



SPARTAN
DELTA CORP.

Annual Information Form
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
March 31, 2023

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A" FORM 51-101F2 REPORT OF RESERVES DATA BY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATOR OR AUDITOR

APPENDIX "B" FORM 51-101F3 REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS ON OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURE

The information in this AIF is given as of December 31, 2022, unless otherwise indicated.

SPARTAN DELTA CORP.

DEFINITIONS

Throughout this Annual Information Form the terms set forth below have the following meanings, unless the context requires or indicates otherwise:

"**A&D**" means Acquisitions and Dispositions;

"**AB IR Program**" means the Alberta Inventory Reduction Program;

"**AB LCA**" means the Alberta Licensee Capability Assessment System;

"**AB LF Program**" means the Alberta Large Facility Liability Management Program;

"**AB LLR Program**" means the Alberta Licensee Liability Rating Program;

"**AB LM Program**" means the Alberta Licensee Management Program;

"**AB LMF**" means the Alberta Liability Management Framework;

"**AB LMR Program**" means the Alberta Liability Management Rating Program;

"**AB OWL Program**" means the Alberta Oilfield Waste Liability Program;

"**ABC**" means Area-Based Closure;

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) R.S.A. 2000, c. B-9, as amended, including the regulations promulgated thereunder;

"**AER**" means Alberta Energy Regulator, an Alberta corporation responsible for regulating the development of energy resources in the province of Alberta;

"**AIF**" or "**Annual Information Form**" means this annual information form;

"**Alberta Methane Regulations**" means the Methane Emission Reduction Regulation;

"**Arrangement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*Background*";

"**Audit Committee Charter**" means the Company's Audit Committee Charter;

"**BC EAO**" means British Columbia's Environmental Assessment Office;

"**BC LMR Program**" means the British Columbia Liability Management Rating Program;

"**Bill C-15**" means *An Act respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*;

"**Bill C-69**" means Bill C-69, *An Act to enact the Impact Assessment Act and the Canadian Energy Regulator Act, to amend the Navigation Protection Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*, issued by the Canadian federal government;

"**Board**" or "**Board of Directors**" means the board of directors of Spartan;

"**BXE**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2020*";

"**BXE Asset Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2020*";

"**BXE Corporate Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2022*";

"**Canoe**" means Canoe Point Energy Ltd.;

"**Canoe Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2021*";

"**CCAA**" means the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36;

"**CCUS**" means Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage;

"**CEA Agency**" means the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency;

"**CEAA**" means the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (Canada), S.C. 2012, c. 19, s. 52;

"**Cequence**" means Cequence Energy Ltd.;

"**CER**" means the Canadian Energy Regulator;

"**CERA**" means the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* (Canada), S.C. 2020, c.28;

"**CETA**" means Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement;

"**CFS**" means the Clean Fuel Standard;

"**CFS Regulations**" means the Clean Fuel Regulations;

"**CGL Pipeline**" means Coastal GasLink pipeline;

"**CLA**" means the *Climate Leadership Act*;

"**CleanBC**" means the Government of British Columbia's updated clean energy plan;

"**CleanBC Roadmap**" means CleanBC Roadmap to 2030;

"**CLMP**" means Comprehensive Liability Management Plan;

"**Closure Regulations**" means Financial Security and Site Closure Regulations;

"**COGE Handbook**" means the most recent publication of the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook prepared jointly by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (Calgary chapter) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy & Petroleum;

"**Common Shares**" means common shares in the capital of Spartan Delta Corp.;

"**Company**" or "**Spartan**" means Spartan Delta Corp., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Alberta;

"**Conservation Regulations**" means The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 2012;

"**Consolidation**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*Background*";

"**COVID-19**" means the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, a public health crisis;

"**CO2e**" means carbon dioxide equivalents;

"**CPTPP**" means Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership;

"**Credit Facility**" means the \$450.0 million revolving credit facility of the Company comprised of extendible revolving credit facilities consisting of a \$50.0 million operating facility and a \$400.0 million syndicated facility;

"**CUKTCA**" means Canada-United Kingdom Trade Continuity Agreement;

"**Deep Basin**" means the area within the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin that is south of Whitecourt, Alberta;

"**Directive 060**" means Upstream Petroleum Industry Flaring, Incinerating and Venting;

"**Directive 067**" means Eligibility Requirements for Acquiring and Holding Energy Licences and Approvals;

"**Directive 088**" means Licensee Life-Cycle Management;

"**Dormancy Regulation**" means the *Dormancy and Shutdown Regulation*;

"**DRIPA**" means the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*;

"**Enbridge**" means Enbridge Inc.;

"**ESG**" means Environmental, Social and Governance;

"**ESTMA**" means the *Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act*;

"**Federal Methane Regulations**" means the *Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector)*;

"**Federal Offset Credit Regulations**" means the *Greenhouse Gas Offset Credit System Regulations (Canada)*;

"**Ferrier Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2021*";

"**GAAP**" means Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, which incorporate International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for public companies;

"**GCA**" means Gas Cost Allowance;

"**GGIRCA**" means the *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act*;

"**GGPPA**" means the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act (Canada)*, S.C. 2018, c. 12, s. 186;

"**GHG**" means greenhouse gas;

"**GORR Interests**" means Gross Overriding Royalty Interests;

"**HEHE Plan**" means the Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy Plan;

"**IA Agency**" means the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada;

"**IAA**" means the *Impact Assessment Act (Canada)*, S.C. 2019, c. 28, s. 1;

"**IFRS**" means International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;

"**Inception**" means Inception Exploration Ltd.;

"Inception Acquisition" has the meaning ascribed thereto in *"General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2021"*;

"IOGA" means Indian Oil and Gas Act;

"IOGC" means Indian Oil and Gas Canada, a Federal Government agency;

"LMSAA" means *Bill 12: The Liabilities Management Statutes Amendment Act*;

"Logan" has the meaning ascribed thereto in *"General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Recent Developments"*;

"McDaniel" means McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd.;

"McDaniel Report" means the independent engineering report dated March 2, 2023, and evaluating the crude oil, natural gas and NGL reserves of the Company effective as of December 31, 2022;

"Modernized IOGA" means the 2009 amendment and modernization to the Indian Oil and Gas Act;

"Montney" means the area within the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin that is north of Whitecourt, Alberta;

"MRF" means the Modern Royalty Framework;

"MRGGA" means *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act*;

"Name Change" has the meaning ascribed thereto in *"Background"*;

"NAFTA" means the North American Free Trade Agreement;

"NEB" means the National Energy Board;

"NEB Act" means the *National Energy Board Act* (Canada), R.S.C. 1985, c N-7;

"NGTL System" means NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd. pipeline network;

"NI 51-101" means National Instrument 51-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities*;

"NI 51-102" means National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*;

"NI 52-110" means National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*;

"Non-Brokered Offering" has the meaning ascribed thereto in *"General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2021"*;

"OBPS" means the Output-Based Pricing System;

"OGAA" means the *Oil and Gas Activities Act*;

"OGPII" means the Oil and Gas Processing Investment Incentive;

"Oil and Gas Orphan Fund" means the orphan fund established under the SKOGCA;

"OPEC" means Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries;

"Option Plan" means the Company's existing stock option plan;

"Options" means stock options to purchase Common Shares granted pursuant to the Option Plan;

"**Orphan Fund**" means Alberta's orphan fund to help pay the costs to suspend, abandon, remediate and reclaim a well, facility or pipeline if a licensee or working interest participant becomes insolvent or is unable to meet its obligations;

"**OSRF**" means the Orphan Site Reclamation Fund;

"**Part VI Regulation**" means National Energy Board Act Part VI (Oil and Gas) Regulation;

"**PCA**" means Permittee Capability Assessment;

"**Pieridae**" means Pieridae Energy Ltd.;

"**Recapitalization Transaction**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*Background*";

"**Redwater**" means the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *Orphan Well Association v Grant Thornton*;

"**Repositioning Process**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2022*";

"**Resource Surcharge**" means the taxes and royalties applicable to revenue generated by corporations focused on oil and gas operations on Crown lands;

"**RSAs**" means restricted share awards granted pursuant to the Share Award Plan;

"**Saskatchewan O&G Emissions Regulations**" means the Oil and Gas Emissions Management Regulations (the Saskatchewan regulations);

"**SDE**" means the Company's trading symbol for Common Shares on the TSX;

"**SEDAR**" means the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval;

"**Share Award Plan**" means the Company's existing share award incentive plan;

"**Simonette Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2021*";

"**SK LLR Program**" means the Saskatchewan Licensee Liability Rating Program;

"**SKOGCA**" means the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Conservation Act;

"**Special Dividend**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2022*";

"**SPII**" means the Saskatchewan Petroleum Innovation Incentive;

"**Statement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Date of Statement*";

"**Subscription Receipts**" means subscription receipts of the Company;

"**Temporary Service Protocol**" means the CER approved policy change by TC Energy on its NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd. pipeline network to prioritize deliveries into storage;

"**TIER**" means the Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction regulation;

"**TSX**" means the Toronto Stock Exchange;

"**TSX-V**" means the TSX Venture Exchange;

"United States" or "U.S." means the United States of America and includes its territories and possessions;

"UNDRIP" means the *United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*;

"UNFCCC" means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

"USMCA" means the United States Mexico Canada Agreement;

"Velvet" means Velvet Energy Ltd.;

"Velvet Acquisition" has the meaning ascribed thereto in "*General Development of the Business – Three-Year History – Financial Year Ended December 31, 2021*";

"Waldron" means Waldron Energy Corporation;

"Warrants" means Common Share purchase warrants of the Company;

"1995 Regulations" means the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, 1995; and

"2019 Regulations" means the accompanying regulations to the Modernized Indian Oil and Gas Act.

CONVENTIONS

Certain other terms used but not defined in this AIF are defined in National Instrument 51-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* ("**NI 51-101**") and, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meanings as ascribed to them in NI 51-101. Unless otherwise indicated, references in this AIF to "\$" or "dollars" are to Canadian dollars. All financial information with respect to the Company has been presented in Canadian dollars. Words importing the singular number only include the plural, and vice versa, and words importing any gender include all genders.

SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbl	Barrel
bbls	Barrels
Mbbl	thousand barrels
bbl/d	barrels per day
NGL(s)	natural gas liquid(s)

Natural Gas

Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MMcf	million cubic feet
Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
MMbtu	million British Thermal Units

Other

AECO	Alberta Energy Company "C" Meter Station of the NOVA Pipeline System;
BOE	barrel of oil equivalent of natural gas and crude oil on the basis of 1 BOE for 6 Mcf of natural gas (this conversion factor is an industry accepted norm and is not based on either energy content or current prices)
BOE/d	barrel of oil equivalent per day
m ³	cubic metres
Mcfe	means 1,000 cubic feet equivalent on the basis of one bbl of crude oil for six Mcf of natural gas (this conversion factor is an industry accepted norm and is not based on either energy content or current prices)
MBOE	1,000 barrels of oil equivalent
M\$	thousands of dollars

US\$	United States Dollars
C\$	Canadian Dollars
WTI	West Texas Intermediate, price paid in US\$ at Cushing, Oklahoma, for crude oil of standard grade

Measurements expressed in BOE or Mcfe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 6 Mcf:1 bbl and an Mcfe conversion ratio of 1 bbl:6 Mcf are based on an approximate energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

SELECTED CONVERSIONS

The following table sets forth certain standard conversions from Standard Imperial Units to the International System of Units (or metric units).

<u>To Convert From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Multiply By</u>
Mcf	cubic meters	28.320
cubic meters	cubic feet	35.315
Bbls	cubic meters	0.159
cubic meters	bbls	6.290
Feet	metres	0.305
Meters	feet	3.281
Miles	kilometres	1.609
Kilometres	miles	0.621
Acres	hectares	0.405
Hectares	acres	2.471

NOTICE TO READER

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this AIF constitute forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future plans or performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements or information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "anticipate", "budget", "continue", "evaluate", "monitor", "can", "able", "potential", "consider", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "guidance", "intend", "may", "plan", "predict", "project", "should", "focus", "target", "will", or similar words suggesting future outcomes or language suggesting an outlook. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company's presentation of forward-looking information is based on internally generated budgets relating to drilling plans and related costs, expected results from drilling as well as estimated royalties, operating costs and administrative expenses. Spartan bases the commodity pricing for budget purposes on a range of publicly available pricing forecasts and considers general economic conditions. Management believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct. Such forward-looking statements should not be unduly relied upon.

In particular, this AIF contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following:

- business strategy, objectives, strength and focus;
- the performance characteristics of the Company's oil and natural gas properties;
- oil and natural gas production levels;
- expectations regarding the Company's growth and risk profile;
- the size of the Company's oil and natural gas reserves;

- projections of market prices and costs, including increased operating and capital costs due to inflationary pressures;
- supply of, and demand for, oil and natural gas;
- expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and to continually add to reserves through acquisitions and development;
- the ability of the Company to achieve drilling success consistent with management's expectations;
- drilling plans, expectations and timing of drilling;
- the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- expected levels of royalty rates, operating costs, general and administrative costs, costs of services and other costs and expenses;
- treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws;
- expected effect of regulatory regimes and controls;
- tax horizon and future income taxes;
- use of Credit Facility funds;
- expectations regarding commodity prices in 2023;
- expectations regarding dividends;
- the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company's and governmental authorities' current and planned responses thereto and the impact thereof on, without limitation, the Company in particular and the oil and gas industry in general;
- capital expenditure programs and the timing and method of financing thereof; and
- abandonment and reclamation costs.

Statements relating to "reserves" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the resources and reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. See "*Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information*".

The forward-looking information and statements contained in this AIF reflect management's current views and are based on certain assumptions, including assumptions as to future economic conditions and courses of action, as well as other factors that management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be made that any of the events anticipated by such statements will occur or, if they do occur, what benefit the Company will derive from them. The Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things:

- the ability of the Company to achieve drilling success consistent with management's expectations;
- the ability of the Company to secure equipment, services, supplies and personnel in a timely manner and at an acceptable cost to carry out its activities;
- the timing and cost of pipeline and facility construction and expansion and the ability of the Company to secure adequate product transportation;
- the timely receipt of required regulatory approvals;
- the ability of the Company to market its oil and natural gas and to transport its oil and natural gas to market;
- the ability of the Company to obtain capital to finance its exploration, development and operations; and
- future oil and natural gas prices.

The actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this AIF:

- volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas;
- lack of transportation and inability to produce oil and natural gas reserves and resources;
- adverse regulatory rulings, orders and decisions;
- liabilities inherent in oil and gas operations;
- uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves;
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems and other problems in producing reserves and resources;
- fluctuations in foreign exchange or interest rates and stock market volatility;
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs;

- stock market volatility and market valuations;
- third party inability to manage inflationary cost pressures;
- the impact of climate change and climate change regulations;
- possible renegotiation and replacement of international trade agreements;
- the risks of the oil and natural gas industry both domestically and internationally, such as operational risks in exploring for, developing and producing crude oil and natural gas and market demand;
- the failure to obtain industry partner and other third-party consents and approvals, as and when required;
- the availability of capital on acceptable terms;
- actions by governmental or regulatory authorities including changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and natural gas industry;
- changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws or trade laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and natural gas industry;
- global or national health concerns, including the outbreak of pandemic or contagious diseases, such as COVID-19 and including the evolution of new variants of COVID-19; and
- the other factors discussed under "*Risk Factors*".

These factors should not be considered as exhaustive. The reader is cautioned that these factors and risks are difficult to predict and that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonably accurate at the time of preparation, may prove to be incorrect. Accordingly, readers are cautioned that the actual results achieved will vary from the information provided herein and the variations may be material. Readers are also cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Consequently, there are no representations by the Company that actual results achieved will be the same in whole or in part as those set out in the forward-looking information. Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this AIF are made as of the date hereof, and the Company undertakes no obligation, except as required by applicable securities legislation, to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Non-GAAP Measures and Ratios

This AIF contains certain financial measures and ratios, as described below, which do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS or GAAP. As these non-GAAP financial measures and ratios are commonly used in the oil and gas industry, the Company believes that their inclusion is useful to investors. The reader is cautioned that these amounts may not be directly comparable to measures for other companies where similar terminology is used. The non-GAAP financial measures and ratios used in this AIF, represented by the capitalized and defined terms outlined below, are used by Spartan as key measures of financial performance and are not intended to represent operating profits nor should they be viewed as an alternative to cash provided by operating activities, net income or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS.

Operating Income and Operating Netback

"**Operating Income, before hedging**" is calculated as oil and gas sales, net of royalties, plus processing and other revenue, less operating and transportation expenses. "**Operating Income, after hedging**" is calculated by adjusting Operating Income for: (i) realized gains or losses on derivative financial instruments including settlements on acquired derivative financial instrument liabilities (together "**Settlements on Commodity Derivative Contracts**"); and (ii) pipeline transportation revenue, net of pipeline transportation expense (the "**Net Pipeline Transportation Margin**"). The Company refers to Operating Income expressed per unit of production as an "**Operating Netback**" and reports the Operating Netback before and after hedging. Spartan considers Operating Netback an important measure to evaluate its operational performance as it demonstrates its field level profitability relative to current commodity prices. Operating Income is a useful supplemental measure that provides an indication of the Company's ability to generate the cash, prior to administrative overhead and financing expenses.

The components of Spartan's Operating Income and Operating Netbacks for the annual periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are outlined below:

<i>(CA\$ thousands, except per BOE amounts)</i>	2022	2021	2022	2021
			(\$/BOE)	(\$/BOE)
Oil and gas sales	1,464,467	608,142	54.90	34.95
Processing and other revenue	9,306	9,317	0.35	0.54
Royalties	(159,877)	(66,639)	(5.99)	(3.83)
Operating expenses	(233,250)	(115,011)	(8.75)	(6.61)
Transportation expenses	(74,620)	(34,738)	(2.80)	(2.00)
Operating Netback, before hedging	1,006,026	401,071	37.71	23.05
Settlements on Commodity Derivative Contracts	(128,265)	(61,376)	(4.81)	(3.53)
Net Pipeline Transportation Margin	(354)	(2,083)	(0.01)	(0.12)
Operating Netback, after hedging	877,407	337,612	32.89	19.40

Adjusted Funds Flow and Free Funds Flow

"Adjusted Funds Flow" is calculated by deducting lease payments and adding back transaction costs on acquisitions and the change in non-cash working capital to cash provided by operating activities. Spartan utilizes Adjusted Funds Flow as a key performance measure in the Company's annual financial forecasts and public guidance because it reflects the net cash flow generated from routine business operations and because Spartan does not include lease liabilities in its definition of Net Debt (Surplus). Transaction costs are added back to Adjusted Funds Flow because the Company's definition of Free Funds Flow excludes capital expenditures related to acquisitions and dispositions ("A&D").

"Free Funds Flow" is calculated as Adjusted Funds Flow less Capital Expenditures before A&D, which is also a non-GAAP financial measure (defined herein). Spartan believes Free Funds Flow provides an indication of the amount of funds the Company has available for future capital allocation decisions such as to repay long-term debt, reinvest in the business or return capital to shareholders.

The following table reconciles cash provided by operating activities to Adjusted Funds Flow and Free Funds Flow for the annual periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(CA\$ thousands)</i>	2022	2021
Cash provided by operating activities	795,371	279,766
Change in non-cash operating working capital	39,240	18,078
Funds from Operations	834,611	297,844
Add back: transaction costs	143	4,002
Deduct: lease payments	(9,087)	(7,860)
Adjusted Funds Flow	825,667	293,986
Deduct: Capital Expenditures before A&D	(434,157)	(188,975)
Free Funds Flow	391,510	105,011

Net Debt (Surplus) and Adjusted Working Capital

Throughout this AIF, references to "Net Debt" or "Net Surplus" includes long-term debt, net of Adjusted Working Capital. "Adjusted Working Capital" is calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities and lease liabilities. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Adjusted Working Capital deficit includes cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and deposits, other current assets, dividends payable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and the current portion of decommissioning obligations.

Capital Expenditures

Spartan uses "**Capital Expenditures before A&D**" to measure its capital investment level compared to the Company's annual budgeted capital expenditures for its organic drilling program, excluding acquisitions or dispositions. "**Capital Expenditures**" is calculated by adding cash acquisition costs, net of proceeds from dispositions to Capital Expenditures before A&D. The directly comparable GAAP measure is cash used in investing activities. The following table details the composition of capital expenditures and its reconciliation to cash used in investing activities for the annual periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(CA\$ thousands)</i>	2022	2021
Exploration and evaluation assets	17,255	18,140
Property, plant and equipment	416,902	170,835
Capital Expenditures before A&D	434,157	188,975
Acquisitions	6,463	423,972
Dispositions	(1,280)	(453)
Capital Expenditures	439,340	612,494
Corporate acquisitions, repayment of debt	-	352,488
Corporate acquisitions, cash acquired	-	(24,634)
Change in non-cash investing working capital	2,963	(14,635)
Cash used in investing activities	442,303	925,713

Adjusted Net Capital Acquisitions and Total Consideration including Net Debt

The Company discloses "**Total Consideration including Net Debt**" in respect of acquisitions because it is more representative of the total transaction value. Similarly, "**Adjusted Net Capital Acquisitions**" is useful as it provides a measure of cash, debt and share consideration used to acquire crude oil and natural gas assets during the period, net of cash proceeds received on dispositions. Adjusted Net Capital Acquisitions is also used in the determination of "Finding, Development and Acquisition" costs, which is a non-GAAP financial ratio disclosed in the Company's press release dated February 15, 2022.

The most directly comparable GAAP measures are acquisition costs and disposition proceeds included as components of cash used in investing activities, as outlined above. The following table details the calculations of Total Consideration including Net Debt and Adjusted Net Capital Acquisitions, using acquisition costs as the starting point for the annual periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

<i>(CA\$ thousands)</i>	2022	2021
Acquisitions	6,463	423,972
Add non-cash consideration:		
Common Share consideration	-	120,494
Convertible promissory note	-	25,293
Net Debt assumed on corporate acquisitions	-	387,457
Total Consideration including Net Debt	6,463	957,216
Less: Dispositions	(1,280)	(453)
Adjusted Net Capital Acquisitions	5,183	956,763

This AIF also contains certain oil and natural gas metrics, including finding and development costs, which do not have standardized meanings or standard methods of calculation and therefore such measures may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies and should not be used to make comparisons. Such metrics have been included herein to provide readers with additional measures to evaluate the Company's performance; however, such measures are not reliable indicators of the future performance of the Company and future performance may not compare to the performance in previous periods and therefore such metrics should not be unduly relied upon.

BACKGROUND

Spartan is committed to creating a modern energy company, focused on sustainability both in operations and financial performance. The Company's ESG-focused culture is centered on generating sustainable returns through responsible oil and gas exploration and development. The Company has established a portfolio of high-quality production and development opportunities in the Deep Basin and Montney areas of Alberta. Spartan is focused on the execution of the Company's organic drilling program, delivering operational synergies in a respectful and responsible manner to the environment and communities it operates in. The Company is well positioned to continue pursuing immediate production optimization, responsible future growth with organic drilling, opportunistic acquisitions and the delivery of Free Funds Flow.

The Company was incorporated under the ABCA as "Dualet Energy International Inc." on March 20, 2006. On May 24, 2006, the Company's share structure was amended by way of a court-approved plan of arrangement (the "**Arrangement**") under Section 193 of the ABCA. Under the Arrangement, the articles of the Company were amended to: (i) remove all share transfer restrictions in the articles of the Company; and (ii) create and authorize the Company to issue an unlimited number of non-voting, redeemable, retractable special Preferred Shares. On December 20, 2016, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding Common Shares on the basis of ten (10) pre-consolidation Common Shares for one (1) post-consolidation Common Share and changed its name to "Return Energy Inc." On December 19, 2019, the Company appointed a new management team and new board of directors pursuant to a recapitalization transaction (the "**Recapitalization Transaction**"). On June 1, 2020, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding Common Shares on the basis of one hundred (100) pre-consolidation Common Shares for one (1) post-consolidation Common Share (the "**Consolidation**") and changed its name from "Return Energy Inc." to "Spartan Delta Corp." (the "**Name Change**"). All references to Common Shares, Subscription Receipts, Warrants and Options in this document have been restated and are reflected on a post-Consolidation basis. On September 1, 2021, the Common Shares commenced trading on the TSX under the existing symbol "SDE" and were concurrently delisted from the TSX-V. Spartan is a "reporting issuer" or the equivalent in each of the provinces of Canada. As of December 31, 2022 and the date hereof, Spartan has no material subsidiaries.

The Company's head office is located at Suite 1500, 308 – 4th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H7. The registered office of the Company is located at 4300 Bankers Hall West, 888 – 3rd Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 5C5.

See "*Selected Abbreviations*" and "*Definitions*" for an explanation of capitalized terms and expressions, abbreviations and definitions used in this AIF.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2020

On May 8, 2020, Spartan completed a non-brokered private placement of 29,455,000 Subscription Receipts at a price of \$2.00 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of \$58.9 million. In addition, the Company entered into irrevocable subscription agreements for the issuance of 2,545,000 Common Shares at a price of \$2.00 per Common Share for gross proceeds of \$5.1 million.

On June 1, 2020, Spartan completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Bellatrix Exploration Ltd. ("**BXE**") for total consideration of \$108.8 million (the "**BXE Asset Acquisition**"). Concurrent with the closing of the BXE Asset Acquisition, the Company: (i) issued 29,455,000 Subscription Receipts on May 8, 2021, at a price of \$2.00 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of \$58.9 million converted into 29,455,000 Common Shares; (ii) issued 2,545,000 Common Shares at a price of \$2.00 per Common Share for gross proceeds of \$5.1 million; (iii) established a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility with a syndicate of financial institutions; and (iv) completed the Name Change and Consolidation. The acquired assets included approximately 25,000 BOE/d of oil and gas production (consisting of approximately 250 bbl/d of crude oil, 1,000 bbl/d of condensate, 6,500 bbl/d of NGLs and 103.5 MMcf/d of conventional natural gas) concentrated in the Deep Basin of west central Alberta, a large land base and working interest ownership in strategic infrastructure.

On December 1, 2020, Spartan closed an acquisition of producing petroleum and natural gas assets located in its core area at Baptiste, Alberta, for cash consideration of \$0.4 million after estimated closing adjustments.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2021

On January 14, 2021, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of two private companies for cash in the amount of \$0.3 million and the issuance of 2,002,585 Common Shares. The acquired assets included non-producing petroleum and natural gas properties in Spartan's Montney core area in Alberta and tax pools.

On March 5, 2021, Spartan acquired certain producing petroleum and natural gas assets located at Willesden Green, Alberta, for cash consideration of approximately \$5.2 million after closing adjustments. The acquired assets were contiguous with Spartan's existing assets in the Deep Basin core area.

On March 8, 2021, the Company closed a bought-deal financing of 11,250,000 Subscription Receipts, at a price of \$4.00 per Subscription Receipt, for gross proceeds of approximately \$45.0 million. The gross proceeds of the prospectus offering were released from escrow upon completion of the Inception Acquisition (as defined below) and the Non-Brokered Offering (as defined below), and each Subscription Receipt was automatically exchanged for one Common Share for no additional consideration.

On March 18, 2021, Spartan acquired certain petroleum and natural gas assets located primarily in the Simonette area of Alberta for total consideration of \$20.5 million, comprised of the issuance of 1,493,180 Common Shares fair valued at \$5.8 million on acquisition and \$14.7 million of cash, after closing adjustments (the "**Simonette Acquisition**").

On March 18, 2021, Spartan acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Inception Exploration Ltd. ("**Inception**") by way of an exempt take-over bid for total consideration of \$117.4 million (the "**Inception Acquisition**") and assumed Net Debt of \$3.6 million. Inception was an oil-weighted Montney focused private company with operations primarily in the West Gold Creek area of northwest Alberta. The Company issued 23,734,384 Common Shares to the shareholders of Inception. The fair value Common Share consideration was \$92.1 million based on Spartan's closing share price on the TSX-V of \$3.88 per Common Share on March 18, 2021. In addition, Spartan issued a \$50.0 million unsecured non-interest bearing convertible promissory note (to a major shareholder and debtholder of Inception) which was converted on September 29, 2021, in advance of its scheduled maturity date, into 5,882,353 Common Shares in the capital of the Company at a conversion price of \$8.50 per Common Share. The convertible note was cancelled upon conversion. The fair value of the convertible promissory note was \$25.3 million on the acquisition date.

On March 18, 2021, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of: (i) 6,250,000 Common Shares at a price of \$4.00 per Common Share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$25.0 million; and (ii) 10,976,626 Common Shares issued on a "flow-through" basis pursuant to the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) at a price of \$4.92 per "flow-through" Common Share for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$54.0 million (together the "**Non-Brokered Offering**").

On May 21, 2021, Spartan closed the acquisition of Canoe Point Energy Ltd. ("**Canoe**") pursuant to which the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Canoe. Canoe was a privately held company that held undeveloped Montney acreage in the Karr area of northwest Alberta. The total purchase price of \$1.5 million was satisfied through the issuance of 306,271 Common Shares of Spartan, including the assumption of less than \$0.1 million of Net Debt (the "**Canoe Acquisition**"). Certain officers and directors of Spartan had ownership and control over 48% of the shares of Canoe. As a result, the Canoe Acquisition constituted a "related party transaction" and was recorded at the exchange amount.

On June 17, 2021, Spartan closed an acquisition of 33,500 net acres of Montney acreage as well as interests in production behind pipe located in the Gold Creek and Simonette areas of Alberta for cash consideration of \$10.0 million after closing adjustments.

On August 18, 2021, Spartan closed its bought deal public offering of 29,703,000 Subscription Receipts at a price of \$5.05 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$150.0 million. The gross proceeds were released from escrow upon completion of the Velvet Acquisition (as defined below), and each Subscription Receipt was automatically exchanged for one Common Share for no additional consideration.

On August 31, 2021, Spartan purchased all the issued and outstanding shares of Velvet Energy Ltd. ("**Velvet**") pursuant to an exempt take-over bid for a total transaction value of \$754.7 million (the "**Velvet Acquisition**"), consisting of: (a) the payment of an aggregate of \$355.9 million in cash; and (b) the issuance of an aggregate of approximately 2,986,782 Common Shares at a deemed issue price of \$4.43 per Common Share. In connection with the Velvet Acquisition, Spartan also assumed Net Debt of Velvet in the aggregate amount of \$385.6 million. The Velvet Acquisition was funded by a combination of cash on hand, net proceeds released to Spartan pursuant to the prospectus offering, a new \$150.0 million five-year term facility and advances under the Company's revolving Credit Facility with increased borrowing capacity of up to \$450.0 million. The Velvet Acquisition constituted a significant acquisition under Part 8 of National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* ("**NI 51-102**").

Following the Velvet Acquisition, on September 1, 2021, the Company graduated from the TSX-V to the TSX.

