EAGLE ENERGY™ INC.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(Dated as of March 21, 2019)

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NOTE TO READERS

Definitions, Abbreviations, Barrel of Oil Equivalency, Conversions and Currency

The following information used in this Annual Information Form is set out in Schedule D at the end of this document:

- Definitions
- Abbreviations
- Barrel of Oil Equivalency
- Conversions

In this Annual Information Form, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars. References to "$" are to Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

Forward-looking Statements and Risk Factors

The forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form are based on Eagle's current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. This information is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those discussed in this document in the Risk Factors section, many of which are beyond the control of Eagle. Eagle cautions users of this information that Eagle's actual results may differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Form. Refer to the section under the heading "Advisory - Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors" for information on the risk factors and material assumptions underlying the forward-looking information.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

Refer to the section under the heading "Advisory-Non-IFRS Financial Measures".

Access to Documents

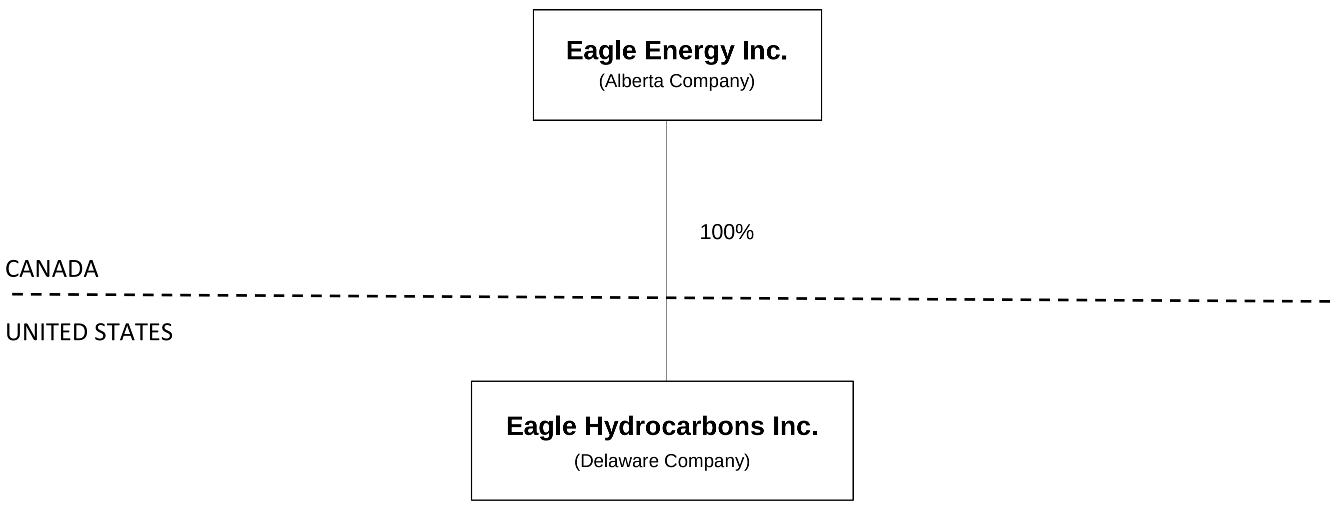
This Annual Information Form and any document referred to in this Annual Information Form and described as being filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com may be obtained free of charge from Eagle at Suite 2710, 500 – 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2V6.

EAGLE ENERGY INC. AND ITS MATERIAL SUBSIDIARY

Eagle Energy Inc. is a corporation amalgamated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) pursuant to the Arrangement that was completed on January 27, 2016 in which Eagle Energy Trust indirectly acquired Maple Leaf and converted from a trust to a corporate structure. (See "General Development of Eagle's Business – Eagle's Key Developments".)

Eagle's head and registered office is located at Suite 2710, 500 – 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2V6.

The following chart illustrates the structure of Eagle and its material Subsidiary[1] following the Arrangement and as of the date of this Annual Information Form:



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF EAGLE'S BUSINESS

Overview

Eagle is an oil and gas corporation with shares listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol "EGL". Eagle owns interests in petroleum producing properties in Texas and Alberta.

Eagle's Key Developments

Eagle's business was initially conducted through a trust structure by Eagle Energy Trust (the "**Trust**") and its operating subsidiaries.

In November 2010, the Trust completed its initial public offering and indirectly acquired its first petroleum properties in Texas located in the Salt Flat field in Caldwell County.

From 2011 to early 2014, the Trust continued to indirectly acquire, through its US subsidiary ("**Eagle US**"), additional interests in petroleum producing properties in Texas and Oklahoma - in the Permian Basin in Martin County and Palo Pinto County (2012); in Hardeman County (2013); and in Jackson County in Oklahoma (early 2014).

In August 2014, Eagle US sold its Permian Basin properties in Martin County.

In December 2014, the Trust indirectly acquired, through its Canadian subsidiary, its first properties in Alberta - a 50% working interest in petroleum producing properties in the Dixonville Montney "C" oil pool in north central Alberta and in properties producing natural gas from the Bluesky and Gething formations.

[1] The meaning of "material Subsidiary" is as set forth in Form 51-102F2 *Annual Information Form*.

In August 2015, the Trust acquired additional interests in petroleum producing properties in Alberta by acquiring a private oil and gas company, Coda Petroleum Inc., which had majority operated interests in petroleum producing properties in the Pekisko Pool in the Twining field in Alberta. With this acquisition, Eagle established a Canadian-based operations team to complement its U.S.-based operations team.

In January 2016, pursuant to the Arrangement, the Trust indirectly acquired all of the outstanding common shares of a public oil and gas company, Maple Leaf, which had royalty and working interests in petroleum producing properties in Alberta and was listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange. Upon completion of the Arrangement, Eagle converted from a trust structure to a corporate structure, with the resulting reporting issuer being **"**Eagle Energy Inc.". Eagle's common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "EGL".

In March 2017, Eagle completed a refinancing transaction that replaced its bank credit facility with a new four year secured term loan from a U.S.-based lender (the "**Loan Agreement**"). See "Debt Financing".

In 2017, Eagle US commenced its drilling program on its North Texas Properties.

In October 2017, Eagle US sold minor operated working interest in producing petroleum properties in Oklahoma, but retained minor non-operated working interests in other producing petroleum properties in Oklahoma.

Through 2018, Eagle worked with advisors with extensive financial and technical knowledge of the energy sector in Canada and the US to investigate, evaluate and consider possible asset sales and restructuring alternatives.

In February 2018, Eagle US sold its Salt Flat properties in Texas for approximately $34.4 million and used the net proceeds to reduce outstanding debt under the Loan Agreement by 34% and to further fund the drilling program on the North Texas Properties.

In August 2018, Eagle sold its Twining properties in Alberta for approximately $13.3 million cash and used the net proceeds to further reduce outstanding debt under the Loan Agreement by an additional 14% and to further fund the drilling program on the North Texas Properties.

Eagle did not meet one of the four financial covenants under the Loan Agreement at December 31, 2018, which constitutes an event of default under the Loan Agreement. At the beginning of January 2019, Eagle entered into a forbearance agreement with its lender, which expired at the end of that month. Since the expiration of the forbearance agreement, Eagle has continued to work diligently and constructively with its lender. Given the improvement in commodity prices from the end of 2018, Eagle's ongoing work with its financial advisors to investigate, evaluate and consider possible asset sales and restructuring alternatives, and the ORRI Sale (defined below), Eagle chose to forego entering into another forbearance agreement as of the date hereof. Eagle believes this affords it the maximum flexibility to manage its business and avoids incurring additional fees and conditions associated with a forbearance agreement.

On March 6, 2019, Eagle signed a purchase and sale agreement to sell 100% of certain minor overriding royalty interests in Texas (the "**ORRI Sale**") for estimated proceeds of $US 1.7 million, subject to customary closing adjustments. Closing is expected to occur on or about March 29, 2019.

In connection with the ORRI Sale, Eagle entered into a limited consent and amendment to the Loan Agreement (the "**Consent**") on March 18, 2019 under which the lender consented to the ORRI Sale and made certain amendments to the Loan Agreement. Under the Consent, the lender has not waived, and has expressly retained, all of its rights and remedies to which it is entitled under the Loan Agreement as a result of the event of default described above. See "Debt Financing – Loan Agreement" and "Risk Factors".

Eagle's ability to meet its ongoing financial liabilities, including liabilities relating to the Loan Agreement, and to continue as a going concern, is dependent upon the ongoing support from its lender and its ability to fund the repayment of its debt by generating positive cash flows from operations, securing funding from additional debt or equity financing, disposing of assets or making other arrangements. There is no certainty that such initiatives will be successful. Notwithstanding the occurrence of the event of default described above, the lender has not, as of the date hereof, exercised any of its available remedies. There can be no assurance, however, that it will not do so in the future. See "Debt Financing – Loan Agreement" and "Risk Factors".

OUR BUSINESS

Assets in Hardeman, Palo Pinto and Martin Counties, Texas and Jackson County, Oklahoma (the "North Texas Properties")

Eagle US owns interests in petroleum producing properties primarily located in Hardeman County, Texas, with some minor interests in Palo Pinto and Martin Counties, Texas and Jackson County, Oklahoma. Eagle US refers to these interests as the "North Texas Properties". Eagle US is the operator of the majority of the North Texas Properties. As at December 31, 2018, Eagle US had a working interest in 42 gross (37 net) producing oil wells, 31 gross (25 net) non-producing oil wells, 8 gross (8 net) producing natural gas wells and 1 gross (1 net) non-producing natural gas well on its North Texas Properties. Its average working interest production from the North Texas Properties for December 2018 was 696 boe/d.

Eagle US's oil and natural gas interests in the North Texas Properties are located in what is known as the "Hardeman Basin". Similar to the Permian Basin and mid-continent regions, the Hardeman Basin contains stacked hydrocarbon bearing reservoirs including Pennsylvanian (Cisco, Canyon, Strawn, Caddo, Atoka, and Morrow), Mississippian (Chester, Barnett, Holmes, and Chappel), and Ordovician (Ellenburger). Eagle US's wells primarily produce from the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian aged formations.

Eagle US has licensed approximately 250 square miles of 3D seismic data in Hardeman County, covering most of its properties, to aid in additional recovery from the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian formations. Results of the reprocessing and attribute extraction, combined with the experience of previous development in the area, have aided in revealing detailed stratigraphic and structural features.

Eagle US's oil, gas and mineral leases in the North Texas Properties cover 39,249 gross (27,707 net) acres, of which 12,121 gross (8,582 net) acres are held by production.

Assets near Dixonville, Alberta (the "Dixonville Properties")

Eagle has a 50% working interest and is the operator of properties in the Dixonville Montney "C" pool located in northern Alberta. The Montney "C" pool has been developed by drilling horizontal wells and is currently under waterflood. These properties have 89 gross (45 net) producing oil wells, 22 gross (11 net) non-producing oil wells and 82 gross (41 net) water injection wells and 2 gross (1 net) water disposal wells.

Eagle also has an average 50% working interest in properties that produce natural gas from the Bluesky and Gething formations. These properties have 18 gross (9 net) non-producing gas wells and no producing gas wells.

Eagle's average working interest production from the combined Dixonville Properties for December 2018 was approximately 783 boe/d.

Eagle has a 50% ownership in the Dixonville field facilities. All oil from the Dixonville field produces into the central oil battery, which has a treating capacity of approximately 4,000 barrels of oil per day and 37,000 barrels of water per day. The battery facility also consists of a 188 horsepower, 3-stage solution gas compressor. In addition, there are 23 test satellites and a gathering system consisting of 35 kilometres of emulsion pipeline and 25 kilometres of water injection pipelines.

In 2014, the gathering system was upgraded and optimized, and in early 2018, a central sweetening tower was installed. Solution gas from the central battery and non-associated gas is gathered and processed at a compressor station in which Eagle owns a 50% working interest.

Eagle's oil and gas leases in the Dixonville Properties cover 26,737 gross acres (of which 17,593 gross acres are developed and 9,144 gross acres are undeveloped) and 12,322 net acres (of which 8,357 net acres are developed and 3,965 net acres are undeveloped).

Other Minor Assets in Alberta Acquired in January 2016

Eagle also has minor interests in several non-operated and royalty interest properties in Alberta that it acquired in January 2016. Eagle's average production from these assets for December 2018 was approximately 71 boe/d from 10 working interest wells and 171 boe/d from 69 royalty interest wells. The producing wells are located in the Bow Island, Bigstone, Brazeau River, Sylvan Lake, Rimbey, Ferrier, Pembina, Placid and Kakwa fields of Alberta.

Properties with No Attributed Reserves

The majority of Eagle's properties have reserves attributed to them.

In Canada, as at the date hereof, Eagle holds the rights to oil and gas leases covering approximately 39,581 gross (17,408 net) acres of land. Of these lands, 12,024 gross (6,293 net) acres are considered "undeveloped lands" (also referred to as "unproved properties") as Eagle has not attributed petroleum reserves to them. Eagle's leases covering 1,440 gross (1,296 net) acres of undeveloped land will expire in 2019. Eagle has not attributed any future value to the lands within the leases that will expire in 2019 based on available geological analysis of such lands.

In the U.S., as at the date hereof, Eagle US holds the rights to oil, gas and mineral leases covering 39,249 gross (27,707 net) acres of land. Of these lands, 27,128 gross (19,125 net) acres are considered undeveloped lands as Eagle US has not attributed petroleum reserves to them. Eagle US's leases covering 320 gross (320 net) acres of undeveloped land will expire in 2019.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Relevant to Properties with No Attributed Reserves

The significant uncertainties and economic factors affecting the anticipated development or production activities on undeveloped lands held by Eagle in Canada and Eagle US in the U.S. include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Uncertainties relating to the geological analysis of Eagle's properties to determine drilling locations.
- Economic factors relating to the expected future commodity prices for oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids and Eagle's outlook relating to such prices, and expected future costs of drilling, completing, tying-in and operating wells for the particular property at the time such activities are considered.
- Uncertainties regarding the receipt of regulatory approvals for the development of the properties, which affects timing.
- Uncertainties relating to the drilling and completion of wells on the properties.
- Eagle's internal ranking and prioritization for the development of its various properties in Canada and the U.S. given the results of its geological analysis, economic analysis, expected timing to receive regulatory approval and the availability of financing for such development.

There are no unusually significant abandonment and reclamation costs associated with Eagle's properties with no attributed reserves. See note 18 in the Financial Statements titled "Decommissioning Liability" for a discussion of Eagle's future abandonment and reclamation costs.

Wells

The following table summarizes the number of producing and non-producing wells in which Eagle and Eagle US had a working interest as at December 31, 2018.

Total Eagle	**Producing Oil Wells**		**Non-Producing Oil Wells**		**Producing Natural Gas Wells**		**Non-Producing Natural Gas Wells**	
Location and State/Province	*(Gross)*	*(Net)*	*(Gross)*	*(Net)*	*(Gross)*	*(Net)*	*(Gross)*	*(Net)*
North Texas Properties, Texas and Oklahoma	42	37	31	25	8	8	1	1
Dixonville Properties, Alberta	89	45	22	11	0	0	18	9
Other Minor Properties, Alberta	4	1	5	4	5	1	4	3
Total	135	83	58	40	13	9	23	13

Drilling Activity

The following table summarizes the number of gross and net development wells that were drilled by Eagle and Eagle US in 2018. No exploration wells were drilled.

Total Eagle	Development Wells	
	(Gross)	*(Net)*
Oil wells	2	2
Natural gas wells	0	0
Service wells	0	0
Stratigraphic test wells	0	0
Dry holes	1	1
Total	3	3

Forward Contracts

Eagle uses risk management contracts from time to time in order to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. All of the contracts through which Eagle has fixed the price applicable to certain of its future production outstanding as at December 31, 2018 have been disclosed in note 4 in the Financial Statements titled "Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments".

Tax Horizon

The tax horizon, as determined from a full cycle corporate model incorporating cash flows from the year-end reserves evaluation report plus all applicable Canadian and U.S. deductions, indicates that no material corporate Canadian or U.S. taxes are expected to be payable for several years.

Costs Incurred

The following tables summarize property acquisition costs, exploration costs and development costs for 2018 for Eagle, by country.

Canadian Operations

Acquisition Costs (net)		Exploration Costs (net)	Development Costs (net)
Proved Properties	**Unproved Properties**		
($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*
0	0	0	397

U.S. Operations

Acquisition Costs (net)		Exploration Costs (net)	Development Costs (net)
Proved Properties	**Unproved Properties**		
($US 000)	*($US 000)*	*($US 000)*	*($US 000)*
0	0	0	12,067

Production Volumes

The following table discloses by each important field, and in total, Eagle's production volumes for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Total Eagle	Light and Medium Oil	Conventional Natural Gas	Natural Gas Liquids
	(Mbbl)	*(MMcf)*	*(Mbbl)*
North Texas Properties, Texas	236	111	17
Dixonville Properties, Alberta	318	24	0
Other minor interests in Alberta	96	606	33
Total	650	741	50

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Production History

The following table discloses, by country, on a quarterly basis for the year ended December 31, 2018, Eagle's share of average gross daily light and medium crude oil, conventional natural gas and natural gas liquids production volume, the average prices received, royalties paid, operating costs and resulting field netbacks.

Canadian Operations	Three Months Ended 2018			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Share of Average Gross Daily Production				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *(bbl/d)*	1,281	1,252	1,117	891
Conventional Natural Gas *(Mcf/d)*	2,569	2,066	1,171	1,124
Natural Gas Liquids *(bbl/d)*	105	79	115	67
Combined *(boe/d)*	1,814	1,675	1,428	1,146
Average Price Received				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *($CA /bbl)*	59.42	69.81	68.98	27.79
Conventional Natural Gas *($CA/Mcf)*	1.97	1.26	0.97	1.81
Natural Gas Liquids *($CA/bbl)*	41.18	54.11	32.41	25.66
Combined *($CA/boe)*	47.14	56.28	57.39	24.89
Royalties Paid				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *($CA/bbl)*	(9.62)	(13.79)	(14.79)	(5.22)
Conventional Natural Gas *($CA/Mcf)*	0.06	(0.14)	0.18	0.22
Natural Gas Liquids *($CA/bbl)*	(7.28)	(7.83)	(5.23)	(3.10)
Combined *($CA/boe)*	(7.13)	(10.84)	(11.84)	(4.03)
Operating Costs(1)				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *($CA/bbl)*	(14.49)	(16.86)	(17.56)	(14.23)
Conventional Natural Gas *($CA/Mcf)*	(4.84)	(4.64)	(3.07)	(2.99)
Natural Gas Liquids *($CA/bbl)*	(1.19)	(1.06)	(1.81)	(1.07)
Combined *($CA/boe)*	(20.52)	(22.56)	(22.44)	(18.30)
Resulting Field Netbacks(2)				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *($CA/bbl)*	35.32	39.16	36.62	8.33
Conventional Natural Gas *($CA/Mcf)*	(2.81)	(3.52)	(1.92)	(0.96)
Natural Gas Liquids *($CA/bbl)*	32.71	45.22	25.37	21.48
Combined *($CA/boe)*	19.49	22.87	23.10	2.57

Notes:

(1) Operating costs include costs incurred to operate both oil and conventional natural gas wells. A number of assumptions are required to allocate operating costs among oil, conventional natural gas and natural gas liquids production.

