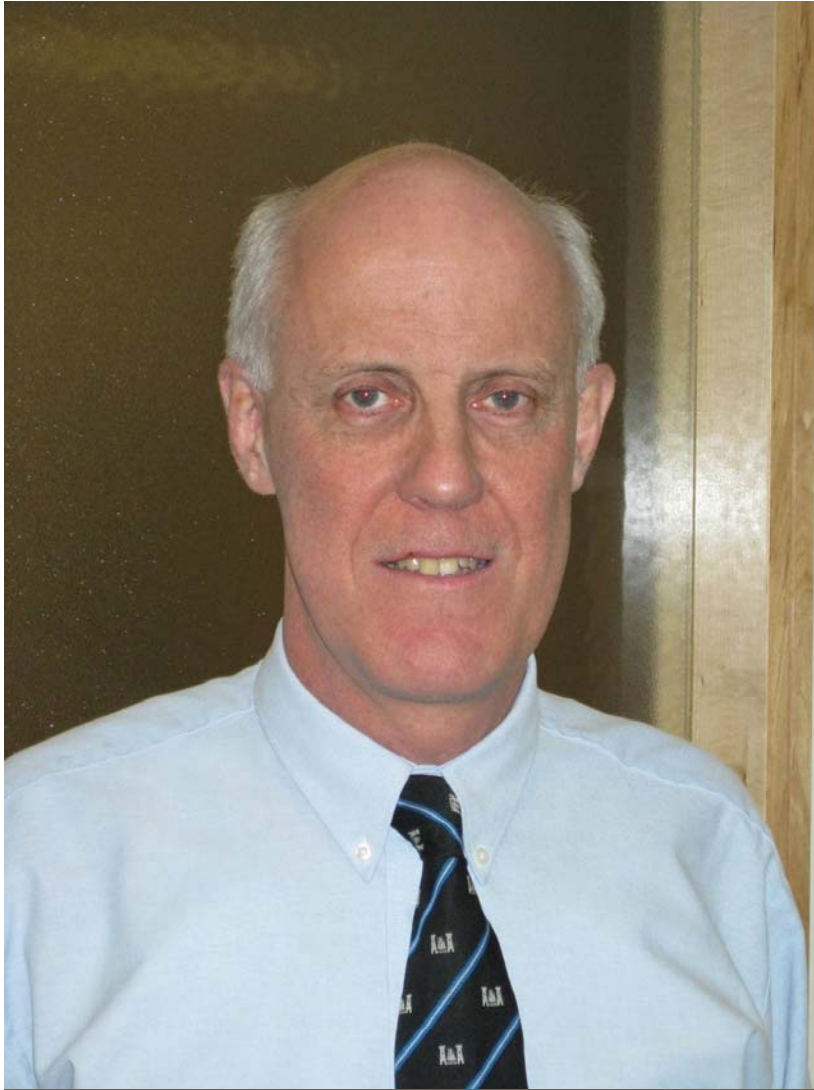


ASC ANNUAL OIL AND GAS REVIEW

December 2010



Speakers

Tony Barry
Chief Petroleum
Officer and Manager



Speakers

Dr. David Elliott
Chief Petroleum
Advisor

OUTLINE

- INTRODUCTION
- CANADIAN OIL AND GAS SECURITIES REGULATION:
 - NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 51-101
 - AMENDMENTS TO NI 51-101
 - USE OF COGEH
- EVALUATION AND CLASSIFICATION
- THE ASC REVIEW PROGRAM
- CURRENT ISSUES
- PETROLEUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE
- INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS
- SUMMARY AND LOOKING FORWARD

INTRODUCTION

OIL AND GAS MARKET IN CANADA

- About 500 Oil and Gas Reporting (Public) Issuers in Canada¹

CANADIAN:		398
TSX/TSXV ²	385	
CNQ ³	13	
US ² , (NYSE, NASDAQ)		303
LSE/AIM ²		162
ASX (Australia) ²		214

1. ASC files

2. TSX website 30 June 2010

3. CNQ website 22 April 2010



NI 51-101 FILERS: PRIME JURISDICTION

IN	PERCENT
ALBERTA	58
BRITISH COLUMBIA	30
ONTARIO	10
OTHER	2

SECURITIES REGULATION

PURPOSE

- Protect the integrity of the capital market:
 - Ability to raise funds
 - Ability to trade securities
- Balance conflicting goals:
 - Investor protection: provide relevant, timely, and reliable information
 - Access to capital: compliance costs not too burdensome

SECURITIES LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

- Securities Acts:
 - Established by Provincial legislatures
- Regulations:
 - Established by Securities Commissions
 - Administered by Staff of the Securities Commissions
- Does not include Criminal activity (e.g., fraud)

CANADIAN SECURITIES REGULATION

- Provincial responsibility
- National coordination:
 - Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA)
 - Passport system (does not include Ontario)
 - Regular contact between commission staff
- A National Instrument (NI) is legislation that applies in all provinces



ALBERTA SECURITIES COMMISSION

- Securities regulatory agency for Alberta:
 - 12 Commissioners
 - 165 Staff
- Responsible for National Instrument 51-101.
- Lead securities regulatory agency for Oil and Gas in Canada:
 - Advises other Commissions

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SECURITIES DISCLOSURE

- **Prospectus Level:**
 - Full
 - True
 - Plain
- **Materiality**
- **Continuous Disclosure**

MATERIAL INFORMATION

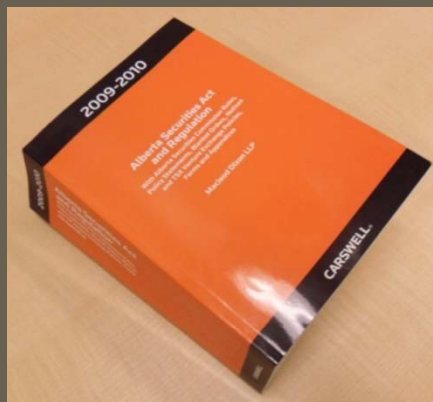
- Information that significantly affects, or could reasonably be expected to affect the market price or value of the issuer's securities:
 - Quantitative
 - Qualitative
- Must be disclosed
- Trading on undisclosed Material Information is **INSIDER TRADING**

CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE REGIME

- NI 51-102 Continuous Disclosure Obligations
 - Financial Statements (Annual, Quarterly)
 - F1 Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
 - F2 Annual Information Forms:
 - Annual Oil and Gas Disclosure (NI 51-101)
 - F3 Material Change Report
 - F4 Business Acquisition Report
 - F5 Information Circular
 - F6 Executive Compensation

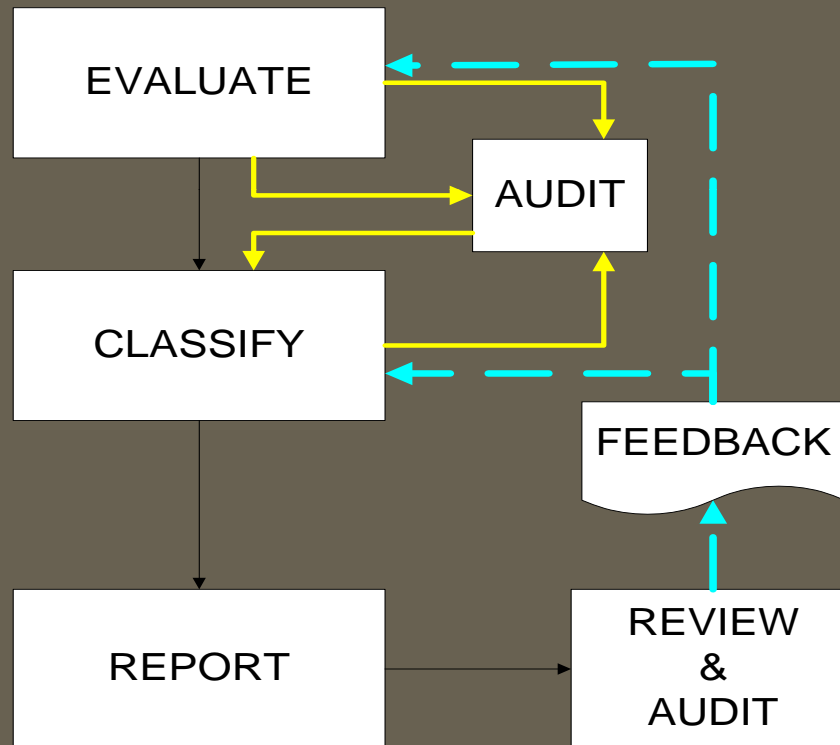
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LEGISLATION

- Large Body of General Securities Legislation
- Because of the Importance to the Canadian Economy,
Special Legislation For:
 - Oil and Gas: National Instrument 51-101
 - All Reporting Issuers



THE EVALUATION AND CLASSIFICATION PROCESS

THE RESOURCE EVALUATION PROCESS



EVALUATION (MEASUREMENT)

- Based on Limited Data:
 - Inherent Uncertainty
 - Requires Statistical Concepts
- It's Science, Not Art

“Although this may seem a paradox, all science is dominated by the idea of approximation” Bertrand Russell

It is Not About Being “Right”, But About Knowing How Wrong You Might Be!

CLASSIFICATION

- Provides a Common Language
- Key Information:
 - Best Estimate of Volume:
 - Mean, P50, Proved + Probable
 - Associated Uncertainty:
 - High (P10, Proved + Probable + Possible)
 - Low (P90, Proved)



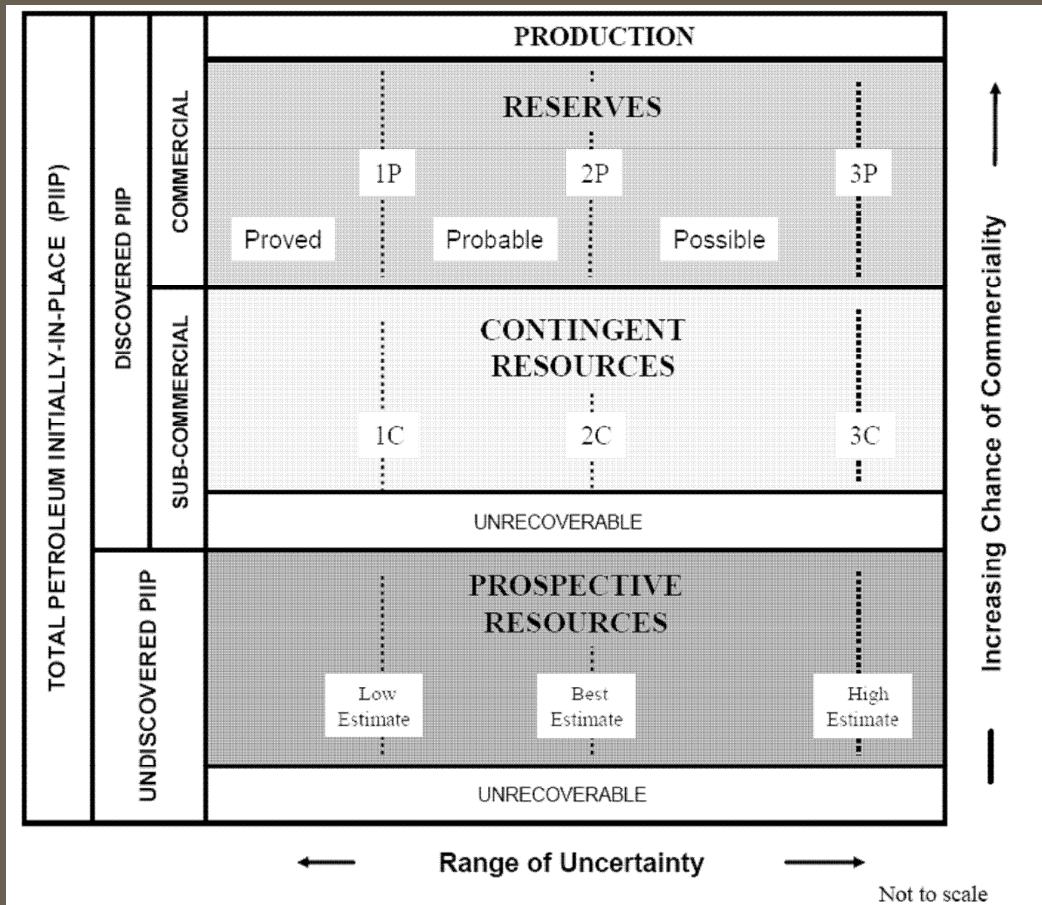
CANADIAN OIL AND GAS EVALUATION HANDBOOK (COGEH)

