or forecasts or estimates of revenues, earnings or other financial metrics for any period (provided, that the underlying causes of such failures by Sabine Holdings or any of its subsidiaries may be considered); or (ix) any changes in the credit rating of Sabine Holdings or any of its subsidiaries debt securities (provided, that, in either case, the underlying causes of such changes may be considered); except in each case with respect to clauses (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vii) where the effect resulting from such events disproportionately affects Sabine Holdings and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, relative to other similarly-situated companies in the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry.

The obligations of the Sabine parties and AIV Holdings to complete the combination transaction are also subject to the satisfaction or waiver (to the extent permitted by law) of the following conditions:

(i) certain representations and warranties of Forest relating to capitalization will be true in all respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though remade on the closing date (disregarding all qualifications or limitations as to materiality, Material Adverse Effect or other words of similar import) other than in *de minimis* respects (except for representations and warranties made as of a specific date, which shall be true and correct other than in *de minimis* respects as of such specific date); (ii) certain representations and warranties of Forest relating to organization, authority and enforceability, capitalization, compliance with the USA PATRIOT ACT, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and U.S. Trading with the Enemy Act, Forest approvals, opinion of financial advisor and transactions with affiliates, will be true and correct in all material respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though remade on the closing date (disregarding all qualifications or limitations as to materiality, Material Adverse Effect or other words of similar import); and (iii) all other representations and warranties of Forest in the merger agreement will be true and correct (disregarding all qualifications or limitations as to materiality, Material Adverse Effect or other words of similar import except in the case of the representations and warranties of Forest relating to the absence of certain changes) in all respects as of the date of the merger agreement and as of the closing date as though remade on the closing date (except for representations and warranties made as of a specific date, which shall be true and correct in all respects as of such specific date), except, in the case of this clause (iii), where the aggregate failure of such representations to be so true and correct has not had, and would not reasonably be expected to have a Forest Material Adverse Effect (described in Agreement Not to Solicit Other Offers);

Forest will have performed, or complied with, in all material respects, the agreements and covenants required by the merger agreement to be performed or complied with by Forest on or prior to the closing;

Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will have received the required closing certificate from Forest dated as of the closing date, confirming that certain of the closing conditions applicable to the obligations of Forest have been fulfilled;

Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will have received the written opinion of its counsel regarding certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the contribution and certain other related transactions; and

(i) Resignations of certain Forest directors will be in full force and effect and will have been accepted by the Forest board of directors effective as of the Closing and (ii) certain nominees designated by Sabine will be appointed to serve as members of the Forest board of directors effective as of the Closing.

A Forest Material Adverse Effect means a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or continuing results of operations of Forest and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole; provided, that any effect resulting from any of the following events, changes, developments, effects, conditions, circumstances, matters, occurrences or state of facts shall not be considered when determining whether a material adverse effect shall have occurred: (i) any change in general economic, political, business or other capital market conditions (including prevailing interest rates and any effects on the economy arising as a result of acts of terrorism); (ii) any change or developments in prices for oil, natural gas or other commodity prices or for Forest's raw material inputs and end products; (iii) any change affecting the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry generally; (iv) any change in accounting requirements or principles imposed by U.S. GAAP or any change in law after the original execution date of the merger agreement; (v) any change resulting from the execution of the merger agreement or the announcement of the combination transaction; (vi) any change resulting from compliance by Forest and its subsidiaries with the terms of the merger agreement or taken at the request of Sabine Holdings or any of its subsidiaries; (vii) earthquakes, any weather-related or other force majeure event or natural disasters or outbreak or escalation of hostilities or acts of war; (viii) any failure by Forest to meet any financial projections or forecasts or estimates of revenues, earnings or other financial metrics for any period (provided, that the underlying causes of such failures by Forest may be considered); or (ix) any changes in the share price or trading volume of Forest common shares or in the credit rating of Forest or any of its subsidiaries debt securities (provided, that, in either case, the underlying causes of such changes may be considered); except in each case with respect to clauses (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vii) where the effect resulting from such events disproportionately affects Forest and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, relative to other similarly situated companies in the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry.

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Obligations with Respect to the Special Meeting and Recommendation to Shareholders

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Forest agreed to take all actions reasonably necessary to call, give notice of, convene and hold the special meeting, as soon as reasonably practicable following the date that the SEC confirms it has no further comments on this proxy statement, to approve the share issuance proposal, to approve the authorized share proposal and to approve the name change proposal. Forest agreed, subject to the Forest board's right to change its recommendation in the circumstances described below, to recommend that Forest common shareholders to approve the share issuance proposal, to approve the authorized share proposal and to approve the name change proposal and to use its reasonable best efforts to solicit from Forest common shareholders votes in favor of the foregoing. Forest may continue, adjourn or postpone the special meeting, if, as of the time for which the special meeting is originally scheduled, there are insufficient Forest common shares represented (either in person or by proxy) to constitute a quorum necessary to conduct business at the special meeting, provided that no adjournment may be to a date on or after three business days prior to December 31, 2014.

Agreement Not to Solicit Other Offers

Termination of Discussions

Forest agreed to, and to cause each of its subsidiaries and its and their respective directors and officers to, and to use its reasonable best efforts to cause its and their representatives to, (i) immediately cease and terminate any solicitation, encouragement, knowing facilitation, discussions, negotiations or other similar activities with any person other than Sabine Investor Holdings and its affiliates and its and their representatives that may be ongoing with respect to, or that may reasonably be expected to lead to an Acquisition Proposal (as defined below) and (ii) immediately revoke or withdraw access of any person other than Sabine Investor Holdings and its affiliates and its and their representatives to any data room (virtual or actual) containing any nonpublic information with respect to Forest or its subsidiaries previously furnished with respect to any Acquisition Proposal and request or require (to the fullest extent permitted under any confidentiality agreement or similar agreement with such person) such person to promptly return or destroy, as elected by Forest, all confidential information concerning Forest and its subsidiaries.

An Acquisition Proposal means any offer, proposal, or indication of interest relating to any transaction or series of related transactions (other than the combination transaction) from any third party involving: (A) a merger, reorganization, share exchange, consolidation, combination transaction, recapitalization, dissolution, liquidation or similar transaction involving Forest or any of its subsidiaries whose assets, taken together, constitute fifteen percent (15%) or more of Forest's consolidated assets based on fair market value, (B) any purchase (including any lease, long term supply agreement, mortgage, pledge or other arrangement having similar economic effect), directly or indirectly, in any manner of any business or assets (including equity securities or other interest in one or more subsidiaries) that constitute fifteen percent (15%) or more of the consolidated assets of Forest or that generate fifteen percent (15%) or more of Forest's consolidated revenues or (C) the acquisition, directly or indirectly, of beneficial ownership or control of any securities of Forest after which any person or group would own securities representing fifteen percent (15%) or more of the total voting power of any class of Forest's securities (or that are exchangeable for or convertible into voting securities having such voting power).

Non-Solicitation Obligations

Under the terms of the merger agreement, and subject to certain exceptions summarized below, Forest agreed that it will not and will cause its subsidiaries and its and their respective directors and officers not to (and it will use its reasonable best efforts to cause its and their representatives not to), directly or indirectly:

solicit, initiate (including by way of furnishing information), knowingly encourage, or knowingly facilitate any inquiries regarding, or the making or submission of any proposal or offer that constitutes, or would reasonably be expected to lead to, an Acquisition Proposal;

conduct or engage in any discussions or negotiations with, disclose any nonpublic information or nonpublic data relating to Forest or any of its subsidiaries to, or afford access to the business, properties, assets, books or records of Forest or any of its subsidiaries with respect to, or assist, facilitate or cooperate with any effort by any third party with respect to any Acquisition Proposal; or

enter into any agreement, including any agreement in principle, letter of intent, term sheet, acquisition agreement, merger agreement, option agreement, joint venture agreement, partnership agreement or any other contract relating to any Acquisition Proposal.

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Exceptions to Non-Solicitation Provisions

At any time before Forest common shareholders approve the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal, Forest and its subsidiaries and its and their representatives may conduct or engage in any discussions or negotiations with, disclose any nonpublic information or nonpublic data relating to Forest or any of its subsidiaries to, or afford access to the business, properties, assets, books or records of Forest or any of its subsidiaries with respect to, or assist, facilitate or cooperate with any effort by any third party with respect to any Acquisition Proposal, if:

Forest receives a bona fide, written Acquisition Proposal from such third party that did not result from, or was not otherwise facilitated by, any breach of the non-solicitation provisions of the merger agreement; and

before taking any such actions, the Forest board determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel, that such Acquisition Proposal constitutes a Superior Proposal (as defined below) or is reasonably likely to lead to a Superior Proposal; except that (1) Forest will not deliver any nonpublic information or nonpublic data to such third party or grant access to such third party any access unless Forest enters into an acceptable confidentiality agreement with such third party and (2) Forest will, as promptly as practicable (and in any event within 24 hours), provide to Sabine Investor Holdings a copy of such acceptable confidentiality agreement. Forest agreed to provide to Sabine Investor Holdings, substantially concurrently with delivery to any third party, any information concerning Forest or its subsidiaries that is provided to any third party in connection with any Acquisition Proposal which information was not previously provided to Sabine Investor Holdings.

A Superior Proposal means a bona fide written Acquisition Proposal, on its most recently amended or modified terms, if amended or modified (except that references in the definition of Acquisition Proposal to 15% shall be replaced by 50%) made by a third party, that the Forest board determines in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel) (i) would be, if consummated, more favorable to Forest's shareholders than the combination transaction (taking into account all of the terms and conditions of such proposal and the merger agreement (including any changes to the terms of the merger agreement proposed by Sabine Investor Holdings in response to such offer or otherwise)) and relevant terms, timing, conditions, and legal, financial and regulatory aspects of the proposal, the identity of the third party making such proposal and the conditions for completion of such proposal and (ii) if accepted, is reasonably likely to be consummated.

Forest agreed to notify Sabine Investor Holdings, orally and in writing, as promptly as practicable upon (and not later than 24 hours after) the receipt of any request for information or any Acquisition Proposal by Forest, its subsidiaries or any of their representatives from any person or any inquiry with respect to any Acquisition Proposal. This notice is required to include the material terms and conditions of, and the identity of the person making, such Acquisition Proposal, request or inquiry. Forest further agreed to provide to Sabine Investor Holdings copies of any written Acquisition Proposal received in connection with the foregoing and to keep Sabine Investor Holdings informed of any material developments, discussions or negotiations regarding any Acquisition Proposal on a reasonably current basis (and in any event in each case within 24 hours). Forest has also agreed that it and its subsidiaries will not enter into any confidentiality agreement with any person subsequent to the date that the merger agreement was executed that prohibits Forest from providing such information to Sabine Investor Holdings in accordance with the merger agreement.

Obligation to Maintain Forest Board Recommendation

As discussed above, the Forest board agreed to recommend that the Forest shareholders approve the share issuance proposal and the other proposals related to the combination transaction. Except as described below, neither the Forest board nor any committee thereof may take any of the following actions, each of which is considered a Forest Recommendation Change :

qualify, withhold, withdraw or modify in any manner adverse to Sabine Investor Holdings (or publicly propose to do so) the Forest recommendation;

fail to include the Forest recommendation in the proxy statement sent to the Forest common shareholders to approve the share issuance proposal, to approve the authorized share proposal and to approve the name change proposal;

fail to recommend against acceptance of any tender offer or exchange offer for the Forest common shares within 10 business days after commencement of any such offer; or

adopt, approve or recommend, or publicly propose to approve or recommend, an Acquisition Proposal.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Forest board may comply with its disclosure obligations under U.S. federal or state law, including Rules 14e-2(a) and 14d-9 under the Exchange Act, or make any stop-look-and-listen communication to the Forest common shareholders pursuant to Rule 14d-9(f) under the Exchange Act; provided, that in no event will any such requirement affect, eliminate or modify the obligations of Forest with respect to Forest's non-solicitation and termination of discussions obligations as set forth in the merger agreement with respect to a Forest Recommendation Change.

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Right to Change Forest Board Recommendation or Terminate the Merger Agreement for a Superior Proposal

Superior Proposals

At any time prior to the receipt of the Forest shareholder approval of the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal, if Forest receives an unsolicited Acquisition Proposal, the Forest board will be permitted to make a Forest Recommendation Change and/or terminate the merger agreement in order to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to such Acquisition Proposal if, prior to taking such action, the Forest board has determined in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel, that such Acquisition Proposal constitutes a Superior Proposal.

However, prior to taking such action, Forest must do the following:

Forest shall have provided Sabine Investor Holdings at least three business days' notice of its intention to take such action (which notice will specify the material terms and conditions of any Superior Proposal (including the identity of the person making such Superior Proposal)) and contemporaneously provide to Sabine Investor Holdings a copy of any proposed transaction agreements with the person making such Superior Proposal (and any amendment to the financial or other material terms of a Superior Proposal after delivery of notice with respect to such Superior Proposal will require delivery of another notice and will commence a new three business day notice period with respect to such Superior Proposal);

Forest has negotiated, and has caused its representatives to negotiate, in good faith with Sabine Investor Holdings (in each case, if Sabine Investor Holdings seeks to negotiate with Forest) during such notice period described above to enable Sabine Investor Holdings to revise the terms of the merger agreement such that it would cause the Superior Proposal to no longer constitute a Superior Proposal;

following the end of the notice period described above, the Forest board considered in good faith any changes to the merger agreement proposed in writing by Sabine Investor Holdings and determined in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel, that notwithstanding such proposed changes, the third-party proposal remains a Superior Proposal; and

Forest has complied in all material respects with the non-solicitation provisions of the merger agreement. In addition, in the event that Forest terminates the merger agreement to accept a Superior Proposal, Forest must pay Sabine Holdings a \$15.0 million termination fee contemporaneously with the termination of the merger agreement.

Forest Intervening Event

At any time prior to the receipt of the Forest shareholder approval of the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal, the Forest board will be permitted to make a Forest Recommendation Change in response to a Forest Intervening Event (as defined below) if the Forest board determines in good faith, after consultation with its outside financial advisors and outside legal counsel, that the failure of the Forest board to effect a Forest Recommendation Change would be inconsistent with the fiduciary duties of the Forest directors under applicable law.

A Forest Intervening Event means any material event, change, development, effect, condition, circumstance, matter, occurrence or state of facts that is unknown to the Forest board as of the original execution date of the merger agreement (or if known, the magnitude or consequences of which were not known or understood by the Forest board as of the original execution date of the merger agreement), which event, change, development, effect, condition, circumstance, matter, occurrence or state of facts, magnitude or consequences becomes known to or by the Forest board before Forest common shareholders approve the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal; provided, that (a) in no event shall the receipt, existence or terms of an Acquisition Proposal constitute a Forest Intervening Event and (b) any effect resulting from any of the following events, changes, developments, effects, conditions, circumstances, matters, occurrences or state of facts shall not be considered when determining whether a Forest Intervening Effect shall have occurred: (i) any change in general economic, political, business or other capital market conditions (including prevailing interest rates and any effects on the economy arising as a result of acts of terrorism); (ii) any change or developments in prices for oil, natural gas or other commodity prices or for raw material inputs and end products; (iii) any change affecting the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry generally; (iv) any change in accounting requirements or principles imposed by U.S. GAAP or any change in law after the original execution date of the merger agreement; or (v) earthquakes, any weather-related or other force majeure event or natural disasters or outbreak or escalation of hostilities or acts of war; except in each of cases (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v), where such event, change, development, effect, condition, circumstance, matter, occurrence or state of facts disproportionately affects Forest and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, relative to Sabine Holdings and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or vice versa.

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The Forest board will not make a Forest Recommendation Change in connection with a Forest Intervening Event unless prior to taking such action:

Forest has given Sabine Investor Holdings at least three business days' notice of its intention to take such action and provided to Sabine Investor Holdings, a notice specifying the reasons for such action;

Forest has negotiated, and has caused its representatives to negotiate, in good faith with Sabine Investor Holdings (in each case, if Sabine Investor Holdings seeks to negotiate with Forest) during such notice period described above to enable Sabine Investor Holdings to revise the terms of the merger agreement such that a failure of the Forest board to effect a Forest Recommendation Change in response to such Forest Intervening Event would not be inconsistent with the fiduciary duties of the Forest directors under applicable law; and

following the end of the notice period described above, the Forest board will have considered in good faith any changes to the merger agreement proposed in writing by Sabine Investor Holdings and will have determined in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisor and outside legal counsel, that notwithstanding the proposed changes, the failure of the Forest board to make a Forest Recommendation Change in response to the Forest Intervening Event would be inconsistent with the fiduciary duties of the Forest directors under applicable law.

Treatment of Representatives

Forest agreed that any violation of the restrictions set forth in the non-solicitation provisions by any representative of Forest or its subsidiaries will be deemed a breach of such provisions by Forest.

Provisions Related to Shareholder Rights Plan

Pursuant to the merger agreement, on July 10, 2014, Forest adopted a rights plan and declared a dividend distribution of rights to purchase the Forest junior preferred stock related to the plan, referred to as the rights. Forest may, in its sole discretion, amend or waive any provision of the rights plan, redeem such rights or make any determinations with respect to the rights plan, the rights and the Forest junior preferred stock; provided that Forest may not take any such action that would have an adverse effect on the issuance of the Forest common shares and preferred shares to be issued to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings in connection with the combination transaction.

The rights plan imposes a significant penalty upon any Acquiring Person, which means a person or group that acquires 5% or more of the outstanding common shares of Forest without the approval of Forest's board of directors. The rights plan also provides that if a shareholder's beneficial ownership of Forest's common shares as of the time of the public announcement of the rights plan and associated dividend declaration is at or above the 5%-threshold (including through entry into certain derivative positions), that shareholder's then existing ownership percentage would be grandfathered, but the rights would become exercisable if at any time after such announcement the shareholder increases its ownership percentage by 0.001% or more and such person or group, together with all of its affiliates and associates, has or will have at any time prior to December 31, 2014 any beneficial interest in any transaction, security or derivative or synthetic arrangements having the characteristics of a short position in or with respect to any indebtedness of Forest or that would increase in value as a result of decline in the value of any indebtedness of Forest or decline in Forest's credit rating.

Under the rights plan, a Forest shareholder will not become an Acquiring Person as described in the preceding paragraph if such shareholder certifies to Forest that (1) such shareholder, together with all affiliates and associates of such shareholder, does not and will not at any time prior to December 31, 2014 own or have any beneficial interest in any transaction, security or derivative or synthetic arrangements having the characteristics of a short position in or with respect to any indebtedness of Forest or that would increase in value as a result of decline in the value of any indebtedness of Forest or decline in Forest's credit rating and (2) such shareholder will continue to satisfy clause (1) for so long as such shareholder would otherwise be an Acquiring Person if not for the exemption obtained by the delivery of such certification.

Forest agreed to keep Sabine Investor Holdings reasonably informed regarding its communications with any Forest shareholder with respect to the applicability of the preceding paragraph to any such shareholder, including by promptly, and in any event within 24 hours of receipt thereof, providing Sabine Investor Holdings with (i) a copy of any certification received by Forest pursuant to the rights plan, and (ii) copies of any written communications and summaries of any oral communications with shareholders with respect to the continuing accuracy of the certifications contained therein.

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Termination of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be terminated and the combination transaction may be abandoned at any time prior to the closing, regardless of whether Forest common shareholders have approved the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal:

by mutual written consent of Sabine Investor Holdings and Forest, in each case duly authorized by their respective boards of directors;

by either Sabine Investor Holdings or Forest if:

any governmental entity of competent jurisdiction has issued any order, decree, ruling or injunction or taken any other action permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the consummation of the combination transaction and such order, decree, ruling or injunction or other action has become final and nonappealable, provided, that the terminating party has fulfilled its obligations with respect to seeking governmental approvals to complete the combination transaction, or if there will be adopted following the original execution date of the merger agreement any law that makes consummation of the combination transaction illegal or otherwise prohibited, provided, that the party seeking to avail itself of such right to terminate will have used its reasonable best efforts to remove such injunction pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement;

if the combination transaction has not been completed prior to 5:00 p.m., Houston time, on December 31, 2014 (such date, the End Date), provided, that such right to terminate the merger agreement pursuant to this provision will not be available to any party whose failure to fulfill any of its covenants or agreements under the merger agreement has been the principal cause of, or resulted in, the failure of the combination transaction to occur on or before the End Date; or

if the special meeting (or any adjournment or postponement thereof) has concluded and Forest common shareholders have not approved the share issuance proposal;

by Forest if:

any of the representations or warranties of the Sabine parties was or becomes inaccurate or any breach by any Sabine party or AIV Holdings of any covenant or other agreement of such parties contained in the merger agreement occurs and such inaccuracy or breach (i) would result in certain closing conditions being incapable of being satisfied and (ii) is not curable, or, if curable has not been cured prior to the earlier of the business day prior to the End Date or the date that is sixty days after the date that notice of such inaccuracy or breach is provided to Sabine Investor Holdings by Forest, provided, that Forest will not have the foregoing right to terminate if, at the time of such termination, Forest is in material breach of any of its representations, warranties or covenants described in the merger agreement as would result in the failure of

certain specified closing conditions to be satisfied; or

at any time before Forest common shareholders approve the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal, and if Forest has complied in all material respects with its obligations with respect to making the Forest Recommendation in order to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a Superior Proposal (which definitive agreement will be entered into concurrently with the termination of the merger agreement);

by Sabine Investor Holdings if:

any of the representations or warranties of Forest was or becomes inaccurate or any breach by Forest of any covenant or other agreement of the parties contained in the merger agreement occurs and such inaccuracy or breach (i) would result in certain closing conditions being incapable of being satisfied and (ii) is not curable, or, if curable has not been cured prior to the earlier of the business day prior to the End Date or the date that is sixty days after the date that notice of such inaccuracy or breach is provided to Forest by Sabine Investor Holdings, provided, that Sabine Investor Holdings will not have the foregoing right to terminate if, at the time of such termination, Sabine Investor Holdings is in material breach of any of its representations, warranties or covenants described in the merger agreement as would result in the failure of certain specified closing conditions to be satisfied;

a Forest Recommendation Change has occurred, whether or not such Forest Recommendation Change is permitted by the merger agreement; or

Forest engaged in a willful and material breach of its non-solicitation and termination of discussions obligations, other than in the case where (i) such willful and material breach is a result of an isolated action by a person that is a representative of Forest (other than any officer, director or employee of Forest or any of its subsidiaries), (ii) such willful and material breach was not caused, encouraged or knowingly facilitated by, or taken with the knowledge of, Forest, (iii) Forest uses reasonable best efforts to immediately remedy such willful and material breach upon the discovery thereof by Forest or any officer, director or employee of Forest or any of its subsidiaries and (iv) the Sabine parties are not significantly harmed as a result thereof.

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Effect of Termination

If the merger agreement is validly terminated, the merger agreement (other than any obligations to pay the Termination Fee or reimburse expenses, and certain other provisions of the merger agreement, including the enforcement of the terms of the merger agreement) will become void and there will be no liability or obligation on the part of any party, except that no party will be relieved from liability for any damages resulting from or arising out of fraud or the willful and material breach of the merger agreement.

Termination Fee Payable by Forest

The merger agreement requires Forest to pay Sabine Holdings a \$15.0 million termination fee if:

Sabine Investor Holdings terminates the merger agreement because of a Forest Recommendation Change or because Forest engaged in a willful and material breach of its non-solicitation obligations (second and third sub-bullets of the fourth bullet described in Termination of the Merger Agreement);

Sabine Investor Holdings terminates the merger agreement because of Forest's willful and material breach of its obligation with respect to holding the special meeting pursuant to the merger agreement and such breach would result in certain closing conditions not being capable to be satisfied and is not curable or, if curable, has not been cured prior to the earlier of the business day prior to the End Date or the date that is sixty days after the date that notice of such inaccuracy or breach is provided to Forest by Sabine Investor Holdings (first sub-bullet of the fourth bullet described in Termination of the Merger Agreement) due to Forest's willful and material breach of its obligation with respect to making the Forest Recommendation or holding the special meeting pursuant to the merger agreement;

(1) prior to the special meeting, there has been publicly announced, disclosed or otherwise made known a bona fide Acquisition Proposal for Forest that has not been withdrawn at least five days prior to the Forest special meeting, (2) Forest terminates the merger agreement because the Forest special meeting has concluded and the Forest common shareholders did not approve the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal, and (3) within twelve (12) months after such termination, Forest enters into a definitive agreement with respect to or consummates an Acquisition Proposal (substituting 50% for references to 15% in the definition of Acquisition Proposal above); or

Forest terminates the merger agreement to enter into a definitive agreement with respect to a Superior Proposal.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains representations made by Forest to the Sabine parties, and by the Sabine parties and AIV Holdings to Forest, relating to a number of matters, including the following:

corporate organization and qualification to do business;

corporate authority and enforceability;

absence of conflicts with governing documents, applicable laws and contracts;

required regulatory and other third-party consents in connection with the transactions;

capitalization;

compliance with law;

financial statements;

absence of certain changes since December 31, 2013;

title to properties and assets;

oil and natural gas matters;

intellectual property;

environmental matters;

material contracts;

legal proceedings;

permits;

taxes;

matters related to employee benefit plans;

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employment and labor matters;

regulatory matters;

insurance;

derivative transactions and hedging;

brokers' fee;

opinion of financial advisor;

Forest director resignations;

related-party transactions;

information supplied;

debt financing; and

approval of the transaction by the sole member of AIV Holdings.

Many of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement are qualified by a materiality standard, including in some cases a Sabine Material Adverse Effect or a Forest Material Adverse Effect. Generally, the representations and warranties do not survive the closing. Moreover, the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement are complicated and are not easily summarized. You are urged to carefully read the sections of the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex C hereto, entitled Representations and Warranties of Forest and Representations and Warranties of the Sabine Parties and AIV Holdings.

The representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement (as well as the covenants described in Conduct of Business Pending the Combination Transaction and Other Covenants and Agreements) were made solely for purposes of the merger agreement and solely for the benefit of the parties to the merger agreement, may be subject to limitations agreed upon by the contracting parties, including being qualified by references to Sabine's annual reports to certain of its investors or Forest's filings with the SEC and/or confidential disclosures, made for the purposes of allocating contractual risk among the parties to the agreements instead of establishing these matters as facts, and may be subject to standards of materiality applicable to the contracting parties that differ from those applicable to shareholders. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties may change after the date of the merger agreement, which subsequent information may or may not be fully reflected in Forest's public disclosures. Sabine, or its affiliates, and Forest will provide additional disclosure in their public reports to the

extent that they are aware of the existence of any material facts that are required to be disclosed under federal securities laws that might otherwise contradict the terms and information contained in the merger agreement and will update such disclosures as required by federal securities laws.

Conduct of Business Pending the Combination Transaction

Sabine Holdings and its affiliates and Forest agreed not take and not to take certain actions until the earlier of the consummation of the combination transaction or the termination of the merger agreement. Specifically, except (i) as expressly required, permitted or contemplated by the merger agreement, (ii) as required by law or the applicable regulations of any stock exchange or regulatory organization or (iii) to the extent the other party otherwise consents in writing, each of Sabine Holdings, together with its subsidiaries, and Forest, together with its subsidiaries, agreed to:

conduct its businesses in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

use reasonable best efforts to preserve intact its goodwill and relationships with customers, suppliers and others with whom it has business dealings; and

use reasonable best efforts to maintain in full force without interruption its present insurance policies or comparable coverage.

In addition, subject to certain exceptions, Sabine Holdings and Forest have agreed not to, and not to authorize or permit their subsidiaries, respectively, to, among other things:

make any material change or amendment to their organizational documents (and, in the case of Sabine Holdings, that would reasonably be expected to prevent, materially impede or materially delay the combination transaction);

make any acquisition of or investment in any other person or purchase any securities or ownership interests (or, in the case of Forest, assets) of or make any investment in or make loans or capital contributions to any person (x) in the case of Forest, in excess of \$5,000,000 other than (i) ordinary course overnight investments consistent with the cash management policies of Forest and purchases of hydrocarbon inventory in the ordinary course of business and (ii) certain loans or advances by certain

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subsidiaries to Forest or a wholly owned subsidiary or certain subsidiaries of Forest or (y) in the case of Sabine Holdings, in excess of \$50,000,000 other than ordinary course overnight investments consistent with the cash management policies of Sabine Holdings and its subsidiaries;

other than as set forth in the 2014 capital budget, make any capital expenditures in excess of (x) in the case of Forest, \$10,000,000 and (y) in the case of Sabine Holdings, \$40,000,000, in each case, in the aggregate or as required on an emergency basis or for the safety of individuals or the environment;

certain actions with respect to taxes;

declare or pay dividends or other distribution in respect of any of their capital stock or other equity securities, except for the rights issued pursuant Forest's rights plan, subject to certain exceptions;

split, combine or reclassify any shares of their capital stock or other equity securities or issue or authorize the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for, its capital stock or equity securities, except for the rights issued pursuant Forest's rights plan, subject to certain exceptions;

repurchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any of their capital stock or other equity securities or any securities convertible into or exercisable for any capital stock or equity securities;

issue, deliver, sell, pledge or dispose of, or authorize the issuance, delivery, sale, pledge or disposition of, any (i) capital stock or equity securities of any class, except certain Forest common shares issued pursuant to benefit plans, (ii) debt securities having the right to vote on any matters on which holders of capital stock or members or partners of the same issuer may vote or (iii) certain convertible securities or rights, warrants, calls or options to acquire, any such securities (and, in the case of Sabine Holdings, certain convertible securities or rights, warrants, calls or options to sell, pledge or dispose of any equity interests in Sabine Holdings or any of its subsidiaries), in each case subject to certain exceptions;

sell assets (including equity interests in any other persons), other than (x) in the case of Forest, (i) sales of hydrocarbons and inventory in the ordinary course of business, (ii) sales of assets to third parties for a purchase price that does not exceed \$10,000,000 in the aggregate and (iii) certain sales by certain subsidiaries of Forest or (y) in the case of Sabine Holdings, (i) sales of hydrocarbons and inventory in the ordinary course of business by Sabine Holdings or its subsidiaries and (ii) sales of assets to third parties for a purchase price that does not exceed \$50,000,000 in the aggregate;

create, incur, guarantee or assume any indebtedness other than (A) indebtedness incurred as a result of borrowings under Sabine Holdings' or Forest's existing credit agreements, as applicable, and (B) other indebtedness of less than \$10,000,000 in the aggregate, in each case subject to certain exceptions;

(i) settle any claims, demands, lawsuits or state or federal regulatory proceedings for damages to the extent such settlements assess damages in excess of (x) in the case of Forest, \$2,000,000 individually and \$8,000,000 in the aggregate, subject to certain exceptions, or (y) in the case of Sabine Holdings, \$20,000,000 in the aggregate, subject to certain exceptions, or (ii) settle any claims, demands, lawsuits or state or federal regulatory proceedings seeking an injunction or other equitable relief where such settlements would or would reasonably be expected to materially impair the business of Sabine Holdings and its subsidiaries or Forest and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole;

take any action with respect to or in contemplation of any liquidation, dissolution, recapitalization, reorganization, or other winding up;

change or modify any accounting policies, except as required by applicable regulatory authorities or independent accountants;

in the case of Forest only, except as required pursuant to the terms and conditions of a Forest benefit plan as in effect on the original execution date of the merger agreement (i) increase the salary, bonus or other compensation (including incentive compensation) payable to any employee, other than increases in annual base salaries or wage rates in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice that do not exceed 10% for an individual or 5% in the aggregate or (ii) adopt or make any amendment to any Forest benefit plan, other than amendments to any Forest benefit plans that are defined contribution or welfare plans that do not materially increase the cost to Forest and its subsidiaries of maintaining such plans;

in the case of Forest only, recognize any union or establish, negotiate or become obligated under any collective bargaining agreement or other contract with any labor union;

in the case of Forest only, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (i) hire any new employee having an annual base salary in excess of \$200,000 or (ii) terminate, other than for cause, the employment of any employee having an annual base salary in excess of \$200,000;

other than in the ordinary course of business, (i) modify, make any material amendment to or voluntarily terminate, prior to the expiration date thereof, any material contracts; (ii) enter into a contract after the original execution date of the merger agreement that would be a material contract (as defined in the merger agreement) if entered into prior to the original execution date of the merger agreement; or (iii) waive any default by, or release, settle or compromise any claim against, any other party to a material contract; or

agree, or commit to take any of the actions described above.

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Employee Benefits Matters

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, for a period of at least one year following the closing date, Forest will provide:

each Forest employee who remains employed after the closing date with an annual base salary no less favorable than that provided immediately prior to the closing date;

each key employee (generally defined as an employee at the level of vice president or above who is party to a severance agreement) who remains employed after the closing date with incentive bonus opportunities and employee benefits (excluding defined benefit, retiree health and equity-based compensation arrangements) that are no less favorable in the aggregate than those made available to similarly situated employees of the Sabine parties immediately prior to the closing date; and

each Forest employee who remains employed after the closing date and who is not a key employee with incentive compensation opportunities that are no less favorable than those provided to such employee immediately prior to the closing date and employee benefits (excluding defined benefit, retiree health and equity-based compensation arrangements) that are no less favorable in the aggregate than those made available to similarly situated employees of the Sabine parties immediately prior to the closing date.

In addition, for each Forest employee who remains employed after the closing date and who experiences an involuntary termination during the first year following the closing date, Forest will provide such employee with severance benefits consistent with the applicable Forest severance plan or severance agreement. With respect to employee benefit plans maintained by Forest or any of its subsidiaries in which a Forest employee who remains employed after the closing date becomes eligible to participate, Forest will generally recognize such employee's service with Forest and its affiliates for purposes of eligibility, participation, vesting and, except with respect to any defined benefit pension plan or retiree health plan, benefit accrual, so long as that recognition does not result in the duplication of benefits. In addition, with respect to any welfare plan maintained by Forest or one of its subsidiaries in which such a Forest employee becomes eligible to participate, for the plan year in which such employee is first eligible to participate, Forest will use reasonable best efforts to cause any pre-existing condition limitations or eligibility waiting periods under such plan to be waived with respect to such employee to the extent such pre-existing condition limitation or eligibility waiting period would have been waived or satisfied under the corresponding Forest plan in which such employee participated immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction and to recognize any applicable expenses incurred by such employee in such year for purposes of any applicable deductible or out-of-pocket expense requirements under such plan.

Forest will pay prorated bonuses pursuant to Forest's annual incentive plans in respect of the portion of the 2014 performance period ending on the closing date. The amount of each prorated bonus is to be based on performance, as determined by the Compensation Committee in its discretion. Prorated bonuses will generally be paid concurrently with closing.

Regulatory Approvals; Efforts to Close the Combination Transaction

Each of Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings and Forest agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to take all actions and to do all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable law to complete the combination transaction,

including using reasonable best efforts to:

cause the closing conditions set forth in the merger agreement to be satisfied;

obtain all necessary waivers, consents, approvals or authorizations from governmental entities and make all necessary filings and take all other steps necessary to avoid any action or proceeding by any governmental entity by the End Date;

obtain all necessary waivers, consents, approvals or authorizations from third parties;

defend any investigations, lawsuits or other legal proceedings challenging the combination transaction that could prevent or delay the consummation of the combination transaction; and

execute and deliver any additional instruments necessary to consummate the combination transaction.

In addition, Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings and Forest agreed to make all registrations, declarations and filings required under antitrust and other regulatory laws, including covenants to respond promptly to inquiries received from governmental entities, notify the other party of communications with such entities and, subject to applicable law, allow the other party to review and provide comments to such communications in advance. In connection with such antitrust and regulatory review, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings have, to the extent necessary to obtain expiration of the waiting period under the U.S. Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, agreed to take any action that would result in making proposals, offering remedies, commitments or undertakings, executing or carrying out agreements or submitting to laws or orders (i) providing for the license, sale

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or other disposal of any capital stock or equity of a subsidiary of Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings or a subsidiary of Forest, business, assets, categories of assets or products of Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings, Forest or their respective subsidiaries or the holding separate of their capital stock or other equity interests of a subsidiary of Forest, Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings or (ii) otherwise imposing or seeking to impose any limitations on Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings, Forest or any of their respective subsidiaries (collectively, a Regulatory Divestiture); provided, that:

Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings may condition any Regulatory Divestiture on the consummation of the combination transaction; and

Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will not be obligated to make or agree to make any Regulatory Divestiture that would reasonably be expected individually or in the aggregate to be material to Forest and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, after consummation of the combination transaction.

Forest agreed that it (i) will not publicly, or before any governmental entity or third party, offer, suggest, propose or negotiate, and will not commit to, or enter into, consent to or acquiesce to any Regulatory Divestiture without the prior written consent of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings and (ii) will commit to, enter into, consent to or acquiesce to any Regulatory Divestitures as directed by Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, provided, that Regulatory Divestitures are conditioned on the consummation of the combination transaction.

Indemnification; Directors and Officers Insurance

Under the terms of the merger agreement, from and after the effective time of the combination transaction, Forest agreed to indemnify and hold harmless in the same manner as provided by Forest immediately prior to the original execution date of the merger agreement, each present and former director, officer and employee of Forest and its subsidiaries (in all of their capacities, collectively, the Indemnified Parties), against any costs or expenses, judgments, fines, losses, claims, damages or liabilities incurred in connection with any suit, investigation or other proceeding arising out of or pertaining to such Indemnified Party s capacity as such.

Forest agreed that, until the six-year anniversary date of the effective time of the combination transaction, Forest s organizational documents will contain provisions no less favorable with respect to indemnification of the current and former directors and officers of Forest than are currently provided in Forest s organizational documents, which provisions will not be amended, repealed or otherwise modified in any manner that would adversely affect the rights thereunder of any such individuals until the expiration of the statutes of limitations applicable to such matters or unless such amendment, modification or repeal is required by applicable law.

In addition, for six years after the effective time of the combination transaction, Forest will maintain insurance coverage of a type and amount no less favorable in the aggregate than the policies provided by the Forest s directors and officers insurance and indemnification policy in effect on the original execution date of the merger agreement, provided, that Forest will not be required to pay an annual premium for such insurance in excess of 300% of the annual premium currently paid by Forest for such coverage.

Financing Cooperation

Forest agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to provide all cooperation reasonably requested by Sabine Holdings that is customary in connection with a refinancing of Forest s existing indebtedness, including using reasonable best

efforts to, among other things, furnish pertinent and customary information (including certain financial information) to consummate any customary offerings of debt securities contemplated by the Sabine parties or for the arrangement of loans contemplated by the Sabine parties. Forest's obligations under any agreement or document related to the refinancing of Forest's existing indebtedness in connection with the combination transaction will not be effective until the effective time of the combination transaction. Forest will not be required to pay fees (unless it is promptly reimbursed) or incur any other liability in connection with the refinancing of Forest's existing indebtedness prior to the effective time of the combination transaction. Forest is not obligated to take any action or provide any assistance that unreasonably interferes with the ongoing operations of Forest or any of its subsidiaries. The Sabine parties will reimburse Forest for all reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees) incurred by Forest or its subsidiaries in connection with their cooperation and will indemnify and hold harmless Forest, its subsidiaries and their respective representatives in connection with the arrangement of the refinancing and any information used in connection therewith, except with respect to any information provided by Forest or any of its subsidiaries.

The Sabine parties will use their commercially reasonable effort to obtain the proceeds of the debt financing on the terms and conditions set forth in the commitment letter and will comply with their obligations and enforce their rights under the commitment letter in a timely and diligent manner. The commitment letter provides a commitment for a new revolving credit facility to refinance the Sabine Credit Facility and the existing revolving credit facility of Forest and for bridge financing to finance the purchase of any Forest notes which are required to be purchased in connection a change of control offer. If any portion of the debt financing becomes

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unavailable, the Sabine parties will use their commercially reasonable efforts to amend, modify, supplement, alter, restate, substitute or replace the debt financing as promptly as practicable following the occurrence of such event. The Sabine parties may amend, modify, supplement, alter, restate, substitute or replace or waive any of their rights under the commitment letter or any associated definitive documentation with respect to the debt financing or substitute other debt or equity financing for all or any portion of the debt financing from the same or alternative financing sources if (i) the amount thereof will be sufficient, when taken together with remaining portion of the debt financing (if any), any other debt, any equity commitment and cash on hand, to consummate the refinancing and (ii) any such amendment, modification, supplement, alteration, restatement, substitution or replacement or waiver of any rights under the commitment letter or any associated definitive documentation will not expand upon the conditions precedent or contingencies to the funding of the debt financing as set forth in the applicable commitment letter or associated definitive documentation. The Sabine parties will keep Forest reasonably informed on a reasonably current basis and in reasonable detail of the status of their efforts to consummate the debt financing or any alternative financing.

Existing Notes Tender Offer; Consent Solicitation and Debt Tender

If requested by the Sabine parties, Forest agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to assist the Sabine parties in commencing (i) an offer to repurchase or discharge one or more series of its outstanding notes (each, a debt tender) and/or (ii) a consent solicitation to amend or remove one or more covenants in the indentures governing Forest's outstanding notes such that, among other things, no aspect of the combination transaction will require a change of control offer (as defined in the applicable indenture) (each, a consent solicitation and together with each debt tender, the debt offer). Forest will not be required to commence any debt offer until the Sabine parties provide Forest with forms of the necessary offer to purchase, consent solicitation statement, dealer manager and/or solicitation agent agreement, letter of transmittal or other related documents in connection with any such debt offer a reasonable period of time in advance of commencing the applicable debt offer. Forest will not be required to pay, purchase or otherwise retire any of the outstanding notes prior to the occurrence of the effective time of the combination transaction.

Forest will, and will cause its subsidiaries to, provide all cooperation reasonably requested by the Sabine parties in connection with any debt offer.

The Sabine parties will pay the fees and out-of-pocket expenses of any dealer manager, information agent, solicitation agent, tabulation agent, depository or other agent retained in connection with any debt offer upon the incurrence of such fees and out-of-pocket expenses. The Sabine parties will reimburse Forest for all reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees) incurred by the Forest Entities in connection with their cooperation and will indemnify and hold harmless Forest, its subsidiaries and their respective representatives in connection with the debt offers and any information used in connection therewith, except with respect to any information provided by any of the Forest Entities.

Other Covenants and Agreements

The merger agreement contains additional covenants and agreements between the parties relating to the following matters:

granting the other party access to its officers, employees, customers, suppliers, properties and books and records as reasonably requested by such party;

each party's agreement to maintain the confidentiality of certain nonpublic information provided by the other party;

making certain public announcements regarding the terms of the merger agreement or the combination transaction;

the administration and participation of the parties in any litigation relating to the combination transaction;

taking actions to render state takeover laws to be inapplicable to the combination transaction;

adoption by Forest of the rights plan;

obtaining NYSE listing of the Forest common shares issued to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings; and

certain tax matters.

Other Expenses

The parties agreed that each party will pay its own expenses incident to preparing for, entering into and carrying out the merger agreement and the consummation of the combination transaction, whether or not the combination transaction is consummated.

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Waivers; Amendments

Prior to the consummation of the combination transaction, the parties may extend the time for performance of the obligations of the parties or waive any of the conditions of the merger agreement, provided, that such extension or waiver is set forth in writing and signed by the party granting such extension or waiver. The merger agreement may be amended only by a written instrument signed by all the parties to the merger agreement, regardless of whether Forest common shareholders have approved the share issuance proposal and the authorized share proposal; provided, however, that after any such approval, no amendment will be made for which applicable law or the rules of the relevant stock exchange requires further approval by shareholders without such further approval. No amendment will be made to provisions relating to third-party beneficiaries, governing law and jurisdiction, amendments or certain agreements with respect to financing sources which would be adverse to the entities that have committed to provide or otherwise entered into agreements pursuant to the commitment letter without the prior written consent of such financing sources.

Directors and Officers

The parties agreed that, prior to the closing, Forest will take all action necessary to (a) elect ten persons as directors of Forest effective as of the effective time of combination transaction (eight of whom will be designated by Sabine Investor Holdings and two of whom will be designated by Forest prior to the effective time of the combination transaction) and (b) appoint the persons who are the officers of Sabine immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction as officers holding the same offices of Forest effective as of the effective time of the combination transaction.

Stockholder s Agreement

In connection with the merger agreement, on July 9, 2014, Forest entered into an amended and restated stockholder s agreement with Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings.

Corporate Governance

Pursuant to the stockholder s agreement, for so long as Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, collectively, own Forest common shares and Forest convertible common-equivalent preferred shares representing at least 15% of the outstanding voting power of Forest, Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings will have the right to designate a number of individuals for election to the Forest board of directors equal to the percentage voting power controlled by Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings multiplied by the number of directors on the Forest board of directors, in each case, rounded to the nearest whole number. Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings, as applicable, may, in its sole discretion, elect to designate a fewer number of individuals for election to the Forest board of directors, but may not designate any individual if such person would be prohibited or disqualified from serving as a director pursuant to any applicable rule or regulation of the SEC, the NYSE or any other applicable exchange on which securities of Forest or listed, or applicable law.

Forest will cause the persons designated by Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings, as applicable, in accordance with the previous paragraph to be nominated for election at each meeting of shareholders of Forest at which directors are to be elected, and such persons will be recommended for election by the board of directors of Forest. Forest will use its reasonable best efforts to case the election of each properly designated person to the Forest board of directors, including by soliciting proxies in favor of the election of each such designee.

For so long as Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings retains their board designation rights, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will vote their Forest common shares and Forest convertible common-equivalent preferred shares in accordance with the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Forest board of directors with respect to the election of any person to be elected to the Forest board of directors other than Sabine Investor Holdings designees or AIV Holdings designees.

These rights will remain in effect as long as Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, collectively, beneficially own Forest common shares and Forest convertible common-equivalent preferred shares representing 15% or more of the outstanding voting power of Forest.

Transfer Restrictions

Until three months after the effective time of the combination transaction, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will not be permitted to sell or transfer any Forest convertible common shares or Forest common-equivalent preferred shares and certain other derivative securities issued by Forest, subject to certain exceptions. These exceptions include transfers that are approved by a majority of the directors of Forest (including a majority of the directors of Forest other than those designated by Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings, as applicable, for election to the board under the provisions summarized above), as well as certain transfers to affiliates and investors in Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings who agree to be bound by the terms of the stockholder's agreement.

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Obligations to Seek Shareholder Approval

Forest, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings agreed to take certain actions following the combination transaction in order to cause:

Forest to form a new wholly owned Delaware subsidiary (New Delaware Holdco) and New Delaware Holdco to form a wholly owned merger subsidiary (the Reincorporation Merger Sub);

Adopt a reincorporation merger agreement, providing for the merger of the Reincorporation Merger Sub with and into Forest, with Forest surviving the reincorporation merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of New Delaware Holdco, and Forest common and preferred shareholders receiving corresponding shares in New Delaware Holdco in exchange for their Forest shares (referred to in this proxy statement as the reincorporation merger); and

Call and hold a special meeting of shareholders of Forest to approve the reincorporation merger and related reincorporation merger agreement.

In the event the authorized share proposal is not approved, but the parties mutually agree to waive the condition with respect thereto and complete the combination transaction, Forest, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings have also agreed to use their reasonable best efforts to cause the automatic conversion of the Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares prior to the three month anniversary of the completion of the combination transaction, and to take all actions reasonably necessary to call and hold a Forest special meeting promptly following the completion of the combination transaction to approve the authorized share proposal, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings have agreed to vote their Forest common shares and preferred shares in favor of such proposal. See Description of Capital Stock Series B Convertible Common-Equivalent Preferred Stock .

Because of these contractual obligations, and due to the fact that Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold Forest common shares and Forest preferred shares representing 80% of the total voting power in Forest following the combination transaction, in the event the share issuance approval is obtained and the combination transaction is completed, the reincorporation merger may also be completed without the approval of any Forest shareholders other than Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings.

Forest will be obligated to hold a special meeting of Forest shareholders to approve the reincorporation merger. In connection with such special meeting, Forest will prepare and mail to Forest shareholders a separate proxy statement, containing information related to the reincorporation merger, New Delaware Holdco, and the New Delaware Holdco shares to be received by Forest shareholders in the reincorporation merger, as well as copies of the merger agreement providing for the reincorporation merger, and the New Delaware Holdco charter documents.

Registration Rights Agreement

In connection with the merger agreement, on July 9, 2014, Forest entered into an amended and restated registration rights agreement with Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings.

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings, and certain of their respective equityholders, including First Reserve, will have certain registration rights, including demand registration rights, shelf

registration rights and rights to request shelf take-downs (including marketed underwritten shelf take-downs). Forest will not be obligated to effect, at the request of First Reserve, (a) more than four demand registrations and/or marketed underwritten shelf take-downs or (b) more than one marketed underwritten offering pursuant to the registration rights agreement in any consecutive 90-day period.

Table of Contents**DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT OF FOREST FOLLOWING THE COMBINATION TRANSACTION**

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Sabine Investor Holdings has the right to designate eight persons for election to the Forest board at the completion of the combination transaction. Each of the current directors of Sabine is expected to serve as a director of Forest upon completion of the combination transaction, and the remaining two designees have not yet been determined. In addition, the executive officers of Sabine listed below are expected to serve as the executive officers of Forest following the combination transaction in the same capacity in which they currently serve with Sabine. The following table sets forth the names, ages and titles of such Sabine directors and executive officers.

Name	Age	Position at Sabine
David J. Sambrooks	55	Chief Executive Officer and Director
R. Todd Levesque	44	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Cheryl R. Levesque	41	Senior Vice President, Asset Development
Timothy D. Yang	42	Senior Vice President, Land & Legal, General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary
Duane C. Radtke	65	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Alex T. Krueger	40	Director
John Yearwood	54	Director
Michael G. France	36	Director
Brooks M. Shughart	37	Director

Officers

David J Sambrooks. Mr. Sambrooks has served as Chief Executive Officer and Director of Sabine since May 2007. Mr. Sambrooks has extensive experience in executive management, engineering and business development. Prior to joining Sabine in early 2007, he served as Vice President and General Manager of Devon Energy Corporation's Southern Division, and prior to that their International Division. Mr. Sambrooks also held other senior positions with Santa Fe Energy Corporation. Mr. Sambrooks received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Texas at Austin and a Master of Business Administration from the Executive Program at the University of Houston. Mr. Sambrooks is on the board and executive committee of Communities in Schools.

It is expected that Mr. Sambrooks will serve as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Forest's board of directors following the combination transaction.

R. Todd Levesque. Mr. Levesque has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since October 2013. His previous roles at Sabine were Vice President, Engineering and Development, from 2007 to February 2013, and Senior Vice President, Engineering and Development, from February 2013 to October 2013. Prior to joining Sabine in 2007, Mr. Levesque held various senior level management positions with Devon/Ocean Energy, Burlington Resources and Amerada Hess. Mr. Levesque earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University. Mr. Levesque is married to Cheryl R. Levesque, who is expected to serve as Senior Vice President, Engineering and Development of Forest following the combination transaction.

It is expected that Mr. Levesque will serve as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Forest following the combination transaction.

Cheryl R. Levesque. Ms. Levesque has served as Senior Vice President, Asset Development since August 2014. Ms. Levesque joined Sabine in 2008 as Vice President, Production & Operations and held this position until February 2013. From February 2013 to October 2013, Ms. Levesque served as Senior Vice President, Production & Operations and from October 2013 to August 2014, served as Senior Vice President, Engineering and Development of Sabine. Prior to joining Sabine, Ms. Levesque held the position of Exploitation Supervisor with Devon Energy Corporation. She also held senior technical positions of increasing responsibility with Ocean Energy and Burlington Resources. Ms. Levesque obtained her Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Engineering from Texas Tech University. She is a Registered Professional Engineer in Texas. Ms. Levesque is married to R. Todd Levesque, who is expected to serve as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Forest following the combination transaction.

It is expected that Ms. Levesque will serve as Senior Vice President, Asset Development of Forest following the combination transaction.

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Timothy D. Yang. Mr. Yang has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary of Sabine since February 2013 and also assumed the position of Senior Vice President of Land in August 2014. Mr. Yang joined Sabine in 2011 as a member of the executive management team, serving as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from 2011 to February 2013. Mr. Yang was Associate General Counsel and Assistant Corporate Secretary for Eagle Rock Energy prior to joining Sabine. His legal experience covers both public and private companies within the energy and investment industries including Invesco/AIM Investments, Pogo Producing Company and AEI Energy. Tim graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Biology from Trinity University and obtained his Juris Doctor from the University of Houston Law Center.

It is expected that Mr. Yang will serve as Senior Vice President, Land & Legal, General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary of Forest following the combination transaction.

Directors

Sabine Directors

Duane C. Radtke. Mr. Radtke has served as a director of Sabine since June 2008 and became Chairman of the Board in August 2009. Mr. Radtke has over 40 years of experience in energy executive management, engineering and business development. From 2001 until retiring, Mr. Radtke served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Dominion Exploration and Production, a subsidiary of Dominion Resources, Inc., and Executive Vice President of Dominion Resources, Inc. Previously, Mr. Radtke served as President of Devon International. Mr. Radtke is currently a director of Devon Energy Corporation, a public company, KrisEnergy Ltd., a public company whose shares are traded in Singapore, Offshore Energy Center and the Palmer Drug Abuse Program. Mr. Radtke serves as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Valiant Exploration LLC, which is engaged in investments in the oil and gas industry. Mr. Radtke is a former Chairman of the American Exploration and Production Council and former Chairman of Spindletop Charities. Mr. Radtke earned a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering from the University of Wisconsin.

David J. Sambrooks. Mr. Sambrooks has served as a Chief Executive Officer and Director of Sabine since May 2007. Mr. Sambrooks has extensive experience in executive management, engineering and business development. Prior to joining the company in early 2007, he served as Vice President and General Manager of Devon Energy Corporation's Southern Division, and prior to that their International Division. Mr. Sambrooks also held other senior positions with Santa Fe Energy Corporation. Mr. Sambrooks received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Texas at Austin and a Master of Business Administration from the Executive Program at the University of Houston. Mr. Sambrooks is on the board and executive committee of Communities in Schools.

It is expected that Mr. Sambrooks will serve as Chairman of Forest's board of directors upon the completion of the combination transaction.

Alex T. Krueger. Mr. Krueger has served as a director of Sabine since February 2011. Mr. Krueger is President of First Reserve which he joined in 1999 and is responsible for the development and management of the buyout investment team. Mr. Krueger's responsibilities include investment origination, structuring, execution, monitoring and exit strategy. He is involved in investment activities in all areas of the worldwide energy industry, with particular expertise in the natural resources sector. Prior to joining First Reserve, Mr. Krueger worked in the Energy group of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette in Houston. Mr. Krueger holds two Bachelor of Science degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, one in Chemical Engineering and one in Finance and Statistics from the Wharton School.

John Yearwood. Mr. Yearwood has served as a director of Sabine since June 2007. Mr. Yearwood currently serves on the Board of Directors of Nabors Industries, Ltd., Barra Energia, Sheridan Production Partners, Premium Oilfield Services and Foro Energy. Until recently, he served as the Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer of Smith International, Inc. Mr. Yearwood was first elected to Smith's Board of Directors in 2006 and remained on the board until he successfully negotiated and completed the sale of Smith to Schlumberger Ltd. in August 2010. Before joining Smith, Mr. Yearwood spent 27 years with Schlumberger in numerous operations management and staff positions throughout Latin America, Europe, North Africa and North America, including as President and in financial director positions. Mr. Yearwood received a Bachelor of Science Honors Degree in Geology and the Environment from Oxford Brookes University in England.

Michael G. France. Mr. France has served as a director of Sabine since December 2007. Mr. France is a Managing Director of First Reserve which he joined in 2007. His responsibilities range from deal origination and structuring to due diligence, execution and monitoring, with particular focus on the reserves and midstream sectors. Prior to joining First Reserve, Mr. France was a Vice President in the Natural Resources Group, Investment Banking Division, at Lehman Brothers. From 1999 until 2001, Mr. France was a consultant at Deloitte & Touche. Mr. France holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Finance from the University of Texas and a Master of Business Administration from Jones Graduate School of Management at Rice University. Mr. France also serves as a director on the board of Crestwood Midstream Partners LP, which is a public company.

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Brooks M. Shughart. Mr. Shughart has served as a director of Sabine since December 2012. Mr. Shughart is a Director of First Reserve which he joined in 2012. His responsibilities range from deal origination and structuring to due diligence, execution and monitoring, with particular focus on the reserves sector. Prior to joining First Reserve, Mr. Shughart was a Director in the Mergers and Acquisitions Group for Credit Suisse. Prior to Credit Suisse, he held positions in the energy groups of Lazard Freres and Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette/CS First Boston. Mr. Shughart holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Finance from The University of Texas. Mr. Shughart also serves on the board of directors of KrisEnergy Ltd., a public company whose shares are traded in Singapore.

There are no family relationships among any of Sabine's directors or executive officers, other than between R. Todd Levesque and Cheryl R. Levesque, who are married.

Forest Directors

In connection with the execution of the merger agreement, five of the seven current directors of Forest agreed to resign from the Forest board at, and conditioned upon, the completion of the combination transaction. The two directors of Forest who are also expected to serve as directors of Forest upon completion of the combination transaction are Patrick R. McDonald and Dod A. Fraser. The following table sets forth the names, ages and titles of such individuals.

Name	Age	Position at Forest
Patrick R. McDonald	57	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Dod A. Fraser	63	Director

Patrick R. McDonald. Mr. McDonald has served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Forest since September 2012. Mr. McDonald served as Forest's Interim Chief Executive Officer starting in June 2012, and has served as a member of the Forest board since 2004. He was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and as a Director of Carbon Natural Gas Co. in 2011, and continues to serve in such capacities. He has also served as Chief Executive Officer, President and Director of Carbon Natural Gas Co.'s predecessor company Nytis Exploration Company since 2004. From 1998 to 2003, Mr. McDonald served as President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director of Carbon Energy Corporation, an oil and gas exploration and production company. From 1987 to 1997, Mr. McDonald served as Chief Executive Officer, President and Director of Interenergy Corporation, a natural gas gathering, processing, and marketing company. Prior to that, he worked as an exploration geologist with Texaco, Inc. where he was responsible for oil and gas exploration efforts in the Middle and Far East. Until his appointment as interim Chief Executive Officer of Forest, Mr. McDonald was a member of the Forest board's audit committee and served as chairman of the Compensation Committee. In March 2011, Mr. McDonald was elected as a director and Chairman of Lone Pine Resources Inc., an oil and gas exploration, development and production company. He is a Certified Petroleum Geologist and is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists. Mr. McDonald received a bachelor's degree in geology and economics from Ohio Wesleyan University and a Masters in Business Administration in Finance from New York University.

Dod A. Fraser. Mr. Fraser has served as a director of Forest since 2000. Mr. Fraser has served as President of Sackett Partners Incorporated, a consulting company, and member of corporate boards, since 2000. Previously, Mr. Fraser was an investment banker, a General Partner of Lazard Freres & Co. and, most recently, Managing Director and Group Executive of Chase Manhattan Bank, now JP Morgan Chase, where he led the global oil and gas group. Mr. Fraser was a board member of Smith International, Inc., an oilfield service company, and Terra Industries, Inc., a nitrogen-based fertilizer company. Mr. Fraser is a board member of Subsea 7 S.A., a sub-sea engineering and contracting company, and of OCI GP, LLC, the general partner of OCI Partners, LP, a publicly traded master limited

partnership. Mr. Fraser serves as chairman of Forest's audit committee and is a member of Forest's nominating and corporate governance committee. Mr. Fraser graduated from Princeton University with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Controlled Company and Board Independence

Because Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will control a majority of Forest's outstanding common shares and common-equivalent preferred shares following the combination transaction, Forest is expected to be a controlled company under the NYSE corporate governance standards. A controlled company need not comply with the NYSE corporate governance rules that require its board of directors to have a majority of independent directors and independent compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees. Notwithstanding Forest's status as a controlled company, Forest will remain subject to the NYSE corporate governance standard that requires it to have an audit committee composed entirely of independent directors.

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While these exemptions will apply to Forest as long as Forest remains a controlled company, Forest expects that, as of completion of the combination transaction, its board of directors will consist of a majority of independent directors within the meaning of the NYSE listing standards currently in effect. Forest expects that each of the current Sabine directors except for Mr. Sambrooks will be considered independent under the NYSE listing standards. Forest does not expect that Mr. McDonald will be considered independent under the NYSE listing standards.

It has not yet been determined which persons will serve as members of the Audit Committee of the Forest board of directors or any other board committee.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Introduction. Forest's compensation program is intended to be competitive with comparable oil and gas companies, reward corporate and individual performance, be consistent with Forest's strategic and financial objectives, and correlate a meaningful percentage of total compensation to Forest's share price performance.

Forest's 2013 compensation program consists of three primary components: an annual base salary, an annual cash incentive bonus, and periodic grants of longer-term equity incentive awards. Each component, as well as other employee benefits, is described in detail in the following pages. Below is a summary of the three primary components:

Annual base salaries, in general, were targeted at approximately the 50th percentile of like positions in comparable oil and gas companies with adjustments as deemed appropriate by the Compensation Committee, and are generally reviewed annually.

Annual incentive bonuses were determined by reference to metrics that reflect Forest's annual operating plan, strategic objectives, and individual performance, and are paid in cash. For each employee, the annual plan pays out between 0 and 200% of target, with the target bonus for each position set at approximately the 50th percentile of like plans for like positions in comparable oil and gas companies. Incentive bonuses are determined and paid annually in the first quarter of the year following the performance period. That is, 2013 performance period bonuses were determined and paid in February and March 2014, respectively.

Long-term equity based incentive awards for officers other than Forest's Chief Executive Officer were generally 50% time-based restricted stock and 50% performance units. Awards for the Chief Executive Officer consisted of approximately 60% performance units and 40% time-based awards. The grant-date value of the total award is set at approximately the 50th percentile of like plans for like positions in comparable oil and gas companies. The time-based restricted stock and phantom stock generally have three-year cliff vesting. The performance units are tied to Forest's total shareholder return over a three-year period relative to a group of peer companies. Depending on Forest's stock performance the number of shares that vest can range from 0 to 200% of the number of shares granted. Annual long-term incentive awards are determined and granted annually in the first or second quarter of the year, and the magnitude of the awards consider, among other things, performance during the prior year and competitive long-term incentive values for comparable positions in our industry. Performance unit awards tied to 2013 have not yet been made.

The Compensation Committee, which administers Forest's compensation program, believes the above components taken together meet the plan's design objectives. Target payouts of each component are competitive, as the targets are set at what are believed to be the median of comparable companies. Forest's strategic and financial objectives are incorporated in the annual incentive bonus plan. The value of the long-term equity incentive awards upon vesting directly relates to Forest's share price; in particular, the value of the performance units can vary greatly depending on how Forest's stock has performed versus its peers. In addition, on occasion the Compensation Committee will grant special retention equity awards or bonuses, such as the special bonus referenced below. However, such grants are not considered primary components of Forest's compensation program.

Beginning in 2011 and continuing through 2013, Forest's share price has significantly underperformed its peers. The Compensation Committee believes Forest's pay has matched performance during this period by virtue of the program design and the awards paid or granted by the Compensation Committee. Disregarding the special bonus given in 2013, which is referenced on page 81, approximately 75% of the total compensation for each named executive officer still employed by Forest at year end, 87% in the case of the Chief Executive Officer, is tied to the value of Forest's stock or is otherwise performance based, through the annual incentive bonus and long-term equity based incentive awards. In 2011, 2012, and 2013, the annual incentive bonus payout approved by the Compensation Committee was below target, at 67%, 75%, and 70%, respectively. Moreover, the realizable value of the long-term equity based incentive awards have been materially below the grant date values due to the absolute decline in Forest's stock price and the relative decline versus peers; the latter has resulted in a prospective payout of 0% for all outstanding performance units granted to current officers through May 2013, based on the year-end 2013 share price. By way of illustration, the cumulative realizable value of equity awards to our named executive officers for the five performance years ended 2013 was approximately 23% of the grant date value.

Additional detailed analysis of the relationship of pay to performance is provided in the section below entitled, Alternative Disclosure Regarding Long-Term Incentive Awards.

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Issues Particular to 2013. Several changes were made to Forest's compensation practices in 2012, including the adoption of new severance and equity award agreements with double trigger change-of-control provisions and a clawback policy, which were reflected in the 2013 proxy statement. The Compensation Committee is still assessing the effect of such changes to determine what, if any, additional changes are necessary.

Beginning in 2012 and continuing to the present, the Board and Compensation Committee have had to address retention issues with respect to Forest's officers and employees. These issues have arisen as a result of (i) the sale of a significant portion of Forest's assets, and related workforce reductions, undertaken in an attempt to reduce debt and strengthen the balance sheet, (ii) turmoil and uncertainty caused by the termination of Forest's former Chief Executive Officer and the resignation of a number of officers and other key employees, and (iii) the significantly reduced retentive effect of Forest's outstanding equity-based awards, owing to the underperformance of Forest's stock. By way of example, since the end of 2011 Forest's workforce has been reduced by over 63%. Since the beginning of 2013, three executive officers-including the former Chief Financial Officer-have resigned. During 2013 Forest's employee resignation rate was 16.2% versus the pre-2011 historic norm of 9.6%. In order to address some of these concerns in the short term, in 2013 certain Forest employees and officers (other than the Chief Executive Officer) received special bonuses that were contingent on the successful sale of Forest's assets in the Texas Panhandle Area, as measured by net proceeds, and the individual remaining employed by Forest through the close of such transaction. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Special Bonuses .

In general, and as described in further detail below, our recent compensation decisions must be viewed in the context of the crucial need to maintain strength and continuity in Forest's remaining senior management team.

Named Executive Officers in 2013. For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013, our named executive officers were:

Patrick R. McDonald-President and Chief Executive Officer

Victor A. Wind-Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Cyrus D. Marter IV-Former Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Frederick B. Dearman, II-Senior Vice President, Southern Region

Michael B. Dern-Senior Vice President, Corporate Engineering and Technology

Michael N. Kennedy-Former Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Glen J. Mizenko-Former Senior Vice President, Mid-Continent Region
Messrs. Marter, Kennedy, and Mizenko all have resigned their positions with Forest.

What is each element of compensation?

Forest's 2013 compensation program, in which all employees participated, consisted of three primary components: an annual base salary, an annual incentive bonus, and grants of longer-term equity incentive awards, which were comprised of performance units, restricted stock and, in the case of Mr. McDonald, cash-settled phantom stock awards. In addition, in 2013, certain employees-including certain of the named executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer-received special bonuses tied to the successful completion of the sale of Forest's assets in the Texas Panhandle Area. Further, all U.S. employees participate in Forest's 401(k) Plan, which includes an employer matching provision. Forest previously maintained an executive deferred compensation plan, or the Executive Plan, which also contained an employer match. The Executive Plan was terminated in December 2012, and all amounts accrued pursuant to the plan were distributed to the participants in mid-January 2014 in accordance with Regulation 409A under the Internal Revenue Code. All employees may also participate in the Forest Oil Corporation 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or the employee stock purchase plan, wherein Forest common stock may be purchased at a discount within limits established under the Internal Revenue Code. Forest's executive officers participate in other benefit plans that are provided to all employees, and the officers also are reimbursed for the costs associated with financial planning, tax-preparation, and an annual extensive physical examination. Forest does not have employment agreements with its executive officers, but it does have severance agreements with them that provide for benefits in the event of involuntary termination within two years following a change-of-control.

The amount of base salary, annual incentive bonus, and special bonus awarded to our named executive officers for 2013 is stated in the Summary Compensation table on page 86. The restricted stock awards, performance units, and phantom stock units granted to the named executive officers in 2013 are shown in the 2013 Grants of Plan-Based Awards table on page 87. Information for each of the named executive officers regarding Forest's employer contribution to the 401(k) Plan is described in the Summary Compensation Table. See "Nonqualified Deferred Compensation" for the named executive officer's individual balances in the Executive Plan at year end 2013, as well as the amount ultimately paid out to the named executive officers. The remaining limited perquisites provided to the named executive officers are described in the Summary Compensation Table and the footnotes thereto.

Table of Contents*Why does Forest choose to pay each element?*

The purpose of base salary is to create cash compensation for executive officers that is competitive in the industry and that will enable Forest to attract, motivate, and retain capable executives. Forest chooses to pay annual incentive bonuses to ensure focus on and reward the achievement of key objectives during the applicable calendar year, because it believes that the satisfaction of the goals of its annual incentive plan furthers the interests of Forest's shareholders. The purpose of the special cash bonus was to encourage the successful sale of the assets in the Texas Panhandle Area, in order to reduce Forest's total outstanding debt. The purpose of Forest's long-term equity incentives (*i.e.*, in 2013, performance units, restricted stock and, in the case of Mr. McDonald, cash-settled phantom stock awards) is to reward individual performance, align the executive officers' compensation with their contribution to the success of Forest in creating shareholder value, tie their long-term economic interest directly to those of Forest's shareholders, and encourage retention of the executive officers. The long-term equity incentive awards also allow executive officers to have equity ownership in Forest, in addition to their direct purchases of Forest stock under the Forest employee stock purchase plan, and to share in any appreciation in value of Forest's stock over time.

Beginning in late 2012, Forest revised its forms of equity incentive award agreements so that such awards may only vest in connection with a change-of-control on a double trigger basis. That is, under the new forms of agreement, accelerated vesting only occurs if the executive is involuntarily terminated after a change-of-control or if the surviving entity does not assume the award or replace it with another award that is substantially similar in all economic respects. Forest also revised its severance agreements to replace single trigger severance benefits with double trigger benefits. Forest believes that these provisions create important retention tools for Forest, allowing employees to receive value in the event of certain terminations of employment that were beyond their control.

Forest believes that it is important to provide the named executive officers with a sense of stability, both during the course of transactions that may create uncertainty regarding their future employment and post-termination as they seek future employment, and provide the officers with certain guarantees regarding the equity incentive compensation awards they were granted prior to a change-of-control. The protection of double trigger post-termination payments allow management to focus their attention and energy on making the best objective business decisions without allowing personal considerations to cloud the decision-making process. Executive officers at other companies in Forest's industry and the general market in which Forest competes for executive talent commonly have severance agreements and equity compensation plans that provide for double trigger post-termination payments (if not single trigger), and Forest believes that providing double trigger benefits to the named executive officers is necessary in order to remain competitive in attracting and retaining skilled professionals in our industry. This goal is further served through the severance agreements that Forest enters into with key non-officer employees and through Forest's general severance plan, which applies to all other Forest employees, and long-term equity incentive award agreements for employees, all of which now also have double trigger benefits or acceleration upon a change of control.

Forest's 401(k) Plan is designed to encourage all employees, including the participating named executive officers, to save for the future. However, because of their higher compensation levels, our named executive officers are generally prevented from receiving what would otherwise be their full employer match as a percentage of their salary under the 401(k) Plan. Forest also reimburses the named executive officers for tax-preparation and estate or financial planning expenses and the cost of an annual extensive physical examination. Such benefits are common for executive officers in our industry. They increase the competitiveness of the total compensation package, save the executive officer's time spent on the important but time-consuming activities associated with tax preparation and estate or financial planning, and aid in retaining these key individuals.

How does Forest determine the amount (and, where applicable, the formula) for each element?

Base Salary. The Compensation Committee generally reviews the base salaries of Forest's executive officers on an annual basis. The Compensation Committee reviewed and increased the base salaries of Mr. Dern and Mr. Wind in January and August 2013, respectively, in conjunction with their promotions to their current positions. In analyzing the base salaries of Forest's executive officers, the Compensation Committee reviewed and discussed 2013 oil and gas industry surveys and other third-party data gathered by Forest's Vice President, Human Resources, including salary data for Forest's peer companies (described below). At its regular meeting in August 2013 and in discussions continuing thereafter, the Compensation Committee reviewed and determined to increase the base salary of the named executive officers (other than Mr. Wind) by three percent, effective October 1. With respect to the available data, the Compensation Committee attempted to maintain the base salary of Forest's executive officers at levels competitive with comparable executive officers at Forest's peer group of companies. The three percent salary increase, however, was less than the average increase received by Forest's non-officer employees.

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The Compensation Committee is responsible for advising Forest in the selection of its peer group of companies, which in 2013 was used in part for purposes of the Committee's assessment of base salaries and to establish the terms of the performance unit awards granted to officers. The Compensation Committee tried to select non-integrated oil and gas production companies that resemble Forest, to the extent possible, in terms of market capitalization, revenues, geographic focus, employee count, and operational challenges. The peer group of companies that the Compensation Committee chose to consider for executives during 2013 consisted of the following companies:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. SM Energy Company | 7. Comstock Resources, Inc. |
| 2. EXCO Resources, Inc. | 8. Quicksilver Resources Inc. |
| 3. Ultra Petroleum Corporation | 9. Bill Barrett Corporation |
| 4. Cimarex Energy Co. | 10. Rosetta Resources |
| 5. Range Resources Corporation | 11. Swift Energy Company |
| 6. Cabot Oil & Gas Corporation | 12. Carrizo Oil & Gas, Inc. |

Assuming the accuracy of Forest's compensation data and industry surveys, the base salary of each of our named executive officers was between the 50th and 60th percentile of base salaries for comparable officer positions of the peer group. Following the sale of the Company's Panhandle assets the Compensation Committee has revised the peer group.

Annual Incentive Bonus. The annual incentive bonuses for fiscal 2013 were awarded under the terms of Forest's Annual Incentive Plan for 2013, or the 2013 AIP, which was adopted by the Compensation Committee. The 2013 AIP was filed with the SEC on May 17, 2013. In general terms, the 2013 AIP was designed to meet the following objectives:

provide an annual incentive plan framework that was performance-driven and focused on objectives considered critical to Forest's success in 2013;

offer competitive cash compensation opportunities to all employees; and

incentivize and reward outstanding achievement.

The 2013 AIP provided for annual incentive awards determined primarily on the basis of Forest's results under specified performance measures. The framework of the 2013 AIP was similar to annual incentive plans utilized by Forest in the past. Each year, the Compensation Committee establishes the performance levels for each performance measure and its appropriate weighting. These performance measures and their weighting are reviewed annually in light of changing Forest priorities and strategic objectives. The awards under the 2013 AIP were based upon the success of the business units and corporate staff of Forest in achieving the objectives established by the Compensation Committee and included in the plan. These goals, stated in terms of the specific performance measures, were derived in part from Forest's 2013 business plan. The Compensation Committee also maintains discretion to adjust awards up or down to account for corporate achievements and non-quantitative results, including individual performance, during the year that are not captured in the performance measures.

For 2013, performance measures were established for (i) production growth, (ii) reserves growth, (iii) capital budget adherence, (iv) rate of return on drilling capital, and (v) specific business unit or corporate department performance objectives. The performance measures for each executive officer were tied to that officer's business unit or corporate

departments. If the officer worked in the corporate group, the performance measures were tied to Forest as a whole.

The production growth measure under the 2013 AIP was based on a targeted annual growth in net production for the entire company (consistent with Forest's 2013 business plan), on a per-diluted-share basis. Production growth per diluted share for the entire company was calculated by dividing the quotient of Forest's production during 2013 and the average number of diluted shares of Forest's common stock outstanding on the last day of each month in 2013 by the quotient of Forest's production during 2012 and the average number of diluted shares of Forest's common stock outstanding on the last day of each month in 2012. The business units were each given aggregate net production goals that, taken together, were needed to reach the consolidated production growth target.

The reserves growth measure under the 2013 AIP was similarly based on targeted annual growth in reserves for the entire company, on a per-diluted-share basis. The target took into account proved developed extensions and discoveries plus the proved undeveloped conversions drilled and completed or recompleted during the year. New proved undeveloped extensions and discoveries were excluded. The business units were each given aggregate reserves goals that, taken together, were needed to reach the consolidated reserves growth target. Reserves growth per diluted share for the entire company was calculated by dividing the quotient of Forest's proved developed reserves at the end of 2013 and the average number of diluted shares of Forest's common stock outstanding on the last day of each month in 2013 by the quotient of Forest's proved developed reserves at the end of 2012 and the average number of diluted shares of Forest's common stock outstanding on the last day of each month in 2012. The assessment of the

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measure was based on Forest's published year-end reserve estimates, which are audited by Forest's independent reserve engineers, DeGolyer and MacNaughton. For purposes of both the reserves growth and production growth measures, equivalent volumes were calculated based on an oil/condensate-to-natural gas economic ratio of 15-to-1 and a natural gas liquids-to-natural gas economic ratio of 7.5-to-1.

The capital budget adherence objective under the 2013 AIP measured capital expenditures during the year to determine how closely they adhered to the capital budget approved by the Board. For 2013, the total approved capital budget was \$362 million, consisting of: \$317 million for drilling and completions; \$22 million for leasehold, seismic, maintenance, and plugging and abandonment costs; and \$23 million for capitalized overhead (i.e., the capitalized portion of Forest's general and administrative expenses under the full-cost method of accounting). The Compensation Committee considered results against performance on the production growth and reserves growth measures in determining whether this measure had been completed on target.

The rate of return on drilling capital measure under the 2013 AIP was based on a targeted, consolidated pre-tax rate of return on all capital projects during the year related to drilling, completion, and recompletion projects, but excluding acquisitions, land lease, seismic, maintenance, and plugging & abandonment expenditures, and capitalized G&A, equity compensation, and interest. Only wells completed and put on production during 2013 were to be included in the calculation. However, undrilled proved undeveloped reserves added as a result of drilling were not to be included in the calculation. The effect of our joint venture in the Eagle Ford Shale area was to be included in the calculated results. The commodity prices used in the rate of return computations were to be consistent with those used in Forest's 2013 business plan. In assessing the results under the measure, the Compensation Committee was to consider all revisions to proved reserves taken during the year.

The business unit and department performance objectives under the 2013 AIP were designed based on what the Chief Executive Officer determined would advance Forest's interests in a meaningful fashion during 2013 and were reasonably measurable. The objectives included, among other things, increasing oil and natural gas liquids production and reserves, reducing lease operating expense, divesting non-core assets, including international assets, implementing a 3P resource database, reducing debt, controlling and reducing general and administrative costs, and improving safety and environmental measures.

Each participant in the 2013 AIP has a target bonus expressed as a percentage of his or her base salary. Other than Mr. Wind and Mr. Dern, who were promoted during the year, the Compensation Committee determined not to change the target bonus percentage for each named executive officer from what the percentage had been in 2012. For the named executive officers, the aggregate target percentages of salary were as follows:

Executive	Aggregate target bonus as % of salary
Patrick McDonald	100.0%
Victor Wind	65.3% ⁽¹⁾
Cyrus Marter	60.0%
Frederick Dearman	60.0%
Michael Dern	59.1% ⁽²⁾
Michael Kennedy	75.0%
Glen Mizenko	60.0%

- (1) Represents an aggregate target bonus percentage based on the period before his appointment as Chief Financial Officer in August 2013, when his target bonus was 60%, and the period after his promotion, when his target bonus was increased to 75%.
- (2) Represents an aggregate target bonus percentage based on the period before his appointment as Senior Vice President, Corporate Engineering and Technology in January 2013, when his target bonus was 45%, and the period after his promotion, when his target was increased to 60%.

The total expected pool under the 2013 AIP is equal to the sum of the target bonuses for each of the participants in the plan. However, as described below, the final size of the pool could be lower or higher than the expected amount and is dependent on the extent to which Forest and its business units satisfied the 2013 performance measures.

With respect to each of the performance measures under the 2013 AIP other than the capital budget adherence measure and the business unit or corporate department objectives, the Compensation Committee determined a threshold, target, and outstanding (or maximum) performance level. The threshold level was the level at which any payout under the 2013 AIP begins for the applicable performance measure. If the actual performance level for a measure was below the threshold level, no payout would occur with respect to that measure. The target level was that at which 100% of the expected payout for the applicable performance measure would occur. Where applicable, the target levels for the 2013 AIP performance measures correlated with production, capital,

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and expense projections contained in Forest's 2013 Business Plan. The outstanding level was that at which 200% of the expected payout for the applicable performance measure would occur. The maximum total bonus pool achievable under the 2013 AIP was limited to 200% of target.

Payout under the 2013 AIP was on a sliding scale ranging from 0% to 200% of target. Actual performance that fell somewhere between the threshold and outstanding levels was rewarded in direct proportion to where it fell between those performance level benchmarks. Performance below the threshold level received no payout.

The table below contains the specific performance levels for the production growth, reserves growth, and rate of return on drilling capital performance measures.

Business Unit/Department	Threshold	Target	Outstanding
Forest (and corporate departments) ⁽¹⁾	Production Growth-(8)%	Production Growth-2%	Production Growth-12%
	Reserves Growth-8% ROR	Reserves Growth-12%	Reserves Growth-16%
	Drilling Capital-15%	ROR Drilling Capital-20%	ROR Drilling Capital-25%
Mid-Continent	Production-89.1 Bcfe	Production-99 Bcfe	Production-108.9 Bcfe
	Reserves-121.5 Bcfe	Reserves-142.9 Bcfe	Reserves-164.4 Bcfe
		Capital Budget-\$366.9 ⁽²⁾	Capital Budget-\$242.5 ⁽²⁾
Southern	Production-18.2 Bcfe	Production-20.2 Bcfe	Production-22.2 Bcfe
	Reserves-67.6 Bcfe	Reserves-79.6 Bcfe	Reserves-91.5 Bcfe
		Capital Budget-\$119.4 ⁽²⁾	

(1) Production growth, reserves growth, and rate of return on drilling capital for Forest as a whole and for the corporate departments reflect the cumulative performance of the Mid-Continent and Southern business units.

(2) In millions.

As noted in the table above, the Compensation Committee did not set a threshold and outstanding performance level for the capital budget adherence performance measure. Instead, for this measure the Committee only determined the target performance level, achievement of which would result in a payout of 100% on this measure. Performance that exceeded the target performance level (i.e., capital expenditures less than the amount budgeted) or that came in below the target performance level (i.e., capital expenditures in excess of the amount budgeted) would be paid out at an amount greater or less than 100% of the target payout on this performance measure, as determined in the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee. With respect to the business unit and corporate department objectives, an achievement percentage ranging from zero to 200% was to be assigned to each business unit or corporate department based on an assessment by the Chief Executive Officer, with input from relevant senior executives, of the accomplishment of its objectives.

Each participant's target bonus was to be paid if all of the 2013 performance measures reached the target level. Each performance measure represented a percentage of the total target bonus. In 2013, the weightings for each participant, as set by the Compensation Committee, were as follows: (i) 25% for production growth, (ii) 12.5% for reserves growth, (iii) 12.5% for capital budget adherence, (iv) 25% for rate of return on drilling capital, and (v) 25% for business unit or corporate department performance objectives. The specific payout for each performance measure was dictated by where the actual performance level for the measure falls in relation to the threshold, target, and outstanding benchmark levels. An individual's performance could be considered in the context of the extent to which his or her performance during 2013 contributed to the overall success of Forest or, if applicable, to the success of his

or her business unit or corporate department. If in the opinion of the Compensation Committee and the Chief Executive Officer (with respect to executive officers other than himself), the individual makes a disproportionately positive contribution, his or her bonus would be adjusted upward; conversely, if the individual does not contribute appropriately, his or her bonus would be adjusted downward.

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At its regular meeting in February 2014, and in subsequent communications among the members and with Mr. McDonald, the Compensation Committee reviewed the performance of Forest and its business units under the 2013 AIP. The Committee also considered the retention issues that Forest faces and the need to recognize the loyalty that the remaining employees demonstrated to Forest during 2013, with the uncertainty that existed as a result of the significant asset sales, and related workforce reductions. The Committee reviewed with Mr. McDonald other accomplishments of Forest during 2013, while taking into account Forest's disappointing stock price performance during the year. With respect to the four performance measures, the results under the 2013 AIP were as follows (calculated on a pro forma basis for the sale of the Texas Panhandle Assets):

Business Unit/Department	Production Growth (% of Target)⁽¹⁾	Reserves Growth (% of Target)⁽¹⁾	Capital Budget Adherence	ROR Drilling Capital (% of Target)	Business Unit or Department Objectives (% of Target)
Forest	0	0	25	20	25
All corporate departments	0	0	25	20	25
Mid-Continent	20	0	20	15	25
Southern	0	0	20	25	25

(1) The appearance of a 0 in the column means that the threshold performance level for that measure was not met. Annual incentive bonus awards for executive officers in charge of business units were calculated in accordance with the performance of their business unit which, as noted in the table above, may vary from the performance of Forest as a whole. In 2013, the calculated annual incentive bonus awards for Messrs. McDonald, Wind and Dern were based on the performance of Forest as a whole, while Mr. Dearman's award was based on the performance of the Southern Business Unit. Messrs. Kennedy, Marter and Mizenko did not receive annual incentive bonus awards because they were no longer employed by Forest at the time awards were determined and made.

The calculated payout under the 2013 AIP, based on the achievement of its performance measures, was 70% of the total target payout. The Compensation Committee approved cash bonus awards under the 2013 AIP in the aggregate amount of \$1,412,000 for all of the executive officers, as a group, including Mr. McDonald. The Compensation Committee and the full Board (excluding Mr. McDonald) reviewed the performance of the executive officers at their regular meetings in February 2013 and in subsequent communications. The Compensation Committee granted a bonus award to Mr. McDonald equal to 70% of his target award. The other named executive officers other than Mr. Wind and Mr. Dern also received payouts approximately 70% of the officers' target awards. The Compensation Committee exercised their discretion by adjusting the 2013 AIP bonuses upward for Messrs. Wind and Dern, in recognition of the additional responsibilities undertaken by both of them during 2013 in light of the challenges arising from multiple divestitures. Mr. Wind and Mr. Dern received approximately 80% and 71% of their target awards, respectively. Individual executive officer bonus awards were reviewed and approved by the Compensation Committee. Individual executive officer bonus awards were reviewed and approved by the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee establishes the target level of performance such that achievement of the target level on any financial or operating measure represents above-average performance by management. At the time target levels are established, the outcome is intended to be substantially uncertain but achievable with a high level of performance from Forest's executives. Further, the Compensation Committee intends that achievement of the outstanding level on any financial or operating measure be very difficult. Over the past five years, Forest has achieved performance in

excess of its target levels only two times, that being in 2009 and 2010. The following table shows the specific achievement percentage under AIPs, for Forest as a whole, for such years:

Year	AIP Achievement Percentage-Total Company
2009	132% of target
2010	148% of target
2011	67% of target
2012	75% of target
2013	70% of target

Special Bonuses. At a special meeting held in July 2013, the Board of Directors implemented a special bonus program related to the divestiture of Forest's assets in the Texas Panhandle Area, aimed specifically at incentivizing certain non-executive employees to successfully execute the divestiture and remain employed with Forest through the completion of the sale process. The incentive awards would provide cash to employees based on management's assessment of the importance of each such employee's contribution to the sale process.

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At its regular meeting in November 2013, the Compensation Committee considered awards of special bonuses to certain executives who also had played key roles in the divestiture of Forest's assets in the Texas Panhandle Area. The purpose of the special bonuses was to reward those executives who had expended extraordinary efforts with respect to the divestiture in light of the significant size and the importance to Forest of this transaction in reducing Forest's long-term debt. On November 25, 2013, following the successful completion of the Texas Panhandle Area divestiture, the Compensation Committee approved the payment of cash incentive awards totaling \$1,510,767 to 51 non-executive employees pursuant to the bonus program implemented by the Board, and \$615,167 to certain executive officers, excluding Mr. McDonald. The amount of the special awards granted to our named executive officers is included in the Summary Compensation Table on page 86.

Special Retention Grants. There were no grants of special retention equity awards in 2013.

Long-Term Incentive Awards. At its regular meeting in May 2013 and through subsequent communications with Mr. McDonald, the Compensation Committee determined to make long-term equity incentive awards to our named executive officers. The 2013 equity awards considered, among other things, the executive officers' performance during 2012 and competitive long-term incentive values for comparable positions in our industry. In addition, Messrs. Dern and Wind received restricted stock and cash-settled phantom stock awards, respectively, at the time of their promotions in 2013.

As it has done the last several years, the Compensation Committee once again chose to grant restricted stock (rather than stock options) to the executive officers, the exception being the grant to Mr. McDonald. The Committee chose restricted stock for the grants because (i) the majority of Forest's competitors have shifted to restricted stock awards, or to a combination of restricted stock awards and stock option awards, and away from stock option awards only, (ii) restricted stock awards are less dilutive than stock options, and (iii) in the Committee's opinion, restricted stock provides a more effective retention incentive. Mr. McDonald did not receive a grant of restricted stock and instead, for reasons noted below, received a grant of cash-settled phantom stock units. The restricted stock and cash-settled phantom stock units granted to Forest officers in May 2013 have a three-year cliff vesting schedule.

In addition, the Compensation Committee also granted performance unit awards to Forest officers in 2010, 2011, 2012, and in May 2013. As described below, the payout on the performance unit awards is tied to Forest's total shareholder return, or TSR, over a three-year period (in the case of the May 2013 awards, April 1, 2013 through March 31, 2016) relative to that of the applicable group of peer companies. Each officer's performance unit award is governed by a performance unit award agreement, the forms of which were approved by the Compensation Committee in advance, and filed with the SEC. In 2013, the award for each officer other than Mr. McDonald contains a target number of performance units, with each performance unit representing a contractual right to receive the cash value of one share of Forest common stock. Under the terms of the performance unit award agreements, at the end of the three year performance period, the recipient will earn anywhere from 200% of the value of the target shares down to zero percent of such target, depending on Forest's TSR performance relative to the peer companies. Mr. McDonald's award is identical in form to those of the other officers, except that one half of his award will be settled in cash and the other half will be settled in shares of Forest common stock.

As the name of the awards implies, the performance units are designed to reward greater performance with greater rewards; the better the company performs during the applicable performance period, as measured by relative TSR, the more shares, at higher value, the executive will receive at the end of the period. Thus, for the performance awards granted in 2010, which were payable in Forest common stock and the performance period for which ended on March 31, 2013, the executive officers received zero shares as a result of Forest's poor TSR. Likewise, assuming the performance period for each of the 2011, 2012, and 2013 performance unit grants had ended on December 31, 2013, the executives again would have received nothing.

With respect to the May 2013 grant, the mixture of equity awards to each officer (other than Mr. McDonald) consisted of 50% restricted stock and 50% performance units. Mr. McDonald's award consisted of 60% performance units (one half of which settles in stock and one half of which settles in cash) and 40% phantom stock (which may be settled only in cash). In determining the individual awards to our named executive officers, the Compensation Committee considered the competitive value of incentive grants for similar positions in our industry, the individual's performance during 2012, the magnitude of his or her responsibilities within the Forest organization, and how critical the individual's position is in terms of retention. The Compensation Committee also considered the award and share limitations under the Forest Oil Corporation 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2007 Stock Plan). The 2007 Stock Plan includes a provision that limits the maximum number of shares, including performance units (whether cash or stock settled), that may be awarded to any one person in any given year to a maximum of 1,000,000 shares and a value of \$5,000,000. The terms of the 2007 Stock Plan also require Forest to assume at the time of grant that, for purposes of the individual award cap, the maximum 200% distribution under a stock-settled performance unit award will ultimately occur. In other words, when a grant of stock-settled performance unit awards is made, the total number of potential shares that might be issued must be reserved under the 2007 Stock Plan, and therefore are not available for other grants unless and until the shares are released as a result of forfeiture or because the full award is not paid out. In addition, the number of shares available for grant under the 2007 Stock Plan at any given time is limited, and cannot be increased without shareholder approval, and in general the number of shares being given in awards has increased as the

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value of the stock has decreased. As a result, in order to limit the number of shares reserved for issuance as performance awards under the 2007 Stock Plan (or, stated differently, in order to ensure a higher number of shares available for grant in other awards at later dates), the Compensation Committee chose to award cash-settled performance unit awards to executive officers in 2013. Likewise, in order to ensure compliance with the individual limitations in the 2007 Stock Plan, the Compensation Committee chose to award cash-settled phantom stock units instead of restricted stock to our Chief Executive Officer in 2013.

Alternative Disclosure Regarding Long-Term Incentive Awards. The Summary Compensation Table, as required by applicable disclosure rules, only describes the value of all compensation as of December 31 of the applicable year, with respect to salary, AIP, bonus, and other non-equity-based compensation, and as of the grant date, with respect to equity-based compensation. But as previously noted, Forest's equity incentive awards vest over time, and thus the amount that may be realized by the executive upon vesting, or the realizable value, may be more or less depending on Forest's relative performance. The following table shows the grant date fair value of equity-based awards granted to our former and current CEOs from 2007 through 2012, as determined in accordance with applicable disclosure rules, compared to the realizable value, which is the actual value on (i) the vesting date, if such date occurred prior to December 31, 2013, and (ii) December 31, 2013, if the applicable vesting date occurs after such date:

CEO Equity Award Value Comparison (2007-2013)⁽¹⁾		
Applicable Year of Performance⁽²⁾	Grant Date Fair Value Realizable Value	
Former CEO		
2006	\$ 3,313,200	\$ 2,452,000 ⁽³⁾
2007	\$ 5,186,000	\$ 2,420,000 ⁽⁴⁾
2008	\$ 1,941,515	\$ 1,010,684 ⁽⁵⁾
2009	\$ 4,219,695	\$ 528,878 ⁽⁶⁾
2010	\$ 4,115,399	\$ 599,996 ⁽⁷⁾
2011	\$ 2,720,846	\$ 703,174 ⁽⁸⁾
Current CEO		
2012	\$ 4,136,950	\$ 1,119,100 ⁽⁹⁾
2013	N/A	N/A ⁽¹⁰⁾

- (1) Includes only the equity awards granted to our current and former Chief Executive Officers.
- (2) As noted above, long-term equity incentive awards generally are granted based on the previous year's performance.
- (3) The award applicable to the 2006 year of performance was granted in 2007 and vested on June 11, 2010, and consisted entirely of restricted stock.
- (4) The award applicable to the 2007 year of performance was granted in 2008 and vested on May 8, 2011, and consisted entirely of restricted stock.
- (5) The award applicable to the 2008 year of performance was granted in 2009 and vested on May 27, 2012, and consisted of (i) restricted stock (realizable value of \$668,000), and (ii) cash settled phantom stock (realizable value of \$342,684).
- (6) The award applicable to the 2009 year of performance was granted in 2010 and vested on June 21, 2012 (the date of the former Chief Executive Officer's termination) and consisted of (i) restricted stock (realizable value of \$528,878) and (ii) performance units (realizable value of \$0).
- (7) The award applicable to the 2010 year of performance was granted in 2011 and vested on June 21, 2012 (the date of the former Chief Executive Officer's termination) and consisted of (i) restricted stock (realizable value of

- \$406,290), (ii) performance units (realizable value of \$0), (iii) time-based cash award (realizable value of \$193,706), and (iv) performance-based cash award (realizable value of \$0).
- (8) The award applicable to the 2011 year of performance was granted to our former CEO in 2012 and vested on June 21, 2012 (the date of the former Chief Executive Officer's termination) and consisted of (i) restricted stock (realizable value of \$609,435), (ii) performance units (realizable value of \$0), (iii) time-based cash award (realizable value of \$93,739), and (iv) performance-based cash award (realizable value of \$0).
- (9) The award applicable to the 2012 year of performance was granted to our CEO in 2013 and consisted of (i) cash settled phantom stock units (realizable value of \$1,119,100) and performance units (realizable value of \$0). The above table does not show the awards granted to our current CEO at the time of his election in September 2012, which had a grant date fair value of \$4,650,393 and consisted of (i) a restricted stock award (realizable value on December 31, 2013 of \$667,850), (ii) an inducement performance unit award (realizable value on December 31, 2013 of \$0), and (iii) a performance unit award under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (realizable value on December 31, 2013 of \$0).
- (10) Awards for the 2013 year of performance have not been granted.
- The table and footnote (9) above indicate that Forest's equity incentive awards function as intended. Over the period covered, Forest's TSR has been poor, and as a result the ultimate payout or realizable value has been poor compared to the grant date value shown on the Summary Compensation Table.

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Retirement Plans. Forest's 401(k) Plan is designed to encourage U.S. employees, including the named executive officers, to save for the future. This compensation program generally is not linked to Forest's performance and was not so linked during 2013. The 401(k) Plan provides Forest's U.S. employees with the opportunity to contribute certain eligible earnings on a pre-tax basis to an account investing in various investment options. Employees may elect to contribute up to 80% of their eligible compensation, subject to certain limitations. Forest matches employee contributions up to a designated percentage of an employee's total eligible compensation, with Forest's contributions vesting for newly-hired employees over a period of five years. During 2013, Forest contributed a total of \$122,500 to the 401(k) Plan on behalf of the named executive officers.

Until December 2012, Forest also permitted named executive officers and other executives to participate in the Executive Plan. Subject to an executive's election to participate and defer a sufficient amount of base salary into the Executive Plan, the Executive Plan allowed the participant to receive into the Executive Plan the company's 401(k) matching contribution that could not be made into the 401(k) Plan due to limits on 401(k) plans. However, Forest elected in December 2012 to terminate the Executive Plan. All amounts in the plan were paid to participants in lump sum payments on January 16, 2013, in accordance with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. See *Nonqualified Deferred Compensation* for the named executive officer's individual balances in the Executive Plan at year end 2013, as well as the amount ultimately paid out to the named executive officers.

Forest does not maintain an active defined benefit retirement program for its employees.

Other Benefits. During 2013, the Compensation Committee did not make any changes to the other benefits or perquisites that the named executive officers receive at Forest. Those benefits include participation in plans available to all Forest employees, such as medical and dental plans, group term life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance plans, and short-term and long-term disability plans. Named executive officers also receive reimbursement of tax-preparation and estate or financial planning expenses and the cost of an annual extensive physical examination. Historically, the reimbursements have involved small dollar amounts, and the Compensation Committee believes that they are reasonable and consistent with, or less generous than, the compensation practices of Forest's competitors.

In general, the severance agreements and the benefits that would flow to the executive officers in the event of an involuntary termination are explained below under *Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-of-Control*. In addition to the rationale provided above under *Why does Forest choose to pay each element?*, the Compensation Committee also believes that the double-trigger change-of-control severance benefits generally provided under the severance agreements provides a sufficient level of protection for the executive officer as well as a retention incentive benefiting Forest and shareholders without creating an unreasonable obstacle to potential bona fide purchasers of Forest.

In the past, all of the severance agreements with Forest's officers contained an excise tax gross-up provision for any golden parachute excise taxes within the meaning of Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code. In conjunction with Mr. McDonald's election as Chief Executive Officer in 2012, and when the other officers' severance agreements came to the end of their term in December 2012, the Compensation Committee determined to remove the excise tax gross-up provision. The Compensation Committee terminated the officers' severance agreements and implemented new forms of severance agreements for all officers, including Mr. McDonald. The new forms do not include an excise tax gross-up provision. Instead, a "best net" approach was included in the new agreements. Under this approach, if any payment, distribution, or benefit, whether pursuant to the severance agreement or otherwise, is subject to the federal excise tax on excess parachute payments, the amount payable will be reduced to an amount necessary to avoid such excise tax if doing so would result in a greater net after-tax benefit to the officer. In no event will a tax gross-up be provided.

Forest keeps records regarding other expenses that it pays on behalf of its executive officers. If those expenses are not related to company business, they are paid directly by the officer or are reimbursed to Forest. Certain expenses that are in fact related to company business represent additional compensation.

How does each compensation element and Forest's decisions regarding that element fit into Forest's overall compensation objectives and affect decisions regarding other elements?

The Compensation Committee considers each element of Forest's compensation program and, when making decisions regarding specific elements, takes into account how that element fits into Forest's overall compensation objectives. The Committee also considers how that element is affected by the other elements in the program.

At its regular meetings in February 2013, May 2013, August 2013, November 2013, and February 2014, the Compensation Committee reviewed cumulative (i) compensation tally sheets, (ii) severance valuations, and (iii) valuations of outstanding equity awards for each of Forest's named executive officers. The tally sheets, severance valuations, and equity valuations were prepared by Forest's Vice President, Human Resources. The tally sheets describe each named executive officer's base salary, the prior year's

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annual incentive bonus, the annual value of perquisites, the historic value of all equity compensation granted to and held by the officer, the annual amount of employer matching for the 401(k) Plan, and the internal pay equity among the named executive officers. The tally sheets then state the cumulative total value of these components. The severance valuations describe the severance payment and other benefits that each named executive officer would receive in the context of a termination from Forest in conjunction with a change-of-control. The equity valuations describe the current market value of all equity incentive awards held by each of the named executive officers as well as the value derived by the officer through recent vesting of restricted stock or exercises of options.

The Compensation Committee believes that the tally sheets, severance valuations, and equity valuations allow it to keep track of the on-going value and retentive quality of prior compensation grants, which in turn allows the Committee to maintain an appropriate perspective when considering current compensation decisions.

The Compensation Committee has instructed Forest's Vice President, Human Resources, to continue to survey peer group companies and to update the tally sheets, severance valuations, and equity valuations and present the updates to the Committee on a quarterly basis. The Committee also intends to continue using these items, as well as advice from its compensation consultant, Meridian Compensation Partners LLC, or Meridian, as a means to make informed decisions regarding all of the components of Forest's compensation program.

What is the role of Forest's compensation consultant?

As noted above, the Compensation Committee has engaged Meridian as its independent consultant with respect to compensation matters involving Forest's executive officers. Meridian reports directly to the Compensation Committee, which has authority under its charter to retain compensation consultants at Forest's expense, although its representatives may also meet with management from time to time. All of the decisions with respect to the Company's executive compensation, however, are made by the Committee. The Committee did not direct Meridian to perform its services in any particular manner or under any particular method. The Committee evaluates the compensation consultant annually to determine its independence. The last such evaluation occurred in August 2013.

How does Forest's prior year say-on-pay vote impact its compensation practices?

Forest's full Board of Directors reviewed Forest's say-on-pay vote in May 2013, in which approximately 72% of the votes cast were in favor of Forest's executive compensation. The Board also reviewed the analyses provided by the larger proxy advisory services, and Board members met with or otherwise communicated with Forest's largest shareholders. The Committee determined from its review that by and large the shareholders were encouraged by the changes to the pay practices that Forest had undertaken in 2012. The Compensation Committee continues to monitor and review communications and analyses from shareholders, proxy services, and others, and will make additional changes to Forest's compensation practices when deemed warranted.

How do accounting and tax treatments of each element of compensation impact Forest's decisions to provide the named executive officers with that element of compensation?

The Compensation Committee generally makes compensation decisions for the named executive officers that are considered appropriate for the individual's position in Forest's industry, what is considered competitive for that position at peer companies and in the industry generally, his past performance and any changes in duties that the individual may experience in the near future. The resulting accounting and tax treatment to the individual or Forest from the compensation is generally a secondary consideration to the Compensation Committee's decisions regarding what is proper compensation for the individual or Forest in light of then-current circumstances. However, Forest does account for its equity compensation expenses under the rules of FASB ASC Topic 718, which requires Forest to estimate and

record an expense for each award of long-term incentive compensation over the vesting period of the award. Accounting rules also require Forest to record cash compensation as an expense at the time the obligation is accrued.

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and its underlying regulations pertain to the deductibility of compensation to certain named executive officers in excess of \$1,000,000. Forest has adopted a policy to provide performance-based compensation that is exempt from the Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code limitations to the extent practicable. The 2007 Stock Plan has been approved by Forest's shareholders, and as a result, certain elements of the 2007 Stock Plan are designed to provide performance-based incentive compensation that would be fully deductible under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. The 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 performance unit grants made to our named executive officers, other than a performance unit award of 145,000 units granted to Mr. McDonald upon his hiring as Chief Executive Officer pursuant to the inducement award exception under the New York Stock Exchange listing rules, are intended to be fully deductible under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 162(m) requires shareholder approval of performance measures at least once every five years. We last sought and obtained such approval in 2012.

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While the deductibility of compensation is important to Forest and actions will sometimes be taken to ensure the deductibility of compensation, the Compensation Committee has also determined that some flexibility is required, notwithstanding the statutory and regulatory provisions, in negotiating and implementing incentive compensation programs. It has, therefore, retained the discretion to award some bonus payments based on non-quantitative performance measurements and other criteria that it may determine in its discretion from time to time.

Forest Plans and Programs Following the Combination Transaction

Annual Incentive Plan

In connection with the closing of the combination transaction, all participants in Forest's Annual Incentive Plan for 2014, including the named executive officers, will receive pro rata annual bonus payments based on performance through the closing date as determined by the Compensation Committee in its discretion. The AIP payments will be prorated based on the number of days elapsed between January 1, 2014 and the closing date.

Forest Oil Corporation 2007 Stock Incentive Plan

In the event that the 2014 LTIP Proposal is approved by Forest's shareholders and the 2014 LTIP becomes effective in accordance with its terms, Forest will make no further grants under the 2007 Stock Plan following the effective date of the 2014 LTIP.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table discloses the total compensation paid or earned by the named executive officers for the three years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, and 2013; provided, that only years during which an executive was a named executive officer are shown.

As reflected in the table, in 2013, on average, the named executive officers' base salary accounted for approximately 18% of total compensation; non-equity incentive plan compensation (consisting of cash bonuses awarded under Forest's 2013 AIP for services rendered in 2013 and special retention bonuses granted to certain officers in connection with the sale of Forest's assets in the Texas panhandle area) accounted for approximately 8% of total compensation; long-term time-based equity incentive awards accounted for 34% of total compensation; long-term performance-based equity incentive awards accounted for 38% of total compensation; and the remainder was comprised of other benefits and perquisites. The footnotes to the Summary Compensation Table provide disclosure for fiscal year 2013, unless otherwise indicated.

Name and Principal Position (a)	Year (b)	Salary (\$)(c)(1)	Bonus (\$)(d)(2)	Stock Awards (\$)(e)(3)	Option Awards (\$)(f)	Compensation Earned (\$)(g)(4)	Change	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation (\$)(h)	Deferred Compensation (\$)(i)(5)	Other Compensation (\$)(j)	Total (\$)(j)
							in Pension Value And Non-Equity Incentive Compensation (\$)(h)				

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Patrick R. McDonald President and Chief Executive Officer	2013	655,000	0	4,136,950	0	470,000	0	23,985	5,285,935
	2012	197,083	0	4,650,393	0	260,000	0	149,568	5,257,044
Victor A. Wind Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2013	371,093	66,667	1,477,180	0	210,000	0	18,331	2,143,271
	2012	336,250		1,756,700	0	160,000	0	27,489	2,280,439
Cyrus D. Marter IV Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2013	418,125	113,563	1,140,575	0	0	0	20,799	1,693,062
	2012	396,250	0	1,891,200	0	187,000	0	33,742	2,508,192
	2011	375,000	0	819,601	0	200,000	0	32,298	1,426,899
Frederick B. Dearman II Senior Vice President, Southern Region	2013	352,625	0	933,680	0	151,000	0	20,872	1,458,177
Michael J. Dern Senior Vice President, Corporate Engineering and Technology	2013	325,125	87,188	671,890	0	140,000	0	20,580	1,244,783
Michael N. Kennedy ⁽⁶⁾ Former Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2013	275,433	0	1,655,160	0	0	0	18,040	1,948,633
	2012	406,250	0	2,503,345	0	240,000	0	32,836	3,182,431
	2011	362,500	0	1,366,002	0	240,000	0	37,697	2,006,199
Glen J. Mizenko ⁽⁷⁾ Former Senior Vice President, Mid-Continent Region	2013	364,177	110,000	933,680	0	0	0	19,484	1,427,341
	2012	370,833	0	1,891,200	0	180,000	0	31,212	2,473,245
	2011	323,750	0	819,601	0	225,000	0	26,946	1,395,297

(1) Amounts shown represent base salary paid for the fiscal year, as described under the caption Compensation Discussion and Analysis Base Salary above.

