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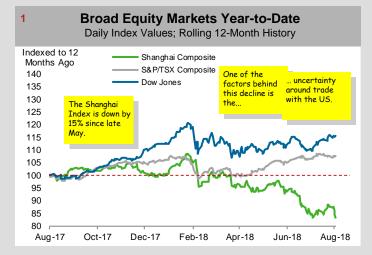
ARC Energy Charts

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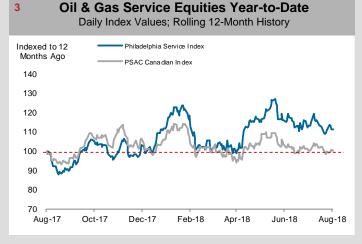
Chart Watch

- 7 WCS differential widened to \$31/B
- 10 US oil production fell by 30 MB/d
- 12 Iran threatens to block the Strait of Hormuz
- 37 US natural gas storage is below the 5 yr avg
- 40 There are 2X rigs targeting oil vs gas in WCSB

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
68.49 🗸	62.98 个	2.82 个	1.24↑	1.81 ↓	0.7697 个



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.*



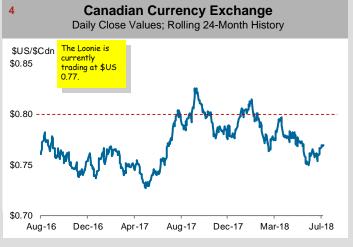
The performance of Canadian oil and gas service equities are plotted in tandem with the corresponding US index. Source: Bloomberg, Petroleum Services Association of Canada

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.



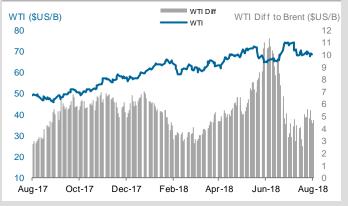
Much of Canada's oil and gas production is sold in US dollars. As such, the exchange rate significantly impacts corporate revenues and profits. *Source: Bloomberg*

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Crude Oil

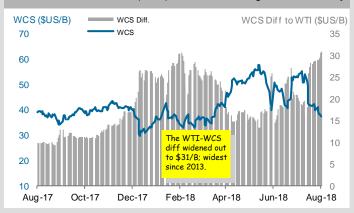


5 WTI Crude Oil Price and Differential to Brent Near-Month WTI and Brent Differential; Rolling 12-Month History

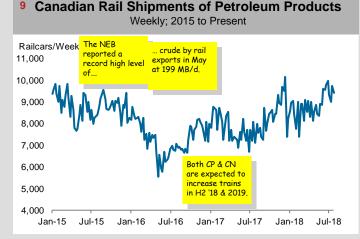


North American crude oil prices can sometimes disconnect from global prices depending on regional supply and demand dynamics. *Source: Bloomberg*

7 Canadian Heavy Oil Price Differential to WTI Western Canadian Select (WCS) Differential; Rolling 12-Month History

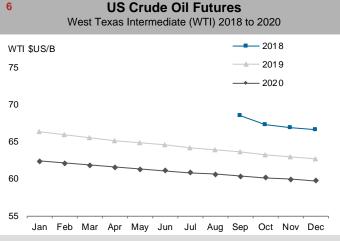


The differential should reflect quality differences and transportation costs. Greater discounts can result from infrastructure or refinery outages. *Source: Bloomberg*



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

Source: Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway

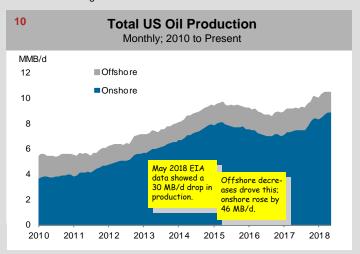


Forward prices for WTI are plotted against months in the calendar year. Years are distinguished by color and symbol coding. Source: Bloomberg

