

VITAL ENERGY INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION and ANALYSIS
September 30, 2017

Vital Energy Inc. (the “Company” or “Vital”) is a public company and is incorporated in the Province of Alberta, Canada. The Company’s activities are the exploration for, development and production of oil and natural gas properties in Western Canada.

The discussion and analysis that follows is a summary of Vital’s activities and results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, its financial position as at September 30, 2017 and its future prospects. This Management’s Discussion and Analysis is dated as of November 23, 2017 and provides information on the activities of the Corporation and should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. All amounts are expressed in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. Additional information is available on the Company’s website at www.vitalenergyoil.com or on Sedar’s website at www.sedar.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this document constitute "forward-looking statements". When used in this document, the words "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "plan", "propose", "anticipate", "believe", used by any of the Company’s management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the Company’s forecasts, estimates and expectations, as they relate to the Company’s current views based on their experience and expertise with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future results, events or developments unless required by law.

Actual results achieved will vary from the information provided herein as a result of numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors. Such factors include, but are not limited to: risks associated with the Company’s stage of development; competitive conditions; share price volatility; risks associated with crude oil and natural gas exploration and development; risks related to the inherent uncertainty of reserves and resources estimates; possible imperfections in title to properties; the volatility of crude oil and natural gas prices and markets; environmental regulation and associated risks; loss of key personnel; operating and insurance risks; the inability to add reserves; risks associated with industry conditions; the ability to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms if at all; non operator activities; the inability of investors in certain jurisdictions to bring actions to enforce judgments; equipment unavailability; potential conflicts of interest; risks related to operations through subsidiaries; risks related to foreign operations; currency exchange rate risks and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Accordingly, there is no representation by the Company that actual results achieved during the forecast period will be the same in whole or in part as that forecast. Further, the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by applicable securities laws.

Financial outlook information contained in this MD&A about prospective results of operations, financial position or cash flows is based on assumptions about future events, including economic conditions and proposed courses of action, based on management's assessment of the relevant information currently available. Readers are cautioned that such financial outlook information contained in this MD&A should not be used for purposes other than for which it is disclosed herein.

Non-IFRS Measures

The financial data presented herein has been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Company has also used certain measures of financial reporting that are commonly used as benchmarks within the oil and natural gas production industry in the following MD&A discussion. The measures are widely accepted measures of performance and value within the industry, and are used by investors and analysts to compare and evaluate oil and natural gas exploration and producing entities. Most notably, these measures include "operating netback" and "funds flow from (used in) operations". Operating netback is a benchmark used in the crude oil and natural gas industry to measure the contribution of oil and natural gas sales and is calculated by deducting royalties and operating expenses from revenues. Funds flow from (used in) operations is cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital, and is used to analyze operations, performance and liquidity. These measures are not defined under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to conventional IFRS measures. These measures and their underlying calculations are not necessarily comparable or calculated in an identical manner to a similarly titled measure of another entity. When these measures are used, they are defined as "non IFRS" and should be given careful consideration by the reader.

Note Regarding Boe and Mcf

In this MD&A, barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") is derived by converting gas to oil in the ratio of six thousand cubic feet ("Mcf") of gas to one barrel ("bbl") of oil (6 Mcf: 1 bbl) and one thousand cubic feet of gas equivalent ("Mcf") are derived by converting oil to gas in the ratio of one bbl of oil to six Mcf (1 bbl: 6 Mcf). Boe and Mcf may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion of 6 Mcf of natural gas to 1 bbl of oil, or a Mcf conversion ratio of 1 bbl of oil to 6 Mcf of natural gas is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the well head.

Description of the Business

Vital Energy Inc. (the "Company" or "Vital") is a public company whose shares trade on the TSXV under the symbol "VUX". Vital is incorporated in the Province of Alberta, Canada and activities consist of exploration for, development and production of primarily light and medium gravity crude oil in Western Canada.

The Company operates from its head office in Calgary, Alberta located at Suite 888, 940 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3T1.

Overall Performance

Highlights

- Production was 233 boe/d ("boe per day") in the third quarter of 2017 versus 205 boe/d in the second quarter of 2017. The increase in production is attributable to increased production in the Gull Lake area. In the second quarter, there had been downhole mechanical issues in the Gull Lake area along the natural decline of the production wells. A new well was drilled at 2-29-13-19W3M and was brought on production in the third quarter.