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- (2) Amounts reflect a special discretionary bonus approved by the Compensation Committee on November 25, 2013, and paid to certain Forest employees who were involved with Forest's sale of its assets in the Texas Panhandle Area. Cash bonus awards paid under Forest's 2013 AIP during the first quarter of 2014 are reflected in the column "Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation" and discussed in footnote (4) below.
- (3) The applicable proxy statement disclosure rules require that Forest disclose the value of equity awards in the year that they are granted. However, as discussed above under "Compensation Discussion and Analysis - Alternative Disclosure Regarding Long-Term Incentive Awards," the Compensation Committee has generally granted such awards based on the executive's and Forest's performance during the prior fiscal year. Forest therefore believes that it would be more informative for readers to include the fair value of such grants with the previous year's compensation, similar to how payments under Forest's AIP are treated. Nonetheless, in accordance with the applicable disclosure rules, amounts in this column reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of stock awards and other equity compensation computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, disregarding any estimates of forfeitures relating to service-based vesting conditions. The grant date fair value of the restricted stock and phantom stock units was determined by averaging the high and low stock price of a share of Forest's common stock as published by the NYSE on the date of grant. The grant date fair value of the performance units was determined using a process that takes into account probability-weighted shareholder returns assuming a large number of possible stock price paths (which are modeled based on inputs such as volatility and the risk-free interest rate). See "2013 Grants of Plan-Based Awards" for a more complete description of the awards granted to named executive officers during 2013.
- (4) Amounts reflect the cash bonus awards to the named executive officers under the 2013 AIP, which is discussed in further detail under the caption "Compensation Discussion and Analysis - Annual Incentive Bonus" above. Bonus awards under the 2013 AIP were accrued and earned in 2013 and paid in the first quarter of 2014.
- (5) Amounts shown for each named executive officer in 2013 include: (i) matching contributions of \$17,500 to the 401(k) Plan for each officer; and (ii) the taxable value of group term life insurance coverage in excess of \$50,000. The amounts attributable to each such perquisite or benefit for each named executive officer during 2013 did not exceed the greater of \$25,000 or 10% of the total amount of perquisites received. The amounts in the "All Other Compensation" column for Mr. McDonald in 2012 also include \$148,778 paid for his service as interim Chief Executive Officer, but do not include potential amounts for personal travel paid for by Forest, which are in the process of being determined.
- (6) Mr. Kennedy resigned as an executive officer of Forest on August 23, 2013. As a result of his resignation, Mr. Kennedy's stock awards granted in 2013, 2012 and 2011 were forfeited.
- (7) Mr. Mizenko resigned as an executive officer of Forest on November 30, 2013. As a result of his resignation, Mr. Mizenko's stock awards granted in 2013, 2012 and 2011 were forfeited.

2013 Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table provides information about plan-based awards, including cash payouts, restricted stock, phantom stock units, and performance units granted to each of the named executive officers during 2013.

Name (a)	Grant Date	Threshold (\$)	Estimated Possible Payouts			Estimated Future Payouts	All Other Compensation of Stock or Units (#)	All Other Compensation of Securities or Options (#) ⁽³⁾	Exercise Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$) ⁽⁴⁾
			Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽¹⁾	Target	Maximum					

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	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Patrick R. McDonald		0	670,000	1,340,000							
Performance Units	05/21/13				0	465,000	930,000		0	N/A	2,543,550
Phantom Stock Units	05/21/13				0			310,000 ⁽⁵⁾			1,593,400
Victor A. Wind		0	261,368	522,736							
Performance Units	05/21/13				0	88,000	176,000		0	N/A	481,360
Restricted Stock	05/21/13							88,000 ⁽⁶⁾			452,320
Phantom Stock Units	08/24/13							100,000 ⁽⁵⁾			543,500
Cyrus D. Marter IV ⁽⁷⁾		0	256,500	513,000							
Performance Units	05/21/13				0	107,500	215,000		0	N/A	588,025
Restricted Stock	05/21/13							107,500 ⁽⁶⁾			552,550
Frederick B. Dearman II		0	216,300	432,600							
Performance Units	05/21/13				0	88,000	176,000		0	N/A	481,360
Restricted Stock	05/21/13							88,000 ⁽⁶⁾			452,320
Michael J. Dern		0	197,539	395,078							
Performance Units	05/21/13				0	44,000	88,000		0	N/A	240,680
Restricted Stock	01/24/13							30,000 ⁽⁶⁾			205,050
	05/21/13							44,000 ⁽⁶⁾			226,160
Michael N. Kennedy ⁽⁸⁾		0	328,125	656,250							
Performance Units	05/21/13				0	156,000	312,000		0	N/A	853,320
Restricted Stock	05/21/13							156,000 ⁽⁶⁾			801,840
Glen J. Mizenko ⁽⁹⁾		0	247,200	494,400							
Performance Units	05/21/13				0	88,000	176,000		0	N/A	481,360
Restricted Stock	05/21/13							88,000 ⁽⁶⁾			452,320

(1) Amounts represent a range of possible cash payouts under Forest's 2013 AIP. As described under Compensation Discussion and Analysis above, the Compensation Committee sets target bonus amounts at the beginning of the fiscal year under our AIP. The target amount shown in column (d) represents the amount, in dollars, that the

executive would receive by achieving his target bonus. The target bonus of each executive is expressed as a percentage of his base salary. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis Annual Incentive Bonus . The amount that may be received by each executive ranges from 0%, the threshold amount reflected in column (c), to 200%, the amount reflected in column (e), of the executive s target bonus. Messrs. Marter, Kennedy, and Mizenko were not eligible to receive payouts under the AIP, as they were no longer employed by Forest at the time the payouts were determined.

- (2) The amounts represent the threshold, target and maximum payouts for performance unit awards granted to each named executive officer pursuant to the 2007 Stock Plan. The executives other than Mr. McDonald received performance unit awards that may be settled solely in cash, whereas Mr. McDonald s performance unit award is settled 50% in cash and 50% in common stock. Each of these awards was granted by the Compensation Committee. The restrictions on the performance unit awards lapse on the dates shown in the footnotes to the Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End table, with total payout based on

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relative shareholder return compared to a list of peer companies. Under the terms of the cash-settled performance unit award agreements granted to each of the named executive officers, including Mr. McDonald, under the 2007 Stock Plan, each performance unit represents a contractual right to receive, in cash, an amount equal to the fair market value of one share of common stock; provided that the number of performance units for which payment may be made under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the 36-month performance period ending on March 31, 2016. In the case of the stock-settled portion of Mr. McDonald's performance unit award, each such performance unit represents a contractual right to receive one share of Forest's common stock; provided that the actual number of shares that may be deliverable under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the 36-month performance period ending on March 31, 2016. The payouts for both of these types of awards will be at (x) zero if Forest's relative total shareholder return ranks 13th among a group of 13 companies including Forest and its 12 peer companies, (y) target (or 100% of the initial award) if Forest's relative total shareholder return is 7th, and (z) maximum (or 200% of the initial award) if Forest's relative total shareholder return ranks 1st among its peers. Forest's required ranking to achieve a specified level of payout is subject to change as provided in the performance unit award agreement if the number of peer companies is reduced during the performance period. For purposes of the performance unit awards, total shareholder return means the annualized rate of return shareholders receive through stock price changes and the assumed reinvestment of dividends paid over the applicable 36-month performance period, and is calculated using the 20-trading day average prior to the date of grant and the end of the performance period, respectively.

- (3) No stock options were awarded to the named executive officers during fiscal year 2013.
- (4) The amounts shown in this column reflect the grant date value of the awards under FASB ASC Topic 718 used by Forest for financial statement reporting purposes, disregarding estimated forfeitures. The grant date value of the restricted stock and phantom stock units was determined by averaging the high and low price of a share of Forest's common stock as published by the NYSE on the date of grant. The grant date fair value of the performance units was determined using a process that takes into account the probability-weighted shareholder returns assuming a large number of possible stock price paths (which are modeled based on inputs such as volatility and the risk-free interest rate). See 2013 Grants of Plan-Based Awards Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table and Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table .
- (5) Amounts represent phantom stock units awarded to Messrs. McDonald and Wind under the 2007 Stock Plan, which were approved by the Compensation Committee. Mr. Wind's award was granted at the time of his promotion to Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in August 2013. The restrictions on these awards lapse on the date shown in the footnotes to the Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End table below. As reflected in the table, the restrictions generally lapse 100% on the third anniversary of the date of the award, subject to the officer's continued employment. These phantom stock units may be settled solely in cash, with the grantee receiving, in cash, the fair market value of a share of Forest common stock for each unit on which the restrictions have lapsed. Messrs. McDonald and Wind have no rights to vote or receive dividend equivalents with respect to any shares covered by the phantom stock unit awards.
- (6) Amounts represent shares of restricted stock awarded to the respective named executive officers under the 2007 Stock Plan. These awards were approved by the Compensation Committee. The restrictions on these awards lapse on the dates shown in the footnotes to the Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End table. As reflected in the table, the restrictions generally lapse 100% on the third anniversary of the date of the award, subject to the named executive officer's continued employment. The restricted shares are held by Forest until the restrictions lapse; however, the named executive officer may exercise voting power and participate in dividends, if any, declared on Forest's common stock.
- (7) Mr. Marter resigned as an executive officer of Forest effective January 24, 2014. He did not receive a cash payout from the 2013 AIP. All unvested awards were forfeited on January 24, 2014, the date of his termination from

Forest.

- (8) Mr. Kennedy resigned as an executive officer of Forest effective August 23, 2013. He did not receive a cash payout from the 2013 AIP. All unvested awards were forfeited on August 23, 2013, the date of his termination from Forest.
- (9) Mr. Mizenko resigned as an executive officer of Forest effective November 30, 2013. He did not receive a cash payout from the 2013 AIP. All unvested awards were forfeited on November 30, 2013, the date of his termination from Forest.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table and Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table

The agreements that govern the equity awards made to our named executive officers during 2013 generally provide that the awards will remain restricted, unvested, or unearned for a period of three years from the date of grant. However, in the event of an executive's termination due to death, disability, or an involuntary termination, such awards will no longer be subject to restrictions, or will receive accelerated vesting, as applicable. The awards only vest upon a Corporate Change, with respect to the restricted stock and phantom stock awards, or a Change-of-Control, with respect to the performance units, if such change is followed by an involuntary termination, or if the surviving entity does not assume the award or replace it with awards that are substantially similar in all economic respects. With respect to the named executive officer's cash-settled performance unit awards, (a) upon a termination due to death or disability the executive will be deemed to have earned an amount of cash equal to the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of such termination multiplied by the number of initial performance units granted pursuant to the award multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the three-year performance period that the executive was employed and the denominator of which is 36, and (b) in the event of an involuntary termination (whether or not occurring in connection with, or following, a Change-of-Control), the executive will be entitled to receive an amount of cash equal to the product of the number of performance units earned and the fair market value on the date of executive's involuntary termination based on Forest's total shareholder return in comparison to its peer companies, assuming the date of termination or Change-of-Control, as the case may be, as the last day of the performance period. With respect to Mr. McDonald's stock-settled performance unit award, (a) upon a termination due to death or disability he will be deemed to have earned a number of shares of Forest common stock equal to the number of initial performance units granted pursuant to the award multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the three-year performance period that he was employed and the denominator of which is 36, and (b) in the event of an involuntary termination (whether or not occurring in connection with, or following, a Change-of-Control), he will be entitled to receive a number of shares of common stock that would have been earned based on Forest's total shareholder return in comparison to its peer companies, assuming the date of termination or Change-of-Control, as the case may be, as the last day of the performance period. In addition, in the event of a Change-of-Control the Compensation Committee may elect, in its sole discretion, to have Forest satisfy the executive's rights in respect of any stock-settled performance units, in whole or in part, by making a cash payment in lieu of shares of Forest common stock. The named executive officers have no rights to vote or receive dividend equivalents with respect to any shares covered by the performance unit awards.

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For purposes of the restricted stock, phantom stock, and performance unit awards granted to named executive officers under the 2007 Stock Plan, an executive generally will be considered to have a Disability if, as a result of the executive's incapacity due to physical or mental illness, the executive has been absent from full-time performance of the executive's duties for a period of six consecutive months, and the executive has not returned to full-time employment within a thirty-day period after the executive has been given notice by Forest that his employment will be terminated due to his disability. The agreements generally define an Involuntary Termination as any termination that does not result from the executive's resignation, but does not include a termination as a result of death, disability, or a termination by Forest by reason of the executive's unsatisfactory performance or a final conviction of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or a felony. A Corporate Change, or Change-of-control, pursuant to the agreements is defined to include: (i) a merger, consolidation or other reorganization where Forest is not the surviving entity; (ii) a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of Forest's assets; (iii) a dissolution or liquidation of Forest; (iv) a person or entity acquiring or gaining ownership or control of more than 50% of Forest's voting stock; or (v) the persons who were directors of Forest prior to a contested election of directors no longer constituting a majority of the board of directors following such an election.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table provides information on the unexercised stock options, unvested performance units settled in cash and stock, unvested restricted stock awards, and unvested phantom stock unit awards that will be settled solely in cash held by our named executive officers as of December 31, 2013. The vesting dates for each option grant and equity award are shown in the accompanying footnotes. The market value of the stock awards is based on the closing market price of Forest's common stock as of December 31, 2013, the last trading day in 2013, which was \$3.61. The market values may not reflect the value actually realized by the named executive officers.

Name (a)							Stock Awards		Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) (b)	Number of Securities Underlying Exercisable Options (#) (c) ⁽¹⁾	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Unexercised (#) (d)	Option Exercise Price (\$) (e)	Option Expiration Date (f)	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) (g)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) (h)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#) (i)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$) (j)
Patrick R. McDonald	7,600 ⁽²⁾	0	N/A	24.21	05/10/17	185,000 ⁽³⁾	667,850	278,000 ⁽⁴⁾	1,003,580
	7,600 ⁽²⁾	0		24.31	05/10/16	310,000 ⁽⁵⁾	1,119,100	465,000 ⁽⁶⁾	1,678,650

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	11,293 ⁽²⁾	0		16.93	05/10/15				
	11,293 ⁽²⁾	0		11.56	02/26/14				
Victor A. Wind	13,552	0	N/A	17.63	04/14/15	143,000 ⁽⁷⁾	516,230	88,000 ⁽⁸⁾	317,680
	2,568	0		13.70	01/03/15	190,000 ⁽⁹⁾	685,900	40,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	144,400
								22,800 ⁽¹¹⁾	82,308
Cyrus D. Marter IV ⁽¹²⁾	20,328	0	N/A	13.56	12/08/14	162,500 ⁽¹²⁾	586,625	107,500 ⁽¹²⁾	388,075
	11,293	0		11.09	02/25/14	108,000 ⁽¹²⁾	389,880	40,000 ⁽¹²⁾	144,400
								22,800 ⁽¹¹⁾	82,308
Frederick B. Dearman II	0	0	N/A			155,000 ⁽¹³⁾	559,550	88,000 ⁽⁸⁾	317,680
						90,000 ⁽¹⁴⁾	324,900	40,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	144,400
Michael J. Dern	16,940	0	N/A	13.56	12/08/14	113,000 ⁽¹⁵⁾	407,930	44,000 ⁽⁸⁾	158,840
	9,034	0		11.09	02/25/14	0	0	23,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	83,030
Michael N. Kennedy ⁽¹⁶⁾	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
Glen J. Mizenko ⁽¹⁷⁾	2,188	0	N/A	13.56	02/28/14	0	0	0	0

- (1) For each named executive officer, other than Mr. McDonald, unvested options vested in equal increments of 25%, commencing on the first anniversary date of the grant, and have a term of ten years.
- (2) Option awards for Mr. McDonald reflected in this table are awards that he received as a Non-Employee Director prior to his appointment as President and Chief Executive Officer on September 12, 2012. The options awards vested 100% on the date of grant and have a term of ten years. The option for 11,293 shares with an exercise price of \$11.56 expired and was cancelled effective February 26, 2014.
- (3) The forfeiture restrictions on Mr. McDonald's unvested restricted stock will lapse on September 12, 2015.
- (4) The number of units listed shows the target number of performance units outstanding. Each performance unit represents a contractual right to receive one share of Forest's common stock; provided that the actual number of shares that may be deliverable under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units identified in the award, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the 36-month performance period ending on September 11, 2015.
- (5) The forfeiture restrictions on Mr. McDonald's unvested phantom stock unit award will lapse 100% on May 21, 2016, and will be settled solely in cash.

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- (6) On May 21, 2013, Mr. McDonald was awarded 232,500 stock-settled and 232,500 cash-settled performance units under the 2007 Stock Plan. The number of units listed shows the target number of performance units outstanding. Each stock-settled performance unit represents a contractual right to receive one share of Forest's common stock; provided that the actual number of shares that may be deliverable under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the 36-month performance period ending on March 31, 2016. Each cash-settled performance unit represents a contractual right to receive, in cash, an amount equal to the fair market value of one share of common stock; provided that the number of performance units for which payment may be made under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the 36-month performance period ending on March 31, 2016.
- (7) The forfeiture restrictions on Mr. Wind's unvested restricted stock will lapse as follows: 15,000 shares on June 10, 2014, 40,000 shares on March 12, 2015, and 88,000 shares on May 21, 2016.
- (8) The number of units listed shows the target number of performance units outstanding. Each cash-settled performance unit represents a contractual right to receive, in cash, an amount equal to the fair market value of one share of common stock; provided that the number of performance units for which payment may be made under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the 36-month performance period ending on March 31, 2016.
- (9) The forfeiture restrictions on Mr. Wind's unvested phantom stock unit awards will lapse as follows: 20,000 units on November 12, 2014, 30,000 units on November 12, 2015, 40,000 units on November 12, 2016, and 100,000 units on August 24, 2013. All of these phantom stock units will be settled solely in cash.
- (10) The number of units listed shows the target number of performance units outstanding. Each performance unit represents a contractual right to receive one share of Forest's common stock; provided that the actual number of shares that may be deliverable under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the 36-month performance period ending on February 28, 2015.
- (11) The number of units listed shows the target number of performance units outstanding. Each performance unit represents a contractual right to receive one share of Forest's common stock; provided that the actual number of shares that may be deliverable under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the 36-month performance period ending on March 31, 2014.
- (12) Mr. Marter resigned as an executive officer of Forest on January 24, 2014. Pursuant to the terms of Mr. Marter's stock option agreements, any vested and exercisable stock options outstanding on the date of termination may be exercised for a period of three months thereafter, including 20,328 shares that remain exercisable through April 24, 2014. The option for 11,293 shares expired and was cancelled effective February 25, 2014. All unvested shares of restricted stock, cash-settled phantom stock units, and performance unit awards held by Mr. Marter were cancelled and forfeited on January 24, 2014.
- (13) The forfeiture restrictions on Mr. Dearman's unvested restricted stock will lapse as follows: 12,000 shares on June 10, 2014, 15,000 shares on August 12, 2014, 40,000 shares on March 12, 2015, and 88,000 shares on May 21, 2016.
- (14) The forfeiture restrictions on Mr. Dearman's unvested phantom stock unit award will lapse as follows: 20,000 units on November 12, 2014, 30,000 units on November 12, 2015, and 40,000 units on November 12, 2016. All of these phantom stock units will be settled solely in cash.
- (15) The forfeiture restrictions on Mr. Dern's unvested restricted stock will lapse as follows: 10,000 shares on June 10, 2014, 6,000 shares on July 16, 2014, 23,000 shares on March 12, 2015, 30,000 shares on January 24, 2016, and 44,000 shares on May 21, 2016.
- (16)

Mr. Kennedy resigned as an executive officer of Forest on August 23, 2013. Pursuant to the terms of Mr. Kennedy's stock option agreement, any vested and exercisable stock options outstanding on the date of termination remained exercisable through November 23, 2013. As of November 23, 2013, all outstanding stock options were unexercised and cancelled. All unvested shares of restricted stock, cash-settled phantom stock units, and performance unit awards held by Mr. Kennedy were cancelled and forfeited on August 23, 2013.

- (17) Mr. Mizenko resigned as an executive officer of Forest on November 30, 2013. Pursuant to the terms of Mr. Mizenko's stock option agreement, any vested and exercisable stock options outstanding on the date of termination remained exercisable through February 28, 2014. The option for 2,188 shares was cancelled effective February 28, 2014. All unvested shares of restricted stock, cash-settled phantom stock units, and performance unit awards held by Mr. Mizenko were cancelled and forfeited on November 30, 2013.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested in 2013

The following table provides information, on an aggregate basis, about stock option exercises, and restricted stock awards and phantom stock unit awards that vested, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 for each of the named executive officers.

Name (a)	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)(b)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)(c)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)(d) ⁽¹⁾	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)(e) ⁽²⁾
Patrick R. McDonald	0	0	14,006 ⁽³⁾	62,397 ⁽³⁾
Victor A. Wind	0	0	20,000 ⁽⁴⁾	96,093 ⁽⁴⁾
Cyrus D. Marter IV	0	0	27,000 ⁽⁵⁾	131,288 ⁽⁵⁾
Frederick B. Dearman II	0	0	20,000 ⁽⁶⁾	99,440 ⁽⁶⁾
Michael J. Dern	0	0	10,000 ⁽⁷⁾	53,253 ⁽⁷⁾
Michael N. Kennedy	0	0	22,500 ⁽⁸⁾	119,819 ⁽⁸⁾
Glen J. Mizenko	0	0	27,000 ⁽⁹⁾	131,288 ⁽⁹⁾

- (1) The number of shares reflected in this column exhibits the gross number of restricted stock awards and phantom stock unit awards that vested prior to tax withholding. The restricted stock units were settled in shares of common stock. The phantom stock units were settled in cash.

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- (2) The value realized is based upon the gross shares underlying the restricted stock awards and the phantom stock units that vested, multiplied by the mean of the high and low sales prices of Forest's common stock on the NYSE on the date preceding the date of vesting.
- (3) Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 14,006 restricted shares on May 8, 2013, \$62,397 was the value realized upon vesting. Mr. McDonald received this award while he was serving as a non-employee director, on May 8, 2012, prior to his appointment as President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. McDonald timely filed an election pursuant to Section 83(b) under the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the full grant date value of \$150,004, and therefore no shares were surrendered by the executive to Forest at the time of vesting to satisfy tax withholding requirements during 2013.
- (4) Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 10,000 restricted shares on May 21, 2013, \$53,253 was the value realized upon vesting, and 3,199 shares of restricted stock were surrendered by the executive to Forest at the time of vesting to satisfy tax withholding requirements. Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 10,000 phantom stock units on November 12, 2013, \$42,840 was the value realized upon vesting.
- (5) Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 15,000 restricted shares on May 21, 2013, \$79,880 was the value realized upon vesting, and 4,798 shares of restricted stock were surrendered by the executive to Forest at the time of vesting to satisfy tax withholding requirements. Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 12,000 phantom stock units on November 12, 2013, \$51,408 was the value realized upon vesting. Mr. Marter resigned as an executive officer of Forest on January 24, 2014. All unvested awards were forfeited on January 24, 2014, the date of his termination from Forest.
- (6) Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 10,000 restricted shares on September 8, 2013, \$56,600 was the value realized upon vesting, and 2,735 shares of restricted stock were surrendered by the executive to Forest at the time of vesting to satisfy tax withholding requirements. Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 10,000 phantom stock units on November 12, 2013, \$42,840 was the value realized upon vesting.
- (7) Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 10,000 restricted shares on May 21, 2013, \$53,253 was the value realized upon vesting, and 3,199 shares of restricted stock were surrendered by the executive to Forest at the time of vesting to satisfy tax withholding requirements.
- (8) Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 22,500 restricted shares on May 21, 2013, \$119,819 was the value realized upon vesting, and 7,196 shares of restricted stock were surrendered by the executive to Forest at the time of vesting to satisfy tax withholding requirements. Mr. Kennedy resigned as an executive officer of Forest effective August 23, 2013. All unvested awards were forfeited on August 23, 2013, the date of his termination from Forest.
- (9) Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 15,000 restricted shares on May 21, 2013, \$79,880 was the value realized upon vesting, and 4,798 shares of restricted stock were surrendered by the executive to Forest at the time of vesting to satisfy tax withholding requirements. Forfeiture restrictions lapsed with respect to 12,000 phantom stock units on November 12, 2013, \$51,408 was the value realized upon vesting. Mr. Mizenko resigned as an executive officer of Forest effective November 30, 2013. All unvested awards were forfeited on November 30, 2013, the date of his termination from Forest.

Pension Benefits

We have a qualified, non-contributory defined benefit pension plan, the Forest Oil Corporation Pension Trust Agreement. Benefit accruals under this plan were suspended effective as of May 31, 1991. None of the named executive officers participate in this plan.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

In addition to Forest's 401(k) Plan, which is a qualified plan within the meaning of Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, Forest maintained the Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, or the Executive Plan, which provided deferred compensation benefits for certain officers whose annual accumulations under the 401(k) Plan are limited by

certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Subject to certain conditions and restrictions, a participant in the Executive Plan was permitted to defer a portion of his or her compensation with respect to which his or her elective deferrals under the 401(k) Plan were so limited. In addition, amounts deferred by a participant under the Executive Plan for a particular year were matched under this plan by Forest based on the matching formula used in the 401(k) Plan (which, for 2013, was a dollar-for-dollar match up to 8% of compensation). The Executive Plan also allowed for the participant to defer, per an election, all or a portion of his or her bonus compensation.

The Executive Plan was terminated by amendment in December 2012, and except as noted in the footnotes to the table below, all amounts were liquidated and disbursed to the participants on January 16, 2014, in accordance with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

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The following table provides information concerning contributions to the Executive Plan by each of the named executive officers and by Forest and the aggregate earnings in the Executive Plan during 2013:

Name (a)	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$)(b)(1)	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$)(c)(2)	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$)(d)	Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions (\$)(e)(3)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$)(f)(4)
Patrick R. McDonald	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Victor Wind	0	0	20,891	0	334,297
Cyrus D. Marter IV ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	43,631	0	324,050
Frederick B. Dearman II	0	0	2	0	16,690
Michael J. Dern	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michael N. Kennedy ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	2,567	0	526,031
Glen J. Mizenko ⁽⁷⁾	0	0	63,953	0	1,462,472

- (1) Amount contributed to the Executive Plan by each named executive officer is included in the amount reflected in the Salary column of the Summary Compensation Table above.
- (2) Amount contributed to the Executive Plan by Forest for each named executive officer is included in the amount reflected in the All Other Compensation column of the Summary Compensation Table above.
- (3) On December 9, 2013 the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of Forest determined to disburse, on January 16, 2014 (the Disbursement Date), all amounts held in participant accounts in the Executive Plan that would not have been disbursed in accordance with the terms of the Executive Plan prior to the Disbursement Date. The actual amounts disbursed to the named executive officers are as follows: Mr. McDonald, N/A; Mr. Wind, \$332,451; Mr. Marter, \$319,226; Mr. Dearman, \$16,690; Mr. Dern, N/A; Mr. Kennedy, \$525,316; and Mr. Mizenko, \$1,462,472. Mr. Kennedy resigned as an executive officer on August 23, 2013, and therefore he received his disbursement on January 15, 2014, in accordance with his prior election under the Executive Plan.
- (4) Aggregate amounts reported as compensation to each named executive officer in the Summary Compensation Table for fiscal years 2006 through 2012 (or that would have been reported if the individual had been an named executive officer during such time) are as follows: Mr. McDonald, N/A; Mr. Wind, \$314,241; Mr. Marter, \$234,321; Mr. Dearman, \$16,688; Mr. Dern, N/A; Mr. Kennedy, \$503,340, and Mr. Mizenko, \$1,121,403.
- (5) Mr. Marter resigned as an executive officer of Forest on January 24, 2014.
- (6) Mr. Kennedy resigned as an executive officer of Forest effective August 23, 2013.
- (7) Mr. Mizenko resigned as an executive officer of Forest effective November 30, 2013.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-of-Control

None of Forest's executive officers have employment agreements with Forest, and their employment may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the Board. As described below, Forest has entered into severance agreements with each of the named executive officers that provide for certain payments and other benefits if the officer's employment is terminated under certain circumstances within two years following a change-of-control. Forest's equity awards provide for vesting in connection with a change-of-control event only if the successor entity does not assume or replace the award with an award substantially similar in all economic respects, or if the executive is terminated involuntarily following the change-of-control. Forest's severance agreements also provide for only double-trigger severance benefits to the executive officers. The rationale for providing the benefits within the severance agreements and the equity compensation awards has been provided above in Compensation Discussion and

Analysis.

Severance Agreements with the Named Executive Officers. Forest entered into a severance agreement with Mr. McDonald in October, 2012. Forest entered into severance agreements with each of the named executive officers, other than Mr. McDonald and Mr. Dern, effective December 18, 2012. Forest entered into a severance agreement with Mr. Dern in January 2013. Each of these severance agreements provide for certain payments and benefits if the executive is Involuntarily Terminated (as defined below) within two years following a change-of-control of Forest. See below for a summary of the term change-of-control.

Under the severance agreements, an executive will be considered Involuntarily Terminated if his employment is terminated for any reason other than cause, death, disability, or his resignation (other than a resignation within 60 days after receiving notice of a change of duties). A change of duties is generally defined under the severance agreements as a significant and adverse change in the executive's authorities or duties, a material reduction in the executive's annual base salary, a material reduction in the annual grant date value of long-term cash and equity compensation grants, or a change in the executive's principal place of employment by more than 50 miles, if such change results in an increase in the executive's commute from his principal residence. Forest's change of duties definition is commonly referred to as a Good Reason termination at many of its peer companies. Generally, as a condition to

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receiving any payments under a severance agreement, the executive must release Forest in writing from all claims and causes of action arising out of the executive's employment or his termination of employment, and agree not to compete with or solicit employees of Forest for a period of two years following his termination of employment. The severance agreements run in perpetuity. However, the Compensation Committee has the right to terminate or modify the severance agreements upon not less than one year's advance written notice, provided that such termination or modification shall not take effect prior to the date that is 30 months following the effective date of the agreement or, if a change-of-control occurs while the agreement is in effect, 30 months following such change-of-control. See the Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-of-Control Potential Severance Payments and Benefits Upon Termination or Change-of-Control , for additional information.

Change-of-Control. Each of the named executive officers' severance agreements includes a definition of a change-of-control that is intended to comply with applicable definitions and requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations. Generally, under the agreements, a change-of-control means the occurrence of any one of the following types of events:

One person (or more than one person acting as a group) acquires stock ownership of Forest constituting more than 30% of the total fair market value or total voting power of Forest's stock;

Individuals who, as of the effective date of the agreement, constitute the board of directors, or an incumbent board, cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority of the board; provided that any individual who becomes a director subsequent to the effective date of the agreement (other than an individual whose initial assumption of office occurs as a result of an actual or threatened election contest) and whose nomination or election was approved by at least a majority then comprising the incumbent board shall be considered as a member of the incumbent board;

Consummation of a reorganization, merger, statutory share exchange or consolidation or similar transaction involving Forest or any of its subsidiaries, a sale or other disposition of more than 60% of the total gross fair market value of Forest's assets immediately prior to such sale or other disposition, or the acquisition of assets or securities of another entity by Forest, in each case unless (i) substantially all of the individuals and entities that were the beneficial owners of Forest's common stock and voting securities beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the common equity securities and voting power of the resulting entity in substantially the same proportions as they did prior to the transaction, (ii) no individual or entity owns 30% or more of the common equity securities of the resulting entity, and (iii) a majority of the members of the board of directors of the resulting entity were members of the Board at the time of the execution of the initial agreement or of the action of the Board approving such transaction; or

Forest's shareholders approve a complete liquidation or dissolution of Forest.

Severance Payments Following a Change-of-Control. In the event any of the named executive officers' employment with Forest is Involuntarily Terminated as described above within 24 months after the date upon which a change-of-control occurs, the executive will receive the following severance benefits under his respective severance agreement or equity award agreement:

a cash severance payment consisting of a lump sum payment in an amount equal to 2.5 times the sum of (i) the greater of (a) his annual base salary in effect on the date of the Involuntary Termination, (b) his annual base salary at the annual rate in effect 60 days prior to the date of the Involuntary Termination, or (c) his annual base salary in effect immediately prior to the change-of-control, plus (ii) his annual bonus most recently paid; provided, that if the named executive officer was employed by Forest for only a portion of the year with respect to which such bonus was paid, then the annual bonus shall equal (A) an amount determined by annualizing the bonus received by the executive in respect of such partial year based on the ratio of the number of days the executive was employed by Forest during such year to 365 days or (B) the annual bonus earned by the executive (whether or not previously paid) in respect of the year immediately preceding the date of his Involuntary Termination, if the executive has not received a bonus in respect of such partial year by the date of his Involuntary Termination; provided, further, that if the executive has not received an annual bonus from Forest at any time prior to the date of his Involuntary Termination, then the annual bonus shall equal the amount of the executive's target annual bonus for the year in which such termination occurs. The cash severance payment shall be paid 60 days after an Involuntary Termination, unless required by Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code to be paid at a later date;

continued coverage under Forest's medical and dental benefit plans for the executive and his spouse and his eligible dependents for a period of 24 months, in general without any cost to the executive other than income tax imposed on the named executive officer with respect to the value of such continued coverage (this coverage will be terminated if the executive becomes eligible to receive coverage from a subsequent employer during such period);

vesting of all outstanding stock options, restricted stock, and cash-settled phantom stock units to the extent described in the applicable award agreement; for awards granted prior to October 1, 2012, vesting will occur upon the change-of-control, whereas for grants on or after that date, vesting will occur in connection with a change-of-control only if the successor entity does not assume or replace the award with an award substantially similar in all material economic respects, or if the executive subsequently suffers an Involuntary Termination;

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outstanding stock options will remain exercisable for a period of 12 months following the executive's last day of employment (but in no event will an option be exercisable for a longer period than the original term of the option or a shorter period than already provided for under the terms of the option);

with respect to the performance unit awards granted prior to October 1, 2012, the executive will be entitled to receive a number of shares of common stock that would have been earned based on Forest's total shareholder return in comparison to its peer companies, assuming the date of the change-of-control as the last day of the performance period. In addition, in the event of a change-of-control the Compensation Committee may elect, in its sole discretion, to have Forest satisfy the executive's rights in respect of any performance units, in whole or in part, by making a cash payment in lieu of shares of Forest common stock;

with respect to the performance unit awards granted on or after October 1, 2012, if the successor entity does not assume or replace such awards with awards substantially similar in all material respects, the executive will be entitled to receive a number of shares of common stock, or an amount of cash, that would have been earned based on Forest's total shareholder return in comparison to its peer companies, assuming the date of change-of-control as the last day of the performance period. In addition, in the event of a change-of-control the Compensation Committee may elect, in its sole discretion, to have Forest satisfy the executive's rights in respect of any performance units, in whole or in part, by making a cash payment in lieu of shares of Forest common stock; and

if any payment, distribution, or benefit, whether pursuant to the severance agreement or otherwise, is subject to the federal excise tax on excess parachute payments, under the terms of the severance agreement, Forest may reduce any such payment if such reduction will result in a greater net after-tax amount to be paid to the executive.

Delayed Severance Payments. Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code places restrictions on the timing of certain types of payments to the named executive officers and other officers, including the payments and benefits that may be payable under each officer's severance agreement. As a result, the severance agreements include restrictions that will delay the payment of any amount until a date that is six months after the date of the executive's termination of employment, or an earlier date to the extent such amount may be paid to the executive without being subject to additional taxes and interest under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. If the payment of any amount is delayed, the amounts of any payments that are delayed will accrue interest at the prime rate announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank from the date that such payment would have been made had Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and the six-month payment restrictions not applied to the actual date the amount is paid to the executive.

Severance Payments Upon Termination Not Involving a Change-of-Control. As noted above, our executives' severance agreements provide for severance payments only if the executive is involuntarily terminated within two years of a change-of-control. However, all of our equity agreements still provide that the award will vest and be payable in accordance with the terms thereof in the event the executive suffers an Involuntary Termination.

Payments Upon Retirement or Death or Disability. If a named executive officer retires in accordance with Forest's normal retirement policies, or his employment is terminated as a result of death or disability, he will receive various benefits as reflected in the following table, which are generally available to all Forest employees. Forest's retirement policy states that an individual may retire when he has attained the age of 65, or, if earlier, after attaining age 55 but having also completed 15 years of service with Forest. Under the terms of Forest's forms of stock options, restricted stock agreements, and cash-settled phantom stock unit agreements, upon death, disability, or, in the case of stock

options (but not restricted stock, cash-settled phantom stock units, performance units), retirement, any vesting or forfeiture provisions will lapse and the executive will be entitled to receive the underlying shares and any outstanding stock options will remain exercisable for a period of 12 months. With respect to the performance unit award agreements, upon death or disability the executive will be entitled to receive the stock or cash, as the case may be, that he would have received assuming the date of death or disability as the end of the applicable performance period and reducing the payout by the ratio of total months employed during the performance period by the full number of months in the performance period. With respect to restricted stock, cash-settled phantom stock units, and performance units, Forest may, in its discretion, accelerate the vesting or lapse of forfeiture restrictions upon the retirement of the executive. In addition, upon attaining age 65 or termination of employment due to death or disability, a participant in Forest's 401(k) Plan (including a named executive officer who is a participant) will have a 100% vested interest in his accounts under such plan. Generally, the Forest benefit and incentive plans define retirement as a voluntary resignation on or after reaching age 62 and 15 years of qualifying service, although Forest's 401(k) Plan provides that retirement means reaching age 65. None of the named executive officers are currently eligible to receive any retirement benefits.

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Summary of Forest's Payment Obligations and Other Benefits Upon Termination of Employment. The following table summarizes Forest's payment obligations and the continuation of benefits to the named executive officers under various termination circumstances and assumes that the termination occurred on December 31, 2013.

	Resignation for Good Reason or Termination		Termination as a Result of			Death or Disability
	Without Cause	Change-of- Control ⁽¹⁾	For Cause or Without Good Reason	Voluntary Resignation	Retirement	
Unpaid base salary through date of termination	x	x	x	x	x	x
Accrued but unpaid vacation	x	x	x	x	x	x
Earned but unpaid annual incentive compensation		x				
Unpaid deferred compensation	x	x	x	x	x	x
Unpaid reimbursements	x	x	x	x	x	x
Multiple of (a) base salary plus (b) amount equal to annual incentive bonus for last year		x				
Continued medical and dental benefits ⁽²⁾		x			x ⁽³⁾	
Full and immediate vesting under stock option agreements	x ⁽⁴⁾	x ⁽⁴⁾			x	x
Full and immediate vesting under restricted stock agreements	x ⁽⁴⁾	x ⁽⁴⁾				x
Full and immediate vesting under cash-settled phantom stock unit agreements	x ⁽⁴⁾	x ⁽⁴⁾				x
Vesting of earned stock-and cash-settled performance units	x ⁽⁴⁾					x
Disability income or life insurance payments						x

(1) Includes payments and benefits that may be available under the named executive officer's severance agreement and assumes the named executive officer's employment is Involuntarily Terminated within 24 months after a change-of-control.

(2) Upon a change-of-control, the named executive officers (and their spouses and eligible dependents) will receive these benefits for 24 months.

(3) This benefit is available only to retirees who were employed by Forest prior to January 1, 2009, the date the retiree medical plan was frozen. Retiree medical benefits require retirement on or after reaching age 62 and 15 years of continuous qualifying service. None of the named executive officers are currently eligible to receive any retirement benefits.

(4) Equity awards granted prior to October 1, 2012 vest upon a change-of-control regardless of termination. Equity awards granted since October 1, 2012, provide for vesting upon a change-of-control only if (i) the surviving

entity does not assume or replace such awards with awards substantially similar in all economic respects, or
(ii) an Involuntary Termination occurs within 24 months.

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Potential Severance Payments and Benefits Upon Termination or Change-of-Control. The following table assumes that each of the named executive officers terminated employment (other than as a result of death, disability, or retirement) with Forest on December 31, 2013. On that date, the closing price of Forest's common stock was \$3.61. These amounts are in addition to any benefits generally available to all U.S. employees upon a involuntary termination without cause, such as distributions from the 401(k) Plan, the payment of accrued vacation, and, subject to the terms of restricted stock, phantom stock unit, performance unit, and option agreements, the right to exercise or receive vested stock options, stock awards, and cash-settled phantom or performance awards. These amounts represent our best estimates, as the actual amounts to be paid to the named executive officers can only be determined on the actual date of separation.

Name/Termination or Resignation Scenario	Severance & Bonus (\$)	Long-Term Incentive Plans ⁽²⁾					Executive Compensation Plan (\$) ⁽³⁾	Other Benefits (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Excise Tax Gross-Up (\$)	Total Value of Payments and Accelerated Vesting of Shares (\$) ⁽⁵⁾
		Restricted Stock (\$)	Phantom Stock Units (\$)	Performance Units (\$)	Accelerated Cash-Settled Stock Units (\$)	Accelerated Cash-Settled Performance Units (\$)				
Patrick R. McDonald-President and Chief Executive Officer										
Involuntary-Not Within 24 Months of a Change-of-Control	0	667,850	1,119,100	0	0	N/A	0	0	1,786,950	
Involuntary-Within 24 Months After a Change-of-Control	2,325,000	667,850	1,119,100	0	0	N/A	103,596	0	4,215,546	
Voluntary resignation ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	
Termination For Cause ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	
Victor A. Wind-Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer										
Involuntary-Not Within 24 Months of a Change-of-Control	0	516,230	361,000	0	0	334,297	0	0	1,211,527	
Involuntary-Within 24 Months After a Change-of-Control	1,400,000	516,230	361,000	0	0	334,297	103,596	0	2,715,123	
Voluntary resignation ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	334,297	0	0	334,297	
Termination For Cause ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	334,297	0	0	334,297	
Cyrus D. Marter IV-Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary⁽⁷⁾										
Involuntary-Not Within 24 Months of a Change-of-Control	0	586,625	389,880	0	0	324,050	0	0	1,300,555	
Involuntary-Within 24 Months After a Change-of-Control	1,536,250	586,625	389,880	0	0	324,050	103,596	0	2,940,401	
Voluntary resignation ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	324,050	0	0	324,050	
Termination For Cause ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	324,050	0	0	324,050	
Frederick B. Dearman II-Senior Vice President, Southern Region										
Involuntary-Not Within 24 Months of a Change-of-Control	0	559,550	324,900	0	0	2	0	0	884,452	

Involuntary-Within 24 Months After a Change-of-Control	1,296,250	559,550	324,900	0	0	2	103,596	0	2,284,298
Voluntary resignation ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Termination For Cause ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Michael J. Dern-Senior Vice President, Corporate Engineering and Technology									
Involuntary-Not Within 24 Months of a Change-of-Control	0	407,930	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	407,930
Involuntary-Within 24 Months After a Change-of-Control	1,081,250	407,930	0	0	0	N/A	71,777	0	1,560,357
Voluntary resignation ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
Termination For Cause ⁽⁶⁾	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
Michael N. Kennedy-Former President and Chief Financial Officer⁽⁸⁾									
Involuntary-Not Within 24 Months of a Change-of-Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Involuntary-Within 24 Months After a Change-of-Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary resignation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Termination For Cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glen J. Mizenko-Former Senior President, Mid-Continent⁽⁹⁾									
Involuntary-Not Within 24 Months of a Change-of-Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Involuntary-Within 24 Months After a Change-of-Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary resignation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Termination For Cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Reflects the cash benefits payable in the event of a termination under the executive's severance agreement. The amount includes the executive's annual base salary and, in the event of termination within 24 Months of a change-of-control, annual bonus. Bonus amounts are based on AIP bonuses paid to the named executive officers during 2013.

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- (2) Reflects the accelerated value of unvested shares of restricted stock, cash-settled phantom stock units, and performance units awarded under the terms of Forest's stock incentive plans and assumes successor entity does not assume or replace awards in connection with a change-of-control. The performance unit amounts represent a number of units vested equal to 0% of the initial performance units awarded, based on Forest's total shareholder return ranking among its peers as of December 31, 2013. Each named executive officer's stock options are fully vested and, upon termination, he would have the right to exercise all vested, unexercised stock options. The amounts shown in the table are based on the closing price of a share of Forest common stock on December 31, 2013, or \$3.61. In the event of an Involuntary Termination upon a Change-of-Control, the named executive officers will have a period of 12 months to exercise their stock options instead of the three months generally available to employees. See Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End, for details regarding the securities held by the named executive officers at December 31, 2013. See footnote (6) below for an explanation of the amounts in the column titled Value of Cash-Based Awards.
- (3) Reflects the amount payable to the named executive officers, other than Messrs. McDonald and Dern, under the Executive Plan as of December 31, 2013. Messrs. McDonald and Dern did not participate in the Executive Plan.
- (4) Reflects the cost of continued medical and dental coverage for the executive, his spouse, and any dependents at least equal to the cost of such coverage had the executive not been terminated. With respect to each named executive officer, the amount assumes this insurance coverage for 24 months after an involuntary termination following a change-of-control.
- (5) The amounts assume that the timing of any payment or benefit is not delayed. If Forest delays making any payment or providing any benefit as a result of a determination that a delay in any such payment or benefit is required pursuant to Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code, then Forest will pay interest on any delayed payment from the date the payment should have been made until the time the payment is actually made. Interest, if any, due with respect to any such required delay in the receipt of the named executive officer's cash severance payment shall be calculated at the prime or base rate of interest announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank or its successor. Any payment amount not made when due shall accrue interest at the rate of 10 percent plus the prime rate announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank.
- (6) Upon a voluntary resignation (other than under circumstances pursuant to which a named executive officer's employment would be considered Involuntarily Terminated as described under *Severance Agreements with the Named Executive Officers* above) or termination for cause, the named executive officer would not receive any additional payments, except: (i) amounts generally payable to any terminating employee, including accrued vacation, their vested 401(k) Plan balance, the delivery of any vested shares awarded under the stock incentive plan, and vested, unexercised options, which may be exercised for a period of three months following termination; and (ii) amounts held for their benefit under the Executive Plan.
- (7) Mr. Marter resigned as an executive officer effective January 24, 2014.
- (8) Mr. Kennedy resigned as an executive officer effective August 23, 2013.
- (9) Mr. Mizenko resigned as an executive officer effective November 30, 2013.

Compensation Practices and Risk

Forest does not believe that its policies and practices of compensating its employees give rise to risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on Forest. In making this determination, Forest considered the following:

The Board has adopted a clawback policy, and has established stock ownership guidelines for the directors and executive officers;

With regard to the compensation of Forest's executive officers, although the Company's compensation program is weighted toward pay-for-performance, Forest believes the following aspects mitigate against the taking of excessive risk:

The annual long-term equity incentive component of the program, which is the largest component of each executive officer's overall compensation package, is divided into different types of awards, but all are weighted toward long-term achievement, generally with three year cliff vesting based on the value of Forest's stock, whether absolute or in comparison to our peers, as opposed to short-term or financial statement metrics; and

Each executive officer's annual AIP bonus is based on a number of goals set for Forest as a whole or for the individual business units, which are ultimately a subjective judgment made by the Compensation Committee, which can consider risks facing Forest and market conditions at the time of the decision.

Director Compensation

Forest uses a combination of cash and equity awards to attract and retain qualified candidates to serve on the Board. During 2013, each non-employee director received an annual cash retainer of \$60,000, prorated for the portion of the year he was engaged as a director. Each non-employee member of the Board who serves on the standing committees of the Board also receives a cash retainer for such services. The Audit Committee members receive an annual cash retainer of \$15,000, and the Chairman of the Audit Committee receives \$30,000. Members of the other standing committees of the Board receive an annual cash retainer in the amount of \$5,000, and the Chairmen of the other committees receive an amount equal to \$10,000; however, members of the Executive Committee who are not Denver-area residents are paid a retainer of \$15,000 instead of the other fees that would apply.

In addition, during 2013, each non-employee director received a restricted stock award of 33,671 shares under the 2007 Stock Plan. Each such award was granted on the date of the annual meeting, May 7, 2013, and reflected the number of shares of common stock (rounded to the nearest whole number) obtained by dividing \$150,000 by the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of the award. The shares included in the directors' restricted stock awards are subject to forfeiture restrictions that will lapse on the first anniversary of the date of the award. All non-employee directors are reimbursed by Forest for all costs incurred by them in their capacities as directors, including the costs of attending Board meetings and committee meetings.

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The following table provides information concerning compensation paid to non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2013. The non-employee directors do not participate in any non-equity incentive, retirement, pension, or nonqualified deferred compensation plans.

Name (a)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash \$(b)	Stock Awards \$(c) ⁽¹⁾	Option Awards \$(d)	Change in Pension Value and Non-Equity Nonqualified Incentive Plan Compensation			All Other Compensation \$(g)	Total \$(h)
				Deferred Earnings Compensation (f)	Deferred Earnings Compensation (f)	Deferred Earnings Compensation (f)		
Loren K. Carroll ⁽²⁾	75,000	150,004	0	N/A	N/A	0	225,004	
Richard J. Carty ⁽³⁾	75,000	150,004	0	N/A	N/A	0	225,004	
Dod A. Fraser ⁽⁴⁾	95,000	150,004	0	N/A	N/A	0	245,004	
James H. Lee ⁽⁵⁾	95,000	150,004	0	N/A	N/A	0	245,004	
James D. Lightner ⁽⁶⁾	75,000	150,004	0	N/A	N/A	0	225,004	
Raymond I. Wilcox ⁽⁷⁾	75,000	150,004	0	N/A	N/A	0	225,004	

- (1) Amounts reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of stock awards computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, disregarding any estimates of forfeitures relating to service-based vesting conditions.
- (2) As of December 31, 2013, Mr. Carroll had 33,671 shares of restricted stock subject to forfeiture restrictions and 15,200 options outstanding.
- (3) As of December 31, 2013, Mr. Carty had 33,671 shares of restricted stock subject to forfeiture restrictions and no options outstanding.
- (4) As of December 31, 2013, Mr. Fraser had 33,671 shares of restricted stock subject to forfeiture restrictions and 37,786 options outstanding. On May 8, 2013, 11,293 option shares expired and cancelled.
- (5) As of December 31, 2013, Mr. Lee had 33,671 shares of restricted stock subject to forfeiture restrictions and 37,786 options outstanding. On May 8, 2013, 11,293 option shares expired and cancelled.
- (6) As of December 31, 2013, Mr. Lightner had 33,671 shares of restricted stock subject to forfeiture restrictions and 26,493 options outstanding.
- (7) As of December 31, 2013, Mr. Wilcox had 33,671 shares of restricted stock subject to forfeiture restrictions and no options outstanding.

Attracting and retaining qualified non-employee directors is critical to the future value growth and governance of Forest. Sabine's board of directors engaged Pearl Meyer & Partners, LLC (Pearl Meyer) to develop a new director compensation program for Forest's board of directors that will be appropriate for the combined company and is expected to be implemented following the closing of the combination transaction. In accordance with the data and recommendations from Pearl Meyer, Sabine intends that, following the closing of the combination transaction, each non-employee director will generally be entitled to receive an annual cash retainer of approximately \$70,000 plus an annual equity grant with a fair market value of approximately \$140,000 at the time of grant. In addition, directors who are placed in leadership roles will be entitled to supplemental compensation in connection with their additional duties. Sabine expects that the lead director will be entitled to receive approximately an additional \$20,000 payment annually, while the audit committee chair will be entitled to receive approximately an additional \$15,000 payment annually, and

chairs of any other standing committees of the board will each be entitled to receive approximately an additional \$10,000 payment annually. Directors who are also employees of Forest will receive no additional compensation for their service on the Forest board of directors.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During 2013, the Compensation Committee consisted of the following independent directors: Loren K. Carroll, James H. Lee, and Raymond I. Wilcox. No member of the Compensation Committee is now, or at any time since the beginning of 2013 has been, employed by or served as an officer of Forest or any of its subsidiaries or had any relationships requiring disclosure with Forest or any of its subsidiaries. None of Forest's executive officers are now, or have been at any time since the beginning of 2013, a member of the compensation committee or board of directors of another entity, one of whose executive officers has been a member of Forest's board or the Compensation Committee.

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MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following general discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the combination transaction to holders of Forest common shares. This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial interpretations thereof and administrative rulings and published positions of the IRS, all as in effect as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or different interpretations, possibly with retroactive effect, and any such change could affect the accuracy of the statements and conclusions set forth herein.

This discussion is limited to holders of Forest common shares that hold their Forest common shares as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code (generally, property held for investment). Further, this discussion is for general information only and does not purport to address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to particular holders in light of their personal circumstances and does not apply to holders subject to special rules under the U.S. federal income tax laws (including, for example, holders having a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, persons subject to special rules applicable to former citizens and residents of the United States, banks or other financial institutions, mutual funds, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, grantor trusts, real estate investment trusts, S corporations or other pass-through entities or arrangements (or investors in S corporations or other pass-through entities or arrangements), insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, persons holding Forest common shares in connection with a hedging transaction, straddle, conversion transaction or other integrated transaction, or holders who acquired their Forest common shares through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan). This discussion does not address any tax consequences arising under the unearned income Medicare contribution tax pursuant to the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and any state, local or foreign tax consequences, nor does it address any U.S. federal tax considerations other than those pertaining to the income tax. Holders should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular tax consequences to them of the combination transaction, including the applicability of any U.S. federal income and other tax laws, any state, local or foreign tax laws or any treaty, and any changes (or proposed changes) in tax laws or interpretations thereof.

The Forest common shares outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the combination transaction will remain outstanding and will not be otherwise affected for U.S. federal income tax purposes by the combination transaction. Accordingly, the combination transaction will not result in any U.S. federal income tax consequences to holders of Forest common shares.

HOLDERS OF FOREST COMMON SHARES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE COMBINATION TRANSACTION, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TAX LAWS.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Introduction**

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements present the combination transaction of the historical consolidated financial statements of Sabine and Forest adjusted to give effect to the combination transaction as well as certain dispositions of assets by each of Sabine and Forest during the periods presented. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and for the year ended December 31, 2013 combine the historical consolidated statements of operations of Sabine and the historical consolidated statements of operations of Forest, giving effect to the applicable dispositions and the combination transaction as if they had been consummated on January 1, 2013, the beginning of the earliest period presented. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined balance sheet combines the historical consolidated balance sheet of Sabine and the historical condensed consolidated balance sheet of Forest as of June 30, 2014, giving effect to the combination transaction as if it had been consummated on June 30, 2014. The historical consolidated financial statements of Forest have been adjusted to reflect certain reclassifications in order to conform to Sabine's consolidated financial statement presentation.

The merger agreement provides that Forest and Sabine will combine their businesses under Forest. Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will contribute all of the equity interests of Sabine to Forest, with Sabine becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest. In exchange for the contribution, (i) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 123,837,490 and 39,874,020 shares of Forest common stock, respectively and (ii) Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will receive 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. Upon consummation of the combination transaction, current Forest common shareholders will continue to hold their shares of Forest common stock, which shares will represent (based on the number of Forest common shares outstanding as of May 5, 2014) approximately 42% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 58% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest. If the 2014 LTIP Proposal is approved, it is currently contemplated that substantially all shares reserved under the 2014 LTIP will be used to grant awards to continuing employees in connection with the closing of the combination transaction or shortly thereafter, which will dilute the ownership percentages in Forest common shares listed above as well as the voting power of current Forest common shareholders, but will not affect the collective voting power of Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings, which will remain at 80%. As part of the contribution, FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR PI, Inc., which are wholly owned subsidiaries of AIV Holdings and are parent entities of Sabine Holdings, will be contributed by AIV Holdings to Forest. After the contribution, FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR PI, Inc. will merge with and into Forest, with Forest surviving. After the contribution, Sabine Holdings, SOGH II and Sabine, will merge with and into Forest, with Forest surviving. Please see Proposal No. 1 The Share Issuance General for additional information regarding the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements were prepared using the acquisition method of accounting with Sabine considered the predecessor or acquirer of Forest. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the purchase price is allocated to the underlying Forest assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair market values.

Management performed a preliminary estimation of fair values of Forest's assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2014. The preliminary estimated fair value of Forest's assets and liabilities approximates the preliminary estimated purchase

price. As of the date of this document, Sabine has not completed the detailed valuation studies necessary to arrive at the required estimates of the fair value of the Forest assets to be acquired and the liabilities to be assumed and the related allocations of purchase price. A final determination of the fair value of Forest's assets and liabilities will be based on the actual net assets and liabilities of Forest that exist as of the closing date of the combination transaction and, therefore, cannot be made prior to the completion of the combination transaction. In addition, the value of the consideration given by Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings upon the consummation of the combination will be determined based on the closing price of Forest's common shares on the closing date of the combination transaction. As a result of the foregoing, the pro forma adjustments (as defined below) are preliminary and are subject to change as additional information becomes available and as additional analyses are performed. The preliminary pro forma adjustments have been made solely for the purpose of providing the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements presented below. Sabine estimated the fair value of Forest's assets and liabilities based on discussions with Forest's management, preliminary valuation studies, due diligence, and information presented in Forest's public filings. Upon completion of the combination transaction, final valuations will be performed. Any increases or decreases in the fair value of relevant balance sheet amounts upon completion of the final valuations will result in adjustments to the pro forma balance sheet and/or statements of operations. The final purchase price allocation may be different than that reflected in the pro forma purchase price allocation presented herein, and this difference may be material.

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Assumptions and estimates underlying the unaudited adjustments to the pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements (the pro forma adjustments) are described in the accompanying notes. The historical consolidated financial statements have been adjusted in the pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements to give effect to pro forma events that are: (1) directly attributable to the combination transaction; (2) factually supportable; and (3) with respect to the pro forma statements of operations, expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results of Sabine and Forest following the combination transaction. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements have been presented for illustrative purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of the operating results and financial position that would have been achieved had the combination transaction occurred on the dates indicated. Further, the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements do not purport to project the future operating results or financial position of the combined company following the combination transaction.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements, although helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of the combined company under one set of assumptions, do not reflect the benefits of expected cost savings (or associated costs to achieve such savings), opportunities to earn additional revenue, or other factors that may result as a consequence of the combination transaction and, accordingly, do not attempt to predict or suggest future results. Specifically, the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined statements of operations exclude projected operating efficiencies and synergies expected to be achieved as a result of the combination transaction. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements also exclude the effects of costs associated with any restructuring or integration activities or asset dispositions resulting from the combination transaction, as they are currently not known, and to the extent they occur, are expected to be non-recurring and will not have been incurred at the closing date of the combination transaction. However, such costs could affect the combined company following the combination transaction in the period the costs are incurred or recorded. Further, the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements do not reflect the effect of any regulatory actions that may affect the results of the combined company following the combination transaction.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements have been developed from and should be read in conjunction with:

the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements;

the historical audited consolidated financial statements of Sabine as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, disclosed in Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus;

the historical unaudited consolidated financial statements of Sabine as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2014, disclosed in Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus;

the historical audited consolidated financial statements of Forest as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, disclosed in Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus;

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the historical unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Forest as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2014, disclosed in Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus; and

other information relating to Sabine and Forest contained in this proxy statement/prospectus.

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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014					
	Sabine Predecessor Historical	Sabine Divestiture Adjustments(a)	Forest Historical	Forest Divestiture Adjustments(b)	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Revenues:						
Oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids	\$ 233,276	\$	\$ 124,563	\$	\$	\$ 357,839
Other	859		1,066			1,925
Total revenues	234,135		125,629			359,764
Costs, expenses, and other:						
Lease operating expenses	22,748		28,805			51,553
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	10,547		4,894			15,441
Production and ad valorem taxes	10,441		5,965			16,406
General and administrative expenses	14,024		16,500	(1,357)		29,167
Depletion, depreciation, and amortization	90,208		41,718			131,926
Impairment	1,659		77,176			78,835
Interest expense	52,658		31,749			84,407
Realized and unrealized losses on derivatives instruments, net	39,041		24,492			63,533
Other, net	4,374		(654)	18,172	(3,267)	18,625
Total costs, expenses, and other	245,700		230,645	16,815	(3,267)	489,893
Loss before income taxes	(11,565)		(105,016)	(16,815)	(3,267)	(130,129)
Income tax (benefit) expense			(1,292)	(6,077)	1,508(d)	216
				6,077(b)		
Net income / (loss)	\$ (11,565)	\$	\$ (103,724)	\$ (16,815)	\$ 1,759	\$ (130,345)
Basic loss per common share	\$	\$	\$ (0.89)	\$ (0.14)	\$	\$ (0.46)(i)
Diluted loss per common share	\$	\$	\$ (0.89)	\$ (0.14)	\$	\$ (0.46)(i)

Weighted Average Shares

Outstanding:

Basic	116,979	116,979	281,056(i)
Diluted	116,979	116,979	281,056(i)

FOREST UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(In Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	Year Ended December 31, 2013					
	Sabine Predecessor Historical	Sabine Divestiture Adjustments(a)	Forest Historical	Forest Divestiture Adjustments(b)	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma As Adjusted
Revenues:						
Oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids	\$ 354,223	\$ (52,083)	\$ 441,341	\$ (197,267)	\$	\$ 546,214
Other	755		331			1,086
Total revenues	354,978	(52,083)	441,672	(197,267)		547,300
Costs, expenses, and other:						
Lease operating expenses	42,491	(4,081)	76,675	(29,626)		85,459
Marketing, gathering, transportation, and other	17,567	(2,132)	11,895	(454)		26,876
Production and ad valorem taxes	17,824	(4,108)	14,857	(4,237)		24,336
General and administrative expenses	27,469		54,826	(18,498)		63,797
Depletion, depreciation, and amortization	137,068	(17,009)	171,557	(75,542)		216,074
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties			57,636			57,636
Interest expense	99,471	(4,162)	119,829	(53,684)		161,454
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives instruments, net	(814)		3,786			2,972
Other, net	3,325	(124)	(142,606)	142,974		3,569
Total costs, expenses, and other	344,401	(31,616)	368,455	(39,067)		642,173
Income (loss) before income taxes	10,577	(20,467)	73,217	(158,200)		(94,873)
Income tax (benefit) expense			(707)	(57,173)	3,267(d)	2,560
				57,173 (b)		
Net income / (loss)	\$ 10,577	\$ (20,467)	\$ 73,924	\$ (158,200)	\$ (3,267)	\$ (97,433)
Basic earnings per common share	\$	\$	\$ 0.62	\$ (1.35)	\$	\$ (0.35)(i)
Diluted earnings per common share	\$	\$	\$ 0.62	\$ (1.35)	\$	\$ (0.35)(i)

Weighted Average Shares

Outstanding:

Basic	116,125	116,125	280,514(i)
Diluted	116,125	116,125	280,514(i)

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	As of June 30, 2014			Pro Forma As Adjusted
	Sabine Predecessor Historical	Forest Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments(c)	
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,403	\$ 14,582	\$	\$ 25,985
Account receivable, net	84,593	25,981		110,574
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,136	8,894		11,030
Deferred income taxes				
Derivative instruments	2,019	395		2,414
Total current assets	100,151	49,852		150,003
Property, plant, and equipment:				
Oil and natural gas properties (full cost method)				
Proved, net of accumulated depletion of \$2,137,994 and \$8,575,255	1,458,059	737,260	(128,421)(e)	2,066,898
Unproved	175,162	49,146	439,805(e)	664,113
Net oil and natural gas properties	1,633,221	786,406	311,384	2,731,011
Other property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$11,400 and \$45,265	17,119	9,376	(736)(e)	25,759
Total property, plant, and equipment	1,650,340	795,782	310,648	2,756,770
Other assets:				
Derivative instruments		363		363
Deferred income taxes		444	(444)(f)	
Goodwill	173,547	134,434	(134,434)(e)	173,547
Other long term assets	21,416	15,950	(9,244)(e)	28,122
Total other assets	194,963	151,191	(144,122)	202,032
Total assets	\$ 1,945,454	\$ 996,825	\$ 166,526	\$ 3,108,805

**Liabilities and member s
capital/shareholders equity:****Current liabilities:**

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 210,836	\$ 129,744	\$ 30,846(g)	\$ 371,426
Accrued interest	23,729	6,653		30,382
Derivative instruments	26,824	13,503		40,327
Deferred income taxes		444	(282)(f)	162
Other short-term obligations	60	4,864	(390)(e)	4,534
Total current Liabilities	261,449	155,208	30,174	446,831

Long-term liabilities:

Long-term debt	1,469,448	800,163	(6,548)(e)	2,263,063
Asset retirement obligation	14,561	21,821		36,382
Derivative instruments	10,036	1,940		11,976
Deferred income taxes			4,612(f)	4,612
Other long-term obligations	515	63,332		63,847
Total long-term liabilities	1,494,560	887,256	(1,936)	2,379,880

Member s capital/shareholders equity:

Sabine member s capital	1,523,008		(1,523,008)(h)	
Forest common stock, zero and 119,347,173 shares issued and outstanding		11,935	16,406(h)	28,341
Forest preferred stock (pro forma)			16,678(h)	16,678
Forest capital surplus		2,558,271	(1,097,080)(g)(h)	1,461,191
Retained deficit	(1,333,563)	(2,605,794)	2,715,241(e)(f)(g)(h)	(1,224,116)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(10,051)	10,051(h)	
Total member s capital/shareholders equity	189,445	(45,639)	138,288	282,094

Total liabilities and member s capital/shareholders equity	\$ 1,945,454	\$ 996,825	\$ 166,526	\$ 3,108,805
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NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Pro Forma Presentation

Overview

The pro forma financial statements have been prepared assuming the combination transaction is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting with Sabine as the acquiring entity. Under acquisition accounting, Sabine's assets and liabilities will retain their carrying values and Forest's assets and liabilities will be recorded at their fair values measured as of the acquisition date. The preliminary estimated fair value of Forest's assets and liabilities approximates the preliminary estimated purchase price. The pro forma adjustments have been prepared as if the combination transaction had taken place on June 30, 2014 in the case of the pro forma balance sheet and on January 1, 2013 in the case of the pro forma statements of operations. The combination transaction and adjustments are described in Note 2.

Divestiture and Pro Forma Adjustments and Assumptions to these unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with (i) Sabine's (as predecessor) historical consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2013 and for the six months ended June 30, 2014, as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Annex A attached to this document, and (ii) historical consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2013 and for the six months ended June 30, 2014, as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations included in Annex B attached to this document.

Certain reclassifications have been made to reflect comparability of financial information. However, the pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements may not reflect all adjustments necessary to conform the accounting policies of Forest to those of Sabine due to limitations on the availability of information as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus. The pro forma adjustments represent management's estimates based on information available as of the date of this document and are subject to change as additional information becomes available and additional analyses are performed. The pro forma financial statements do not reflect the impact of possible revenue or earnings enhancements, cost savings from operating efficiencies or synergies, or asset dispositions. Also, the pro forma financial statements do not reflect possible adjustments related to restructuring or integration activities that have yet to be determined or transaction or other costs following the combination transaction that are not expected to have a continuing impact. Further, one-time transaction-related expenses anticipated to be incurred prior to, or concurrent with, closing the combination transaction are not included in the pro forma statements of operations. However, the impact of such transaction expenses is reflected in the pro forma balance sheet as a decrease to retained earnings and a decrease to cash.

Preliminary Estimated Purchase Price

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements were prepared using the acquisition method of accounting with Sabine considered the acquirer or predecessor. Under the acquisition method of accounting, tangible and identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their estimated fair values. The estimated fair values and assets useful lives are based on preliminary management estimates and are subject to adjustment after closing of the combination transaction based upon management's final analysis prepared with the assistance of third party valuation advisers. The preliminary estimated fair value of Forest's assets and liabilities

approximates the preliminary estimated purchase price.

The following table summarizes the preliminary estimate of the purchase price (in thousands, except per share data):

Forest common shares issued and outstanding:	
Held by public shareholders	117,353
Restricted shares	1,994
Total shares subject to conversion	119,347
Forest common share price (1)	\$ 1.07
Forest common shares conversion value	127,701
Forest consideration for fair value	127,701

- (1) The final purchase price will be based on the fair value of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares as of the closing date. The estimated fair value of the Forest common shares is based on the closing price as of October 2, 2014, which will be adjusted as of the final closing date. A 10% or 20% increase in the trading price of the Forest common shares would change the total purchase price by approximately \$13 million or \$26 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**Preliminary Estimated Purchase Price Allocation**

The following table summarizes allocation of the preliminary estimate of the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

Forest fair values (1) :	6/30/2014
Current assets	\$ 49,852
O&G Property, plant and equipment, net	1,097,222
Other PPE, net	8,640
Other long-term assets	7,069
Current liabilities	(154,374)
Long-term debt	(793,615)
Deferred income taxes	
Other long-term liabilities	(87,093)
Total consideration and fair value	\$ 127,701

- (1) The fair value of the proved and unproved oil and gas properties is based on an income (risk adjusted reserve engineering) approach. Other fair value adjustments were made to Forest's assets and liabilities, as appropriate. The preliminary estimated fair value of Forest's assets and liabilities approximates the preliminary purchase price.

2. Divestiture and Pro Forma Adjustments and Assumptions

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated combined financial statements give pro forma effect to the following:

- (a) Sabine Divestiture Adjustments reflect the pro forma impact of the sale of interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area by Sabine on December 18, 2013 by Sabine as if the sale had been consummated on January 1, 2013.
- (b) Forest Divestiture Adjustments reflect the pro forma impact of the sale of oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle in November 2013 and in South Texas in February 2013 by Forest as if these sales had been consummated on January 1, 2013. Additional notation is referenced to adjust income tax expense to give effect to the change in the valuation allowance that would have been required or associated with the effects of the pro forma adjustments at statutory rates. As discussed in Forest's Annual and Quarterly Reports on Forms 10-K/A and 10-Q/A for the periods ended December 31, 2013 and June 30, 2014, respectively, Forest has placed a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.
- (c) Adjustments to reflect Forest's assets and liabilities at their estimated fair values as discussed in Note 1. Preliminary Estimated Purchase Price\ Allocation as well as other pro forma adjustments discussed herein.
- (d) Adjustment to reflect the impact on deferred taxes and the estimated income tax effect on the pro forma adjustments described herein using a blended federal and state statutory income tax rate of 36%. A full valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the combined deferred tax asset balance. Based upon all available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The income tax expense of \$3,267 for the year ended

December 31, 2013 and income tax expense of \$1,508 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 relate to deferred taxes for goodwill.

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(e) Adjustments necessary to reflect assets and liabilities at their estimated fair values as discussed in Note 1. Preliminary Estimated Purchase Price Allocation.

(f) Adjustments reflect the accounting for the income tax effects of the purchase accounting adjustments. A full valuation allowance is recorded against the combined net deferred tax asset balance. In addition, adjustments were recorded on the balance sheet to account for the federal and state deferred tax impact of Sabine's cumulative temporary differences resulting from the change in tax status which will be recognized through income tax expense during the period of the change. The change in tax status is not reflected in the pro forma statement of operations. In connection with the anticipated combination transaction, Sabine's historical owners contributed entities that were under common control into Forest. As a result, tax loss carry forwards of \$250 million will be accounted for through equity which will be offset with a corresponding valuation allowance recorded through equity. Adjustments were recorded to account for the valuation allowance on the net deferred tax asset of the combined deferred taxes of Sabine and Forest excluding the deferred tax liability related to indefinite lived intangibles of \$4,774, which is not considered when assessing the valuation allowance on the combined deferred taxes of Sabine and Forest.

(g) Adjustments to accrued liabilities include estimated remaining transaction costs totaling \$28.7 million yet to be incurred which are offset as an adjustment to capital surplus. Additionally, certain of Forest's unvested stock-based compensation awards will vest upon the consummation of the combination transaction and settle in cash. These Phantom Stock Units are liability based awards that have been accrued with a value of \$1.5 million based on Forest's disclosures as of June 30, 2013. These amounts will be adjusted further in accordance with changes in Forest's common stock pricing through the closing date of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and have been reflected with an offset to the beginning period retained earnings.

(h) To eliminate the historical Member's capital of Sabine and Capital surplus of Forest and to recognize the additional \$16,406 related to common stock and \$16,678 related to preferred stock, each issued to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings and Capital surplus as a result of the purchase accounting.

(i) To reflect adjustments to basic and diluted earnings per share data based on an estimated 281 million weighted average basic and diluted Forest common shares outstanding upon consummation of the combination transaction. The 2 million shares of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares were not included in the calculations of diluted earnings per share as their inclusion would have an antidilutive effect.

3. Additional Information

The consummation of the combination transaction will require a change of control offer to be made by Forest under the indentures governing Forest's existing 7.25% notes due 2019 and 7.50% notes due 2020 (the Existing Notes). Forest may solicit the consent from holders of its Existing Notes to amend the applicable indentures such that no aspect of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will require a change of control offer requiring such Existing Notes to be refinanced. If the requisite consents are not received, Sabine has obtained commitments for bridge financing to backstop any of Forest's Existing Notes which are required to be purchased in connection with a change of control offer. At such time as any consent solicitations have been consummated, Sabine will assess the impact of any Bond Refinancing on pro forma interest expense and long-term debt. Sabine has also obtained commitments from lenders to provide a new credit facility for Forest upon consummation of the combination transaction to refinance the Sabine Credit Facility and the existing revolving credit facility of Forest (such credit facility refinancing, the Refinancing), at which such time Sabine will assess the impact of the Refinancing amount and borrowing base on pro forma interest expense and long-term debt.

4. Pro Forma Supplemental Oil and Natural Gas Disclosures

The following schedules reflect Sabine's and Forest's combined supplemental information regarding oil and natural gas producing activities, giving effect to the combination transaction as if it had taken place on January 1, 2013. The following estimates of proved oil and natural gas reserves, both developed and undeveloped, represent combined estimated quantities of crude oil and natural gas which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed oil and gas reserves are the quantities expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Proved undeveloped oil and gas reserves are reserves that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells for which relatively minor expenditures are required for completion.

Disclosures of oil and natural gas reserves which follow are based on estimates as of December 31, 2013 in accordance with guidelines established by the SEC. Such estimates are subject to numerous uncertainties inherent in the estimation of quantities of

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proved reserves and in the projection of future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. These estimates do not include probable and possible reserves. The information provided does not necessarily represent the combined companies' estimate of expected future cash flows or value of proved oil and natural gas reserves.

Changes in estimated reserve quantities:

	Sabine				Forest				Combined			
	Oil	NGLS	Natural Gas	Gas Equivalents	Oil	NGLS	Natural Gas	Gas Equivalents	Oil	NGLS	Natural Gas	Natural Gas Equivalents
	(Mbbbls)	(Mbbbls)	(Bcf)	(Bcfe)	(Mbbbls)	(Mbbbls)	(Bcf)	(Bcfe)	(Mbbbls)	(Mbbbls)	(Bcf)	(Bcfe)
Estimated Proved Reserves	16.0	29.4	709.0	980.8	33.7	41.3	912.8	1,362.6	49.7	70.7	1,621.8	2,343.4
Balance at January 1, 2013												
Revision of previous estimates	0.1		(58.3)	(57.4)	(3.4)	(2.0)	22.0	(10.2)	(3.3)	(2.0)	(36.3)	(67.0)
Extensions and discoveries	6.9	5.4	73.7	147.5	11.6	4.6	51.1	148.4	18.5	10.0	124.8	295.9
Production (1)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(44.0)	(63.4)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(46.7)	(75.4)	(3.7)	(4.3)	(90.7)	(138.8)
Depletion of minerals in Place	(4.7)	(8.0)	(92.1)	(168.2)	(23.0)	(29.7)	(484.7)	(800.5)	(27.7)	(37.7)	(576.8)	(968.7)
Balance at December 31, 2013	16.9	25.0	588.3	839.3	16.7	11.7	454.6	624.9	33.6	36.7	1,042.9	1,464.2
Estimated Proved Developed Reserves												
December 31, 2012												
Proved developed	3.8	10.3	415.0	499.2	12.3	25.5	710.3	937.3	16.1	35.8	1,125.3	1,436.5
Proved undeveloped	12.2	19.1	294.0	481.6	21.4	15.7	202.5	425.3	33.6	34.8	496.5	906.9
December 31, 2013	16.0	29.4	709.0	980.8	33.7	41.3	912.8	1,362.6	49.7	70.7	1,621.8	2,343.4
Proved developed	6.0	11.6	360.6	466.1	6.2	6.9	336.3	414.4	12.2	18.5	696.9	880.5
Proved undeveloped	10.9	13.4	227.7	373.2	10.5	4.9	118.2	210.5	21.4	18.3	345.9	583.7
December 31, 2013	16.9	25.0	588.3	839.3	16.7	11.7	454.6	624.9	33.6	36.7	1,042.9	1,464.2

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The following table sets forth unaudited pro forma supplemental oil and natural gas disclosures concerning the combined companies' discounted future net cash flows from proved oil and natural gas reserves as of December 31, 2013, net of income tax expense, and giving effect to the combination transaction as if it had taken place on January 1, 2013. Income tax expense has been computed using assumptions relating to the future tax rates and the permanent differences and credits under the tax laws relating to oil and natural gas activities as of December 31, 2013. Cash flows relating to Forest are based on Forest's evaluation of reserves. Future income tax expense on the combined companies' properties was calculated based on the combined companies' estimated tax rate after giving effect to the pro forma transactions.

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows from estimated production of proved oil and natural gas reserves (in thousands) as of December 31, 2013:

	Sabine	Forest	Pro Forma Adjustments(1)	Combined
Future cash inflows	4,667,459	3,459,749		8,127,208
Future production costs	(1,127,359)	(1,165,344)		(2,292,703)
Future development costs	(682,876)	(676,684)		(1,359,560)
Future income taxes		(18,441)	(32,571)	(51,012)
Future net cash flows	2,857,224	1,599,280	(32,571)	4,423,933
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(1,506,352)	(864,672)	6,459	(2,364,565)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	1,350,872	734,608	(26,112)	2,059,368

- (1) Pro forma adjustments reflect the future income tax expenses computed by applying the appropriate statutory tax rates to the estimated future net cash flows relating to proved reserves, less the tax bases of the properties involved for Sabine and Forest. The future income tax expenses give effect to tax deductions and allowances.

Changes in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows from proved oil and natural gas reserves (in thousands):

	Sabine	Forest	Pro Forma Adjustments(1)	Combined
Beginning Balance	909,793	1,397,097		2,306,890
Revisions of previous estimates:				
Changes in prices and costs	186,943	222,516		409,459
Changes in quantity	45,167	(114,712)		(69,545)
Additions to proved reserves	392,752	295,585		688,337
Sale of oil, natural gas and NGL, net	(274,180)	(337,914)		(612,094)
Sales of reserves	(152,677)	(1,099,372)		(1,252,049)

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Accretion of discount	90,973	143,432		234,405
Changes in estimated future development costs	22,181	50,568		72,749
Previously estimated future development costs incurred	117,377	128,482		245,859
Change in rate of production and other, net	12,542	19,321		31,863
Net change in income tax		29,605	(26,112)	3,493
Net change	441,078	(662,489)	(26,112)	(247,523)
Ending Balance	1,350,871	734,608	(26,112)	2,059,367

- (1) Pro forma adjustments reflect the future income tax expenses computed by applying the appropriate statutory tax rates to the estimated future net cash flows relating to proved reserves, less the tax bases of the properties involved for Sabine and Forest. The future income tax expenses give effect to tax deductions and allowances.

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANIES

Information About Sabine

Sabine is an independent oil and natural gas company engaged in the acquisition, development, exploitation and exploration of oil and natural gas properties onshore in the United States. Sabine and its subsidiaries' operations are focused in three core areas: East Texas, targeting the Cotton Valley Sand and the Haynesville Shale formations; South Texas, targeting the Eagle Ford Shale formation; and North Texas, targeting the Granite Wash formation. Sabine Holdings' principal offices are at 1415 Louisiana Street, Suite 1600, Houston, TX 77002, and its telephone number is (832) 242-9600.

Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC is the sole member of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC, and Sabine Holdings is the sole member of Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC. Neither Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC or Sabine Holdings have operations separate from their investment in Sabine.

Additional information about Sabine Holdings, Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC and Sabine and its subsidiaries is included in Annex A to this document.

Information About Forest

Forest is an independent oil and natural gas company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and production of oil, natural gas, and NGLs primarily in North America. Forest was incorporated in New York in 1924, as the successor to a company formed in 1916, and has been a publicly held company since 1969. Forest's total estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves as of December 31, 2013 were approximately 625 Bcfe, all of which are located in the United States. Forest's principal executive offices and corporate headquarters are located at 707 17th Street, Suite 3600, Denver, Colorado 80202. Forest's telephone number at that address is (303) 812-1400.

Additional information about Forest and its subsidiaries is included in Annex B to this document.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The current authorized capital stock of Forest consists of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, of which 119,347,173 shares were issued and outstanding as of July 7, 2014, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of which none are issued and outstanding. Upon completion of the combination transaction:

if the authorized share proposal is approved, the authorized capital stock of Forest will consist of 650,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, of which approximately 283,000,000 shares will be issued and outstanding, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of which 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares will be issued and outstanding; or

if the authorized share proposal is not approved, and Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings mutually agree to waive the condition related to its approval in the merger agreement, the authorized capital stock of Forest will consist of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, of which approximately 169,000,000 shares will be issued and outstanding, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of which 1,664,249 Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares will be issued and outstanding and 1,137,113 shares of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares will be issued and outstanding.

The following summary of the capital stock of Forest does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the description of the rights of Forest common shareholders set forth in Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction, to the provisions of applicable law, and to the Form of Certificate of Amendment (Evidencing Preferred Stock), a form of which is attached as Annex F to this document.

Common Stock

Outstanding shares of Forest's common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FST. All outstanding shares of Forest's common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. Any additional common stock Forest issues will, when issued, also be fully paid and non-assessable.

Forest will notify common shareholders of any shareholders' meetings according to applicable law. Subject to the preferential rights of any outstanding series of preferred stock, Forest common shareholders are entitled to one vote per share of common stock in the election of directors and on all other matters submitted to a vote of Forest's common shareholders. Forest's common shareholders do not have preemptive or cumulative voting rights. Accordingly, holders of a majority of common shares outstanding may elect all directors standing for election.

Forest common shareholders are entitled to receive ratably any dividends declared by Forest's board of directors out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends. Dividends on Forest's common stock are, however, either voluntarily or not, subject to any preferential dividend rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Upon Forest's liquidation, dissolution, or winding up, Forest's common shareholders are entitled to receive ratably Forest's net assets available after payment of all of Forest's debts and other liabilities. Any payment is, however, subject to the prior rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Forest's common shareholders do not have any preemptive, subscription, redemption, or conversion rights.

Series A Convertible Common-Equivalent Preferred Stock

In connection with the completion of the combination transaction, Forest will adopt an amendment to its certificate of incorporation to provide for the creation of a new class of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, designated as the Series A Senior Common-Equivalent Preferred Stock, consisting of 1,664,249 shares, all of which would be issued to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings in connection with the completion of the combination transaction.

A summary of certain key terms of the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock is set forth below.

Dividends and Distributions. Generally, if Forest declares or pays a dividend or distribution on Forest common shares, whether such dividend or distribution is payable in cash, securities or other property, Forest will simultaneously declare and pay a dividend on the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock on a pro rata basis with the common shares equal to 100 (referred to as the Series A conversion ratio) multiplied by the aggregate per share amount of all such dividends declared or paid on the Forest common shares. If any dividend payable on the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares is in arrears, Forest will be subject to restrictions on its ability to declare or pay dividends on or redeem or repurchase any stock ranking junior to the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock or ranking on a parity with the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock.

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Voting Rights. Each share of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock will be entitled to a number of votes that will be calculated at closing in accordance with the provisions of the merger agreement. The number of votes will be calculated in a manner that ensures that, as of the completion of the combination transaction, and taking into account the number of Forest shares outstanding at the time, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will hold Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares that, together with all other Forest shares issued to them in connection with the combination transaction, represent 80% of the voting power of all Forest shares. The holders of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock will generally vote together as one class with the holders of Forest common stock, and, if issued, the holders of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, on all matters submitted to a vote of Forest shareholders, subject to exceptions required by applicable law or the Forest certificate of incorporation.

Conversion. Each share of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock will be convertible at the option of the holder at any time, into 100 shares of Forest common stock, subject to there being a sufficient number of authorized but unissued Forest common shares. In addition, all shares of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock then outstanding will convert into Forest common shares, on the same terms, automatically on the first trading day after Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings do not hold, together with their affiliates, Forest common shares and preferred shares representing, in the aggregate, at least two-thirds of the voting power of all outstanding Forest shares. Forest has no right to redeem the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares. If the preferred shares would otherwise be subject to mandatory conversion, but there is not then a sufficient number of authorized but unissued Forest common shares, then at such time the voting rights of the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock shall be automatically adjusted such that each share of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock is entitled to a number of votes per Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred share equal to the Series A conversion ratio.

Rights on Liquidation. Upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Forest, the holders of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock at the time outstanding will be entitled to receive for each share of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, out of the net assets of the Corporation available for distribution to shareholders (subject to the rights of the holders of any stock of Forest then outstanding ranking pari passu with the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in respect of distributions upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up and before any amount shall be paid or distributed with respect to holders of any stock of Forest then outstanding ranking junior to the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in respect of distributions upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up), a liquidating distribution in an amount equal to the greater of (x) the amount equal to the sum of (A) \$0.01 and (B) the amount of any accrued and unpaid dividends on such share of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock through the date of such liquidating distribution or (y) (A) the series A conversion ratio multiplied by (B) the aggregate amount to be distributed per share to holders Forest common shares assuming all Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares had been converted to common shares at the conversion ratio of 100 common shares per one Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred share.

Amendment. The Forest certificate of incorporation may not be amended in any manner that would materially alter or change the powers, preferences or rights of the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock (i) so as to affect them adversely, without the affirmative vote of holders of two-thirds of the outstanding Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and (ii) so as to affect them favorably relative to the Forest common stock, without the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the Forest common shares not held by holder of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares (or, if outstanding, Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares).

Series B Convertible Common-Equivalent Preferred Stock

If the authorized share proposal is not approved, and Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings waive the condition related to such approval and complete the combination transaction, then, in connection with the completion of the combination transaction, in addition to the amendment to Forest's certificate of incorporation to create the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, Forest will also adopt an amendment to its certificate of incorporation to provide for the creation of a new class of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, designated as the Series B Senior Common-Equivalent Preferred Stock, consisting of 1,137,113 shares, all of which would be issued to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings in connection with the completion of the combination transaction. If the authorized share proposal is approved, no class of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock will be created and no Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares will be issued in connection with the completion of the combination transaction.

A summary of certain key terms of the Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock is set forth below.

Dividends and Distributions. Generally, if Forest declares or pays a dividend or distribution on Forest common shares, whether such dividend or distribution is payable in cash, securities or other property, Forest will simultaneously declare and pay a dividend on the Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock on a pro rata basis with the common shares equal to 100 (referred to as

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the Series B conversion ratio) multiplied by the aggregate per share amount of all such dividends declared or paid on the Forest common shares. If any dividend payable on the Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares is in arrears, Forest will be subject to restrictions on its ability to declare or pay dividends on or redeem or repurchase any stock ranking junior to the Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock or ranking on a parity with the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock.

In addition, beginning on the date that is three months following the completion of the combination transaction, if there are not yet a sufficient number of authorized but unissued Forest common shares to permit the conversion of all shares of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock and Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock then outstanding, then the Series B conversion ratio shall be adjusted upwards such that, on an annualized basis, the adjustment results in the Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares being convertible into an additional number of common shares equal to 10% of the total number of common shares underlying all of the then outstanding Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares. The adjustment to the Series B conversion ratio will be calculated quarterly.

Voting Rights. Each share of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock will be entitled to 100 votes on all matters submitted to a vote of such holders. The holders of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock will generally vote together as one class with the holders of Forest common stock, and the holders of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, on all matters submitted to a vote of Forest shareholders, subject to exceptions required by applicable law or the Forest certificate of incorporation.

Conversion. Each share of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock will be convertible at the option of the holder, at any time, into 100 shares of Forest common stock, subject to there being a sufficient number of authorized but unissued Forest common shares. In addition, all shares of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock then outstanding will convert into Forest common shares, on the same terms, automatically on the first trading day after there are a sufficient number of authorized but unissued Forest common shares to permit the conversion of all then outstanding Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares.

Rights on Liquidation. Upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Forest, the holders of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock at the time outstanding will be entitled to receive for each share of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, out of the net assets of the Corporation available for distribution to shareholders (subject to the rights of the holders of any stock of Forest then outstanding ranking pari passu with the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in respect of distributions upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up and before any amount shall be paid or distributed with respect to holders of any stock of Forest then outstanding ranking junior to the Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in respect of distributions upon any such liquidation, dissolution or winding up), a liquidating distribution in an amount equal to the greater of (x) the amount equal to the sum of (A) \$0.01 and (B) the amount of any accrued and unpaid dividends on such share of Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock through the date of such liquidating distribution or (y) (A) the Series B conversion ratio multiplied by (B) the aggregate amount to be distributed per share to holders Forest common shares assuming all Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares had been converted to common shares at the Series B conversion ratio per one Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred share.

Amendment. The Forest certificate of incorporation may not be amended in any manner that would materially alter or change the powers, preferences or rights of the Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock (i) so as to affect them adversely, without the affirmative vote of holders of two-thirds of the outstanding Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and (ii) so as to affect them favorably relative to the Forest common stock,

without the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the Forest common shares not held by holder of Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares or Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares.

Rights Plan

In connection with the merger agreement, on July 10, 2014, the board of directors of Forest declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right for each outstanding Forest common share, par value \$0.10 per share, and adopted a shareholder rights plan, as set forth in the rights agreement dated as of July 9, 2014, by and between Forest and Computershare Inc., as rights agent. The dividend was payable on July 21, 2014 to the shareholders of record on that date. The following summary does not purport to be a complete description of all the provisions of the Rights Plan and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the rights agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex H to this proxy statement and incorporated in its entirety by reference.

The Rights. The rights will initially trade with, and will be inseparable from, Forest common shares. The rights are evidenced only by certificates (or in the case of uncertificated shares, by notations in the book-entry account system) that represent Forest common shares. New rights will accompany any new common shares that Forest issues after July 21, 2014 until the distribution date described below.

Exercise Price. Each right will allow its holder to purchase from Forest one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock (a junior preferred share) for \$10 (the exercise price of the rights), once the Rights become exercisable. This portion of a junior preferred share will give the shareholder approximately the same dividend and liquidation rights as would one common share of Forest. Prior to exercise, the rights do not give their holders any dividend, voting, or liquidation rights.

Exercisability. The rights will not be exercisable until 10 days after the public announcement that a person or group has become an Acquiring Person by obtaining beneficial ownership (as defined in the rights agreement) of 5% or more of the outstanding common shares of Forest; provided that a stockholder will not become an Acquiring Person if such stockholder certifies to Forest that (1) such stockholder, together with all affiliates and associates of such stockholder, does not and will not at any time prior to December 31, 2014 own or have any beneficial interest in any transaction, security or derivative or synthetic arrangements having the characteristics of a short position in or with respect to any indebtedness of Forest or that would increase in value as a result of decline in the value of any indebtedness of Forest or decline in Forest's credit rating and (2) such stockholder will continue to satisfy clause (1) for so long as the rights would otherwise become exercisable.

Certain synthetic interests in securities created by derivative positions whether or not such interests are considered to be ownership of the underlying common shares or are reportable for purposes of Regulation 13D of the Securities Exchange Act are treated as beneficial ownership of the number of Forest's common shares equivalent to the economic exposure created by the derivative position, to the extent actual common shares of Forest are directly or indirectly held by counterparties to the derivatives contracts. Swaps dealers unassociated with any control intent or intent to evade the purposes of the rights plan are excepted from such imputed beneficial ownership.

The date when the rights become exercisable is the distribution date. Until that date, the common share certificates (or in the case of uncertificated shares, by notations in the book-entry account system) will also evidence the rights, and any transfer of common shares of Forest will constitute a transfer of rights. After that date, the rights will separate from Forest's common shares and be evidenced by book-entry credits or by rights certificates that Forest will mail to all eligible holders of common shares. Any rights held by an acquiring person are null and void and may not be exercised.

Consequences of a Person or Group Becoming an Acquiring Person.

Flip In. If a person or group becomes an Acquiring Person, all holders of Rights except the Acquiring Person may, for \$10, purchase common shares of Forest with a market value of \$20, based on the market price of Forest common shares prior to such acquisition.

Flip Over. If Forest is later acquired in a merger or similar transaction after the distribution date, all holders of rights except the Acquiring Person may, for \$10, purchase shares of the acquiring corporation with a market value of \$20, based on the market price of the acquiring corporation's stock prior to such transaction.

Notional Shares. Shares held by affiliates and associates of an Acquiring Person, and Notional Common Shares (as defined in the rights agreement) held by counterparties to a Derivatives Contract (as defined in the rights agreement) with an Acquiring Person, will be deemed to be beneficially owned by the Acquiring Person.

Junior Preferred Share Provisions

Each one one-hundredth of a junior preferred share, if issued:

will not be redeemable;

will entitle its holder to quarterly dividend payments of \$0.01 per share, or an amount equal to the dividend paid on one common share of Forest, whichever is greater;

will entitle its holder upon liquidation either to receive \$1.00 per share, or an amount equal to the payment made on one common share, whichever is greater;

will have the same voting power as one common share; and

if common shares of Forest are exchanged via merger, consolidation, or a similar transaction, will entitle holders to a per share payment equal to the payment made on one common share of Forest.

The value of one one-hundredth interest in a junior preferred share should approximate the value of one common share of Forest.

Expiration. The Rights will expire on December 31, 2014.

Redemption. The board of directors may redeem the rights for \$0.01 per right at any time before any person or group becomes an Acquiring Person. If the board of directors redeems any rights, it must redeem all of the rights. Once the rights are redeemed, the only right of the holders of rights will be to receive the redemption price of \$0.01 per right. The redemption price will be adjusted if Forest has a share split or share dividends of its common shares.

Exchange. After a person or group becomes an Acquiring Person, but before an Acquiring Person owns 50% or more of the outstanding common shares of Forest, the board of directors may extinguish the Rights by exchanging one common share or an equivalent security for each right, other than rights held by the Acquiring Person.

Anti-Dilution Provisions. The board of directors may adjust the purchase price of the junior preferred shares, the number of junior preferred shares issuable and the number of outstanding rights to prevent dilution that may occur

from a share dividend, a share split, a reclassification of the junior preferred shares or common shares. No adjustments to the exercise price of the rights of less than 1% will be made.

Amendments. The terms of the rights agreement may be amended by the board of directors without the consent of the holders of the rights. However, the board of directors may not amend the rights agreement to lower the threshold at which a person or group becomes an Acquiring Person to below 5% of the outstanding common shares of Forest. In addition, the board of directors may not cause a person or group to become an Acquiring Person by lowering this threshold below the percentage interest that such person or group already owns. After a person or group becomes an Acquiring Person, the board of directors may not amend the agreement in a way that adversely affects holders of the rights.

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THE REINCORPORATION MERGER

If the combination transaction is completed, Forest, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings have agreed to implement the reincorporation of Forest into Delaware from New York, including taking the following actions after completion of the combination transaction:

causing Forest to form New Delaware Holdco as a new wholly owned Delaware subsidiary and New Delaware Holdco to form Reincorporation Merger Sub as a wholly owned merger subsidiary;

adopting a reincorporation merger agreement, providing for the merger of the Reincorporation Merger Sub with and into Forest, with Forest surviving the reincorporation merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of New Delaware Holdco, and Forest common and preferred shareholders receiving corresponding shares in New Delaware Holdco in exchange for their Forest shares (referred to in this proxy statement as the reincorporation merger); and

calling and holding a special meeting of shareholders of Forest to approve the reincorporation merger and related reincorporation merger agreement.

Because Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold Forest common shares and Forest preferred shares representing 80% of the total voting power in Forest following the combination transaction, in the event the combination transaction is completed, the reincorporation merger is expected to be completed. **For this reason, the descriptions of Forest capital stock and the rights of Forest shareholders following the combination transaction assume completion of the reincorporation merger.**

In connection with any special meeting of Forest shareholders called to approve the reincorporation merger, Forest will prepare and mail to Forest shareholders a separate proxy statement, containing information related to the reincorporation merger, New Delaware Holdco, and the New Delaware Holdco shares to be received by Forest shareholders in the reincorporation merger, as well as copies of the merger agreement providing for the reincorporation merger, and the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of New Delaware Holdco (together, the New Delaware Holdco charter documents).

While you should ultimately refer to the information contained in such proxy statement related to the reincorporation merger, when and if mailed to Forest shareholders, if you are asked to vote to approve the reincorporation merger, certain material provisions of the expected New Delaware Holdco charter documents have been summarized below, and a comparison of certain material provisions of the New Delaware Holdco charter documents to the current governance provisions in Forest s amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws, is set forth under Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction.

Neither the following summary nor the disclosures under Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction purport to be complete, and are subject in their entirety to the provisions of applicable law, and the ultimate terms of the definitive New Delaware Holdco charter documents, when and if approved.

The following summary of the capital stock of New Delaware Holdco does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the description of the rights of Forest common shareholders set forth in Comparison of

Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction, to the provisions of applicable law.

Common Stock

Upon completion of the reincorporation merger, the authorized common stock of New Delaware Holdco is expected to consist of 2,500,000,000 shares, par value \$0.01 per share. Except as provided by law or in a preferred stock designation, holders of New Delaware Holdco common stock are expected to be entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders, will have the exclusive right to vote for the election of directors and do not have cumulative voting rights. Except as otherwise required by law, holders of common stock are not entitled to vote on any amendment to New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation (including any certificate of designations relating to any series of preferred stock) that relates solely to the terms of any outstanding series of preferred stock if the holders of such affected series are entitled, either separately or together with the holders of one or more other such series, to vote thereon pursuant to New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation (including any certificate of designations relating to any series of preferred stock) or pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law. Subject to prior rights and preferences that may be applicable to any outstanding shares or series of preferred stock, holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably in proportion to the shares of common stock held by them such dividends (payable in cash, stock or otherwise), if any, as may be declared from time to time by New Delaware Holdco's board of directors out of funds legally available for dividend payments. All outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable, and the shares of common stock to be issued upon completion of this offering will be fully paid and non-assessable. The holders of New Delaware Holdco common stock have no preferences or rights of conversion, exchange, pre-emption or other subscription rights. There are no

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redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of New Delaware Holdco's affairs, holders of New Delaware Holdco common stock will be entitled to share ratably in New Delaware Holdco's assets in proportion to the shares of common stock held by them that are remaining after payment or provision for payment of all of New Delaware Holdco's debts and obligations and after distribution in full of preferential amounts to be distributed to holders of outstanding shares of preferred stock, if any.

Preferred Stock

New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation authorizes New Delaware Holdco's board of directors, subject to any limitations prescribed by law, without further stockholder approval, to establish and to issue from time to time one or more classes or series of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, covering up to an aggregate of 500,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Each class or series of preferred stock will cover the number of shares and will have the powers, preferences, rights, qualifications, limitations and restrictions determined by the board of directors, which may include, among others, dividend rights, liquidation preferences, voting rights, conversion rights, preemptive rights and redemption rights. Except as provided by law or in a preferred stock designation, the holders of preferred stock will not be entitled to vote at or receive notice of any meeting of stockholders.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Provisions of New Delaware Holdco's Certificate of Incorporation, New Delaware Holdco's Bylaws and Delaware Law

Some provisions of Delaware law, New Delaware Holdco's and restated certificate of incorporation and New Delaware Holdco's and restated bylaws described below will contain provisions that could make acquisitions of New Delaware Holdco by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or otherwise or removal of New Delaware Holdco's incumbent officers and directors more difficult. These provisions may also have the effect of preventing changes in New Delaware Holdco's management. It is possible that these provisions could make it more difficult to accomplish or could deter transactions that stockholders may otherwise consider to be in their best interest or in New Delaware Holdco's best interests, including transactions that might result in a premium over the market price for New Delaware Holdco common shares.

These provisions, summarized below, are expected to discourage coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids. These provisions are also designed to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of New Delaware Holdco to first negotiate with New Delaware Holdco, on the belief that the benefits of increased protection and New Delaware Holdco's potential ability to negotiate with the proponent of an unfriendly or unsolicited proposal to acquire or restructure New Delaware Holdco outweigh the disadvantages of discouraging these proposals because, among other things, negotiation of these proposals could result in an improvement of their terms.

New Delaware Holdco's Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Provisions of New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation and bylaws may delay or discourage transactions involving an actual or potential change in control or change in New Delaware Holdco's management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares, or transactions that New Delaware Holdco's stockholders might otherwise deem to be in their best interests. Therefore, these provisions could adversely affect the price of New Delaware Holdco common stock.

Among other things, New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation and bylaws will:

permit New Delaware Holdco's board of directors to issue up to 500,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with any rights, preferences and privileges as they may designate;

provide that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of the board of directors;

at any time after the Trigger Date:

provide that any action required or permitted to be taken by the stockholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders and may only be effected in writing in lieu of a meeting of such stockholders if holders of all outstanding common stock consent, subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock with respect to such series (prior to such time, such actions may be taken without a meeting by written consent of holders of common stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted);

provide that New Delaware Holdco's amended and restated bylaws may only be amended by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of New Delaware Holdco's then outstanding common stock (prior to such time, New Delaware Holdco's amended and restated bylaws may be amended by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of New Delaware Holdco's then outstanding common stock); and

provide that special meetings of New Delaware Holdco's stockholders may only be called by the board of directors, the chief executive officer or the chairman of the board or the board of directors (prior to the Trigger Date, a special meeting may also be called at the request of stockholders holding 25% of the then-outstanding shares of common stock);

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provide for New Delaware Holdco's board of directors to be divided into three classes of directors, with each class as nearly equal in number as possible, serving staggered three year terms, other than directors which may be elected by holders of preferred stock, if any. This system of electing and removing directors may tend to discourage a third party from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of New Delaware Holdco, because it could have the effect of increasing the length of time necessary to change the composition of a majority of the board of directors. In general, at least two annual meetings of stockholders will be necessary for stockholders to effect a change in a majority of the members of the board of directors;

provide that New Delaware Holdco renounce any interest in the business opportunities of First Reserve and New Delaware Holdco's directors who are affiliated with First Reserve, other than directors employed by New Delaware Holdco, and that neither New Delaware Holdco's directors affiliated with First Reserve, other than directors employed by New Delaware Holdco, nor First Reserve, have any obligation to offer New Delaware Holdco those opportunities;

eliminate the personal liability of New Delaware Holdco's directors for monetary damages resulting from breaches of their fiduciary duty to the extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law and indemnify New Delaware Holdco's directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law;

provide that stockholders seeking to present proposals before a meeting of stockholders or to nominate candidates for election as directors at a meeting of stockholders must provide notice in writing in a timely manner, and also specify requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder's notice; and

not provide for cumulative voting rights, therefore allowing the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock entitled to vote in any election of directors to elect all of the directors standing for election, if they should so choose (though Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings agreed to contractually limit certain of its voting rights with respect to the election of directors. Please see "The Merger Agreement and Other Transaction Agreements" Stockholder's Agreement).

For additional information about these provisions, please see "Comparison of Rights of Forest Shareholders Before and After the Combination Transaction."

Delaware Law

New Delaware Holdco will not be subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, regulating corporate takeovers. In general, those provisions prohibit a Delaware corporation, including those whose securities are listed for trading on the NYSE, from engaging in any combination transaction with any interested stockholder for a period of three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

the transaction is approved by the board of directors before the date the interested stockholder attained that status;

upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced; or

on or after such time the combination transaction is approved by the board of directors and authorized at a meeting of stockholders by at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

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**COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF FOREST SHAREHOLDERS BEFORE AND AFTER THE
COMBINATION TRANSACTION**

The rights of Forest common shareholders are currently governed by Forest's certificate of incorporation and bylaws and by the New York Business Corporation Law. After the combination transaction and the reincorporation merger, assuming it is completed, the rights of Forest's former shareholders, who will receive New Delaware Holdco common stock in the reincorporation merger, will be governed by New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation and bylaws and by the Delaware General Corporation Law. Set forth below is a discussion of the material differences between the rights of a holder of Forest common shares, on the one hand, and the expected rights of a holder of New Delaware Holdco common stock on the other hand. **Because Forest will be obligated to complete the reincorporation merger following the combination transaction, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings are expected to be able to approve the reincorporation merger without the approval of any other Forest shareholders, the discussion below assumes completion of the reincorporation merger, and does not describe the rights of stockholders in the event it is not completed.**

Forest will be obligated hold a special meeting of Forest shareholders to approve the reincorporation merger. In connection with such special meeting, Forest will prepare and mail to Forest shareholders a separate proxy statement, containing information related to the reincorporation merger, New Delaware Holdco, and the New Delaware Holdco shares to be received by Forest shareholders in the reincorporation merger, as well as copies of the merger agreement providing for the reincorporation merger, and the New Delaware Holdco charter documents. This summary does not purport to be a complete discussion of, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the Delaware General Corporation Law, the New York Business Corporation Law and the constituent documents of Forest and New Delaware Holdco, as applicable. Copies of the documents referred to in this summary may be obtained as described under [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

	Forest	New Delaware Holdco
Authorized Capital	Forest currently has authority to issue 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. The preferred stock is classified into two classes, Senior Preferred Stock and Junior Preferred Stock, each of which will be issuable in one or more series. The class of Senior Preferred Stock consists of 7,350,000 shares and the class of Junior Preferred Stock consists of 2,650,000 shares. No preferred stock is issued or outstanding.	New Delaware Holdco will have authority to issue 2,500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 500,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. No preferred stock is issued or outstanding.
Dividends	Forest's certificate of incorporation provides that Forest's board of directors may from time to time	New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation provides that New Delaware Holdco's board of

Number and Qualification of Directors; Classification of Directors

declare dividends on its outstanding shares, provided, that dividends will be declared and paid on all outstanding shares of preferred stock before any dividends on the outstanding Forest common shares will be declared and paid.

directors may from time to time declare dividends on its outstanding shares, provided, that dividends on the shares of common stock will be subject to the rights and preferences, if any, applicable to shares of preferred stock or any series thereof.

Forest's bylaws provide that there will be no less than six and no more than fifteen members of the board of directors.

New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation provides that there will be no less than one and, prior to the Trigger Date, no more than [] members of the board of directors, provided, that the board may fix a number of directors greater than [] with the approval of First Reserve.

The directors are classified with respect to their terms of office by dividing them into three classes established by action of the shareholders or of the board of directors. At each annual meeting of shareholders, directors to replace those whose terms expire at such annual meeting will be elected to hold office until the third succeeding annual meeting.

The directors are classified with respect to their terms of office by dividing them into three classes, as nearly equal in number as is reasonably possible. At

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	Forest	New Delaware Holdco
Election of Directors	<p>Forest's bylaws provide that directors are elected by a majority of the votes cast at the meeting, provided, that if at any meeting at which directors will be elected the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected, the directors will be elected by the vote of a plurality of the votes cast.</p>	<p>each annual meeting of stockholders, directors to replace those whose terms expire at such annual meeting will be elected to hold office until the third succeeding annual meeting.</p> <p>New Delaware Holdco's bylaws provide that, subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock to elect directors under specified circumstances, directors are elected by a plurality of the shares of common stock validly cast.</p> <p>Pursuant to the stockholder's agreement, for so long as Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings collectively own at least 15% of the outstanding New Delaware Holdco common stock, Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings will have the right to designate a number of individuals to the New Delaware Holdco board of directors equal to the percentage of New Delaware Holdco common stock beneficially collectively owned by Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings multiplied by the number of directors on the Board, rounded to the nearest whole number. New Delaware Holdco will cause the persons designated by Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings in accordance with the previous sentence to be nominated for election at each meeting of stockholders of New Delaware Holdco at which directors are to be elected, and such persons will be recommended for election by the board of directors of New Delaware Holdco. New Delaware Holdco will</p>

use its reasonable best efforts to cause the election of each properly designated person to the New Delaware Holdco board of directors, including by soliciting proxies in favor of the election of each such designee.

As long as Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings retains its board designation rights, for all other persons than the Sabine Investor Holdings or AIV Holdings designees, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will vote their shares of New Delaware Holdco common stock in accordance with the recommendation of the members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee who are not Sabine Investor Holdings designees.