On September 3, 2021, the Company completed several small tuck-in acquisitions to build upon the Company's core land holdings in the Montney and Deep Basin, including an acquisition of producing assets at Ferrier, Alberta for cash consideration of \$37.5 million (the "**Ferrier Acquisition**"), or \$35.8 million net of positive working capital. In connection with the Ferrier Acquisition, Spartan acquired the issued and outstanding securities of two arms-length private entities as part of the cash consideration.

Financial Year Ended December 31, 2022

On April 6, 2022, Elliott S. Weissbluth and Steve Lowden resigned as directors of Spartan.

On August 9, 2022, Spartan closed the corporate acquisition of BXE through a court supervised process under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* (the "**CCA**") for a cash purchase price of \$6.0 million (the "**BXE Corporate Acquisition**"). Spartan previously acquired substantially all of BXE's assets in June 2020 pursuant to the BXE Asset Acquisition, which established the Company's core operating area in the Alberta Deep Basin. Following the BXE Asset Acquisition and reorganization under the CCA, BXE did not have any significant assets or liabilities remaining except for approximately \$625 million of non-capital loss tax pools estimated to be available for use by Spartan as of the closing date.

On November 8, 2022, Spartan's Board declared a special cash dividend (the "**Special Dividend**") of \$85.7 million (\$0.50 per Common Share) payable on January 16, 2023, to eligible shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 2022.

On November 30, 2022, Spartan announced that its Board of Directors commenced a formal process to evaluate strategic repositioning alternatives in an effort to enhance shareholder value (the "**Repositioning Process**").

Recent Developments

The Company concluded its Repositioning Process on March 28, 2023 resulting in the Company entering into a definitive purchase and sale agreement with Crescent Point Energy Corp. which provides for the sale of the Company's Gold Creek and Karr Montney assets and associated decommissioning liabilities for cash consideration of \$1.7 billion, prior to adjustments as provided for in the agreement. In addition, the Company announced Spartan has incorporated a newly-formed subsidiary named Logan Energy Corp. ("**Logan**"). The Company will transfer all of its Pouce Coupe, Simonette and British Columbia assets and associated decommissioning liabilities to Logan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Business Objectives and Strategy

Following the Recapitalization Transaction in December 2019, Spartan's focus has been on the thoughtful and opportunistic consolidation of undercapitalized and undervalued assets in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. Spartan capitalizes on new opportunities by following a disciplined and proven methodology of asset identification, acquisition, and development, enabling the Company to have a portfolio of high-quality assets. Spartan believes its assets, combined with thoughtful cost control and efficiency focused operations, will continue to produce more consistent and reliable results over the long term. With its high-quality portfolio of assets and a highly experienced management team, Spartan expects to continue delivering on its strategy to enhance shareholder returns while prudently managing its balance sheet.

As of the date hereof, the Company's core operating assets and land holdings are primarily located in and around: (a) the Ferrier, Baptiste, Brazeau and Willesden Green areas of the central Alberta Deep Basin, principally targeting liquids-rich natural gas and light oil in the Spirit River and Cardium Formations, respectively; and (b) the Gold Creek, Karr, Simonette and Pouce Coupe areas of northwest Alberta and the Flatrock area of British Columbia, targeting the Montney Formation. The Corporation also holds minor interests in assets located in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

It is the belief of management that Spartan's officers and employees, who have significant technical and operational oil and gas experience, hold the necessary skill sets to successfully execute Spartan's business strategy in order to achieve its corporate objectives. Spartan's management team has an established track record of creating value across multiple business cycles in high-growth oil and gas companies through an integrated strategy of acquiring, exploiting and exploring assets. In a relatively short period of time, Spartan's officers and employees have demonstrated the ability to profitably grow and expand Spartan's base of operations.

Spartan's geographically focused business expansion has positioned it to succeed in currently prevailing industry conditions. Since commencing active oil and gas operations, management of Spartan has established "critical mass", which includes a production base providing for a solid growth platform and a balanced production and prospect risk profile necessary to become a successful full-cycle exploration and development company. Spartan's inventory of drilling prospects generated internally as well as through acquisitions, combined with management's ability to execute strategic corporate and property acquisitions, is expected to continue to support and expand its existing asset base.

Competitive Conditions

The oil and gas industry is competitive in all of its phases. Spartan competes with numerous other participants in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil, NGLs and natural gas properties, and in the marketing of oil, NGLs and natural gas. Spartan's competitors include resource companies which have much greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of Spartan. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil, NGLs and natural gas include price and methods and reliability of delivery. Spartan believes that its competitive position is similar to that of other oil and gas issuers of similar size and at a similar stage of development.

Cyclical and Seasonal Impact of the Industry

The Company's operational results and financial condition will be dependent on the prices received for oil, NGLs and natural gas production. Oil, NGLs and natural gas prices fluctuate widely and are determined by supply and demand factors, including weather and general economic conditions, as well as conditions in other oil, NGLs and natural gas regions. Any decline in oil, NGLs and natural gas prices could have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. See "*Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Forward Contracts*" for Spartan's current hedging program.

Economic Diversity

Spartan has ensured economic diversity for the Company by not being substantially dependent on any single contract or licence, such as a contract to sell the major part of its products or services or to purchase the majority of its goods, services or raw materials, or any franchise, licence or other agreement to use a patent, formula, trade secret, process or trade name upon which the Company's business depends.

Change to Contracts

Spartan does not reasonably anticipate being materially affected by renegotiation or termination of contracts or sub-contracts.

Environmental Policies and Responsibility

The oil and natural gas industry is currently subject to environmental regulations pursuant to a variety of provincial and federal legislations. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures or result in

operational restrictions. Breach of such requirements may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licences and authorizations, civil liability for pollution damage and the imposition of material fines and penalties, all of which might have a significant negative impact on earnings and overall competitiveness.

The operations of Spartan are, and will continue to be, affected in varying degrees by laws and regulations regarding environmental protection. Spartan is committed to meeting its responsibilities to protect the environment and will be taking such steps as required to ensure compliance with environmental legislation in all jurisdictions in which it operates. Spartan believes that it is reasonably likely that the trend towards stricter standards in environmental legislation and regulation will continue, and in continuing to maintain high quality operations, it anticipates making increased expenditures of both a capital and an expense nature as a result of these increasingly stringent environmental protection laws. However, it is not currently possible to quantify any such increased expenditures and it is not anticipated that Spartan's competitive position will be adversely affected by current or future environmental laws and regulations governing its oil and natural gas operations.

For a further discussion of the environmental regulations affecting the oil and gas industry, see "*Industry Conditions*" and "*Risk Factors*".

Employees

As at December 31, 2022, Spartan employed 99 full time professionals, 2 part-time professionals and made use of 9 consultants at its head office in Calgary, Alberta. The Company also employed 34 full time field employees located at various field offices in Alberta.

Managing Ongoing Capital Requirements

Spartan anticipates that it will make substantial capital investments for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future. If Spartan's revenues or reserves decline, it may have limited ability to expend the capital necessary to undertake or complete future drilling programs, and while the Company would seek to finance these activities in the most prudent manner possible, it cannot be assured that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations, will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to Spartan. Moreover, future activities may require Spartan to alter its capitalization significantly. Transactions involving the issuance of securities may be dilutive. The inability of Spartan to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or prospects. See "*Risk Factors*" for further discussion of capital requirements.

Governance and Corporate Responsibility

Spartan has shown an ongoing commitment to sustainability with regards to the environment, business practices and stakeholder engagement. Investing in its business, people and community is paramount and will continue to be a guiding value at all levels of the Company. Spartan recognizes its business model is dependent on the industry generally operating in a responsible fashion and it is committed to conducting its business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable and responsible manner.

Across all facets of its business, Spartan clearly demonstrates a commitment to sustainability. Investing in long-term projects is expected to increase sustainability and help drive improved returns.

Relationships with all stakeholders are approached with integrity and respect, and Spartan takes care to select operators that share its core values. The Company's lands are developed ethically and responsibly. A more detailed description of Spartan's governance and corporate responsibility initiatives can be found in the Sustainability section of the Company's website at www.spartandeltacorp.com but is not to be considered part of this AIF.

Spartan has adopted policies relating to its corporate practices including a code of business conduct and ethics and a whistleblower policy. Additional information relating to these and other policies can be found on the Company's website at www.spartandeltacorp.com.

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Date of Statement

The *Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information* set forth below (the "**Statement**") is dated as of March 2, 2023. The effective date of the Statement is December 31, 2022, and the preparation date of the Statement is March 2, 2023. In compliance with the requirements of NI 51-101, tables below provide the reserves disclosure for Spartan as at December 31, 2022, independently evaluated by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. ("**McDaniel**"). Additional information not required by NI 51-101 has been presented to provide continuity and additional information which Spartan believes is important to the readers of this information.

Disclosure of Reserves Data

Spartan engaged McDaniel to provide an independent evaluation of Proved Reserves and Proved plus Probable Reserves for all of its properties, which, at the time of the evaluation, were located in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. As of the date hereof, Spartan owns oil and gas properties in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The information set forth below is derived from the McDaniel Report, which has been prepared in accordance with the standards contained in the COGE Handbook and the reserves definitions contained in NI 51-101 and the COGE Handbook.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of crude oil, NGLs and conventional natural gas reserves and the future cash flows attributed to such reserves. The reserve and associated cash flow information set forth herein are estimates only. In general, estimates of economically recoverable crude oil, NGLs and conventional natural gas reserves and the future net cash flows therefrom are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the properties, production rates, ultimate reserve recovery, timing and amount of capital expenditures, marketability of oil, NGLs and natural gas, royalty rates, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and future operating costs, all of which may vary materially from actual results. For those reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable crude oil, NGLs and conventional natural gas reserves attributable to any particular group of properties, classification of such reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of future net revenues associated with reserves prepared by different engineers, or by the same engineers at different times, may vary. The Company's actual production, revenues, taxes and development and operating expenditures with respect to its reserves will vary from estimates thereof and such variations could be material.

It should not be assumed that the estimates of Future Net Revenues presented in the tables below represent the fair market value of the reserves. There is no assurance that the forecast prices and cost assumptions will be attained, and variances could be material. The recovery and reserve estimates of the Company's crude oil, NGLs and conventional natural gas reserves provided herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. Actual crude oil, NGLs and conventional natural gas reserves may be greater or less than the estimates provided herein. See "*Notice to Reader – Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements*".

The following tables set forth certain information relating to the Company's oil, NGL and natural gas reserves, as well as the net present value of the estimated Future Net Revenue associated with such reserves as at December 31, 2022, contained in the McDaniel Report. These tables summarize the data contained in the McDaniel Report, and, as a result, may contain slightly different numbers than the McDaniel Report due to rounding. In addition, numbers in the below tables may not add due to rounding.

The McDaniel Report was based on certain factual data supplied by the Company and McDaniel's opinion of reasonable practice in the industry. The extent and character of ownership and all factual data pertaining to the Company's petroleum properties and contracts (except for certain information residing in the public domain) were supplied by the Company to McDaniel and accepted without any further investigation. McDaniel accepted this data as presented and neither title searches nor field inspections were conducted.

The Report on Reserves Data by Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor in Form 51-101F2 and the Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure in Form 51-101F3 are attached hereto as Appendices "A" and "B", respectively.

Reserves Data (Forecast Prices and Costs)

Summary of Oil and Natural Gas Reserves as at December 31, 2022 – Forecast Prices and Costs

Reserves Category	Light and Medium Oil		Heavy Oil		Tight Oil			
	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	Net ⁽²⁾ (Mbbbl)	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	Net ⁽²⁾ (Mbbbl)	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	Net ⁽²⁾ (Mbbbl)		
Proved Reserves								
Developed Producing	1,114	930	0	0	14,872	12,025		
Developed Non-Producing	1	1	0	0	43	38		
Undeveloped	1,504	1,191	0	0	42,591	34,901		
Total Proved	2,619	2,122	0	0	57,505	46,965		
Probable	3,720	2,795	0	0	54,542	41,127		
Total Proved Plus Probable	6,339	4,917	0	0	112,047	88,091		
Reserves Category	Conventional Natural Gas		Shale Gas		Natural Gas Liquids ⁽³⁾		Total	
	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf)	Net ⁽²⁾ (MMcf)	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf)	Net ⁽²⁾ (MMcf)	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	Net ⁽²⁾ (Mbbbl)	Gross ⁽¹⁾ (MBOE)	Net ⁽²⁾ (MBOE)
Proved Reserves								
Developed Producing	381,548	333,550	143,747	129,816	31,333	24,929	134,868	115,112
Developed Non-Producing	1,214	1,096	691	652	71	55	433	386
Undeveloped	273,517	236,381	339,196	304,402	37,042	29,931	183,255	156,153
Total Proved	656,278	571,027	483,634	434,869	68,446	54,915	318,556	271,651
Probable	456,908	384,308	423,565	366,258	55,083	42,120	260,091	211,135
Total Proved Plus Probable	1,113,187	955,335	907,199	801,128	123,529	97,034	578,647	482,786

Notes:

- (1) Gross reserves are working interest reserves before royalty deductions.
- (2) Net reserves are working interest reserves after royalty deductions plus royalty interest reserves.
- (3) Natural Gas Liquids include Condensate volumes.

Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue as at December 31, 2022 – Forecast Prices and Costs

Reserves Category	Before Income Taxes Discounted at (% / year)					After Income Taxes ⁽¹⁾ Discounted at (% / year)				
	0	5	10	15	20	0	5	10	15	20
	(in \$ thousands)					(in \$ thousands)				
Proved Reserves										
Producing	2,089,922	1,843,939	1,623,629	1,455,201	1,326,219	2,043,882	1,819,043	1,609,571	1,446,960	1,321,229
Non-Producing	5,544	4,749	4,158	3,703	3,343	4,269	3,950	3,646	3,368	3,120
Undeveloped	2,698,582	1,913,797	1,403,188	1,056,101	810,715	2,070,300	1,445,693	1,040,675	767,248	575,469
Total Proved	4,794,049	3,762,484	3,030,974	2,515,005	2,140,277	4,118,451	3,268,686	2,653,891	2,217,576	1,899,818
Probable	5,080,182	3,020,244	1,980,208	1,398,433	1,045,554	3,929,582	2,303,580	1,493,146	1,046,564	779,741
Total Proved Plus Probable	9,874,231	6,782,728	5,011,182	3,913,438	3,185,831	8,048,033	5,572,266	4,417,037	3,264,141	2,679,559

Note:

- (1) The after-tax net present value of Spartan's oil and natural gas properties reflects the income tax burden on the properties on a stand-alone basis and takes into account Spartan's existing tax pools. It does not consider the business-entity-level tax situation or tax planning. It does not provide an estimate of the value at the level of the business entity, which may be significantly different. The Company's audited annual financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2022 should be consulted for information at the level of the business entity.

Total Future Net Revenue (Undiscounted) as at December 31, 2022 – Forecast Prices and Costs

Reserves Category	Total Future Revenue (Undiscounted in \$ thousands)							
	Revenue ⁽¹⁾	Royalties ⁽²⁾	Operating Costs	Development Costs	Abandonment and Reclamation Costs ⁽³⁾	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes	Income Taxes	Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes
Total Proved	15,204,737	2,187,964	5,701,026	2,238,019	283,679	4,794,049	675,598	4,118,451
Total Proved + Probable	29,700,327	5,021,488	10,517,622	3,952,079	334,908	9,874,231	1,826,197	8,048,033

Notes:

- (1) Includes all product revenues and other revenues as forecast.
- (2) Royalties include any net profits interests paid, as well as the Saskatchewan Corporation Capital Tax Surcharge.

(3) Abandonment and reclamation costs are defined by NI 51-101 as all costs associated with the process of restoring Spartan's properties that have been disturbed by oil and gas activities to a standard imposed by applicable government or regulatory authorities.

Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue by Production Type as at December 31, 2022 – Forecast Prices and Costs

Reserves Category	Product Type	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (Discounted at 10%/Year) (\$ thousands)	Unit Value Before Income Taxes (Discounted at 10%/Year) ⁽¹⁾ (\$/bbl & \$/Mcf)
Proved	Light and Medium Oil (Unit Price \$/bbl)	7,324	10.52
	Tight Oil (Unit Price \$/bbl)	1,669,981	35.57
	Conventional Natural Gas (Unit Price \$/Mcf)	1,315,255	2.34
	Shale Gas (Unit Price \$/Mcf)	38,414	1.77
	(All above including associated by-products) ⁽²⁾	3,030,974	
Proved Plus Probable	Light and Medium Oil (Unit Price \$/bbl)	24,496	14.82
	Tight Oil (Unit Price \$/bbl)	2,958,318	33.59
	Conventional Natural Gas (Unit Price \$/Mcf)	1,981,006	2.12
	Shale Gas (Unit Price \$/Mcf)	47,362	1.82
	(All above including associated by-products) ⁽²⁾	5,011,182	

Notes:

- (1) Unit values are based on net reserves.
- (2) Includes corporate Gas Cost Allowance, if applicable.

Definitions and Additional Notes to Reserves Data Tables

The determination of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves involves the preparation of estimates that have an inherent degree of associated uncertainty. Categories of Proved, Probable and Possible Reserves have been established to reflect the level of these uncertainties and to provide an indication of the probability of recovery. The estimation and classification of reserves requires the application of professional judgment combined with geological and engineering knowledge to assess whether or not specific reserves classification criteria have been satisfied. Knowledge of concepts including uncertainty and risk, probability and statistics, and deterministic and probabilistic estimation methods is required to properly use and apply reserves definitions.

In the tables set forth under the heading "*Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information*" and elsewhere in this AIF the following definitions and notes are applicable:

"Developed Producing" reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from completion intervals open at the time of the estimate. These reserves may be currently producing or, if shut-in, they must have previously been on production, and the date of resumption of production must be known with reasonable certainty.

"Developed Non-Producing" reserves are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut-in, and the date of resumption of production is unknown.

"Probable" or **"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 sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable reserves.

"Proved" or **"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.

"Reserves" or **"reserves"** are estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations, as of a given date, based on (a) analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical and engineering data; (b) the use of established technology; and (c)

specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable and shall be disclosed. Reserves are classified according to the degree of certainty associated with the estimates.

"Undeveloped" reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (e.g., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves classification (proved, probable, possible) to which they are assigned.

In multi-well pools, it may be appropriate to allocate total pool reserves between the developed and undeveloped categories or to sub-divide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed non-producing. This allocation should be based on the estimator's assessment as to the reserves that will be recovered from specific wells, facilities and completion intervals in the pool and their respective development and production status.

The qualitative certainty levels referred to in the definitions above are applicable to individual reserve entities (which refers to the lowest level at which reserves calculations are performed) and to reported reserves (which refers to the highest level sum of individual entity estimates for which reserve estimates are presented). Reported reserves should target the following levels of certainty under a specific set of economic conditions:

- (a) at least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated proved reserves;
- (b) at least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves; and
- (c) at least a 10% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

A quantitative measure of the certainty levels pertaining to estimates prepared for the various reserves categories is desirable to provide a clearer understanding of the associated risks and uncertainties. However, the majority of reserves estimates are prepared using deterministic methods that do not provide a mathematically derived quantitative measure of probability. In principle, there should be no difference between estimates prepared using probabilistic or deterministic methods. Additional clarification of certainty levels associated with reserves estimates and the effect of aggregation is provided in the COGE Handbook.

"Development Costs" means costs incurred to obtain access to reserves and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering and storing the oil, NGLs and natural gas from the reserves. More specifically, development costs, including applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of development activities, are costs incurred to:

- (a) gain access to and prepare well locations for drilling, including surveying well locations for the purpose of determining specific development drilling sites, clearing ground, draining, road building and relocating public roads, gas lines and power lines, to the extent necessary in developing the reserves;
- (b) drill, complete and equip development wells, development type stratigraphic test wells and service wells, including the costs of platforms and well equipment such as casing, tubing, pumping equipment and the wellhead assembly;
- (c) acquire, construct and install production facilities such as flow lines, separators, treaters, heaters, manifolds, measuring devices and production storage tanks, natural gas cycling and processing plants, and central utility and waste disposal systems; and
- (d) provide improved recovery systems.

"Development Well" means a well drilled inside the established limits of an oil or natural gas reservoir, or in close proximity to the edge of the reservoir, to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

"Exploration Costs" means costs incurred in identifying areas that may warrant examination and in examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects that may contain oil and natural gas reserves, including costs of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory type stratigraphic test wells. Exploration costs may be incurred both before acquiring the related property (sometimes referred to in part as "prospecting costs") and after acquiring the property. Exploration costs, which include applicable operating costs of support equipment, facilities and other costs of exploration activities, are:

- (a) costs of topographical, geochemical, geological and geophysical studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies, and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical and other crews conducting those studies (collectively sometimes referred to as "geological and geophysical costs");
- (b) costs of carrying and retaining unproved properties, such as delay rentals, taxes (other than income and capital taxes) on properties, legal costs for title defence and the maintenance of land and lease records;
- (c) dry hole contributions and bottom hole contributions;
- (d) costs of drilling, completing and equipping exploratory wells; and
- (e) costs of drilling exploratory type stratigraphic test wells.

"Exploratory Well" means a well that is not a development well, a service well or a stratigraphic test well.

"Future Net Revenue" means a forecast of revenue, estimated using forecast prices and costs or constant prices and costs, arising from the anticipated development and production of resources, net of the associated royalties, operating costs, development costs and abandonment and reclamation costs.

"Gross" means:

- (a) in relation to the Company's interest in production or reserves, its "company gross reserves", which are its working interest (operating or non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests of the Company;
- (b) in relation to wells, the total number of wells in which the Company has an interest; and
- (c) in relation to properties, the total area of properties in which the Company has an interest.

"Net" means:

- (a) in relation to the Company's interest in production or reserves, its working interest (operating or non-operating) share after deduction of royalty obligations, plus its royalty interests in production or reserves;
- (b) in relation to the Company's interest in wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Company's working interest in each of its gross wells; and
- (c) in relation to the Company's interest in a property, the total area in which the Company has an interest multiplied by the working interest owned by the Company.

"Service Well" means a well drilled or completed for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Wells in this class are drilled for the following specific purposes: gas injection (natural gas, propane, butane or flue gas), water injection, steam injection, air injection, saltwater disposal, water supply for injection, observation or injection for combustion.

"Abandonment and Reclamation Costs" represent all costs associated with the process of restoring a company's well sites with booked reserves which have been disturbed by oil and gas activities, existing and to be incurred, to a standard imposed by applicable government or regulatory authorities.

Pricing Assumptions

The forecast cost and price assumptions assume increases in wellhead selling prices and accounts for inflation with respect to future operating and capital costs. Crude oil, NGL and natural gas benchmark reference pricing, inflation and exchange rates utilized in the McDaniel Report were from the three Consultant Average (McDaniel, GLJ, Sproule) forecast, as at January 1, 2023, as follows:

Year	Crude Oil WTI Cushing Oklahoma (US\$/bbl)	Edmonton Light Crude Oil (C\$/bbl)	Western Canadian Select (C\$/bbl)	Edmonton Ethane (C\$/bbl)	Edmonton Propane (C\$/bbl)	Edmonton Butane (C\$/bbl)	Edmonton Cond. & Natural gasoline (C\$/bbl)	Alberta AECO Spot Price (C\$/MMbtu)	Capital / Operating Cost Inflation Rate (%/year)	Exchange Rate (US\$/C\$) ⁽¹⁾
2023	80.33	103.76	76.54	13.75	39.80	53.88	106.22	4.23	0.0	0.745
2024	78.50	97.74	77.75	14.33	39.14	52.67	101.35	4.40	2.3	0.765
2025	76.95	95.27	77.55	13.77	39.74	51.42	98.94	4.21	2.0	0.768
2026	77.61	95.58	80.07	13.98	39.86	51.61	100.19	4.27	2.0	0.772
2027	79.16	97.07	81.89	14.20	40.47	52.39	101.74	4.34	2.0	0.775
2028	80.74	99.01	84.02	14.49	41.28	53.44	103.78	4.43	2.0	0.775
2029	82.36	100.99	85.73	14.79	42.11	54.51	105.85	4.51	2.0	0.775
2030	84.00	103.01	87.44	15.09	42.95	55.60	107.97	4.60	2.0	0.775
2031	85.69	105.07	89.20	15.39	43.81	56.71	110.13	4.69	2.0	0.775
2032	87.40	106.69	91.11	15.71	44.47	57.56	112.33	4.79	2.0	0.775
2033	89.15	108.83	92.93	16.02	45.35	58.71	114.58	4.88	2.0	0.775
Thereafter	Escalation rate of 2%								2.0	0.775

Note:

(1) Exchange rates used to generate the benchmark reference prices in this table.

Spartan's weighted average realized sales prices for the year ended December 31, 2022, were \$119.94/bbl light and medium crude oil, \$61.24/bbl for NGL and \$5.69/Mcf for natural gas. The average realized price on a total oil equivalent basis was \$54.90/BOE.

Reserves Reconciliation

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of Spartan's total Proved, Probable and total Proved plus Probable Reserves (gross) as at December 31, 2022, against such Reserves as at December 31, 2021 based on forecast price and cost assumptions:

Factors	Light Crude Oil and Medium Crude Oil			Tight Oil		
	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Mbbbl	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Probable Mbbbl	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Plus Probable Mbbbl	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Mbbbl	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Probable Mbbbl	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Plus Probable Mbbbl
December 31, 2021	3,160	2,156	5,316	48,353	55,075	103,428
Extensions & Improved Recovery ⁽³⁾	406	1,800	2,206	9,734	15,849	25,584
Technical Revisions ⁽⁴⁾	(749)	(259)	(1,008)	2,616	(17,122)	(14,506)
Acquisitions ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions	(2)	(0)	(2)	-	-	-
Economic Factors	88	24	112	1,255	740	1,995
Production ⁽⁶⁾	(284)	-	(284)	(4,453)	-	(4,453)
December 31, 2022	2,619	3,720	6,339	57,505	54,542	112,047
Factors	Conventional Gas ⁽²⁾			Shale Gas		
	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved MMcf	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Probable MMcf	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Plus Probable MMcf	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved MMcf	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Probable MMcf	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Plus Probable MMcf
December 31, 2021	678,574	327,623	1,006,197	363,576	556,868	920,444
Extensions & Improved Recovery ⁽³⁾	59,959	179,846	239,806	64,692	100,643	165,335
Technical Revisions ⁽⁴⁾	(34,253)	(54,294)	(88,547)	72,318	(243,285)	(170,967)
Acquisitions ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions	(730)	(126)	(856)	-	-	-
Economic Factors	18,509	3,859	22,368	16,186	9,340	25,526
Production ⁽⁶⁾	(65,781)	-	(65,781)	(33,138)	-	(33,138)
December 31, 2022	656,278	456,908	1,113,187	483,634	423,565	907,199

Factors	Natural Gas Liquids			Total		
	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Mbbbl	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Probable Mbbbl	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Plus Probable Mbbbl	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved MBOE	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Probable MBOE	Gross ⁽¹⁾ Proved Plus Probable MBOE
December 31, 2021	68,545	47,339	115,884	293,749	251,984	545,734
Extensions & Improved Recovery ⁽³⁾	7,789	19,537	27,326	38,704	83,935	122,639
Technical Revisions ⁽⁴⁾	(4,156)	(12,321)	(16,477)	4,054	(79,299)	(75,244)
Acquisitions ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions	(5)	(1)	(6)	(128)	(22)	(151)
Economic Factors	1,726	529	2,255	8,852	3,492	12,344
Production ⁽⁶⁾	(5,453)	-	(5,453)	(26,676)	-	(26,676)
December 31, 2022	68,446	55,083	123,529	318,556	260,091	578,646

Notes:

- (1) Gross Reserves means the Company's working interest reserves before calculation of royalties and before consideration of the Company's royalty interests.
- (2) Includes solution gas volumes.
- (3) The extensions and improved recovery amount includes all new wells drilled and booked during the year.
- (4) The technical revisions amount includes all changes in reserves due to well performance and all previously booked wells which were drilled during the year.
- (5) The acquisitions amount is the estimate of reserves at December 31, 2022.
- (6) Production provided by the Company.

Additional Information Relating to Reserves Data

Undeveloped Reserves

The following discussion generally describes the basis on which Spartan attributes Proved and Probable Undeveloped Reserves and the Company's plans for developing those Undeveloped Reserves. Undeveloped Reserves are attributed by McDaniel in accordance with the standards and procedures contained in the COGE Handbook. Proved Undeveloped Reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty and are expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure is required to render them capable of production. Probable Undeveloped Reserves are those reserves that are less certain to be recovered than Proved Reserves and are expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure is required to render them capable of production.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves

The following table discloses, for each product type, the volumes of gross Proved Undeveloped Reserves that were attributed in each of the most recent three financial years.

Year	Light and Medium Oil (Mbbbl)		Tight Oil (Mbbbl)		Natural Gas Liquids (Mbbbl)	
	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End
December 31, 2020	1,719	1,719	-	-		
December 31, 2021	690	2,160	37,468	37,468		
December 31, 2022	300	1,504	9,730	42,591		

Year	Conventional Gas (MMcf)		Shale Gas (MMcf)		Natural Gas Liquids (Mbbbl)	
	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End
December 31, 2020	279,507	279,507	-	-	19,348	19,348
December 31, 2021	136,206	302,055	251,981	251,981	21,740	35,158
December 31, 2022	56,373	273,517	64,682	339,196	7,546	37,042

Note:

- (1) Refers to reserves first attributed in this fiscal year ending on the effective date.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves have been assigned in most instances, directly offsetting existing producing wells that are producing from either the same or a similar accumulation or pool. Reserves in these areas can be estimated with a high degree of certainty. The majority of the Proved Undeveloped Reserves are planned for development

over the next three years and all will be developed within five years. All of the Proved Undeveloped Reserves are within the Company's two core areas of Deep Basin and Montney in Alberta. Spartan's timeline for developing Undeveloped Reserves is reflective of the Company's current business plan of having sustainable long-term production growth while managing corporate declines and company cash flow. A number of factors that could result in delayed or cancelled development include: (a) changing economic conditions such as pricing, operating costs, and capital expenditures; (b) changing technical conditions related to well performance, such as water breakthrough, and or accelerated depletion; (c) capital allocation based on new or other opportunities available to Spartan in any given year; and (d) surface access issues (landowners, weather conditions, regulatory approvals).

Probable Undeveloped Reserves

The following table discloses, for each product type, the volumes of gross Probable Undeveloped Reserves that were attributed in each of the most recent three financial years.

Year	Light and Medium Oil (Mbbbl)		Tight Oil (Mbbbl)			
	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End		
December 31, 2020	1,298	2,243	-	-		
December 31, 2021	213	1,935	52,569	52,569		
December 31, 2022	1,781	3,485	15,849	51,353		

Year	Conventional Gas (MMcf)		Shale Gas (MMcf)		Natural Gas Liquids (Mbbbl)	
	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative at Year End
December 31, 2020	222,593	228,198	-	-	16,379	16,473
December 31, 2021	67,467	240,114	533,418	533,418	26,338	39,608
December 31, 2022	178,972	377,458	100,641	394,167	19,478	48,560

Note:

(1) Refers to reserves first attributed in this fiscal year ending on the effective date.