- Overall the company produced 21,466 boe in the third quarter of 2017 versus 18,667 boe in the second quarter of 2017 and again the increase in overall production was primarily from the Gull Lake area.
- Production operating costs per boe in the third quarter of 2017 were \$21.82 which is comparable to \$20.22 per boe incurred in the first quarter of 2017.
- Average crude oil and natural gas price realized by the Company in the third quarter of 2017 was \$42.05 per boe as compared \$40.06 per boe realized in the second quarter.
- The Company's production was weighted 77% crude oil and 23% natural gas for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Selected Financial Information

Selected financial information for the three months ended and as at September 30 is as follows:

	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Three months ended Sept. 30		Nine months ended Sept. 30	
Revenue	\$902,689	\$777,469	\$2,415,830	\$2,033,738
Net and comprehensive loss	\$236,976	\$472,895	\$653,835	\$2,300,949
Net loss per share	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.04
Total assets as at September 30	\$12,569,382	\$13,259,835	\$12,569,382	\$13,259,835
Total non-current liabilities as at September 30	\$1,071,402	\$3,168,349	\$1,071,402	\$3,168,349

Properties

Gull Lake

In one of the Company's core areas of operations, Gull Lake, Saskatchewan, Vital is the operator and maintains a 50% working interest. The property is covered with 3D seismic data and has 6 wells producing crude oil from the Roseray formation and one well producing oil and gas from the Cantuar formation. A salt water disposal facility has been constructed and became operational in June 2015. A second salt water disposal well was added and a gas collection pipeline system constructed in the 4th quarter of 2015. There remains significant vertical and horizontal well opportunities with potentially 20 vertical and horizontal well locations existing on these lands. A new well was drilled in the second quarter of 2017 and was completed, equipped and put on production in the third quarter.

Vital's net daily oil and natural gas production for the third quarter of 2017 was approximately 150 boe/d as compared to 122 boe/d for the second quarter of 2017. This increase in production is mainly attributable to the new well that was put on production in late July. In order to better evaluate the oil development potential, the Company had conducted a 3D seismic survey over all of its Gull Lake lands. At December 31, 2016 GLJ assigned 257,500 boe of proven oil and natural gas reserves net to the Company and 140,700 boe of probable oil reserves net to the Company.

Pennant

Vital is the Operator and maintains a 100% working interest in 13 contiguous sections of land, all prospective for medium gravity crude oil production from the Upper Shaunovan formation. To date one (1) vertical well and four (4) short (400 metres) horizontal wells have been drilled. Three of the short horizontal wells and the vertical well are on production. 3D seismic coverage on about 40% of Vital's lands indicates there are potentially 30 horizontal drilling locations.

As discussed in the Subsequent Event section, the Corporation has entered into a Carried Working Interest Agreement which will further develop the Pennant area. The Carried Working Interest partner (“Partner”) will advance up to \$10,500,000 for the drilling, completion, equipping, all seven (7) horizontal wellbores, construction of four (4) lease pads and associated road works and land acquisition. The first well was spud in November 2017.

The company’s crude oil production was 60 boe/d for the third quarter of 2017 as compared to 66 boe/d from this area in the second quarter of 2017.

Non-core

In addition to its core properties, Vital has land holdings with low risk exploration drilling opportunities that Vital will attempt to have drilled primarily utilizing third party farmouts or joint ventures with other industry partners.

In the Lloydminster heavy oil area of Alberta (Baxter Lake, Standard Hill) certain wells have been suspended or shut in as production rates are allowed to decline due to not being economic. Existing wells in Baxter Lake and Standard Hill simply require remedial work in order to increase oil production, however, these heavy oil non-core assets require higher oil prices to justify expending funds for the required remedial work. Higher oil prices are needed in order to justify any further development drilling activities on the Standard Hill and/or Baxter Lake properties.

Outlook

Pennant

The company has four (4) producing oil wells on the lands. The medium gravity crude oil is from the Upper Shaunovan formation and geology indicates that the entire land block is prospective for oil production from the Upper Shaunovan formation. The Company has acquired additional 3D seismic data and now has coverage on about 40% of the lands. The 3D seismic data confirms the geology and indicates that there are numerous additional horizontal development drilling locations.