(2) Field netback is a non-IFRS financial measure and is calculated by subtracting royalties, operating expenses and transportation and marketing expenses from revenues. Refer to the section titled "Advisory - Non-IFRS Financial Measures".

U.S. Operations	Three Months Ended 2018			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Share of Average Gross Daily Production				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *(bbl/d)*	1,027	494	454	615
Conventional Natural Gas *(Mcf/d)*	422	291	235	269
Natural Gas Liquids *(bbl/d)*	63	44	37	47
Combined *(boe/d)*	1,160	587	531	706
Average Price Received				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *($US/bbl)*	61.89	64.76	68.56	55.64
Conventional Natural Gas *($US/Mcf)*	2.54	1.88	2.33	2.18
Natural Gas Liquids *($US/bbl)*	24.26	21.70	28.02	16.75
Combined *($US/boe)*	57.02	57.09	61.71	50.36
Royalties Paid				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *($US/bbl)*	(15.69)	(14.60)	(16.68)	(13.63)
Conventional Natural Gas *($US/Mcf)*	(0.33)	(0.23)	(0.30)	(0.19)
Natural Gas Liquids *($US/bbl)*	(3.72)	(3.41)	(4.54)	(2.75)
Combined *($US/boe)*	(14.21)	(12.66)	(14.74)	(12.12)
Operating Costs (1)				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *($US/bbl)*	(11.42)	(8.68)	(13.95)	(8.05)
Conventional Natural Gas *($US/Mcf)*	(0.78)	(0.85)	(1.20)	(0.59)
Natural Gas Liquids *($US/bbl)*	(0.70)	(0.78)	(1.13)	(0.61)
Combined *($US/boe)*	(12.90)	(10.31)	(16.28)	(9.25)
Resulting Field Netbacks (2)				
Light and Medium Crude Oil *($US/bbl)*	34.78	41.48	37.93	33.96
Conventional Natural Gas *($US/Mcf)*	1.42	0.79	0.83	1.40
Natural Gas Liquids *($US/bbl)*	19.85	17.51	22.34	13.39
Combined *($US/boe)*	29.91	34.11	30.69	28.99

Notes:

(1) Operating costs include costs incurred to operate both oil and natural gas wells. A number of assumptions are required to allocate operating costs among oil, conventional natural gas and natural gas liquids production.

(2) Field netback is a non-IFRS financial measure and is calculated by subtracting royalties, operating expenses and transportation and marketing expenses from revenues. Refer to the section titled “Advisory - Non-IFRS Financial Measures”.

RESERVES INFORMATION

In addition to the information relating to the properties owned by Eagle and Eagle US set forth above, information about the estimated reserves associated with those properties is set forth in this section (collectively, the "**Statement**"). The effective date of the Statement is December 31, 2018 and the preparation date is the date of this Annual Information Form. The Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure on Form 51-101F3 and the Report on Reserves Data by the Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluators on Form 51-101F2 are attached as Schedules A and B to this Annual Information Form.

All of the reserves of Eagle have been evaluated by independent reserves evaluators in accordance with NI 51-101. McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd. ("**McDaniel**"), an independent petroleum consulting firm based in Calgary, Alberta has evaluated all of the reserves associated with Eagle's properties in Canada. The McDaniel Reserve Report's preparation date is February 13, 2019 and its effective date is December 31, 2018.

Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc. ("**NSAI**"), independent petroleum consultants based in Dallas, Texas, has evaluated all of the reserves associated with Eagle US's properties. The NSAI Reserve Report's preparation date is February 15, 2019 and its effective date is December 31, 2018. For consistency in Eagle's reserves reporting, NSAI used the same January 1, 2019 forecast prices and inflation rates as McDaniel to prepare its report.

Eagle also requested McDaniel prepare a reserves report that totalled the reserves in the McDaniel Reserve Report and the NSAI Reserve Report for the purpose of presenting the "Total Eagle" amounts set forth in this Annual Information Form. For this purpose, McDaniel used the exchange rates that are set forth below in the section titled "Pricing Assumptions - Forecast Prices and Costs" to convert U.S. dollar amounts in the NSAI Reserve Report to Canadian dollar amounts.

The tables below are a summary of the reserves and the net present value of future net revenue attributable to the reserves as evaluated in the NSAI Reserve Report and the McDaniel Reserve Report and were calculated using the average of the forecast prices of McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd., GLJ Petroleum Consultants Ltd. and Sproule Associates Limited as of January 1, 2019 for the future crude oil, natural gas and natural gas product prices, cost assumptions and supplied lease operating expenses. Due to rounding, certain columns in the tables set forth below may not add exactly.

The net present value of future net revenue attributable to the reserves is stated without provision for interest costs, income taxes and general and administrative costs, but after providing for estimated royalties, operating costs, capital, production taxes (which, in the U.S., consist of severance and *ad valorem*), development costs, other income, future capital expenditures, and well abandonment and reclamation costs for only those wells assigned reserves by NSAI or McDaniel.

It should not be assumed that the undiscounted or discounted net present value of future net revenue attributable to the reserves estimated by NSAI or McDaniel represent the fair market value of the reserves. Other assumptions and qualifications relating to costs, prices for future production and other matters are summarized in this Annual Information Form.

The recovery and reserve estimates of the reserves provided in this Annual Information Form are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the reserves, as estimated, will be recovered. Actual reserves may be greater than or less than the estimates provided in this Annual Information Form.

Summary of Reserves

The following tables set out the reserves and net present value of future net revenue associated with the properties owned by Eagle, by country and in total, as at December 31, 2018.

Canadian Operations	Light and Medium Crude Oil		Natural Gas Liquids		Conventional Natural Gas		Total	
Reserves Category	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
	(Mbbl)	*(Mbbl)*	*(Mbbl)*	*(Mbbl)*	*(MMcf)*	*(MMcf)*	*(Mboe)*	*(Mboe)*
Proved								
Developed Producing	6,354	5,337	21	58	961	1,865	6,536	5,706
Developed Non-Producing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undeveloped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Proved	6,354	5,337	21	58	961	1,865	6,536	5,706
Total Probable	2,243	1,749	7	14	272	445	2,296	1,837
Total Proved Plus Probable	8,598	7,086	28	72	1,234	2,309	8,831	7,543

U.S. Operations	Light and Medium Crude Oil		Natural Gas Liquids		Conventional Natural Gas		Total	
Reserves Category	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
	(Mbbl)	*(Mbbl)*	*(Mbbl)*	*(Mbbl)*	*(MMcf)*	*(MMcf)*	*(Mboe)*	*(Mboe)*
Proved								
Developed Producing	1,337	1,077	41	32	351	278	1,436	1,155
Developed Non-Producing	223	176	16	12	140	105	262	206
Undeveloped	1,130	863	166	126	1,426	1,086	1,533	1,170
Total Proved	2,689	2,116	223	170	1,917	1,468	3,231	2,530
Total Probable	3,002	2,386	403	318	3,465	2,729	3,983	3,159
Total Proved Plus Probable	5,690	4,502	627	488	5,382	4,197	7,214	5,689

Total Eagle	Light and Medium Crude Oil		Natural Gas Liquids		Conventional Natural Gas		Total	
Reserves Category	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
	(Mbbl)	*(Mbbl)*	*(Mbbl)*	*(Mbbl)*	*(MMcf)*	*(MMcf)*	*(Mboe)*	*(Mboe)*
Proved								
Developed Producing	7,691	6,413	62	90	1,312	2,143	7,972	6,860
Developed Non-Producing	223	176	16	12	140	105	262	206
Undeveloped	1,130	863	166	126	1,426	1,086	1,533	1,170
Total Proved	9,043	7,452	245	229	2,878	3,333	9,767	8,236
Total Probable	5,245	4,136	410	331	3,737	3,174	6,278	4,996
Total Proved Plus Probable	14,288	11,588	655	560	6,615	6,507	16,045	13,232

Summary of Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes

Canadian Operations Reserves Category	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year) 0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	Value Per Boe Before Income Tax Discounted at 10%/year
	($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA/boe)*
Proved						
Developed Producing	181,393	103,242	68,994	51,090	40,409	12.09
Developed Non-Producing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undeveloped	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Proved	181,393	103,242	68,994	51,090	40,409	12.09
Total Probable	82,627	23,723	9,945	5,407	3,441	5.41
Total Proved Plus Probable	264,021	126,965	78,939	56,496	43,850	10.47

U.S. Operations Reserves Category	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year) 0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	Value Per Boe Before Income Tax Discounted at 10%/year
	($US 000)	*($US 000)*	*($US 000)*	*($US 000)*	*($US 000)*	*($US/boe)*
Proved						
Developed Producing	48,521	32,461	24,627	20,067	17,090	21.33
Developed Non-Producing	9,847	5,222	3,717	3,001	2,545	18.05
Undeveloped	25,656	17,641	12,527	9,071	6,634	10.71
Total Proved	84,024	55,325	40,871	32,138	26,270	16.15
Total Probable	113,807	68,892	46,372	33,354	25,115	14.68
Total Proved Plus Probable	197,831	124,217	87,242	65,492	51,385	15.33

Total Eagle Reserves Category	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year) 0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	Value Per Boe Before Income Tax Discounted at 10%/year
	($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA/boe)*
Proved						
Developed Producing	242,117	144,064	100,095	76,523	62,137	14.59
Developed Non-Producing	12,248	6,520	4,652	3,761	3,193	22.59
Undeveloped	31,687	21,765	15,433	11,154	8,138	13.19
Total Proved	286,052	172,349	120,180	91,438	73,468	14.59
Total Probable	223,686	109,183	67,516	46,849	34,670	13.51
Total Proved Plus Probable	509,738	281,532	187,696	138,287	108,138	14.18

Summary of Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes

Canadian Operations Reserves Category	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year) 0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	Value Per Boe After Income Tax Discounted at 10%/year
	($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA/boe)*
Proved						
Developed Producing	181,153	103,217	68,991	51,090	40,409	12.09
Developed Non-Producing	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Undeveloped	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total Proved	181,153	103,217	68,991	51,090	40,409	12.09
Total Probable	59,413	19,196	8,894	5,127	3,358	4.84
Total Proved Plus Probable	240,566	122,414	77,885	56,216	43,767	10.32

U.S. Operations Reserves Category	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year) 0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	Value Per Boe After Income Tax Discounted at 10%/year
	($US 000)	*($US 000)*	*($US 000)*	*($US 000)*	*($US 000)*	*($US/boe)*
Proved						
Developed Producing	48,521	32,461	24,627	20,067	17,090	21.33
Developed Non-Producing	9,847	5,222	3,717	3,001	2,545	18.05
Undeveloped	25,656	17,641	12,527	9,071	6,634	10.71
Total Proved	84,024	55,325	40,871	32,138	26,270	16.15
Total Probable	105,111	64,511	43,955	32,038	24,407	13.92
Total Proved Plus Probable	189,135	119,836	84,826	64,176	50,676	14.91

Total Eagle Reserves Category	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year) 0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	Value Per Boe After Income Tax Discounted at 10%/year
	($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA 000)*	*($CA/boe)*
Proved						
Developed Producing	241,877	144,039	100,092	76,522	59,172	14.59
Developed Non-Producing	12,248	6,520	4,652	3,761	725	22.59
Undeveloped	31,687	21,765	15,433	11,154	2,632	13.19
Total Proved	285,812	172,324	120,177	91,438	62,529	14.59
Total Probable	189,671	99,205	63,452	44,925	44,640	12.70
Total Proved Plus Probable	475,483	271,529	183,629	136,363	107,168	13.88

Additional Information Concerning Future Net Revenue (Undiscounted)

Canadian Operations	Total Proved	Total Proved Plus Probable
	($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*
Revenues	588,191	882,705
Royalties	102,954	170,525
Operating Costs	292,067	435,042
Production and Mineral Taxes	0	0
Development Costs	2,826	2,826
Abandonment and Reclamation Costs	8,950	10,291
Future Net Revenue, Before Future Income Taxes	181,393	264,021
Future Income Tax Expenses	240	23,455
Future Net Revenue After Future Income Taxes	181,153	240,566

U.S. Operations	Total Proved	Total Proved Plus Probable
	($US 000)	*($US 000)*
Revenues	221,887	495,078
Royalties	47,215	103,386
Operating Costs	50,676	101,873
Production and Mineral Taxes	14,140	31,955
Development Costs	24,624	58,479
Abandonment and Reclamation Costs	1,208	1,555
Future Net Revenue, Before Future Income Taxes	84,024	197,830
Future Income Tax Expenses	0	8,696
Future Net Revenue After Future Income Taxes	84,024	189,134

Total Eagle	Total Proved	Total Proved Plus Probable
	($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*
Revenues	866,012	1,499,460
Royalties	162,759	300,020
Operating Costs	355,082	561,467
Production and Mineral Taxes	17,661	39,770
Development Costs	34,008	76,244
Abandonment and Reclamation Costs	10,451	12,221
Future Net Revenue, Before Future Income Taxes	286,052	509,738
Future Income Tax	240	34,255
Future Net Revenue After Future Income Taxes	285,812	475,483

Future Net Revenue by Product Type

Total Eagle **Reserves Category**	**Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (Discounted at 10%/year)**	**Unit Value[3] (Net Reserves) (Discounted at 10%/year)**
	($CA 000)	*($CA/bbl for oil and natural gas liquids and $CA/Mcf for conventional natural gas)*
Proved Producing		
Light and Medium Crude Oil [1]	96,897	14.48
Conventional Natural Gas [2]	3,197	1.49
Total Proved		
Light and Medium Crude Oil [1]	116,981	15.35
Conventional Natural Gas [2]	3,199	0.96
Total Proved Plus Probable		
Light and Medium Crude Oil [1]	183,927	15.23
Conventional Natural Gas [2]	3,768	0.58

Notes:

(1) Includes conventional natural gas, natural gas liquids and other by-products associated with oil production.
(2) Includes natural gas liquids and other by-products associated with conventional natural gas production.
(3) Unit values are calculated using the 10% discount rate divided by the major product type net reserves for each group.

Definitions used in Reserves Information

In the tables set forth above and the reserves information that is set forth elsewhere in this Annual Information Form, the following notes and other definitions are applicable.

References to "**oil**" refers to "**light crude oil**" and "**medium crude oil**" (combined) as such terms are defined in NI 51-101; references to "**gas**" or "**natural gas**" refer to "**conventional natural gas**" as such term is defined in NI 51-101; and references to "**natural gas liquids**" refer to "**natural gas liquids**" as such term is defined in NI 51-101.

"**gross**" means:

(a) In relation to Eagle's interest in production or reserves, its working interest (operating and non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any of its royalty interests.

(b) In relation to wells, the total number of wells in which Eagle has an interest.

(c) In relation to properties, the total area of properties in which Eagle has an interest.

"**net**" means:

(a) In relation to Eagle's interest in production or reserves, its working interest (operating and non-operating) share after deduction of royalty obligations, plus its royalty interests in production or reserves.

(b) In relation to Eagle's interest in wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating its working interest in each of its gross wells.

(c) In relation to Eagle's interest in a property, the total area in which it has an interest multiplied by the working interest owned by it.

The estimates presented in the NSAI Reserve Report and McDaniel Reserve Report are based on the definitions and guidelines contained in the CSA Notice 51-324 *Glossary to NI 51-101* and the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGE Handbook"). A summary of those definitions are set forth below.

Reserve Categories

The determination of oil and natural gas reserves involves the preparation of estimates that have an inherent degree of associated uncertainty. Categories of proved, probable and possible reserves have been established to reflect the level of these uncertainties and to provide an indication of the probability of recovery.

The estimation and classification of reserves requires the application of professional judgment combined with geological and engineering knowledge to assess whether or not specific reserves classification criteria have been satisfied. Knowledge of concepts including uncertainty and risk, probability and statistics, and deterministic and probabilistic estimation methods is required to properly use and apply reserves definitions.

"**Reserves**" are estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations, as of a given date, based on:

(a) analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical and engineering data;

(b) the use of established technology; and

(c) specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable, and shall be disclosed.

Reserves are classified according to the degree of certainty associated with the estimates.

"**Proved reserves**" are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves.

"**Developed producing reserves**" are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from completion intervals open at the time of the estimate. These reserves may be currently producing or, if shut in, they must have previously been on production, and the date of resumption of production must be known with reasonable certainty.

"**Developed non-producing reserves**" are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut in, and the date of resumption of production is unknown.

"**Undeveloped reserves**" are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (e.g., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves classification (proved, probable, possible) to which they are assigned.

In multi-well pools, it may be appropriate to allocate total pool reserves between the developed and undeveloped categories or to sub-divide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed non-producing. This allocation is based on the estimator's assessment as to the reserves that will be recovered from specific wells, facilities and completion intervals in the pool and their respective development and production status.

"**Probable reserves**" are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

Levels of Certainty for Reported Reserves

The qualitative certainty levels referred to in the definitions above are applicable to "individual reserves entities", which refers to the lowest level at which reserves calculations are performed, and to "reported reserves", which refers to the highest level sum of individual entity estimates for which reserves estimates are presented. Reported reserves should target the following levels of certainty under a specific set of economic conditions:

(a) at least a 90 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated proved reserves; and

(b) at least a 50 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

A quantitative measure of the certainty levels pertaining to estimates prepared for the various reserves categories is desirable to provide a clearer understanding of the associated risks and uncertainties. However, the majority of reserves estimates are prepared using deterministic methods that do not provide a mathematically derived quantitative measure of probability. In principle, there should be no difference between estimates prepared using probabilistic or deterministic methods.

Pricing Assumptions – Forecast Prices and Costs

In this Annual Information Form and in accordance with NI 51-101, "**forecast prices and costs**" means future prices and costs that are:

(a) generally accepted as being a reasonable outlook of the future;

(b) if, and only to the extent that, there are fixed or presently determinable future prices or costs to which the reporting issuer is legally bound by a contractual or other obligation to supply a physical product, including those for an extension period of a contract that is likely to be extended, those prices or costs rather than the prices and costs referred to in paragraph (a).

NSAI and McDaniel employed the following pricing, inflation rate and exchange rate assumptions as of January 1, 2019 in estimating the reserves using forecast prices and costs. The forecast prices are based on the average of the forecast prices prepared by McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd., GLJ Petroleum Consultants Ltd. and Sproule Associates Limited as of January 1, 2019.

