

ARC Energy Charts

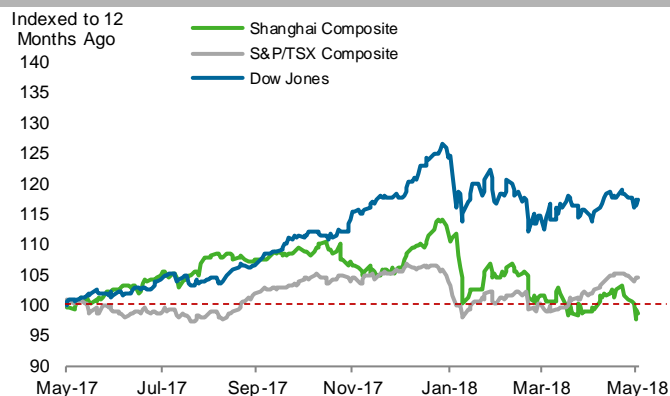
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Chart Watch

- 5 The Brent-WTI differential widened last week
- 7 The WTI-WCS differential has been volatile
- 10 US production rose to 10.47 MMB/d in March
- 34 US gas production hit a record high last week
- 42 AB's last land sale brought in \$42 million

Spot WTI Crude \$US/B	Edmonton Light \$US/B	Spot Henry Hub \$US/MMBtu	Spot AECO \$Cdn/GJ	Spot AECO Basis \$US/MMBtu	Currency \$US/\$Cdn
65.81 ↓	56.72 ↓	2.89 ↓	1.81 ↑	1.41 ↓	0.7721 ↑

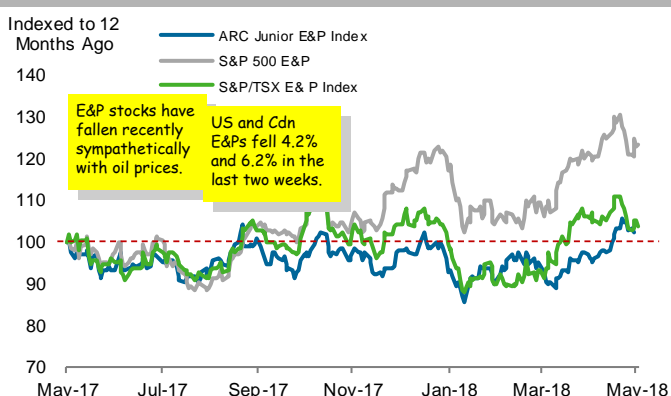
1 Broad Equity Markets Year-to-Date Daily Index Values; Rolling 12-Month History



Broad market indices are one of the many vital signs measuring the health of the economy. Energy demand is a function of economic health.

Source: Bloomberg, ARC Financial Corp.

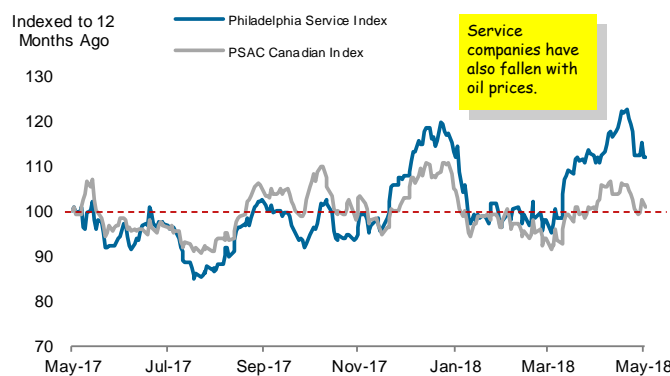
2 Performance of Oil and Gas Equities Year-to-Date Daily Index Values; Rolling 12-Month History



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

Source: Bloomberg, ARC Financial Corp.

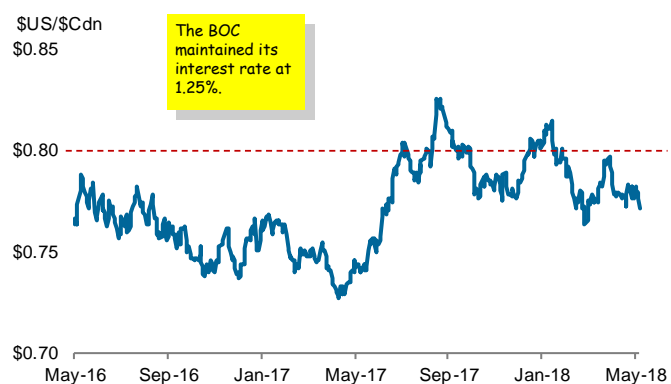
3 Oil & Gas Service Equities Year-to-Date Daily Index Values; Rolling 12-Month History



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

4 Canadian Currency Exchange Daily Close Values; Rolling 24-Month History



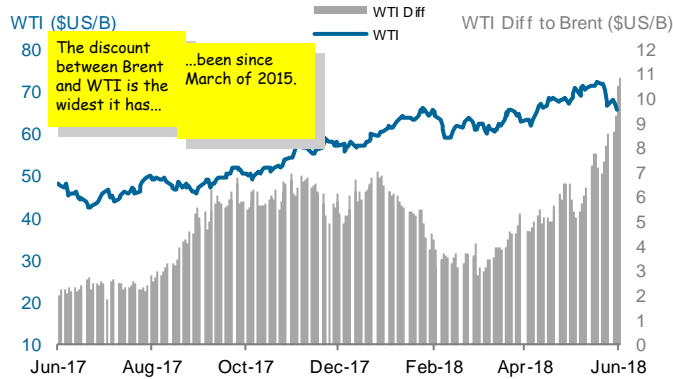
Much of Canada's oil and gas production is sold in US dollars. As such, the exchange rate significantly impacts corporate revenues and profits.

Source: Bloomberg

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5 WTI Crude Oil Price and Differential to Brent

Near-Month WTI and Brent Differential; Rolling 12-Month History

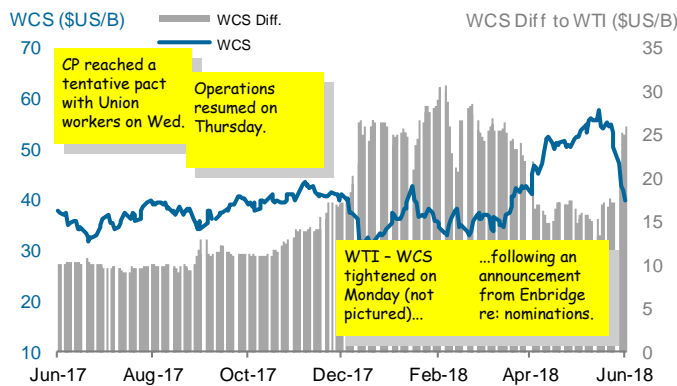


North American crude oil prices can sometimes disconnect from global prices depending on regional supply and demand dynamics.