With the additional lands acquired in April 2017, Vital currently owns a 100% working interest in thirteen (13) contiguous sections of lands in Pennant Project Area (approximately 8,320 net acres or 3,328 net hectares). Vital is the Operator of the Pennant Area development project.

Gull Lake

In 2015 the Company expended a significant amount of its capital installing water injection facilities and other infrastructure on the Gull Lake property. The result has been to significantly lower operating costs and increase netbacks. In the second quarter of 2015, the Company drilled a well located at 3-32 and discovered a new productive formation. Oil and gas production from the Cantuar formation commenced in the fourth quarter 2015. With the new infrastructure in place, there is now the capability to handle additional production. Numerous vertical development drilling locations for oil and gas production from the Roseray, Upper Shaunavon and the Cantuar formations have been identified by geological and 3D seismic interpretation and mapping.

In May 2017, a new vertical test well was drilled at 2-29-13-19W3M and was completed and placed on production in late July 2017. This test well was targeting oil production from the Roseray, Cantuar and Upper Shaunavon formations and is currently producing 24 degree API medium gravity oil from the Upper Shaunavon formation. Vital is the Operator of the Gull Lake Project Area and maintains a 50% working interest.

Vital has a good land inventory with numerous operated development drilling locations identified on its “Core Properties” at Gull Lake and Pennant, S.W. Saskatchewan. The pace of the development drilling program will be determined by the prevailing price of oil and available financing.

Discussion of Operations

The Company incurred a net loss of \$653,835 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 (2016 - \$2,300,949). The decrease in the 2017 loss of \$1,647,114 from the comparable period in 2016 was partially attributable to an increase in revenue of \$382,092 with no significant increase in production operating costs, a decrease in non-cash charges related to depletion and depreciation of \$518,924 and a decrease in the impairment charge of \$315,000. In addition, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$390,982.

The following tables detail the Corporation’s operational netback as follows:

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2017		Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2017	
		Per boe		Per boe
Production (boe)	21,466		60,085	
Average daily production (boe)	233		220	
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	\$902,689	\$42.05	\$2,415,830	\$40.21
Royalties	\$85,155	\$3.96	\$229,662	\$3.82
Production operating costs	\$468,466	\$21.82	\$1,195,674	\$19.90
Operational netback	\$349,068	\$16.27	\$990,494	\$16.49

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2016		Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2016	
		Per boe		Per boe
Production (boe)	22,123		71,288	
Average daily production (boe)	240		261	
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	\$777,469	\$35.14	\$2,033,738	\$28.53
Royalties	\$101,427	\$4.58	\$181,645	\$2.55
Production operating costs	\$372,264	\$16.83	\$1,139,691	\$15.99
Net operational income	\$303,778	\$13.73	\$712,402	\$9.99

Revenue increased by \$382,092 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 from the comparable period in 2016. This is a result of a 41% increase in realized oil prices offset by a 19% decrease in production.

The production operating costs per boe increased from \$15.99 to \$19.90 per boe because of the reduction in production and thus fewer boe to cover the fixed costs.

General and administrative expenses were \$609,995 for 2017 as compared to \$1,000,977 in 2016.

	2017	2016
Wages and employee benefits	\$ 232,792	\$ 350,150
Professional fees	94,395	76,948
Consulting fees	134,852	360,638
User fees	41,153	53,074
Rental	59,080	68,341
Office	40,880	76,171
Travel and entertainment	6,843	15,655
Total general and administration costs	\$ 609,995	\$ 1,000,977

Wages and employee benefits has decreased by \$117,358 from 2016 to 2017. In light of the downturn in the oil and gas sector, employee wages were reduced.

Consulting fees decreased by \$225,786 from 2016 to 2017. The reduction is largely attributable to a decrease in the rate charged by one of the consultants and the directors have not been charging consulting fees in 2017.

Office costs have decreased by \$35,291 in 2017 from 2016 as a result of reduced regulatory costs and generally reduced activity in the energy sector.

Finance costs, being interest expense related to the debentures and note payable were \$146,647 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to \$267,472 for the comparable period in 2016. The first quarter of 2016 also includes \$139,680 paid as a finder's fee for attempting to source new capital.