Total Eagle

Summary of Major Pricing and Inflation Assumptions
As of January 1, 2019

	Light and Medium Crude Oil		Conventional Natural Gas		Natural Gas Liquids					Forecast Factors	
			U.S.	Alberta	Canadian Prices				US Prices		
Year	NYMEX WTI (1)	Edmonton Light (2)	Henry Hub Gas Price	AECO Spot Price	Condensate Price	Ethane Price	Propane Price	Butane Price	See Note(3)	Inflation(4)	Exchange Rate
Forecast	*($US/bbl)*	*($CA/bbl)*	*($US/MMBtu)*	*($CA/MMBtu)*	*($CA/bbl)*	*($CA/bbl)*	*($CA/bbl)*	*($CA/bbl)*	*($US/bbl)*	*(%)*	*($US/$CA)*
2019	58.58	67.30	3.00	1.88	70.10	6.82	26.13	27.32	(3)	0.0	0.757
2020	64.60	75.84	3.13	2.31	79.21	8.40	31.27	41.10	(3)	2.0	0.782
2021	68.20	80.17	3.33	2.74	83.33	9.98	34.58	49.28	(3)	2.0	0.797
2022	71.00	83.22	3.51	3.05	86.20	11.22	37.25	55.65	(3)	2.0	0.803
2023	72.81	85.34	3.62	3.21	88.16	11.89	38.73	57.92	(3)	2.0	0.807
2024	74.59	87.33	3.70	3.31	90.20	12.22	39.75	59.27	(3)	2.0	0.808
2025	76.42	89.50	3.77	3.39	92.43	12.45	40.76	60.77	(3)	2.0	0.808
2026	78.40	91.89	3.85	3.46	94.87	12.71	41.93	62.37	(3)	2.0	0.808
2027	79.98	93.76	3.92	3.54	96.80	12.96	42.84	63.65	(3)	2.0	0.808
2028	81.59	95.68	4.01	3.62	98.79	13.28	43.80	64.97	(3)	2.0	0.808
2029	83.22	97.60	4.09	3.69	100.76	13.54	44.68	66.27	(3)	2.0	0.808
2030	84.89	99.55	4.17	3.77	102.78	13.81	45.57	67.60	(3)	2.0	0.808
2031	86.58	101.54	4.25	3.84	104.83	14.09	46.48	68.95	(3)	2.0	0.808
2032	88.31	103.57	4.34	3.92	106.93	14.37	47.41	70.33	(3)	2.0	0.808
2033	90.08	105.64	4.42	4.00	109.07	14.66	48.36	71.74	(3)	2.0	0.808
Thereafter(4)	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr	+2%/yr

Notes:

(1) West Texas Intermediate at Cushing, Oklahoma 40^{o} API/0.5% sulphur.

(2) Edmonton Light Sweet 40^{o} API/0.3% sulphur.

(3) The NGL price forecast is based on Eagle US's average historical relationship of realized prices to the New York Mercantile Exchange ("**NYMEX**") WTI crude oil price. NSAI used 42.4% of WTI for the price of NGLs in Hardeman and Jackson counties and 28.5% of WTI for the price of NGLs in Palo Pinto County.

(4) Inflation rate used for forecasting costs.

In 2018, Eagle received a weighted average price (before hedging) of $66.67/bbl for crude oil, $1.78/Mcf for conventional natural gas and $35.31/bbl for natural gas liquids.

Reconciliation of Changes in Reserves

The following tables set forth the reconciliation of Eagle's gross reserves as at December 31, 2018, by country and in total.

Canadian Operations

Reserves Reconciliation (Company Gross)	Light and Medium Crude Oil	Natural Gas Liquids	Conventional Natural Gas	Total
	(Mbbls)	*(Mbbls)*	*(MMcf)*	*(Mboe)*
Total Proved				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	8,891	332	8,219	10,593
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	0	0	0	0
Technical Revisions	312	3	231	354
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(2,351)	(297)	(7,030)	(3,820)
Economic Factors	(95)	0	5	(94)
Production	(403)	(17)	(462)	(497)
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**6,354**	**21**	**961**	**6,536**
Total Probable				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	3,710	147	3,631	4,463
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	0	0	0	0
Technical Revisions	(315)	0	(39)	(322)
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(1,131)	(140)	(3,324)	(1,825)
Economic Factors	0	0	4	1
Production	(21)	0	0	(21)
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**2,243**	**7**	**272**	**2,296**
Total Proved Plus Probable				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	12,601	479	11,850	15,055
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	0	0	0	0
Technical Revisions	(3)	3	192	32
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(3,482)	(437)	(10,354)	(5,645)
Economic Factors	(95)	0	9	(94)
Production	(424)	(17)	(462)	(518)
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**8,598**	**28**	**1,234**	**8,831**

U.S. Operations

Reserves Reconciliation (Company Gross)	Light and Medium Crude Oil	Natural Gas Liquids	Conventional Natural Gas	Total
	(Mbbls)	*(Mbbls)*	*(MMcf)*	*(Mboe)*
Total Proved				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	4,720	217	1,870	5,248
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	248	46	393	359
Technical Revisions	(37)	1	(135)	(59)
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(1,976)	0	0	(1,976)
Economic Factors	(30)	(23)	(100)	(70)
Production	(236)	(17)	(111)	(272)
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**2,689**	**223**	**1,917**	**3,231**
Total Probable				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	2,348	211	1,996	2,892
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	2,076	250	2,149	2,684
Technical Revisions	(311)	(37)	(482)	(429)
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(1,110)	(21)	(197)	(1,164)
Economic Factors	(1)	0	(1)	(1)
Production	0	0	0	0
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**3,002**	**403**	**3,465**	**3,983**
Total Proved Plus Probable				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	7,068	428	3,866	8,140
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	2,324	296	2,542	3,043
Technical Revisions	(348)	(36)	(618)	(487)
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(3,086)	(21)	(197)	(3,140)
Economic Factors	(31)	(23)	(101)	(71)
Production	(236)	(17)	(111)	(272)
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**5,690**	**627**	**5,382**	**7,214**

Total Eagle

Reserves Reconciliation (Company Gross)	**Light and Medium Crude Oil**	**Natural Gas Liquids**	**Conventional Natural Gas**	**Total**
	(Mbbls)	*(Mbbls)*	*(MMcf)*	*(Mboe)*
Total Proved				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	13,611	549	10,089	15,841
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	248	46	393	359
Technical Revisions	275	4	96	295
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(4,327)	(297)	(7,030)	(5,796)
Economic Factors	(125)	(23)	(95)	(164)
Production	(639)	(34)	(573)	(769)
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**9,043**	**245**	**2,878**	**9,767**
Total Probable				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	6,058	359	5,627	7,354
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	2,076	250	2,149	2,684
Technical Revisions	(626)	(37)	(521)	(750)
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(2,241)	(161)	(3,521)	(2,989)
Economic Factors	(1)	0	3	(1)
Production	(21)	0	0	(21)
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**5,245**	**410**	**3,737**	**6,278**
Total Proved Plus Probable				
Opening Balance (Dec. 31, 2017)	19,669	907	15,716	23,195
Discoveries	0	0	0	0
Extensions and Improved Recovery	2,324	296	2,542	3,043
Technical Revisions	(351)	(33)	(426)	(455)
Acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Dispositions	(6,568)	(458)	(10,551)	(8,785)
Economic Factors	(126)	(23)	(92)	(164)
Production	(660)	(34)	(573)	(790)
Closing Balance (Dec. 31, 2018)	**14,288**	**655**	**6,615**	**16,045**

The amounts for extensions and improved recovery in the US reserves are due to the inclusion of new future drilling locations. The majority of the technical revisions to the Canadian proved reserves is due to better than expected performance of the producing wells. The downward technical revision to US proved reserves is due to the removal of non-producing reserves associated with one particular lease. Although Eagle owns the lease at the bottom hole location of the well in question and also owns rights in the associated unit, the surface location lease was lost by the previous operator. Eagle advised NSAI to remove the associated proved reserves this year. However, when the well is reactivated, Eagle will still own a majority interest in the production and reserves. The downward technical revision in the US probable reserves are due to reclassification of two probable drill locations to the proved category, one drilled in 2018 and therefore producing and the other undrilled but upgraded from probable to proved.

Additional Information Relating to Reserves Data

Undeveloped Reserves

The following discussion generally describes the basis on which proved and probable undeveloped reserves were first attributed.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves

Proved undeveloped reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure is required to render them capable of production. In addition, such reserves may relate to planned infill drilling locations. The majority of these reserves are planned to be on stream within a five year timeframe. Eagle has scheduled this capital expenditure over a five year period based on forecast commodity prices and Eagle's available cash flow to develop these reserves. If commodity prices increase above Eagle's forecast, there may be sufficient increases in cash flow to accelerate this development faster than forecast. The following table discloses for each product type the volumes of proved undeveloped gross reserves that were first attributed in each of the most recent three financial years.

Timing of Initial Proved Undeveloped Reserves Assignment

Total Eagle	**Light & Medium Crude Oil** *(Mbbl)*		**Conventional Natural Gas** *(MMcf)*		**Natural Gas Liquids** *(Mbbl)*	
Year	**First Attributed**	**Total at Year-End**	**First Attributed**	**Total at Year-End**	**First Attributed**	**Total at Year-End**
2016	642	2,172	922	2,136	90	132
2017	1,795	3,293	4,263	5,661	223	316
2018	243	1,130	391	1,426	45	166

Probable Undeveloped Reserves

Probable undeveloped reserves are generally those reserves tested or indicated by analogy to be productive, infill drilling locations and lands contiguous to production. The majority of these reserves are planned to be on stream within a five year timeframe. Eagle has scheduled this capital expenditure over a five year period based on forecast commodity prices and Eagle's available cash flow to develop these reserves. If commodity prices increase above Eagle's forecast, there may be sufficient increases in cash flow to accelerate this development faster than forecast. The following table discloses for each product type the volumes of probable undeveloped gross reserves that were first attributed in each of the most recent three financial years.

Timing of Initial Probable Undeveloped Reserves Assignment

Total Eagle	**Light and Medium Crude Oil** *(Mbbl)*		**Conventional Natural Gas** *(MMcf)*		**Natural Gas Liquids** *(Mbbl)*	
Year	**First Attributed**	**Total at Year-End**	**First Attributed**	**Total at Year-End**	**First Attributed**	**Total at Year-End**
2016	958	2,504	1,217	2,878	142	199
2017	723	2,812	1,454	4,194	110	303
2018	1,832	1,867	1,756	2,167	204	252

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Affecting Reserves Data

The process of estimating reserves is complex. It requires significant judgments and decisions based on available production, geological, geophysical, engineering, and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and natural gas prices and costs change. The reserve estimates contained herein are based on current production forecasts, prices and economic conditions. NSAI and McDaniel are each an independent, qualified reserves evaluator as defined in NI 51-101.

As circumstances change and additional data becomes available, reserve estimates also change. Estimates made are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, prices, economic conditions and governmental restrictions.

Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reserve estimates are accurate, reserve estimation is an inferential science. As a result, subjective decisions, new geological or production information and a changing environment may impact these estimates. Revisions to reserve estimates can arise from changes in year-end crude oil and natural gas prices and reservoir performance. Such revisions can be either positive or negative.

In connection with its operations, Eagle will incur abandonment and reclamation costs for surface leases, wells, facilities and pipelines. Abandonment and reclamation costs in the NSAI Reserve Report and the McDaniel Reserve Report are assigned to wells that have been assigned reserves in the respective reserve report and are included as deductions in arriving at future net revenue. Abandonment and reclamation costs for Eagle US's wells were estimated using actual costs or recent estimates of similar wells that were plugged and abandoned. Abandonment and reclamation costs for Eagle's wells in Canada were estimated using costs for similar fields in their respective areas.

Eagle budgets for and recognizes as a liability the estimated present value of the future decommissioning liabilities associated with its oil and natural gas assets (see note 18 in the Financial Statements titled "Decommissioning Liability"). There are no unusually significant abandonment and reclamation costs associated with its reserves properties or to properties with no attributed reserves.

The evaluated oil and natural gas properties of Eagle have no material extraordinary risks or uncertainties beyond those that are inherent in conventional oil and natural gas exploration and production operations. See "Risk Factors".

Future Development Costs

The following tables set out the future development costs deducted in the estimation of future net revenue attributable to proved reserves and proved plus probable reserves (using forecast prices and costs and undiscounted) as at December 31, 2018.

Canadian Operations	**Annual Capital Expenditures**	
Year	**Total Proved**	**Total Proved Plus Probable**
	($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*
2019	1,220	1,220
2020	227	227
2021	1,379	1,379
2022	0	0
2023	0	0
Subtotal	2,826	2,826
Remainder	0	0
Total	2,826	2,826

U.S. Operations	**Annual Capital Expenditures**	
Year	**Total Proved**	**Total Proved Plus Probable**
	($US 000)	*($US 000)*
2019	2,097	4,611
2020	9,114	11,514
2021	6,228	7,428
2022	5,028	5,028
2023	2,035	9,464
Subtotal	24,503	38,045
Remainder	121	20,434
Total	24,624	58,479

Total Eagle	**Annual Capital Expenditures**	
Year	**Total Proved**	**Total Proved Plus Probable**
	($CA 000)	*($CA 000)*
2019	3,992	7,314
2020	11,887	14,957
2021	9,198	10,704
2022	6,259	6,259
2023	2,523	11,733
Subtotal	33,858	50,966
Remainder	149	25,278
Total	34,008	76,244

Eagle expects to have four sources of funding available to finance its capital expenditure program: (i) internally-generated cash flow from operations; (ii) debt financing under the Loan Agreement when appropriate and if approved by the lender or other external debt financing if available on favourable terms; (iii) new capital through the issuance of additional Shares if available on favourable terms; and (iv) asset dispositions.

Production Estimates for 2019

The following table discloses the volume of production for 2019, by country and in total, estimated by NSAI for Eagle US's reserves in the U.S. and by McDaniel for Eagle's reserves in Canada in the estimates of gross proved reserves and gross proved plus probable reserves as of December 31, 2019 and disclosed above under the heading "Summary of Reserves".

Total Eagle **Location**	**Light and Medium Crude Oil**	**Conventional Natural Gas**	**Natural Gas Liquids**
	(Mbbl)	*(MMcf)*	*(Mbbl)*
Total in United States			
Total Proved	221	164	19
Total Proved Plus Probable	279	248	29
Total in Canada			
Total Proved	321	318	10
Total Proved Plus Probable	323	331	11
Total			
Total Proved	**543**	**482**	**30**
Total Proved Plus Probable	**603**	**579**	**40**

The following fields account for 20 percent or more of the estimated volume of production for 2019 disclosed in the above table:

Total Eagle **Location**	**Light and Medium Crude Oil**	**Conventional Natural Gas**	**Natural Gas Liquids**
	(Mbbl)	*(MMcf)*	*(Mbbl)*
North Texas Properties, Texas and Oklahoma			
Total Proved	221	164	19
Total Proved Plus Probable	279	248	29
Dixonville Properties, Alberta			
Total Proved	305	14	0
Total Proved Plus Probable	307	14	0

DIVIDENDS

Dividends

The covenants of the Loan Agreement restrict payment of dividends. Accordingly, Eagle suspended its monthly dividend following the payment of a dividend on March 23, 2017 to Eagle's Shareholders of record on February 28, 2017. See "Debt Financing" and "Risk Factors". For each of the three most recently completed financial years, Eagle declared the following aggregate cash dividends per Share, respectively:

Year	Dividends Declared Per Share
2016	0.0900
2017	0.0050
2018	0.0000

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The authorized share capital of Eagle consists of an unlimited number of common shares. Each Share entitles the holder to: (a) the right to one vote at all meetings of Eagle's Shareholders, except meetings at which only holders of a specified class of shares are entitled to vote; (b) subject to the prior rights and privileges attaching to any other class of shares of Eagle, the right to receive any dividend declared by Eagle; and (c) subject to the prior rights and privileges attaching to any other class of shares of Eagle, the right to receive the remaining property and assets of Eagle upon dissolution.

DEBT FINANCING

Loan Agreement

Eagle has a four year secured term loan (the "**Loan Agreement**") from a U.S.-based lender, which was placed on March 13, 2017 after Eagle retired all amounts drawn under its previous credit facility that was held with a syndicate of Canadian chartered banks. The loan is used for general corporate purposes, including working capital and capital expenditures.

The Loan Agreement is secured by a first priority security interest on substantially all of the property and assets of Eagle and Eagle US (each a borrower under the Loan Agreement), including all of their respective oil and natural gas properties, and all of the property and assets of all Subsidiaries. A redacted copy of the Loan Agreement and any amendments are available on SEDAR under Eagle's issuer profile on www.sedar.com. See "Material Contracts".

Draws under the Loan Agreement are subject to quarterly covenant calculations, which are directly impacted by commodity price and foreign exchange fluctuations. The amount available under the Loan Agreement is subject to semi-annual borrowing base determinations, which are directly impacted by the value of the oil and natural gas reserves.

The following lists the key terms of the Loan Agreement after giving effect to all amendments and borrowing base redeterminations through to March 21, 2019.

- Effective Date - March 13, 2017
- Term - 4 years
- Maturity Date - March 13, 2021
- Borrowing Base - $US 30.6 million

- Borrowing Base Redeterminations – Scheduled borrowing base redeterminations take place semi-annually (using reserve reports with effective dates of June 30 and December 31), and become effective when the new borrowing base notice is received from the lender. Such borrowing base remains in effect until the next borrowing base redetermination. The borrowing base redeterminations are effective for Eagle and its lender on March 15 and September 15 of each year. For purposes of semi-annual borrowing base redeterminations, Eagle will provide its lender with reserve reports with effective dates of June 30 and December 31. Failure of Eagle to provide a semi-annual reserve report constitutes an immediate event of default.

  Upon receipt by the lender of the semi-annual reserve report (and other reports, data and supplemental information as may be reasonably requested), the lender will evaluate the information and propose a new borrowing base based upon an advance rate of 75% of the proved developed producing reserves value, before tax, discounted at 10% ("**PDP PV10 reserves value**"). The forward pricing used to calculate the PDP PV10 reserves value is based on 48 months of NYMEX futures contracts and is defined in the Loan Agreement.

  In the event that a borrowing base redetermination results in the outstanding principal of the term loan exceeding the borrowing base then in effect ("**Term Loan Excess**"), then, after receiving a new borrowing base notice of such new or adjusted borrowing base (such date of receipt of notice being the "**Borrowing Base Notification Date**"), Eagle will, no later than twenty business days from the Borrowing Base Notification Date, repay an amount equal to (A) the then applicable Term Loan Excess plus (B) 2% of the aggregate principal amount of any such repayment. If Eagle fails to pay the amount under (B), then that amount bears interest until paid in full at a rate of LIBOR plus 13% per annum. A non-payment by Eagle when and as required of amounts to be paid or repaid would constitute an immediate event of default.

- Coupon - LIBOR plus 8% (with LIBOR having a floor of 1%)

- Financial covenants - The four financial covenants in the Loan Agreement are summarized below.

  (a) <u>Consolidated Leverage Ratio</u>

  Eagle is to maintain, on a consolidated basis, as at the end of each fiscal quarter ending on or after June 30, 2018, a Consolidated Leverage Ratio of not greater than 3.50 to 1.00.

  The "Consolidated Leverage Ratio" is defined in the Loan Agreement as the ratio of Consolidated Funded Debt to Consolidated Adjusted EBITDAX (as defined below) for the trailing four fiscal quarters.

  (b) <u>Consolidated Fixed Charge Ratio</u>

  Eagle is to maintain, on a consolidated basis, as at the end of each fiscal quarter, a Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.70 to 1.00.

  The "Consolidated Fixed Charge Ratio" for the fiscal quarter is defined in the Loan Agreement as the ratio that (i) Consolidated Adjusted EBITDAX plus (ii) income tax payments minus (iii) maintenance capital expenditures associated with proved developed producing reserves is to interest expense (each for the fiscal quarter and with one-time interest charges relating to the dispositions of the Salt Flat and Twining properties being excluded from interest expense).

  (c) <u>Asset Coverage Ratio</u>

  Eagle is to maintain, as at June 30 and December 31 of each fiscal year, and based on reserve reports internally prepared by Eagle, an Asset Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.333 to 1.000.

  The "Asset Coverage Ratio" is defined in the Loan Agreement as the ratio of the PDP PV10 reserves value (using prices quoted on NYMEX and before tax) to the aggregate principal balance outstanding under the term loan.