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	Forest	New Delaware Holdco
Removal of Directors	Forest's bylaws provide that the board of directors may, by majority vote of all directors then in office, remove a director for cause. A director may be removed without cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the votes represented by all the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon at a meeting of shareholders called for that purpose.	New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation provides that, prior to the Trigger Date, subject to the rights of holders of shares of any series of preferred stock, if any, a director may be removed at any time, with or without cause, upon the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of New Delaware Holdco common stock. On and after the Trigger Date, any director may be removed only for cause upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding shares of New Delaware Holdco common stock.
Vacancies on the Board of Directors	Forest's bylaws provide that any vacancies will be filled in the following manner: (i) if the vacancy is caused by reason of the removal of a director without cause, it will be filled by election at a special meeting of shareholders entitled to vote on the matter or at any annual meeting without notice; (ii) if the vacancy is caused in any other way, or if new directorships are created, all of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, may by majority vote choose a successor or successors or fill each newly created directorship; and (iii) if the entire board dies or resigns or becomes incapacitated to act, any shareholder may call a special meeting and directors for the unexpired term may be elected at such special meeting in the manner prescribed for their election at annual meetings.	New Delaware Holdco's bylaws provide that any vacancy occurring in the board of directors created on account of death, disability, resignation, disqualification, removal or other causes, or resulting from an increase in the authorized number of directors, will be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director, and shall not be filled by the stockholders. Except for vacancies resulting from an increase in the number of directors, the directors so chosen will hold office for a term for the remainder of his predecessor.
Action by Written Consent	Under the New York Business Corporation Law, whenever shareholders are required or permitted to take any action by vote, such action may be taken without a meeting on written consent, setting	Under New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation, prior to the Trigger Date, any action required or permitted to be taken by stockholders of New Delaware Holdco may be taken without a

forth the action so taken, signed by the holders of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon.

meeting, without prior notice and without a vote of stockholders, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is or are signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action. On and after the Trigger Date, Date, any action required or permitted to be taken by stockholders of New Delaware Holdco may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and with a vote of stockholders, if consent or consents in writing, setting forth the actions so taken, is or are signed by the holders of all outstanding New Delaware Holdco common stock.

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Annual and Special Meetings of Stockholders	Forest	New Delaware Holdco
	<i>Annual Meetings</i>	<i>Annual Meetings</i>
	<p>Forest's bylaws provide that annual meetings of shareholders will be held on the second Wednesday in May of each year if not a legal holiday, and if a legal holiday, then on the next business day following, at 10 am., or at such other date and time as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors at such place within or without the State of New York as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors and all as stated in the notice of the meeting.</p>	<p>New Delaware Holdco's bylaws provide that if required by applicable law, an annual meeting of stockholders will be held at such date, time and place, if any, either within or without the State of Delaware, and time as may be fixed by the board of directors. The board, the chairman of the board or the chief executive officer may designate the place of any special meeting. If no place is designated, the place of the meeting will be the principal executive offices of New Delaware Holdco.</p>
	<i>Special Meetings</i>	<i>Special Meetings</i>
	<p>Forest's bylaws provide that special meetings may be held at such place within or without the State of New York as shall be fixed from time to time by the board of directors, or if no such place is so fixed, or whenever shareholders entitled to call a special meeting call the same, at Denver, Colorado. Except as otherwise provided in Forest's bylaws or certificate of incorporation or as otherwise required by law, special meetings of shareholders may be called by the board of directors or the chairman of the board or the chief executive officer, at such time as may be fixed by the person or persons calling the same and as will be stated in the notice of said meeting, except when the New York Business Corporation Law confers upon the shareholders the right to demand the call of such meeting and</p>	<p>New Delaware Holdco's bylaws provide that special meetings may be called only by the chief executive officer, the chairman of the board or the board pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of directors that New Delaware Holdco would have if there were no vacancies. Prior to the Trigger Date, special meetings may also be called by the secretary at the request of the holders of record of twenty-five percent of the outstanding shares of common stock. On and after the Trigger Date, subject to any rights of holders of any series of preferred stock, the stockholders of New Delaware Holdco do not have the power to call a special meeting of the stockholders. The board, the chairman of the board or the chief executive officer may designate the</p>

fix the time thereof.

place of any special meeting. If no place is designated, the place of the meeting will be the principal executive offices of New Delaware Holdco.

Notice of Meeting

Notice of Meeting

Forest's bylaws provide that written notice of each annual or special meeting of shareholders will specify the place, date and hour thereof and, if such meeting is a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, and that the call is being issued by or at the direction of the person or persons calling the meeting. Such notice will be given not less than ten and not more than sixty days before the date of the meeting, to each shareholder of record entitled to vote thereat, or who, by reason of any action proposed at such meeting, would be entitled to have his share voted or appraised if such action were taken.

New Delaware Holdco's bylaws provide that written notice, stating the place, if any, day and hour of the meeting and purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, will be given not less than ten days nor more than sixty days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at the meeting.

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Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Nominations and Other Proposals	Forest <i>Annual Meetings</i>	New Delaware Holdco <i>Annual Meetings</i>
	<p>Forest's bylaws provide that nominations of persons for election to the board of directors and the proposal of other business to be considered by the shareholders may be made at an annual meeting pursuant to Forest's notice of meeting, by or at the direction of the board of directors or by any shareholder of Forest who was a shareholder of record at the time of giving of notice provided for by Forest's bylaws and the time of the annual meeting, is entitled to vote at the meeting and complies with the notice procedures set forth in Forest's bylaws as to such business or nomination.</p> <p>For any nominations or other business to be properly brought before an annual meeting, the shareholder must give notice to the secretary at the principal executive offices of Forest no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day and no later than the close of business on the 90th day prior to the first anniversary date on which Forest first mailed its proxy materials and, or its notice of access to proxy materials for the preceding year's annual meeting. In the event, however, that the date of the annual meeting is more than thirty days before or more than sixty days after the anniversary date of the preceding year's annual meeting, notice by the shareholder must be delivered no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the date of such annual meeting and no later</p>	<p>New Delaware Holdco's bylaws provide that nominations of persons for election to the board and the proposal of other business to be considered by the stockholders at an annual meeting may be made pursuant to New Delaware Holdco's notice of meeting, by or at the direction of the New Delaware Holdco board or any committee thereof or by any stockholder of New Delaware Holdco who was a stockholder of record at the time of giving of notice provided for in the bylaws of New Delaware Holdco and at the time of the annual meeting, is entitled to vote at the meeting and complies with the notice procedures as to such business or nominations.</p> <p>For any nomination or other business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder, the stockholder must give notice to the secretary at the principal executive offices of New Delaware Holdco no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day and no later than the close of business on the 90th day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting.</p> <p>However, if the annual meeting is more than thirty days before or more than sixty days after such anniversary date, notice must be delivered by the stockholder no</p>

than the close of business on the later of the 100th day prior to the date of such annual meeting or, if the first public announcement of the date of such annual meeting is less than 100 days prior to the date of such annual meeting, the 10th day following the date on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by Forest. In the event that the number of directors to be elected to the board of directors is increased and there is no public announcement by Forest naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased board of directors at least 100 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, a shareholder's notice will be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions created by such increase, if it is delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of Forest no later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which such public announcement is first made by Forest.

earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the date of such annual meeting and no later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or, if the first public announcement of the date of such annual meeting is less than 100 days prior to the date of such annual meeting, the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made by New Delaware Holdco.

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New Delaware Holdco

The foregoing notice requirements do not apply to First Reserve for so long as it holds in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of common stock. Additionally, in the event that the number of directors to be elected to the board is increased and there is no public announcement by New Delaware Holdco naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased board at least 100 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting, a stockholder's notice will also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions created by such increase, if delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of New Delaware Holdco no later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which such public announcement is first made by New Delaware Holdco.

The above described notice requirements in New Delaware Holdco's bylaws will be deemed satisfied by a stockholder if such stockholder has notified New Delaware Holdco of its intention to present a proposal or make a nomination at the annual meeting in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations under the Exchange Act and such proposal or nomination has been included in a proxy statement that has been prepared by New Delaware Holdco to solicit proxies for such annual meeting.

Special Meetings

Special Meetings

Forest's bylaws provide that only such business will be conducted at a special meeting of shareholders as will have been brought before the meeting pursuant to Forest's notice of meeting. Nominations of persons for election to the board of directors may be made at a special meeting of shareholders at which directors are to be elected pursuant to Forest's notice of meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors or, provided, that the board has determined that directors will be elected at such meeting, by any shareholders of Forest who is a shareholder of record at the time of giving of notice provided for in Forest's bylaws and at the time of the special meeting, is entitled to vote at the meeting and complies with the notice procedures as to such nominations. In the event that Forest calls a special meeting of shareholders for

New Delaware Holdco's bylaws provide that only such business will be conducted at a special meeting of stockholders as will have been brought before the meeting pursuant to New Delaware Holdco's notice of meeting. Nominations for persons for election to the board may be made at a special meeting of stockholders at which directors are to be elected pursuant to the notice of meeting by or at the direction of the board or any committee thereof or, before the Trigger Date, by holders of record of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock. Notice of any nominations must be delivered to the secretary at the principal executive offices of New Delaware Holdco no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the special meeting and no later than the

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the purpose of electing one or more directors to the board of directors, any such shareholder may nominate a person or persons for election to such positions as specified in Forest's notice of meeting, if the shareholder delivers notice to the secretary at the principal executive offices of Forest no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the date of such special meeting and no later than the close of business on the later of the 100th day prior to the date of such special meeting or, if the first public announcement of the date of such special meeting is less than 100 days prior to the date of such special meeting, the 10th day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the special meeting and of the nominees proposed by the board of directors to be elected at such meeting.

New Delaware Holdco

close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to the special meeting or, if the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting is less than 100 days prior to the date of the special meeting, the 10th day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the special meeting.

Amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation

Under the New York Business Corporation Law, subject to limited exceptions, amendments to the certificate of incorporation must be approved by vote of a majority of all outstanding shares entitled to vote on the proposed amendment, except that provisions of the certificate of incorporation requiring a greater or class vote may only be amended by such greater or class vote. In addition, an amendment that negatively affects in certain ways holders of shares of a class or series requires authorization by a majority of the votes of all outstanding shares of the affected class or series.

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, subject to limited exceptions, amendments to the certificate of incorporation must be approved by both a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote, as well as a majority of the outstanding stock of each class entitled to vote as a class.

Under certain circumstances, §242(b)(2) of the Delaware General Corporation Law entitles the holders of the outstanding shares of each class to vote as a class on a proposed amendment, whether or not entitled to vote thereon by the certificate of incorporation.

Forest's certificate of incorporation provides that any adoption, amendment or repeal of any

provision of the certificate of incorporation relating to the number, classification and terms of office of directors, the removal of directors without cause, or the power of, or vote by, the board of directors to adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws of Forest, or any amendment to or repeal of the amendment provision contained in the certificate of incorporation will require the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon.

New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation provides that prior to the Trigger Date, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% in voting power of the outstanding shares of New Delaware Holdco common stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (considered for this purpose as one class) will be required to amend, alter or repeal any provision of New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation.

Amendments to Bylaws

Forest's bylaws require the affirmative vote of a majority of the board to adopt, amend, alter or repeal the bylaws.

New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation provides that the board may adopt, amend or repeal New Delaware Holdco's bylaws without any action on the part of the stockholders of New Delaware Holdco. However, any bylaw adopted or amended by the board,

Forest's certificate of incorporation provides that any adoption, amendment or repeal of any provision of the bylaws relating to the

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Forest

number, classification and terms of office of directors, the removal of directors without cause, or the power of the board of directors to adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws of Forest will require the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon.

New Delaware Holdco

and any powers conferred thereby, may be amended, altered or repealed by the stockholders of New Delaware Holdco. Further, the bylaws of New Delaware Holdco may not be adopted, altered, amended or repealed by the stockholders of New Delaware Holdco (i) prior to the Trigger Date, except by the vote of holders of not less than 50% in voting power of the then-outstanding shares of New Delaware Holdco common stock entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class, or (ii) on and after the Trigger Date, except by the vote of holders of not less than 66 2/3% in voting power of the then-outstanding shares of New Delaware Holdco common stock entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class.

Any bylaws adopted by the board may be amended or repealed by vote of the holders of shares entitled at the time to vote for the election of directors.

Limitation of Personal Liability of Directors

Forest's certificate of incorporation provides that a director of Forest will not be liable to Forest or its shareholders for damages for any breach of duty in such a capacity unless a judgment or other final adjudication adverse to the director establishes that the director's acts or omissions were in bad faith or involved intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; the director personally gained in fact a financial profit or other advantage to which the director was not legally entitled; or the director's acts violate the §719 of the New York Business Corporation Law regarding the liability of directors in certain cases.

New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation provides that no director of New Delaware Holdco will be liable to New Delaware Holdco or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation is not permitted under the Delaware General Corporation Law. In addition, a director of New Delaware Holdco will not be liable to the fullest extent permitted by any amendment to the Delaware General Corporation Law enacted after the adoption of New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation that further limits the liability of a

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Forest's bylaws provide that except to the extent expressly prohibited by the New York Business Corporation Law, Forest will indemnify each person made or threatened to be made a party to any action or proceeding whether civil or criminal and whether by or in the right of Forest or otherwise, by reason of the fact that such person is or was either a director or officer of Forest or a director or officer of Forest who served at the request of Forest any other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise in any capacity, against judgments, fines, penalties, amounts paid in settlement and reasonable expenses,

director.

New Delaware Holdco's bylaws provide that New Delaware Holdco will indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any person who was or is made a party or is threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved in any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative by reason of the fact that he, or a person for whom he is the legal representative, is or was a director or officer of New Delaware Holdco or, while a director or officer of New Delaware Holdco, is or was serving at the request of New

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Forest	New Delaware Holdco
<p>including attorneys' fees, incurred in connection with such action or proceeding or any appeal therein, except that no indemnification will be made if a judgment or other final adjudication adverse to such indemnified person establishes that either such indemnified person's acts were committed in bad faith, or were the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, and were material to the cause of action so adjudicated, or such indemnified person personally gained in fact a financial profit or other advantage to which he or she was not legally entitled.</p>	<p>Delaware Holdco as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust, other enterprise or nonprofit entity, including service with respect to an employee benefit plan, whether the basis of such proceeding is alleged action in an official capacity as a director, officer, employee or agent, or in any other capacity while serving as a director, officer, employee or agent, against all expenses, liability and loss (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes and penalties and amounts paid in settlement) reasonably incurred or suffered by such indemnified person in connection with such proceeding.</p>
<p>No indemnification will be required with respect to any settlement or other nonadjudicated disposition of any threatened or pending action or proceeding unless ordered by a court or if not so ordered will be authorized in the specific case (i) by the board of directors of Forest acting by a quorum consisting of directors who are not parties to such action or proceeding upon a finding that the indemnified person has met the standard of conduct set forth above, or (ii) if such quorum is not obtainable or, even if obtainable, a quorum of disinterested directors so directs, by the board of directors upon the opinion in writing of independent legal counsel that indemnification is proper in the circumstances because the standard of conduct set forth above has been met by the indemnified person, or by the shareholders upon a finding that the indemnified person has met the</p>	<p>New Delaware Holdco will, to the fullest extent not prohibited by law, pay the expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by an indemnified person in defending any proceeding in advance of its final disposition, so long as such indemnified person agrees to reimburse New Delaware Holdco for such amount if it is ultimately determined that such person was not entitled to indemnification.</p>
	<p>New Delaware Holdco may also provide indemnification and advancement of expenses to such other persons as New Delaware Holdco may determine from time to time.</p>

applicable standard of conduct set forth above, or (iii) in any other manner which may be permitted by the New York Business Corporation Law.

Forest will advance or promptly reimburse upon request any indemnified person for all expenses, including attorneys' fees, reasonably incurred in defending any action or proceeding in advance of the final disposition thereof, so long as such indemnified person agrees to reimburse Forest for such amount if it is ultimately determined that such person was not entitled to indemnification.

The board may also provide indemnification and advancement of expenses to such other persons as the board may determine from time to time.

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	Forest	New Delaware Holdco
	<p>The indemnification and right to advancement of expenses of any indemnified person provided by Forest's bylaws will continue after such indemnified person has ceased to be a director, officer or employee of Forest and will inure to the benefit of such indemnified person's heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives.</p>	
	<p>The indemnification provisions contained in Forest's bylaws will apply to any legal successor to Forest, including any corporation which acquires all or substantially all of the assets of Forest in one or more transactions.</p>	
Certain Business Combination Restrictions	<p>Section 912 of the New York Business Corporation Law prohibits an interested shareholder (i.e., a person who owns 20% or more of Forest's outstanding voting stock) from engaging in various business combination transactions with Forest, unless (a) the business combination transaction, or the transaction in which the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder, was approved by the board of directors prior to the interested shareholder's stock acquisition date, (b) the business combination transaction was approved by the disinterested shareholders at a meeting called no earlier than five years after the interested shareholder's stock acquisition date, or (c) if the business combination transaction takes place no earlier than five years after the interested shareholder's stock acquisition date, the price paid to all the shareholders under such transaction meets statutory criteria.</p>	<p>New Delaware Holdco has elected in its certificate of incorporation to not be governed by §203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which contains certain rules and restrictions relating to transactions with interested stockholders. New Delaware Holdco has not adopted any specific provisions relating to transactions with interested stockholders.</p>

A business combination is defined by Section 912 of the New York Business Corporation Law as including various transactions between the corporation and an interested shareholder, including merger, consolidations, transfers of assets (whether by sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or otherwise), certain share issuances, liquidation or dissolution, certain reclassifications of securities, and other transactions resulting in financial benefit to the shareholder.

Business Opportunities

Under New York law, the officers, directors and other fiduciaries of a corporation are not permitted to divert business opportunities from the corporation for their own benefit without board approval.

Under Delaware law, the officers, directors and other fiduciaries of a corporation are not permitted to divert business opportunities from the corporation for their own benefit without

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Forest

Neither Forest's certificate of incorporation nor its bylaws includes any provision renouncing or otherwise modifying the applicability of this general rule.

New Delaware Holdco

board approval. Section 122 of the Delaware General Corporation Law permits, however, a corporation to renounce its interest in certain types of corporate opportunities by providing so in its certificate of incorporation.

New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation provides that New Delaware Holdco, on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries, renounces any interest or expectancy of it or its subsidiaries in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, business opportunities that are from time to time presented to First Reserve or its affiliates or any of their officers, directors, agents, stockholders, members, partners or affiliates or business opportunities in which any of the foregoing persons participates or desires to participate, even if the opportunity is one that New Delaware Holdco or its subsidiaries might reasonably be deemed to have pursued or had the ability or desire to pursue if granted the opportunity to do so. Further, neither First Reserve nor any person described above will have any duty to communicate or offer any such business opportunity to New Delaware Holdco, and neither First Reserve nor any person described above will have any liability to New Delaware Holdco or any of its subsidiaries or any stockholder for breach of any fiduciary or other duty, as a director or officer or controlling stockholder or otherwise, by reason of the fact that First Reserve or such person pursues or acquires such business opportunity, directs such business

opportunity to another person or fails to present such business opportunity, or information regarding such business opportunity, to New Delaware Holdco or its subsidiaries.

Notwithstanding the above, however, if one of the persons described above is a director of New Delaware Holdco and is offered a business opportunity in his or her capacity as a director or officer of New Delaware Holdco, such person will be obligated to communicate such opportunity to New Delaware Holdco.

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	Forest	New Delaware Holdco
Exclusive Forum	Neither Forest's certificate of incorporation nor its bylaws contains any restrictions with respect to the venue in which a shareholder may bring an action.	New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation provides that unless New Delaware Holdco consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of New Delaware Holdco, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer, employee or agent of New Delaware Holdco to New Delaware Holdco or its stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against New Delaware Holdco arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law or New Delaware Holdco's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or (iv) any action asserting a claim against New Delaware Holdco governed by the internal affairs doctrine, provided in each case that the Court of Chancery has personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants in such suit.

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PROPOSAL NO. 2 APPROVAL OF THE AUTHORIZED SHARE PROPOSAL

(Item 2 on the proxy card)

Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings and Forest agreed in the merger agreement that the Forest certificate of incorporation would be amended to increase the number of authorized Forest common shares.

In the authorized share proposal, Forest is asking its shareholders to authorize an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation that will increase the number of authorized Forest common shares from 200,000,000 to 650,000,000. The increase in authorized common shares will permit the issuance of common shares to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings pursuant to the merger agreement and the conversion of the Forest convertible common-equivalent preferred shares issued to Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings pursuant to the merger agreement.

Required Vote

The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares is required to approve the authorized share proposal. If you vote to abstain or fail to vote, it will have the same effect as voting **AGAINST** this proposal.

The Forest board recommends a vote **FOR the authorized share proposal (Item 2).**

THE MERGER AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT APPROVAL OF THE AUTHORIZED SHARE PROPOSAL IS A CONDITION TO CLOSING THE COMBINATION TRANSACTION, UNLESS RECEIPT THEREOF IS WAIVED BY FOREST AND SABINE INVESTOR HOLDINGS, AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS CONDITIONS TO COMPLETION OF THE COMBINATION TRANSACTION.

In addition, even if Forest common shareholders approve the authorized share proposal, the combination transaction may not be completed if the other conditions to closing the combination transaction are not satisfied or, if allowed by applicable law, waived. Forest can give no assurance that the conditions to closing the combination transaction will be satisfied or so waived.

If the authorized share proposal is not approved and Forest and Sabine Investor Holdings mutually agree to waive this condition, then in exchange for the contribution, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will instead receive shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in lieu of a portion of the Forest common stock that would have been received by them if there were available for issuance a sufficient amount of authorized but unissued common shares. As a result, Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings would receive (i) 37,822,023 and 12,178,187 shares of Forest common shares, (ii) 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock and (iii) 860,155 and 276,958 shares of Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. In that case, upon consummation of the combination transaction, and based upon the number of Forest common shares currently outstanding, current Forest common shareholders would hold 70% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, representing approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest and 20% of the total voting power in Forest, and Sabine Investor Holdings and AIV Holdings will collectively hold 30% of the issued and outstanding Forest common shares, 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest and 80% of the total voting power in Forest.

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PROPOSAL NO. 3 APPROVAL OF THE NAME CHANGE PROPOSAL

(Item 3 on the proxy card)

Sabine Investor Holdings, AIV Holdings and Forest agreed in the merger agreement that, subject to the consummation of the combination transaction, the Forest certificate of incorporation would be amended to change the name of Forest to Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation.

In the name change proposal, Forest is asking its shareholders to authorize an amendment to the Forest certificate of incorporation that, subject to the consummation of the combination transaction, will change the name of Forest to Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation.

Required Vote

The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Forest common shares is required to approve the name change proposal. If you vote to abstain or fail to vote, it will have the same effect as voting **AGAINST** this proposal.

The Forest board recommends a vote **FOR the name change proposal (Item 3).**

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PROPOSAL NO. 4 VOTE TO APPROVE THE ADOPTION OF THE 2014 LTIP

The 2014 LTIP Proposal

(Item 4 on the proxy card)

Background and Purpose of the Proposal

The Forest board has adopted the 2014 LTIP, subject to the approval of Forest's shareholders. We are asking Forest's shareholders to approve the adoption of the 2014 LTIP at the special meeting. If the 2014 LTIP is approved, it will become effective on the date immediately prior to the closing date of the combination transaction, and no awards will be granted under the 2014 LTIP until after the effective time of the combination transaction. As described further below, the 2014 LTIP will be used by Forest to grant equity-based awards following the combination transaction to employees, directors and consultants in the discretion of the Compensation Committee. It is currently contemplated that substantially all shares reserved under the 2014 LTIP will be used to grant awards to continuing employees in connection with the closing of the combination transaction or shortly thereafter, but details with respect to the amounts and recipients of individual grants have not been determined at this time. A summary description of the material features of the 2014 LTIP as proposed is set forth below. The following summary does not purport to be a complete description of all the provisions of the 2014 LTIP and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the 2014 LTIP, a copy of which is attached as Annex I to this proxy statement and incorporated in its entirety in this proposal by reference.

Forest currently sponsors the Forest Oil Corporation 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2007 Stock Plan"), which provides for director stock awards (for non-employee directors), incentive stock options, options that do not constitute incentive stock options, restricted stock awards, performance awards, and phantom stock awards. A total of 9,513,767 shares of Forest's common stock have been reserved for issuance under the 2007 Stock Plan. As of September 30, 2014, 4,261,641 shares were available for future awards under the 2007 Stock Plan, and 2,392,546 shares were subject to outstanding stock-settled awards under the 2007 Stock Plan (assuming, for purposes of performance awards, achievement of performance at the target level). In the event this 2014 LTIP proposal is approved by Forest's shareholders and the 2014 LTIP becomes effective in accordance with its terms, Forest shall make no further grants under the 2007 Stock Plan following the effective date of the 2014 LTIP.

Forest also sponsors the Forest Oil Corporation 2001 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (the "2001 Stock Plan"), although no further awards may be granted under this plan. As of September 30, 2014, 287,144 shares were subject to outstanding awards under the 2001 Stock Plan.

The approval of the 2014 LTIP will provide a vehicle for Forest to grant equity-based awards following the combination transaction, and will permit Forest to grant a wide variety of equity, equity-based, and cash awards. Maximum flexibility in the types and amounts of awards that can be granted under its compensation program allows Forest to remain competitive by responding quickly to changing trends in the executive compensation market and to find new and more effective ways to tie its executives' pay to company performance. With these principles in mind, the 2014 LTIP is designed to be more in line with current equity compensation practices and metrics employed by Forest's peers. Like Forest's current equity plans, the 2014 LTIP will make available awards through which eligible persons may acquire and maintain stock ownership in Forest.

Summary of the 2014 LTIP

Purposes of the 2014 LTIP. The purpose of the 2014 LTIP is to attract and retain able persons as employees, directors and consultants of Forest (and its subsidiaries) and to provide incentives to such individuals to devote their abilities and energies to Forest's success through affording such individuals a means to acquire and maintain stock ownership or awards, the value of which is tied to the performance of Forest's common stock.

Award Types. The 2014 LTIP permits the grant of nonstatutory options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, bonus stock, dividend equivalents, and other stock-based awards, any of which may be further designated as performance awards or annual incentive awards (collectively referred to as Awards).

Administration. The 2014 LTIP will be administered by a committee of the Forest board (the committee) pursuant to its terms and all applicable state, federal or other rules or laws. However, the Forest board may also take any action designated to the committee, unless it is determined that administration of the 2014 LTIP by outside directors is necessary with respect to awards intended to qualify for the performance-based compensation exemption to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (Section 162(m)). The committee has the sole discretion to determine the eligible employees, directors and consultants to whom Awards are granted under the 2014 LTIP and the manner in which such Awards will vest. Awards may be granted by the committee to employees, directors and consultants in such amounts (measured in cash, shares of common stock or as otherwise designated), at such times and on such terms and conditions as the committee shall determine. Subject to applicable law and the terms of the 2014 LTIP, the committee is authorized to interpret the 2014 LTIP, to establish, amend and rescind any rules and regulations relating to the 2014

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LTIP, to delegate duties under the 2014 LTIP, to terminate, modify or amend the 2014 LTIP (subject to any required shareholder approval as described below), and to make any other determinations that it deems necessary or desirable for the administration of the 2014 LTIP. The committee may correct any defect, supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the 2014 LTIP in the manner and to the extent the committee deems necessary or desirable. All determinations of the committee shall be final, binding and conclusive upon all parties.

Eligibility to Participate. The employees eligible to receive Awards under the 2014 LTIP are Forest's employees and those of our subsidiaries. Members of Forest's board who are not employees or consultants of Forest or its subsidiaries and individuals who provide consulting, advisory or other similar services to Forest or its subsidiaries are also eligible to receive Awards. As of September 30, 2014, Forest had 185 employees, 6 non-employee directors and no consultants who would be eligible to participate in the 2014 LTIP. Eligible employees, directors or consultants who are designated by the committee to receive an Award under the 2014 LTIP are referred to as participants.

Individual Limitations on Awards. The 2014 LTIP provides that a participant who is expected to be a covered employee within the meaning of Section 162(m) may not receive (i) grants of share-denominated Awards (other than options and stock appreciation rights) that are intended to qualify for the performance-based exception to Section 162(m) during a calendar year with respect to more than 1,000,000 shares of Forest's common stock, (ii) grants of options and stock appreciation rights during a calendar year with respect to more than 1,000,000 shares of Forest's common stock and (iii) dollar-denominated Awards during a calendar year that are intended to qualify for the performance-based exception to Section 162(m) with a value determined on the date of grant in excess of \$5,000,000. These limits are not intended to suggest that the amount of compensation received by any individual expected to be a covered employee will be the maximum set forth in the 2014 LTIP.

Number of Shares Subject to the 2014 LTIP. The maximum number of shares of Forest's common stock that may be issued under the 2014 LTIP is 20,000,000 shares, subject to certain adjustments as provided in the 2014 LTIP. The closing price of a share of Forest's common stock on the NYSE on October 1, 2014 was \$1.11. If an Award expires or is canceled, forfeited, exchanged, or settled in cash, or otherwise terminates, including shares forfeited with respect to restricted stock, the shares subject to those Awards will again be available for issuance under the 2014 LTIP, unless an applicable law or regulation prevents such re-issuance. Shares withheld in payment of any exercise or purchase price of an Award or taxes related to an Award will not be available for future issuance under the 2014 LTIP.

Source of Shares. Common stock issued under the 2014 LTIP may come from authorized but unissued shares of Forest's common stock, from treasury stock held by Forest or from previously issued shares of common stock reacquired by Forest, including shares purchased on the open market.

Stock Options. Stock options to purchase one or more shares of Forest's common stock may be granted under the 2014 LTIP. The committee may determine to grant stock options that are either incentive stock options governed by Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, or stock options that are not intended to meet these requirements (called nonstatutory options). The committee will determine the specific terms and conditions of any stock option at the time of grant. The exercise price of any stock option will not be less than 100% of the fair market value of a share of Forest's common stock on the date of the grant (other than in limited situations pertaining to substitute Awards), and in the case of an incentive stock option granted to an eligible employee that owns more than 10% of Forest's common stock, the exercise price will not be less than 110% percent of the fair market value of Forest's common stock on the date of grant. The term for a stock option may not exceed 10 years and incentive stock options may not be granted more than ten years after the date of adoption of the 2014 LTIP. The committee will determine the methods and form of payment for the exercise price of an option (including, in the discretion of the committee, payment in common stock, other Awards, or other property) and the methods and forms in which common stock will be delivered to a participant.

Stock Appreciation Rights. The committee may grant stock appreciation rights (or SARs) independent of or in connection with a stock option. The grant, or exercise, price per share of an SAR will be an amount determined by the committee and will be not less than the fair market value per share of the common stock on the date the SAR is granted. Generally, each SAR will entitle a participant upon exercise to an amount equal to (i) the excess of (a) the fair market value of one share of common stock on the exercise date over (b) the exercise price, multiplied by (ii) the number of shares of common stock covered by the SAR. Payment shall be made in common stock or in cash, or partly in common stock and partly in cash, as determined by the committee. The term of an SAR may not exceed 10 years.

Restricted Stock. Restricted stock may be granted under the 2014 LTIP, which means shares of Forest's common stock are granted to an individual subject to transfer limitations, a risk of forfeiture and other restrictions imposed by the committee in its discretion. During the restricted period, the participant may not sell, assign or otherwise dispose of the restricted stock, and any stock certificate will contain an appropriate legend noting the restrictions upon such common stock until such time as all restrictions have been removed. Restrictions may lapse at such times and under such circumstances as determined by the committee. During the

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restricted period, the holder will have rights as a shareholder, including the right to vote the common stock subject to the award and to receive cash dividends thereon (which may, if required by the committee be held by Forest during the restricted period subject to the same vesting terms as applicable to the underlying restricted stock award). Unless otherwise determined by the committee, common stock distributed to a holder of a restricted stock Award in connection with a stock split or stock dividend, and other property (other than cash) distributed as a dividend, will be subject to restrictions and a risk of forfeiture to the same extent as the underlying restricted stock Award with respect to which such common stock or other property has been distributed.

Restricted Stock Units. Restricted stock units (RSUs) are rights to receive shares of common stock, cash or a combination thereof at the end of a specified period. The committee may subject RSUs to restrictions (which may include a risk of forfeiture) to be specified in the Award agreement and such restrictions may lapse at such times and under such circumstances as determined by the committee. RSUs may be satisfied by delivery of shares of common stock, cash equal to the fair market value of the specified number of shares of common stock covered by the RSUs, or any combination thereof determined by the committee at the date of grant or thereafter. Dividend equivalents on the specified number of shares of common stock covered by RSUs will either be paid on the dividend payment date with respect to such RSUs in cash or in shares of unrestricted common stock having a fair market value equal to the amount of such dividends or deferred with respect to such RSUs and the amount or value thereof automatically deemed reinvested in additional RSUs or other Awards, unless otherwise determined by the Committee on the date of grant.

Bonus Stock. Bonus stock awards may be granted to eligible individuals. Each bonus stock award will constitute a transfer of unrestricted shares of common stock on terms and conditions determined by the committee.

Dividend Equivalents. Dividend equivalents may be granted to eligible individuals, entitling the participant to receive cash, common stock, other Awards or other property equal in value to dividends paid with respect to a specified number of shares of common stock, or other periodic payments at the discretion of the committee. Dividend equivalents may be awarded on a freestanding basis or in connection with another Award. The committee may provide that dividend equivalents will be payable or distributed when accrued, deferred until a later payment date or deemed reinvested in additional common stock, Awards, or other investment vehicles. The committee will specify any restrictions on transferability and risks of forfeiture imposed upon dividend equivalents.

Other Stock-Based Awards. Other stock-based awards may be granted that consist of a right denominated in or payable in, valued in whole or in part by reference to, or otherwise based on or related to shares of Forest's common stock, subject to applicable legal limitations and the terms of the 2014 LTIP. In the discretion of the committee, other stock-based awards may be subject to such vesting and other terms as the committee may establish, including performance goals. Cash awards may be granted as an element of or a supplement to any other stock-based awards permitted under the 2014 LTIP.

Performance Awards; Annual Incentive Awards. The committee may designate that certain Awards granted under the Plan constitute performance Awards. A performance Award is any Award the grant, exercise or settlement of which is subject to one or more performance standards. If the committee determines that a participant is expected to be a covered employee under Section 162(m) and the contemplated Award is intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under such section, then the grant, exercise and/or settlement of such Award will be contingent upon the achievement of one or more pre-established performance goals based on one or more of the business criteria set forth below. With respect to Awards intended to constitute performance-based compensation, performance goals will be designed to be objective, substantially uncertain of achievement at the date of grant, and to otherwise meet the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder. Performance goals may vary among Award recipients or among Awards to the same recipient. Performance goals will be established not later than 90 days after the beginning of any performance period applicable to such Awards, or at such other date as may be

required or permitted for performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. If the committee notes that it will exclude the impact of any or all of the following events or occurrences at the time it establishes the performance goals for the relevant performance period, then the following events may be appropriately excluded, as applicable: (a) asset write-downs; (b) litigation, claims, judgments or settlements; (c) the effect of changes in tax law or other such laws or regulations affecting reported results; (d) accruals for reorganization and restructuring programs; (e) any extraordinary, unusual or nonrecurring items as described in the Accounting Standards Codification Topic 225, as the same may be amended or superseded from time to time; (f) any change in accounting principles as defined in the Accounting Standards Codification Topic 250, as the same may be amended or superseded from time to time; (g) any loss from a discontinued operation as described in the Accounting Standards Codification Topic 360, as the same may be amended or superseded from time to time; (h) goodwill impairment charges; (i) operating results for any business acquired during the calendar year; and (j) third party expenses associated with any acquisition by Forest or any subsidiary.

One or more of the following business criteria for Forest, on a consolidated basis, and/or for specified subsidiaries, divisions, businesses or geographical units of Forest (except with respect to stock price and earnings per share criteria), will be used by the committee in establishing performance goals: (1) earnings per share; (2) increase in revenues; (3) increase in cash flow; (4) increase in cash flow from operations; (5) increase in cash flow return; (6) return on net assets; (7) return on assets; (8) return on investment; (9) return on capital; (10) return on equity; (11) economic value added; (12) operating margin; (13) contribution margin; (14) net

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income; (15) net income per share; (16) pretax earnings; (17) pretax earnings before interest, depreciation and amortization; (18) pretax operating earnings after interest expense and before incentives, service fees, and extraordinary or special items; (19) total shareholder return; (20) debt reduction; (21) market share; (22) change in the fair market value of the common stock; (23) operating income; (24) operating results; and (25) any of the above goals determined on an absolute or relative basis or as compared to the performance of a published or special index deemed applicable by the Committee including, but not limited to, the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index or a group of comparable companies.

If the committee determines that a participant is expected to be a covered employee under Section 162(m) and the contemplated Award is intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under such section, then the committee may, in its discretion, reduce the amount of a settlement otherwise to be made in connection with such performance-based compensation, but may not exercise discretion to increase any such amount payable to that participant.

The committee may establish an unfunded pool for purposes of measuring performance against performance goals. Settlement of performance pool Awards may be in common stock, cash, or a combination of common stock and cash at the discretion of the committee. The committee shall specify the circumstances in which a performance Award shall be paid or forfeited in the event of termination of employment by a participant prior to the end of a performance period or settlement of performance Awards. All determinations by the committee as to the establishment, amount and achievement of performance goals will be made in writing and the committee may not delegate any responsibility relating to such Awards granted to participants expected to be covered employees under Section 162(m).

The foregoing summary of performance Awards (including with respect to the applicable business criteria and unfunded award pools) also generally applies with respect to annual incentive Awards that may be granted to participants pursuant to the 2014 LTIP.

Tax Withholding. Forest and its subsidiaries are authorized to withhold from any Award granted, or any payment relating to an Award under the 2014 LTIP, including from a distribution of common stock, amounts of withholding and other taxes due or potentially payable in connection with any transaction involving an Award, and to take any other action the committee may deem advisable to enable Forest and participants to satisfy obligations for the payment of withholding taxes and other tax obligations related to an Award.

Subdivision or Consolidation. In the event of a change in control (as defined in the 2014 LTIP), certain changes to Forest's capitalization, such as a stock split, stock combination, stock dividend, extraordinary cash dividend, exchange of shares, or other recapitalization, merger or otherwise, that result in an increase or decrease in the number of outstanding shares of common stock, appropriate adjustments will be made by the committee as to the number and price of shares subject to an Award, the number of shares available for issuance under the 2014 LTIP, and the maximum individual limitations applicable to certain Awards. The committee may also provide for accelerated vesting (in full or in part) of such Awards, conversion of such Awards into awards denominated in the securities or other interests of any successor Person, or the cash settlement of such Awards in exchange for the cancellation thereof.

Change in Control. Upon a change in control, the committee shall have the discretion without the consent or approval of any holder to take any of the following actions: (i) accelerate the time at which options or SARs may be exercisable or become vested; (ii) require the surrender of Awards, including for no consideration; or (iii) make any such adjustments as the committee determines appropriate.

Termination of Employment. The treatment of an Award upon a termination of employment or any other service relationship shall be specified in the agreement controlling such Award.

Amendment. The Forest board may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue or terminate the 2014 LTIP at any time, subject to the approval of Forest's shareholders if required by any state or federal law or regulation or the rules of any stock exchange; provided, that without the consent of an affected participant, no such action by the Forest board may materially and adversely affect the rights of such participant under any previously granted and outstanding Award. The committee may waive any conditions or rights under, or amend, alter, suspend, discontinue or terminate any Award previously granted, except as otherwise provided in the 2014 LTIP; provided, that without the consent of an affected participant, no such committee action may materially and adversely affect the rights of a participant under such Award.

Term and Termination of the Plan. The Forest board in its discretion may terminate the 2014 LTIP at any time with respect to any shares of common stock that are not subject to previously granted Awards. No further Awards may be granted under the 2014 LTIP after the 10th anniversary of its effective date.

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Transferability of Awards. Awards will not generally be transferable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, or pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. An incentive stock option will not be transferable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. With respect to a specific nonstatutory option or SAR, in accordance with rules and procedures established by the committee from time to time, the participant may transfer, for estate planning purposes, all or part of such Award to one or more immediate family members or related family trusts or partnerships or similar entities, as determined by the committee. Any attempt to transfer an Award in violation of the terms of the 2014 LTIP or without proper notification to the committee shall be deemed null and void, and at the discretion of the committee, may result in a forfeiture of that Award.

Clawback Policy. The 2014 LTIP will be subject to any written clawback policy of Forest, whether in effect on the effective date of the plan or adopted by Forest in the future, which policy may subject a participant's Awards, or amounts paid or realizable under such Awards, under the 2014 LTIP to reduction, cancellation, forfeiture or recoupment if certain events or wrongful conduct specified in the policy occur.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is for general information only and is intended to summarize briefly the U.S. federal income tax consequences of certain transactions contemplated under the 2014 LTIP. This description is based on laws, regulations and guidance currently in effect, which are subject to change (possibly retroactively). The tax treatment of participants in the 2014 LTIP may vary depending on each participant's particular situation and may, therefore, be subject to special rules not discussed below. No attempt has been made to discuss any potential foreign, state or local tax consequences. Participants are advised to consult with a tax advisor concerning the specific tax consequences of their participation in the 2014 LTIP.

Tax Consequences to Participants under the 2014 LTIP

Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights. Participants will not realize taxable income upon the grant of a stock option or an SAR. Upon the exercise of a nonstatutory option or an SAR, a participant will recognize ordinary compensation income in an amount equal to the excess of (i) the amount of cash and the fair market value of the common stock received, over (ii) the exercise price of the Award. A participant will generally have a tax basis in any shares of common stock received pursuant to the exercise of a nonstatutory option or SAR that equals the fair market value of such shares on the date of exercise. In general, Forest will be entitled to a deduction for federal income tax purposes that corresponds as to timing and amount with the compensation income recognized by a participant. When a participant sells the common stock acquired as a result of the exercise of a nonstatutory option or SAR, any appreciation (or depreciation) in the value of the common stock after the exercise date is treated as long- or short-term capital gain (or loss) for federal income tax purposes, depending on the holding period. The common stock must be held for more than 12 months to qualify for long-term capital gain treatment.

Participants eligible to receive a stock option intended to qualify as an incentive stock option under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code will not recognize taxable income on the grant of an incentive stock option. Upon the exercise of an incentive stock option, a participant will not recognize taxable income, although the excess of the fair market value of the shares of common stock received upon exercise of the incentive stock option (ISO Stock) over the exercise price will be included in the participant's income for alternative minimum tax purposes.

Upon the disposition of ISO Stock that has been held for the required holding period (generally, until the later of two years from the date of grant and one year from the date of exercise of the incentive stock option), a participant will generally recognize capital gain (or loss) equal to the excess (or shortfall) of the amount received in the disposition

over the exercise price paid by the participant for the ISO Stock. However, if a participant disposes of ISO Stock that has not been held for the requisite holding period (a Disqualifying Disposition), the participant will recognize ordinary compensation income in the year of the Disqualifying Disposition in an amount equal to the amount by which the fair market value of the ISO Stock at the time of exercise of the incentive stock option (or, if less, the amount realized in the case of an arm's length disposition to an unrelated party) exceeds the exercise price paid by the participant for such ISO Stock. A participant would also recognize capital gain to the extent the amount realized in the Disqualifying Disposition exceeds the fair market value of the ISO Stock on the exercise date. If the exercise price paid for the ISO Stock exceeds the amount realized (in the case of an arm's-length disposition to an unrelated party), such excess would ordinarily constitute a capital loss.

Forest will generally not be entitled to any federal income tax deduction upon the grant or exercise of an incentive stock option, unless a participant makes a Disqualifying Disposition of the ISO Stock. If a participant makes a Disqualifying Disposition, Forest will then generally be entitled to a tax deduction that corresponds as to timing and amount with the compensation income recognized by the participant.

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Under current rulings, if a participant transfers previously held shares of common stock (other than ISO Stock that has not been held for the requisite holding period) in satisfaction of part or all of the exercise price of a stock option, whether a nonstatutory option or an incentive stock option, no additional gain will be recognized on the transfer of such previously held shares in satisfaction of the nonstatutory option or incentive stock option exercise price (although a participant would still recognize ordinary compensation income upon exercise of an nonstatutory option in the manner described above). Moreover, that number of shares of common stock received upon exercise which equals the number of shares of previously held common stock surrendered in satisfaction of the nonstatutory option or incentive stock option exercise price will have a tax basis that equals, and a capital gains holding period that includes, the tax basis and capital gains holding period of the previously held shares of common stock surrendered in satisfaction of the nonstatutory option or incentive stock option exercise price. Any additional shares of common stock received upon exercise will have a tax basis that equals the amount of cash (if any) paid by the participant, plus the amount of compensation income recognized by the participant under the rules described above.

Cash Awards; Restricted Stock Units; Restricted Stock; Bonus Stock. A participant will recognize ordinary compensation income upon receipt of cash pursuant to a cash award or, if earlier, at the time the cash is otherwise made available for the participant to draw upon. A participant will not have taxable income at the time of grant of a restricted stock unit, but rather, will generally recognize ordinary compensation income at the time he or she receives cash or a share of Forest common stock in settlement of the restricted stock unit award, as applicable, in an amount equal to the cash or the fair market value of the common stock received. The dividend equivalents, if any, received with respect to a restricted stock unit award will be taxable as ordinary compensation income, not dividend income, when paid.

A recipient of restricted stock or bonus stock generally will be subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates on the fair market value of the common stock when it is received, reduced by any amount paid by the recipient; however, if the common stock is not transferable and is subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture when received, a participant will recognize ordinary compensation income in an amount equal to the fair market value of the common stock (i) when the common stock first becomes transferable or is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture, in cases where a participant does not make a valid election under Section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, or (ii) when the Award is received, in cases where a participant makes a valid election under Section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. If a Section 83(b) election is made and the shares are subsequently forfeited, the recipient will not be allowed to take a deduction for the value of the forfeited shares. If a Section 83(b) election has not been made, any dividends received with respect to restricted stock that is subject at that time to a risk of forfeiture or restrictions on transfer generally will be treated as compensation that is taxable as ordinary income to the recipient; otherwise the dividends will be treated as dividend income.

The tax basis in the common stock received by a participant will equal the amount recognized by him as compensation income under the rules described in the preceding paragraph, and the participant's capital gains holding period in those shares will commence on the later of the date the shares are received or the restrictions lapse. In general, Forest will be entitled to a deduction for federal income tax purposes that corresponds as to timing and amount with the compensation income recognized by a participant in respect of a cash award, restricted stock unit award, restricted stock award or bonus award.

Tax Consequences to Forest

Golden Parachute Payments. Forest's ability to obtain a deduction for future payments under the 2014 LTIP could also be limited by the golden parachute rules of Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, which prevent the deductibility of certain excess parachute payments made in connection with a change in control of a corporation to which the participant renders services.

Performance-Based Compensation. In general, Section 162(m) limits Forest's compensation deduction to \$1,000,000 paid in any tax year to any covered employee as defined under Section 162(m). This deduction limitation does not apply to certain types of compensation, including performance-based compensation within the meaning of Section 162(m). The terms of the 2014 LTIP permit, but do not require, Forest to grant performance-based Awards under the plan that are intended to satisfy the requirements of performance-based compensation so that such Awards will be deductible by Forest for federal income tax purposes.

New Plan Benefits

No Awards have been granted under the 2014 LTIP. The benefits or amounts that will be received by or allocated to each named executive officer, all current executive officers as a group, all directors who are not executive officers as a group, and all employees who are not executive officers as a group under the 2014 LTIP, as well as the benefits or amounts that would have been so received or allocated had the 2014 LTIP been in effect in 2013, are not presently determinable.

Table of Contents**Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans**

The following table shows, as of December 31, 2013, information with respect to compensation plans under which shares of Forest common stock are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options (\$)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans⁽³⁾
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	1,951,486 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17.2113 ⁽²⁾	4,019,827 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	290,000 ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	0
Total	2,241,486		4,019,827

- (1) Includes (i) shares underlying outstanding stock options to purchase shares of Forest's common stock under Forest's 2001 Stock Plan and the 2007 Stock Plan, and (ii) an aggregate of 1,320,280 shares issuable under performance unit awards granted under Forest's 2007 Stock Plan. Under the terms of the performance unit award agreements, each performance unit represents a contractual right to receive one share of Forest common stock; provided that the actual number of shares that may be deliverable under the award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group over a thirty-six month performance period. The amount in this column assumes the maximum 200% payout.
- (2) Amount reflects the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding stock options as of December 31, 2013.
- (3) Includes shares of Forest's common stock available for issuance under (i) Forest's Employee Stock Purchase Plan, and (ii) the 2007 Stock Plan. As of December 31, 2013, 712,772 shares of common stock were available for future issuance under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, and 3,307,055 shares of common stock were available for future issuance under the 2007 Stock Plan. Under the terms of the outstanding performance unit award agreements, each performance unit represents a contractual right to receive one share of Forest common stock; provided that the actual number of shares that may be deliverable under the award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group over a thirty-six month performance period. This column assumes the maximum number of shares that may be issued to the respective participants under the terms of the performance unit award agreements. As of December 31, 2013, there would have been no payout under any outstanding performance awards, assuming the performance period had ended on that date.
- (4) Amount does not reflect (i) 1,924,819 outstanding cash-settled phantom stock units, or (ii) 1,412,000 outstanding cash-settled performance units. The cash-settled performance units assume the maximum 200% payout.
- (5) Consists of 290,000 shares potentially issuable under a performance unit award to Mr. McDonald granted under the inducement award exemption under the NYSE listing rules. This award does not satisfy the requirements of performance-based compensation for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, and assumes a maximum payout of 200%. Each performance unit represents a contractual right to receive one share of Forest's common stock; provided that the actual number of shares that may be deliverable under an award will range from

0% to 200% of the number of performance units identified in the award, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group during the thirty-six-month performance period. The amount in this column assumes the maximum 200% payout. As of December 31, 2013, there would have been no payout under this award, assuming the performance period ended on that date.

In the event this 2014 LTIP proposal is approved by Forest's shareholders and the 2014 LTIP becomes effective in accordance with its terms, Forest shall make no further grants under the 2007 Stock Plan following the effective date of the 2014 LTIP.

Consequences of Failing to Approve the Proposal

The 2014 LTIP will not be implemented and no grants pursuant thereto will be made unless it is approved by Forest's shareholders and the combination transaction is completed.

Required Vote

Assuming the presence of a quorum, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote on the record date is required to approve this proposal. If you vote to abstain, it will have the same effect as voting **AGAINST** this proposal. If you fail to vote, it will have no effect on the voting outcome of this proposal, but it will make it more difficult to have a quorum. Accordingly, it is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum and this requirement.

The Forest board recommends a vote **FOR the 2014 LTIP proposal (Item 4).**

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**PROPOSAL NO. 5 VOTE ON CERTAIN TERMS OF THE 2014 LTIP FOR PURPOSES OF
COMPLYING WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 162(M) OF
THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE**

The Section 162(m) Proposal

(Item 5 on the proxy card)

Background and Purpose of the Proposal

In addition to generally approving the 2014 LTIP, the Forest board is also requesting that shareholders approve the material terms of the 2014 LTIP so that certain designated awards under the 2014 LTIP may qualify for exemption from the deduction limitations of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. As discussed in Proposal 4 above, under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the federal income tax deductibility of compensation paid to Forest's Chief Executive Officer and three other most highly compensated officers (other than Forest's Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer) determined pursuant to the executive compensation disclosure rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Covered Employees) may be limited to the extent such compensation exceeds \$1,000,000 in any taxable year. However, Forest may deduct compensation paid to its Covered Employees in excess of that amount if it qualifies as performance-based compensation as defined in Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition to certain other requirements, in order for awards under the 2014 LTIP to constitute performance-based compensation, the material terms of the 2014 LTIP must be disclosed to and approved by Forest's shareholders in connection with this proxy statement.

Under the Section 162(m) regulations, the material terms of the 2014 LTIP are (i) the maximum amount of compensation that may be paid to a participant under the 2014 LTIP in any fiscal year, (ii) the employees eligible to receive compensation under the 2014 LTIP, and (iii) the business criteria on which the performance goals are based. Forest intends that certain awards under the 2014 LTIP should meet the requirements of qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, Forest is asking its shareholders to approve the material terms of the 2014 LTIP for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code so that awards under the 2014 LTIP that are intended to qualify as performance-based compensation within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, and that meet all the requirements thereof, will be fully deductible by Forest. The material terms of the 2014 LTIP are disclosed above in Proposal 4 as follows: (i) the maximum amount of compensation is described in the section entitled Proposal No. 4 Vote to Approve the Adoption of the 2014 LTIP Summary of the 2014 LTIP Individual Limitations on Awards, (ii) the eligible employees are described in the section entitled Proposal No. 4 Vote to Approve the Adoption of the 2014 LTIP Summary of the 2014 LTIP Eligibility to Participate, and (iii) the business criteria are described in the section entitled Proposal No. 4 Vote to Approve the Adoption of the 2014 LTIP Summary of the 2014 LTIP Performance Awards; Annual Incentive Awards.

Consequences of Failing to Approve the Proposal

Failure of Forest's shareholders to approve the Section 162(m) proposal will mean that Forest cannot grant awards that, but for the failure to obtain shareholder approval, are intended to meet the requirements of performance-based compensation to Covered Employees under the 2014 LTIP, however, such failure shall not limit in any other manner the amount and type of awards that may be granted to Covered Employees under the 2014 LTIP.

Required Vote

Assuming the presence of a quorum, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote on the record date is required to approve this proposal. If you vote to abstain, it will have the same effect as voting AGAINST this proposal. If you fail to vote, it will have no effect on the voting outcome of this proposal, but it will make it more difficult to have a quorum. Accordingly, it is important that you provide Forest with your proxy or attend the special meeting in person so that your shares are counted towards the quorum and this requirement.

The Forest board recommends a vote FOR the Section 162(m) proposal (Item 5).

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**PROPOSAL NO. 6 APPROVAL OF THE ADJOURNMENT OR CONTINUATION OF
THE SPECIAL MEETING**

Adjournment Proposal

(Item 6 on the proxy card)

The Forest special meeting may be adjourned or postponed to another time or place, if necessary or appropriate to permit further solicitation of proxies if necessary to obtain additional votes in favor of the share issuance proposal or the authorized share proposal. If, at the special meeting, the number of Forest common shares present or represented and voting in favor of the share issuance proposal or the authorized share proposal is insufficient to approve the corresponding proposals, Forest may adjourn or postpone the special meeting in order to enable the Forest board to solicit additional proxies for approval of such proposals.

In the adjournment proposal, Forest is asking its shareholders to authorize the holder of any proxy solicited by the Forest board to vote in favor of granting discretionary authority to the proxy holders, and to each proxy holder individually, to adjourn or postpone the special meeting to another time and place for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies. If the shareholders approve this proposal, Forest could adjourn or postpone the meeting and any adjourned or postponed session of the meeting and use the additional time to solicit additional proxies, including the solicitation of proxies from shareholders who have previously voted.

Required Vote

Whether or not a quorum is present at the special meeting, the affirmative vote of a majority of the Forest common shares present (in person or by proxy) at the special meeting and entitled to vote on the record date is required to approve this proposal. If you vote to abstain, it will have the same effect as voting **AGAINST** this proposal. If you fail to vote, it will have no effect on the voting outcome of this proposal.

The Forest board recommends a vote **FOR the adjournment proposal (Item 6).** For a discussion of interests of Forest's directors and executive officers in the combination transaction that may be different from, or in addition to, Forest's shareholders generally, see Proposal No. 1 The Share Issuance Interests of Forest's Executive Officers and Directors in the Combination Transaction.

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SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS FOR THE 2015 ANNUAL MEETING

Any proposal that a shareholder wishes to include in Forest's proxy materials for the 2015 annual meeting of shareholders, in accordance with the regulations of the SEC, must be received no later than November 26, 2014. The written proposal will need to comply with the regulations of the SEC under Rule 14a-8 regarding the inclusion of shareholder proposals in company-sponsored proxy materials. Proposals should be addressed to: Secretary, Forest Oil Corporation, 707 Seventeenth Street, Suite 3600, Denver, Colorado 80202, or sent to the Secretary via facsimile at (303) 812-1445.

Any proposal or nomination for director that a shareholder wishes to propose for consideration at the 2015 annual meeting of shareholders, but does not seek to include in Forest's proxy statement under the applicable SEC rules, must be submitted in accordance with Forest's Bylaws, and must be received at our principal executive offices no earlier than November 26, 2014, and not later than December 26, 2014. Any such proposal must be an appropriate subject for shareholder action under applicable law and must otherwise comply with Article I of Forest's Bylaws and must be submitted in writing and mailed to Forest's Secretary, at the address shown above.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Forest files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about issuers, like Forest, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of the site is www.sec.gov. The reports and other information filed by Forest with the SEC are also available at Forest's Internet website. The address of the site is www.forestoil.com. The web address of the SEC and Forest are included as inactive textual references only. Except as specifically incorporated by reference into this document, information on those websites is not part of this document.

Neither Sabine nor Forest has authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about the combination transaction or any of the parties that is different from, or in addition to, that contained in this document or in any of the materials that have been incorporated in this document. Therefore, if anyone does give you information of this sort, you should not rely on it. If you are in a jurisdiction where the solicitation of proxies is unlawful, or if you are a person to whom it is unlawful to direct these types of activities, then solicitation made pursuant to this document does not extend to you. The information contained in this document speaks only as of the date of this document unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies.

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This document contains a description of the representations and warranties that each of Sabine and Forest made to the other in the merger agreement. Representations and warranties made by Sabine, Forest and other applicable parties are also set forth in contracts and other documents that are attached or filed as exhibits to this document. These representations and warranties were made as of specific dates, may be subject to important qualifications and limitations agreed to between the parties in connection with negotiating the terms of the agreement, and may have been included in the agreement for the purpose of allocating risk between the parties rather than to establish matters as facts.

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Annex A

INFORMATION CONCERNING SABINE OIL & GAS LLC

BUSINESS

In this Annex A, references to Sabine and the Company refer to Sabine Oil & Gas LLC (formerly, NFR Energy LLC) and its subsidiaries.

Overview

Sabine is an independent oil and natural gas company engaged in the acquisition, development, exploitation and exploration of oil and natural gas properties onshore in the United States. Sabine's operations are focused in three core geographic areas:

East Texas, targeting the Cotton Valley Sand and Haynesville Shale formations;

South Texas, targeting the Eagle Ford Shale formation; and

North Texas, targeting the Granite Wash formation.

From Sabine's inception in 2007 through 2012, it was focused primarily in East Texas, where Sabine completed multiple acquisitions and executed a development program to build an extensive inventory of Cotton Valley Sand and Haynesville Shale drilling locations. During 2012, Sabine established its initial position in South Texas in the Eagle Ford Shale formation through two farm-out agreements with a major operator, establishing a footprint in the basin at an attractive upfront cost. Subsequently, Sabine has completed three additional transactions and grassroots leasing in the Eagle Ford Shale, and it continues to pursue attractive acquisition and leasing opportunities in the play. Sabine's North Texas position was acquired from a privately-held company in December 2012 and is concentrated in the Granite Wash formation. In December 2013, Sabine sold its interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area. In 2014, Sabine has purchased additional working interests in certain of its operated Granite Wash properties.

Through Sabine's drilling program and its acquisition activities, Sabine has grown production from approximately 32 MMcfe/d for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, to approximately 206 MMcfe/d for the three months ended June 30, 2014, representing a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 40%. During that same period, the percentage of Sabine's production comprised of oil and natural gas liquids (NGLs), which Sabine collectively refers to as liquids grew from approximately 12% of total production to approximately 32%.

As of June 30, 2014, Sabine held interests in approximately 127,200 gross (101,800 net) acres in East Texas, 41,000 gross (34,000 net) acres in South Texas and 51,700 gross (37,300 net) acres in North Texas. As of June 30, 2014, Sabine was the operator on 95%, 100% and 99% of Sabine's net acreage positions in East Texas, South Texas and North Texas, respectively.

From Sabine's formation through December 31, 2013, it had drilled over 194 total wells, including over 129 horizontal wells. Sabine has utilized drilling and completion expertise gained in its East Texas operations and extended that

expertise to its South Texas operations where it has reported an average initial 30-day production rate of approximately 2,400 Boe/d for the first eight wells in Sabine's Sugarkane prospect and approximately 1,400 Boe/d for the first eight wells in Sabine's South Shiner prospect.

The hydrocarbon content of this inventory ranges from predominantly oil to entirely natural gas, providing significant optionality in Sabine's capital allocation to maximize returns in a wide variety of commodity price environments. Furthermore, Sabine's acreage in the Haynesville Shale is approximately 95% held by production, which gives it flexibility to focus its drilling and completion capital program on its liquids-rich Eagle Ford Shale, Granite Wash and Cotton Valley Sand positions and defer development in the Haynesville Shale until commodity prices justify such development.

Sabine's 2014 drilling and completion capital program is focused on projects that exhibit attractive economics and best continue to drive Sabine's growth in cash flow. Sabine's full year 2014 capital expenditures are forecasted to total approximately \$625 million, and Sabine expects to spend approximately \$520 million on drilling and completion activities and approximately \$105 million on leasing and other activities. Drilling and completion expenditures include approximately \$210 million for the development of proved undeveloped reserves and approximately \$310 million for the development of unproved reserves. As of June 30, 2014, Sabine has spent approximately \$98 million for the development of proved reserves and approximately \$188 million for the development of unproved reserves. Sabine's forecasted drilling and completion expenditures for the development of proved undeveloped reserves in 2014 was reduced from figures incorporated in Sabine's third party report as of December 31, 2013 in relation to 2014 development. Sabine revised the near term development program to focus on areas in North Texas and East Texas where recent completions support greater economic results. Certain 2014 proved undeveloped projects are now expected to be developed in 2015; however, the revisions to Sabine's development program do not extend the development of any proved undeveloped reserves beyond five years from the date of initial booking and do not significantly impact the present value of estimated future cash flows. Also, consistent with Sabine's historical

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practice, Sabine periodically reviews its capital expenditures and adjusts its budget based on liquidity, commodity prices and drilling results. As of June 30, 2014, Sabine has spent approximately \$358 million of its 2014 capital budget, of which approximately \$286 million was spent on drilling and completion activities, \$39.5 million on working interest acquisitions and approximately \$32.5 million on leasing and other activities.

As of December 31, 2013, Sabine had overall estimated proved reserves of 839.3 Bcfe, consisting of 596.0 Bcfe in East Texas, 182.6 Bcfe in South Texas and 60.7 Bcfe in North Texas. Approximately 56% of Sabine's proved reserves were classified as proved developed, and 30% of Sabine's proved reserves were liquids. The following chart summarizes certain operating information of Sabine's properties as of December 31, 2013:

Area	Gross Acreage	Net Acreage	% Held By Production	Bcfe	Estimated Net Proved Reserves Average WI/NRI	% Developed
East Texas⁽¹⁾						
Cotton Valley Sand	100,488	88,900	95%	514.3	76.5% / 60.3%	58.8%
Haynesville Shale	85,004	67,283	95%	81.7	75.4% / 58.6%	86.2%
South Texas						
Sugarkane	2,631	2,387	90%	118.9	92.3% / 72.5%	34.8%
South Shiner	29,150	24,196	20%	53.6	57.1% / 44.1%	21.3%
North Shiner	10,263	7,261	31%	10.1	55.8% / 42.8%	30.2%
North Texas						
Granite Wash	51,103	33,537	15%	60.7	51.3% / 39.7%	28.5%

(1) Sabine's acreage in East Texas excludes 81,060 gross and 71,291 net acres prospective for other formations. Furthermore, a significant portion of Sabine's Haynesville Shale and Cotton Valley Sand acreage overlaps geographically, so such acreage is only counted once in Sabine's East Texas acreage despite representing two distinct targets and development opportunities.

Sabine's Acquisition History

During 2011 through 2013, Sabine successfully completed five significant acquisitions that, coupled with farm out agreements, established Sabine's positions in the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas and in the Granite Wash and Cleveland Sand areas in North Texas, and expanded Sabine's positions in the Cotton Valley Sand and Haynesville Shale areas in East Texas. Sabine's key acquisitions and development activities during such period were as follows:

In January and February 2011, Sabine acquired, in two acquisitions, approximately an additional 21,000 net leasehold acres with then-current net production of approximately 3,900 Boe/d, further growing Sabine's position in the Haynesville Shale.

In July and September 2011, Sabine acquired, in two acquisitions, approximately an additional 37,000 net leasehold acres with then current production of approximately 5,800 Boe/d, to significantly consolidate

Sabine's acreage in the Cotton Valley Sand;

Sabine established its initial position in the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas in 2012 through a farm-out agreement, which obligated it to drill and complete two wells in the play to earn approximately 20,000 gross (15,500 net) acres.

Subsequently, Sabine has grown its position in the Eagle Ford Shale to over 40,400 net acres as of the date of this filing, via four additional transactions and an active leasing campaign and continue to benefit from low-cost acreage earning potential through the execution of additional joint venture and farm-out agreements.

In December 2012, Sabine acquired interests in over 60,000 net leasehold acres with then-current net production of approximately 6,500 Boe/d, which established Sabine's position in the Granite Wash and Cleveland Sand in North Texas. Sabine has since divested the Cleveland Sand assets.

Sabine's Operating Regions

East Texas

Sabine's East Texas position is characterized by several productive horizons, such as the Cotton Valley Sand, Haynesville Shale, Haynesville Lime, Bossier Shale, Travis Peak and other formations. Currently, Sabine's primary operational focus is directed at the Cotton Valley Sand and Haynesville Shale formations. Sabine believes the Cotton Valley Sand formation is a well-understood play given its history of extensive vertical development, making it a predictable and repeatable development opportunity. Geologically, the Cotton Valley Sand formation is a thick, consolidated sand formation at depths ranging from approximately 7,800 feet to 10,800 feet, and has had over 400 horizontal wells drilled in the play in Sabine's core operating area.

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Sabine's other primary target in East Texas, the Haynesville Shale, lies approximately 1,500 feet below the Cotton Valley Sand formation. The Haynesville Shale is a Jurassic age reservoir, which is as much as 300 feet thick, is composed of organic-rich black shale and is found under much of Sabine's East Texas acreage position at depths ranging from approximately 11,000 feet to 12,000 feet. Sabine believes its Haynesville Shale position represents a large gas resource, which is strategically positioned geographically to benefit from a growing foreign demand for domestic natural gas.

Sabine's interests are primarily located in Harrison, Panola, Rusk and Shelby Counties with estimated proved reserves of 596.0 Bcfe as of December 31, 2013, of which 83% is gas and 63% is developed. As of December 31, 2013, Sabine was producing from 822 wells in East Texas, and it operated 734, or 89%, of those wells. Sabine's average net daily production in East Texas for the three months ended December 31, 2013 was 123.64 MMcfe/d.

Substantially all of Sabine's reserves in East Texas are located in the following geological formations:

Cotton Valley Sand As of December 31, 2013, approximately 100,500 gross (89,000 net) acres of Sabine's East Texas position was prospective for the liquids-rich Cotton Valley Sand formation, 95% of which was held by production. As of December 31, 2013, Sabine produced from 37 horizontal and 694 vertical wells in the Cotton Valley Sand, and it operated 655, or 90%, of those wells.

Haynesville Shale As of December 31, 2013, approximately 85,000 gross (67,300 net) acres of Sabine's East Texas position was prospective for the Haynesville Shale, 95% of which was held by production. As of December 31, 2013, Sabine produced from 56 horizontal wells in the Haynesville Shale, and it operated 48, or 86%, of those wells. Sabine is currently executing on a program to complete eight previously drilled but uncompleted wells under a joint venture with a third party in 2014.

South Texas

Sabine's South Texas assets are primarily prospective for the Eagle Ford Shale formation. The Eagle Ford Shale play is experiencing significant growth due to attractive development economics driven by high liquids content. The first horizontal wells in the Eagle Ford Shale were drilled in 2008, and the play has become one of the largest unconventional oil producing plays in North America. The formation is characterized as having low geologic risks and repeatable drilling opportunities. Geologically, the Eagle Ford Shale is a thick, organic-rich, carbonaceous shale reservoir found at depths ranging from 4,000 feet to 13,000 feet, and in much of the deeper portions of the play is over-pressurized, enhancing well performance.

In South Texas, as of December 31, 2013, Sabine held interests in approximately 42,000 gross (33,800 net) acres in DeWitt and Lavaca Counties prospective for the Eagle Ford Shale, approximately 27% of which was held by production. This area has estimated proved reserves of 182.6 Bcfe as of December 31, 2013, of which 60.1% was oil or NGLs and 30.6% was developed. As of December 31, 2013, Sabine was producing from 22 wells in South Texas, and it operated 21, or 95%, of those wells. Sabine's average net daily production in South Texas for the three months ended December 31, 2013 was 58.87 MMcfe/d. Sabine acquired its initial acreage in the Eagle Ford Shale in 2012 through a drill-to-earn joint venture with a major oil company. Subsequently, Sabine has continued to grow the position via an active leasing program and four additional strategic transactions. Sabine believes its South Texas inventory has significant resource potential and exhibits attractive economics in the current commodity price environment. Sabine continues to evaluate and pursue opportunities to grow this position within the guidelines of Sabine's strategic and financial objectives.

Sabine's primary operations are in the following areas:

Sugarkane Area As of December 31, 2013, the Sugarkane area was approximately 2,600 gross (2,400 net) acres, 90% of which was held-by-production. As of December 31, 2013, Sabine was producing from 10 horizontal wells, nine of which it operates. The shape of this acreage block makes it well-suited for full field pad development, and Sabine is the operator for all of the identified drilling locations.

South Shiner Area As of December 31, 2013, the South Shiner area was approximately 29,200 gross (24,200 net) acres, 20% of which was held-by-production. As of December 31, 2013, Sabine was producing from eight horizontal wells, all of which it operates.

North Shiner Area As of December 31, 2013, the North Shiner area was approximately 10,300 gross (7,300 net) acres, 31% of which was held-by-production. As of December 31, 2013, Sabine was producing from four horizontal wells, all of which it operates.

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Table of Contents***North Texas***

Sabine's North Texas properties are located in the Anadarko Basin and it is actively targeting the Granite Wash play. The Anadarko Basin has a long history of vertical well development, with first commercial production in 1904, and modern horizontal development techniques have vastly improved recoveries. The Granite Wash is a series of stacked, silty-sandy deposits found at depths of 8,500 feet to 11,000 feet that were laid down throughout the Pennsylvanian era and into early Permian time, and is over 3,000 feet thick.

In North Texas, as of December 31, 2013, Sabine held rights to develop approximately 51,100 gross (33,500 net) acres primarily in Roberts County in Texas, approximately 15% of which was held by production. Sabine's North Texas acreage as of December 31, 2013 includes approximately 30,000 net acres that are subject to a continuous drilling clause which requires it to drill one gross well every 180 days to hold the entire 30,000 net acre position.

This area has estimated proved reserves of 60.7 Bcfe as of December 31, 2013, of which 66% was oil or NGLs and 28.5% was developed. As of December 31, 2013, Sabine was producing from 20 wells in North Texas, all of which Sabine operates. Sabine's average net daily production in North Texas for the three months ended December 31, 2013 was 28.4 MMcfe/d. Sabine continues to evaluate and pursue opportunities to grow this position on an opportunistic basis.

Sabine's Operations***Estimated Proved Reserves***

The information with respect to Sabine's estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2013 presented below has been prepared by Sabine's independent petroleum engineering firm, Ryder Scott Company, L.P. (Ryder Scott), in accordance with rules and regulations of the SEC applicable to companies involved in oil and natural gas producing activities in effect at the applicable time. The report of Ryder Scott is dated January 24, 2014. The information with respect to Sabine's estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 presented below have been prepared by Sabine's independent petroleum engineering firm, Miller and Lents, Ltd. (Miller and Lents), in accordance with rules and regulations of the SEC applicable to companies involved in oil and natural gas producing activities in effect at the applicable time. The reports of Miller and Lents are dated February 21, 2013 and January 18, 2012. The reports of Ryder Scott and Miller and Lents were filed as Exhibits 99.5 and 99.6 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed by New Forest Oil Inc. on May 29, 2014. Sabine's proved reserve estimates as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 were prepared using the unweighted average of the historical first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior twelve months. It should not be assumed that the present value of future net revenues from Sabine's proved reserves is the current market value of Sabine's estimated reserves. Actual future prices and costs may differ materially from those used in the present value estimates.

The following table sets forth information regarding the estimated present value of Sabine's proved reserves, by region, for the periods indicated. The information in the table does not give any effect to or reflect Sabine's commodity hedges. Although the SEC's new rules also permit the presentation of estimated probable or possible reserves, Sabine has limited its presentation to estimated proved reserves.

	At December 31,		
	2013⁽¹⁾	2012⁽²⁾	2011⁽³⁾

	Proved reserves (Bcfe)	Proved reserves (Bcfe)	Proved reserves (Bcfe)
Operating area			
East Texas	596.0	686.4	1,322.9
South Texas	182.6	107.5	
North Texas	60.7	186.9	
Other			38.5
Total	839.3	980.8	1,361.4

- (1) Data for December 31, 2013 is based on the unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month (a) West Texas Intermediate posted prices for the prior 12 months of \$96.78 per Bbl for oil and (b) Henry Hub spot market prices for the prior 12 months of \$3.67 per MMBtu for natural gas.
- (2) Data for December 31, 2012 is based on the unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month (a) West Texas Intermediate posted prices for the prior 12 months of \$94.71 per Bbl for oil and (b) Henry Hub spot market prices for the prior 12 months of \$2.76 per MMBtu for natural gas.
- (3) Data for December 31, 2011 is based on the unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month (a) West Texas Intermediate posted prices for the prior 12 months of \$96.19 per Bbl for oil and (b) Henry Hub spot market prices for the prior 12 months of \$4.12 per MMBtu for natural gas.

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The following table sets forth additional information regarding Sabine's estimated proved reserves at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,		
	2013⁽¹⁾	2012⁽²⁾	2011⁽³⁾
Estimated proved reserves:			
Oil (MMBbl)	16.9	16.0	5.9
NGLs (MMBbl)	25.0	29.4	26.0
Natural gas (Bcf)	588.1	709.0	1,170.0
Total estimated proved reserves (Bcfe)	839.3	980.8	1,361.4
Proved developed producing reserves:			
Oil (MMBbl)	5.5	3.4	1.8
NGLs (MMBbl)	11.0	8.9	8.7
Natural gas (Bcf)	348.3	322.9	398.4
Total proved developed producing reserves (Bcfe)	447.7	396.3	461.6
Proved developed non-producing:			
Oil (MMBbl)	0.5	0.4	0.6
NGLs (MMBbl)	0.6	1.4	1.6
Natural gas (Bcf)	12.3	92.1	116.5
Total proved developed non-producing reserves (Bcfe)	18.4	102.9	129.8
Total proved undeveloped:			
Oil (MMBbl)	10.9	12.2	3.5
NGLs (MMBbl)	13.4	19.1	15.7
Natural gas (Bcf)	227.5	293.8	655.1
Total proved undeveloped reserves (Bcfe)	373.2	481.5	770.0
Percent developed	55.5%	50.9%	43.4%

- (1) Data for December 31, 2013 is based on the unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month (a) West Texas Intermediate posted prices for the prior 12 months of \$96.78 per Bbl for oil and (b) Henry Hub spot market prices for the prior 12 months of \$3.67 per MMBtu for natural gas.
- (2) Data for December 31, 2012 is based on the unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month (a) West Texas Intermediate posted prices for the prior 12 months of \$94.71 per Bbl for oil and (b) Henry Hub spot market prices for the prior 12 months of \$2.76 per MMBtu for natural gas.
- (3) Data for December 31, 2011 is based on the unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month (a) West Texas Intermediate posted prices for the prior 12 months of \$96.19 per Bbl for oil and (b) Henry Hub spot market prices for the prior 12 months of \$4.12 per MMBtu for natural gas.

Internal Controls and Qualifications of Technical Persons

In accordance with the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers and guidelines established by the SEC, Miller and Lents, independent reserve engineers, estimated 100% of Sabine's proved reserve information as of December 31, 2011 and as of December 31, 2012, and Ryder Scott, independent reserve engineers, estimated 100% of Sabine's proved reserve information as of December 31, 2013. The technical persons responsible for preparing the reserves estimates presented herein meet the requirements regarding qualifications, independence, objectivity and confidentiality set forth in the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by

the Society of Petroleum Engineers.

Sabine maintains an internal staff of petroleum engineers and geoscience professionals who worked closely with its independent reserve engineers to ensure the integrity, accuracy and timeliness of the data used to calculate its proved reserves relating to its assets. Sabine's internal technical team members met with its independent reserve engineers periodically during the period covered by the reserve report to discuss the assumptions and methods used in the proved reserve estimation process. Sabine provides historical information to the independent reserve engineers for its properties such as ownership interest, oil and natural gas production, well test data, commodity prices and operating and development costs.

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The preparation of Sabine's proved reserve estimates are completed in accordance with Sabine's internal control procedures. These procedures, which are intended to ensure reliability of reserve estimations, include the following:

review and verification of historical production data, which data is based on actual production as reported by Sabine;

preparation of reserve estimates by Sabine's Senior Vice President Engineering and Development or under her direct supervision;

review by Sabine's Senior Vice President Engineering of all of Sabine's reported proved reserves at the close of each quarter, including the review of all significant reserve changes and all new proved undeveloped reserves additions;

direct reporting responsibilities by Sabine's Senior Vice President Engineering to Sabine's Chief Executive Officer; and

verification of property ownership by Sabine's land department.

Cheryl R. Levesque, Senior Vice President Engineering and Development, is the technical person primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of Sabine's reserves estimates. Mrs. Levesque is a graduate of Texas Tech University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering and is a Registered Professional Engineer in Texas. Mrs. Levesque has 18 years of energy experience and Sabine's geoscience staff has an average of more than 18 years of industry experience per person.

Technology Used to Establish Proved Reserves

Under the SEC rules, proved reserves are those quantities of oil and natural gas that 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 term reasonable certainty implies a high degree of confidence that the quantities of oil and/or natural gas actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate. Reasonable certainty can be established using techniques that have been proven effective by actual production from projects in the same reservoir or an analogous reservoir or by other evidence using reliable technology that establishes reasonable certainty. Reliable technology is a grouping of one or more technologies (including computational methods) that has been field tested and has been demonstrated to provide reasonably certain results with consistency and repeatability in the formation being evaluated or in an analogous formation.

To establish reasonable certainty with respect to Sabine's estimated proved reserves, Sabine's independent reserve engineers, Miller and Lents and Ryder Scott, employed technologies that have been demonstrated to yield results with consistency and repeatability. The technologies and economic data used in the estimation of Sabine's proved reserves include, but are not limited to, open hole logs, core analyses, geologic maps, available downhole and production data and seismic data. Reserves attributable to producing wells with sufficient production history were estimated using appropriate decline curves, material balance calculations or other performance relationships. Reserves attributable to

producing wells with limited production history and for undeveloped locations were estimated using pore volume calculations and performance from analogous wells in the surrounding area and geologic data to assess the reservoir continuity. These wells were considered to be analogous based on production performance from the same formation and completion using similar techniques.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves (PUDs)

Year Ended December 31, 2013

As of December 31, 2013, Sabine's proved undeveloped reserves totaled 11 MMBbls of oil, 13 MMBbls of NGLs and 228 Bcf of natural gas, for a total of 373 Bcfe. There were a total of 100 PUDs booked with 50, 27, 19 and 4 wells booked in the Eagle Ford, Cotton Valley Sand, Granite Wash and Haynesville Shale, respectively. This total represents less than two years of inventory at year-end rig count and is indicative of Sabine's conservative PUD booking methodology.

Changes in PUDs that occurred during 2013 were primarily due to:

additions of 87,861 MMcfe attributable to extensions resulting from strategic drilling of wells by Sabine to delineate Sabine's acreage position;

the conversion of approximately 48,478 MMcfe attributable to PUDs into proved developed reserves;

negative revisions of approximately 82,089 MMcfe due to the reduction of Sabine's booked Cotton Valley Sand inventory from 47 locations to 27 locations, or three years of drilling activity at Sabine's current level of one rig;

positive revisions of approximately 35,675 MMcfe in PUDs due to a combination of adjustments in working interest, performance revisions and pricing; and

sales of reserves in place of 101,269 MMcfe.

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Costs incurred relating to the development of PUDs were approximately \$112.3 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, 2.2% of Sabine's total proved reserves were classified as proved developed non-producing.

Productive Wells

Sabine's principal properties consist of developed and undeveloped oil and natural gas leases in the operating areas described above and the reserves associated with these leases. Generally, developed oil and natural gas leases remain in force as long as production is maintained. Undeveloped oil and natural gas leaseholds are generally for a primary term of three to five years. In most cases, the terms of Sabine's undeveloped leases can be extended by paying delay rentals or by producing oil and natural gas reserves that are discovered under those leases. The following table sets forth the number of productive wells in which Sabine owned a working interest at December 31, 2013. Productive wells consist of producing wells identified as proved developed producing (PDP) per the December 31, 2013 reserve report prepared by Ryder Scott. Gross wells are the total number of productive wells in which Sabine has working interests, and net wells are the sum of Sabine's fractional working interests owned in gross wells. Approximately 58% of Sabine's future net revenue is from natural gas while the remaining 42% is from oil and NGLs.

	Gross	Net
East Texas	822	621
South Texas	22	17
North Texas	20	9
Total	864	647

Drilling Activities

The table below sets forth the results of Sabine's drilling activities for the periods indicated. The information should not be considered indicative of future performance, nor should it be assumed that there is necessarily any correlation among the number of productive wells drilled, quantities of reserves found or economic value. Productive wells are those that produce, or are capable of producing, commercial quantities of hydrocarbons, regardless of whether they produce a reasonable rate of return. Dry wells are those that prove to be incapable of producing hydrocarbons in sufficient quantities to justify completion.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Exploratory Wells:						
Productive ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2.0	1.3	3.0	2.5		
Dry						
Total Exploratory	2.0	1.3	3.0	2.5		
Development Wells:						

Productive ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	43.0	30.8	7.0	7.0	21.0	21.0
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	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Dry	1.0	0.4				
Total Development	44.0	31.2	7.0	7.0	21.0	21.0
Total Wells:						
Productive ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	45.0	32.1	10.0	9.5	21.0	21.0
Dry	1.0	0.4				
Total	46.0	32.5	10.0	9.5	21.0	21.0

(1) Although a well may be classified as productive upon completion, future changes in oil and natural gas prices, operating costs and production may result in the well becoming uneconomical, particularly exploratory wells where there is no production history.

(2) As of June 30, 2014, Sabine had completed 41 wells (32.84 net).

Table of Contents**Developed and Undeveloped Acreage**

Sabine holds interests in developed and undeveloped oil and natural gas acreage in the regions set forth in the table below. Also set forth in the table below, is the percentage of acreage held by production (HBP). These interests generally take the form of working interests in oil and natural gas leases or licenses that have varying terms. The following table presents a summary of Sabine s acreage interests as of December 31, 2013:

	Developed acreage		Undeveloped acreage		Total acreage		HBP
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	%
East Texas ⁽¹⁾	106,002	89,162	25,092	14,820	131,094	103,982	95%
South Texas	12,576	9,276	29,467	24,567	42,044	33,844	27%
North Texas	9,124	5,183	41,979	28,354	51,103	33,537	15%
Total Acreage	127,702	103,621	96,538	67,741	224,241	171,363	61%

(1) Sabine s East Texas acreage excludes 81,060 gross and 71,291 net acres outside of the Haynesville Shale and Cotton Valley Sand, which it considers non-core acreage.

Sabine s inventory of undeveloped oil and natural gas leaseholds is comprised of three to five year term leases and leases that are held by production beyond their primary term. In most cases, the terms of Sabine s undeveloped leases can be extended by paying delay rentals or by producing oil and natural gas reserves that are discovered under those leases, however undeveloped acreage could expire subject to development requirements.

Undeveloped Acreage Expirations

The following table sets forth the number of total net undeveloped acres as of December 31, 2013 that will expire in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 unless production is established within the spacing units covering the acreage prior to the expiration dates or unless such leasehold rights are extended or renewed. Such acreage is not associated with Sabine s proved undeveloped reserves.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
East Texas ⁽¹⁾	2,571	739	1,942	0
South Texas	5,016	6,914	3,860	0
North Texas	14,543	4,091	0	0
Total	22,130	11,744	5,802	0

(1) Sabine s acreage expiration in East Texas excludes approximately 71,000 net acres prospective for other formations, all of which expire by the end of 2015.

Production, Revenues and Price History

Oil and natural gas are commodities. The prices Sabine receives for the oil, natural gas and NGLs it produces are largely a function of market supply and demand. Sabine is not committed to provide any material fixed or determinable quantities of oil or natural gas under any existing contracts or agreements. Demand is impacted by general economic conditions, weather and other seasonal conditions, including hurricanes and tropical storms. Over or under supply of oil or natural gas can result in substantial price volatility. Historically, commodity prices have been volatile and Sabine expects that volatility to continue in the future. A substantial or extended decline in natural gas or oil prices or poor drilling results could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's financial position, results of operations, cash flows, quantities of reserves that may be economically produced and its ability to access capital markets.

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The following table sets forth information regarding oil and natural gas production, revenues and realized prices and production costs for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. For additional information on price calculations, see information set forth in Annex A Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Oil, NGLs and natural gas sales by product (in thousands):			
Oil	\$ 132,513	\$ 30,343	\$ 15,462
NGL	59,772	36,957	36,272
Natural gas	161,938	110,122 ⁽³⁾	149,687 ⁽³⁾
Total	\$ 354,223	\$ 177,422⁽³⁾	\$ 201,421⁽³⁾
Production data:			
Oil (MBbl)	1,403.62	317.07	170.52
NGL (MBbl)	1,842.47	931.26	704.44
Natural gas (Bcf)	44.29	41.12	38.94
Combined (Bcfe) ⁽¹⁾	63.77	48.61	44.20
Average prices before effects of economic hedges⁽²⁾:			
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 94.41	\$ 95.70	\$ 90.68
NGL (per Bbl)	\$ 32.44	\$ 39.68	\$ 51.49
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 3.66	\$ 2.68 ⁽³⁾	\$ 3.84 ⁽³⁾
Combined (per Mcfe) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5.55	\$ 3.65 ⁽³⁾	\$ 4.56 ⁽³⁾
Average realized prices after effects of economic hedges⁽²⁾:			
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 90.59	\$ 95.79	\$ 90.68
NGL (per Bbl)	\$ 32.44	\$ 39.68	\$ 51.49
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.23 ⁽³⁾	\$ 5.66 ⁽³⁾
Combined (per Mcfe) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.81 ⁽³⁾	\$ 6.16 ⁽³⁾
Average costs (per Mcfe)⁽¹⁾:			
Lease operating expenses	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.61
Workover expense	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07
	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.36 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.37 ⁽³⁾
Production and ad valorem taxes	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.18
General and administrative expenses	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.53
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.88 ⁽³⁾	\$ 1.71 ⁽³⁾

(1) Oil and NGL production was converted at 6 Mcf per Bbl to calculate combined production and per Mcfe amounts.

- (2) Average prices shown in the table reflect prices both before and after the effects of Sabine's realized commodity derivative transactions. Sabine's calculation of such effects includes realized gains or losses on cash settlements for commodity derivative transactions.
- (3) Revised for the effects of the restatement. Refer to Note 2 of Sabine's consolidated financial statements located in this Annex A.

Risk Management

Sabine has designed a risk management policy using derivative instruments in an attempt to provide partial protection against declines in oil and natural gas prices by reducing the risk of price volatility and the effect it could have on Sabine's operations and its ability to finance its capital budget and operations. Sabine's decision on the quantity and price at which it chooses to hedge its production is based on its view of existing and forecasted production volumes, budgeted drilling projects and current and future market conditions. While there are many different types of derivatives available, Sabine typically uses oil and natural gas price collars and swap agreements to attempt to manage price risk more effectively. The collar agreements are put and call options used to establish floor and ceiling commodity prices for a fixed volume of production during a certain time period. Periodically, Sabine may pay a fixed premium to increase the floor price above the existing market value at the time it enters into the arrangement. All collar agreements provide for payments to counterparties if the index price exceeds the ceiling and payments from the counterparties if the index price is below the floor. The price swaps call for payments to, or receipts from, counterparties based on whether the market price of oil and natural gas for the period is greater or less than the fixed price established for that period when the swap is put in place. Additionally, Sabine has purchased natural gas puts and sold oil and natural gas calls. For the oil and natural gas calls, the counterparty has the

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option to purchase a set volume of the contracted commodity at a contracted price on a contracted date in the future. For the purchased and sold natural gas puts, the counterparty (sold) or Sabine (purchased) has the option to sell a contracted volume of the commodity at a contracted price on a contracted date in future.

Sabine enters into derivatives arrangements only with counterparties within Sabine's Credit Facility banking group that it believes are creditworthy, as these arrangements expose Sabine to the risk of financial loss if Sabine's counterparty is unable to satisfy its obligations. Sabine's Credit Facility allows it to hedge up to 100% of current production for 24 months, 75% of current production for months 25 through 36, and 50% of current production for months 37 through 60. For this purpose, current production refers to Sabine's latest monthly production total. For additional information on Sabine's hedging position, see Annex A Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Commodity Hedging Activities.

Competitive Conditions in the Business

The oil and natural gas industry is highly competitive and Sabine competes with a substantial number of other companies that have greater financial and other resources than Sabine does. Many of these companies explore for, produce and market oil and natural gas, as well as carry on refining operations and market the resultant products on a worldwide basis. The primary areas in which Sabine encounters substantial competition are in locating and acquiring desirable leasehold acreage for its drilling and development operations, locating and acquiring attractive producing oil and natural gas properties, obtaining sufficient rig availability, obtaining purchasers and transporters of the oil and natural gas Sabine produces and hiring and retaining key employees. Sabine's larger competitors may be able to pay more for productive natural gas properties and exploratory prospects or define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than Sabine's financial or human resources permit and may be able to expend greater resources to attract and maintain industry personnel. In addition, these companies may have a greater ability to continue exploration activities during periods of low natural gas market prices.

There is also competition between oil and natural gas producers and other industries producing energy and fuel. Furthermore, competitive conditions may be substantially affected by various forms of energy legislation and/or regulation considered from time to time by the governments of the United States and the jurisdictions in which Sabine operates. It is not possible to predict the nature of any such legislation or regulation which may ultimately be adopted or its effects upon Sabine's future operations. Such laws and regulations may substantially increase the costs of exploring for, developing or producing oil and natural gas and may prevent or delay the commencement or continuation of a given operation. Sabine's larger competitors may be able to absorb the burden of existing, and any changes to, federal, state and local laws and regulations more easily than it can, which would adversely affect Sabine's competitive position.

Marketing and Significant Customers

Sabine markets the majority of the natural gas production from properties it operates for both its account and the account of the other working interest owners in these properties.

In East Texas, Sabine sells approximately half of its production under three to five year gathering and purchase contracts to a variety of midstream companies. The remainder of Sabine's production is sold under short-term contracts or spot gas purchase contracts ranging anywhere from one month to one year terms at competitive market prices. In East Texas, Sabine's oil is sold to one purchaser under a short-term contract which is month to month.

In South Texas, Sabine sells its production under either short-term contracts or spot gas purchase contracts which are on a month to month term. In South Texas, Sabine's oil is sold to various purchasers under short-term contracts which

are month to month.

In North Texas, Sabine sells its production under a long-term contract, to one midstream company, through an acreage dedication. Sabine's oil is sold under a three year contract which allows it to offtake to a dedicated last unit.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, purchases by three companies exceeded 10% of the total oil, NGLs and natural gas sales of the Company. Purchases by Eastex Crude Company, Enbridge Pipeline (East Texas) LP and CP Energy LLC accounted for approximately 19%, 16% and 11% of oil, NGLs and natural gas sales, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2012, purchases by four companies exceeded 10% of the total oil, NGLs and natural gas sales of the Company. Purchases by Enbridge Pipeline (East Texas) LP, Shell Trading (US) Company, Texla Energy Management LLC and Eastex Crude Company accounted for approximately 17%, 14%, 13% and 12% of oil, NGLs and natural gas sales, respectively. The Company believes that the loss of any of the purchasers above would not result in a material adverse effect on its ability to competitively market future oil and natural gas production. During the year ended December 31, 2011, purchases by three companies exceeded 10% of the total oil, NGLs and natural gas sales of the Company. Purchases by Enbridge Pipeline (East Texas) LP, Texla Energy Management LLC and PVR Midstream LLC accounted for approximately 18%, 15% and 13% of oil, NGLs and natural gas sales, respectively.

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Seasonality of Business

Weather conditions affect the demand for, and prices of, oil and natural gas and can also delay drilling activities, disrupting Sabine's overall business plans. Demand for natural gas is typically higher in the fourth and first quarters resulting in higher natural gas prices. Due to these seasonal fluctuations, results of operations for individual quarterly periods may not be indicative of the results that may be realized on an annual basis.

Regulation of the Oil and Natural Gas Industry

Sabine's operations are substantially affected by federal, state and local laws and regulations. In particular, natural gas production and related operations are, or have been, subject to price controls, taxes and numerous other laws and regulations. All of the jurisdictions in which Sabine owns or operates producing oil and natural gas properties have statutory provisions regulating the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas, including provisions related to permits for the drilling of wells, bonding requirements to drill or operate wells, the location of wells, the method of drilling and casing wells, the surface use and restoration of properties upon which wells are drilled, sourcing and disposal of water used in the drilling and completion process, and the abandonment of wells. Sabine's operations are also subject to various conservation laws and regulations. These include the regulation of the size of drilling and spacing units or proration units, the number of wells which may be drilled in an area, and the unitization or pooling of crude natural gas wells, as well as regulations that generally prohibit the venting or flaring of natural gas, and impose certain requirements regarding the ratable or fair apportionment of production from fields and individual wells.

Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations can result in substantial penalties. The regulatory burden on the industry increases the cost of doing business and affects profitability. Although Sabine believes it is in substantial compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, such laws and regulations are frequently amended or reinterpreted. Therefore, Sabine is unable to predict the future costs or impact of compliance. Additional proposals and proceedings that affect the natural gas industry are regularly considered by Congress, the states, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the courts. Sabine cannot predict when or whether any such proposals may become effective.

Sabine believes that continued substantial compliance with existing requirements will not have a material adverse effect on Sabine's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, current regulatory requirements may change, currently unforeseen environmental incidents may occur, or past non-compliance with environmental laws or regulations may be discovered.

Regulation of Production

The production of oil and natural gas is subject to regulation under a wide range of local, state and federal statutes, rules, orders and regulations. Federal, state and local statutes and regulations require permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds and reports concerning operations. All of the states in which Sabine owns and operates properties have regulations governing conservation matters, including provisions for the unitization or pooling of oil and natural gas properties, the establishment of maximum allowable rates of production from oil and natural gas wells, the regulation of well spacing, and plugging and abandonment of wells. The effect of these regulations is to limit the amount of oil and natural gas that Sabine can produce from its wells and to limit the number of wells or the locations at which it can drill, although Sabine can apply for exceptions to such regulations or to have reductions in well spacing. Moreover, each state generally imposes a production or severance tax with respect to the production and sale of oil, natural gas and NGLs within its jurisdiction.

The failure to comply with these rules and regulations can result in substantial penalties. Sabine's competitors in the oil and natural gas industry are subject to the same regulatory requirements and restrictions that affect its operations.

Regulation of Transportation of Oil

Sales of crude oil, condensation and NGLs are not currently regulated and are made at negotiated prices. Nevertheless, Congress could enact price controls in the future.

Sabine's sales of crude oil are affected by the availability, terms and cost of transportation. The transportation of oil by common carrier pipelines is also subject to rate and access regulation. The FERC regulates interstate oil pipeline transportation rates under the Interstate Commerce Act. In general, interstate oil pipeline rates must be cost-based, although settlement rates agreed to by all shippers are permitted and market-based rates may be permitted in certain circumstances. Effective January 1, 1995, the FERC implemented regulations establishing an indexing system (based on inflation) for transportation rates for oil pipelines that allows a pipeline to increase its rates annually up to a prescribed ceiling, without making a cost of service filing. Every five years, the FERC reviews the appropriateness of the index level in relation to changes in industry costs.

Intrastate oil pipeline transportation rates are 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.

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Insofar as effective interstate and intrastate rates are equally applicable to all comparable shippers, Sabine believes that the regulation of oil transportation rates will not affect its operations in any way that is of material difference from those of its 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 generally governed by prorationing provisions set forth in the pipelines' published tariffs. Accordingly, Sabine believes that access to oil pipeline transportation services generally will be available to it to the same extent as to its similarly situated competitors.

Regulation of Transportation and Sales of Natural Gas

Historically, the transportation and sale for resale of natural gas in interstate commerce have been regulated by agencies of the U.S. federal government, primarily FERC. FERC regulates interstate natural gas transportation rates and service conditions, which affects the marketing of natural gas that Sabine produces, as well as the revenues it receives for sales of its natural gas. Since 1985, FERC has endeavored to make natural gas transportation more accessible to natural gas buyers and sellers on an open and non-discriminatory basis. The open access policies implemented by FERC since the mid-1980s serve to enhance the competitive structure of the interstate natural gas pipeline industry and create a regulatory framework that puts natural gas sellers into direct contractual relations with natural gas buyers by, among other things, ensuring that the sale of natural gas is unbundled from the sale of transportation and storage services. In the past, the federal government has regulated the prices at which natural gas could be sold. While sales by producers of natural gas can currently be made at market prices, Congress could reenact price controls in the future.

Deregulation of wellhead natural gas sales began with the enactment of the Natural Gas Policy Act (the "NGPA") and culminated in adoption of the Natural Gas Wellhead Decontrol Act which removed controls affecting wellhead sales of natural gas effective January 1, 1993. The transportation and sale for resale of natural gas in interstate commerce is regulated primarily under the Natural Gas Act (the "NGA") and by regulations and orders promulgated under the NGA by FERC. In certain limited circumstances, intrastate transportation and wholesale sales of natural gas may also be affected directly or indirectly by laws enacted by Congress and by FERC regulations.

Sabine cannot accurately predict how FERC's actions will impact competition in markets in which Sabine's natural gas is sold. Additional proposals and proceedings that might affect the natural gas industry are regularly pending before FERC and the courts, as the natural gas industry historically has been very heavily regulated. Therefore, Sabine cannot provide any assurance that any of the measures established by FERC will continue in effect or that they will not be materially altered, potentially on short notice. However, Sabine does not believe that any action taken will affect it in a way that materially differs from the way it affects other natural gas producers.

The price at which Sabine sells natural gas is not currently subject to federal rate regulation and, for the most part, is not subject to state regulation. However, with regard to its physical sales of energy commodities, Sabine is required to observe anti-market manipulation laws and related regulations enforced by the FERC and/or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and the Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC"). Should Sabine violate the anti-market manipulation laws and regulations, it could also be subject to related third party damage claims by, among others, sellers, royalty owners and taxing authorities.

Gathering services, which occur upstream of FERC jurisdictional transmission services, are regulated by the states onshore and in state waters. Although the FERC has set forth a general test for determining whether facilities perform

a non-jurisdictional gathering function or a jurisdictional transmission function, the FERC's determinations as to the classification of facilities is done on a case by case basis. State regulation of natural gas gathering facilities generally includes various safety, environmental and, in some circumstances, nondiscriminatory take requirements. Although such regulation has not generally been affirmatively applied by state agencies, natural gas gathering may receive greater regulatory scrutiny in the future.

Intrastate natural gas transportation and facilities are also subject to regulation by state regulatory agencies, and certain transportation services provided by intrastate pipelines are also regulated by FERC. The basis for intrastate regulation of natural gas transportation and the degree of regulatory oversight and scrutiny given to intrastate natural gas pipeline rates and services varies from state to state. Insofar as such regulation within a particular state will generally affect all intrastate natural gas shippers within the state on a comparable basis, Sabine believes that the regulation of similarly situated intrastate natural gas transportation in any states in which it operates and ships natural gas on an intrastate basis will not affect its operations in any way that is of material difference from those of its competitors. Like the regulation of interstate transportation rates, the regulation of intrastate transportation rates affects the marketing of natural gas that Sabine produces, as well as the revenues it receives for sales of its natural gas.

Environmental Regulation

Sabine's operations are subject to stringent federal, state and local laws regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to health and safety or the protection of the environment. Numerous governmental agencies, such as

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the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), issue regulations to implement and enforce these laws, which often require difficult and costly compliance measures. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of substantial administrative, civil and criminal penalties, as well as the issuance of injunctions limiting or prohibiting Sabine s activities. In addition, some laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment may, in certain circumstances, impose strict liability for environmental contamination, rendering a person liable for environmental damages and cleanup costs without regard to negligence or fault on the part of that person. Adherence to these regulatory requirements increases Sabine s cost of doing business and consequently affects its profitability.

Environmental regulatory programs typically regulate the permitting, construction and operations of a facility. Many factors, including public perception, can materially impact the ability to secure an environmental construction or operation permit. Once operational, enforcement measures can include significant civil penalties for regulatory violations regardless of intent. Under appropriate circumstances, an administrative agency can request a cease and desist order to terminate operations. New programs and changes in existing programs are anticipated, some of which include natural occurring radioactive materials, oil and natural gas exploration and production, waste management, and underground injection of waste material and the regulation of hydraulic fracturing. Environmental laws and regulations have been subject to frequent changes over the years, and the imposition of more stringent requirements could have a material adverse effect on Sabine s financial condition and results of operations.

The following is a summary of the more significant existing environmental and occupational health and safety laws, as amended from time to time, to which Sabine s business operations are subject and for which compliance may have a material adverse impact on Sabine s capital expenditures, results of operations or financial position.

Hazardous Substances and Wastes

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and comparable state statutes and their implementing regulations, regulate the generation, storage, treatment, transportation, disposal and cleanup of hazardous and non-hazardous solid wastes. Under the auspices of the EPA, most states administer some or all of the provisions of RCRA, sometimes in conjunction with their own, more stringent requirements. Drilling fluids, produced waters and most of the other wastes associated with the exploration, development and production of oil or natural gas, if properly handled, are exempt from regulation as hazardous waste under Subtitle C of RCRA. These wastes, instead, are regulated under RCRA s less stringent nonhazardous solid waste provisions, state laws or other federal laws. However, it is possible that certain oil and natural gas exploration, development and production wastes now classified as nonhazardous solid wastes could be classified as hazardous wastes in the future. A loss of the RCRA exclusion for drilling fluids, produced waters and related wastes could result in an increase in Sabine s costs to manage and dispose of generated wastes, which could have a material adverse effect on Sabine s results of operations and financial position. In addition, in the course of Sabine s operations, it generates ordinary industrial wastes, such as paint wastes, waste solvents and waste oils that may become regulated as hazardous wastes if such wastes have hazardous characteristics.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as the Superfund law and comparable state laws impose liability, without regard to fault or legality of conduct, on classes of persons considered to be responsible for the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. These persons include the current and past 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 joint and several, strict liability for the costs of 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. CERCLA also authorizes the EPA and, in some instances, third parties to act in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek to recover from the responsible classes of persons the costs they incur. In addition, neighboring landowners

and other third-parties may file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. Sabine generates materials in the course of its operations that may be regulated as hazardous substances.

Sabine currently owns, leases, or operates numerous properties that have been used for oil and natural gas exploration and production activities for many years. Although Sabine believes that it has utilized operating and waste disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, hazardous substances, wastes, or petroleum hydrocarbons may have been released on, under or from the properties owned or leased by Sabine, or on, under or from other locations, including off-site locations, where such substances have been taken for recycling or disposal. In addition, some of Sabine's properties have been operated by third parties or by previous owners or operators whose treatment and disposal of hazardous substances, wastes, or petroleum hydrocarbons was not under Sabine's control. These properties and the substances disposed or released on, under or from them may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA and analogous state laws. Under such laws, Sabine could be required to undertake response or corrective measures, which could include removal of previously disposed substances and wastes, cleanup of contaminated property or performance of remedial plugging or pit closure operations to prevent future contamination.

Water Discharges and Releases

Sabine's operations are also subject to the Clean Water Act (the CWA) and analogous state laws. The CWA and similar state acts regulate discharges of wastewater, oil, and other pollutants to surface water bodies, such as lakes, rivers, wetlands, and streams.

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Failure to obtain permits for such discharges could result in civil and criminal penalties, orders to cease such discharges, and costs to remediate and pay natural resources damages. In addition, spill prevention, control and countermeasure plan requirements imposed under the CWA require appropriate containment berms and similar structures to help prevent the contamination of navigable waters in the event of a petroleum hydrocarbon tank spill, rupture or leak. The CWA and analogous state laws also require individual permits or coverage under general permits for discharges of storm water runoff from certain types of facilities, and also prohibits the discharge of dredge and fill material in regulated waters, including wetlands, unless authorized by permit. Sabine believes that it will be able to obtain, or be included under, these permits, where necessary, and make minor modifications to existing facilities and operations that would not have a material effect on Sabine.

Hydraulic Fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing is an essential and common practice in the oil and natural gas industry used to stimulate production of natural gas and/or oil from dense subsurface rock formations. Hydraulic fracturing involves using water, sand, and certain chemicals to fracture the hydrocarbon-bearing rock formation to allow flow of hydrocarbons into the wellbore. Sabine engages third parties to provide hydraulic fracturing or other well stimulation services to it in connection with many of the wells for which Sabine is the operator. While hydraulic fracturing has historically been regulated by state oil and natural-gas commissions, the EPA has asserted federal regulatory authority over certain hydraulic-fracturing activities under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) involving the use of diesel fuels and published permitting guidance in February 2014 addressing the performance of such activities using diesel fuels. Also, in May 2014, the EPA issued an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking public comment on its intent to develop and issue regulations under the Toxic Substances Control Act regarding the disclosure of information related to the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing. In addition, in May 2013, the federal Bureau of Land Management published a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking governing hydraulic fracturing on federal and Indian lands that replaces a prior draft of proposed rulemaking issued by the agency in May 2012. The revised proposed rule would continue to require public disclosure of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing on federal and Indian lands, confirmation that wells used in fracturing operations meet appropriate construction standards, and development of appropriate plans for managing flowback water that returns to the surface.

There are also certain governmental reviews either underway or being proposed that focus on environmental aspects of hydraulic-fracturing practices. The White House Council on Environmental Quality is coordinating an administration-wide review of hydraulic-fracturing practices. The EPA has commenced a study of the potential environmental effects of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water and groundwater, with draft and final reports drawing conclusions about the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources expected to be available by late 2014 and 2016, respectively. Moreover, the EPA has announced that it will develop effluent limitations for the treatment and discharge of wastewater resulting from hydraulic fracturing activities by late 2014. Other governmental agencies, including the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Department of the Interior, have evaluated or are evaluating various other aspects of hydraulic fracturing. These ongoing or proposed studies, depending on their degree of pursuit and any meaningful results obtained, could spur initiatives to further regulate hydraulic fracturing under the federal SDWA or other regulatory mechanisms.

In addition, the SDWA and the Underground Injection Control (the UIC) program promulgated under the SDWA and state programs regulate the drilling and operation of salt water disposal wells. Sabine routinely uses such wells for the disposal of flowback and produced water resulting from its operations. EPA directly administers the UIC program in some states and in others it is delegated to the state for administering. 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 natural 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.

Several states have adopted, or are considering adopting, regulations that could restrict or prohibit hydraulic fracturing in certain circumstances and/or require the disclosure of the composition of hydraulic fracturing fluids. For example, Texas requires oil and natural gas operators to publicly disclose the chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process. Regulations require that well operators disclose the list of chemical ingredients subject to the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, as amended (OSHA) for disclosure on an internet website and also file the list of chemicals with the Texas Railroad Commission (the TRC) with the well completion report. The total volume of water used to hydraulically fracture a well must also be disclosed to the public and filed with the TRC. Furthermore, in May 2013, the TRC issued a well integrity rule, which updates the requirements for drilling, putting pipe down, and cementing wells. The rule also includes new testing and reporting requirements, such as (i) the requirement to submit cementing reports after well completion or after cessation of drilling, whichever is later, and (ii) the imposition of additional testing on wells less than 1,000 feet below usable groundwater. The well integrity rule took effect in January 2014. Sabine believes that it follows applicable standard industry practices and legal requirements for groundwater protection in its hydraulic fracturing activities. Nonetheless, if new or more stringent federal, state, or local legal restrictions relating to the hydraulic fracturing process are adopted in areas where Sabine operates, it could incur potentially significant added costs to comply with such requirements, experience delays or curtailment in the pursuit of exploration, development, or production activities, and perhaps even be precluded from drilling wells.

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The federal Clean Air Act (the CAA) and comparable state laws regulate emissions of various air pollutants through air emissions permitting programs and the imposition of other requirements. In addition, the EPA has developed and continues to develop stringent regulations governing emissions of toxic air pollutants at specified sources. Federal and state regulatory agencies can impose administrative, civil and criminal penalties for non-compliance with air permits or other requirements of the CAA and associated state laws and regulations. Sabine's operations, or the operations of service companies engaged by it, may in certain circumstances and locations be subject to permits and restrictions under these statutes for emissions of air pollutants.