8 Canadian Light Crude Oil Price Differential to WTI WTI and Edmonton Light differential; Rolling 12-Month History



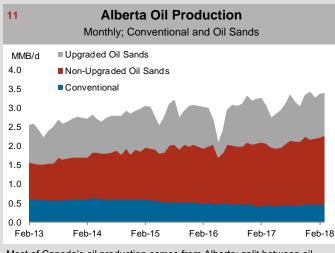
The differential should reflect the transportation cost from Alberta to Cushing. Greater discounts can result from infrastructure or refinery outages. Source: Bloomberg



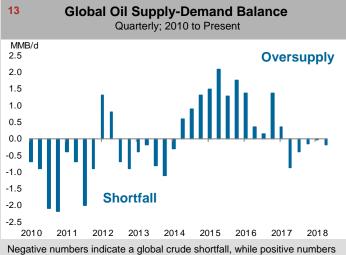
The advancement of drilling and completion methods boosted US crude oil production, prior to the downturn in prices.

Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Energy Information Administration

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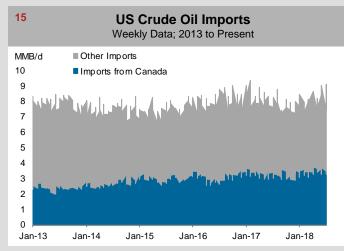


Most of Canada's oil production comes from Alberta; split between oil sands and conventional production. Source: Alberta Energy Regulator



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

Source: International Energy Agency

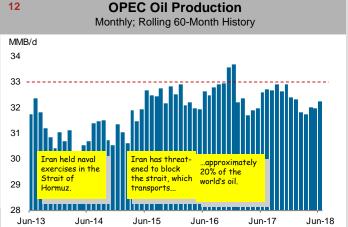


Crude oil imports from Canada are taking market share from overseas imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



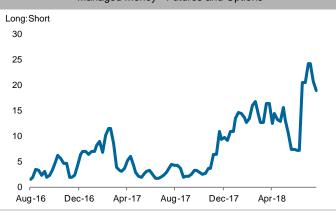
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OPEC's production levels relative to its sustainable and spare capacity influences global crude prices.

Source: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly

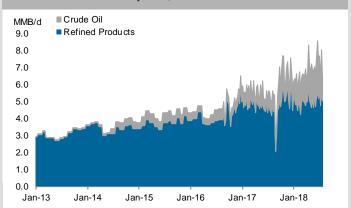
14 Ratio of Long to Short Contracts - WTI Managed Money - Futures and Options



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

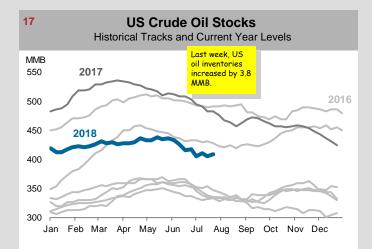
16 US Exports of Crude Oil and Refined Products Weekly Data; 2013 to Present



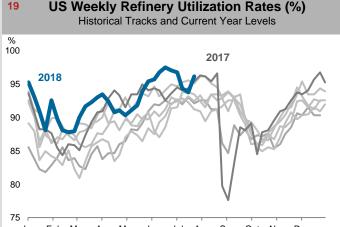
The US exports more refined products than crude oil. With the rapid growth of tight oil, most export growth should come from crude oil exports. *Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration*

Crude Oil

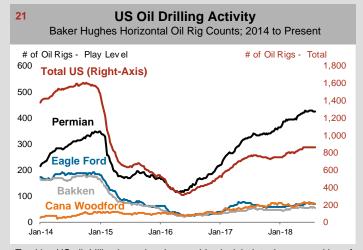




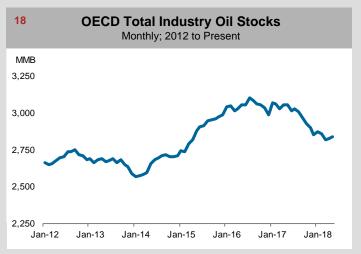
US crude oil stock levels can affect crude oil prices. Stock levels for the current year are represented by the blue line. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Refinery utilization rates change the supply of refined products, impacting price. Utilization for the current year is blue. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