(d) Consolidated Current Ratio

Eagle is to maintain, on a consolidated basis, as at the end of each fiscal quarter, a Consolidated Current Ratio in an amount not less than 1.00 to 1.00.

The "Consolidated Current Ratio" is defined in the Loan Agreement as the ratio of Consolidated Current Assets to Consolidated Current Liabilities, but, in each case, excluding any risk management assets or risk management liabilities that are classified as current.

"Consolidated Adjusted EBITDAX", as defined in the Loan Agreement, means:

(a) net income; plus

(b) actual cash transaction costs and expenses directly incurred in connection with the dispositions of the Salt Flat and Twining properties; plus

(c) interest expense, accrued taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, exploration expense and other non-recurring expenses that do not represent a cash item in such period or any future period; plus or minus

(d) gains or losses attributable to write-ups or write-downs of assets; plus or minus

(e) unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses; plus or minus

(f) non-cash gains, losses or adjustments under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement 133 as a result of changes in the fair market value of derivatives; plus or minus

(g) non-cash share based compensation or recovery amounts.

In addition, EBITDAX is calculated after giving effect on a pro-forma basis to any permitted acquisition or disposition (that is also a "material disposition") as if such acquisition or disposition occurred at the beginning of such period, provided that the dispositions of the Salt Flat and Twining properties have been deemed not to constitute material dispositions.

Consolidated Adjusted EBITDAX and the financial ratios described above, which are used for the purpose of the financial covenants in the Loan Agreement, are non-IFRS financial measures. Refer to the section titled "Advisory - Non-IFRS Financial Measures".

Under the Loan Agreement, Eagle and its Subsidiaries are required to satisfy certain customary affirmative and negative covenants (including the financial covenants described above). The Loan Agreement provides for customary negative covenants which, among other things, restrict Eagle from paying dividends to its Shareholders. The Loan Agreement also includes other customary restrictive covenants including limitations on indebtedness, liens, contingent obligations, acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, consolidations, liquidations and dissolutions.

Failure to comply with any of these financial covenants, as well as any of the other affirmative and negative covenants, constitutes an immediate event of default under the Loan Agreement in which the lender may, without notice or demand, do any or all of the following: terminate the Loan Agreement, declare amounts immediately due and payable; stop advancing money or extending credit; settle or adjust disputes and claims directly with debtors; or make any payments and do any act it considers necessary or reasonable to protect its collateral (including instituting foreclosure proceedings against the collateral, placing a hold on deposit accounts of Eagle, and demanding and receiving possession of Eagle's books and records).

Eagle was in violation of the Consolidated Fixed Charge Ratio covenant at December 31, 2018, which constitutes an immediate event of default under the Loan Agreement. As stated above, Eagle is to maintain a Consolidated Fixed Charge Ratio of not less than 1.70 to 1.00 as at the end of each fiscal quarter. For the fourth quarter ending December 31, 2018, the ratio was 0.53 to 1.00.

On March 18**,** 2019, Eagle entered into a limited consent and amendment to the Loan Agreement (the "**Consent**") under which the lender consented to a sale by Eagle US of minor overriding royalty interests in Texas and made certain amendments to the Loan Agreement. One of the amendments excludes the 2018 consolidated financial statements from constituting an event of default should they include a going concern note. Under the Consent, the lender has not waived, and has expressly retained, all of its rights and remedies to which it is entitled under the Loan Agreement as a result of the event of default arising from Eagle's failure to meet the Consolidated Fixed

Charge Ratio at December 31, 2018 or any other default under the Loan Agreement that may occur in the future. See "Risk Factors".

Intercorporate Debt

Before the Arrangement, Eagle's business was conducted through a trust structure by the Trust and its operating subsidiaries. Following the Arrangement, the Trust remains in the corporate structure, with Eagle being the sole unitholder and trustee of the Trust. The Trust is entitled to receive payments of interest and principal from Eagle US on a Canadian dollar denominated promissory note and, in turn, can pay cash distributions to Eagle.

PRICE RANGE AND TRADING VOLUME

Eagle's Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX, the Canadian marketplace on which the greatest volume of trading or quotation of the Shares generally occurs. The trading symbol for the Shares on the TSX is "EGL".

The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices and the aggregate volume of trading of the Shares on the TSX for each month in 2018 (as quoted by the TSX):

	Toronto Stock Exchange		
2018	**High ($)**	**Low ($)**	**Volume**
January	0.48	0.32	2,232,203
February	0.46	0.35	1,259,671
March	0.42	0.34	1,017,497
April	0.42	0.33	813,413
May	0.55	0.41	1,774,940
June	0.49	0.35	1,591,002
July	0.37	0.29	1,296,077
August	0.31	0.23	1,038,835
September	0.27	0.19	1,020,387
October	0.27	0.18	1,001,966
November	0.20	0.13	761,624
December	0.18	0.01	1,158,673

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table provides the names and municipalities of residence of the directors and executive officers of Eagle and Eagle US as at the date of this Annual Information Form, their offices held, the date they were first appointed as a director or executive officer and their principal occupation for the previous five years.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Current Positions	Principal Occupation for Previous Five Years	Director or Executive Officer Since
Richard W. Clark Calgary, Alberta	Director and Executive Chairman of Eagle and Director, Eagle US	Businessman. Executive Chairman of Eagle since September 2017. Prior thereto, Chief Executive Officer of Eagle and Eagle US from March 2008 to September 2017 and President of Eagle and Eagle US from March 2008 to August 2016.	March 28, 2008
Warren D. Steckley(1)(2)(3) Calgary, Alberta	Lead Independent Director, Chair of the Reserves & Governance Committee and the Compensation Committee of the Board of Eagle	Oil and gas businessman.	April 1, 2010
Bruce K. Gibson(1)(2)(3) Calgary, Alberta	Director and Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board of Eagle	Retired businessman.	March 28, 2008
Wayne McWhorter(1)(2)(3) Marshall, Texas	Director of Eagle	Retired businessman.	January 1, 2018
John Melton Mandeville, Louisiana	Director of Eagle and Eagle US	Oil and gas businessman.	February 5, 2019 for Eagle and June 6, 2014 for Eagle US
J. Wayne Wisniewski Houston, Texas	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer of Eagle and Eagle US	Chief Executive Officer of Eagle since September 2017 and President of Eagle since August 2016. Prior thereto, Chief Operating Officer of Eagle from August 2015 to August 2017. Mr. Wisniewski has also been the Chief Executive Officer of Eagle US since September 2017 and President of Eagle US since May 2015. Prior thereto, he was the Chief Operating Officer of Eagle US from September 2013 to September 2017 and Vice President, Operations from September 2012 to September 2013.	September 17, 2012
Kelly A. Tomyn Calgary, Alberta	Chief Financial Officer of Eagle and Eagle US	Chief Financial Officer of Eagle and Eagle US.	September 30, 2010
Glen Glass Calgary, Alberta	Vice President, Operations of Eagle	Vice President, Operations (Canada) of Eagle since September 2017. Prior thereto, Manager, Operations of Eagle from August 2015 to August 2016. Prior thereto, Vice President, Operations for Coda Petroleum Inc.	September 5, 2017
Brenda Galonski Calgary, Alberta	Vice President, Finance and Controller of Eagle	Vice President, Finance and Controller of Eagle since December 2017. Prior thereto, Controller of Eagle since August 2015. Prior thereto, Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Coda Petroleum Inc.	December 11, 2017
Jo-Anne M. Bund Calgary, Alberta	General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Eagle	General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Eagle.	November 28, 2012

Notes:

(1) Member of Audit Committee. Mr. Gibson is the Chair of the Audit Committee.

(2) Member of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Steckley is the Chair of the Compensation Committee.

(3) Member of the Reserves & Governance Committee. Mr. Steckley is the Chair of the Reserves & Governance Committee.

The term of office of all directors of Eagle will expire at each annual meeting of Shareholders of Eagle or at the time at which his successor is elected or appointed, or earlier if any director otherwise dies, resigns, is removed or is disqualified. Each director will devote the amount of time as is required to fulfill his obligations to Eagle.

Eagle's officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the directors of Eagle. Officers of Eagle US are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the directors of Eagle US.

Biographical Information

Richard W. Clark, Director and Executive Chairman, Eagle and Eagle US

Mr. Clark's career includes over 20 years in the legal profession, first as a founding partner at a boutique oil and gas firm and then for 10 years at a national law firm in Canada, where he specialized in the areas of corporate finance, securities, mergers and acquisitions and venture capital. Mr. Clark has had extensive experience in the energy sector including developing innovative financing structures, leading initial public offerings and other debt and equity financings, multiple corporate and asset mergers and acquisitions, acting as a director, and advising on U.S. expansion initiatives. Mr. Clark has served on numerous boards, predominantly in the oil and gas sector. Mr. Clark holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and Bachelor of Laws degree, both from the University of Calgary.

Warren D. Steckley, Lead Independent Director, Reserves & Governance Committee Chair and Compensation Committee Chair, Eagle

Mr. Steckley combines more than 38 years of oil and gas industry experience with technical, financial and investment expertise. From 1998 to 2013, Mr. Steckley was the President, Chief Operating Officer and a Director of Barnwell of Canada, Limited, an oil and gas company and wholly owned subsidiary of Barnwell Industries Inc., a public company listed on the American Stock Exchange. Mr. Steckley has been a director of a number of private companies and TSX listed companies. Mr. Steckley is a professional engineer with a Bachelor degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Alberta and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Alberta.

Bruce K. Gibson, Director, Audit Committee Chair, Eagle

Mr. Gibson was Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Shiningbank Energy Income Fund. Prior to Shiningbank, Mr. Gibson was the Chief Financial Officer of Magrath Energy Corp. (an oil and gas company) and Northridge Exploration Ltd. (an oil and gas company). Mr. Gibson obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Calgary in 1978 and is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

F. Wayne McWhorter, Director, Eagle

Mr. McWhorter brings over 40 years of experience in the oil and gas, banking, public accounting and real estate industries. Mr. McWhorter has served as Chief Executive Officer of MarTex Bancshares, Inc., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of First Service Bank of Gladewater, Texas, and Vice President of Finance and Accounting of Carlile & Howell/Marshall Exploration Inc., a private company based in Texas engaged in oil and gas exploration and production, well drilling and oil field services operations. Mr. McWhorter has served as the County Judge in Harrison County, Texas. He was also a partner in the certified public accounting firm Fitts, Feille & McWhorter and a senior accountant with the accounting firm Arthur Young (now Ernst & Young). Mr. McWhorter is a trustee of East Texas Baptist University. He obtained both a Bachelor of Science degree and a Masters in Business Administration degree from Baylor University, Texas.

John A. Melton, Sr., Director, Eagle and Eagle US

Mr. Melton was the co-founder, President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Petroflow Energy Ltd., a TSX listed company with oil and gas operations in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, from 2005 to 2009. Prior thereto, Mr. Melton was the founder and Chief Executive Officer of TDC Energy Corp., an exploration and production company operating in the Gulf of Mexico, from 1986 to 2000, following which he was the Chairman of TDC from 2001 until 2003. Mr. Melton is a professional engineer with a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical

Engineering and a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering, both from Louisiana State University. He is also a graduate of Harvard Business School's Owner/President Management Program.

J. Wayne Wisniewski, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, Eagle and Eagle US

Mr. Wisniewski has over 30 years of experience in the oil and gas industry, starting as a drilling and completion engineer, and holding various engineering and senior management positions in multiple companies. Prior to joining Eagle US, Mr. Wisniewski spent the preceding 13 years with a major international energy company, where he was responsible for production operations exceeding 100,000 boe/d. Mr. Wisniewski holds a Bachelor of Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University, where he earned the Harold J Vance Award for academic achievement, and a Master of Business Administration from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. He is a professional engineer registered in Texas and Oklahoma.

Kelly A. Tomyn, Chief Financial Officer, Eagle and Eagle US

Ms. Tomyn is a Chartered Accountant with over 30 years of experience in the oil and gas industry developing and executing financial strategies primarily for publicly traded companies. From December 2007 to September 2010, Ms. Tomyn was Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer with Aduro Resources Ltd. From October 2004 to October 2007, Ms. Tomyn was Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer with Diamond Tree Energy Ltd., including its predecessor company. Ms. Tomyn has also served as Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Ranchgate Energy Inc. (an oil and gas company), Saddle Resources Inc. (an oil and gas company) and WestPoint Energy Inc. (an oil and gas company). Ms. Tomyn graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1987. She is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

Glen Glass, Vice President, Operations, Eagle

Mr. Glass has over 40 years of engineering and operational experience in the petroleum industry. He is experienced in drilling and completions, production operations, facility design and the management of construction operations. Prior to joining Eagle, Mr. Glass spent 12 years as Vice President Operations for Coda Petroleum Inc., Rondo Petroleum Inc. and Grand Petroleum Inc. He began his oil and gas career with Suncor Energy in 1979 where he worked in various roles with increasing responsibility until 1994. For the last 25 years, he has held a variety of positions in operations with 6 other junior oil and gas companies. Mr. Glass holds a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan and is a Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta.

Brenda Galonski, Vice President, Finance and Controller, Eagle

Ms. Galonski is a Chartered Professional Accountant (CMA) with over 25 years of experience in financial roles in the oil and gas industry. Prior to joining Eagle, Ms. Galonski had 12 years of experience in the roles of vice president, finance and chief financial officer. From October 2003 to July 2007, she held the positions of Controller, and then Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Grand Petroleum Inc., a publicly traded oil and gas company. From October 2008 to March 2010, she was Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Rondo Petroleum Inc. From January 2011 to August 2015, Ms. Galonski held the same positions with Coda Petroleum Inc. Ms. Galonski received a Bachelor of Education from the University of Calgary in 1988 and her CMA designation in 1998. She is a member of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

Jo-Anne Bund, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, Eagle

Ms. Bund has over 20 years of experience as a corporate securities lawyer. During her career, Ms. Bund practiced primarily in the areas of corporate finance, securities, mergers and acquisitions and corporate governance, first with a boutique oil and gas securities firm and, later, with a national law firm. Ms. Bund was also senior legal counsel with the Alberta Securities Commission for three years and has been in-house legal counsel with other companies, both private and public. Ms. Bund holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Toronto and a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Calgary.

Security Ownership by Directors and Executive Officers

As of the date hereof, as a group, the directors and executive officers of Eagle and Eagle US beneficially own or exercise control or direction over, directly or indirectly, 1,392,187 Shares, representing 3.15% of the 44,243,634 issued and outstanding Shares.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Cease Trade Orders

To the knowledge of Eagle, no director or executive officer of Eagle or its Subsidiaries (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons) is, as of the date of this Annual Information Form, or was within 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including Eagle), that: (a) was subject to a cease trade order (including a management cease trade order), an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, in each case that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (collectively, an "**Order**"), that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (b) was subject to an Order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of Eagle, except as described below, no director or executive officer of Eagle or its Subsidiaries (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons), or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Eagle to affect materially the control of Eagle: (a) is, as of the date of this Annual Information Form, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any company (including Eagle) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or (b) has, within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Mr. Steckley was a director of Twin Butte from March 20, 2009 until September 1, 2016. On application of Twin Butte's lenders, a receiver was appointed over all of Twin Butte's assets, undertakings and properties pursuant to an order of the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (Canada) granted on September 1, 2016. On January 18, 2017, the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta granted an order approving a sale transaction of all of Twin Butte's oil and gas assets to a third party.

Mr. Melton, a director of Eagle US, was a director and officer of Petroflow Energy Ltd. and its subsidiaries from July 2005 to July 2009. In May 2010, Petroflow's subsidiaries filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. In order to fully restructure the subsidiaries' debt obligations, Petroflow filed a voluntary petition under Chapter 11 in August 2010. In September 2011, Petroflow and its subsidiaries completed a reorganization under the Chapter 11 Plan and emerged from bankruptcy as a private company.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of Eagle, no director or executive officer of Eagle or its Subsidiaries (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons), or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Eagle to affect materially the control of Eagle, has been subject to: (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain officers and directors of Eagle or its Subsidiaries are also officers and/or directors of other companies engaged in the oil and gas business generally. As a result, situations may arise where the duties of such directors and officers conflict with their interests as directors and officers of other companies. The resolution of such conflicts is governed by applicable corporate laws, which require that directors act honestly, in good faith and with a view to the best interests of Eagle (or the applicable Subsidiary). Conflicts, if any, will be handled in a manner consistent with the procedures and remedies set forth in the ABCA (or the statute under which the Subsidiary was formed). The ABCA provides that in the event that a director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided by the ABCA. Management is not aware of any existing or potential material conflicts of interest between Eagle or a subsidiary of Eagle and a director or officer of Eagle or of each Subsidiary.

AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURES

Audit Committee

The written charter for the Audit Committee is attached as Schedule C.

The Audit Committee consists of Mr. Gibson, Mr. Steckley and Mr. McWhorter, with Mr. Gibson as chairman. Each of the members of the Audit Committee is considered "independent" and "financially literate" within the meaning of National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

Eagle believes that each of the members of the Audit Committee possesses: (i) an understanding of the accounting principles used by Eagle to prepare its financial statements; (ii) the ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; (iii) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by Eagle's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more individuals engaged in such activities; and (iv) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. For a summary of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee see "Directors and Officers– Biographical Information".

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The Audit Committee has not adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services and pre-approves each such engagement or type of engagement for every fiscal year.

The auditor of Eagle is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The following table is a summary of the services fees billed by the auditor in the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018:

	Audit Fees	**Audit Related Fees**(2)	**Tax Fees**(3)	**All Other Fees**
2017	\$124,000	\$60,783	\$Nil	\$2,500(4)
2018	\$118,000(1)	\$65,115	\$Nil	\$Nil

Notes:

(1) These fees are for a progress and a final billing for the 2017 annual financial statement audit of \$58,000 and for a progress billing for the 2018 annual financial statement audit of \$60,000.

(2) These fees are for quarterly reviews of financial statements, CPAB fees, work on new IFRS pronouncements and disbursements.

(3) These fees are for tax compliance and preparation of tax returns.

(4) These fees relate to a debt refinancing in March 2017.

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER

As at the end of the most recently completed financial year, no securities were held in escrow or were subject to a contractual restriction on transfer.

PROMOTER

Within the two most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, no person or company has been a promoter (as defined by the *Securities Act* of Alberta) of Eagle.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as described above or elsewhere in this Annual Information Form, there is no material interest, direct or indirect, of: (i) any director or executive officer of Eagle; (ii) any person or company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the Shares; or (iii) any affiliate of the persons or companies referred to above in (i) or (ii), in any transaction within the three years before the date of this Annual Information Form that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect Eagle or a subsidiary of Eagle.

THE INDUSTRY

Petroleum Industry in the U.S. and Canada

Overview

In the U.S., Eagle US operates and has interests in oil and natural gas leases that are exclusively on private lands in Texas and Oklahoma with no leases owned by US Federal or State governments. It operates in Texas under the jurisdiction of the Texas Railroad Commission and in Oklahoma under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. Facets of oil and natural gas operations are also governed by various other local, state and federal regulations and agencies. Eagle US operates almost all of its total working interest production in Texas and Oklahoma.

In Canada, Eagle has interests in both Crown and freehold petroleum and natural gas leases located in Alberta and operates under the jurisdiction of the Alberta Energy Regulator. Facets of oil and natural gas operations are also governed by various other local, provincial and federal regulations and agencies. Eagle operates almost all of its total working interest production in Alberta.

