# International Petroleum Corp.

## 2018 Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Guidance</th>
<th>- Full year average production exceeds high case CMD guidance at 34,400 boepd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Costs&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>- Operating costs of 12.4 USD/boe, below 2018 guidance of 12.6 USD/boe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organic Growth</td>
<td>- Capital expenditure of 39 MUSD (revised guidance 44 MUSD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating Cash Flow&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>- Operating cash flow of 279 MUSD</td>
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<td>- Net debt down from 355 to 166 MUSD since Suffield acquisition (January 5, 2018)&lt;sup&gt;(1,3)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Year end net debt 277 MUSD&lt;sup&gt;(4)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves and Resources&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>- &gt;100% reserves replacement ratio excluding acquisitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Reserves increase</strong> across all countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- &gt;2x increase to 288 MMboe of 2P reserves and &gt;1.1 billion boe of 2P+2C resources</td>
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<td>Acquisition &amp; Divestment</td>
<td>- Highly value accretive acquisition of BlackPearl completed</td>
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<td>- Disposal of Netherlands assets completed -&gt; 25 MUSD gain on sale</td>
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<sup>(1)</sup> Non-IFRS measure, see Reader Advisory and MD&A  
<sup>(2)</sup> As at December 31, 2018, see Reader Advisory and MCR  
<sup>(3)</sup> Excluding net debt acquired as part of BlackPearl acquisition  
<sup>(4)</sup> Including net debt acquired as part of BlackPearl acquisition
International Petroleum Corp.
Resource Growth

- >100% reserves replacement in 2018
- More than doubled 2P reserves to 288 MMboe (1)
- Increased reserves life index (RLI) from 11 to 16 years (1)
- More than 13x increase in Contingent Resource base (1)

(1) As at December 31, 2018. See Reader Advisory and MCR
International Petroleum Corp.

2018 Production

- Production above CMD high case at 34,400 boepd
  - Bertam infill well performance
  - Canada gas optimisation results

- 2018 operating cost per boe below guidance at 12.4 USD/boe (CMD guidance 12.6 USD/boe)

- HSE -> No major incidents in 2018

2018 Net Production

- Original Guidance
- Revised Guidance

$^{(1)}$ Non-IFRS measure, see Reader Advisory and MD&A
International Petroleum Corp.

2018 Net Capital Expenditure

- **2018 capital expenditure: 39 MUSD (original guidance 32 MUSD)**
  - Additional organic growth sanctioned during 2018

- **Successful capital programme executed in 2018**
  - Malaysia: A16 and A17 infills
  - Canada: oil drilling and gas optimisation
  - France: preparations for 2019 activity

### CAPEX Movements 2018

- **32.2** Original Guidance
- **4.3** Suffield Gas Optimisation
- **1.7** Vert-La-Gravelle and Keruing preparations
- **0.8** Other
- **39.0** Total CAPEX

#### 2018 CMD guidance in brackets

**Canada – 15.0 MUSD (10.8)**
- Oil drilling
- Maintenance capital
- Gas optimisation

**France – 6.9 MUSD (5.7)**
- Paris Basin
  - Vert-La-Gravelle preparation
  - Well reactivations
  - Maintenance capital

**Netherlands – 1.4 MUSD (1.5)**
- Well workovers
- Facility modifications

**Malaysia – 15.7 MUSD (14.2)**
- Infill wells (carryover from 2017)
International Petroleum Corp.

Operating Cash Flow\(^{(1)}\)

- 2018 operating cash flow of 279 MUSD ⇒ 20% ahead of full year 2018 guidance
- Net Debt\(^{(1)}\) end 2018 reduced by >50% to 166 MUSD since Suffield acquisition completion; 277 MUSD including BlackPearl

\(^{(1)}\) Non-IFRS measure, see MD&A
\(^{(2)}\) Based upon original 2018 mid-point production guidance
\(^{(3)}\) Brent oil price assumptions
\(^{(4)}\) Including OCF related to Netherlands assets disposed in December 2018
International Petroleum Corp.
Organic Growth Opportunities in 2019

**Canada**
- Suffield
  - Continue oil drilling -> Matured 20+ locations
  - Mature N2N EOR project to final investment decision
- Onion Lake expansion
  - Additional conventional drilling
  - Additional steam generation capacity
  - Additional sustaining wells