Source: Bloomberg

7 Canadian Heavy Oil Price Differential to WTI

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

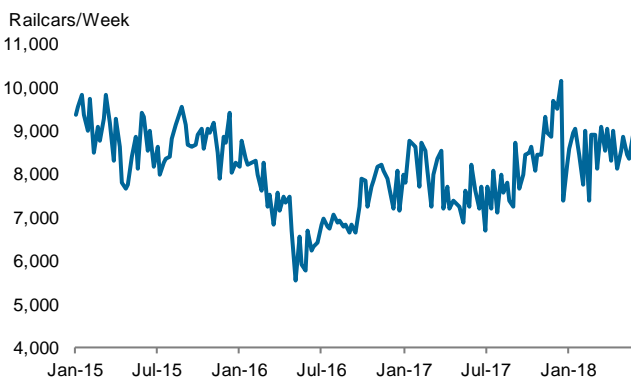


The differential should reflect quality differences and transportation costs. Greater discounts can result from infrastructure or refinery outages.

Source: Bloomberg

9 Canadian Rail Shipments of Petroleum Products

Weekly; 2015 to Present

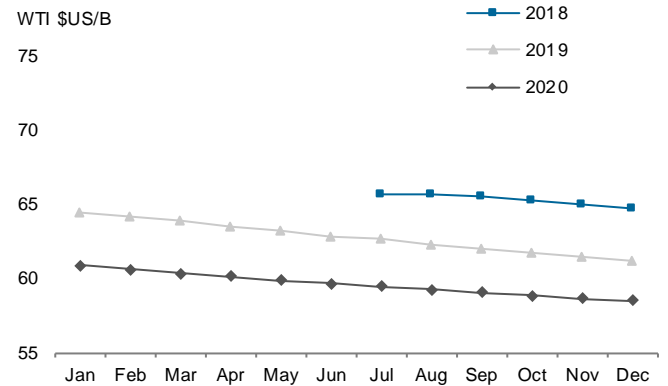


As pipeline capacity becomes more constricted, shipments of petroleum products (especially crude oil) are expected to rise.

Source: Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway

6 US Crude Oil Futures

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) 2018 to 2020

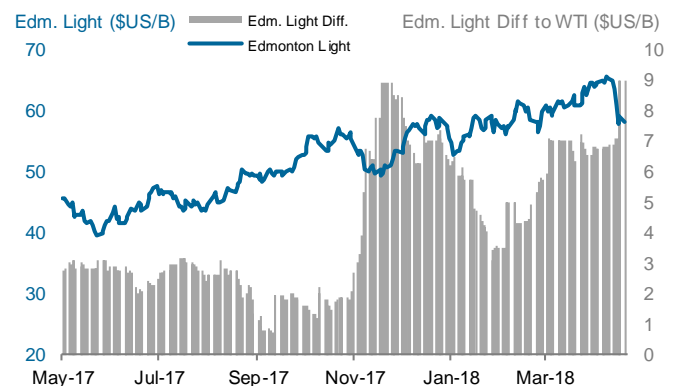


Forward prices for WTI are plotted against months in the calendar year. Years are distinguished by color and symbol coding.

Source: Bloomberg

8 Canadian Light Crude Oil Price Differential to WTI

WTI and Edmonton Light differential; Rolling 12-Month History

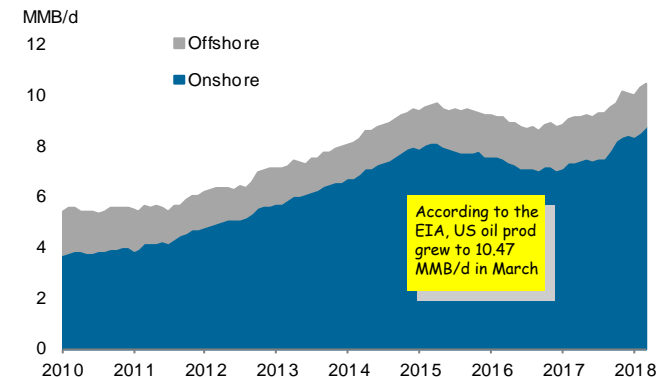


The differential should reflect the transportation cost from Alberta to Cushing. Greater discounts can result from infrastructure or refinery outages.

Source: Bloomberg

10 Total US Oil Production

Monthly; 2010 to Present

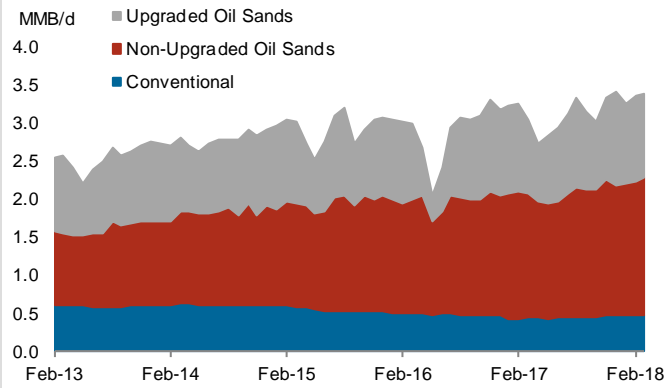


The advancement of drilling and completion methods boosted US crude oil production, prior to the downturn in prices.

Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Energy Information Administration

11 Alberta Oil Production

Monthly; Conventional and Oil Sands

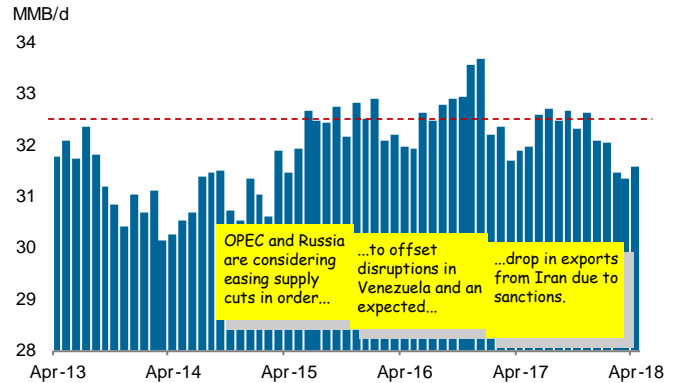


Most of Canada's oil production comes from Alberta; split between oil sands and conventional production.