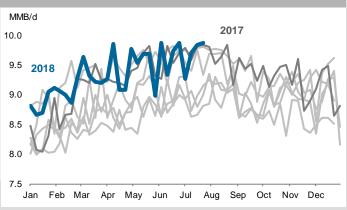


Tracking US oil drilling by major play provides insight into the composition of US oil supply and growth trends. Source: Baker Hughes



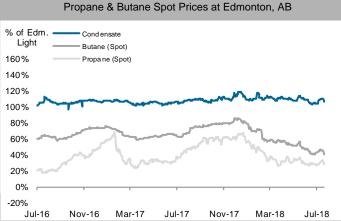
Global oil stock levels can affect crude oil prices *Includes U.S. (~90%), Canada, Mexico and Chile. *Source: International Energy Agency*

20 US Motor Gasoline Consumption Historical Tracks and Current Year Levels



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*

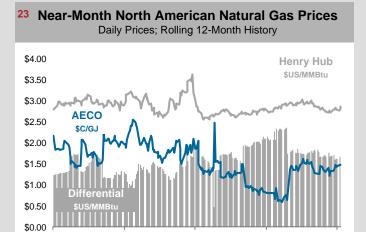
Daily NGL Prices as a % of Edmonton Light



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.*

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Natural Gas



energyresearch

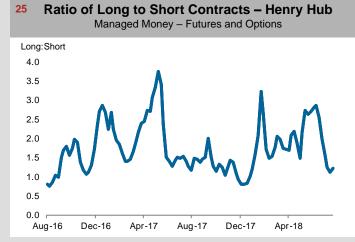
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May 1 Aug 5 Near-month prices at AECO track Henry Hub prices, the exchange rate and the cost of transportation. Local factors can also affect price. Source: Bloomberg

Feb 1

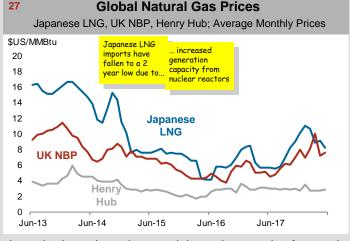
Jul 30

Nov 3



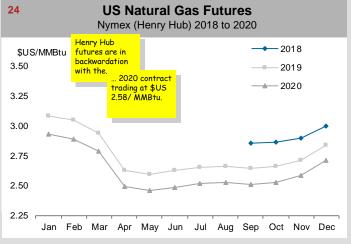
This represents the relative bullishness of money managers on the price of natural gas in the United States.

Source: U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission



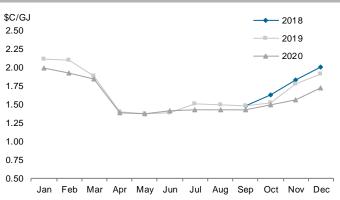
International natural gas prices strongly impact the economics of proposed LNG projects.

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



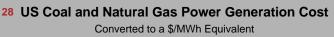
Forward contract prices are plotted against months in the calendar year. Years are distinguished by color and symbol coding. Source: Bloomberg