- Practice standard for NI 51-101:
 - Also APEGGA practice standard
- Good practice guide
- Prepared by industry
- Three volumes:
 - Updated periodically

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

- COGEH (NI 51-101) uses terminology from:
 - Petroleum Resource Management System 2007 (PRMS), but:
 - COGEH Guidelines are much more extensive than in PRMS
 - There are “second order” differences
- SEC :
 - Only reserves, some limited SEC guidelines
- United Nations Framework Classification (for Oil and Gas and other minerals):
 - Currently no guidelines

COGEH CLASSIFICATION*



* Derived from PRMS

CATEGORY

CLASS

DISCLOSURE

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 51-101 (NI 51-101)
Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities

NI 51-101: SOME HISTORY

- 1998 ASC Oil & Gas Securities Taskforce established
- 2001 ASC Oil & Gas Securities Taskforce report
- 2002 Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (COGEH) (CIM/Calgary SPEE). Updates 2005, 2007
- Sept. 2003 National Instrument 51-101 (Disclosure Legislation)
- 2007, 2010, Amendments to NI 51-101

DISCLOSURE

- Directors and officers of the reporting issuer:
 - Responsible for proper disclosure
- Regulator:
 - Sets Disclosure Standards: NI 51-101
 - Reviews and Audits for Compliance With:
 - Regulatory Disclosure Legislation
 - Industry Standards of Measurement and Classification
 - Does not “approve”

NI 51-101 APPLIES TO

- Reporting Issuers materially engaged in oil and gas activities
- Certain OTC Issuers with a connection to BC (BC Instrument 51-509)
- Initial Public offerings (5.5 of 41-101F1)
- Offering memoranda (General instruction 9 of 45-106F2 and 45-106F3)

NI 51-101 APPLIES TO

- All disclosure by a Reporting Issuer on:
- “Oil and Gas Activities”:
 - Exploration (Inc. Land Purchases, Seismic, etc.)
 - Acquisition
 - Drilling, Completion, Production, Construction
- Conventional and Unconventional Hydrocarbons, including:
 - Bitumen (In-situ, Mined)
 - Synthetic Crude
 - Shale Gas and Oil

NI 51-101 REQUIRES

- Requires:
 - Regulatory (Annual) Filings
 - Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor
 - Independent Evaluation for Annual Filings
- Refers to Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (COGEH) for evaluation practices, standards and classification
- Encourages formation of Reserves Committee

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 51-101 STANDARDS OF DISCLOSURE FOR OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

- Annual Filing Requirements:
 - F1 Reserves (& Resources)
 - F2 Independent Evaluator or Auditor
 - For Proved and Probable reserves
 - F3 Management and Directors
 - F4 **NEW**

Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information

- Mandatory:
 - Proved Reserves (PDP, PDNP, PUD)
 - Proved + Probable Reserves
 - At Forecast prices
- Optional:
 - Proved + Probable + Possible Reserves
 - Other Resource classes (Contingent resources, etc.)
 - At Constant prices
- Other information:
 - Mandatory and optional

NI 51-101 F2 Report on Reserves Data by Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor

- Signed by IQRE/A to confirm that the evaluations:
 - Were carried out according to COGEH
 - Contain no material misstatements
- On the whole evaluation, including due diligence on:
 - Recovery process, timing and costs
 - Upgrading if any (SCO)



NI 51-101 F3 Report of Managers and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure

- Signed by two officers and two directors to confirm:
 - They have reviewed the evaluation procedures
 - Have met with the QRE/A
 - Have reviewed the reserves data with management
 - Approved the filing of the F1 and F2

FORM 51-101 F4 Notice of Filing of 51-101 Information

NEW

- Filed on SEDAR when NI 51-101 disclosure information is contained in the Annual Information Form (AIF) and has not been filed separately
- Replaces, and saves the cost of, a news release

Use of F1, F2, F3 When Company Has No Reserves Data DATA

F1

Reserves Data and
Other Oil & Gas
Information

Required Part 6
Resource
Information

F2

Report on Reserves
Data by
Independent QRE or
Auditor

Not
Applicable

F3

Report of
Management and
Directors on Oil and
Gas Disclosure

Required

Report on Resource
Data by
[Independent] QRE
or Auditor

Optional
Modified

Use of F1, F2, F3 Outside Annual Filings

F1, F2, F3 are for Annual Filings

- Outside Annual Filings:
 - Use F1, F2, F3 as a template
 - Change the Headings Appropriately

Reserves
[Resource] Data and
Other Oil & Gas
Information

Optional

Report on Reserves
[Resource] Data by
[Independent] QRE
or Auditor

Optional

Report of
Management and
Directors on Oil and
Gas Disclosure

Optional

- Companion Policy 51-101 CP:
 - Provides fairly extensive guidance on the interpretation of NI 51-101
 - Includes Sample Disclosure Tables
 - Etc.
- Staff Notices:
 - Generally temporary until provisions included in legislation or Companion Policy.
 - CSA Staff Notice 51-327 Oil and Gas Disclosure: Resources Other Than Reserves Data (under revision)

AMENDMENTS TO NI 51-101

TERMINOLOGY

- Can use product type in classification disclosure. e.g. Instead of:
 - Discovered Petroleum Initially-in-Place, use:
 - Discovered Light & Medium Oil Initially-in-Place
 - Discovered Bitumen Initially-in-Place
 - Etc.
- NOT ORIGINAL OIL IN PLACE (OOIP) etc.