Marketing

Sales of crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids are made at negotiated prices in the U.S. and Canada. Producers of crude oil negotiate sales contracts directly with oil purchasers, with the result that the market determines the price of oil. Such price depends, in part, on crude oil quality, prices of competing fuels, distance to market, the value of refined products, the supply/demand balance, other contractual terms and the world price of oil.

Eagle sells its crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids production to third party petroleum purchasing companies at negotiated prices under contracts that generally have a term of no longer than six months.

Eagle US's crude oil production is purchased by a third party purchaser at the wellhead. Prices are based on the West Texas Intermediate index, and adjusted for quality, transportation and marketing. The respective natural gas and gas liquids contracts in Hardeman and Palo Pinto counties are index-based, are "percent of proceeds" and are adjusted for volumes delivered, quality and other charges.

Eagle's Alberta crude oil production is purchased by a third party purchaser at the delivery terminals. Eagle trucks the crude oil from the lease to various delivery terminals where it is sold into the pipeline stream. Eagle's Alberta crude oil is priced using the average monthly West Texas Intermediate settled index plus the applicable market-based crude stream differential plus the weighted average density factor adjustment less the actual crude quality adjustment factor and associated pipeline fees. The majority of Eagle's crude oil receives a light sour or medium sour market price with a small portion receiving a light sweet market price. Since all of Eagle's crude oil is taken to market via truck, Eagle regularly analyzes which delivery terminals the volumes should be sent to so as to ensure Eagle receives the highest netback price.

Title to Properties

Management follows customary U.S. and Canadian industry due diligence practices in connection with its acquisitions, including performing title reviews on producing properties, undeveloped properties that are assigned significant value and on the more significant leases prior to completing an acquisition. Depending on the materiality of the properties, management may obtain title opinions or reports or review previously obtained title opinions or reports. Depending on the nature of each acquisition, to the extent title opinions or other investigations reflect material title defects, one of either the purchaser or the seller would be responsible for the costs and for curing any title defects. In the U.S., prior to the commencement of drilling operations on those properties, a title examination typically is performed and curative work is undertaken with respect to significant defects. Eagle's and Eagle US's oil and natural gas properties are subject to customary royalty and other interests, liens for current taxes and other customary burdens.

Land Tenure

In the U.S. and Canada, rights are granted to energy companies to explore for and produce oil and natural gas pursuant to leases, licenses, and permits and regulations as legislated by the respective state, provincial and federal governments. Rights to oil and natural gas can also be privately owned and rights to explore for and produce such privately-owned oil and natural gas are granted by lease on such terms and conditions as may be negotiated. In Alberta, petroleum and natural gas rights owned by the province can be obtained via competitive bid auctions which are held approximately every two weeks. Companies that obtain licenses or leases to explore and develop Crown resources are subject to the relevant regulatory requirements.

A lease is proven productive at the end of its initial term by drilling, producing, mapping, being part of a unit agreement or by paying offset compensation. If a lease is proven productive, it will continue indefinitely beyond the initial term of the lease. The tenure only comes to an end when the holder can no longer prove his agreement is capable of producing oil or gas.

Jurisdictions in western Canada have legislation in place for mineral rights reversion to the Crown where formations cannot be shown to be capable of production at the end of their primary lease term. Such legislation may also include mechanisms available to energy companies to “continue” lease terms for non-productive lands, having met certain criteria as laid out in the relevant legislation.

Government Regulation

The petroleum industry in the U.S. and Canada is subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government and Eagle's oil and natural gas operations are subject to various federal, state, provincial, and local laws and regulations. These laws and regulations may be changed in response to economic or political conditions, and regulate, among other things, land tenure and the exploration, development, production, handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of oil and natural gas, oil and natural gas by-products, and other substances and materials produced or used in connection with oil and natural gas operations.

More particularly, matters subject to current governmental regulation and/or pending legislative or regulatory changes include the licensing for drilling of wells, the method and ability to produce wells, surface usage, transportation of production from wells, conservation matters, the discharge or other release into the environment of wastes and other substances in connection with drilling and production activities (including fracture stimulation operations), bonds or other financial responsibility requirements to cover drilling contingencies and well plugging and abandonment and reclamation costs, reports concerning Eagle's operations, the spacing of wells, unitization and pooling of properties, and royalties and taxation.

Failure to comply with the laws and regulations in effect from time to time may result in the assessment of administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial obligations, and the issuance of injunctions that could delay, limit, or prohibit certain of Eagle's operations. Eagle cannot predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on Eagle's operations.

At various times, regulatory agencies have imposed price controls and limitations on oil and gas production. In order to conserve supplies of oil and gas, these agencies may also restrict the rates of flow of oil and gas wells below actual production capacity. Further, a significant spill from one of Eagle's facilities could have a material adverse effect on Eagle's results of operations, competitive position, or financial condition.

Although Eagle does not expect that these controls and regulations will affect Eagle's operations in a manner materially different than they would affect other oil and gas companies of similar size, the controls and regulations should be considered carefully by investors in the oil and gas industry. All current legislation is a matter of public record and Eagle is unable to predict what additional legislation or amendments may be enacted.

Pipeline Capacity in Canada

The overall pipeline capacity to transport oil in Canada has been constrained and is unlikely to be resolved quickly. Prospects for major increases in pipeline capacity in Canada in the near future are uncertain. Due to a lack of pipeline capacity and rail infrastructure capacity, producers in western Canada have experienced low commodity pricing relative to other markets in the last several years.

Curtailment

As a measure to address low commodity pricing caused by the pipeline capacity constraints, starting in January 2019, the Government of Alberta mandated a short-term reduction in provincial crude oil production by subjecting producers of more than 10,000 bbls/d of oil to production curtailment orders. As Eagle produces less than 10,000 bbls/d of oil, Eagle was not subject to a curtailment order. In order to reduce the impact of high Canadian oil differentials and low WTI prices, Eagle may from time to time implement a selective well shut-in program to try to maximize future cashflow from its properties in Alberta.

Royalties

Royalties to be paid by Eagle and Eagle US for crude oil, natural gas and related production from federal or provincial government lands or private lands affect the profitability of Eagle's production. In Alberta, Crown royalties payable in respect of crown lands are determined by governmental regulation and are typically calculated as a percentage of the value of gross production. The value of the production and the rate of royalties payable generally depend on prescribed reference prices, well productivity, geographical location, the field discovery rate and the type of product produced. Royalties are important to the Alberta government's revenue stream. Conventional oil royalties are set according to a sliding rate formula with separate elements accounting for oil price and well production. Similarly, natural gas royalties are set according to a sliding rate formula which is sensitive to price and production volume.

In Texas and Alberta, royalties payable on production from privately owned lands are determined by negotiations between the mineral owner and the resource owners, although production from such lands is subject to certain provincial or state taxes and royalties. Any such royalties (or royalty-like interests) are carved out of the working interest owner's interest through non-public transactions and are often referred to as overriding royalties, gross overriding royalties, net profit interests or net carried interests.

Environmental Regulation

The operator of oil and natural gas properties is subject to stringent federal, state, provincial, and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection as well as controlling the manner in which various substances, including wastes generated in connection with oil and gas exploration, production, and transportation operations, are released into the environment. Compliance with these laws and regulations can affect the location or size of wells and facilities, prohibit or limit the extent to which exploration and development may be allowed, and require proper abandonment of wells and restoration of properties when production ceases. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil, or criminal penalties, imposition of remedial obligations, incurrence of capital or increased operating costs to comply with governmental standards, and even injunctions that limit or prohibit exploration and production activities or that constrain the disposal of substances generated by oil field operations.

Eagle believes that it is reasonably likely that the trend in environmental legislation and regulation will continue toward stricter standards. While Eagle believes that it is in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations presently in effect and that continued compliance with existing requirements will not have a material adverse impact on Eagle, it cannot give any assurance that it will not be adversely affected in the future. Eagle is committed to meeting its responsibilities to protect the environment in all jurisdictions in which it operates, and will continue to take steps in this regard.

Climate Change and Mandatory Emissions Reduction Regulation

Federal, state and provincial legislation may require the reduction of greenhouse gases or other industrial air emissions, or emissions intensity, from Eagle's operations and facilities. Mandatory emissions reduction requirements may result in increased operating costs and capital expenditures for oil and natural gas producers such as Eagle. Equipment that meets future emission standards may not be available on an economic basis and other compliance methods to reduce Eagle's emissions or emissions intensity to future required levels may significantly increase operating costs or reduce the output of the projects. Offset, performance or fund credits may not be available for acquisition or may not be available on an economic basis. Any failure to meet emission reduction compliance obligations may materially adversely affect Eagle's business and result in fines, penalties and the suspension of operations. There is also a risk that one or more levels of government could impose additional emissions or emissions intensity reduction requirements or taxes on emissions created by Eagle or by consumers of Eagle's products. The imposition of such measures might negatively affect Eagle's costs and prices for Eagle's products and have an adverse effect on earnings and results of operations.

Environmental, Health and Safety Policies

Eagle supports and promotes the protection of the health and safety of all persons associated with Eagle's operations, including employees, contractors and service providers and the protection of the physical environment. Eagle has established guidelines and management systems to promote compliance with health, safety and environmental laws. Eagle endeavors to ensure that on an ongoing basis it is in material compliance with health, safety and environmental requirements and is proactive in this respect.

Accountability and Transparency

In 2015, the federal government's *Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act* ("ESTMA") came into effect, which imposed mandatory reporting requirements on certain entities engaged in the "commercial development of oil, gas or minerals", including exploration, extraction and holding permits. All companies subject to ESTMA must report payments over CAD$100,000 made to any level of a Canadian or foreign government (including indigenous groups), including royalty payments, taxes (other than consumption taxes and personal income taxes), fees, production entitlements, bonuses, dividends (other than ordinary dividends paid to shareholders), infrastructure improvement payments and other prescribed categories of payments.

Insurance

Eagle maintains insurance coverage in the amounts and against the risks typical of entities carrying on businesses similar to that carried on by Eagle. Where Eagle is the operator, insurance for the drilling, completion and production operations is maintained by Eagle, as operator, pursuant to the applicable joint operating agreement. Where Eagle is not the operator, insurance for the drilling, completion and production operations is maintained on behalf of Eagle by the operator pursuant to the applicable joint operating agreement.

Employees

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, Eagle and Eagle US have, collectively, 22 employees, including the executive officers, who are involved in the operations, commercial, accounting and administrative functions of Eagle and Eagle US.

RISK FACTORS

The risks set out below are not an exhaustive description of all the risks associated with Eagle, its business including the business of Eagle US, and the oil and natural gas business generally. A prospective investor should consider carefully the risk factors set out below. In addition, prospective investors should carefully review and consider all other information contained in this Annual Information Form before making an investment decision. An investment in securities of Eagle should only be made by persons who can afford a significant or total loss of their investment.

There can be no assurance that an active trading market in the Shares will be sustained. The market price for Eagle's securities could be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as commodity prices, government regulation, interest rates, share price movements of Eagle's peer companies and overall market movements may have a significant impact on the market price of the Shares of Eagle. The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, particularly in the oil and gas sector, which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

The following is a summary of certain risk factors relating to the activities of Eagle, which prospective investors should carefully consider before deciding whether to purchase Shares. Residents of the United States and other non-residents of Canada should have additional regard to the risk factors under the heading "Risk Factors Applicable to Residents of the United States and Other Non-Residents of Canada".

Eagle's revenue is derived from the production of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids from its resource properties in Canada and the U.S. and is susceptible to the risks and uncertainties associated with the oil and natural gas industry generally, and specifically in Texas and Alberta. If oil and natural gas reserves associated with the interests of Eagle and Eagle US in Texas, Oklahoma and Alberta are not supplemented through additional development or the acquisition of additional oil and natural gas properties, Eagle's financial condition may be adversely affected.

Risks Relating to the Business and Operations of Eagle

Going concern assumption may be deemed inappropriate, thereby requiring adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, reported amounts of revenue and expenses, and balance sheet classifications, which will materially adversely affect Eagle's financial condition.

The consolidated annual financial statements of Eagle for the year ended December 31, 2018 were prepared in accordance with IFRS on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business as they become due.

At December 31, 2018, Eagle was in default of one of its four financial covenants, the Consolidated Fixed Charge Ratio, under the Loan Agreement and there is no assurance that it will not be in violation of one or more financial covenants in future quarters. Violation of any financial covenant constitutes an immediate event of default under the Loan Agreement (see "Debt Financing – Loan Agreement"). As a result, in Eagle's 2018 consolidated annual financial statements, its debt has been reclassified from a non-current to a current liability.

Eagle's estimate of future cash flows from operating activities over the next 12 months is not sufficient to repay the full amount of the loan principal of approximately $41.5 million. At December 31, 2018, Eagle had a working capital deficiency of $40.0 million. In addition, there can be no assurance that Eagle will not be in violation of one or more financial covenants in future quarters.

These circumstances cause material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt regarding Eagle's ability to continue as a going concern and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. If the going concern assumption is deemed to be inappropriate, adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, reported amounts of revenue and expenses, and balance sheet classifications may be necessary. Such adjustments could be material and adversely affect Eagle's financial condition, which could negatively affect the value of its Shares.

Eagle's ability to meet its ongoing financial liabilities, including liabilities relating to the Loan Agreement, and to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ongoing support from its lender and its ability to fund the repayment of its debt by generating positive cash flows from operations, securing funding from additional debt or equity financing, disposing of assets or making other arrangements. There can be no assurance that Eagle will have the ongoing support from its lender or certainty that such initiatives will be successful, in which case Eagle's future financial condition and value of its Shares may be materially adversely affected.

Eagle is not currently profitable and may not become profitable.

Eagle has experienced operating losses for the past two financial years, may incur substantial losses and negative cash flow from its operations for the foreseeable future, and may never achieve and maintain profitability. Eagle's internally generated cash flow has left it with insufficient liquidity with which to invest in its asset base so as to maintain or grow Eagle's production. Eagle cannot be certain that it will be able to invest its cash flow profitably so as to maintain or grow its production or continue to fund its ongoing operations. As of the date hereof, Eagle has curtailed all capital spending for the current financial year. Eagle's failure to achieve or maintain profitability could negatively impact the value of its Shares.

Non-compliance with the covenants under the Loan Agreement could adversely affect the financial condition of Eagle and value of the Shares.

Eagle is required to comply with covenants under the Loan Agreement. At December 31, 2018, Eagle was in default of one of its four financial covenants, the Consolidated Fixed Charge Ratio, under the Loan Agreement and there is no assurance that it will not be in violation of one or more financial covenants in future quarters. Violation of any financial covenant constitutes an immediate event of default under the Loan Agreement. The lender may, without notice or demand, do any or all of the following: terminate the loan, declare amounts immediately due and payable, stop advancing money or extending credit, settle or adjust disputes and claims directly with debtors, or make any payments and do any acts it considers necessary or reasonable to protect its collateral (including placing a hold on deposit accounts of Eagle and demanding and receiving possession of Eagle's books and records). The lender has security over all of the assets of Eagle and its Subsidiaries and has a right to foreclose on or sell Eagle's and Eagle US's working interests in its properties in the event of default. There can be no assurance that the lender will not exercise its rights and remedies under the Loan Agreement as a result of the existing event of default due to Eagle's failure to meet all of the financial covenants or, in the future, of other covenants under the Loan Agreement. Should the lender exercise its rights and remedies under the Loan Agreement, this could materially adversely affect Eagle's operations, financial condition and the value of its Shares. See "Debt Financing – Loan Agreement".

Eagle's ability to make scheduled repayments or to re-finance its debt obligations will depend upon its financial and operating performance.

Eagle's ability to make scheduled repayments when due at maturity or to re-finance its debt obligations prior to or on maturity will in part depend upon Eagle's financial and operating performance, which in turn will partially depend upon prevailing industry and general economic conditions which are beyond its control. There can be no assurance that Eagle's operating performance, cash flow and capital resources will be sufficient to service and/or repay its debt in the future, in which case Eagle may be required to sell assets to repay its debt, defer capital expenditures or raise additional debt or equity, to the extent available.

A material reduction in the carrying value of the assets in the financial statements could adversely affect Eagle's financial results, which could adversely affect the market value of the Shares.

The recoverable amounts of cash generating units ("**CGU**") and individual assets reported in Eagle's financial statements have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to dispose. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the commodity price assumption may change, which may impact the estimated life of the asset and may require a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets. Eagle monitors recent transaction within the industry, long-term views of commodity prices, externally evaluated reserves volumes and discount rates specific to the CGU. There is also the risk that the consideration received by Eagle from a transaction to dispose of an asset to an arm's length, knowledgeable and willing party may not equal the carrying value of the asset on the financial statements. A material reduction to the carrying value of the assets on the financial statements could adversely affect the financial results of Eagle, which could adversely affect the market value of the Shares.

Eagle's high level of indebtedness represents a significant portion of its current capitalization, reduces financial flexibility and could constrain its operations.

Eagle has a significant amount of indebtedness and its level of indebtedness could materially and adversely affect it in a number of ways. Eagle prepares annual capital expenditure and operating budgets, which are updated as necessary depending on factors such as current and forecast prices, successful capital deployment, authorized borrowing base levels and general industry conditions. In the event that debt to estimated future annual funds flow from operations increases, or the authorized borrowing base is reduced, operations could be adversely affected in several ways, including the following:

- a significant portion of cash flows could be used to service the debt;
- a high level of debt increases vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- a high level of debt may place Eagle at a competitive disadvantage compared to peers that are less leveraged and therefore, may be able to take advantage of opportunities that Eagle's indebtedness would prevent it from pursuing;
- Eagle's debt covenants may also affect flexibility in planning for, and reacting to, changes in the economy and in the industry;
- a high level of debt may make it more likely that a reduction in Eagle's borrowing base following a periodic redetermination could require Eagle to repay a portion of then-outstanding borrowings;
- increase in interest rates could result in significant increases in the amount required to be applied to service the debt; and
- a high level of debt may impair the ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, general corporate or other purposes.

Eagle's ability to meet its debt obligations and to reduce its level of indebtedness depends on future performance. General economic conditions, oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas prices, and financial, business and other factors affect operations and future performance. Many of these factors are beyond Eagle's control. Eagle may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows to pay the interest on debt. Future working capital, borrowings or equity financing may not be available to pay or refinance such debt. Factors that will affect the ability to raise cash through an offering of capital stock or a refinancing of debt include financial market conditions, the value of assets and performance at the time Eagle needs capital.

There can be no assurance that the amount of the Loan Agreement will be adequate for Eagle's future financial obligations, that additional funds will be able to be obtained. See "Debt Financing – Loan Agreement".

Declines in oil, natural gas liquids and conventional natural gas prices will negatively affect Eagle's financial results, which could adversely affect the market value of the Shares.

The financial results and condition of Eagle is dependent on the prices received by Eagle and Eagle US for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids production. Prices for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids have exhibited extreme volatility over the past few years and Eagle's financial results are negatively affected when prices decline. Prices for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids are determined by economic factors, political factors and a variety of additional factors beyond Eagle's control. These factors include economic conditions, in the United States, Canada and worldwide, the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, governmental regulation, political stability in the Middle East and elsewhere, internal capacity to produce and transport oil and natural gas in the United States and Canada, the foreign supply of crude oil and natural gas, risks of supply disruption, the price of foreign imports and the availability of alternative fuel sources. Any substantial and extended decline in the price of crude oil, natural gas or natural gas liquids will have an adverse effect on the carrying value of Eagle's proved and probable reserves, net asset value, borrowing capacity, revenues, profitability and cash flows from operating activities and ultimately on the overall financial condition of Eagle, which could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

Eagle borrows funds in US dollars

Eagle's debt is denominated in US dollars. Fluctuations in exchange rates may significantly increase or decrease the debt recorded in Eagle's financial statements.