Source: Alberta Energy Regulator

12 OPEC Oil Production

Monthly; Rolling 60-Month History

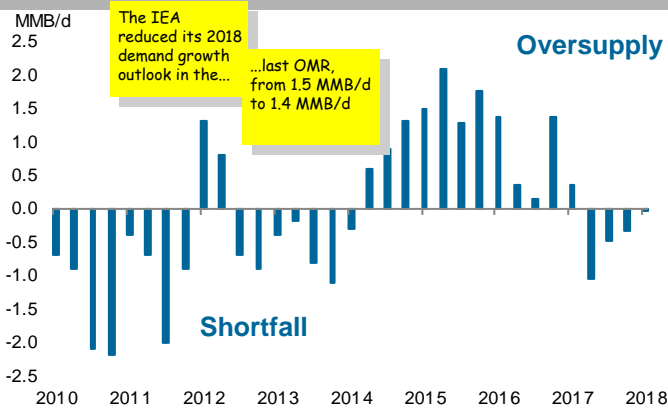


OPEC's production levels relative to its sustainable and spare capacity influences global crude prices.

Source: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly

13 Global Oil Supply-Demand Balance

Quarterly; 2010 to Present

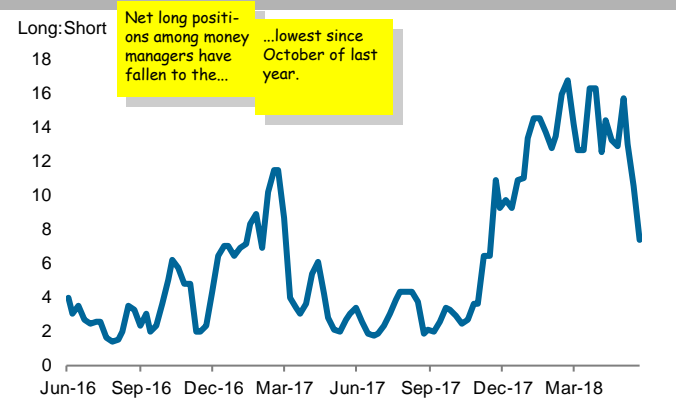


Negative numbers indicate a global crude shortfall, while positive numbers indicate an oversupply.

Source: International Energy Agency

14 Ratio of Long to Short Contracts - WTI

Managed Money - Futures and Options

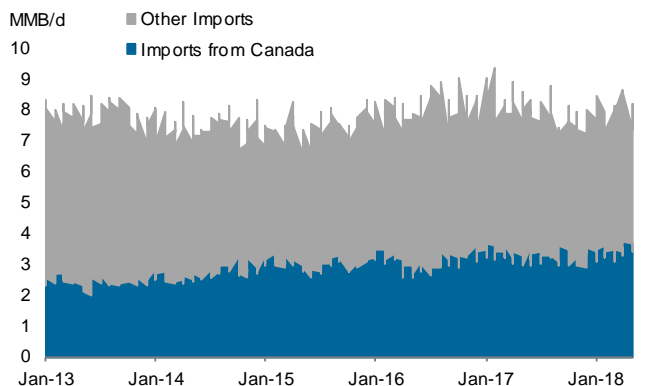


This represents the relative bullishness of money managers on the price of oil in the United States.

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

15 US Crude Oil Imports

Weekly Data; 2013 to Present

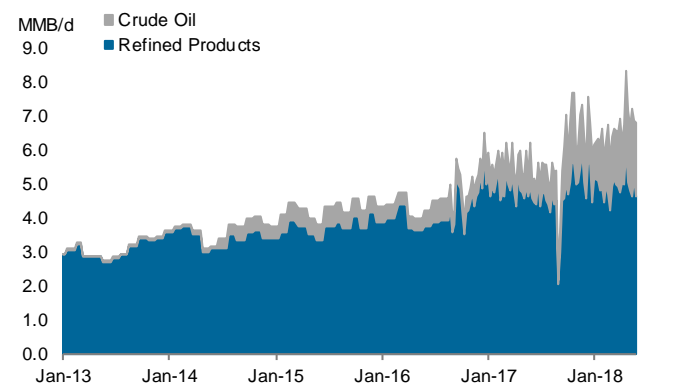


Crude oil imports from Canada are taking market share from overseas imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

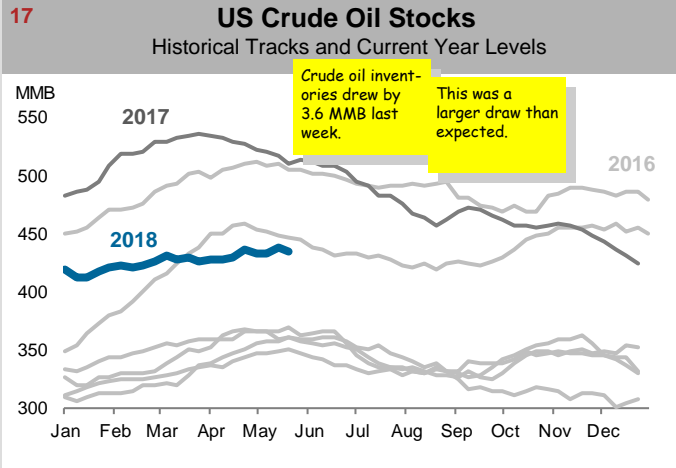
16 US Exports of Crude Oil and Refined Products

Weekly Data; 2013 to Present



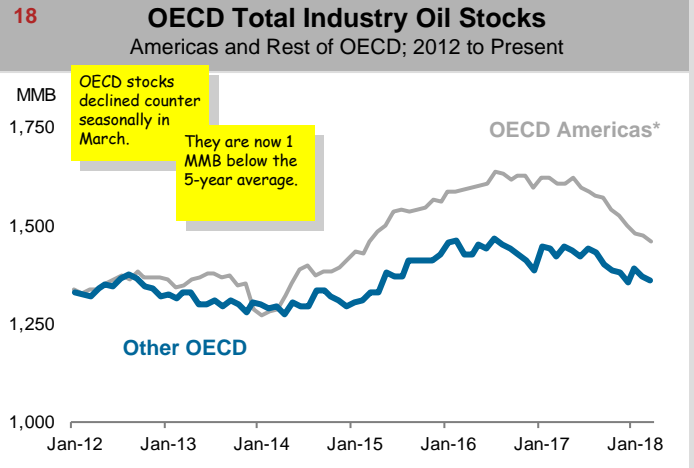
The US exports more refined products than crude oil. If/when tight oil growth resumes, most export growth should come from crude oil exports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