Over the next several years, Sabine may be required to incur certain capital expenditures for air pollution control equipment or other air emissions related issues. For example, in January 2013, the EPA published revised regulations under the CAA to control emissions of hazardous air pollutants from existing stationary reciprocal internal combustion engines. The revised rule requires management practices for all covered engines and requires the installation of oxidation catalysts or non-selective catalytic reduction equipment on larger equipment at sites that are not deemed to be remote under the rule. Sabine's operations are in substantial compliance with the requirements of this rule.

In addition, in August 2012, the EPA published final rules under the CAA that subject oil and natural gas production, processing, transmission and storage operations to regulation under the New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants programs. With regards to production activities, these final rules require, among other things, the reduction of volatile organic compound emissions from three subcategories of fractured and refractured gas wells for which well completion operations are conducted: wildcat (exploratory) and delineation gas wells; low reservoir pressure non-wildcat and non-delineation gas wells; and all other fractured and refractured gas wells. All three subcategories of wells must route flow back emissions to a gathering line or be captured and combusted using a combustion device such as a flare. However, the other wells must use reduced emission completions, also known as green completions, with or without combustion devices, after January 1, 2015. These regulations also establish specific new requirements regarding emissions from production-related wet seal and reciprocating compressors and from pneumatic controllers and storage vessels. The EPA published a rule in September 2013 extending the compliance date for controlling regulated emissions from certain storage vessels. Compliance with these requirements could increase Sabine's costs of development and production, which costs could be significant.

Climate Change Legislation and Greenhouse Gas Regulation

In December 2009, the EPA published its findings that emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) present an endangerment to public health and the environment because emissions of such gases are, according to the EPA, contributing to the warming of the earth's atmosphere and other climatic changes. Based on these findings, the EPA adopted regulations under existing provisions of the CAA that establish Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V permit reviews for GHG emissions from certain large stationary sources. Facilities required to obtain PSD permits for their GHG emissions also will be required to meet best available control technology standards that will be established by the states or, in some cases, by the EPA on a case-by-case basis. The EPA has also adopted rules requiring the monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions from specified sources in the United States, including, among others, certain oil and natural gas production facilities on an annual basis, which includes certain of Sabine's operations. In addition, as noted above, in August 2012, the EPA established new source performance standards for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and sulfur dioxide and an air toxic standard for oil and natural gas production, transmission, and storage.

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 climate legislation, a number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing GHG emissions by means of cap and trade programs that typically require major sources of GHG emissions, such as electric power plants, to acquire and surrender emission allowances in return for emitting those GHGs. 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, the Obama administration recently 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 natural gas agency. 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. Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would impact Sabine's business, any such future laws and regulations that require reporting of GHGs or otherwise limit emissions of GHGs from Sabine's equipment and operations could require Sabine to incur costs to monitor and report on GHG emissions or reduce emissions of GHGs associated with Sabine's operations, and such requirements also could adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas that it produces. Finally, it should be noted that some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHGs in the Earth's

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atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts and floods and other climatic events. If any such effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on Sabine's financial condition and results of operations.

Any laws or regulations that may be adopted to restrict or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases could require Sabine to incur additional operating costs, such as costs to purchase and operate emissions control systems, and additional compliance costs. Such laws and regulations could also result in reduced demand for oil and natural gas, decreasing the need for Sabine's services, which could result in an adverse effect on Sabine's financial condition and results of operations.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Various state and federal statutes prohibit certain actions that adversely affect endangered or threatened species and their habitat, including migratory birds. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) 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. Moreover, as a result of a settlement approved by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in September 2011, the FWS is required to make a determination on listing of more than 250 species as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) by no later than completion of the agency's 2017 fiscal year. For example, in March 2014, FWS listed the lesser prairie chicken as a threatened species under the ESA. The designation of previously unprotected species as threatened or endangered in areas where underlying property operations are conducted could cause Sabine to incur increased costs arising from species protection measures or could result in limitations on Sabine's exploration and production activities that could have an adverse impact on Sabine's ability to develop and produce reserves.

OSHA

Sabine is subject to the requirements of OSHA and comparable state statutes whose purpose is to protect the health and safety of workers. In addition, the OSHA hazard communication standard, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and comparable state statutes and any implementing regulations require that Sabine organizes and/or discloses information about hazardous materials used or produced in Sabine's operations and that this information be provided to employees, state and local governmental authorities and citizens. Sabine believes that it is in substantial compliance with all applicable laws and regulations relating to worker health and safety.

Related Permits and Authorizations

Many environmental laws require Sabine to obtain permits or other authorizations from state and/or federal agencies before initiating certain drilling, construction, production, operation, or other oil and natural gas activities, and to maintain these permits and compliance with their requirements for on-going operations. These permits are generally subject to protest, appeal, or litigation, which can in certain cases delay or halt projects and cease production or operation of wells, pipelines, and other operations.

Related Insurance

Sabine maintains an insurance program designed to provide coverage for the Company's property and casualty exposures. Sabine's risk management program provides coverage types, limits, and deductibles commensurate with companies of comparable size and with similar risk profiles. As is common in the oil and natural gas industry, Sabine does not insure fully against all risks associated with its business either because such insurance is not available or

because Sabine believes the premium costs are prohibitive. A loss not fully covered by insurance could have a materially adverse effect on Sabine's financial position and results of operations. There can be no assurance that the insurance coverage that Sabine maintains will be sufficient to cover every claim made against it in the future. As hydraulic fracturing is a key component of Sabine's operational strategy, Sabine maintains Claims Made Pollution Liability Insurance, which provides coverage for long-term gradual seepage pollution events. A loss in connection with Sabine's oil and natural gas operations could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's financial position and results of operations to the extent that the insurance coverage provided under Sabine's policies is inadequate to cover any such loss.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, Sabine had 136 full-time employees. Sabine hires independent contractors on an as needed basis. Sabine has no collective bargaining agreements with its employees. Sabine believes that its employee relationships are satisfactory.

Legal Proceedings

Sabine is party to lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of Sabine's business. Sabine cannot predict the outcome of any such lawsuits with certainty, but its management team does not expect the outcome of pending or threatened legal matters to have a material adverse impact on its financial condition.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of Sabine's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with Sabine's consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Annex A. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect Sabine's future plans, estimates, beliefs and expected performance. Sabine cautions that assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions, or beliefs about future events may, and often do, vary from actual results and the differences can be material. Some of the key factors which could cause actual results to vary from Sabine's expectations include changes in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices, the timing of planned capital expenditures, availability of acquisitions, uncertainties in estimating proved reserves and forecasting production results, operational factors affecting the commencement or maintenance of producing wells, the condition of the capital markets generally, as well as Sabine's ability to access them and uncertainties regarding environmental regulations or litigation and other legal or regulatory developments affecting Sabine's business, as well as those factors discussed below and elsewhere in this proxy statement, all of which are difficult to predict. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed may not occur. See Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements in this proxy statement. Also, see the risk factors and other cautionary statements described under the heading Risk Factors included elsewhere in this proxy statement. Sabine does not undertake any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements except as otherwise required by applicable law. In this section, references to Sabine and the Company refer to the group of entities within the consolidated group of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires.

Overview

Sabine is an independent oil and natural gas company engaged in the acquisition, development, exploitation and exploration of oil and natural gas properties onshore in the United States. Sabine's operations are focused in three core geographic areas:

East Texas, targeting the Cotton Valley Sand and Haynesville Shale formations;

South Texas, targeting the Eagle Ford Shale formation; and

North Texas, targeting the Granite Wash formation.

From Sabine's inception in 2007 through 2012, it was focused primarily in East Texas, where it completed multiple acquisitions and executed a development program to build an extensive inventory of Cotton Valley Sand and Haynesville Shale drilling locations. During 2012, Sabine established its initial position in South Texas in the Eagle Ford Shale formation through two farm-out agreements with a major operator, establishing a footprint in the basin at an attractive upfront cost. Subsequently, Sabine has completed three additional transactions and grassroots leasing in the Eagle Ford Shale, and it continues to evaluate attractive acquisition targets and leasing opportunity in the play. Sabine's North Texas position was acquired from a privately-held company in December 2012 and is concentrated in the Granite Wash formation. In December 2013, Sabine sold its interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area. In 2014, the Company has purchased additional working interests in certain of its operated Granite Wash properties. Through Sabine's drilling program and its acquisition activities, it has grown production from approximately 32 MMcfe/d for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, to

approximately 206 MMcfe/d for the three months ended June 30, 2014, representing a CAGR of 40%. During that same period, the percentage of Sabine's production comprised of liquids grew from approximately 12% of total production to approximately 32%.

As of June 30, 2014, Sabine held interests in approximately 127,200 gross (101,800 net) acres in East Texas, 41,000 gross (34,000 net) acres in South Texas and 51,700 gross (37,300 net) in North Texas. Sabine is the operator on 95%, 100% and 99% of its net acreage positions in East Texas, South Texas and North Texas, respectively.

Sabine's full year 2014 capital expenditures are forecasted to total approximately \$625 million, and it expects to spend approximately \$520 million on drilling and completion activities and approximately \$105 million on leasing and other activities. Consistent with Sabine's historical practice, it periodically reviews its capital expenditures and adjusts its budget based on liquidity, commodity prices and drilling results. As of June 30, 2014, Sabine has spent approximately \$358 million of its 2014 capital budget, of which approximately \$286 million was spent on drilling and completion activities, \$39.5 million on working interest acquisitions and approximately \$32.5 million on leasing and other activities.

Sabine operates in the exploration and production segment of the energy industry and all of its operations are conducted in the United States. Sabine's gathering and processing assets are primarily dedicated to supporting the natural gas volumes it produces and do not generate any material amounts of revenue. Sabine's ability to develop and produce its current reserves and add additional reserves is driven by several factors, including:

success in the drilling of new wells;

commodity prices;

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the availability of attractive acquisition opportunities and Sabine's ability to execute them;

the activities and elections of third parties under Sabine's joint development agreements;

the availability of capital and the amount Sabine invests in the leasing and development of properties and the drilling of wells;

facility or equipment availability and unexpected delays or downtime, including delays imposed by or resulting from compliance with regulatory requirements; and

the rate at which production volumes naturally decline.

Source of Sabine's Revenues

Sabine derives substantially all of its revenue from the sale of oil, natural gas and NGLs that are produced from its interests in properties located onshore in the United States. Oil and natural gas prices are inherently volatile and are influenced by many factors outside of Sabine's control. To achieve more predictable cash flows and to reduce its exposure to downward price fluctuations, Sabine uses derivative instruments to hedge future sales prices on a significant portion of its oil and natural gas production. Sabine currently uses a combination of fixed price natural gas swaps and zero cost collars for which it receives a fixed price (via either swap price, floor of collar or put price) for future production in exchange for a payment of the variable market price received at the time future production is sold. See "Commodity Hedging Activities" below for more information regarding Sabine's economic hedge positions.

Principal Components of Sabine's Cost Structure

Lease operating, workover, marketing, gathering, transportation and other. These are costs incurred to produce oil and natural gas and deliver the volumes to the market, together with the costs incurred to maintain producing properties, such as maintenance and repairs. These costs, which have both a fixed and variable component, are primarily a function of volume of oil and natural gas produced from currently producing wells and incrementally from new production from drilling and completion activities.

Production and ad valorem taxes. Production taxes are paid on produced oil and natural gas primarily based on the wellhead value of production. The applicable rates vary across the areas in which Sabine operates. As the proportion of Sabine's production changes from area to area, its production tax rates will vary depending on the quantities produced from each area and the applicable production tax rates then in effect. Ad valorem taxes are typically computed on the basis of a property valuation as determined by certain state and local taxing authorities and will vary annually based on commodity price fluctuations.

General and administrative. This cost includes all overhead associated with Sabine's business activities. Included costs are: payroll and benefits for Sabine's corporate staff, costs of maintaining Sabine's headquarters, audit, tax, legal and other professional and consulting fees, insurance and other costs necessary

in the management of Sabine's production and development operations.

As a full cost method of accounting company, Sabine capitalizes general and administrative expenses that are directly attributable to its oil and natural gas activities. Sabine capitalized \$5.5 million and \$2.0 million of general and administrative expenses in the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Depletion, depreciation and amortization. This primarily includes the systematic expensing of the capitalized costs incurred to acquire and develop oil and natural gas. As a full cost company, Sabine capitalizes all costs associated with its acquisition, development and related efforts and depletes these costs using the units-of-production method.

Impairments. Sabine evaluates the impairment of its proved oil and natural gas properties on a full cost basis. Property impairment charges result from application of the ceiling test under the full cost accounting rules, which Sabine is required to calculate on a quarterly basis. The ceiling test requires that a non-cash impairment charge be taken to reduce the carrying value of oil and natural gas properties if the carrying value exceeds a defined cost-center ceiling. Because current commodity prices, and related calculations of the discounted present value of reserves, are significant factors in the full cost ceiling test, impairment charges may result from declines in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices. For the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, Sabine recorded no non-cash impairment charge as a result of full cost ceiling limitation. Sabine could have a reduction in asset carrying value for oil and natural gas properties if the average of the unweighted first day of the month oil and natural gas prices for the prior twelve month periods declines. Sabine also assesses its unproved oil and natural gas properties for impairment by comparing the unproved properties carrying value to their fair value and recording reclassifications to the full cost pool as necessary. Sabine evaluates gas gathering and processing equipment for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In the second quarter of 2014, Sabine recorded impairment charges for gas gathering and processing equipment of \$1.7 million based on expected present value and estimated future cash flows using current volume throughput and pricing assumptions. No impairment charge for gas gathering and processing equipment was recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2013.

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Interest. Sabine has financed a portion of its working capital requirements and acquisitions with borrowings under Sabine's senior secured revolving credit facility (Credit Facility) and second lien term loan agreement (Term Loan Facility) and together with the Credit Facility, the Credit Facilities). As a result, Sabine incurs interest expense that is affected by the level of drilling, completion and acquisition activities, as well as fluctuations in interest rates and Sabine's financing decisions. Sabine also incurs interest expense on its 9.75% senior unsecured notes due 2017 (2017 Notes). Sabine will likely continue to incur significant interest expense as it continues to grow. To date, Sabine has not entered into any interest rate hedging arrangements to mitigate the effects of interest rate changes. Additionally, as required under GAAP, Sabine capitalized \$3.5 million and \$6.9 million of interest expense in the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

How Sabine Evaluates Its Operations

In evaluating its financial results, Sabine focuses on the mix of its revenue from oil, natural gas and NGLs, the average price realized from sales of its production (before and after hedges) and its net income. Sabine also evaluates its rates of return on invested capital in its wells. Sabine measures the expected return of its wells based on estimated ultimate recoveries and the related costs of drilling and completion.

Significant Transactions

The following table presents a summary of Sabine's significant property acquisitions from 2011 to date:

Primary locations of acquired properties	Transaction Date	Purchase Price (in millions)
South Texas Eagleford (TX)	April 2013	\$ 15
North Texas Anadarko Basin (TX)	December 2012	\$ 658
South Texas Eagle Ford Shale (TX)	December 2012	\$ 79
East Texas Cotton Valley Sand (TX)	November 2011	\$ 222
East Texas Cotton Valley Sand (TX)	August 2011	\$ 103
East Texas Haynesville Shale (TX)	February 2011	\$ 11
East Texas Haynesville Shale (TX)	January 2011	\$ 61

Sabine's acquisitions were financed with a combination of funding from equity contributions from Sabine's sponsors, borrowings under Sabine's Credit Facilities and cash flow from operations. Because of its substantial recent acquisition activity, Sabine's discussion and analysis of its historical financial condition and results of operations for the periods discussed below may not necessarily be comparable with or applicable to Sabine's future results of operations. Sabine's historical results include the results from its recent acquisitions beginning on the closing dates indicated in the table above.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following chart presents Sabine's historical key operating and financial metrics:

	For the Six Months Ended		For the Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30, 2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
	(unaudited)	(unaudited) (as restated)	(in thousands)		
			(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)
Revenues					
Oil, natural gas and NGLs	\$ 233,276	\$ 148,879	\$ 354,223	\$ 177,422	\$ 201,421
Other	859	374	755	24	131
Total revenues	234,135	149,253	354,978	177,446	201,552
Operating expenses					
Lease operating	22,748	19,646	42,491	41,011	27,113
Workover	705	261	2,160	2,638	2,903
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	10,547	8,221	17,567	17,491	16,149
Production and ad valorem taxes	10,441	7,568	17,824	4,400	7,775
General and administrative	14,024	12,930	27,469	21,434	23,546
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	90,208	57,884	137,068	91,353	75,424
Gain on bargain purchase					(99,548)
Accretion	439	428	952	862	628
Impairments	1,659	4	1,125	664,438	4,192
Other operating expenses	3,251	24			
Total operating expenses	154,022	106,966	246,656	843,627	58,182
Other income (expenses)					
Interest, net of capitalized interest	(52,658)	(48,296)	(99,471)	(49,387)	(39,632)
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(39,041)	8,721	814	29,267	71,834
Other income (expenses)	21	4	912	(498)	(389)
Total other income (expenses)	(91,678)	(39,571)	(97,745)	(20,618)	31,813
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests					
	\$ (11,565)	\$ 2,716	\$ 10,577	\$ (686,799)	\$ 175,183
Less: Net income (loss) applicable to noncontrolling interests				17	(117)
Net income (loss) applicable to controlling interests					
	\$ (11,565)	\$ 2,716	\$ 10,577	\$ (686,782)	\$ 175,066
Reconciliation to derive Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ :					

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Interest, net of capitalized interest	52,658	48,296	99,471	49,387	39,632
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	90,208	57,884	137,068	91,353	75,424
Impairments	1,659	4	1,125	664,438	4,192
Gain on bargain purchase					(99,548)
Other	3,723	1	1,739	599	439
Amortization of deferred rent	(54)	(195)	(249)	(532)	(406)
Accretion	439	428	952	862	628
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	32,037	14,569	46,545	75,734	(1,272)
Option premium amortization	(7,955)	(581)	(1,171)	(56)	
Net (income) loss applicable to noncontrolling interests				(17)	117
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	\$ 161,150	\$ 123,122	\$ 296,057	\$ 194,986	\$ 194,272

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Sabine believes the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to evaluate the operations of the business excluding certain items and for the reasons set forth below. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. Sabine's Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of another company because all companies may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner.

Sabine uses Adjusted EBITDA for the following purposes:

to assess the financial performance of Sabine's assets, without regard to financing methods, capital structure or historical cost basis;

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to assess Sabine's operating performance and return on capital as compared to those of other companies in the oil and gas industry, without regard to financing or capital structure;

to assess the viability of acquisition and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities;

to assess the ability of the Company's assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest costs, pay distributions and support indebtedness;

for various purposes, including strategic planning and forecasting;

the indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of Sabine's restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of adjusted consolidated EBITDA to adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under the Credit Facility); and

the Credit Facility requires Sabine to comply with certain financial covenants which involve maintaining certain ratios, including an interest coverage ratio at the end of each quarter which is defined as a ratio of adjusted EBITDA for the period of four fiscal quarters then ending to interest expense for such period of not less than 2.5 to 1.0.

	For the Six Months Ended		For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	June 30, 2013	2013	2012	2011
Oil, natural gas and NGL sales by product (in thousands):					
Oil	\$ 84,472	\$ 51,153	\$ 132,513	\$ 30,343	\$ 15,462
NGL	33,742	23,608	59,772	36,957	36,272
Natural gas	115,062	74,118 ⁽³⁾	161,938	110,122 ⁽³⁾	149,687 ⁽³⁾
Total	\$ 233,276	\$ 148,879 ⁽³⁾	\$ 354,223	\$ 177,422 ⁽³⁾	\$ 201,421 ⁽³⁾
Production data:					
Oil (MBbl)	892.25	554.17	1,403.62	317.07	170.52
NGL (MBbl)	1,034.73	724.80	1,842.47	931.26	704.44
Natural gas (Bcf)	23.77	19.79	44.29	41.12	38.94
Combined (Bcfe) ⁽¹⁾	35.33	27.46	63.77	48.61	44.20
Average prices before effects of economic hedges⁽²⁾:					
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 94.67	\$ 92.31	\$ 94.41	\$ 95.70	\$ 90.68
NGL (per Bbl)	\$ 32.61	\$ 32.57	\$ 32.44	\$ 39.68	\$ 51.49
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.84	\$ 3.74 ⁽³⁾	\$ 3.66	\$ 2.68 ⁽³⁾	\$ 3.84 ⁽³⁾
Combined (per Mcfe) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6.60	\$ 5.42 ⁽³⁾	\$ 5.55	\$ 3.65 ⁽³⁾	\$ 4.56 ⁽³⁾

Average realized prices after effects of economic hedges⁽²⁾:

Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 89.20	\$ 90.22	\$ 90.59	\$ 95.79	\$ 90.68
NGL (per Bbl) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 32.61	\$ 32.57	\$ 32.44	\$ 39.68	\$ 51.49
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.84	\$ 4.95 ⁽³⁾	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.23 ⁽³⁾	\$ 5.66 ⁽³⁾
Combined (per Mcfe) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.25 ⁽³⁾	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.81 ⁽³⁾	\$ 6.16 ⁽³⁾
Average costs (per Mcfe)⁽¹⁾:					
Lease operating	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.61
Workover	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.36 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.37 ⁽³⁾
Production and ad valorem taxes	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.18
General and administrative	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.53
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$ 2.55	\$ 2.11 ⁽³⁾	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.88 ⁽³⁾	\$ 1.71 ⁽³⁾

- (1) Oil and NGL production was converted at 6 Mcf per Bbl to calculate combined production and per Mcfe amounts.
- (2) Average prices shown in the table reflect prices both before and after the effects of Sabine's cash settlements on commodity derivative transactions. Sabine's calculation of such effects includes gains or losses on cash settlements for commodity derivative transactions.
- (3) Revised for the effects of the restatement. Refer to Note 2 of Sabine's consolidated financial statements located in this Annex A.

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The following table sets forth additional information regarding Sabine's historical production by operating region:

	For the Six Months Ended		For the Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30, 2014	2013	2013 (in Bcfe)	2012	2011
East Texas	21.31	19.97	42.05	45.83	39.97
South Texas	10.98	1.31	9.89	0.38	
North Texas	3.04	6.18	11.83	0.54	
Rockies (through August 31, 2012)				1.86	4.23
Total	35.33	27.46	63.77	48.61	44.20

The following table sets forth additional information regarding Sabine's historical lease operating expense by operating region:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,				For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2014	Per Mcfe	2013	Per Mcfe	2013	Per McFe	2012	Per McFe	2011	Per Mcfe
	(in thousands, except per Mcfe)									
East Texas	\$ 17,883	\$ 0.84	\$ 16,521	\$ 0.83	\$ 34,100	\$ 0.81	\$ 37,991	\$ 0.83	\$ 21,953	\$ 0.55
South Texas	3,669	0.33	586	0.45	2,266	0.23	246	0.65		
North Texas	1,196	0.39	2,546	0.41	6,086	0.51	186	0.35		
Rockies (through August 31, 2012)					(11)		2,588	1.39	5,160	1.22
Giant ⁽¹⁾			(7)		50					
Total	\$ 22,748	\$ 0.64	\$ 19,646	\$ 0.72	\$ 42,491	\$ 0.67	\$ 41,011	\$ 0.84	\$ 27,113	\$ 0.61

(1) Giant Gas Gathering LLC, acquired in December 2012, owns and operates gas gathering and processing equipment servicing certain wells in North Texas.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2013

The following table sets forth selected operating data for the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2013:

For the Six Months Ended June 30,

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	2014	2013	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
			(in thousands)	
			(As Restated)	
Revenues				
Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	\$ 233,276	\$ 148,879	\$ 84,397	57%
Other	859	374	485	*
Total revenues	234,135	149,253	84,882	57%
Operating expenses				
Lease operating	22,748	19,646	3,102	16%
Workover	705	261	444	170%
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	10,547	8,221	2,326	28%
Production and ad valorem taxes	10,441	7,568	2,873	38%
General and administrative	14,024	12,930	1,094	8%
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	90,208	57,884	32,324	56%
Accretion	439	428	11	3%
Impairments	1,659	4	1,655	*
Other operating expenses	3,251	24	3,227	*
Total operating expenses	154,022	106,966	47,056	44%
Other income (expenses)				
Interest, net of capitalized interest	(52,658)	(48,296)	4,362	9%
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(39,041)	8,721	47,762	*
Other income	21	4	(17)	*
Total other expenses	(91,678)	(39,571)	52,107	132%
Net income (loss)	\$ (11,565)	\$ 2,716	\$ (14,282)	*
Reconciliation to derive Adjusted EBITDA (1):				
Interest, net of capitalized interest	52,658	48,296		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	90,208	57,884		
Impairments	1,659	4		
Other	3,723	1		
Amortization of deferred rent	(54)	(195)		
Accretion	439	428		
Loss on derivative instruments	32,037	14,569		
Option premium amortization	(7,955)	(581)		
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	\$ 161,150	\$ 123,122		

* Not meaningful or applicable

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(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Sabine believes the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to evaluate the operations of the business excluding certain items and for the reasons set forth below. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with US GAAP. Sabine's Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of another company because all companies may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner.

Sabine uses Adjusted EBITDA for the following purposes:

to assess the financial performance of Sabine's assets, without regard to financing methods, capital structure or historical cost basis;

to assess Sabine's operating performance and return on capital as compared to those of other companies in the oil and gas industry, without regard to financing or capital structure;

to assess the viability of acquisition and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities;

to assess the ability of Sabine's assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest costs, pay distributions and support indebtedness;

for various purposes, including strategic planning and forecasting;

the indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of the Sabine's restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of adjusted consolidated EBITDA to adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under the Credit Facility); and

the Credit Facility requires Sabine to comply with certain financial covenants which involve maintaining certain ratios, including an interest coverage ratio at the end of each quarter which defined as a ratio of adjusted EBITDA for the period of four fiscal quarters then ending to interest expense for such period of not less than 2.5 to 1.0.

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	2014	2013		
Oil, NGL and natural gas sales by product (in thousands):				

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Oil	\$ 84,472	\$ 51,153	\$ 33,319	65%
NGL	33,742	23,608	10,134	43%
Natural gas	115,062	74,118(3)	40,944	55%
Total	\$ 233,276	\$ 148,879(3)	\$ 84,397	57%
Production data:				
Oil (MBbl)	892.25	554.17	338.08	61%
NGL (MBbl)	1,034.73	724.80	309.93	43%
Natural gas (Bcf)	23.77	19.79	3.98	20%
Combined (Bcfe)(2)	35.33	27.46	7.87	29%
Average prices before effects of economic hedges (2):				
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 94.67	\$ 92.31	2.36	3%
NGL (Bbl)	\$ 32.61	\$ 32.57	0.04	0%
Natural gas (per Mcf) (1)	\$ 4.84	\$ 3.74(3)	1.10	29%
Combined (per Mcfe)(2)	\$ 6.60	\$ 5.42(3)	1.18	22%
Average realized prices after effects of economic hedges (2):				
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 89.20	\$ 90.22	(1.02)	(1%)
NGL (Bbl)	\$ 32.61	\$ 32.57	0.04	0%
Natural gas (per Mcf) (1)	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.95(3)	(0.47)	(9%)
Combined (per Mcfe)(2)	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.25(3)	(0.07)	(1%)
Average costs (per Mcfe)(1):				
Lease operating	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.72	(0.08)	(11%)
Workover	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	0.01	100%
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30(3)		0%
Production and ad valorem taxes	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.28	0.02	7%
General and administrative	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.47	(0.07)	(15%)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$ 2.55	\$ 2.11(3)	0.44	21%

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- (1) Oil and NGL production was converted at 6 Mcf per Bbl to calculate combined production and per Mcfe amounts.
- (2) Average prices shown in the table reflect prices both before and after the effects of cash settlements on commodity derivative transactions. Sabine's calculation of such effects includes gains or losses on cash settlements for commodity derivative transactions.
- (3) Revised for the effects of the restatement. Refer to Note 2.

Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales. Revenues from production of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas increased from \$148.9 million in the first six months of 2013 to \$233.3 million in the first six months of 2014, an increase of 57%. This increase of \$84.4 million was primarily the result of an increase in oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas revenues of \$33.3 million, \$10.1 million and \$40.9 million, respectively, due primarily to an increase in production in South Texas through an active and successful development program in this region as well as an increase in realized price for oil and natural gas of 3% and 29%, respectively. These increases were partially offset by the December 2013 sale of Sabine's interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area.

The following table sets forth additional information concerning production volumes for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2014	2013	Percent Change
	(in Bcfe)		
South Texas	10.98	1.31	738%
East Texas	21.31	19.97	7%
North Texas	3.04	6.18	(51%)
Total	35.33	27.46	29%

Lease operating expenses. Lease operating expenses increased from \$19.6 million in the first six months of 2013 to \$22.7 million in the first six months of 2014, an increase of 16%. The increase in lease operating expense of \$3.1 million is primarily due to an increase in producing properties as a result of development activities in South Texas partially offset by the December 2013 sale of Sabine's interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area. Lease operating expenses decreased from \$0.72 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2013 to \$0.64 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2014. The decrease of \$0.08 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2014 versus the first six months of 2013 is primarily due to higher production volumes associated with increased completion activity in the last 12 months without a proportionate increase in costs, demonstrating operating efficiencies gained. The following table displays the lease operating expense by area for the quarters ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

	For the Six Months Ended			
	June 30, 2014	Per Mcfe	June 30, 2013	Per Mcfe
	(in thousands, except per Mcfe data)			
South Texas	\$ 3,669	\$ 0.33	\$ 586	\$ 0.45

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East Texas	17,883	0.84	16,521	0.83
North Texas	1,196	0.39	2,546	0.41
Other			(7)	
Total	\$ 22,748	\$ 0.64	\$ 19,646	\$ 0.72

Marketing, gathering, transportation and other. Marketing, gathering, transportation and other expenses increased from \$8.2 million in the first six months of 2013 to \$10.5 million in the first six months of 2014. Marketing, gathering, transportation and other expenses remained consistent on a per unit basis at \$0.30 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2014 and 2013. Offsetting changes on a per unit basis include increases primarily due to increasing gas volumes associated with Sabine's South Texas development activities as well as gas volumes associated with its Haynesville development activities in East Texas, which were subject to higher fees due to lack of pipeline infrastructure, and decreases due to increasing oil volumes associated with Sabine's development activities in North Texas and South Texas regions which are not subject to gathering and transportation charges.

Production and ad valorem taxes. Production and ad valorem taxes increased from \$7.6 million in the first six months of 2013 to \$10.4 million in the first six months of 2014, an increase of 38%. Production and ad valorem taxes increased on a per unit basis from \$0.28 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2013 to \$0.30 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2014. The increase is primarily related to increased production in the South Texas region which is incurring higher production taxes on oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas production, which was offset by a slight decrease in North Texas production due to the December 2013 sale of Sabine's interests in

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certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area. Sabine expects to experience continued variability in its production taxes as a result of timing of approval for high cost gas tax exemptions. Production taxes as a percentage of oil and natural gas revenues were 4% and 5% for the first six months of 2014 and 2013, respectively.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses increased from \$12.9 million in the first six months of 2013 to \$14.0 million in the first six months of 2014, an increase of \$1.1 million, or 8%, primarily as a result of higher overhead associated with Sabine's growing business. General and administrative expenses decreased from \$0.47 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2013 to \$0.40 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2014 due to increased production without a proportionate increase in general and administrative expenses.

Depletion, depreciation and amortization. DD&A increased from \$57.9 million in the first six months of 2013 to \$90.2 million in the first six months of 2014, an increase of \$32.3 million. Depletion, depreciation, and amortization increased from \$2.11 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2013 to \$2.55 per Mcfe in the first six months of 2014, or an increase of 21%. Increase in the DD&A rate per Mcfe is driven by reductions to proved reserves due to the sale of certain oil and natural gas properties in North Texas during the fourth quarter of 2013 as well as an increase in the amortization base as a result of development activities without a proportionate increase in reserve volumes.

Other operating expenses. Other operating expenses in the first six months of 2014 relate primarily to the write-off of previously deferred public offering costs of \$2.0 million related to offerings which were aborted prior to Sabine's decision to commence the merger described in Note 1 and \$3.3 million of transaction costs related to the merger, partially offset by the gain on sale of other assets of \$1.5 million.

Interest. Interest expense increased from \$48.3 million in the first six months of 2013 to \$52.7 million in the first six months of 2014, an increase of \$4.4 million, or 9%, primarily as a result of lower capitalized interest. Sabine capitalized \$3.5 million and \$6.9 million of interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Capitalized interest has decreased due to reclassification of unproved oil and natural gas properties, with capitalized interest associated with higher rate debt, into the full cost pool as a result of development activities.

Gain (loss) on derivative instruments. Gains and losses from the change in fair value of derivative instruments as well as cash settlements on commodity derivatives are recognized in Sabine's results of operations. During the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, Sabine recognized a net loss on derivative instruments of \$39.0 million and a net gain on derivative instruments of \$8.7 million, respectively. The amount of future gain or loss recognized on derivative instruments is dependent upon future commodity prices, which will affect the value of the contracts.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012**

The following table sets forth selected operating data for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	2013	2012	(in thousands)	
	(as restated)			
Revenues				
Oil, natural gas and NGLs	\$ 354,223	\$ 177,422	\$ 176,801	100%
Other	755	24	731	*
Total revenues	354,978	177,446	177,532	100%
Operating expenses				
Lease operating	42,491	41,011	1,480	4%
Workover	2,160	2,638	(478)	(18)%
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	17,567	17,491	76	*
Production and ad valorem taxes	17,824	4,400	13,424	305%
General and administrative	27,469	21,434	6,035	28%
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	137,068	91,353	45,715	50%
Accretion	952	862	90	10%
Impairments	1,125	664,438	(663,313)	*
Total operating expenses	246,656	843,627	(596,971)	(71)%
Other income (expenses)				
Interest, net of capitalized interest	(99,471)	(49,387)	50,084	101%
Gain on derivative instruments	814	29,267	28,453	*
Other income (expenses)	912	(498)	(1,410)	*
Total other expenses	(97,745)	(20,618)	77,127	374%
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests				
	10,577	(686,799)	697,376	*
Less: Net loss applicable to noncontrolling interests		17	(17)	(100)%
Net income (loss) applicable to controlling interests				
	\$ 10,577	\$ (686,782)	\$ 697,359	*
Reconciliation to derive Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾:				
Interest, net of capitalized interest	99,471	49,387		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	137,068	91,353		

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Impairments	1,125	664,438
Other	1,739	599
Amortization of deferred rent	(249)	(532)
Accretion	952	862
Loss on derivative instruments	46,545	75,734
Option premium amortization	(1,171)	(56)
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interests		(17)
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	\$ 296,057	\$ 194,986

* Not meaningful or applicable

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(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Sabine believes the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to evaluate the operations of the business excluding certain items and for the reasons set forth below. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. Sabine's Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of another company because all companies may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner.

Sabine uses Adjusted EBITDA for the following purposes:

to assess the financial performance of Sabine's assets, without regard to financing methods, capital structure or historical cost basis;

to assess Sabine's operating performance and return on capital as compared to those of other companies in the oil and gas industry, without regard to financing or capital structure;

to assess the viability of acquisition and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities;

to assess the ability of the Company's assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest costs, pay distributions and support indebtedness;

for various purposes, including strategic planning and forecasting;

the indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of Sabine's restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of adjusted consolidated EBITDA to adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under the Credit Facility); and

the Credit Facility requires Sabine to comply with certain financial covenants which involve maintaining certain ratios, including an interest coverage ratio at the end of each quarter which is defined as a ratio of adjusted EBITDA for the period of four fiscal quarters then ending to interest expense for such period of not less than 2.5 to 1.0.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Amount of	Percent
	2013	2012	Increase (Decrease)	Change
Oil, natural gas and NGL sales by product (in thousands):				
Oil	\$ 132,513	\$ 30,343	\$ 102,170	337%

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NGL	59,772	36,957	22,815	62%
Natural gas	161,938	110,122 ⁽³⁾	51,816	47%
Total	\$ 354,223	\$ 177,422⁽³⁾	\$ 176,801	100%
Production data:				
Oil (MBbl)	1,403.62	317.07	1,086.55	343%
NGL (MBbl)	1,842.47	931.26	911.21	98%
Natural gas (Bcf)	44.29	41.12	3.17	8%
Combined (Bcfe) ⁽¹⁾	63.77	48.61	15.16	31%
Average prices before effects of economic hedges⁽²⁾:				
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 94.41	\$ 95.70	\$ (1.29)	(1)%
NGL (per Bbl)	\$ 32.44	\$ 39.68	\$ (7.24)	(18)%
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 3.66	\$ 2.68 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.98	37%
Combined (per Mcfe) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5.55	\$ 3.65 ⁽³⁾	\$ 1.90	52%
Average realized prices after effects of economic hedges⁽²⁾:				
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 90.59	\$ 95.79	\$ (5.20)	(5)%
NGL (per Bbl)	\$ 32.44	\$ 39.68	\$ (7.24)	(18)%
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.23 ⁽³⁾	\$ (0.41)	(8)%
Combined (per Mcfe) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.81 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.47	8%
Average costs (per Mcfe)⁽¹⁾:				
Lease operating	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.84	\$ (0.17)	(20)%
Workover	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.02)	(40)%
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.36 ⁽³⁾	\$ (0.08)	(22)%
Production and ad valorem taxes	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.19	211%
General and administrative	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44	\$ (0.01)	(2)%
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$ 2.15	\$ 1.88 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.27	14%

- (1) Oil and NGL production was converted at 6 Mcf per Bbl to calculate combined production and per Mcfe amounts.
- (2) Average prices shown in the table reflect prices both before and after the effects of Sabine's cash settlements on commodity derivative transactions. Sabine's calculation of such effects includes gains or losses on cash settlements for commodity derivative transactions.
- (3) Revised for the effects of the restatement. Refer to Note 2 of Sabine's consolidated financial statements located in this Annex A.

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Oil, natural gas and NGLs sales. Revenues from production of oil and natural gas increased from \$177.4 million in 2012 to \$354.2 million in 2013, an increase of 100%. This increase of \$176.8 million was primarily the result of an increase in liquids revenues of \$124.9 million due to an increase in liquids production subsequent to Sabine's North Texas and South Texas acquisitions and Sabine's active and successful development program in these regions contributing approximately \$140.1 million, partially offset by decreased liquids pricing of approximately \$15.2 million. Additionally, natural gas revenues increased approximately \$51.8 million, or 47%, due to an increase in realized natural gas price by 37% contributing approximately \$43.4 million, and increased natural gas production contributing approximately \$8.5 million due to acquisitions in North Texas and South Texas and the successful development programs in these regions, partially offset by lower East Texas volumes and the sale of the Rockies assets.

The following table sets forth additional information concerning Sabine's production volumes for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012:

	For the Year Ended		Percent Change
	December 31, 2013	2012	
	(in Bcfe)		
East Texas	42.05	45.83	(8)%
South Texas	9.89	0.38	2503%
North Texas	11.83	0.54	2091%
Rockies (through August 31, 2012)		1.86	(100)%
Total	63.77	48.61	31%

Lease operating expenses. Lease operating expenses increased from \$41.0 million in 2012 to \$42.5 million in 2013, an increase of 4%. The increase in lease operating expense of \$1.5 million is primarily due to Sabine's December 2012 acquired properties. Lease operating expenses decreased from \$0.84 per Mcfe in 2012 to \$0.67 per Mcfe in 2013. The decrease of \$0.17 per Mcfe is primarily due to the commencement of lower cost production in South Texas and North Texas following Sabine's December 2012 acquisitions in these areas as well as a lower realized cost on Sabine's higher volume East Texas 2013 completions. The following table displays the lease operating expense by area for years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Years Ended December 31,			
	2013	Per Mcfe	2012	Per Mcfe
	(in thousands, except per Mcfe data)			
East Texas	\$ 34,100	\$ 0.81	\$ 37,991	\$ 0.83
South Texas	2,266	0.23	246	0.65
North Texas	6,086	0.51	186	0.35
Rockies (through August 31, 2012)	(11)		2,588	1.39
Giant ⁽¹⁾	50			
Total	\$ 42,491	\$ 0.67	\$ 41,011	\$ 0.84

- (1) Giant Gas Gathering LLC, acquired in December 2012, owns and operates gas gathering and processing equipment servicing certain wells in North Texas.

Marketing, gathering, transportation and other. Marketing, gathering, transportation and other expenses increased from \$17.5 million in 2012 to \$17.6 million in 2013. Marketing, gathering, transportation and other expense decreased on a per unit basis from \$0.36 per Mcfe in 2012 to \$0.28 per Mcfe in 2013. The per unit basis decrease is primarily associated with Sabine's North Texas and South Texas regions resulting from Sabine's 2012 acquisitions and current year development activities, as well as a reduction in fees on a per unit of production basis attributable to volumes from Sabine's 2013 completions in East Texas and the sale of the Rockies assets.

Production and ad valorem taxes. Production and ad valorem taxes increased from \$4.4 million in 2012 to \$17.8 million in 2013, an increase of 305%. Production and ad valorem taxes increased on a per unit basis from \$0.09 per Mcfe in 2012 to \$0.28 per Mcfe in 2013. The increase is primarily related to increased production in Sabine's North Texas and South Texas regions which are incurring higher production taxes on oil and NGLs production and not earning tax credits attributed to high cost gas exemptions for Sabine's wells in 2013 compared to 2012. Sabine also expects to experience continued variability in its production taxes as a result of timing of approval for high cost gas tax exemptions. Production taxes as a percentage of oil and natural gas revenues were 5% and 3% for 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased from \$21.4 million in 2012 to \$27.5 million in 2013, an increase of \$6.0 million, or 28%, primarily as a result of increased legal and consulting fees related to various current year projects contributing approximately \$5.0 million and higher overhead associated with Sabine's growing business contributing approximately \$1.0 million. General and administrative expenses decreased from \$0.44 per Mcfe in 2012 to \$0.43 per Mcfe in 2013.

Depletion, depreciation and amortization (DD&A). DD&A increased from \$91.4 million in 2012 to \$137.1 million in 2013, an increase of \$45.7 million, or 50%. Depletion, depreciation, and amortization increased from \$1.88 per Mcfe in 2012 to \$2.15 per Mcfe in 2013, or an increase of 14%. Increase in the DD&A rate is primarily the result of Sabine's December 2012 acquisitions and increased production.

Impairments. In 2012, there were non-cash impairment charges related to oil and natural gas properties of \$641.8 million, impairment charges for gas gathering and processing equipment of \$21.4 million and impairment charges for other assets of \$1.2 million. In 2013, there were impairment charges for other assets of \$1.1 million. There were no impairments related to oil and natural gas properties recognized in 2013 as a result of favorable average unweighted first day of the month pricing for the year ended December 31, 2012 of \$2.76 per MMBtu as compared to \$3.67 per MMBtu for the year ended December 31, 2013, as well as favorable performance from Sabine's 2013 development activities.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased from \$49.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$99.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$50.1 million, or 101%, primarily as a result of the Term Loan Facility. Additionally, Sabine capitalized \$13.0 million and \$4.3 million of interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Gain on derivative instruments. Gains and losses from the change in fair value of derivative instruments as well as cash settlements on commodity derivatives are recognized in Sabine's results of operations. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Sabine recognized net gains on derivative instruments of \$0.8 million and \$29.3 million, respectively. The amount of future gain or loss recognized on derivative instruments is dependent upon future commodity prices, which will affect the value of the contracts.

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis has been revised for the effects of the restatement (refer to Note 2 of Sabine's consolidated financial statements located in this Annex A). The following table sets forth selected operating data for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Amount of	Percent
	2012	2011	Increase (Decrease)	Change
	(in thousands)			
	(as restated)	(as restated)		
Revenues				
Oil, NGLs and natural gas	\$ 177,422	\$ 201,421	\$ (23,999)	(12)%
Other	24	131	(107)	*
Total revenues	177,446	201,552	(24,106)	(12)%
Operating expenses				
Lease operating	41,011	27,113	13,898	51%
Workover	2,638	2,903	(265)	(9)%
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	17,491	16,149	1,342	8%
Production and ad valorem taxes	4,400	7,775	(3,375)	(43)%
General and administrative	21,434	23,546	(2,112)	(9)%
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	91,353	75,424	15,929	21%
Gain on bargain purchase		(99,548)	99,548	*
Accretion	862	628	234	37%
Impairments	664,438	4,192	660,246	*
Total operating expenses	843,627	58,182	785,445	1350%
Other income (expenses)				
Interest, net of capitalized interest	(49,387)	(39,632)	9,755	25%
Gain on derivative instruments	29,267	71,834	42,567	*
Other expenses	(498)	(389)	109	(28)%
Total other income (expenses)	(20,618)	31,813	52,431	(165)%
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests				
	(686,799)	175,183	(861,982)	*
Less: Net (income) loss applicable to noncontrolling interests	17	(117)	134	(115)%
Net income (loss) applicable to controlling interests				
	\$ (686,782)	\$ 175,066	\$ (861,848)	*

Revenues

Reconciliation to derive Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ :		
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 49,387	\$ 39,632
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	91,353	75,424
Impairments	664,438	4,192
Gain on bargain purchase		(99,548)
Other	599	439
Amortization of deferred rent	(532)	(406)
Accretion	862	628
(Gain) loss on derivative instruments	75,734	(1,272)
Option premium amortization	(56)	
Net (income) loss applicable to noncontrolling interests	(17)	117
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	\$ 194,986	\$ 194,272

* Not meaningful or applicable.

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Sabine believes the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors to evaluate the operations of the business excluding certain items and for the reasons set forth below. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. Sabine's Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of another company because all companies may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner.

Sabine uses Adjusted EBITDA for the following purposes:

to assess the financial performance of Sabine's assets, without regard to financing methods, capital structure or historical cost basis;

to assess Sabine's operating performance and return on capital as compared to those of other companies in the oil and gas industry, without regard to financing or capital structure;

to assess the viability of acquisition and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities;

to assess the ability of the Company's assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest costs, pay distributions and support indebtedness;

for various purposes, including strategic planning and forecasting;

the indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of Sabine's restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of adjusted consolidated EBITDA to adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be

at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under the Credit Facility); and

the Credit Facility requires Sabine to comply with certain financial covenants which involve maintaining certain ratios, including an interest coverage ratio at the end of each quarter which is defined as a ratio of adjusted EBITDA for the period of four fiscal quarters then ending to interest expense for such period of not less than 2.5 to 1.0.

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	For the Year Ended December 31,		Amount of	Percent
	2012	2011	Increase (Decrease)	Change
Oil, NGL and natural gas sales by product (in thousands):				
Oil	\$ 30,343	\$ 15,462	\$ 14,881	96%
NGL	36,957	36,272	685	2%
Natural gas	110,122 ⁽³⁾	149,687 ⁽³⁾	(39,565)	(26)%
Total	\$ 177,422 ⁽³⁾	\$ 201,421 ⁽³⁾	\$ (23,999)	(12)%
Production data:				
Oil (MBbl)	317.07	170.52	146.55	86%
NGL (MBbl)	931.26	704.44	226.82	32%
Natural gas (Bcf)	41.12	38.94	2.18	6%
Combined (Bcfe) ⁽¹⁾	48.61	44.20	4.41	10%
Average prices before effects of economic hedges⁽²⁾:				
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 95.70	\$ 90.68	\$ 5.02	6%
NGL (per Bbl)	\$ 39.68	\$ 51.49	\$ (11.81)	(23)%
Natural gas (per Mcf) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2.68 ⁽³⁾	\$ 3.84 ⁽³⁾	\$ (1.16)	(30)%
Combined (per Mcfe) ⁽²⁾	\$ 3.65 ⁽³⁾	\$ 4.56 ⁽³⁾	\$ (0.91)	(20)%
Average realized prices after effects of economic hedges⁽²⁾:				
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 95.79	\$ 90.68	\$ 5.11	6%
NGL (per Bbl)	\$ 39.68	\$ 51.49	\$ (11.81)	(23)%
Natural gas (per Mcf) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5.23 ⁽³⁾	\$ 5.66 ⁽³⁾	\$ (0.43)	(8)%
Combined (per Mcfe) ⁽²⁾	\$ 5.81 ⁽³⁾	\$ 6.16 ⁽³⁾	\$ (0.35)	(6)%
Average costs (per Mcfe)⁽¹⁾:				
Lease operating	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.23	38%
Workover	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.02)	(29)%
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	\$ 0.36 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.37 ⁽³⁾	\$ (0.01)	(3)%
Production and ad valorem taxes	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.09)	(50)%
General and administrative	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.53	\$ (0.09)	(17)%
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	\$ 1.88 ⁽³⁾	\$ 1.71 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.17	10%

- (1) Oil and NGL production was converted at 6 Mcf per Bbl to calculate combined production and per Mcfe amounts.
- (2) Average prices shown in the table reflect prices both before and after the effects of Sabine's realized commodity hedging transactions. Sabine's calculation of such effects includes realized gains or losses on cash settlements for commodity derivative transactions.
- (3) Revised for the effects of the restatement. Refer to Note 2 of Sabine's consolidated financial statements located in this Annex A.

Oil, NGLs and natural gas sales. Revenues from production of oil and natural gas decreased from \$201.4 million in 2011 to \$177.4 million in 2012, a decrease of 12%. This decrease of \$24.0 million was a result of a decrease in average prices per Mcfe of 20% totaling approximately \$44.2 million offset by an increase in production due to acquisitions and drilling success contributing approximately \$20.2 million.

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The following table sets forth additional information concerning Sabine's production volumes for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	For the Year Ended		Percent Change
	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	
	(in Bcfe)		
East Texas	45.83	39.97	15%
South Texas	0.38		100%
North Texas	0.54		100%
Rockies (through August 31, 2012)	1.86	4.23	(56)%
Total	48.61	44.20	10%

Lease operating expenses. Lease operating expenses increased from \$27.1 million in 2011 to \$41.0 million in 2012, an increase of 51%. The increase in lease operating expense is due to an increase in production associated with Sabine's two recent producing property acquisitions in East Texas. Lease operating expenses increased from \$0.61 per Mcfe in 2011 to \$0.84 per Mcfe in 2012 primarily due to an increase in production volumes associated with vertical wells acquired in the second half of 2011 with higher operating costs. The following table displays the lease operating expense by area for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	For the Year Ended		For the Year Ended	
	December 31, 2012	Per Mcfe	December 31, 2011	Per Mcfe
	(in thousands, except per Mcfe data)			
East Texas	\$ 37,991	\$ 0.83	\$ 21,953	\$ 0.55
South Texas	246	0.65		
North Texas	186	0.35		
Rockies (through August 31, 2012)	2,588	1.39	5,160	1.22
Total	\$ 41,011	\$ 0.84	\$ 27,113	\$ 0.61

Marketing, gathering, transportation and other. Marketing, gathering, transportation and other expenses increased from \$16.1 million in 2011 to \$17.5 million in 2012, an increase of 8%. The increase is due to an increase in production volumes by 10%. Marketing, gathering, transportation and other expense decreased on a per unit basis from \$0.37 per Mcfe in 2011 to \$0.36 per Mcfe in 2012.

Production and ad valorem taxes. Total production and ad valorem taxes decreased from \$7.8 million in 2011 to \$4.4 million in 2012, a decrease of 43%, primarily as a result of the timing of the approval of high cost gas tax exemptions that are currently received on all of Sabine's horizontal gas wells. Sabine expects continued variability with production taxes as a result of timing of approval for the aforementioned exemptions. Production taxes as a percentage of oil and natural gas revenues before the effects of hedging were 3.9% for 2011 and 2.5% for 2012.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased from \$23.5 million in 2011 to \$21.4 million in 2012, a decrease of \$2.1 million, or 9%, primarily as a result of lower due diligence and other acquisition costs in 2012. General and administrative expenses decreased from \$0.53 per Mcfe in 2011 to \$0.44 per Mcfe in 2012 primarily as a result of an increase in production volumes without a proportionate increase in general and administrative expenses.

Depletion, depreciation and amortization (DD&A). DD&A increased from \$75.4 million in 2011 to \$91.4 million in 2012, an increase of \$15.9 million, or 21%, as a result of the impact of increased production. Depletion, depreciation, and amortization increased from \$1.71 per Mcfe in 2011 to \$1.88 per Mcfe in 2012 due to a higher depletion and amortization base resulting from acquired assets and capital expenditures.

Gain on bargain purchase. In 2011, Sabine recognized a gain related to the acquisition of certain oil and natural gas properties for the fair value of assets acquired in excess of the adjusted purchase price of \$99.5 million.

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Impairments. In 2011, there were non-cash impairment charges for gas gathering and processing equipment of \$2.8 million and impairments related to the write-down of carrying value of certain sizes of casing inventory of \$1.4 million. In 2012, there were non-cash impairment charges related to oil and natural gas properties of \$641.8 million, impairment charges for gas gathering and processing equipment of \$21.4 million and impairments related to the write-down of carrying value of certain sizes of casing inventory of \$1.2 million. The average unweighted first day of the month pricing for the 12 months ended December 31, 2012 was \$2.76 per MMBtu versus \$4.12 per MMBtu at December 31, 2011.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased from \$39.6 million in 2011 to \$49.4 million in 2012, an increase of \$9.8 million, or 25%, primarily as a result of higher average borrowings for the period under Sabine's Credit Facility and entrance into the Term Loan Facility in December 2012. Additionally, Sabine capitalized \$4.3 million and \$5.9 million of interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Gain on derivative instruments. Gains and losses from the change in fair value of derivative instruments as well as cash settlements on commodity derivatives are recognized in Sabine's results of operations. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, Sabine recognized net gains on derivative instruments of \$29.3 million and \$71.8 million, respectively. The amount of future gain or loss recognized on derivative instruments is dependent upon future commodity prices, which will affect the value of the contracts.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Sabine's primary sources of liquidity have been equity contributions, borrowings under Sabine's Credit Facility, net cash provided by operating activities, net proceeds from the issuance of Sabine's 2017 Notes and proceeds from Sabine's Term Loan Facility. Sabine's primary use of capital has been the acquisition and development of oil and natural gas properties. As Sabine pursues reserve and production growth, it continually monitors the capital resources, including equity and debt financings, available to it to meet its future financial obligations, planned capital expenditure activities and liquidity requirements. Sabine's future success in growing proved reserves and production will be highly dependent on the capital resources available to it. As of June 30, 2014, the estimated capital costs of developing Sabine's proved undeveloped reserves are approximately \$881 million, over a period of approximately five years which Sabine expects to fund utilizing a combination of operating cash flows and borrowings under its Credit Facility. Depending on the timing and concentration of the development of the non-proved locations, Sabine would be required to generate or raise significant capital to develop all of its potential drilling locations should it elect to do so.

Combined contributions for an equity interest in Sabine totaled over \$1.5 billion from inception through June 30, 2014 to fund acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties.

As of June 30, 2014, Sabine's borrowing base under the Credit Facility was \$700 million, the outstanding amount totaled \$475 million and Sabine had the ability to borrow approximately \$225 million under the Credit Facility. The most recent redetermination effective April 2, 2014 increased the borrowing base under the Credit Facility from \$620 million to \$700 million. Subsequent to the period ended June 30, 2014 through August 11, 2014, Sabine has drawn an additional \$49 million under the Credit Facility. As of August 11, 2014, after giving effect to the borrowings, the borrowing base under the Credit Facility was \$700 million, the outstanding amount totaled \$524 million and Sabine had approximately \$176 million of secured indebtedness available under the Credit Facility.

In addition to the Credit Facility, Sabine entered into a \$500 million Term Loan Facility on December 14, 2012 with a maturity date of April 7, 2018. On January 23, 2013, the syndication was completed with an additional funding of \$150 million of proceeds, bringing the outstanding balance to \$650 million. Proceeds from the Term Loan Facility were used to acquire oil and natural gas properties in December 2012 and repay borrowings under the Credit Facility

in the first quarter of 2013.

Sabine believes that operating cash flows and available borrowings under its Credit Facility should be sufficient to meet Sabine's cash requirements, including normal operating needs, debt service obligations, capital expenditures, and commitments and contingencies for the next 12 months. However, to the extent that Sabine considers market conditions favorable, it may access the capital markets to raise capital from time to time, including additional senior debt, to fund acquisitions, pay down Sabine's Credit Facility and for general working capital purposes.

Working Capital

Sabine's working capital balance fluctuates as a result of timing and amount of borrowings or repayments under Sabine's credit arrangements, changes in the fair value of Sabine's outstanding commodity derivative instruments as well as the timing of receiving reimbursement of amounts paid by Sabine for the benefit of joint venture partners as well as changes in revenue receivables as a result of price and volume fluctuations. Sabine's capital investment levels will exceed its estimate of cash flows from operations and Sabine will use available capacity under its credit arrangements.

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For the six months ended June 30, 2014, Sabine had a decrease in its working capital of \$45.9 million compared to a decrease of \$41.8 million for the six months ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in Sabine's working capital is primarily due to an increase of \$21.0 million in its net current liability derivative position and the settlement of derivative contracts during 2014, as well as an increase in current liabilities of \$28.9 million related to accrued capital and operating expenditures. In addition, working capital fluctuates due to the timing of the receivable collections, development activities, payments made by Sabine to vendors, and the timing and amount of advances from its joint operations.

Cash Flow Provided by Operating Activities

Cash flows from operations are Sabine's primary source of capital and liquidity and are primarily affected by the sale of Sabine's oil, NGLs and natural gas, as well as commodity prices, net of effects of derivative contract settlements and changes in working capital. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$99.6 million and \$93.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in cash flow from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily the result of an increase of 29% in production volumes and an increase of 22% in realized pricing before the effect of hedges, offset by a decrease in operating cash flows as a result of hedging settlements. This increase was attributable to Sabine's successful drilling program in South Texas and North Texas, offset by the sale of Sabine's interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area and decreases due to higher expenditures as a result of an increased rig count and development program. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$217.2 million, \$144.2 million and \$159.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase in cash flow from operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily the result of an increase of 31% in production volumes. This increase was due to acquisitions and development, offset by the sale of Rockies assets and decreases due to higher expenditures as a result of an increased rig count and development program. The decrease in cash flow from operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 2011 was primarily due to the 6% decrease in average prices per Mcfe partially offset by an increase in production.

Sabine's operating cash flow is sensitive to many variables, the most significant of which is the volatility of prices for oil and natural gas production. Prices for these commodities are determined primarily by prevailing market conditions. Regional and worldwide economic activity, weather, infrastructure capacity to reach markets and other variable factors influence market conditions for these products. These factors are beyond Sabine's control and are difficult to predict. For additional information on the impact of changing prices on Sabine's financial position, see Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk.

Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, cash flows used in investing activities were \$324.9 million and \$141.9 million, respectively, primarily related to Sabine's capital expenditures for drilling, development and acquisition costs. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, cash flows used in investing activities were \$193.8 million, \$687.4 million and \$680.9 million, respectively, primarily related to Sabine's capital expenditures for drilling, development and acquisition costs, net of sales proceeds. The decrease in cash flows used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to 2012 and the increase during the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 2011 was the result of 2012 acquisitions.

Sabine's full year 2014 capital expenditures are now forecasted to total approximately \$520 million for drilling and completion activities and approximately \$105 million for leasing and other activities. The amount, timing and allocation of capital expenditures are largely discretionary and within Sabine's control. If oil and natural gas prices decline to levels below Sabine's acceptable levels or costs increase to levels above Sabine's acceptable levels, Sabine

could choose to defer a significant portion of its budgeted capital expenditures until later periods to achieve the desired balance between sources and uses of liquidity and prioritize capital projects that it believes have the highest expected returns and potential to generate near-term cash flow. Sabine routinely monitors and adjusts its capital expenditures in response to changes in prices, availability of financing, drilling and acquisition costs, industry conditions, the timing of regulatory approvals, the availability of rigs, success or lack of success in drilling activities, contractual obligations, internally generated cash flow and other factors both within and outside Sabine's control. Such historical adjustments to Sabine's capital expenditures have not resulted in an unfavorable liquidity position. However, a significant reduction in its capital program could result in a decline in Sabine's oil and natural gas reserves and production and cash flows, as well as a decline in its borrowing base under its Credit Facility and limits its ability to obtain needed capital or financing.

As of June 30, 2014, Sabine has incurred approximately \$358 million of Sabine's 2014 capital forecast, of which \$286 million was incurred on drilling and completion activities, \$39.5 million on working interest acquisitions and \$32.5 million on leasing and other items.

Cash Flow Provided By Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$224.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2014 was primarily the result of the net borrowings under the Credit Facility of \$225.0 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, net cash provided by

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financing activities totaled \$42.4 million, which was primarily the result of borrowings under the Term Loan Facility of \$153.5 million offset by the net repayments under the Credit Facility of \$96.0 million and debt issuance costs of \$5.1 million. Net borrowings were greater in the first six months of 2014 as a result of increased development activities. Subsequent to the period ended June 30, 2014 through August 11, 2014, Sabine has drawn an additional \$49 million under the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility also contains certain other covenants, including restrictions on additional indebtedness and dividends. Sabine was in compliance with such covenants as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Net cash used in financing activities of \$17.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2013 was primarily the result of net repayments under the Credit Facility of \$155.0 million and debt issuance costs of \$6.3 million offset by borrowings under the Term Loan of \$153.5 million. Net cash provided by financing activities of \$545.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2012 was primarily the result of borrowings under the Term Loan of \$490 million and equity contributions of \$87.5 offset by net repayments under the Credit Facility of \$13 million and debt issuance costs of \$19.2 million. Net cash provided by financing activities of \$521.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily the result of net borrowings under the Credit Facility of \$324.0 million, member s contributions of \$203.1 million and debt issuance costs of \$4.5 million.

Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility. Sabine has a \$750 million senior secured revolving credit facility with Wells Fargo as the administrative agent. As of June 30, 2014, Sabine s borrowing base under the Credit Facility was \$700 million, the outstanding amount totaled \$475 million and Sabine was able to incur approximately \$225 million of secured indebtedness under the Credit Facility. As of August 11, 2014, after giving effect to the borrowings, the borrowing base under the Credit Facility was \$700 million, the outstanding amount totaled \$524 million and Sabine had approximately \$176 million of secured indebtedness available under the Credit Facility.

Principal amounts borrowed are payable on the maturity date with such borrowings bearing interest currently, payable quarterly. Sabine has a choice of borrowing in Eurodollars or at the base rate. Eurodollar loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the rate appearing on Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page multiplied by the statutory reserve rate, plus an applicable margin ranging from 225 to 300 basis points, depending on the percentage of Sabine s borrowing base utilized.

Base rate loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the greatest of (i) the prime rate of Wells Fargo Bank, (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus 50 basis points and (iii) the rate for one month Eurodollar loans, plus 150 basis points, depending on the percentage of Sabine s borrowing base utilized. The borrowing base is re-determined semiannually, but may be adjusted more frequently upon request of Sabine. The most recent semi-annual redetermination of Sabine s borrowing base was effective April 2, 2014. Effective April 2, 2014, along with the increase in borrowing base, the applicable margin for the Eurodollar rate was amended and reduced to 1.50% (for periods in which Sabine has utilized less than 30% of the borrowing base) to 2.50% (for periods in which Sabine has utilized equal to or greater than 90% of the borrowing base).

As amended, the Credit Facility provides that Sabine may issue senior unsecured and senior subordinated debt securities, provided that Sabine is in compliance on a pro forma basis with the maintenance covenants set forth below and there is no other default under such facility. To the extent that, in the future, Sabine issues such senior unsecured or senior subordinated debt securities, Sabine s borrowing base will be automatically reduced by 25 cents for every dollar of principal amount of such indebtedness. As of June 30, 2014, commitments under the Credit Facility are \$750 million, the borrowing base is \$700 million, and the maturity date is April 7, 2016. The most recent amendment effective April 2, 2014, increased the borrowing base from \$620 million to \$700 million.

As amended, the Credit Facility also requires Sabine to maintain the following two financial ratios:

a current ratio, which is the ratio of Sabine's consolidated current assets to Sabine's consolidated current liabilities, of not less than 1.0 to 1.0 as of the end of each fiscal quarter; and

an interest coverage ratio, which is the ratio of Adjusted EBITDA to interest expense, of not less than 2.5 to 1.0 as of the end of each fiscal quarter.

The Credit Facility also contains certain other covenants, including restrictions on additional indebtedness and dividends. Sabine is in compliance with such covenants as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility are secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of Sabine's oil and natural gas properties and associated assets and are guaranteed by each of Sabine's wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries along with a pledge of the equity interests Sabine owns in all non-wholly owned domestic subsidiaries. For information concerning the effect of changes in interest rates on interest payments under this facility, see "Interest rate risks" below.

As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility totaled \$475 million and \$250 million, respectively, and had a weighted average interest rate of 2.3% and 2.4% for the six and 12 month periods ended, respectively.

Term Loan Agreement. Sabine entered into a \$500 million second lien term loan agreement on December 14, 2012 with a maturity date of April 7, 2018. On January 23, 2013, the syndication was completed with an additional funding of \$150 million,

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bringing the outstanding balance to \$650 million as of June 30, 2014. Proceeds from the Term Loan Facility were used to acquire oil and natural gas properties in December 2012 and repay borrowings under the Credit Facility in the first quarter of 2013. Interest is accrued on Eurodollar loans at a rate per annum equal to the Eurodollar rate, with a Eurodollar floor of 1.25%, plus an applicable margin of 750 basis points.

Principal amounts borrowed are payable on the maturity date. Sabine has a choice of borrowing in Eurodollars or at the base rate, plus an applicable margin. Eurodollar loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the British Bankers Association LIBOR Rate appearing as published by Reuters, multiplied by the statutory reserve rate, with a Eurodollar floor of 1.25%. Base rate loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the greatest of (i) the prime rate of Bank of America, (ii) the federal funds effective rate plus 50 basis points and (iii) the rate for one month Eurodollar loans, plus 100 basis points, with a base rate floor of 2.25%. The applicable margin for Eurodollar loans is 7.75%, and for base rate loans, 6.75%. Interest on Eurodollar loans is due on the last day of the interest period, except that Eurodollar loans with an interest period of more than three months duration will be payable at three months duration. Interest on base rate loans is payable quarterly. For information concerning the effect of changes in interest rates on interest payments under this facility, see Interest rate risks below.

Sabine has the right to make optional prepayments under Sabine's Term Loan Facility with prior notice; provided that such prepayments made on or before the first anniversary of the closing date are subject to a 2.00% prepayment premium, and such prepayments made after the first anniversary of the closing date are subject to a 1.00% prepayment premium. If an event of default exists under the Term Loan Facility, Sabine is required to prepay the loans thereunder with the proceeds of (i) any asset sale, (ii) issuances of indebtedness for borrowed money and (iii) termination or unwinding of any swap agreement or hedge position, in each case to the extent the proceeds thereof are not used to prepay the Credit Facility. Sabine is not required to make the foregoing prepayment with respect to asset sales if it reinvests the proceeds thereof in useful assets within 18 months of the receipt of such proceeds. The foregoing prepayment with respect to issuances of indebtedness for borrowed money is subject to the same prepayment premium required in connection with optional prepayments.

The Term Loan Facility restricts Sabine's ability to incur indebtedness, provided that Sabine may incur indebtedness if its fixed charge coverage ratio (defined as the ratio of Sabine's consolidated cash flow to fixed charges, including interest expense, capital leases, payments under interest rate hedging, capitalized interest and cash dividends) for the most recently ended four fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date of such incurrence would have been at least 2.00 to 1.00 (as if the additional indebtedness had been incurred at the beginning of such period).

Sabine's Term Loan Facility also contains certain other covenants, including restrictions on Sabine's ability to create or incur liens, make dividends and other restricted payments, sell assets, engage in transactions with affiliates or merge or consolidate, in each case subject to certain carve-outs and exceptions.

The amounts outstanding under the Term Loan Facility are secured by a second priority lien on substantially all of Sabine's oil and natural gas properties and associated assets and are guaranteed by each of Sabine's wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries along with a pledge of the equity interests Sabine owns in all non-wholly owned domestic subsidiaries.

As of June 30, 2014, borrowings outstanding under Sabine's Term Loan Facility totaled \$650 million, and had a weighted average interest rate of approximately 8.75% for the six months ended June 30, 2014. Sabine was in compliance with all financial covenants as of June 30, 2014.

In addition to the foregoing, the agreements governing Sabine's Term Loan Facility contain affirmative and negative covenants that limit Sabine's ability to engage in activities that may be in its long-term best interests. Sabine's failure to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all of Sabine's debts.

2017 Notes. On February 12, 2010, Sabine and its subsidiary Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation, co-issued \$200 million of 9.75% senior unsecured notes due 2017 in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers. The 2017 Notes bear interest at a rate of 9.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 each year commencing August 15, 2010. The 2017 Notes were issued at 98.73% of par. In conjunction with the issuance of the 2017 Notes, Sabine recorded a discount of \$2.5 million to be amortized over the remaining life of the 2017 Notes utilizing the simple interest method. The remaining unamortized discount was \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The 2017 Notes were issued under and are governed by an indenture dated February 12, 2010 between Sabine, Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation, the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. as trustee, and Sabine's subsidiaries named therein as guarantors.

All of Sabine's restricted subsidiaries that guarantee Sabine's Credit Facility (other than Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation) have guaranteed the 2017 Notes on a senior unsecured basis.

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On April 14, 2010, Sabine and Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation issued an additional \$150 million of the 2017 Notes. The additional notes were issued at 98.75% of par and bear interest at a rate of 9.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year commencing August 15, 2010. The additional notes were issued under the same indenture as the 2017 Notes issued on February 12, 2010. Sabine recorded a discount of \$1.9 million to be amortized over the remaining life of the 2017 Notes utilizing the simple interest method. The remaining unamortized discount was \$0.7 million and 0.8 million at each of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Proceeds of the 2017 Notes were used to repay outstanding borrowings, to purchase assets in East Texas, and to provide working capital for general corporate purposes in 2010.

Sabine may redeem the 2017 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after February 15, 2014, at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) set forth in the following table plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on February 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Percentage
2014	104.875
2015	102.438
2016	100.000

Sabine may redeem some or all of the 2017 Notes prior to February 15, 2014 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of such redemption, plus a make-whole premium equal to the greater of (1) 1.0% of the principal amount of such note or (2) the excess of (a) the present value at such time of (i) the redemption price of such note at February 15, 2014, plus (ii) all required interest payments due on the 2017 Notes through February 15, 2014, computed using a discount rate equal to the yield of United States Treasury securities with a constant maturity most nearly equal to the period from the redemption date to February 15, 2014 plus 50 basis points, over (b) the principal amount of such note. Each holder of the 2017 Notes will also be entitled to require Sabine to repurchase all or a portion of its notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of such repurchase, upon a change of control.

The indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of Sabine's restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of Sabine's adjusted consolidated EBITDA to Sabine's adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under Sabine's Credit Facility); pay dividends or repurchase or redeem equity interests; limit dividends or other payments by restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors to Sabine or its other subsidiaries; make certain investments; incur liens; enter into certain types of transactions with Sabine's affiliates; and sell assets or consolidate or merge with or into other companies. However, if and for as long as the 2017 Notes receive an investment grade rating from Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Inc. and Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and no default or event of default exists under the indenture, Sabine will not be subject to certain of the foregoing covenants.

Commodity Hedging Activities

Sabine's primary market risk exposure is in the prices it receives for its oil and natural gas production. Realized pricing is primarily driven by the prevailing worldwide price for crude oil and spot regional market prices applicable to Sabine's U.S. natural gas production. Pricing for oil and natural gas production has been volatile and unpredictable for several years, and Sabine expects this volatility to continue in the future. The prices Sabine receives for production depend on many factors outside of Sabine's control, including volatility in the differences between product prices at

sales points and the applicable index price.

To mitigate the potential negative impact on Sabine's cash flow caused by changes in oil and natural gas prices, Sabine has entered into financial commodity derivative contracts in the form of fixed price swap agreements, three-way collars utilizing purchased and written option contracts, and fixed price swaps with sub floors in order to receive fixed prices or set price floors for a portion of Sabine's future oil and natural gas production when management believes that favorable future prices can be secured. Sabine typically hedges the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) Henry Hub price for natural gas and the NYMEX West Texas Intermediate (WTI) price for crude oil.

Sabine's hedging activities are intended to support oil and natural gas prices at targeted levels and to manage Sabine's exposure to oil and natural gas price fluctuations. Under the terms of Sabine's fixed price swap agreements, the counterparty is required to make a payment to Sabine for the difference between the fixed price specified in the contract and the settlement price, which is based on market prices on the settlement date, if the settlement price is below the fixed price. Sabine is required to make a payment to the counterparty for the difference between the fixed price and the settlement price if the fixed price is below the settlement price. Additionally, Sabine sets pricing floors for certain production by executing combinations of option agreements including written calls, purchased puts and written puts to create three-way collars. Three-way collar contracts combine a short put (the lower price), a long put (the middle price) and a short call (the higher price) to provide a higher ceiling price as compared to a regular collar and limit downside risk to the market price plus the difference between the middle price and the lower price if market price drops below the

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lower price. For these contracts, if the applicable monthly price indices settle outside the range of the floor, sub floor and ceiling prices set by the various options, Sabine and the counterparty to the option contracts would be required to settle the difference. Swaps with sub floor consist of a standard swap contract plus a put option sold with a strike below the associated fixed swap. This structure enables Sabine to increase the fixed price swap with the value received through the sale of the put. If the settlement price for any settlement period falls equal to the or below the put strike, then Sabine will only receive the difference between the swap price and the put strike price. If the settlement price is greater than the put strike, the result is the same as it would have been with a standard swap only.

At June 30, 2014, Sabine had in place oil and natural gas swaps and purchased and written oil and natural gas options covering portions of anticipated production through December 2016. Sabine's Credit Facility allows it to hedge up to 100% of current production for 24 months, 75% of current production for months 25 to 36 and 50% of current production for months 37 to 60.

All derivative instruments are recorded at fair market value and are included in Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets as assets or liabilities. All fair values are adjusted for non-performance risk. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, Sabine economically hedged approximately 81% of its combined oil and natural gas volumes, which resulted in operating cash outflows from commodity derivative instruments of approximately \$15.0 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, Sabine economically hedged approximately 85% of its combined oil and natural gas volumes, which resulted in operating cash inflows from commodity derivative instruments of approximately \$22.7 million.

Sabine expects continued volatility in the fair value of its derivative instruments. Sabine's cash flow is only impacted when the underlying physical sales transaction takes place in the future and when the associated derivative instrument contract is settled by making or receiving a payment to or from the counterparty. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the estimated fair value of all of Sabine's commodity derivative instruments was a net liability of \$34.8 million and \$10.8 million, respectively, which is comprised of current and noncurrent assets and liabilities.

The table below summarizes the gains (losses) related to oil and natural gas derivative instruments for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

**Recognized in Other Income (Expenses) for
the Six Months Ended**
June 30, 2014 **June 30, 2013**
(in thousands)
(as restated)

Cash received (paid) on settlements of derivative instruments	\$ (14,959)	\$ 22,709
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	(24,082)	(13,988)
Total gain (loss) on derivative instruments	\$ (39,041)	\$ 8,721

As of June 30, 2014, Sabine had economically hedged a portion of Sabine's oil and natural gas production through December 2015 as follows:

Natural Gas **Oil**

	MMbtu/d	Average price	Bbl/Day	Average price
Year ending December 31, 2014	135,000	\$ 4.24	4,000	\$ 92.81
Year ending December 31, 2015	115,000	\$ 4.18	4,375	\$ 90.38

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Additionally, Sabine has purchased and sold certain options on oil and natural gas; using these contracts in combination with oil and natural gas swap agreements to further mitigate pricing risk associated with anticipated production. Sabine received a premium on certain sold options, which was used to execute natural gas swap contracts above market. The details of Sabine's hedge positions and options sold are as follows:

Settlement Period	Derivative Instrument	Notional Amount (Mmbtu)	Weighted Average Prices			
			Swap	Sub Floor	Floor	Ceiling
2014	Swap	10,672,000	\$ 4.04			
2014	Swap with sub floor	3,128,000	\$ 3.99	\$ 3.25		
2014	Three-way collar	11,040,000		\$ 3.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.50
2015	Swap	20,075,000	\$ 4.11			
2015	Swap with sub floor	21,900,000	\$ 4.25	\$ 3.70		
2016	Sold Call	21,960,000				\$ 5.00

Settlement Period	Derivative Instrument	Notional Amount (Bbl)	Weighted Average Prices			
			Swap	Sub Floor	Floor	Ceiling
2014	Swap	747,960	\$ 93.11			
2014	Swap with sub floor	61,640	\$ 89.13	\$ 70.00		
2014	Swap	1,257,350	\$ 90.62			
2015	Swap with sub floor	339,450	\$ 89.50	\$ 73.47		

By removing price volatility from a portion of Sabine's expected oil and natural gas production through December 2015, Sabine has partially mitigated the potential effects of changing prices on Sabine's operating cash flow for those periods. While mitigating negative effects of falling commodity prices, these derivative contracts also limit the benefits Sabine would receive from increases in commodity prices.

By using derivative instruments to hedge exposures to changes in commodity prices, Sabine exposes itself to the credit risk of its counterparties. Credit risk is the potential failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty is expected to owe Sabine, which creates credit risk. To minimize the credit risk in derivative instruments, it is Sabine's policy to enter into derivative contracts only with counterparties that are creditworthy financial institutions deemed by management as competent and competitive market makers. The creditworthiness of Sabine's counterparties is subject to periodic review. Sabine has derivative instruments in place with seven different counterparties. As of June 30, 2014, Sabine's contracts with JPMorgan Chase & Company, Citibank, Barclays, Huntington, Wells Fargo, Natixis, Bank of America Merrill Lynch and Comerica accounted for 21%, 20%, 13%, 12%, 12%, 11%, 10% and 1%, respectively, of the net fair market value of Sabine's derivative assets. Sabine believes all of these institutions currently are acceptable credit risks. Sabine is not required to provide credit support or collateral to any of its counterparties under current contracts, nor are these institutions required to provide credit support to Sabine. As of June 30, 2014, Sabine did not have any past due receivables from counterparties.

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Contractual obligations. A summary of Sabine's contractual obligations as of June 30, 2014 is provided in the following table.

	Payments due by period						Total
	For the Year Ending December 31,						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	
	(in millions)						
Senior Secured revolving credit facility ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 475.0	\$	\$	\$	\$ 475.0
Second Lien term loan ⁽¹⁾					650.0		650.0
2017 Senior Notes ⁽²⁾	17.1	34.1	34.1	366.8			452.1
Drilling rig commitments ⁽³⁾	5.0	23.5	21.6	15.0			65.1
Office and equipment leases	1.7	2.6	0.9				5.2
Other	0.5	0.5	0.1				1.1
Total	\$ 24.3	\$ 60.7	\$ 531.7	\$ 381.8	\$ 650.0	\$	\$ 1,648.5

- (1) Includes outstanding principal amounts at June 30, 2014. This table does not include future commitment fees, interest expense or other fees on these facilities because they are floating rate instruments and Sabine cannot determine with accuracy the timing of future loan advances, repayments or future interest rates to be charged.
- (2) Includes interest at a rate of 9.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15.
- (3) At June 30, 2014, Sabine had one drilling rig under contract which expires in 2016 and two drilling rigs under contract which expire in 2017. Any rig performing work for Sabine is doing so on a well-by-well basis and therefore can be released without penalty at the conclusion of drilling on the current well. These types of drilling obligations have not been included in the table above. The values in the table represent the gross amounts that Sabine is committed to pay. However, Sabine will record in its financials its proportionate share based on its working interest.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of Sabine's financial condition and results of operations are based upon Sabine's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of Sabine's financial statements requires Sabine to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Certain 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. Sabine evaluates its estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. Sabine bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions used in preparation of Sabine's consolidated financial statements. See Note 2 for an expanded discussion of significant accounting policies and estimates made by management.

Oil and natural gas activities

Accounting for oil and natural gas activities is subject to unique rules. Two generally accepted methods of accounting for oil and natural gas activities are available: successful efforts and full cost. The most significant differences between these two methods are the treatment of unsuccessful exploration costs and the manner in which the carrying value of oil and natural gas properties are amortized and evaluated for impairment. The successful efforts method requires unsuccessful exploration costs to be expensed as they are incurred upon a determination that the well is uneconomical while the full cost method provides for the capitalization of these costs. Both methods generally provide for the periodic amortization of capitalized costs based on proved reserve quantities. Impairment of oil and natural gas properties under the successful efforts method is based on an evaluation of the carrying value of individual oil and natural gas properties against their estimated fair value, while impairment under the full cost method requires an evaluation of the carrying value of oil and natural gas properties included in a cost center against the net present value of future cash flows from the related proved reserves, using the unweighted average of the historical first day-of-the-month prices, period end costs and a 10% discount rate.

Full cost method

Sabine uses the full cost method of accounting for its oil and natural gas activities. Under this method, all costs incurred in the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and natural gas properties are capitalized into a cost center (the amortization base). Such amounts include the cost of drilling and equipping productive wells, dry hole costs, lease acquisition costs and delay rentals. All general and administrative costs unrelated to drilling activities are expensed as incurred. Sales or other dispositions of oil and natural gas properties are accounted for as adjustments to capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recorded unless the ratio of cost to proved

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reserves would significantly change. The capitalized costs of Sabine's oil and natural gas properties, plus an estimate of Sabine's future development and asset retirement obligations, are depleted on a unit-of-production method based on Sabine's estimate of total proved reserves. Sabine's financial position and results of operations could have been significantly different had it used the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and natural gas activities.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested by Sabine for impairment on an annual basis as of October 1 of each year. Sabine's testing of goodwill for impairment begins with a qualitative assessment of relevant events and circumstances to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount (step zero). This would include an assessment of events and circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the enterprise below its carrying amount.

Further testing goodwill for impairment is done via a two-step process. The first step of the process compares the fair value of the country-wide cost center with its carrying amount including goodwill. The fair value of the country-wide cost center will be determined by using a discounted cash flows model which relies primarily on Sabine's reserve data which include significant assumptions, judgments and estimates, as well as a calculated weighted average cost of capital (WACC), derived through analysis of the capital structures of selected peer companies and relevant statistical market data. When the fair value derived exceeds the carrying amount, no impairment is present and the test is concluded.

When the carrying amount exceeds the fair value derived, the second step of the impairment test is performed to compare the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying amount of goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by assigning the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if the unit had been acquired in a business combination. The excess of fair value of a reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. Impairment is recognized for the amount of carrying value in excess of implied fair value, limited to the total carrying value of goodwill.

Factors, such as significant decreases in commodity prices and unfavorable changes in the significant assumptions, judgments and estimates used to estimate reserves could result in a goodwill impairment charge. A goodwill impairment charge would have no effect on Sabine's liquidity or capital resources. However, it would adversely affect Sabine's results of operations in that period.

Because Sabine sold certain of its oil and gas properties in the Texas Panhandle in the fourth quarter of 2013 for less than their purchase price paid in the December 14, 2012 acquisition, Sabine's management considered the triggering event for the purposes of the Goodwill impairment test to have occurred as of October 1, 2013. At October 1, 2013, the date of Sabine's most recent impairment test, as well as in connection with prior tests, the fair value of Sabine's country-wide cost center substantially exceeded its carrying value, and thus Sabine was not at risk of failing step one of the impairment test.

Depletion, depreciation and amortization

Sabine's rate of recording depreciation, depletion and amortization expense (DD&A) is primarily dependent upon Sabine's estimate of proved reserves, which is utilized in Sabine's unit-of-production method calculation. If the estimates of proved reserves were to be reduced, the rate at which Sabine records DD&A expense would increase, reducing net income. Such a reduction in reserves may result from lower market prices, which may make it non-economic to drill for and produce higher cost reserves.

Full cost ceiling limitation

Under the full cost method, Sabine is subject to quarterly calculations of a ceiling or limitation on the amount of Sabine's oil and natural gas properties that can be capitalized on Sabine's balance sheet. If the net capitalized costs of Sabine's oil and natural gas properties exceed the cost center ceiling, Sabine is subject to a ceiling test write-down to the extent of such excess. If required, it would reduce earnings and impact stockholders' equity in the period of occurrence and result in lower amortization expense in future periods. The discounted present value of Sabine's proved reserves is a major component of the ceiling calculation and represents the component that requires the most subjective judgments. However, the associated prices of oil and natural gas reserves that are included in the discounted present value of the reserves do not require judgment. The ceiling calculation currently utilizes the unweighted average of the historical first day-of-the-month prices for the prior 12 months. If oil and natural gas prices decline, even if for only a short period of time, or if Sabine has downward revisions to its estimated proved reserves, it is possible that further write-downs of Sabine's oil and natural gas properties could occur in the future. The costs of unproved properties are excluded from amortization until the properties are evaluated. Sabine analyzes its unproved properties and transfers costs to proved properties for leasehold property that can be associated with proved reserves, leasehold property that expired in the quarter or leasehold property that is not part of Sabine's development strategy and will be abandoned, which could result in further ceiling test write-downs. For the year ended December 31, 2013, Sabine recorded no non-cash impairment charges as a result of full cost ceiling limitation. For the year ended December 31, 2012, Sabine recorded impairment charges of \$641.8 million for the carrying value of proved oil and gas properties in excess of the ceiling limitation as a result of the decline of natural gas prices.

Table of Contents***Future development costs***

Future development costs include costs incurred to obtain access to proved reserves such as drilling costs and the installation of production equipment. Sabine develops estimates of these costs for each of Sabine's properties based upon their Geographic location, type of production structure, well depth, currently available procedures and ongoing consultations with construction and engineering consultants. Because these costs typically extend many years into the future, estimating these future costs is difficult and requires management to make judgments that are subject to future revisions based upon numerous factors, including changing technology and the political and regulatory environment. Sabine reviews its assumptions and estimates of future development costs on an annual basis.

Asset retirement obligations

Sabine has significant obligations to remove tangible equipment and facilities associated with its oil and gas wells and Sabine's gathering systems, and to restore land at the end of oil and gas production operations. Sabine's removal and restoration obligations are associated with plugging and abandoning wells and Sabine's gathering systems. Estimating the future restoration and removal costs is difficult and requires Sabine to make estimates and judgments because most of the removal obligations are many years in the future and contracts and regulations often have vague descriptions of what constitutes removal. Asset removal technologies and costs are constantly changing, as are regulatory, political, environmental, safety and public relations considerations. Inherent in the present value calculations are numerous assumptions and judgments including the ultimate settlement amounts, inflation factors, credit adjusted discount rates, timing of settlements and changes in the legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments.

Allocation of purchase price in business combinations

As part of Sabine's business strategy, it periodically pursues the acquisition of oil and natural gas properties. The purchase price in an acquisition is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values as of the acquisition date, which may occur many months after the announcement date. Therefore, while the consideration to be paid may be fixed, the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is subject to change during the period between the announcement date and the acquisition date. Sabine's most significant estimates in Sabine's allocation typically relate to the value assigned to future recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and unproved properties. As the allocation of the purchase price is subject to significant estimates and subjective judgments, the accuracy of this assessment is inherently uncertain.

New accounting pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issues Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-02, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* (ASU 2013-02). ASU 2013-02 requires information to be disclosed about the amounts reclassified out of AOCI by component. Sabine adopted this new requirement in the second quarter of 2013 and it did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-5, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income* (ASU 2011-5). The FASB has issued new guidance for how companies must present other comprehensive income (OCI) and its components in their financial statements. The guidance applies to all companies that report items of OCI but perhaps is most relevant for companies that have historically presented components of OCI as part of their statement of changes in stockholders' equity which is no longer an option available under this guidance. ASU 2011-5 is intended to increase the prominence of items that are recorded in OCI and improve comparability and transparency in financial statements and allow for a more prominent evaluation of the effect of OCI on a company's overall performance. The

new guidance described in ASU 2011-05 will supersede the presentation options in Topic 220 (previously known as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income). The guidance, however, affects only the presentation of OCI, not the components that must be reported in OCI. ASU 2011-5 is effective for private companies for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2012, and interim and annual periods thereafter. Sabine adopted ASU 2011-5 beginning in the first quarter 2013, however, the impact of the restatement of previously designated hedges as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements did not result in any historical comprehensive income recognition.

In December 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-11, *Disclosures About Offsetting Assets and Liabilities* (ASU 2011-11). ASU 2011-11 amends the disclosure requirements on offsetting assets and liabilities by requiring improved information about financial instruments and derivative instruments that have a right of offset or are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. This information will enable users of a company's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on a company's financial position, including the effect or potential effect of rights of setoff associated with certain financial instruments and derivative instruments. Sabine is required to apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. Sabine adopted the provisions of ASU 2011-11 in the period ended March 31, 2013. Sabine will provide the disclosures required by those amendments retrospectively for all comparative periods presented for the first quarter 2013.

In December 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-29, *Business Combinations: Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations* (ASU 2010-29). ASU 2010-29 clarifies that when presenting

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comparative pro forma financial statements in conjunction with business combination disclosures, revenue and earnings of the combined entity should be presented as though the business combination that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. In addition, the update requires a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments included in pro forma revenue and earnings that are directly attributable to the business combination. This update is effective prospectively for business combinations that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period after December 15, 2010. As ASU 2010-29 relates to disclosure requirements, there will be no impact on Sabine's financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-28, *Intangibles Goodwill and Other: When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts* (ASU 2010-28). ASU 2010-28 requires step two of the goodwill impairment test to be performed when the carrying value of a reporting unit is zero or negative, if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. The requirements of this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. Sabine recognized goodwill in December 2012 and will perform goodwill impairment tests when applicable.

Change in Independent Public Accounting Firm

On December 19, 2013, the audit committee of Sabine's board of directors dismissed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) as Sabine's independent registered public accounting firm. PwC performed an audit of Sabine's consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. On December 19, 2013, Sabine engaged Deloitte & Touche LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm to re-audit Sabine's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and audit Sabine's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. The audit committee of Sabine's board of directors approved the engagement of Deloitte & Touche LLP as Sabine's independent registered public accounting firm.

PwC's reports on the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the subsequent interim period through December 19, 2013, there were (i) no disagreements (as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K and the related instructions) between Sabine and PwC on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to PwC's satisfaction, would have caused PwC to make reference to the subject matter of such disagreements in connection with their report on the consolidated financial statements of Sabine for such years, and (ii) no reportable events as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the subsequent interim period through December 19, 2013, Sabine did not consult Deloitte & Touche LLP on any financial or accounting reporting matters described in Item 304(a)(2)(i) or Item 304(a)(2)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

Sabine provided PwC with a copy of the foregoing disclosures and requested PwC to furnish Sabine with a letter addressed to the SEC stating whether the firm agrees with the statements made in this document (a copy of the letter dated May 27, 2014 furnished in response to that request was filed as Exhibit 16.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed by New Forest Oil Inc. on May 29, 2014).

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

The primary objective of the following information is to provide forward-looking quantitative and qualitative information about Sabine's potential exposure to market risk. The term "market risk" refers to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in oil and natural gas and interest rates. The disclosures are not meant to be precise indicators of expected future losses, but rather indicators of reasonably possible losses. This forward-looking information provides indicators of how Sabine views and manages its ongoing market risk exposures. All of Sabine's market risk sensitive instruments were entered into for hedging purposes, rather than for speculative trading.

Commodity price risk and hedges

Sabine periodically enters into derivative positions on a portion of its projected oil and natural gas production through a variety of financial and physical arrangements intended to manage fluctuations in cash flows resulting from changes in commodity prices. Sabine typically uses swaps and options to mitigate commodity price risk.

As of June 30, 2014, Sabine had open natural gas derivatives in a liability position with a fair value of \$15.7 million. A 10 percent increase in natural gas prices would increase the liability by approximately \$30.7 million, while a 10 percent decrease in prices would create an asset of approximately \$12.3 million. Sabine also had open oil derivatives in a liability position with a fair value of

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\$19.1 million. A 10 percent increase in oil prices would increase the liability by approximately \$25.0 million, while a 10 percent decrease in prices would move the derivatives to an asset position of \$5.7 million. These fair value changes assume volatility based on prevailing market parameters at June 30, 2014. For additional discussion of how Sabine uses financial commodity derivative contracts to mitigate some of the potential negative impact on Sabine's cash flow caused by changes in oil and natural gas prices, see [Commodity Hedging Activities](#).

Interest rate risks

At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, Sabine had indebtedness outstanding under the Credit Facility of \$475 million and \$250 million, respectively, which bears interest at a floating rate. The average interest rate incurred on this indebtedness for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 was approximately 2.3% and 2.4%, respectively. A 100 basis points increase in each of the average LIBOR rate and federal funds rate for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 would have resulted in an estimated \$1.8 million and \$1.5 million increase in interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

On December 14, 2012, Sabine entered into a second lien term loan agreement with a syndicate of banks. As of June 30, 2014, Sabine had indebtedness outstanding under its Term Loan Facility of \$650 million which bears interest at a floating rate. The average interest rate incurred on this indebtedness for both the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 was approximately 8.8%. Interest is accrued on Eurodollar loans at a rate per annum equal to the Eurodollar rate, with a Eurodollar floor of 1.25%, plus an applicable margin of 750 basis points. A 100 basis point increase in each of the average LIBOR rate for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 would have resulted in an estimated \$3.3 million and \$3.2 million increase in interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Sabine does not currently have any derivatives in place to mitigate the effects of interest rate risk. Sabine may implement an interest rate hedging strategy in the future.

Counterparty and customer credit risk

Sabine's principal exposures to credit risk are through receivables resulting from commodity derivative instruments (\$2.0 million at June 30, 2014), joint interest receivables (\$22.3 million at June 30, 2014) and the sale of Sabine's natural gas production (\$62.3 million in receivables at June 30, 2014), which Sabine markets to energy marketing companies, refineries and affiliates. Joint interest receivables arise from billing entities who own partial interest in the wells Sabine operates. These entities participate in Sabine's wells primarily based on their ownership in leases on which Sabine wishes to drill. Sabine can do very little to choose who participates in its wells. Sabine is also subject to credit risk due to concentration of its natural gas receivables with several significant customers. Sabine does not require Sabine's customers to post collateral. The inability or failure of Sabine's significant customers to meet their obligations to Sabine or their insolvency or liquidation may adversely affect Sabine's financial results.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Currently, Sabine does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Member of

Sabine Oil & Gas LLC

Houston, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, member's capital, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2013. 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. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the accompanying 2012 consolidated financial statements have been restated to correct errors.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas

March 31, 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Member of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, of member's capital and of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011 present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC (formerly known as NFR Energy LLC) for the year ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 audit. We conducted our audit of these statements 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, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the 2011 financial statements have been restated to correct an error. Our opinion is not modified with regard to this matter.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Houston, Texas

March 31, 2013, except with respect to our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements as described in Note 2, as to which the date is March 31, 2014.

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Table of Contents**Consolidated Financial Statements****Sabine Oil & Gas LLC****Consolidated Balance Sheets****As of December 31, 2013 and 2012**

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(in thousands)	
	(As Restated)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,821	\$ 6,193
Accounts receivable, net	71,384	33,190
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,910	3,618
Derivative instruments	7,806	54,855
Other short term assets		515
Total current assets	93,921	98,371
Property, plant and equipment:		
Oil and natural gas properties (full cost method)		
Proved	3,204,317	2,825,430
Unproved	208,823	332,898
Gas gathering and processing equipment	19,577	15,564
Office furniture and fixtures	11,167	9,262
	3,443,884	3,183,154
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(2,063,842)	(1,926,944)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	1,380,042	1,256,210
Other assets:		
Derivative instruments	4,332	1,651
Deferred financing costs, net	26,502	29,827
Goodwill	173,547	173,547
Other long term assets	375	953
Total other assets	204,756	205,978
Total assets	\$ 1,678,719	\$ 1,560,559
Liabilities and member s capital		
Current liabilities:		

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Accounts payable trade	\$ 16,148	\$ 3,074
Royalties payable	33,964	8,814
Accrued interest payable	23,891	15,523
Accrued exploration and development	75,819	23,281
Accrued operating expenses and other	47,602	31,102
Derivative instruments	11,625	3,875
Other short term liabilities	278	251
Total current liabilities	209,327	85,920
Long term liabilities:		
Credit facility	250,000	405,000
Term loan	645,272	490,127
Senior notes	348,040	347,411
Asset retirement obligation	13,798	13,580
Derivative instruments	11,272	18,017
Other long term liabilities		71
Total long term liabilities	1,268,382	1,274,206
Commitments and contingencies		
Member s capital		
Member s capital	1,523,008	1,533,008
Accumulated deficit	(1,321,998)	(1,332,575)
Total member s capital	201,010	200,433
Total liabilities and member s capital	\$ 1,678,719	\$ 1,560,559

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

Table of Contents**Consolidated Financial Statements****Sabine Oil & Gas LLC****Consolidated Statements of Operations****For the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011**

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
		(as restated)	(as restated)
Revenues			
Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	\$ 354,223	\$ 177,422	\$ 201,421
Other	755	24	131
Total revenues	354,978	177,446	201,552
Operating expenses			
Lease operating	42,491	41,011	27,113
Workover	2,160	2,638	2,903
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	17,567	17,491	16,149
Production and ad valorem taxes	17,824	4,400	7,775
General and administrative	27,469	21,434	23,546
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	137,068	91,353	75,424
Gain on bargain purchase			(99,548)
Accretion	952	862	628
Impairments	1,125	664,438	4,192
Total operating expenses	246,656	843,627	58,182
Other income (expenses)			
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(99,471)	(49,387)	(39,632)
Gain on derivative instruments	814	29,267	71,834
Other income (expenses)	912	(498)	(389)
Total other income (expenses)	(97,745)	(20,618)	31,813
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interests	10,577	(686,799)	175,183
Less: Net income (loss) applicable to noncontrolling interests		17	(117)
Net income (loss) applicable to controlling interests	\$ 10,577	\$ (686,782)	\$ 175,066

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

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Consolidated Financial Statements

Sabine Oil & Gas LLC

Consolidated Statement of Member s Capital

For the Years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

(in thousands)

	Member s Capital		Amounts		Total	
	Units	Value	Receivable from Member	Accumulated Deficit	Noncontrolling Interests	Member s Capital
Balance as of December 31, 2010 (as restated)	1,067	\$ 1,065,183	\$ (150)	\$ (820,859)	\$ 3,035	\$ 247,209
Member s contributions	203	203,000				203,000
Amounts receivable from member			109			109
Distributions noncontrolling interests					(888)	(888)
Distributions to member for state tax withholding		(485)				(485)
Net income applicable to controlling interests				175,066		175,066
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interests					117	117
Balance as of December 31, 2011 (as restated)	1,270	\$ 1,267,698	\$ (41)	\$ (645,793)	\$ 2,264	\$ 624,128
Member s contributions	88	87,467				87,467
In-kind contributions	178	178,000				178,000
Amounts receivable from member			41			41
Distributions noncontrolling interests					(175)	(175)
Distributions to member for state tax withholding		(157)				(157)
Sale of noncontrolling interests					(2,072)	(2,072)
Net loss applicable to controlling interests				(686,782)		(686,782)
Net loss applicable to noncontrolling interests					(17)	(17)
Balance as of December 31, 2012 (as restated)	1,536	\$ 1,533,008	\$	\$ (1,332,575)	\$	\$ 200,433
Distributions to member		(10,000)				(10,000)
Net income				10,577		10,577

Balance as of December 31, 2013 1,536 \$ 1,523,008 \$ \$ (1,321,998) \$ \$ 201,010

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

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Table of Contents**Consolidated Financial Statements****Sabine Oil & Gas LLC****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the Years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011**

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
		(as restated)	(as restated)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interest	\$ 10,577	\$ (686,799)	\$ 175,183
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	137,068	91,353	75,424
Impairments	1,125	664,438	4,192
Loss on sale of asset		651	600
Accretion expense	952	862	628
Accrued interest expense	10,328	2,372	1,458
Amortization of deferred rent	(249)	(532)	(38)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	9,587	4,020	2,817
(Gain) loss on derivative instruments	46,545	75,735	(1,272)
Amortization of option premiums	(1,171)	(56)	
Amortization of prepaid expenses	4,787	2,546	2,482
Gain on bargain purchase			(99,548)
Non cash distribution to member		(157)	(485)
Working capital and other changes:			
Increase in accounts receivable	(38,195)	(8,431)	(8,855)
Increase in other assets	(7,248)	(5,811)	(6,713)
Increase in accounts payable, royalties payable and accrued liabilities	43,092	3,975	13,159
Net cash provided by operating activities	217,198	144,166	159,032
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Oil and gas property additions	(360,080)	(170,970)	(292,648)
Oil and gas property acquisitions		(559,066)	(385,218)
Cash received from insurance proceeds	604	12,680	
Gas processing equipment additions	(4,014)	(5,409)	(3,810)
Other asset additions	(2,075)	(384)	(2,952)
Cash received from sale of assets	171,756	35,764	3,706
Net cash used in investing activities	(193,809)	(687,385)	(680,922)
Cash flows from financing activities:			

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Borrowings under senior secured revolving credit facility	193,000	123,000	584,500
Borrowings under second lien term loan	153,500	490,000	
Debt repayments for the senior secured revolving credit facility	(348,000)	(136,000)	(260,500)
Deferred financing costs	(6,261)	(19,227)	(4,462)
Member s contributions		87,508	203,109
Distributions noncontrolling interests		(175)	(888)
Distributions to member	(10,000)		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(17,761)	545,106	521,759
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,628	1,887	(131)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,193	4,306	4,437
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 11,821	\$ 6,193	\$ 4,306

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

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Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. Organization**

Effective December 19, 2012, NFR Energy LLC was renamed Sabine Oil & Gas LLC (Sabine or the Company). Sabine was established as a Delaware limited liability company in late 2006 to invest in oil and natural gas exploration opportunities within the onshore U.S. market. Sabine is wholly owned by Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Holdings II or Member), which is wholly owned by Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Holdings). Sabine's sole membership interest is owned by Holdings. Currently, affiliates of First Reserve Corporation (First Reserve), own approximately 99.76% of the common equity interests of Holdings and the remaining interests are owned by certain members of Sabine's management and board of representatives.

Sabine operates in the exploration and production segment of the energy industry and is pursuing development and exploration projects in a variety of forms including operated and non-operated working interests, joint ventures, farm-outs, and acquisitions, in both conventional and unconventional resources. Sabine is a holding company which conducts its operations through its subsidiaries, which own the operating assets of Sabine.

2. Significant Accounting Policies*Basis of Presentation*

Sabine presents its consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The accompanying consolidated financial statements include Sabine and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

Sabine is restating its financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 with respect to the accounting and disclosures for certain derivative financial transactions under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815). Sabine determined that the documentation it had prepared to support its initial hedge designations for effectiveness in connection with Sabine's oil and natural gas hedging program was not compliant with the technical documentation requirements to qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment in accordance with ASC 815, and as a result, Sabine was not permitted to utilize hedge accounting treatment in the preparation of its financial statements.

Under ASC 815, the fair value of hedge contracts is recognized in Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets as an asset or liability, as the case may be, and the amounts received or paid under the hedge contracts are reflected in earnings during the period in which the underlying production occurs. If the hedge contracts qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment, the fair value of the hedge contract that is effective in offsetting changes in expected cash flows (the effective portion) is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income, and the effective portion of the changes in the fair value do not affect net income in the period. The portion of the change in fair value of the qualified derivative instrument that is not effective in offsetting changes in expected cash flows (the ineffective portion), as well as any amount excluded from the assessment of the effectiveness of the derivative instruments, are recognized in earnings. If the hedge contract does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, the change in the fair value of the hedge contract is reflected in earnings during the period as a Gain (loss) on derivatives within revenues on the

Consolidated Statements of Operations. Under the cash flow hedge accounting treatment used by Sabine, the effective portion of the fair value of the hedge contracts was recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with the offsetting gain or loss recorded initially in Accumulated other comprehensive income and later reclassified through earnings when the hedged production impacted earnings. The ineffective portion of the designated derivative instruments was recognized in Gain on derivative instruments within Other income (expenses) on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As a result of the determination that the designation documentation failed to meet the requirements necessary to utilize cash flow hedge accounting treatment, any gain or loss resulting from changes in fair value should have been recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of earnings. Sabine previously recognized gains and losses resulting from the settlement of its designated derivative financial instruments as a component of revenues, and has reclassified gains of \$107.4 million in 2012 and \$72.5 million in 2011 to Gain on derivative instruments within Other income (expenses) as a result of eliminating hedge accounting. In addition, Sabine reclassified \$67.8 million of losses and \$25.1 million of gains in 2012 and 2011, respectively, from Accumulated other comprehensive income to Gain on derivative instruments within Other income (expenses). Because the derivatives did not qualify for hedge accounting, the inclusion of hedge value for designated contracts in the full cost ceiling calculation at all balance sheet dates when the ceiling test was performed was not appropriate. Thus, Sabine's full cost ceiling calculations were revised and resulted in restatements to increase impairment expense recognized in earlier periods and reductions to Sabine's ceiling test impairment expense of \$62.0 million and \$25.7 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, as well as requiring restatements to decrease depletion expense by \$4.5 million and \$6.8 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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Additionally, Sabine is restating its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 with respect to reversing the \$14.5 million bargain purchase gain recognized for its December 17, 2012 acquisition of certain oil and natural gas properties in South Texas. Sabine reduced the fair value allocated to the oil and gas properties acquired to reflect the consideration paid which was a reflection of market participants and similar transactions in the same period. The impact of this restatement was considered regarding the full cost ceiling calculation at December 31, 2012 for adjustment to impairment expense of \$14.3 million and depletion expense of \$0.2 million. Factors that gave rise to bargain purchase gains in 2011 were not present in 2012.

Certain other reclassifications have been made to prior periods. These reclassifications include the correction of pricing differentials of \$3.7 million and \$3.6 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, which were previously reported as Marketing, gathering, transportation and other costs and are currently reported as Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas revenues as a reflection of realized pricing, as well a \$9.9 million reclassification of loss from Loss on sale of assets to Impairments in 2012. These reclassifications also include a \$5.1 million correction of the classification of Sabine's option premiums previously reported as Other short term liabilities and Other long term liabilities and currently reported as short term and long term derivatives assets in accordance with netting requirements. These reclassifications have no impact on previously reported net income and management believes they are immaterial to previously reported financial information.