The Loan Agreement restricts payment of dividends, which could adversely affect the market value of the Shares.

Eagle is restricted from paying dividends under the covenants in the Loan Agreement. Even if this restriction under the Loan Agreement were amended or the Loan Agreement were replaced in the future and dividends were permitted to be paid, then the declaration and level of future dividends remain subject to the discretion of the Board, by evaluating anticipated cash flows, debt levels, capital expenditure plans and amounts to be retained to fund acquisitions and expenditures. In addition, Eagle's level of future dividends, if any, per Share will be affected by the number of outstanding Shares and other securities that may be entitled to receive cash dividends. Even if, in the future, payment of dividends were reinstated, then the level of future dividends may be increased, reduced or suspended entirely depending on Eagle's then revenue streams and the performance of its assets and covenants under any credit facility at that time. The market value of the Shares may decrease if Eagle is unable to meet Shareholders' expectations regarding dividends and such decrease may be material.

Estimated reserves of Eagle are based on many assumptions that may turn out to be inaccurate. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of recoverable oil and natural gas reserves, including Eagle's reserves, which could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

In general, estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and resources, the future net revenues and finding and development costs therefrom are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the properties, production rates, ultimate reserve recovery, timing and amount of capital expenditures, marketability of oil and natural gas, royalty rates, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and future operating, abandonment and reclamation costs, all of which may vary materially from actual results. The reserves information contained in the NSAI Reserve Report and McDaniel Reserve Report is only an estimate and the actual production and ultimate reserves from the properties may be greater or less than the estimates prepared by NSAI and McDaniel. The NSAI Reserve Report and McDaniel Reserve Report have been prepared using certain commodity price assumptions which are described in the notes to the reserves tables under the heading "Reserves Information". If Eagle and Eagle US realize lower prices for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids and they are substituted for the price assumptions utilized in the reserves reports, the present value of estimated future net revenues for reserves and net asset value would be reduced and the reduction could be significant. The estimates in the NSAI Reserve Report and McDaniel Reserve Report are based in part on the timing and success of activities Management intends to undertake in 2019 and future years. The reserves and estimated future net revenues to be derived therefrom contained in the NSAI Reserve Report and McDaniel Reserve Report will be reduced in future years to the extent that such activities do not achieve the production performance set forth in the NSAI Reserve Report and McDaniel Reserve Report. Estimates of proved undeveloped reserves are sometimes based upon volumetric calculations and upon analogy to similar types of reserves rather than actual production history. For these estimates, recovery factors and drainage areas are estimated by experience and analogy to similar producing pools. Estimates based on these methods are generally less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of the same reserves based upon production history and production practices will result in variations in the estimated reserves and such variations could be material.

Additionally, due to the lack of production history using horizontal drilling techniques on certain parts of Eagle's and Eagle US's acreage, any estimates of future production associated with the planned use of such horizontal drilling techniques may be subject to greater variance to actual production than would be the case with properties having a longer production history using such techniques.

If actual production or reserves are less than expected, the overall financial condition of Eagle could be negatively affected, which could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

The net present value of future net revenues attributable to Eagle's reserves will not necessarily be the same as the current market value of their estimated petroleum reserves.

Potential investors and Shareholders should not assume that the net present value of future net revenues attributable to Eagle's reserves is the current market value of its estimated petroleum reserves. NSAI and McDaniel based the estimated discounted future net revenues from proved reserves on certain commodity price assumptions, which assumptions are described in the notes to the reserves tables. Actual future net revenues from Eagle's properties will be affected by factors such as:

- actual prices received for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids;
- actual cost of development and production expenditures;
- the amount and timing of actual production; and
- changes in governmental regulations or taxation.

The timing of both production and incurrence of expenses in connection with the development and production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids from the properties will affect the timing and amount of actual future net revenues from proved reserves, and thus their actual present value. In addition, the 10% discount factor used when calculating discounted future net revenues may not be the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with Eagle or the oil and natural gas industry in general. Additionally, such calculation excludes a number of important costs that Eagle will actually incur, such as interest expense, income taxes and general and administrative expenses. Actual future prices and costs may differ materially from those used in the present value estimates included in this Annual Information Form.

Increases in interest rates could increase Eagle's costs and reduce Eagle's income.

An increase in interest rates could result in a significant increase in the amount paid by Eagle to service debt, resulting in a negative effect to Eagle's financial condition, which could have a material impact on the market price of the Shares.

The value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar will affect Eagle's results.

World oil prices are quoted in U.S. dollars. With respect to its operations in Canada, an increase in the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar would result in the receipt by Eagle of fewer Canadian dollars for its production. With respect to its operations in the United States, an increase in the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar would result in fewer Canadian equivalent dollars being received for its United States based production but also result in lower Canadian dollar equivalent operating expenses associated with that production. The converse is also true. Eagle monitors and, when appropriate, uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to currency exchange rate risks. Changes in the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar and future Canadian/United States exchange rates may impact the future value of Eagle's reserves as determined by independent reserves evaluators and the financial condition of Eagle, which could impact the market value of its Shares and Eagle's ability to reinstate the dividend in the future, and if reinstated, to maintain it.

Market conditions may negatively impact the financial condition of Eagle.

Market events and conditions including disruptions in the international credit markets and other financial systems and the deterioration of global economic conditions have historically caused significant volatility to commodity prices. If the economic climate in Canada, the U.S. or the world generally deteriorates, demand for petroleum products could diminish further and prices for oil and natural gas could decrease further, which could adversely impact Eagle's results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

If Eagle is unable to obtain sufficient funding, its ability to expand its operations may be impaired.

The acquisition, development and production of oil and natural gas reserves is capital intensive. Eagle's ongoing activities may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to fund future exploration, development or acquisition programs. If adequate sources of capital are not available on attractive terms, or at all, to fund its operations or capital expenditures, Eagle may not be able to fully implement its development plans or drilling strategy. The actual amount and timing of future capital expenditures may differ materially from estimates as a result of, among other things, commodity prices, actual drilling results, the availability of drilling rigs and other services and equipment and the costs for such services, and regulatory, technological and competitive developments.

Changes in Eagle's financing needs may require it to alter capitalization substantially through the issuance of additional debt or Shares. The issuance of additional debt may require that a portion of cash flows provided by operating activities be used for the payment of principal and interest on existing debt, thereby reducing the ability to use cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. The issuance of additional Shares could have a dilutive effect on the value of previously issued Shares.

Future cash flows provided by operating activities and access to capital are subject to a number of variables, including:

- proved reserves estimates;
- the level of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids Eagle is able to produce from existing wells;
- the prices at which oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids are sold;
- the costs of developing and producing oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids;
- the ability to acquire, locate and produce new reserves;
- the ability and willingness of Eagle's lender to lend; and
- the ability to access the equity and debt capital markets.

If the borrowing base under the Loan Agreement or revenues decrease as a result of commodity prices, operating difficulties, declines in reserves or for any other reason, Eagle may have limited ability to obtain the capital necessary to sustain operations at current levels or make acquisitions. If additional capital is needed, Eagle may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on favourable terms, or at all. To the extent that external sources of capital become limited or unavailable or available on onerous terms, Eagle's ability to make capital investments and maintain or expand existing assets and reserves may be impaired, which in turn could lead to a possible expiration of its leases and a decline in petroleum reserves, and Eagle's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected as a result. Alternatively, Eagle may issue additional Shares from treasury at prices which may result in a decline in production per Share and reserves per Share or Eagle may wish to borrow to finance development projects or acquisitions to accomplish its long term objectives on less than optimal terms.

Eagle may participate in hedging activities that reduce the realized prices received for oil and natural gas sales. This may require Eagle to provide collateral for hedging liabilities and involve risk that counterparties may be unable to satisfy their obligations to Eagle.

In order to manage exposure to price volatility in marketing oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas, Eagle has entered into commodity price risk management arrangements for a portion of expected production. Commodity price hedging may limit the prices actually realized and therefore, if future oil, natural gas liquids or natural prices are higher than the hedged price, commodity price hedging could reduce future oil, natural gas liquids or natural gas revenues from what such revenues would otherwise have been. Commodity price hedging activities could impact earnings in various ways, including recognition of certain mark-to-market gains and losses on derivative instruments. The fair value of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas derivative instruments can fluctuate significantly between periods. In addition, commodity price risk management transactions may expose Eagle to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which:

- production is less than expected;
- there is a widening of price differentials between delivery points for production and the delivery point assumed in the hedge arrangement; or
- the counterparties to these contracts fail to perform their obligations.

Hedging transactions involve the risk that counterparties, which are generally financial institutions, may be unable to satisfy their obligations. If any counterparties were to default on obligations under the hedging contracts or seek bankruptcy protection, it could have an adverse effect on the ability to fund planned activities and could result in a larger percentage of future production being subject to commodity price changes. The risk of counterparty default is heightened in a poor economic environment.

Eagle's obligations under future hedging arrangements may be secured by all or a portion of its proved reserves, the value of which must cover the fair value of the transactions outstanding under the facility by some multiple. If the collateral value falls below the coverage designated, Eagle would be required to post cash or letters of credit with the counterparties if Eagle did not have sufficient unencumbered oil and natural gas properties available to cover the shortfall. Future collateral requirements would be dependent to a great extent on oil and natural gas prices.

Failure of third parties to meet their contractual obligations may have a material adverse effect on Eagle's financial condition.

Eagle is exposed to third party credit risk through contractual arrangements with current or future joint venture partners, other working interest owners, third party operators, marketers of its petroleum and natural gas production and other parties. Poor credit conditions in the industry and of joint venture partners or other working interest owners may impact a joint venture partner's or working interest owner's willingness to participate in ongoing capital programs, potentially delaying such programs and the results thereof until Eagle finds a suitable alternative partner.

Shares may from time to time trade at a price that is less than the net asset value per Share.

Net asset value from time to time will vary depending upon a number of factors beyond Eagle's control, including oil and gas prices. The trading price of the Shares from time to time is determined by a number of factors, some of which are beyond Eagle's control and such trading price may be greater or less than the net asset value.

Eagle's business is heavily regulated, and such regulation may increase its costs, reduce its revenue, reduce its liquidity or otherwise alter the way Eagle conducts its business.

Oil and natural gas operations (including drilling, land tenure, exploration, development, production, refining, water and waste disposal, emissions controls, transportation and marketing) are subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government, which may be amended from time to time. Governments may regulate or intervene with respect to production, price, taxes, royalties, emissions, water use and disposal, and the exportation of oil and natural gas. Increasing regulation increases costs. In order to conduct oil and gas operations, licenses and permits from various governmental authorities are required. There can be no assurance that Eagle and Eagle US will be able to obtain all of the licenses and permits that may be required to conduct operations that they may wish to undertake. Changes to existing laws and regulations or new laws and regulations could, if adopted, have an adverse effect on Eagle. See "The Industry".

Canadian tax laws may be changed or certain tax positions taken by Eagle may be challenged

The income of Eagle and each of its Canadian subsidiaries must be computed in accordance with Canadian tax laws. There can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws, the judicial interpretation thereof or the administrative and assessing practices and policies of the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") will not be changed in a manner that adversely affects Eagle or its Shareholders. There can be no assurance that the taxation authorities will not seek to challenge certain tax positions taken by Eagle or any of its Canadian subsidiaries. Any such change or challenge could increase the amount of tax payable by the Eagle group, and the costs of any contest with the CRA or the increase in any tax payable may have a negative impact on Eagle's financial condition.

Distributions paid by Eagle US which are derived from the earnings of Eagle US's earnings from carrying on an active business in the U.S. will generally be received on a tax-free basis for Canadian tax purposes by the Canadian corporate shareholder of Eagle US (please note that distributions treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be subject to 5% U.S. dividend withholding tax, which is not creditable in Canada), provided that the central management and control of Eagle US is, at all times, exercised in the United States. If this treatment were to be denied, the Canadian corporate shareholder of Eagle US could be subject to Canadian income tax on the dividends from Eagle US, which could adversely affect Eagle's financial condition.

U.S. tax laws may be changed or certain tax positions taken by Eagle may be challenged

There can be no assurance that U.S. federal income tax laws and Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") and Department of the Treasury administrative and legislative policies respecting the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the Eagle group will not be changed, possibly on a retroactive basis, in a manner that adversely affects the Shareholders. In particular, any such change could increase the amount of U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax payable by Eagle US.

Future tax measures could impact Eagle.

There can be no assurance that future revisions to Canadian or United States domestic tax law, or to the terms of the Canada – United States Tax Treaty will not result in an adverse change to the tax treatment of the operations of Eagle and its Subsidiaries.

Regulation of derivatives trading could reduce hedging opportunities and negatively affect Eagle's results.

Regulation of derivatives trading could reduce hedging opportunities and negatively affect Eagle's results. In 2010, the U.S. Congress enacted the *Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act* (the "*Dodd Frank Act*"), which contains measures aimed at increasing the transparency and stability of the over the counter (OTC) derivative markets and preventing excessive speculation. Pursuant to the *Dodd Frank Act*, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") enacted regulations that impose, inter alia, reporting requirements and leverage limitations on certain types of financial transactions. Most energy transactions are exempt from these regulations and requirements; however, the CFTC continues to issue new and revised regulations and the application of either the *Dodd Frank Act,* the CFTC's regulations or the enactment of similar regulation in Canada could reduce liquidity in the energy futures markets. Such changes could materially reduce hedging opportunities and negatively affect revenues and cash flow during periods of low commodity prices.

Regulation of environmental matters related to climate change could have a negative impact on Eagle.

Federal, provincial and state governments have enacted legislation and regulations, or are considering enacting new legislation and regulations, governing or restricting the emission of greenhouse gases from certain stationary sources common in Eagle's industry or charging a carbon tax. Such legislation could require phased reductions in greenhouse gas emissions over several or many years as could the issuance of a declining number of tradable allowances to sources that emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere or otherwise charge a carbon tax. Legislative and regulatory proposals for restricting greenhouse gas emissions or otherwise addressing climate change could require Eagle and Eagle US to incur additional operating costs and could adversely affect demand for the oil and natural gas that Eagle and Eagle US sells. The potential increase in operating costs could include new or increased costs to obtain permits, operate and maintain equipment and facilities, install new emission controls on equipment and facilities, acquire allowances to authorize greenhouse gas emissions, pay taxes related to greenhouse gas emissions and administer and manage a greenhouse gas emissions program. Moreover, incentives to conserve energy or use alternative energy sources could reduce demand for oil and natural gas.

Acquiring, developing and exploring for oil and natural gas involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome.

Oil and natural gas acquisition, development and production activities are subject to numerous risks beyond Eagle's control. These risks include, but are not limited to, encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, blow-outs, equipment failures and other accidents, sour gas releases, uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas or well fluids, adverse weather conditions, pollution, other environmental risks, fires, spills and delays in payments between parties caused by operation or economic matters. These risks will increase as Eagle and Eagle US undertake more developmental drilling. Although Eagle and Eagle US will maintain insurance in accordance with customary industry practice, they are not fully insured against all of these risks. Continuing production from a property, and to some extent the marketing of production therefrom, are largely dependent upon the ability of the operator of the property. Where Eagle does not operate its properties, returns on assets operated by others depends upon a number of factors outside Eagle's control. To the extent the operator fails to perform these functions properly, income may be reduced. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on results of operations and the financial condition of Eagle.

All of Eagle's and Eagle US's producing properties and operations are located in Alberta and in a few counties in Texas and Oklahoma making Eagle vulnerable to risks associated with operating in only a few major geographic areas.

All of the proved reserves and production of Eagle and Eagle US are located in Alberta and in a few counties in Texas and Oklahoma, respectively. As a result, Eagle may be disproportionately exposed to the impact of delays or interruptions of production from these wells caused by transportation capacity constraints, curtailment of production, availability of equipment, facilities, personnel or services, significant governmental regulation and permit or license approvals, natural disasters, adverse weather conditions, plant closures for scheduled maintenance or interruption of transportation of oil or natural gas produced from the wells in these areas. In addition, the effect of fluctuations on supply and demand may become more pronounced within specific geographic oil and gas producing areas containing Eagle properties, which may cause these conditions to occur with greater frequency or magnify the effect of these conditions on Eagle. Due to the concentrated nature of Eagle's portfolio of properties, a number of these properties could experience any of the same conditions at the same time, resulting in a relatively greater impact on Eagle's results of operations than they might have on other companies that have a more diversified portfolio of properties. Such delays or interruptions could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and the financial condition of Eagle.

Eagle plans to undertake a variety of small and large projects in respect of its petroleum assets. However, project delays may impact expected revenues from operations and significant project cost over-runs could make a project uneconomic. Eagle's ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas depends upon numerous factors beyond Management's control, including:

- obtaining the necessary permits and licenses;
- the availability of processing capacity;
- the availability and proximity of pipeline capacity or other means of transporting oil and natural gas;
- the availability of storage capacity;
- changes in oil and natural gas prices;
- the availability of alternative fuel sources;
- the effects of inclement weather;
- the availability of drilling and related equipment;
- unexpected changes in costs;
- availability of capital;
- accidental events;
- the availability and productivity of skilled labour; and
- changes in regulation, including regulations of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

Due to these factors, Eagle may not be able to execute projects on time, on budget or at all, and may not be able to effectively market the oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas that are produced.

Eagle only operates in one region of the United States and one region of Canada and expansion outside of these areas or into new business activities may increase their risk exposure.

In the future, Eagle may acquire oil and gas properties outside the geographic areas in which it currently owns oil and gas properties. In addition, Eagle is not limited to investment in oil and gas production and development, and may acquire and own assets or property in connection with gathering, processing, transporting, extracting, buying, storing or selling petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids or other related products, or in connection with other forms of energy and related businesses. Expansion of activities into new areas may present new additional risks or alternatively, significantly increase the exposure to one or more of the present risk factors which may adversely affect Eagle's future financial condition.

Eagle may be subject to risks in connection with acquisitions and the integration of significant acquisitions may be difficult.

The successful acquisition of producing properties requires an assessment of several factors, including:

- recoverable reserves;
- future oil and natural gas prices and their appropriate differentials;
- development and operating costs;
- availability of capital; and
- potential environmental and other liabilities.

The accuracy of these assessments is inherently uncertain. In connection with these assessments, Management anticipates undertaking a review of the subject properties that is generally consistent with industry practices. Management's review may not reveal all existing or potential problems, nor will it permit Management to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to fully assess their deficiencies and potential recoverable reserves. Inspections may not always be performed on every well, and environmental problems are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken. Even when problems are identified, the seller may be unwilling or unable to provide effective contractual protection against all or part of the problems. Eagle may not be entitled to contractual indemnification for environmental liabilities and may acquire properties on an "as is" basis.

Significant acquisitions and other strategic transactions may involve other risks, including:

- diversion of Management's attention to evaluating, negotiating and integrating significant acquisitions and strategic transactions;
- challenge and cost of integrating acquired operations, information management and other technology systems and business cultures with those of Eagle while carrying on its ongoing business;
- difficulty associated with coordinating geographically separate organizations; and
- challenge of attracting and retaining personnel associated with acquired operations.

