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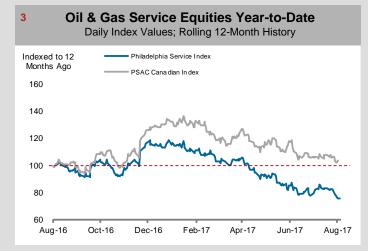
Chart Watch

- 4 The CAD is up 6% since the start of 2017
- 12 OPEC's compliance rate fell again in July
- 19 Refinery utilization is the highest since Aug 2005
- 29 AECO spot has recovered slightly
- 34 US natural gas production hit a 2017 high

Spot WTI Crude	Edmonton Light	Spot Henry Hub	Spot AECO	Spot AECO Basis	Currency
\$US/B	\$US/B	\$US/MMBtu	\$Cdn/GJ	\$US/MMBtu	\$US/\$Cdn
48.59 ↓	46.00 ↑	2.91 ↑	2.13 ↑	1.14 ↓	0.7877 ↓

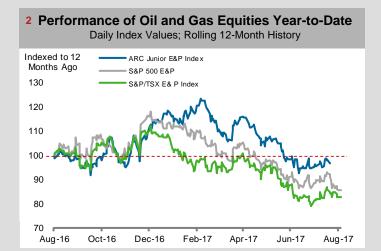


Broad market indices are one the many vital signs measuring the health of the economy. Energy demand is a function of economic health. Source: Bloomberg, ARC Financial Corp.



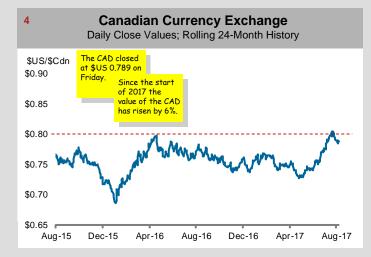
The performance of Canadian oil and gas service equities are plotted in tandem with the corresponding US index.

Source: Bloomberg, Petroleum Services Association of Canada



Performance of Canadian and US oil & gas equities are compared against each other.

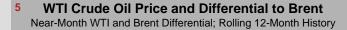
Source: Bloomberg, ARC Financial Corp.

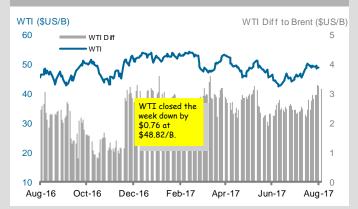


Much of Canada's oil and gas production is sold in US dollars. As such, the exchange rate significantly impacts corporate revenues and profits.

Source: Bloomberg

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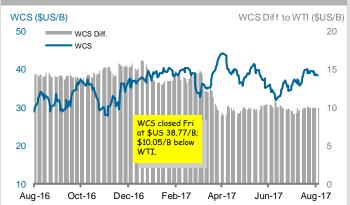


North American crude oil prices can sometimes disconnect from global prices depending on regional supply and demand dynamics.

Source: Bloomberg

7 Canadian Heavy Oil Price Differential to WTI

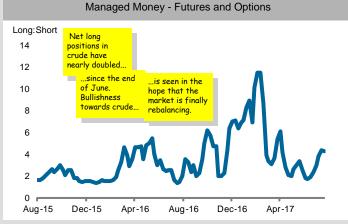
Western Canadian Select (WCS) Differential; Rolling 12-Month History



Canadian heavy crude oil differentials are becoming less volatile with growing access to new markets via pipeline and rail.

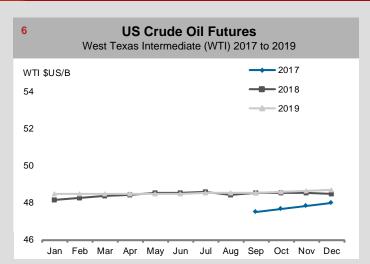
Source: Bloomberg

9 Ratio of Long to Short Contracts - WTI



This represents the relative bullishness of money managers on the price of oil in the United States.

Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission

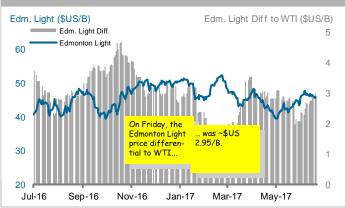


Forward prices for WTI are plotted against months in the calendar year. Years are distinguished by color and symbol coding.

Source: Bloomberg

8 Canadian Light Crude Oil Price Differential to WTI

WTI and Edmonton Light differential; Rolling 12-Month History

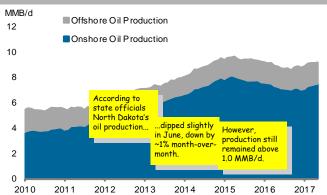


The differential should reflect the transportation cost from Alberta to Cushing. Greater discounts can result from infrastructure or refinery outages.

Source: Bloomberg

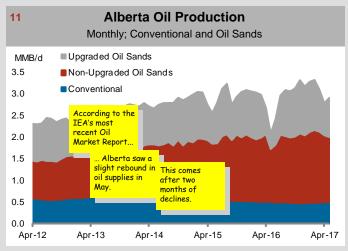
10 Total US Oil Production

Monthly; 2010 to Present



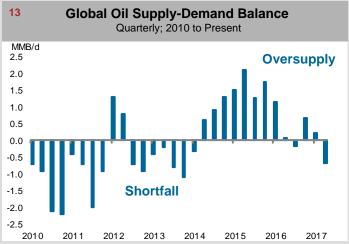
The advancement of drilling and completion methods boosted US crude oil production, prior to the downturn in prices.

Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Energy Information Administration



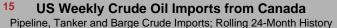
Most of Canada's oil production comes from Alberta; split between oil sands and conventional production.

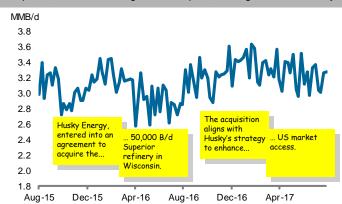
Source: Alberta Energy Regulator



Negative numbers indicate a global crude shortfall, while positive numbers indicate an oversupply.

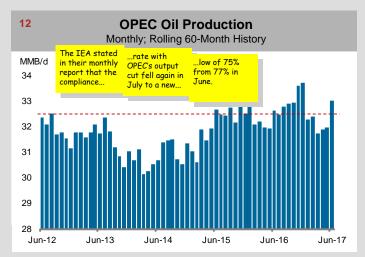
Source: International Energy Agency





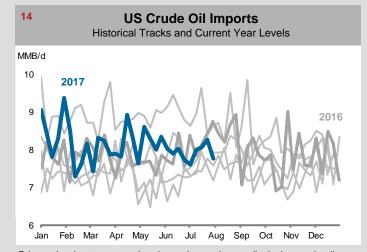
Crude oil imports from Canada are taking market share from overseas imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



OPEC's production levels relative to its sustainable and spare capacity influences global crude prices.

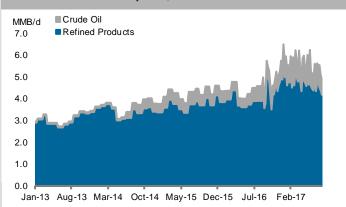
Source: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly



Prior to the downturn, growing domestic supply was displacing crude oil imports. Crude oil imports for the current year are in blue.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

16 US Exports of Crude Oil and Refined Products Weekly Data; 2013 to Present

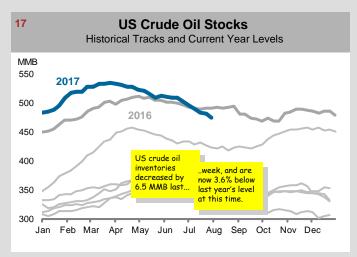


The US exports more refined products than crude oil. If/when tight oil growth resumes, most export growth should come from crude oil exports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