AECO forward prices mimic Henry Hub futures plus a differential

Source: Bloomberg



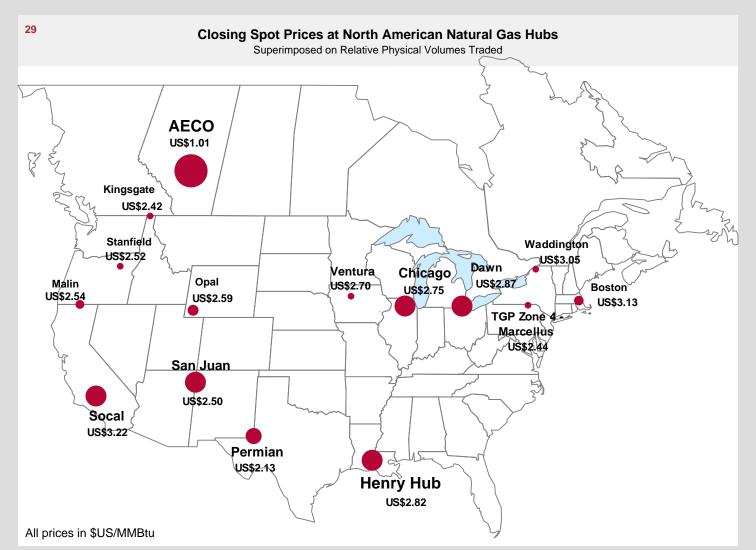


This graph illustrates when it may be economic to begin coal-gas switching in power generation. Average power plant efficiencies are assumed. Source: Bloomberg

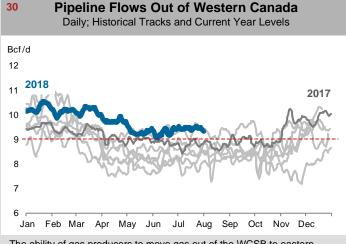




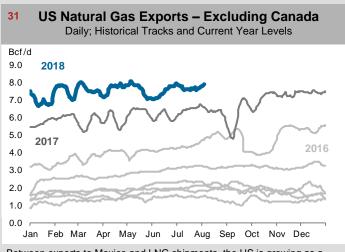
Natural Gas



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



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*

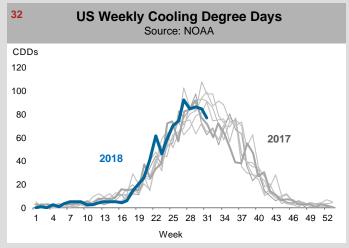


Between exports to Mexico and LNG shipments, the US is growing as a natural gas exporter. Robust US supply growth has driven this trend. *Source: Bentek*

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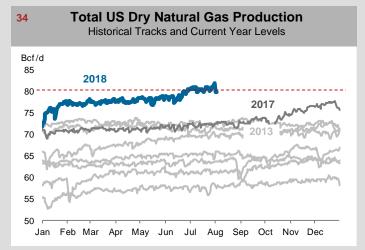
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Natural Gas

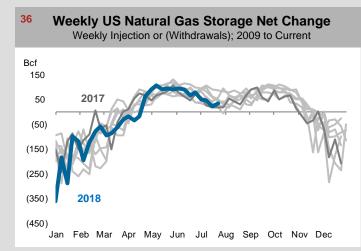


Weekly natural gas demand is directly tied to the weather. The current year is in dark blue.

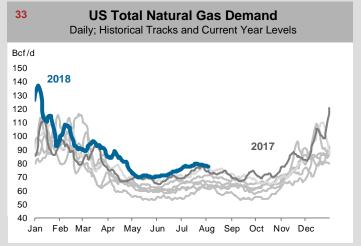
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



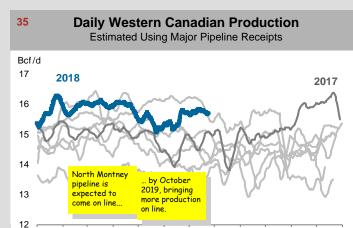
US production started ramping up in late 2007 and continues to grow year over year. Source: Bentek



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



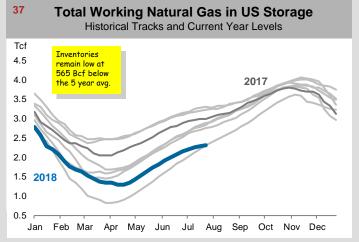
Total US demand fluctuates between 60 Bcf/d in the summer and over 100 Bcf/d in the winter. Weather is the most important driver of consumption. Source: Bentek



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

This includes receipts on the TCPL, Alliance, $\ensuremath{\mathsf{WestCoast}}$ and $\ensuremath{\mathsf{TransGas}}$ pipelines.