The following table represents the impact of this restatement on relevant financial statement line items in Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheet:

	December 31, 2012		
	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment:			
Oil and natural gas properties (full cost method)			
Proved	\$ 2,839,900	\$ (14,470)	\$ 2,825,430
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(1,851,998)	(74,946)	(1,926,944)
Other assets:			
Derivative instruments	6,731	(5,080)	1,651
Total assets	\$ 1,655,055	\$ (94,496)	\$ 1,560,559
Liabilities and member's capital			
Long term liabilities:			
Other long term liabilities	\$ 5,151	\$ (5,080)	\$ 71
Member's capital:			
Accumulated deficit	(1,306,203)	(26,372)	(1,332,575)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	63,044	(63,044)	
Total liabilities and member's capital	\$ 1,655,055	\$ (94,496)	\$ 1,560,559

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The following table represents the impact of this restatement on relevant financial statement line items in Sabine's Consolidated Statements of Operations:

	Year ended December 31, 2012		
	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated
Revenues			
Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	\$ 181,098	\$ (3,676)	\$ 177,422
Gain on derivative instruments	107,374	(107,374)	
Total revenues	288,496	(111,050)	177,446
Operating expenses			
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	21,167	(3,676)	17,491
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	96,096	(4,743)	91,353
Gain on bargain purchase	(14,470)	14,470	
Impairments	730,916	(66,478)	664,438
Loss on sale of assets	9,880	(9,880)	
Total operating expenses	913,934	(70,307)	843,627
Other income (expenses)			
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(10,312)	39,579	29,267
Total other income (expenses)	(60,197)	39,579	(20,618)
Net loss including noncontrolling interests	(685,635)	(1,164)	(686,799)
Net loss applicable to controlling interests	\$ (685,618)	\$ (1,164)	\$ (686,782)

	Year ended December 31, 2011		
	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated
Revenues			
Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	\$ 204,989	\$ (3,568)	\$ 201,421
Gain on derivative instruments	72,517	(72,517)	
Total revenues	277,637	(76,085)	201,552
Operating expenses			
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	19,717	(3,568)	16,149
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	82,178	(6,754)	75,424
Impairments	29,921	(25,729)	4,192

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Total operating expenses	94,233	(36,051)	58,182
Other income (expenses)			
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(25,799)	97,633	71,834
Total other income (expenses)	(65,820)	97,633	31,813
Net income including noncontrolling interests	117,584	57,599	175,183
Net income applicable to controlling interests	\$ 117,467	\$ 57,599	\$ 175,066

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The following table represents the impact of this restatement on relevant financial statement line items in Sabine's Consolidated Statement of Member's Capital:

Sabine Oil and Gas LLC**Consolidated Statement of Member's Capital**

	Member's Capital		Amounts Receivable from Accumulated		Other Comprehensive Income Noncontrolling		Total
	Units	Value	Member	Deficit	(loss)	Interests	Member's Capital
Balance as of December 31, 2010 (as reported)	1,067	\$ 1,065,183	\$ (150)	\$ (738,052)	\$ 105,722	\$ 3,035	\$ 435,738
Adjustments to comprehensive loss:							
Net loss applicable to controlling interests				(82,807)			(82,807)
Unrealized loss on derivative contracts					(105,722)		(105,722)
Total							

Balance as of December 31, 2010 (as restated)	1,067	\$ 1,065,183	\$ (150)	\$ (820,859)	\$	\$ 3,035	\$ 247,209
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	Member's Capital		Amounts Receivable from Accumulated		Other Comprehensive Income Noncontrolling		Total
	Units	Value	Member	Deficit	(loss)	Interests	Member's Capital
Balance as of December 31, 2011 (as reported)	1,270	\$ 1,267,698	\$ (41)	\$ (620,585)	\$ 130,837	\$ 2,264	\$ 780,173
Adjustments to comprehensive loss:							
Net loss applicable to controlling interests				(25,208)			(25,208)
Unrealized loss on derivative contracts					(130,837)		(130,837)
Total							

Balance as of December 31, 2011 (as restated)	1,270	\$ 1,267,698	\$ (41)	\$ (645,793)	\$	\$ 2,264	\$ 624,128
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	Member's Capital Amounts			Other Comprehensive		Total
	Units	Value	Receivable from Member	Accumulated Deficit	Income (loss)	Noncontrolling Interests Member's Capital
Balance as of December 31, 2012 (as reported)	1,536	\$ 1,533,008	\$	\$ (1,306,203)	\$ 63,044	\$ 289,849
Adjustments to comprehensive loss:						
Net loss applicable to controlling interests				(26,372)		(26,372)
Unrealized loss on derivative contracts					(63,044)	(63,044)
Total						
Balance as of December 31, 2012 (as restated)	1,536	\$ 1,533,008	\$	\$ (1,332,575)	\$	\$ 200,433

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The following table represents the impact of this restatement on relevant financial statement line items in Sabine's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	Year ended December 31, 2012		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss, including noncontrolling interest	\$ (685,635)	\$ (1,164)	\$ (686,799)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	96,096	(4,743)	91,353
Impairments	730,916	(66,478)	664,438
Loss on sale of asset	10,531	(9,880)	651
Loss on derivative instruments	7,940	67,795	75,735
Gain on bargain purchase	(14,470)	14,470	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 144,166	\$	\$ 144,166

	Year ended December 31, 2011		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income, including noncontrolling interest	\$ 117,584	\$ 57,599	\$ 175,183
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	82,178	(6,754)	75,424
Impairments	29,921	(25,729)	4,192
(Gain) loss on derivative instruments	23,844	(25,116)	(1,272)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 159,032	\$	\$ 159,032

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Sabine's significant receivables are comprised of oil and natural gas revenue receivables. The amounts are due from a limited number of entities; therefore, the collectability is dependent upon the general economic conditions of a few purchasers. Sabine regularly reviews collectability and establishes the allowance for doubtful accounts as necessary using the specific identification method. The receivables are not collateralized.

Derivative instruments subject Sabine to a concentration of credit risk (see Note 8).

Inventory

Inventory, which is included in Prepaid expenses and other current assets on Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets, consists principally of tubular goods, spare parts, and equipment used in Sabine's drilling operations. The inventory balance, net of impairments, was \$0.7 million and \$1.6 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Inventory is stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market. Under this method, impairments relating to obsolete inventory were \$1.1 million; \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and are included in Impairments in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Oil and Natural Gas Properties and Equipment

Sabine uses the full cost method of accounting for its investment in oil and natural gas properties. Under this method, Sabine capitalizes all acquisition, exploration, and development costs incurred for the purpose of finding oil and natural gas reserves, including salaries, benefits, and other internal costs directly attributable to these activities. Sabine capitalized \$6.6 million, \$2.7 million and \$3.5 million of internal costs during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Costs associated with production and general corporate activities are expensed in the period incurred. Sabine also includes the present value of its dismantlement, restoration and abandonment costs within the capitalized oil and natural gas property balance (see Asset Retirement Obligation below). Unless a significant portion of Sabine's proved reserve quantities is sold (greater than 25%), proceeds from the sale of oil and natural gas properties are accounted for, as a reduction to capitalized costs, and gains and losses are not recognized unless such adjustments would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves of oil and natural gas.

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Depletion of proved oil and natural gas properties is computed using the units-of-production method based upon estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves. The costs of unproved properties are withheld from the depletion base until such time as they are either developed or abandoned. Unproved properties are reviewed on a quarterly basis for impairment, and if impaired, are reclassified to proved properties and included in the ceiling test and depletion calculations.

Under the full cost method of accounting, a ceiling test is performed on a quarterly basis. The full cost ceiling test is an impairment test prescribed by SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10. The ceiling test determines a limit on the book value of oil and natural gas properties. The capitalized costs of proved oil and natural gas properties, net of Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization (accumulated DD&A) on Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets, may not exceed the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and natural gas reserves, excluding future cash outflows associated with settling asset retirement obligations that have been accrued on Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets, using the unweighted average first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior twelve month period ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (adjusted for quality and basis differentials), held flat for the life of production, discounted at 10%, plus the cost of unevaluated properties and major development projects excluded from the costs being amortized. If capitalized costs exceed this limit, the excess is charged to expense and reflected as accumulated DD&A.

For the year ended December 31, 2013 Sabine did not recognize an impairment for the carrying value of proved oil and natural gas properties in excess of the ceiling limitation. For the year ended December 31, 2012 Sabine recognized an impairment of \$641.8 million for the carrying value of proved oil and natural gas properties in excess of the ceiling limitation mostly as a result of the decline of oil and natural gas prices. For the year ended December 31, 2011 Sabine did not recognize an impairment for the carrying value of proved oil and natural gas properties in excess of the ceiling limitation. The average of the unweighted first day of the month prices for the prior twelve month period ended December 31, 2013 was \$3.67 per Mcf for natural gas. Additionally, the average of the unweighted first day of the month prices for the prior twelve month period ended December 31, 2013 was \$96.78 per Bbl for oil. As of December 31, 2013, the ceiling limitation exceeded the carrying value of proved oil and natural gas properties by approximately \$201 million. Sabine could have a reduction in its asset carrying value for oil and natural gas properties if the average of the unweighted first day of the month natural oil and natural gas prices for the prior twelve month periods declines.

Gathering assets and related facilities, certain other property and equipment, and furniture and fixtures are depreciated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, generally ranging from 3 to 30 years. These assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is then recognized if the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value. No impairment charge for gas gathering and processing equipment was recorded in the year ended December 31, 2013. In 2012, Sabine recorded impairment charges for gas gathering and processing equipment of \$21.4 million based on expected present value and estimated future cash flows using current volume throughput and pricing assumptions, for properties which were subsequently sold in August 2012. No impairment charge for gas gathering and processing equipment was recorded in the year ended December 31, 2011. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their economic lives or the lease term. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed in the period incurred.

Sabine's depletion, depreciation and amortization (DD&A) expense on its oil and natural gas properties is calculated each quarter utilizing period end reserve quantities. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, Sabine recorded \$134.2 million, \$87.6 million and \$71.2 million, respectively, of depletion on oil and natural gas properties. As a rate of production, depletion was \$2.10 per Mcfe, \$1.80 per Mcfe and \$1.61 per Mcfe for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Sabine received insurance proceeds of \$0.6 million and \$12.7 million, respectively, which were netted with the replacement costs recognized in oil and natural gas properties. Insurance proceeds were received as the result of control of well events during drilling or completion operations in East Texas. No insurance proceeds were received for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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Table of Contents**Capitalized Interest**

Sabine capitalizes interest costs to oil and natural gas properties on expenditures made in connection with exploration and development projects that are not subject to current depletion. Interest is capitalized only for the period that activities are in progress to bring these projects to their intended use. Sabine capitalized \$13.0 million, \$4.3 million and \$5.9 million of interest during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Leases

Sabine accounts for leases with escalation clauses and rent holidays on a straight-line basis. The deferred rent expense liability associated with future lease commitments is reported under the caption "Other short term liabilities" on Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Sabine uses derivative financial instruments to achieve a more predictable cash flow from its oil and natural gas production by reducing its exposure to price fluctuations. Such derivative instruments, which are placed with major financial institutions who are participants in Sabine's Credit Facility (see Note 5) that Sabine believes are minimal credit risks, may take the form of forward contracts, futures contracts, swaps, options, or basis swaps.

At December 31, 2013, substantially all of Sabine's oil and natural gas derivative contracts are settled based upon reported New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) prices. Sabine's derivative contracts are with multiple counterparties to minimize Sabine's exposure to any individual counterparty, and Sabine has netting arrangements with all of its counterparties that provide for offsetting payables against receivables from separate hedging arrangements with that counterparty. The oil and natural gas reference prices, upon which the commodity derivative contracts are based, reflect various market indices that have a generally high degree of historical correlation with actual prices received by Sabine for its oil and natural gas production. Sabine's fixed-price swap and option agreements are used to fix the sales price for Sabine's anticipated future oil and natural gas production. Upon settlement, Sabine receives a fixed price for the hedged commodity and receives or pays Sabine's counterparty a floating market price, as defined in each instrument. The instruments are settled monthly. When the floating price exceeds the fixed price for a contract month, Sabine pays its counterparty. When the fixed price exceeds the floating price, Sabine's counterparty is required to make a payment to Sabine.

Sabine's derivatives instruments at December 31, 2013 included natural gas basis swaps in addition to fixed price swaps and oil and natural gas options. The basis swaps are used to minimize exposure to fluctuating differentials on certain pricing indices against other pricing indices. These instruments are settled monthly. Upon settlement, Sabine will pay a floating price on a specified index, and the counterparty will pay a floating price on a different specified index, either of which may include a specified differential. When Sabine's specified index price is less than the counterparties' specified index price, the counterparty will pay Sabine. When Sabine's specified index price is greater than the counterparties' specified index price, Sabine will pay the counterparty. Additionally, Sabine has bought and sold natural gas puts, bought and sold oil and natural gas calls and sold oil puts. For the oil and natural gas calls, the counterparty has the option to purchase a set volume of the contracted commodity at a contracted price on a contracted date in the future. For the oil and natural gas puts, the counterparty has the option to sell a contracted volume of the commodity at a contracted price on a contracted date in future.

Sabine records balances resulting from commodity risk management activities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities measured at fair value. Gains and losses from the change in fair value of derivative instruments and cash settlements on commodity derivatives are presented within "Gain on derivative instruments"

located in Other income (expenses) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs of approximately \$6.3 million and \$19.2 million were incurred during 2013 and 2012, respectively, and include costs associated with Sabine's term loan agreement (Term Loan) and senior secured revolving credit facility (Credit Facility) (see Note 5). Deferred financing costs associated with the Term Loan, Credit Facility and 9.75% senior unsecured notes due 2017 (the 2017 Notes) are being amortized over the life of the respective obligations with \$9.0 million, \$3.2 million and \$2.8 million included in interest expense during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As a result of reductions in the borrowing base of Sabine's Credit Facility, Sabine also expensed \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million, in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Financial Instruments

Sabine's financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Sabine's Credit Facility and Term Loan are reported at carrying value which approximates fair value based on current rates applicable to similar instruments. Since considerable judgment is required to develop estimates of fair value, the estimates provided are not necessarily indicative of the amounts Sabine

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could realize upon the purchase or refinancing of such instruments. Sabine's derivative instruments are reported at fair value based on Level 2 fair value methodologies and the 2017 Notes are reported at carrying value but further compared to fair value based on Level 2 fair value methodologies (see Note 9).

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of an asset over the estimated fair value of the assets acquired. Sabine assesses the carrying amount of goodwill by testing for impairment annually and when impairment indicators arise. Goodwill totaled \$173.5 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012. The goodwill was recognized during 2012 as a result of Sabine's December 2012 acquisitions discussed in Note 4 Property Acquisitions and Divestitures. No impairment of goodwill was recognized during 2013 and 2012.

Asset Retirement Obligations

If a reasonable estimate of the fair value of an obligation to perform site reclamation, dismantle facilities or plug and abandon wells can be made, Sabine records an Asset retirement obligation (ARO) as a liability and capitalizes the present value of the asset retirement cost in Oil and natural gas properties on its Consolidated Balance Sheets in the period in which the retirement obligation is incurred. In general, the amount of an ARO and the costs capitalized will be equal to the estimated future cost to satisfy the abandonment obligation assuming the normal operation of the asset, using current prices that are escalated by an assumed inflation factor up to the estimated settlement date, which is then discounted back to the date that the abandonment obligation was incurred using an assumed cost of funds for Sabine. After recording these amounts, the ARO is accreted to its future estimated value using the same assumed cost of funds and the additional capitalized costs are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis within the related full cost pool. The capitalized costs associated with an ARO are included in the amortization base for purposes of calculating the ceiling test.

The information below reconciles the recorded amount of Sabine's asset retirement obligations:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
Beginning balance	\$ 13,580	\$ 15,348
Liabilities incurred	993	1,887
Liabilities disposed	(1,678)	(4,689)
Liabilities settled	(49)	(102)
Change in estimate		274
Accretion expense	952	862
Ending balance	\$ 13,798	\$ 13,580

Revenue Recognition

Sabine records revenues from the sales of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas when produced, sold and collectability is ensured. Sabine uses the entitlement method that requires revenue recognition for its net revenue interest of sales from its properties. Accordingly, oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales are not recognized for

deliveries in excess of Sabine's net revenue interest, while oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales are recognized for any under delivered volumes. Production imbalances are generally recorded at estimated sales prices of the anticipated future settlements of the imbalances. Sabine had no material overproduction or underproduction at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Additionally, Sabine owns and operates certain gathering facilities in Texas and charges fees to collect and transport produced natural gas from common delivery points to locations along the sales stream. These gathering fees are reported in Other revenue on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements for Sabine in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

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Sabine's consolidated financial statements are based on a number of significant estimates, including oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserve quantities that are the basis for the calculation of DD&A and impairment of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas properties, and timing and costs associated with its asset retirement obligations.

Income Taxes

Sabine is a limited liability company treated as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes with all income tax liabilities and/or benefits of Sabine being passed through to the Member. As such, no recognition of federal or state income taxes for Sabine or its subsidiaries that are organized as limited liability companies have been provided for in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Any uncertain tax position taken by the Member is not an uncertain position of Sabine.

In accordance with the operating agreement of Sabine, to the extent possible without impairing Sabine's ability to continue to conduct its business and activities, and in order to permit its Member to pay taxes on the taxable income of Sabine, it would be required to make distributions to the Member in the amount equal to the estimated tax liability of such Member computed as if the Member paid income tax at the highest marginal federal and state rate applicable to an individual resident of New York, New York, in the event that taxable income is generated for the Member. There was no taxable income and therefore no distributions to the Member in 2013, 2012 or 2011.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-11, "Disclosures About Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" (ASU 2011-11), which was clarified by Accounting Standards Update 2013-01. These updates amend the disclosure requirements on offsetting assets and liabilities by requiring improved information about financial instruments and derivative instruments that have a right of offset or are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. This information will enable users of a company's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on a company's financial position, including the effect or potential effect of rights of setoff associated with certain financial instruments and derivative instruments. Sabine is required to apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. Sabine adopted the provisions of ASU 2011-11 in the quarter ended March 31, 2013. As ASU 2011-11 relates to disclosure requirements, there will be no impact on Sabine's financial condition or results of operations. Refer to Note 8 for updated disclosure.

3. Significant Customers

During the year ended December 31, 2013, purchases by three companies exceeded 10% of the total oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales of Sabine. Purchases by Eastex Crude Company, Enbridge Pipeline (East Texas) LP and CP Energy LLC accounted for approximately 19%, 16% and 11% of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2012, purchases by four companies exceeded 10% of the total oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales of Sabine. Purchases by Enbridge Pipeline (East Texas) LP, Shell Trading (US) Company, Texla Energy Management LLC and Eastex Crude Company accounted for approximately 17%, 14%, 13% and 12% of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2011, purchases by three companies exceeded 10% of the total oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales of Sabine. Purchases by Enbridge Pipeline (East Texas) LP, Texla Energy Management LLC and PVR Midstream LLC accounted for approximately 18%, 15% and 13% of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales, respectively.

4. Property Acquisitions and Divestitures

On December 18, 2013, Sabine closed on the sale of its interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area for \$169.0 million, net of certain purchase price adjustments. The sale of the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma properties was accounted for as an adjustment to the full cost pool with no gain or loss recognized.

On April 30, 2013, Sabine closed on the purchase of interests in approximately 5,000 net acres in South Texas for approximately \$14.9 million. The acquisition does not qualify as a business combination under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805, Business Combinations (ASC 805).

Total costs incurred for oil and natural gas property acquisitions for 2012 were approximately \$737.1 million, net of purchase price adjustments, of which \$145.1 million related to unproved property, \$420.2 million related to proved property acquisitions, and \$173.5 million related to goodwill. Total costs incurred for related gathering and processing facilities was approximately \$5.7 million, net of purchase price adjustments. The goodwill resulted most significantly from movement in inputs used by Sabine, such as estimated type curves, recovery rates, and future rates of production that were updated in addition to applying risk adjustment discount rates, as well as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquiror.

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The results of the acquisitions described below are included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations since each acquisitions respective close date.

On December 14, 2012, Sabine closed the acquisition of certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area for \$657.8 million, net of purchase price adjustments. The acquisition was funded in part by \$181.6 million of equity contributed by the Member with the remaining balance funded from the proceeds of the Term Loan. This acquisition qualified as a business combination. Sabine recorded a fair value of \$340.9 million for proved property and \$145.1 million for unproved acreage, net of the ARO liability assumed of \$1.7 million. This transaction resulted in the recognition of \$173.5 million of goodwill for the excess of the consideration transferred over the net assets received and represents the future economic benefits arising from assets acquired that could not be individually identified and separately recognized. The valuation to derive the purchase price included both proved and unproved categories of reserves, expectation for timing and amount of future development and operating costs, projections of future rates of production, expected recovery rates and risk adjusted discount rates.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition (in millions):

Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Proved properties	\$ 340.9
Unproved properties	145.1
Goodwill	173.5
Asset retirement obligation	(1.7)
Consideration, net of accrued purchase price adjustments	\$ 657.8

The unaudited pro forma results presented below have been prepared to give the effect of the acquisition discussed above on Sabine's results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 as if it had been consummated on January 1, 2011. The unaudited pro forma results do not purport to represent what Sabine's actual results of operations would have been if the acquisition had been completed on such date or to project Sabine's results of operations for any future date or period.

	Year ended December 31, 2012		Year ended December 31, 2011	
	Actual	Pro Forma	Actual	Pro Forma
	(in thousands)			
Pro Forma (unaudited)	(as restated)		(as restated)	
Total revenues	\$ 177,446	\$ 258,362	\$ 201,552	\$ 251,395
Net loss applicable to controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	\$ (686,782)	\$ (385,929)	\$ 175,066	\$ 213,016

(1) Reductions in operating expenses due to pro forma ceiling test impact of \$252.1 million for 2012 have been included in pro forma results above.

On December 17, 2012, Sabine closed the acquisition of certain oil and natural gas properties in South Texas for \$79.3 million, net of purchase price adjustments. This acquisition qualified as a business combination pursuant to ASC 805. Sabine recorded a fair value of \$79.3 million for proved property. The valuation to derive the purchase price included proved and unproved categories of reserves, expectation for timing and amount of future development and operating costs, projections of future rates of production, expected recovery rates and risk adjusted discount rates.

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The unaudited pro forma results presented below have been prepared to give the effect of the acquisition discussed above on Sabine's results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 as if it had been consummated on January 1, 2011. The unaudited pro forma results do not purport to represent what Sabine's actual results of operations would have been if the acquisition had been completed on such date or to project Sabine's results of operations for any future date or period.

	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Actual	Pro Forma (in thousands)	Actual	Pro Forma
Pro Forma (unaudited)	(as restated)		(as restated)	
Total revenues	\$ 177,446	\$ 181,197	\$ 201,552	\$ 213,412
Net loss applicable to controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	\$ (686,782)	\$ (648,246)	\$ 175,066	\$ 184,495

(1) Reductions in operating expenses due to pro forma ceiling test impact of \$37.8 million for 2012 have been included in pro forma results above.

Acquired properties that are considered to be business combinations are recorded at their fair value. In determining the fair value of the properties, Sabine prepares estimates of oil and natural gas reserves. Sabine uses estimated future prices to apply to the estimated reserve quantities acquired and the estimated future operating and development costs to arrive at the estimates of future net revenues. For the fair value assigned to proved reserves, the future net revenues are discounted using a market-based weighted average cost of capital rate determined appropriate at the time of the acquisition. To compensate for inherent risks of estimating and valuing reserves, proved undeveloped, probable and possible reserves are reduced by additional risk-weighting factors.

On August 31, 2012, Sabine closed on the sale of its interests in Montana oil and natural gas properties for \$15.8 million, net of purchase price adjustments. The sale of the Montana oil and natural gas properties was accounted for as an adjustment to the full cost pool with no gain or loss recognized. Concurrently with the sale of the Montana oil and natural gas properties, Sabine closed on the sale of its controlling ownership interests in Montana gathering entities Lodge Creek Pipelines, LLC and Willow Creek Gathering, LLC for a combined \$2.5 million, net of purchase price adjustments.

On May 22, 2012, Sabine closed on the sale of its interests in Utah oil and natural gas properties for \$18.2 million, net of purchase price adjustments. The sale of the Utah oil and natural gas properties was accounted for as an adjustment to the full cost pool with no gain or loss recognized.

Total costs incurred for 2011 were approximately \$396.4 million (excluding related asset retirement costs), of which approximately \$31.3 million related to unproved properties, \$365.1 million related to proved property acquisitions, and no goodwill acquired.

On November 14, 2011, Sabine closed on the acquisition of certain oil and natural gas properties in East Texas for \$222 million, net of purchase price adjustments. This acquisition qualified as a business combination pursuant to ASC 805. Sabine recorded a fair value of \$235.1 million for proved property and \$5.3 million for unproved acreage, which resulted in a bargain purchase gain of \$18.4 million that was recorded in the current period's earnings. The valuation to derive the purchase price included both proved and unproved categories of reserves, expectation for timing and amount of future development and operating costs, projections of future rates of production, expected recovery rates

and risk adjusted discount rates considering a depressed natural gas market. The gain was a result of fair market value in excess of the discounted purchase price for the proved developed and undeveloped reserves and unproved acreage.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011 (in millions)
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Proved developed properties	\$ 235.1
Unproved leasehold properties	5.3
Bargain purchase gain	(18.4)
Cash, net of accrued purchase price adjustments	\$ 222.0

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The unaudited pro forma results presented below have been prepared to give the effect of the acquisition discussed above on Sabine's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 as if it had been consummated on January 1, 2010. The unaudited pro forma results do not purport to represent what Sabine's actual results of operations would have been if the acquisition had been completed on such date or to project Sabine's results of operations for any future date or period.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	
	Actual	Pro Forma
	(in thousands)	
Pro Forma (unaudited)	(as restated)	
Total revenues	\$ 201,552	\$ 241,169
Net income applicable to controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	\$ 75,518	\$ 90,973

(1) Bargain purchase gain of \$99.5 million, recognized in operating expenses, has been excluded from actual results above.

On August 18, 2011, Sabine closed on the acquisition of certain oil and natural gas properties in East Texas for \$102.6 million, net of purchase price adjustments. This acquisition qualified as a business combination pursuant to ASC 805. Sabine recorded a fair value of \$142.3 million for proved property and \$14.8 million for unproved acreage, which resulted in a bargain purchase gain of \$54.5 million that was recorded in the current period's earnings. The valuation to derive the purchase price included both proved and unproved categories of reserves, expectation for timing and amount of future development and operating costs, projections of future rates of production, expected recovery rates and risk adjusted discount rates considering a depressed natural gas market. The gain was a result of fair market value in excess of the discounted purchase price for the proved developed and undeveloped reserves and unproved acreage, as well as an upward shift in the forward price curve at the time of closing.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

	December 31, 2011
	\$ (in millions)
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Proved properties	\$ 142.3
Unproved properties	14.8
Bargain purchase gain	(54.5)
Cash, net of accrued purchase price adjustments	\$ 102.6

The unaudited pro forma results presented below have been prepared to give the effect of the acquisition discussed above on Sabine's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 as if it had been consummated on January 1, 2010. The unaudited pro forma results do not purport to represent what Sabine's actual results of operations

would have been if the acquisition had been completed on such date or to project Sabine's results of operations for any future date or period.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	
	Actual	Pro Forma
	(in thousands)	
Pro Forma (unaudited)	(as restated)	
)	
Total revenues	\$ 201,552	\$ 216,071
Net income applicable to controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	\$ 75,518	\$ 84,456

(1) Bargain purchase gain of \$99.5 million, recognized in operating expenses, has been excluded from actual results above.

On January 31, 2011 and February 8, 2011, Sabine entered into agreements to purchase working interests in developed and undeveloped acreage in East Texas for \$60.7 million and \$11.2 million, respectively, for a total adjusted purchase price of \$71.8 million, which qualified as a business combination pursuant to ASC 805. Sabine recorded a fair value of \$87.4 million for developed acreage, which resulted in a bargain purchase gain of \$26.7 million that was recorded in the current period's earnings. The valuation to derive the purchase price included proved categories of reserves, expectation for timing and amount of future development and operating costs, projections of future rates of production, expected recovery rates and risk adjusted discount rates considering a depressed natural gas market. The gain was a result of fair market value in excess of the discounted purchase price for both proved developed and undeveloped reserves and unproved acreage, as well as a result of an upward shift in the forward price curve at the time of closing and receipt of updated production data for the recent producing wells that improved the well economics.

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The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011
	\$ (in millions)
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Proved developed properties	\$ 87.4
Unproved leasehold properties	11.2
Asset retirement obligation	(0.1)
Bargain purchase gain	(26.7)
Cash, net of accrued purchase price adjustments	\$ 71.8

The unaudited pro forma results presented below have been prepared to give the effect of the acquisitions discussed above on Sabine's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 as if it had been consummated on January 1, 2010. The unaudited pro forma results do not purport to represent what Sabine's actual results of operations would have been if these acquisitions had been completed on such date or to project Sabine's results of operations for any future date or period.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	
	Actual	Pro Forma
	(in thousands)	
	(as restated	
Pro Forma (unaudited))	
Total revenues	\$ 201,552	\$ 204,434
Net income applicable to controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	\$ 75,518	\$ 77,768

(1) Bargain purchase gain of \$99.5 million, recognized in operating expenses for 2011, has been excluded from actual results above.

Sabine incurred \$371.5 million and \$56.1 million in development costs, for 2013 and 2012, respectively. Sabine incurred exploration costs of \$4.6 million and \$43.1 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The costs of unproved properties are excluded from amortization until the properties are evaluated. Sabine reviews all of its unevaluated properties quarterly to determine whether or not and to what extent proved reserves have been assigned to the properties and otherwise if impairment has occurred. Unevaluated properties are grouped by major prospect area where individual property costs are not significant. In addition, Sabine analyzes its unevaluated leasehold and transfer to evaluated properties leasehold that can be associated with proved reserves, leasehold that expired in the quarter or leasehold that is not a part of Sabine's development strategy and will be abandoned.

The table below sets forth the cost of unproved properties excluded from the amortization base as of December 31, 2013 and the year in which the associated costs were incurred:

	Year of Acquisition				Total
	2013	2012	2011	Prior	
	(in millions)				
Leasehold acquisition costs	\$ 20.3	\$ 87.7	\$ 2.1	\$ 37.4	\$ 147.5
Development costs ⁽¹⁾	46.3			4.4	50.7
Capitalized interest	5.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	10.6
Total	\$ 71.9	\$ 89.5	\$ 4.0	\$ 43.4	\$ 208.8

- (1) Development costs excluded from the amortized base in accordance with full cost accounting rules. Substantially all of the development costs excluded from the amortization base as of December 31, 2013 relate to projects that will be completed in the first half of 2014 and either the determination of proved reserves or impairment will occur. The leasehold acquisition costs were incurred for leases which will be developed, impaired or will expire over approximately ten years.

Table of Contents**5. Long-Term Debt****Senior Notes**

On February 12, 2010, Sabine and its subsidiary Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation, formerly NFR Energy Finance Corporation, co-issued \$200 million in 9.75% senior unsecured notes due 2017 (the 2017 Notes) in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 and to persons outside the United States in compliance with Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933. The 2017 Notes bear interest at a rate of 9.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 each year commencing August 15, 2010. The 2017 Notes were issued at 98.73% of par. In conjunction with the issuance of the 2017 Notes, Sabine recorded a discount of \$2.5 million to be amortized over the remaining life of the 2017 Notes utilizing the simple interest method. The remaining unamortized discount was \$1.1 million and \$1.5 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The 2017 Notes were issued under and are governed by an indenture dated February 12, 2010 between Sabine, Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation, the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. as trustee, and Sabine's subsidiaries named therein as guarantors.

All of Sabine's restricted subsidiaries that guarantee its senior secured revolving Credit Facility (other than Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation) have guaranteed the 2017 Notes on a senior unsecured basis.

On April 14, 2010, Sabine and Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation issued an additional \$150 million in senior notes at 9.75% due 2017. The additional notes were issued at 98.75% of par and bear interest at a rate of 9.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year commencing August 15, 2010. The additional notes were issued under the same indenture as the 2017 Notes issued on February 12, 2010. Sabine recorded a discount of \$1.9 million to be amortized over the remaining life of the 2017 Notes utilizing the simple interest method. The remaining unamortized discount was \$0.8 million and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Sabine may redeem the 2017 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after February 15, 2014, at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) set forth in the following table plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on February 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Percentage
2014	104.875
2015	102.438
2016	100.000

The indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of its restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of Sabine's adjusted consolidated EBITDA to its adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under Sabine's Credit Facility); pay dividends or repurchase or redeem equity interests; limit dividends or other payments by restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors to Sabine or its other subsidiaries; make certain investments; incur liens; enter into certain types of transactions with its affiliates; and sell assets or consolidate or merge with or into other companies. However, if the 2017 Notes have an investment grade rating from Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Inc. and Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and no default or event of default exists under the indenture, Sabine will not be subject to certain of the foregoing covenants.

Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility

On November 30, 2007, Sabine entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility (Credit Facility) with a syndicate of banks. Through a series of redeterminations, Sabine has amended and restated the Credit Facility. The most recent redetermination effective November 7, 2013, increased the borrowing base from \$550 million to \$675 million. Effective December 18, 2013, the borrowing base was reduced from \$675 million to \$620 million due to the sale of certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area. The next scheduled redetermination will be in April 2014.

As of December 31, 2013, commitments under the Credit Facility were \$750 million, the borrowing base was \$620 million, the outstanding balance amount totaled \$250 million and Sabine was able to incur approximately \$370 million of additional secured indebtedness under the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility's maturity date is April 7, 2016.

Subsequent to the period ended December 31, 2013, through March 31, 2014, Sabine has borrowed \$130 million and has repaid \$25 million. As of March 31, 2014 after giving effect to the net amount of borrowings and repayments, the borrowing base under the Credit Facility was \$620 million, the outstanding amount totaled \$355 million and Sabine had approximately \$265 million of secured indebtedness available under the Credit Facility.

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Borrowings made under the Credit Facility are guaranteed by first priority perfected liens and security interests on substantially all assets of Sabine and its wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries.

Interest on borrowings under the Credit Facility accrues at variable interest rates at either a Eurodollar rate or an alternate base rate (ABR). The Eurodollar rate is calculated as London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an applicable margin that varies from 1.75% (for periods in which Sabine has utilized less than 30% of the borrowing base) to 2.75% (for periods in which Sabine has utilized equal to or greater than 90% of the borrowing base). The ABR is calculated as the greater of (a) the Prime Rate, (b) the Federal Funds Effective Rate plus 0.50%, or (c) Eurodollar rate on such day (or if such day is not a business day, the immediately preceding business day) plus 1.5%. Sabine elects the basis of the interest rate at the time of each borrowing. In addition, Sabine pays a commitment fee of 0.50% under the Credit Facility (quarterly in arrears) for the amount that the aggregate commitments exceed borrowings under the Credit Facility.

Under the Credit Facility, Sabine may request letters of credit, provided that the borrowing base is not exceeded or will not be exceeded as a result of issuance of the letter of credit. There were no outstanding letters of credit on December 31, 2013 or 2012.

The Credit Facility requires Sabine to comply with certain financial covenants to maintain (a) a current ratio, defined as a ratio of consolidated current assets (including the unused amount of the total commitments under the Credit Facility, but excluding noncash assets under ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging), to consolidated current liabilities (excluding noncash obligations under ASC 815 and the current maturities under the Credit Facility, determined at the end of each quarter), of not less than 1.0 to 1.0; (b) an interest coverage ratio at the end of each quarter defined as a ratio of EBITDA (as such terms are defined in the Credit Facility) for the period of four fiscal quarters then ending to interest expense for such period of not less than 2.5 to 1.0.

In addition, the Credit Facility contains covenants that restrict, among other things, Sabine's ability to incur other indebtedness, create liens, or sell its assets; merge with other entities; pay dividends; enter into hedging agreements; and make certain investments.

We received a waiver from our lenders to make a one time payment in June 2013 to Nabors in the amount of \$10.0 million in order to satisfy Holdings' commitment to Nabors that was otherwise guaranteed by First Reserve.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, Sabine was in compliance with its financial debt covenants under the Credit Facility.

Term Loan Agreement

Sabine entered into a \$500 million term loan agreement (the "Term Loan") on December 14, 2012 with a maturity date of November 16, 2016. On January 23, 2013, the syndication was completed with an additional funding of \$150 million bringing the outstanding balance to \$650 million as of December 31, 2013. Proceeds from the Term Loan were used to acquire oil and natural gas properties in December 2012 and repay borrowings under the Credit Facility in the first quarter of 2013.

Borrowings made under the Term Loan are subordinate to the liens and security interests securing the Credit Facility.

Interest on borrowings under the Term Loan accrues at variable interest rates at either a Eurodollar rate or an alternate base rate (ABR). Effective with the close of the syndicate in January 2013, the Eurodollar rate is calculated as London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) with a floor of 1.25%, plus an applicable margin of 7.50%. Sabine elects the basis of the interest rate at the time of each borrowing. The weighted average interest rate incurred on this indebtedness for the

years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was 8.8% and 10.0%, respectively.

**6. Member s Capital
Common Units**

Sabine is authorized to issue one class of units to be designated as Common Units. The Units are not represented by certificates. All Common Units are issued at a price equal to \$1,000 per unit.

In June 2013, the Company made a one-time payment to Nabors in the amount of \$10.0 million in order to satisfy Holdings commitment to Nabors that was otherwise guaranteed by First Reserve.

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Incentive Units

In addition to common units, Holdings established an incentive plan which provides for incentive units which have been issued to certain of Sabine's directors, officers and employees. The incentive units have no voting rights and participate only upon liquidation events meeting certain requisite financial thresholds. No compensation expense related to the incentive units has been recognized by Sabine as the occurrence of a liquidation event is not considered probable, and thus the value of the incentive, if any, cannot be determined.

7. Statement of Cash Flows

During the year ended December 31, 2013, Sabine's noncash investing and financing activities consisted of the following transactions:

Recognition of an asset retirement obligation for the plugging and abandonment costs related to Sabine's oil and natural gas properties valued at \$1.0 million.

Working capital related to capital expenditures as of December 31, 2013 was \$90.3 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, Sabine's noncash investing and financing activities consisted of the following transactions:

Recognition of an asset retirement obligation for the plugging and abandonment costs related to Sabine's oil and natural gas properties valued at \$1.9 million.

Working capital related to capital expenditures as of December 31, 2012 was \$25.9 million.

In-kind contribution of assets for an equity interest in Sabine of \$178.0 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, Sabine's noncash investing and financing activities consisted of the following transactions:

Recognition of an asset retirement obligation for the plugging and abandonment costs related to Sabine's oil and natural gas properties valued at \$5.7 million.

Recognition of bargain purchase gains of \$99.5 million related to the recognition of the fair market value in excess of the consideration paid for proved developed and undeveloped reserves and undeveloped acreage.

Working capital related to capital expenditures as of December 31, 2011 was \$56.2 million.

Sabine paid \$89.7 million, \$47.1 million and \$41.1 million for interest during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

8. Derivative Financial Instruments

Sabine is exposed to risks associated with unfavorable changes in the market price of natural gas as a result of the forecasted sale of its production and uses derivative instruments to hedge or reduce its exposure to certain of these risks. For these derivative instruments, Sabine did not elect hedge accounting for accounting purposes or did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and, accordingly, recorded the net change in the mark-to-market valuation of these derivative instruments in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

All of Sabine's derivative instruments serve as economic hedges and are recorded at fair value with gains and losses recognized immediately in earnings. These marked-to-market adjustments will produce a degree of earnings volatility that can be significant from period to period, but such adjustments will have no cash flow impact relative to changes in market prices. The impact to cash flow occurs upon settlement of the underlying contract.

Throughout the year ended December 31, 2013, Sabine has executed derivative contracts as market conditions allowed in order to economically hedge Sabine's anticipated future cash flows from oil and natural gas producing activities. These include both oil and natural gas fixed-price swap agreements covering certain portions of Sabine's anticipated 2013, 2014, and 2015 production volumes. Additionally, Sabine executed option contracts including purchased and written oil and natural gas call agreements, as well as purchased and written oil and natural gas put agreements, covering certain portions of Sabine's anticipated 2014 oil and natural gas production. No material premiums were recognized as a result of these option agreements. None of the fixed-price swap or option contracts executed during 2013 were designated for hedge accounting, with all mark to market changes in fair value recognized currently in earnings. See the table below for specific volume, timing, and pricing details regarding Sabine's outstanding trade positions.

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In December 2012, Sabine entered into certain oil and natural gas swap contracts covering a portion of anticipated production for 2013 and 2014. These contracts were not designated as cash flow hedges at the time of their execution, with all mark to market changes recognized currently in earnings. See the table below for specific volume, timing, and pricing details regarding Sabine's trade positions.

Additionally, during 2012 and in prior years, Sabine entered into certain option contracts on oil and natural gas. These included purchased natural gas puts, written oil and natural gas calls, and written oil and natural gas puts for periods from 2014 through 2016, for which a net premium was recognized. The net unamortized premium included in short term and long term derivative liabilities is \$7.2 million and \$9.0 million, respectively, at December 31, 2013. See the table below for specific volume, timing, and pricing details regarding Sabine's derivative positions.

The following swaps and options were outstanding with associated notional volumes and contracted swap, floor, and ceiling prices that represent hedge weighted average prices for the index specified as of December 31, 2013:

Natural Gas

Settlement Period	Derivative Instrument	Notional Amount (Mmbtu)	Weighted Average Prices			
			Swap	Sub Floor	Floor	Ceiling
2014	Swap	19,722,000	\$ 4.06			
2014	Swap with sub floor	3,128,000	\$ 3.99	\$ 3.25		
2014	Three-way collar	4,554,000		\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.25
2014	Three-way collar	3,096,000		\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.50
2014	Three-way collar	18,775,000		\$ 3.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.50
2015	Swap	18,250,000	\$ 4.09			
2015	Sold Call	21,900,000				\$ 5.25
2016	Sold Call	21,960,000				\$ 5.00

Oil

Settlement Period	Derivative Instrument	Notional Amount (Bbl)	Weighted Average Prices			
			Swap	Sub Floor	Floor	Ceiling
2014	Swap	1,264,725	\$ 92.25			
2014	Swap with sub floor	122,275	\$ 89.13	\$ 70.00		
2014	Sold Call	73,000				\$ 100.00
2015	Swap	365,000	\$ 89.50			
2015	Sold Call	200,750				\$ 106.36

Sabine recorded a short term and a long term derivative asset of \$7.8 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, and recorded a short term and a long term derivative liability of \$11.6 million and \$11.3 million, respectively, related to the fair value of the derivative instrument's prices on related volumes as of December 31, 2013.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
Gain on commodity derivative instruments	\$ 814	\$ 29,267	\$ 71,834

Sabine received \$46.2 million, \$104.9 million and \$70.6 million on settlements of derivatives in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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Sabine's derivative contracts are executed with counterparties under certain master netting agreements that allow Sabine to offset assets due from, and liabilities due to, the counterparties. The table below presents the carrying value of Sabine's derivative assets and liabilities both before and after the impact of such netting agreements on Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

		Derivative Assets	
		December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
		(in thousands)	
		Fair Value	
Current assets	Derivative Instruments	\$ 15,859	\$ 55,230
Current liabilities ⁽¹⁾	Derivative Instruments	2,826	45
Total current asset fair value		18,685	55,275
Other assets	Derivative Instruments	6,488	11,908
Long term liabilities ⁽¹⁾	Derivative Instruments	223	5,727
Total long term asset fair value		6,711	17,635
Less: Counterparty set-off		(13,258)	(16,404)
Total derivative asset net fair value		\$ 12,138	\$ 56,506
		Derivative Liabilities	
		December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
		(in thousands)	
		Fair Value	
Current liabilities	Derivative Instruments	\$ (14,451)	\$ (3,921)
Current assets ⁽¹⁾	Derivative Instruments	(8,052)	(375)
Total current liability fair value		(22,503)	(4,296)
Long term liabilities	Derivative Instruments	(11,496)	(23,744)
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	Derivative Instruments	(2,156)	(10,256)
Total long term liability fair value		(13,652)	(34,000)
Less: Counterparty set-off		13,258	16,404
Total derivative liability net fair value		\$ (22,897)	\$ (21,892)

(1) Impact of counterparty right of set-off for derivative instruments subject to certain master netting agreements.

At December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, none of Sabine's outstanding derivatives contained credit-risk related contingent features that would result in a material adverse impact to Sabine upon any change in its credit ratings.

9. Fair Value Measurements

As discussed in Note 8, Sabine utilizes derivative instruments to hedge against the variability in cash flows associated with the forecasted sale of its anticipated future natural gas production. Sabine generally hedges a substantial, but varying, portion of anticipated natural gas production for the next 12 to 60 months. These derivatives are carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). Sabine utilizes 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. Sabine classifies fair value balances based on the observability of those inputs.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement).

The three levels of the 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. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments such as exchange-traded derivatives, marketable securities and listed equities.

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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 reported 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. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data, or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Instruments in this category generally include non-exchange-traded derivatives such as commodity swaps, basis swaps, options, and collars.

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.

The following table sets forth, by level, within the fair value hierarchy, Sabine's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Sabine's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

	Recurring Fair Value Measures			
	(in millions)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of December 31, 2013				
Derivative Assets	\$	\$ 12.1	\$	\$ 12.1
Derivative Liabilities		(22.9)		(22.9)
Total	\$	\$ (10.8)	\$	\$ (10.8)
As of December 31, 2012				
Derivative Assets	\$	\$ 56.5	\$	\$ 56.5
Derivative Liabilities		(21.9)		(21.9)
Total	\$	\$ 34.6	\$	\$ 34.6

Derivatives listed above include commodity swaps, basis swaps, put and call options that are carried at fair value. The fair value amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheets associated with Sabine's derivatives resulted from Level 2 fair value methodologies, that is, Sabine is able to value the assets and liabilities based on observable market data for similar instruments. The amounts above include the impact of netting assets and liabilities with counterparties with which the right of offset exists.

The observable data includes the forward curve for commodity prices and interest rates based on quoted markets prices and prospective volatility factors related to changes in commodity prices, as well as the impact of Sabine's non-performance risk of the counterparties which is derived using credit default swap values.

Sabine measures fair value of its long term debt based on a Level 2 methodology using quoted market prices with consideration given to the effect of Sabine's credit risk. The carrying value of Sabine's Credit Facility and Term Loan

approximate fair value based on current rates applicable to similar instruments. The following table outlines the fair value of Sabine's 2017 Notes as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(in thousands)	
2017 Senior Notes		
Carrying Value	\$ 348,040	\$ 347,411
Fair Value	\$ 327,698	\$ 326,050

Sabine utilizes fair value on a non-recurring basis to perform impairment tests as required on Sabine's inventory, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets. No impairment charge for gas gathering and processing equipment was recorded in the year ended December 31, 2013. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, Sabine recognized \$21.4 million and \$2.8 million,

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respectively, of impairment charges for gas gathering and processing equipment. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, Sabine recognized \$1.1 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, of impairment charges related to the write-down of carrying value of certain sizes of casing inventory. Assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations are recorded at their fair value as of the date of acquisition (Note 4). The inputs used to determine such fair value are primarily based upon internally developed cash flow models and would generally be classified as Level 3. Additionally, Sabine uses fair value to determine the inception value of Sabine's asset retirement obligations. The inputs used to determine such fair value are primarily based upon costs incurred historically for similar work, as well as estimates from independent third parties for costs that would be incurred to restore leased property to the contractually stipulated condition, and would generally be classified as Level 3.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, Sabine may be a plaintiff or defendant in a pending or threatened legal proceeding arising in the normal course of its business. All known liabilities are accrued when probable and reasonably estimable based on Sabine's best estimate of the potential loss. While the outcome and impact of currently pending legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, Sabine's management and legal counsel believe that the resolution of these proceedings through settlement or adverse judgment will not have a material adverse effect on Sabine's consolidated operating results, financial position or cash flows.

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Holdings has entered into a Committed Oilfield Services Agreement (the Services Agreement) with Nabors, which grants Nabors service contracts with revenues of no less than 20% and 75% of Sabine's gross spend on hydraulic fracturing services and drilling and directional services, respectively, through December 13, 2016. If at any yearly anniversary of the execution of the Services Agreement, Sabine has failed to meet the revenue commitment for the previous 12-month period and Nabors has complied with its service obligations under the Services Agreement, Holdings may be required to pay Nabors an amount equal to the revenue shortfall multiplied by 40%, which would likely result in Holdings requesting that Sabine settle such obligations. For the annual period ended December 31, 2013, Sabine recognized a shortfall and penalty amount due to Nabors under the terms of the services agreement of \$1.7 million which is included in Accrued operating expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Other income (expense) on the Consolidated Statements of Operations as of December 31, 2013 and was paid in January 2014.

As part of Sabine's ongoing operations, since inception Sabine has contracted with affiliates of Nabors to secure drilling rigs and other services for the oil and natural gas well activity Sabine has undertaken. Amounts paid to affiliates of Nabors under these agreements totaled \$55.2 million, \$42.8 million and \$87.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and Sabine recognized a liability on Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 of \$8.5 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, for these services which are reflected in Accounts payable trade and Accrued exploration and development balances on Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of December 31, 2013 total future commitments relating to Sabine's secured rig and servicing contracts were \$68.9 million over the next five years, which does not include non-contracted services or any estimated shortfalls required by the Nabors Services Agreement.

Sabine leases approximately 73,000 square feet of office space in downtown Houston, Texas, under a lease, which was amended effective January 1, 2014 to terminate on April 30, 2016. The average rent for this space over the life of the lease is approximately \$1.8 million per year. As of December 31, 2013, total future commitments are \$5.4 million.

Sabine leases approximately 11,000 square feet of office space in downtown Denver, Colorado. The lease terminates on August 31, 2014 and Sabine has the option to extend its lease term for an additional 60 months. This lease is sub leased out with proceeds to offset the rent commitments. As of December 31, 2013 total future commitments are \$0.2 million.

Rent expense was approximately \$1.8 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Sabine leases various office and production equipment. As of December 31, 2013, total future commitments are \$0.9 million. The majority of Sabine's operating leases continue with a month to month lease term after initial contractual obligations have expired.

As is customary in the oil and natural gas industry, the Company may at times have commitments in place to reserve or earn certain acreage positions or wells. If Sabine does not pay such commitments, the acreage positions or wells may be lost.

A summary of Sabine's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013 is provided in the following table:

Payments due by period
For the Year Ending December 31,

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	Total
	(in millions)						
Senior Secured revolving credit facility ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 250.0	\$	\$	\$	\$ 250.0
Second Lien term loan ⁽¹⁾					650.0		650.0
2017 Senior Notes	34.1	34.1	34.1	366.8			469.1
Drilling rig commitments ⁽²⁾	19.3	28.5	20.1	1.0			68.9
Office and equipment leases	3.1	2.5	0.9				6.5
Other	0.9	0.3	0.1				1.3
Total	\$ 57.4	\$ 65.4	\$ 305.2	\$ 367.8	\$ 650.0	\$	\$ 1,445.8

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- (1) Includes outstanding principal amounts at December 31, 2013. This table does not include future commitment fees, interest expense or other fees on these facilities because they are floating rate instruments and Sabine cannot determine with accuracy the timing of future loan advances, repayments or future interest rates to be charged.
- (2) At December 31, 2013, Sabine had three drilling rigs under contract which expires in 2016. Any other rig performing work for Sabine is doing so on a well-by-well basis and therefore can be released without penalty at the conclusion of drilling on the current well. These types of drilling obligations have not been included in the table above. The values in the table represent the gross amounts that Sabine is committed to pay. However, Sabine will record in its financials its proportionate share based on its working interest.

11. Employee Benefit Plans

Sabine co-sponsors a 401(k) tax deferred savings plan (the Plan) and makes it available to employees. The Plan is a defined contribution plan, and Sabine may make discretionary matching contributions of up to 6% of each participating employee's compensation to the Plan. The contributions made by Sabine totaled approximately \$972,000, \$905,000 and \$845,000 during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

12. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 31, 2014, which represents the date the consolidated financial statements were issued. On March 25, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of certain oil and natural gas properties in North Texas for approximately \$20 million. The acquisition qualifies as a business combination; however, no further disclosure is feasible as of the date of this report as the Company is still in the process of determining fair value.

13. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

	First (As Restated)	Second (As Restated)	2013 Third (As Restated) (in thousands)	Fourth	Total
Total oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	\$ 67,523	\$ 81,356	\$ 96,007	\$ 109,337	\$ 354,223
Income from operations	\$ 17,317	\$ 24,934	\$ 32,737	\$ 33,334	\$ 108,322
Net income (loss) applicable to controlling interests	\$ (25,575)	\$ 28,291	\$ 6,546	\$ 1,315	\$ 10,577

	First (As Restated)	Second (As Restated)	2012 Third (As Restated) (in thousands)	Fourth	Total (As Restated)
Total oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	\$ 48,897	\$ 38,580	\$ 41,590	\$ 48,355	\$ 177,422

Loss from operations	\$ (88,129)	\$ (307,975)	\$ (233,930)	\$ (36,147)	\$ (666,181)
Net loss applicable to controlling interests	\$ (61,454)	\$ (326,616)	\$ (258,390)	\$ (40,322)	\$ (686,782)

Sabine is restating its financial statements for each of the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, June 30, 2013 and 2012, and September 30, 2013 and 2012 with respect to the accounting and disclosures for certain derivative financial transactions under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815). Sabine determined that the formal documentation it had prepared to support its initial hedge designations for effectiveness in connection with Sabine s oil hedging program was not compliant with the technical documentation requirements to qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment in accordance with ASC 815, and as a result, Sabine was not permitted to utilize hedge accounting treatment in the preparation of its financial statements. The restatements eliminate hedge accounting treatment which had been applied in 2013 and 2012 and reflect other immaterial adjustments to oil and natural gas sales.

Under ASC 815, the fair value of hedge contracts is recognized in Sabine s Consolidated Balance Sheets as an asset or liability, as the case may be, and the amounts received or paid under the hedge contracts are reflected in earnings during the period in which the underlying production occurs. If the hedge contracts qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment, the fair value of the hedge contract that is effective in offsetting changes in expected cash flows (the effective portion) is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income, and the effective portion of the changes in the fair value do not affect net income in the period. The portion of the change in fair value of the qualified derivative instrument that was not effective in offsetting changes in expected cash flows (the ineffective portion), as well as any amount excluded from the assessment of the effectiveness of the derivative instruments, are recognized in earnings. If the hedge contract does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, the change in the fair value of the hedge contract is reflected in earnings during the period as a Gain (loss) on derivatives. Under the cash flow hedge accounting treatment used by Sabine, the effective portion of the fair value of the hedge contracts was recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with the offsetting gain or loss recorded initially in Accumulated other comprehensive income and later reclassified through earnings

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when the hedged production impacted earnings. The ineffective portion of the designated derivative instruments was recognized in Gain on derivative instruments within Other income (expenses) on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As a result of the determination that the designation documentation failed to meet the requirements necessary to utilize cash flow hedge accounting treatment, any gain or loss resulting from changes in fair value should have been recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of earnings. Sabine previously recognized gains and losses resulting from the settlement of its designated derivative financial instruments as a component of Revenues, and has reclassified gains in 2012 and in 2011 to Gain on derivative instruments within Other income (expenses) as a result of eliminating hedge accounting.

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The following tables present the restated condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, June 30, 2013 and 2012 and September 30, 2013 and 2012, the restated condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, June 30, 2013 and 2012 and September 30, 2013 and 2012 and the condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

Sabine Oil and Gas LLC**Consolidated Balance Sheets****(Unaudited)**

	March 31, 2013			June 30, 2013			September 30, 2013		
	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated
Assets									
Intangible assets:									
Acquired intangible assets	\$ 29,403	\$ (1,292)	\$ 28,111	\$ 37,802	\$ (2,599)	\$ 35,203	\$ 29,800	\$ (3,841)	\$ 25,959
Property, plant and equipment:									
Land and natural gas properties									
Oil cost (method)									
Depleted	2,907,592	(14,470)	2,893,122	3,027,316	(14,470)	3,012,846	3,154,639	(14,470)	3,140,169
Accumulated depletion, depreciation	(1,892,001)	(61,114)	(1,953,115)	(1,924,809)	(59,933)	(1,984,742)	(1,962,242)	(58,711)	(2,020,953)
Other assets:									
Intangible assets:									
Acquired intangible assets	3,901	(3,788)	113	8,276	(2,481)	5,795	6,441	(1,239)	5,202
Other assets	\$ 1,686,206	\$ (80,664)	\$ 1,605,542	\$ 1,778,925	\$ (79,483)	\$ 1,699,442	\$ 1,858,139	\$ (78,261)	\$ 1,779,878
Liabilities and member's capital									
Current liabilities:									
Other short-term liabilities	\$ 143	\$	\$ 143	\$ 2,707	\$ (2,599)	\$ 108	\$ 3,972	\$ (3,841)	\$ 133
Long-term liabilities:									

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er long term ilities	5,124	(5,080)	44	2,499	(2,481)	18	1,239	(1,239)	
ember s ital:									
ember s ital	1,533,008		1,533,008	1,533,008	(10,000)	1,523,008	1,533,008	(10,000)	1,523,008
umulated icit	(1,316,493)	(41,657)	(1,358,150)	(1,295,200)	(34,659)	(1,329,859)	(1,283,000)	(40,313)	(1,323,313)
umulated er prehensive ome	33,927	(33,927)		29,744	(29,744)		22,868	(22,868)	
al trolling rests ember s ital	250,442	(75,584)	174,858	267,552	(74,403)	193,149	272,876	(73,181)	199,694
al member s ital	250,442	(75,584)	174,858	267,552	(74,403)	193,149	272,876	(73,181)	199,694
al liabilities ember s ital	\$ 1,686,206	\$ (80,664)	\$ 1,605,542	\$ 1,778,925	\$ (79,483)	\$ 1,699,442	\$ 1,858,139	\$ (78,261)	\$ 1,779,878

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	March 31, 2012			June 30, 2012			September 30, 2012		
	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated
Property, plant and equipment:									
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ (1,200,366)	\$ (100,203)	\$ (1,300,569)	\$ (1,513,780)	\$ (108,801)	\$ (1,622,581)	\$ (1,763,270)	\$ (99,091)	\$ (1,862,361)
Intangible assets:									
Identifiable intangible assets	39,114		39,114	30,121	(5,080)	25,041	13,339	(5,080)	8,259
Other assets	\$ 1,565,078	\$ (100,203)	\$ 1,464,875	\$ 1,213,088	\$ (113,881)	\$ 1,099,207	\$ 921,246	\$ (104,171)	\$ 817,075
Liabilities and member's capital									
Short term liabilities:									
Long term liabilities	\$ 721	\$	\$ 721	\$ 5,667	\$ (5,080)	\$ 587	\$ 5,535	\$ (5,080)	\$
Member's capital:									
Accumulated deficit	(750,736)	43,487	(707,249)	(1,034,326)	463	(1,033,863)	(1,270,511)	(21,742)	(1,292,254)
Accumulated comprehensive income	143,690	(143,690)		109,264	(109,264)		77,349	(77,349)	
Liabilities and member's capital	\$ 1,565,078	\$ (100,203)	\$ 1,464,875	\$ 1,213,088	\$ (113,881)	\$ 1,099,207	\$ 921,246	\$ (104,171)	\$ 817,075

Table of Contents**Sabine Oil and Gas LLC****Consolidated Statements of Operations****(Unaudited)**

	Three months ended March 31, 2013			Three months ended June 30, 2013			Three months ended September 30, 2013		
	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated
Revenues									
Oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids	\$ 68,283	\$ (760)	\$ 67,523	\$ 81,356	\$	\$ 81,356	\$ 96,007	\$	\$ 96,007
Gain on derivative instruments	15,004	(15,004)		5,205	(5,205)				
Total revenues	83,460	(15,764)	67,696	86,762	(5,205)	81,557	96,260		96,260
Operating expenses									
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	5,237	(760)	4,477	3,744		3,744	4,286		4,286
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	27,285	(1,113)	26,172	32,893	(1,181)	31,712	37,518	(1,222)	36,296
Impairments	12,719	(12,719)		4		4	2		2
Total operating expenses	64,971	(14,592)	50,379	57,804	(1,181)	56,623	64,745	(1,222)	63,523
Other income (expenses)									
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(5,472)	(14,113)	(19,585)	27,284	1,022	28,306	5,932	(6,876)	(944)
Other income (expense)	11		11	(9,971)	10,000	29	82		82
Total other income	(28,779)	(14,113)	(42,892)	(7,665)	11,022	3,357	(19,315)	(6,876)	(26,191)

(expense)

Net income
(loss)
including
noncontrolling
interests

(10,290)	(15,285)	(25,575)	21,293	6,998	28,291	12,200	(5,654)	6,546
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Net income
(loss)
applicable to
controlling
interests

\$ (10,290)	\$ (15,285)	\$ (25,575)	\$ 21,293	\$ 6,998	\$ 28,291	\$ 12,200	\$ (5,654)	\$ 6,546
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	Three months ended March 31, 2012			Three months ended June 30, 2012			Three months ended September 30, 2012		
	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated
Revenues	\$ 49,816	\$ (919)	\$ 48,897	\$ 38,580	\$	\$ 38,580	\$ 41,590	\$	\$ 41,590
Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	26,405	(26,405)		31,669	(31,669)		27,060	(27,060)	
Gain on derivative instruments	76,132	(27,324)	48,808	70,237	(31,669)	38,568	68,698	(27,060)	41,638
Total revenues									
Operating expenses									
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	5,530	(919)	4,611	4,177		4,177	4,429		4,429
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	27,028	(1,5481)	25,480	24,267	(955)	23,312	20,296	(983)	19,313
Impairments	140,603	(54,296)	86,307	291,698	9,553	301,251	233,923	1,153	235,076
Loss on sale of assets							9,880	(9,880)	
Total operating expenses	193,700	(56,763)	136,937	337,945	8,598	346,543	285,278	(9,710)	275,568
Other income (expenses)									
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(640)	39,258	38,618	(4,488)	(2,758)	(7,246)	(8,212)	(4,854)	(13,066)
Total other income (expense)	(12,610)	39,258	26,648	(15,886)	(2,758)	(1,8644)	(19,592)	(4,854)	(24,446)
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interests	(130,178)	68,697	(61,481)	(283,594)	(43,025)	(326,619)	(236,172)	(22,204)	(258,376)
	\$ (130,151)	\$ 68,697	\$ (61,454)	\$ (283,591)	\$ (43,025)	\$ (326,616)	\$ (236,186)	\$ (22,204)	\$ (258,390)

Net income
(loss)
applicable to
controlling
interests

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Sabine Oil and Gas LLC

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31, 2013			Six months ended June 30, 2013			Nine months ended September 30, 2013		
	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments (in thousands)	As Restated
Cash flows from operating activities:									
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interest	\$ (10,290)	\$(15,285)	\$(25,575)	\$ 11,003	\$(8,287)	\$ 2,716	\$ 23,203	\$(13,941)	\$ 9,262
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:									
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	27,285	(1,113)	26,172	60,177	(2,294)	57,883	97,695	(3,516)	94,179
Impairments	12,719	(12,719)		12,723	(12,719)	4	12,725	(12,719)	6
(Gain) loss on derivative instruments	5,574	29,117	34,691	(18,731)	33,300	14,569	(13,138)	40,176	27,038
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 22,197	\$	\$ 22,197	\$ 83,386	\$ 10,000	\$ 93,386	\$ 139,771	\$ 10,000	\$ 149,771
Cash flows from financing activities:									
Distributions to member	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$(10,000)	\$(10,000)	\$	\$(10,000)	\$(10,000)
	\$ 49,753	\$	\$ 49,753	\$ 52,364	\$(10,000)	\$ 42,364	\$ 107,845	\$(10,000)	\$ 97,845

Net cash
provided by
(used in)
financing
activities

	Three months ended March 31, 2012			Six months ended June 30, 2012			Nine months ended September 30, 2012		
	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments Restated	As Restated	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments Restated	As Restated	As Reported (in thousands)	Adjustments Restated	As Restated
Cash flows from operating activities:									
Net loss, including noncontrolling interest	\$ (130,178)	\$ 68,697	\$ (61,481)	\$ (413,772)	\$ 25,672	\$ (388,100)	\$ (649,944)	\$ 3,468	\$ (646,476)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:									
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	27,028	(1,548)	25,480	51,296	(2,503)	48,793	71,592	(3,486)	68,106
Impairments	140,603	(54,296)	86,307	432,301	(44,743)	387,558	666,223	(43,590)	622,633
Loss on sale of asset	439		439	438		438	10,318	(9,880)	438
Loss on derivative instruments	49	(12,853)	(12,804)	(1,098)	21,574	20,476	11,524	53,488	65,012
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 31,629	\$	\$ 31,629	\$ 79,392	\$	\$ 79,392	\$ 106,973	\$	\$ 106,973

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Table of Contents**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES****(UNAUDITED)**

The following supplemental information regarding Sabine's oil and natural gas producing activities is presented in accordance with the requirements of Section 932-235-50 of the ASC.

Costs Incurred

The costs incurred in oil and natural gas acquisitions, exploration and development activities were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
Property acquisition costs, proved	\$	\$ 429,682 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 466,874
Property acquisition costs, unproved	51,184	165,657 ⁽¹⁾	28,663
Exploration and extension well costs	4,553	43,097 ⁽¹⁾	507
Development costs	371,525	56,112 ⁽¹⁾	274,631
Asset retirement costs	993	1,887	5,693
Total Costs	\$ 428,255	\$ 696,435⁽¹⁾	\$ 776,368

(1) Sabine revised this previously reported unaudited financial information to exclude the proceeds from divested properties of \$39.2 million, remove the effects of bargain purchase gains as restated and to conform to current period presentation.

Capitalized Costs

The capitalized costs in oil and natural gas properties were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
		(as restated)	(as restated)
Proved properties	\$ 3,204,317	\$ 2,825,430	\$ 2,292,875
Unproved properties	208,823	332,898	208,230
	3,413,140	3,158,328	2,501,105
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(2,049,132)	(1,914,919)	(1,185,582)
Net capitalized costs	\$ 1,364,008	\$ 1,243,409	\$ 1,315,523

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Table of Contents**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES****(UNAUDITED)****Results of Operations**

Results of operations for oil and natural gas producing activities, which exclude processing and other activities, corporate general and administrative expenses, and straight-line depreciation expense on non oil and gas assets, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
		(in thousands)	(as restated)
		(as restated)	(as restated)
Revenues			
Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	\$ 354,223	\$ 177,422	\$ 201,421
Operating costs:			
Lease operating expenses	42,491	41,011	27,113
Workover expenses	2,160	2,638	2,903
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	17,567	17,491	16,149
Production and ad valorem taxes	17,824	4,400	7,775
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	134,213	87,625	71,178
Impairments		641,891	
Results of operations	\$ 139,968	\$ (617,634)	\$ 76,303

Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Related Financial Data

Users of this information should be aware that the process of estimating quantities of proved and proved developed natural gas and crude oil reserves is very complex, requiring significant subjective decisions in the evaluation of all available geological, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. The data for a given reservoir also may change substantially over time as a result of numerous factors, including additional development activity, evolving production history and continual reassessment of the viability of production under varying economic conditions. Consequently, material revisions to existing reserve estimates may occur from time to time.

The following tables set forth Sabine's total proved reserves and the changes in its total proved reserves. These reserve estimates are based in part on reports prepared by Ryder Scott L.P. (Ryder Scott) and Miller and Lents, Ltd. (Miller and Lents) independent petroleum engineers, utilizing data compiled by Sabine. In preparing their reports, Ryder Scott evaluated properties representing all of Sabine's proved reserves at December 31, 2013 and Miller and Lents evaluated properties representing all of its proved reserves at December 31, 2012 and 2011. Sabine's proved reserves are located onshore in the United States. There are many uncertainties inherent in estimating proved reserve quantities, and projecting future production rates and the timing of future development expenditures. In addition, reserve estimates of new discoveries are more imprecise than those of properties with production history. Accordingly, these estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities of natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil that geoscience and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be

economically producible in future years from known oil and natural gas reservoirs under existing economic conditions, operating methods and government regulations at the end of the respective years. Proved developed reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

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Proved reserves as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were estimated using the average of the historical unweighted first-day-of-the-month prices of oil and natural gas for the prior twelve months as required under SEC rules. The average of the historical unweighted first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior twelve month periods ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$3.67, \$2.76 and \$4.12, respectively, for natural gas. The average of the historical unweighted first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior twelve month periods ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$96.78, \$94.71 and \$96.19, respectively, for oil. The average of the historical unweighted first-day-of-the-month prices for the prior twelve months as of March 2014 is \$3.99 for natural gas and \$98.30 for oil, and the future prices actually received may materially differ from current prices or the prices used in making the reserve estimates impacting the amount of proved developed and proved undeveloped reserves as of December 31, 2013. With respect to future development costs and operating expenses, Sabine derived estimates using the current cost environment at year end, which is consistent with current SEC rules.

	Oil (MMbbls)	NGLS (MMbbls)	Natural Gas (Bcf)	Natural Gas Equivalents (Bcfe)
Estimated Proved Reserves				
December 31, 2010	4.8	11.2	1,111.0	1,206.7
Revisions of previous estimates	(2.8)	(5.6)	(720.2)	(770.6)
Extensions and discoveries	1.3	5.1	207.1	245.7
Production	(0.7)	(0.2)	(39.0)	(44.3)
Purchases of minerals in Place	3.3	15.5	611.1	723.9
December 31, 2011	5.9	26.0	1,170.0	1,361.4
Revisions of previous estimates	(2.2)	(12.2)	(504.3)	(591.1)
Extensions and discoveries	2.2	0.4	2.6	18.0
Production	(0.3)	(0.9)	(41.1)	(48.6)
Purchases of minerals in Place	10.5	16.2	117.5	277.8
Sales of minerals in Place	(0.1)	(0.1)	(35.7)	(36.7)
December 31, 2012	16.0	29.4	709.0	980.8
Revisions of previous estimates	0.1		(58.3)	(57.4)
Extensions and discoveries	6.9	5.4	73.7	147.5
Production	(1.4)	(1.8)	(44.0)	(63.4)
Sales of minerals in Place	(4.7)	(8.0)	(92.1)	(168.2)
December 31, 2013	16.9	25.0	588.3	839.3
December 31, 2010				
Proved developed	4.6	1.5	295.6	332.6
Proved undeveloped	0.2	9.7	815.4	874.1
	4.8	11.2	1,111.0	1,206.7
December 31, 2011				
Proved developed	2.4	10.3	514.9	591.2

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Proved undeveloped	3.5	15.7	655.1	770.2
	5.9	26.0	1,170.0	1,361.4
December 31, 2012				
Proved developed	3.8	10.2	415.0	499.2
Proved undeveloped	12.1	19.3	292.9	481.6
	15.9	29.5	707.9	980.8
December 31, 2013				
Proved developed	6.0	11.6	360.6	466.1
Proved undeveloped	10.9	13.4	227.7	373.2
	16.9	25.0	588.3	839.3

Revisions of previous estimates. Negative revisions of 720.2 Bcf in 2011 and 504.3 Bcf in 2012, were primarily the result the reclassification of proved undeveloped reserves to probable undeveloped reserves for proved undeveloped reserves that are not expected to be developed five years from the time the reserves were initially disclosed. As a result of significantly declining gas price from \$4.376 in 2010 to \$4.12 in 2011 to \$2.76 in 2012, certain natural gas-weighted projects no longer met economic investment criteria based on the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month commodity prices utilized in calculating the reserve estimates. In addition, lower natural gas prices also delayed Sabine's initial expected development time frame for drilling certain of its proved undeveloped natural gas locations beyond five years from the time the associated reserves were originally recorded. Also as a result of increased development and operating costs, Sabine reduced the development program and rig count. Accordingly, these PUDs were reclassified to probable undeveloped reserves.

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Extensions and discoveries. In 2011, Sabine had 245.7 Bcfe of extensions and discoveries, which were primarily due to exploration and development activities in Haynesville Shale and Cotton Valley in East Texas. In 2013, Sabine had 147.5 Bcfe of extensions and discoveries, which were primarily due to exploration and development activities in the Texas Panhandle and Eagle Ford in South Texas.

Purchases and sales of minerals in place. Purchases and sales of reserves in place for each of the years presented in the table above represent the acquisition and sale of oil and natural gas property interests. See Note 4 for a description of these transactions.

The proved oil and natural gas reserves utilized in the preparation of the financial statements were estimated by Ryder Scott as of December 31, 2013 and Miller and Lents as of December 31, 2012 and 2011. These independent petroleum consultants made their estimations in accordance with guidelines established by the SEC and the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which require that reserve reports be prepared under existing economic and operating conditions with no provision for price and cost escalation except by contractual agreement.

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

The following information was developed utilizing procedures prescribed by ASC 932, *Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities*. The information is based on estimates prepared by Sabine's petroleum engineering staff. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows should not be viewed as representative of the current value of Sabine's proved oil and natural gas reserves. It and the other information contained in the following tables may be useful for certain comparative purposes, but should not be solely relied upon in evaluating Sabine or its performance.

In reviewing the information that follows, Sabine believes that the following factors should be taken into account:

future costs and sales prices will probably differ from those required to be used in these calculations;

actual production rates for future periods may vary significantly from the rates assumed in the calculations;

a 10% discount rate may not be reasonable relative to risk inherent in realizing future net oil and natural gas revenues.

Under the standardized measure, future cash inflows were estimated by using the average of the historical unweighted first-day-of-the-month prices of oil and natural gas for the prior twelve month periods ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. Future cash inflows do not reflect the impact of open hedge positions. Future cash inflows were reduced by estimated future development and production costs based on year end costs in order to arrive at net cash flows before tax. Use of a 10% discount rate and year-end prices and costs are required by ASC 932.

In general, management does not rely on the following information in making investment and operating decisions. Such decisions are based upon a wide range of factors, including estimates of probable as well as proved reserves and varying price and cost assumptions considered more representative of a range of possible outcomes.

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows from Sabine's estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
Future cash inflows	\$ 4,667,459	\$ 4,615,745	\$ 6,724,283
Less related future:			
Production costs	(1,127,359)	(1,413,634)	(2,020,736)
Development costs	(682,876)	(1,055,357)	(1,326,857)
Future net cash inflows	2,857,224	2,146,754	3,376,690
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(1,506,352)	(1,236,961)	(2,207,421)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 1,350,872	\$ 909,793	\$ 1,169,269

An adjustment for future income tax expense is not included because Sabine is a limited liability company and treated as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes with all income tax liabilities and/or benefits of Sabine being passed through to the Member.

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A summary of the changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows applicable to proved oil and natural gas reserves follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
Beginning Balance	\$ 909,793	\$ 1,169,269	\$ 585,674
Revisions of previous estimates			
Changes in prices and costs	186,943	(105,480) ⁽¹⁾	(41,896)
Changes in quantities	45,167	(561,009) ⁽¹⁾	40,535
Net change due to extensions, discoveries, and improved recovery	392,752	35,351	168,123
Purchases of reserves		467,885 ⁽¹⁾	527,760
Sales of reserves	(152,677)	(26,436) ⁽¹⁾	
Accretion of discount	90,973	116,927	58,567
Sales of oil and gas, net	(274,180)	(114,520) ⁽¹⁾	(147,481)
Change in estimated future development costs	22,181	(5,636) ⁽¹⁾	(102,647)
Previously estimated development costs incurred	117,377	29,068	88,980
Changes in rate of production and other, net	12,542	(95,626) ⁽¹⁾	(8,346)
Net change	441,078	(259,476)	583,595
Ending Balance	\$ 1,350,872	\$ 909,793	\$ 1,169,269

(1) Sabine has revised this previously reported unaudited financial information.

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****Sabine Oil & Gas LLC****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)**

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,403	\$ 11,821
Accounts receivable, net	84,593	71,384
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,136	2,910
Derivative instruments	2,019	7,806
Total current assets	100,151	93,921
Property, plant and equipment:		
Oil and natural gas properties (full cost method)		
Proved	3,596,053	3,204,317
Unproved	175,162	208,823
Gas gathering and processing equipment	15,584	19,577
Office furniture and fixtures	12,935	11,167
	3,799,734	3,443,884
Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization	(2,149,394)	(2,063,842)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	1,650,340	1,380,042
Other assets:		
Derivative instruments		4,332
Deferred financing costs, net	21,316	26,502
Goodwill	173,547	173,547
Other long term assets	100	375
Total other assets	194,963	204,756
Total assets	\$ 1,945,454	\$ 1,678,719
Liabilities and member s capital		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable trade	\$ 19,441	\$ 16,148
Royalties payable	39,102	33,964
Accrued exploration and development	108,357	75,819
Accrued operating expenses and other	43,936	47,602

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Accrued interest payable	23,729	23,891
Derivative instruments	26,824	11,625
Other short term liabilities	60	278
Total current liabilities	261,449	209,327
Long term liabilities:		
Credit facility	475,000	250,000
Term loan	646,094	645,272
Senior notes	348,354	348,040
Asset retirement obligation	14,561	13,798
Derivative instruments	10,036	11,272
Other short term liabilities	515	
Total long term liabilities	1,494,560	1,268,382
Commitments and contingencies		
Member s capital:		
Member s capital	1,523,008	1,523,008
Accumulated deficit	(1,333,563)	(1,321,998)
Total member s capital	189,445	201,010
Total liabilities and member s capital	\$ 1,945,454	\$ 1,678,719

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

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****Sabine Oil & Gas LLC****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
		(as restated)		(as restated)
Revenues				
Oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas	\$ 120,970	\$ 81,356	\$ 233,276	\$ 148,879
Other	448	201	859	374
Total revenues	121,418	81,557	234,135	149,253
Operating expenses				
Lease operating	11,563	10,011	22,748	19,646
Workover	520	31	705	261
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	6,161	3,744	10,547	8,221
Production and ad valorem taxes	4,849	4,077	10,441	7,568
General and administrative	7,633	6,765	14,024	12,930
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	50,283	31,712	90,208	57,884
Accretion	223	218	439	428
Impairments	1,659	4	1,659	4
Other operating expenses	4,681	32	3,251	24
Total operating expenses	87,572	56,594	154,022	106,966
Other income (expenses)				
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(26,831)	(24,978)	(52,658)	(48,296)
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(16,915)	28,306	(39,041)	8,721
Other income	20		21	4
Total other income (expenses)	(43,726)	3,328	(91,678)	(39,571)
Net income (loss)	\$ (9,880)	\$ 28,291	\$ (11,565)	\$ (2,716)

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

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****Sabine Oil & Gas LLC****Condensed Consolidated Statement of Member s Capital (Unaudited)***(in thousands)*

	Member s Capital Units	Member s Capital Value	Accumulated Deficit	Total Member s Capital
Balance as of December 31, 2012 (As Restated)	1,536	\$ 1,533,008	\$ (1,332,575)	\$ 200,433
Distributions to member		(10,000)		(10,000)
Net income			10,577	10,577
Balance as of December 31, 2013	1,536	\$ 1,523,008	\$ (1,321,998)	\$ 201,010
Net loss			(11,565)	(11,565)
Balance as of June 30, 2014	1,536	\$ 1,523,008	\$ (1,333,563)	\$ 189,445

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

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****Sabine Oil & Gas LLC****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
		(as restated)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (11,565)	\$ 2,716
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	90,208	57,884
Impairments	1,659	
Gain on sale of asset	(1,500)	
Accretion expense	439	428
Accrued interest expense and unamortized debt discount	1,542	9,234
Amortization of deferred rent	(54)	(195)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	6,466	4,757
Loss on derivative instruments	32,037	14,569
Amortization of option premiums	(7,955)	(581)
Amortization of prepaid expenses	1,805	2,169
Working capital and other changes:		
Increase in accounts receivable	(13,212)	(30,211)
Increase in other assets	(1,009)	(2,232)
Increase in accounts payable, royalties payable and accrued liabilities	754	34,848
Net cash provided by operating activities	99,615	93,386
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Oil and natural gas property additions	(294,393)	(140,792)
Oil and natural gas property acquisitions	(36,772)	
Cash received from insurance proceeds		604
Gas processing equipment additions	(2,322)	(2,955)
Other asset additions	(1,769)	(630)
Cash received from sale of assets	10,369	1,848
Net cash used in investing activities	(324,887)	(141,925)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings under senior secured revolving credit facility	250,000	90,000
Borrowings under second lien term loan		153,500
Debt repayments for the senior secured revolving credit facility	(25,000)	(186,000)
Debt issuance costs	(146)	(5,136)

Distributions to member		(10,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	224,854	42,364
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(418)	(6,175)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	11,821	6,193
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 11,403	\$ 18

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

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Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. Organization**

Effective December 19, 2012, NFR Energy LLC was renamed Sabine Oil & Gas LLC (Sabine or the Company). The Company was established as a Delaware limited liability company in late 2006 to invest in oil and natural gas exploration and production opportunities within the onshore U.S. market. The Company is wholly owned by Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Holdings II), which is wholly owned by Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Holdings or Member), which in turn is wholly owned by Sabine Investor Holdings LLC (SIH). Currently, affiliates of First Reserve Corporation (First Reserve), own approximately 99.7% of the equity interests of SIH. Certain members of the Company's management and board of representatives indirectly own interests in the Company through their 0.3% ownership interests in SIH, the controlling member of Holdings.

The Company operates in the exploration and production segment of the energy industry and is pursuing development and exploration projects in a variety of forms including operated and non-operated working interests, joint ventures, farm-outs, and acquisitions, in both conventional and unconventional resources. Sabine is a holding company which conducts its operations through its subsidiaries, which own the operating assets of Sabine.

Recent Developments

On July 9, 2014, Sabine entered into an amended and restated merger agreement (the Merger Agreement) with Forest Oil Corporation (Forest Oil), SIH, Holdings, Holdings II, and FR XI Onshore AIV, LLC (AIV Holdings) providing for a combination of Forest Oil's and Sabine's business. The Merger Agreement provides that SIH will contribute all of the equity interests of Holdings, and AIV Holdings will contribute all of the equity interests in two other holding companies, FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR, PI, Inc., to Forest Oil, with Holdings becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Forest Oil. FR NFR Holdings, Inc. and FR NFR PI, Inc. will subsequently merge with and into Forest Oil, with Forest Oil surviving. Holdings, Holdings II and Sabine will then subsequently merge with and into Forest Oil, with Forest Oil surviving and the operating subsidiaries of Sabine becoming subsidiaries of Forest Oil.

In exchange for the contribution, (i) SIH and AIV Holdings will receive 123,837,490 and 39,874,020 shares of Forest Oil common stock, respectively and (ii) SIH and AIV Holdings will receive 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Oil Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock (convertible into 166,424,900 shares of Forest common stock), respectively. Upon consummation of the combination transaction, current Forest Oil common shareholders will continue to hold their shares of Forest Oil common stock, which shares will represent (based on the number of Forest Oil common shares outstanding as of May 5, 2014) approximately 42% of the issued and outstanding Forest Oil common shares, approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest Oil and 20% of the total voting power in Forest Oil, and SIH and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 58% of the issued and outstanding Forest Oil common shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest Oil and 80% of the total voting power in Forest Oil. If approved, Forest Oil will be renamed Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation concurrently with the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement (the Transactions).

The closing of the Transactions is conditioned on (i) approval by holders of a majority of the Forest Oil common shares present (in person or by proxy) at a special meeting of the Forest Oil common shareholders of the issuance of Forest Oil stock to SIH and AIV Holdings in connection with the Transactions (ii) approval by the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding Forest Oil common shares of an amendment to Forest Oil's certificate of

incorporation to increase the number of authorized common shares (the authorized share proposal) and (iii) other customary conditions.

If the authorized share proposal is not approved and Forest Oil and SIH mutually agree to waive this condition, then in exchange for the contribution, SIH and AIV Holdings will instead receive shares of Forest Oil Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock in lieu of a portion of the Forest Oil common stock that would have been received by them if there were available for issuance a sufficient amount of authorized but unissued common shares. As a result, SIH and AIV Holdings would receive (i) 37,822,023 and 12,178,187 shares of Forest Oil common shares, (ii) 1,258,900 and 405,349 shares of Forest Oil Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred stock and (iii) 860,155 and 276,958 shares of Forest Series Oil B convertible common-equivalent preferred stock, respectively. In that case, upon consummation of the Transactions, and based upon the number of Forest Oil common shares outstanding as of May 5, 2014, current Forest Oil common shareholders would hold approximately 70% of the issued and outstanding Forest Oil common shares, representing approximately a 26.5% economic interest in Forest Oil and 20% of the total voting power in Forest Oil, and SIH and AIV Holdings will collectively hold approximately 30% of the issued and outstanding Forest Oil common shares, 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Oil Series A convertible common-equivalent preferred shares and 100% of the issued and outstanding Forest Oil Series B convertible common-equivalent preferred shares, collectively representing approximately a 73.5% economic interest in Forest Oil and 80% of the total voting power in Forest Oil.

In connection with entering into the Merger Agreement, SIH and AIV Holdings entered into a related amended and restated stockholder s agreement and an amended and restated registration rights agreement with Forest Oil, governing certain rights and obligations of SIH and AIV Holdings with respects to the shares of Forest Oil stock they will receive as consideration in connection with the transactions, which will become effective upon the closing of the Transactions.

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The foregoing summary of the Merger Agreement and Transactions does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, the full text of the Merger Agreement, stockholder's agreement and registration rights agreement, which are filed as Exhibit 2.1, Exhibit 10.1 and Exhibit 10.2, respectively, to Forest Oil's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 10, 2014.

2. Significant Accounting Policies*Basis of Presentation*

Sabine presents its condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include Sabine and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

These interim financial statements have not been audited. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the financial statements have been included. Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the entire year. In addition, as these are interim financial statements, they do not include all disclosures required for financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP. These financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with Sabine's audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in Sabine's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

Sabine is restating its financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 with respect to the accounting and disclosures for certain derivative financial transactions under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815). Sabine determined that the formal documentation it had prepared to support its initial hedge designations for effectiveness in connection with Sabine's oil and natural gas hedging program was not compliant with the technical documentation requirements to qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment in accordance with ASC 815, and as a result, Sabine was not permitted to utilize hedge accounting treatment in the preparation of its financial statements. The restatements eliminate hedge accounting treatment which had been applied in 2013.

Under ASC 815, the fair value of hedge contracts is recognized in Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets as an asset or liability, as the case may be, and the amounts received or paid under the hedge contracts are reflected in earnings during the period in which the underlying production occurs. If the hedge contracts qualify for cash flow hedge accounting treatment, the fair value of the hedge contract that is effective in offsetting changes in expected cash flows (the effective portion) is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income, and the effective portion of the changes in the fair value do not affect net income in the period. The portion of the change in fair value of the qualified derivative instrument that was not effective in offsetting changes in expected cash flows (the ineffective portion), as well as any amount excluded from the assessment of the effectiveness of the derivative instruments, are recognized in earnings. If the hedge contract does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, the change in the fair value of the hedge contract is reflected in earnings during the period as a Gain (loss) on derivative instruments. Under the cash flow hedge accounting treatment used by Sabine, the effective portion of the fair value of the hedge contracts was recognized in the balance sheets with the offsetting gain or loss recorded initially in Accumulated other comprehensive income and later reclassified through earnings when the hedged production impacted earnings. The ineffective portion of the designated derivative instruments was recognized in Gain (loss) on derivative instruments within Other income (expenses) on the statements of operations. As a result of the determination that the designation

documentation failed to meet the requirements necessary to utilize cash flow hedge accounting treatment, any gain or loss resulting from changes in fair value should have been recorded in the statements of operations as a component of earnings.

Sabine previously recognized gains and losses resulting from the settlement of its designated derivative financial instruments as a component of revenues, and has reclassified gains of \$5.2 million and \$20.2 million in the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 to Loss on derivative instruments within Other income (expenses) as a result of eliminating hedge accounting. In addition, Sabine reclassified \$4.2 million and \$33.3 million of losses in the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 from Accumulated other comprehensive income to Loss on derivative instruments within Other income (expenses). Because the derivatives did not qualify for hedge accounting, the inclusion of hedge value for designated contracts in the full cost ceiling calculation at all balance sheet dates when the ceiling test was performed was not appropriate. Thus, Sabine's full cost ceiling calculations were revised and resulted in restatements to increase impairment expense recognized in earlier periods and reductions to Sabine's ceiling test impairment expense of \$12.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2013, as well as requiring restatements to decrease depletion expense by \$1.2 million and \$2.3 million in the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. No reductions to Sabine's ceiling test impairment expense were recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2013.

In December 2012, Ramshorn, a subsidiary of Nabors, sold its entire membership interest in Sabine to affiliates of First Reserve, excluding a deferred payment of \$10 million due on or before June 30, 2013. The deferred payment was deemed a senior equity right

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in Sabine until paid in full and guaranteed by First Reserve. The deferred payment was settled by Sabine in June 2013. Sabine previously recognized the \$10 million within Other income (expenses) on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, and has reclassified this payment to Member's capital on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2013 for treatment as an equity distribution.

Certain other reclassifications have been made to prior periods in order to conform to current period presentation.

The following table represents the impact of this restatement on relevant financial statement line items in Sabine's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations:

	Three months ended June 30, 2013			Six months ended June 30, 2013		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
Revenues						
Oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids	\$ 81,356	\$	\$ 81,356	\$ 149,639	\$ (760)	\$ 148,879
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	5,205	(5,205)		20,209	(20,209)	
Total revenues	86,762	(5,205)	81,557	170,222	(20,969)	149,253
Operating expenses						
Lease operating	\$ 10,072	(61)	10,011	19,708	(62)	19,646
Marketing, gathering, transportation and other	3,744		3,744	8,981	(760)	8,221
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	32,893	(1,181)	31,712	60,178	(2,294)	57,884
Impairments	4		4	12,723	(12,719)	4
Other operating expenses		32	32		24	24
Total operating expenses	57,804	(1,210)	56,594	122,777	(15,811)	106,966
Other income (expenses)						
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	27,284	1,022	28,306	21,812	(13,091)	8,721
Other income (expense)	(9,971)	9,971		(9,958)	9,962	4
Total other income (expenses)	(7,665)	10,993	3,328	(36,442)	(3,129)	(39,571)
Net income (loss)	\$ 21,293	\$ 6,998	28,291	\$ 11,003	\$ (8,287)	\$ 2,716

The following table represents the impact of this restatement on relevant financial statement line items in Sabine's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:

	Six months ended June 30, 2013		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
	(in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interest	\$ 11,003	\$ (8,287)	\$ 2,716
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	60,178	(2,294)	57,884
Impairments	12,723	(12,719)	4
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(18,731)	33,300	14,569
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 83,386	\$ 10,000	\$ 93,386
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Distributions to member	\$	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 52,364	\$ (10,000)	\$ 42,364

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Sabine's significant receivables are comprised of oil and natural gas revenue receivables. The amounts are due from a limited number of entities; therefore, the collectability is dependent upon the general economic circumstances of a few purchasers. Sabine regularly reviews collectability and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts as necessary using the specific identification method. The receivables are not collateralized.

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Derivative instruments subject Sabine to a concentration of credit risk (see Note 8).

Inventory

Inventory, which is included in Prepaid expenses and other current assets on Sabine's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, consists principally of tubular goods, spare parts, and equipment used in Sabine's drilling operations. The inventory balance, net of impairments, was \$0.7 million as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Inventory is stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market. Sabine had no material impairments relating to obsolete inventory during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Oil and Natural Gas Properties and Equipment

Sabine uses the full cost method of accounting for its investment in oil and natural gas properties. Under this method, Sabine capitalizes all acquisition, exploration and development costs incurred for the purpose of finding oil and natural gas reserves, including salaries, benefits and other internal costs directly attributable to these activities. Sabine capitalized \$2.2 million and \$1.2 million of internal costs for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$5.5 million and \$2.0 million of internal costs for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Costs associated with production and general corporate activities are expensed in the period incurred. Sabine also includes the present value of its dismantlement, restoration and abandonment costs within the capitalized oil and natural gas property balance (see Asset Retirement Obligation below). Unless a significant portion of Sabine's proved reserve quantities is sold (greater than 25%), proceeds from the sale of oil and natural gas properties are accounted for as a reduction to capitalized costs, and gains and losses are not recognized unless such adjustments would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves of oil and natural gas.

Depletion of proved oil and natural gas properties is computed using the units-of-production method based upon estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves. The costs of unproved properties are withheld from the depletion base until such time as they are either developed or abandoned. Unproved properties are reviewed on a quarterly basis for impairment, and if impaired, are reclassified to proved properties and included in the ceiling test and depletion calculations.

Under the full cost method of accounting, a ceiling test is performed on a quarterly basis. The full cost ceiling test is an impairment test prescribed by SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10. The ceiling test determines a limit on the book value of oil and natural gas properties. The capitalized costs of proved oil and natural gas properties, net of Accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization (Accumulated DD&A) on Sabine's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, may not exceed the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and natural gas reserves, excluding future cash outflows associated with settling asset retirement obligations that have been accrued on Sabine's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, using the unweighted average first day of the month prices for the prior twelve month period ended June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (adjusted for quality and basis differentials) held flat for the life of production, discounted at 10%, plus the cost of unevaluated properties and major development projects excluded from the costs being amortized. If capitalized costs exceed this limit, the excess is charged to expense and reflected as accumulated DD&A.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, Sabine did not recognize an impairment for the carrying value of proved oil and natural gas properties in excess of the ceiling limitation. The average of the unweighted first day of the month prices for the prior twelve month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 was \$4.10 and \$3.44 per Mcf for natural gas. Additionally, the average of the unweighted first day of the month prices for the prior twelve month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 was \$100.11 and \$91.60 per Bbl for oil. As of June 30, 2014, the ceiling limitation exceeded the carrying value of proved oil and natural gas properties by approximately \$118.2 million.

Sabine's depletion expense on oil and natural gas properties is calculated each quarter utilizing period end reserve quantities. Sabine recorded \$49.6 million and \$31.0 million of depletion on oil and natural gas properties for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$88.9 million and \$56.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As a rate of production, depletion was \$2.65 per Mcfe and \$2.08 per Mcfe for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$2.52 per Mcfe and \$2.05 per Mcfe for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Gathering assets and related facilities, certain other property and equipment, and furniture and fixtures are depreciated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, generally ranging from 3 to 30 years. These assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is then recognized if the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value. In the second quarter of 2014, Sabine recorded impairment charges for gas gathering and processing equipment of \$1.7 million based on expected present value and estimated future cash flows using current volume throughput and pricing assumptions. No impairment charge for gas gathering and processing equipment was recorded in the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their economic lives or the lease term. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed in the period incurred.

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No insurance proceeds were received during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, Sabine received insurance proceeds of \$0.6 million, which was netted with the replacement costs recognized in oil and natural gas properties.

Capitalized Interest

Sabine capitalizes interest costs to oil and natural gas properties on expenditures made in connection with exploration and development projects that are not subject to current depletion. Interest is capitalized only for the period that activities are in progress to bring these projects to their intended use. Sabine capitalized \$1.6 million and \$3.0 million of interest for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$3.5 million and \$6.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Leases

Sabine accounts for leases with escalation clauses and rent holidays on a straight-line basis. The deferred rent expense liability associated with future lease commitments is reported under the caption *Other short term liabilities* on Sabine's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Sabine uses derivative financial instruments to achieve a more predictable cash flow from its oil and natural gas production by reducing its exposure to price fluctuations. Such derivative instruments, which are placed with major financial institutions who are participants in Sabine's Credit Facility (see Note 5) that Sabine believes are minimal credit risks, may take the form of forward contracts, futures contracts, swaps, options, or basis swaps.

At June 30, 2014, substantially all of Sabine's oil and natural gas derivative contracts are settled based upon reported New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) prices. Sabine's derivative contracts are with multiple counterparties to minimize Sabine's exposure to any individual counterparty, and Sabine has netting arrangements with all of its counterparties that provide for offsetting payables against receivables from separate hedging arrangements with that counterparty. The oil and natural gas reference prices, upon which the commodity derivative contracts are based, reflect various market indices that have a generally high degree of historical correlation with actual prices received by Sabine for its oil and natural gas production. Sabine's fixed-price swap and option agreements are used to fix the sales price for its anticipated future oil and natural gas production. Upon settlement, Sabine receives a fixed price for the hedged commodity and receives or pays its counterparty a floating market price, as defined in each instrument. The instruments are settled monthly. When the floating price exceeds the fixed price for a contract month, Sabine pays its counterparty. When the fixed price exceeds the floating price, its counterparty is required to make a payment to Sabine.

Sabine's derivatives instruments at June 30, 2014 included oil and natural gas options in addition to fixed price swaps. Sabine has bought and sold natural gas puts, bought and sold oil and natural gas calls and sold oil puts. For the oil and natural gas calls, the buyer has the option to purchase a set volume of the contracted commodity at a contracted price on a contracted date in the future. For the oil and natural gas puts, the buyer has the option to sell a contracted volume of the commodity at a contracted price on a contracted date in future.

Sabine records balances resulting from commodity risk management activities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities measured at fair value. Gains and losses from the change in fair value of derivative instruments and cash settlements on commodity derivatives are presented within *Gain (loss) on derivative instruments* located in *Other income (expenses)* in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs of approximately \$1.1 million and \$0.2 million were incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and approximately \$1.2 million and \$4.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Costs in 2014 and 2013 are associated with Sabine's second lien term loan agreement (Term Loan) and senior secured revolving credit facility (Credit Facility) (see Note 5). Deferred financing costs associated with the Term Loan, Credit Facility and 9.75% senior unsecured notes due 2017 (the 2017 Notes) are being amortized over the life of the respective obligations with \$2.3 million and \$2.2 million included in interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$4.5 million for each of the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. Sabine also expensed \$0.3 million in January 2013 as a result of reductions in the borrowing base of Sabine's Credit Facility.

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Sabine's financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Sabine's Credit Facility and Term Loan are reported at carrying value which approximates fair value based on current rates applicable to similar instruments. Since considerable judgment is required to develop estimates of fair value, the estimates provided are not necessarily indicative of the amounts Sabine could realize upon the purchase or refinancing of such instruments. Sabine's derivative instruments are reported at fair value based on Level 2 fair value methodologies and the 2017 Notes are reported at carrying value but further compared to fair value based on Level 2 fair value methodologies (see Note 9).

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis as of October 1 of each year. The testing of goodwill for impairment is done via a two-step process. The first step of the process compares the fair value of the country-wide cost center with its carrying amount including goodwill. The fair value of the country-wide cost center will be determined by using a discounted cash flows model which relies primarily on Sabine's reserve data which include significant assumptions, judgments and estimates, as well as a calculated weighted average cost of capital (WACC), derived through analysis of the capital structures of selected peer companies and relevant statistical market data. When the fair value derived exceeds the carrying amount, no impairment is present and the test is concluded.

When the carrying amount exceeds the fair value derived, the second step of the impairment test is performed to compare the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying amount of goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by assigning the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if the unit had been acquired in a business combination. The excess of fair value of a reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. Impairment is recognized for the amount of carrying value in excess of implied fair value, limited to the total carrying value of goodwill.

Factors, such as significant decreases in commodity prices and unfavorable changes in the significant assumptions, judgments and estimates used to estimate reserves could result in a goodwill impairment charge. A goodwill impairment charge would have no effect on Sabine's liquidity or capital resources. However, it would adversely affect Sabine's results of operations in that period.

Goodwill totaled \$173.5 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. No impairment of goodwill was recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Asset Retirement Obligation

If a reasonable estimate of the fair value of an obligation to perform site reclamation, dismantle facilities or plug and abandon wells can be made, Sabine records an Asset retirement obligation (ARO) as a liability and capitalizes the present value of the asset retirement cost in Oil and natural gas properties on Sabine's Consolidated Balance Sheets in the period in which the retirement obligation is incurred. In general, the amount of an ARO and the costs capitalized will be equal to the estimated future cost to satisfy the abandonment obligation assuming the normal operation of the asset, using current prices that are escalated by an assumed inflation factor up to the estimated settlement date, which is then discounted back to the date that the abandonment obligation was incurred using an assumed cost of funds for Sabine. After recording these amounts, the ARO is accreted to its future estimated value using the same assumed cost of funds and the capitalized costs are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis within the related full cost pool.

The information below reconciles the recorded amount of Sabine's asset retirement obligations:

	For the six months ended June 30, 2014 (in thousands)
Beginning balance	\$ 13,798
Liabilities incurred	349
Liabilities settled	(69)
Revisions	44
Accretion expense	439
Ending balance	\$ 14,561

Revenue Recognition

Sabine records revenues from the sales of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas when produced, sold and collectability is ensured. Sabine uses the entitlement method that requires revenue recognition for its net revenue interest of sales from its properties.

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Accordingly, oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales are not recognized for deliveries in excess of Sabine's net revenue interest, while oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales are recognized for any under delivered volumes. Production imbalances are generally recorded at estimated sales prices of the anticipated future settlements of the imbalances. Sabine had no material overproduction or underproduction at June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements for Sabine in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Sabine's consolidated financial statements are based on a number of significant estimates, including acquisition purchase price allocations, fair value of derivative instruments, oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserve quantities that are the basis for the calculation of DD&A and impairment of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas properties, and timing and costs associated with its retirement obligations.

Income Taxes

Sabine is a limited liability company treated as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes with all income tax liabilities and/or benefits of Sabine being passed through to the Member. As such, no recognition of federal or state income taxes for Sabine or its subsidiaries that are organized as limited liability companies have been provided for in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with the operating agreement of Sabine, to the extent possible without impairing Sabine's ability to continue to conduct its business and activities, and in order to permit its Member to pay taxes on the taxable income of Sabine, Sabine would be required to make distributions to the Member in the amount equal to the estimated tax liability of such Member computed as if the Member paid income tax at the highest marginal federal and state rate applicable to an individual resident of New York, New York, in the event that taxable income is generated for the Member. There was no taxable income and therefore no distributions to the Member in 2014 or 2013.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenues from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09). This update creates Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC 606) to supersede the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification Topic 605, Revenue Recognition (ASC 605) by requiring an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Sabine do not anticipate that adoption of this ASU will have an impact on Sabine's financial condition or results of operations.

3. Significant Customers

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, purchases by three companies exceeded 10% of the total oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales of Sabine. Purchases by Eastex Crude Company, Enbridge Pipeline (East Texas) LP and Laclede Energy accounted for approximately 14%, 14% and 12% of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales,

respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, purchases by four companies exceeded 10% of the total oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales of Sabine. Purchases by Enbridge Pipeline (East Texas) LP, Unimark LLC, Eastex Crude Company and CP Energy LLC accounted for approximately 17%, 14%, 13% and 11% of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas sales, respectively.

4. Property Acquisitions and Divestitures

On June 10, 2014 and March 25, 2014, Sabine acquired working interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in North Texas for a total of \$39.5 million, net of purchase price adjustments. Sabine recorded a fair value of \$34.9 million for proved properties and \$4.6 million for unproved properties. No material ARO liability was assumed. The valuations to derive the purchase price included both proved and unproved categories of reserves, expectation for timing and amount of future development and operating costs, projections of future rates of production, expected recovery rates, risk adjusted discount rates and fair value of unevaluated leaseholds.

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Total pro forma impact of the June 10, 2014 and March 25, 2014 acquisitions was an increase to Total revenues on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations of \$1.2 million and \$4.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, and a decrease to Net income (loss) on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations of \$0.8 million and \$2.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

On December 18, 2013, Sabine closed on the sale of its interests in certain oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma area for \$169.0 million, net of certain purchase price adjustments. The sale of the Texas Panhandle and surrounding Oklahoma properties was accounted for as an adjustment to the full cost pool with no gain or loss recognized. Subsequent to December 31, 2013, Sabine has estimated purchase price adjustments of approximately \$8.4 million as a result of clearing title defects and adjusting post effective date estimates.

On April 30, 2013, Sabine closed on the purchase of interests in approximately 5,000 net acres in South Texas for approximately \$14.9 million. The acquisition does not qualify as a business combination under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805, Business Combinations (ASC 805).

Acquired properties that are considered to be business combinations are recorded at their fair value. In determining the fair value of the properties, the Company prepares estimates of oil and natural gas reserves as well as an estimate of fair value of unevaluated leaseholds. Sabine uses estimated future prices to apply to the estimated reserve quantities acquired and the estimated future operating and development costs to arrive at the estimates of future net revenues. For the fair value assigned to proved reserves, the future net revenues are discounted using a market-based weighted average cost of capital rate determined appropriate at the time of the acquisition. To compensate for inherent risks of estimating and valuing reserves, proved undeveloped, probable and possible reserves are reduced by additional risk-weighting factors.

5. Long Term Debt

Senior Notes

On February 12, 2010, Sabine and its subsidiary Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation, formerly NFR Energy Finance Corporation, co-issued \$200 million in 9.75% 2017 Notes in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 and to persons outside the United States in compliance with Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933. The 2017 Notes bear interest at a rate of 9.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 each year commencing August 15, 2010. The 2017 Notes were issued at 98.73% of par. In conjunction with the issuance of the 2017 Notes, Sabine recorded a discount of \$2.5 million to be amortized over the remaining life of the 2017 Notes utilizing the simple interest method. The remaining unamortized discount was \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. On April 14, 2010, Sabine and Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation issued an additional \$150 million in senior notes at 9.75% due 2017. The additional notes were issued at 98.75% of par and bear interest at a rate of 9.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year commencing August 15, 2010. The additional notes were issued under the same indenture as the 2017 Notes issued on February 12, 2010. Sabine recorded a discount of \$1.9 million to be amortized over the remaining life of the 2017 Notes utilizing the simple interest method. The remaining unamortized discount was \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The 2017 Notes were issued under and are governed by an indenture dated February 12, 2010 between Sabine, Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation, the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. as trustee, and Sabine's subsidiaries named therein as guarantors.

All of the restricted subsidiaries that guarantee Sabine's senior secured revolving Credit Facility (other than Sabine Oil & Gas Finance Corporation) have guaranteed the 2017 Notes on a senior unsecured basis.

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Sabine may redeem the 2017 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time, at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) set forth in the following table plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on February 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Percentage
2014	104.875
2015	102.438
2016	100.000

The indenture governing the 2017 Notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit Sabine's ability and the ability of Sabine's restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness unless the ratio of its adjusted consolidated EBITDA to its adjusted consolidated interest expense over the trailing four fiscal quarters will be at least 2.0 to 1.0 (subject to exceptions for borrowings within certain limits under Sabine's Credit Facility); pay dividends or repurchase or redeem equity interests; limit dividends or other payments by restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors to Sabine or its other subsidiaries; make certain investments; incur liens; enter into certain types of transactions with Sabine's affiliates; and sell assets or consolidate or merge with or into other companies. However, if the 2017 Notes have an investment grade rating from Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Inc. and Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and no default or event of default exists under the indenture, Sabine will not be subject to certain of the foregoing covenants.

Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility

On November 30, 2007, Sabine entered into a senior secured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks. Through a series of redeterminations, Sabine has amended and restated the Credit Facility. The most recent redetermination effective April 2, 2014, increased the borrowing base from \$620 million to \$700 million. The next scheduled redetermination will be in October 2014.

As of June 30, 2014, commitments under the Credit Facility were \$750 million, the borrowing base was \$700 million, the outstanding balance amount totaled \$475 million and Sabine was able to incur approximately \$225 million of additional secured indebtedness under the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility's maturity date is April 7, 2016.

Subsequent to the period ended June 30, 2014, through August 11, 2014, Sabine has borrowed \$49 million. As of August 11, 2014 after giving effect to the borrowings, the borrowing base under the Credit Facility was \$700 million, the outstanding amount totaled \$524 million and Sabine had approximately \$176 million of secured indebtedness available under the Credit Facility.

Borrowings made under the Credit Facility are guaranteed by first priority perfected liens and security interests on substantially all assets of Sabine and its wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries.

Interest on borrowings under the Credit Facility accrues at variable interest rates at either a Eurodollar rate or an alternate base rate (ABR). The Eurodollar rate is calculated as London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an applicable margin that varies from 1.75% (for periods in which Sabine has utilized less than 30% of the borrowing base) to 2.75% (for periods in which Sabine has utilized equal to or greater than 90% of the borrowing base). The ABR is calculated as the greater of (a) the Prime Rate, (b) the Federal Funds Effective Rate plus 0.50%, or (c) Eurodollar rate on such day (or if such day is not a business day, the immediately preceding business day) plus 1.5%. Sabine elects the basis of the interest rate at the time of each borrowing. In addition, Sabine pays a commitment fee of 0.50% under the Credit Facility (quarterly in arrears) for the amount that the aggregate commitments exceed

borrowings under the Credit Facility. Effective April 2, 2014, along with the increase in borrowing base, the applicable margin for the Eurodollar rate was amended and reduced to 1.50% (for periods in which Sabine has utilized less than 30% of the borrowing base) and 2.50% (for periods in which Sabine has utilized equal to or greater than 90% of the borrowing base).

Under the Credit Facility, Sabine may request letters of credit, provided that the borrowing base is not exceeded or will not be exceeded as a result of issuance of the letter of credit. There were no outstanding letters of credit on June 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

The Credit Facility requires Sabine to comply with certain financial covenants to maintain (a) a current ratio, defined as a ratio of consolidated current assets (including the unused amount of the total commitments under the Credit Facility, but excluding noncash assets under ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging), to consolidated current liabilities (excluding noncash obligations under ASC 815 and the current maturities under the Credit Facility, determined at the end of each quarter), of not less than 1.0 to 1.0; (b) an interest coverage ratio at the end of each quarter defined as a ratio of EBITDA (as such terms are defined in the Credit Facility) for the period of four fiscal quarters then ending to interest expense for such period of not less than 2.5 to 1.0.

In addition, the Credit Facility contains covenants that restrict, among other things, Sabine's ability to incur other indebtedness, create liens, or sell its assets; merge with other entities; pay dividends; enter into hedging agreements; and make certain investments.

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At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, Sabine was in compliance with its financial debt covenants under the Credit Facility.

Term Loan Agreement

Sabine entered into a \$500 million term loan agreement on December 14, 2012 with a maturity date of April 7, 2018. On January 23, 2013, the syndication was completed with an additional funding of \$150 million bringing the outstanding balance to \$650 million as of June 30, 2014. Proceeds from the Term Loan were used to acquire oil and gas properties in December 2012 and repay borrowings under the Credit Facility in the first quarter of 2013.

Borrowings made under the Term Loan are subordinate to the liens and security interests securing the Credit Facility.