SUMMATION OF RESOURCE QUANTITIES

- Disclosure of a sum of any sub-category of resources is not allowed,
 - e.g., cannot disclose contingent + prospective resources, etc.
- Unless sub-categories also disclosed individually.
- or, an estimate is made at a higher level (e.g., Discovered Petroleum Initially-in-Place) and the reporting issuer is **unable** (not unwilling) to classify to sub-categories

LIMITED DISCLOSURE

- Cannot disclose only optimistic estimates:
 - Proved + Probable + Possible
 - High case Contingent or Prospective resource
- Must also disclose the Best and Low cases:
 - Proved, Proved + Probable
 - Low , Best case Contingent or Prospective resource
- Best case may be disclosed without high or low cases

CONSISTENCY IN USE OF UNITS

- Proximate disclosure of the currency used
- Do not switch between units, e.g., from bbls to m³
- Use the correct unit abbreviations:
 - e.g. Mbbbls not mbbbls
 - See COGEH Vol. 1 Appendices B, C for standards based on international conventions

SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE

- Constant price case amended to reflect current US disclosure practice, i.e.:
- Unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for previous 12 months for the product type

UNCERTAINTIES ON PROPERTIES WITH NO RESERVES

- Requirement to identify and discuss significant economic factors or significant uncertainties that affect anticipated development IN A MEANINGFUL MANNER
- Not required in NI 51-101 disclosure if this disclosure is made in the financial statements



FORM 51-101 F4 Notice of Filing of 51-101 Information

ALREADY DESCRIBED

USE OF COGEH FOR PREPARING MATERIAL FOR DISCLOSURE

GOVERNANCE

- Disclosure is governed by:
 - Securities Act
 - Regulations: for oil and gas, NI 51-101
- COGEH is subordinate to the Securities Act and Regulations

- Is a general good practice manual:
 - The standard for preparing evaluations for disclosure purposes
 - Mainly for conventional reserves
- Is subject to some interpretation
- Use of COGEH is necessary but may not be sufficient

USE OF COGEH FOR SECURITIES DISCLOSURE

- When preparing material for disclosure, COGEH must be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the Securities Act and Regulations
- This is particularly important for “unconventional” resources and for “resources other than reserves” for which the COGEH guidance is currently limited.

ALBERTA SECURITIES ACT

Section 92(4.1)

- No person or company shall make a statement that the person or company knows or reasonably ought to know:
 - (a) in any material respect and at the time and in the light of the circumstances in which it is made,
 - (i) is misleading or untrue, or
 - (ii) does not state a fact that is required to be stated or that it is necessary to make the statement not misleading

ALBERTA SECURITIES ACT

Section 92(4.1)

and

(b) would reasonably be expected to have a significant effect on the market price or value of a security or exchange contract.

- There are similar provisions in the Securities Acts of other provinces

POTENTIALLY MISLEADING DISCLOSURE

- Using non-COGEH terminology in corporate presentations
- Underestimation of risk
- Classification as a contingent resource when there is no flow test, production or good analog
- Overgenerous interpretation of the “Technology under development” criterion for contingent resources
- Over optimistic production forecasts or on production dates, especially on oil sands projects

POTENTIALLY MISLEADING DISCLOSURE

- Use of inappropriate analogs:
 - Citing a carbonate reservoir that produces light oil as an analog for one that contains heavy oil or bitumen
 - Unsupported assumption that a recovery process that works in one reservoir will work in another one

THE ASC OIL AND GAS REVIEW PROGRAM

THE ASC O&G REVIEW PROGRAM

- Statutory Filing Review:
 - 273 O&G RIs are AB prime
 - 239 O&G RIs have head offices in AB
- Compliance Review:
 - 542 Canadian RIs Required to File Under 51-101
 - Annual Filings (AIF)
 - News Releases, Webcasts
- Technical Review of Reserves/Resources :
 - Prospectus (Short Form/Long Form)
 - Annual Technical Reviews
 - Miscellaneous (Industry Queries)

COMPLIANCE REVIEW: NEWS RELEASES

- Includes Press Releases and Corporate Presentations
- Significant trading can take place on news releases
- Now in fourth year of comprehensive review program for NI 51-101 compliance
- NEWS RELEASES:

	<u>2010</u>
– Scanned	4920
– Forwarded for review	455
– Number with potential issues	154
– Issuers contacted	25

OBSERVATIONS

- Increase in Resources other than Reserves
- Ratio of PUDS to PDP increased dramatically for Resource Plays (30% to 400%)
- Evaluators assign 2 PUDs and 2 to 4 PBUDs offsets to successful Montney horizontals
- Significant increase in activity outside Canada
- Corporate presentations must conform to NI 51-101 requirements:
 - (e.g., avoid ‘potential upside’)

FILING PREPARATION TIPS

- Use the latest requirements of NI 51-101
- Proofread for clarity and check the addition
- Transpose evaluator's report correctly
- Identify unconventional resources by product type and production group

FULL, TRUE AND PLAIN

- Avoid boilerplate language:
Example: “The Company uses COGEH as the basis for assigning undeveloped reserves”
- Significant Factors or Uncertainties:
Example: “The Company has all the inherent risks of a typical oil and gas company”
- Location of Oil and Gas Properties:
Example: “The Company’s properties are onshore Canada”

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND HISTORY

- Deficiencies in reporting:
 - Production Estimates:
 - (Gross, Management Estimates)
 - Production History:
 - (Actual Gross, Report in Financials)
- Check the reporting requirements:
 - F1 (6.8) (6.9)

REQUIRED APPLICABLE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (NI 51-101)

Possible Reserves	5.2(a)(v)
Disclosure of Less than All Reserves	5.8(a)
Disclosure of Resources	5.9(2)(c)(v)
Analogous Information	5.10(1)(c)
BOE's and McfGE's	5.14(d)

RESERVES RECONCILIATION AND THE ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL REVISIONS

RESERVES RECONCILIATION

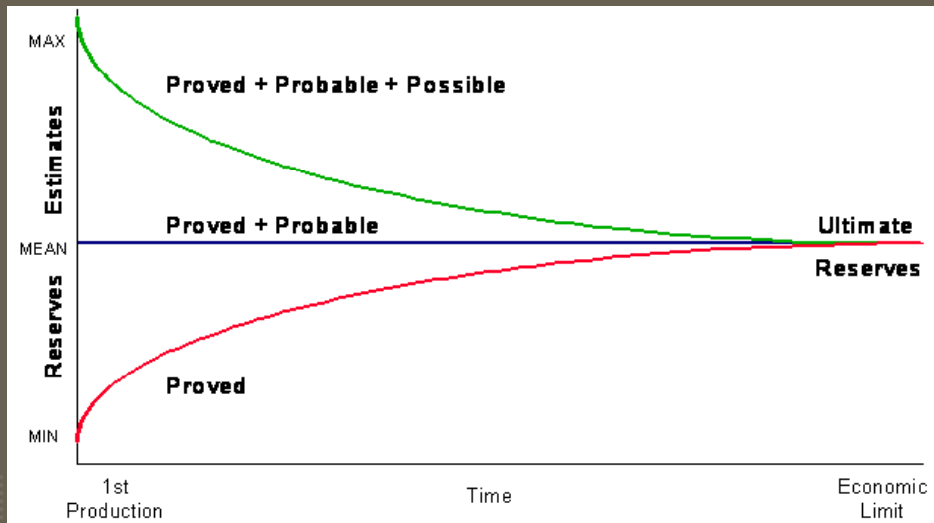
- OPENING BALANCE
- ADDITIONS:
 - Discoveries
 - Extensions and Improved Recovery
 - Acquisitions
- REDUCTIONS:
 - Dispositions
 - Production
- FLUCTUATIONS:
 - Economic Factors
 - **Technical Revisions**
- CLOSING BALANCE