Source: Various Pipeline Companies

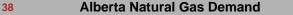


The EIA reports changes in US natural gas inventories held in underground storage facilities on a weekly basis.

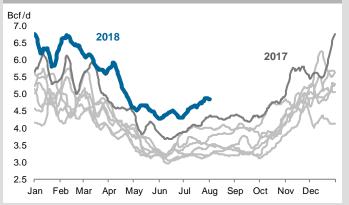
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Natural Gas and Other Indicators

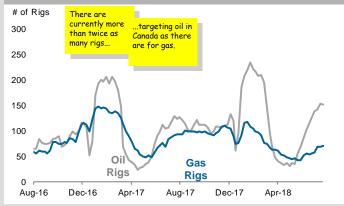


TransCanada Intra-AB Deliveries; Current Year and Historical Tracks

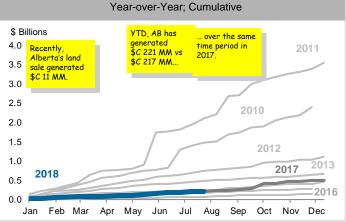


Alberta natural gas demand has grown steadily in recent years, largely driven by new oil sands projects coming on line. Source: TransCanada Pipelines

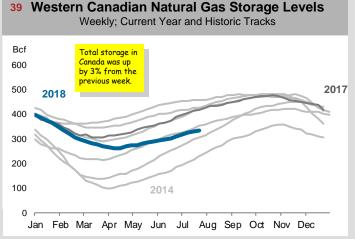
40 Weekly Canadian Oil and Gas Drilling Activity Baker Hughes Average Rig Counts; Rolling 24-Month History



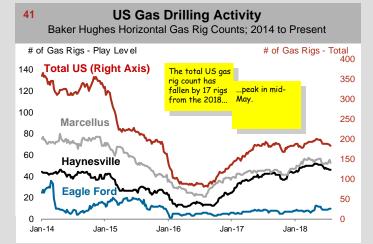
Unlike US drilling activity, Canadian rigs are dispatched seasonally. Capital allocation by operators is driven by views of future oil and gas prices. Source: Baker Hughes



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



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



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

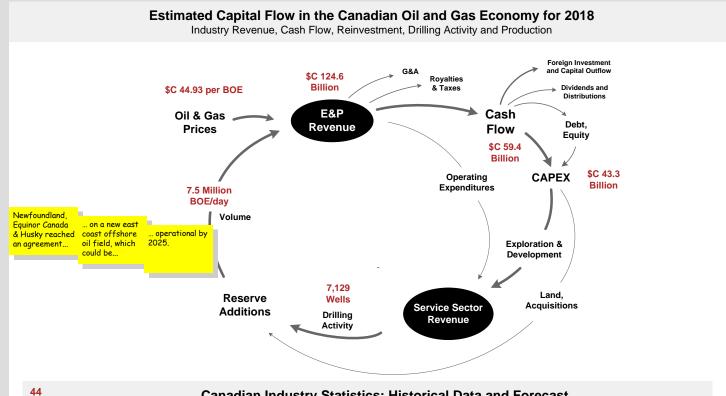
Well Completions (000s) 18 16 2010 14 12 10 8 2017 2014 6 2011 4 2018 2 0 6 16 21 26 31 36 41 46 51 Week

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

42 Alberta Crown Land Sales – Excluding Oil Sands 43 **Canadian Cumulative Well Completions** Current Year vs Years Prior



Canadian Industry Metrics



Canadian Industry Statistics: Historical Data and Forecast

	Canadian Industry Metrics															
	Price		Production Volume		Capital Inflow		Rei	Reinvestment			Drilling		Well Split			
	Average Price	Edmonton Par	AECO		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	%	%	%
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	61.30	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	45.63	80.74	1.72	1,905	2,984	2,596	7,485	124,649	59,449	30,752	12,519	0.73	7,129	24%	70%	30%

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