**Malaysia**
- Keruing exploration well
- Drill up to 3 infill wells
- Seek to identify additional infill targets

**France**
- Vert-La-Gravelle drilling
- Mature Villeperdue West development
Year End 2018
Financial Highlights
## Year End 2018

### Financial Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fourth Quarter 2018</th>
<th>Full Year 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production (boepd)</td>
<td>34,600</td>
<td>34,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Dated Brent Oil Price (USD/boe)</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>71.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs (USD/boe) (¹)</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating cash flow (MUSD) (¹)</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>279.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA (MUSD) (¹)</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>264.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result (MUSD)</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>103.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(¹) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
Year End 2018
Realised Oil Prices

- 2018 realised oil prices

Brent, WTI & WCS Spot Price (USD/bbl)

Brent Realised oil price
France Realised oil price
Suffield Realised oil price

Bertam, 70.55
France, 66.08
Suffield, 40.13

USD/bbl

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2018

Brent
WTI

WTI - 10 days differential (month -1)
Year End 2018
Realised Gas Prices

- **AECO, Empress and realised gas prices**
  - 2018 realised price 6% ahead of 2018 CMD guidance of 2.40 CAD/Mcf

**2.54** (average realized price for 12 months)
Year End 2018

Financial Results – Operating Cash Flow (1)

(1) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
Year End 2018
Financial Results – EBITDA

(1) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
Year End 2018

Operating Costs (1)

USD/boe

Q1 2018 Actual

Q2 2018 Actual

Q3 2018 Actual

Q4 2018 Actual

USD/boe

2018 Operating Costs:
- 12.6 USD/boe guidance
- 12.4 USD/boe actual

Increased activity

(1) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
## Year End 2018

### Netback<sup>(1)</sup> (USD/boe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fourth Quarter 2018</th>
<th>Full Year 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Dated Brent oil price</strong></td>
<td>(68.8 USD/bbl)</td>
<td>(71.3 USD/bbl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of operations</td>
<td>-11.1</td>
<td>-10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff and transportation</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production taxes</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-13.1</td>
<td>-12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of blending</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory movements</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue – production costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash taxes</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating cash flow&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>22.2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administration costs&lt;sup&gt;(3)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBITDA&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>(1)</sup> Based on production volumes  
<sup>(2)</sup> Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A  
<sup>(3)</sup> Adjusted for depreciation
Year End 2018

Cash Flows and Closing Net Debt\(^{(1)}\) (MUSD)

Opening Cash 1 Jan 2018 MUSD -26.3

Operating Cash Flow\(^{(1)}\) MUSD 279.0

Exploration & evaluation MUSD -3.8

Development MUSD -35.3

Financial MUSD -21.4

G&A MUSD -10.6

Suffield acquisition MUSD -343.3

BlackPearl net debt\(^{(1)}\) MUSD -111.1

Repayment of LUPE WC MUSD -10.0

Working capital MUSD 6.0

Closing Net Debt 31 Dec 2018 MUSD -276.8

\(^{(1)}\) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
# Year End 2018

## G&A / Financial Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MUSD</th>
<th>Fourth Quarter 2018</th>
<th>Full Year 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G&amp;A</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G&amp;A – Depreciation</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G&amp;A Expense</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan facility commitment fees</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation of loan fees</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange loss (gain), net(^{(1)})</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwinding of asset retirement obligation</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Finance Costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Mainly non-cash, driven by the revaluation of external and intra-group loans
Year End 2018
Financial Results

Revenue
MUSD 454.4
34,400 boepd

Gross profit
MUSD 146.9

Cash Margin
MUSD 274.5

Production costs
MUSD 179.9
Operating costs\(^{(1)}\) 12.4 USD/boe

Depletion
MUSD 125.1

Gain on sale of assets
MUSD 25.0

G&A
MUSD 11.1

Tax
MUSD 10.3

Financial items
MUSD 46.9

Net result
MUSD 103.6

\(^{(1)}\) Non-IFRS Measure, see MD&A
## Year End 2018
### Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MUSD</th>
<th>31 Dec 2018</th>
<th>31 Dec 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas properties</td>
<td>1,014.8</td>
<td>319.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-current assets</td>
<td>169.4</td>
<td>135.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>134.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>1,283.1</td>
<td>589.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities</td>
<td>283.7</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>151.5</td>
<td>105.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-current liabilities</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>695.8</td>
<td>306.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>1,283.1</td>
<td>589.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Year End 2018
Liquidity and Hedging