The process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, Eagle's business. Management may be required to devote considerable amounts of time to this integration process, which will decrease the time they will have to manage the business. If Management is not able to effectively manage the integration process, or if any significant business activities are interrupted as a result of the integration process, Eagle's business could suffer.

Eagle may not be able to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions.

If Eagle were to acquire interests in oil and gas properties, the price Eagle pays for the purchase of such properties is based on engineering and economic estimates of the reserves made by Management and independent engineers modified to reflect technical and economic views. These assessments include a number of material factors and assumptions. Consequently, the reserves acquired may be less than expected, which could adversely impact cash flow from operating activities. Achieving the benefits of acquisitions depends in part on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner as well as the ability to realize the anticipated developmental drilling opportunities. There is no assurance that Eagle will be able to continue to complete acquisitions or dispositions of oil and natural gas properties which realize all the synergistic benefits anticipated by Eagle.

Increased regulation of hydraulic fracturing and oil and gas development could result in reductions or delays in production

It is believed that the trend in environmental legislation and regulation will continue towards stricter standards in regards to hydraulic fracturing. For properties that require hydraulic fracturing to stimulate production, Eagle and Eagle US are required to comply with such legislation. The enactment of new laws or regulations significantly restricting hydraulic fracturing could make it more difficult, costly, or impossible for Eagle and Eagle US to perform fracturing to stimulate production from tight formations. Restrictions on hydraulic fracturing could also reduce the amount of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that are ultimately produced in commercial quantities from Eagle's and Eagle US's reserves.

Operations are subject to hazards and unforeseen interruptions for which Eagle may not be adequately insured.

There are a variety of operating risks inherent in Eagle and Eagle US wells, gathering systems and associated facilities, such as leaks, explosions, mechanical problems and natural disasters, all of which could cause substantial financial losses. Any of these or other similar occurrences could result in the disruption of operations, substantial repair costs, personal injury or loss of human life, significant damage to property, environmental pollution, impairment of operations and substantial revenue losses. The location of Eagle and Eagle US wells, gathering systems and associated facilities near populated areas, including residential areas, commercial business centers and industrial sites, could significantly increase the level of damages resulting from these risks.

Eagle and Eagle US are not fully insured against all risks. In addition, pollution and environmental risks generally are not fully insurable. Additionally, Management may elect not to obtain insurance if they believe that the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the perceived risks presented. Losses could, therefore, occur for uninsurable or uninsured risks or in amounts in excess of existing insurance coverage. Moreover, insurance may not be available in the future at commercially reasonable costs and on commercially reasonable terms. Losses and liabilities from uninsured and underinsured events and a delay in the payment of insurance proceeds could adversely affect Eagle's financial condition, which could adversely affect the value of its Shares.

The nature of Eagle's assets exposes it to significant costs and liabilities with respect to environmental, operational and safety matters.

Eagle and Eagle US may incur significant costs and liabilities as a result of environmental and safety requirements applicable to oil and gas production activities. These costs and liabilities could arise under a wide range of U.S. and Canadian federal, state, provincial and local environmental and safety laws and regulations, including agency interpretations of the foregoing and governmental enforcement policies, which have tended to become increasingly strict over time. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, imposition of cleanup and site restoration costs and liens, and to a lesser extent, issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations. In addition, claims for damages to persons or property may result from environmental and other impacts of operations.

Strict joint and several liabilities may be imposed under certain environmental laws, which could cause Eagle or Eagle US to become liable for the conduct of others or for consequences of its actions that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time those actions were taken. Changes in environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any changes that result in more stringent or costly waste handling, storage, transport, disposal or cleanup requirements could require Eagle or Eagle US to make significant expenditures to attain and maintain compliance and may otherwise have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, competitive position or financial condition. If Eagle is not able to recover the resulting costs through insurance or increased revenues, then Eagle's financial condition could be adversely affected which could adversely affect the value of the Shares.

Competition in the oil and natural gas industry is intense, making it more difficult to acquire properties, market oil and natural gas and secure trained personnel.

The ability of Eagle to acquire and develop additional reserves in the future will depend on the ability to evaluate and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment for acquiring properties, marketing oil and natural gas and securing equipment and trained personnel. Also, there is substantial competition for capital available for investment in the oil and natural gas industry. Many peers of Eagle possess and employ financial, technical and personnel resources substantially greater than Eagle's. Those companies may be able to pay more for productive oil and natural gas properties or to identify, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties than Eagle's financial or personnel resources permit. Furthermore, these companies may also be better able to withstand the financial pressures of unsuccessful drilling attempts, sustained periods of volatility in financial markets and generally adverse global and industry-wide economic conditions, and may be better able to absorb the burdens resulting from changes in relevant laws and regulations, which would adversely affect competitive position. In addition, companies may be able to offer better compensation packages to attract and retain qualified personnel. The cost to attract and retain qualified personnel has increased over the past few years due to competition and may increase substantially in the future. Eagle may not be able to compete successfully in the future in acquiring and developing reserves, marketing hydrocarbons, attracting and retaining quality personnel and raising additional capital, which could have a material adverse effect on Eagle.

Success depends in large measure on certain key personnel and Eagle's ability to retain its key personnel.

The loss of key personnel could delay the completion of certain projects or otherwise have a material adverse effect on Eagle. Shareholders are dependent on Management in respect of the administration and management of all matters relating to Eagle, its Subsidiaries, their respective properties, assets, operations, and the safekeeping of their primary workspace and computer systems.

Eagle is reliant on operators of any property it acquires an interest in but does not operate.

To the extent that either Eagle or Eagle US is not the operator of any of its properties, it will be dependent upon the operator or third parties for the timing of such activities and will be largely unable to control the activities of such operator. The failure of such operators and their contractors to properly perform their obligations may have a material adverse effect on the results of Eagle's operations and, in turn, on Eagle's financial condition and the value of its Shares. Further, if an operator of an Eagle property becomes bankrupt or insolvent, is placed in receivership or seeks debtor relief protection, or initiates legal proceedings for its dissolution, liquidation or winding up, among other things, Eagle's rights under joint operating agreements to replace the operator may be unenforceable if such rights are stayed by the courts. In that case, should Eagle wish to assume operatorship, Eagle would have to commence legal proceedings, the cost and outcome of which is uncertain. If Eagle takes over operations, Eagle would incur the responsibilities, obligations and costs typically incurred by such operators.

Eagle may become involved in litigation which could have a material adverse effect on Eagle's business and financial condition.

In the normal course of Eagle's operations, it may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions, related to personal injuries, property damage, property tax, petroleum and natural gas rights, surface rights, the environment and contract disputes. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to Eagle, and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on its assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Crude oil and natural gas reserves are a depleting resource and decline as such reserves are produced.

Eagle's cash flows from operating activities, absent commodity price increases or cost effective acquisition and development activities, will decline over time in a manner consistent with declining production from typical crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquid reserves. Future crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves and production, and therefore Eagle's cash flows from operating activities, will be highly dependent on Eagle's and Eagle US's success in exploiting their reserves base and acquiring additional reserves. Without reserves additions through acquisition or development activities, reserves and production may decline over time as reserves are produced. There can be no assurance that Eagle and Eagle US will be successful in developing or acquiring additional reserves.

Acreage must be drilled before lease expiration, generally within two to five years, in order to hold the acreage by production. In the highly competitive market for acreage, failure to drill sufficient wells in order to hold acreage will result in a substantial lease renewal cost, or if renewal is not feasible, loss of an Eagle lease and prospective drilling opportunities.

If Eagle acquires leasehold that is not held by production, it must establish production prior to the expiration of the applicable lease or else the lease for such acreage will expire. The cost to renew leases may increase significantly, and it may not be able to renew such leases on commercially reasonable terms or at all. As such, Eagle's actual drilling activities may materially differ from current expectations, which could adversely affect Eagle's results of operations.

Eagle may incur losses as a result of title defects in the properties in which Eagle invests.

Industry practice in the U.S. for acquiring oil and gas leases or interests does not typically involve retaining lawyers to examine the title to the mineral interest and instead relies upon the judgment of oil and gas lease brokers or landmen who perform the fieldwork in examining records in the appropriate governmental office before attempting to acquire a lease in a specific mineral interest. Prior to the drilling of an oil or gas well, however, it is the normal practice in the industry for the person or company acting as the operator of the well to obtain a preliminary title review to ensure there are no obvious defects in title to the well. Frequently, as a result of such examinations, certain curative work must be done to correct defects in the marketability of the title, and such curative work entails expense. Failure to cure any title defects may adversely impact the ability in the future to increase production and reserves. There is no assurance that Eagle and its Subsidiaries will not suffer a monetary loss from title defects or title failure. Additionally, undeveloped acreage has greater risk of title defects than developed acreage. If there are any title defects or defects in assignment of leasehold rights in properties in which Eagle and its Subsidiaries hold an interest, they may suffer a financial loss.

Eagle may be required to make a security deposit under provincial liability management programs.

The Alberta government has developed liability management programs designed to prevent taxpayers from incurring costs associated with suspension, abandonment, remediation and reclamation of wells, facilities and pipelines in the event that a licensee or permit holder becomes defunct. The program generally involves an assessment of the ratio of a licensee's deemed assets to deemed liabilities. If a licensee's deemed liabilities exceed its deemed assets, a security deposit is required. Although Eagle does not have to post security under the existing programs, changes to the ratio of Eagle's deemed assets to deemed liabilities or changes to the requirements of liability management programs may result in the requirement for security to be posted in the future.

Risk Factors Applicable to Residents of the United States and Other Non-Residents of Canada

There is limited liability of residents in the United States to enforce civil remedies.

Eagle is formed under the laws of Alberta, Canada and has its principal place of business in Calgary, Alberta. Eagle US is organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and has its principal place of business in Houston, Texas. Most of Eagle's directors and officers and the representatives of the experts who provide services to Eagle (such as its auditors), and all of Eagle's assets and all or a substantial portion of the assets of such persons are located in Canada. As a result, it may be difficult for investors in the United States to effect service of process within the United States upon such directors, officers and representatives of experts who are not residents of the United States or to enforce against them judgments of the United States courts based upon civil liability under the United States federal securities laws or the securities laws of any state within the United States. There is doubt as to the enforceability in Canada against Eagle or against any of the Eagle's directors, officers or representatives of experts who are not residents of the United States, in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of United States courts of liabilities based solely upon the United States federal securities laws or securities laws of any state within the United States.

There are differences in reporting practices in Canada and the United States.

Eagle reports its production and reserves quantities in accordance with Canadian practices and specifically in accordance with NI 51-101. These practices are different from the practices used to report production and to estimate reserves in reports and other materials filed with the Securities Exchange Commission by companies in the United States. Eagle incorporates additional information with respect to production and reserves which is either not generally included or prohibited under rules of the Securities Exchange Commission and practices in the United States. Eagle follows the Canadian practice of reporting gross production and reserve volumes (before deduction of Crown and other royalties); however, it also follows the United States practice of separately reporting reserve volumes on a net basis (after the deduction of royalties and similar payments). Eagle also follows the Canadian practice of using forecast prices and costs when estimating reserves; whereas the Securities Exchange Commission requires that prices and costs be averaged for the 12 months as of the date of the reserves report. Included in this Annual Information Form are estimates of proved, and proved plus probable reserves. The Securities Exchange Commission generally prohibits the inclusion of estimates of probable reserves in filings made with the commission. This prohibition does not apply to Eagle as a Canadian foreign private issuer.

As a consequence of the foregoing, the reserve estimates and production volumes in this Annual Information Form may not be comparable to those made by companies utilizing United States reporting and disclosure standards.

There is additional taxation applicable to non-residents.

Dividends, if any, paid to non-residents of Canada will be subject to withholding tax under the *Tax Act* at a rate of 25%, subject to reduction under an applicable income tax treaty.

There is a foreign exchange risk of non-resident Shareholders.

Eagle's dividends, if any, are declared in Canadian dollars and converted to foreign denominated currencies at the spot exchange rate at the time of payment. As a consequence, investors are subject to foreign exchange risk. To the extent that the Canadian dollar strengthens with respect to their currency, the amount of the dividend, if any, will be reduced when converted to their home currency.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

During 2018, Eagle or its property were not subject to any material legal proceedings where the amount involved, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds 10% of the current assets of Eagle, nor is Management aware of any such material legal proceedings being contemplated.

During 2018, there have been no penalties or sanctions imposed against Eagle by a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority, nor have there been any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against Eagle, and Eagle has not entered into any settlement agreements before a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Shares is Computershare Trust Company of Canada, at its principal offices in Calgary, Alberta and Toronto, Ontario where transfers of securities may be recorded.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The material contract of Eagle is set forth below, a copy of which is available for inspection during normal business hours at Eagle's office at Suite 2710, 500 - 4th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2V6, or under Eagle's issuer profile on the website maintained by the Canadian Securities Administrators at www.sedar.com:

1. The Loan Agreement. See "Debt Financing".

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

There is no person or company whose profession or business gives authority to a report, valuation, statement or opinion made by such person or company and who is named as having prepared or certified a report, valuation, statement or opinion described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under National Instrument 51-102 by Eagle during, or related to, Eagle's most recently completed financial year other than NSAI and McDaniel, Eagle's independent reserves evaluators, and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Eagle's auditor. As at the date hereof, the principals of NSAI, as a group, and the principals of McDaniel, as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, less than one per cent of outstanding securities of Eagle, including the securities of associates and affiliates of Eagle.

Eagle's auditors are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, who have prepared an independent auditors' report dated March 21, 2019 in respect of Eagle's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2018 and for the year ended December 31, 2018. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has advised that they are independent with respect to Eagle within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

In addition, none of the aforementioned persons or companies, nor any director, officer or employee of any of the aforementioned persons or companies, is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of Eagle or of any of the associates or affiliate entities of Eagle.

ADVISORY - FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

Certain statements contained in this Annual Information Form constitute forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). Eagle cautions investors in the Shares about important factors that could cause Eagle's actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Form. (In this advisory, "Eagle" includes, where applicable, Eagle US and other direct and indirect subsidiaries of Eagle that may exist from time to time.)

Any statements that express, or involve discussions as to, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as "will likely result", "are expected to", "will continue", "is anticipated", "believes", "estimated", "intends", "plans", "projection" and "outlook") are not historical facts and may be forward-looking and may involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Form should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Information Form. In addition, this Annual Information Form may contain forward-looking statements attributed to third party industry sources. Accordingly, any such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and are accompanied by, the information and factors discussed throughout this Annual Information Form.

In particular and without limitation, this Annual Information Form contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following**:**

- Eagle's ability to meet its ongoing financial liabilities, including liabilities relating to the Loan Agreement, and to continue as a going concern, being dependent upon the ongoing support from its lender and its ability to fund the repayment of its debt by generating positive cash flows from operations, securing funding from additional debt or equity financing, disposing of assets or making other arrangements;

- the Loan Agreement and its key terms, including the maturity date, borrowing base redeterminations, incremental drawings, and financial and other covenants, including the potential exercise of the lender's rights to enforce its remedies under the Loan Agreement as a result of Eagle being in default under the Loan Agreement;
- potential asset dispositions and lender consent for such dispositions;
- the performance characteristics of Eagle's and Eagle US's existing crude oil and natural gas properties;
- anticipated crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids production levels;
- the quantity of Eagle's and Eagle US's existing crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves;
- net present values of future net revenues from Eagle's and Eagle US's reserves;
- projections of market prices for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids and the impact of changes in crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids prices on Eagle's cash flows;
- projections of anticipated costs for exploration, development, operations, production, abandonment and reclamation for Eagle and Eagle US;
- Eagle's anticipated capital expenditure program and sources of funding to finance the capital expenditure program;
- Eagle's drilling plans and the ability of Eagle to achieve drilling success consistent with Management's expectations;
- supply and demand fundamentals for crude oil, conventional natural gas and natural gas liquids;
- realization of anticipated benefits of acquisitions or dispositions;
- plans for, and results of, exploration and development activities;
- business plans and opportunities;
- the source of funding for Eagle's activities;
- treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws;
- the timing for and cost of additional development drilling, and the timing for, and levels of, increases to production and reserves;
- the development risk and exploitation potential of assets and properties owned by Eagle;
- the taxability of cash dividends, if any, received by Canadian resident Shareholders;
- expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and to continually acquire reserves through acquisitions and development;
- access to, and sufficiency of, credit facilities and related borrowing base capacity;
- access to capital markets and availability of funding for growth and acquisition opportunities; and
- control of capital spending pursuant to joint operating agreements.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things:

- future commodity prices for light and medium crude oil, conventional natural gas and natural gas liquids;
- future currency exchange and interest rates;
- estimated costs for development, operations, production, and abandonment and reclamation of wells, surface leases and facilities;
- Eagle's ability to successfully market future crude oil, conventional natural gas and natural gas liquids production;
- Eagle's future production levels;
- conditions in general economic and financial markets;
- anticipated cash flow from operations;
- the regulatory framework governing taxes, environmental and other regulatory matters in the U.S. and Canada;
- the applicability of technologies for recovery and production of Eagle's crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids resources;
- engineering estimates in respect of Eagle's reserves and resources and the recoverability of Eagle's reserves;
- future capital expenditures to be made by Eagle and Eagle's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms for these capital projects and future acquisitions;
- future sources of funding for Eagle's capital program;
- the ability of Eagle to obtain qualified staff and equipment in a timely and cost-efficient manner;

- the impact of increasing competition on Eagle;
- the deductibility of interest on the promissory note between Eagle US and the Trust; and
- ongoing support of Eagle by its lender.

The success of Eagle's drilling program is a key assumption in the production estimates for 2019 and future years. The primary risk factors which could lead to Eagle not meeting its production targets are: (i) production additions from drilling activity are less than expected; (ii) a lack of access to drilling rigs and related equipment on a timely basis and at reasonable prices; and (iii) unexpected operational delays and challenges. Increases in capital costs from forecast amounts can result from the foregoing reasons as well as general cost inflation in the industry. Additionally, Eagle may choose to decrease capital expenditures from those anticipated in its budget projections, therefore affecting production estimates for 2019 and future years.

There are many risk factors inherent in the oil and gas industry in general that could result in production levels being less than anticipated from petroleum reserves, including such risk factors as greater than anticipated declines in existing production, the unanticipated encroachment of water or other fluids into the producing formation, mechanical failures, human error or inability to access production facilities, among other factors.