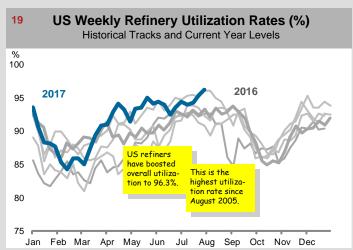


Crude Oil



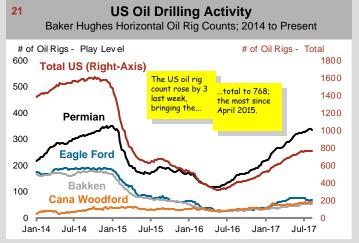
US crude oil stock levels can affect crude oil prices. Stock levels for the current year are represented by the blue line.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



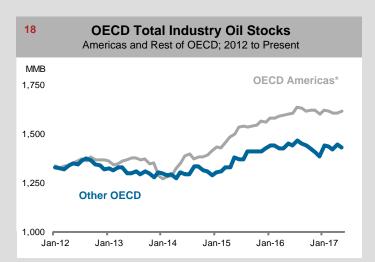
Refinery utilization rates change the supply of refined products, impacting price. Utilization for the current year is blue.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



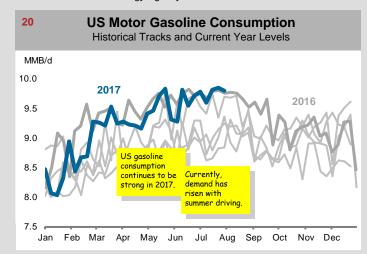
Tracking US oil drilling by major play provides insight into the composition of US oil supply and growth trends.

Source: Baker Hughes



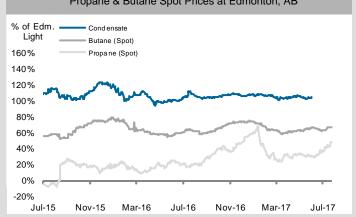
Global oil stock levels can affect crude oil prices *Includes U.S. (~90%), Canada, Mexico and Chile.

Source: International Energy Agency



Gasoline consumption accounts for almost half of all oil use in the US. Gasoline consumption for the current year is represented by the blue line. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Daily NGL Prices as a % of Edmonton Light Propane & Butane Spot Prices at Edmonton, AB

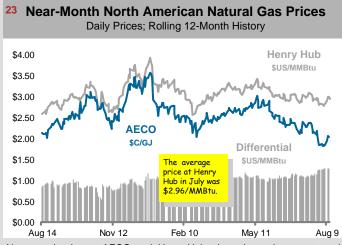


Natural gas liquids have become critical contributors to producer's cash flow. Prices are influenced by the price of oil as well as local supply and demand.

Source: Bloomberg, ARC Financial Corp.



Natural Gas



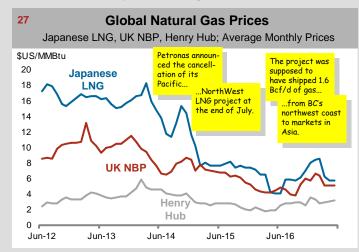
Near-month prices at AECO track Henry Hub prices, the exchange rate and the cost of transportation. Local factors can also affect price.

Source: Bloomberg



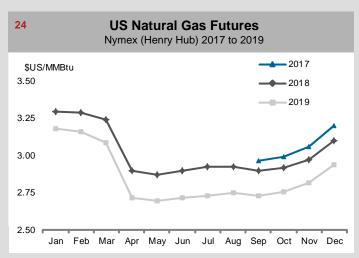
This represents the relative bullishness of money managers on the price of natural gas in the United States.

Source: U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission



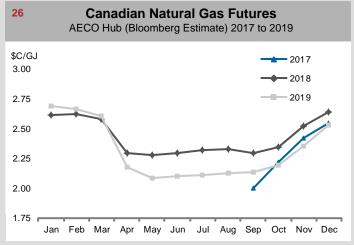
International natural gas prices strongly impact the economics of proposed LNG projects.