Depletion and depreciation was \$866,240 in the first nine months of 2017 as opposed to \$1,385,164 for the 2016 comparable period. The reduction in depletion and depreciation reflects the decrease in overall production in 2017.

In 2016, the Company reviewed the Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures for recoverability and impairment and determined that an impairment charge of \$315,000 was required for the Panny area based on time to the expiry of the lease and near-term drilling commitments.

Share capital

Authorized

Unlimited number of voting Class A, B and C common shares

Unlimited number of non-voting Class D, E and F common shares

Unlimited number of non-voting, non-cumulative, redeemable Class A preferred shares

Unlimited number of non-voting, cumulative, redeemable Class B preferred shares

Issued and outstanding – Class A common shares

	# of shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2017	60,499,971	\$29,565,885

As of the date of this report, there have been no changes in share capital.

Share-based compensation

The Company has established a stock option plan (the "Plan") which is administered by the Board of Directors, allowing the Board of Directors to grant stock options. The Company adopted a 10% Rolling Stock Option Plan, which allows for the granting of stock options for the purchase of up to 10% of the outstanding shares of the Company.

Additionally, options may not be granted to any one person, any one consultant or any persons performing investor relations duties in any twelve month period which could, when exercised, result in the issuance of shares exceeding 5%, 2% or 2% respectively of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. All options granted under the Plan shall expire no later than the tenth anniversary of the date the options were granted.

The exercise price of the options is to be determined by the Board of Directors, subject to any applicable Exchange approval, at the time any option is granted. In no event shall such exercise price be lower than the exercise price permitted by any applicable Exchange. Vesting of the options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

A summary of the status of the stock option plan and changes during the period is presented below:

	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	#	Weighted average exercise price	#	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	4,650,000	\$ 0.25	4,750,000	\$ 0.25
Forfeited	(450,000)	0.25	(100,000)	0.25
Outstanding, end of period	4,200,000	\$ 0.25	4,650,000	\$ 0.25
Exercisable, end of period	4,200,000	\$ 0.25	4,500,000	\$ 0.25

The details of the options outstanding at September 30, 2017 are as follows:

Options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Options exercisable	Weighted average years to expiry
4,200,000	0.25	4,200,000	6.25

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$927,849 and working capital of \$742,722 before the inclusion of the note and debentures payable of \$2,150,000. This level of working capital should be sufficient for the next twelve months in order to sustain current operations in this low oil price environment assuming the terms of the note and debentures can be re-negotiated or re-financed. Any capital spending will be minimal until such time as the energy prices improve from current levels.

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are incurred in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and approved by the related parties. Related party transactions are disclosed below, unless they have been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred \$139,500 (2017 - \$240,000) in consulting fees to officers or companies controlled by officers.

The debentures and note payable are to directors and a former director. Included in finance costs in the Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss is related interest expense of \$128,647 (2016 - \$126,792).

Subsequent event

On March 20, 2017, the Company entered into a Carried Working Interest Agreement regarding the development of lands in the Pennant area. Under the agreement, the Carried Working Interest partner ("Partner") will advance up to \$10,500,000 for the drilling, completion, equipping and all testing facilities for seven (7) horizontal wellbores, construction of four (4) lease pads, associated road works and land acquisition. On April 17, 2017, the Partner made its initial advance to acquire petroleum and natural gas leases and eight (8) sections of lands were acquired to increase the landholdings to 13 contiguous sections in the Pennant area.

In exchange, the Corporation will pay 80% of the net profits from the wells to the Partner until such time as the Partner has recovered 180% of their investment. At that time, the carried working interest will convert to a 5% gross overriding royalty.

In November 2017, the Partner advanced \$1,000,000 in drilling funds and the first well was spud.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements as at September 30, 2017.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies are disclosed in note 4 to the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

The standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Corporation's financial statements are listed below:

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*” (“IFRS 15”) to replace IAS 11, “*Construction Contracts*”, IAS 18, “*Revenue*” and a number of revenue-related interpretations. IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requiring entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. IFRS is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier adoption permitted. The standard may be applied retrospectively or using a modified retrospective approach. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 15 on the Corporation’s consolidated financial statements but at this time, believes the impact if any, will be minimal. Additional disclosure may be required upon implementation of IFRS 15 in order to provide sufficient information to enable users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9, “*Financial Instruments*” (“IFRS 9”) which is intended to replace IAS 39, “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*”. IFRS 9 is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted if IFRS 9 is adopted in its entirety at the beginning of a fiscal period. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the Corporation’s consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, “*Leases*” (“IFRS 16”) to replace IAS 17, “*Leases*”. Under IFRS 16, a single recognition and measurement model will apply for lessees, which will require recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases. IFRS 16 is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with earlier adoption permitted. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 16 on the

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, deposits, cash held in trust, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, debentures, note payable and abandonment deposit payable. It is management’s opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments and that the fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values, as applicable.

Summary of Quarterly Results (unaudited)

Fiscal Quarter Ended - \$	September 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Revenue	\$902,689	\$747,881	\$765,260	852,428
Net loss	\$236,976	\$183,714	\$233,145	40,887
Net loss per share	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01	0.00

Fiscal Quarter Ended - \$	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Revenue	777,469	705,843	550,426	741,814
Net loss	472,895	521,615	1,306,439	5,041,996
Net loss per share	0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	0.09

Risks and Uncertainties

The risks and uncertainties set out below and elsewhere in this MD&A are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company or that the Company currently considers immaterial may also impair the business and operations of the Company and cause the price of the Common Shares to decline. If any of the following risks actually occur, the Company’s business

may be harmed and the financial condition and results of operations may suffer significantly. In that event, the trading price of the Common Shares could decline and holders of Common Shares may lose all or part of their investment.

Stage of Development

An investment in the Company is subject to certain risks related to the nature of the Company's business and its stage of development. There are numerous factors which may affect the success of the Company's business which are beyond the Company's control including local, national and international economic and political conditions. The Company's business involves a high degree of risk which a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not overcome. The Company has had no earnings to date and there can be no assurance that the Company's business will be successful or profitable or that additional commercial quantities of crude oil and natural gas will be discovered by the Company. The Company has not paid any dividends and it is unlikely to pay dividends in the immediate or foreseeable future.

Additional Funding Requirements

The Company's cash on hand and cash flow may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times. From time to time, the Company may require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. 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, and may affect the Company's ability to expend the capital required to replace its reserves or to maintain its production. There can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available to meet these requirements or, if available, on terms acceptable to the Company. This may be complicated by the limited market liquidity for the shares of smaller companies, restricting access to some institutional investors. Continued uncertainty in domestic and international credit markets could also materially affect the Company's ability to access sufficient capital for its capital expenditures and acquisitions. Furthermore, if additional financing is raised through the issuance of equity, control of the Company may change and the shareholders may suffer dilution. The Company may also consider asset dispositions or farm-out or joint venture arrangements in order to fund or implement its exploration and development activities; however, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to secure such dispositions or arrangements on acceptable terms or at all. The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations and/or to secure acceptable alternative arrangements may have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to execute its business strategy and on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Competitive Conditions

The oil and natural gas industry is highly competitive and the Company compete with a substantial number of other companies that have greater resources. Many of these companies explore for, produce and market oil and natural gas, carry on refining operations and market the resultant products on a worldwide basis. The primary areas in which the Company encounter substantial competition are in locating and acquiring desirable leasehold acreage for drilling and development operations, locating and acquiring attractive producing oil and natural gas properties, and obtaining purchasers and transporters of the oil and natural gas they produce. Many of these competitors have financial, technical and other resources substantially greater than those of the Company. To the extent that these companies enjoy technological advantages, they may be able to implement new technologies more rapidly than the Company. There is also competition between producers of oil and natural gas and other industries producing alternative energy and fuel. The inability to acquire desirable properties, assets or service providers as a result of competition may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and trading price of the Common Shares.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Development

Crude oil and natural gas exploration involves a high degree of risk and there is no assurance that expenditures made on future exploration or development activities by the Company will result in

discoveries of crude oil, condensate or natural gas that are commercially or economically feasible. It is difficult to project the costs of implementing any exploratory drilling program due to the inherent uncertainties of drilling in unknown formations, the shortages of and delays in the availability of drilling rigs and equipment, the costs associated with encountering various drilling conditions such as over pressured zones and tools lost in the hole, and changes in drilling plans and locations as a result of prior exploratory wells or additional seismic data and interpretations thereof.