Probable Undeveloped Reserves are generally those reserves tested or indicated by analogy to be productive, infill drilling locations and lands contiguous to production. These reserves can also be a function of the timing of when the reserves are planned to be developed. Reserves not developed within five years can only be considered probable. These Probable Undeveloped Reserves are in the Company's two core areas of Deep Basin and Montney where significant capital has been committed to developing these assets. All of these reserves are planned to be on stream within a ten-year timeframe. However, if the economic climate is not conducive to developing these reserves during such timeframe, Spartan may, in its discretion, defer the development. There are a number of factors that could result in delays or cancelled development plans, including changing economic and technical conditions, surface access issues, the availability of services and access to pipeline or processing facilities.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Affecting Reserves Data

The process of estimating reserves is complex. It requires significant judgments and decisions based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change. The reserves estimates contained herein are based on current production forecasts, prices and economic conditions and other assumptions that may affect the reserve estimates and the present value, including: (a) historical production in the area compared to offsetting analogous production; (b) initial production and production decline rates; (c) ultimate recovery of reserves; (d) results from future development activities; (e) marketability of production; and (f) effects of government regulations and any government levies imposed over the life of the reserves.

As circumstances change and additional data becomes available, reserves estimates also change. Estimates made are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information.

Spartan does not anticipate any significant economic factors or uncertainties will affect any particular components of its reserves data. However, the Company's reserves can be affected significantly by fluctuations in commodity product pricing, capital expenditures, operating costs, royalty regimes and other government restrictions and well

performance that are beyond its control. See "Risk Factors" for further details. See note 10 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 for Spartan's decommissioning obligations. Provisions for the abandonment and reclamation of all of the Company's existing and future wells to a standard imposed by applicable government or regulatory authorities have been included in estimates of the Company's reserves. The McDaniel Report deducted \$334.9 million (undiscounted) or a present value of \$59.6 million (10% annual discount) for abandonment and reclamation in the total Proved plus Probable category. These abandonment and reclamation costs included all surface leases, wells (including inactive), pipelines and facilities and were supplied by Spartan to McDaniel for their evaluation.

Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reserves estimates are accurate, reserves estimation is an inferential science. As a result, the subjective decisions, new geological or production information and a changing environment may impact these estimates. Revisions to reserves estimates can arise from changes in year-end oil and natural gas prices and reservoir performance. Such revision can be either positive or negative.

Future Development Costs

The following table sets forth development costs deducted in the estimation of Spartan's future net revenue attributable to the reserve categories noted below.

Year	Future Development Costs (Undiscounted) (In \$ thousands)	
	Proved Reserves	Proved Plus Probable
2023	387,624	387,624
2024	454,287	458,321
2025	467,747	471,870
2026	454,847	454,847
2027	429,267	429,267
Remaining	44,246	1,750,149
Total⁽¹⁾	2,238,019	3,952,079

Note:

(1) Future development costs shown are associated with booked reserves in the McDaniel Report and do not necessarily represent the Company's full exploration and development budget.

Spartan typically has three sources of funding available to finance its capital expenditure program internally generated Adjusted Funds Flow, debt financing when appropriate and new equity issues, if available on favourable terms.

The Company expects to fully fund the future development costs with internally generated Adjusted Funds Flow as the annual capital expenditure has been designed to be less than expected annual Adjusted Funds Flow. Management does not anticipate any costs of funding will materially affect Spartan's disclosed reserves and future net revenues nor make the development of any of its properties uneconomic.

Other Oil and Gas Information

Principal Properties

The following is a description of Spartan's principal crude oil and natural gas properties as at December 31, 2022. Information in respect of current production is average production, net to its working interest, except where otherwise indicated. Reserves noted are company interest reserves which include both working interest and royalty interest values. Spartan has two core areas that are on production or under development as at December 31, 2022: the "Deep Basin" core area includes the area within the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin that is south of Whitecourt, Alberta, and the area north of Whitecourt, Alberta is part of Spartan's "Montney" core area.

Deep Basin

The Deep Basin core area has multi-zone sand reservoirs which are targeted with horizontal wells for liquids-rich natural gas and oil. The Cretaceous stratigraphic section that is under development in the Deep Basin is pervasively hydrocarbon charged due to the basin centered trapping mechanism that characterizes the Deep Basin. Spartan's main assets within the Deep Basin core area are located near the Ferrier strike area of Alberta, southwest of Drayton

Valley. The Deep Basin core area has over 10 formations which are targets for horizontal development. Management has identified over 790 net horizontal drilling locations remaining in the core area. The predominant targets of the Deep Basin are within the Spirit River Group and the Cardium Formation. The Spirit River Group is comprised of several sand reservoir targets charged with liquids' rich gas. The Cardium Formation is a sand reservoir pervasive across larger areas of the Deep Basin core area and contains a range of gas to condensate to oil. In 2022, Spartan drilled a horizontal Viking oil well and other operators in the area have developed Wilrich and Rock Creek Targets that demonstrate the capability of other formations where Spartan has booked inventory.

The Deep Basin has an extensive infrastructure footprint comprised of eight (8) main nodal compressor stations and gathering lines. These nodal compressor stations send gas predominately to the Spartan 10-09 deep cut gas plant located in the Ferrier strike area, in addition, three other area gas plants are connected to the nodal compressors. Spartan operates and owns a 25% working interest in the Spartan 10-09 gas plant which processes the majority of the gas in the Deep Basin core area. The deep cut plant recovers a high ratio of the natural gas liquids in the gas stream and helps to enhance the Operating Netbacks for the core area. The existing infrastructure in place can handle production of approximately 47,000 BOE/d.

Spartan has drilled over 47 net wells since the Recapitalization Transaction, which has grown production from approximately 25,000 BOE/d to over 40,000 BOE/d as of the fourth quarter of 2022. For 2023, Spartan has 15 to 20 net wells planned for the area which is expected to deliver production of over 41,000 BOE/d for the year. In the Ferrier strike area, Spartan has approximately 171,593 net acres.

Within the Deep Basin, Spartan also groups its minor properties within Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. These properties comprise less than 1% of the core areas production and have approximately 65,324 net acres.

Montney

Spartan's second core area is focused on developing the oil window of the Montney Formation. The Montney core area was established through several acquisitions, most notably the Velvet & Inception Acquisitions, and the Simonette Acquisition, as well as several smaller asset and crown land acquisitions. Within the Montney core area, where the production and capital spending is predominantly attributed to the Montney Formation, Spartan has assets located in the following strike areas of Alberta: Simonette, Karr, Gold Creek/Elmworth/Bezanson, Pouce Coupe/Gordondale and an asset in the Flatrock area of British Columbia. In addition to these properties there are several minor properties grouped into the Montney core area located in the Rycroft, George and Kaybob areas of Alberta and a property in the Noel area of British Columbia. The minor properties constitute less than 3% of production for the core area.

The Montney core area lands are predominantly situated in the oil window, which is located up dip (northeast) to the commonly developed gas condensate window of the Montney. Drilling and completion technologies have evolved significantly to unlock the economics of this part of the Montney fairway. Spartan's development has consisted of high intensity hydraulic fractures at tight interval/stage spacing. The combination of increasing hydraulic fracture intensity and completing at tight interval spacing is particularly important in the oil window and management believes is the key in delivering good economic wells.

Various infrastructure solutions are in place across the Montney assets. In Karr and the eastern portion of Gold Creek, Spartan is utilizing a midstream solution whereby the midstream partner owns and operates the batteries and gas plant. With its midstream partner, Spartan has completed several debottlenecking and facility projects in the Gold Creek area that provides room for growth in the complex. In the western portion of Gold Creek, Spartan owns and operates a battery that has multiple connections to area gas plants. Spartan is currently adding compression to this area that will help support the planned long-term development. In Simonette, Spartan owns a 50% working interest in its 120 MMcf/d gas plant and has extensive gathering and disposal infrastructure in the area. Pouce Coupe has a connection to an area midstream gas plant. Flatrock is awaiting development and thus not producing, but is well situated amongst a variety of gas processing infrastructure.

Spartan has 26 to 28 wells planned in the Montney in 2023 and is expected to deliver 40,000 BOE/d for the year. Within the Montney core area, management has identified over 1,000 future drilling inventory locations. Spartan

holds over 458,000 net acres in the Montney Formation (690,310 net acres within the core area amongst all formations) making it amongst the largest land holders in the Montney Formation oil window.

Oil and Natural Gas Wells

The following table sets forth the number and status of wells in which the Company had a working interest as at December 31, 2022.

Area	Category	Oil Wells		Natural Gas Wells ⁽¹⁾	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Alberta	Producing	280	213.4	668	399.5
	Non-Producing ⁽²⁾	159	95.7	556	336.6
British Columbia	Producing	-	-	52	22.3
	Non-Producing ⁽²⁾	-	-	38	26.1
Saskatchewan	Producing	2	0.1	-	-
	Non-Producing ⁽²⁾	4	3.1	33	32.3
Total ⁽³⁾	Producing	282	213.5	720	421.8
	Non-Producing ⁽²⁾	163	98.8	627	395.0

Notes:

- (1) Includes conventional natural gas wells and CBM gas wells.
(2) Non-producing wells include wells that have been shut in and/or suspended.
(3) Excludes abandoned, water source, water injection and disposal wells.

Properties with No Attributable Reserves

As at December 31, 2022, Spartan had 432,050 gross acres (354,956 net acres) of land in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia properties, to which no reserves are currently attributed. Within these properties, Spartan expects that 35,200 gross acres (34,880 net acres) could expire in 2023, however, some of these leases may extend at the discretion of the lessor. The Company has no material work commitments currently scheduled on these lands other than certain decommissioning obligations on some of the non-core properties. Spartan reviews the economic viability of these properties on the basis of pricing, capital availability and allocation. There is no guarantee that commercial reserves will be discovered or developed on these properties.

Forward Contracts

Spartan is exposed to market risks resulting from fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates in the normal course of operations. Spartan may use certain derivative financial instruments and foreign exchange contracts to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, increase the certainty of Adjusted Funds Flow and to protect acquisition and development drilling economics. Such financial instruments are entered into solely for hedging purposes and are not used for trading or other speculative purposes. The Company may be exposed to losses in the event of default by the counterparties to these derivative instruments, but it manages this risk by diversifying its derivative portfolio amongst a number of financially sound counterparties. Spartan's Board of Directors reviews all derivative and foreign exchange contracts quarterly to ensure such transactions are conducted within risk management tolerances.

A list of the Company's derivative financial instruments as at December 31, 2022, can be found in note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Tax Horizon

Spartan was not required to pay income taxes during the year ended December 31, 2022, as the Company had sufficient income tax deductions available to shelter taxable income. The acquisitions completed during 2021 and 2022 have materially enhanced Spartan's future tax horizon. As at December 31, 2022, Spartan had approximately \$2.1 billion of tax pools available. Spartan does not expect to pay cash income taxes until 2025 based upon current legislation, the Company's planned capital expenditures, production rates and commodity price forecasts for 2023 to 2027, and various other assumptions. A higher (lower) level of capital expenditures than those currently

contemplated, decreases (increases) in production rates, decreases (increases) in commodity price assumptions, as well as potential future acquisitions (dispositions), could further extend (reduce) the estimated tax horizon.

Costs Incurred

The following table summarizes Spartan's corporate and property acquisition costs, exploration costs and development costs, before property dispositions, for the year ended December 31, 2022. The amounts reported as exploration costs are consistent with capital expenditures classified as exploration and evaluation assets under IFRS. The amounts reported as development costs are consistent with capital expenditures classified as property, plant and equipment under IFRS.

Capital Expenditures⁽¹⁾	
Nature of Cost	Amount (M\$)
Exploration Costs	17,255
Development Costs	416,902
Capital Expenditures before A&D ⁽¹⁾	434,157
Property Acquisition Costs	463
Corporate Acquisition Costs	6,000
Acquisitions ⁽²⁾	6,463
Dispositions	(1,280)
Capital Expenditures ⁽¹⁾	439,340

Notes:

- (1) "Capital Expenditures" and "Capital Expenditures before A&D" do not have standardized meanings under IFRS therefore these amounts may not be directly comparable to measures for other companies where similar terminology is used. Spartan uses "Capital Expenditures before A&D" to measure its capital investment level compared to the Company's annual budgeted capital expenditures for its organic drilling program, excluding acquisitions or dispositions. "Capital Expenditures" is calculated by adding cash acquisition costs, net of proceeds from dispositions to Capital Expenditures before A&D. The directly comparable GAAP measure is cash used in investing activities. Refer to "Notice to Reader - Non-GAAP Measures and Ratios" for a reconciliation to cash used in investing activities.
- (2) Includes cash consideration for the acquisitions. Total consideration for the acquisitions was approximately \$6.5 million. See also, "Non-GAAP Measures and Ratios – Adjusted Net Capital Acquisitions".

Exploration and Development Activities

The following table sets forth the gross and net development wells completed by Spartan during the financial year ended December 31, 2022.

	Development Wells		Exploration Wells	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Light and Medium Crude Oil ⁽¹⁾	29	27.2	-	-
Heavy Crude Oil	-	-	-	-
Conventional Natural Gas Service ⁽²⁾	19	18.0	-	-
Dry and Abandoned	-	-	-	-
Stratigraphic Test	-	-	-	-
Total	50	47.2	-	-

Notes:

- (1) Well count includes one gross (0.01 net) oil well drilled by a third-party operator in which Spartan has a working interest.
- (2) Includes two gross/net disposal wells in the Montney core area.

See "Principal Properties" above for a description of Spartan's exploration and development plans.

Production Estimates

The following table sets out the first-year production forecast of volumes of Spartan's working interest (Company Gross) production for each product type estimated by McDaniel for the year ended December 31, 2023, which is reflected in the estimate of future net revenue disclosed in the forecast price tables contained above under the subheading "Disclosures of Reserves Data".

	Crude Oil ⁽¹⁾ (bbl/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (bbl/d)	Natural Gas ⁽²⁾ (Mcf/d)	Gross Barrel of Oil Equivalent (BOE/d)
Proved				
Deep Basin				
Greater Ferrier	755	12,066	174,976	41,984
South Minors	1	3	423	74
Montney				
Gold Creek	11,822	4,356	87,471	30,756
Karr & Simonette	2,271	709	18,652	6,088
Pouce & North Minors	487	180	10,467	2,411
Total	15,335	17,314	291,989	81,314
Proved Plus Probable				
Deep Basin				
Greater Ferrier	813	12,786	184,401	44,333
South Minors	1	3	427	75
Montney				
Gold Creek	13,146	4,717	94,920	33,683
Karr & Simonette	2,447	736	19,230	6,388
Pouce & North Minors	503	184	10,748	2,478
Total ⁽³⁾	16,910	18,426	309,725	86,957

Notes:

- (1) Crude Oil is inclusive of "Light Crude Oil and Medium Crude Oil", "Heavy Oil" and "Tight Oil" reserve classifications.
(2) Natural Gas is inclusive of "Conventional Natural Gas" and "Shale Gas" reserve classifications.
(3) Includes working interest production before royalty deductions.

2022 Production History

The following tables disclose, on a quarterly basis for the year ended December 31, 2022, Spartan's share of average daily production volumes (working interest before royalties), average selling prices, royalty expenses, transportation and operating expenses incurred and Operating Netbacks, before hedging, on a per unit of volume basis for each product type. Spartan's Operating Netbacks, after hedging, are also presented by deducting Settlements on Commodity Derivative Contracts and the Net Pipeline Transportation Margin loss from the Operating Netback, before hedging.

	Three Months Ended				Year Ended
	31-Mar-22	30-Jun-22	30-Sep-22	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-22
Average Daily Production					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (bbl/d)	11,270	13,009	13,874	13,714	12,976
NGLs (bbl/d)	15,385	14,738	14,340	15,306	14,940
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (Mcf/d)	275,596	271,313	263,519	273,716	271,010
Total (BOE/d)	72,588	72,966	72,134	74,639	73,084
Average Realized Prices⁽¹⁾					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	116.35	137.94	116.15	109.76	119.94
NGLs (\$/bbl)	60.66	70.35	58.20	55.98	61.24
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	4.85	7.29	5.04	5.55	5.69
Total (\$/BOE)	49.35	65.92	52.32	52.01	54.90
Processing and Other Revenue⁽²⁾					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.39	0.35
NGLs (\$/bbl)	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.39	0.35
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06
Total (\$/BOE)	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.39	0.35
Royalties⁽³⁾					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	(8.86)	(12.32)	(11.41)	(10.54)	(10.86)
NGLs (\$/bbl)	(9.46)	(16.47)	(7.73)	(8.71)	(10.57)
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	(0.39)	(0.85)	(0.32)	(0.49)	(0.51)
Total (\$/BOE)	(4.86)	(8.69)	(4.89)	(5.53)	(5.99)

	Three Months Ended				Year Ended
	31-Mar-22	30-Jun-22	30-Sep-22	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-22
Transportation Expenses					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	(6.51)	(6.10)	(6.36)	(6.21)	(6.29)
NGLs (\$/bbl)	(4.07)	(4.62)	(4.74)	(4.47)	(4.47)
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	(0.23)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.21)
Total (\$/BOE)	(2.76)	(2.79)	(2.88)	(2.76)	(2.80)
Operating Expenses⁽⁴⁾					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	(8.36)	(9.18)	(8.79)	(8.64)	(8.75)
NGLs (\$/bbl)	(8.36)	(9.18)	(8.79)	(8.64)	(8.75)
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	(1.39)	(1.53)	(1.47)	(1.44)	(1.46)
Total (\$/BOE)	(8.36)	(9.18)	(8.79)	(8.64)	(8.75)
Operating Netbacks, before hedging⁽¹⁾					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	92.98	110.64	89.93	84.76	94.39
NGLs (\$/bbl)	39.13	40.38	37.28	34.55	37.80
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	2.90	4.75	3.11	3.50	3.57
Total (\$/BOE)	33.73	45.56	36.10	35.47	37.71
Settlements on Commodity Derivative Contracts⁽⁵⁾					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	(24.14)	(23.22)	-	-	(10.97)
NGLs (\$/bbl)	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	(0.79)	(1.06)	(0.92)	(0.33)	(0.77)
Total (\$/BOE)	(6.74)	(8.09)	(3.36)	(1.19)	(4.81)
Net Pipeline Transportation Margin⁽⁵⁾					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	(0.35)	-	-	-	(0.07)
NGLs (\$/bbl)	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	-	-	-	-	-
Total (\$/BOE)	(0.05)	-	-	-	(0.01)
Operating Netbacks, after hedging⁽⁵⁾					
Crude Oil ⁽⁶⁾ (\$/bbl)	68.49	87.42	89.93	84.76	83.35
NGLs (\$/bbl)	39.13	40.38	37.28	34.55	37.80
Natural Gas ⁽⁷⁾ (\$/Mcf)	2.11	3.69	2.19	3.17	2.80
Total (\$/BOE)	26.94	37.47	32.74	34.28	32.89

Notes:

- (1) "Average Realized Prices" are a non-GAAP financial ratio calculated by dividing sales revenue into production volumes by product type. Average Realized Prices are presented before gains or losses on derivative financial instruments.
- (2) Processing and other revenue primarily relates to fees earned for third party use of the Company's infrastructure and is not directly attributable to individual products. The total is allocated pro-rata based on production volumes by product type for purposes of this table.
- (3) Royalties are presented net of Gas Cost Allowance ("GCA"). For purposes of this table, total corporate GCA credits are allocated to NGLs and natural gas royalties pro-rata based on gross royalties before GCA.
- (4) The Company's operating expenses are not directly attributable to individual products. Total operating expenses are allocated pro-rata based on production volumes by product type for purposes of this table.
- (5) "Operating Netback", "Settlements on Commodity Derivative Contracts" and "Net Pipeline Transportation Margin" are non-GAAP financial measures which may not be directly comparable to other issuers. "Operating Income, before hedging" is calculated as average selling prices, net of royalties, plus processing and other revenue, less operating and transportation expenses. "Operating Income, after hedging" is calculated by adjusting Operating Netback, before hedging for: (i) realized gains or losses on derivative financial instruments including settlements on acquired derivative financial instrument liabilities (together "Settlements on Commodity Derivative Contracts"), and (ii) pipeline transportation revenue, net of pipeline transportation expense (the "Net Pipeline Transportation Margin"). See "Notice to Reader - Non-GAAP Measures and Ratios" for more information.
- (6) Crude Oil is inclusive of "Light Crude Oil and Medium Crude Oil", "Heavy Oil, and "Tight Oil" reserve classifications.
- (7) Natural Gas is inclusive of "Conventional Natural Gas" and "Shale Gas" reserve classifications.

The following table sets forth the average daily production volumes for the year ended December 31, 2022, for each of the important properties comprising Spartan's assets. In calculating average daily production over the 365-day year ended December 31, 2022.

Property	Crude Oil ⁽¹⁾ (bbl/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (bbl/d)	Natural Gas ⁽²⁾ (Mcf/d)	Total (BOE/d)
Deep Basin				
Greater Ferrier	687	10,411	168,628	39,203
South Minors	1	4	609	107
Montney				
Gold Creek	8,940	3,654	67,484	23,841
Karr & Simonette	2,498	660	19,844	6,465
Pouce & North Minors	850	211	14,445	3,468
Total	12,976	14,940	271,010	73,084

Notes:

- (1) Crude Oil is inclusive of "Light Crude Oil and Medium Crude Oil", "Heavy Oil, and "Tight Oil" reserve classifications.
(2) Natural Gas is inclusive of "Conventional Natural Gas" and "Shale Gas" reserve classifications.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares, issuable in series. As at March 31, 2023, there are **171,425,508** Common Shares and nil Preferred Shares issued and outstanding. The following is a summary of the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to such securities.

Common Shares

The holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of and attend all meetings of shareholders of Spartan (except meetings at which only holders of a specified class or series of shares are entitled to vote) and are entitled to one vote per Common Share. Subject to the prior rights of holders of Preferred Shares, holders of Common Shares are entitled to dividends, if, as and when declared by the Board, and, in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Spartan, or any other distribution of assets among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, to receive on a pro-rata basis all of the remaining property of Spartan.

Preferred Shares

The Preferred Shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each series consisting of a number of Preferred Shares as determined by the Board, who may fix the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the shares of each series of Preferred Shares. The Preferred Shares of each series shall, with respect to dividends, liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of the assets of the Company among its Shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs, shall be entitled to preference over the Common Shares and the shares of any other class ranking junior to the Preferred Shares. The Preferred Shares of any series may also be given such other preferences and priorities over the Common Shares and any other shares of the Company ranking junior to such series of Preferred Shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the trading symbol "**SDE**". The following table sets forth the market price ranges and the trading volumes of the Common Shares for the financial year ended December 31, 2022, as reported by the TSX.

Month	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Volume
January 2022	7.95	6.11	6,271,958
February 2022	9.07	7.57	5,687,339
March 2022	10.07	7.90	10,343,099

Month	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Volume
April 2022	12.65	9.63	12,519,823
May 2022	15.00	11.11	14,244,701
June 2022	16.03	11.05	22,032,693
July 2022	13.54	9.83	8,885,169
August 2022	14.34	11.39	8,644,275
September 2022	13.13	9.43	8,177,665
October 2022	12.85	10.54	5,314,539
November 2022	15.93	12.43	8,361,466
December 2022	16.04	13.75	9,373,024

Prior Sales

During the year ended December 31, 2022, no securities have been issued by the Company that are outstanding, but not listed or quoted on a marketplace, except as set forth for stock options ("**Options**") and restricted share awards ("**RSAs**") granted under the Company's existing stock option plan ("**Option Plan**") and the Company's existing share award incentive plan ("**Share Award Plan**"). During 2022, Spartan granted 2,415,500 RSAs and 799,200 Options with an average exercise price of \$8.29 per Common Share. On the vesting dates of such RSAs, the holder is entitled to receive one Common Share of the Company for no additional consideration. Each Option entitles the holder thereof upon exercise to acquire one Common Share for the stated exercise price in accordance with the Option Plan. Additional information is provided in note 13 of Spartan's Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Spartan declared a special cash dividend of \$0.50 per Common Share on November 8, 2022, which was paid on January 16, 2023 to eligible Shareholders of record as of December 15, 2022. The Special Dividend was designated as an "eligible dividend". Other than this Special Dividend, the Company has not declared or paid any dividends on the Common Shares since incorporation. Any decision to pay dividends on the Common Shares will be made by the Board on the basis of Spartan's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such future time.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table lists the names of the directors and officers, their municipalities of residence, positions and offices with the Company and principal occupations. All directors have been elected to serve as such until the Company's next annual meeting of shareholders, or until his or her successor is duly elected, unless his or her office is vacated earlier in accordance with the by-laws of the Company or applicable law.

Name, Municipality of Residence	Position with the Company	Principal Occupation During the Past 5 Years
Fotis Kalantzis <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	President and Chief Executive Officer Director since December 19, 2019	President and Chief Executive Officer of Spartan since December 19, 2019. Prior thereto, Senior Vice President, Exploration, of Spartan Energy Corp. from March 2016 to May 2018; Vice President, Exploration, of Spartan Energy from December 2013 to March 2016.
Richard F. McHardy⁽⁴⁾ <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Executive Chairman Director since December 19, 2019	Executive Chairman of Spartan since December 19, 2019. Prior thereto, President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Spartan Energy from December 2013 to May 2018.

Name, Municipality of Residence	Position with the Company	Principal Occupation During the Past 5 Years
Geri Greenall <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer of Spartan since December 19, 2019. Independent director, Chair of the Reserves Evaluation Committee and a member of the Audit Committee of Kelt Exploration Ltd. since December 2017. Co-founder and Chief Financial Officer of Camber Capital Corp., a fund manager offering private client and institutional fund management services, from May 2011 to December 2019.
Thanos Natras <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Vice President, Exploration	Vice President, Exploration, of Spartan since December 19, 2019. Prior thereto, Team Lead for southeast Saskatchewan operations with Vermilion Energy Inc. from May 2018 to October 2018. Prior thereto, Manager, Geoscience, and Senior Geologist of Spartan Energy from January 2014 to May 2018.
Craig Martin <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Vice President, Operations	Vice President, Operations, of Spartan since December 19, 2019. Prior thereto, Professional Engineer with Vermilion Energy Inc. from May 2018 to October 2019. Prior thereto, Manager, Drilling and Completions, at Spartan Energy from February 2014 to May 2018.
Mark Hodgson <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Vice President, Corporate Development & IT	Vice President, Corporate Development & IT of Spartan since March 2021. Prior thereto, Vice President, Corporate Development, of Spartan since December 19, 2019. Prior thereto, Vice President, Operations, at Obsidian Energy Ltd. from May 2018 to March 2019 and Vice President, Business Development, at Obsidian Energy Ltd. from February 2017 to May 2018.
Randy Berg <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Vice President, Land and Stakeholder Relations	Vice President, Land and Stakeholder Relations, of Spartan since May 1, 2020. Prior thereto, Consultant at Chronos Resources Ltd. from November 2018 to March 2020. Vice President, Land at Spartan Energy from March 2014 to May 2018.
Ashley Hohm <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Vice President, Finance and Controller	Vice President, Finance and Controller of Spartan since March 11, 2021. Prior thereto, Controller of Spartan from December 2019 to March 2021 and Vice President, Finance of Kelt Exploration Ltd. from March 2016 to April 2018.
Brendan Paton <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Vice President, Engineering	Vice President, Engineering, of Spartan since March 11, 2021. Prior thereto, Manager (Engineering) of Spartan from December 2019 to March 2021; President of Canoe Point Energy Ltd. from June 2018 to December 2019; and Production Engineer at Shell Canada Limited from July 2011 to June 2018.
Sony Gill <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Corporate Secretary	Partner at Stikeman Elliott LLP, a national law firm, practicing primarily in the areas of corporate finance, securities and mergers and acquisitions transactions. Prior thereto, partner at another national law firm.
Donald Archibald ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Director since December 19, 2019	Independent businessman; President of Cypress Energy Corp., a private investment company, since March 2008. Mr. Archibald also serves on the board and various committees of Palisade Capital, Panorama Mountain Resort, Petronas Energy Canada, Serafina Energy Ltd., UCEED Energy Fund and Willow Biosciences Inc.
Reginald J. Greenslade ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ <i>Alberta, Canada</i>	Director since December 19, 2019	Independent businessman. Director of Spartan Energy from December 2013 to May 2018.

Name, Municipality of Residence	Position with the Company	Principal Occupation During the Past 5 Years
Kevin Overstrom ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Ontario, Canada	Director since December 19, 2019	Founder and a principal of KO Capital Advisors Ltd., a private investment company, since September 2018. Prior thereto, Vice Chairman, Co-Head of Energy Investment Banking at GMP FirstEnergy (formerly GMP Securities) from June 2014 to September 2018.
Tamara MacDonald ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director since December 19, 2019	Director of Southern Energy Corp., Rubellite Energy Inc. and Cache Island Corp. Prior thereto, Senior Vice President, Corporate and Business Development, of Crescent Point Energy Corp from October 2004 to July 2018 and Director of Equinor Canada.

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Company's Audit Committee.
- (2) Member of the Company's Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Company's Corporate Governance Committee.
- (4) Member of the Company's Reserves and Environment Committee.

As of March 31, 2023, the directors and executive officers of the Company as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, an aggregate of **27.9** million Common Shares, representing approximately **16%** of the Common Shares issued and outstanding on a non-diluted basis.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Except as set forth below, to the knowledge of management of Spartan:

- (a) no director or executive officer is, or within the ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any other issuer that, while that person was acting in that capacity: (i) was the subject of a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or (ii) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant issuer access to any exemptions under securities legislation that was issued after the director or officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer;
- (b) no director, executive officer or any shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, or a personal holding company of any such person: (i) is, or within the ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director or executive officer that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or (ii) has, within the 10 years preceding the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or being subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the individual; and
- (c) no director, executive officer or any shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, within the last 10 years, has: (i) been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to Canadian securities legislation or by a Canadian securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with the Canadian securities regulatory authority; or (ii) been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Mr. Archibald was a director of Waldron Energy Corporation ("**Waldron**") from December 31, 2009 to August 17, 2015. On August 6, 2015, the secured subordinated lender of Waldron demanded repayment in full of all amounts

owed to it under its credit facility and gave notice of its intention to enforce its security. This repayment demand created a cross-default between Waldron and its secured bank lender, which subsequently demanded repayment in full of all amounts owed to it under its credit facility and also gave notice of its intention to enforce its security. After various discussions between Waldron and both its lenders, Waldron consented to the appointment of a receiver and manager on August 13, 2015. On August 17, 2015, a receiver and manager was appointed over the assets, undertakings and property of Waldron pursuant to an order of the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta.