Source: Bloomberg, Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry



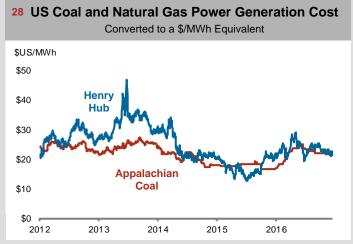
Forward contract prices are plotted against months in the calendar year. Years are distinguished by color and symbol coding.

Source: Bloomberg



AECO forward prices mimic Henry Hub futures plus a differential

Source: Bloomberg

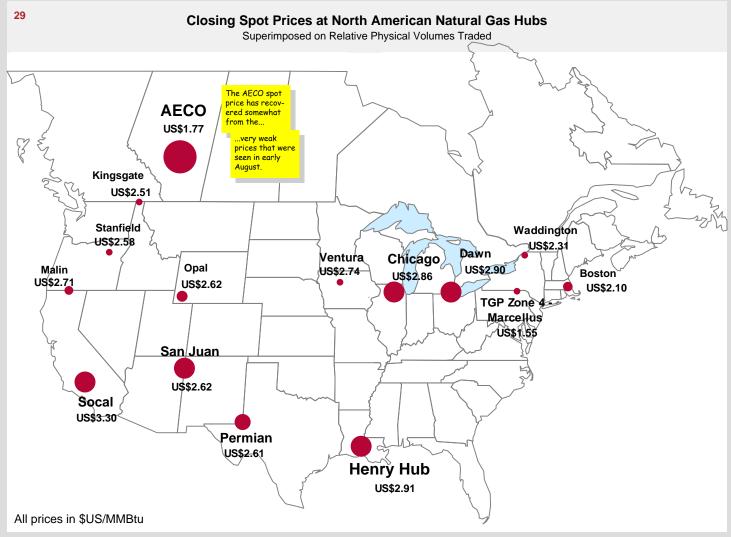


This graph illustrates when it may be economic to begin coal-gas switching in power generation. Average power plant efficiencies are assumed.

Source: Bloomberg



Natural Gas

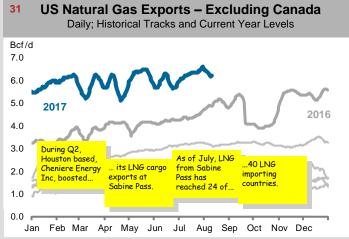


North America has an integrated natural gas market. Prices are determined by regional supply and demand, and pipeline flows. Source: Bloomberg

Pipeline Flows Out of Western Canada Daily; Historical Tracks and Current Year Levels Bcf/d 12 2016 10 9 8 2017 7 6 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

The ability of gas producers to move gas out of the WCSB to eastern markets and the US is a major factor in local natural gas prices.

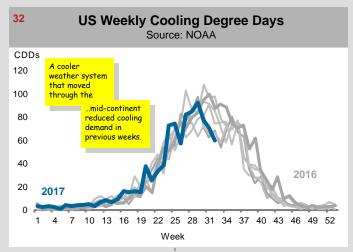
Source: Various Pipeline Companies



Between exports to Mexico and LNG shipments, the US is growing as a natural gas exporter. Robust US supply growth has driven this trend. Source: Bentek

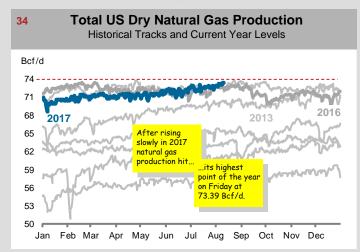


Natural Gas



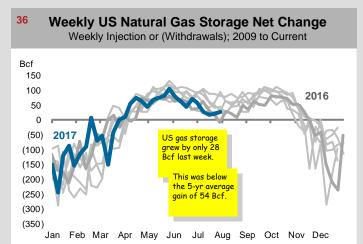
Weekly natural gas demand is directly tied to the weather. The current year is in dark blue.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



US production started ramping up in late 2007 and continues to grow year over year.