The Company's operations are subject to all the risks normally associated with the exploration, development and operation of crude oil and natural gas properties and the drilling of crude oil and natural gas wells, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, mechanical failures, premature declines of reservoirs, environmental damage, blow outs, cratering, fires and spills, all of which could result in personal injuries, loss of life and damage to property of the Company and others. In accordance with customary industry practice the Company does maintain insurance coverage, but are not fully insured against all risks, nor are all such risks insurable. Environmental regulation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing.

Exploration, appraisal and development of crude oil and natural gas reserves is speculative and involves a significant degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into new reserves. If at any stage the Company is precluded from pursuing its exploration or development program, or such program is otherwise not continued, the Company's business, financial condition and/or results of operations and, accordingly, the trading price of the Common Shares is likely to be materially adversely affected.

Volatility of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Prices and Markets

The Company's financial condition, operating results and future growth are dependent on the prevailing prices for crude oil and natural gas production. Historically, the markets for crude oil and natural gas have been volatile and such markets are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Prices for crude oil and natural gas are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes to the demand for crude oil and natural gas, whether the result of uncertainty or a variety of additional factors beyond the control of the Company. The Company must periodically negotiate contracts with a limited number of potential purchasers. The price negotiated is influenced by the size of the crude oil or natural gas stream, the nature of the crude oil or natural gas and its location when produced. Any substantial decline in the prices of crude oil and natural gas could have a material adverse effect on the Company and the level of its crude oil and natural gas reserves. Additionally, the economics of producing from some wells may change as a result of lower prices, which could result in a suspension of production. No assurance can be given that crude oil and natural gas prices will be sustained at levels which will enable the Company to operate profitably. From time to time the Company may avail itself of forward sales or other forms of hedging activities with a view to mitigating its exposure to the risk of price volatility.

Loss of Key Personnel

The Company depends to a large extent on the efforts and continued employment of the Management Team, who has developed the operations of the Company. The loss of the services of these officers and other key personnel could adversely affect the Company's business, and the Company does not maintain key man insurance on any of these persons. The success of drilling operations and other activities integral to its business will depend in part on the ability to attract and retain experienced geologists, engineers and other professionals. Competition for experienced geologists, engineers and some other professionals is extremely intense. The Company's ability to compete in the oil and natural gas exploration and production industry will be harmed to the extent that the Company is unable to retain and attract experienced technical personal.

Operating and Insurance Risks

The operations of the Company are subject to hazards and risks inherent in drilling for, producing and transporting crude oil and natural gas. These risks include, among others, fires, explosions, geologic formations with abnormal pressures, collapses of casing surrounding the drill pipe in wells, mechanical failures, failure of oilfield drilling and service tools, uncontrollable flows of underground natural gas, oil

and formation water, changes in below ground pressure in a formation that causes the surface to collapse or crater, pipeline ruptures and cement failures, and environmental hazards such as leaks, spills and toxic discharges. These risks can cause substantial losses resulting from personal injury or loss of life, damage and destruction of property and equipment, pollution and other environmental damage, regulatory investigations and penalties, and suspension of operations. As protection against operating hazards and in accordance with customary industry practices, the Company maintains insurance coverage against some, but not all, potential losses because the insurance coverage is not available or because premium costs are considered too high. Losses could occur for uninsured risks or in amounts exceeding the insurance coverage and these losses could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and trading price of the Common Shares.

Equipment Unavailability

The Company does not own the drilling rigs and related equipment required to develop its oil and gas properties and relies on third parties to provide drilling and other oil field services. Demand is high for equipment and services in the geographic areas that the Company has selected for exploration and development. This demand may reduce the availability of that equipment and services and could delay the Company's exploration, development and exploitation activities. The leases under which the Company develops properties provide time periods during which it must generate production of oil or gas or the lease expires. Any delay that prevented completion of drilling on leased property during the term of the lease would require additional expenditures by the Company to renew the lease or possibly the loss of any benefit from past development expenditures and future production revenue. In addition, the high demand for equipment and services increases the costs to the Company of the equipment and associated supplies and personnel. Any substantial delays to gain access to equipment and services or material increases in costs could adversely affect the Company's business and financial condition and have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and trading price of the Common Shares.