Mr. Archibald was Chairman of Cequence Energy Ltd. ("**Cequence**") from July 30, 2009 to September 28, 2020. Pursuant to an amended and restated initial order of the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta on June 11, 2020, Cequence was granted authority to file with the Court a plan of compromise or arrangement under the CCAA. On September 28, 2020, Cequence implemented a plan of compromise and arrangement which was sanctioned on September 17, 2020 by order of the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta, and which marked the conclusion of the CCAA proceedings.

Conflicts of Interest

There are potential conflicts of interest to which the directors and officers of Spartan will be subject in connection with the operations of Spartan. In particular, certain directors and officers of Spartan are involved in managerial or director positions with other oil and gas companies, whose operations may, from time to time, be in direct competition with those of Spartan. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies available under the ABCA. The ABCA provides that, in the event that a director has an interest in a contract or a proposed contract or agreement, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided by the ABCA. As at the date of this AIF, Spartan is not aware of any existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Company and any director or officer of Spartan.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

The purpose of the Company's Audit Committee is to provide assistance to the Board in fulfilling its legal fiduciary obligations with respect to matters involving accounting, auditing, financial reporting, internal control and legal compliance functions of the Company. It is the objective of the Audit Committee to maintain free and open means of communications among the Board, the independent auditors, and the financial and senior management of the Company.

Pursuant to National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* ("**NI 52-110**"), the Company is required to disclose certain information with respect to its Audit Committee, as summarized below.

Audit Committee Charter

The Company's Audit Committee charter (the "**Audit Committee Charter**") was adopted by the Board, the full text of which is attached as Schedule "B" to the Company's Information Circular dated April 27, 2020. The mandate of the Audit Committee is to oversee and provide assistance in financial reporting, financial policies and internal controls, as well as, to work with the external auditors to ensure the accuracy of the Company's financial disclosures. The Audit Committee must pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by an external auditor.

Composition of the Audit Committee

As of the date hereof, the Audit Committee is comprised of:

Name of Director	Independent (Yes/No) ⁽¹⁾	Financially Literate (Yes/No) ⁽¹⁾
Mr. Archibald (Chair)	Yes	Yes
Mr. Overstrom	Yes	Yes
Mr. Greenslade	Yes	Yes

Note:

(1) As defined in NI 52-110.

Relevant Education and Experience

Collectively, the Audit Committee has the education and experience to fulfill the responsibilities outlined in the Audit Committee Charter. Mr. Archibald has held senior executive positions in oil and gas issuers and has participated as a member of audit committees in the past. Mr. Overstrom has more than 25 years of experience in capital markets and the energy sector and has held key leadership roles in investment banking, capital markets and institutional sales. Mr. Greenslade has held senior executive positions in oil and gas issuers and has participated as a member of audit committees in the past.

Each member of the Audit Committee has:

- (a) an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements;
- (b) the ability to assess the general application of those principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and provisions;
- (c) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements, or experience actively supervising individuals engaged in such activities; and
- (d) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not been adopted by the Board.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee is authorized by the Board to review the performance of the Company's external auditors, and approve in advance the provision of services other than audit services and to consider the independence of the external auditors, including reviewing the range of services provided in the context of all consulting services bought by the Company. The Audit Committee is authorized to approve any non-audit services or additional work, which the Chair of the Audit Committee deems as necessary.

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

Financial Year Ending December 31	Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	Audit-related Fees ⁽²⁾	Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾
2022	\$504,781	\$-	\$20,574	\$144,450
2021	\$194,875	\$-	\$-	\$181,900
2020	\$101,650	\$-	\$9,416	\$37,450

Notes:

- (1) Audit fees are the aggregate fees billed by the Company's auditor for audit services. Audit Fees for the year ended December 31, 2020, includes \$32,100 billed by MNP LLP, the Company's 2019 external auditor, in the year 2020.
- (2) Audit-related fees are the aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services by the Company's auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statement and are not disclosed under "Audit fees".
- (3) Tax fees are the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by the Company's auditor for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. During the financial year ended December 31, 2020, the Company paid MNP LLP \$6,200 for tax fees performed in connection with the Company's 2020 audit.
- (4) All other fees are the aggregate fees billed for services provided by the Company's auditor other than the services reported under "Audit fees", "Audit-related fees" and "Tax fees". Amounts billed in the year ended December 31, 2020, relate to fees payable for property audits and review of the Company's business acquisition report in respect of its acquisitions of certain assets. Amounts billed in the year ended December 31, 2021, relate to fees payable for services provided to test the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and prospectuses. Amounts billed in the year ended December 31, 2022, relate to fees payable for services provided to test the Company's internal controls over financial reporting .

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

The Company has not relied on the exemptions contained in Sections 2.4, 3.2, 3.3(2), 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8 or Part 8 of NI 52-110 during the financial year ended December 31, 2021.

INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

The oil and natural gas industry is subject to extensive regulation and control of operations (including with respect to land tenure, exploration, development, production, refining and upgrading, transportation and marketing) as a result of legislation enacted by various levels of government and with respect to the pricing and taxation of crude oil and natural gas through legislation enacted by, and agreements among, the federal and provincial governments of Canada, all of which should be carefully considered by investors in the Canadian petroleum and natural gas industry. All current legislation is a matter of public record and the Company is unable to predict what additional legislation or amendments may be enacted. While it is not expected that any of these controls or regulations will affect the operations of the Company in a manner materially different than they would affect other oil and gas corporations of similar size, investors should consider such legislation, regulations and agreements carefully. Outlined below are some of the principal aspects of legislation, regulations and agreements governing the oil and natural gas industry in Western Canada.

Pricing and Marketing in Canada

Crude Oil

In Canada, the producers of oil are entitled to negotiate sales contracts directly with oil purchasers, which means that the market determines the price of oil. Oil prices are primarily based on worldwide supply and demand, but regional market and transportation issues also influence prices. Specific prices that a producer receives will depend, in part, on oil quality, prices of competing fuels, distance to market, access to downstream transportation, value of refined products, length of contract term, weather conditions, the balance of supply and demand and other contractual terms.

In 2020, worldwide oversupply of crude oil, a lack of available storage capacity and decreased demand due to COVID-19 have had a continuing significant impact on the pricing of crude oil. In an effort to stabilize global oil markets, The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ("**OPEC**") and a number of other oil producing countries announced an agreement to cut crude oil production by approximately 10 million bbl/d in April 2020, which was amended and adjusted throughout 2020 and early 2021. The oil markets began to rebalance in 2021 with oil prices reaching their highest levels in six years. The rebound continued into 2022 with a surge in oil prices in early 2022 primarily in response to the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the OPEC+ decision to adhere to previously agreed upon production cuts, together with the improvement of global economic conditions and outlook due to reduced and eased COVID-19 restrictions. However, prices began to drop in the latter half of 2022. Amid fear of a global recession, increasing interest rates and continuing COVID-19 restrictions in China, lower demand and continuing sanctions and price caps placed on Russian oil, oil prices began to drop in the summer of 2022, with Saudi Arabia capping production and the Group of Seven nations agreeing to put a price cap on Russian oil. At a meeting in early December 2022, OPEC+ decided to maintain its oil output targets following its decision in October 2022 to cut output by 2 million barrels per day. In December 2022, the ban placed on seaborne exports of Russian crude oil by the European Union came into effect, with the European Union also announcing price caps on Russian oil. The Group of Seven nations also announced a price cap of US\$60 on Russian oil in December 2022. See "*Risk Factors – Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Risks Related Thereto*" and "*Risk Factors – Commodity Prices, Markets and Marketing*".

Natural Gas Liquids

The pricing of condensates and other NGLs such as ethane, butane, propane and pentane plus sold in intra-provincial, interprovincial and international trade is determined by negotiation between buyers and sellers. The profitability of NGLs extracted from natural gas is based on the products extracted being of greater economic value as separate commodities than as components of natural gas and therefore commanding higher prices. Such prices depend, in part, on the quality of the NGLs, price of competing chemical stock, distance to market, access to downstream transportation, length of contract term, supply/demand balance and other contractual terms.

Natural Gas

Negotiations between buyers and sellers determines the price of natural gas sold in intra-provincial, interprovincial and international trade. The price received by a natural gas producer depends, in part, on the price of competing natural gas supplies and other fuels, natural gas quality, distance to market, availability of transportation, length of contract term, weather conditions, supply/demand balance and other contractual terms of sale. Spot and future prices can also be influenced by supply and demand fundamentals on various trading platforms.

Exports from Canada

On August 28, 2019, Bill C-69 came into force, replacing, among other things, the *National Energy Board Act* (Canada), R.S.C. 1985, c N-7 ("**NEB Act**") with the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* (Canada), S.C. 2020, c.28; ("**CERA**"), the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (Canada), S.C. 2012, c. 19, s. 52; ("**CEAA**") with the *Impact Assessment Act* (Canada), S.C. 2019, c. 28, s. 1 ("**IAA**") and replacing the National Energy Board ("**NEB**") with the Canadian Energy Regulator ("**CER**"). The CER has assumed the NEB's responsibilities broadly, including with respect to the export of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas from Canada. The legislative regime relating to exports of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas.

Exports of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas from Canada are subject to CERA and remain subject to the *National Energy Board Act Part VI (Oil and Gas) Regulation* (the "**Part VI Regulation**") until such time as the Part VI Regulation is replaced. The CERA and the Part VI Regulation authorize crude oil, NGLs and natural gas exports under: (i) short-term orders for up to one or two years depending on the substance, and up to 20 years for quantities of natural gas (other than NGLs) not exceeding 30,000 m³ per day; or (ii) long-term export licences of up to 40 years for natural gas and up to 25 years for crude oil and other substances (e.g. NGLs). With respect to applications for long-term export licences, following a review of such applications by the CER, which may involve a public hearing, the CER can approve an application if it is satisfied, among other considerations, that the proposed export volumes are not greater than Canada's reasonably foreseeable needs. In addition to CER approval, long-term export licences also currently require various other ministerial and federal Cabinet approvals.

Exporters are free to negotiate prices and other terms with purchasers, provided that the export contracts continue to meet certain criteria prescribed by the CER and the federal government.

Transportation Constraints, Pipeline Capacity and Market Access

As discussed in more detail below, one major constraint to the export of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas is the deficit of transportation capacity to transport production from Western Canada to the U.S. and other international markets. Although certain pipeline and other transportation and export projects have been announced or are underway, many proposed projects have been cancelled or delayed due to regulatory hurdles, court challenges and economic and other socio-political factors. Due in part to growing production and a lack of new and expanded pipeline and rail infrastructure capacity, producers in Western Canada have experienced low commodity pricing relative to other markets in the last several years.

Pipelines

Producers negotiate with pipeline operators to transport their products to market on a firm, spot or interruptible basis depending on the specific pipeline and the specific substance. Transportation availability is highly variable across different jurisdictions and regions. This variability can determine the nature of transportation commitments available, the number of potential customers and the price received.

Under the Canadian Constitution, interprovincial and international pipelines fall within the federal government's jurisdiction and, under the CERA, new interprovincial and international pipelines will require a federal regulatory review and Cabinet approval before they can proceed. However, recent years have seen a perceived lack of policy and regulatory certainty such that, even when projects are approved they often face delays due to actions taken by provincial and municipal governments, public interest groups and legal opposition related to issues such as Indigenous rights and title, the government's duty to consult and accommodate Indigenous peoples and the sufficiency of all relevant environmental review processes. Export pipelines from Canada to the United States face additional unpredictability as such pipelines require approvals of several levels of government in the United States.

In the face of such regulatory uncertainty, the Canadian petroleum and natural gas industry has experienced significant difficulty expanding the existing network of transportation infrastructure for crude oil, NGLs and natural gas, including pipelines, rail, trucks and marine transport. Improved access to global markets through the midwest United States and export shipping terminals on the west coast of Canada could help to alleviate downward pressure on commodity prices. Several proposals have been announced to increase pipeline capacity from Western Canada to Eastern Canada, the United States and other international markets via export terminals. While certain projects are proceeding, the regulatory approval process and other factors related to transportation and export infrastructure have led to the delay, suspension or cancellation of a number of pipeline projects.

Specific Pipeline Updates

The Enbridge Inc. ("**Enbridge**") Line 3 Replacement from Hardisty, Alberta, to Superior, Wisconsin, previously expected to be in-service in late 2019, has faced significant delays due to permitting difficulties in the United States. However, Minnesota regulators approved the final required permit for the project in November 2020 and received confirmation of such approval from the Minnesota Court of Appeals in June 2021. On September 29, 2021, Enbridge announced the completion of the 542 km Minnesota segment of the Line 3 Replacement. The Line 3 Replacement's in-service date was October 1, 2021, and is expected to transport 760,000 barrels per day at full capacity. In October 2022, a Minnesota District Court upheld approvals given to the Line 3 Replacement, which were challenged on the basis that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should have taken into consideration how the broader project would impact climate change. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers limited their environmental review of the project only to the impacts of construction in Minnesota rather than downstream concerns like greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") emissions from the ultimate burning of the crude oil carried in the pipeline.

The Trans Mountain Pipeline expansion received Cabinet approval in November 2016. Following a period of political opposition in British Columbia, the federal government acquired the Trans Mountain Pipeline in August 2018. Following the resolution of a number of legal challenges and a second regulatory hearing, construction on the Trans Mountain Pipeline expansion commenced in late 2019. Earlier estimated at \$12.6 billion, the project budget has risen to \$21.4 billion as of February 2022. The pipeline is expected to be in service in the third quarter of 2023, an extension from Trans Mountain's December 2022 estimate. The budget increase and in-service date delay have been attributed to, among other things, the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the widespread flooding in British Columbia in late 2021.

In November 2020, the Attorney General of Michigan filed a state lawsuit to terminate an easement that allows the Enbridge Line 5 pipeline system to operate below the Straits of Mackinac. Enbridge filed a federal complaint in late November 2020 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan. In November of 2021, a federal judge ruled that the lawsuit should be heard in federal court by U.S. District Judge Janet Neff, who retained jurisdiction over a separate case brought by Enbridge over the November 2020 shutdown order. The Attorney General and Governor of Michigan argue that Line 5's presence in the Straits violates the public trust and state environmental law. The Government of Canada invoked a 1977 treaty with the United States on October 4, 2021, triggering bilateral negotiations over the pipeline. On December 15, 2021, Enbridge moved to transfer the Attorney General's lawsuit from Michigan State Court to United States Federal Court.

Following midterm elections in the fall of 2022, the Republicans have regained control of the House of Representatives. While the Republican's political agenda is expected to include acts regarding American energy independence, it is uncertain what this will mean for the advancement of pipeline projects between Canada and the United States.

Marine Tankers

Bill C-48 received royal assent on June 21, 2019, enacting the *Oil Tanker Moratorium Act*, which imposes a ban on tanker traffic transporting certain crude oil and NGLs or persistent crude oil products in excess of 12,500 metric tonnes along British Columbia's north coast. The ban may prevent pipelines from being built to, and export terminals from being located on, the portion of the British Columbia coast subject to the moratorium. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation – Federal*".

Crude Oil and Bitumen by Rail

On February 19, 2019, the Government of Alberta announced that it would lease 4,400 rail cars capable of transporting 120,000 bbl/d of crude oil out of the province to help alleviate the transportation constraints impacting Canadian oil prices.

In the spring of 2019, the Government of Alberta announced it would cancel the program and assign the transportation contracts to industry proponents. In February 2020, the Government of Alberta announced it had sold \$10.6 billion worth of crude-by-rail contracts to the private sector.

Following two train derailments that led to fires and oil spills in Saskatchewan, the federal government announced in February 2020, that trains hauling more than 20 cars carrying dangerous goods, including crude oil and diluted bitumen, would be subject to reduced speed limits. The order was updated in early April 2020 and will remain in place until permanent rule changes are approved. As a result, trains subject to the order will be required to adhere to the reduced speed limits announced in February 2020 within metropolitan areas, with further mandatory speed reductions applying outside of metropolitan areas during winter months (November 15 to March 15). As of February 2023, no permanent rules have been approved.

Natural Gas and LNG

Natural gas prices in Alberta and British Columbia have also been constrained in recent years due to increasing North American supply, limited access to markets and limited storage capacity. Companies that secure firm access to infrastructure to transport their natural gas production out of Western Canada may be able to access more markets and obtain better pricing. Companies without firm access may be forced to accept spot pricing in Western Canada for their natural gas, which is generally lower than the price received in other North American markets.

Required repairs or upgrades to existing pipeline systems in Western Canada have also led to further reduced capacity and apportionment of access, the effects of which have been exacerbated by storage limitations. However, in September 2019, the CER approved a policy change by TC Energy on its NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd. pipeline network (the "**NGTL System**") to prioritize deliveries into storage (the "**Temporary Service Protocol**"). The change stabilized supply and pricing, particularly during periods of maintenance on the system, but in February 2021, the CER refused to extend the Temporary Service Protocol. However, in October 2020, TC Energy received federal approval to expand the NGTL System. The expanded NGTL System is expected to be fully operational by April 2022.

Specific Pipeline and Proposed LNG Export Terminal Updates

While a number of LNG export plants have been proposed in Canada, regulatory and legal uncertainty, opposition from environmental and Indigenous groups and changing market conditions have resulted in the cancellation or delay of many of these projects. Nonetheless, in October 2018, the joint venture partners of the LNG Canada LNG export terminal announced a positive final investment decision. Once complete, the project will allow LNG Canada to transport natural gas from northeastern British Columbia to the LNG Canada liquefaction facility and export terminal in Kitimat, British Columbia via the Coastal GasLink pipeline (the "**CGL Pipeline**"). Pre-construction activities began in November 2018, with a completion target of 2025. In May 2020, TC Energy sold its 65% equity interest in the CGL Pipeline to investment companies KKR & Co Inc. and Alberta Investment Management Corporation while remaining the pipeline operator. Despite its approval, the CGL Pipeline has faced intense legal and social opposition. For example, protests involving the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en First Nation and their supporters have caused delays to construction activities on the CGL Pipeline, although construction is proceeding. The CGL Pipeline is currently 80% complete and is slated to have a mechanical in-service date by the end of 2023.

In December 2019, the CER approved a 40-year export licence for the Kitimat LNG project, a proposed joint venture between Chevron Canada Limited and Woodside Energy International (Canada) Limited, a subsidiary of Woodside Petroleum Ltd. However, both partners are looking to sell some or all of their interest in the project. In March 2021, both parties ceased funding further feasibility work for the proposed Kitimat LNG Project.

The Woodfibre LNG Project is a small-scale LNG processing and export facility near Squamish, British Columbia, and owned by Woodfibre LNG Limited a subsidiary of Singapore-based Pacific Oil and Gas Ltd. As of July 2022,

Pacific Energy Corporation Limited and Enbridge entered into a partnership agreement pursuant to which they have agreed to jointly invest in the construction and operation of the Woodfibre LNG Project. The BC Oil and Gas Commission (BC Commission) approved a project permit for the Woodfibre LNG Project, in July 2019. In April 2022, a Notice to Proceed was issued, instructing the contractor to begin work required to move the project toward major construction commencement in 2023. The Woodfibre LNG Project is expected to be substantially completed in Q3 2027. In November 2022, certain amendments to the conditions listed in the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada's decision statement for the project were proposed, which were made available for public comment until December 2022.

GNL Québec Inc., the proponent of the Énergie Saguenay Project, is currently working its way through a federal impact assessment process for the construction and operation of an LNG facility and export terminal located on Saguenay Fjord, an inlet which feeds into the St. Lawrence River in Québec. The Énergie Saguenay Project is currently slated for completion in 2026. Pieridae Energy Ltd.'s ("**Pieridae**") proposed Goldboro LNG project, located in Nova Scotia, would see LNG exported from Canada to European markets. Pieridae has a downstream agreement with Uniper, a German utility company, for all of the LNG produced at Goldboro's train. The federal government has issued Goldboro LNG a 20-year export licence, but Pieridae decided in July 2021, not to proceed with the project.

Cedar LNG Export Development Ltd.'s Cedar LNG Project near Kitimat, British Columbia, is currently in the environmental assessment stage, with British Columbia's Environmental Assessment Office ("**BC EAO**") conducting the environmental assessment on behalf of the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada ("**IA Agency**"). On June 8, 2021, the Haisla First Nation and Pembina Pipeline Corporation announced a partnership agreement whereby Pembina Pipeline Corporation would become the Haisla Nation's partner in the development of the Cedar LNG Project. The BC EAO completed its assessment of the application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate in November 2022. The project has been referred to provincial decision makers and provided to the federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change to inform the federal decision. Ksi Lisims LNG project, owned by Nisga's Lisims Government, Rockies LNG Partners and Western LNG is currently in the environmental assessment stage, with the BC EAO conducting the environmental assessment on behalf of the IA Agency. Construction is anticipated to begin in 2024 with the site to be operational in late 2027 or 2028.

Enbridge Open Season

In August 2019, Enbridge initiated an open season for the Enbridge mainline system, which has historically operated as a common carrier pipeline system transporting crude oil. The changes that Enbridge wished to implement included the transition of the mainline system from a common carrier to a primarily contract carrier pipeline, wherein shippers will have to commit to reserved space in the pipeline for a fixed term, with only 10% of available capacity reserved for nominations.

Several shippers challenged Enbridge's open season and, in particular, Enbridge's ability to engage in an open season without first obtaining prior regulatory approval to implement a contract carriage model. Following an expedited hearing process, the CER decided to shut down the open season, citing concerns about fairness and uncertainty regarding the ultimate terms and conditions of service. On December 19, 2019, Enbridge applied to the CER for approval of the proposed service and tolling framework. On November 26, 2021, the CER did not approve either the tolling or the contracting portions of the application. The existing interim tolls and conditions of service remain in effect.

The United States Mexico Canada Agreement and Other Trade Agreements

NAFTA / USMCA

On July 1, 2020, the North American Free Trade Agreement ("**NAFTA**"), a free trade agreement among the governments of Canada, the United States and Mexico, was replaced by a new trade agreement, widely referred to as the USMCA, and sometimes referred to as the United States Mexico Canada Agreement. As the United States remains Canada's primary trading partner and the largest international market for the export of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas from Canada, the implementation of the USMCA could have an impact on Western Canada's petroleum and natural gas industry at large, including the Company's business.

While the proportionality rules in Article 605 of NAFTA previously prevented Canada from implementing policies that limit exports to the United States and Mexico relative to the total supply produced in Canada, the USMCA does

not contain the same proportionality requirements. This may allow Canadian producers to develop a more diversified export portfolio than was possible under NAFTA, subject to the construction of infrastructure allowing more Canadian production to reach other international markets.

Other Trade Agreements

Canada and ten other countries recently concluded discussions and agreed on the draft text of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership ("**CPTPP**"), which is intended to allow for preferential market access among the countries that are parties to the CPTPP. The CPTPP is in force among the first seven countries to ratify the agreement: Canada, Australia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Vietnam and Singapore.

Canada has also pursued a number of other international free trade agreements with countries around the world and, as a result, a number of free trade or similar agreements are in force between Canada and certain other countries. Canada and the European Union recently agreed to the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement ("**CETA**"), which provides for duty-free, quota-free market access for Canadian crude oil and natural gas products to the European Union. Although CETA has not received full ratification by national legislatures in the European Union, provisional application of CETA commenced on September 21, 2017. In light of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union (Brexit) on January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom and Canada have reached an interim post-Brexit trade agreement, the Canada-United Kingdom Trade Continuity Agreement ("**CUKTCA**"). On December 9, 2020, the Government of Canada introduced Bill C-18, an Act to Implement the Trade Continuity Agreement, which received royal assent on March 17, 2021. CETA ceased to apply to Canada-United Kingdom trade on January 1, 2021, and CUKTCA came into force on April 1, 2021. The CUKTCA replicates CETA on a bilateral basis and is meant to maintain the status quo of the Canada-United Kingdom trade relationship.

While it is uncertain what effect CETA, CPTPP, CUKTCA or any other trade agreements will have on the oil and gas industry in Canada, the lack of available infrastructure for the offshore export of oil and gas may limit the ability of Canadian oil and gas producers to benefit from such trade agreements.

Land Tenure

Crude oil and natural gas located in the western provinces is owned predominantly by the respective provincial governments (i.e. the Crown). Provincial governments grant rights to explore for and produce oil and natural gas pursuant to leases, licences and permits for varying terms, and on conditions set forth in provincial legislation, including requirements to perform specific work or make payments. The provincial governments in Western Canada's provinces conduct regular land sales where crude oil and natural gas companies bid for leases to explore for and produce crude oil and natural gas pursuant to mineral rights owned by the respective provincial governments. The leases generally have a fixed term; however, a lease may generally be continued after the initial term where certain minimum thresholds of production have been reached, all lease rental payments have been paid on time and other conditions are satisfied.

To develop crude oil and natural gas resources, it is necessary for the mineral rights owner to have access to the surface lands as well. Each province has developed its own process for obtaining surface access to conduct operations that operators must follow throughout the lifespan of a well, including notification requirements and providing compensation for affected persons for lost land use and surface damage. Oil and natural gas located in such provinces can also be privately owned and rights to explore for and produce such oil and natural gas are granted by lease on such terms and conditions as may be negotiated.

Each of the provinces in Western Canada have implemented legislation providing for the reversion to the Crown of mineral rights to deep, non-productive geological formations at the conclusion of the primary term of a lease or licence. In addition, Alberta has a policy of "shallow rights reversion" which provides for the reversion to the Crown of mineral rights to shallow, non-productive geological formations for all leases and licences. For leases and licences issued subsequent to January 1, 2009, shallow rights reversion will be applied at the conclusion of the primary term of the lease or licence. British Columbia has a policy of "zone specific retention" that allows a lessee to continue a lease for zones in which they can demonstrate the presence of oil or natural gas, with the remainder reverting to the Crown. Such reversionary rights may impact any gross overriding royalty interests ("**GORR Interests**") granted out of Crown leases.

In addition to Crown ownership of the rights to crude oil and natural gas, private ownership of crude oil and natural gas (i.e. freehold mineral lands) also exists in Western Canada. In the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba approximately 19%, 6%, 20% and 80%, respectively, of the mineral rights are owned by the federal government on behalf of First Nations or national parks and by private freehold owners, such as the Company. Rights to explore for and produce privately owned crude oil and natural gas are granted by a lease or other contract on such terms and conditions as may be negotiated between the owner of such mineral rights and companies seeking to explore for and/or develop crude oil and natural gas reserves.

An additional category of mineral rights ownership includes ownership by the Canadian Federal Government of some legacy mineral lands and within Indigenous reservations designated under the *Indian Act* (Canada). The IOGC, which is a federal government agency, manages subsurface and surface leases, in consultation with the applicable Indigenous peoples, for the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas on Indigenous reservations.

Until recently, crude oil and natural gas activities conducted on Indian reserve lands were governed by the Indian Oil and Gas Act (the "**IOGA**") and the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, 1995 (the "**1995 Regulations**"). In 2009, Parliament passed An Act to Amend the Indian Oil and Gas Act, amending and modernizing the IOGA (the "**Modernized IOGA**"), however the amendments were delayed until the federal government was able to complete stakeholder consultations and update the accompanying regulations (the "**2019 Regulations**"). The Modernized IOGA and the 2019 Regulations came into force on August 1, 2019.

The GORR Interests are royalty interests that are granted or carved out of leasehold interests (created through the issuance of a lease by the Crown or fee simple mineral title owner). As such, the continued existence and value of the GORR Interests is dependent upon the validity and terms of the leasehold interest out of which they were granted.

In respect of the GORR Interests granted out of Crown leases, in addition to the varying terms and conditions set forth in provincial legislation, as discussed above, the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have implemented legislation providing for the reversion to the Crown of mineral rights to non-productive geological formations at the conclusion of the primary term of a lease or licence.

Royalties and Incentives

General

In addition to federal regulation, each province has legislation and regulations which govern royalties, production rates and other matters. The royalty regime in a given province is in addition to applicable federal and provincial taxes and is a significant factor in the profitability of crude oil, NGLs, sulphur and natural gas production. Royalties payable on production from lands other than Crown lands are determined by negotiations between the mineral owner and the lessee, although production from such lands is subject to certain provincial taxes and royalties. Crown royalties are determined by governmental regulation and are generally calculated as a percentage of the value of production. Other royalties and royalty-like interests are, from time to time, carved out of the working interest owner's interest through non-public transactions. These are often referred to as overriding royalties, gross overriding royalties, net profits interests or net carried interests.

Occasionally the governments of the western Canadian provinces have established incentive programs for exploration and development. Such programs often provide for volume-based incentive programs, royalty rate reductions, royalty holidays or royalty tax credits and may be introduced when commodity prices are low. The incentive programs are designed to encourage exploration and development activity by improving earnings and cash flow within the industry. In addition, incentive programs may be introduced to encourage producers to prioritize certain kinds of development or undertake initiatives using new technologies that may enhance or improve recovery of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas, or improve environmental performance.

The federal government also creates incentives and other financial aid programs intended to assist businesses operating in the petroleum and natural gas industry. Recently, these programs, including, but not limited to, programs that provide direct financial support to companies operating in the petroleum and natural gas industry and/or targeted funding for various initiatives related to industry diversification and environmental matters, including those programs created in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, have been administered through federal agencies

such as the Business Development Bank of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Export Development Canada, and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.

Producers and working interest owners of oil and natural gas rights may also create additional royalties or royalty-like interests through non-public transactions, which include the creation of instruments such as overriding royalties, net profits interests and net carried interests, the terms of which are subject to negotiation.

Alberta

In Alberta, provincially set royalty rates apply to Crown-owned mineral rights and crude oil and natural gas producers are responsible for calculating their royalty rate on an ongoing basis.

In January 2016, the Government of Alberta announced further changes to the Alberta Royalty Framework. Under the new modern royalty framework (the "**MRF**"), the sliding scale royalty concept will be maintained, but will be achieved with a greater degree of simplicity. The new royalty percentage will be applied to the gross revenue generated from all hydrocarbons, with no differentiation between produced substances, and wells will be charged a flat 5% royalty rate until revenues exceed a normalized well cost allowance, which will be based on vertical well depth and lateral length. The calculation of this cost allowance, and other details regarding the various parameters within the new formula under the MRF was announced in 2016 and was fully implemented as of January 1, 2017. Prior to January 1, 2017, the former royalty framework continued to apply to any wells drilled prior to that date, and thereafter for a period of 10 years following which, such wells will be transitioned into the MRF. Any changes to the royalty regime in Alberta may have a material effect on the Company. See "*Risk Factors*".

In addition to any negotiated royalty amount payable to the freehold mineral owner, producers of oil and natural gas from freehold lands in Alberta are required to pay annual freehold mineral taxes. The freehold mineral tax is a tax levied by the Government of Alberta on the value of oil and natural gas production from non-Crown lands and is derived from the *Freehold Mineral Rights Tax Act* (Alberta). The freehold mineral tax is levied on an annual basis on calendar year production using a tax formula that takes into consideration, among other things, the amount of production, the hours of production, the value of each unit of production, the tax rate and the percentages that the owners hold in the title. The basic formula for the assessment of freehold mineral tax is: revenue less allocable costs equals net revenue divided by wellhead production equals the value based upon unit of production. If payors do not wish to file individual unit values, a default price is supplied by the Crown. On average, the tax levied is 4 percent of revenues reported from fee simple mineral title properties.