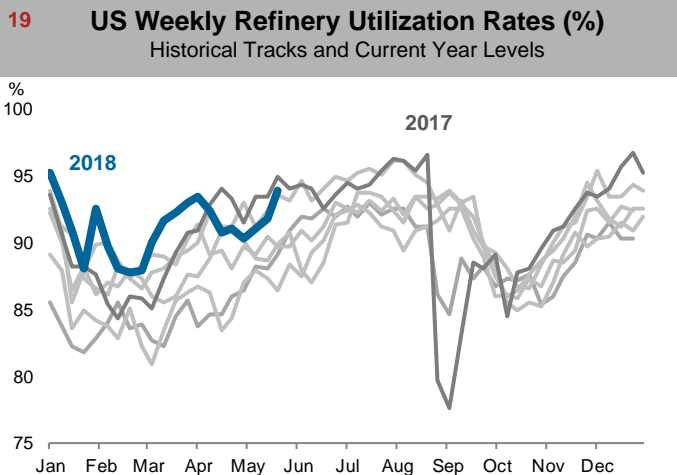
US crude oil stock levels can affect crude oil prices. Stock levels for the current year are represented by the blue line.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



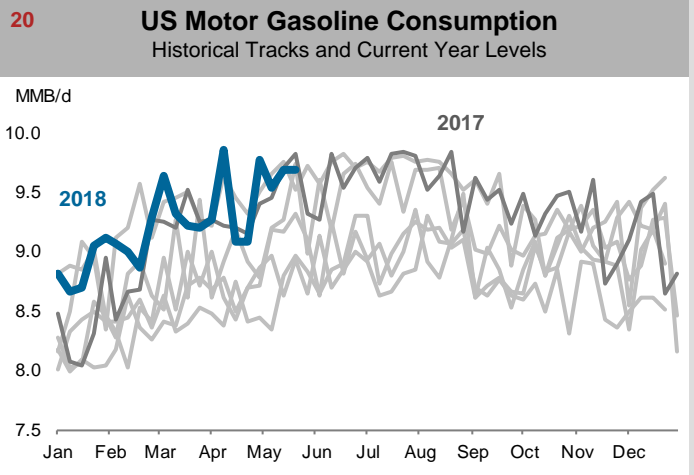
Global oil stock levels can affect crude oil prices
*Includes U.S. (~90%), Canada, Mexico and Chile.

Source: International Energy Agency



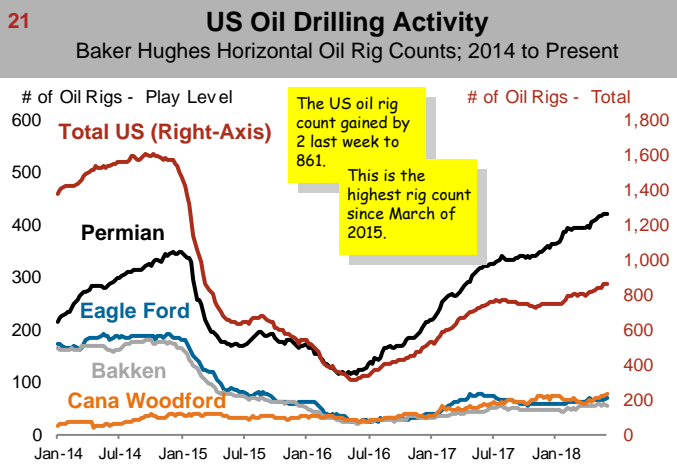
Refinery utilization rates change the supply of refined products, impacting price. Utilization for the current year is blue.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



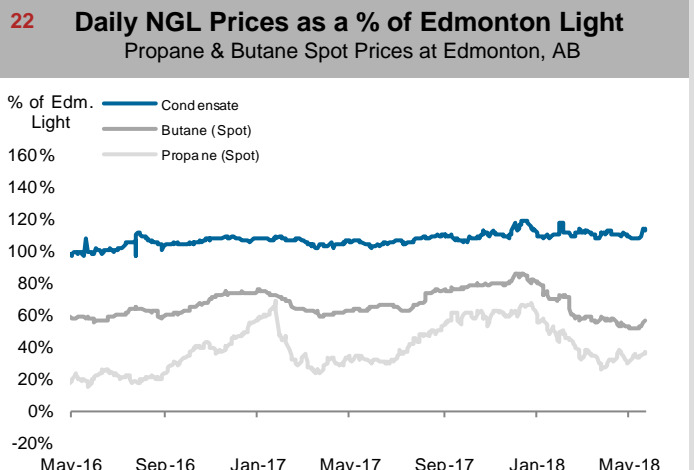
Gasoline consumption accounts for almost half of all oil use in the US. Gasoline consumption for the current year is represented by the blue line.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



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

Source: Baker Hughes



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.

23 Near-Month North American Natural Gas Prices

Daily Prices; Rolling 12-Month History

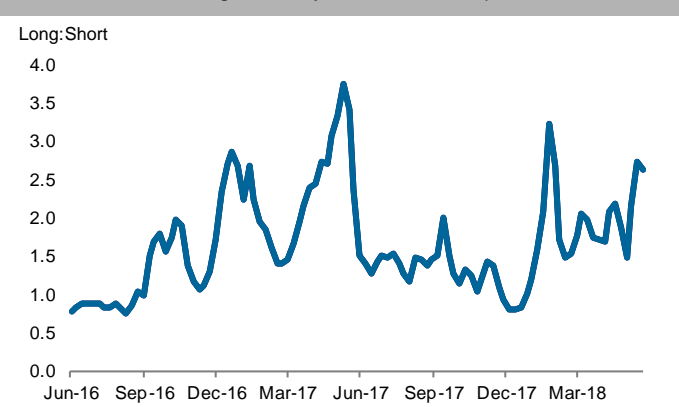


Near-month prices at AECO track Henry Hub prices, the exchange rate and the cost of transportation. Local factors can also affect price.

Source: Bloomberg

25 Ratio of Long to Short Contracts – Henry Hub

Managed Money – Futures and Options

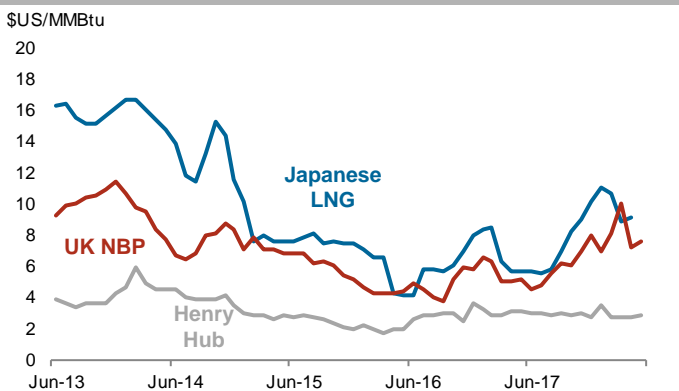


This represents the relative bullishness of money managers on the price of natural gas in the United States.