- **Credit Facilities**
  - One International (200 MUSD) and two Canadian (200 and 120 MCAD) revolving credit facilities
  - Second lien notes (75 MCAD)
  - In excess of 150 MUSD availability under revolving credit lines

- **Hedging**
  - 20 to 50% of former Blackpearl production volumes
  - Up to 18 months maturity
  - Mostly using collars
## International Petroleum Corp.
### 2018 Highlights

### Production Guidance
- Full year average production exceeds high case CMD guidance at **34,400** boepd

### Operating Costs\(^{(1)}\)
- Operating costs of **12.4** USD/boe, below 2018 guidance of **12.6** USD/boe

### Organic Growth
- Capital expenditure of **39** MUSD (revised guidance 44 MUSD)

### Operating Cash Flow\(^{(1)}\)
- Operating cash flow of **279** MUSD
- Net debt down from **355** to **166** MUSD since Suffield acquisition (January 5, 2018)\(^{(1,3)}\)
- Year end net debt **277** MUSD\(^{(4)}\)

### Reserves and Resources\(^{(2)}\)
- >100% reserves replacement ratio excluding acquisitions
  - **Reserves increase** across all countries
  - >2\(x\) increase to **288** MMboe of 2P reserves and >**1.1 billion** boe of 2P+2C resources

### Acquisition & Divestment
- Highly value accretive acquisition of BlackPearl completed
- Disposal of Netherlands assets completed -> 25 MUSD gain on sale

### HSE
- No material incidents

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\(^{(1)}\) Non-IFRS measure, see Reader Advisory and MD&A  
\(^{(2)}\) As at December 31, 2018, see Reader Advisory and MCR  
\(^{(3)}\) Excluding net debt acquired as part of BlackPearl acquisition  
\(^{(4)}\) Including net debt acquired as part of BlackPearl acquisition
Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains statements and information which constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" (within the meaning of applicable securities legislation). Such statements and information (together, "forward-looking statements") relate to future events, including the Corporation's future performance, business prospects or opportunities. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this presentation, unless otherwise indicated. IPC does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable laws.

All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, forecasts, guidance, budgets, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance of IPC or its subsidiaries or any portion thereof, or that use words such as "anticipate", "believe", "contemplate", "continue", "could", "may", "might", "must", "plan", "predict", "potential", "seek", "should", "target", "will", "would" or similar expressions, are forward-looking statements and are based on estimates and assumptions made by the Corporation in the context of its current environment. Many factors could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to: the risks associated with the oil and gas industry in general such as operational risks in development, exploration and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to reserves, resources, proved reserves, contingent resources, and prospective resources; commodity prices and exchange rates; interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; marketing and transportation; losses; environmental risks; competition; incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions; failure to complete or realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions or dispositions; the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; failure to obtain regulatory and other approvals; and changes in legislation, including but not limited to tax laws, royalties, and environmental regulations. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive.

Additional information on these and other factors that could affect IPC, or its operations or financial results, are included in the material change report dated February 12, 2019 (MCR), the management discussion and analysis for the three months ended and the year ended December 31, 2018 (MD&A) (See "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information" therein), the Corporation's Annual Information Form (AIF) for the year ended December 31, 2017 (See "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information", "Reserves and Resources Advisory" and "Risk Factors" therein) and other reports on file with applicable securities regulatory authorities, which may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com) or IPC's website (www.international-petroleum.com).

Non-IFRS Measures

References are made in this press release to “operating cash flow” (OCF), “Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization” (EBITDA), “operating costs” and “net debt/net cash”, which are not generally accepted accounting measures under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable with definitions of OCF, EBITDA, operating costs and net debt/net cash that may be used by other public companies. Non-IFRS measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures prepared in accordance with IFRS. Management believes that OCF, EBITDA, operating costs and net debt/net cash are useful supplemental measures that may assist shareholders and investors in assessing the cash generated by and the financial performance and position of the Corporation. Management also uses non-IFRS measures internally in order to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period, prepare annual operating budgets and assess the Corporation’s ability to meet its future capital expenditure and working capital requirements. Management believes these non-IFRS measures are important supplemental measures of operating performance because they highlight trends in the core business that may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on IFRS financial measures. Management believes such measures allow for assessment of the Corporation’s operating performance and financial condition on a basis that is more consistent than otherwise and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable laws. The definition and reconciliation of each non-IFRS measure is presented in IPC’s MD&A (See “Non-IFRS Measures” therein).