Interest on borrowings under the Term Loan accrues at variable interest rates at either a Eurodollar rate or an alternate base rate (ABR). Effective with the close of the syndicate in January 2013, the Eurodollar rate is calculated as London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) with a floor of 1.25%, plus an applicable margin of 7.50%. Sabine elects the basis of the interest rate at the time of each borrowing. The weighted average interest rate incurred on this indebtedness for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 was 8.75%. The weighted average interest rate incurred on this indebtedness for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 was 8.75% and 8.81%, respectively.

6. Member s Capital

Common Units

Sabine is authorized to issue one class of units to be designated as Common Units. The units are not represented by certificates. All Common Units are issued at a price equal to \$1,000 per unit.

Incentive Units

In addition to common units, Holdings established an incentive plan which provides for incentive units which have been issued to certain of Sabine s directors, officers and employees. The incentive units have no voting rights and participate only upon liquidation events meeting certain requisite financial thresholds. No compensation expense related to the incentive units has been recognized by Sabine as the occurrence of a liquidation event is not considered probable, and thus the value of the incentive, if any, cannot be determined.

7. Statement of Cash Flows

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, Sabine s noncash investing and financing activities consisted primarily of the following transactions:

Recognition of an asset retirement obligation for the plugging and abandonment costs related to Sabine s oil and natural gas properties valued at \$0.4 million.

Working capital related to capital expenditures as of June 30, 2014 was \$125.9 million.

Accrued debt issuance costs as of June 30, 2014 were \$1.1 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, Sabine's noncash investing and financing activities consisted primarily of the following transactions

Recognition of an asset retirement obligation for the plugging and abandonment costs related to Sabine's oil and natural gas properties valued at \$0.3 million.

Working capital related to capital expenditures as of June 30, 2013 was \$71.5 million.

8. Derivative Financial Instruments

Sabine is exposed to risks associated with unfavorable changes in the market price of oil and natural gas as a result of the forecasted sale of its production and uses derivative instruments to hedge or reduce its exposure to certain of these risks. For these derivative instruments, Sabine did not elect hedge accounting for accounting purposes and, accordingly, recorded the net change in the mark-to-market valuation of these derivative instruments in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

All of Sabine's derivative instruments serve as economic hedges and are recorded at fair value with gains and losses recognized immediately in earnings. These marked-to-market adjustments will produce a degree of earnings volatility that can be significant from period to period, but such adjustments will have no cash flow impact relative to changes in market prices. The impact to cash flow occurs upon settlement of the underlying contract.

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Throughout the six months ended June 30, 2014, Sabine has executed derivative contracts as market conditions allowed in order to economically hedge Sabine's anticipated future cash flows from oil and natural gas producing activities. These include both oil and natural gas fixed-price swap agreements covering certain portions of Sabine's anticipated 2014 and 2015 production volumes. Additionally, Sabine executed option contracts including purchased and written oil and natural gas call agreements, as well as purchased and written oil and natural gas put agreements, covering certain portions of Sabine's anticipated 2014 and 2015 oil and natural gas production. No material premiums were recognized as a result of these option agreements. None of the fixed-price swap or option contracts executed during 2014 were designated for hedge accounting, with all mark to market changes in fair value recognized currently in earnings. See the table below for specific volume, timing, and pricing details regarding Sabine's outstanding trade positions.

Additionally, prior to the six months ended June 30, 2014, Sabine purchased natural gas puts, wrote oil and natural gas calls, and wrote oil and natural gas puts for periods from 2014 through 2016, for which a net premium was recognized. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, Sabine restructured certain sold call contracts for which it had previously recognized a premium liability related to 2015 volumes. As a result of this restructuring, Sabine released \$4.4 million of premium liability into earnings, recognized in Gain (loss) on derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the period ending June 30, 2014. The net unamortized premium included in short term and long term derivative liabilities is \$5.9 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, at June 30, 2014. See the table below for specific volume, timing, and pricing details regarding Sabine's derivative positions.

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The following swaps and options were outstanding with associated notional volumes and contracted swap, floor, and ceiling prices that represent hedge weighted average prices for the index specified as of June 30, 2014:

Settlement Period	Derivative Instrument	Notional Amount (Mmbtu)	Weighted Average Prices			
			Swap	Sub Floor	Floor	Ceiling
2014	Swap	10,672,000	\$ 4.04			
2014	Swap with sub floor	3,128,000	\$ 3.99	\$ 3.25		
2014	Three-way collar	11,040,000		\$ 3.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.50
2015	Swap	20,075,000	\$ 4.11			
2015	Swap with sub floor	21,900,000	\$ 4.25	\$ 3.70		
2016	Sold Call	21,960,000				\$ 5.00

Settlement Period	Derivative Instrument	Notional Amount (Bbl)	Weighted Average Prices			
			Swap	Sub Floor	Floor	Ceiling
2014	Swap	747,960	\$ 93.11			
2014	Swap with sub floor	61,640	\$ 89.13	\$ 70.00		
2015	Swap	1,257,350	\$ 90.62			
2015	Swap with sub floor	339,450	\$ 89.50	\$ 73.47		

Sabine recorded a short term derivative asset of \$2.0 million, no long term derivative asset, and a short term and a long term derivative liability of \$26.8 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, related to the fair value of the derivative instrument's prices on related volumes as of June 30, 2014.

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	

Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	\$ (16,915)	\$ 28,306	\$ (39,041)	\$ 8,721
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Sabine paid \$15.0 million and received \$22.7 million on settlements of derivatives in the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 Sabine paid \$7.6 million and received \$7.9 million, respectively, on settlements of derivatives.

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Sabine's derivative contracts are executed with counterparties under certain master netting agreements that allow Sabine to offset assets due from, and liabilities due to, the counterparties. The table below presents the carrying value of Sabine's derivative assets and liabilities both before and after the impact of such netting agreements on Sabine's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

		Derivative Assets	
		June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
		(in thousands)	
		Fair Value	
Current assets	Derivative Instruments	\$ 3,828	\$ 15,859
Current liabilities ⁽¹⁾	Derivative Instruments	6,050	2,826
Total current asset fair value		9,878	18,685
Other assets	Derivative Instruments		6,488
Long term liabilities ⁽¹⁾	Derivative Instruments	3,119	223
Total long term asset fair value		3,119	6,711
Less: Counterparty set-off		(10,978)	(13,258)
Total derivative asset net fair value		\$ 2,019	\$ 12,138

		Derivative Liabilities	
		June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
		(in thousands)	
		Fair Value	
Current liabilities	Derivative Instruments	\$ (32,874)	\$ (14,451)
Current assets ⁽¹⁾	Derivative Instruments	(1,808)	(8,052)
Total current liability fair value		(34,682)	(22,503)
Long term liabilities	Derivative Instruments	(13,156)	(11,496)
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	Derivative Instruments		(2,156)
Total long term liability fair value		(13,156)	(13,652)
Less: Counterparty set-off		10,978	13,258
Total derivative liability net fair value		\$ (36,860)	\$ (22,897)

(1) Impact of counterparty right of set-off for derivative instruments subject to certain master netting agreements. At June 30, 2014, and December 31, 2013, none of Sabine's outstanding derivatives contained credit-risk related contingent features that would result in a material adverse impact to Sabine upon any change in Sabine's credit ratings.

9. Fair Value Measurements

As discussed in Note 8, Sabine utilizes derivative instruments to hedge against the variability in cash flows associated with the forecasted sale of its anticipated future oil and natural gas production. Sabine generally hedges a substantial, but varying, portion of anticipated natural gas production for the next 12 to 60 months. These derivatives are carried at fair value on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). Sabine utilizes 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. Sabine classifies fair value balances based on the observability of those inputs.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement).

The three levels of the 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. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments such as exchange-traded derivatives, marketable securities and listed equities.

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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 reported 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. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data, or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Instruments in this category generally include non-exchange-traded derivatives such as commodity swaps, basis swaps, options, and collars.

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.

The following table sets forth, by level, within the fair value hierarchy, Sabine's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Sabine's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

	Recurring Fair Value Measures (in millions)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of June 30, 2014				
Derivative Assets	\$	\$ 2.0	\$	\$ 2.0
Derivative Liabilities		(36.8)		(36.8)
Total	\$	\$ (34.8)	\$	\$ (34.8)
As of December 31, 2013				
Derivative Assets	\$	\$ 12.1	\$	\$ 12.1
Derivative Liabilities		(22.9)		(22.9)
Total	\$	\$ (10.8)	\$	\$ (10.8)

Sabine's financial assets and liabilities consist solely of the derivative assets and liabilities also disclosed in the table in Note 8.

Derivatives listed above include commodity swaps, basis swaps, put and call options that are carried at fair value. The fair value amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheets associated with Sabine's derivatives resulted from Level 2 fair value methodologies, that is, Sabine is able to value the assets and liabilities based on observable market data for similar instruments. The amounts above include the impact of netting assets and liabilities with counterparties with which the right of offset exists.

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The observable data includes the forward curve for commodity prices and interest rates based on quoted markets prices and prospective volatility factors related to changes in commodity prices, as well as the impact of Sabine's non-performance risk of the counterparties which is derived using credit default swap values.

Sabine measures fair value of its long term debt based on a Level 2 methodology using quoted market prices with consideration given to the effect of Sabine's credit risk. The carrying value of Sabine's Credit Facility and Term Loan approximate fair value based on current rates applicable to similar instruments. The following table outlines the fair value of Sabine's 2017 Notes as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
2017 Senior Notes		
Carrying Value	\$ 348,354	\$ 348,040
Fair Value	\$ 329,074	\$ 327,698

Sabine utilizes fair value on a non-recurring basis to perform impairment tests as required on its inventory, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets. In the second quarter of 2014, Sabine recorded impairment charges for gas gathering and processing equipment of \$1.7 million based on expected present value and estimated future cash flows using current volume throughput and pricing assumptions. No impairment charge for gas gathering and processing equipment was recorded in each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. Additionally, no impairment charges related to the write-down of carrying value of certain

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sizes of casing inventory was recorded in each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. Assets and liabilities acquired in business combinations are recorded at their fair value as of the date of acquisition (Note 4). The inputs used to determine such fair value are primarily based upon internally developed cash flow models and would generally be classified as Level 3. Additionally, Sabine uses fair value to determine the inception value of its asset retirement obligations. The inputs used to determine such fair value are primarily based upon costs incurred historically for similar work, as well as estimates for costs that would be incurred to restore leased property to the contractually stipulated condition, and would generally be classified as Level 3.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, Sabine may be a plaintiff or defendant in a pending or threatened legal proceeding arising in the normal course of its business. All known liabilities are accrued when probable and reasonably estimable based on Sabine's best estimate of the potential loss. While the outcome and impact of currently pending legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, Sabine's management and legal counsel believe that the resolution of these proceedings through settlement or adverse judgment will not have a material adverse effect on Sabine's consolidated operating results, financial position or cash flows.

Following the May 6, 2014 announcement of the proposed Transactions, six putative class action lawsuits were filed by Forest Oil shareholders in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, alleging breaches of fiduciary duty by the directors of Forest Oil and aiding and abetting of those breaches of fiduciary duty by Sabine entities in connection with the proposed Transactions. By order, dated July 8, 2014, the six New York cases were consolidated for all purposes under the caption *In re Forest Oil Corporation Shareholder Litigation*, Index No. 651418/2014. On July 17, 2014, plaintiffs in the consolidated New York action filed a Consolidated Class Action Complaint (the "Consolidated Complaint"). The Consolidated Complaint seeks to certify a plaintiff class consisting of all holders of Forest Oil common stock other than the defendants and their affiliates. The defendants named in these actions include the directors of Forest Oil (Patrick R. McDonald, James H. Lee, Dod A. Fraser, James D. Lightner, Loren K. Carroll, Richard J. Carty, and Raymond. I. Wilcox), as well as Sabine and certain of its affiliates (specifically, Sabine Oil & Gas LLC, Sabine Investor Holdings LLC, Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings LLC, and Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC). The Consolidated Complaint also purports to identify FR XI Onshore AIV, L.L.C. as a defendant, but no causes of action are alleged as against that entity.

The Consolidated Complaint alleges that the proposed Transactions arise out of a series of unlawful actions by the board of directors of Forest Oil seeking to ensure that Sabine and affiliates of First Reserve Corporation ("First Reserve") acquire the assets of, and take control over, Forest Oil through an alleged three-step merger transaction that allegedly does not represent a value-maximizing transaction for the shareholders of Forest Oil. The Consolidated Complaint also complains that the proposed Transactions have been improperly restructured to require only a majority vote of current Forest Oil shareholders to approve the combination with Sabine, rather than a two-thirds majority as would have been required under the original transaction structure. The Consolidated Complaint additionally alleges that members of Forest Oil's board, as well as Forest Oil's financial advisor for the proposed Transactions, are subject to conflicts of interest that compromise their loyalty to Forest Oil's shareholders, that the defendants have improperly sought to "lock up" the proposed Transactions with certain inappropriate deal protection devices that impede Forest Oil from pursuing superior potential transactions with other bidders.

The Consolidated Complaint asserts causes of action against the directors of Forest Oil for breaches of fiduciary duty and violations of the New York Business Corporation Law, as well as a cause of action against the Sabine defendants for aiding and abetting the directors' breaches of duty and violations of law, and it seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to enjoin consummation of the proposed Transactions or, in the alternative, rescission and/or

rescissory and other damages in the event that the proposed Transactions are consummated before the lawsuit is resolved.

In addition to these New York proceedings, one putative class action lawsuit has been filed by Forest Oil shareholders in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado. That action, captioned Olinatz v. Forest Oil Corp., No. 1:14-cv-01409-MSK-CBS, was commenced on May 19, 2014, and plaintiffs filed an Amended Complaint (the Olinatz Complaint) on June 13, 2014. The Olinatz Complaint also alleges breaches of fiduciary duty by the directors of Forest Oil and aiding and abetting of those breaches of fiduciary duty by the Sabine defendants in connection with the proposed Transactions, as well as related claims alleging violations of Sections 14(a) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 14a-9 promulgated thereunder, in connection with alleged misstatements in a Form S-4 Registration Statement filed by Forest Oil on May 29, 2014, which recommends that Forest Oil shareholders approve the proposed Transactions. The Olinatz Complaint names as defendants Forest Oil and certain of its affiliates (specifically, Forest Oil Corporation, New Forest Oil Inc., and Forest Oil Merger Sub Inc.), the directors of Forest Oil (Patrick R. McDonald, James H. Lee, Dod A. Fraser, James D. Lightner, Loren K. Carroll, Richard J. Carty, and Raymond. I. Wilcox), and Sabine and certain of its affiliates (specifically, Sabine Oil & Gas LLC, Sabine Investor Holdings LLC, Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings LLC, and Sabine Oil & Gas Holdings II LLC), and seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to enjoin consummation of the proposed Transactions or, in the alternative, rescission in the event that the proposed Transactions are consummated before the lawsuit is resolved, as well as imposition of a constructive trust on any alleged benefits improperly received by defendants.

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Holdings has entered into a Committed Oilfield Services Agreement (the Services Agreement) with Nabors, which grants Nabors service contracts with revenues of no less than 20% and 75% of Sabine s gross spend on hydraulic fracturing services and drilling and directional services, respectively, through December 13, 2016. If at any yearly anniversary of the execution of the Services Agreement, Sabine has failed to meet the revenue commitment for the previous 12-month period and Nabors has complied with its service obligations under the Services Agreement, Holdings may be required to pay Nabors an amount equal to the revenue shortfall multiplied by 40%, which would likely result in Holdings requesting that Sabine settle such obligations. For the annual period ended December 31, 2013, Sabine recognized a shortfall and penalty amount due to Nabors under the terms of the services agreement of \$1.7 million which is included in Accrued operating expenses and other liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and Other income (expense) on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as of December 31, 2013 and was paid in January 2014.

As part of its ongoing operations, since inception Sabine has contracted with affiliates of Nabors to secure drilling rigs and other services for the oil and natural gas well activity Sabine has undertaken. Amounts paid to affiliates of Nabors under these agreements totaled \$23.5 million and \$12.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$53.0 million and \$19.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Sabine recognized a liability on Sabine s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 of \$12.9 million and \$8.5 million, respectively, for these services which are reflected in Accounts payable trade and Accrued exploration and development balances on Sabine s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of June 30, 2014 total future commitments relating to Sabine s secured rig and servicing contracts were \$65.1 million over the next five years.

11. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through August 11, 2014, which represents the date the condensed consolidated financial statements were issued. There were no subsequent events other than those discussed under Recent Developments in Note 1 and as it relates to borrowings subsequent to June 30, 2014 in Note 5.

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GLOSSARY OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS TERMS

The terms defined in this section are used throughout this proxy statement/prospectus:

Bbl. One stock tank barrel, of 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume, used herein in reference to crude oil, condensate or NGLs.

Bcf. One billion cubic feet of natural gas.

Bcfe. One billion cubic feet of natural gas equivalent with one barrel of oil converted to six thousand cubic feet of natural gas.

Basin. A large natural depression on the earth's surface in which sediments generally brought by water accumulate.

Completion. The process of treating a drilled well followed by the installation of permanent equipment for the production of natural gas or oil, or in the case of a dry hole, the reporting of abandonment to the appropriate agency.

Day rate. The daily cost of renting a drilling rig and the associated costs of personnel and routine supplies (not including capital goals or special services).

DD&A. Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion.

Delineation. The process of placing a number of wells in various parts of a reservoir to determine its boundaries and production characteristics.

Developed acreage. The number of acres that are allocated or assignable to productive wells or wells capable of production.

Development well. A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or natural gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Downspacing. Additional wells drilled between known producing wells to better exploit the reservoir.

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.

Exploratory well. A well drilled to find and produce natural gas or oil reserves not classified as proved, to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of natural gas or oil in another reservoir or to extend a known reservoir.

Farm-in or farm-out. An agreement under which the owner of a working interest in an oil and natural gas lease assigns the working interest or a portion of the working interest to another party who desires to drill on the leased acreage. Generally, the assignee is required to drill one or more wells in order to earn its interest in the acreage. The assignor usually retains a royalty or reversionary interest in the lease. The interest received by an assignee is a farm-in while the interest transferred by the assignor is a farm-out.

Field. An area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on, or related to, the same individual geological structural feature or stratigraphic condition. The field name refers to the surface area, although it may refer

to both the surface and the underground productive formations.

Finding and Development Costs. As used herein, finding and development costs are reported on a per unit basis and represent facilities, well drilling and completion costs divided by equivalent associated proved reserve volumes.

Formation. A layer of rock which has distinct characteristics that differs from nearby rock.

Gross acres or gross wells. The total acres or wells, as the case may be, in which a working interest is owned.

Horizontal drilling. A drilling technique used in certain formations where a well is drilled vertically to a certain depth and then drilled at a right angle within a specified interval.

MBbl. One thousand barrels of crude oil, condensate or NGLs.

Mcf. One thousand cubic feet of natural gas.

MMBtu. One million British thermal units.

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MMcf. One million cubic feet of natural gas.

MMcfe. Million cubic feet equivalent, determined using the ratio of six Mcf of natural gas to one Bbl of crude oil, condensate or NGLs.

MMcfe/d. MMcfe per day.

NGLs. Natural gas liquids. Hydrocarbons found in natural gas which may be extracted as liquefied petroleum gas and natural gasoline.

NYMEX. The New York Mercantile Exchange.

Net acres. The percentage of total acres an owner has out of a particular number of acres, or a specified tract. An owner who has 50% interest in 100 acres owns 50 net acres.

Offset operator. Any entity that has an active lease on an adjoining property for oil, natural gas or NGLs purposes.

Potential drilling locations. Total gross resource play locations that Sabine may be able to drill on its existing acreage. Sabine's actual drilling activities may change depending on the availability of capital, regulatory approvals, seasonal restrictions, oil and natural gas prices, costs, drilling results and other factors.

Productive well. A well that is found to be capable of producing hydrocarbons in sufficient quantities such that proceeds from the sale of the production exceed production expenses and taxes.

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 reserves. Reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

Proved reserves. The estimated quantities of oil, natural gas and NGLs which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Proved undeveloped reserves (PUD). 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. Undrilled locations can be classified as having proved undeveloped reserves only if a development plan has been adopted indicating that such locations are scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless specific circumstances justify a longer time.

psi. Pounds per square inch.

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.

Reserve Life. A measure of the productive life of an oil and natural gas property for a group of properties, expressed in years. Reserve life is calculated by dividing proved reserve volumes at year end by production for that year.

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

SEC. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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.

Standardized measure. Discounted future net cash flows estimated by applying year-end prices to the estimated future production of year-end proved reserves. Future cash inflows are reduced by estimated future production and development costs based on period-end costs to determine pre-tax cash inflows. Future income taxes, if applicable, are computed by applying the statutory tax rate to the excess of pre-tax cash inflows over Sabine's tax basis in the oil and natural gas properties. Future net cash inflows after income taxes are discounted using a 10% annual discount rate.

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Success Rate. The percentage of wells drilled which produce hydrocarbons in commercial quantities.

Tcfe. One trillion cubic feet of natural gas equivalents with one barrel of oil converted to six thousand cubic feet of gas.

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 and natural gas regardless of whether such acreage contains proved reserves.

Unit. The joining of all or substantially all interests in a reservoir or field, rather than a single tract, to provide for development and operation without regard to separate property interests. Also, the area covered by a unitization agreement.

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

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

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RISK FACTORS

In considering the merger and the other matters described in this document, you should carefully review and consider the following risk factors and the other information contained in this document, including the annexes. See Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

Risks Related to Sabine

Oil, natural gas and NGLs prices are volatile. A decline in oil, natural gas and NGLs prices could adversely affect Sabine's financial position, financial results, cash flow, access to capital and ability to grow.

Sabine's future financial condition, revenues, results of operations and rate of growth depend primarily upon the prices it receives for its oil and natural gas production, and the carrying value of its oil and natural gas properties is dependent upon prevailing prices for oil, natural gas and NGLs. Oil, natural gas and NGLs prices historically have been volatile, and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future, especially given current economic and geopolitical conditions. The NYMEX natural gas prices during 2013 ranged from a high of \$4.52 to a low of \$3.08 per MMBtu and the NYMEX oil prices during 2013 ranged from a high of \$110.53 to a low of \$86.68 per Bbl. The trailing twelve months unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month price for natural gas has increased from \$3.67 per MMBtu as of December 2013 to \$4.24 per MMBtu as of September 2014. The trailing twelve months unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month price for oil has increased from \$96.78 per Bbl as of December 2013 to \$99.08 per Bbl as of September 2014. This price volatility also affects the amount of cash flow available for capital expenditures and Sabine's ability to borrow money or raise additional capital.

Prices for oil, natural gas and NGLs may fluctuate widely in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors that are beyond Sabine's control, such as:

the regional, domestic and foreign supply of oil and natural gas;

uncertainty in capital and commodities markets;

the price of foreign imports;

the ability of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree to and maintain oil price and production controls;

overall domestic and global economic conditions;

political and economic conditions in oil and natural gas producing countries, including the Middle East, Africa, South America and Russia;

the level of consumer product demand;

weather conditions;

technological advances affecting energy consumption;

domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes;

proximity and capacity of oil and natural gas pipelines and other transportation facilities;

the price and availability of competitors' supplies of oil and natural gas and alternative fuels;

variations between product prices at sales points and applicable index prices; and

the continued threat of terrorism and the impact of military and other action, including U.S. military operations in the Middle East.

Declines in oil, natural gas and NGLs prices would not only reduce Sabine's revenue, but could reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that Sabine can produce economically and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's financial condition, results of operations and reserves. As a result, a substantial or extended decline in commodity prices may materially and adversely affect Sabine's future business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or ability to finance planned capital expenditures.

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Estimates of reserves and future net cash flows are not precise. The actual quantities of Sabine's reserves and future net cash flows may prove to be lower than estimated.

Numerous uncertainties exist in estimating quantities of reserves and future net cash flows therefrom. Sabine's estimates of reserves and related future net cash flows are based on various assumptions, which may ultimately prove to be inaccurate. Petroleum engineering is a subjective process of estimating accumulations of oil or natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner. Estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and of future net cash flows depend upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, including the following:

historical production from the area compared with production from other producing areas;

the quality, quantity and interpretation of available relevant data;

the assumed effects of regulations by governmental agencies;

assumptions concerning future commodity prices; and

assumptions concerning future operating costs, severance, ad valorem and excise taxes, development costs, and workover and remedial costs.

Because all reserve estimates are to some degree subjective, each of the following items, or other items not identified below, may differ materially from those assumed in estimating reserves:

the quantities of oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered;

the production and operating costs incurred;

the amount and timing of future development expenditures; and

future commodity prices.

Furthermore, different reserve engineers may make different estimates of reserves and cash flows based on the same data. Sabine's actual production, revenues and expenditures with respect to reserves will likely be different from estimates and the differences may be material.

The estimated discounted future net cash flows from Sabine's proved reserves included in this proxy statement are based on prices determined under SEC rules in effect on the date of computation, while actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower. Actual future net cash flows also will be affected by other factors, including:

the amount and timing of actual production;

levels of future capital spending;

increases or decreases in the supply of or demand for oil and natural gas; and

changes in governmental regulations or taxation.

Accordingly, estimates included herein of future net cash flows may be materially different from the future net cash flows that are ultimately received. In addition, the ten percent discount factor mandated by the rules and regulations of the SEC to be used in calculating discounted future net cash flows may not be the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with Sabine or the oil and natural gas industry in general. Therefore, the estimates of discounted future net cash flows included in this proxy statement should not be construed as accurate estimates of the current market value of Sabine's proved reserves.

Sabine's business requires substantial capital and Sabine may be unable to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms or at all, which could lead to a loss of properties and a decline in Sabine's oil and natural gas reserves and production.

The oil and natural gas industry is capital intensive. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, Sabine incurred approximately \$431 million and \$131 million in capital expenditures (excluding acquisitions and divestitures), respectively, and Sabine's full year capital expenditure forecast for 2014 is expected to total approximately \$625 million (excluding acquisitions and divestitures). Sabine expects to continue to make substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, development and production of oil and natural gas reserves. The actual amount and timing of Sabine's future capital expenditures may differ materially from its estimates as a result of, among other things, commodity prices, actual drilling results, the availability of drilling rigs and other services and equipment, and regulatory, technological and competitive developments.

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To date, Sabine has financed capital expenditures primarily with capital contributions by its equity sponsors, proceeds from bank borrowings, cash generated by operations and net proceeds from the sale of its 9.75% senior unsecured notes due 2017 (2017 Notes). Sabine intends to finance its future capital expenditures through, among other things, cash flow from operations, borrowings under its existing reserve based revolving credit facility (the Sabine Credit Facility) until the merger is completed, and, thereafter, a new reserve based revolving credit facility (the New Revolving Credit Facility) that will replace each of Sabine s and Forest s existing revolving credit facilities, the issuance of debt or equity securities and the sale of assets. Sabine s cash flow from operations and access to capital are subject to a number of variables, including:

Sabine s proved reserves;

the level of oil and natural gas Sabine is able to produce from existing wells;

the prices at which Sabine is able to sell oil, natural gas and NGLs;

the costs of developing and producing its oil and natural gas reserves;

Sabine s ability to acquire, locate and produce new reserves;

global credit and securities markets; and

the ability and willingness of lenders and investors to provide capital and the cost of that capital.

If Sabine s cash flows or the borrowing base under the Sabine Credit Facility or the New Revolving Credit Facility decrease as a result of lower oil, natural gas and NGLs prices, operating difficulties, declines in reserves or for any other reason, Sabine may be required to seek additional debt or equity financing to fund its operations and capital expenditures. Sabine s second lien term loan agreement (the Term Loan Facility) and the Sabine Credit Facility (together with the Term Loan Facility, Sabine s Credit Facilities) and the indenture governing the 2017 Notes restrict, and the New Revolving Credit Facility and, if the merger is completed, the Forest indentures will restrict, its ability to obtain certain kinds of new financing and Sabine may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on terms favorable to it, or at all. If Sabine is unable to secure sufficient capital to meet its capital requirements, Sabine may be required to curtail operations, which could lead to a possible loss of properties and an adverse impact on Sabine s oil and natural gas reserves, production, revenues and results of operations.

Drilling for and producing oil and natural gas are risky activities with many uncertainties that could adversely affect Sabine s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Sabine s drilling activities are subject to many risks, including the risk that Sabine will not discover commercially productive reservoirs. Drilling for oil and natural gas can be unprofitable, not only from dry holes, but from productive wells that do not produce sufficient revenues to return a profit. Sabine s decisions to purchase, explore, develop or otherwise exploit prospects or properties will depend in part on its evaluation of data obtained through

geophysical and geological analyses, production data and engineering studies, the results of which are often inconclusive or subject to varying interpretations. Sabine's cost of drilling, completing, equipping and operating wells is often uncertain before drilling commences. Overruns in budgeted expenditures are common risks that can make a particular project uneconomical or less economic than forecasted. Further, many factors may curtail, delay or cancel drilling, including the following:

delays imposed by or resulting from compliance with regulatory and contractual requirements;

pressure or irregularities in geological formations;

shortages of or delays in obtaining equipment and qualified personnel or other services or in obtaining water for hydraulic fracturing activities;

equipment failures or accidents;

adverse weather conditions;

reductions in oil, natural gas and NGL prices;

surface access restrictions;

loss of title or other title related issues;

pipe or cement failures or casing collapses;

compliance with environmental and other government requirements;

environmental hazards, such as natural gas leaks, groundwater contamination resulting from improper well casing and cementing, oil spills, pipeline and tank ruptures, encountering naturally occurring radioactive materials, and unauthorized discharges of brine, well stimulation and completion fluids, toxic gases or other pollutants into the surface or subsurface environment;

fires, blowouts, surface craterings and explosions;

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uncontrollable flows of oils, natural gas, formation water, or well fluids;

oil, natural gas or NGLs gathering, transportation and processing availability restrictions or limitations; and

limitations in the market for oil and natural gas.

The occurrence of certain of these events could also affect third parties, including persons living near Sabine's operations, its employees and employees of its contractors, leading to injuries or death or property damage. As a result, Sabine faces the possibility of liabilities from these events that could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Unless Sabine replaces its oil and natural gas reserves, Sabine's reserves and production will decline, which would adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Producing oil and natural gas reservoirs generally are characterized by declining production rates that vary depending upon reservoir characteristics and other factors. The rate of decline will change if production from existing wells declines in a different manner than Sabine has estimated and can change under other circumstances. Thus, Sabine's future oil and natural gas reserves and production and, therefore, its cash flow and results of operations are highly dependent upon its success in efficiently developing and exploiting its current properties and economically finding or acquiring additional recoverable reserves. Sabine may not be able to develop, find or acquire additional reserves to replace its current and future production at acceptable costs. If Sabine is unable to replace its current and future production, the value of its reserves will decrease, and Sabine's business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Drilling locations that Sabine has identified may not yield oil, natural gas or NGLs in commercially viable quantities.

Sabine's drilling locations are in various stages of evaluation, ranging from a location which is ready to drill to a location that will require substantial additional interpretation. It is impossible to predict in advance of drilling and testing whether any particular location will yield oil, natural gas or NGLs in sufficient quantities to recover drilling or completion costs or to be economically viable. The use of technologies and the study of producing fields in the same area will not enable Sabine to know conclusively prior to drilling whether oil, natural gas or NGLs will be present or, if present, whether oil, natural gas or NGLs will be present in sufficient quantities to be economically viable. Even if sufficient amounts of oil, natural gas or NGLs exist, Sabine may damage the potentially productive hydrocarbon bearing formation or experience mechanical difficulties while drilling or completing the well, resulting in a reduction in production from or abandonment of the well. If Sabine drills additional wells that it identifies as dry holes in its current and future drilling locations, Sabine's drilling success rate may decline and materially harm its business. In sum, the cost of drilling, completing and operating any well is often uncertain, and new wells may not be productive.

Sabine's identified drilling location inventories are scheduled out over many years, making them susceptible to uncertainties that could materially alter the occurrence or timing of their drilling.

Sabine's management has specifically identified drilling locations as an estimation of its future multi-year drilling activities on its existing acreage. These identified drilling locations represent a significant part of Sabine's business strategy. Sabine's ability to drill and develop these locations depends on a number of factors, some of which are beyond its control, including the availability and cost of capital, weather conditions, including seasonal restrictions, regulatory approvals, oil, natural gas and NGLs prices, costs and drilling results. As a consequence, Sabine does not

know if the numerous potential drilling locations it has identified will ever be drilled or if it will be able to produce oil or natural gas from these or any other potential drilling locations. Therefore, Sabine's actual drilling activities may materially differ from those presently identified, which could adversely affect its business.

As a result of the uncertainties described above, Sabine may be unable to drill many of its potential resource play drilling locations. In addition, depending on the timing and concentration of the development of the non-proved locations, Sabine would be required to generate or raise significant capital to develop all of its potential drilling locations should it elect to do so. Sabine's December 31, 2013 estimated reserves assume that capital costs of approximately \$632 million will be required over a period of approximately five years in order to develop its proved undeveloped reserves. Sabine may not be able to raise or generate the capital required to drill or develop these additional non-proved locations. Any drilling activities Sabine is able to conduct on these potential locations may not be successful or allow it to add additional proved reserves to its overall proved reserves or may result in a downward revision of estimated proved reserves, which could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's future business and results of operations.

Sabine has incurred losses from operations for various periods since its inception and may do so in the future.

Sabine's development of and participation in an increasingly larger number of prospects has required and will continue to require substantial capital expenditures. The uncertainty and factors described throughout this Risk Factors section may impede Sabine's ability to economically find, develop, exploit and acquire oil and natural gas reserves. As a result, Sabine may not be able to sustain profitability or positive cash flows from operating activities in the future.

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Sabine cannot be certain that the insurance coverage maintained by it will be adequate to cover all losses that may be sustained in connection with its oil and natural gas producing activities.

Sabine maintains an insurance program designed to provide coverage for Sabine's property and casualty exposures. Sabine's risk management program provides coverage types, limits and deductibles commensurate with companies of comparable size and with similar risk profiles. Sabine's insurance program includes the following coverage:

Commercial general liability covering:

bodily injury and property damage;

advertising injury and personal injury;

production and completed operations;

medical expenses; and

underground resources and equipment property damage;

Business automobile covering:

liability on all autos, including owned, hired and non-owned vehicles;

Claims made pollution liability covering:

sudden and accidental and gradual seepage pollution events; and

on-site cleanup;

Workers' compensation and employer's liability covering statutory coverage in all states in which Sabine operates;

Umbrella and excess liability;

Property and equipment;

Crime; and

Control of covering:

cost of well control;

pollution clean-up and debris removal;

restoration and redrill; and

care, custody and control.

As is common in the oil and natural gas industry, Sabine does not insure fully against all risks associated with its business either because such insurance is not available or because Sabine believes the premium costs are prohibitive. A loss not fully covered by insurance could have a materially adverse effect on Sabine's financial position and results of operations. There can be no assurance that the insurance coverage that Sabine maintains will be sufficient to cover every claim made against it in the future. As hydraulic fracturing is a key component of Sabine's operational strategy, it maintains claims made pollution liability insurance, which provides coverage for long-term gradual seepage pollution events. A loss in connection with Sabine's oil and natural gas operations could have a material adverse effect on its financial position and results of operations to the extent that the insurance coverage provided under its policies is inadequate to cover any such loss.

Full cost accounting rules required Sabine to record a non-cash asset write-down for the year ended December 31, 2012, and Sabine may be required to record similar non-cash asset write-downs in the future.

Sabine utilizes the full cost method of accounting for oil and natural gas exploration and development activities. Under full cost accounting, Sabine is required to perform a ceiling test each quarter. The ceiling test is an impairment test and generally establishes a maximum, or ceiling, of the book value of oil and natural gas properties that is equal to the expected after tax present value (discounted at 10%) of the future net cash flows from proved reserves, including the effect of cash flow hedges when hedge accounting is applied, calculated using the unweighted average of the historical first-day-of-the-month oil and natural gas prices for the prior twelve months. If the net book value of oil and natural gas properties (reduced by any related net deferred income tax liability and asset retirement obligation) exceeds the ceiling limitation, accounting rules require Sabine to impair or write down the book value of its oil and natural gas properties. Once incurred, a write-down of oil and natural gas properties is not reversible at a later date.

Costs associated with unevaluated properties are not initially subject to the ceiling test limitation. Rather, Sabine assesses all items classified as unevaluated property on a quarterly basis for possible impairment or reduction in value based upon its intentions

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with respect to drilling on such properties, the remaining lease term, geological and geophysical evaluations, drilling results, the assignment of proved reserves, and the economic viability of development if proved reserves are assigned. These factors are significantly influenced by Sabine's expectations regarding future commodity prices, development costs, and access to capital at acceptable cost. During any period in which these factors indicate an impairment, the cumulative drilling costs incurred to date for such property and all or a portion of the associated leasehold costs are transferred to the full cost pool and are then subject to amortization and the ceiling test limitation. Accordingly, a significant change in these factors, many of which are beyond Sabine's control, may shift a significant amount of cost from unevaluated properties into the full cost pool that is subject to amortization and the ceiling test limitation.

As of December 31, 2013, the unweighted average of the historical first-day-of-the-month natural gas and oil prices for the prior twelve months was \$96.78 per Bbl of oil and \$3.67 per MMBtu for natural gas and the ceiling limitation exceeded the carrying value of proved oil and natural gas properties by approximately \$201.1 million. Sabine previously recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$641.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The risk that Sabine will be required to write down the carrying value of its oil and natural gas properties increases when oil and natural gas prices are low or volatile. Natural gas prices declined significantly in late 2011 and early 2012 to the lowest level in recent years and continue to trade near historic lows, but have recently increased. The trailing twelve months unweighted average of the first-day-of-the-month price for natural gas increased from \$3.67 per MMBtu as of December 2013 to \$4.24 as of September 2014.

Poor general economic, business or industry conditions may adversely affect Sabine's results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

During the last several years, economic uncertainty for the global economy has arisen due to concerns relating to the global financial crisis, including the mortgage and real estate markets in the United States, high levels of unemployment in the United States, increased levels of sovereign and individual debt, energy costs, geopolitical issues and the availability and cost of credit. Concerns about global economic conditions have had a significant adverse impact on global financial markets and commodity prices. If the economic recovery in the United States or abroad slows or is not sustained, demand for petroleum products could diminish or stagnate, which could affect the price at which Sabine can sell its production and affect its vendors', suppliers' and customers' ability to continue operations.

Further, Sabine's ability to access the capital markets or borrow money may be restricted or more expensive at a time when it would like, or need, to raise capital, which could have an adverse impact on its flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions and on its ability to fund operations and capital expenditures in the future. Economic circumstances could have an impact on Sabine's lenders or customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to it, and on the liquidity of its operating partners, resulting in delays in operations or their failure to make required payments. Also, market conditions could have an impact on commodities derivatives transactions if Sabine's counterparties are unable to perform their obligations or seek bankruptcy protection. The ultimate outcome and impact of current economic conditions cannot be predicted and may have a material adverse effect on Sabine's future results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

The results of Sabine's horizontal drilling activities are subject to drilling and completion technique risks, and actual drilling results may not meet its expectations for reserves or production. As a result, Sabine may incur material impairment of the carrying value of its unevaluated properties, and the value of its undeveloped acreage could decline if drilling results are unsuccessful.

During the year ended December 31, 2013 in the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas and the Granite Wash in North Texas, Sabine drilled 34 and ten wells and completed 18 and eight wells, respectively. Risks that Sabine faces while

horizontally drilling include, but are not limited to, landing its well bore in the desired drilling zone, staying in the desired drilling zone while drilling horizontally through the formation, running its casing the entire length of the well bore and being able to run tools and other equipment consistently through the horizontal well bore. Risks that Sabine faces while completing its horizontal wells include, but are not limited to, being able to fracture stimulate the planned number of stages, being able to run tools the entire length of the well bore during completion operations and successfully cleaning out the well bore after completion of the final fracture stimulation stage. Ultimately, the success of these horizontal drilling and completion techniques can only be evaluated over time as more wells are drilled and production profiles are established over a sufficiently long time period. If Sabine's horizontal drilling results are less than anticipated, the return on its investment in these areas may not be as attractive as it anticipates. The carrying value of Sabine's unevaluated properties could become impaired, which would increase Sabine's depletion rate per Mcfe if there were no corresponding additions to recoverable reserves, and the value of its undeveloped acreage could decline in the future.

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Sabine's business depends on transportation by truck for its oil and condensate production, and its natural gas production depends on transportation facilities that are owned by third parties.

Sabine transports a significant portion of its oil and condensate production by truck, which is more expensive and less efficient than transportation via pipeline, and can be less reliable than transportation via pipeline in circumstances when availability of trucks is constrained. Sabine's natural gas production depends in part on the availability, proximity and capacity of pipeline systems and processing facilities owned by third parties. Federal and state regulation of oil and natural gas production and transportation, tax and energy policies, changes in supply and demand, pipeline pressures, damage to or destruction of pipelines and general economic conditions could adversely affect Sabine's ability to produce, gather and transport oil and natural gas.

The disruption of third-party facilities due to maintenance or weather could negatively affect Sabine's ability to market and deliver its products. Sabine has no control over when or if such facilities are restored or what prices will be charged in such situations. A total shut-in of production could materially affect Sabine due to a lack of cash flows, and if a substantial portion of the production is hedged at lower than market prices, those financial hedges would have to be paid from borrowings absent sufficient cash flows.

Sabine's operations are substantially dependent on the availability of water. Restrictions on Sabine's ability to obtain water may have an adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Water is an essential component of deep shale oil and natural gas production during both the drilling and hydraulic fracturing processes. Historically, Sabine has been able to purchase water from local landowners for use in its operations. Most of the areas in which Sabine operates remain in drought conditions which may affect its ability to obtain water. If Sabine is unable to obtain water to use in its operations from local sources, Sabine may be unable to economically produce its reserves, which could have an adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Sabine is subject to complex federal, state, local and other laws and regulations that could adversely affect the cost, manner or feasibility of doing business.

Companies that explore for and develop, produce and sell oil and natural gas in the United States are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations, including complex tax, environmental, health and safety laws and the corresponding regulations, and are required to obtain various permits and approvals from federal, state and local agencies. If these permits are not issued or unfavorable restrictions or conditions are imposed on Sabine's drilling activities, Sabine may not be able to conduct its operations as planned. Sabine may be required to make large expenditures to comply with such governmental regulations. Matters subject to regulation may include:

water use, discharge and disposal permits for drilling operations;

drilling bonds;

drilling permits;

reports concerning operations;

air quality, noise levels and related permits;

spacing of wells;

rights-of-way and easements;

unitization and pooling of properties;

gathering, transportation and marketing of oil and natural gas;

taxation; and

waste transport and disposal permits and requirements.

Failure to comply with these laws may result in the suspension or termination of Sabine's operations and subject it to liabilities under administrative, civil and criminal penalties. Compliance costs can be significant. Moreover, these laws or the enforcement thereof could change in ways that substantially increase the costs of doing business. Any such liabilities, penalties, suspensions, terminations or regulatory changes could materially and adversely affect Sabine's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Numerous governmental agencies, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), issue regulations to implement and enforce environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, which often require difficult and costly compliance measures. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may also result in the suspension or termination of Sabine's operations and subject it to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including the assessment of natural resource damages, as well as injunctions limiting or prohibiting its activities. Under certain environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, Sabine could be held liable for personal injuries, property damage (including site clean-up and restoration costs) and other damages. Some laws and regulations may impose

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strict as well as joint and several liabilities for environmental contamination, which could subject Sabine to liability for the conduct of others or for its own actions that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time such actions were taken. Under such laws, Sabine could be held liable for environmental contamination at its currently or formerly owned, leased or operated properties as well as third-party locations (such as treatment or disposal facilities). Environmental and other governmental laws and regulations also increase the costs to plan, design, drill, install, operate and abandon oil and natural gas wells. Moreover, public interest in environmental protection has increased in recent years, and environmental organizations have opposed, with some success, certain drilling projects. Environmental laws and regulations have been subject to frequent changes over the years, and the imposition of more stringent requirements could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, Sabine's activities are subject to the regulation by oil and natural gas-producing states relating to conservation practices and protection of correlative rights. These regulations affect Sabine's operations and limit the quantity of oil and natural gas it may produce and sell. A major risk inherent in Sabine's drilling plans is the need to obtain drilling permits from state and local authorities. Delays in obtaining regulatory approvals or drilling permits, the failure to obtain a drilling permit for a well or the receipt of a permit with excessive conditions or costs could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's ability to explore on or develop its properties. Many factors, including the protection of certain species as well as public perception, can materially affect the ability to secure construction or operation permits. Seasonal restrictions may limit Sabine's ability to operate in protected areas and can intensify competition for drilling rigs, oilfield equipment, services, supplies and qualified personnel, which may lead to periodic shortages when drilling is allowed. These constraints and the resulting shortages or high costs could delay Sabine's operations and materially increase its operating and capital costs. Permanent restrictions imposed to protect endangered species could prohibit drilling in certain areas or require the implementation of expensive mitigation measures. The designation of previously unprotected species in areas where Sabine operates as threatened or endangered could cause it to incur increased costs arising from species protection measures or could result in limitations on its exploration, development and production activities that could have an adverse impact on its ability to develop and produce its reserves. Once operational, enforcement measures can include significant civil penalties for regulatory violations regardless of intent. Under appropriate circumstances, an administrative agency can request a cease and desist order to terminate operations.

Additionally, the oil and natural gas regulatory environment could change in ways that might substantially increase the financial and managerial costs to comply with the requirements of these laws and regulations and, consequently, adversely affect Sabine's profitability. Furthermore, Sabine may be put at a competitive disadvantage to larger companies in its industry that can spread these additional costs over a greater number of wells and larger operating area.

Federal and state legislation and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing could result in increased costs and additional operating restrictions or delays.

Hydraulic fracturing is an essential and common practice in the oil and natural gas industry used to stimulate production of oil and/or natural gas from dense subsurface rock formations. Hydraulic fracturing involves using water, sand, and certain chemicals to fracture the hydrocarbon-bearing rock formation to allow flow of hydrocarbons into the wellbore. Sabine routinely applies hydraulic-fracturing techniques in its drilling and completion programs. While hydraulic fracturing has historically been regulated by state oil and natural-gas commissions, the EPA has asserted federal regulatory authority over certain hydraulic-fracturing activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act involving the use of diesel fuels and issued revised permitting guidance in February 2014 addressing the performance of such activities using diesel fuels. Also, in May 2014, the EPA issued an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking regarding its intent to develop and issue regulations under the Toxic Substances Control Act to require companies to disclose information regarding the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing. Moreover, in August 2012, the EPA

published final rules under the Clean Air Act requiring, among other things, with respect to certain categories of natural gas wells undergoing hydraulic fracturing or re-fracturing, a reduction of volatile organic compound emissions by methods such as routing flow back emissions to a gathering line or capturing and combusting the emissions with a combustion device after October 15, 2012 and the use of reduced emission completions or green completions, with or without combustion devices after January 1, 2015. More recently, on May 24, 2013, the federal Bureau of Land Management published a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking governing hydraulic fracturing on federal and Indian lands that replaces a prior draft of proposed rulemaking issued by the agency in May 2012. The revised proposed rule would continue to require public disclosure of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing on federal and Indian lands, confirmation that wells used in fracturing operations meet appropriate construction standards, and development of appropriate plans for managing flowback water that returns to the surface.

In addition, Congress from time to time has considered the adoption of legislation to provide for federal regulation of hydraulic fracturing and to require disclosure of the chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process. Certain states, including Texas, have adopted, and other states are considering adopting, regulations that could impose more stringent permitting, public disclosure, and well construction requirements on hydraulic-fracturing operations or otherwise seek to ban fracturing activities altogether. For example in May 2013, the TRC adopted new rules governing well casing, cementing and other standards for ensuring that hydraulic fracturing operations do not contaminate nearby water resources. In addition to state laws, local land use restrictions, such as city ordinances, may restrict or prohibit the performance of well drilling in general and/or hydraulic fracturing in particular. In the event

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state, local, or municipal legal restrictions are adopted in areas where Sabine is currently conducting, or in the future plans to conduct operations, it may incur additional costs to comply with such requirements that may be significant in nature, experience delays or curtailment in the pursuit of exploration, development, or production activities, and perhaps even be precluded from the drilling of wells.

There are also certain governmental reviews either underway or being proposed that focus on environmental aspects of hydraulic-fracturing practices. The White House Council on Environmental Quality is coordinating an administration-wide review of hydraulic-fracturing practices. The EPA has commenced a study of the potential environmental effects of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water and groundwater, with draft and final reports drawing conclusions about the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources expected to be available by late 2014 and 2016, respectively. Moreover, the EPA has announced that it will develop effluent limitations for the treatment and discharge of wastewater resulting from hydraulic fracturing activities by 2014. Other governmental agencies, including the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Department of the Interior, have evaluated or are evaluating various other aspects of hydraulic fracturing. These ongoing or proposed studies, depending on the intensity of such efforts and any meaningful results obtained, could spur initiatives to further regulate hydraulic fracturing under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or other regulatory mechanisms.

Increased regulation and attention given to the hydraulic fracturing process could lead to greater opposition to oil and natural gas production activities using hydraulic fracturing techniques. Additional legislation or regulation could also lead to operational delays or increased operating costs in the production of oil and natural gas, including from the developing shale plays, or could make it more difficult to perform hydraulic fracturing. The adoption of any federal, state or local laws or the implementation of regulations regarding hydraulic fracturing could potentially cause a decrease in the completion of new oil and natural gas wells, increased compliance costs and time, any of which could adversely affect Sabine's business.

Regulation related to global warming and climate change could have an adverse effect on Sabine's operations and demand for oil and natural gas.

In December 2009, the EPA published its findings that emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) present an endangerment to public health and the environment because emissions of such gases are, according to the EPA, contributing to the warming of the earth's atmosphere and other climatic changes. Based on these findings, the EPA adopted regulations under existing provisions of the Clean Air Act that establish Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V permit reviews for GHG emissions from certain large stationary sources. Facilities required to obtain Prevention of Significant Deterioration permits for their GHG emissions must meet best available control technology standards that will be established by the states or, in some cases, by the EPA on a case-by-case basis. The EPA has also adopted rules requiring the monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions from specified sources in the United States, including, among others, certain oil and natural gas production facilities on an annual basis, which includes certain of Sabine's operations. In addition, as noted above, in August 2012, the EPA established new source performance standards for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and sulfur dioxide and an air toxic standard for oil and natural gas production, transmission, and storage. The rules include the first federal air standards for natural gas wells that are hydraulically fractured, or refractured, as well as requirements for several other sources, such as storage tanks and other equipment, and limits methane emissions from these sources in an effort to reduce GHG 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 climate legislation, a number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing GHG emissions by means of cap and trade programs that typically require major sources of GHG emissions, such as electric power plants, to acquire and surrender emission allowances in return for emitting

those GHGs. 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, the Obama administration recently 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 natural gas agency. 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. Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would affect Sabine's business, any such future laws and regulations that require reporting of GHGs or otherwise limit emissions of GHGs from Sabine's equipment and operations could require Sabine to incur costs to monitor and report on GHG emissions or reduce emissions of GHGs associated with its operations, and such requirements also could adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas that Sabine produces. Finally, it should be noted that some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts and floods and other climatic events. If any such effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on Sabine's business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The majority of Sabine's operations are located in Texas, making operations vulnerable to risks associated with operating in a limited number of major geographic areas.

Sabine's operations are focused primarily in East Texas, South Texas and North Texas, which means its current producing properties and new drilling opportunities are geographically concentrated in these areas. Because Sabine's operations are not as diversified geographically as many of its competitors, the success of its operations and its profitability may be disproportionately exposed to the effect of any regional events, including fluctuations in prices of oil, natural gas and NGLs produced from the wells in these areas, natural disasters, restrictive governmental regulations, transportation capacity constraints, curtailment of production or interruption of transportation, and any resulting delays or interruptions of production from existing or planned new wells.

Sabine relies on independent experts and technical or operational service providers over whom it may have limited control.

Sabine uses independent contractors to provide it with technical assistance and services. Sabine relies upon the owners and operators of rigs and drilling equipment, and upon providers of field services, to drill and develop its prospects to production. In addition, Sabine relies upon the services of other third parties to explore or analyze its prospects to determine a method in which the prospects may be developed in a cost-effective manner. Sabine's limited control over the activities and business practices of these providers, any inability on its part to maintain satisfactory commercial relationships with them or their failure to provide quality services could materially and adversely affect its business, results of operations and financial condition.

Sabine's use of 2-D and 3-D seismic data is subject to interpretation and may not accurately identify the presence of oil and natural gas, which could adversely affect the results of its drilling operations.

Even when properly used and interpreted, 2-D and 3-D seismic data and visualization techniques are only tools used to assist geoscientists in identifying subsurface structures and hydrocarbon indicators and do not enable the interpreter to know whether hydrocarbons are, in fact, present in those structures. In addition, the use of 3-D seismic and other advanced technologies requires greater predrilling expenditures than traditional drilling strategies, and Sabine could incur losses as a result of such expenditures. As a result, Sabine's drilling activities may not be successful or economical.

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

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas, technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce demand for oil and natural gas. The impact of the changing demand for oil and natural gas services and products may have a material adverse effect on Sabine's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Properties that Sabine buys may not produce as projected and Sabine may be unable to determine the reserve potential, identify liabilities associated with the properties or obtain protection from sellers against them.

One of Sabine's growth strategies is to capitalize on opportunistic acquisitions of oil and natural gas reserves. However, Sabine's reviews of acquired properties are inherently incomplete, because it generally is not feasible to review in detail every individual property involved in each acquisition. Ordinarily, Sabine will focus its review efforts on the higher value properties and will sample the remaining properties for reserve potential. Sabine may also perform only a cursory review of title to these properties at the time it acquires interests in them, particularly if it does not intend to drill on the properties immediately. However, even a detailed review of records and properties may not

necessarily reveal existing or potential problems, nor will it permit a buyer to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to assess fully their deficiencies and potential. Inspections may not always be performed on every well, and environmental problems, such as ground water contamination, are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken. Even when problems are identified, Sabine often assumes certain environmental and other risks and liabilities in connection with acquired properties.

Approximately 40% of Sabine's core net leasehold acreage was undeveloped, and that acreage may not ultimately be developed or become commercially productive, which could cause Sabine to lose rights under its leases as well as have a material adverse effect on its oil and natural gas reserves and future production and, therefore, its future cash flow and income.

As of December 31, 2013, approximately 40% of Sabine's core net leasehold acreage was undeveloped, or acreage on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and natural gas regardless of whether such acreage contains proved reserves. In addition, substantially all of Sabine's oil and natural gas leases require it to drill wells that are commercially productive, and if Sabine is unsuccessful in drilling such wells, it could lose its rights under such leases. Sabine's future oil and natural gas reserves and production and, therefore, its future cash flow and income are highly dependent on successfully developing its undeveloped leasehold acreage.

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Approximately 44% of Sabine's total estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2013 were proved undeveloped reserves.

Recovery of proved undeveloped reserves requires significant capital expenditures and successful drilling operations. The reserve data included in Sabine's reserve engineer reports assumes that substantial capital expenditures are required to develop such reserves. Although cost and reserve estimates attributable to Sabine's oil and natural gas reserves have been prepared in accordance with industry standards, it cannot be sure that the estimated costs are accurate, that development will occur as scheduled or that the results of such development will be as estimated.

Market conditions or operational impediments may hinder Sabine's access to oil and natural gas markets or delay its production.

Market conditions or the unavailability of satisfactory oil and natural gas transportation arrangements may hinder Sabine's access to oil and natural gas markets or delay its production. The availability of a ready market for Sabine's oil and natural gas production depends on a number of factors, including the demand for and supply of oil and natural gas and the proximity of Sabine's reserves to pipelines and terminal facilities. Sabine's ability to market its production depends in substantial part on the availability and capacity of gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities owned and operated by third parties. Sabine's failure to obtain such services on acceptable terms could materially harm its business. Sabine may be required to shut down wells for a lack of a market or because of inadequacy or unavailability of natural gas pipeline, gathering system capacity or processing facilities. If that were to occur, Sabine would be unable to realize revenue from those wells until production arrangements were made to deliver the production to market.

Sabine's hedging activities could result in financial losses or could reduce its income.

To achieve a more predictable cash flow and to reduce its exposure to adverse fluctuations in commodity prices, Sabine currently enters into hedging arrangements for a portion of its natural gas production and may in the future enter into such arrangements for portions of its oil, natural gas and NGLs production. These hedging arrangements expose Sabine to the risk of financial loss in some circumstances, including when:

production is less than expected;

the counterparty to the hedging contract defaults on its contractual obligations; or

there is a change in the expected differential between the underlying price in the hedging agreement and actual prices received.

In addition, these types of hedging arrangements limit the benefit Sabine would receive from increases in the prices for natural gas or oil and may expose Sabine to cash margin requirements.

Sabine's counterparties are typically financial institutions who are lenders under its Credit Facilities. The risk that a counterparty may default on its obligations is heightened by the recent financial sector crisis and other losses incurred by many banks and other financial institutions, including Sabine's counterparties or their affiliates. These losses may affect the ability of the counterparties to meet their obligations to Sabine on hedge transactions, which would reduce Sabine's revenues from hedges at a time when it is also receiving a lower price for its oil and natural gas sales, thus

triggering the hedge payments. As a result, Sabine's operations, liquidity and financial condition could be materially, adversely affected.

Sabine's commodity price risk management activities could have the effect of reducing its net income. At December 31, 2013, the net unrealized liability represented by Sabine's commodity price risk management contracts was \$10.8 million. Sabine may continue to incur significant unrealized gains or losses in the future from its commodity price risk management activities to the extent market prices increase or decrease and Sabine's derivatives contracts remain in place.

Sabine is exposed to credit risks of its hedging counterparties, third parties participating in its wells and its customers.

Sabine's principal exposures to credit risk are through receivables resulting from commodity derivatives instruments (\$12.1 million at December 31, 2013), joint interest receivables (\$15.8 million at December 31, 2013) and the sale of its oil, natural gas and NGLs production (\$56.2 million in receivables at December 31, 2013), which Sabine markets to energy marketing companies and refineries. Joint interest receivables arise from billing entities who own partial interest in the wells Sabine operates. These entities participate in Sabine's wells primarily based on their ownership in leases on which Sabine wishes to drill. Sabine can do very little to choose who participates in its wells. Sabine is also subject to credit risk due to concentration of its oil, natural gas and NGLs receivables with several significant customers. Sabine does not require most of its customers to post collateral. The inability or failure of Sabine's significant customers to meet their obligations to Sabine or their insolvency or liquidation may adversely affect Sabine's financial results.

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Sabine depends on a limited number of key personnel who would be difficult to replace.

Many key responsibilities within Sabine's business have been assigned to a small number of employees. The loss of any member of its senior management or other key employees could negatively impact its ability to execute its strategy. Further, Sabine does not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of its employees. As a result, Sabine is not insured against any losses resulting from the death of its key employees.

Competition in the oil and natural gas industry is intense, which may adversely affect Sabine's ability to succeed.

The oil and natural gas industry is intensely competitive, and Sabine competes with other companies that have greater resources. Many of these companies not only explore for and produce oil and natural gas, but also carry on refining operations and market petroleum and other products on a regional, national or worldwide basis. These companies may be able to pay more for productive oil and natural gas properties and exploratory prospects or define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than Sabine's financial or human resources permit. In addition, these companies may have a greater ability to continue exploration activities during periods of low oil and natural gas market prices. Sabine's larger competitors may be able to absorb the burden of present and future federal, state, local and other laws and regulations more easily than it can, which would adversely affect Sabine's competitive position.

Sabine's ability to acquire additional properties and to discover reserves in the future will be dependent upon its ability to evaluate and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. In addition, because Sabine has fewer financial and human resources than many companies in its industry, it may be at a disadvantage in bidding for exploratory prospects and producing oil and natural gas properties.

Sabine has limited control over activities on properties it does not operate, which could reduce its production and revenues.

A portion of Sabine's business activities is conducted through joint operating agreements under which Sabine owns partial interests in oil and natural gas properties. If Sabine does not operate the properties in which it owns an interest, Sabine does not have control over normal operating procedures, expenditures or future development of underlying properties. The failure of an operator of Sabine's wells to adequately perform operations or an operator's breach of the applicable agreements could reduce its production and revenues. The success and timing of Sabine's drilling and development activities on properties operated by others, therefore, depends upon a number of factors outside of its control, including the operator's timing and amount of capital expenditures, expertise and financial resources, inclusion of other participants in drilling wells and use of technology. Because Sabine does not have a majority interest in most wells that it does not operate, Sabine may not be in a position to remove the operator in the event of poor performance.

The inability of one or more of Sabine's customers to meet their obligations may adversely affect Sabine's financial results.

Sabine derives a significant portion of its revenues from a few customers. For the year ended December 31, 2013, eight customers accounted for approximately 75% of Sabine's total revenues. If these customers fail to timely pay for Sabine's production or they cease purchasing Sabine's production and Sabine is unable to secure alternative purchasers for its production on a timely basis, Sabine's financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

The recent adoption of derivatives legislation by the U.S. Congress could have an adverse effect on Sabine's ability to use derivative instruments to reduce the effect of commodity price, interest rate and other risks associated with Sabine's business.

Historically, Sabine has entered into a number of commodity derivative contracts in order to hedge a portion of its oil and natural gas production, and, in the future, Sabine may enter into derivative contracts to hedge a portion of its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), which requires the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) to promulgate rules and regulations implementing the new legislation. Although the CFTC has finalized certain regulations, others remain to be finalized or implemented and it is not possible at this time to predict when this will be accomplished.

In October 2011, the CFTC issued regulations to set position limits for certain futures and option contracts in the major energy markets and for swaps that are their economic equivalents. The initial position limits rule was vacated by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in September 2012. However, in November 2013, the CFTC proposed new rules that would place limits on positions in certain core futures and equivalent swaps contracts for or linked to certain physical commodities, subject to exceptions for certain bona fide hedging transactions. As these new position limit rules are not yet final, the impact of those provisions on Sabine is uncertain at this time.

The CFTC has designated certain interest rate swaps and credit default swaps for mandatory clearing and the associated rules also will require Sabine, in connection with covered derivative activities, to comply with clearing and trade-execution requirements or take steps to qualify for an exemption to such requirements. Although Sabine expects to qualify for the end-user exception from the mandatory clearing requirements for swaps entered to hedge its commercial risks, the application of the mandatory clearing and trade execution requirements to other market participants, such as swap dealers, may change the cost and availability of the swaps that Sabine uses for hedging. In addition, for uncleared swaps, the CFTC or federal banking regulators may require end-users to enter into credit support documentation and/or post initial and variation margin. Posting of collateral could affect liquidity and reduce cash available to Sabine for capital expenditures, therefore reducing Sabine's ability to execute hedges to reduce risk and protect cash flows. The proposed margin rules are not yet final, and therefore the impact of those provisions to Sabine is uncertain at this time.

If the combination transaction is completed, the leverage of the combined company may exceed the maximum amount anticipated to be permitted under the new combined credit facility.

If the combination transaction is completed, the new credit facility is expected to contain a total net debt to EBITDA ratio test. Based on current expectations of the results of the combined company, by the end of the first quarter of 2015 the leverage of the combined company may exceed the maximum amount anticipated to be permitted under the new combined credit facility unless certain mitigating actions are taken. The combined company may seek, and the lenders under such facility could provide, for a higher than currently expected maximum leverage or a waiver of the covenant. The combined company also could sell assets prior to the end of the first quarter of 2015 in order to avoid breaching the financial covenant. The combined company may undertake some or all of these actions, if necessary, though there is no assurance it could complete any such actions as each involves factors that are outside its control. There can be no assurance that any particular actions will be available to the combined company, or that even if available, it will be able to complete them. Failure to take appropriate mitigating actions in the event the combined company breaches its covenant may have severely negative effects on its financial condition including, potentially, bankruptcy.

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The Dodd-Frank Act also may require the counterparties to Sabine's derivative instruments to spin off some of their derivatives activities to a separate entity, which may not be as creditworthy as the current counterparty.

The full impact of the Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory requirements upon Sabine's business will not be known until the regulations are implemented and the market for derivatives contracts has adjusted. The Dodd-Frank Act and any new regulations could significantly increase the cost of derivative contracts, materially alter the terms of derivative contracts, reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against risks Sabine encounters, reduce Sabine's ability to monetize or restructure its existing derivative contracts or increase its exposure to less creditworthy counterparties. If Sabine reduces its use of derivatives as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act and regulations implementing the Dodd-Frank Act, the results of its operations may become more volatile and its cash flows may be less predictable, which could adversely affect Sabine's ability to plan for and fund capital expenditures.

Finally, the Dodd-Frank Act was intended, in part, to reduce the volatility of oil and natural gas prices, which some legislators attributed to speculative trading in derivatives and commodity instruments related to oil and natural gas. Sabine's revenues could therefore be adversely affected if a consequence of the Dodd-Frank Act and implementing regulations is to lower commodity prices.

Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on Sabine, its financial condition and the results of its operations.

Sabine's business and financial results may be adversely affected if proposed tax reforms are enacted or similar initiatives are implemented as part of the U.S. government's efforts to reduce budget deficits.

The Obama administration's budget proposals for fiscal year 2015 contain numerous proposed tax changes, and from time to time, legislation has been introduced that would enact many of these proposed changes. The proposed budget and legislation would repeal many tax incentives and deductions that are currently available to U.S. oil and natural gas companies. Among others, the provisions include: elimination of the ability to fully deduct intangible drilling and development costs in the year incurred; repeal of the percentage depletion deduction for oil and natural gas properties; repeal of the domestic manufacturing tax deduction for oil and natural gas companies; and increase in the geological and geophysical amortization period for independent producers. It is unclear whether any of these or similar changes will be enacted and, if enacted, how soon any such changes could become effective. The passage of legislation containing some or all of these provisions or any other similar change in U.S. federal income tax law could eliminate or postpone certain tax deductions that are currently available to Sabine with respect to oil and natural gas exploration and development, and any such change could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Restrictions in Sabine's existing and future debt agreements could limit its growth and its ability to respond to changing conditions.

Sabine's existing Credit Facilities contain, and the New Revolving Credit Facility and if the merger is completed, the Forest indentures will contain, a number of significant covenants in addition to covenants restricting the incurrence of certain kinds of additional debt. For example, the Sabine Credit Facility requires, and it is anticipated that the New Revolving Credit Facility will require, Sabine, among other things, to maintain certain financial ratios. These restrictions also limit Sabine's ability to obtain future financings to withstand a future downturn in Sabine's business or the economy in general, or to otherwise conduct necessary corporate activities. Sabine may also be prevented from taking advantage of business opportunities that arise because of the limitations that the restrictive covenants under the indenture governing its 2017 Notes, its existing Credit Facilities, its New Revolving Credit Facility, and the Forest indentures impose on it. In addition, complying with these covenants may also cause Sabine to take actions that are

not favorable to holders of its common stock and may make it more difficult for Sabine to successfully execute its business strategy and compete against companies that are not subject to such restrictions.

The Sabine Credit Facility limits the amounts it can borrow up to the lesser of the committed amount and a borrowing base amount, which the lenders, in their sole discretion, determine based upon, among other factors, projected revenues from the oil and natural gas properties securing the credit extended under such facility. The borrowing base is redetermined twice each year. In addition, the administrative agent, at the direction of lenders holding 66 2/3% of the commitments, can elect to cause a borrowing base redetermination for any reason two times between each scheduled redetermination. Any increase in the borrowing base requires the consent of the lenders holding 100% of the commitments. Outstanding borrowings in excess of the borrowing base must be repaid immediately except in the case of a deficiency caused by a redetermination or adjustment, in which case Sabine must eliminate such deficiency by prepaying such deficiency within 90 days following the receipt of a new borrowing base notice, Sabine may not have the financial resources in the future to make mandatory principal prepayments required under the Sabine Credit Facility.

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The New Revolving Credit Facility is expected to contain similar terms in respect of the determination of the borrowing base, provided that if the outstanding borrowings are in excess of the borrowing base as a result of a redetermination or adjustment, it is expected that Sabine will be able to eliminate such deficiency by electing one or a combination of the following methods within 10 days after being notified of a deficiency: (i) prepay such deficiency within 30 days of such election, (ii) prepay such deficiency in six equal consecutive monthly installments (with the first installment to occur 30 days after Sabine receives notice of such deficiency) and, in connection therewith, dedicate a sufficient amount of monthly cash flow to satisfy such payments or (iii) provide new reserve and engineering reports on properties not evaluated previously, the value of which shall be sufficient to cover such deficiency within 30 days of such election. Sabine may not have the financial resources in the future to make such mandatory principal prepayments required under the New Revolving Credit Facility.

Sabine's Term Loan Facility, its indentures and the Forest indentures contain certain restrictions regarding Sabine's ability to incur indebtedness and also contain certain other covenants, including restrictions on Sabine's ability to create or incur liens, make dividends and other restricted payments, sell assets, engage in transactions with affiliates or merge or consolidate, in each case subject to certain carve-outs and exceptions. For more information regarding the Credit Facilities, please see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Cash Flow Provided By Financing Activities in Annex A of this document.

A breach of any covenant in Sabine's Credit Facilities, indentures or other agreements governing any other indebtedness that Sabine may incur from time to time, including, if the merger is completed, the Forest indentures, would result in a default under such agreement after any applicable grace periods. A default, if not waived, could result in acceleration of the debt outstanding under the agreement and a default with respect to, and an acceleration of, the debt outstanding under other debt agreements. The accelerated debt would become immediately due and payable. If that occurs, Sabine may not be able to make all of the required payments or borrow sufficient funds to refinance such debt. Even if new financing were available at that time, it may not be on terms that are acceptable to Sabine. If Sabine is unable to repay the accelerated amounts, its creditors could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure such debt. If Sabine's debt is in default for any reason, its business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Loss of Sabine's information and computer systems could adversely affect its business.

Sabine is heavily dependent on its information systems and computer based programs, including its well operations information, seismic data, electronic data processing and accounting data. If any of such programs or systems were to fail or create erroneous information in Sabine's hardware or software network infrastructure, possible consequences include Sabine's loss of communication links, inability to find, produce, process and sell oil and natural gas and inability to automatically process commercial transactions or engage in similar automated or computerized business activities. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's business.

A terrorist attack or armed conflict could harm Sabine's business.

Terrorist activities, anti-terrorist efforts and other armed conflicts involving the United States or other countries may adversely affect the United States and global economies and could prevent Sabine from meeting its financial and other obligations. If any of these events occur, the resulting political instability and societal disruption could reduce overall demand for oil and natural gas, potentially putting downward pressure on demand for Sabine's services and causing a reduction in its revenues. Oil and natural gas related facilities could be direct targets of terrorist attacks, and Sabine's operations could be adversely affected if infrastructure integral to its customers' operations is destroyed or damaged. Costs for insurance and other security may increase as a result of these threats, and some insurance coverage may become more difficult to obtain, if available at all.

Sabine's operations are subject to the risk of cyber-attacks that could have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results of operations and consolidated financial condition.

Sabine's information technology systems are subject to possible breaches and other threats that could cause it harm. If Sabine's systems for protecting against cyber security risks prove not to be sufficient, Sabine could be adversely affected by the loss or damage of intellectual property, proprietary information, or client data, interruption of business operations, or additional costs to prevent, respond to, or mitigate cyber security attacks. These risks could have a material adverse effect on Sabine's business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

As a privately held entity, Sabine is not required to comply with the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. If Sabine executed a transaction that required such compliance, the related requirements may strain its resources, increase its costs and distract management, and it may be unable to comply with these requirements in a timely or cost-effective manner.

As a public company Sabine would need to comply with new laws, regulations and requirements, certain corporate governance provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, related regulations of the SEC, including compliance with the reporting requirements

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of the Exchange Act, and the requirements of the NYSE, or the NYSE, with which Sabine is not required to comply as a private company. Complying with these statutes, regulations and requirements will occupy a significant amount of time of Sabine's board of directors and management and may significantly increase Sabine's costs and expenses relating to but not limited to the following:

institute a more comprehensive compliance function;

design, establish, evaluate and maintain a system of internal controls over financial reporting in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related rules and regulations of the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;

comply with rules promulgated by the NYSE;

prepare and distribute periodic public reports in compliance with its obligations under the federal securities laws;

establish new internal policies, such as those relating to disclosure controls and procedures and insider trading;

involve and retain to a greater degree outside counsel and accountants in the above activities; and

establish an investor relations function.

In connection with certain audits and reviews of Sabine's financial statements, Sabine's independent registered public accounting firm identified and reported misstatements to management. Certain of such misstatements were deemed to be the result of internal control deficiencies that constituted material weaknesses in Sabine's internal control over financial reporting. If one or more material weaknesses recur or if Sabine fails to establish and maintain effective control over financial reporting, Sabine's ability to accurately report its financial results could be adversely affected.

Sabine restated its financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 with respect to the accounting and disclosures for certain derivative financial transactions in both the 2012 and 2011 periods and with respect to reversing a bargain purchase gain recognized for the acquisition of certain oil and natural gas properties in 2012. Sabine concluded that these restatements constituted material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of Sabine's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Sabine's efforts to develop and maintain internal controls may not be successful, and Sabine may be unable to maintain effective controls over its financial processes and reporting in the future. Further, Sabine's remediation efforts may not enable it to remedy or avoid material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in the future. Any failure to remediate

deficiencies and to develop or maintain effective controls, or any difficulties encountered in Sabine's implementation or improvement of their internal controls over financial reporting could result in material misstatements that are not prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Sabine cannot assure you that the Company will complete the Transactions or, if completed, that such transaction will be beneficial to the Company.

Sabine cannot assure you that the Company will complete the Transactions or, if completed, that such transaction would achieve the desired benefits. The success of the Transactions will depend, in part, on the ability of the combined company to realize the anticipated benefits from combining the Company's business with that of Forest Oil. Realizing the benefits of the mergers will depend in part on the integration of assets, operations and personnel while maintaining adequate focus on the core businesses of the combined company. Sabine cannot assure you that any cost savings, greater economies of scale and other operational efficiencies, as well as revenue enhancement opportunities anticipated from the combination of the two businesses will occur. If management of the combined company is unable to minimize the potential disruption of the combined company's ongoing business and distraction of the management during the integration process, the anticipated benefits of the mergers may not be realized. These integration matters could have an adverse effect on the Company.

If Sabine consummates the Transactions and if any of these risks or unanticipated liabilities or costs were to materialize, any desired benefits of the Transactions may not be fully realized, if at all, and the Company's future financial performance and results of operations could be negatively impacted. Further, the failure to complete the Transactions could negatively impact the market price of the Company's shares of common stock and future business and financial results, and the Company may experience negative reactions from the financial markets and from customers and employees.

Sabine will incur substantial transaction-related costs in connection with the Transactions.

Sabine expects to incur a number of non-recurring transaction-related costs associated with completing the Transactions, combining the operations of Forest Oil with the Company's business and achieving desired synergies. These fees and costs will be substantial. There can be no assurance that the elimination of certain duplicative costs, as well as the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of the two businesses, will offset the incremental transaction-related costs over time. Thus, any net benefit may not be achieved in the near term, or at all.

Pending the completion of the Transactions, Sabine's business and operations could be materially adversely affected.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Sabine is subject to certain restrictions on the conduct of the Company's business prior to completing the transactions which may adversely affect the Company's ability to execute certain business strategies, including the Company's ability in certain cases to enter into contracts or incur capital expenditures to grow the business. Such limitations could negatively affect Sabine's business and operations prior to the completion of the Transactions. Additionally, uncertainty about the effect of the mergers on employees, customers and suppliers may have an adverse effect on the Company's business. These uncertainties may impair Sabine's ability to attract, retain and motivate key personnel until the mergers are consummated and for a period of time thereafter, and could cause the Company's customers, suppliers and others who deal with the Company to seek to change their existing business relationships, which could negatively impact revenues, earnings and cash flows of the Company's business, as well as the market prices of the Company's common stock, regardless of whether the mergers are completed. Furthermore, matters relating to the Transactions may require substantial commitments of time and resources by management, which could otherwise have been devoted to other opportunities that may have been beneficial to Sabine.

The closing of the Transactions will trigger change of control provisions under the indentures governing Forest Oil's notes and Forest Oil's revolving credit facility.

The closing of the Transactions will trigger change-of-control provisions in the indentures governing Forest Oil's existing 7.25% senior notes due 2019 and existing 7.5% senior notes due 2020 (the Forest Oil Notes), which have an aggregate principal amount of \$800 million. These change-of-control provisions entitle holders of the Forest Oil Notes to be offered 101 percent of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued interest with respect to each series of notes. In addition, the closing of the Transactions will trigger change of control provisions in Forest Oil's senior secured revolving credit facility (the Forest Oil Credit Facility). As of June 30, 2014, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Forest Oil Credit Facility.

If the combined company is unable to fund a repurchase of the Forest Oil Notes or is unable to repay or refinance amounts outstanding under the Forest Oil Credit Facility, with a new combined credit facility for the Company and Forest, it could result in defaults under the combined company's debt agreements. Even if the combined company is able to repurchase the notes or repay or refinance such amounts under a new combined credit facility, based on current expectations of the results of the combined company, by the end of the first quarter of 2015 the leverage of the combined company may exceed the maximum amount anticipated to be permitted under the new combined credit facility unless certain mitigating actions are taken. Further, during the pendency of the proposed transactions, a decrease in Forest Oil's perceived creditworthiness may have an adverse effect on the Company's perceived creditworthiness, which may result in a downgrade of Sabine's credit ratings or constrain Sabine's financial flexibility.

These and other risks related to the Transactions have been discussed in more detail in the Proxy Statement filed by Forest Oil with the SEC on July 16, 2014 in connection with the Transactions.

Legal Proceedings

Sabine is a defendant in lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. Sabine cannot predict the outcome of any such lawsuits with certainty, but its management team does not expect the outcome of pending or threatened legal matters to have a material adverse impact on Sabine's financial condition.

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SABINE OIL & GAS LLC

Estimated

Future Reserves and Income

Attributable to Certain

Leasehold and Royalty Interests

SEC Parameters

As of

December 31, 2013

\s\ Jennifer Fitzgerald
Jennifer A. Fitzgerald, P.E.
TBPE License No. 100572
Senior Vice President

[SEAL]

RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.

TBPE Firm Registration No. F-1580

RYDER SCOTT COMPANY PETROLEUM CONSULTANTS

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January 24, 2014

Sabine Oil & Gas LLC

1415 Louisiana, Suite 1600

Houston, Texas 77002

Gentlemen:

At your request, Ryder Scott Company, L.P. (Ryder Scott) has prepared an estimate of the proved reserves, future production, and income attributable to certain leasehold and royalty interests of Sabine Oil & Gas LLC (Sabine) as of December 31, 2013. The subject properties are located in the state of Texas. The reserves and income data were estimated based on the definitions and disclosure guidelines of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) contained in Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting, Final Rule released January 14, 2009 in the Federal Register (SEC regulations). Our third party study, completed on January 20, 2014 and presented herein, was prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth in the SEC regulations. The properties evaluated by Ryder Scott represent 100 percent of the total net proved liquid hydrocarbon reserves and 100 percent of the total net proved gas reserves of Sabine as of December 31, 2013.

The estimated reserves and future net income amounts presented in this report, as of December 31, 2013, are related to hydrocarbon prices. The hydrocarbon prices used in the preparation of this report are based on the average prices during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered in this report, determined as the unweighted arithmetic averages of the prices in effect on the first-day-of-the-month for each month within such period, unless prices were defined by contractual arrangements, as required by the SEC regulations. Actual future prices may vary significantly from the prices required by SEC regulations; therefore, volumes of reserves actually recovered and the amounts of income actually received may differ significantly from the estimated quantities presented in this report. The results of this study are summarized below.

SEC PARAMETERS

Estimated Net Reserves and Income Data

Certain Leasehold and Royalty Interests of

Sabine Oil & Gas LLC

As of December 31, 2013

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	Developed		Proved	Total Proved
	Producing	Non-Producing	Undeveloped	
<u>Net Remaining Reserves</u>				
Oil/Condensate Barrels	5,545,661	447,267	10,917,769	16,910,697
Plant Products Barrels	11,017,554	565,277	13,365,993	24,948,824
Gas MCF	348,332	12,312	227,469	588,113
<u>Income Data (M\$)</u>				
Future Gross Revenue	\$ 2,092,260	\$ 101,698	\$ 2,245,408	\$ 4,439,366
Deductions	631,305	35,923	914,912	1,582,140
Future Net Income (FNI)	\$ 1,460,955	\$ 65,775	\$ 1,330,496	\$ 2,857,226
Discounted FNI @ 10%	\$ 770,969	\$ 34,705	\$ 545,198	\$ 1,350,872

Sabine Oil & Gas LLC

January 24, 2014

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Liquid hydrocarbons are expressed in standard 42 gallon barrels. All gas volumes are reported on an as sold basis expressed in millions of cubic feet (MMCF) at the official temperature and pressure bases of the areas in which the gas reserves are located. In this report, the revenues, deductions, and income data are expressed as thousands of U.S. dollars (M\$).

The estimates of the reserves, future production, and income attributable to properties in this report were prepared using the economic software package Aries System Petroleum Economic Evaluation Software, a copyrighted program of Halliburton. The program was used at the request of Sabine. Ryder Scott has found this program to be generally acceptable, but notes that certain summaries and calculations may vary due to rounding and may not exactly match the sum of the properties being summarized. Furthermore, one line economic summaries may vary slightly from the more detailed cash flow projections of the same properties, also due to rounding. The rounding differences are not material.

The future gross revenue is after the deduction of production taxes. The deductions incorporate the normal direct costs of operating the wells, ad valorem taxes, recompletion costs, development costs, and certain abandonment costs net of salvage. The future net income is before the deduction of state and federal income taxes and general administrative overhead, and has not been adjusted for outstanding loans that may exist, nor does it include any adjustment for cash on hand or undistributed income. Liquid hydrocarbon reserves account for approximately 54 percent and gas reserves account for the remaining 46 percent of total future gross revenue from proved reserves.

The discounted future net income shown above was calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent per annum compounded monthly. Future net income was discounted at four other discount rates which were also compounded monthly. These results are shown in summary form as follows.

Discount Rate Percent	Discounted Future Net Income (M\$)	
	As of December 31, 2013	
	Total	Proved
5	\$	1,834,009
8	\$	1,509,697
9	\$	1,425,850
12	\$	1,222,332

The results shown above are presented for your information and should not be construed as Sabine's estimate of fair market value.

Reserves Included in This Report

The proved reserves included herein conform to the definition as set forth in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulations Part 210.4-10(a). An abridged version of the SEC reserves definitions from 210.4-10(a) entitled Petroleum Reserves Definitions is included as an attachment to this report.

The various proved reserve status categories are defined under the attachment entitled Petroleum Reserves Status Definitions and Guidelines in this report. The proved developed non-producing reserves included herein consist of the behind pipe category.

No attempt was made to quantify or otherwise account for any accumulated gas production imbalances that may exist. The proved gas volumes presented herein do not include volumes of gas consumed in operations as reserves.

Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects to known accumulations. All reserve estimates involve an assessment of the uncertainty relating the likelihood that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the estimated quantities determined as of the date the estimate is made. The uncertainty depends chiefly on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. The relative degree of uncertainty may be conveyed by placing reserves into one of two principal classifications, either proved or unproved. Unproved reserves are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves, and may be further sub-classified as probable and possible reserves to denote progressively increasing uncertainty in their recoverability. At Sabine's request, this report addresses only the proved reserves attributable to the properties evaluated herein.

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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. The proved reserves included herein were estimated using deterministic methods. The SEC has defined reasonable certainty for proved reserves, when based on deterministic methods, as a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered.

Proved reserve estimates will generally be revised only as additional geologic or engineering data become available or as economic conditions change. For proved reserves, the SEC states that as changes due to increased availability of geoscience (geological, geophysical, and geochemical), engineering, and economic data are made to the estimated ultimate recovery (EUR) with time, reasonably certain EUR is much more likely to increase or remain constant than to decrease. Moreover, estimates of proved reserves may be revised as a result of future operations, effects of regulation by governmental agencies or geopolitical or economic risks. Therefore, the proved reserves included in this report are estimates only and should not be construed as being exact quantities, and if recovered, the revenues therefrom, and the actual costs related thereto, could be more or less than the estimated amounts.

Sabine's operations may be subject to various levels of governmental controls and regulations. These controls and regulations may include, but may not be limited to, matters relating to land tenure and leasing, the legal rights to produce hydrocarbons, drilling and production practices, environmental protection, marketing and pricing policies, royalties, various taxes and levies including income tax and are subject to change from time to time. Such changes in governmental regulations and policies may cause volumes of proved reserves actually recovered and amounts of proved income actually received to differ significantly from the estimated quantities.

The estimates of proved reserves presented herein were based upon a detailed study of the properties in which Sabine owns an interest; however, we have not made any field examination of the properties. No consideration was given in this report to potential environmental liabilities that may exist nor were any costs included for potential liabilities to restore and clean up damages, if any, caused by past operating practices.

Estimates of Reserves

The estimation of reserves involves two distinct determinations. The first determination results in the estimation of the quantities of recoverable oil and gas and the second determination results in the estimation of the uncertainty associated with those estimated quantities in accordance with the definitions set forth by the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulations Part 210.4-10(a). The process of estimating the quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves relies on the use of certain generally accepted analytical procedures. These analytical procedures fall into three broad categories or methods: (1) performance-based methods; (2) volumetric-based methods; and (3) analogy. These methods may be used singularly or in combination by the reserve evaluator in the process of estimating the quantities of reserves. Reserve evaluators must select the method or combination of methods which in their professional judgment is most appropriate given the nature and amount of reliable geoscience and engineering data available at the time of the estimate, the established or anticipated performance characteristics of the reservoir being evaluated, and the stage of development or producing maturity of the property.

In many cases, the analysis of the available geoscience and engineering data and the subsequent interpretation of this data may indicate a range of possible outcomes in an estimate, irrespective of the method selected by the evaluator. When a range in the quantity of reserves is identified, the evaluator must determine the uncertainty associated with the incremental quantities of the reserves. If the reserve quantities are estimated using the deterministic incremental approach, the uncertainty for each discrete incremental quantity of the reserves is addressed by the reserve category assigned by the evaluator. Therefore, it is the categorization of reserve quantities as proved, probable and/or possible that addresses the inherent uncertainty in the estimated quantities reported. For proved reserves, uncertainty is defined

by the SEC as reasonable certainty wherein the quantities actually recovered are much more likely than not to be achieved. The SEC states that probable reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves but which, together with proved reserves, are as likely as not to be recovered. The SEC states that possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves and the total quantities ultimately recovered from a project have a low probability of exceeding proved plus probable plus possible reserves. All quantities of reserves within the same reserve category must meet the SEC definitions as noted above.

Estimates of reserves quantities and their associated reserve categories may be revised in the future as additional geoscience or engineering data become available. Furthermore, estimates of reserves quantities and their associated reserve categories may also be revised due to other factors such as changes in economic conditions, results of future operations, effects of regulation by governmental agencies or geopolitical or economic risks as previously noted herein.

The proved reserves for the properties included herein were estimated by performance methods, the volumetric method, analogy, or a combination of methods. Approximately 90 percent of the proved producing reserves attributable to producing wells and/or reservoirs were estimated by performance methods or a combination of methods. These performance methods include, but may not be limited to, decline curve analysis, which utilized extrapolations of historical production and pressure data available through December 2013 in those cases where such data were considered to be definitive. The data utilized in this analysis were furnished to Ryder Scott by Sabine or obtained from public data sources and were considered sufficient for the purpose thereof. The remaining 10 percent of the proved producing reserves were estimated by the volumetric method, analogy, or a combination of methods. These methods were used where there were inadequate historical performance data to establish a definitive trend and where the use of production performance data as a basis for the reserve estimates was considered to be inappropriate.

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Approximately 100 percent of the proved developed non-producing and undeveloped reserves included herein were estimated by the volumetric method, analogy, or a combination of methods. The volumetric analysis utilized pertinent well and seismic data furnished to Ryder Scott by Sabine or which we have obtained from public data sources that were available through December 2013. The data utilized from the analogues as well as well and seismic data incorporated into our volumetric analysis were considered sufficient for the purpose thereof.

To estimate economically recoverable proved oil and gas reserves and related future net cash flows, we consider many factors and assumptions including, but not limited to, the use of reservoir parameters derived from geological, geophysical and engineering data that cannot be measured directly, economic criteria based on current costs and SEC pricing requirements, and forecasts of future production rates. Under the SEC regulations 210.4-10(a)(22)(v) and (26), proved reserves must be anticipated to be economically producible from a given date forward based on existing economic conditions including the prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. While it may reasonably be anticipated that the future prices received for the sale of production and the operating costs and other costs relating to such production may increase or decrease from those under existing economic conditions, such changes were, in accordance with rules adopted by the SEC, omitted from consideration in making this evaluation.

Sabine has informed us that they have furnished us all of the material accounts, records, geological and engineering data, and reports and other data required for this investigation. In preparing our forecast of future proved production and income, we have relied upon data furnished by Sabine with respect to property interests owned, production and well tests from examined wells, normal direct costs of operating the wells or leases, other costs such as transportation and/or processing fees, ad valorem and production taxes, recompletion and development costs, abandonment costs after salvage, product prices based on the SEC regulations, adjustments or differentials to product prices, geological structural and isochore maps, well logs, core analyses, and pressure measurements. Ryder Scott reviewed such factual data for its reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of the data furnished by Sabine. We consider the factual data used in this report appropriate and sufficient for the purpose of preparing the estimates of reserves and future net revenues herein.

In summary, we consider the assumptions, data, methods and analytical procedures used in this report appropriate for the purpose hereof, and we have used all such methods and procedures that we consider necessary and appropriate to prepare the estimates of reserves herein. The proved reserves included herein were determined in conformance with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting; Final Rule, including all references to Regulation S-X and Regulation S-K, referred to herein collectively as the SEC Regulations. In our opinion, the proved reserves presented in this report comply with the definitions, guidelines and disclosure requirements as required by the SEC regulations.

Future Production Rates

For wells currently on production, our forecasts of future production rates are based on historical performance data. If no production decline trend has been established, future production rates were held constant, or adjusted for the effects of curtailment where appropriate, until a decline in ability to produce was anticipated. An estimated rate of decline was then applied to depletion of the reserves. If a decline trend has been established, this trend was used as the basis for estimating future production rates.

Test data and other related information were used to estimate the anticipated initial production rates for those wells or locations that are not currently producing. For reserves not yet on production, sales were estimated to commence at an anticipated date furnished by Sabine. Wells or locations that are not currently producing may start producing earlier or later than anticipated in our estimates due to unforeseen factors causing a change in the timing to initiate production.

Such factors may include delays due to weather, the availability of rigs, the sequence of drilling, completing and/or recompleting wells and/or constraints set by regulatory bodies.

The future production rates from wells currently on production or wells or locations that are not currently producing may be more or less than estimated because of changes including, but not limited to, reservoir performance, operating conditions related to surface facilities, compression and artificial lift, pipeline capacity and/or operating conditions, producing market demand and/or allowables or other constraints set by regulatory bodies.

Hydrocarbon Prices

The hydrocarbon prices used herein are based on SEC price parameters using the average prices during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered in this report, determined as the unweighted arithmetic averages of the prices in effect on the first-day-of-the-month for each month within such period, unless prices were defined by contractual arrangements. For hydrocarbon products sold under contract, the contract prices, including fixed and determinable escalations, exclusive of inflation adjustments, were used until expiration of the contract. Upon contract expiration, the prices were adjusted to the 12-month unweighted arithmetic average as previously described.

Sabine furnished us with the above mentioned average prices in effect on December 31, 2013. These initial SEC hydrocarbon prices were determined using the 12-month average first-day-of-the-month benchmark prices appropriate to the geographic area where

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the hydrocarbons are sold. These benchmark prices are prior to the adjustments for differentials as described herein. The table below summarizes the benchmark prices and price reference used for the geographic area included in the report. In certain geographic areas, the price reference and benchmark prices may be defined by contractual arrangements.

The product prices that were actually used to determine the future gross revenue for each property reflect adjustments to the benchmark prices for gravity, quality, local conditions, and/or distance from market, referred to herein as differentials. The differentials used in the preparation of this report were estimated by us based on information furnished by Sabine.

In addition, the table below summarizes the net volume weighted benchmark prices adjusted for differentials and referred to herein as the average realized prices. The average realized prices shown in the table below were determined from the total future gross revenue before production taxes and the total net reserves for the geographic area and presented in accordance with SEC disclosure requirements for each of the geographic areas included in the report.

Geographic Area	Product	Price Reference	Average Benchmark Prices	Average Realized Prices
North America United States	Oil/Condensate	WTI Cushing	\$ 96.78/Bbl	\$ 97.78/Bbl
	NGLs	Mont Belvieu Propane	\$ 41.23/Bbl	\$ 34.32/Bbl
	Gas	Henry Hub	\$ 3.67/MMBTU	\$ 3.67/MCF

The effects of derivative instruments designated as price hedges of oil and gas quantities are not reflected in our individual property evaluations.

Costs

Operating costs for the leases and wells in this report were furnished by Sabine and are based on the operating expense reports of Sabine and include only those costs directly applicable to the leases or wells. The operating costs include a portion of general and administrative costs allocated directly to the leases and wells. The operating costs furnished by Sabine were reviewed by us for their reasonableness using information furnished by Sabine for this purpose. No deduction was made for loan repayments, interest expenses, or exploration and development prepayments that were not charged directly to the leases or wells.

Development costs were furnished to us by Sabine and are based on authorizations for expenditure for the proposed work or actual costs for similar projects. The development costs furnished to us were accepted as factual data and reviewed by us for their reasonableness; however, we have not conducted an independent verification of these costs. The estimated net cost of abandonment after salvage was included for properties where abandonment costs net of salvage were significant. The estimates of the net abandonment costs furnished by Sabine were accepted without independent verification.

The proved developed non-producing and undeveloped reserves in this report have been incorporated herein in accordance with Sabine's plans to develop these reserves as of December 31, 2013. The implementation of Sabine's development plans as presented to us and incorporated herein is subject to the approval process adopted by Sabine's management. As the result of our inquiries during the course of preparing this report, Sabine has informed us that the development activities included herein have been subjected to and received the internal approvals required by Sabine's

management at the appropriate local, regional and/or corporate level. In addition to the internal approvals as noted, certain development activities may still be subject to specific partner AFE processes, Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) requirements or other administrative approvals external to Sabine. Additionally, Sabine has informed us that they are not aware of any legal, regulatory, political or economic obstacles that would significantly alter their plans.

Current costs used by Sabine were held constant throughout the life of the properties.

Standards of Independence and Professional Qualification

Ryder Scott is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world for over seventy-five years. Ryder Scott is employee-owned and maintains offices in Houston, Texas; Denver, Colorado; and Calgary, Alberta, Canada. We have over eighty engineers and geoscientists on our permanent staff. By virtue of the size of our firm and the large number of clients for which we provide services, no single client or job represents a material portion of our annual revenue. We do not serve as officers or directors of any privately-owned or publicly-traded oil and gas company and are separate and independent from the operating and investment decision-making process of our clients. This allows us to bring the highest level of independence and objectivity to each engagement for our services.

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Ryder Scott actively participates in industry-related professional societies and organizes an annual public forum focused on the subject of reserves evaluations and SEC regulations. Many of our staff have authored or co-authored technical papers on the subject of reserves related topics. We encourage our staff to maintain and enhance their professional skills by actively participating in ongoing continuing education.

Prior to becoming an officer of the Company, Ryder Scott requires that staff engineers and geoscientists have received professional accreditation in the form of a registered or certified professional engineer's license or a registered or certified professional geoscientist's license, or the equivalent thereof, from an appropriate governmental authority or a recognized self-regulating professional organization.

We are independent petroleum engineers with respect to Sabine. Neither we nor any of our employees have any interest in the subject properties and neither the employment to do this work nor the compensation is contingent on our estimates of reserves for the properties which were reviewed.

The results of this study, presented herein, are based on technical analysis conducted by teams of geoscientists and engineers from Ryder Scott. The professional qualifications of the undersigned, the technical person primarily responsible for overseeing the evaluation of the reserves information discussed in this report, are included as an attachment to this letter.

Terms of Usage

The results of our third party study, presented in report form herein, were prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements set forth in the SEC regulations.

We have provided Sabine with a digital version of the original signed copy of this report letter. In the event there are any differences between the digital version included in presentations made by Sabine and the original signed report letter, the original signed report letter shall control and supersede the digital version.

The data and work papers used in the preparation of this report are available for examination by authorized parties in our offices. Please contact us if we can be of further service.

Very truly yours,

RYDER SCOTT COMPANY, L.P.
TBPE Firm Registration No. F-1580

\\ Jennifer Fitzgerald

Jennifer A. Fitzgerald, P.E.
TBPE License No. 100572
Senior Vice President

JAF (FWZ)/pl

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Professional Qualifications of Primary Technical Person

The conclusions presented in this report are the result of technical analysis conducted by teams of geoscientists and engineers from Ryder Scott Company, L.P. Jennifer A. Fitzgerald was the primary technical person responsible for overseeing the estimate of the reserves, future production and income prepared by Ryder Scott presented herein.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, an employee of Ryder Scott Company L.P. (Ryder Scott) since 2006, is a Senior Vice President responsible for coordinating and supervising staff and consulting engineers of the company in ongoing reservoir evaluation studies worldwide. Before joining Ryder Scott, Mrs. Fitzgerald served in a number of engineering positions with ExxonMobil. For more information regarding Mrs. Fitzgerald's geographic and job specific experience, please refer to the Ryder Scott Company website at www.ryderscott.com/Experience/Employees.

Mrs. Fitzgerald earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering from University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign in 2001 and is a registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas. She is also a member of the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers and Society of Petroleum Engineers. She currently serves on the Board of Directors for the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers.

In addition to gaining experience and competency through prior work experience, the Texas Board of Professional Engineers requires a minimum of fifteen hours of continuing education annually, including at least one hour in the area of professional ethics, which Mrs. Fitzgerald fulfills. As part of her 2013 continuing education hours, Mrs. Fitzgerald attended 8 hours of formalized training including the 2013 RSC Reserves Conference and various professional society presentations specifically relating to the definitions and disclosure guidelines contained in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting, Final Rule released January 14, 2009 in the Federal Register. Mrs. Fitzgerald attended an additional 8 hours of formalized external training during 2013 covering such topics as reservoir engineering, geoscience and petroleum economics evaluation methods, procedures and software and ethics for consultants. She also presented presentations at the 2013 RSC Reserves Conference and the 2013 National Oil and Gas Reserves Conference held by AICPA/PDI relating to the definitions and disclosure guidelines contained in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting, Final Rule released January 14, 2009 in the Federal Register. Mrs. Fitzgerald also previously attended the one and two day short courses presented by Dr. John Lee specific to the new SEC regulations.

Based on her educational background, professional training and more than 12 years of practical experience in the estimation and evaluation of petroleum reserves, Mrs. Fitzgerald has attained the professional qualifications as a Reserves Estimator and Reserves Auditor set forth in Article III of the Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information promulgated by the Society of Petroleum Engineers as of February 19, 2007.

PETROLEUM RESERVES DEFINITIONS

As Adapted From:

RULE 4-10(a) of REGULATION S-X PART 210

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)

PREAMBLE

On January 14, 2009, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) published the *Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting; Final Rule* in the Federal Register of National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The *Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting; Final Rule* includes revisions and additions to the definition section in Rule 4-10 of Regulation S-X, revisions and additions to the oil and gas reporting requirements in Regulation S-K, and amends and codifies Industry Guide 2 in Regulation S-K. The *Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting; Final Rule*, including all references to Regulation S-X and Regulation S-K, shall be referred to herein collectively as the *SEC regulations*. The SEC regulations take effect for all filings made with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission as of December 31, 2009, or after January 1, 2010. Reference should be made to the full text under Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Regulation S-X Part 210, Rule 4-10(a) for the complete definitions (direct passages excerpted in part or wholly from the aforementioned SEC document are denoted in italics herein).

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Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects to known accumulations. All reserve estimates involve an assessment of the uncertainty relating the likelihood that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the estimated quantities determined as of the date the estimate is made. The uncertainty depends chiefly on the amount of reliable geologic and engineering data available at the time of the estimate and the interpretation of these data. The relative degree of uncertainty may be conveyed by placing reserves into one of two principal classifications, either proved or unproved. Unproved reserves are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves and may be further sub-classified as probable and possible reserves to denote progressively increasing uncertainty in their recoverability. Under the SEC regulations as of December 31, 2009, or after January 1, 2010, a company may optionally disclose estimated quantities of probable or possible oil and gas reserves in documents publicly filed with the SEC. The SEC regulations continue to prohibit disclosure of estimates of oil and gas resources other than reserves and any estimated values of such resources in any document publicly filed with the SEC unless such information is required to be disclosed in the document by foreign or state law as noted in §229.1202 Instruction to Item 1202.

Reserves estimates will generally be revised only as additional geologic or engineering data become available or as economic conditions change.

Reserves may be attributed to either natural energy or improved recovery methods. Improved recovery methods include all methods for supplementing natural energy or altering natural forces in the reservoir to increase ultimate recovery. Examples of such methods are pressure maintenance, natural gas cycling, waterflooding, thermal methods, chemical flooding, and the use of miscible and immiscible displacement fluids. Other improved recovery methods may be developed in the future as petroleum technology continues to evolve.

Reserves may be attributed to either conventional or unconventional petroleum accumulations. Petroleum accumulations are considered as either conventional or unconventional based on the nature of their in-place characteristics, extraction method applied, or degree of processing prior to sale.

Examples of unconventional petroleum accumulations include coalbed or coalseam methane (CBM/CSM), basin-centered gas, shale gas, gas hydrates, natural bitumen and oil shale deposits. These unconventional accumulations may require specialized extraction technology and/or significant processing prior to sale.

Reserves do not include quantities of petroleum being held in inventory.

Because of the differences in uncertainty, caution should be exercised when aggregating quantities of petroleum from different reserves categories.

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RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS)

Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X §210.4-10(a)(26) defines reserves as follows:

Reserves. *Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible, as of a given date, by application of development projects 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 gas or related substances to market, and all permits and financing required to implement the project.*

Note to paragraph (a)(26): Reserves should not be assigned to adjacent reservoirs isolated by major, potentially sealing, faults until those reservoirs are penetrated and evaluated as economically producible. Reserves should not be assigned to areas that are clearly separated from a known accumulation by a non-productive reservoir (i.e., absence of reservoir, structurally low reservoir, or negative test results). Such areas may contain prospective resources (i.e., potentially recoverable resources from undiscovered accumulations).

PROVED RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS)

Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X §210.4-10(a)(22) defines proved oil and gas reserves as follows:

Proved oil and gas reserves. *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-the-month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions.

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PETROLEUM RESERVES STATUS DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES

As Adapted From:

RULE 4-10(a) of REGULATION S-X PART 210

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC)

and

PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SPE-PRMS)

Sponsored and Approved by:

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS (SPE)

WORLD PETROLEUM COUNCIL (WPC)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM GEOLOGISTS (AAPG)

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM EVALUATION ENGINEERS (SPEE)

Reserves status categories define the development and producing status of wells and reservoirs. Reference should be made to Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Regulation S-X Part 210, Rule 4-10(a) and the SPE-PRMS as the following reserves status definitions are based on excerpts from the original documents (direct passages excerpted from the aforementioned SEC and SPE-PRMS documents are denoted in italics herein).

DEVELOPED RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS)

Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X §210.4-10(a)(6) defines developed oil and gas reserves 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.

Developed Producing (SPE-PRMS Definitions)

While not a requirement for disclosure under the SEC regulations, developed oil and gas reserves may be further sub-classified according to the guidance contained in the SPE-PRMS as Producing or Non-Producing.

Developed Producing Reserves

Developed Producing Reserves are expected to be recovered from completion intervals that are open and producing at the time of the estimate.

Improved recovery reserves are considered producing only after the improved recovery project is in operation.

Developed Non-Producing

Developed Non-Producing Reserves include shut-in and behind-pipe reserves.

Shut-In

Shut-in Reserves are expected to be recovered from:

- (1) completion intervals which are open at the time of the estimate, but which have not started producing;*
- (2) wells which were shut-in for market conditions or pipeline connections; or*
- (3) wells not capable of production for mechanical reasons.*

Behind-Pipe

Behind-pipe Reserves are expected to be recovered from zones in existing wells, which will require additional completion work or future re-completion prior to start of production.

In all cases, production can be initiated or restored with relatively low expenditure compared to the cost of drilling a new well.

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UNDEVELOPED RESERVES (SEC DEFINITIONS)

Securities and Exchange Commission Regulation S-X §210.4-10(a)(31) defines undeveloped oil and gas 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 or an analogous reservoir, as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.

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Annex B

INFORMATION CONCERNING FOREST OIL CORPORATION

In this Annex B, references to Forest, the Company, we, our, and us refer to Forest Oil Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Overview

Forest is an independent oil and gas company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and production of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids (sometimes referred to as NGLs) primarily in North America. Forest was incorporated in New York in 1924, as the successor to a company formed in 1916, and has been a publicly held company since 1969. Forest's total estimated proved oil and gas reserves as of December 31, 2013 were approximately 625 Bcfe, all of which are located in the United States.

Strategy

Forest's long-term operating strategy seeks to build shareholder value by pursuing the development of oil and natural gas assets within our operational areas located in the Ark-La-Tex in East Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, the Eagle Ford in South Texas and the Permian Basin in West Texas. We strive to maintain a large number of commodity-diverse drilling locations that provide us with the flexibility to allocate capital to projects that generate the highest margins depending on the current commodity price environment, which currently include oil or natural gas liquids drilling projects. We devoted the majority of our capital expenditures to oil and natural gas liquids projects in 2013 and we plan to continue to do so in 2014. Our asset base and development efforts are focused in areas where we have concentrated land positions, a large drilling inventory, and operational control. Our growth strategy may also be supplemented from time to time through opportunistic acquisitions that complement our existing asset base to increase the size and scale of our development and resource opportunities. We may also sell properties when the opportunity arises or business conditions warrant, as demonstrated by the sale of our natural gas assets in South Texas and our Texas Panhandle properties in 2013.

Core Operational Areas

Our core operational areas consist of drilling projects that have exposure to oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids. Our primary areas of focus in 2014 will be in the Ark-La-Tex in East Texas and the Eagle Ford in South Texas.

Ark-La-Tex

We currently hold an acreage position of 234,000 gross (162,000 net) acres in the greater Ark-La-Tex. Approximately 78% of the acreage is held by production, of which 85% is operated by Forest. We believe that this asset base provides repeatable and predictable drilling and recompletion opportunities within multiple stacked-pay intervals, including the Cotton Valley, Haynesville, and other formations. Recent drilling activity has focused on the liquids-rich Cotton Valley and other formations in East Texas. During 2012, we changed our focus to target primarily liquids-rich drilling projects to take advantage of these higher-margin opportunities as a result of a decrease in natural gas prices. In 2013, we continued to primarily target the Cotton Valley formation and experienced relatively consistent and predictable results. We drilled a total of six wells in 2013 that had a 30-day average gross

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production rate of 8.7 MMcfe/d (40% liquids). In 2014, we plan to continue targeting the Cotton Valley and our efforts will focus on transitioning to multi-well pad drilling in certain areas to improve efficiency as we seek to reduce well costs. We plan to operate a three-rig drilling program in Ark-La-Tex during the second half of 2014.

Eagle Ford

We currently hold an acreage position of 48,000 gross (24,000 net) acres in the Eagle Ford. In April 2013, we announced a joint development agreement with an industry partner that allowed us to increase our pace of drilling activity during 2013 and implement technological refinements and enhancements. These enhancements involve ongoing micro-seismic and subsurface data analysis and reservoir studies that are being used to optimize well placement, lateral length, and fracture stimulation techniques and design. We are attempting to operate more efficiently through a combination of decreased drilling and completion time, the utilization of a more targeted completion design, and capitalizing on operational synergies associated with pad drilling. Drilling and completion costs for the wells drilled in 2014 have averaged approximately \$4.5 million per gross well as compared to \$6 million for the wells drilled in 2013. In addition, we have entered into a gathering, treating, and processing agreement that will provide central facility gathering, transportation, gas processing, and water handling for our Eagle Ford production. This will help streamline our operations and provide cost savings for this oil asset. The facility is expected to be fully operational by the fourth quarter of 2014. We expect to see improvement in well costs following the completion of centralized production facilities, the use of existing pad locations, and continued optimization of completion techniques. We currently plan to operate a one-rig drilling program during the second half of 2014.