In July 2019, the Government of Alberta enacted the *Royalty Guarantee Act* which provides certainty that no major changes will be made to the current oil and gas royalty structure for a period of at least ten years.

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan, the Crown owns approximately 80% of the oil and gas rights, with the remainder being freehold lands. For the Crown lands, taxes (the "**Resource Surcharge**") and royalties are applicable to revenue generated by corporations focused on oil and gas operations. Crown royalties payable on the production of crude oil and natural gas are paid on a well-by-well basis. Producers of crude oil and natural gas receive royalty invoices from the Government of Saskatchewan on a monthly basis. The Resource Surcharge rate is 3% of the value of sales of all crude oil and natural gas produced from wells drilled in Saskatchewan prior to October 1, 2002. For crude oil and natural gas produced from wells drilled in Saskatchewan after September 30, 2002, the Resource Surcharge rate is 1.7% of the value of sales. Additionally, a mineral rights acreage tax is charged to mineral rights holders paid on an annual basis at the rate of \$1.50 per acre owned regardless of whether or not there is production from the lands.

In addition to such surcharges and taxes, the Crown royalty rate payable in respect of crude oil, depends on a number of variables including, the type and vintage of crude oil, the quantity of crude oil produced in a month, the average wellhead price and certain price adjustment factors determined monthly by the provincial government. This means that producers may pay varying royalties each month, depending on monthly production, governmental price adjustments and the underlying characteristics of the producer's assets. Where production equals the relevant reference well production rate, the minimum Crown royalty rate payable ranges from 5% to 20% and the maximum royalty rate payable ranges from 30% to 45%, depending on the classification of the crude oil, the average wellhead price and subject to applicable deductions.

The amount payable as a Crown royalty in respect of production of natural gas and NGLs is determined by a sliding scale based on the monthly provincial average gas price published by the Government of Saskatchewan, the quantity produced in a given month, the type of natural gas, the classification of the natural gas and the finished drilling date of the respective well. Similar to crude oil royalties, the royalties payable on natural gas will range from 5% to 20%, and additional marginal royalty rates may apply between 30% to 45%, where average wellhead prices are above base prices. Again, this means that producers may pay varying royalties each month, depending on pricing factors, governmental adjustments and the underlying characteristics of the producer's assets.

The Government of Saskatchewan currently provides a number of targeted incentive programs. These include both royalty reduction and incentive volume programs, with targeted programs in effect for certain vertical crude oil wells, exploratory gas wells, horizontal crude oil and natural gas wells, enhanced crude oil recovery wells and high water-cut crude oil wells. As of April 1, 2021, on associated gas produced from wells other than gas wells, including natural gas produced from oil wells, the Minister of Energy and Resources implemented a 5-year Associated Gas Royalty Moratorium on the collection of Crown Royalty and Freehold Production Tax. The moratorium is in connection with the Government of Saskatchewan's Growth Plan and is aimed at meeting the Government of Saskatchewan's regulatory obligations to reduce methane-based GHG emissions by 40 to 45% between 2020 and 2025. The Associated Gas Royalty Moratorium is applicable to natural gas produced on or after April 1, 2021 and before April 1, 2026.

The Government of Saskatchewan also has a drilling incentive whereby qualifying incentive volumes of newly drilled oil wells are subject to a maximum royalty rate of 2.5% for Crown production and a maximum production tax rate of 0% for freehold production.

Royalty rates for the production of privately-owned crude oil and natural gas are negotiated between the producer and the resource owner. In addition, producers must pay a freehold production tax, determined by first establishing the Crown royalty rate, and then subtracting a calculated production tax factor that depends on the classification of the petroleum substance produced.

British Columbia

In May 2022, the government of British Columbia introduced a new royalty framework that is set to come into effect September 1, 2024 with a two-year transition period beginning on September 1, 2022. The new royalty framework will be based on a revenue-minus cost royalty system with price-sensitive royalty rates designed to reflect the value of the resource and achieve a return of 50% of profits after production costs are accounted for. New wells will pay a flat royalty of 5% until the capital spent on drilling and completions is recovered, following which, the well will move to a price-sensitive royalty rate between 5% and 40%. The range of the rate will vary by commodity type. During the transition period, any new wells which are spud on or after September 1, 2022 are not eligible for the deep-well royalty program, the marginal well royalty program or the ultra-marginal royalty program. Wells that are spud on or after September 1, 2022 will pay a 5% royalty rate for the equivalent of the first 12 production months, following which the wells will pay royalties based on the current royalty framework until September 1, 2024 when all the wells transition to the new framework. Wells drilled prior to September 1, 2022 shall continue to pay royalties based on the current royalty framework until the new framework takes effect on September 1, 2024.

Crown royalties payable on the production of oil and natural gas in British Columbia vary by market price, well type and the characteristics of the substances being produced. Producers of oil and natural gas receive royalty invoices each month for every well or unitized tract that is producing and/or reporting sales.

The Crown royalty rate for oil can be as high 40% and depends on factors such as the volume of oil produced from a particular well or unitized tract and its vintage. Royalty rates are reduced on certain wells, including low-productivity wells, to reflect higher per-unit costs of exploration and extraction. The Crown royalty rate for natural gas and NGLs in British Columbia varies depending on the characteristics of the specific substance and can be as high as 27%, depending on factors such as whether the gas is classified as conservation gas or non-conservation gas, the applicable reference price and select price.

Royalty rates for the production of privately owned oil and natural gas are negotiated between the producer and the resource owner. In addition to these negotiated royalties, producers of oil and natural gas from freehold lands in British Columbia also pay monthly freehold production taxes to the Government of British Columbia.

For oil, the applicable freehold production tax is based on the volume of monthly production, which is either a flat rate, or, beyond a certain production level, is determined using a sliding scale formula based on the production level. For natural gas, the applicable freehold production tax is a flat rate, or, at certain production levels, is determined using a sliding scale formula based on a reference price, and depends on whether the natural gas is conservation gas or non-conservation gas. Additionally, owners of mineral rights in British Columbia must pay an annual mineral land tax to the Government of British Columbia.

The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon intends to create a mechanism that will begin in early 2023 to allow producers to repurpose unused deep well entitlements by transferring them to a Healing Land and Emission Reduction Pool. Once allocated to a producer's pool, the deep well credits will no longer be available to reduce royalties on the well they were originally allocated to.

Freehold and Other Types of Non-Crown Land Royalties and Taxes

Royalties on production from privately-owned freehold lands are negotiated between the mineral freehold owner and the lessee under a negotiated lease or other contract. Producers and working interest participants may also pay additional royalties to parties other than the freehold mineral owner where such royalties are negotiated through private transactions.

In addition to the royalties payable to the mineral owners (or to other royalty holders if applicable), producers of crude oil and natural gas from freehold lands in each of the Western Canadian provinces are required to pay Freehold Mineral Taxes or production taxes. Freehold Mineral Taxes or production taxes are taxes levied by a provincial government on crude oil and natural gas production from lands where the Crown does not hold the mineral rights. A description of the Freehold Mineral Taxes payable in each of the Western Canadian provinces is included in the above descriptions of the royalty regimes in such provinces.

IOGC is a special agency responsible for managing and regulating the crude oil and natural gas resources located on Indigenous reservations across Canada. IOGC's responsibilities include negotiating and issuing the crude oil and natural gas agreements between Indigenous groups and crude oil and natural gas companies, as well as collecting royalty revenues on behalf of Indigenous groups and depositing the revenues in their trust accounts. While certain standards exist, the exact terms and conditions of each crude oil and natural gas lease dictate the calculation of royalties owed, which may vary depending on the involvement of the specific Indigenous group. Ultimately, the relevant Indigenous group must approve the terms.

Production and Operation Regulations

The oil and natural gas industry in Canada is highly regulated and subject to significant control by provincial regulators. Regulatory approval is required for, among other things, the drilling of oil and natural gas wells, construction and operation of facilities, the storage, injection and disposal of substances and the abandonment and reclamation of well-sites. In order to conduct oil and gas operations and remain in good standing with the applicable provincial regulator, Spartan must comply with applicable legislation, regulations, orders, directives and other directions (all of which are subject to governmental oversight, review and revision, from time to time). Compliance with such legislation, regulations, orders, directives or other directions can be costly and a breach of the same may result in fines or other sanctions.

Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation

The Canadian oil and natural gas industry is currently subject to environmental regulations pursuant to a variety of provincial and federal legislation, all of which is subject to governmental review and revision from time to time. Such legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on the release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations, such as sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide. The regulatory regimes set out the requirements with respect to oilfield waste handling and storage, habitat protection and the satisfactory operation, maintenance, abandonment and reclamation of well, facility and pipeline sites. Compliance with environmental legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of applicable environmental legislation may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licences and authorizations, civil liability and the imposition of material fines and penalties.

In addition to these specific, known requirements, future changes to environmental legislation, including anticipated legislation for air pollution and GHG emissions (typically measured in terms of their global warming potential and expressed in terms of CO₂e, may impose further requirements on operators and other companies in the petroleum and natural gas industry).

Federal

Canadian environmental regulation is the responsibility of the federal government and provincial governments. While provincial governments and their delegates are responsible for most environmental regulation, the federal government can regulate environmental matters where they impact matters of federal jurisdiction or when they arise from projects that are subject to federal jurisdiction, such as interprovincial transportation undertakings, including pipelines and railways, and activities carried out on federal lands. Where there is a direct conflict between federal and provincial environmental legislation in relation to the same matter, the federal law prevails, however, such conflicts are uncommon. The federal government has primary jurisdiction over federal works, undertakings and federally regulated industries such as railways, aviation and interprovincial transport. The CERA and the CEAA provide the foundation for the federal government to protect the environment and cooperate with provinces to do the same.

On August 28, 2019, with the passing of Bill C-69, the CERA and the IAA came into force and the NEB Act and the CEAA were repealed. As part of the regulatory transition, the IA Agency replaced the CEA Agency.

The enactment of the CERA and IAA introduced a number of important changes to the regulation of federally regulated major projects and their associated environmental assessments. Previously, the NEB administered its statutory jurisdiction as an integrated regulatory body. However, the CERA separates the CER's administrative and adjudicative functions. A board of directors and a chief executive officer will manage strategic, administrative and policy considerations while adjudicative functions fall to independent commissioners. Despite this structural change, the CER has assumed the jurisdiction previously held by the NEB over matters such as the environmental and economic regulation of pipelines, transmission infrastructure and offshore renewable energy projects, including offshore wind and tidal facilities. In its adjudicative role, the CERA tasks the CER with reviewing applications for the development, construction and operation of these projects, culminating in their eventual abandonment.

The IAA is similar to the repealed CEAA 2012 in that it relies on a designated project list as a trigger for a federal assessment. Designated projects that may have effects on matters within federal jurisdiction will generally require an impact assessment administered by the IA Agency or, in the case of certain pipelines, a joint review panel comprised of members from the CER and the IAA. The impact assessment requires consideration of the project's potential adverse effects and the overall societal impact that a project may have, both of which may include a consideration of, among other items, environmental, biophysical and socioeconomic factors, climate change and impacts to Indigenous rights. It also requires an expanded public interest assessment, including Indigenous consultation, as applicable. The impact assessment must look at the direct result of the project's construction and operation. Designated projects specific to the petroleum and natural gas industry include pipelines that require more than 75 km of new right of way and pipelines located in national parks, large scale in situ oil sands projects not regulated by provincial GHG emissions caps and certain refining, processing and storage facilities.

The federal government has stated that an objective of the legislative changes was to improve decision certainty and turnaround times. Once a review or assessment is commenced under either the CERA or IAA, there are limits on the amount of time the relevant regulatory authority will have to issue its report and recommendation. Designated projects will go through a planning phase to determine the scope of the impact assessment, which the federal government has stated should provide more certainty as to the length of the full review process. The Government of Alberta has submitted a reference question to the Alberta Court of Appeal regarding the constitutionality of the IAA. On May 10, 2022, the Alberta Court of Appeal released its opinion stating that the IAA went beyond the federal Parliament's constitutional authority and reached into areas of exclusive provincial authority. The federal Government has appealed the Alberta Court of Appeal's opinion to the Supreme Court of Canada. A date for arguments has not been scheduled, but filing deadlines have been set for early 2023.

On June 21, 2021, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act ("Bill C-15") received Royal Assent and immediately came into force. Bill C-15 is the Government of Canada's response to requests to implement the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a framework for reconciliation in Canada.

Alberta

The discharge of crude oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require Spartan to incur costs to remedy such discharge in the event that they are not covered by the Company's insurance. Although the Company maintains insurance to industry standards, which in part covers liabilities associated with discharges, it is not certain that such insurance will cover all possible environmental events, foreseeable or otherwise, or whether changing regulatory requirements or emerging jurisprudence may render such insurance of little benefit. In addition to these specific, known requirements, future changes to environmental legislation, including anticipated legislation for air pollution and GHG emissions, may impose further requirements on operators and other companies in the oil and natural gas industry.

The Alberta Energy Regulator ("**AER**") is the principal regulator responsible for all energy development in Alberta. It derives its authority from the *Responsible Energy Development Act* and a number of related statutes including the *Oil Sands Conservation Act*, the *Pipeline Act*, and the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*. The AER ensures the safe, efficient, orderly, and environmentally responsible development of hydrocarbon resources including allocating and conserving water resources, managing public lands, and protecting the environment. The AER's responsibilities exclude the functions of the Alberta Utilities Commission and the Surface Rights Board, as well as Alberta Energy's responsibility for mineral tenure.

The Government of Alberta relies on regional planning to accomplish its resource development goals. Its approach to natural resource management provides for engagement and consultation with stakeholders and the public and examines the cumulative impacts of development on the environment and communities. While the AER is the primary regulator for energy development, several other governmental departments and agencies may be involved in land use issues, including Alberta Environment and Parks, Alberta Energy, the Policy Management Office, the Aboriginal Consultation Office and the Land Use Secretariat.

The Government of Alberta's land-use policy sets out an approach to manage public and private land use and natural resource development in a manner that is consistent with the long-term economic, environmental, and social goals of the province. It calls for the development of region-specific land use plans in order to manage the combined impacts of existing and future land use within a specific region and the incorporation of a cumulative effects management approach into such plans.

The AER monitors seismic activity across Alberta to assess the risks associated with, and instances of, increased seismicity induced by hydraulic fracturing. Hydraulic fracturing involves the injection of water, sand or other proppants and additives under pressure into targeted subsurface formations to fracture the surrounding rock and stimulate crude oil and natural gas production. In recent years, hydraulic fracturing has been linked to increased seismicity in the areas in which hydraulic fracturing takes place, prompting regulatory authorities to investigate the practice further.

The AER has developed monitoring and reporting requirements that apply to all crude oil and natural gas producers working in certain areas where the likelihood of increased seismic activity is higher, and implemented the requirements in Subsurface Order Nos. 2, 6 and 7. The regions with seismic protocols in place are Fox Creek, Red Deer and Brazeau (the Seismic Protocol Regions). Crude oil and natural gas producers in each of the Seismic Protocol Regions are subject to a "traffic light" reporting system that sets thresholds on the Richter scale of earthquake magnitude. The thresholds vary among the Seismic Protocol Regions and trigger a sliding scale of obligations from the crude oil or natural gas producers operating there. Such obligations range from no action required, to informing the AER and invoking an approved response plan, to ceasing operations and informing the AER. The AER has the discretion to suspend operations while it investigates following a seismic event until it has assessed the ongoing risk in a specific area and/or may require the operator to update its response plan. The AER may extend these requirements to other areas of Alberta if necessary, subject to the results of its ongoing province-wide monitoring.

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources is the primary regulator of crude oil and natural gas activities in the province. The Oil and Gas Conservation Act ("**SKOGCA**") is the act governing the regulation of resource development operations in the province, along with The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 2012, (the "**Conservation Regulations**") and The Petroleum Registry and Electronic Documents Regulations. The

Government of Saskatchewan has implemented a number of operational requirements, including the increased demand for record-keeping, increased testing requirements for injection wells and increased investigation and enforcement powers; and, procedural requirements including those related to Saskatchewan's participation as partner in the Petrinex Database.

British Columbia

In British Columbia, the *Oil and Gas Activities Act* (the "**OGAA**") regulates conventional oil and natural gas producers, shale gas producers and other operators of oil and natural gas facilities in the province. Under the OGAA, the BC Commission has broad powers, particularly with respect to compliance, enforcement and the setting of technical safety and operational standards for oil and natural gas activities. The *Environmental Protection and Management Regulation* establishes the government's environmental objectives and requires the BC Commission to consider these environmental objectives in deciding whether or not to authorize a particular activity. In addition, the *Petroleum and Natural Gas Act*, in conjunction with the OGAA, requires proponents to obtain various approvals before undertaking exploration or production work. Such approvals are given subject to environmental considerations and permits, licences and project approvals can be suspended or cancelled for failure to comply with this legislation or its regulations.

The Government of British Columbia has introduced a regime to monitor and manage the risk of induced seismicity related to oil and natural gas operations, particularly in northern British Columbia, where hydraulic fracturing is used to access natural gas plays. The *Drilling and Production Regulation* requires a producer to suspend its operations if they trigger an earthquake with a magnitude on the Richter scale of 4.0 or greater, and to implement mitigation measures approved by the BC Commission before resuming production. In June 2016, the BC Commission amended the permitting process to require all natural gas producers to conduct ground monitoring, and to submit a ground monitoring report within 30 days of completing hydraulic fracturing operations.

In May 2018, the BC Commission issued a Special Project Order under section 75 of the OGAA, which designated the Kiskatinaw Seismic Monitoring and Mitigation Area, spanning between Fort St. John and Dawson Creek. Future earthquakes outside of the Kiskatinaw Area may trigger the introduction of similar requirements elsewhere in the province.

An updated *Environmental Assessment Act* came into force in December 2019. The new assessment regime subjects proposed projects to an enhanced environmental review process that, among other things, emphasises early engagement and aims to enhance Indigenous engagement in the project approval process with an emphasis on consensus-building. Simultaneously with the enactment of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the Government of British Columbia enacted the accompanying *Reviewable Projects Regulation*, which sets out the projects subject to the new regime. The "project list" captures industrial, mining, energy, water management, waste disposal, transportation and other GHG intensive projects. In conducting an environmental assessment, the BC EAO will consider the environmental, health, cultural, social and economic effects of a proposed project.

Liability Management Rating Programs

Alberta

The AER administers the Alberta Liability Management Framework (the "**AB LMF**") and the Alberta Liability Management Rating Program (the "**AB LMR Program**") to manage liability for most conventional upstream oil and natural gas wells, facilities and pipelines in Alberta. The AER is in the process of replacing the AB LMR Program with the AB LM Framework. This change was effected under key new AER directives in 2021. Broadly, the AB LM Framework is intended to provide a more holistic approach to liability management in Alberta, as the AER found that the more formulaic approach under the AB LMR Program did not necessarily indicate whether a company could meet its liability obligations. New developments under the AB LMF include a new Alberta Licensee Capability Assessment System (the "**AB LCA**"), a new Alberta Inventory Reduction Program (the "**AB IR Program**") and a new Alberta Licensee Management Program ("**AB LM Program**"). Meanwhile, some programs under the AB LMR Program remain in effect, including the Alberta Oilfield Waste Liability Program (the "**AB OWL Program**"), the Alberta Large Facility Liability Management Program (the "**AB LF Program**") and elements of the Alberta Licensee Liability Rating Program (the "**AB LLR Program**"). The mix between active programs under the AB LM Framework and the AB LMR Program highlights the transitional and dynamic nature of liability management in Alberta. While the province is moving towards the AB LM Framework and a more holistic approach to liability management, the

AER has noted that this will be a gradual process that will take time to complete. In the meantime, the AB LMR Program continues to play an important role in Alberta's liability management scheme.

Complementing the AB LMF and the AB LMR Program, Alberta's *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* establishes an orphan fund (the "**Orphan Fund**") to help pay the costs to suspend, abandon, remediate and reclaim a well, facility or pipeline included in the AB LLR Program and the AB OWL Program if a licensee or working interest participant becomes insolvent or is unable to meet its obligations. Licensees in the AB LLR Program and the AB OWL Program fund the Orphan Fund through a levy administered by the AER. However, given the increase in orphaned oil and natural gas assets, the Government of Alberta has loaned the Orphan Fund approximately \$335 million to carry out abandonment and reclamation work. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Alberta also covered \$113 million in levy payments that licensees would otherwise have owed to the Orphan Fund, corresponding to the levy payments due for the first six months of the AER's fiscal year. A separate orphan levy applies to persons holding licences subject to the AB LF Program. Collectively, these programs are designed to minimize the risk to the Orphan Fund posed by the unfunded liabilities of licensees and to prevent the taxpayers of Alberta from incurring costs to suspend, abandon, remediate and reclaim wells, facilities or pipelines. Under the new AB LMF, the Orphan Well Association has broader authority to assist in the reclamation and remediation of wells, facilities or pipelines.

The Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *Orphan Well Association v Grant Thornton* (also known as the "**Redwater**" decision) provides the backdrop for Alberta's approach to liability management. As a result of the Redwater decision, receivers and trustees can no longer avoid the AER's legislated authority to impose abandonment orders against licensees or to require a licensee to pay a security deposit before approving a transfer when such a licensee is subject to formal insolvency proceedings. This means that insolvent estates can no longer disclaim assets that have reached the end of their productive lives (and therefore represent a net liability) in order to deal primarily with the remaining productive and valuable assets without first satisfying any abandonment and reclamation obligations associated with the insolvent estate's assets. In April 2020, the Government of Alberta passed *Bill 12: The Liabilities Management Statutes Amendment Act ("LMSAA")*, which came into force on proclamation. The LMSAA places the burden of a defunct licensees' abandonment and reclamation obligations first on the defunct licensee's working interest partners, and second, the AER may order the Orphan Fund to assume care and custody and accelerate the clean-up of wells or sites which do not have a responsible owner.

One important step in the shift to the AB LM Framework has been amendments to *Directive 067: Eligibility Requirements for Acquiring and Holding Energy Licences and Approvals ("Directive 067")*, which deals with licensee eligibility to operate wells and facilities. All licence transfers and granting of new well, facility and pipeline licences in Alberta are subject to AER approval. Previously under the AB LMR Program, as a condition of transferring existing AER licences, approvals and permits, all transfers required transferees to demonstrate that they had a liability management rating of 2.0 or higher immediately following the transfer. If transferees did not have the required rating, they would have to otherwise prove to the satisfaction of the AER that they could meet their abandonment and reclamation obligations, through means such as posting security or reducing their existing obligations. However, amendments from April 2021, to Directive 067 expanded the criteria for assessing licensee eligibility. Notably, the recent amendments increase requirements for financial disclosure, detail new requirements for when a licensee poses an "unreasonable risk" of orphaning assets, and adds additional general requirements for maintaining eligibility.

Alongside changes to Directive 067, the AER also introduced *Directive 088: Licensee Life-Cycle Management ("Directive 088")* in December 2021 under the AB LM Framework. Directive 088 replaces, to an extent, the AB LLR Program with the AB LCA. Whereas the AB LLR Program previously assessed a licensee based on a liability rating determined by the ratio of a licensee's deemed asset value relative to the deemed liability value of its oil and gas wells and facilities, the AB LCA now considers a wider variety of factors and is intended to be a more comprehensive assessment of corporate health. Such factors are wide reaching and include: (i) a licensee's financial health; (ii) its established total magnitude of liabilities; (iii) the remaining lifespan of its mineral resources; (iv) the management of its operations; (v) the rate of closure activities for its liabilities; and (vi) and its compliance with administrative and regulatory requirements. These various factors then feed into a broader holistic assessment of a licensee under the AB LM Framework. In turn, that holistic assessment provides the basis for assessing risk posed by licence transfers, as well as any security deposit that the AER may require from a licensee in the event that the regulator deems a licensee at risk of not being able to meet its liability obligations. However, the liability management rating under the LLR Program is still in effect for other liability management programs such as the AB OWL Program and the AB LF Program, and will remain in effect until a broadened scope of Directive 088 is phased in over time.

In addition to the AB LCA, Directive 088 also implemented other new liability management programs under the AB LM Framework. These include the AB LM Program and the AB IR Program. Under the AB LM Program the AER will continuously monitor licensees over the life-cycle of a project. If, under the AB LM Program, the AER identifies a licensee as high risk, the regulator may employ various tools to ensure that a licensee meets its regulatory and liability obligations. In addition, under the AB IR Program the AER sets industry wide spending targets for abandonment and reclamation activities. Licensees are then assigned a mandatory licensee specific target based on the licensee's proportion of provincial inactive liabilities and the licensee's level of financial distress. Certain licensees may also elect to provide the AER with a security deposit in place of their closure spend target. During the summer of 2022, the AER announced that it would increase spend targets for liabilities in 2023 from \$422 million to \$700 million and released forecasted targets through 2027, each of which are expected to increase annually by 9%.

The Government of Alberta followed the announcement of the AB LM Framework with amendments to the Oil and Gas Conservation Rules and the Pipeline Rules in late 2020. The changes to these rules fall into three principal categories: (i) they introduce "closure" as a defined term, which captures both abandonment and reclamation; (ii) they expand the AER's authority to initiate and supervise closure; and (iii) they permit qualifying third parties on whose property wells or facilities are located to request that licensees prepare a closure plan.

As part of its strategy to encourage the decommissioning, remediation and reclamation of inactive or marginal crude oil and natural gas infrastructure, the AER announced a voluntary area-based closure ("**ABC**") program in 2018. The ABC program is designed to reduce the cost of abandonment and reclamation operations through industry collaboration and economies of scale. Participants seeking to participate in the program must commit to an inactive liability reduction target to be met through closure work of inactive assets. The ABC, together with the inventory reduction program implemented under the AB LMF, which implements mandatory closure spend targets over a 5-year rolling period, will enable companies to work together to share the costs of cleaning up multiple sites in one area.

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan, the Ministry of Economy implements the Saskatchewan Licensee Liability Rating Program (the "**SK LLR Program**"). The SK LLR Program is designed to assess and manage the financial risk that a licensee's well and facility abandonment and reclamation liabilities pose to an orphan fund (the "**Oil and Gas Orphan Fund**") established under the SKOGCA. The Oil and Gas Orphan Fund takes on the obligation of carrying out the abandonment and reclamation of wells and facilities contained within the SK LLR Program when a licensee or WIP is defunct or missing. The SK LLR Program requires all new licensees to submit a \$10,000 non-refundable Orphan Fund fee in order to be deemed eligible to transfer licences, and all licensees whose deemed liabilities exceed their deemed assets (i.e., an LLR of below 1.0) are required to post a security deposit. The ratio of deemed liabilities to deemed assets is assessed once each month for all licensees of oil, gas and service wells and upstream oil and gas facilities and this data is publicly available. On August 19, 2016, the Ministry of the Economy released a notice to all operators introducing interim measures in response to Redwater. Among other things, the Ministry announced that it considers all licence transfer applications non-routine as the Ministry does not strictly rely on the standard LMR calculation in evaluating deposit requirements, and that further changes may be forthcoming.

In February 2021, the Energy Regulation Division of the Ministry of Energy and Resources announced that it was consulting with stakeholders on proposed regulatory enhancements intended to strengthen Saskatchewan's oil and gas liability management framework and reduce the prospect of new orphan oil and gas wells and facilities in Saskatchewan. This process led to the development of the new Financial Security and Site Closure Regulations (the "**Closure Regulations**"), which were published in June 2021, but are not yet in force. Changes under the Closure Regulations will include: (i) changes to the formula for determining if a licensee poses a risk; (ii) annual spend targets for closure activities by licensees, commencing in 2023; and (iii) new guidance on when a security deposit may be required by a licensee or in connection with a transfer. The Conservation Regulations remain in effect until the Closure Regulations come into force. Among other things, the Conservation Regulations provide a formula for determining a licensee's LLR, outline eligibility requirements for holding licences, and provide guidance on when a security deposit may be required by a licensee or in connection with a transfer.

British Columbia

The BC Commission previously oversaw a Liability Management Rating Program (the "**BC LMR Program**"), which is designed to manage public liability exposure related to oil and natural gas activities by ensuring that permit holders carry the financial risks and regulatory responsibility of their operations through to regulatory closure. In the spring of 2019, the BC Commission introduced a Comprehensive Liability Management Plan ("**CLMP**"). The purpose of the CLMP is to ensure that 100% of the costs associated with the reclamation of oil and natural gas sites is paid by industry, rather than the Government of British Columbia or residents of British Columbia. Pursuant to the CLMP, the BC Commission is implementing a Permittee Capability Assessment ("**PCA**") program. Similar to the framework to be implemented in Alberta, the PCA program is intended to be a holistic evaluation of permittees throughout the development life cycle and is intended to replace the BC LMR Program. The PCA program is intended to mitigate risk and minimize pressure on the Orphan Site Reclamation Fund.

In the spring of 2019, a liability-based levy paid to the Orphan Site Reclamation Fund ("**OSRF**") replaced the orphan site reclamation fund tax paid by permit holders. Similar to Alberta's Orphan Fund, the OSRF is an industry-funded program created to address the abandonment and reclamation costs for orphan sites. Permit holders are required to pay their proportionate share of the levy. The OGAA permits the BC Commission to impose more than one levy in a given calendar year.

The *Dormancy and Shutdown Regulation* (the "**Dormancy Regulation**") establishes the first set of legally imposed timelines for the restoration of oil and natural gas wells in Western Canada. The Dormancy Regulation classifies different sites based on activity levels associated with each site, with a goal of ensuring that 100% of currently dormant sites are reclaimed by 2036 with additional regulated timelines for sites that become dormant between 2019 and 2023 or become dormant after 2024. A permit holder will have varying reporting, decommissioning, remediation and reclamation obligations that depend on the classification of its sites. Any permit holder that has a dormant site in its portfolio must develop and submit an annual work plan to the BC Commission, outlining its decommissioning and restoration activities for each calendar year. The permit holder must also prepare and submit a retrospective annual report within 60 days of the end of the calendar year in which it conducted the work outlined in the corresponding annual work plan. The BC Commission is currently drafting proposed amendments to expand the Dormancy Regulation to include pipelines, facilities and related activities. The comment period on the draft policy changes ended on July 30, 2022. It is unknown when the amended regulation is expected to be implemented.

Federal and Provincial Support for Liability Management

As part of an announcement of federal relief for Canada's petroleum and natural gas industry in response to COVID-19, the federal government pledged \$1.72 billion to clean up orphan and inactive wells in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. These funds were administered by regulatory authorities in each province and disbursed through various provincial programs. The majority of these funds have now been allocated and disbursed.