RESERVE RECONCILIATION PROBLEMS

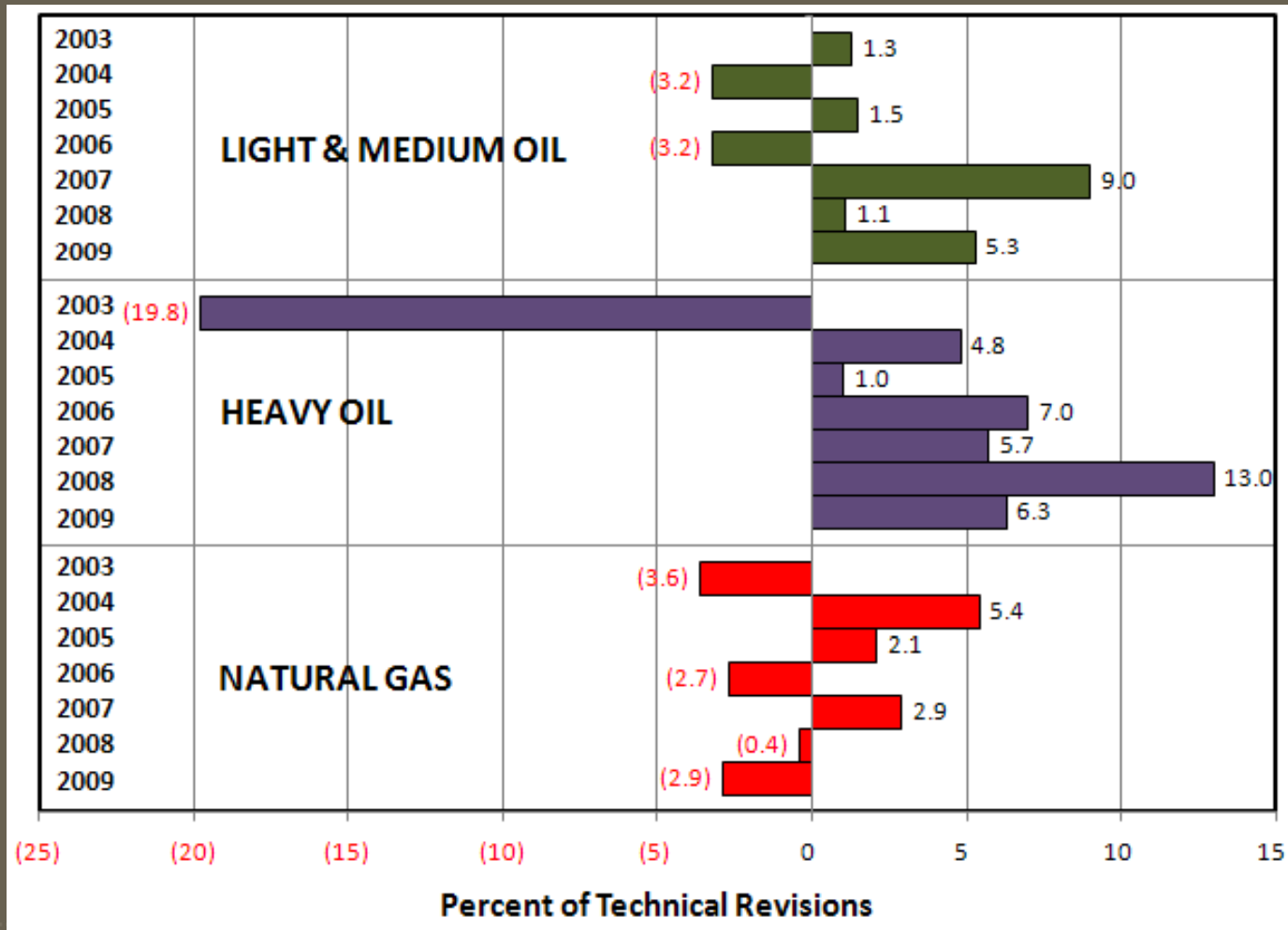
- Lumping of Product Types
- New reconciliation categories created
- Combining reconciliation elements
- Opening Balance doesn't agree with prior year Closing Balance
- Inconsistencies within the F1:
 - Closing balance (should agree with reserves summary)
 - Production (should agree with production history)
 - Acquisitions (should be disclosed under costs incurred)