Source: U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission

27 Global Natural Gas Prices

Japanese LNG, UK NBP, Henry Hub; Average Monthly Prices

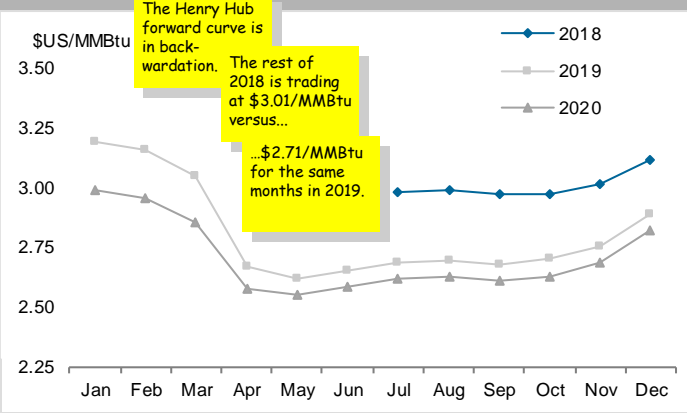


International natural gas prices strongly impact the economics of proposed LNG projects.

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

24 US Natural Gas Futures

Nymex (Henry Hub) 2018 to 2020

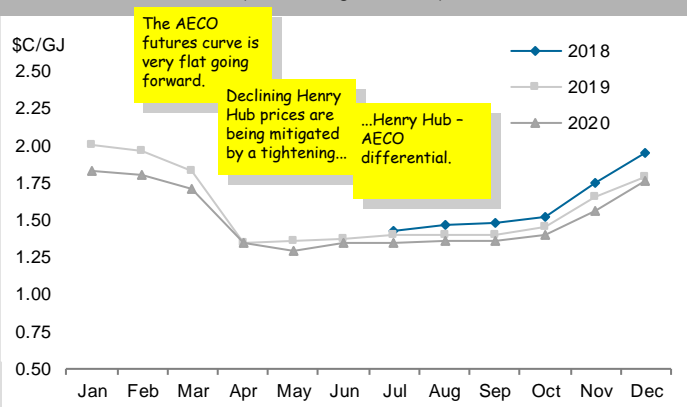


Forward contract prices are plotted against months in the calendar year. Years are distinguished by color and symbol coding.