Source: Bentek



Weekly gas storage reports provide a snapshot of supply and demand. Current year changes are represented by the blue line.

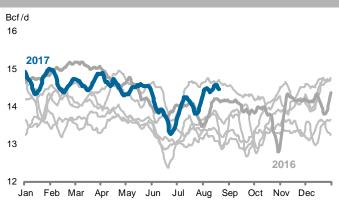
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

33 **US Total Natural Gas Demand** Daily; Historical Tracks and Current Year Levels Bcf/d 130 120 2016 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 Feb Mar Jan Nov

Total US demand fluctuates between 60 Bcf/d in the summer and over 100 Bcf/d in the winter. Weather is the most important driver of consumption.

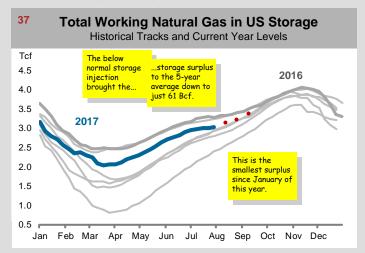
Source: Bentek





This includes receipts on the TCPL, Alliance, WestCoast and TransGas pipelines.

Source: Various Pipeline Companies



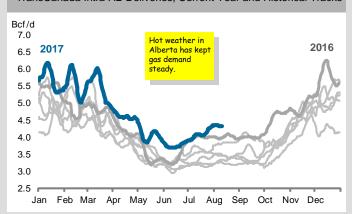
The EIA reports changes in US natural gas inventories held in underground storage facilities on a weekly basis.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Natural Gas and Other Indicators

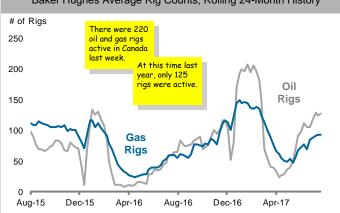
Alberta Natural Gas Demand TransCanada Intra-AB Deliveries; Current Year and Historical Tracks



Alberta natural gas demand has grown steadily in recent years, largely driven by new oil sands projects coming on line.

Source: TransCanada Pipelines

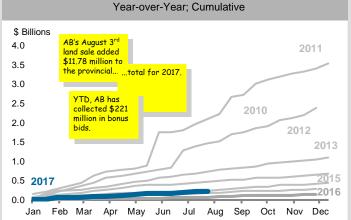
Weekly Canadian Oil and Gas Drilling Activity Baker Hughes Average Rig Counts; Rolling 24-Month History



Unlike US drilling activity, Canadian rigs are dispatched seasonally. Capital allocation by operators is driven by views of future oil and gas prices

Source: Baker Hughes

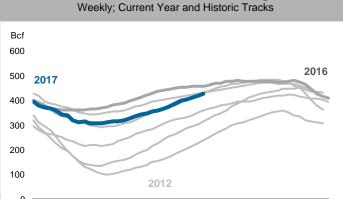
42 Alberta Crown Land Sales – Excluding Oil Sands



Land prices are an important component of F&D costs. In Alberta, sales of petroleum and natural gas rights are held every two weeks.

Source: Alberta Department of Energy

39 Western Canadian Natural Gas Storage Levels



Canada's natural gas storage level provides a good metric if the country is well stocked. Abnormally high or low storage can affect the basis.

Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Source: Bloomberg

Jan

US Gas Drilling Activity Baker Hughes Horizontal Gas Rig Counts; 2014 to Present # of Gas Rigs - Play Level # of Gas Rigs - Total The US gas rig count declined by 8 last week. ...Haynesville 350 Declines were counts remained 120 seen in the Eagle steady 300 Ford, while the 100 Marcellus and 250 Marcellus 80 200 Total US (Right Axis) 60 150 Haynesville 40 100

Tracking US gas drilling by major play provides insight into the composition of US gas supply and growth trends.