Climate Change Regulation

Climate change regulation at each of the international, federal and provincial levels has the potential to significantly affect the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry in Canada. These impacts are uncertain and it is not possible to predict the extent of future requirements. Any new laws and regulations (or additional requirements to existing laws and regulations) could have a material impact on the Company's operations and cash flow. An example of a change in policy that may impact the petroleum and natural gas industry is the International Maritime Organization's implementation of regulations that limit the sulphur content of marine fuel oil, reducing the permissible amount of sulphur from 3.5% to 0.5%, effective January 1, 2020.

Federal

Canada has been a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the "**UNFCCC**") since 1992. Since its inception, the UNFCCC has instigated numerous policy changes with respect to climate governance. On April 22, 2016, 197 countries signed the Paris Agreement, committing to prevent global temperatures from rising more than 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit this rise to no more than 1.5° Celsius. On January 20, 2021, President Biden of the United States signed an executive order to rejoin the Paris Agreement. To date, 189 of the 197 parties to the UNFCCC have ratified the Paris Agreement, including Canada. In December 2019, the United Nations annual Conference of the Parties took place in Madrid,

Spain. The Conference concluded with the attendees delaying decisions about a prospective carbon market and emissions cuts until the next climate conference. The result of the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, more commonly referred to as COP26, was the Glasgow Climate Pact, negotiated through consensus of the representatives of the 197 attending parties. Owing to late interventions from India and China, which weakened a move to end coal power and fossil fuel subsidies, the conference ended with the adoption of a less stringent resolution than some anticipated. The Glasgow Climate Pact reaffirms the long-term global goals (including those in the Paris Agreement) to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2.0° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limited the temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The Government of Canada has pledged to cut its emissions by 30% from 2005 levels by 2030, but indicated in the recent Speech from the Throne (also referred to as the Throne Speech) that it expects to implement policy changes to exceed this target. Specific details have not yet been announced. In connection with this target, the Government of Canada released the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change in 2016, setting out a plan to meet the federal government's 2030 emissions reduction targets. In March 2022, the Government of Canada also introduced Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (the 2030 Reduction Plan), which provides the building blocks for the Canadian economy to achieve 40% to 45% emissions reductions below 2005 levels by 2030. The 2030 Reduction Plan includes \$9.1 billion in new investments as well as carbon pricing and clean fuels measures to assist in growing economic opportunities for a clean future. Progress of the 2030 Reduction Plan will be reviewed and produced in reports in 2023, 2025 and 2027, with additional targets to be developed for 2035 and 2050.

On December 11, 2020, the Government of Canada released its Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy Plan (the "**HEHE Plan**") which builds on the Pan-Canadian Framework and provides a road map forward to meet Canada's 2030 emissions reduction target. The HEHE Plan includes a \$3-billion investment over five years to a Net-Zero Accelerator Fund to invest in projects to decarbonize large emitters, scale-up clean technology and otherwise accelerate industry transformation across all sectors. In addition, the HEHE Plan proposes to invest an additional \$964 million over four years towards renewable energy and grid modernization projects and \$300 million over five years to advance the use of clean and reliable energy in rural, remote and Indigenous communities. The third component of the HEHE Plan pertains to zero emission vehicles. This includes investing an additional \$287 million to continue the federal government's Incentives for Zero-Emission Vehicles program until March 2022, \$150 million over three years towards charging and refueling stations across Canada, and \$1.5 billion towards a Low-Carbon and Zero-Emissions Fuels Fund to increase the production of low-carbon fuels. Also of relevance to the petroleum and natural gas industry, in June 2022, the federal government introduced the Single-use Plastics Prohibitions Regulations. The regulations prohibit, subject to certain exemptions, the manufacture, import and sale of single-use plastic checkout bags, cutlery, foodservice ware made from or containing problematic plastics, ring carriers, stir sticks and straws. The prohibitions on manufacture and import for sale in Canada and sale and manufacture, import and sale for export come into force on a rolling basis between December 2022 and December 2025.

On November 19, 2020, the federal government announced Bill C-12, an Act respecting transparency and accountability in Canada's efforts to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2050. Canada joins over 120 countries in committing to net-zero emissions by 2050, including the UK, Germany, France and Japan. The Canadian Net-Zero Emissions accountability Act became law in June 2021 and legally binds the federal government to a process to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. The legislation also sets rolling five-year emissions-reduction targets (starting in 2030) and requires emissions reduction plans to reach each target on a reporting basis and enshrine greater accountability and public transparency into Canada's plan for meeting net-zero emissions by 2050 by providing for independent third-party review by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development.

On June 21, 2018, the federal government enacted the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* (Canada), S.C. 2018, c. 12, s. 186 ("**GGPPA**"), which came into force on January 1, 2019. This regime has two parts: an output-based pricing system for large industry and a regulatory fuel charge imposing an initial price of \$20/tonne of CO_{2e} emissions. This system applies in provinces and territories that request it and in those that do not have their own emissions pricing systems in place that meet the federal standards. The effect of the GGPPA is that, regardless of whether a particular province has enacted legislation of its own, there is a uniform price on emissions across the country.

The price is set to increase to \$50/tonne of CO_{2e} on April 1, 2022. In addition, on March 5, 2021, the federal government introduced for comment the *Greenhouse Gas Offset Credit System Regulations* (Canada) (the

"Federal Offset Credit Regulations"). The proposed Federal Offset Credit Regulations are intended to establish a regulatory framework to allow certain kinds of projects to generate and sell offset credits for use in the federal Output-Based Pricing System ("**OBPS**"). The final Federal Offset Credit Regulations are expected to be put in place before the end of 2021.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Manitoba each challenged the constitutionality of the GGPPA. In both the Saskatchewan and Ontario references, the appellate Courts ruled in favour of the constitutionality of the GGPPA; the Alberta Court of Appeal determined that the GGPPA is unconstitutional. All three judgments were appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada and on March 25, 2021, the majority ruled that the GGPPA is constitutional.

Manitoba also made an appeal to the Federal Court stating that the federal government did not act properly in imposing a minimum price on carbon because Manitoba was planning to use its own lower price. In October of 2021, the Federal Court rejected Manitoba's argument, stating that the federal government's actions were consistent with the purpose of the GGPPA as was upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada.

Following the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the GGPPA, any province or territory has the flexibility to design their own pricing system, so long as it meets the minimum national stringency standards or federal benchmarks. Currently, the Fuel Charge applies in each of Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nunavut, while the Output-Based Pricing System applies in Ontario (until December 31, 2021), Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Yukon, Nunavut and partially in Saskatchewan. The provincial plans for each of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador were deemed by the federal government to have fallen short of the federal benchmark, making the federal OBPS applicable in each of those provinces as of July 1, 2023. For so long as the provincial systems in Alberta (under the *Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction ("TIER")* regulation) and Saskatchewan meet the federal stringency standards for the emissions they cover, these systems will continue to apply, with the backstop covering those emissions not covered by the provincial systems, as applicable.

On April 26, 2018, the federal government passed the *Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector)* (the "**Federal Methane Regulations**"). The Federal Methane Regulations seek to reduce emissions of methane from the petroleum and natural gas industry, and came into force on January 1, 2020. By introducing a number of new control measures, the Federal Methane Regulations aim to reduce unintentional leaks and the intentional venting of methane, as well as ensuring that crude oil and natural gas operations use low-emission equipment and processes. Among other things, the Federal Methane Regulations limit how much methane upstream oil and natural gas facilities are permitted to vent. The federal government anticipates that these actions will reduce annual GHG emissions by about 20 megatonnes by 2030.

As part of its efforts to provide relief to Canada's petroleum and natural gas industry in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, on October 29, 2020, the federal government launched the \$750-million Emission Reduction Fund to reduce methane and GHG emissions. The fund will provide repayable funding to eligible onshore and offshore crude oil and natural gas companies to support investments to reduce GHG emissions by adopting greener technologies.

In October 2018, the federal government announced a pricing scheme as an alternative for large electricity generators to incentivize a reduction in emissions intensity, rather than encouraging a reduction in generation capacity.

The federal government has enacted the *Multi-Sector Air Pollutants Regulation* under the authority of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, which seeks to regulate certain industrial facilities and equipment types, including boilers and heaters used in the upstream petroleum and natural gas industry, to limit the emission of air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide.

The federal government announced that it will proceed with the development and implementation of a Clean Fuel Standard ("**CFS**") that will require producers, importers and distributors to reduce the emissions intensity of gaseous, liquid and solid fuels. On December 18, 2020, the federal government published proposed CFS regulations, with the Clean Fuel Regulations ("**CFS Regulations**") coming into force on June 21, 2022. The CFS Regulations take a performance-based approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The CFS Regulations require suppliers of liquid fuels, such as gasoline, diesel and kerosene to gradually reduce the amount of carbon in

their product. Beginning in 2023, the carbon intensity reduction requirement will start at 3.5gCO₂e/MJ, increasing by 1.5 gCO₂e/MJ each year and reaching 14 gCO₂e/MJ in 2030. The standard will apply to any company that domestically produces or imports at least 400 cubic metres of liquid fossil fuels for use in Canada. It is the goal of the program to incentivize innovation and adoption of clean technologies while giving fuel suppliers the ability to meet requirements in a cost-effective way that works for their business. The regulations offer compliance credits, tracked via the Credit and Tracking System, and created a market to incentivize industries to innovate and adopt cleaner technologies to lower their compliance costs.

Alberta

On November 22, 2015, the Government of Alberta introduced its Climate Leadership Plan. Under this strategy, the *Climate Leadership Act* (the "**CLA**") came into force on January 1, 2017 and established a fuel charge that was compliant with federal requirements. On December 14, 2016, the *Oil Sands Emissions Limit Act* came into force, establishing an annual 100 megatonne limit for GHG emissions from all oil sands sites, but the regulations necessary to enforce the limit have not yet been developed. In June 2019, the Government of Alberta repealed the CLA and the federal fuel charge took effect in Alberta. In accordance with the GGPPA, the fuel charge payable in Alberta is currently \$50/tonne of CO₂e and will increase to \$65/tonne on April 1, 2023. In December 2019, the federal government approved Alberta's TIER regulation which applies to large emitters and those who have opted-in. The TIER regulation came into effect on January 1, 2020 and replaced the previous Carbon Competitiveness Incentives Regulations.

The provisions of the TIER regulation required that an interim review of the regulation be completed by December 31, 2022 giving stakeholders an opportunity to provide input on improvements to the TIER system and to enable the regime to meet the updated federal benchmark criteria for the assessment of the carbon pricing systems for 2023 to 2030. Following the comment period, the Technology Innovation and Emissions Amendment Regulation was adopted with certain amendments to the TIER regulation becoming effective January 1, 2023. These amendments include meeting the federal standards for Alberta's carbon pricing system, the creation of sequestration credits for Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage ("**CCUS**") projects and amendments to the number of credits that can be used to meet emission targets. The TIER regulation is set to undergo another review by December 31, 2026.

The TIER regulation applies to emitters that emit more than 100,000 tonnes of CO₂e per year in 2016 or any subsequent year. The 2020 target for most TIER-regulated facilities is to reduce emissions intensity by 10% as measured against that facility's individual benchmark, with a further 1% reduction for each subsequent year. Under the amendments, a 2% annual tightening rate will apply to facility-specific and high performance benchmarks. The facility-specific benchmark does not apply to all facilities. Certain facilities, such as those in the electricity sector, are compared against the good-as-best-gas standard. Similarly, for facilities that have already made substantial headway in reducing their emissions, a different "high-performance" benchmark is available to ensure that the cost of ongoing compliance takes this into account. Under the TIER regulation, facilities in high-emitting sectors can opt-in to the program in specified circumstances despite the fact that they do not meet the 100,000 tonne threshold. The amendments reduced the threshold for those to opt-in from 10,000 tonnes of CO₂e to 2,000 tonnes of CO₂e per year. To encourage compliance with the emissions intensity reduction targets, TIER-regulated facilities must provide annual compliance reports and facilities that are unable to achieve their targets may either purchase credits from other facilities, purchase carbon offsets or pay a levy to the Government of Alberta. The TIER regulation will continue to apply in Alberta for so long as it meets the federal stringency standards and the federal backstop will apply to the emission sources not covered by the TIER program.

The Government of Alberta aims to lower annual methane emissions by 45% by 2025. Pursuant to this goal, the Government of Alberta enacted the Methane Emission Reduction Regulation (the "**Alberta Methane Regulations**") on January 1, 2020, and the AER simultaneously released an updated edition of *Directive 060: Upstream Petroleum Industry Flaring, Incinerating, and Venting* ("**Directive 060**"). The release of the updated Directive 060 complements a previously released update to *Directive 017: Measurement Requirements for Oil and Gas Operations* that took effect in December 2018. Together, these new directives represent Alberta's first step toward achieving its 2025 goal. In November 2020, the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta reached an equivalency agreement with respect to the Alberta Methane Regulations and the Federal Methane Regulations in which an order was declared that the Federal Methane Regulations will cease to apply in Alberta as of January 1, 2023.

Alberta was also the first jurisdiction in North America to direct dedicated funding to implement carbon capture and storage technology across industrial sectors. Alberta has committed \$1.24 billion through 2025 to fund two commercial-scale carbon capture and storage projects that will begin commercializing the technology on the scale needed to be successful. Both projects will help reduce the CO₂ emissions from the oil sands and fertilizer sectors and reduce GHG emissions by 2.76 million megatonnes per year. On December 2, 2010, the Government of Alberta passed the *Carbon Capture and Storage Statutes Amendment Act, 2010*, which deemed the pore space underlying all land in Alberta to be, and to have always been, the property of the Crown and provided for the assumption of long-term liability for carbon sequestration projects by the Crown, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. This legislation is intended to encourage new carbon capture and storage projects in Alberta.

On November 5, 2021, the Government of Alberta released the Alberta Hydrogen Roadmap. Hydrogen is positioned to play a significant role in the de-carbonization of the global economy and Alberta has significant opportunity to play a major role both nationally and internationally. The Hydrogen Roadmap is divided into two phases. The first phase focuses on establishing policy, investing in technology to reduce the carbon intensity of hydrogen production and accelerating commercialization across the supply chain. The second phase will focus on growth and achieving scale through improved technologies and commercialization. The Alberta Utilities Commission also released its Hydrogen Inquiry Report in September 2022 which reviewed the viability and impacts of hydrogen blending into natural gas distribution systems in Alberta.

In May 2021, the Government of Alberta announced a competitive bid process under which it would issue rights for carbon sequestration, focusing on the development of strategically placed carbon sequestration hubs, avoiding stand-alone injection operations. As of the fall of 2022, the Government of Alberta approved a total of 25 hub proposals through two competitive bid processes. The selected companies will begin exploring how to safely develop their carbon storage hubs. If a proponent can successfully demonstrate their project can provide permanent storage, companies will have the opportunity to apply for the right to inject captured carbon dioxide at such project. The Government of Alberta has also announced it will invest \$40 million in 11 CCUS hub projects through Emissions Reduction Alberta.

Saskatchewan

On May 11, 2009, the Government of Saskatchewan announced *The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act* (the "**MRGGA**") to regulate GHG emissions in the province. The MRGGA, partially proclaimed into force on January 1, 2018, establishes a framework to reduce GHG emissions by 20% of 2006 levels by 2020. On October 18, 2016, the Government of Saskatchewan released a White Paper on Climate Change, resisting a carbon tax and committing to an approach that focuses on technological innovation and adaptation. The Government of Saskatchewan subsequently released *Prairie Resilience: A Made-in-Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy* outlining its strategy to reduce GHG emissions by 12 million tonnes by 2030.

The MRGGA, which is partially compliant with the federal emissions trading system and was partially proclaimed into force on January 1, 2018, establishes a framework to reduce GHG emissions by 20% of 2006 levels by 2020. An amended version of the MRGGA was proclaimed in full on December 18, 2018, establishing the framework of an output-based emissions management framework. In November 2022, the province of Saskatchewan received confirmation that a provincial plan has been approved to replace the federally imposed carbon tax on industrial emitters effective as of January 1, 2023. The Saskatchewan OBPS meets the federal stringency requirements and regulated emitters will receive credit for every tonne of CO₂e under their permitted amount. The OBPS program in Saskatchewan will also include credits for CCUS. The OBPS in Saskatchewan is implemented pursuant to the Saskatchewan Strategy. As noted above, the federal fuel charge applies in Saskatchewan.

Under the MRGGA, facilities that have annual GHG emissions in excess of 50,000 tonnes are regulated to meet the province's reduction targets. The following regulations were enacted throughout 2018: The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases (General and Electricity Producer) Regulations, the Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases (Reporting and General) Regulations and The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases (Standards and Compliance) Regulations. These regulations establish reporting requirements and impose various emissions limits for those emitters that fall within the program. On January 1, 2019, The Oil and Gas Emissions Management Regulations (the Saskatchewan regulations), (the "**Saskatchewan O&G Emissions Regulations**") came into effect. The Saskatchewan O&G Emissions Regulations apply to licensees of oil facilities that may generate more than 50,000 tonnes of CO₂e per year, obliging each licensee to propose an emissions reduction plan in accordance with an annual emissions limit with the goal of achieving annual emissions reductions

of 40% to 45% by 2025. The Saskatchewan O&G Emissions Regulations aim to reduce 4.5 million tonnes of CO₂e emissions by 2025, with a total reduction of 38.2 million tonnes CO₂e between 2020 and 2030.

On April 10, 2019, Saskatchewan produced the first annual report on climate resilience. The report measures the province's progress on goals set out under *Prairie Resilience: A Made-in-Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy*. Among these goals is the aim of increasing the role of renewable energy in the provincial energy mix to 50% by 2030.

In October 2019, *The Oil and Gas Conservation Amendment Act* was proclaimed into force. This Act, in part, amends the SKOGCA to the extent necessary to bring it into alignment with the Saskatchewan O&G Emissions Regulations discussed above.

To facilitate its emissions reduction efforts, the Government of Saskatchewan has implemented *Directive PNG017: Measurement Requirements for Oil and Gas Operations*, which came into force in December 2019 and was amended in April 2020, and *Directive PNG036: Venting and Flaring Requirements*, which came into force in April 2020. Together with the Saskatchewan O&G Emissions Regulations, these directives enable the Government of Saskatchewan to regulate emissions reductions within the province. In November 2020, the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan announced that they had finalized an equivalency agreement regarding the reduction of methane emissions such that the Federal Methane Regulations will not apply. The equivalency agreement terminates on or by December 31, 2024. In furtherance of these goals and agreements, in March 2021, the Government of Saskatchewan announced it would provide \$500,000 to support innovative research and technology for measuring and monitoring gas volumes and emissions, which will be overseen by the Saskatchewan Research Council.

In January 2021, the Government of Saskatchewan announced support for three projects expected to reduce methane emissions, including a new flare-gas-to-power project, an expansion of gas processing facilities and a new gas fractionation plant. The Saskatchewan Petroleum Innovation Incentive ("**SPII**") and Oil and Gas Processing Investment Incentive ("**OGPII**") give this support. The SPII and OGPII provide a percentage of transferable royalty credits after private funding has been obtained and the facilities have been built.

In September 2021, Saskatchewan's Energy and Resource Minister announced that one of the government's key priorities would be increasing investment in CCUS through enhanced oil recovery CCUS projects.

British Columbia

In August 2016, the Government of British Columbia launched its Climate Leadership Plan, which aims to reduce British Columbia's net annual emissions by up to 25 million tonnes below current forecasts by 2050 and recommit the province to achieving its target of reducing emissions by 80% below 2007 levels by 2050. British Columbia was also the first Canadian province to implement a revenue-neutral fuel charge. The fuel charge is currently set at \$50/tonne of CO₂e. As noted above, the pollution pricing system in British Columbia currently meets the federal stringency requirements, and in order to maintain its application, the fuel charge will increase to \$65/tonne of CO₂e in 2023 to maintain compliance with the federal benchmark.

In January 2016, the *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act* (the "**GGIRCA**") came into effect, which streamlined the regulatory process for large emitting facilities. The GGIRCA sets out various performance standards for different industrial sectors and provides for emissions offsets through the purchase of credits or through emission offsetting projects.

In December 2018, the Government of British Columbia announced an updated clean energy plan, ("**CleanBC**"), which seeks to ensure that British Columbia achieves 75% of its GHG emissions reduction target by 2030. The CleanBC plan includes a number of strategies targeting the industrial, transportation construction and waste sectors of the British Columbia economy. Key initiatives include: (i) increasing the generation of electricity from clean and renewable energy sources; (ii) imposing a 15% renewable content requirement in natural gas by 2030; (iii) requiring fuel suppliers to reduce the carbon intensity of diesel and gasoline by 20% by 2030; (iv) investing in the electrification of oil and natural gas production; (v) reducing 45% of methane emissions associated with natural gas production; and (vi) incentivizing the adoption of zero-emissions vehicles. On July 6, 2021, the Government of British Columbia released the B.C. Hydrogen Strategy, which lays out a framework for the province to utilize hydrogen in support of

its CleanBC plan. The Strategy sets out 63 actions to be undertaken over three periods of time: (i) short term (2020-2025), (ii) medium term (2025-2030) and (iii) long term (2030-beyond).

In October 2021, the Government of British Columbia announced a more ambitious climate change plan called the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 (the "**CleanBC Roadmap**"), aimed at helping British Columbia achieve its 2030 emission reduction targets established under the CleanBC plan. The CleanBC Roadmap includes plans for, among other things, laws requiring 90% of new passenger vehicles sold in the province to be zero-emission by 2030, all new buildings to be zero-carbon beginning in 2030, the electrification of public transit and ferries and for increased support for clean hydrogen and negative emissions technology. Further, the CleanBC Roadmap plans to increase carbon taxation in the province to meet or exceed the federal GGPPA benchmark.

In January 2019, the BC Commission announced a series of amendments to the British Columbia *Drilling and Production Regulation* that will require facility and well permit holders to, among other things, reduce natural gas leaks and curb monthly natural gas emissions from their equipment and operations. These new rules came into effect on January 1, 2020. In November 2020, the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia announced that they had finalized an equivalency agreement regarding the reduction of methane emissions such that the Federal Methane Regulations will not apply in British Columbia. The equivalency agreement will be in place for a period of five (5) years.

Indigenous Rights

Constitutionally mandated government-led consultation with and, if applicable, accommodation of, Indigenous groups impacted by regulated industrial activity, as well as proponent-led consultation and accommodation or benefit sharing initiatives, play an increasingly important role in the Western Canadian oil and gas industry. In addition, Canada is a signatory to the *United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* ("**UNDRIP**") and the principles set forth therein may continue to influence the role of Indigenous engagement in the development of the oil and gas industry in Western Canada. For example, in November 2019, the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* ("**DRIPA**") became law in British Columbia. The DRIPA aims to align British Columbia's laws with UNDRIP. In December 2020, the federal government introduced *Bill C-15: An Act respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*. Similar to British Columbia's DRIPA, the intention of Bill C-15 is to establish a process whereby the Government of Canada will take all measures necessary to ensure the laws of Canada are consistent with the principles of UNDRIP and to implement an action plan to address UNDRIP's objectives. Bill C-15 received royal assent and was passed into law on June 21, 2021.

Continued development of common law precedent regarding existing laws relating to Indigenous consultation and accommodation as well as the adoption of new laws such as DRIPA and Bill C-15 are expected to continue to add uncertainty to the ability of entities operating in the Canadian oil and gas industry to execute on major resource development and infrastructure projects, including, among other projects, pipelines.

Accountability and Transparency

In 2015, the federal government's *Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act* ("**ESTMA**") came into effect, which imposed mandatory reporting requirements on certain entities engaged in the "commercial development of oil, gas or minerals", including exploration, extraction and holding permits. All companies subject to ESTMA must report payments over CAD\$100,000 made to any level of a Canadian or foreign government (including Indigenous groups), including royalty payments, taxes (other than consumption taxes and personal taxes), fees, production entitlements, bonuses, dividends (other than ordinary dividends paid to shareholders), infrastructure improvement payments and other prescribed categories of payments.

RISK FACTORS

The Company is subject to both risks that directly affect Spartan's business and operations, as well as indirect risks that impact third parties or the industry generally. Investors should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consider all other information contained herein and in the Company's other public filings before making an investment decision. The risks set out below are not an exhaustive list and should not be taken as a complete summary or description of all the risks associated with Spartan's business, the business of third parties with whom the Company conducts business and the crude oil and natural gas business in general. If any event arising from

the risk factors set forth below occurs, Spartan's business, prospects, financial condition, results of operation or cash flows and in some cases, its reputation, could be materially adversely affected.

Volatility in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

Market events and conditions, including global excess crude oil and natural gas supply, actions taken by OPEC+, sanctions against, and civil unrest in, Iran and Venezuela, slowing growth in China and emerging economies, market volatility and disruptions in Asia, weakening global relationships, conflict between the United States and Iran, isolationist and punitive trade policies, increased United States shale production, sovereign debt levels, world health emergencies (including the COVID-19 pandemic) and political upheavals in various countries including growing anti-fossil fuel sentiment, have caused significant volatility in commodity prices. Following extreme supply/demand imbalance in 2020, the crude oil and natural gas industry rebounded strongly throughout 2021, with oil prices reaching their highest levels in six years. However, the ongoing war in the Ukraine and price caps and sanctions on oil from Russia have impacted demand and oil prices throughout the latter half of 2022. It is anticipated that the oil and natural gas industry will experience more pressure from investors to take meaningful strides towards combating climate change in the upcoming years, including diversifying their energy portfolios. These events and conditions have caused a significant decrease in the valuation of crude oil and natural gas companies and a decrease in confidence in the petroleum and natural gas industry. These difficulties have been exacerbated in Canada by political and other actions resulting in uncertainty surrounding regulatory, tax, royalty changes and environmental regulation. See "*Royalties and Incentives*", "*Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation*" and "*Climate Change Regulation*" in "*Industry Conditions*". In addition, difficulties encountered by midstream proponents to obtain the necessary approvals on a timely basis to build pipelines, liquefied natural gas plants and other facilities to provide better access to markets for the petroleum and natural gas industry in Western Canada and cross-border with the United States has led to additional downward price pressure on crude oil and natural gas produced in Western Canada. The resulting price differential between Western Canadian Select crude oil, Brent and West Texas Intermediate crude oil has created uncertainty and reduced confidence in the petroleum and natural gas industry in Western Canada (see "*Industry Conditions – Pricing and Marketing in Canada – Transportation Constraints, Pipeline Capacity and Market Access*").

Lower commodity prices may also affect the volume and value of the Company's reserves, especially as certain reserves become uneconomic. In addition, lower commodity prices have reduced, and are anticipated to continue to reduce, the Company's cash flow which could result in a reduced capital expenditure budget. As a result, the Company may not be able to replace its production with additional reserves and both the Company's production and reserves could be reduced on a year-over-year basis. See "*Risk Factors - Reserve Estimates*". A prolonged period of adverse market conditions may impede the Company's ability to refinance its Credit Facility or arrange alternative financing when the Credit Facility becomes due or if the lending limits under the Credit Facility are reduced upon periodic review. See "*Risk Factors - Credit Facility Arrangements*". Given the current market conditions and the lack of confidence in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry, the Company may have difficulty raising additional funds in the future or if it is able to do so, it may be on unfavourable and highly dilutive terms. If these conditions persist, Spartan's cash flow may not be sufficient to continue to fund operations and to satisfy obligations when due and will require additional equity or debt financing and/or proceeds from asset sales. There can be no assurance that such equity or debt financing will be available on terms that are satisfactory or at all. Similarly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to realize any or sufficient proceeds from asset sales to discharge its obligations. See "*Risk Factors - Additional Funding Requirements*".

Commodity Prices, Markets and Marketing

The marketability and price of oil and natural gas that may be acquired, discovered or produced by Spartan is, and will continue to be, affected by numerous factors beyond its control. The Company's ability to market its crude oil and natural gas may depend upon its ability to acquire space on pipelines that deliver oil and natural gas to commercial markets or contract for the delivery of crude oil by rail (see "*Industry Conditions – Pricing and Marketing in Canada*" and "*Risk Factors – Volatility in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry*"). The Company may also be affected by deliverability uncertainties related to the proximity of its reserves to pipelines, railway lines processing and storage facilities; and operational problems affecting such pipelines, railway lines and facilities as well as extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of crude oil and natural gas and many other aspects of the crude oil and natural gas business.

The prices of crude oil and natural gas prices are expected to remain volatile for the near future because of market uncertainties over the supply and demand of these commodities due to the current state of the world economies, shale oil production in the United States, OPEC actions, political uncertainties, sanctions imposed on certain oil producing nations by other countries, conflicts in the Middle East and ongoing credit and liquidity concerns. Prices for crude oil and natural gas are also subject to the availability of foreign markets and the ability to access such markets. Any material decline in prices or a continued low crude oil and natural gas price environment could result in a reduction of Spartan's anticipated net production revenue. The economics of producing from some wells may change as a result of lower prices, which could result in reduced production of oil or natural gas and a reduction in the volumes of Spartan's reserves. Spartan might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. See "*Industry Conditions - Pricing and Marketing in Canada – Transportation Constraints, Pipeline Capacity and Market Access*" and "*Risk Factors – Volatility in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry*".

Volatile crude oil and natural gas prices make it difficult to estimate the value of producing properties for acquisitions and often cause disruption in the market for crude oil and natural gas producing properties, as buyers, sellers, lessors and lessees have difficulty agreeing on the value or terms of such arrangements. Price volatility also makes it difficult to budget for and project the return on potential acquisitions, divestitures or leasing opportunities. See "*Risk Factors – Volatility in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry*".

All of these factors could result in a material decrease in Spartan's expected net production revenue and a reduction in its future crude oil and natural gas acquisition, exploration, development and production activities. Any substantial and extended decline in or continued low crude oil and natural gas prices would have an adverse effect on the Company's carrying value of its reserves, borrowing capacity, revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.

In addition, bank borrowings available to Spartan may, in part, be determined by Spartan's borrowing base. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could reduce Spartan's borrowing base, therefore reducing the bank credit available to Spartan which could require that a portion, or all, of Spartan's bank debt be repaid.

Project Risks

The Company manages a variety of small and large projects in the conduct of its business. Project interruptions may delay expected revenues from operations. Significant project cost overruns could make a project uneconomic. Spartan's ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas depends upon numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including the following: processing capacity availability; availability and proximity of pipeline capacity; availability of storage capacity; availability of, and the ability to acquire, water supplies needed for drilling and hydraulic fracturing; the Company's ability to dispose of water used or removed from strata at a reasonable cost and in accordance with applicable environmental regulations; effects of inclement weather; availability of drilling and related equipment; unexpected cost increases; accidental events; currency fluctuations; regulatory changes; political uncertainty; availability and productivity of skilled labour; environmental and Indigenous activism that potentially results in delays or cancellations of projects; litigation and regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

These factors could result in Spartan being unable to execute projects on time, on budget, or at all and may be unable to effectively market its oil and natural gas products.