Source: Bloomberg

26 Canadian Natural Gas Futures

AECO Hub (Bloomberg Estimate) 2018 to 2020

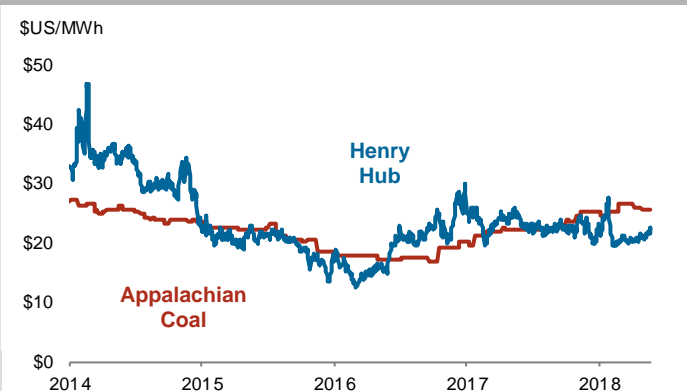


AECO forward prices mimic Henry Hub futures plus a differential

Source: Bloomberg

28 US Coal and Natural Gas Power Generation Cost

Converted to a \$/MWh Equivalent

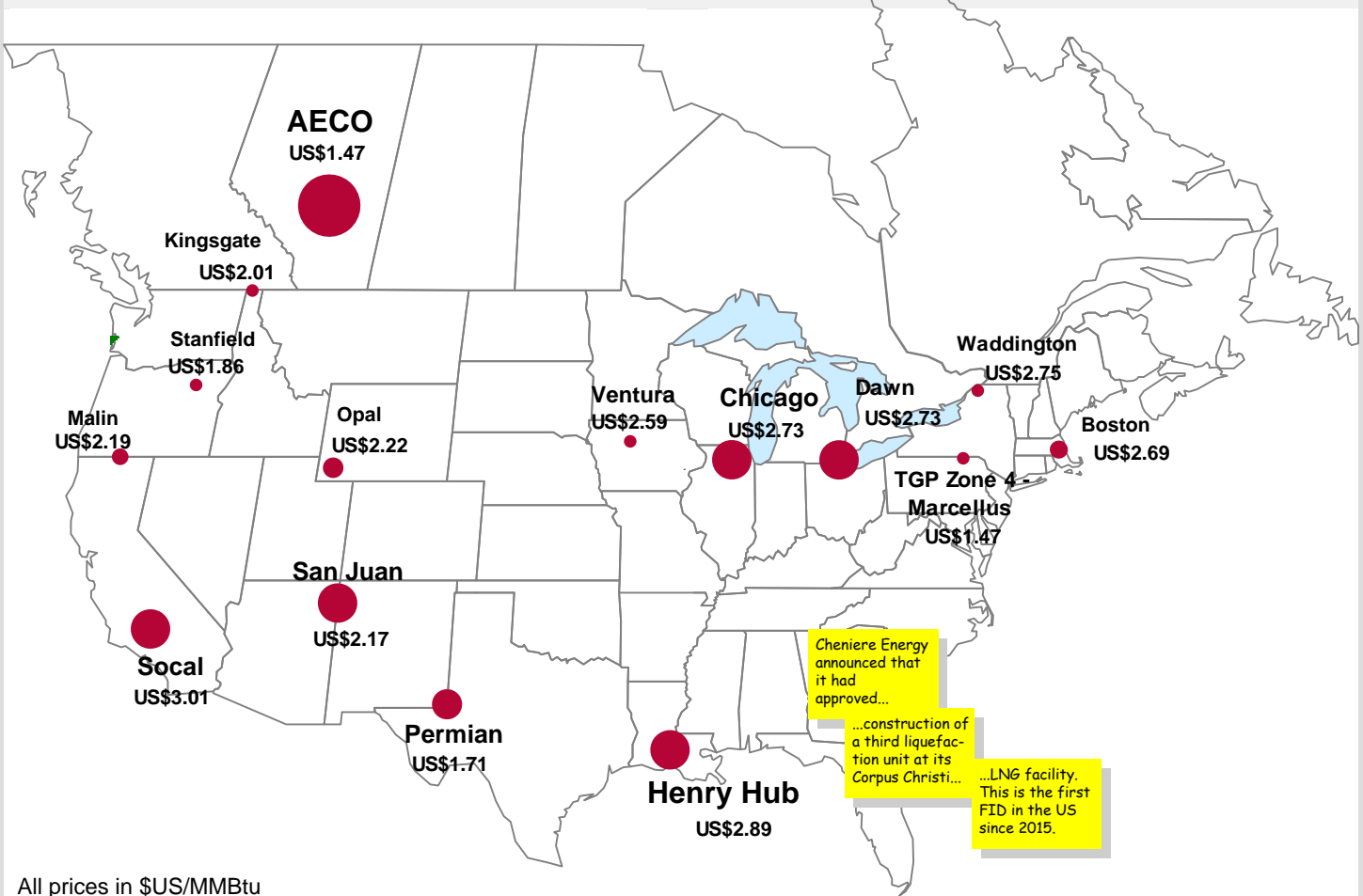


This graph illustrates when it may be economic to begin coal-gas switching in power generation. Average power plant efficiencies are assumed.

Source: Bloomberg

29

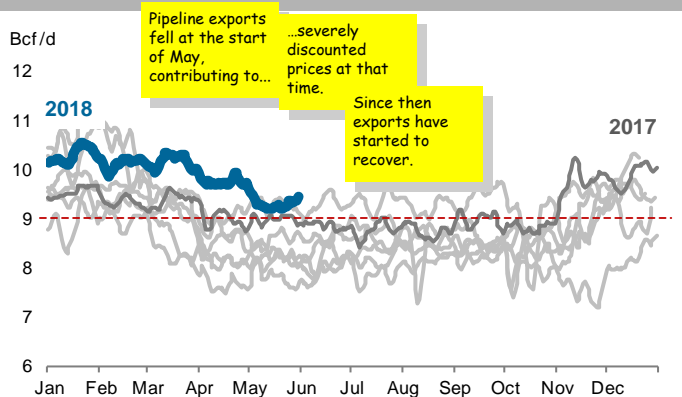
Closing Spot Prices at North American Natural Gas Hubs Superimposed on Relative Physical Volumes Traded



All prices in \$US/MMBtu

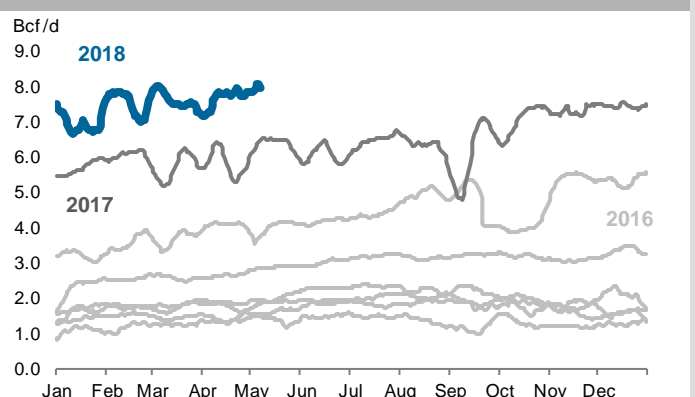
North America has an integrated natural gas market. Prices are determined by regional supply and demand, and pipeline flows.
Source: Bloomberg

30 Pipeline Flows Out of Western Canada Daily; Historical Tracks and Current Year Levels



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

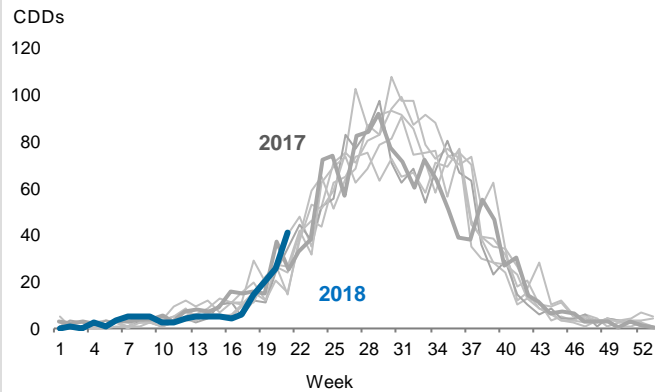
31 US Natural Gas Exports – Excluding Canada Daily; Historical Tracks and Current Year Levels



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

32 US Weekly Cooling Degree Days

Source: NOAA

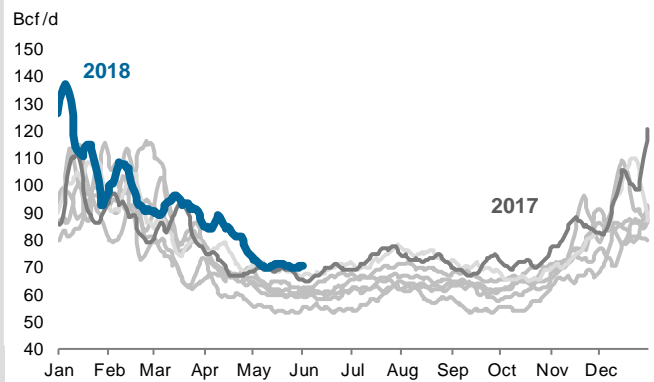


Weekly natural gas demand is directly tied to the weather. The current year is in dark blue.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

33 US Total Natural Gas Demand

Daily; Historical Tracks and Current Year Levels

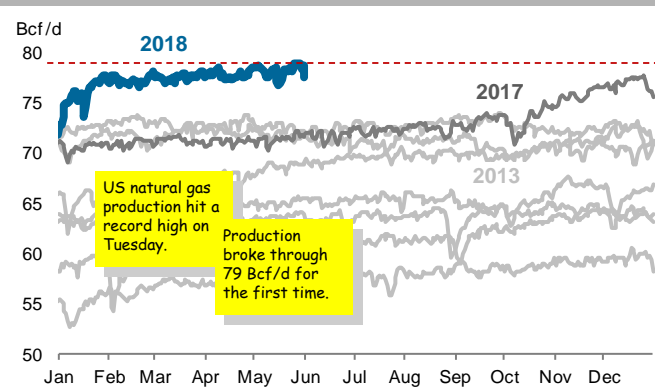


Total US demand fluctuates between 60 Bcf/d in the summer and over 100 Bcf/d in the winter. Weather is the most important driver of consumption.