Jan-16

Jul-16

Source: Baker Hughes

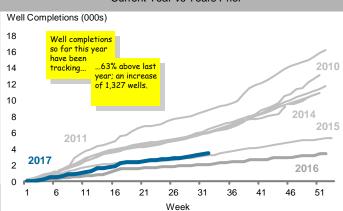
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Jan-14

Eagle Ford

Canadian Cumulative Well Completions

Current Year vs Years Prior



Relative year-over-year drilling activity is highlighted in this chart. Cumulative well completions for the current year are shown in blue.

Source: Daily Oil Bulletin/JWN

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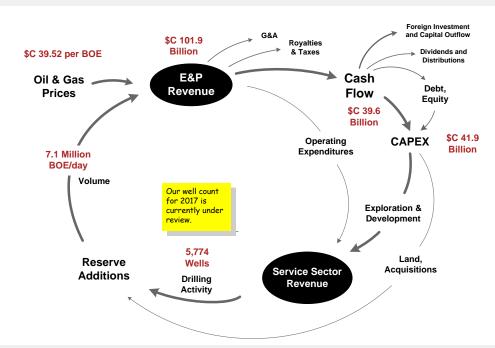
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ARC Energy Charts

Canadian Industry Metrics

Estimated Capital Flow in the Canadian Oil and Gas Economy for 2017

Industry Revenue, Cash Flow, Reinvestment, Drilling Activity and Production



Canadian Industry Statistics: Historical Data and Forecast

	Canadian Industry Metrics															
	Price		Production Volume		Capital Inflow		Reinvestment			Drilling		Well Split				
	Average Price	Edmonton Par	AECO	Conv. Liquids	Bitumen + Synthetic	Natural Gas	Total Volume	Total Revenue	After-tax Cash Flow	Conv. Oil and Gas	Oilsands	Reinvest Ratio	Wells Compl.	Avg Rig Utiliz.	Oil Wells	Gas Wells
	\$/BOE	\$C/B	\$C/GJ	Average MBOE/d	Average MBOE/d	MBOE/d (@ 6:1)	MBOE/d (@ 6:1)	\$C millions	\$C millions	\$C millions	\$C millions	x:1	#/ Year	%	%	%
2008	68.22	102.66	7.75	1,994	1,207	2,700	5,864	145,425	83,255	36,293	18,113	0.65	16,877	41%	36%	56%
2009	42.26	66.42	3.79	1,840	1,331	2,514	5,683	89,057	36,680	22,335	11,227	0.91	8,368	25%	41%	51%
2010	48.41	77.55	3.79	1,830	1,403	2,434	5,668	101,056	43,569	35,666	17,195	1.16	12,119	40%	56%	40%
2011	55.32	95.24	3.44	1,873	1,482	2,386	5,740	115,890	53,448	40,139	22,491	1.10	12,827	52%	69%	31%
2012	50.60	86.38	2.27	1,905	1,743	2,327	5,975	111,389	48,908	39,733	27,199	1.37	11,067	44%	83%	17%
2013	55.95	93.47	3.02	2,023	1,940	2,343	6,306	128,787	54,711	43,165	30,809	1.35	11,071	42%	84%	16%
2014	61.20	95.07	4.23	2,086	2,163	2,445	6,694	149,530	71,846	46,872	33,868	1.12	11,222	45%	78%	22%
2015	35.34	57.63	2.56	1,983	2,373	2,479	6,835	88,170	24,109	30,551	22,948	2.22	5,382	24%	69%	31%
2016e	32.10	53.09	2.06	1,881	2,393	2,495	6,769	79,303	22,005	20,128	16,209	1.65	4,060	17%	70%	30%
2017e	39.52	63.70	2.68	1,858	2,655	2,548	7,060	101,856	39,646	28,641	13,242	1.06	5,774	24%	70%	30%

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