Disclosure of Oil and Gas Information

This presentation contains references to 2P reserves and resources attributed to the Corporation's oil and gas assets. Gross reserves / resources are estimates of the working interest (operating or non-operating) share reserves before the deduction of any royalties and without including any royalty interests receivable.

Reserves estimates, contingent resource estimates and estimates of future net revenue in respect of IPC’s oil and gas assets in the Suffield area of Canada are effective as of December 31, 2018, and are included in the report prepared by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. (McDan- nel), an independent qualified reserves evaluator, in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities (NI 51-101) and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (the COGE Handbook), and using McDaniel’s January 1, 2019 price forecasts.

Reserves estimates, contingent resource estimates and estimates of future net revenue in respect of IPC’s oil and gas assets in the Suffield area of Canada are effective as of December 31, 2018, and are included in the report prepared by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. (McDaniel), an independent qualified reserves evaluator, in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 and the COGE Handbook, and using McDaniel’s January 1, 2019 price forecasts.

Reserves estimates, contingent resource estimates, prospective resource estimates and estimates of future net revenue in respect of IPC’s oil and gas assets in France and Malaysia are effective as of December 31, 2018, and are included in the report prepared by ERC Equipeсоis (ERC), an independent qualified reserves auditor, in accordance with NI 51-101 and the COGE Handbook, and using McDaniel’s January 1, 2019 price forecasts.
The price forecasts used in the reserve reports are available on the website of McDaniel (www.mcdan.com), and are contained in the MCR.

The reserves life index (RLI) is calculated by dividing the 2P reserves of 288 MMboe as at December 31, 2018, by the mid-point of the initial 2019 production guidance of 46,000 to 50,000 boepd. The reserves replacement ratio is based on 2P reserves of 129.1 MMboe as at December 31, 2017 (including the 2P reserves attributable to the acquisition of the Suffield area assets which completed on January 5, 2018), production during 2018 of 12.4 MMboe, additions to 2P reserves during 2018 of 12.7 MMboe and 2P reserves of 128.0 MMboe as at December 31, 2018 (excluding the 2P reserves attributable to the acquisition of BlackPearl which completed on December 14, 2018).

"2P reserves" means IPC's gross proved plus probable reserves. "Proved reserves" are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves. "Probable reserves" are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the best estimate. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the best estimate.

Contingent resources are those quantities of petroleum estimated as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations using established technology or technology under development, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. Contingencies are conditions that must be satisfied for a portion of contingent resources to be classified as reserves that are: (a) specific to the project being evaluated; and (b) expected to be resolved within a reasonable timeframe. Contingencies may include factors such as economic, legal, environmental, political, and regulatory matters, or a lack of markets. It is also appropriate to classify as contingent resources the estimated discovered recoverable quantities associated with a project in the early evaluation stage. Contingent resources are further classified in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on a project maturity and/or characterized by their economic status.

There are three classifications of contingent resources: low estimate, best estimate and high estimate. Best estimate is a classification of estimated resources described in the COGE Handbook as being considered to be the best estimate of the quantity that will be actually recovered. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the best estimate. In probabilistic methods used, there should be at least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the best estimate.

"Profit netback" is calculated as cash margin netback less depletion/depreciation, general and administration expenses and financial items. Profit netback is used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis.

"Operating cash flow netback" is calculated as cash margin netback less cash taxes. Operating cash flow netback is used to measure operating results on a per boe basis of cash flow.

"Cash margin netback" is calculated on a per boe basis as oil and gas sales, less operating, tariff/transportation and production tax expenses. Netback is a common metric used in the oil and gas industry and is used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis to better analyze performance against prior periods on a comparable basis.

"Taxation netback" is calculated on a per boe basis as current tax charge/credit less deferred tax charge/credit. Taxation netback is used to measure tax efficiency on a per boe basis.

"EBITDA netback" is calculated as cash margin netback less general and administration expenses. EBITDA netback is used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis.

"Profit netback" is calculated as cash margin netback less depletion/depreciation, general and administration expenses and financial items. Profit netback is used by management to measure operating results on a per boe basis.

BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 6 thousand cubic feet (Mcf) per 1 barrel (bbl) is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. As the value ratio between natural gas and crude oil based on the current prices of natural gas and crude oil is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilizing a 6:1 conversion basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

Currency
All dollar amounts in this presentation are expressed in United States dollars, except where otherwise noted. References herein to USD mean United States dollars. References herein to CAD mean Canadian dollars.