Acquisition and Divestiture Activities

On October 1, 2014, we entered into an agreement to purchase approximately 5,800 net acres of undeveloped properties and approximately 2,000 net acres of producing properties, including three horizontal Cotton Valley wells, located in Rusk County in East Texas, for a purchase price of \$20,000,000.00.

On May 5, 2014, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Sabine Oil & Gas LLC (Sabine), under which Forest and Sabine will combine their businesses in an all-stock transaction. This agreement was amended on July 9, 2014 primarily to change the structure of the transaction, in which Forest now will be the surviving entity. The revised transaction structure does not change the economic terms of the transaction. Under the terms of the amended merger agreement, the owners of Sabine will contribute their interests in Sabine to Forest, in exchange for Forest common and preferred stock. Upon closing of the combination transaction, Forest's shareholders will own common shares that represent an approximate 26.5% economic interest in the combined company and approximately 20% of the total voting power, and Sabine's equity holders will own common shares and preferred shares that represent an approximate 73.5% economic interest and approximately 80% of the total voting power in the combined company. Consummation of the transaction is subject to approval by Forest shareholders, regulatory approvals, and other customary closing conditions. The combined entity will change its name to Sabine Oil & Gas Corporation and be headquartered in Houston.

In October 2013, we entered into an agreement to sell all of our oil and natural gas properties located in the Texas Panhandle for \$1 billion in cash. This transaction closed in November 2013 and we have received proceeds of \$985 million through June 2014, including \$20 million received in May 2014, after customary purchase price adjustments and escrow account settlements. In January 2013, we entered into an agreement to sell all of our oil and natural gas properties located in South Texas, excluding our Eagle Ford oil properties, for \$325 million in cash. This transaction closed in February 2013 and we received proceeds of \$321 million, after customary purchase price adjustments. We used the proceeds from these property divestitures to reduce our debt. These property divestitures affect the comparability of the results of our operations between the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and the three and

six months ended June 30, 2013 presented herein.

In August 2013, we entered into an agreement to sell a portion of our largely undeveloped acreage position located in Crockett County in the Permian Basin of West Texas. This transaction closed on September 10, 2013 and we received net cash proceeds of \$31 million.

In January 2013, we entered into an agreement to sell all of our oil and natural gas properties located in South Texas, excluding our Eagle Ford oil properties. This transaction closed on February 15, 2013 and we received net cash proceeds of \$321 million. We estimated the proved reserves associated with these properties were 223 Bcfe at the time of sale.

In November 2012, we sold all of our oil and natural gas properties located in South Louisiana for net cash proceeds of \$211 million. We estimated the proved reserves associated with these properties were 39 Bcfe at the time of sale. In October 2012, we sold the majority of our East Texas natural gas gathering assets for net cash proceeds of \$29 million.

In June 2011, we completed an initial public offering of approximately 18% of the common stock of our then wholly-owned subsidiary, Lone Pine Resources Inc. (Lone Pine), which held our ownership interests in our Canadian operations. On September 30, 2011, we distributed, or spun-off, our remaining 82% ownership in Lone Pine to our shareholders, by means of a special stock dividend of Lone Pine common shares. We estimated the proved reserves associated with these properties were 510 Bcfe at the time of spin-off.

In 2009, we sold oil and natural gas properties located in the Permian Basin in West Texas and New Mexico in three separate transactions for net proceeds of \$908 million in cash. We estimated the proved reserves associated with these properties were 541 Bcfe at the time of sale.

Table of Contents**Reserves**

The following table summarizes our estimated quantities of proved reserves as of December 31, 2013, all of which are located in the United States, based on the NYMEX Henry Hub (HH) price of \$3.67 per MMBtu for natural gas and the NYMEX West Texas Intermediate (WTI) price of \$97.33 per barrel for oil, each of which represents the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month prices during the twelve-month period prior to December 31, 2013. See *Preparation of Reserves Estimates* below and Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our estimated proved reserves.

	Estimated Proved Reserves			Total (MMcfe) ⁽¹⁾
	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Oil (MBbls)	Natural Gas Liquids (MBbls)	
Developed	336,342	6,151	6,855	414,378
Undeveloped	118,249	10,523	4,856	210,523
Total estimated proved reserves	454,591	16,674	11,711	624,901

- (1) Oil and natural gas liquids are converted to gas-equivalents using a conversion of six Mcf equivalent per barrel of oil or natural gas liquids. This conversion is based on energy equivalence and not price equivalence. For 2013, the average of the first-day-of-the-month natural gas price was \$3.67 per Mcf, and the average of the first-day-of-the-month oil price was \$97.33 per barrel. If a price-equivalent conversion based on these twelve-month average prices was used, the conversion factor would be approximately 27 Mcf per barrel of oil and approximately 10 Mcf per barrel of NGLs (based on the average of the first-day-of-the-month Mt. Belvieu pricing for NGLs in 2013).

As of December 31, 2013, we had estimated proved reserves of 625 Bcfe, a decrease of 54% compared to 1,363 Bcfe of estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2012. During 2013, we added 148 Bcfe of estimated proved reserves through extensions and discoveries primarily driven by our 2013 drilling activity in the Eagle Ford in South Texas and Cotton Valley in East Texas. These reserve additions were offset by property sales of 800 Bcfe and net negative revisions of 10 Bcfe. The net negative revisions of 10 Bcfe were comprised of (i) the reclassification of 41 Bcfe of proved undeveloped reserves (PUDs) to probable undeveloped reserves for PUDs that are not expected to be developed five years from the time the reserves were initially disclosed, (ii) negative performance revisions of 9 Bcfe, and (iii) positive pricing revisions of 40 Bcfe.

As of December 31, 2013, we had estimated proved undeveloped reserves of 211 Bcfe, or 34% of estimated proved reserves, compared to 425 Bcfe, or 31% of estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2012. The net decrease of 215 Bcfe was primarily due to property sales including 286 Bcfe of proved undeveloped reserves. During 2013, we invested \$75 million to convert 22 Bcfe of our December 31, 2012 PUDs to proved developed reserves. The rate at which we convert PUDs to proved developed reserves has been negatively impacted in the last several years due to our transition away from developing natural gas reserves, many of which were reclassified to probable reserves in the last several years, and towards the development of oil reserves. In connection with this transition, we drilled a high percentage of non-proved locations in an effort to hold leases that would otherwise be lost if instead we were to drill proved undeveloped locations that are on leases already held by producing wells. This trend continued throughout 2013, however, we expect to increase our PUD conversion rate in 2014. As of December 31, 2013, we have no PUDs that have remained undeveloped for five years or more after they were initially disclosed as PUDs.

Preparation of Reserves Estimates

Reserves estimates included in this proxy statement are prepared by Forest's internal staff of engineers with significant consultation with internal geologists and geophysicists. The reserves estimates are based on production performance and data acquired remotely or in wells, and are guided by petrophysical, geologic, geophysical, and reservoir engineering models. Access to the database housing reserves information is restricted to select individuals from our engineering department. Moreover, new reserves estimates and significant changes to existing reserves are reviewed and approved by various levels of management, depending on their magnitude. Proved reserves estimates are reviewed and approved by the Senior Vice President, Corporate Engineering and Technology, and at least 80% of our proved reserves, based on net present value, are audited by independent reserve engineers (see "Independent Audit of Reserves" below) prior to review by the Audit Committee. In connection with its review, the Audit Committee meets privately with personnel from DeGolyer and MacNaughton, the independent petroleum engineering firm that audits our reserves, to confirm that DeGolyer and MacNaughton has not identified any concerns or issues relating to the audit and maintains independence. In addition, Forest's internal audit department randomly selects a sample of new reserves estimates or changes made to existing reserves and tests to ensure that they were properly documented and approved.

Forest's Senior Vice President, Corporate Engineering and Technology, who has held this position since January 2013, has 36 years of experience in oil and gas exploration and production and received a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines. Prior to January 2013, he held positions of increasing responsibility at Forest since joining the company in 2001, including most recently Vice President, Corporate Engineering, a position in which he was also primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of reserves estimates. Prior to joining Forest, he held various positions in reservoir engineering and corporate planning with Phillips Petroleum, Midcon Exploration, and Apache Corporation.

Uncertainties are inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves, including many factors beyond our control. Reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating subsurface accumulations of oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner, and the accuracy of any reserves estimate is a function of the quality of available data and its interpretation. As a result, estimates by different engineers often vary, sometimes significantly. In addition, physical factors such as the results of drilling, testing, and production subsequent to the date of an estimate, as well as economic factors such as changes in

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product prices or development and production expenses, may require revision of such estimates. Accordingly, oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas quantities ultimately recovered will vary from reserves estimates. See Risk Factors below for a description of some of the risks and uncertainties associated with our business and reserves.

Independent Audit of Reserves

We engage independent reserve engineers to audit a substantial portion of our reserves. Our audit procedures require the independent engineers to prepare their own estimates of proved reserves for fields comprising at least 80% of the aggregate net present value, discounted at 10% per annum (NPV), of our year-end proved reserves. The fields selected for audit also must comprise at least 80% of Forest's fields based on the NPV of such fields and a minimum of 80% of the NPV added during the year through discoveries, extensions, and acquisitions. The procedures prohibit exclusions of any fields, or any part of a field, that comprise part of the top 80%. The independent reserve engineers compare their own estimates to those prepared by Forest. Our audit guidelines require Forest's internal estimates, which are used for financial reporting and disclosure purposes, to be within 5% of the independent reserve engineers' quantity estimates. The independent reserve audit is conducted based on reserve definition and cost and price parameters specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, we engaged DeGolyer and MacNaughton, an independent petroleum engineering firm, to perform reserve audit services. For the year ended December 31, 2013, DeGolyer and MacNaughton independently audited estimates relating to properties constituting over 87% of our reserves by NPV as of December 31, 2013. When compared on a field-by-field basis, some of Forest's estimates of proved reserves were greater and some were less than the estimates prepared by DeGolyer and MacNaughton. However, in the aggregate, Forest's estimates of total proved reserves were within 3% of DeGolyer and MacNaughton's aggregate estimate of proved reserves quantities for the fields audited. The lead technical person at DeGolyer and MacNaughton primarily responsible for overseeing the audit of our reserves received a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University, is a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas, is a member of the International Society of Petroleum Engineers and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and has 39 years of experience in oil and gas reservoir studies and reserves evaluations.

Drilling Activities

The following table summarizes the number of wells drilled during 2013, 2012, and 2011, all of which are located in the United States, excluding any wells drilled under farmout agreements, royalty interest ownership, or any other wells in which we do not have a working interest. As of December 31, 2013, we had 9 gross (5 net) wells in progress, all of which are located in the United States. During 2013, we drilled a total of 93 gross (45 net) wells, of which 41 were classified as exploratory and 52 were classified as development.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Development wells:						
Productive ⁽¹⁾	52	23	106	49	101	44
Non-productive ⁽²⁾			3	1		
Total development wells	52	23	109	50	101	44

Exploratory wells:						
Productive ⁽¹⁾	40	21	27	24	22	21
Non-productive ⁽²⁾	1	1	3	3	4	3
Total exploratory wells	41	22	30	27	26	24

(1) A well classified as productive does not always provide economic levels of production.

(2) A non-productive well is a well found to be incapable of producing either oil or natural gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or natural gas well; also known as a dry well (or dry hole).

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Table of Contents**Oil and Natural Gas Wells and Acreage*****Productive Wells***

The following table summarizes our productive wells as of December 31, 2013, all of which are located in the United States. Productive wells consist of producing wells and wells capable of production, including shut-in wells. A well bore with multiple completions is counted as only one well. As of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in 40 gross wells containing multiple completions.

	Gross	Net
Natural Gas	1,432	1,001
Oil	93	68
Total	1,525	1,069

Acreage

The following table summarizes developed and undeveloped acreage in which we owned a working interest or held an exploration license as of December 31, 2013. A substantial majority of our developed acreage is subject to mortgage liens securing our bank credit facility. Acreage related to royalty, overriding royalty, and other similar interests is excluded from this summary, as well as acreage related to any options held by us to acquire additional leasehold interests. At December 31, 2013, approximately 36%, 30%, and 16% of our net undeveloped acreage in the United States was held under leases that will expire in 2014, 2015, and 2016, respectively, if not extended by exploration or production activities.

Location	Developed Acreage		Undeveloped Acreage	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
United States ⁽¹⁾	239,089	159,927	189,999	121,008
South Africa ⁽²⁾			1,235,500	657,286
Italy			107,043	86,507
Total	239,089	159,927	1,532,542	864,801

- (1) Concentrations of net acres in the United States as of December 31, 2013 include: 162,000 net acres in Ark-La-Tex in East Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas; 24,500 net acres in Eagle Ford; and 63,500 net acres in Permian Basin in West Texas.
- (2) In December 2012, we entered into agreements to dispose of our interests in the Block 2A Production Right and the Block 2C Exploration Right in South Africa. The abandonment of the Block 2C Exploration Right was completed in December 2013, with Forest receiving \$9 million. The disposal of our interest in the Block 2A Production Right is contingent upon the approval of the government of South Africa, which has not yet occurred. Upon the completion of this transaction, if it occurs, we will no longer hold any acreage in South Africa.

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Table of Contents**Production, Average Sales Prices, and Production Costs**

The following table reflects production, average sales price, and production cost information for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 for continuing operations. All of our production occurred in the United States for the years presented and we do not have any fields that individually contain 15% or more of our total estimated proved reserves.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Liquids:			
Oil and condensate:			
Production volumes (MBbls)	2,271	3,146	2,491
Average sales price (per Bbl)	\$ 96.30	\$ 96.14	\$ 96.22
Natural gas liquids:			
Production volumes (MBbls)	2,521	3,489	3,154
Average sales price (per Bbl)	\$ 29.79	\$ 31.77	\$ 42.91
Total liquids:			
Production volumes (MBbls)	4,792	6,635	5,645
Average sales price (per Bbl)	\$ 61.31	\$ 62.29	\$ 66.43
Natural Gas:			
Production volumes (MMcfe)	46,676	81,008	88,497
Average sales price (per Mcf)	\$ 3.16	\$ 2.37	\$ 3.71
Total production volumes (MMcfe)⁽¹⁾	75,428	120,818	122,367
Average sales price (per Mcfe)	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.75
Production costs (per Mcfe):			
Lease operating expenses	\$ 1.02	\$.89	\$.81
Transportation and processing costs	.16	.12	.11
Production costs excluding production and property taxes (per Mcfe)			
	1.17	1.02	.92
Production and property taxes	.20	.28	.33
Total production costs (per Mcfe)	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.25

- (1) Oil and natural gas liquids are converted to gas-equivalents using a conversion of six Mcf equivalent per barrel of oil or natural gas liquids. This conversion is based on energy equivalence and not price equivalence. For 2013, the average of the first-day-of-the-month natural gas price was \$3.67 per Mcf, and the average of the first-day-of-the-month oil price was \$97.33 per barrel. If a price-equivalent conversion based on these twelve-month average prices was used, the conversion factor would be approximately 27 Mcf per barrel of oil and approximately 10 Mcf per barrel of NGLs (based on the average of the first-day-of-the-month Mt. Belvieu pricing for NGLs in 2013).

Marketing and Delivery Commitments

Our natural gas production is generally sold on a month-to-month basis in the spot market, priced in reference to published indices. Our oil production is generally sold under short-term contracts at prices based upon refinery postings or NYMEX WTI monthly averages and is typically sold at the wellhead. Our natural gas liquids production is typically sold under term agreements at prices based on postings at large fractionation facilities. We believe that the loss of one or more of our current oil, natural gas, or natural gas liquids purchasers would not have a material adverse effect on our ability to sell our production, because any individual purchaser could be readily replaced by another purchaser, absent a broad market disruption. We had no material delivery commitments as of February 19, 2014.

Competition

We encounter intense competition in all aspects of our business, including acquisition of properties and oil and natural gas leases, marketing oil and natural gas, obtaining services, and securing drilling rigs and other equipment necessary for drilling and completing wells. In addition, we compete for people, including experienced geologists, geophysicists, engineers, and other professionals. Our ability to increase production and reserves in the future will depend on our ability to generate successful prospects on our existing properties, execute on major development drilling programs, and acquire additional leases and prospects for future development and exploration. A large number of the companies that we compete with have greater and more productive assets, substantially larger staffs, and greater financial and operational resources than we have. Many of our competitors not only engage in the acquisition, exploration, development, and production of oil and natural gas reserves, but also may have integrated operations that include refining and processing of oil and natural gas products as well as the distribution and marketing of such products. Because of our relatively small size and capital constraints, we may find it increasingly difficult to effectively compete in our markets.

Industry Regulation

Our oil and gas operations are subject to various national, state, and local laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. These laws and regulations may be changed in response to economic or political conditions. As a result, our regulatory burden may increase in the future. Laws and regulations have the potential of increasing our cost of doing business and, consequently, could affect our profitability. However, we do not believe that we are affected to a materially greater or lesser extent than others in our industry.

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Matters subject to current governmental regulation or pending legislative or regulatory changes include the production, handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of oil and natural gas, by-products from oil and natural gas, and other substances produced or used in connection with oil and natural gas operations. Jurisdictions in which we operate have adopted laws and regulations governing bonding or other financial responsibility requirements to cover drilling contingencies and well plugging and abandonment costs, reports concerning our operations, the spacing of wells, unitization and pooling of properties, taxation, and the use of derivative hedging instruments. Our operations are also subject to permit requirements for the drilling of wells and regulations relating to the location of wells, the method of drilling and the casing of wells, surface use and restoration of properties on which wells are located, and the plugging and abandonment of wells. Failure to comply with the laws and regulations in effect from time to time may result in the assessment of administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial obligations, and the issuance of injunctions that could delay, limit, or prohibit certain of our operations. At various times, regulatory agencies have imposed price controls and limitations on oil and natural gas production. In order to conserve supplies of oil and natural gas, these agencies may restrict the rates of flow of oil and natural gas wells below actual production capacity. Further, a significant spill from one of our facilities could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, competitive position, or financial condition. We cannot predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on our operations.

Our operations are also subject to various conservation laws and regulations. These include the regulation of the size of drilling and spacing units or proration units and the unitization or pooling of crude oil and natural gas properties. In addition, state conservation laws generally prohibit the venting or flaring of natural gas, and impose certain requirements regarding the ratability or fair apportionment of production from fields and individual wells. Certain of our operations are conducted on federal land pursuant to oil and natural gas leases administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These leases contain relatively standardized terms and require compliance with detailed BLM regulations and orders (which are subject to change by the BLM). In addition to permits required from other agencies, lessees must obtain a permit from the BLM prior to the commencement of drilling and comply with regulations governing, among other things, engineering and construction specifications for production facilities, safety procedures, the valuation of production, and the removal of facilities. Under certain circumstances, the BLM may require our operations on federal leases to be suspended or terminated. Any such suspension or termination could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and operations.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) imposes reporting and other requirements on our business and operations, including with respect to payments made to U.S. and foreign governments related to our oil and gas exploration and development activities. The legislation also imposes requirements and oversight on our derivatives transactions, including clearing, margin, and position limits requirements. Significant regulations have been promulgated by the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and other regulatory agencies to implement these requirements and provide certain exemptions for qualified end-users. This legislation could have a substantial impact on our counterparties and may increase the cost of our derivative arrangements in the future. The imposition of these types of requirements or limitations could have an adverse effect on our ability to hedge risks associated with our business or on the cost of our hedging activities.

Additional proposals and proceedings that might affect the oil and natural gas industry are regularly considered by Congress, the states, local governments, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the courts. We cannot predict when or whether any such proposal, or any additional new legislative or regulatory proposal, may become effective. No material portion of Forest's business is subject to renegotiation of profits or termination of contracts or subcontracts at the election of the federal government.

Environmental and Climate Change Regulation

We are subject to stringent national, state, and local laws and regulations in the jurisdictions where we operate relating to environmental protection, including the manner in which various substances such as wastes generated in connection with oil and natural gas exploration, production, and transportation operations are managed. Compliance with these laws and regulations can affect the location or size of wells and facilities, prohibit or limit the extent to which exploration and development may be allowed, and require proper closure of wells and restoration of properties when production ceases. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil, or criminal penalties, imposition of remedial obligations, incurrence of additional compliance costs, and even injunctions that limit or prohibit exploration and production activities or that constrain the disposal of substances generated by oil field operations.

We currently operate or lease, and have in the past operated or leased, a number of properties that for many years have been used for the exploration and production of oil and natural gas. Although we believe we have utilized operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the time, hydrocarbons or other wastes may have been disposed of or released on or under the properties operated or leased by us or on or under other locations where such wastes have been taken for disposal. In addition, many of these properties have been operated by third parties whose treatment, disposal, or release of hydrocarbons or other wastes was not under our control. These properties and the wastes disposed thereon may be subject to laws and regulations imposing joint and several

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or strict liability without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct and that could require us to remove previously disposed wastes or remediate property contamination, or to perform well pluggings or pit closures or other actions of a remedial or injunctive nature to prevent future contamination.

Our operations produce wastewater that is disposed via injection in underground wells. These wells are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (the SDWA) and similar state and local laws. The underground injection well program under the SDWA requires permits from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or analogous state agencies for our disposal wells, establishes minimum standards for injection well operations, and restricts the types and quantities of fluids that may be injected. We believe that our disposal well operations comply with all applicable requirements under the SDWA and similar state and local laws. However, a change in the regulations or the inability to obtain permits for new injection 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.

Hydraulic fracturing is an important process used in the completion of our oil and natural gas wells. The process involves the injection of water, sand, and chemicals under pressure into low-permeability formations to fracture the surrounding rock and stimulate production. The process is typically regulated by state oil and gas commissions. Various state and local governments have implemented, or are considering, increased regulatory oversight of hydraulic fracturing through additional permit requirements, operational restrictions, control requirements, requirements for disclosure of chemical constituents, and temporary or permanent bans on hydraulic fracturing in certain environmentally sensitive areas such as watersheds and in some municipalities. For instance, Texas, Colorado, and Louisiana have adopted far-reaching rules that require the public disclosure of chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process, with the Texas rules applicable to fracturing treatments on wells with initial drilling permits issued on or after February 1, 2012, and the Colorado rules applicable to fracturing treatments performed on or after April 1, 2012. The Louisiana regulations require operators to disclose all additives used in hydraulic fracturing fluids and the names and concentrations of chemicals subject to Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication requirements that are not deemed a trade secret. The Louisiana requirements are effective for wells with drilling permits issued on or after October 20, 2011. The availability of this information could make it easier for third parties opposing the hydraulic fracturing process to initiate legal proceedings based on allegations that specific chemicals used in the fracturing process could adversely affect groundwater. Several federal entities, including the EPA, also have asserted potential regulatory authority over hydraulic fracturing, and the EPA has commenced a study of the potential environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing activities, with the results of the study anticipated to be available for review in 2014. In addition, Congress has considered legislation that would amend the SDWA to encompass all hydraulic fracturing activities. Such a provision would have required hydraulic fracturing operations to meet permitting and financial assurance requirements, adhere to certain construction specifications, fulfill monitoring, reporting, and record keeping obligations, including disclosure of chemicals used in the fracturing process, and meet plugging and abandonment requirements. If such legislation is adopted in the future, it would establish an additional level of regulation and impose additional costs on our operations. See Risk Factors We may incur significant costs related to environmental and other governmental laws and regulations, including those related to hydraulic fracturing, that may materially affect our operations and Recently proposed or finalized rules and guidance imposing more stringent requirements on the oil and gas exploration and production industry could cause us to incur increased capital expenditures and operating costs as well as decrease our levels of production below.

Nearly half of the states in the U.S., either individually or through multi-state initiatives, have begun implementing legal measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Also, the Supreme Court held in *Massachusetts, et al. v. EPA* (2007) that carbon dioxide may be regulated as an air pollutant under the federal Clean Air Act, and subsequently in December 2009, the EPA determined that GHG emissions present an endangerment to public health and the environment because such emissions, according to the EPA, are contributing to warming of the earth's atmosphere and other climate changes. These findings allow the EPA to implement regulations that would restrict

GHG emissions under existing provisions of the Clean Air Act. The scope of the EPA's authority to regulate GHG emissions, however, is currently being reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court, with a decision expected in spring or summer of 2014. On November 8, 2010, the EPA finalized GHG reporting requirements for the petroleum and natural gas industries. Under this final rule, owners or operators of facilities that contain petroleum and natural gas systems, as defined by the rule, and emit 25,000 metric tons or more of GHGs per year per basin (expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents) are to report emissions from all source categories located at the facility for which emission calculation methods are defined in the rule. These rules have increased compliance costs on our operations.

We believe that the trend in environmental legislation and regulation will continue toward stricter standards. While we believe that we are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations in effect at the present time and that continued compliance with existing requirements will not have a material adverse impact on us, we cannot give any assurance that we will not be adversely affected in the future. We have established internal guidelines to be followed in order to comply with environmental laws and regulations in the United States and other relevant international jurisdictions. We employ an environmental, health, and safety department whose responsibilities include providing assurance that our operations are carried out in accordance with applicable environmental guidelines and safety precautions. Although we maintain pollution insurance against the costs of cleanup operations, public liability, and physical damage, there is no assurance that such insurance will be adequate to cover all such costs or that such insurance will continue to be available in the future. In addition, some pollution-related risks may not be insurable.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had 363 employees. As of September 30, 2014, we had 185 employees. None of our employees is currently represented by a union for collective bargaining purposes.

Geographical Data

Forest operates in one industry segment, oil and gas exploration and production, and has one reportable geographical business segment, the United States.

Offices

Our corporate office is located in leased space at 707 17th Street, Denver, Colorado. We maintain an office in Houston, Texas, and also lease or own field offices in the areas in which we conduct operations.

Title to Properties

Title to our oil and gas properties is subject to royalty, overriding royalty, carried, net profits, working, and similar interests customary in the oil and gas industry. Under the terms of our bank credit facility, we have granted the lenders a lien on the substantial majority of our properties. In addition, our properties may also be subject to liens incident to operating agreements, as well as other customary encumbrances, easements, and restrictions, and for current taxes not yet due. Forest's general practice is to conduct a title examination on material property acquisitions. Prior to the commencement of drilling operations, a title examination and, if necessary, curative work is performed. The methods of title examination that we have adopted are reasonable in the opinion of management and are designed to ensure that production from our properties, if obtained, will be salable by Forest.

Legal Proceedings

On March 26, 2014, the judge overseeing the lawsuit styled *Augenbaum v. Lone Pine Resources Inc. et al.*, granted defendants' motion to dismiss, with prejudice, for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. The original claim was brought on May 25, 2012, as a purported class action in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County against Forest, Lone Pine, certain of Lone Pine's current and former directors and officers (the Individual Defendants), and certain underwriters (the Underwriter Defendants) of Lone Pine's initial public offering (the IPO), which was completed on June 1, 2011. The class action was subsequently removed to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint alleged that Lone Pine's registration statement and prospectus issued in connection with the IPO contained untrue statements of material fact or omitted to state material facts relating to forest fires that occurred in Northern Alberta in May 2011, the rupture of a third-party oil sales pipeline in Northern Alberta in April 2011, and the impact of those events on Lone Pine, that the alleged misstatements or omissions violated Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act), and that Lone Pine, the Individual Defendants, and the Underwriter Defendants are liable for such violations. (The complaint was subsequently amended to drop the allegation regarding the forest fires.) The complaint further alleged that the Underwriter Defendants offered and sold Lone Pine's securities in violation of Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, and the putative class members sought rescission of the securities purchased in the IPO that they continued to own and rescissionary damages for securities that they had sold. Finally, the complaint asserted a claim against Forest under Section 15 of the Securities Act, alleging that Forest was a control person of Lone Pine at the time of the IPO. The complaint alleged that the putative class, which purchased shares of Lone Pine's common stock pursuant and/or traceable to Lone Pine's registration statement and prospectus, was damaged when the value of the stock declined in August 2011. Lone Pine's obligation to indemnify Forest, the Individual Defendants, and the Underwriter Defendants,

was extinguished in Lone Pine's bankruptcy proceedings. Plaintiffs appealed the decision on April 28, 2014, and briefing was completed on August 5, 2014, and appellate briefs have been submitted. A date for oral arguments has not yet been set.

On February 29, 2012, two members of a three-member arbitration panel reached a decision adverse to Forest in the proceeding styled *Forest Oil Corp., et al. v. El Rucio Land & Cattle Co., et al.*, which occurred in Harris County, Texas. The third member of the arbitration panel dissented. The proceeding was initiated in January 2005 and involves claims asserted by the landowner-claimant based on the diminution in value of its land and related damages allegedly resulting from operational and reclamation practices employed by Forest in the 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s. The arbitration decision awarded the claimant \$23 million in damages and attorneys' fees and additional injunctive relief regarding future surface-use issues. On October 9, 2012, after vacating a portion of the decision imposing a future bonding requirement on Forest, the trial court for the 55th Judicial District, in the District Court in Harris County, Texas, reduced the arbitration decision to a judgment. Forest appealed the judgment to the Court of Appeals for the First District of the State of Texas. The judgment was affirmed on July 24, 2014. Forest is now seeking a rehearing before the Court of Appeals and, failing that, will seek to have the judgment reversed at the Supreme Court for the State of Texas.

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We are a party to various other lawsuits, claims, and proceedings in the ordinary course of business. These proceedings are subject to uncertainties inherent in any litigation, and the outcome of these matters is inherently difficult to predict with any certainty. We believe that the amount of any potential loss associated with these proceedings would not be material to our consolidated financial position; however, in the event of an unfavorable outcome, the potential loss could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow.

Market for Forest's Common Equity***Common Stock***

Forest has one class of common shares outstanding, its common stock, par value \$.10 per share (Common Stock). Forest's Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FST. On September 30, 2014, our Common Stock was held by 545 holders of record. The number of holders does not include the shareholders for whom shares are held in a nominee or street name.

The table below reflects the high and low intraday sales prices per share of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange composite tape. There were no cash dividends declared on the Common Stock in 2012, 2013 or 2014. On October 1, 2014, the closing price of Forest Common Stock was \$1.11.

		Common Stock	
		High	Low
2012	First Quarter	\$ 15.15	\$ 11.61
	Second Quarter	13.69	6.22
	Third Quarter	9.32	5.68
	Fourth Quarter	9.12	6.06
2013	First Quarter	\$ 7.44	\$ 5.18
	Second Quarter	5.43	3.77
	Third Quarter	6.67	4.02
	Fourth Quarter	6.52	3.43
2014	First Quarter	\$ 3.73	\$ 1.68
	Second Quarter	2.59	1.75
	Third Quarter	2.43	1.16
	Fourth Quarter (to October 1, 2014)	1.20	1.10

Dividend Restrictions

Forest's present or future ability to pay dividends is governed by (i) the provisions of the New York Business Corporation Law, (ii) Forest's Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws, (iii) the indentures governing Forest's 7 1/4% senior notes due 2019 and 7 1/2% senior notes due 2020 and (iv) Forest's bank credit facility dated as of June 30, 2011, as amended. The provisions in the indentures pertaining to these senior notes and in the bank credit facility limit our ability to make restricted payments, which include dividend payments. On September 30, 2011, Forest distributed a special stock dividend in connection with the spin-off of Lone Pine; however, Forest has not paid cash dividends on its Common Stock during the past five years. The future payment of cash dividends, if any, on the Common Stock is within the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on Forest's earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, and other relevant factors. There is no assurance that Forest will pay any cash dividends. For further information regarding our equity securities, our ability to pay dividends on our Common Stock, and the spin-off of

Lone Pine, see Notes 3 and 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

All expectations, forecasts, assumptions, and beliefs about our future financial results, condition, operations, strategic plans, and performance are forward-looking statements. See **Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements** in this proxy statement. Our actual results may differ materially because of a number of risks and uncertainties. Some of these risks and uncertainties are detailed in **Risk Factors**. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with Forest's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annex B. Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references in this Annex B to **Forest**, **the Company**, **we**, **our**, **ours**, and **us** refer to Forest Oil Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Overview

Forest is an independent oil and gas company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and production of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids primarily in North America. Forest was incorporated in New York in 1924, as the successor to a company formed in 1916, and has been a publicly held company since 1969. We currently conduct our operations in one reportable geographical segment - the United States. Our core operational areas are in the Eagle Ford in South Texas and the Ark-La-Tex region in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Results of Operations

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, we recognized net losses of \$83 million and \$104 million, respectively, compared to net earnings of \$33 million and a net loss of \$35 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. Adjusted EBITDA, which is a measure used by management, securities analysts, and investors that consists of net earnings (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, and amortization, as well as other items including ceiling test write-downs and unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments, was \$31 million and \$66 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, compared to \$88 million and \$182 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. The decreases in EBITDA in the 2014 periods as compared to the 2013 periods were primarily due to the property divestitures referenced above under **Information Concerning Forest Oil Corporation Acquisition and Divestiture Activities**. Adjusted EBITDA is a performance measure not calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). See **Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measure** for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to our reported net earnings (loss), the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.

Forest recorded net earnings in 2013 of \$74 million as compared to a net loss of \$1.3 billion in 2012. Net earnings in 2013 included a \$193 million net gain recognized on the sale of our assets in the Texas Panhandle, a \$49 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt, \$31 million in unrealized losses on derivative instruments, and a \$58 million ceiling test write-down. The net loss in 2012 was primarily due to ceiling test write-downs and other non-cash property impairments totaling \$1.1 billion as well as a \$245 million valuation allowance placed against net deferred tax assets primarily as a result of the ceiling test write-downs and property impairments recognized in 2012. See **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets** for further discussion of our valuation allowance. The 2012 net loss also included \$39 million in unrealized losses on derivative instruments and a \$36 million loss on the early extinguishment of debt.

Our Adjusted EBITDA was \$333 million in 2013 as compared to \$514 million in 2012. The decrease of \$181 million was primarily attributable to property divestitures during 2013, which reduced revenues and, to a lesser extent, reduced production expense. See **Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measure** for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to

net earnings (loss) from continuing operations, the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.

During 2013, we completed two large oil and natural gas property divestitures, as discussed in *Information Concerning Forest Oil Corporation Acquisition and Divestiture Activities* and Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Volumes and Revenues

Oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids sales volumes, revenues, and per unit price realizations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, are set forth in the table below.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30,		June 30,		2013	2012	2011
	2014	2013	2014	2013			
Sales volumes:							
Oil (MBbls)	292	601	618	1,160	2,271	3,146	2,491
Natural gas (MMcf)	6,216	11,406	12,654	25,738	46,676	81,008	88,497
NGLs (MBbls)	182	694	360	1,392	2,521	3,489	3,154
Totals (MMcfe)	9,060	19,176	18,522	41,050	75,428	120,818	122,367
Revenues (in thousands):							
Oil	\$ 28,107	\$ 56,316	\$ 58,439	\$ 110,278	\$ 218,704	\$ 302,445	\$ 239,695
Natural gas	26,545	41,161	54,716	83,819	147,530	192,220	328,510
NGLs	5,454	19,309	11,408	40,731	75,107	110,858	135,326
Totals	\$ 60,106	\$ 116,786	\$ 124,563	\$ 234,828	\$ 441,341	\$ 605,523	\$ 703,531
Per unit price realizations:							
Oil (\$/Bbl)	\$ 96.26	\$ 93.70	\$ 94.56	\$ 95.07	\$ 96.30	\$ 96.14	\$ 96.22
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	4.27	3.61	4.32	3.26	3.16	2.37	3.71
NGLs (\$/Bbl)	29.97	27.82	31.69	29.26	29.79	31.77	42.91
Totals (\$/Mcf)	\$ 6.63	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.73	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.75

We have divested a substantial amount of oil and natural gas properties in recent years, causing significant changes from period to period in our oil, natural gas, and NGL revenues and sales volumes and causing historical amounts reported to be not necessarily indicative of future results. Accordingly, the tables below distinguish oil, natural gas, and NGL sales revenues and volumes, as well as per unit price realizations, between those oil and natural gas properties that we have recently divested, i.e., South Texas and Texas Panhandle properties (the *Divested properties*) and those oil and natural gas properties that we continued to own as of June 30, 2014 (the *Retained properties*).

\$ 60,106 \$ 116,786 \$ (56,680) 9,060 19,176 (10,116) \$ 6.63 \$ 6.09 \$.54 \$ (61,609) \$ 4,929 \$ (56,

(1) Certain amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

(2) The change in revenues attributable to the change in volumes is calculated as the product of (i) the per unit price realization for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and (ii) the change in volumes between the three months ended June 30, 2013 and the three months ended June 30, 2014. Certain amounts do not foot due to rounding.

(3) The change in revenues attributable to the change in prices is calculated as the product of (i) the volumes for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and (ii) the change in the per unit price realization between the three months ended June 30, 2013 and the three months ended June 30, 2014. Certain amounts do not foot due to rounding.

Equivalent sales volumes were 9.1 Bcfe for the three months ended June 30, 2014 as compared to 19.2 Bcfe for the three months ended June 30, 2013. The 10.1 Bcfe, or 53%, decrease in equivalent sales volumes for the three months ended June 30, 2014 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2013 was primarily due to the divestitures of producing oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle, which accounted for 9.2 Bcfe of the decrease.

Equivalent sales volumes attributable to properties we continued to own as of June 30, 2014 decreased 9% to 9.1 Bcfe for the three months ended June 30, 2014 from 9.9 Bcfe for the three months ended June 30, 2013. The 9% decrease in these equivalent sales volumes was due to a 13% decrease in natural gas production partially offset by a 2% increase in oil production and a 1% increase in NGL production. The increase in oil production was a result of our development efforts in the Eagle Ford, where we incurred approximately \$16 million in direct exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition capital expenditures during the three months ended June 30, 2014 and the increase in NGL production was due to our drilling program in East Texas, where we incurred approximately \$34 million in direct exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition capital expenditures during the three months ended June 30, 2014. Natural gas production declined 13% due to the natural decline in production from existing wells that exceeded the incremental natural gas production we added during the three months ended June 30, 2014 from drilling liquids-rich East Texas wells.

Revenues from oil, natural gas, and NGLs were \$60 million in the second quarter of 2014 as compared to \$117 million in the second quarter of 2013. The \$57 million, or 49%, decrease in revenues in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the second quarter of 2013 was primarily due to the divestitures of producing oil and natural gas properties in the Texas Panhandle, which accounted for \$56 million of the decrease. Revenues from the properties we continued to own as of June 30, 2014 decreased by \$1 million primarily due to decreased natural gas production and per unit price realizations for oil, partially offset by increased natural gas and NGL per unit price realizations and oil production between the two periods.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

Oil, Natural Gas, and NGL Revenues			Oil, Natural Gas, and NGL Sales Volumes			Per Unit Price Realizations			Change In Revenues Attributable to Change In:		
Six Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,			Volumes	Prices	To
2014	2013	\$ Change	2014	2013	Volume Change	2014	2013	\$ Change(1)	(2)	(3)	To
(In Thousands)									(In Thousands)		
			MBbls			\$/Bbl					
\$ 58,439	\$ 55,770	\$ 2,669	618	547	71	\$ 94.56	\$ 101.96	\$ (7.39)	\$ 7,239	\$ (4,570)	\$ 2

Bcfe for the six months ended June 30, 2014 from 20.2 Bcfe for the six months ended June 30, 2013. The 8% decrease in these equivalent sales volumes was due to a 15% decrease in natural gas production partially offset by a 13% increase in oil production and a 2% increase in NGL production. The increase in oil production was a result of our development efforts in the Eagle Ford, where we incurred approximately \$38 million in direct exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition capital expenditures in the six months ended June 30, 2014 and the increase in NGL production was due to our drilling program in East Texas, where we incurred approximately \$57 million in direct exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition capital expenditures in the six months ended June 30, 2014. Natural gas production declined 15% due to the natural decline in production from existing wells that exceeded the incremental natural gas production we added during the six months ended June 30, 2014 from drilling liquids-rich East Texas wells.

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Revenues from oil, natural gas, and NGLs were \$125 million in the first six months of 2014 compared to \$235 million in the first six months of 2013. The \$110 million, or 47%, decrease in the first six months of 2014 compared to the first six months of 2013 was primarily due to the divestitures of producing oil and natural gas properties in South Texas and the Texas Panhandle, which accounted for \$118 million of the decrease. Revenues from the properties we continued to own as of June 30, 2014 increased by \$7 million, primarily due to increased natural gas and NGL per unit price realizations and oil and NGL production, partially offset by decreased natural gas production and oil per unit price realizations between the two periods.

Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

We have divested a substantial amount of oil and natural gas properties in recent years, causing significant changes from period to period in our oil, natural gas, and NGL revenues and sales volumes and causing historical amounts reported to be not necessarily indicative of future results. Accordingly, the tables below distinguish oil, natural gas, and NGL revenues and sales volumes, as well as per unit price realizations, between the South Louisiana, South Texas, and Texas Panhandle oil and natural gas properties (the *Divested properties*) we divested in November 2012, February 2013, and November 2013, respectively, and those oil and natural gas properties that we continued to own as of December 31, 2013 (the *Retained properties*).

	Oil, Natural Gas, and NGL Revenues			Oil, Natural Gas, and NGL Sales Volumes			Per Unit Price Realizations			Change In Revenues Attributable to		
	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	Year Ended December 31,		Volume Change	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change (1)	Volumes (2)	Change In: Prices (3) Total (In Thousands)	
	2013	2012		2013	2012		2013	2012			(1)	(2)
	(In Thousands)			MBbls			\$/Bbl					
Retained properties	\$ 123,790	\$ 80,160	\$ 43,630	1,246	804	442	\$ 99.35	\$ 99.70	\$ (.35)	\$ 44,068	\$ (438)	\$ 43,630
Divested properties	94,914	222,285	(127,371)	1,025	2,342	(1,317)	92.60	94.91	(2.31)	(125,000)	(2,371)	(127,371)
	\$ 218,704	\$ 302,445	\$ (83,741)	2,271	3,146	(875)	\$ 96.30	\$ 96.14	\$.17	\$ (84,119)	\$ 378	\$ (83,741)
				MMcf			\$/Mcf					
Retained properties	\$ 96,422	\$ 88,421	\$ 8,001	28,918	36,128	(7,210)	\$ 3.33	\$ 2.45	\$.89	\$ (17,646)	\$ 25,647	\$ 8,001
Divested properties	51,108	103,799	(52,691)	17,758	44,880	(27,122)	2.88	2.31	.57	(62,728)	10,037	(52,691)
	\$ 147,530	\$ 192,220	\$ (44,690)	46,676	81,008	(34,332)	\$ 3.16	\$ 2.37	\$.79	\$ (81,465)	\$ 36,775	\$ (44,690)
				MBbls			\$/Bbl					
Retained properties	\$ 23,305	\$ 22,323	\$ 982	764	621	143	\$ 30.50	\$ 35.95	\$ (5.44)	\$ 5,140	\$ (4,158)	\$ 982

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Properties	51,802	88,535	(36,733)	1,757	2,868	(1,111)	29.48	30.87	(1.39)	(34,297)	(2,436)	(36,733)
	\$ 75,107	\$ 110,858	\$ (35,751)	2,521	3,489	(968)	\$ 29.79	\$ 31.77	\$ (1.98)	\$ (30,757)	\$ (4,994)	\$ (35,751)

	MMcfe						\$/Mcf					
Properties	\$ 243,517	\$ 190,904	\$ 52,613	40,978	44,678	(3,700)	\$ 5.94	\$ 4.27	\$ 1.67	\$ (15,810)	\$ 68,423	\$ 52,613
Properties	197,824	414,619	(216,795)	34,450	76,140	(41,690)	5.74	5.45	.30	(227,022)	10,227	(216,795)
	\$ 441,341	\$ 605,523	\$ (164,182)	75,428	120,818	(45,390)	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.01	\$.84	\$ (227,488)	\$ 63,306	\$ (164,182)

(1) Certain amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

(2) The change in revenues attributable to the change in volumes is calculated as the product of (i) the per unit price realization for the year ended December 31, 2012 and (ii) the change in volumes between the year ended December 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2013. Certain amounts do not foot due to rounding.

(3) The change in revenues attributable to the change in prices is calculated as the product of (i) the volumes for the year ended December 31, 2013 and (ii) the change in the per unit price realization between the year ended December 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2013. Certain amounts do not foot due to rounding.

Equivalent sales volumes were 75.4 Bcfe in 2013 as compared to 120.8 Bcfe in 2012. The 45.4 Bcfe, or 38%, decrease in equivalent sales volumes in 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily due to the divestitures of producing oil and natural gas properties in South Louisiana, South Texas, and the Texas Panhandle, which accounted for 41.7 Bcfe of the decrease. Equivalent sales volumes attributable to properties we continued to own as of December 31, 2013 decreased 8% to 41.0 Bcfe in 2013 from 44.7 Bcfe in 2012. The 8% decrease in these equivalent sales volumes was due to a 20% decrease in natural gas production offset by a 55% increase in oil production and a 23% increase in NGL production. The increase in oil production was a result of our development efforts in the Eagle Ford, where we incurred approximately \$108 million in direct exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition capital expenditures in 2013, and the increase in NGL production was due to our drilling program in East Texas, where we incurred approximately \$80 million in direct exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition capital expenditures in 2013. Natural gas production declined 20% due to the natural decline in production from existing wells that exceeded the incremental natural gas production we added in 2013 from drilling liquids-rich East Texas wells.

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Revenues from oil, natural gas, and NGLs were \$441 million in 2013 as compared to \$606 million in 2012. The \$164 million, or 27%, decrease in revenues in 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily due to the divestitures of producing oil and natural gas properties in South Louisiana, South Texas, and the Texas Panhandle, which accounted for \$217 million of the decrease. This decrease was moderated by a 5% increase between the respective periods in the per unit equivalent price realized from these properties while we owned them. Revenues from the properties we continued to own as of December 31, 2013 increased \$53 million primarily due to increased liquids production as discussed above and a 39% increase in the equivalent price realized between the two periods.

Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Oil, Natural Gas, and NGL Revenues			Oil, Natural Gas, and NGL Sales Volumes			Per Unit Price Realizations			Change In Revenues Attributed to Change In:			
Year Ended December 31,		\$	Year Ended December 31,		Volume	Year Ended December 31,		\$	Change	Volumes	Prices (3)	To
2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	(1)	(2)	(In Thousands)		
(In Thousands)			MBbls			\$/Bbl						
\$ 80,160	\$ 35,878	\$ 44,282	804	391	413	\$ 99.70	\$ 91.76	\$ 7.94	\$ 37,897	\$ 6,385	\$ 4	
222,285	203,817	18,468	2,342	2,100	242	94.91	97.06	(2.14)	23,487	(5,019)	1	
\$ 302,445	\$ 239,695	\$ 62,750	3,146	2,491	655	\$ 96.14	\$ 96.22	\$ (.09)	\$ 63,027	\$ (277)	\$ 6	
			MMcfe			\$/Mcf						
\$ 88,421	\$ 128,492	\$ (40,071)	36,128	34,934	1,194	\$ 2.45	\$ 3.68	\$ (1.23)	\$ 4,392	\$ (44,463)	\$ (4)	
103,799	200,018	(96,219)	44,880	53,563	(8,683)	2.31	3.73	(1.42)	(32,425)	(63,794)	(9)	
\$ 192,220	\$ 328,510	\$ (136,290)	81,008	88,497	(7,489)	\$ 2.37	\$ 3.71	\$ (1.34)	\$ (27,800)	\$ (108,490)	\$ (13)	
			MBbls			\$/Bbl						
\$ 22,323	\$ 18,045	\$ 4,278	621	379	242	\$ 35.95	\$ 47.61	\$ (11.67)	\$ 11,522	\$ (7,244)	\$	
88,535	117,281	(28,746)	2,868	2,775	93	30.87	42.26	(11.39)	3,930	(32,676)	(2)	
\$ 110,858	\$ 135,326	\$ (24,468)	3,489	3,154	335	\$ 31.77	\$ 42.91	\$ (11.13)	\$ 14,374	\$ (38,842)	\$ (2)	
			MMcfe			\$/Mcf						
\$ 190,904	\$ 182,415	\$ 8,489	44,678	39,554	5,124	\$ 4.27	\$ 4.61	\$ (.34)	\$ 23,631	\$ (15,142)	\$	

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ies	414,619	521,116	(106,497)	76,140	82,813	(6,673)	5.45	6.29	(.85)	(41,991)	(64,506)	(10
	\$ 605,523	\$ 703,531	\$ (98,008)	120,818	122,367	(1,549)	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.75	\$ (.74)	\$ (8,906)	\$ (89,102)	\$ (9

(1) Certain amounts may not recalculate due to rounding.

(2) The change in revenues attributable to the change in volumes is calculated as the product of (i) the per unit price realization for the year ended December 31, 2011 and (ii) the change in volumes between the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2012. Certain amounts do not foot due to rounding.

(3) The change in revenues attributable to the change in prices is calculated as the product of (i) the volumes for the year ended December 31, 2012 and (ii) the change in the per unit price realization between the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2012. Certain amounts do not foot due to rounding.

Equivalent sales volumes were 120.8 Bcfe in 2012 as compared to 122.4 Bcfe in 2011. The 1.5 Bcfe, or 1%, decrease in equivalent sales volumes in 2012 compared to 2011 consisted of a decrease of 6.7 Bcfe attributable to the Divested properties, partially offset by a 5.1 Bcfe increase attributable to properties we continued to own as of December 31, 2013. The 5.1 Bcfe increase attributable to properties we continued to own as of December 31, 2013 was comprised of a 3.9 Bcfe, or 85%, increase in liquids production and a 1.2 Bcfe, or 3%, increase in natural gas production in 2012 as compared to 2011. The increase in oil production was a result of our development efforts in the Eagle Ford, where we incurred approximately \$141 million in direct exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition capital expenditures in 2012, and the increase in NGL production was due to our drilling program in East Texas, where we incurred approximately \$94 million in direct exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition capital expenditures in 2012.

Revenues from oil, natural gas, and NGLs were \$606 million in 2012 as compared to \$704 million in 2011. The \$98 million, or 14%, decrease in revenues in 2012 compared to 2011 consisted of a decrease of \$106 million attributable to the Divested properties, partially offset by a \$8 million increase attributable to properties we continued to own as of December 31, 2013. The \$8 million increase attributable to properties we continued to own as of December 31, 2013 was due to the increase in sales volumes, as discussed above, as well as a 9% increase in the per unit price realized for oil. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 33% and 24% in the per unit prices realized for natural gas and NGLs, respectively.

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The revenues and per unit price realizations reflected in the tables above exclude the effects of commodity derivative instruments because we have elected not to designate our derivative instruments as cash flow hedges. See Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses on Derivative Instruments below for more information on gains and losses relating to our commodity derivative instruments.

Production Expense

The table below sets forth the detail of production expense from continuing operations for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands, Except per Mcfe Data)						
Production expense:							
Lease operating expenses	\$ 14,295	\$ 19,167	\$ 28,805	\$ 40,371	\$ 76,675	\$ 108,027	\$ 99,158
Production and property taxes	2,740	5,029	5,965	7,245	14,857	34,249	40,632
Transportation and processing costs	2,379	3,098	4,894	6,378	11,895	14,633	13,728
Production expense	\$ 19,414	\$ 27,294	\$ 39,664	\$ 53,994	\$ 103,427	\$ 156,909	\$ 153,518
Production expense per Mcfe:							
Lease operating expenses	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.56	\$.98	\$ 1.02	\$.89	\$.81
Production and property taxes	.30	.26	.32	.18	.20	.28	.33
Transportation and processing costs	.26	.16	.26	.16	.16	.12	.11
Production expense per Mcfe	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.42	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.25

Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

We have divested a substantial amount of oil and natural gas properties in recent years, causing significant changes from period to period in our lease operating expenses, production and property taxes, and transportation and processing costs and causing historical amounts reported to be not necessarily indicative of future results. Accordingly, the tables below distinguish lease operating expenses, production and property taxes, and transportation and processing costs, as well as per unit production expense, between those oil and natural gas properties we have recently divested, i.e., the South Texas and Texas Panhandle properties (the Divested properties) and those oil and natural gas properties that we continued to own as of June 30, 2014 (the Retained properties).

	Production Expense Three Months Ended June 30,			Production Expense per Mcfe Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2014	2013	\$ Change	2014	2013	\$ Change
	(In Thousands)			\$/Mcfe		
Lease operating expenses						
Retained properties	\$ 14,295	\$ 12,433	\$ 1,862	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.25	\$.33
Divested properties		6,734	(6,734)		.73	(.73)
	\$ 14,295	\$ 19,167	\$ (4,872)	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.00	\$.58
Production and property taxes						
Retained properties	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,139	\$ 601	\$.30	\$.22	\$.08
Divested properties		2,890	(2,890)		.31	(.31)
	\$ 2,740	\$ 5,029	\$ (2,289)	\$.30	\$.26	\$.04
Transportation and processing costs						
Retained properties	\$ 2,379	\$ 3,013	\$ (634)	\$.26	\$.30	\$ (.04)
Divested properties		85	(85)		.01	(.01)
	\$ 2,379	\$ 3,098	\$ (719)	\$.26	\$.16	\$.10
Total						
Retained properties	\$ 19,414	\$ 17,585	\$ 1,829	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.77	\$.37
Divested properties		9,709	(9,709)		1.05	(1.05)
	\$ 19,414	\$ 27,294	\$ (7,880)	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.42	\$.72

Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

	Production Expense Six Months Ended June 30,			Production Expense per Mcfe Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2014	2013	\$ Change	2014	2013	\$ Change
	(In Thousands)			\$/Mcfe		
Lease operating expenses						
Retained properties	\$ 28,805	\$ 23,121	\$ 5,684	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.14	\$.42

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Divested properties		17,250	(17,250)		.83	(.83)
	\$ 28,805	\$ 40,371	\$ (11,566)	\$ 1.56	\$.98	\$.58
Production and property taxes						
Retained properties	\$ 5,965	\$ 4,665	\$ 1,300	\$.32	\$.23	\$.09
Divested properties		2,580	(2,580)		.12	(.12)
	\$ 5,965	\$ 7,245	\$ (1,280)	\$.32	\$.18	\$.14
Transportation and processing costs						
Retained properties	\$ 4,894	\$ 6,033	\$ (1,139)	\$.26	\$.30	\$ (.04)
Divested properties		345	(345)		.02	(.02)
	\$ 4,894	\$ 6,378	\$ (1,484)	\$.26	\$.16	\$.10
Total						
Retained properties	\$ 39,664	\$ 33,819	\$ 5,845	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.67	\$.47
Divested properties		20,175	(20,175)		.97	(.97)
	\$ 39,664	\$ 53,994	\$ (14,330)	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.32	\$.82

Lease Operating Expenses

Lease operating expenses in the second quarter of 2014 were \$14 million, or \$1.58 per Mcfe, compared to \$19 million, or \$1.00 per Mcfe, in the second quarter of 2013. Lease operating expenses in the first six months of 2014 were \$29 million, or \$1.56 per Mcfe, compared to \$40 million, or \$.98 per Mcfe, in the first six months of 2013. Lease operating expenses decreased \$5 million in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the second quarter of 2013 and \$12 million in the first six months of 2014 as compared to the first six months of 2013. The decreases in lease operating expenses were primarily the result of oil and natural gas property divestitures, as reflected in the tables above, offset by increases in the lease operating expenses associated with properties we continued to own as of June 30, 2014, which increased by \$2 million and \$6 million during the second quarter of 2014 and the first six months of 2014, respectively, as compared to the comparable prior year periods. The \$2 million increase in the second quarter of 2014 was primarily due to a \$1 million increase in chemical treatment costs related to our oil production and a \$1 million increase in workover expense. The \$6 million increase in the first six months of 2014 was primarily due to increases in chemical treatment and saltwater disposal costs related to our oil production of \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively, and an increase in workover expense of \$1 million.

Production and Property Taxes

Production and property taxes, consisting primarily of severance taxes paid on the value of the oil, natural gas, and NGLs sold, were 4.6% and 4.3% of oil, natural gas, and NGL revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and 4.8% and 3.1% of oil, natural gas, and NGL revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. During the second quarter of 2013, several of our North Louisiana wells became eligible for horizontal well tax incentives and during the first quarter of 2013, reduced severance tax rates were approved on several wells in the Texas Panhandle. At the time of eligibility or approval, refunds were accrued to recover the severance taxes paid on these wells prior to them becoming eligible or approved for reduced rates, causing a decrease in production taxes of \$1 million and \$4 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively, and therefore causing the production and property taxes as a percentage of revenues to be lower for those periods. Excluding the production and property taxes and revenues related to the divested South Texas and Texas Panhandle properties, production and property taxes were 3.5% and 4.0% of oil, natural gas, and NGL revenues for the three and

six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. Normal fluctuations occur in this percentage between periods based upon changes in tax rates and changes in the assessed values of oil and natural gas properties and equipment for purposes of ad valorem taxes.

Transportation and Processing Costs

Transportation and processing costs in the second quarter of 2014 were \$2 million, or \$.26 per Mcfe, compared to \$3 million, or \$.16 per Mcfe, in the second quarter of 2013. Transportation and processing costs in the first six months of 2014 were \$5 million, or \$.26 per Mcfe, compared to \$6 million, or \$.16 per Mcfe, in the first six months of 2013. The divested South Texas and Texas Panhandle properties had minimal transportation and processing costs associated with them, and as a result these divestitures had a lesser impact in reducing transportation and processing costs.

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Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

We have divested a substantial amount of oil and natural gas properties in recent years, causing significant changes from period to period in our lease operating expenses, production and property taxes, and transportation and processing costs and causing historical amounts reported to be not necessarily indicative of future results. Accordingly, the tables below distinguish lease operating expenses, production and property taxes, and transportation and processing costs, as well as per unit production expense, between the South Louisiana, South Texas, and Texas Panhandle oil and natural gas properties (the *Divested properties*) we divested in November 2012, February 2013, and November 2013, respectively, and those oil and natural gas properties that we continued to own as of December 31, 2013 (the *Retained properties*).

	Production Expense			Production Expense per Mcfe		
	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change
	2013	2012		2013	2012	
	(In Thousands)					
Lease operating expenses						
Retained properties	\$ 48,854	\$ 37,633	\$ 11,221	\$ 1.19	\$.84	\$.35
Divested properties	27,821	70,394	(42,573)	.81	.92	(.11)
	\$ 76,675	\$ 108,027	\$ (31,352)	\$ 1.02	\$.89	\$.13
Production and property taxes						
Retained properties	\$ 10,522	\$ 9,026	\$ 1,496	\$.26	\$.20	\$.06
Divested properties	4,335	25,223	(20,888)	.13	.33	(.20)
	\$ 14,857	\$ 34,249	\$ (19,392)	\$.20	\$.28	\$ (.08)
Transportation and processing costs						
Retained properties	\$ 11,434	\$ 11,888	\$ (454)	\$.28	\$.27	\$.01
Divested properties	461	2,745	(2,284)	.01	.04	(.03)
	\$ 11,895	\$ 14,633	\$ (2,738)	\$.16	\$.12	\$.04
Total						
Retained properties	\$ 70,810	\$ 58,547	\$ 12,263	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.31	\$.42
Divested properties	32,617	98,362	(65,745)	.95	1.29	(.34)
	\$ 103,427	\$ 156,909	\$ (53,482)	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.30	\$.07

Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

	Production Expense	Production Expense per Mcfe
	\$ Change	\$ Change

	Year Ended December 31, 2012 2011			Year Ended December 31, 2012 2011		
	(In Thousands)			\$/Mcf		
Lease operating expenses						
Retained properties	\$ 37,633	\$ 31,525	\$ 6,108	\$.84	\$.80	\$.04
Divested properties	70,394	67,633	2,761	.92	.82	.10
	\$ 108,027	\$ 99,158	\$ 8,869	\$.89	\$.81	\$.08
Production and property taxes						
Retained properties	\$ 9,026	\$ 6,763	\$ 2,263	\$.20	\$.17	\$.03
Divested properties	25,223	33,869	(8,646)	.33	.41	(.08)
	\$ 34,249	\$ 40,632	\$ (6,383)	\$.28	\$.33	\$ (.05)
Transportation and processing costs						
Retained properties	\$ 11,888	\$ 10,339	\$ 1,549	\$.27	\$.26	\$.01
Divested properties	2,745	3,389	(644)	.04	.04	
	\$ 14,633	\$ 13,728	\$ 905	\$.12	\$.11	\$.01
Total						
Retained properties	\$ 58,547	\$ 48,627	\$ 9,920	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.23	\$.08
Divested properties	98,362	104,891	(6,529)	1.29	1.27	.02
	\$ 156,909	\$ 153,518	\$ 3,391	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.25	\$.05

Table of Contents*Lease Operating Expenses*

Lease operating expenses in 2013 were \$77 million, or \$1.02 per Mcfe, compared to \$108 million, or \$.89 per Mcfe, in 2012. Lease operating expenses decreased \$31 million in 2013 compared to 2012 with such decrease comprised of \$43 million due to the divestitures of the Divested properties, partially offset by an increase in lease operating expenses of \$11 million attributable to the Retained properties. Lease operating expenses on the Retained properties increased primarily due to increases in chemical treatment costs, saltwater disposal costs, workovers, and overhead. Chemical treatment and saltwater disposal costs, which relate primarily to our Eagle Ford oil properties, increased approximately \$4 million from 2012 to 2013. Workover expense increased approximately \$3 million from 2012 to 2013 primarily due to a workover program implemented in East Texas. Overhead increased approximately \$3 million from 2012 to 2013. The increase in per-unit lease operating expenses is primarily due to a higher percentage of oil production as a percentage of total equivalent production. Based on the energy-equivalent ratio of six Mcf of natural gas to one barrel of oil, oil production typically has higher per-unit lease operating costs than does natural gas production. However, because the market price of oil relative to natural gas is currently well in excess of the six-to-one ratio, the increase in lease operating expense associated with an increase in oil production is more than offset by the additional revenues realized from oil sales.

Lease operating expenses were \$108 million, or \$.89 per Mcfe, in 2012 compared to \$99 million, or \$.81 per Mcfe, in 2011. Lease operating expenses increased \$9 million in 2012 compared to 2011, with \$6 million of this increase attributable to the Retained properties and \$3 million attributable to the Divested properties. Lease operating expenses increased on the Retained properties primarily due to increased chemical treatment and saltwater disposal costs of approximately \$4 million and increased fuel, power, and water costs of approximately \$1 million, the majority of such costs being related to our Eagle Ford oil properties. Lease operating expenses increased on the Divested properties primarily due to increases in workover expense of approximately \$4 million and compressor rental expense of approximately \$2 million, partially offset by smaller decreases in miscellaneous lease operating costs.

Production and Property Taxes

Production and property taxes, consisting primarily of severance taxes paid on the value of the oil, natural gas, and NGLs sold, were 3.4%, 5.7%, and 5.8% of oil, natural gas, and NGL sales for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. Production and property taxes as a percentage of oil, natural gas, and NGL sales for the Retained properties were 4.3%, 4.7%, and 3.7% for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. Normal fluctuations occur in this percentage between periods based upon changes in tax rates, including those changes caused by incentive tax credits earned, and changes in the assessed values of oil and natural gas properties and equipment for purposes of ad valorem taxes.

Transportation and Processing Costs

Transportation and processing costs were \$12 million, or \$.16 per Mcfe, in 2013, \$15 million, or \$.12 per Mcfe, in 2012, and \$14 million, or \$.11 per Mcfe, in 2011. Transportation and processing costs decreased \$3 million from 2012 to 2013, with \$2 million of this decrease being due to the divestitures of the Divested properties. Transportation and processing costs on the Retained properties remained relatively stable between the two years, with 2013 showing a slight decrease. Transportation and processing costs increased \$1 million from 2011 to 2012, with \$2 million of this increase attributable to the Retained properties, partially offset by a \$1 million decrease attributable to the Divested properties.

Table of Contents**General and Administrative Expense**

The table below sets forth the components of general and administrative expense from continuing operations for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	2013	2012	2011
	2014	2013	2014	2013			
	(In Thousands)						
Stock-based compensation costs	\$2,653	\$ 4,881	\$ 4,427	\$ 12,105	\$ 18,592	\$ 22,897	\$ 35,706
Stock-based compensation costs capitalized	(884)	(1,631)	(1,803)	(4,595)	(7,808)	(7,378)	(14,886)
	1,769	3,250	2,624	7,510	10,784	15,519	20,820
Labor costs ⁽¹⁾	5,879	10,873	12,095	30,769	52,247	45,671	41,367
Other general and administrative costs	4,579	5,458	9,387	10,650	17,980	28,478	34,425
Other general and administrative costs capitalized	(3,967)	(6,467)	(7,606)	(15,801)	(26,185)	(30,406)	(31,507)
	6,491	9,864	13,876	25,618	44,042	43,743	44,285
General and administrative expense	\$8,260	\$ 13,114	\$ 16,500	\$ 33,128	\$ 54,826	\$ 59,262	\$ 65,105

(1) Labor costs include salaries, hourly wages, bonuses, severance, and burden.

General and administrative expense was \$8 million in the second quarter of 2014 compared to \$13 million in the second quarter of 2013, and was \$17 million in the first six months of 2014 compared to \$33 million in the first six months of 2013. The primary factors causing the decreases in general and administrative expense between the comparative quarterly and year-to-date periods are the South Texas and Texas Panhandle oil and natural gas property divestitures that occurred in February 2013 and November 2013, respectively, each of which included a reduction in employee headcount.

Labor costs decreased \$5 million, or 46%, in the second quarter of 2014 as compared to the second quarter of 2013, and \$19 million, or 61%, in the six months ended June 30, 2014 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2013. The six months ended June 30, 2013 included \$8 million of employee-related South Texas asset divestiture costs comprised of severance paid to involuntarily terminated employees and retention bonuses paid to certain employees due to the South Texas asset divestiture. This compares to \$.7 million of employee-related Panhandle asset divestiture costs included in the six months ended June 30, 2014. Related to the decrease in labor costs, capitalized general and administrative costs decreased \$3 million, or 39%, in the second quarter of 2014 as compared to the second quarter of 2013, and \$8 million, or 52%, in the six months ended June 30, 2014 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Stock-based compensation costs, net of costs capitalized, decreased \$1 million and \$5 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. The decreases were

primarily due to a reduction in employee headcount and a decrease in the Company's stock price from the second quarter of 2013 to the second quarter of 2014. The reduction in employee headcount was due both to involuntary terminations, which occurred primarily in the first and fourth quarters of 2013 and in which case awards vest and expense is accelerated, and voluntary terminations, in which case awards do not vest and previously recognized expense is reversed.

General and administrative expense was \$55 million in 2013 compared to \$59 million and \$65 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2013, labor costs include \$14 million (\$11 million net of capitalized amounts) in employee-related asset divestiture costs and stock-based compensation costs include \$5 million (\$2 million net of capitalized amounts) in accelerated stock-based compensation costs. These costs are associated with the divestitures of our South Texas and Texas Panhandle oil and natural gas properties during the first and fourth quarters of 2013, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2012, stock-based compensation costs include \$5 million (\$4 million net of capitalized amounts) in accelerated stock-based compensation costs and labor costs include \$2 million (\$2 million net of capitalized amounts) in severance costs, both of which are related to the termination of our former chief executive officer. Aside from the increased employee-related asset divestiture costs in 2013, labor and stock-based compensation costs decreased, as compared to 2012, due to reduced headcount and a decrease in the Company's stock price. Other general and administrative cost decreases for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 include approximately (i) \$3 million less expense for split dollar life insurance, primarily due to an increase in the cash surrender value, (ii) \$2 million less in professional services expense, primarily related to legal advisory and drilling consultant fees, and (iii) \$2 million less in software expense. Other general and administrative costs for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011 reflect approximately (i) \$9 million less expense for attorneys' fees and (ii) \$2 million more in professional services expense. For the year ended December 31, 2011, \$12 million in stock-based compensation costs (\$7 million net of capitalized amounts) were recognized related to the spin-off of Lone Pine, which caused the forfeiture restrictions to lapse on a portion of each outstanding restricted stock award, thus requiring the immediate recognition of compensation cost. The percentage of general and administrative costs capitalized under the full cost method of accounting ranged from 36% to 42% in the periods presented.

Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization

The table below sets forth the components of depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense from continuing operations for the periods indicated.

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	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2014		2013		2014		2013	
	In Thousands	\$/Mcf	In Thousands	\$/Mcf	In Thousands	\$/Mcf	In Thousands	\$/Mcf
Depletion	\$ 19,396	\$ 2.14	\$ 41,671	\$ 2.17	\$ 39,660	\$ 2.14	\$ 89,209	\$ 2.17
Depreciation	907	.10	2,133	.11	2,058	.11	3,138	.08
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense	\$ 20,303	\$ 2.24	\$ 43,804	\$ 2.28	\$ 41,718	\$ 2.25	\$ 92,347	\$ 2.25

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2013		2012		2011			
	In Thousands	\$/Mcf	In Thousands	\$/Mcf	In Thousands	\$/Mcf	In Thousands	\$/Mcf
Depletion	\$ 165,767	\$ 2.20	\$ 275,886	\$ 2.28	\$ 213,866	\$ 1.75		
Depreciation	5,790	.08	4,572	.04	5,818	.05		
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense	\$ 171,557	\$ 2.27	\$ 280,458	\$ 2.32	\$ 219,684	\$ 1.80		

Depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense (DD&A) in the second quarter of 2014 was \$20 million, or \$2.24 per Mcfe, compared to \$44 million, or \$2.28 per Mcfe, in the second quarter of 2013. For the first six months of 2014, DD&A was \$42 million, or \$2.25 per Mcfe, compared to \$92 million, or \$2.25 per Mcfe, in the first six months of 2013.

The decreases in DD&A in the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 are due primarily to decreases in our oil and natural gas reserves, with such decreases primarily attributable to our property divestitures, partially offset by oil reserve additions, which typically have higher per-unit development costs than natural gas reserves.

DD&A was \$172 million, or \$2.27 per Mcfe, in 2013, \$280 million, or \$2.32 per Mcfe, in 2012, and \$220 million, or \$1.80 per Mcfe, in 2011. The decrease in DD&A from 2012 to 2013 was due primarily to oil and natural gas property divestitures, partially offset by oil reserve additions, which typically have higher per-unit development costs than natural gas reserves. The increase in DD&A from 2011 to 2012 was due primarily to the increase in oil reserve additions. In addition, in 2012, a significant portion of our proved undeveloped natural gas reserves, which have lower associated development costs than proved undeveloped oil reserves, were reclassified from proved to probable status in conjunction with the decrease in the natural gas prices used to determine our proved reserves.

Ceiling Test Write-Down of Oil and Natural Gas Properties

At June 30, 2014, we recorded a \$77 million ceiling test write-down of our United States cost center pursuant to the full cost ceiling test limitation prescribed by the SEC. This ceiling test write-down was primarily a result of (i) a reduction in the estimated reserves attributable to a portion of our proved undeveloped locations in the Eagle Ford and (ii) a reduction in the total number of proved undeveloped locations in the Eagle Ford to properly align the number of future drilling locations with our current development pace relative to the SEC five year limitation on the age of

proved undeveloped locations. Additional write-downs of our oil and natural gas properties may be required in subsequent periods if, among other things, the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month oil, natural gas, or NGL prices used in the calculation of the present value of future net revenues from estimated production of proved oil and natural gas reserves declines compared to prices used as of June 30, 2014, unproved properties are impaired, estimated proved reserve volumes are revised downward, or costs incurred in exploration, development, or acquisition activities exceed the discounted future net cash flows from the additional reserves, if any, attributable to the cost center.

At December 31, 2013, we recorded a ceiling test write-down of our United States cost center totaling \$58 million, pursuant to the ceiling test limitation prescribed by the SEC for companies using the full cost method of accounting. This ceiling test write-down was primarily a result of the Panhandle divestiture in the fourth quarter of 2013. Given the magnitude of the Panhandle oil and natural gas reserves as a percentage of our total reserves, the divestiture resulted in a \$193 million net gain on disposition of assets rather than 100% of the divestiture proceeds reducing capitalized costs, as has typically been done with previous sales of oil and natural gas properties. This smaller reduction of capitalized costs and the loss of future net revenues from the divested proved oil and natural gas reserves were the primary factors causing the ceiling test write-down.

In 2012, we recorded ceiling test write-downs of our United States cost center totaling \$958 million and our Italian cost center totaling \$35 million. The United States write-downs were primarily a result of the decline in the twelve-month arithmetic average prices of natural gas and NGLs that were used to calculate the present value of future net revenues from our estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves throughout 2012. The Italian write-down resulted from our conclusion that our Italian natural gas reserves could no longer be classified as proved reserves, due to an Italian regional regulatory body's 2012 denial of approval of an environmental impact assessment associated with our proposal to commence natural gas production from wells that we drilled and completed in 2007. Recent legislation gives the Ministry of Environment authority over environmental impact assessments, beginning in 2015. We believe the ministry may be more willing to approve the assessment than has the regional regulatory body.

See [Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Full Cost Method of Accounting](#) for more information regarding ceiling test write-downs.

Impairment of Properties

During the third quarter of 2012, we recorded a \$67 million impairment of our unproved properties in South Africa based on several unsuccessful attempts to sell the properties for an amount that would allow us to recover the carrying amount of our

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investment in these properties. Because we had no proved reserves in South Africa, the impairment was reported as a period expense rather than being added to the costs to be amortized, and is included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations within the Impairment of properties line item. In December 2012, we entered into agreements to sell our South African subsidiaries and to abandon a certain exploration right in South Africa in connection with the sale of the exploration right. The abandonment of the exploration right, which was contingent upon approval by the government of South Africa, among other things, was completed in December 2013, and we received \$9 million, which is included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations within the Other, net line item for the year ended December 31, 2013. We completed the sale in the second quarter of 2014, completing our exit from South Africa, though certain regulatory matters are delaying transfer of physical possession of the subsidiary's shares to the purchaser.

In August 2012, we entered into an agreement to sell the majority of our East Texas natural gas gathering assets and the transaction closed in October 2012. During the third quarter of 2012, these assets were written down to their estimated fair value less cost to sell, with a \$13 million impairment charge included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations within the Impairment of properties line item. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding this divestiture.

Interest Expense

The table below sets forth interest expense from continuing operations for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)						
Credit facility ⁽¹⁾	\$ 480	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,507	\$ 3,528	\$ 6,843	\$ 10,263	\$ 6,652
7 ¼% senior notes due 2019 ⁽¹⁾	10,660	18,445	21,317	36,887	70,847	73,793	73,790
7 ½% senior notes due 2020 ⁽¹⁾	4,300	9,677	8,599	19,350	36,627	11,194	
8 ½% senior notes due 2014 ⁽¹⁾				6,277	6,277	53,402	59,281
8% senior notes due 2011 ⁽¹⁾							20,191
Other	298	292	326	592	1,202	402	100
Interest costs capitalized		(923)		(1,114)	(1,967)	(7,223)	(10,259)
Interest expense	\$ 15,738	\$ 29,392	\$ 31,749	\$ 65,520	\$ 119,829	\$ 141,831	\$ 149,755

(1) Interest expense amounts include interest on the principal or borrowings outstanding, amortization of debt issuance costs, amortization of discounts and premiums, amortization of a deferred gain on a terminated interest rate swap, and credit facility commitment, letter of credit, and other fees, all as applicable.

Interest expense was \$16 million and \$29 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$32 million and \$66 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The \$14 million decrease in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the second quarter of 2013 was comprised primarily of \$13 million due to the redemption of \$700 million of 7 ¼% senior notes and 7 ½% senior notes in November 2013. The \$34 million decrease in the first six months of 2014 compared to the first six months of 2013 was comprised primarily of the following: (i) \$26 million due to the redemption of \$700 million of 7 ¼% senior notes and 7 ½%

senior notes in November 2013 and (ii) \$6 million due to the redemption of the \$300 million of 8 ½% senior notes in March 2013. Additionally, there were no borrowings outstanding under our credit facility during the first six months of 2014 whereas there were borrowings outstanding under our credit facility during the first six months of 2013. See

Liquidity and Capital Resources Bank Credit Facility below for more information regarding our credit facility. Other interest expense consists primarily of interest accrued on the previously disclosed arbitration award in the proceeding styled *Forest Oil Corp., et al. v. El Rucio Land & Cattle Co., et al.*. See Information Concerning Forest Oil Corporation Legal Proceedings for more information regarding this matter. Interest costs capitalized relate to our investments in significant unproved acreage positions that are under development.

Interest expense in 2013 totaled \$120 million compared to \$142 million in 2012. The \$22 million decrease in interest expense was comprised of: (i) \$47 million attributable to the redemption of \$300 million of 8 ½% senior notes in October 2012 and the redemption of the remaining \$300 million of 8 ½% senior notes in March 2013, (ii) \$5 million due to the redemption of \$700 million in aggregate of 7 ¼% senior notes and 7 ½% senior notes in November 2013, and (iii) \$3 million attributable to the credit facility due to average outstanding borrowings under the credit facility and the commitment amount, upon which commitment fees are based, being lower in 2013 as compared to 2012. These decreases were partially offset by the following increases: (i) \$27 million due to there being a full year of interest costs on the 7 ½% senior notes, which were issued in September 2012, and (ii) \$5 million of lower capitalized interest in 2013. Interest expense totaled \$142 million in 2012 compared to \$150 million in 2011. The \$8 million decrease in interest expense was comprised of: (i) \$20 million attributable to the redemption of \$285 million of 8% senior notes in December 2011 and (ii) \$6 million due to the redemption of \$300 million of 8 ½% senior notes in October 2012. These decreases were partially offset by the following increases: (i) \$11 million in interest costs on the \$500 million of 7 ½% senior notes issued in September 2012, (ii) \$4 million attributable to the credit facility, primarily due to increased borrowings outstanding under the credit facility in 2012 as compared to 2011, and (iii) \$3 million of lower capitalized interest in 2012. Interest costs capitalized relate to our investments in significant unproved acreage positions that are under development. In 2013 and 2012, other interest expense consists primarily of interest accrued on the previously disclosed arbitration award in the proceeding styled *Forest Oil Corp., et al. v. El Rucio Land & Cattle Co., et al.*. See Information Concerning Forest Oil Corporation Legal Proceedings and Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding this matter.

Realized and Unrealized Gains and Losses on Derivative Instruments

The table below sets forth realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments from continuing operations recognized under Costs, expenses, and other in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and in our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the periods indicated. Realized gains and losses represent cash settlements on derivative instruments and unrealized gains and losses represent changes in fair value of derivative instruments. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments vary from period to period based primarily on the specific terms of the derivative instruments to which we are a party and third-party indices settlement prices or interest rates, as the case may be. See Note 7 and Note 8 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 8 and Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on our derivative instruments.

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	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)						
Realized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net:							
Oil	\$2,433	\$ (473)	\$ 3,465	\$ (901)	\$ 4,333	\$ (5,862)	\$ 12,584
Natural gas	1,863	1,579	5,291	(7,642)	(18,585)	(91,891)	(78,247)
NGLs						(2,667)	28,128
Interest		(9,803)		(12,885)	(12,885)	(11,352)	(11,442)
Subtotal realized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	4,296	(8,697)	8,756	(21,428)	(27,137)	(111,772)	(48,977)
Unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net:							
Oil	7,608	(5,736)	9,645	(6,044)	(6,814)	(6,324)	(10,297)
Natural gas	(263)						
NGLs		(27,087)	6,091	8,382	24,677	43,350	(22,931)
Interest						(5,396)	(4,314)
		9,910		13,060	13,060	7,496	(1,545)
Subtotal unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	7,345	(22,913)	15,736	15,398	30,923	39,126	(39,087)
Realized and unrealized losses (gains) on derivatives, net	\$11,641	\$ (31,610)	\$ 24,492	\$ (6,030)	\$ 3,786	\$ (72,646)	\$ (88,064)

Other, Net

The table below sets forth the components of Other, net for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013
	(In Thousands)			
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	\$ 381	\$ 549	\$ 894	\$ 1,793
Write-off of debt issuance costs			3,323	

Loss on debt extinguishment				25,223
Gain on asset dispositions, net	(22,185)		(21,391)	
Merger-related costs	10,202		10,202	
Rig stacking/lease termination	3,075	1,258	8,259	4,296
Other, net	(775)	(214)	(1,941)	(899)
	\$ (9,302)	\$ 1,593	\$ (654)	\$ 30,413

The table below sets forth the components of Other, net from continuing operations for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
Gain on asset dispositions, net	\$ (202,023)	\$	\$
Loss on debt extinguishment, net	48,725	36,312	
Legal proceeding liabilities		29,251	6,500
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	2,982	6,663	6,082
Other, net	7,710	11,180	4,582
	\$ (142,606)	\$ 83,406	\$ 17,164

See Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the components of Other, net .

Income Tax

The table below sets forth total income tax and the effective income tax rates related to continuing operations for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30,		June 30,		2013	2012	2011
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands, Except Percentages)						
Current income tax	\$ (78)	\$ (212)	\$ (1,292)	\$ 125	\$ (707)	\$ (35,538)	\$ 30,141
Deferred income tax						208,975	58,994
Total income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (78)	\$ (212)	\$ (1,292)	\$ 125	\$ (707)	\$ 173,437	\$ 89,135

Effective income tax rate .1% (.6)% 1.2% (.4)% (1.0)% (15.5)% 47.6%
Our effective income tax rates were .1% and 1.2% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, and (.6)% and (.4)% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively. The significant differences between our blended federal and state statutory income tax rate of approximately 36% and our effective income tax rates for the periods shown were primarily due to changes in the valuation allowance placed against our deferred tax assets. Our effective income tax rates were (1.0)%, (15.5)%, and 47.6% for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. The significant differences between our blended federal and state statutory income tax rate of 36% and our effective income tax rate for all the periods shown were primarily due to changes in the valuation allowance

placed against our deferred tax assets. In addition, in 2011, our effective income tax rate was impacted by a Canadian dividend tax of \$29 million that was incurred on a stock dividend declared and paid by our former Canadian subsidiary, Lone Pine Resources Canada Ltd. (LPR Canada), to Forest, as parent, immediately before Forest's contribution of LPR Canada to Lone Pine in conjunction with Lone Pine's initial public offering.

The current income tax benefit in 2012 of \$36 million primarily relates to income tax refunds filed during 2012 associated with tax loss carrybacks to recover income taxes paid in 2009.

See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets* for further discussion of our valuation allowance and Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of income tax computed using the federal statutory income tax rate to income tax computed using our effective income tax rate for each annual period presented.

Discontinued Operations

The results of operations of Lone Pine are presented as discontinued operations in our Consolidated Financial Statements for 2011 due to the spin-off of Lone Pine on September 30, 2011. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding the components of earnings from discontinued operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our exploration, development, and acquisition activities require us to make significant operating and capital expenditures (see *Capital Expenditures*). Historically, we have used cash flow from operations and our bank credit facility as our primary sources of liquidity. To fund large transactions, such as acquisitions and debt refinancing transactions, we have looked to the private and public capital markets as another source of financing and, as market conditions have permitted, we have engaged in asset monetization transactions.

Changes in the market prices for oil, natural gas, and NGLs directly impact our level of cash flow generated from operations. We employ a commodity hedging strategy in an attempt to moderate the effects of wide fluctuations in commodity prices on our cash flow. As of August 14, 2014, we had hedged, via commodity swaps and collars, approximately 33 Bcfe of our total projected 2014

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production and approximately 26 Bcfe of our total projected 2015 production, excluding the volumes underlying outstanding unexercised commodity swaptions and oil put options. This level of hedging will provide a measure of certainty with respect to the cash flow that we will receive for a portion of our future production. However, these hedging activities may result in reduced income or even financial losses to us. In the future, we may increase or decrease our hedging positions. See [Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk](#) [Commodity Price Risk](#) below for more information on our derivative instruments.

As noted above, the other primary source of liquidity is our credit facility, which currently has a borrowing base of \$300 million. The borrowing base is subject to redetermination from time to time as discussed below under [Bank Credit Facility](#). This facility is used to fund daily operations and to fund acquisitions and refinance debt, as needed and if available. The credit facility is secured by a portion of our assets and matures in June 2016. The credit facility contains a covenant that we will not permit our ratio of total debt to EBITDA (as adjusted for non-cash charges) calculated for the preceding four consecutive fiscal quarter period then most recently ended to be greater than 5.75 to 1.00 as of June 30, 2014. Future periods have differing limitations as discussed below under [Bank Credit Facility](#). Depending on our overall level of indebtedness, this covenant may limit our ability to borrow funds as needed under our credit facility. Our ratio of total debt to EBITDA for the four consecutive fiscal quarter period ended June 30, 2014, as calculated in accordance with the credit facility, was 5.07. We had no borrowings outstanding under the credit facility as of June 30, 2014 and we had outstanding borrowings of \$12 million as of August 14, 2014. The covenant described above would currently prevent us from borrowing the full amount of our remaining borrowing base. See [Bank Credit Facility](#) below for further details regarding the credit facility.

The public and private capital markets have served as our primary source of financing to fund large acquisitions and other exceptional transactions, such as debt refinancings. In the past, we have issued debt and equity in both the public and private capital markets. Our ability to access the debt and equity capital markets on economic terms is affected by general economic conditions, the domestic and global financial markets, the credit ratings assigned to our debt by independent credit rating agencies, our operational and financial performance, the value and performance of our equity and debt securities, prevailing commodity prices, and other macroeconomic factors outside of our control.

We also have engaged in asset dispositions and joint ventures as a means of generating additional cash to fund more attractive capital projects and to enhance our financial flexibility. For example, in November 2012, we sold all of our oil and natural gas properties located in South Louisiana for proceeds of \$211 million. Additionally, in February 2013 we sold all of our oil and natural gas properties located in South Texas, excluding our Eagle Ford oil properties, for proceeds of \$321 million, which we used in March 2013 to redeem the remaining \$300 million in principal amount of 8 1/2% senior notes due 2014. In November 2013, we sold all of our oil and natural gas properties located in the Texas Panhandle for proceeds of \$985 million, which we used to redeem \$700 million of 7 1/4% senior notes due 2019 and 7 1/2% senior notes due 2020, and to pay off the outstanding balance on our credit facility. In addition, we have entered into an agreement with a third-party pursuant to which the third-party is funding a portion of the drilling and other development costs relating to certain Eagle Ford acreage in exchange for a 50% working interest in that acreage.

We believe that our existing cash, expected cash flows provided by operating activities, and the funds available under the credit facility will be sufficient to fund our normal recurring operating needs and our contractual obligations. As noted below under [Bank Credit Facility](#), based on our current projections, the ratio of total debt to EBITDA may exceed the maximum allowed under the credit facility sometime prior to the end of 2014 if we do not obtain a waiver or an additional amendment to the credit facility. If we are unable to obtain a waiver or an amendment, the credit facility could be terminated. However, we believe we can arrange for alternative sources of debt financing, including securing liens against our properties or selling additional properties, sufficient to meet our recurring operating needs and contractual obligations for a reasonable period of time.

See **Going Concern Subsequent Event** below for updated disclosure on the status of our compliance with the total debt to EBITDA covenant in the Credit Facility and its effect on our ability to continue as a going concern.

Bank Credit Facility

On June 30, 2011, we entered into the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the **Credit Facility**) with a syndicate of banks led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the **Administrative Agent**), which, as of June 30, 2014, consists of a \$500 million credit facility maturing in June 2016. The size of the Credit Facility may be increased by \$300 million, to a total of \$800 million, upon agreement between us and the applicable lenders. On March 31, 2014, we entered into the Second Amendment to the Credit Facility (the **Second Amendment**), which was effective as of that date. The Second Amendment amended, among other things, the permitted ratio of total debt to EBITDA and the definition of total debt used in the ratio calculation, and reduced the aggregate lender commitments from \$1.5 billion to \$500 million and the borrowing base, which governs our availability under the Credit Facility, from \$400 million to \$300 million, where it remained at June 30, 2014.

The determination of the Credit Facility borrowing base is made by the lenders in their sole discretion, on a semi-annual basis, taking into consideration the estimated value of our oil and natural gas properties based on pricing models determined by the lenders at such time, in accordance with the lenders' customary practices for oil and natural gas loans. The available borrowing

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amount under the Credit Facility could increase or decrease based on such redetermination. A reduction of the borrowing base could require us to repay indebtedness in excess of the borrowing base in order to cover the deficiency. The next scheduled semi-annual redetermination of the borrowing base will occur on or about November 1, 2014. In addition to the scheduled semi-annual redeterminations, we and the lenders each have discretion at any time, but not more often than once during a calendar year, to have the borrowing base redetermined.

The borrowing base is also subject to automatic adjustments if certain events occur, such as if we or any of our Restricted Subsidiaries (as defined in the Credit Facility) issue senior unsecured notes, in which case the borrowing base will immediately be reduced by an amount equal to 25% of the stated principal amount of such issued senior notes, excluding any senior unsecured notes that we or any of our Restricted Subsidiaries may issue to refinance senior notes that were outstanding on June 30, 2011. The borrowing base is also subject to automatic adjustment if we or any of our Restricted Subsidiaries sell oil and natural gas properties having a fair market value, including any economic loss of unwinding any related hedging agreement, in excess of 10% of the borrowing base then in effect. In this case, the borrowing base will be reduced by an amount either (i) equal to the percentage of the borrowing base attributable to the sold properties, as determined by the Administrative Agent, or (ii) if none of the borrowing base is attributable to the sold properties, a value agreed upon by us and the required lenders. The sale of our South Texas properties resulted in a \$170 million reduction to the borrowing base when the transaction closed in February 2013 and the November 2013 sale of our Texas Panhandle properties resulted in a \$300 million reduction to the borrowing base effective November 25, 2013. See Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding our divestiture activity.

The Credit Facility is collateralized by our assets. Under the Credit Facility, we are required to mortgage and grant a security interest in 75% of the present value of our estimated proved oil and natural gas properties and related assets. If our corporate credit ratings issued by Moody's and Standard & Poor's meet pre-established levels, the security requirements would cease to apply and, at our request, the banks would release their liens and security interest on our properties.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at one of two rates as may be elected by us. Borrowings bear interest at:

- (i) the greatest of (a) the prime rate announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., (b) the federal funds effective rate from time to time plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, and (c) the one-month rate applicable to dollar deposits in the London interbank market for one, two, three or six months (as selected by us) (the LIBO Rate) plus 1%, plus, in the case of each of clauses (a), (b), and (c), 50 to 150 basis points depending on borrowing base utilization; or
- (ii) the LIBO Rate as adjusted for statutory reserve requirements (the Adjusted LIBO Rate), plus 150 to 250 basis points, depending on borrowing base utilization.

The Credit Facility includes terms and covenants that place limitations on certain types of activities, including restrictions or requirements with respect to additional debt, liens, asset sales, hedging activities, investments, dividends, mergers, and acquisitions, and also includes a financial covenant. The Second Amendment to the Credit Facility provides that we will not permit the ratio of total debt to EBITDA (as adjusted for non-cash charges) calculated for the preceding four consecutive fiscal quarter period then most recently ended to be greater than (i) 5.75 to 1.00 at the end of the calendar quarters ending March 31, 2014, June 30, 2014 and September 30, 2014, (ii) 5.50 to 1.00 at the end of the calendar quarter ending December 31, 2014, (iii) 5.25 to 1.00 at the end of the calendar quarter ending March 31, 2015, (iv) 5.00 to 1.00 at the end of the calendar quarter ending June 30, 2015, (v) 4.75 to 1.00 at

the end of the calendar quarter ending September 30, 2015, and (vi) 4.50 to 1.00 at the end of any calendar quarter ending after September 30, 2015. The Second Amendment also amends the definition of total debt such that, among other things, during any period of four fiscal quarters ending on or before September 30, 2015, any cash proceeds from the sale of any property permitted pursuant to the terms and provisions of the loan documents that are reported on our consolidated balance sheet on such date are subtracted from total debt. Depending on our overall level of indebtedness, this covenant may limit our ability to borrow funds as needed under the Credit Facility. Our ratio of total debt to EBITDA for the four consecutive fiscal quarter period ended June 30, 2014, as calculated in accordance with the Credit Facility, was 5.07.

Based on our current projections, the ratio of total debt to EBITDA may exceed the maximum allowed under the Credit Facility sometime prior to the end of 2014 if we do not obtain a waiver or an additional amendment to the Credit Facility. We believe that we will be able to obtain such a waiver or an amendment prior to the ratio exceeding the maximum amount currently allowed. If we fail to obtain an amendment, the Credit Facility could be terminated. However, we believe we can obtain alternative sources of debt financing sufficient for our needs, including securing liens against our properties or selling additional properties.

Under certain conditions, amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility may be accelerated. Bankruptcy and insolvency events with respect to us or certain of our subsidiaries will result in an automatic acceleration of the indebtedness under the Credit Facility. Subject to notice and cure periods, certain events of default under the Credit Facility will result in acceleration of the indebtedness under the Credit Facility at the option of the lenders. Such other events of default include non-payment, breach of warranty, non-performance of obligations under the Credit Facility (including the financial covenant), default on other indebtedness, certain pension plan events, certain adverse judgments, change of control events, and a failure of the liens securing the Credit Facility.

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At June 30, 2014, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility and we had used the Credit Facility for \$2 million in letters of credit, leaving an unused borrowing amount under the Credit Facility of \$298 million. However, based on the ratio of total debt to EBITDA discussed above, our borrowing utilization of the Credit Facility was limited to approximately \$106 million at June 30, 2014. At August 14, 2014, there were outstanding borrowings of \$12 million under the Credit Facility bearing interest at 3.8%, and we had used the Credit Facility for \$2 million in letters of credit, leaving an unused borrowing amount under the Credit Facility of \$286 million.

Of the \$500 million total nominal amount under the Credit Facility, JPMorgan and ten other banks hold approximately 68% of the total commitments. With respect to the other 32% of the total commitments, no single lender holds more than 3.3% of the total commitments. Commitment fees accrue on the amount of unutilized borrowing base. If borrowing base utilization is greater than 50%, commitment fees are 50 basis points of the unutilized amount, and if borrowing base utilization is 50% or less, commitment fees are 35 basis points of the unutilized amount.

We engage in other transactions with a number of the lenders under the Credit Facility. Such lenders or their affiliates may serve as underwriters or initial purchasers of our debt and equity securities, directly purchase our production, serve as counterparties to our commodity and interest rate derivative agreements, or from time to time act as investment banking advisers with respect to our asset acquisitions and divestitures. As of August 14, 2014, all but one of our derivative instrument counterparties are lenders, or their affiliates, under our Credit Facility. Our obligations under our existing derivative agreements with our lenders are secured by the security documents executed by the parties under our Credit Facility. See **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk** **Commodity Price Risk** below for additional details concerning our derivative instruments.

Credit Ratings

Our credit risk is evaluated by two independent rating agencies based on publicly available information and information obtained during our ongoing discussions with the rating agencies. Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services currently rate each series of our senior notes and, in addition, they have assigned Forest a general credit rating. Our Credit Facility includes provisions that are linked to our credit ratings. For example, our collateral requirements will vary based on our credit ratings; however, we do not have any credit rating triggers that would accelerate the maturity of amounts due under the Credit Facility or the debt issued under the indentures for our senior notes. The indentures for our senior notes also include terms linked to our credit ratings. These terms allow us greater flexibility if our credit ratings improve to investment grade and other tests have been satisfied, in which event we would not be obligated to comply with certain restrictive covenants included in the indentures. Our ability to raise funds and the costs of any financing activities will be affected by our credit ratings at the time any such financing activities are conducted.

Going Concern Subsequent Event

The financial statements included in this Annex B have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The accompanying financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that might result if we are unable to continue as a going concern. By year end 2014 the ratio of our total debt to EBITDA may exceed the maximum allowed under our Credit Facility unless we undertake certain mitigating actions. Absent such actions, a resultant breach of the financial covenant could cause a default under the Credit Facility, potentially resulting in an acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility as well as our senior unsecured notes due 2019 and 2020. As of September 30, 2014, we had approximately \$13 million outstanding under the Credit Facility and \$800 million in principal amount outstanding under the notes. The immediate acceleration of debt maturities of this magnitude likely would result in our bankruptcy or other restructuring.

On May 5, 2014, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Sabine, under which Forest and Sabine are expected to combine their businesses in an all-stock transaction. This agreement was amended on July 9, 2014 primarily to change the structure of the transaction. If the transaction is completed, the Credit Facility will be terminated before any breach of the financial covenant occurs. Accordingly, we have elected to defer seeking an amendment or waiver to address a potential breach rather than incurring the expense of doing so at the present time solely to avoid a going concern audit opinion. If, prior to year end, it appears the combination transaction will not be completed, we will again evaluate the likelihood of a breach of the financial covenant and, based on that evaluation, attempt to undertake mitigating actions with respect to the Credit Facility that we feel are most appropriate. However, there can be no assurance that any particular actions will be available to us, or that even if available, we will be able to complete them. If the combination transaction is not completed, failure to take appropriate mitigating actions in the event we are in breach of the covenant may have severely negative effects on our financial condition including, potentially, bankruptcy.

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We obtained amendments to the Credit Facility as recently as September 2013 and March 2014 in order to avoid breaching the debt to EBITDA covenant. We believe that we could seek, and the lenders under our Credit Facility would provide, another amendment, or a waiver, of the covenant. Failing an amendment or waiver, we believe we could sell assets to avoid breaching the financial covenant. Alternatively, we could obtain a new credit facility or other sources of financing. We may yet undertake some or all of these actions prior to year end, if necessary, though there is no assurance we could complete any such actions as each involves factors that are outside our control. However, inasmuch as we have not obtained a waiver or amendment to the bank credit facility, or pursued any of the other alternatives, there presently exists substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern through December 31, 2014.

If the combination transaction is completed, the new credit facility is expected to contain a total net debt to EBITDA ratio test. Based on current expectations of the results of the combined company, by the end of the first quarter of 2015 the leverage of the combined company may exceed the maximum amount anticipated to be permitted under the new combined credit facility unless certain mitigating actions are taken. The combined company may seek, and the lenders under such facility could provide, for a higher than currently expected maximum leverage or a waiver of the covenant. The combined company also could sell assets prior to the end of the first quarter of 2015 in order to avoid breaching the financial covenant. The combined company may undertake some or all of these actions, if necessary, though there is no assurance it could complete any such actions as each involves factors that are outside its control. There can be no assurance that any particular actions will be available to the combined company, or that even if available, it will be able to complete them. Failure to take appropriate mitigating actions in the event the combined company breaches its covenant may have severely negative effects on its financial condition including, potentially, bankruptcy.

Historical Cash Flow

Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations, net cash (used) provided by investing activities of continuing operations, and net cash provided (used) by financing activities of continuing operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were as follows:

	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30, 2014	2013	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)				
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	\$ 13,733	\$ 110,412	\$ 201,759	\$ 371,655	\$ 398,097
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities of continuing operations	(75,435)	132,763	981,628	(467,782)	(759,730)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities of continuing operations	10,092	(243,810)	(1,118,251)	94,171	(173,305)

Net cash provided by operating activities is primarily affected by sales volumes and commodity prices, net of the effects of settlements of our derivative instruments and changes in working capital. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities in the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2013, was primarily due to the divestitures of oil and natural gas properties in South Texas and the Texas Panhandle, which

occurred in February 2013 and November 2013, respectively, which caused decreased revenues partially offset by lower production, general and administrative, and interest expenses in 2014 as compared to 2013. Also contributing to the decrease in net cash provided by operating activities were increased cash expenses related to rig stacking and operating lease terminations in 2014 as compared to 2013 (see Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on rig stacking and lease terminations) and an increased investment in working capital in 2014 as compared to 2013.

The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities of \$170 million in 2013 as compared to 2012 was primarily due to a \$164 million decrease in revenue and a decrease in cash settlements on commodity derivatives of \$86 million, partially offset by a \$53 million decrease in production expense and a \$13 million decrease in investment in working capital. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations of \$26 million in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily due to a \$98 million decrease in revenue that was partially offset by an increase in cash settlements on commodity derivatives of \$63 million.

The components of net cash (used) provided by investing activities of continuing obligations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were as follows:

	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	June 30,		2013	2012	2011
	2014	2013	(In Thousands)		
Exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ (94,786)	\$ (205,099)	\$ (363,971)	\$ (721,536)	\$ (873,877)
Proceeds from sales of assets	24,145	338,977	1,347,116	262,882	121,115
Other fixed asset costs	(4,794)	(1,115)	(1,517)	(9,128)	(6,968)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities of continuing operations	\$ (75,435)	\$ 132,763	\$ 981,628	\$ (467,782)	\$ (759,730)

- (1) Cash paid for exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition costs as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows differs from the reported capital expenditures in the *Capital Expenditures* table below due to the timing of when the capital expenditures are incurred and when the actual cash payments are made as well as non-cash capital expenditures such as the value of common stock issued for oil and natural gas property acquisitions and capitalized stock-based compensation costs.

Net cash (used) provided by investing activities is primarily comprised of expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, and development of oil and natural gas properties, net of proceeds from the divestitures of oil and natural gas properties and other capital assets. The change in net cash (used) provided by investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared to the corresponding period of 2013 was primarily due to a decrease in proceeds from the sales of assets partially offset by a decrease in exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition cost expenditures. Expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, and development of oil and natural gas properties decreased for the six months ended June 30, 2014 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2013 due to the Texas Panhandle divestiture that occurred in November 2013. Acquisition, exploration, and development expenditures for the Texas Panhandle properties approximated \$94 million during the six months ended June 30, 2013. Proceeds from sales of assets in the six months ended June 30, 2014 included \$20 million that we received in May 2014 for the Texas Panhandle divestiture. Proceeds from the sales of assets in the six months ended June 30, 2013 included \$321 million for the South Texas divestiture.

The \$1.4 billion increase in cash provided by investing activities between 2013 and 2012 was primarily due to proceeds received from the divestiture of oil and natural gas properties, consisting principally of the South Texas divestiture in February 2013 for \$321 million, the Permian Basin divestiture in September 2013 for \$31 million, and the Panhandle divestiture in November 2013 for \$965 million. Proceeds received from the divestiture of oil and natural gas properties in 2012 included \$208 million for the South Louisiana divestiture in November 2012. In addition, cash used for the exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition of oil and gas properties decreased \$358 million from 2012 to 2013. The \$292 million decrease in cash used for investing activities of continuing operations between 2012 and 2011 was primarily due to a decrease in leasehold acquisition costs and an increase in proceeds from sales of assets in 2012 as compared to 2011.

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Net cash provided by financing activities of \$10 million during the six months ended June 30, 2014 consisted primarily of a change in bank overdrafts of \$11 million. Net cash used by financing activities of \$244 million during the six months ended June 30, 2013 consisted primarily of \$321 million used for the redemption of the 8 ½% senior notes due 2014, offset partially by net proceeds from bank borrowings of \$65 million, and a change in bank overdrafts of \$14 million.

Net cash used by financing activities of \$1.1 billion in 2013 primarily consisted of \$1.0 billion used for the redemption of the 8 ½% senior notes due 2014, the partial redemption of the 7 ¼% senior notes due 2019 and 7 ½% senior notes due 2020, and net credit facility repayments of \$65 million. Net cash provided by financing activities of \$94 million in 2012 primarily included the issuance of the 7 ½% senior notes due 2020 for net proceeds of \$491 million, partially offset by the partial redemption of the 8 ½% senior notes due 2014 for \$331 million, net credit facility repayments of \$40 million, and a decrease in bank overdrafts of \$24 million. Net cash used by financing activities of continuing operations of \$173 million in 2011 primarily included the redemption of the 8% senior notes due 2011 for \$285 million, partially offset by net credit facility borrowings of \$105 million.

Capital Expenditures

Expenditures for property exploration, development, and leasehold acquisitions were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(In Thousands)			
Exploration, development, and acquisition costs:				
Direct costs:				
Exploration and development	\$ 47,311	\$ 63,151	\$ 88,553	\$ 178,974
Leasehold acquisitions	302	1,461	390	4,066
Overhead capitalized	4,851	8,098	9,409	20,396
Interest capitalized		923		1,114
Total capital expenditures⁽¹⁾	\$ 52,464	\$ 73,633	\$ 98,352	\$ 204,550

(1) Total capital expenditures include cash expenditures, accrued expenditures, and non-cash capital expenditures including stock-based compensation capitalized under the full cost method of accounting. Total capital expenditures also include changes in estimated discounted asset retirement obligations of \$(.4) million and \$.4 million recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and \$(1) million and \$1 million recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Expenditures of continuing operations for property exploration, development, and leasehold acquisitions were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
(In Thousands)			
Property acquisitions:			
Proved properties	\$	\$	\$
Unproved properties including leasehold acquisition costs	7,117	64,057	204,537
	7,117	64,057	204,537
Exploration:			
Direct costs	111,290	250,302	272,422
Overhead capitalized	18,656	19,157	20,964
	129,946	269,459	293,386
Development:			
Direct costs	197,790	380,496	392,406
Overhead capitalized	15,337	18,627	25,429
	213,127	399,123	417,835
Total capital expenditures⁽¹⁾	\$ 350,190	\$ 732,639	\$ 915,758

(1) Total capital expenditures include cash expenditures, accrued expenditures, and non-cash capital expenditures including the value of common stock issued for oil and natural gas property acquisitions and stock-based compensation capitalized under the full cost method of accounting. Total capital expenditures also include changes in estimated discounted asset retirement obligations of \$9 million, \$6 million, and \$3 million recorded during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

Based on our year-to-date capital expenditures of \$98 million and our remaining budgeted capital expenditures for the second half of 2014, we expected as of June 30, 2014 to incur between \$240 million to \$250 million of capital expenditures in 2014. We expect to fund these capital expenditures with a combination of cash from operations and borrowings under our Credit Facility. Primary factors impacting the level of our capital expenditures include oil and natural gas prices, the volatility in these prices, the cost and availability of oil field services, general economic and market conditions, and weather disruptions. In addition, capital expenditures will depend on availability under our Credit Facility.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	After 2018	Total
(In Thousands)							
Bank debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,429	\$ 714	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,572
Senior notes ⁽²⁾	58,555	58,555	58,555	58,555	58,555	847,659	1,140,434
Derivative liabilities ⁽³⁾	4,542						4,542
Other liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	7,838	13,736	5,708	5,300	5,258	34,461	72,301
Operating leases ⁽⁵⁾	22,655	15,823	15,190	8,174	2,083	7,873	71,798
Unconditional purchase obligations ⁽⁶⁾	6,442	5,805	5,700				17,947

Total contractual obligations	\$ 101,461	\$ 95,348	\$ 85,867	\$ 72,029	\$ 65,896	\$ 889,993	\$ 1,310,594
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- (1) Bank debt consists of commitment and letter of credit fees under our credit facility, based on the \$400 million borrowing base, \$2 million in outstanding letters of credit, and the fee rates in effect, all as of December 31, 2013, and assuming no changes through the remaining term of the credit facility. There were no borrowings outstanding under the credit facility as of December 31, 2013.
- (2) Senior notes consist of the principal obligations and the anticipated interest payments thereon, based on the outstanding senior notes balances as of December 31, 2013, assuming such balances remain outstanding in full until their respective maturities.
- (3) Derivative liabilities represent the fair value of our derivative liabilities as of December 31, 2013. The ultimate settlement amounts of our derivative liabilities are unknown, because they are subject to continuing market risk. See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates* below for a more detailed discussion of the nature of the accounting estimates involved in valuing derivative instruments.
- (4) Other liabilities are comprised of pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and asset retirement obligations, for which neither the ultimate settlement amounts nor the timing of settlement can be precisely determined in advance. See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates* below for a more detailed discussion of the nature of the accounting estimates involved in estimating asset retirement obligations.
- (5) Operating leases consist of leases for drilling rigs, compressors, and office facilities and equipment. In January 2014, we terminated certain drilling rig operating leases for a net loss of approximately \$5 million, which will reduce the operating lease obligations shown in the table above by \$12 million in 2014, \$11 million in 2015, \$11 million in 2016, and \$6 million in 2017.
- (6) Unconditional purchase obligations consist primarily of drilling commitments, throughput obligations, and voice and data services.