Reliance on Operators, Management and Key Personnel

The operations and management of the Company require the recruitment and retention of a skilled workforce, including engineers, technical personnel and other professionals. The loss of key members of such workforce, or a substantial portion of the workforce as a whole, could result in the failure to implement the Company's business plans which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Spartan's success will be, in part, dependent on the performance of its key managers and consultants. Failure to retain the managers and consultants, or to attract or retain additional key personnel, with the necessary skills and experience could have a materially adverse impact upon Spartan's growth and profitability. Spartan does not carry key person insurance. The contributions of the existing management team to the immediate and near-term operations of the Company are likely to be of central importance. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of the Company. In

addition, Spartan may not be the operator of certain oil and natural gas properties in which it acquires an interest. To the extent Spartan is not the operator of its oil and natural gas properties, Spartan will be dependent on such operators for the timing of activities related to such properties and will largely be unable to direct or control the activities of the operators.

Third-Party Credit Risk and Delays

Spartan is or may be exposed to third-party credit risk through its contractual arrangements with its current or future joint venture partners, marketers of its petroleum and natural gas production, suppliers and other parties. In the event such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations to Spartan, such failures could have a material adverse effect on Spartan and its Adjusted Funds Flow. In addition, poor credit conditions in the industry and of joint venture partners may impact a joint venture partner's willingness to participate in Spartan's ongoing capital program, potentially delaying the program and the result of such program until Spartan finds a suitable alternative partner.

In addition to the usual delays in payments by purchasers of oil and natural gas to Spartan or to the operators, and the delays by operators in remitting payment to Spartan, payments between these parties may be delayed due to restrictions imposed by lenders, accounting delays, delays in the sale or delivery of products, delays in the connection of wells to a gathering system, adjustment for prior periods or recovery by the operator of expenses incurred in the operation of the properties. Any of these delays could reduce the amount of cash flow available for the business of Spartan in a given period and expose Spartan to additional third-party credit risks. To the extent that any such third parties go bankrupt, become insolvent or make a proposal or institute any proceedings relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, it could result in the Company being unable to collect all or a portion of any money owing from such parties. Any of these factors could materially adversely affect the Company's business and financial condition.

Alternatives to, and Changing Demand for, Petroleum Products

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. Recently, certain jurisdictions have implemented policies or incentives to decrease the use of fossil fuels and encourage the use of renewable fuel alternatives, which may lessen the demand for petroleum products and put downward pressure on commodity prices. In addition, advancements in energy efficient products have a similar effect on the demand for crude oil and natural gas products. Spartan cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a negative effect on Spartan's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Variations in Foreign Exchange Rates and Interest Rates

Operating costs incurred by Spartan are generally paid in Canadian dollars. World crude oil and natural gas prices are quoted in U.S. dollars and the price received by Canadian producers is therefore affected by the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate, which fluctuates over time. Material increases in the value of the Canadian dollar negatively impact Spartan's production revenues. Future Canadian/U.S. exchange rates could accordingly impact the future value of Spartan's reserves as determined by independent reserves evaluators. Although a low value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar may positively impact the price the Company receives for crude oil and natural gas production it could also result in an increase in the price of certain goods used in operations which may have a negative impact on the Company's financial results.

To the extent that Spartan engages in risk management activities related to foreign exchange rates, there is a credit risk associated with counterparties with which Spartan may contract.

An increase in interest rates could result in a significant increase in the amount Spartan pays to service debt, which could negatively impact the market price of the Common Shares, which negative impact could prove to be material over time.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The long-term commercial success of Spartan depends on its ability to

find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves Spartan may have at any particular time and the production therefrom will decline over time as such existing reserves are exploited. A future increase in Spartan's reserves will depend not only on its ability to explore and develop any properties it may have from time to time, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. No assurance can be given that Spartan will be able to continue to locate satisfactory properties for acquisition or participation. Moreover, if such acquisitions or participations are identified, Spartan may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition and participation or pricing conditions make such acquisitions or participations uneconomic. There is no assurance that further commercial quantities of oil and natural gas will be discovered or acquired by Spartan.

Future oil and natural gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. While diligent well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

Drilling hazards, environmental damage and various field operating conditions could greatly increase the cost of operations and adversely affect the production from successful wells. Field operating conditions include, but are not limited to, delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents and the shutting-in of wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or geological and mechanical conditions. While diligent well supervision, effective maintenance operations and the development of enhanced oil recovery technologies can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, it is not possible to eliminate production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions, which can negatively affect production, which may reduce the Company's revenue.

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to all the risks and hazards typically associated with such operations, including but not limited to hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, sour gas releases and spills and other environmental hazards, each of which could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury.

Oil and natural gas production operations are also subject to all the risks typically associated with such operations, including geological and seismic risks, encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks could have a negative effect on future results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, which could prove to be material over time.

As is standard industry practice, Spartan is not fully insured against all risks, nor are all risks insurable. Although the Company maintains liability insurance in an amount considered consistent with industry practice, liabilities associated with certain risks could exceed policy limits or not be covered. In either event, Spartan could incur significant costs. See "*Risk Factors – Insurance*".

Gathering and Processing Facilities, Pipeline Systems and Rail

The products Spartan produces must be delivered through gathering, processing and pipeline systems, some of which are not owned by the Company, and in certain circumstances, by rail. The amount of crude oil and natural gas produced and sold from Spartan's assets is subject to the accessibility, availability, proximity and capacity of these gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems and railway lines. The lack of firm pipeline capacity, production limits, and limits on availability of capacity in gathering and processing facilities continues to affect the petroleum and natural gas industry and limits the ability to transport produced crude oil and natural gas to market. In addition, the pro-rationing of capacity on inter-provincial pipeline systems continues to affect the ability of crude oil and natural gas companies to export oil and natural gas. Unexpected shutdowns or curtailment of capacity of pipelines for maintenance or integrity work or because of actions taken by regulators could also affect third parties'

production and operations which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.

As a result, producers have considered rail lines as an alternative means of transportation. Federal and various provincial governments have been active in recent years in their support for and opposition to major infrastructure projects in Canada, leading to increased awareness and challenges to interprovincial and international infrastructure projects. On August 28, 2019, with the passing of Bill C-69, the CERA and the IAA came into force and the NEB Act and the CEAA 2012 were repealed. In addition, the IA Agency replaced the CEA Agency. See "*Industry Conditions - Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation - Federal*". The impact of the new federal regulatory scheme on proponents and the timing for receipt of approvals of major projects is unclear.

A portion of Spartan's production is processed through facilities owned by third parties over which the Company has no control. From time to time, these facilities may discontinue or decrease operations either as a result of normal servicing requirements or as a result of unexpected events. A discontinuation or decrease of third party facility operations could have a materially adverse effect on Spartan's production and ability to deliver the same for sale, which, in turn, would indirectly reduce the Company's revenues. Midstream and pipeline companies may take actions to maximize their return on investment which may in turn adversely affect producers and shippers, especially when combined with a regulatory framework that may not always align with the interests of particular shippers.

Regulatory

Crude oil and natural gas operations (exploration, development, production, pricing, marketing, transportation and infrastructure) are subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government and may be amended from time to time. Governments may regulate or intervene with respect to exploration and production activities, prices, taxes, royalties and the exportation of crude oil and natural gas and infrastructure projects. Amendments to these controls and regulations, including changes to royalty regimes or the calculation of production and mineral taxes, may occur from time to time in response to economic or political conditions. See "*Industry Conditions*". The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the oil and natural gas industry could reduce demand for crude oil and natural gas and increase the Company's costs, or make certain projects on the Company's assets uneconomic, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Further, the ongoing third-party challenges to regulatory decisions or orders has reduced the efficiency of the regulatory regime as the implementation of the orders can be delayed resulting in uncertainty and interruption to business of the crude oil and natural gas industry. Recently, the federal government and certain provincial governments have taken steps to initiate protocols and regulations to limit the release of methane from oil and natural gas operations. Such draft regulations and protocols may require additional expenditures or otherwise negatively impact crude oil and natural gas operations and may affect the Company's business and financial condition. See "*Industry Conditions – Climate Change Regulation*".

Spartan's operations require regulatory permits, licences, registrations, approvals and authorizations from various governmental authorities at the provincial and federal level. There can be no assurance that Spartan will be able to obtain all necessary permits, licences, registrations, approvals and authorizations to carry out exploration and development at its projects. In addition, certain federal legislation such as the *Competition Act* (Canada) and the *Investment Canada Act* (Canada) could negatively affect the Company's business, financial condition and the market value of its Common Shares or its assets, particularly when undertaking, or attempting to undertake, acquisition or disposition activity. It is not expected that any of these controls or regulations will affect the operations of Spartan in a manner materially different from how they would affect other oil and natural gas companies of similar size. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation – Liability Management Rating Programs*".

Environmental Regulation

All phases of the oil and gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial and municipal laws. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on the spill, release or emission of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas industry operations. In addition, such legislation sets out the requirements with respect to oilfield waste handling and storage, habitat protection and the satisfactory operation, maintenance,

abandonment and reclamation of well and facility sites. See "*Industry Conditions – Exports from Canada*", "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation*" and "*Industry Conditions – Climate Change Regulation*".

Compliance with environmental legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines or other penalties, some of which may be material, as well as the responsibility to remedy environmental problems caused by Spartan's operations. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation*". Should Spartan be unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, Spartan might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liabilities and the potential for increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require Spartan to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Although Spartan believes that it is in material compliance with current applicable environmental regulations, no assurance can be given that environmental laws will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect Spartan's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation*".

Stakeholders, the public and provincial and federal governments are becoming increasingly concerned about habitat and species protection, including degradation to biodiversity caused by economic activity. Accordingly, governments at various levels are increasing the rigour of existing acts and regulations and issuing changes aimed at improving environmental protection.

Liability Management

Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have developed liability management programs designed to prevent taxpayers from incurring costs associated with suspension, abandonment, remediation and reclamation of wells, facilities and pipelines in the event that a licensee or permit holder becomes defunct. Alberta and the AER continue to implement the Alberta LMF, completing the remaining amendments to the necessary directive and regulations to entirely phase out the AB LMR Program. The implementation of the New Alberta LMF Program, or other changes to the requirements of liability management programs may result in significant increases to the security that must be posted by such third parties, or may result in the denial of licence or permit transfers, which could impact the availability of capital to be spent by them which could in turn materially adversely affect the Company's business and financial condition. The impact and consequences of the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in Redwater on the AER's rules and policies, lending practices in the crude oil and natural gas industry and on the nature and determination of secured lenders to take enforcement proceedings are expected to evolve as the consequences of the decision are evaluated and considered by regulators, lenders and receivers/trustees. In addition, the AB LMR Program may prevent or interfere with the Company's ability to acquire or dispose of assets, as both the vendor and the purchaser of oil and natural gas assets must be in compliance with the liability management programs (both before and after the transfer of the assets) for the applicable regulatory agency to allow for the transfer of such assets. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation*" and "*Industry Conditions – Liability Management Rating Programs*".

Royalty Regimes

There can be no assurance that the provincial governments of the western provinces will not adopt new royalty regimes or modify the existing royalty regimes which may have an impact on the economics of the Company's projects. An increase in royalties would reduce the Company's earnings and could make future capital investments, or Spartan's operations, less economic. On January 29, 2016, the Government of Alberta adopted a new royalty regime which took effect on January 1, 2017. British Columbia introduced a new royalty framework in May 2022 that comes into effect on September 1, 2024, with a number of incentives ending for any wells spudded after September 1, 2022. See "*Industry Conditions – Royalties and Incentives*".

Climate Change

Global climate issues continue to attract public and scientific attention. Numerous reports, including reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, have engendered concern about the impacts of human activity,

especially hydrocarbon combustion, on global climate issues. In turn, increasing public, government, and investor attention is being paid to global climate issues and to emissions of GHG, including emissions of carbon dioxide and methane from the production and use of oil, liquids and natural gas. The majority of countries across the globe, including Canada and the United States, have agreed to reduce their carbon emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement. In addition, during the course of the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, Scotland, Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau made several pledges aimed at reducing Canada's GHG emissions and environmental impact.

Chronic Climate Change Risks

The Company's exploration and production facilities and other operations and activities emit GHG's and require the Company to comply with federal and/or provincial GHG emissions legislation. Climate change policy is evolving at regional, national and international levels, and political and economic events may significantly affect the scope and timing of climate change measures that are ultimately put in place to prevent climate change or mitigate its effects. The direct or indirect costs of these regulations may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. There is no guarantee the current provincial regimes in place will continue to meet federal stringency requirements and their continued application is subject to achieving the stringency standards as required by the federal government.

Climate change has been linked to long-term shifts in climate patterns, including sustained higher temperatures. As the level of activity in the Canadian petroleum and natural gas industry is influenced by seasonal weather patterns, long-term shifts in climate patterns pose the risk of exacerbating operational delays and other risks posed by seasonal weather patterns. See "*Risk Factors – Seasonality and Extreme Weather Conditions*". In addition, long-term shifts in weather patterns such as water scarcity, increased frequency of storm and fire and prolonged heat waves may, among other things, require the Company to incur greater expenditures (time and capital) to deal with the challenges posed by such changes to its premises, operations, supply chains, transport needs and employee safety, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on the Company. Specifically, in the event of water shortages or sourcing issues, the Company may not be able to, or will incur greater costs to, carry out hydraulic fracturing.

Foreign and domestic governments continue to evaluate and implement policy, legislation and regulations focused on restricting emissions commonly referred to as GHG emissions and promoting adaptation to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Given the evolving nature of climate change policy and the control of GHG and resulting requirements, it is expected that current and future climate change regulations will have the effect of increasing operating expenses on the Royalty Properties, and, in the long-term, potentially reducing the demand for crude oil and natural gas and related products, resulting in a decrease in the Company's profitability and a reduction in the value of its assets. See "*Risk Factors – Non-Governmental Organizations and Eco-Terrorism Risks*" and "*Risk Factors – Reputational Risk*".

Concerns about climate change have resulted in a number of environmental activists and members of the public opposing the continued exploitation and development of fossil fuels which influenced investors' willingness to invest in the petroleum and natural gas industry. Historically, political and legal opposition to the fossil fuel industry focused on public opinion and the regulatory process. More recently, however, there has been a movement to more directly hold governments and oil and natural gas companies responsible for climate change through climate litigation. In November 2018, ENVironment JEUnesse, a Quebec advocacy group, applied to the Quebec Superior Court to certify all Quebecois under 35 as a class in a proposed class action lawsuit against the Government of Canada for climate related matters. The application was denied and ENVironment JEUnesse appealed to the Appeal Court of Quebec on February 23, 2021. The appeal was dismissed on December 31, 2021. In January 2019, the City of Victoria became the first municipality in Canada to endorse a class action lawsuit against oil and natural gas producers for alleged climate-related harms. The Union of British Columbia Municipalities defeated the City of Victoria's motion to initiate a class action lawsuit to recover costs it claims are related to climate change.

Given the perceived elevated long-term risks associated with regulatory changes or other market developments related to climate change, there have also been efforts in recent years affecting the investment community, including investment advisors, sovereign wealth funds, public pension funds, universities and other institutional investors, promoting direct engagement and dialogue with companies in their portfolios on climate change action (including exercising their voting rights on matters relating to climate change) and increased capital allocation to investments in low-carbon assets and businesses while decreasing the carbon intensity of their portfolios through, among other

measures, divestments of companies with high exposure to GHG intensive operations and products. Certain stakeholders have also pressured insurance providers and commercial and investment banks to reduce or stop financing, and providing insurance coverage to crude oil and natural gas and related infrastructure businesses and projects. The impact of such efforts may require the Company's management to dedicate significant time and resources to these climate change related concerns, may adversely affect the Company's operations, the demand for and price of the Company's securities and may negatively impact the Company's cost of capital and access to the capital markets, which negative impact could prove to be material over time.

Claims have been made against certain energy companies alleging that GHG emissions from crude oil and natural gas operations constitute a public nuisance under certain laws or that such energy companies provided misleading disclosure to the public and investors of current or future risks associated with climate change. As a result, individuals, government authorities or other organizations may make claims against crude oil and natural gas companies, for alleged personal injury, property damage or other potential liabilities. While the Company is not a party to any such litigation or proceedings, it could be named in actions making similar allegations. An unfavorable ruling in any such case could adversely affect the demand for and price of securities issued by the Company, impact its operations and have an adverse effect on its financial condition, which could prove to be material.

Given the evolving nature of climate change policy and the control of GHG and resulting requirements, it is expected that current and future climate change regulations will have the effect of increasing the Company's operating expenses and in the long-term, potentially reducing the demand for crude oil and natural gas production resulting in a decrease in the Company's profitability and a reduction in the value of its assets or requiring impairments for financial statement purposes. See "*Industry Conditions - Climate Change Regulation*", "*Risk Factors – Non-Governmental Organizations and Eco-Terrorism Risks*", "*Risk Factors – Reputational Risk*" and "*Risk Factors – Changing Investor Sentiment*".

Public support for climate change action and receptivity to new technologies has grown in recent years. Governments in Canada and around the world have responded to these shifting societal attitudes by adopting ambitious emissions reduction targets and supporting legislation, including measures relating to carbon pricing, clean energy and fuel standards and alternative energy incentives and mandates. There has also been increased activism, including threats of culpability, legal action against oil and gas producers, and public opposition to fossil fuels and the oil and gas industry in which the Company operates. Given the evolving nature of the debate related to climate change and the control of GHGs and resulting requirements, it is not possible to predict the impact on its operations and financial condition. See "*Industry Conditions – Climate Change Regulation*".

Emissions, carbon and other regulations impacting climate and climate-related matters are constantly evolving. With respect to environmental, social, governance and climate reporting, the International Sustainability Standards Board has issued an IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard with the aim to develop sustainability disclosure standards that are globally consistent, comparable and reliable. In addition, the Canadian Securities Administrators published for comment Proposed National Instrument 51-107 - *Disclosure of Climate-Related Matters*, intended to introduce climate-related disclosure requirements for reporting issuers in Canada with limited exceptions. If the Company is not able to meet future sustainability reporting requirements of regulators or current and future expectations of investors, insurance providers, or other stakeholders, its business and ability to attract and retain skilled employees, obtain regulatory permits, licences, registrations, approvals, and authorizations from various governmental authorities, and raise capital may be adversely affected.

Acute Climate Change Risks

Climate change has been linked to extreme weather conditions. Extreme hot and cold weather, heavy snowfall, heavy rainfall and wildfires may restrict or could interfere with the Company's operations, increasing its costs and otherwise negatively impacting its operations. Over the last several years, certain areas of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have been negatively impacted by wildfires, and most recently with extreme flooding in British Columbia, causing temporary interruption to both pipeline systems and railway lines. Extreme weather conditions may lead to disruptions in the Company's ability to transport produced oil and natural gas as well as goods and services in its supply chains. The Company's assets are located in locations that are proximate to forests and rivers and a wildfire or flood, respectively, may lead to significant downtime and/or damage to such assets which may affect production. At this time, the Company is unable to determine the extent to which climate change may lead to increased storm or weather hazards affecting the Company's operations.

Hydraulic Fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing involves the injection of water, sand and small amounts of additives under high pressure into rock formations to stimulate the production of crude oil and natural gas. Specifically, hydraulic fracturing enables the production of commercial quantities of oil and natural gas from reservoirs that were previously unproductive. Any new laws, regulations or permitting requirements regarding hydraulic fracturing could lead to operational delays, increased operating costs, third party or governmental claims, and could increase the costs of compliance and doing business as well as delay the development of crude oil and natural gas resources from shale formations, which are not commercial without the use of hydraulic fracturing. Restrictions on hydraulic fracturing could also reduce the amount of crude oil and natural gas that is ultimately produced from the reserves associated with Spartan's assets and, therefore, could materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Seismic events are common in certain parts of Alberta, and are generally clustered around the municipalities of Cardston, Fox Creek, Red Deer and Rocky Mountain House. Due to notable seismic activity reported around Fox Creek and the Red Deer region, the AER introduced seismic monitoring and reporting requirements for hydraulic fracturing operators in the Duvernay Formation in the Fox Creek area in February 2015 and subsequently in the Red Deer region in December 2019. These requirements include, among others, an assessment of the potential for seismicity prior to conducting operations, the implementation of a response plan to address potential seismic events, and the suspension of operations if a seismic event above a particular threshold occurs. These requirements will remain in effect as long as the AER deems them necessary. Further, the AER continues to monitor seismic activity around the province and may extend these requirements to other areas of the province if necessary.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Risks Related Thereto

Pandemics, epidemics or outbreaks of an infectious disease in Canada or worldwide could have an adverse impact on Spartan's business, including changes to the way Spartan and its counterparties operate, and on Spartan's financial results and condition. The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, given its severity and scale, continues to adversely affect the Company's business to varying degrees and many of its customers and business partners and also continues to pose risks to the global economy and the petroleum and natural gas industry more broadly. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, governments and regulatory bodies in affected areas imposed a number of measures designed to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, including widespread business closures, social distancing protocols, travel restrictions, quarantines, curfews and restrictions on gatherings and events. While a number of containment measures have been and continue to be gradually eased or lifted across some regions, additional safety precautions and operating protocols aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19 have been and continue to be instituted in line with guidance of public health authorities. In addition, the emergence of the second, third and fourth waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, together with the emergence of new COVID-19 variant strains, has led to the imposition of containment measures to varying degrees in many regions within Canada and globally. These containment measures continue to impact global economic activity, including the ability to move towards recovery of the global economy and such measures also contribute to the decreased demand for hydrocarbons, increased market volatility and continued changes to the macroeconomic environment. As the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to materialize, the prolonged effects of the disruption have had and continue to have adverse impacts on the Company's business strategies and initiatives, resulting in ongoing effects to its financial results, including the increase of counterparty, market and operational risks.

The Company is closely monitoring the potential and realized effects and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to be a rapidly evolving situation. Uncertainty remains as to the full impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy, commodity and financial markets, crude oil and natural gas capital investment levels in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin and the energy business more broadly. The ultimate impacts will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope, severity, duration and additional subsequent waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the introduction of new variants, as well as the effectiveness of actions and measures taken by the various levels of government. Despite recent positive vaccine developments, the ongoing evolution of the development and distribution of effective vaccines also continues to raise uncertainty.

The Company may face challenges, including increased risk of disputes and litigation, as a result of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on market and economic conditions and actions government authorities and financial lenders take in response to those conditions. Spartan may also face increased operational and reputational risks,

including the potential for escalating counterparty risk. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted, and may continue to result, in disruptions to some of Spartan's business partners, clients and customers and the way in which Spartan conducts business, including prolonged duration of staff working from home. These factors have impacted, and may continue to impact, Spartan's business operations and continuity of relationships with its business partners and lessees. Operational risks which may affect the Company or its business partners include the need to provide enhanced safety measures for employees and customers; complying with rapidly changing regulatory guidance; addressing the risks of attempted fraudulent activity and cybersecurity threat behaviour; and protecting the integrity and functionality of the Company's systems, networks and data as a larger number of employees work remotely. To date, Spartan has taken proactive measures through its business continuity plans to adapt to the ongoing work from home arrangements, carefully planning the return to the office environment for some of Spartan's employees, and the Company's human resources team has increased its efforts to preserve the well-being of Spartan's employees and its ability to conduct business.

Volatility of Market Price of Common Shares

The trading price of securities of crude oil and natural gas issuers is subject to substantial volatility often based on factors related and unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the issuers involved. The volatility may affect the ability of holders to sell the Common Shares at an advantageous price. Factors unrelated to the Company's performance could include macroeconomic developments nationally, within North America or globally, domestic and global commodity prices and/or current perceptions of the crude oil and natural gas market. This includes, but is not limited to, changing and in some cases, negative investor sentiment towards energy-related businesses. In recent years, the volatility of crude oil and natural gas commodity prices, and the securities of issuers involved in the crude oil and natural gas business, has increased due, in part, to the implementation of computerized trading and the decrease of discretionary commodity trading. Similarly, recent market prices in the securities of crude oil and natural gas issuers relative to other industry sectors have led to lower crude oil and natural gas representation in certain key equity market indices. The volatility, trading volume and market price of crude oil and natural gas have been impacted by increasing investment levels in passive funds that track major indices and only purchase securities included in such indices and subsequently dispose of those securities if they are excluded from such indices. In addition, many institutional investors, pension funds and insurance companies, including government sponsored entities, have implemented investment strategies increasing their investments in low-carbon assets and businesses while decreasing the carbon intensity of their portfolios through, among other measures, divestments. These factors have impacted the volatility and liquidity of certain securities and put downward pressure on the market price of those securities. Similarly, the market price of the Common Shares could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in the Company's operating results, financial condition, liquidity and other internal factors. Accordingly, the price at which the Common Shares will trade cannot be accurately predicted.

Similarly, the market price of the Common Shares may be due to Spartan's operating results failing to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors in any quarter, downward revision in securities analysts' estimates, governmental regulatory action, adverse change in general market conditions or economic trends, acquisitions, dispositions or other material public announcements by Spartan or its competitors, along with a variety of additional factors, including, without limitation, those set forth under "*Notice to Reader – Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*". In addition, in recent years the market price for securities in the stock markets, including the TSX, experienced significant price and trading fluctuations. These fluctuations have resulted in volatility in the market prices of securities that often has been unrelated or disproportionate to changes in operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market prices of the Common Shares. Accordingly, the price at which the Common Shares will trade cannot be accurately predicted.

Credit Facility Arrangements

The amount authorized under the Credit Facility is dependent on the borrowing base determined by the lenders to Spartan under the Credit Facility. The Company is required to comply with covenants under the Credit Facility, which from time to time, either affect the availability, or price, of additional funding and in the event that the Company does not complete therewith, the Company's access to capital could be restricted or repayment could be required. The failure of the Company to comply with such covenants, which may be affected by events beyond the Company's control, could result in the default under the Credit Facility which could result in the Company being required to repay amounts owing thereunder. Even if the Company is able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms or terms that are acceptable to the Company. If the Company is unable to repay amounts owing, the lenders to Spartan under the Credit Facility could proceed to foreclose or otherwise realize

upon the collateral granted to them to secure the indebtedness. The acceleration of the Company's indebtedness under one agreement may permit acceleration of indebtedness under other agreements that contain cross default and cross-acceleration provisions. In addition, the Credit Facility may, from time to time, impose operating and financial restrictions on the Company that could include restrictions on, the payment of dividends, repurchase or making of other distributions with respect to the Company's securities, incurring of additional indebtedness, provision of guarantees, the assumption of loans, making of capital expenditures, entering into of amalgamations, mergers, take-over bids or disposition of assets, among others.

The Company's borrowing base is determined and re-determined by the lenders to Spartan under the Credit Facility based on the Company's reserves, commodity prices, applicable discount rate and other factors as determined by the Company's lenders. A material decline in commodity prices could reduce the Company's borrowing base, therefore reducing the funds available to the Company under the Credit Facility which could result in a portion, or all, of the Company's bank indebtedness needing to be repaid.

Borrowing

From time to time, Spartan may acquire assets or the shares of other corporations or otherwise finance its ongoing operations using debt, which may increase Spartan's debt levels above industry standards. Further, a significant decrease in crude oil and natural gas prices, hedging losses or lower than expected production from Spartan's properties may cause the Company's debt-to-cash flow ratio to rise above its peer standards. The level of Spartan's indebtedness or debt-to-cash flow ratio from time to time could impair Spartan's ability to obtain additional financing in the future on a timely basis and could affect the market price of the Common Shares.

Inflation and Cost Management

The Company's operating costs could escalate and become uncompetitive due to supply chain disruptions, inflationary cost pressures, equipment limitations, escalating supply costs, commodity prices and additional government intervention through stimulus spending or additional regulations. Spartan's inability to manage costs may impact project returns and future development decisions, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance and Funds from Operations.

The cost or availability of oil and gas field equipment may adversely affect the Company's ability to undertake exploration, development and construction projects. The oil and gas industry is cyclical in nature and is prone to shortages of supply of equipment and services including drilling rigs, geological and geophysical services, engineering and construction services, major equipment items for infrastructure projects and construction materials generally. These materials and services may not be available when required at reasonable prices. A failure to secure the services and equipment necessary to the Company's operations for the expected price, on the expected timeline, or at all, may have an adverse effect on its financial performance and funds from operations.

Substantial Capital Requirements

Spartan anticipates making substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future. As future capital expenditures will be financed out of cash generated from operations, borrowings and possible future equity sales, the Company's ability to do so is dependent on, among other factors:

- the overall state of the capital markets;
- the Company's credit rating (if applicable);
- commodity prices;
- interest rates;
- royalty rates;
- tax burden due to current and future tax laws; and
- investor appetite for investments in the energy industry and Spartan's securities in particular.

Further, if the Company's revenues or reserves decline, it may not have access to the capital necessary to undertake or complete future drilling programs. The current conditions in the oil and natural gas industry have negatively impacted the ability of oil and natural gas companies to access additional financing. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these

requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. Spartan may be required to seek additional equity financing on terms that are highly dilutive to existing shareholders. The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on its business financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Additional Funding Requirements

The Company's cash flow from its reserves may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times and from time to time, Spartan may require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and natural gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. Failure to obtain financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations. Due to the conditions in the oil and natural gas industry and/or global economic and political volatility, the Company may from time to time have restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs. The current conditions in the oil and natural gas industry have negatively impacted the ability of oil and natural gas companies to access additional financing.

As a result of global economic and political volatility, Spartan may from time to time have restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations. If revenues from the Company's reserves decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices or otherwise, it will affect Spartan's ability to expend the necessary capital to replace its reserves or to maintain its production. To the extent that external sources of capital become limited, unavailable or available on onerous terms, the Company's ability to make capital investments and maintain existing assets may be impaired, and its assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be affected materially and adversely. In addition, the future development of Spartan's properties may require additional financing and there are no assurances that such financing will be available or, if available, will be available upon acceptable terms. Alternatively, any available financing could be highly dilutive to existing shareholders. Failure to obtain any financing necessary for Spartan's capital expenditure plans may result in a delay in development or production on the Company's properties.

Changing Investor Sentiment

A number of factors, including the effects of the use of fossil fuels on climate change, GHG emissions reduction, the impact of crude oil and gas operations on the environment, environmental damage relating to spills of petroleum products during production and transportation and Indigenous rights, have affected certain investors' sentiments towards investing in the crude oil and natural gas industry. As a result of these concerns, some institutional, retail and governmental investors have announced that they no longer are willing to fund or invest in crude oil and natural gas properties or companies tied to crude oil and natural gas or are reducing the amount of their investments of such entities over time. In addition, certain institutional investors are requesting that issuers develop and implement more robust social, environmental and governance policies and practices. Developing and implementing such policies and practices can be costly and require a significant time commitment from the Board, management and employees of the Company. Failing to implement the policies and practices as requested by institutional investors may result in such investors reducing their investment in the Company or not investing in the Company at all. Any reduction in the investor base interested or willing to invest in the crude oil and natural gas industry, and more specifically, the Company, may result in limiting the Company's access to capital, increasing the cost of capital, and decreasing the price and liquidity of the Common Shares, even if the Company's operating results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause a decrease in the value of the Company's assets which may result in an impairment charge.