Source: Bentek

34 Total US Dry Natural Gas Production

Historical Tracks and Current Year Levels



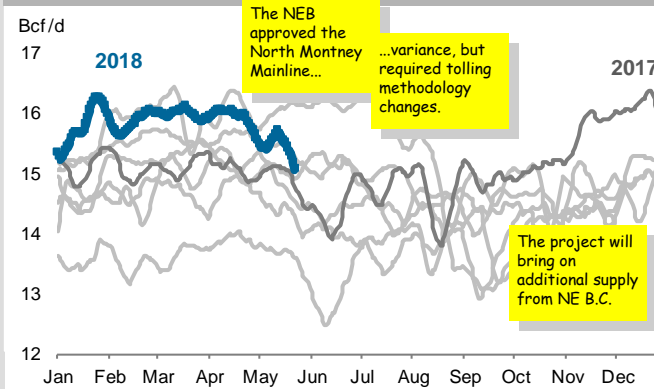
US natural gas production hit a record high on Tuesday. Production broke through 79 Bcf/d for the first time.

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

Source: Bentek

35 Daily Western Canadian Production

Estimated Using Major Pipeline Receipts

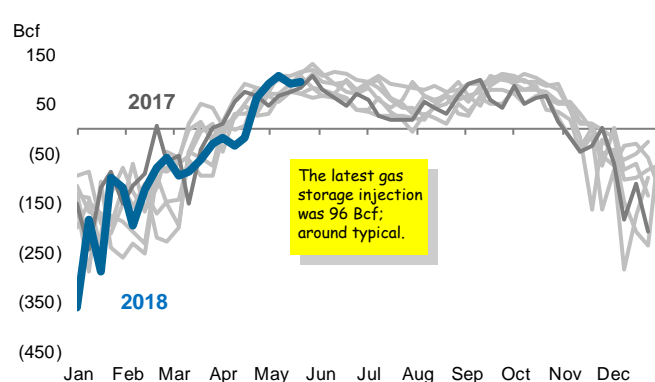


This includes receipts on the TCPL, Alliance, WestCoast and TransGas pipelines.

Source: Various Pipeline Companies

36 Weekly US Natural Gas Storage Net Change

Weekly Injection or (Withdrawals); 2009 to Current



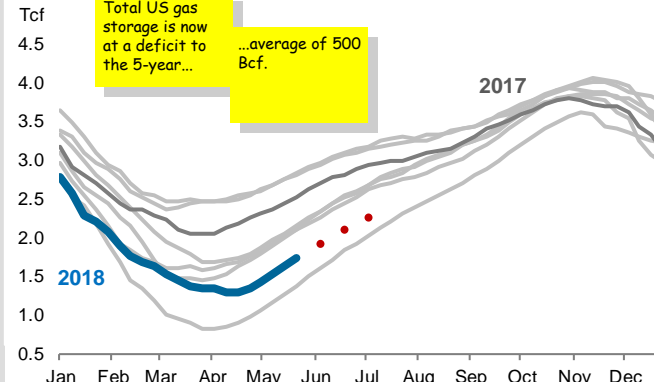
The latest gas storage injection was 96 Bcf; around typical.

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

37 Total Working Natural Gas in US Storage

Historical Tracks and Current Year Levels



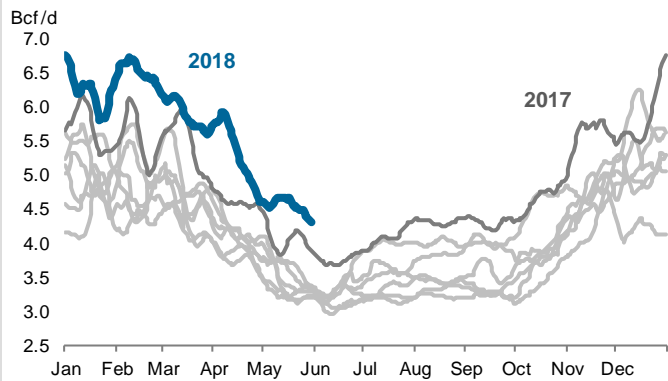
Total US gas storage is now at a deficit to the 5-year... average of 500 Bcf.

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

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

38 Alberta Natural Gas Demand

TransCanada Intra-AB Deliveries; Current Year and Historical Tracks

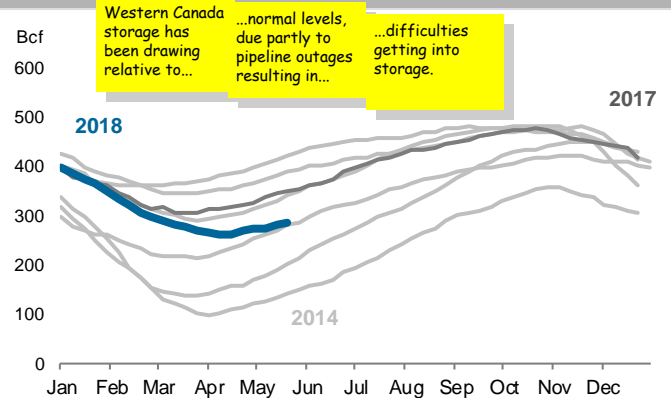


Alberta natural gas demand has grown steadily in recent years, largely driven by new oil sands projects coming on line.

Source: TransCanada Pipelines

39 Western Canadian Natural Gas Storage Levels

Weekly; Current Year and Historic Tracks

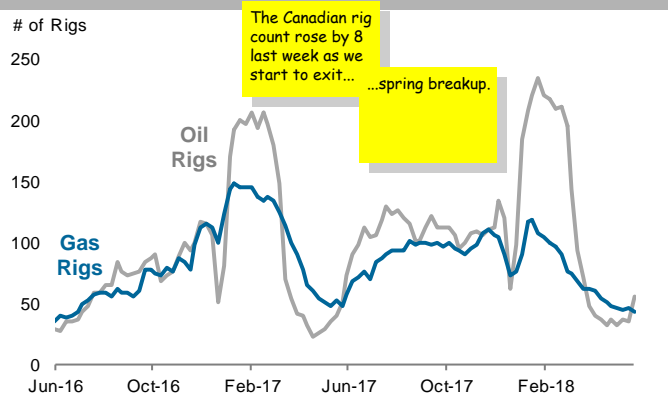


Canada's natural gas storage level provides a good metric if the country is well stocked. Abnormally high or low storage can affect the basis.