TECHNICAL REVISIONS

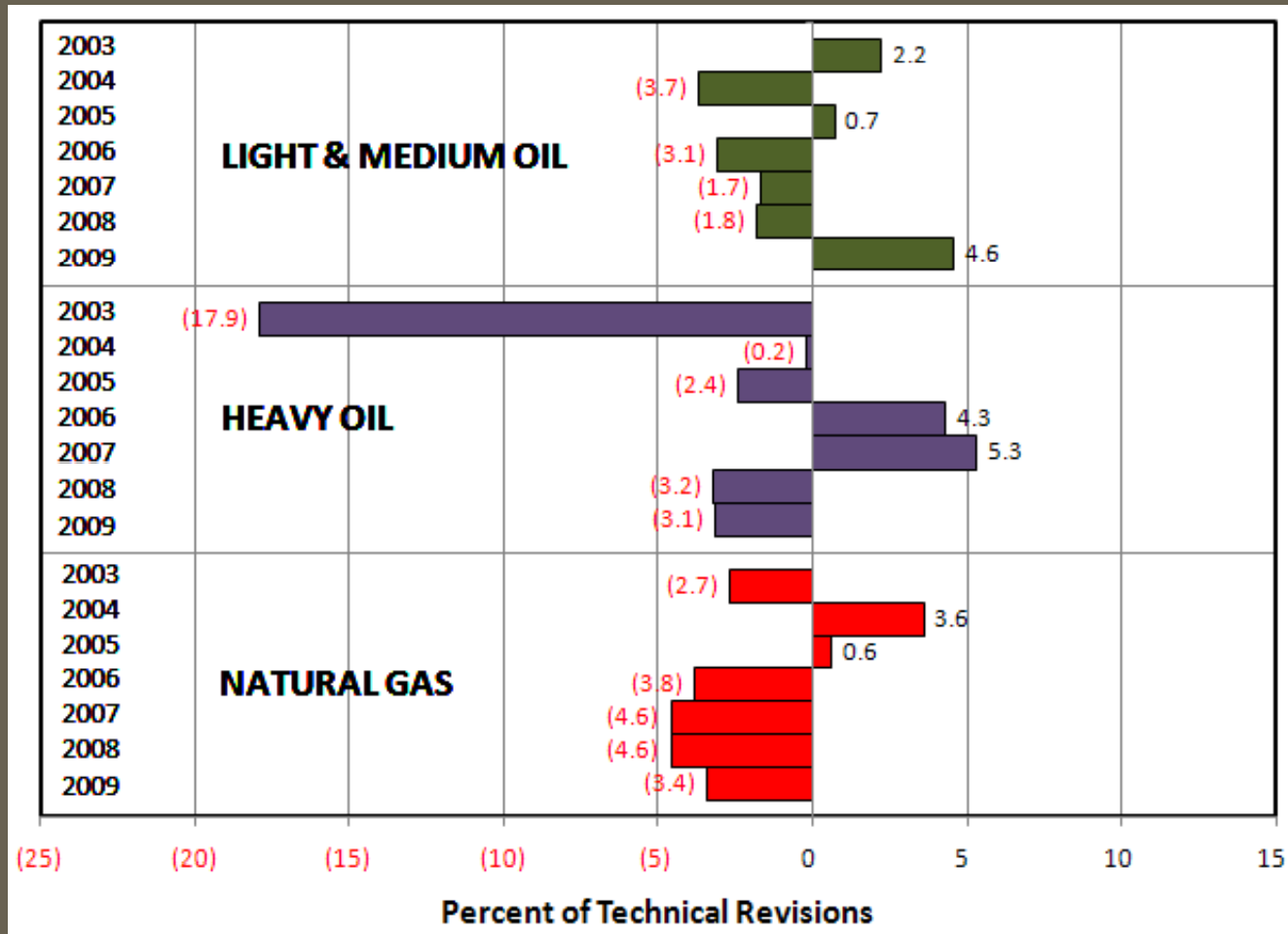
- Proved Reserves:
 - Revisions Should Be Mostly Positive
 - Probability of Negative Revision Approaches Zero as the Number of Entities Increases
- Proved + Probable Reserves:
 - Revisions Should Be Close to Zero
 - Probability of Positive or Negative Revisions Approaches Zero As the Number of Entities Increases