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We also make delay rental payments to lessors during the primary terms of oil and gas leases to delay drilling or production of wells, usually for one year. Although we are not obligated to make such payments, discontinuing them would result in the loss of the oil and gas lease. Our estimated maximum commitment of future delay lease rental payments, through 2021, totaled approximately \$2 million as of December 31, 2013.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

From time to time, we enter into off-balance sheet arrangements and other transactions that can give rise to off-balance sheet obligations. As of December 31, 2013, the off-balance sheet arrangements and other transactions that we have entered into include (i) undrawn letters of credit, (ii) operating lease agreements, (iii) drilling commitments, and (iv) other contractual obligations for which we have recorded estimated liabilities on the balance sheet, but the ultimate settlement amounts are not fixed and determinable, such as derivative contracts, pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, and asset retirement obligations. We do not believe that any of these arrangements are reasonably likely to materially affect our liquidity or availability of, or requirements for, capital resources.

Surety Bonds

In the ordinary course of our business and operations, we are required to post surety bonds from time to time with third parties, including governmental agencies. In addition, while we appeal the arbitration award in *Forest Oil Corp., et al. v. El Rucio Land & Cattle Co., et al.* (see Information Concerning Forest Oil Corporation Legal Proceedings), we are required to post a supersedeas bond. As of February 19, 2014, we had obtained this supersedeas bond as well as surety bonds from a number of insurance and bonding institutions covering certain of our current and former operations in the United States in the aggregate amount of approximately \$36 million. See Information Concerning Forest Oil Corporation Industry Regulation for further information.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Full Cost Method of Accounting

The accounting for our business is subject to special accounting rules that are unique to the oil and gas industry. There are two allowable methods of accounting for oil and gas business activities: the full cost method and the successful efforts method. The differences between the two methods can lead to significant variances in the amounts reported in financial statements. We have elected to follow the full cost method, which is described below.

Under the full cost method, separate cost centers are maintained for each country in which we incur costs. All costs incurred in the acquisition, exploration, and development of properties (including costs of surrendered and abandoned leaseholds, delay lease rentals, dry holes, and overhead related to exploration and development activities) are capitalized. The fair value of estimated future costs of site restoration, dismantlement, and abandonment activities is capitalized, and a corresponding asset retirement obligation liability is recorded.

Capitalized costs applicable to each full cost center are depleted using the units of production method based on conversion to common units of measure using one barrel of oil as an equivalent to six thousand cubic feet of natural gas. Changes in estimates of reserves or future development costs are accounted for in the current quarter and prospectively in the depletion calculations. We update our quarterly depletion calculations with our quarter-end reserves estimates. See Information Concerning Forest Oil Corporation Reserves and Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a more complete discussion of our estimated proved reserves as of December 31, 2013.

Companies that use the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas exploration and development activities are required to perform a ceiling test each quarter for each cost center. The full cost ceiling test is a limitation on capitalized costs prescribed by SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10. The ceiling test is not a fair value based measurement. Rather, it is a standardized mathematical calculation. The test determines a limit, or ceiling, on the book value of oil and natural gas properties. That limit is basically the after tax present value of the future net cash flows from estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves calculated using current prices, which are the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month oil, natural gas, and NGL prices. This ceiling is compared to the net book value of the oil and natural gas properties reduced by any related net deferred income tax liability. If the net book value reduced by the related deferred income taxes exceeds the ceiling, a non-cash write-down is required. In 2013, we recorded a ceiling test write-down in our United States cost center totaling \$58 million that resulted primarily from the Panhandle divestiture in the fourth quarter of 2013. Given the magnitude of the Panhandle oil and natural gas reserves as a percentage of our total reserves, the divestiture resulted in a \$193 million net gain on disposition of assets rather than 100% of the divestiture proceeds reducing capitalized costs, as has typically been done with previous sales of oil and natural gas properties. This smaller reduction of capitalized costs and the loss of future net revenues from the divested proved oil and natural gas reserves were the primary factors causing the ceiling test write-down. In 2012, we recorded ceiling test write-downs in our United States cost center totaling \$958 million and in our Italian cost center totaling \$35 million. The United States ceiling test write-downs in 2012 were primarily a result of the decline in the twelve-month arithmetic average prices of natural gas and NGLs.

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In areas where the existence of proved reserves has not yet been determined, leasehold costs, seismic costs, and other costs incurred during the exploration phase remain capitalized as unproved property costs until proved reserves have been established or until exploration activities cease. Investments in unproved properties are not depleted pending the determination of the existence of proved reserves. Unproved properties are assessed periodically to ascertain whether impairment has occurred. Unproved properties whose costs are individually significant are assessed individually by considering factors such as the primary lease terms of the properties, the holding period of the properties, geographic and geologic data obtained relating to the properties, and estimated discounted future net cash flows from the properties. Where it is not practicable to individually assess properties whose costs are not individually significant, such properties are grouped for purposes of assessing impairment. The amount of impairment assessed is added to the costs to be amortized in the appropriate full cost pool, or reported as impairment expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, as applicable. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recorded a \$67 million impairment of our unproved properties in South Africa based on several unsuccessful attempts to sell the properties for an amount that would allow us to recover the carrying amount of our investment in these properties. Because we had no proved reserves in South Africa, and therefore no costs being amortized, the impairment was reported as a period expense and was included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations within the Impairment of properties line item.

Under the alternative successful efforts method of accounting, surrendered, abandoned, and impaired leases, delay lease rentals, exploratory dry holes, and overhead costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalized costs are depleted on a property-by-property basis. Impairments are also assessed on a property-by-property basis and are charged to expense when assessed.

The full cost method is used to account for our oil and gas exploration and development activities because we believe it appropriately reports the costs of our exploration programs as part of an overall investment in discovering and developing proved reserves.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis in the second quarter of the year. In addition, we test goodwill for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount.

In the first step of testing for goodwill impairment, we estimate the fair value of our reporting unit, which we have determined to be our U.S. geographic operating segment, and compare the fair value with the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit. If the fair value is greater than the carrying value, then no impairment results. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, then we perform a second step and determine the fair value of the goodwill. If the reporting unit has a negative carrying value, we perform the second step if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In this second step, the fair value of goodwill is determined by deducting the fair value of a reporting unit's identifiable assets and liabilities from the fair value of the reporting unit as a whole, as if that reporting unit had just been acquired and the purchase price was being initially allocated. If the fair value of the goodwill is less than its carrying value for a reporting unit, an impairment charge would be recorded to earnings in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

To determine the fair value of our reporting unit, we calculate the market capitalization of our reporting unit based on our quoted stock price. Quoted prices in active markets are the best evidence of fair value. However, because value results from the ability to take advantage of synergies and other benefits that exist from a collection of assets and liabilities that operate together in a controlled entity, the market capitalization of a reporting unit with publicly traded equity securities may not be representative of the fair value of the reporting unit as a whole. Accordingly, we add a

control premium to the market capitalization to determine the total fair value of our reporting unit. Additionally, we subtract an estimated amount that market participants would attribute to our stock price for the value of our international operations, to which no goodwill has been allocated. The sum of our market capitalization and control premium, less the international value, is the fair value of our reporting unit. This amount is then compared to the carrying value of our reporting unit. In performing step two of the goodwill impairment test, one of the more significant estimates is determining the fair value of our oil and natural gas properties. To determine the fair value of our oil and natural gas properties, we consider relevant information in market transactions that involve comparable assets.

At the time of our annual 2013 goodwill impairment test, our reporting unit had a negative carrying value. Because of the presence of adverse qualitative factors, including limitations on accessing capital and a sustained decreased share price, we performed the second step of the impairment test. This test did not result in an impairment. Because the Panhandle divestiture represented more

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than 25% of our total proved reserves at the time the divestiture closed and, therefore, a gain or loss on divestiture was required to be recorded, we allocated \$105 million of goodwill to the Panhandle divestiture in determining the gain on the divestiture. Subsequent to the divestiture, as of December 31, 2013, we performed an interim impairment test on the remaining goodwill balance. At the time of that test, the carrying value of our reporting unit was greater than zero and was exceeded by the fair value of the reporting unit by 835%; therefore, goodwill of the reporting unit was considered not impaired and the second step of the impairment test was unnecessary.

As described above, the key assumptions used in our goodwill impairment test are our stock price, number of shares outstanding, a control premium, and value attributable to our international operations. There is no uncertainty as to what the stock price is as of the date of the test, since it is directly observable, or as to the number of shares outstanding. The control premium was based on marketplace data of actual control premiums in the oil and natural gas extraction industry. The value attributed to our international operations is minimal and is based on a contracted sales price with a third-party that has been previously disclosed. We note that the fair value of our reporting unit based solely on our stock price and number of shares outstanding (i.e. excluding the control premium and value attributable to our international operations) exceeded the carrying value of our reporting unit by a significant margin.

As discussed above, our stock price and number of shares outstanding are the primary drivers of our reporting unit fair value. Therefore, downward changes in the stock price would negatively affect the fair value of our reporting unit. However, since the carrying value of our reporting unit is low (due primarily to inception-to-date full cost ceiling test write-downs), as of December 31, 2013, our stock price would have to be below one dollar before the fair value of the reporting unit may be at risk of being lower than the carrying value.

When performing the second step of the impairment test, key assumptions utilized to determine the fair value of oil and natural gas properties include recent offers received from third-parties to purchase reserves and acreage, acreage values observed in the marketplace, and the present value of estimated future cash flows related to our reserves.

Due to the significant judgments that go into the goodwill impairment test, as discussed above, there can be no assurance that our goodwill will not be impaired at any time in the future.

Oil and Gas Reserves Estimates

Our estimates of proved reserves are based on the 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. The accuracy of any reserves estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering and geological interpretation, and judgment. For example, we must estimate the amount and timing of future operating costs, production and property taxes, development costs, and workover costs, all of which may in fact vary considerably from actual results. In addition, as oil, natural gas, and NGL prices that we are required to use pursuant to SEC regulations change from period-to-period, the estimate of proved reserves will also change and the change can be significant. Despite the inherent uncertainty in these engineering estimates, our reserves are used throughout our financial statements. For example, since we use the units-of-production method to amortize our oil and natural gas properties, the quantity of reserves could significantly impact our DD&A expense. Our oil and natural gas properties are also subject to a ceiling test limitation based in part on the quantity of our proved reserves. Finally, these reserves are the basis for our supplemental oil and gas disclosures included in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reference should be made to Reserves under Information Concerning Forest Oil Corporation, and *Our estimates of oil and natural gas reserves involve inherent uncertainty, which could materially affect the quantity and value of our reported reserves and our financial condition,* under Risk Factors, in this Annex B.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

We use the income approach in determining the fair value of our derivative instruments, utilizing present value techniques for valuing our swaps and option-pricing models for valuing our collars, swaptions, and puts. Inputs to these valuation techniques include published forward prices, volatilities, and credit risk considerations, including the incorporation of published interest rates and credit spreads. The values we report in our financial statements change as these estimates are revised to reflect changes in market conditions or other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The accounting treatment for the changes in fair value of a derivative instrument is dependent upon whether or not a derivative instrument is a cash flow hedge or a fair value hedge, and upon whether or not the derivative is designated as a hedge.

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Changes in fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized, to the extent the hedge is effective, in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. Changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument designated as a fair value hedge, to the extent the hedge is effective, have no effect on the statement of operations, because changes in fair value of the derivative offset changes in the fair value of the hedged item. Where hedge accounting is not elected, or if a derivative instrument does not qualify as either a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge, changes in fair value are recognized in earnings as other income or expense. We have elected not to use hedge accounting to account for our derivative instruments and, as a result, all changes in the fair values of our derivative instruments are recognized in earnings as unrealized gains or losses in the line item Realized and unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Also included in this line item are the cash settlements, or realized gains and losses, on our derivative instruments.

Due to the volatility of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids prices, the estimated fair values of our derivative instruments are subject to large fluctuations from period to period. See Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk for a sensitivity analysis of the change in net fair value of our commodity derivatives based on a hypothetical change in commodity prices.

Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial statement carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases (temporary differences). Income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are likely to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on income tax assets and liabilities is included in earnings in the period in which the change is enacted. The book value of income tax assets is limited to the amount of the tax benefit that is more likely than not to be realized in the future.

In assessing the need for a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. In making this assessment, we consider the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, available taxes in carryback periods, tax planning strategies, and projected future taxable income. If the ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon future book income, assessing the need for, or the sufficiency of, a valuation allowance requires the evaluation of all available evidence, both negative and positive, as to whether it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized.

Negative evidence considered by us included a three-year cumulative book loss driven primarily by the ceiling test write-downs incurred in 2012 and 2013. Positive evidence considered by us included forecasted book income in future years based on expected future oil, natural gas, and NGL production and expected commodity prices based on NYMEX oil and natural gas futures. Based upon the evaluation of what we determined to be relevant evidence, we have recorded a valuation allowance of \$504 million against our deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2013. Although we expect future book income based on future production and future NYMEX oil and natural gas prices, oil and natural gas prices have been highly volatile over recent years, and only a portion of our forecasted production is hedged through the end of 2015.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Forest has obligations to remove tangible equipment and restore locations at the end of the oil and natural gas production operations. Estimating the future restoration and removal costs, or asset retirement obligations (ARO), requires us to make estimates and judgments, because most of the obligations are many years in the future, and contracts and regulations often have vague descriptions of what constitutes removal. Asset removal technologies and

costs periodically change, as do regulatory, political, environmental, safety, and public relations considerations.

Inherent in the calculation of the present value of our ARO are numerous assumptions and judgments, including the ultimate settlement amounts, inflation factors, credit adjusted discount rates, timing of settlement, and changes in the legal, regulatory, environmental, and political environments. To the extent future revisions to these assumptions impact the present value of the existing ARO liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the oil and natural gas property balance. Increases in the discounted ARO liability resulting from the passage of time are reflected as accretion expense, which is included in Other, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* (ASU 2014-09). ASU 2014-09 is the result of a joint project with the International Accounting Standards Board intended to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and International Financial Reporting Standards. The guidance is expected to enhance comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions, and capital markets. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that

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reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, the guidance requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized. Entities must adopt ASU 2014-09 using either a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach with a cumulative effect of adoption recognized in the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of adoption. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is not permitted. We have not yet determined the effect that adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on our financial statements, nor have we determined which transition method we will use upon adoption.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measure***Adjusted EBITDA***

In addition to reporting net earnings (loss) as defined under GAAP, we also present adjusted earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, and certain other items (Adjusted EBITDA), which is a non-GAAP performance measure. Adjusted EBITDA consists of net earnings (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, and amortization, unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments (which represent changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments), ceiling test write-downs of oil and natural gas properties, accretion of asset retirement obligations, and the other items set forth in the table below. Adjusted EBITDA does not represent, and should not be considered an alternative to, GAAP measurements, such as net earnings (loss) (its most comparable GAAP financial measure), and our calculations thereof may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. By eliminating interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, and other items from earnings, we believe the result is a useful measure across time in evaluating our fundamental core operating performance. Management also uses Adjusted EBITDA to manage our business, including in preparing our annual operating budget and financial projections. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is also useful to investors because similar measures are frequently used by securities analysts, investors, and other interested parties in their evaluation of companies in the oil and gas industry. Our management does not view Adjusted EBITDA in isolation and also uses other measurements, such as net earnings (loss) and revenues, to measure operating performance. The following table provides a reconciliation of net earnings (loss), the most directly comparable GAAP measure, to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(In Thousands)			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (82,717)	\$ 33,439	\$ (103,724)	\$ (34,509)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(78)	(212)	(1,292)	125
Unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	7,345	(22,913)	15,736	15,398
Interest expense	15,738	29,392	31,749	65,520
Gain on asset dispositions, net	(22,185)		(21,391)	
Write-off of debt issuance costs			3,323	
Loss on debt extinguishment				25,223
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	381	549	894	1,793
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	77,176		77,176	

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Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	20,303	43,804	41,718	92,347
Stock-based compensation	1,500	2,832	2,294	6,479
Merger-related costs	10,202		10,202	
Employee-related asset divestiture costs	156		735	5,821
Rig stacking/lease termination	3,075	1,258	8,259	4,296
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 30,896	\$ 88,149	\$ 65,679	\$ 182,493

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 98,260
Income tax (benefit) expense	(707)	173,437	89,135
Unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	30,923	39,126	(39,087)
Interest expense	119,829	141,831	149,755
Gains on asset dispositions, net	(202,023)		
Loss on debt extinguishment, net	48,725	36,312	
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	2,982	6,663	6,082
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	57,636	992,404	
Impairment of properties		79,529	
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	171,557	280,458	219,684
Stock-based compensation	8,875	15,074	20,536
Legal proceeding costs		29,251	6,500
Employee-related asset disposition costs	11,178	1,851	
Rig stacking	9,989	6,604	
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	\$ 332,888	\$ 513,609	\$ 550,865

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We are exposed to market risk, including the effects of adverse changes in commodity prices, interest rates, and foreign currency exchange rates as discussed below.

Commodity Price Risk

We produce and sell natural gas, oil, and NGLs in the United States. As a result, our financial results are affected when prices for these commodities fluctuate. Such effects can be significant. In order to reduce the impact of fluctuations in commodity prices, we make use of a commodity hedging strategy. Under our hedging strategy, we enter into commodity swaps, collars, and other derivative instruments with counterparties who, in general, are lenders, or affiliates of such lenders, under our Credit Facility. These instruments, which are typically based on prices available in the financial markets at the time the contracts are entered into, are settled in cash and do not require physical deliveries of hydrocarbons.

Swaps

In a typical commodity swap agreement, we receive the difference between a fixed price per unit of production and a price based on an agreed upon published, third-party index if the index price is lower than the fixed price. If the index price is higher than the fixed price, we pay the difference. By entering into swap agreements, we effectively fix the price that we will receive in the future for the hedged production. Our current swaps are settled in cash on a monthly basis. The table below sets forth our outstanding swaps as of June 30, 2014.

	Commodity Swaps Natural Gas (NYMEX HH)			Oil (NYMEX WTI)		
	Weighted Average Hedged Price			Weighted Average Hedged Price		
	Bbtu per Day	per MMBtu	Fair Value (In Thousands)	Barrels per Day	per Bbl	Fair Value (In Thousands)
Remaining Swap Term						
July 2014 - December 2014	70	\$ 4.38	\$ (1,026)	3,500	\$ 95.34	\$ (5,025)
Calendar 2015	50	4.21	(229)	1,000	89.25	(2,658)

Collars

A collar agreement is similar to a swap agreement, except that we receive the difference between the floor price and the index price only if the index price is below the floor price and we pay the difference between the ceiling price and the index price only if the index price is above the ceiling price. The table below sets forth our outstanding collars as of June 30, 2014.

Collar Term	Commodity Collars		
	Bbtu Per Day	Natural Gas (NYMEX HH) Hedged Floor and Ceiling Price	Fair Value

		per MMBtu		(In Thousands)
January 2015 - March 2015	20	\$	4.50/5.31	\$ 393
Calendar 2015	10		4.10/4.30	(109)

Commodity Options

In connection with several of our natural gas and oil swaps, we granted option instruments (swaptions and puts) to the swap counterparties in exchange for our receiving premium hedged prices on the natural gas and oil swaps. Under the terms of the swaption agreements, the counterparties have the option to enter into future swaps with us. The swaptions may not be exercised until their expiration dates. Under the terms of the put agreements, the counterparties have the option to put specified quantities of oil to us at specified prices. The puts may be exercised monthly by the counterparties. The table below sets forth the outstanding options as of June 30, 2014.

Commodity Options							
Natural Gas (NYMEX HH)							
Oil (NYMEX WTI)							
Underlying Term	Option Expiration	Underlying			Underlying		
		Bbtu Per Day	Hedged Price per MMBtu	Fair Value (In Thousands)	Underlying Barrels Per Day	Hedged Price per Bbl	Fair Value (In Thousands)
Natural Gas Swaptions:							
Calendar 2016	December 2014	10	\$ 4.18	\$ (800)	\$	\$	
Oil Swaptions:							
Calendar 2015	December 2014				3,000	100.00	(2,648)
Calendar 2015	December 2014				1,000	106.00	(339)
Calendar 2015	December 2014				1,000	99.00	(1,017)
Calendar 2016	December 2015				1,000	98.00	(1,226)
Oil Put Options:							
Monthly Calendar 2014	Monthly Calendar 2014				2,000	70.00	(1)

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The estimated fair value at June 30, 2014 of all our commodity derivative instruments based on various valuation inputs, including published forward prices, was a net liability of approximately \$15 million.

Due to the volatility of oil and natural gas prices, the estimated fair values of our commodity derivative instruments are subject to large fluctuations from period to period. For example, a hypothetical 10% increase in the forward oil and natural gas prices used to calculate the fair values of our commodity derivative instruments at December 31, 2013 would decrease the net fair value of our commodity derivative instruments at December 31, 2013 by approximately \$32 million to a net liability of \$31 million. It has been our experience that commodity prices are subject to large fluctuations, and we expect this volatility to continue. Actual gains or losses recognized related to our commodity derivative instruments will likely differ from those estimated at December 31, 2013 and will depend exclusively on the price of the commodities on the specified settlement dates provided by the derivative contracts.

Derivative Fair Value Reconciliation

The table below sets forth the changes that occurred in the fair values of our commodity derivative instruments during the six months ended June 30, 2014, beginning with the fair value of our derivative instruments on December 31, 2013. It has been our experience that commodity prices are subject to large fluctuations, and we expect this volatility to continue. Due to the volatility of oil and natural gas prices, the estimated fair values of our commodity derivative instruments are subject to large fluctuations from period to period. Actual cash settlements recognized related to our commodity derivative instruments will likely differ from those estimated at June 30, 2014 and will depend exclusively on the price of the commodities on the settlement dates specified by the derivative instruments.

	Fair Value of Derivative Contracts (In Thousands)	
As of December 31, 2013	\$	1,050
Net decrease in fair value		(24,491)
Net cash settlements paid		8,756
As of June 30, 2014	\$	(14,685)

The table below sets forth the changes that occurred in the fair values of our derivative instruments during the year ended December 31, 2013, beginning with the fair value of our derivative contracts on December 31, 2012. It has been our experience that commodity prices are subject to large fluctuations, and we expect this volatility to continue. Due to the volatility of oil and natural gas prices, the estimated fair values of our commodity derivative instruments are subject to large fluctuations from period to period. Actual cash settlements recognized related to our commodity derivative instruments will likely differ from those estimated at December 31, 2013 and will depend exclusively on the price of the commodities on the settlement dates specified by the derivative instruments.

	Fair Value of Derivative Contracts Interest		
	Commodity	Rate	Total
	(In Thousands)		
As of December 31, 2012	\$ 18,914	\$ 13,060	\$ 31,974

Net decrease in fair value	(3,612)	(175)	(3,787)
Net cash settlements received	(14,252)	(12,885)	(27,137)
As of December 31, 2013	\$ 1,050	\$	\$ 1,050

Interest Rate Risk

The following table presents principal amounts and related interest rates by year of maturity for senior notes at June 30, 2014.

	2019	2020	Total
Senior notes:			
Principal (in thousands)	\$ 577,914	\$ 222,087	\$ 800,001
Fixed interest rate	7.25%	7.50%	7.32%
Effective interest rate ⁽¹⁾	7.24%	7.50%	7.32%

- (1) The effective interest rate on the 7.25% senior notes due 2019 differs from the fixed interest rate due to the amortization of the related premium on the notes.

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Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We conduct business in Italy and thus are subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk on cash flows related primarily to expenses and investing transactions. We have not entered into any foreign currency forward contracts or other similar financial instruments to manage this risk. Expenditures incurred relative to the foreign concessions held by us outside of North America have been primarily United States dollar-denominated

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CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer, Patrick R. McDonald, and our Chief Financial Officer, Victor A. Wind, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as of the end of the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014 (the Evaluation Date). Because of the matters discussed below under *Internal Control Issues*, Messrs. McDonald and Wind have concluded that as of the Evaluation Date our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act (i) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to Forest's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Internal Control Issues

Forest's periodic evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures includes an assessment of its internal controls over financial reporting, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of Forest's financial reporting and the preparation of Forest's financial statements. In connection with the audit of our year end financial statements, Forest's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP (EY), is responsible for auditing both (i) the financial statements to obtain reasonable assurance about whether they are free of material misstatement and (ii) the effectiveness of Forest's internal control over financial reporting.

As part of management's assessment, and EY's audit, of Forest's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, EY or Forest identified certain control deficiencies. Identification of control deficiencies regularly occurs in connection with the assessment or audit of internal control over financial reporting. Control deficiencies exist when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A control deficiency may constitute of a significant deficiency or a material weakness as defined in applicable SEC rules. A significant deficiency means a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the registrant's financial reporting. A material weakness means a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the registrant's financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. However, not all control deficiencies rise to the level of a significant deficiency or a material weakness. Forest management and EY originally concluded that none of the identified control deficiencies constituted a material weakness in Forest's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, and this conclusion was reflected in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as initially filed on February 26, 2014 (the Original 10-K).

Subsequent to the filing of the Original 10-K, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board conducted an inspection of EY's 2013 audits of Forest, and following this inspection, EY requested a reevaluation of the control deficiencies previously identified. In addition, EY and Forest's management conducted additional analysis of other issues relating to Forest's internal controls. After extensive consultation with outside experts, management has now concluded that each of the following control deficiencies constituted material weaknesses in Forest's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013:

Information technology general controls - User access and program change management general controls were determined to be ineffective. Compensating controls designed by management lacked the level of precision needed and were ineffective because they relied on electronic data from systems with ineffective information technology general controls. Thus Forest's controls in all areas, some of which were review controls, that relied on electronic data generated from systems with ineffective information technology general controls were inappropriately designed and operating.

Division of interests - Controls over division of interests were determined to be ineffective because changes to Forest's division of interest master files are not produced in a report that is reviewed by an individual other than the preparer in order to ensure that all changes are appropriate. Further, Forest's controls were not designed so that changes to the division of interests themselves (as opposed to the master files) would be reviewed by an individual other than the person or persons making the changes. These control deficiencies provided for the opportunity for inappropriate recognition of revenues, operating costs, capital charges, and amounts due to and from third parties as a result of incorrect division of interests.

Ceiling limitation test - Several controls, including review controls, associated with the inputs to the ceiling limitation test (oil and gas reserves, unproved properties, capital accrual, asset retirement obligations, and general and administrative cost allocation) lacked sufficient appropriate design or operating precision to prevent reasonably possible errors related to the ceiling limitation test that, when aggregated, could be material.

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Accordingly, Forest's internal control over financial reporting was ineffective at December 31, 2013. In addition, because none of the material weaknesses were adequately remediated as of March 31, 2014 or June 30, 2014, Forest's internal control over financial reporting was ineffective at those dates as well. However, Forest has concluded that the existence of these material weaknesses did not result in a material misstatement of Forest's financial statements included in the Original 10-K or in its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2014 or June 30, 2014, as initially filed on May 6, 2014 and August 18, 2014, respectively.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Forest has adopted, and partially implemented, a plan to remediate the material weaknesses described above in *Internal Control Issues*. The implementation of the material aspects of this plan began in the third quarter of 2014. Accordingly, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014 that materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

As of the date of this filing, the remediation plan consists of the following main elements:

Information technology general controls - Forest has implemented controls pursuant to which user access to certain data is reviewed more frequently and developer access to the related software will be limited. These steps have largely been completed.

Division of interests - Forest will implement controls that will provide for expanded review and oversight of all changes to its division of interest master files. Forest plans to have this remediation completed by year end.

Ceiling limitation test - Forest will implement additional review procedures over the various inputs to the ceiling limitation test. These reviews will occur more frequently and be performed at a more refined level of precision, involving more process owners. Forest plans to have this remediation completed by year end.

We can give no assurance that the measures we take will remediate the material weaknesses that we have identified or that additional material weaknesses will not arise in the future. We will continue to monitor the effectiveness of these and other processes, procedures, and controls and will make any further changes management determines to be appropriate.

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**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
On Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Forest Oil Corporation

We have audited Forest Oil Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) (the COSO criteria). Forest Oil Corporation'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 Annual 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, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and 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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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 report dated February 26, 2014, we expressed an unqualified opinion that Forest Oil Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the COSO criteria. Management has subsequently determined that deficiencies in controls as described in the following paragraph existed as of December 31, 2013, and further concluded that such deficiencies represent material weaknesses as of December 31, 2013. As a result, management has revised its assessment, as presented in Item 9A. in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, to conclude that Forest Oil Corporation's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2013. Accordingly, our present opinion on the effectiveness of Forest Oil Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, as expressed herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment. Management has identified a material weakness related to the design and operation of information technology general controls, specifically user access and program change management. This deficiency impacted controls over the financial statement close process and other review controls relying on electronic data that generally impacted all classes of transactions and thus all significant financial statement accounts. Further, the Company identified a material weakness related to the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the maintenance of its division of interests, and a material weakness related to the design and operating effectiveness of controls over its oil and gas property ceiling limitation test.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Forest Oil Corporation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements and this report does not affect our report dated February 26, 2014, except as it relates to the going concern matter discussed in Note 1, as to which the date is October 1, 2014, which expressed an unqualified opinion that included an explanatory paragraph regarding Forest Oil Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

In our opinion, because of the effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Forest Oil Corporation has not maintained effective control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Denver, Colorado

February 26, 2014

except for the effects of the material weaknesses

described in the sixth paragraph above

as to which the date is

October 1, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Forest Oil Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Forest Oil Corporation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Forest Oil Corporation at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that Forest Oil Corporation will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has determined that it expects to fail a financial covenant in its Credit Facility sometime prior to the end of 2014, which could result in the acceleration of all borrowings thereunder and the Company's senior unsecured notes due 2019 and 2020. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to this matter are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Forest Oil Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) and our report dated February 26, 2014, except for the effects of the material weaknesses described in the sixth paragraph of that report as to which the date is October 1, 2014, expressed an adverse opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Denver, Colorado

February 26, 2014,

except as it relates to the going

concern matter discussed in Note 1

as to which the date is

October 1, 2014

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FOREST OIL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 66,192	\$ 1,056
Accounts receivable	35,654	67,516
Derivative instruments	5,192	40,190
Other current assets	6,756	16,318
Total current assets	113,794	125,080
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Oil and natural gas properties, full cost method of accounting:		
Proved, net of accumulated depletion of \$8,460,589 and \$8,237,186	753,079	1,459,312
Unproved	53,645	277,798
Net oil and natural gas properties	806,724	1,737,110
Other property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$50,058 and \$46,908	11,845	17,128
Net property and equipment	818,569	1,754,238
Deferred income taxes	2,230	14,681
Goodwill	134,434	239,420
Derivative instruments	400	8,335
Other assets	48,525	60,108
	\$ 1,117,952	\$ 2,201,862
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 141,107	\$ 164,786
Accrued interest	6,654	23,407
Derivative instruments	4,542	9,347
Deferred income taxes	2,230	14,681
Current portion of long-term debt		12
Other current liabilities	12,201	14,092
Total current liabilities	166,734	226,325
Long-term debt	800,179	1,862,088
Asset retirement obligations	22,629	56,155
Derivative instruments		7,204

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Other liabilities	73,941	92,914
Total liabilities	1,063,483	2,244,686
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, 119,399,983 and 118,245,320 shares issued and outstanding	11,940	11,825
Capital surplus	2,554,997	2,541,859
Accumulated deficit	(2,502,070)	(2,575,994)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10,398)	(20,514)
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	54,469	(42,824)
	\$ 1,117,952	\$ 2,201,862

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FOREST OIL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues:			
Oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids sales	\$ 441,341	\$ 605,523	\$ 703,531
Interest and other	331	136	1,026
Total revenues	441,672	605,659	704,557
Costs, expenses, and other:			
Lease operating expenses	76,675	108,027	99,158
Production and property taxes	14,857	34,249	40,632
Transportation and processing costs	11,895	14,633	13,728
General and administrative	54,826	59,262	65,105
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	171,557	280,458	219,684
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	57,636	992,404	
Impairment of properties		79,529	
Interest expense	119,829	141,831	149,755
Realized and unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	3,786	(72,646)	(88,064)
Other, net	(142,606)	83,406	17,164
Total costs, expenses, and other	368,455	1,721,153	517,162
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	73,217	(1,115,494)	187,395
Income tax (benefit) expense	(707)	173,437	89,135
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	73,924	(1,288,931)	98,260
Net earnings from discontinued operations			44,569
Net earnings (loss)	73,924	(1,288,931)	142,829
Less: net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest			4,987
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 137,842
Basic earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders:			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$.62	\$ (11.21)	\$.86
Earnings from discontinued operations			.35
Basic earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders	\$.62	\$ (11.21)	\$ 1.21

Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders:

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$.62	\$ (11.21)	\$.85
Earnings from discontinued operations			.34

Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders

	\$.62	\$ (11.21)	\$ 1.19
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Amounts attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders:

Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 98,260
Net earnings from discontinued operations			39,582

Net earnings (loss) attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders

	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 137,842
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See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FOREST OIL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 142,829
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation losses			(27,852)
Defined benefit postretirement plans gains (losses), net of tax	10,116	(2,242)	(6,669)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	10,116	(2,242)	(34,521)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	84,040	(1,291,173)	108,308
Less: total comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest			(1,330)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders	\$ 84,040	\$ (1,291,173)	\$ 109,638

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FOREST OIL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

(In Thousands)

	Common Stock		Capital Surplus	Accumulated		Forest Oil Corporation Shareholders Equity (Deficit)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Shareholders Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount		Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Balances at January 1, 2011	113,595	\$ 11,359	\$ 2,684,269	\$ (1,424,905)	\$ 82,064	\$ 1,352,787	\$	\$ 1,352,787
Issuance of Lone Pine Resources Inc. common stock			112,610		(18,007)	94,603	83,572	178,175
Spin-off of Lone Pine Resources Inc.			(333,568)		(54,125)	(387,693)	(82,242)	(469,935)
Exercise of stock options	192	19	2,363			2,382		2,382
Employee stock purchase plan	96	10	1,331			1,341		1,341
Restricted stock issued, net of forfeitures	861	86	(86)					
Amortization of stock-based compensation			35,449			35,449		35,449
Tax impact of employee stock option exercises			(9,608)			(9,608)		(9,608)
Other, net	(218)	(20)	(5,766)			(5,786)		(5,786)
Net earnings				137,842		137,842	4,987	142,829
Other comprehensive loss					(28,204)	(28,204)	(6,317)	(34,521)
Balances at December 31,	114,526	11,454	2,486,994	(1,287,063)	(18,272)	1,193,113		1,193,113

2011

Common stock issued for acquisition of unproved oil and natural gas properties	2,657	266	36,165		36,431	36,431
Employee stock purchase plan	164	16	1,101		1,117	1,117
Restricted stock issued, net of forfeitures	1,204	121	(121)			
Amortization of stock-based compensation			21,858		21,858	21,858
Other, net	(306)	(32)	(4,138)		(4,170)	(4,170)
Net loss				(1,288,931)	(1,288,931)	(1,288,931)
Other comprehensive loss					(2,242)	(2,242)
Balances at December 31, 2012	118,245	11,825	2,541,859	(2,575,994)	(20,514)	(42,824)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FOREST OIL CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (Continued)

(In Thousands)

	Common Stock		Capital Surplus	Retained	Accumulated	Forest	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Shareholders Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount		Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Oil Corporation Shareholders Equity (Deficit)		
Balances at December 31, 2012	118,245	11,825	2,541,859	(2,575,994)	(20,514)	(42,824)		(42,824)
Employee stock purchase plan	174	17	622			639		639
Restricted stock issued, net of forfeitures	1,355	135	(135)					
Amortization of stock-based compensation			14,659			14,659		14,659
Other, net	(374)	(37)	(2,008)			(2,045)		(2,045)
Net earnings				73,924		73,924		73,924
Other comprehensive income					10,116	10,116		10,116
Balances at December 31, 2013	119,400	\$ 11,940	\$ 2,554,997	\$ (2,502,070)	\$ (10,398)	\$ 54,469	\$	\$ 54,469

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FOREST OIL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating activities:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 142,829
Less: net earnings from discontinued operations			44,569
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	73,924	(1,288,931)	98,260
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations:			
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	171,557	280,458	219,684
Deferred income tax		208,975	58,994
Unrealized losses (gains) on derivative instruments, net	30,923	39,126	(39,087)
Ceiling test write-down of oil and natural gas properties	57,636	992,404	
Impairment of properties		79,529	
Stock-based compensation expense	8,875	15,074	20,536
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	2,982	6,663	6,082
Gain on asset dispositions, net	(202,023)		
Loss on debt extinguishment, net	48,725	36,312	
Other, net	1,276	6,684	8,114
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	31,816	11,573	23,236
Other current assets	3,504	2,630	14,314
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,560	(21,164)	(6,470)
Accrued interest and other	(28,996)	2,322	(5,566)
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	201,759	371,655	398,097
Investing activities:			
Capital expenditures for property and equipment:			
Exploration, development, and leasehold acquisition costs	(363,971)	(721,536)	(873,877)
Other fixed assets costs	(1,517)	(9,128)	(6,968)
Proceeds from sales of assets	1,347,116	262,882	121,115
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities of continuing operations	981,628	(467,782)	(759,730)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from bank borrowings	529,000	1,244,000	160,000
Repayments of bank borrowings	(594,000)	(1,284,000)	(55,000)
Issuance of senior notes, net of issuance costs		491,250	
Redemption of senior notes	(1,037,174)	(330,709)	(285,000)

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Proceeds from the exercise of options and from employee stock purchase plan	639	1,117	3,723
Change in bank overdrafts	(14,424)	(24,217)	17,116
Other, net	(2,292)	(3,270)	(14,144)
Net cash (used) provided by financing activities of continuing operations	(1,118,251)	94,171	(173,305)
Cash flows of discontinued operations:			
Operating cash flows			101,292
Investing cash flows			(255,470)
Financing cash flows			478,324
Net cash provided by discontinued operations			324,146
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash			(3,476)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	65,136	(1,956)	(214,268)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations			(289)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations	65,136	(1,956)	(214,557)
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations at beginning of year	1,056	3,012	217,569
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations at end of year	\$ 66,192	\$ 1,056	\$ 3,012
Cash paid by continuing operations during the year for:			
Interest (net of capitalized amounts)	\$ 130,082	\$ 130,154	\$ 139,311
Income taxes (net of refunded amounts)	(755)	(28,253)	31,782
Non-cash investing activities of continuing operations:			
Increase (decrease) in accrued capital expenditures	\$ (28,154)	\$ (37,766)	\$ 27,235
Common stock issued for acquisition of unproved oil and natural gas properties		36,431	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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FOREST OIL CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Description of the Business

Forest Oil Corporation is an independent oil and gas company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and production of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids (sometimes referred to as NGLs) primarily in the United States. Forest was incorporated in New York in 1924, as the successor to a company formed in 1916, and has been a publicly held company since 1969. Forest holds assets in several exploration and producing areas in the United States, with its core operational areas being Eagle Ford in South Texas and Ark-La-Tex in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and has exploratory and development interests in two other countries. On June 1, 2011, Forest completed an initial public offering of approximately 18% of the common stock of its then wholly-owned subsidiary, Lone Pine Resources Inc. (Lone Pine), which held Forest's ownership interests in its Canadian operations. On September 30, 2011, Forest distributed, or spun-off, its remaining 82% ownership in Lone Pine to Forest's shareholders by means of a special stock dividend of Lone Pine shares. See Note 5 for more information regarding the initial public offering and spin-off of Lone Pine. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms Forest, the Company, we, our, and us, as used in Annex B, refer to Forest Oil Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Forest and its consolidated subsidiaries. As a result of the spin-off, Lone Pine's results of operations are reported as discontinued operations. See Note 13 for more information regarding the results of operations of Lone Pine. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Subsequent Event - Going Concern and Management's Plan

The financial statements included in Annex B have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The accompanying financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that might result if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern. Forest previously disclosed in its unreviewed Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014, that by year end 2014 the ratio of its total debt to EBITDA may exceed the maximum allowed under its bank credit facility unless it undertakes certain mitigating actions. Absent such actions, a resultant breach of the financial covenant could cause a default under the credit facility, potentially resulting in an acceleration of all amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility as well as Forest's senior unsecured notes due 2019 and 2020. As of September 30, 2014, Forest had approximately \$13.0 million outstanding under the credit facility and \$800.0 million in principal amount outstanding under the notes.

The Company obtained amendments to the credit facility as recently as September 2013 and March 2014 in order to avoid breaching the debt to EBITDA covenant. Forest believes that it could seek, and the lenders under its credit facility would provide, another amendment, or a waiver, of the covenant. Failing an amendment or waiver, Forest believes it could sell assets to avoid breaching the financial covenant. Alternatively, Forest could obtain a new credit facility or other sources of financing. Forest may yet undertake some or all of these actions prior to year end, if

necessary, though there is no assurance Forest could complete any such actions as each involves factors that are outside its control. However, inasmuch as Forest has not obtained a waiver or amendment to the credit facility, or pursued any of the other alternatives, there presently exists substantial doubt as to Forest's ability to continue as a going concern through December 31, 2014.

Assumptions, Judgments, and Estimates

In the course of preparing the consolidated financial statements, management makes various assumptions, judgments, and estimates to determine the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and in the disclosures of commitments and contingencies. Changes in these assumptions, judgments, and estimates will occur as a result of the passage of time and the occurrence of future events and, accordingly, actual results could differ from amounts previously established.

The more significant areas requiring the use of assumptions, judgments, and estimates relate to volumes of oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids reserves used in calculating depletion, the amount of future net revenues used in computing the ceiling test limitations, and the amount of future capital costs and abandonment obligations used in such calculations, assessing investments in unproved properties and goodwill for impairment, determining the need for and the amount of deferred tax asset valuation allowances, and estimating fair values of financial instruments, including derivative instruments.

Table of Contents***Cash Equivalents***

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and all money market funds with no restrictions on the Company's ability to withdraw money from the funds to be cash equivalents.

Property and Equipment

The Company uses the full cost method of accounting for oil and natural gas properties. Separate cost centers are maintained for each country in which the Company has operations. The Company's primary oil and gas operations are conducted in the United States. Prior to the spin-off of Lone Pine on September 30, 2011, the Company also had operations in Canada. All costs incurred in the acquisition, exploration, and development of properties (including costs of surrendered and abandoned leaseholds, delay lease rentals, dry holes, and overhead related to exploration and development activities) and the fair value of estimated future costs of site restoration, dismantlement, and abandonment activities are capitalized. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, Forest capitalized \$34.0 million, \$37.8 million, and \$46.4 million, respectively, of general and administrative costs (including stock-based compensation) related to its continuing operations. Interest costs related to significant unproved properties that are under development are also capitalized to oil and natural gas properties. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, Forest capitalized \$2.0 million, \$7.2 million, and \$10.3 million, respectively, of interest costs attributed to the unproved properties of its continuing operations.

Investments in unproved properties, including capitalized interest costs, are not depleted pending determination of the existence of proved reserves. Unproved properties are assessed at least annually to ascertain whether impairment has occurred. Unproved properties whose costs are individually significant are assessed individually by considering factors such as the primary lease terms of the properties, the holding period of the properties, geographic and geologic data obtained relating to the properties, and estimated discounted future net cash flows from the properties. Estimated discounted future net cash flows are based on discounted future net revenues associated with estimated probable and possible reserves, risk adjusted as appropriate. Where it is not practicable to individually assess the amount of impairment of properties for which costs are not individually significant, such properties are grouped for purposes of assessing impairment. The amount of impairment assessed is added to the costs to be amortized, or is reported as a period expense, as appropriate.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, Forest recorded a \$66.9 million impairment of its unproved properties in South Africa based on several unsuccessful attempts to sell the properties for an amount that would allow Forest to recover the carrying amount of its investment in these properties. Because Forest had no proved reserves in South Africa, the impairment was reported as a period expense, rather than being added to the costs to be amortized, and is included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations within the Impairment of properties line item.

The Company performs a ceiling test each quarter on a country-by-country basis under the full cost method of accounting. The ceiling test is a limitation on capitalized costs prescribed by SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10. The ceiling test is not a fair value based measurement. Rather, it is a standardized mathematical calculation. The ceiling test provides that capitalized costs less related accumulated depletion and deferred income taxes for each cost center may not exceed the sum of (1) the present value of future net revenue from estimated production of proved oil and gas reserves using current prices, excluding the future cash outflows associated with settling asset retirement obligations that have been accrued on the balance sheet, at a discount factor of 10%; plus (2) the cost of properties not being amortized, if any; plus (3) the lower of cost or estimated fair value of unproved properties included in the costs being amortized, if any; less (4) income tax effects related to differences in the book and tax bases of oil and gas properties. Should the net capitalized costs for a cost center exceed the sum of the components noted above, a ceiling test write-down would be recognized to the extent of the excess capitalized costs.

At December 31, 2013, Forest recorded a ceiling test write-down of its United States cost center totaling \$57.6 million, which resulted primarily from the Panhandle divestiture. Given the magnitude of the Panhandle oil and natural gas reserves as a percentage of Forest's total reserves, the divestiture resulted in a \$193.0 million net gain on disposition of assets rather than 100% of the divestiture proceeds reducing capitalized costs, as has typically been done with previous sales of oil and natural gas properties. This smaller reduction of capitalized costs and the loss of future net revenues from the divested proved oil and natural gas reserves were the primary factors causing the ceiling test write-down. See Note 2 for more information on the Panhandle divestiture.

In 2012, Forest recorded ceiling test write-downs of its United States cost center totaling \$957.6 million and its Italian cost center totaling \$34.8 million. The United States write-downs resulted primarily from decreases in natural gas and NGL prices. The Italian write-down resulted from Forest concluding that its Italian natural gas reserves could no longer be classified as proved reserves, due to an Italian regional regulatory body's 2012 denial of approval of an environmental impact assessment associated with Forest's proposal to commence natural gas production from wells that Forest drilled and completed in 2007. Forest is currently appealing the region's denial.

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Gain or loss is not recognized on the sale of oil and natural gas properties unless the sale significantly alters the relationship between capitalized costs and estimated proved oil and natural gas reserves attributable to a cost center. As noted above, a gain was recognized on the Panhandle divestiture in 2013. See Note 2 for more information on the Panhandle divestiture.

Depletion of proved oil and natural gas properties is computed on the units-of-production method, whereby capitalized costs, as adjusted for future development costs and asset retirement obligations, are amortized over the total estimated proved reserves. The Company uses its quarter-end reserves estimates to calculate depletion for the current quarter.

Furniture and fixtures, leasehold improvements, computer hardware and software, and other equipment are depreciated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to fifteen years.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Forest records the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Subsequent to initial measurement, the asset retirement obligation is required to be accreted each period to its present value. Capitalized costs are depleted as a component of the full cost pool using the units-of-production method. Forest's asset retirement obligations consist of costs related to the plugging of wells, the removal of facilities and equipment, and site restoration on oil and natural gas properties.

The following table summarizes the activity for the Company's asset retirement obligations for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)	
Asset retirement obligations at beginning of period	\$ 58,585	\$ 78,938
Accretion expense	2,982	6,663
Liabilities incurred	2,362	1,412
Liabilities settled	(2,726)	(5,650)
Disposition of properties	(42,082)	(27,418)
Revisions of estimated liabilities	6,234	4,640
Asset retirement obligations at end of period	25,355	58,585
Less: current asset retirement obligations	(2,726)	(2,430)
Long-term asset retirement obligations	\$ 22,629	\$ 56,155

Oil, Natural Gas, and NGL Sales

The Company recognizes revenues when they are realized or realizable and earned. Revenues are considered realized or realizable and earned when: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred, (iii) the Company's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured.

When the Company has an interest with other producers in properties from which natural gas is produced, the Company uses the entitlements method to account for any imbalances. Imbalances occur when the Company sells more or less product than it is entitled to under its ownership percentage. Revenue is recognized only on the entitlement percentage of volumes sold. Any amount that the Company sells in excess of its entitlement is treated as a liability and is not recognized as revenue. Any amount of entitlement in excess of the amount the Company sells is recognized as revenue and an asset is accrued. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had gas imbalance liabilities of \$4.3 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, and gas imbalance assets of \$3.4 million and \$6.7 million, respectively.

In 2013, sales to two purchasers were approximately 23%, or \$102.5 million, and 17%, or \$73.5 million, respectively, of the Company's total revenues. In 2012, sales to two purchasers were approximately 19%, or \$117.2 million, and 14%, or \$82.1 million, respectively, of the Company's total revenues. In 2011, sales to one purchaser were approximately 22%, or \$151.9 million, of the Company's total revenues from continuing operations. Forest's revenues from continuing operations are attributable to the United States. Forest believes that the loss of one or more of the Company's current oil, natural gas, and NGL purchasers would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to sell its production, because any individual purchaser could be readily replaced by another purchaser, absent a broad market disruption.

Table of Contents***Accounts Receivable***

The components of accounts receivable are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)	
Oil, natural gas, and NGL sales	\$ 22,293	\$ 50,679
Joint interest billings	5,222	5,845
Tax incentive refunds due from Texas	3,763	6,836
Other	5,494	5,619
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,118)	(1,463)
 Total accounts receivable	 \$ 35,654	 \$ 67,516

Forest's accounts receivable are primarily from purchasers of the Company's oil, natural gas, and NGL sales and from other exploration and production companies which own working interests in the properties that the Company operates. This industry concentration could adversely impact Forest's overall credit risk because the Company's customers and working interest owners may be similarly affected by changes in economic and financial market conditions, commodity prices, and other conditions. Forest's oil, natural gas, and NGL production is sold to various purchasers in accordance with the Company's credit policies and procedures. These policies and procedures take into account, among other things, the creditworthiness of potential purchasers and concentrations of credit risk. Forest generally requires letters of credit or parental guarantees for receivables from parties that are deemed to have sub-standard credit or other financial concerns, unless the Company can otherwise mitigate the perceived credit exposure. Forest routinely assesses the collectibility of all material receivables and accrues a reserve on a receivable when, based on the judgment of management, it is probable that a receivable will not be collected and the amount of the reserve can be reasonably estimated.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between financial accounting bases and tax bases of assets and liabilities. The tax benefits of tax loss carryforwards and other deferred tax benefits are recorded as an asset to the extent that management assesses the utilization of such assets to be more likely than not. When the future utilization of some portion of the deferred tax asset is determined not to be more likely than not, a valuation allowance is provided to reduce the recorded deferred tax assets.

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed using the two-class method by dividing net earnings (loss) attributable to common stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. The two-class method of computing earnings (loss) per share is required to be used since Forest has participating securities. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings (loss) per share for each class of common stock and participating security according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. Holders of restricted stock issued under Forest's stock incentive plans have the right to receive non-forfeitable cash and certain non-cash dividends, participating on an equal basis with common stock. Holders of

phantom stock units issued to directors under Forest's stock incentive plans also have the right to receive non-forfeitable cash and certain non-cash dividends, participating on an equal basis with common stock, while phantom stock units issued to employees do not participate in dividends. Stock options and cash-settled performance units issued under Forest's stock incentive plans do not participate in dividends. Share-settled performance units issued under Forest's stock incentive plans do not participate in dividends in their current form. Holders of these performance units participate in dividends paid during the performance units' vesting period only after the performance units vest and common shares are deliverable under the terms of the performance unit awards. Share-settled performance units may vest with no common shares being deliverable, depending on Forest's shareholder return over the performance units' vesting period in relation to the shareholder returns of specified peers. See Note 6 for more information on Forest's stock-based incentive awards. In summary, restricted stock issued to employees and directors and phantom stock units issued to directors are participating securities, and earnings are allocated to both common stock and these participating securities under the two-class method. However, these participating securities do not have a contractual obligation to share in Forest's losses. Therefore, in periods of net loss, none of the loss is allocated to these participating securities.

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Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net earnings (loss) attributable to common stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period, increasing the denominator to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares (e.g. stock options, unvested restricted stock, unvested share-settled phantom stock units, and unvested share-settled performance units) had been issued. Additionally, the numerator is also adjusted for certain contracts that provide the issuer or holder with a choice between settlement methods. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the more dilutive of the treasury stock method or the two-class method. Under the treasury stock method, the dilutive effect of potential common shares is computed by assuming common shares are issued for these securities at the beginning of the period, with the assumed proceeds from exercise, which include average unamortized stock-based compensation costs, assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price for the period, and the incremental shares (the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased) included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share computation. The number of contingently issuable shares pursuant to the outstanding share-settled performance units is included in the denominator of the computation of diluted earnings per share based on the number of shares, if any, that would be issuable if the end of the reporting period were the end of the contingency period and if the result would be dilutive. Under the two-class method, the dilutive effect of non-participating potential common shares is determined and undistributed earnings are reallocated between common shares and participating securities. No potential common shares are included in the computation of any diluted per share amount when a net loss exists, as was the case for the year ended December 31, 2012. Unvested restricted stock grants were not included in the calculations of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2011 as their inclusion would have an antidilutive effect.

The following reconciles net earnings (loss) as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations to net earnings (loss) used for calculating basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the periods presented.

	Year Ended December 31,								
	2013		2012			2011			
	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Total	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Total	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Total
	(In Thousands)								
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 73,924	\$ 73,924	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ (1,288,931)	\$ 98,260	\$ 44,569	\$ 142,829		
Less: net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest						(4,987)	(4,987)		
Less: net earnings attributable to participating securities	(2,099)	(2,099)			(2,037)	(821)	(2,858)		
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common stock for basic earnings (loss) per share	71,825	71,825	(1,288,931)	(1,288,931)	96,223	38,761	134,984	(707)	(707)

Adjustment for
liability classified
stock-based
compensation
awards

Net earnings (loss)
for diluted
earnings (loss) per
share

\$ 71,825	\$	\$ 71,825	\$(1,288,931)	\$	\$(1,288,931)	\$ 96,223	\$ 38,054	\$ 134,277
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The following reconciles basic weighted average common shares outstanding to diluted weighted average common shares outstanding for the periods presented.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the period for basic earnings (loss) per share	116,125	114,958	111,690
Dilutive effects of potential common shares			1,178
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the period, including the effects of dilutive potential common shares, for diluted earnings (loss) per share	116,125	114,958	112,868

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the awards (stock options, restricted stock, share-settled performance units, employee stock purchase plan rights) or is measured at the reporting date based on the fair value of the awards (cash-settled phantom stock units and cash-settled performance units), and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). Compensation cost for awards with only service conditions that have a graded vesting schedule is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award.

Derivative Instruments

The Company records all derivative instruments, other than those that meet the normal purchases and sales exception, as either assets or liabilities at fair value. The Company has not elected to designate its derivative instruments as hedges and, therefore, records all changes in fair value of its derivative instruments as unrealized gains and losses through earnings, with such changes reported in a single line item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations together with cash settlements, or realized gains and losses, on the derivative instruments.

Debt Issue Costs

Included in other assets are costs associated with the issuance of our senior notes and our revolving bank credit facility. The remaining unamortized debt issue costs at December 31, 2013 and 2012 totaled \$13.4 million and \$27.0 million, respectively, and are being amortized over the life of the respective debt instruments. In connection with the early repayment of senior notes in 2013, \$8.9 million of unamortized debt issue costs were written-off.

Inventory

Inventories, which are carried at average cost with adjustments made from time to time to recognize, as appropriate, any reductions in value, were comprised of \$2.2 million and \$4.2 million of materials and supplies as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company's materials and supplies inventory, which is acquired for use in future drilling operations, is primarily comprised of items such as tubing and casing.

Goodwill

The Company is required to perform an annual impairment test of goodwill in lieu of periodic amortization. The Company performs its annual goodwill impairment test in the second quarter of the year. In addition, the Company tests goodwill for impairment if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The impairment test requires the Company to estimate the fair value of the reporting unit to which goodwill has been assigned and, in some cases, the fair values of the assets and liabilities assigned to the reporting unit. Although the Company bases its fair value estimates on assumptions it believes to be reasonable, those assumptions are inherently unpredictable and uncertain. The Company allocates a portion of goodwill to divestitures of more than 25% of the Company's total proved reserves. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company allocated \$105.0 million of goodwill to the Panhandle divestiture. See Note 2 for more information regarding this divestiture. The Company had no goodwill impairments for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011.

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Table of Contents**Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

Comprehensive income (loss) is a term used to refer to net earnings (loss) plus other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of revenues, expenses, gains, and losses that under generally accepted accounting principles are reported as separate components of shareholders' equity instead of net earnings (loss). Items included in the Company's other comprehensive income (loss) during the last three years are net foreign currency gains and losses related to the translation of the assets and liabilities of Lone Pine's Canadian operations prior to the spin-off of Lone Pine on September 30, 2011, and defined benefit postretirement plan gains and losses. See Note 7 for more information regarding Forest's defined benefit postretirement plans.

The components of other comprehensive income (loss), both before-tax and net-of-tax, for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 are as follows:

	Tax (Expense) /		
	Before-Tax	Benefit	Net-of-Tax
	(In Thousands)		
Year Ended December 31, 2013:			
Defined benefit postretirement plans			
Net periodic benefit cost components arising during the period	\$ 8,742	\$	\$ 8,742
Actuarial losses reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss and included in net periodic benefit cost	1,374		1,374
Other comprehensive income	\$ 10,116	\$ (1)	\$ 10,116
Year Ended December 31, 2012:			
Defined benefit postretirement plans			
Net periodic benefit cost components arising during the period	\$ (3,191)	\$ (323)	\$ (3,514)
Actuarial losses reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss and included in net periodic benefit cost	1,155	117	1,272
Other comprehensive loss	\$ (2,036)	\$ (206)	\$ (2,242)
Year Ended December 31, 2011:			
Defined benefit postretirement plans			
Net periodic benefit cost components arising during the period	\$ (11,058)	\$ 3,979	\$ (7,079)
Actuarial losses reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss and included in net periodic benefit cost	641	(231)	410
	(10,417)	3,748	(6,669)
Foreign currency translation losses			

Foreign currency translation losses arising during the period	(27,852)		(27,852)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss			
	(27,852)		(27,852)
Other comprehensive loss	\$ (38,269)	\$ 3,748	\$ (34,521)

- (1) Tax expense of \$3.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 is offset by an equal decrease in the valuation allowance.

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The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 are as follows:

	Foreign Currency Translation	Defined Benefit Postretirement Plans (In Thousands)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 93,667	\$ (11,603)	\$ 82,064
Changes in ownership interest in Lone Pine Resources	(72,132)		(72,132)
Other comprehensive losses arising during the period, before reclassifications	(21,535)	(7,079)	(28,614)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		410	410
Other comprehensive loss	(21,535)	(6,669)	(28,204)
Balance at December 31, 2011		(18,272)	(18,272)
Other comprehensive losses arising during the period, before reclassifications		(3,514)	(3,514)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		1,272	1,272
Other comprehensive loss		(2,242)	(2,242)
Balance at December 31, 2012		(20,514)	(20,514)
Other comprehensive gains arising during the period, before reclassifications		8,742	8,742
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss		1,374	1,374
Other comprehensive income		10,116	10,116
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$	\$ (10,398)	\$ (10,398)

(2) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

Net property and equipment consists of the following as of the dates indicated:

December 31,

	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)	
Oil and natural gas properties:		
Proved	\$ 9,213,668	\$ 9,696,498
Unproved	53,645	277,798
Accumulated depletion ⁽¹⁾	(8,460,589)	(8,237,186)
Net oil and natural gas properties	806,724	1,737,110
Other property and equipment:		
Furniture and fixtures, leasehold improvements, computer hardware and software, and other equipment	61,903	64,036
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(50,058)	(46,908)
Net other property and equipment	11,845	17,128
Total net property and equipment	\$ 818,569	\$ 1,754,238

(1) Includes inception-to-date ceiling test write-downs.

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The following table sets forth a summary as of December 31, 2013 of Forest's unproved properties, all of which are located in the United States, by the year in which such property costs were incurred:

	Total	2013	2012	2011	2010 and Prior
	(In Thousands)				
Acquisition costs	\$ 48,095	\$ 5,078	\$ 4,155	\$ 2,515	\$ 36,347
Exploration costs	5,550	4,722	194	57	577
Total unproved oil and natural gas properties	\$ 53,645	\$ 9,800	\$ 4,349	\$ 2,572	\$ 36,924

The majority of the unproved oil and natural gas property costs, which are not subject to depletion, relate to oil and natural gas property acquisitions and leasehold acquisition costs as well as work-in-progress on various projects. The Company expects that substantially all of its unproved property costs as of December 31, 2013 will be reclassified to proved properties within ten years.

Divestitures*Texas Panhandle*

In October 2013, Forest entered into an agreement to sell all of its oil and natural gas properties located in the Texas Panhandle for \$1.0 billion in cash. The purchase price was adjusted at closing on November 25, 2013 to \$944.1 million in order to, among other things, reflect an economic effective date of October 1, 2013. Subsequent to closing, Forest received an additional \$21.0 million for post-closing title curative work completed, for total cash proceeds received to-date of \$965.1 million. As of December 31, 2013, there is \$32.9 million remaining in escrow, which Forest may receive as consents-to-assign are received and further post-closing title curative work is completed. Of the \$32.9 million escrow balance, \$10.0 million supports post-closing indemnities that Forest may owe to the buyer under the terms of the purchase and sale agreement. Any of the \$10.0 million remaining in escrow at the one-year anniversary of the closing will be paid to Forest. Forest used a portion of the Panhandle divestiture proceeds to repay the balance outstanding on its credit facility and to redeem \$700.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 7 1/4% senior notes due 2019 and 7 1/2% senior notes due 2020.

In connection with the Panhandle divestiture, Forest incurred exit costs consisting of one-time employee termination benefits and other associated costs, as shown in the following table.

	One-Time Employee Termination Benefits	Other Associated Costs⁽¹⁾	Total
	(In Thousands)		
Total expected amount ⁽²⁾	\$ 4,541	\$ 7,967	\$ 12,508
Amount paid during 2013	2,915	2,128	5,043
December 31, 2013 liability balance ⁽³⁾	1,095	5,840	6,935

- (1) Other associated costs consist of financial advisor fees and retention bonuses paid to certain employees.
- (2) Of the \$12.5 million total expected amount, \$5.0 million was recognized in General and administrative expense and \$5.8 million was recognized in Other, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2013. Additionally, \$1.1 million was capitalized in Oil and natural gas properties in the Consolidated Balance Sheet pursuant to the full cost method of accounting. The remaining \$.5 million will be accrued in 2014 over the remaining retention period of the affected employees.
- (3) The December 31, 2013 estimated liability balance is included in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and Forest expects it will be paid during the first half of 2014.

Under the full cost method of accounting, sales of oil and natural gas properties are typically accounted for as adjustments of capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recognized, unless such adjustments would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves attributable to a cost center. A significant alteration would not ordinarily be expected to occur for sales involving less than 25% of the reserve quantities of a given cost center.

The proved

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reserves associated with the Panhandle divestiture represented more than 25% of Forest's total proved reserves at the time the divestiture closed. Forest concluded that accounting for the divestiture as an adjustment of capitalized costs would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and proved reserves. Therefore, a gain was recognized on the divestiture. The historical net book value of Forest's oil and natural gas properties at the time of sale was allocated between the properties divested and properties retained based on proved reserves. As discussed in Note 1 Goodwill, Forest allocated \$105.0 million of goodwill to the Panhandle divestiture in determining the gain on the divestiture. The net gain recognized on the divestiture for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$193.0 million.

South Texas

In January 2013, Forest entered into an agreement to sell all of its oil and natural gas properties located in South Texas, excluding its Eagle Ford oil properties, for \$325.0 million in cash. This transaction closed on February 15, 2013 and was subject to customary purchase price adjustments, resulting in Forest receiving net cash proceeds of \$320.9 million. Forest used the proceeds from this divestiture to redeem the remaining \$300.0 million of its 8 1/2% senior notes due 2014. In connection with the South Texas divestiture, Forest incurred one-time employee termination benefit costs of \$7.5 million (\$5.7 million net of capitalization), which are included in General and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and were paid in full during 2013, with no further one-time employee termination benefit costs expected to be made for this specific divestiture.

Permian Basin

In August 2013, Forest entered into an agreement to sell a portion of its largely undeveloped acreage position located in Crockett County in the Permian Basin of West Texas. This transaction closed on September 10, 2013, and Forest received net cash proceeds of \$31.4 million, after customary purchase price adjustments. Forest retained a Permian Basin acreage position located in Pecos and Reeves Counties, Texas. Forest used the proceeds from this divestiture to reduce outstanding borrowings under its credit facility.

South Louisiana

In October 2012, Forest entered into an agreement to sell all of its oil and natural gas properties located in South Louisiana for \$220.0 million in cash. This transaction closed on November 16, 2012 and was subject to customary purchase price adjustments, resulting in Forest receiving net cash proceeds of \$211.3 million.

Gas Gathering Assets

In August 2012, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the majority of its East Texas natural gas gathering assets for \$34.0 million in cash. This transaction closed on October 31, 2012, and Forest received net cash proceeds of \$28.8 million, after customary purchase price adjustments. At the time of closing, there were up to \$9.0 million of additional performance payments that Forest could earn contingent upon future activity, including the number of additional wells drilled by Forest and connected to the buyer's gathering facilities. During year ended December 31, 2013, Forest earned and received \$2.5 million of these performance payments. As of December 31, 2013, there are \$6.0 million of contingent performance payments that may still be earned. In conjunction with the sale, Forest entered into a ten-year natural gas gathering agreement with the buyer under which Forest pays market-based gathering rates and has committed the production from its existing and future operated wells located within five miles of the gathering system as it was configured at the time of sale. During the third quarter of 2012, these assets were written down to their estimated fair value less cost to sell, resulting in a \$12.7 million impairment charge, which is included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations within the Impairment of properties line item.

South Africa

In December 2012, Forest entered into an agreement with a third-party whereby Forest would receive \$9.1 million in exchange for Forest abandoning its exploration right covering Block 2C in South Africa, contingent upon, among other things, the approval of the abandonment by the government of South Africa. Upon completion of certain contractual requirements, Forest received the \$9.1 million in December 2013 and recorded a gain of \$9.0 million, net of transaction costs, in other income within the Other, net line item in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 since Forest had no proved reserves in South Africa and fully impaired its unproved properties in South Africa in 2012.

Forest also entered into a separate agreement in December 2012 to sell its South African subsidiary which holds a production right related to Block 2A in South Africa. Following approval of the sale by the government of South Africa, Forest will receive a payment of \$1.0 million. If such approval is not received, closing on the sale will not occur. If closing occurs, Forest may receive further payments, as set forth in the agreement.

Table of Contents*Miscellaneous*

During the year ended December 31, 2013, Forest also sold miscellaneous oil and natural gas properties for proceeds of \$17.5 million. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, Forest also sold miscellaneous U.S. oil and natural gas properties for total proceeds of \$25.6 million and \$121.0 million, respectively.

Acquisition and Development Agreement

In April 2013, Forest entered into an Acquisition and Development Agreement (ADA) with a third-party for the future development of Forest's Eagle Ford acreage in Gonzales County, Texas. Under the terms of the ADA, the third-party will pay a \$90.0 million drilling carry in the form of future drilling and completion services and related development capital in exchange for a 50% working interest in Forest's Eagle Ford acreage position. Upon completion of the phased contribution of the drilling carry, Forest and the third-party will participate in future drilling on a 50/50 basis. The ADA applies to wells spud on or subsequent to November 28, 2012, none of which had been placed on production prior to April 1, 2013, and Forest retained all of its interests in wells and production that were spud prior to November 28, 2012. Forest is the operator of the drilling program. As of December 31, 2013, Forest had realized \$61.1 million of the drilling carry and currently expects that it will be fully realized in 2014.

(3) DEBT:

The components of debt are as follows:

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Principal	Unamortized Premium	Total	Principal	Unamortized Premium (Discount)	Total
	(In Thousands)					
Credit facility	\$	\$	\$	\$ 65,000	\$	\$ 65,000
7% senior subordinated notes due 2013 ⁽¹⁾				12		12
8 ½% senior notes due 2014 ⁽²⁾				300,000	(3,277)	296,723
7 ¼% senior notes due 2019 ⁽³⁾	577,914	178	578,092	1,000,000	365	1,000,365
7 ½% senior notes due 2020 ⁽⁴⁾	222,087		222,087	500,000		500,000
Total debt	800,001	178	800,179	1,865,012	(2,912)	1,862,100
Less: current portion of long-term debt				(12)		(12)
Long-term debt	\$ 800,001	\$ 178	\$ 800,179	\$ 1,865,000	\$ (2,912)	\$ 1,862,088

(1) In June 2013, Forest redeemed the 7% senior subordinated notes due 2013 at their maturity.

(2) In March 2013, Forest redeemed the 8 ½% senior notes due 2014 at 107.11% of par, recognizing a loss of \$25.2 million upon redemption.

- (3) In November 2013, Forest redeemed \$422.1 million in principal amount of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ % senior notes due 2019 at 102.77% of par, recognizing a net loss of \$14.7 million upon redemption.
- (4) In November 2013, Forest redeemed \$277.9 million in principal amount of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % senior notes due 2020 at 101.50% of par, recognizing a loss of \$8.8 million upon redemption.

Bank Credit Facility

On June 30, 2011, the Company entered into the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the *Credit Facility*) with a syndicate of banks led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the *Administrative Agent*) consisting of a \$1.5 billion credit facility maturing in June 2016. The size of the *Credit Facility* may be increased by \$300.0 million, to a total of \$1.8 billion, upon agreement between the applicable lenders and Forest.

On September 12, 2013, the Company entered into the First Amendment to the *Credit Facility* (the *First Amendment*), which was effective as of that date. The *First Amendment* amended, among other things, the permitted ratio of total debt to EBITDA and the definition of total debt used in the ratio calculation, and reduced the borrowing base, which governs Forest's availability under the *Credit Facility*, to \$700.0 million.

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As of December 31, 2013, the borrowing base under the Credit Facility was \$400.0 million. The determination of the borrowing base is made by the lenders in their sole discretion, on a semi-annual basis, taking into consideration the estimated value of Forest's oil and natural gas properties based on pricing models determined by the lenders at such time, in accordance with the lenders' customary practices for oil and natural gas loans. The available borrowing amount under the Credit Facility could increase or decrease based on such redetermination. In addition to the scheduled semi-annual redeterminations, Forest and the lenders each have discretion at any time, but not more often than once during a calendar year, to have the borrowing base redetermined. The borrowing base is also subject to automatic adjustments if certain events occur, such as if Forest or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (as defined in the Credit Facility) issue senior unsecured notes, in which case the borrowing base will immediately be reduced by an amount equal to 25% of the stated principal amount of such issued senior notes, excluding any senior unsecured notes that Forest or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries may issue to refinance senior notes that were outstanding on June 30, 2011. The borrowing base is also subject to automatic adjustment if Forest or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries sell oil and natural gas properties having a fair market value, including any economic loss of unwinding any related hedging agreement, in excess of 10% of the borrowing base then in effect. In this case, the borrowing base will be reduced by an amount either (i) equal to the percentage of the borrowing base attributable to the sold properties, as determined by the Administrative Agent, or (ii) if none of the borrowing base is attributable to the sold properties, a value agreed upon by Forest and the required lenders. The February 2013 sale of Forest's South Texas properties resulted in a \$170.0 million reduction to the borrowing base effective February 15, 2013, and the November 2013 sale of Forest's Panhandle properties resulted in a \$300.0 million reduction to the borrowing base effective November 25, 2013. See Note 2 for more information regarding Forest's property divestitures. The next scheduled semi-annual redetermination of the borrowing base will occur on or about May 1, 2014. A lowering of the borrowing base could require Forest to repay indebtedness in excess of the borrowing base in order to cover the deficiency.

The Credit Facility is collateralized by Forest's assets. Under the Credit Facility, Forest is required to mortgage and grant a security interest in 75% of the present value of the estimated proved oil and natural gas properties and related assets. If Forest's corporate credit ratings issued by Moody's and Standard & Poor's meet pre-established levels, the security requirements would cease to apply and, at Forest's request, the banks would release their liens and security interest on Forest's properties.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at one of two rates as may be elected by the Company. Borrowings bear interest at:

- (i) the greatest of (a) the prime rate announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., (b) the federal funds effective rate from time to time plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, and (c) the one-month rate applicable to dollar deposits in the London interbank market for one, two, three or six months (as selected by Forest) (the LIBO Rate) plus 1%, plus, in the case of each of clauses (a), (b), and (c), 50 to 150 basis points depending on borrowing base utilization; or
- (ii) the LIBO Rate as adjusted for statutory reserve requirements (the Adjusted LIBO Rate), plus 150 to 250 basis points, depending on borrowing base utilization.

The Credit Facility includes terms and covenants that place limitations on certain types of activities, including restrictions or requirements with respect to additional debt, liens, asset sales, hedging activities, investments, dividends, mergers, and acquisitions, and also includes a financial covenant. The First Amendment to the Credit Facility provides that Forest will not permit its ratio of total debt to EBITDA (as adjusted for non-cash charges) calculated for the preceding four consecutive fiscal quarter period then most recently ended (i) for any time on or

before September 11, 2013, to be greater than 4.50 to 1.00, (ii) for any time after September 11, 2013 and on or before March 31, 2014 to be greater than 5.00 to 1.00, (iii) for any time after April 1, 2014 and on or before June 30, 2014 to be greater than 4.75 to 1.00, and (iv) for any time after June 30, 2014, to be greater than 4.50 to 1.00. The First Amendment also amends the definition of total debt such that, during any period of four fiscal quarters that includes the calendar quarter in which the Panhandle divestiture closed, any cash proceeds from the Panhandle divestiture that are reported on Forest's consolidated balance sheet on such date are subtracted from total debt. Depending on Forest's overall level of indebtedness, this covenant may limit Forest's ability to borrow funds as needed under the Credit Facility. Forest's ratio of total debt to EBITDA for the four consecutive fiscal quarter period ended December 31, 2013, as calculated in accordance with the Credit Facility, was 4.3. Based on Forest's current projections, Forest expects the ratio of total debt to EBITDA to exceed the maximum allowed under the Credit Facility sometime during the second or third quarter of 2014 if it does not obtain an additional amendment to the Credit Facility. Forest has initiated discussions to that effect with the administrative agent of the Credit Facility and, with no amounts currently drawn against the facility, believes that it will be able to obtain such an amendment prior to the ratio exceeding the maximum amount currently allowed. If Forest fails to obtain an amendment, the Credit Facility could be terminated. However, Forest believes it can obtain alternative sources of debt financing sufficient for its needs, including securing liens against its properties or selling additional properties. Additionally, if necessary, Forest has the ability to slow or cease the occurrence of certain capital and operational expenditures, including those related to initiating new drilling programs, to preserve its available cash until these other sources of funding become available at prudent terms.

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Under certain conditions, amounts outstanding under the Credit Facility may be accelerated with the resultant termination of the facility. Bankruptcy and insolvency events with respect to Forest or certain of its subsidiaries will result in an automatic acceleration of the indebtedness under the Credit Facility. In addition, certain events of default under the Credit Facility will result in acceleration of the indebtedness under the Credit Facility, and termination of the facility, at the option of the lenders. Such other events of default include non-payment, breach of warranty, non-performance of obligations under the Credit Facility (including the financial covenant), default on other indebtedness, certain pension plan events, certain adverse judgments, change of control, and a failure of the liens securing the Credit Facility.

Of the \$1.5 billion total nominal amount under the Credit Facility, JPMorgan and ten other banks hold approximately 68% of the total commitments. With respect to the other 32% of the total commitments, no single lender holds more than 3.3% of the total commitments. Commitment fees accrue on the amount of unutilized borrowing base. If borrowing base utilization is greater than 50%, commitment fees are 50 basis points of the unutilized amount, and if borrowing base utilization is 50% or less, commitment fees are 35 basis points of the unutilized amount.

At December 31, 2013, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility and Forest had used the Credit Facility for \$2.1 million in letters of credit, leaving an unused borrowing amount under the Credit Facility of \$397.9 million. At December 31, 2012, there were outstanding borrowings of \$65.0 million under the Credit Facility at a weighted average interest rate of 2.1% and Forest had used the Credit Facility for \$1.6 million in letters of credit, leaving an unused borrowing amount under the Credit Facility of \$1.0 billion.

8 1/2% Senior Notes Due 2014

On February 17, 2009, Forest issued \$600.0 million in principal amount of 8 1/2% senior notes due 2014 (the 8 1/2% Notes) at 95.15% of par for net proceeds of \$559.8 million, after deducting initial purchaser discounts. The 8 1/2% Notes were redeemable, at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at any time at the principal amount, plus accrued interest, and a make-whole premium. In October 2012, Forest redeemed \$300.0 million of the 8 1/2% Notes at 110.24% of par, recognizing a loss of \$36.3 million upon redemption, using proceeds from the issuance of \$500.0 million in principal amount of 7 1/2% senior notes due 2020. In March 2013, Forest redeemed the remaining \$300.0 million of 8 1/2% Notes at 107.11% of par, recognizing a loss of \$25.2 million upon redemption, using proceeds from the South Texas divestiture and borrowings under the Credit Facility.

7 1/4% Senior Notes Due 2019

On June 6, 2007, Forest issued \$750.0 million in principal amount of 7 1/4% senior notes due 2019 (the 7 1/4% Notes) at par for net proceeds of \$739.2 million, after deducting initial purchaser discounts, and on May 22, 2008, Forest issued an additional \$250.0 million in principal amount of 7 1/4% Notes at 100.25% of par for net proceeds of \$247.2 million, after deducting initial purchaser discounts. Due to the amortization of the premium, the effective interest rate on the 7 1/4% Notes is 7.24%. Interest on the 7 1/4% Notes is payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15.

The 7 1/4% Notes are redeemable, at Forest's option, at the prices set forth below, expressed as percentages of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued but unpaid interest, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on June 15 of the years indicated below:

2012	103.625%
2013	102.417%

2014	101.208%
2015 and thereafter	100.000%

In November 2013, Forest carried out a tender offer to purchase up to \$700.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 7 ¼% Notes and its 7 ½% senior notes using proceeds from the Panhandle divestiture. The tender offer for the 7 ¼% Notes was issued at 102.77% of par and Forest purchased \$422.1 million of the 7 ¼% Notes, recognizing a net loss of \$14.7 million upon redemption.

7 ½% Senior Notes Due 2020

On September 17, 2012, Forest issued \$500.0 million in principal amount of 7 ½% senior notes due 2020 (the 7 ½% Notes) at par for net proceeds of \$491.3 million, after deducting initial purchaser discounts. Interest on the 7 ½% Notes is payable semiannually on March 15 and September 15.

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The 7 ½% Notes are redeemable, at Forest's option, at the prices set forth below, expressed as percentages of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued but unpaid interest, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on September 15 of the years indicated below:

2016	103.750%
2017	101.875%
2018 and thereafter	100.000%

Forest may also redeem the 7 ½% Notes, in whole or in part, at any time prior to September 15, 2016, at a price equal to the principal amount plus a make-whole premium, calculated using the applicable Treasury yield plus 0.5%, plus accrued but unpaid interest. In addition, prior to September 15, 2015, Forest may, at any time or from time to time, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 7 ½% Notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings at 107.5% of the principal amount of the 7 ½% Notes, plus any accrued but unpaid interest, if at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the 7 ½% Notes remains outstanding after such redemption and the redemption occurs within 120 days of the date of the closing of such equity offering.

In November 2013, Forest carried out a tender offer to purchase up to \$700.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 7 ¼% Notes and its 7 ½% Notes using proceeds from the Panhandle divestiture. The tender offer for the 7 ½% Notes was issued at 101.50% of par and Forest purchased \$277.9 million of the 7 ½% Notes, recognizing a loss of \$8.8 million upon redemption.

Forest's 8½% Notes, 7 ¼% Notes, and 7 ½% Notes were fully and unconditionally guaranteed by a 100%-owned subsidiary of Forest, Forest Oil Permian Corporation (the Guarantor Subsidiary). Substantially all of the property of the Guarantor Subsidiary was sold in the Panhandle divestiture and, as a result, the Guarantor Subsidiary was merged into Forest effective December 31, 2013. As such, the guarantee no longer exists.

Principal Maturities

Principal maturities of Forest's debt at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	Principal Maturities (In Thousands)
2014	\$
2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	
Thereafter	800,001

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The table below sets forth the provision for income taxes attributable to continuing operations for the periods presented.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
Current:			
Federal	\$	\$ (34,733)	\$ (201)
Foreign			28,921
State	(707)	(805)	1,421
	(707)	(35,538)	30,141
Deferred:			
Federal		202,552	56,482
State		6,423	2,512
		208,975	58,994
Total income tax	\$ (707)	\$ 173,437	\$ 89,135

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes consists of the following for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
United States federal	\$ 65,167	\$ (1,013,801)	\$ 188,421
Foreign	8,050	(101,693)	(1,026)
	\$ 73,217	\$ (1,115,494)	\$ 187,395

A reconciliation of reported income tax attributable to continuing operations to the amount of income tax that would result from applying the United States federal statutory income tax rate to pretax earnings from continuing operations is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
Federal income tax at 35% of earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 25,626	\$ (390,423)	\$ 65,947

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State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefits	740	(11,211)	2,214
Change in valuation allowance	(67,606)	575,570	
Change in non-tax deductible goodwill	37,937		
Stock-based compensation	4,002	484	
Canadian dividend tax, net of U.S. tax benefit			18,460
Effect of federal, state, and foreign tax on permanent differences	638	3,026	4,025
Other	(2,044)	(4,009)	(1,511)
Total income tax	\$ (707)	\$ 173,437	\$ 89,135

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The components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Property and equipment ⁽¹⁾	\$ 161,450	\$ 353,352
Accrual for postretirement benefits	3,193	3,134
Stock-based compensation accruals	9,592	10,748
Net operating loss carryforwards	274,177	157,103
Alternative minimum tax credit carryforward	49,409	49,409
Other	23,721	32,278
Total gross deferred tax assets	521,542	606,024
Less valuation allowance	(504,458)	(575,570)
Net deferred tax assets	17,084	30,454
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Unrealized gains on derivative instruments, net	(1,994)	(17,429)
Amortization of deferred gain on rig sales	(12,724)	(10,472)
Other	(2,366)	(2,553)
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	(17,084)	(30,454)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	\$

(1) Includes deferred tax assets of \$25.5 million and \$28.3 million related to Italy and South Africa as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The net deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)	
Current deferred tax liabilities	\$ (2,230)	\$ (14,681)
Non-current deferred tax assets	2,230	14,681
Net deferred tax assets	\$	\$

Tax Attributes

Net Operating Losses

U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) at December 31, 2013 were approximately \$765.5 million, with \$32.2 million of NOLs limited under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code scheduled to expire in 2019 and 2020 and the remaining scheduled to expire after 2029. Forest completed a Section 382 study in 2009. Because of the full valuation allowance placed against its deferred tax assets, Forest has not yet updated this study. Additionally, as of December 31, 2013, the Company had state income tax NOLs of approximately \$152.2 million, which, if unused, will expire between 2014 and 2031.

The statute of limitations is closed for the Company's U.S. federal income tax returns for years ending on or before December 31, 2008. Pre-acquisition returns of acquired businesses are also closed for tax years ending on or before December 31, 2008. However, the Company has utilized, and will continue to utilize, NOLs (including NOLs of acquired businesses) in its open tax years. The earliest available NOLs were generated in the tax year beginning January 1, 1999, but are potentially subject to adjustment by the federal tax authorities in the tax year in which they are utilized. Thus, the Company's earliest U.S. federal income tax return that is closed to potential audit adjustment is the tax year ending December 31, 1998.

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The Alternative Minimum Tax credit carryforward available to reduce future U.S. federal regular taxes equaled an aggregate amount of \$49.4 million at December 31, 2013, which can be carried forward indefinitely.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

The table below sets forth the reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits. The Company records interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in other expense, to the extent they apply. The Company does not expect a material amount of unrecognized tax benefits to reverse in the next twelve months.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In Thousands)		
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of period	\$ 859	\$ 2,829	\$ 3,345
Increases as a result of tax positions taken during a prior period	31		
Decreases as a result of tax positions taken during a prior period		(1,970)	(516)
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at end of period	\$ 890	\$ 859	\$ 2,829

Income Tax Receivables

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Forest had a non-current income tax receivable of \$20.7 million which is included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(5) SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:*Common Stock*

At December 31, 2013, the Company had 200.0 million shares of common stock, par value \$.10 per share, authorized and 119.4 million shares issued and outstanding.

In February 2012, the Company issued 2.7 million shares of common stock, valued at \$36.4 million, as partial consideration pursuant to a lease purchase agreement whereby Forest acquired leases on unproved oil and natural gas properties in the Permian Basin in Texas.

Preferred Stock

Forest has 10.0 million shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, authorized under its Certificate of Incorporation. The preferred stock is classified into two classes, Senior Preferred Stock and Junior Preferred Stock, each of which shall be issuable in one or more series. Subject to any limitation prescribed by law, the number of shares in each series and the designation and relative rights, preferences, and limitations of each series shall be fixed by the Board of Directors of Forest. The class of Senior Preferred Stock consists of 7.4 million shares and the class of

Junior Preferred Stock consists of 2.7 million shares. No preferred stock is issued or outstanding.

Lone Pine Resources Inc.

On June 1, 2011, Forest completed an initial public offering of approximately 18% of the common stock of its then wholly-owned subsidiary, Lone Pine, which held Forest's ownership interests in its Canadian operations. In May 2011, as part of a corporate restructuring in anticipation of Lone Pine's initial public offering, Lone Pine Resources Canada Ltd. (LPR Canada), Forest's former Canadian subsidiary, declared a stock dividend to Forest immediately before Forest's contribution of LPR Canada to Lone Pine, with such stock dividend resulting in Forest incurring a dividend tax payable to Canadian federal tax authorities of \$28.9 million, which Forest paid in June 2011. This dividend tax is classified within the Income tax (benefit) expense line item in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The net proceeds from the initial public offering received by Lone Pine, after

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deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses, were approximately \$178.2 million. Lone Pine used the net proceeds to pay \$29.2 million to Forest as partial consideration for Forest's contribution to Lone Pine of Forest's direct and indirect interests in its Canadian operations. Additionally, Lone Pine used the remaining net proceeds and borrowings under its credit facility to repay its outstanding indebtedness owed to Forest, consisting of a note payable, intercompany advances, and accrued interest, of \$400.5 million. On September 30, 2011, Forest distributed, or spun-off, its remaining 82% ownership in Lone Pine to Forest's shareholders, by means of a special stock dividend whereby Forest shareholders received .61248511 of a share of Lone Pine common stock for every share of Forest common stock held. In accordance with applicable authoritative accounting guidance, Forest accounted for the spin-off based on the carrying value of Lone Pine.

The table below sets forth the effects of changes in Forest's ownership interest in Lone Pine on Forest's equity, during the 2011 period in which Forest had an ownership interest in Lone Pine up to its spin-off on September 30, 2011.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011 (In Thousands)
Net earnings attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders	\$ 118,375
Transfers from (to) the noncontrolling interest:	
Increase in Forest Oil Corporation's capital surplus for sale of 15 million Lone Pine Resources Inc. common shares	112,610
Decrease in Forest Oil Corporation's capital surplus for spin-off of 70 million Lone Pine Resources Inc. common shares	(333,568)
Change from net earnings attributable to Forest Oil Corporation common shareholders and transfers from (to) noncontrolling interest	\$ (102,583)

(6) STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION:***Stock-based Compensation Plans***

In 2001, the Company adopted the Forest Oil Corporation 2001 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2001 Plan") and in 2007, the Company adopted the Forest Oil Corporation 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2007 Plan," and together with the 2001 Plan, the "Stock-based Compensation Plans") under which qualified and non-qualified stock options, restricted stock, performance units, phantom stock units, and other awards may be granted to employees, consultants, and non-employee directors. The aggregate number of shares of common stock that the Company may issue under the 2007 Plan may not exceed 9.5 million shares. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had 4.0 million shares available to be issued under the 2007 Plan. The aggregate number of shares of common stock that the Company could issue under the 2001 Plan was 5.0 million, of which there are no remaining shares to be issued at December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**Compensation Costs**

The table below sets forth stock-based compensation related to Forest's continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, and the remaining unamortized amounts and weighted average amortization period as of December 31, 2013.

	Stock Options	Restricted Stock	Performance Units (In Thousands)	Phantom Stock Units	Total ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Year ended December 31, 2013:					
Total stock-based compensation costs	\$	\$ 12,149	\$ 2,288	\$ 3,946	\$ 18,383
Less: stock-based compensation costs capitalized		(5,355)	(431)	(2,022)	(7,808)
Stock-based compensation costs expensed	\$	\$ 6,794	\$ 1,857	\$ 1,924	\$ 10,575
Unamortized stock-based compensation costs as of December 31, 2013 ⁽³⁾	\$	\$ 9,611	\$ 3,517	\$ 4,662	\$ 17,790
Weighted average amortization period remaining as of December 31, 2013		1.5 years	1.9 years	1.8 years	1.6 years
Year ended December 31, 2012:					
Total stock-based compensation costs	\$	\$ 14,621	\$ 6,838	\$ 859	\$ 22,318
Less: stock-based compensation costs capitalized		(5,219)	(1,565)	(569)	(7,353)
Stock-based compensation costs expensed	\$	\$ 9,402	\$ 5,273	\$ 290	\$ 14,965
Year ended December 31, 2011:					
Total stock-based compensation costs	\$ 1,536	\$ 30,234	\$ 3,178	\$ 156	\$ 35,104
Less: stock-based compensation costs capitalized	(663)	(13,113)	(957)	(134)	(14,867)
Stock-based compensation costs expensed	\$ 873	\$ 17,121	\$ 2,221	\$ 22	\$ 20,237

(1) The Company also maintains an employee stock purchase plan (which is not included in the table) under which \$.2 million, \$.4 million, and \$.5 million of compensation costs were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

(2)

In connection with the 2013 divestitures of the South Texas and Texas Panhandle oil and natural gas properties, Forest incurred \$4.9 million (\$2.1 million net of capitalized amounts) in stock-based compensation costs due to accelerated vesting of involuntarily terminated employees' awards. See Note 2 for more information regarding these divestitures.

- (3) The unamortized stock-based compensation costs for liability-based awards are based on the closing price of Forest's common stock at the reporting period end.

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Table of Contents**Stock Options**

The following table summarizes stock option activity in the Stock-based Compensation Plans for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011.

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In Thousands) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Options Exercisable
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	1,327,695	\$ 21.67	\$ 22,531	1,283,232
Granted				
Exercised	(29,711)	18.55	331	
Cancelled	(13,273)	25.11		
Spin-off adjustment ⁽²⁾	673,189			
Outstanding at September 30, 2011	1,957,900	14.29	187	1,957,900
Granted				
Exercised	(161,834)	11.32	634	
Cancelled	(29,479)	14.86		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	1,766,587	14.55	2,731	1,766,587
Granted				
Exercised				
Cancelled	(895,771)	11.33		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	870,816	17.86		870,816
Granted				
Exercised				
Cancelled	(239,610)	19.55		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	631,206	\$ 17.21	\$	631,206

(1) The intrinsic value of a stock option is the amount by which the market value of the underlying stock, as of the date outstanding or exercised, exceeds the exercise price of the option.

(2) In conjunction with the spin-off of Lone Pine, both the number of options outstanding and the option exercise prices were adjusted in accordance with antidilution provisions provided in the Stock-based Compensation Plans. Stock options are granted at the fair market value of one share of common stock on the date of grant and have a term of ten years. Options granted to non-employee directors vest immediately and options granted to officers and other employees vest in increments of 25% on each of the first four anniversary dates of the grant.

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding at December 31, 2013:

Stock Options Outstanding and Exercisable				
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In Thousands)
\$11.02 - 12.20	131,223	0.18	\$ 11.12	\$
12.21 - 13.47	27,383	0.30	12.80	
13.48 - 13.68	205,508	0.76	13.56	
13.69 - 24.30	128,565	2.02	19.54	
24.31 - 27.90	138,527	2.76	27.11	
\$11.02 - 27.90	631,206	1.31	\$ 17.21	\$

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Table of Contents**Restricted Stock, Performance Units, and Phantom Stock Units**

The following table summarizes the restricted stock, performance unit, and phantom stock unit activity in the Stock-based Compensation Plans for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011.

	Restricted Stock			Performance Units			Phantom Stock Units		
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date	Vest Date	Number of Units	Weighted Average Grant Date	Vest Date	Number of Units	Weighted Average Grant Date	Vest Date
Fair Value (In Thousands)		Fair Value (In Thousands)	Fair Value (In Thousands)		Fair Value (In Thousands)	Fair Value (In Thousands)			
Unvested at January 1, 2011	2,272,321	\$ 32.71		264,500	\$ 31.63		510,609	\$ 24.79	
Awarded	1,025,782	27.30		226,000	27.53		500	28.24	
Vested	(610,681)	61.33	\$ 18,416			\$	(52,587)	60.04	\$ 1,449
Forfeited	(131,330)	23.51		(41,000)	29.98		(25,737)	19.12	
Spin-off adjustment ⁽¹⁾				233,740			225,004		
Vested due to spin-off ⁽²⁾				(19,000)	20.81		(342,765)	15.15	3,246
Unvested at September 30, 2011	2,556,092	24.18		664,240	19.52		315,024	12.15	
Awarded	25,700	15.19					941,300	15.08	
Vested	(48,560)	28.84	595				(3,505)	17.07	43
Forfeited	(59,120)	23.93		(9,120)	20.81		(14,002)	16.21	
Unvested at December 31, 2011	2,474,112	24.00		655,120	19.50		1,238,817	14.32	
Awarded	1,743,757	9.95		789,500	13.40		718,500	6.73	
Vested	(956,547)	19.51	7,667	(323,760)	18.18		(608,543)	14.15	4,511
Forfeited	(539,685)	18.65		(181,680)	17.55		(187,037)	13.10	
Unvested at December 31, 2012	2,721,637	17.64		939,180	15.20		1,161,737	9.91	
Awarded	2,163,877	6.04		1,182,500	5.47		1,808,701	6.28	
Vested	(1,286,322)	18.07	6,911	(203,240)	19.60		(577,201)	10.60	2,881
Forfeited	(808,650)	11.47		(407,300)	9.68		(468,418)	8.03	
Unvested at December 31, 2013	2,790,542	\$ 10.23		1,511,140	\$ 8.48		1,924,819	\$ 6.75	

- (1) In conjunction with the spin-off of Lone Pine, the number of performance units and phantom stock units outstanding was adjusted in accordance with antidilution provisions provided in the Stock-based Compensation Plans. In addition, the initial stock prices used to measure Forest's total shareholder returns over the performance periods of the performance units were adjusted in accordance with the antidilution provisions provided in the Stock-based Compensation Plans. The number of restricted stock awards outstanding was not adjusted as a result of the spin-off since holders of restricted stock awards received Lone Pine common shares in the spin-off.
- (2) In conjunction with the spin-off of Lone Pine, Lone Pine employees were deemed to have been involuntarily terminated under the terms of their phantom stock and performance unit agreements, and, therefore, all such awards held by Lone Pine employees vested on September 30, 2011. The phantom stock awards were settled in cash by Lone Pine. No shares were deliverable under the performance unit agreement. No Forest restricted stock awards were held by Lone Pine employees at the time of the spin-off.

Restricted Stock

The grant date fair value of restricted stock is determined by averaging the high and low stock price of a share of Forest common stock as published by the New York Stock Exchange on the date of grant. Of the unvested restricted stock as of December 31, 2013, 851,526 shares, which were granted in 2013, vest in increments of one-third on each of the first three anniversary dates of the grant. All other unvested shares of restricted stock cliff vest on the third anniversary of the date of grant. Restricted stock may vest earlier upon a qualifying disability, death, certain involuntary terminations, or a change in control of the Company in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreement.

Table of Contents*Performance Units*

Forest grants performance units to its officers. Under the terms of the award agreements, each performance unit represents a contractual right to receive either one share of Forest's common stock or the cash value of one share of Forest's common stock, depending on the particular agreement, provided that the actual number of shares or cash equivalent amount that may be deliverable under an award will range from 0% to 200% of the number of performance units awarded, depending on Forest's relative total shareholder return in comparison to an identified peer group over a thirty-six month performance period. The grant date fair values of these awards were determined using a process that takes into account probability-weighted shareholder returns assuming a large number of possible stock price paths, which are modeled based on inputs such as volatility and the risk-free interest rate. The cash-based performance units are accounted for as a liability within the Consolidated Financial Statements. Of the unvested performance units at December 31, 2013, 706,000, which were granted in 2013, are cash-based and the remaining 805,140 are share-based. Like restricted stock, performance units may vest earlier due to certain circumstances, as discussed above.

Phantom Stock Units

The grant and reporting date fair values of the phantom stock units are determined by averaging the high and low stock price of a share of Forest common stock as published by the New York Stock Exchange on the applicable date. All of the unvested phantom stock units at December 31, 2013 must be settled in cash and, therefore, are accounted for as a liability within the Consolidated Financial Statements. All of the phantom stock units that vested during 2013 were settled in cash. In 2012, 6,080 phantom stock units were settled in shares of common stock and 602,463 phantom stock units were settled in cash. In 2011, 5,500 phantom stock units were settled in shares of common stock and 393,357 phantom stock units were settled in cash.

Of the unvested phantom stock units at December 31, 2013, (i) 152,393 were granted in 2011 and 851,426 were granted in 2013 and vest in one-third increments on each of the first three anniversaries of the date of grant, (ii) 493,000 were granted in 2013 and cliff vest on the third anniversary of the date of the award, (iii) and 378,000 were granted in 2012 and 50,000 were granted in 2013 and vest over a four-year period in accordance with the following schedule: (a) 10% on the first anniversary of the grant date; (b) 20% on the second anniversary of the grant date; (c) 30% on the third anniversary of the grant date; and (d) 40% on the fourth anniversary of the grant date. Like restricted stock, phantom stock units may vest earlier due to certain circumstances, as discussed above.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has a 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"), under which it is authorized to issue up to 1.6 million shares of common stock. Employees who are regularly scheduled to work more than 20 hours per week and more than five months in any calendar year may participate in the ESPP. Currently, under the terms of the ESPP, employees may elect each calendar quarter to have up to 15% of their annual base earnings withheld to purchase shares of common stock, up to a limit of \$25,000 of common stock per calendar year. The purchase price of a share of common stock purchased under the ESPP is equal to 85% of the lower of the beginning-of-quarter or end-of-quarter market price. ESPP participants are restricted from selling the shares of common stock purchased under the ESPP for a period of six months after purchase. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had .7 million shares available for issuance under the ESPP.

The fair value of each stock purchase right granted under the ESPP during 2013, 2012, and 2011 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following assumptions were used to compute the weighted average fair market value of purchase rights granted during the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Expected option life	3 months	3 months	3 months
Risk free interest rates	.02% - .08%	.02% - .10%	.02% - .15%
Estimated volatility	42%	46%	59%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Weighted average fair market value of purchase rights granted	\$1.29	\$2.43	\$5.00

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Table of Contents**(7) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:*****Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits***

The Company has a qualified defined benefit pension plan that covers certain employees and former employees in the United States (the Forest Pension Plan). The Company also has a non-qualified unfunded supplementary retirement plan (the SERP) that provides certain retired executives with defined retirement benefits in excess of qualified plan limits imposed by federal tax law. The Forest Pension Plan and the SERP were curtailed and all benefit accruals under both plans were suspended effective May 31, 1991. In addition, as a result of The Wiser Oil Company acquisition in 2004, Forest assumed a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the Wiser Pension Plan, and together with the Forest Pension Plan, the Pension Plans). The Wiser Pension Plan was curtailed and all benefit accruals were suspended effective December 11, 1998. The Forest Pension Plan, the Wiser Pension Plan, and the SERP are hereinafter collectively referred to as the Plans.

In addition to the Plans described above, Forest also provides postretirement benefits to certain employees in the U.S. hired on or prior to January 1, 2009, their beneficiaries, and covered dependents. These benefits, which consist primarily of medical benefits payable on behalf of retirees in the U.S., are referred to as the Postretirement Benefits Plan throughout this Note.

Expected Benefit Payments

As of December 31, 2013, it is anticipated that the Company will be required to provide benefit payments from the Forest Pension Plan trust and the Wiser Pension Plan trust and fund benefit payments directly for the SERP and the Postretirement Benefits Plan in the following amounts:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019-2023
	(In Thousands)					
Forest Pension Plan ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,336	\$ 2,291	\$ 2,230	\$ 2,159	\$ 2,116	\$ 9,433
Wiser Pension Plan ⁽¹⁾	867	861	851	837	818	3,833
SERP	133	129	124	120	114	490
Postretirement Benefits Plan	727	713	706	726	734	3,849

(1) Benefit payments expected to be made to participants in the Forest Pension Plan and Wiser Pension Plan are expected to be paid out of funds held in trusts established for each plan.

Forest anticipates that it will make contributions in 2014 totaling \$1.7 million to the Plans and \$.6 million to the Postretirement Benefits Plan, net of retiree contributions, as applicable.

Benefit Obligations

The following table sets forth the estimated benefit obligations associated with the Company's Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits Plan.

Year Ended December 31,

	Pension Plans		Postretirement Benefits Plan	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)			
Benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	\$ 46,017	\$ 44,755	\$ 17,227	\$ 13,498
Service cost			1,094	1,131
Interest cost	1,329	1,554	603	547
Actuarial (gain) loss	(2,983)	2,902	(2,935)	2,613
Benefits paid	(3,285)	(3,194)	(602)	(619)
Retiree contributions			49	57
Benefit obligation at the end of the year	\$ 41,078	\$ 46,017	\$ 15,436	\$ 17,227

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Table of Contents*Fair Value of Plan Assets*

The Company's Pension Plans' assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are set forth by level within the fair value hierarchy in the table below as of the dates indicated (see Note 8 for information on the fair value hierarchy). There were no changes to the valuation techniques used during the period. There are no assets set aside under the SERP and the Postretirement Benefits Plan.

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012			Total ⁽¹⁾	Total ⁽¹⁾
	Using Prices in Markets Identical (Level 1)	Using Quoted Prices in Markets Identical (Level 2)	Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 3)	Using Quoted Prices in Markets Identical (Level 1)	Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 3)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81	\$ 36	\$	\$ 3	\$ 148	\$	\$ 151	
Investment funds - equities:								
Research equity portfolio ⁽²⁾		12,159	12,159	10,403	10,403		10,403	
International stock funds ⁽³⁾	12,246		12,246	10,503			10,503	
Investment funds - fixed income:								
Short-term fund ⁽⁴⁾	1,939		1,939	1,998			1,998	
Bond fund ⁽⁵⁾	4,802		4,802	4,813			4,813	
Oil and gas royalty interests ⁽⁶⁾			153			138	138	
	\$ 19,068	\$ 12,195	\$ 153	\$ 17,317	\$ 10,551	\$ 138	\$ 28,006	

- (1) The total fair value of the Pension Plans' assets of \$31.4 million as of December 31, 2013 does not include net accrued expenses of \$.1 million. The total fair value of the Pension Plans' assets of \$28.0 million as of December 31, 2012 does not include net accrued expenses of \$.2 million.
- (2) This investment fund's assets are primarily large capitalization U.S. equities. The investment approach of this fund, which typically holds 110 - 130 securities, focuses on diversifying the investment portfolio by delegating the equity selection process to research analysts with expertise in their respective industries. Industry weights are kept similar to those of the S&P 500 Index. As of December 31, 2013, the sector weighting of this fund was comprised of the following: information technology (19%), financials (16%), health care (15%), consumer discretionary (11%), industrials (11%), consumer staples (11%), and other (17%). The fair value of this investment fund was determined based on the net asset value per unit provided by the investee. Forest performs procedures to validate the net asset value per unit provided by the investee. Such procedures include verifying a sample of the net asset values of the underlying securities, which are directly observable in the marketplace.
- (3) These three investment funds seek long-term growth of principal and income by investing primarily in diversified portfolios of equity securities issued by foreign, medium-to-large companies in international markets including emerging markets. The first fund typically holds 50 - 100 securities and seeks to invest in solid, well-established global leaders with emphasis on strong corporate governance, positive future growth opportunities, and growing return on capital. As of December 31, 2013, the sector weighting of this fund, which seeks diversification across regions, countries, and market sectors, was comprised of the following: financials (24%), health care (16%),

information technology (15%), consumer discretionary (13%), industrials (11%), and other (21%). The second fund seeks to obtain growth through long-term appreciation of its holdings, selecting investments based upon their current fundamentals. As of December 31, 2013, the sector weighting of this fund, which invests in Asian (excluding Japanese) growth equities with a focus on domestic demand growth rather than an export orientation, was comprised of the following: financials (27%), information technology (18%), consumer staples (18%), consumer discretionary (11%), and other (26%). The third fund seeks to deliver equity-like returns with significantly less volatility by investing in emerging markets equity securities. As of December 31, 2013, the sector weighting of this fund, which holds approximately 80 positions across the portfolio, with country allocations not exceeding 25%, was comprised of the following: financials (17%), materials (14%), consumer discretionary (14%), information technology (13%), industrials (13%), energy (12%), and other (17%). The fair value of these investment funds was determined based on the funds' net asset values per unit, which are directly observable in the marketplace.

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- (4) This investment fund's assets are high-quality money market instruments and short-term fixed income securities. This fund is actively managed as an enhanced cash strategy, seeking to derive excess returns versus money market fund indices by capturing term, transactional liquidity, credit, and volatility premiums. As of December 31, 2013, the sector weighting of this fund was comprised of the following: government related (28%), investment grade (23%), mortgage (13%), and other (36%). The fair value of this investment fund was determined based on the fund's net asset value per unit, which is directly observable in the marketplace.
- (5) These two investment funds consist of diversified portfolios of bonds. The first fund's main investments are intermediate maturity fixed income securities with a duration between three and six years, with a maximum of 10% of the portfolio being invested in securities below Baa grade, and up to 30% of the portfolio being invested in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. As of December 31, 2013, the sector weighting of this fund was comprised of the following: government-related (42%), mortgage (33%), and other (25%). The second fund seeks to deliver equity-like returns with significantly less volatility by investing in emerging markets debt securities. As of December 31, 2013, the sector weighting of this fund, which holds approximately 80 positions across the portfolio, with country allocations not exceeding 25%, was comprised of the following: sovereign-local (40%), corporates (28%), inflation linked (22%), and sovereign U.S. dollar denominated (10%). The fair value of these investment funds was determined based on the funds' net asset values per unit, which are directly observable in the marketplace.
- (6) The oil and gas royalty interests are valued at their estimated discounted future cash flows, which approximate fair value.

The following table sets forth a rollforward of the fair value of the plan assets.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	Pension Plans		Postretirement Benefits Plan	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(In Thousands)			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	\$ 27,791	\$ 25,957	\$	\$
Actual return on plan assets	4,736	4,048		
Retiree contributions			49	57
Employer contribution	2,107	980	553	562
Benefits paid	(3,285)	(3,194)	(602)	(619)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	\$ 31,349	\$ 27,791	\$	\$

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the Company's Pension Plan assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	Oil and Gas Royalty Interests (In Thousands)	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 138	\$ 198
Actual return on plan assets	51	119
Purchases, sales, and settlements (net)	(36)	(179)

Transfers in and/or out of Level 3

Balance at end of period	\$ 153	\$ 138
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Table of Contents*Investments of the Plans*

The Pension Plans' assets are invested with a view toward the long term in order to fulfill the obligations promised to participants as well as to control future funding levels. The Company continually reviews the levels of funding and investment strategy for the Pension Plans. Generally, the strategy includes allocating the Pension Plans' assets between equity securities and fixed income securities, depending on economic conditions and funding needs, although the strategy does not define any specified minimum exposure for any point in time. The equity and fixed income asset allocation levels in place from time to time are intended to achieve an appropriate balance between capital appreciation, preservation of capital, and current income.

The overall investment goal for the Pension Plans' assets is to achieve an investment return that allows the assets to achieve the assumed actuarial interest rate and to exceed the rate of inflation. In order to manage risk, in terms of volatility, the portfolios are designed with the intent of avoiding a loss of 20% during any single year and expressing no more volatility than experienced by the S&P 500 Index. The Pension Plans' investment allocation target is up to 75% equity, with discretion to vary the mix temporarily, in response to market conditions.

The weighted average asset allocations of the Forest Pension Plan and Wisser Pension Plan are set forth in the following table as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,			
	Forest		Wisser	
	Pension Plan		Pension Plan	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Fixed income securities	22%	24%	21%	25%
Equity securities	77%	75%	78%	74%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Funded Status

The following table sets forth the funded status of the Company's Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits Plan.