Source: Bloomberg

40 Weekly Canadian Oil and Gas Drilling Activity

Baker Hughes Average Rig Counts; Rolling 24-Month History

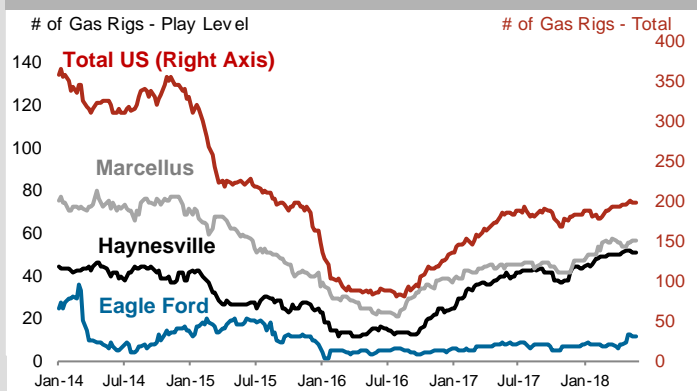


Unlike US drilling activity, Canadian rigs are dispatched seasonally. Capital allocation by operators is driven by views of future oil and gas prices.

Source: Baker Hughes

41 US Gas Drilling Activity

Baker Hughes Horizontal Gas Rig Counts; 2014 to Present

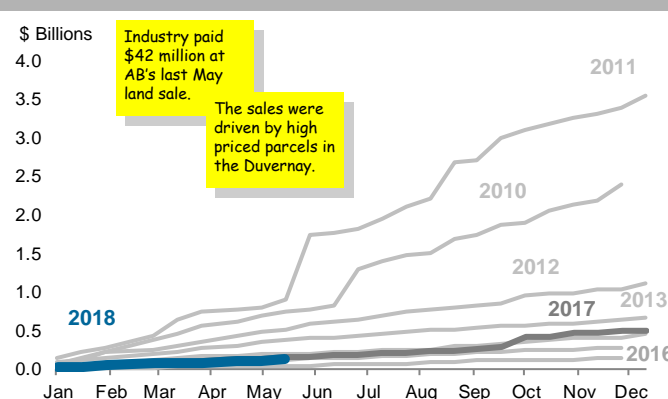


Tracking US gas drilling by major play provides insight into the composition of US gas supply and growth trends.

Source: Baker Hughes

42 Alberta Crown Land Sales – Excluding Oil Sands

Year-over-Year; Cumulative

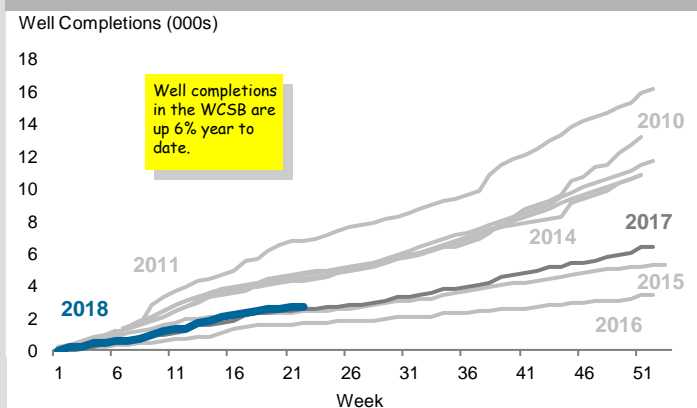


Land prices are an important component of F&D costs. In Alberta, sales of petroleum and natural gas rights are held every two weeks.

Source: Alberta Department of Energy

43 Canadian Cumulative Well Completions

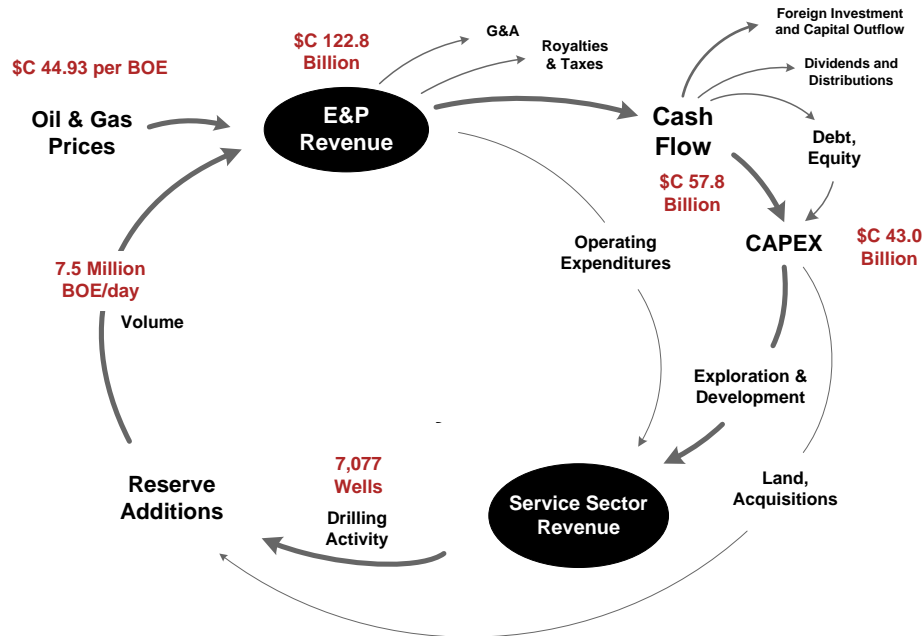
Current Year vs Years Prior



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

Estimated Capital Flow in the Canadian Oil and Gas Economy for 2018 Industry Revenue, Cash Flow, Reinvestment, Drilling Activity and Production



44

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	\$/B	\$/GJ	Average MBOE/d	Average MBOE/d	MBOE/d (@ 6:1)	MBOE/d (@ 6:1)	\$/ millions	\$/ millions	\$/ millions	\$/ millions	x:1	#/ Year	%	%	%
2009	42.26	66.42	3.79	1,840	1,331	2,544	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	61.30	95.07	4.23	2,086	2,160	2,452	6,699	149,871	72,188	46,872	33,868	1.12	11,222	45%	78%	22%
2015	37.21	57.63	2.56	1,983	2,368	2,500	6,852	93,051	28,909	31,609	22,929	1.89	5,382	24%	69%	31%
2016	32.53	53.09	2.06	1,964	2,418	2,547	6,930	82,266	26,575	22,264	15,426	1.42	4,060	17%	70%	30%
2017e	36.64	62.42	2.10	1,905	2,690	2,574	7,170	95,887	37,745	31,678	13,242	1.19	7,076	24%	70%	30%
2018e	44.93	80.18	1.58	1,905	2,984	2,596	7,485	122,752	57,818	30,490	12,519	0.74	7,077	24%	70%	30%

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