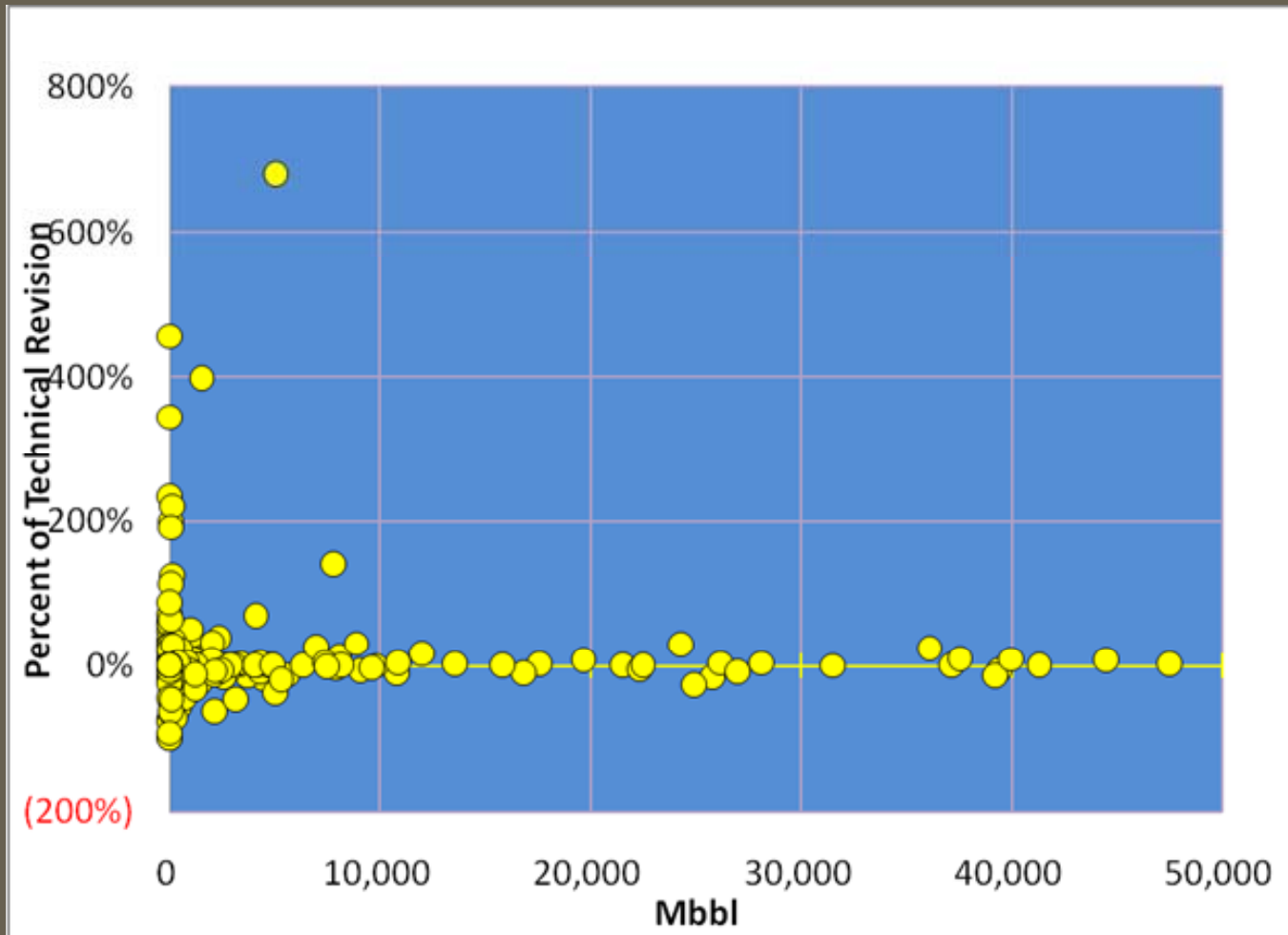
PROVED RESERVES



PROVED + PROBABLE RESERVES



LIGHT & MEDIUM OIL PROVED + PROBABLE RESERVES



QUALITY OF EVALUATIONS

- Conventional reserves estimates:
 - Are generally of high quality
 - May be small bias for natural gas, but within measurement error and not material
- Unconventional reserves and resources
 - Not yet enough data for statistical analysis
- Challenge is to maintain high standard as the activities mature

CURRENT ISSUES

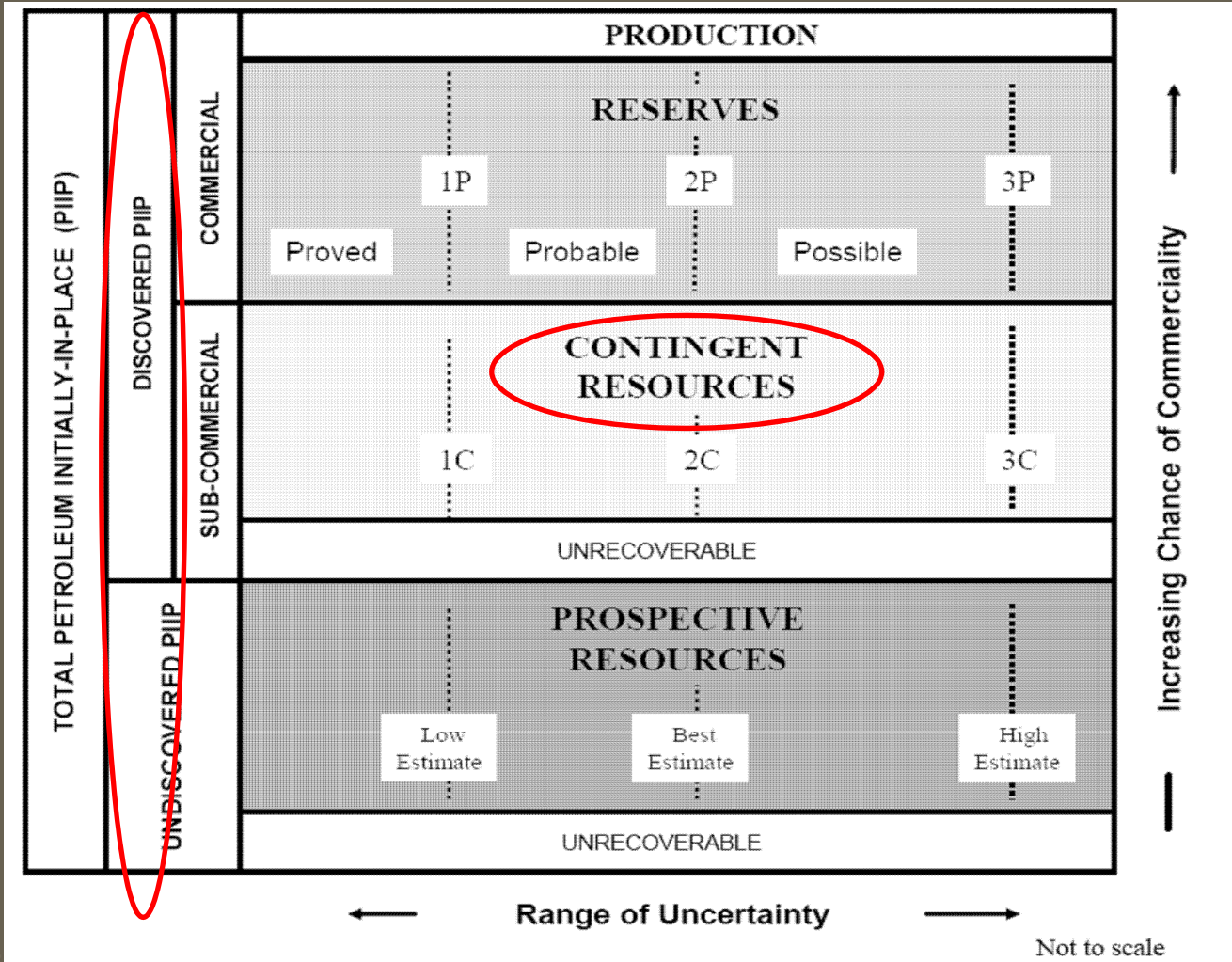
- Useful general term
- Describes hydrocarbon accumulations that are not the result of interaction between a seal and buoyancy forces
- CBM, Bitumen, Shale gas, Oil shale, Methane hydrates
- COGEH Guidance is Mainly for Conventional Reserves

LOW QUALITY RESERVOIRS

- Technology developed for unconventional reservoirs now being applied to low quality conventional reservoirs:
 - Unconventional conventional reservoirs????
- Many of the “issues” are the same as for unconventional reservoirs and for resources other than reserves

EVALUATION SCENARIOS

- Do not need to consider the availability of funding [NI 51-101 5.2(a)(iv)], but
- Funding must be discussed in the F1 [51-101 Form F1 5.3.2(a)]
- Unrealistic timetables for the start of production
 - e.g., Pilot Oilsands Plant on production within 18 months when this is very unlikely



DISCOVERED PETROLEUM INITIALLY-IN-PLACE

- DPIIP, “estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations ... ”:
 - ... penetrated by a well.
 - ... well must have demonstrated the existence of hydrocarbons by flow testing.
 - However, where log and/or core data exist, and there is good analogy to a nearby and geologically comparable accumulation, this may suffice.