Evolving Corporate Governance, Sustainability and Reporting Framework

The Company's business is subject to evolving corporate governance and public disclosure regulations that have increased both compliance costs and the risk of noncompliance, which could have an adverse effect on the price of the Company's securities. Spartan is subject to changing rules and regulations promulgated by a number of governmental and self-regulated organizations, including the Canadian Securities Administrators, the TSX and the Financial Accounting Standards Board. These rules and regulations continue to evolve in scope and complexity making compliance more difficult and uncertain. Further, the Company's efforts to comply with these and other new and existing rules and regulations have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and

administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Reputational Risk

The Company's business, financial condition, operations or prospects may be negatively impacted as a result of any negative public opinion toward the Company or as a result of any negative sentiment toward or in respect of the Company's reputation with stakeholders, special interest groups, political leadership, the media or other entities. Public opinion may be influenced by certain media and special interest groups' negative portrayal of the industry in which the Company operates as well as their opposition to certain crude oil and natural gas projects. Potential impacts of negative public opinion or reputational issues may include delays or interruptions in operations, legal or regulatory actions or challenges, blockades, increased regulatory oversight, reduced support for, delays in, challenges to, or the revocation of regulatory approvals, permits and/or licences and increased costs and/or cost overruns.

Any environmental damage, loss of life, injury or damage to property caused by Spartan's operations could damage the reputation of the Company in active operational areas. The Company's reputation could be affected by actions and activities of other corporations operating in the crude oil and natural gas industry, over which the Company has no control. If the Company, either directly or indirectly, develops a reputation of having unsafe work sites it may impact the ability of the Company to attract and retain the necessary skilled employees and consultants to operate its business. Opposition from special interest groups opposed to oil and natural gas development and the possibility of climate related litigation against fossil fuel companies may indirectly harm the Company's reputation. In addition, environmental damage, loss of life, injury or damage to property caused indirectly by the Company's operations could result in negative investor sentiment towards the Company, which may result in limiting the Company's access to capital, increasing the cost of capital and decreasing the price and liquidity of the Common Shares.

Reputational risk cannot be managed in isolation from other forms of risk. Credit, market, operational, insurance, regulatory and legal risks, among others, must all be managed effectively to safeguard Company's reputation. Damage to the Company's reputation could result in negative investor sentiment towards the Company, which may result in limiting the Company's access to capital, increasing the cost of capital, and decreasing the price and liquidity of the Company's securities.

Reserves Estimates

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of oil, NGLs and natural gas reserves and cash flows to be derived therefrom, including many factors beyond Spartan's control. The information concerning reserves and associated cash flow set forth in this AIF represents estimates only. In general, estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and the future net cash flows therefrom are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as: historical production from the properties; production rates; ultimate reserve recovery; timing and amount of capital expenditures; marketability of oil and natural gas; royalty rates; the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies; and future operating costs, all of which may vary from actual results.

For those reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves attributable to any particular group of properties, classification of such reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of future net revenues expected therefrom prepared by different engineers, or by the same engineers at different times, may vary. Spartan's actual production, revenues, taxes and development and operating expenditures with respect to its reserves will vary from estimates thereof and such variations could be material. Further, the evaluations are based, in part, on the assumed success of the exploitation activities intended to be undertaken in future years. The reserves and estimated cash flows to be derived therefrom contained in such evaluations will be reduced to the extent that such exploitation activities do not achieve the level of success assumed in the evaluation.

Estimates of proved reserves that may be developed and produced in the future are often based upon volumetric calculations and upon analogy to similar types of reserves rather than actual production history. Estimates based on these methods are generally less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of the same reserves based upon production history and production practices will result in variations in the estimated reserves and such variations could be material. Many of Spartan's producing wells have a limited production history and thus there is less historical production on which to base the reserves estimates. In addition, a significant portion

of Spartan's reserves may be attributable to a limited number of wells and, therefore, a variation in production results or reservoir characteristics in respect of such wells may have a significant impact upon Spartan's reserves.

In accordance with applicable securities laws, McDaniel has used forecast price and cost estimates based on averages from three different independent evaluators' price forecasts in calculating reserves quantities. See "*Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Pricing Assumptions*". Actual future net cash flows will be affected by other factors such as actual production levels, supply and demand for oil and natural gas, curtailments or increases in consumption by oil and natural gas purchasers, changes in governmental regulation or taxation and the impact of inflation on costs. Actual production and cash flows derived therefrom will vary from the estimates contained in the McDaniel Report and such variations could be material. The McDaniel Report is based in part on the assumed success of activities Spartan intends to undertake in future years. The reserves and estimated cash flows to be derived therefrom and contained in the McDaniel Report will be reduced to the extent that such activities do not achieve the level of success assumed in the McDaniel Report. The McDaniel Report is effective as of December 31, 2022, with a preparation date of March 2, 2023, and, except as may be specifically stated or required by applicable securities laws, has not been updated and, therefore, does not reflect changes in reserves since that date.

Title to Assets

Although title reviews may be conducted prior to the purchase of oil and natural gas producing properties or the commencement of drilling wells, such reviews do not guarantee or certify that a defect in the chain of title will not arise. The actual interest of the Company in properties may accordingly vary from Spartan's records. If a title defect does exist, it is possible that the Company may lose all or a portion of the properties to which the title defect relates, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. There may be valid challenges to title or legislative changes, which affect the Company's title to the oil and natural gas properties Spartan controls that could impair the Company's activities on them and result in a reduction of the revenue received by Spartan.

Failure to Realize Anticipated Benefits of Acquisitions and Dispositions

Spartan makes acquisitions and dispositions of businesses and assets in the ordinary course of business. Acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties or companies are based in large part on engineering, environmental and economic assessments made by the acquirer, independent engineers and consultants. These assessments include a series of assumptions regarding such factors as recoverability and marketability of oil and natural gas, environmental restrictions and prohibitions regarding releases and emissions of various substances, future prices of oil and natural gas and operating costs, future capital expenditures and royalties and other government levies which will be imposed over the producing life of the reserves. Many of these factors are subject to change and are beyond the control of Spartan. All such assessments involve a measure of geologic, engineering, facility operations, environmental and regulatory uncertainty that could result in lower production and reserves or higher operating or capital expenditures than anticipated.

Achieving the benefits of acquisitions depends in part on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner as well as Spartan's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of the Company. The integration of acquired businesses may require substantial management effort, time and resources and may divert management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters. Management continually assesses the value and contribution of services provided and assets required to provide such services. In this regard, non-core assets are periodically disposed of so that Spartan can focus its efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the state of the market for such non-core assets, certain non-core assets of Spartan, if disposed of, could be expected to realize less than their carrying value on the financial statements of the Company.

Hedging

From time to time, Spartan may enter into agreements to receive fixed prices on its oil and natural gas production to offset the risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline. Similarly, the Company may enter into agreements to fix the differential or discount pricing gap which exists, and may fluctuate between different grades of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas and the various market prices received for such products. However, if commodity prices or differentials increase beyond the levels set in such agreements, Spartan may be prevented from realizing the full

benefits of price increases above the levels of the derivative instruments used to manage price risk and the Company may nevertheless be obligated to pay royalties on such higher prices, even though not received by it, after giving effect to such agreements. In addition, if the Company enters into hedging arrangements it may be exposed to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which: production falls short of the hedged volumes or prices fall significantly lower than projected; there is a widening of price-basis differentials between delivery points for production and the delivery point assumed in the hedge arrangement; the counterparties to the hedging arrangements or other price risk management contracts fail to perform under those arrangements; and/or a sudden unexpected material event impacts crude oil and natural gas prices.

Similarly, from time to time the Company may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of Canadian to U.S. dollars or other currencies in order to offset the risk of revenue losses if the Canadian dollar increases in value compared to other currencies. However, if the Canadian dollar declines in value compared to such fixed currencies, the Company will not benefit from the fluctuating exchange rate.

Competition

There is strong competition relating to all aspects of the oil and natural gas industry. Spartan will actively compete for capital, skilled personnel, access to rigs and other equipment, access to processing facilities and pipeline and refining capacity and in all other aspects of its operations with a substantial number of other organizations.

The Company competes with other exploration and production companies, any of whom may have more financial resources, staff or political influence than the Company. Spartan's ability to increase its production in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop the Company's properties, but also on its ability to select other suitable assets for further exploration and development.

In addition, the Company competes with numerous other entities in the search for, and the acquisition of, petroleum and natural gas properties and in the marketing of petroleum and natural gas. In particular, the Company competes with other companies for the acquisition of royalty interests in petroleum and natural gas properties. Other companies may have access to substantially greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Company and who may have lower costs of, and better access to, capital. The Company's ability to increase its reserves in the future will depend partially on its and its partners' and royalty payors' ability to explore and develop its present properties but will primarily depend on its ability to acquire royalty interests in suitable producing properties or properties with future reserve or resource potential.

Political Uncertainty

The Company's results can be adversely impacted by political, legal, or regulatory developments in Canada and elsewhere that affect local operations and local and international markets. Changes in government, government policy or regulations, changes in law or interpretation of settled law, third-party opposition to industrial activity generally or projects specifically and duration of regulatory reviews could impact Spartan's existing operations and planned projects. This includes actions by regulators or other political factors to delay or deny necessary licences and permits for the Company's activities or restrict the operation of third-party infrastructure that the Company relies on. Additionally, changes in environmental regulations, assessment processes or other laws, while increasing and expanding stakeholder consultation (including Indigenous stakeholders), may increase the cost of compliance or reduce or delay available business opportunities and adversely impact Spartan's results.

Other government and political factors that could adversely affect the Company's financial results include increases in taxes or government royalty rates (including retroactive claims) and changes in trade policies and agreements. Further, the adoption of regulations mandating efficiency standards, and the use of alternative fuels or uncompetitive fuel components could affect the Company's operations. Many governments are providing tax advantages and other subsidies to support alternative energy sources or are mandating the use of specific fuels or technologies. Governments and others are also promoting research into new technologies to reduce the cost and increase the scalability of alternative energy sources, and the success of these initiatives may decrease demand for Spartan's products.

The federal government was re-elected in 2019, but in a minority position. Another federal election was held on September 20, 2021 and the federal government was re-elected again in a minority position. The ability of the minority federal government to pass legislation will be subject to whether it is able to come to agreement with, and

garner the support of, the other elected parties, most of whom are opposed to the development of the petroleum and natural gas industry. The minority federal government will also be required to rely on the support of the other elected parties to remain in power, which provides less stability and may lead to an earlier subsequent federal election. A change in federal, provincial or municipal governments in Canada may have an impact on the directions taken by such governments on matters that may impact the petroleum and natural gas industry including the balance between economic development and environmental policy. Lack of political consensus, at both the federal and provincial government level, continues to create regulatory uncertainty, the effects of which become apparent on an ongoing basis, particularly with respect to carbon pricing regimes and transportation and export capacity, and may affect the business of participants in the petroleum and natural gas industry, which effect could prove to be material over time. See "*Industry Conditions – Climate Change Regulation*", "*Industry Conditions – Pricing and Marketing in Canada – Transportation Constraints, Pipeline Capacity and Market Access – Specific Pipeline and Proposed LNG Export Terminal Updates*" and "*Industry Conditions – The United States Mexico Canada Agreement and Other Trade Agreements*".

Following former Alberta Premier Jason Kenney's resignation on May 18, 2022, Danielle Smith was elected as Premier on October 11, 2022. Shortly after her appointment, Premier Smith introduced Bill 1: The Alberta Sovereignty Within a United Canada Act (the Sovereignty Act). The Sovereignty Act was passed on December 8, 2022, and received Royal Assent on December 15, 2022. The Sovereignty Act, amongst other things, enables the Alberta Government to choose which federal legislation, policies or programs it will enforce in Alberta, providing an overriding right to not enforce those which the Alberta Government deems to be "harmful" to Alberta's interests or infringe on the Federal Constitution and its division of powers. The Sovereignty Act has been opposed by many, including the National Democratic Party and various Indigenous groups who have expressed concern as to how the Sovereignty Act will affect Indigenous rights and consultation obligations in Alberta. It is unclear what the effect the Sovereignty Act will have on Alberta, including the petroleum and natural gas industry, Alberta businesses and its federal and interprovincial relationships, including the application of certain federal legislation in Alberta, such as the GGPPA and the IAA and the way in which the Alberta Government may address any legislative and policy gaps created. Although the Sovereignty Act has not yet been challenged in court, it is possible the Sovereignty Act's constitutionality will be challenged.

Geopolitical Risks

The marketability and price of oil and natural gas that may be acquired or discovered by Spartan is and will continue to be affected by political events throughout the world that cause disruptions in the supply of oil. Conflicts, or conversely peaceful developments, arising outside of Canada, including changes in political regimes or parties in power, may have a significant impact on the price of crude oil and natural gas. Any particular event could result in a material decline in prices and therefore result in a reduction of Spartan's net production revenue.

The level of geo-political risk escalates at certain points in time. While the specific impact on the global economy would depend on the nature of the event, in general, any major event could result in instability and volatility. Current areas of concern include: global uncertainty and market repercussions due to the spread of COVID-19; Russia's military invasion of Ukraine; and rising civil unrest and activism globally.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Eco-Terrorism Risks

The crude oil and natural gas industry may, at times, be subject to public opposition. The oil and natural gas industry has become increasingly politically polarizing in Canada, which has resulted in civil disobedience surrounding oil and natural gas development, particularly with respect to infrastructure projects. Such public opposition could expose Spartan to the risk of higher costs, delays or even project cancellations due to increased pressure on governments and regulators by special interest groups including Indigenous groups, landowners, environmental interest groups (including those opposed to oil and gas production operations) and other non-governmental organizations, blockades, legal or regulatory actions or challenges, increased regulatory oversight, reduced support of the federal, provincial or municipal governments, and delays in, challenges to, or the revocation of regulatory approvals, permits and/or licences and direct legal challenges, including the possibility of climate-related litigation (see "*Industry Conditions – Transportation Constraints, Pipeline Capacity and Market Access*"). There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to satisfy the concerns of the special interest groups and non-governmental organizations and attempting to address such concerns may require significant and unanticipated capital and operating expenditures which may negatively impact the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition, the Company's oil and natural gas properties, wells and facilities could be the subject of a terrorist attack which may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Spartan does not have insurance to protect against the risk of terrorism.

Disposal of Fluids Used in Operations

The safe disposal of the hydraulic fracturing fluids (including the additives) and water recovered from crude oil and natural gas wells is subject to ongoing regulatory review by federal and provincial governments, including its effect on fresh water supplies and the ability of such water to be recycled, amongst other things. While it is difficult to predict the impact of any regulations that may be enacted in response to such review, the implementation of stricter regulations may increase the costs of compliance for Spartan which may impact the economics of certain projects and in turn impact activity levels and new capital spending on the Company's properties.

Cost of New Technologies

The petroleum industry is characterized by rapid and significant technological advancements and introductions of new products and services utilizing new technologies. Other companies may have greater financial, technical and personnel resources that allow them to implement and benefit from technological advantages. There can be no assurance that Spartan will be able to respond to such competitive pressures and implement such technologies on a timely basis or at an acceptable cost. If Spartan implements such technologies, there is no assurance that the Company will do so successfully. One or more of the technologies currently utilized by Spartan or implemented in the future may become obsolete. In such case, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. If Spartan is unable to utilize the most advanced commercially available technology, or it is unsuccessful in implementing certain technologies, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Availability and Cost of Equipment, Material and Qualified Personnel

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and operating activities are dependent on the availability and cost of specialized materials and equipment, including drilling and related equipment and qualified personnel in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted. The oil and natural gas industry is cyclical in nature and is prone to shortages of supply of equipment and services, including drilling rigs, geological and geophysical services, engineering and construction services, major equipment items for infrastructure projects and construction materials generally. These materials and services may not be available when required at reasonable prices. Demand for such limited equipment and qualified personnel may affect the availability of such equipment and qualified personnel to Spartan and may delay Spartan's exploration and development activities. A decline in market conditions has led increasing numbers of skilled personnel to seek employment in other industries. In addition, the costs of qualified personnel and equipment in the areas where Spartan's assets are located are very high due to the availability of, and demands for, such qualified personnel and equipment.

Management of Growth

Spartan may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of Spartan to manage future growth and integration of additional lands, assets and acquisitions effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operations and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The inability of Spartan to deal with this integration growth could have a material adverse impact on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Expiration of Licences and Leases

Spartan's properties are held in the form of licences and leases and working interests in licences and leases. If the Company or the holder of the licence or lease fails to meet the specific requirement of a licence or lease, the licence or lease may terminate or expire. There can be no assurance that any of the obligations required to maintain each licence or lease will be met. The termination or expiration of the Company's licences or leases or the working interests relating to a licence or lease may have a material adverse effect on Spartan's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Income Taxes

Spartan files all required income tax returns and believes that it is in full compliance with the provisions of the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* and all other applicable provincial tax legislation. However, such returns are subject to reassessment by the applicable taxation authority. In the event of a successful reassessment of the Company, whether by re-characterization of exploration and development expenditures or otherwise, such reassessment may have an impact on current and future taxes payable. Income tax laws relating to the oil and natural gas industry, such as the treatment of resource taxation or dividends, may in the future be changed or interpreted in a manner that affects the Company. Furthermore, tax authorities having jurisdiction over Spartan may disagree with how the Company calculates its income for tax purposes or could change administrative practices to the Company's detriment.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of Spartan are also, or may in the future be, directors or officers of other crude oil and natural gas companies, that may compete or be counterparties to agreements with the Company and as such may, in certain circumstances, have a conflict of interest. Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the ABCA and the Company's policies which require a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of, or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or proposed material contract, or material transaction, or proposed material transaction, with the Company disclose his or her interest and, in the case of directors, to refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the ABCA. The Company also has additional policies in place which require management to seek approvals of independent directors in certain situations where there may be a perceived or potential conflict of interest arising due to interlocking directorships, despite the transaction being within management's authorization levels and not otherwise requiring Board approval. See "*Directors and Officers – Conflicts of Interest*".

Seasonality and Extreme Weather Conditions

The level of activity in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry is influenced by seasonal weather patterns. A mild winter or wet spring may make the ground unstable, limit access and, as a result, cause reduced operations or a cessation of operations.

Municipalities and provincial transportation departments enforce road bans that restrict the movement of drilling rigs and other heavy equipment during periods of wet weather, thereby reducing activity levels. Also, certain oil and natural gas producing areas are located in areas that are inaccessible other than during the winter months because the ground surrounding the sites in these areas consists of swampy terrain. In addition, extreme cold weather, heavy snowfall and heavy rainfall may restrict access to Spartan's properties and cause operational difficulties including damage to machinery or contribute to personnel injury because of dangerous working conditions. Seasonal factors and unexpected weather patterns may lead to declines in exploration and production activity and also to volatility in commodity prices as the demand for natural gas typically fluctuates during cold winter months and hot summer months.

Dilution

The Company may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of the Company which may be dilutive.

Indigenous Claims

Indigenous peoples have claimed Indigenous rights and title in portions of Western Canada. Claims and protests of Indigenous peoples may disrupt or delay third-party operations, new development or new project approvals on the Company's properties. Spartan is not aware that any claims have been made in respect of Spartan's assets; however, if a claim arose and was successful this could have an adverse effect on Spartan and its operations. In addition, the process of addressing such claims, regardless of the outcome, is expensive and time consuming and could result in delays which could have a negative effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, whereby negative effect could prove to be material over time.

Moreover, in recent years there has been increasing litigation regarding historical treaties with Indigenous peoples in Canada. Judicial interpretation of such historical treaties, and in particular the rights granted thereunder to Indigenous nations to manage and use the lands in a manner consistent with their ancestral practices, may impact future resource and industrial development in and around these lands. While the potential impact of current and future judicial decisions is uncertain at this time, it is possible that such decisions may have a negative effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, which negative effect could prove to be material over time. See "*Industry Conditions - Indigenous Rights*".

Carbon Pricing Risk

The majority of countries across the globe have agreed to reduce their carbon emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement. See "*Industry Conditions – Climate Change Regulation*". In Canada, the federal and certain provincial governments have implemented legislation aimed at incentivizing the use of alternative fuels and in turn reducing carbon emissions. The federal system, which was upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada, currently applies in provinces and territories without their own system that meets federal stringency standards. Provinces with their own system are subject to continued compliance with the federal system. There is no guarantee that a province with a system that currently applies will meet, or continue to meet, federal stringency standards. See "*Industry Conditions –Climate Change Regulation*". The taxes placed on carbon emissions may have the effect of decreasing the demand for crude oil and natural gas products and at the same time, increasing the operating expenses of crude oil and natural gas companies, each of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenue. Further, the imposition of carbon taxes puts the Company at a disadvantage with its counterparts who operate in jurisdictions where there are less costly carbon regulations.

Insurance

Spartan's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and natural gas properties may result in Spartan becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow outs, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although Spartan has obtained insurance in accordance with industry standards to address such risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not, in all circumstances be insurable or, in certain circumstances, Spartan may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to Spartan. The occurrence of a significant event that Spartan is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on Spartan's financial position, results of operations or prospects.

Litigation

In the normal course of Spartan's operations, it may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions, relating to personal injuries, property damage, property taxes, land rights, environmental issues and contract disputes. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to Spartan and as a result, could have a material adverse effect on Spartan's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if Spartan prevails in any such legal proceeding, the proceedings could be costly and time-consuming and may divert the attention of management and key personnel from the Company's business operations, which could adversely affect its financial condition.

Breach of Confidentiality

While discussing potential business relationships or other transactions with third parties, the Company may disclose confidential information relating to the business, operations or affairs of Spartan. Although confidentiality agreements are generally signed by third parties prior to the disclosure of any confidential information by the Company, a breach could put Spartan at competitive risk and may cause significant damage to its business. The harm to the Company's business from a breach of confidentiality cannot presently be quantified, but may be material and may not be compensable solely in monetary damages. There is no assurance that, in the event of a breach of confidentiality, the Company will be able to obtain equitable remedies, such as injunctive relief, from a court of competent jurisdiction in a timely manner, if at all, in order to prevent or mitigate any damage to its business that such a breach of confidentiality may cause.

Information Technology Systems and Cyber-Security

Spartan has become increasingly dependent upon the availability, capacity, reliability and security of its information technology infrastructure, and its ability to expand and continually update this infrastructure, to conduct daily operations. Various information technology systems are relied upon to estimate reserve quantities, process and record financial data, manage the land base, manage financial resources, analyze seismic information, administer contracts and communicate with employees and third-party partners.

The Company is subject to a variety of information technology and system risks as a part of its normal course operations, including potential breakdown, invasion, virus, cyber-attack, cyber-fraud, security breach, and destruction or interruption of Spartan's information technology systems by third parties or insiders. Unauthorized access to these systems by employees or third parties could lead to corruption or exposure of confidential, fiduciary or proprietary information, interruption to communications or operations or disruption to its business activities or competitive position. In addition, cyber-phishing attempts, in which a malicious party attempts to obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details (and money) by disguising as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication, have become more widespread and sophisticated in recent years. If the Company becomes a victim to a cyber-phishing attack it could result in a loss or theft of the Company's financial resources or critical data and information or could result in a loss of control of the Company's technological infrastructure or financial resources. The Company's employees are often the targets of such cyber-phishing attacks, as they are and will continue to be targeted by parties using fraudulent "spoof" emails to misappropriate information or to introduce viruses or other malware through "Trojan horse" programs to the Company's computers. These emails appear to be legitimate emails, but direct recipients to fake websites operated by the sender of the email or request recipients to send a password or other confidential information through email or to download malware.

The Company maintains policies and procedures that address and implement employee protocols with respect to electronic communications and electronic devices and conducts annual cyber security risk assessments. The Company also employs encryption protection of its confidential information, all computers and other electronic devices. Despite the Company's efforts to mitigate such phishing attacks through education and training, phishing activities remain a serious problem that may damage Spartan's information technology infrastructure. The Company applies technical and process controls in line with industry-accepted standards to protect its information assets and systems, including written incident response plan for responding to a cyber security incident. However, these controls may not adequately prevent cyber-security breaches.

Disruption of critical information technology services, or breaches of information security, could have a negative effect on the Company's performance and earnings, as well as reputation. Spartan applies technical and process controls in line with industry-accepted standards to protect information assets and systems; however, these controls may not adequately prevent cyber-security breaches. The significance of any such event is difficult to quantify, but may in certain circumstances be material and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Social Media

Increasingly, social media is used as a vehicle to carry out cyber-phishing attacks. Information posted on social media sites, for business or personal purposes, may be used by attackers to gain entry into the Company's systems and obtain confidential information. The Company periodically reviews, supervises, retains and maintains the ability to retrieve social media content. Despite these efforts, as social media continues to grow in influence and access to social media platforms becomes increasingly prevalent, there are significant risks that the Company may not be able to properly regulate social media use and preserve adequate records of business activities and client communications conducted through the use of social media platforms.

Limited Ability of Residents in the U.S. to Enforce Civil Remedies

The Company is a corporation formed under the laws of Alberta, Canada and has its principal place of business in Canada. All of Spartan's directors and officers and the representatives of the experts who provide services to Spartan (such as the Company's auditors and independent reserve engineers), and all of Spartan's assets and all or a substantial portion of the assets of such persons are located outside the U.S. As a result, it may be difficult for investors in the U.S. to effect service of process within the U.S. upon such directors, officers and representatives

of experts who are not residents of the U.S. or to enforce against them judgments of the U.S. courts based upon civil liability under the U.S. federal securities laws or the securities laws of any state within the U.S. There is doubt as to the enforceability in Canada against the Company or against any of Spartan's directors, officers or representatives of experts who are not residents of the U.S., in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts of liabilities based solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws or securities laws of any state within the U.S.

Forward-Looking Information May Prove Inaccurate

Current and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both a general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate.

Additional information on the risks, assumptions and uncertainties are found in this AIF under the heading "*Notice to Reader – Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*".

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no legal proceedings that the Company is or was a party to, or that any of its property is or was a subject of, during the most recently completed financial year that were or are material to the Company, nor are any such legal proceedings known to the Company to be contemplated which could be deemed material to the Company.

To the knowledge of management of the Company, there have not been any penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the most recently completed financial year, nor have there been any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision, and the Company has not entered into any settlement agreement before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the most recently completed financial year.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as described below, to the knowledge of the directors and officers of the Company, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company, nor any person or Company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the Common Shares, nor any of their respective associates or affiliates, has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the Company's current year or in any proposed transaction which has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

Sony Gill, the Corporate Secretary of the Company, is a partner of the national law firm Stikeman Elliott LLP, which rendered legal services to the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar of the Common Shares of the Company is Odyssey Trust Company at its office in Calgary, Alberta.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, there have been no material contracts entered into by the Company within the most recently completed financial year, or before the most recently completed financial year that are still in effect.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Reserves estimates contained in this AIF were derived from the McDaniel Report prepared by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd., an independent reserves evaluator. As of December 31, 2022, to the knowledge of the Company, the directors, officers, employees and consultants of McDaniel who participated in the preparation of the McDaniel Report who were in a position to directly influence the preparation or outcome of the preparation of the McDaniel Report as a group, owned, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of the outstanding Common Shares. In addition, none of the officers, directors, employees or consultants of McDaniel are currently expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or any of the Company's associates or affiliates.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is the auditor of the Company and has confirmed that it is independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

Other than as set out above, no other experts (whose profession or business gives authority to a report, valuation, statement or opinion made by them) were named in any securities disclosure document filed by the Company pursuant to NI 51-102 in the most recently completed financial year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding Spartan may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, the principal holders of Common Shares and the securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, will be contained in the Company's management information circular relating to the upcoming annual meeting of shareholders. Additional financial information is available in the annual audited financial statements of the Company and the related management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended December 31, 2022.

APPENDIX "A"

**Form 51-101F2
REPORT ON RESERVES DATA
BY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATOR OR AUDITOR**

To the Board of Directors of Spartan Delta Corp. (the "**Company**"):

1. We have evaluated the Company's reserves data as at December 31, 2022. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2022, estimated using forecast prices and costs.
2. The reserves data are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the reserves data based on our evaluation.
3. We carried out our evaluation in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook as amended from time to time (the "**COGE Handbook**") maintained by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter).
4. Those standards require that we plan and perform an evaluation to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the reserves data are free of material misstatement. An evaluation also includes assessing whether the reserves data are in accordance with principles and definitions presented in the COGE Handbook.
5. The following table shows the net present value of future net revenue (before deduction of income taxes) attributed to proved + probable reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent, included in the reserves data of the Company evaluated for the year ended December 31, 2022, and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have evaluated and reported on to the Company's Board of Directors:

Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator	Effective Date of Evaluation Report	Location of Reserves	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue \$M (before income taxes, 10% discount rate)			
			Audited	Evaluated	Reviewed	Total
McDaniel	December 31, 2022	Canada	-	5,011,182	-	5,011,182

6. In our opinion, the reserves data respectively evaluated by us have, in all material respects, been determined and are in accordance with the COGE Handbook, consistently applied. We express no opinion on the reserves data that we reviewed but did not audit or evaluate.
7. We have no responsibility to update our reports referred to in paragraph 5 for events and circumstances occurring after the effective date of our report.
8. Because the reserves data are based on judgements regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material.

Executed as to our report referred to above:

MCDANIEL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS LTD.

"Originally Signed by Brian R. Hamm, P. Eng."

President & CEO
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
March 2, 2023

APPENDIX "B"

**FORM 51-101F3
Report of management and directors on oil and gas disclosure**

Management of Spartan Delta Corp. (the "**Company**") is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Company's oil and natural gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated and reviewed the Company's reserves data. The report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator is presented below.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors of the Company has

- (a) reviewed the Company's procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;
- (b) met with the independent qualified reserves evaluator to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluator to report without reservation and, in the event of a proposal to change the independent qualified reserves evaluator, to inquire whether there had been disputes between the previous independent qualified reserves evaluator and management; and
- (c) reviewed the reserves data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluator.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors has reviewed the Company's procedures for assembling and reporting other information associated with oil and natural gas activities and has reviewed that information with management. The board of directors has, on the recommendation of the Reserves Committee, approved

- (a) the content and filing with securities regulatory authorities of Form 51-101F1 containing reserves data and other oil and natural gas information;
- (b) the filing of Form 51-101F2 which is the report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator on the reserves data; and
- (c) the content and filing of this report.

Because the reserves data are based on judgments regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material.

(signed) "Fotis Kalantzis"

Fotis Kalantzis, President & CEO

(signed) "Brendan Paton"

Brendan Paton, Vice President, Engineering

(signed) "Reginald Greenslade"

Reginald Greenslade, Director

(signed) "Tamara MacDonald"

Tamara MacDonald, Director

(signed) "Richard McHardy"

Richard McHardy, Director

March 2, 2023