“KNOWN ACCUMULATION”

- If drilling and testing are still required, it is not a “known” accumulation
- Unconventional resources:
 - Usually no primary flow
 - Often a time gap between drilling and test results
 - Often no “good analogy”

ISSUE: TIMING

- Often lots of wells to establish in-place volumes but it may be one or two years or more before flow information (e.g. pilot tests) is available
- Until test information, classify as:
 - Undiscovered?
 - DPIIP Unrecoverable?
 - Maybe Contingent - but not under present guidelines

MOVEABLE HYDROCARBONS

- If evidence of moveable hydrocarbons, may call it “Discovered”, but without additional information, is “Unrecoverable”.
- May be acceptable:
 - Flow from temporary stimulation
 - Some laboratory tests
- Not:
 - Gas kick, desorption from core, gas cutting of mud, oil shows from cuttings, minimal recovery on tests, etc.

ANALOGS

- “Good analogy”:
 - Subjective, but often “generously” interpreted
 - Need for:
 - Reservoir analog
 - Process analog
- “Nearby”:
 - Just because it is geographically nearby doesn’t mean it is an analog.
- “Geologically comparable”:
 - Analysis often poor, criteria not clear

EXTRAPOLATION (Areal assignment)

- How Far Can You Extrapolate From a Control Point?
 - Formation Presence ✓ (often)
 - Hydrocarbon Presence ? (sometimes)
 - **Productivity** ✗ (rarely)
- Depends on the Geology, But Just Because a Formation is There – It Doesn't Mean It Is:
 - Hydrocarbon Bearing, or if it is,
 - that it is **PRODUCTIVE**

EXAMPLE: BARNETT SHALE

- *"There was a time you all were told that any of the 17 counties in the Barnett Shale play would be just as good as any other county," McClendon said. "We found out there are about two or two and a half counties where you really want to be." --Bloomberg News October 14, 2009*

CONTINGENT RESOURCE (COGEH)

- ***Potentially recoverable from known accumulations:***
 - ***using established technology or technology under development, but***
 - **not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies.**

POTENTIALLY RECOVERABLE

- Under what conditions – depends on your viewpoint.
But ...
- For Securities disclosure, in order to not be misleading, should be under reasonably foreseeable:
 - Technical conditions
 - Economic conditions
 - And within a timeframe that would be regarded as reasonable to an investor

CONTINGENCIES

- Economics:
 - Economic contingent resources
 - Sub-economic contingent resources
- Non-technical contingencies:
 - Regulatory approval, legal issues, access to market. etc.
 - Guidance probably adequate

- Established technology
- Technology under development:
 - “technology that has been developed and verified by testing as feasible for future commercial applications to the subject reservoir”
 - Current guidance is not adequate to:
 - capture the range of uncertainty
 - differentiate levels of development and technology

DISCLOSURE OF CONTINGENCIES

- Specific, not boilerplate
- Itemize and describe:
 - Economic contingencies
 - Non-technical contingencies
 - e.g., legal, regulatory approval
 - Technical:
 - Established technology
 - Technology under development
- Explain how they will be removed

SPEE (Calgary) EXPANDED COGEH GUIDANCE ON RESOURCES

- Current COGEH guidance on resources is limited and there is significant variation in the manner in which it is interpreted.
- SPEE (Calgary) has established a committee to develop expanded COGEH guidance on resources, with a focus on contingent resources



CSA STAFF NOTICE 51-327: RESOURCES OTHER THAN RESERVES DATA

- Original issued 2009
- Revised 2010 to reflect amendments in NI 51-101
- Further revisions in early 2011

CSA STAFF NOTICE 51-327: PROPOSED GUIDANCE

- Project scenarios for major developments:
 - Production scenarios, timing that are not misleading.
 - F2 also indicates due diligence carried out for upgraded sales products (SCO)
- The use of analogs
- Contingent resources:
 - Types of contingencies
 - Disclosure of contingencies

PETROLEUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE



PETROLEUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PAC)

- Provides advice and discusses current issues on oil and gas evaluation and disclosure
- Up to 15 industry representatives with three year term
- Meets four times a year
- Informal discussion as required
- Advice on specific disclosure issues

PAC MEMBERSHIP

- ASC Staff:
 - Chair, Chief Petroleum Officer and Manager
 - Secretary, Senior Petroleum Engineer
 - Attended by other ASC Staff
- Outside members:
 - Currently 9 members, including representation from:
 - CAPP, SEPAC, evaluators, producers
 - Planning to add members

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS



PETROLEUM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PRMS)

- Issued 2007
- Same classification scheme as COGEH, but guidance is limited
- Application guidelines in development
- Object is to provide flexibility to accommodate different corporate evaluation practices
- Not recognized as adequate for securities disclosure in Canada or the USA



UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CLASSIFICATION (UNFC)

- High level system for solid minerals and liquid fuels
- Revised version issued, UNFC-2009
- Need for high level standards is currently under review:
 - Refers to PRMS for oil and gas evaluation guidance
- Used :
 - To a limited extent, mainly for National resource inventories.
 - Not sufficiently developed for securities disclosure

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS US SEC

- Revised oil and gas disclosure rules, effective 31 Dec. 2009
- Closer to NI 51-101 but does not use outside standards such as COGEH
- Includes unconventional resource types
- Can include fuel gas in reserves
- Qualified reserves evaluator not required but must disclose the qualifications of whoever has prepared reserves

- Mandatory:
 - Proved reserves
 - Constant price case
- Optional:
 - Probable and Possible reserves
 - Sensitivity price case
- Reserves other than resources not permitted

IASB EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD

- Research project
- Discussion paper issued in 2010 for comment
- CSA provided comment
- Comments summarized on IASB website
- Task force is reviewing comments
- Decision whether to pursue this initiative has not been made, probably 2011
- If it is pursued, no results until at least 2014

SUMMARY AND LOOKING FORWARD

- Reserves evaluation generally of high quality
- Issues around:
 - Unconventional resources
 - Extrapolation
 - Analogs
 - Contingent resources
 - Technology under development
 - Disclosure of contingencies

REFERENCE MATERIAL

- ASC website (Legislation, Annual Reports, etc.)
- <http://www.albertasecurities.com/>
 - For Companies
 - Oil and Gas
- 2009 ASC Annual Oil and Gas Report
- COGEH:
 - Now Available from the SPE Canada



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