Eagle's actual results, including with respect to meeting its production targets, could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and included elsewhere in this Annual Information Form:

- failure by Eagle to meet its covenants under the Loan Agreement and the potential exercise by the lender of its rights to enforce the remedies under the Loan Agreement;
- current global financial conditions, including fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, inflation, commodity prices and stock market volatility;
- volatility of market prices for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids and marketability and hedging activities related thereto;
- volatility of costs of development, operations and maintenance of properties;
- failure to achieve success in the planned drilling program and, in particular, to achieve Eagle's expected working interest production;
- failure to realize the anticipated benefits of the assets and properties owned by Eagle and future dispositions or acquisitions;
- unforeseen difficulties in integrating future acquisitions into Eagle's operations;
- risks associated with reservoir performance;
- general economic, market and business conditions;
- risks related to the exploration, development and production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves and resources;
- risks which may create liabilities to Eagle in excess of Eagle's insurance coverage;
- uncertainties associated with estimating crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves and cash flows to be derived therefrom;
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of resources and reserves, undeveloped or underdeveloped lands and skilled personnel;
- political or economic developments;
- liabilities inherent in oil and natural gas operations;
- the results of litigation or regulatory proceedings that may be brought against Eagle;
- fluctuations in the cost of borrowing;
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and the likelihood of success of exploration and development programs;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems, including the availability of equipment and access to properties;
- environmental risks and hazards;
- changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and natural gas industry;
- changes in government regulations;
- the use of derivative financial instruments;
- failure to obtain regulatory, industry partner and third party consents and approvals where required;
- failure to engage or retain key personnel;
- claims made in respect of Eagle's properties or assets;
- potential losses which would stem from any disruptions in production, including work stoppages or other labour difficulties, or disruptions in the pipeline or transportation network on which Eagle is reliant;

- potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures;
- the failure of Eagle to meet specific requirements of its leases or agreements;
- failure to accurately estimate costs, including abandonment and reclamation;
- the ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms;
- insolvency of third parties with whom Eagle conducts business;
- failure of third parties' reviews, reports and projections to be accurate;
- the occurrence of unexpected events; and
- the other factors discussed under "Risk Factors".

Since actual results or outcomes could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements of Eagle made by or on behalf of Eagle, investors should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, and that the resources and reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive.

Further, any forward-looking statement is made only as of the date of this Annual Information Form, and Eagle undertakes no obligation to update 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. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for Management to predict all of these factors or to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on Eagle or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. There can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which forward-looking statements are based will in fact be realized. Actual results may differ, and the difference may be material and adverse to Eagle and its Shareholders.

ADVISORY - NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

Statements in this Annual Information Form make reference to the terms "field netback", "Consolidated Adjusted EBITDAX", "Consolidated Leverage Ratio", "Consolidated Fixed Charge Ratio", "Asset Coverage Ratio" and "Consolidated Current Ratio", which are non-IFRS financial measures that do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers.

"Field netback" is calculated by subtracting royalties, operating expense, and transportation and marketing expenses from revenues. This method of calculating field netback is in accordance with the standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook maintained by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter). Management believes that field netback provides useful information to investors and management because such a measure reflects the quality of production and the level of profitability.

The terms "Consolidated Adjusted EBITDAX", "Consolidated Leverage Ratio", "Consolidated Fixed Charge Ratio", "Asset Coverage Ratio" and "Consolidated Current Ratio" are used for purposes of covenant calculations in the Loan Agreement and are calculated as described in the section titled "Debt Financing".

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information about Eagle may be found on SEDAR under Eagle's issuer profile at www.sedar.com.

Additional information including remuneration and indebtedness of directors and officers of Eagle, principal holders of the Shares, and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Management Information Circular of Eagle for its last annual meeting of Shareholders that was held on June 26, 2018, which is available on SEDAR under Eagle's issuer profile at www.sedar.com and on Eagle's website at www.eagleenergy.com.

Additional financial information is provided in Eagle's consolidated financial statements and accompanying management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2018, which may be found on SEDAR under Eagle's issuer profile at www.sedar.com and on Eagle's website at www.eagleenergy.com.

SCHEDULE A
FORM 51-101F3 –
REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS ON OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURE

Management of Eagle Energy Inc. (the "**Company**") are responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Company's oil and gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data, which are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenues as at December 31, 2018 estimated using forecast prices and costs.

Independent qualified reserves evaluators have evaluated the Company's reserves data. The reports of the independent qualified reserves evaluators are presented below.

The Reserves & Governance Committee of the board of directors (the "**Board**") of the Company has:

(a) reviewed the Company's procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluators;

(b) met with each of the independent qualified reserves evaluators to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluators to report without reservation; and

(c) reviewed the reserves data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluators.

The Reserves & Governance Committee of the Board, has reviewed the Company's procedures for assembling and reporting other information associated with oil and gas activities and has reviewed that information with management. The Board has, on the recommendation of the Reserves & Governance Committee, approved:

(a) the content and filing with the securities regulatory authorities of Form 51-101F1 containing reserves data and other oil and gas information;

(b) the filing of Form 51-101F2, which is the report of the independent qualified reserves evaluators on the reserves data; and

(c) the content and filing of this report.

Because the reserves data are based on judgments regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material. However, any variations should be consistent with the fact that the reserves are categorized according to the probability of their recovery.

DATED: March 21, 2019.

(signed) *Wayne Wisniewski*
Wayne Wisniewski
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) *Kelly A. Tomyn*
Kelly A. Tomyn
Chief Financial Officer

(signed) *Richard Clark*
Richard Clark
Executive Chairman and Director

(signed) *Warren. D. Steckley*
Warren D. Steckley
Lead Independent Director

SCHEDULE B
FORM 51-101F2 –
REPORT ON RESERVES DATA BY INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED RESERVES EVALUATORS

To the Board of Directors of Eagle Energy Inc. (the "Company"):

1. We have evaluated the Company's reserves data as at December 31, 2018. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2018, estimated using forecast prices and costs.

2. The reserves data are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the reserves data based on our evaluation.

3. We carried out our evaluation in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook as amended from time to time (the "COGE Handbook") maintained by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter).

4 Those standards require that we plan and perform an evaluation to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the reserves data are free of material misstatement. An evaluation also includes assessing whether the reserves data are in accordance with principles and definitions presented in the COGE Handbook.

5. The following table shows the net present value of future net revenue (before deduction of income taxes) attributed to proved plus probable reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent, included in the reserves data of the Company evaluated for the year ended December 31, 2018, and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have evaluated and reported on to the Company's board of directors:

Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor	**Effective Date of Evaluation Report**	**Location of Reserves (Country or Foreign Geographic Area)**	**Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue (before income taxes, 10% discount rate)**			
			Audited *($ 000)*	**Evaluated** *($ 000)*	**Reviewed** *($ 000)*	**Total** *($ 000)*
Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc.	December 31, 2018	United States	Nil	$US 87,242.2	Nil	**$US 87,242.2**
McDaniel and Associates Consultants Ltd.	December 31, 2018	Canada	Nil	$CA 78,939.3	Nil	**$CA 78,939.3**
Total			Nil	$CA 187,695.6	Nil	**$CA 187,695.6**

6. In our opinion, the reserves data respectively evaluated by us have, in all material respects, been determined and are in accordance with the COGE Handbook, consistently applied. We express no opinion on the reserves data that we reviewed but did not audit or evaluate.

7. We have no responsibility to update our reports referred to in paragraph 5 for events and circumstances occurring after the effective date of our reports.

8. Because the reserves data are based on judgments regarding future events, actual events will vary and the variations may be material.

EXECUTED as to our report referred to above:

NETHERLAND, SEWELL & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-2699
Dallas, Texas, USA
February 28, 2019

By: (signed) *C.H. (Scott) Rees III*
C.H. (Scott) Rees III, P.E.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

MCDANIEL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS LTD.
February 13, 2019

By: (signed) *B.R. Hamm*
B.R. Hamm, P.Eng.
President & Chief Executive Officer

SCHEDULE C
AUDIT COMMITTEE MANDATE

PART I – ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE

1. Audit Committee

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Eagle Energy Inc. (the "Corporation") has established an audit committee (the "Audit Committee" or the "Committee") of directors for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Corporation and audits of its financial statements.

2. Composition of Committee

(a) The Audit Committee will consist of at least three directors. All members of the Committee must be independent as defined in applicable securities laws (subject to permitted exemptions under those laws) and the rules of any stock exchange on which the Corporation's securities are listed for trading.

(b) Each member of the Audit Committee must be financially literate, or become financially literate within a reasonable period of time following his or her appointment to the Committee (provided that the Board has determined that this will not materially adversely affect the ability of the Committee to satisfy its responsibilities). A member is financially literate under applicable securities laws if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.

(c) At least one-quarter of the members of the Audit Committee must be resident Canadians.

3. Appointment of Committee Members

Members of the Audit Committee will be appointed by the Board and re-appointed at the meeting of the Board immediately following each annual meeting of shareholders. Committee members will hold office until the next annual meeting or earlier if their successors are appointed, they are removed by the Board or they cease to be directors of the Corporation.

4. Compensation of Committee Members

The Board will fix the remuneration of the members of the Audit Committee and may provide additional remuneration to the Chair of the Committee. Other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the Board or any Board committee, or as a part-time chair or vice-chair of the Board or any Board committee, or as otherwise permitted by applicable securities laws, no consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee will be paid to a member of the Audit Committee by the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation.

5. Vacancies

When a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Audit Committee, it may be filled by the Board and must be filled by the Board if the membership of the Committee as a result of the vacancy is less than three directors. Any member may be removed or replaced at any time by the Board. Any member will cease to be a member upon ceasing to be a director.

PART II – COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

6. Committee Chair

The Committee Members will appoint a Chair for the Audit Committee. The Chair may be removed and replaced by the Committee.

7. Absence of Committee Chair

If the Chair is not present at any meeting of the Audit Committee, one of the other members of the Committee present at the meeting will be chosen by the Committee to preside at the meeting.

8. Secretary of Committee

The Audit Committee will appoint a Secretary who need not be a director of the Corporation.

9. Meetings

The Audit Committee will meet at least four times per year. All Committee members are expected to attend each meeting, in person or by tele or video conference. A resolution in writing, signed by all the Audit Committee members entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of the Committee, is as valid as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Committee.

10. Notice of Meetings

(a) A meeting of the Audit Committee may be called by any member of the Committee, by the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer of the Corporation (or persons holding equivalent offices) or by the external auditor. Notice of the time and place of a meeting will be given in writing or by electronic communication to each member of the Committee and to the external auditor at least 48 hours prior to the time fixed for the meeting.

(b) A member of the Audit Committee may in any manner waive notice of a Committee meeting. Attendance of a member at a Committee meeting is a waiver of notice of the meeting, except where a member attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

11. Quorum and Participation

(a) A majority of the number of members of the Audit Committee appointed by the Board constitutes a quorum at any meeting of the Committee.

(b) A member of the Audit Committee may, if all the members of the Committee consent, participate in a meeting of the Committee by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the meeting. A member participating in a Committee meeting by those means is deemed to be present at that meeting.

12. Attendance by External Auditor and Others

(a) The external auditor is entitled, at the expense of the Corporation, to attend and be heard at every meeting of the Audit Committee, and, if so requested by a member of the Committee, shall attend every meeting of the Committee held during the term of office of the external auditor.

(b) At the invitation of the Chair of the Audit Committee, one or more officers or employees of the Corporation or directors who are not members of the Committee may attend a meeting of the Committee.

13. Procedure, Records and Reporting

The Audit Committee will fix its own procedure at meetings, keep minutes of its meetings and report to the Board when the Committee deems appropriate (but not later than the next meeting of the Board). An agenda will be prepared and provided to members sufficiently in advance of an Audit Committee meeting, along with draft minutes of the previous meeting and appropriate briefing materials.

14. Independent Advisors

The Audit Committee may engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties. Furthermore, the Committee has the authority to set and pay the compensation for any such advisors which are employed by the Committee.

15. Review of Charter

The Audit Committee will review this charter annually or otherwise as it deems appropriate and recommend to the Board any necessary changes.

16. Duties and Reliance

(a) In exercising their powers and discharging their duties under this charter and applicable law, each member of the Audit Committee must (i) act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and, (ii) exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

(b) Each member of the Audit Committee will be entitled to reasonable reliance, or reliance in good faith, on:

(i) financial statements of the Corporation represented to the member of the Committee by an officer of the Corporation or in a written report of the external auditor of the Corporation to reflect fairly the financial condition of the Corporation;

(ii) the Corporation's disclosure compliance system and on the Corporation's officers, employees and others whose duties would in the ordinary course have given them knowledge of the relevant facts; and

(iii) a report, statement or opinion of an expert, being a person or company whose profession gives authority to a statement made in a professional capacity by the person or company including, without limitation, an accountant, actuary, appraiser, auditor, engineer, financial analyst, geologist or lawyer.

PART III – MANDATE OF COMMITTEE

17. External Auditor

(a) The external auditor will report directly to the Audit Committee, be responsible for planning with the Corporation and carrying out the audit of the annual financial statements (and any requested review of quarterly financial statements) of the Corporation and ultimately be accountable to the Audit Committee and the Board as the representatives of the shareholders.

(b) The Audit Committee will recommend to the Board:

(i) the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's reports or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation; and

(ii) the compensation of the external auditor.

(c) The Audit Committee will be directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, including the following:

(i) review of the mandate of the external auditor, including the annual engagement letter, audit plan and audit scope;

(ii) review of the independence of the external auditor, any rotation of the partners assigned to the audit in accordance with applicable laws and professional standards, the internal quality control findings of the external auditor's firm and peer reviews;

(iii) review of the performance of the external auditor, including the relationship between the external auditor and management and the evaluation of the lead partner of the external auditor;

(iv) termination or resignation of the external auditor if circumstances warrant, after due inquiry and discussion with management and the external auditor;

(v) resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting;

(vi) review of material written communications between the external auditor and management;

(vii) review of the annual management letter from the external auditor regarding internal controls and opportunities for improvement or efficiency, plus management's response and follow-up in respect of any identified weakness; and

(viii) communication with the external auditor regarding such other matters as are required by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook and other professional standards.

(d) The Audit Committee will meet or communicate directly with the external auditor, without management being present, as required or appropriate to discharge the responsibilities of the Committee.

18. <u>Non-Audit Services</u>

(a) The Audit Committee will pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiaries by the external auditor.

(b) The Audit Committee may delegate to one or more of its members the authority to pre-approve non-audit services. The pre-approval of non-audit services by any member to whom authority has been delegated must be presented to the Committee at its first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval.

(c) Pre-approval of *de minimus* non-audit services will be satisfied if:

(i) the aggregate amount of all the non-audit services that were not pre-approved is reasonably expected to constitute no more than five per cent of the total amount of fees paid by the Corporation and its subsidiaries to the Corporation's external auditor during the fiscal year in which the services are provided;

(ii) the Corporation or the applicable subsidiary, as the case may be, did not recognize the services as non-audit services at the time of the engagement; and

(iii) the services are promptly brought to the attention of the Audit Committee and approved, prior to the completion of the audit, by the Committee or by one or more of its members to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.

(d) Pre-approval of non-audit services will also be satisfied if the Audit Committee adopts specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services and:

(i) the pre-approval policies and procedures are detailed as to the particular service;

(ii) the Audit Committee is informed of each non-audit service; and

(iii) the procedures do not include delegation of the Audit Committee's responsibilities to management.

19. Financial and Other Disclosure

(a) The Audit Committee will review, discuss with management (and the external auditor where required or appropriate) and, if required or appropriate, approve or recommend that the Board approve the following Corporation documents prior to public disclosure:

(i) annual audited financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis;

(ii) quarterly unaudited financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis;

(iii) certifications by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of annual and quarterly filings, disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting;

(iv) news releases announcing financial results, containing financial information based on unreleased financial results or non-GAAP financial measures or providing earnings guidance or forward-looking financial information; and

(v) financial information contained in any annual information form, information circular, prospectus, take-over bid circular, issuer bid circular or rights offering circular.

(b) The Audit Committee will be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements and will periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.

(c) The Audit Committee will review the disclosure required by applicable securities laws to be included in its annual information form and cross-referenced in a management information circular to solicit proxies from the shareholders of the Corporation for the purpose of electing directors to the Board. That disclosure will consist of the text of this charter, the composition of the Audit Committee, the relevant education and experience of Committee members, reliance on certain exemptions from securities laws relating to audit committees, oversight of the nomination and compensation of the external auditor, policies and procedures for non-audit services and external auditor service fees.

20. Financial Reporting Processes

(a) The Audit Committee will review with management and the external auditor:

(i) the appropriateness of the Corporation's accounting principles and policies and financial reporting;

(ii) any changes to the Corporation's accounting principles and policies and financial reporting as such changes are recommended by management or the external auditor;

(iii) the accounting treatment of significant risks and uncertainties;

(iv) key estimates and judgments of management that may be material to the Corporation's financial reporting; and

(v) significant auditing and financial reporting issues discussed during the financial period and the method of resolution.

(b) The Audit Committee will in particular review the following specific matters, where material:

(i) the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives;

(ii) extraordinary transactions;

(iii) the use of special purpose entities;

(iv) off-balance sheet transactions;

(v) financial risk management, including the use of derivatives;

(vi) asset retirement or reclamation obligations;

(vii) pension obligations;

(viii) commitments, contingencies and guarantees;

(ix) related party transactions;

(x) actual or pending legal claims, tax or regulatory matters; and

(xi) any other matters of accounting or auditing risk.

21. Internal Audit

(a) The Audit Committee will review:

(i) the audit plans of the internal auditor of the Corporation and coordination with the external auditor;

(ii) the adequacy of the resources of the internal auditor to ensure the objectivity and independence of the internal audit function; and

(iii) the significant findings of the internal auditor and recommendations relating to internal audit issues, together with management's response thereto.

(b) The Audit Committee will meet or communicate directly with the internal auditor, without management being present, as required or appropriate to discharge the responsibilities of the Committee.

22. Other Responsibilities

(a) The Audit Committee will establish procedures for:

(i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and

(ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

(b) The Audit Committee will review on a timely basis all discovered incidents of fraud within the Corporation, regardless of monetary value.

(c) The Audit Committee will oversee any auditing or accounting reviews or similar procedures or investigations and may conduct its own investigations with full access to books, records, facilities and personnel of the Corporation.

(d) The Audit Committee will at least annually provide oversight of the Corporation's financial risk management policies.

(e) The Audit Committee will review and approve the Corporation's policies regarding officer expenses and may review expenses actually incurred by the chief executive officer and other senior officers.

(f) The Audit Committee will review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and any former external auditor of the Corporation.

(g) The Audit Committee will review and/or approve any other matter specifically delegated to the Committee by the Board and undertake on behalf of the Board such other activities as may be necessary or desirable to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities.

SCHEDULE D
DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, BARREL OF OIL EQUIVALENCY MEASURES AND CONVERSIONS

Definitions

In this Annual Information Form, the initially capitalized terms set forth below have the following meanings:

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), and the regulations thereunder, as amended from time to time.

"**affiliate**" or "**associate**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in the *Securities Act* (Alberta), as amended from time to time.

"**Arrangement**" means the plan of arrangement under Section 193 of the ABCA completed by the Trust on January 27, 2016 pursuant to the terms of an arrangement agreement dated November 19, 2015 among Eagle, Maple Leaf Royalties Corp. and Eagle Newco Inc.

"**Board**" means the board of directors of Eagle.

"**business day**" means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the principal chartered banks located at Calgary, Alberta are not open for business.

"**Dixonville Properties**" means the working interest owned by Eagle in the oil and gas properties near Dixonville in northern Alberta.

"**Eagle**" means Eagle Energy Inc., a corporation amalgamated under the ABCA.

"**Eagle US**" means Eagle Hydrocarbons Inc., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware and the operating indirect subsidiary of Eagle in the U.S.

"**Loan Agreement**" means the loan and security agreement dated as of March 13, 2017 among Eagle and Eagle US as borrowers, Eagle Energy Trust, Eagle Energy Holdings Inc. and such other additional guarantors from time to time party thereto as guarantors, and the several entities from time to time party thereto as lenders, as amended from time to time.

"**Management**" means the executive officers of Eagle from time to time.

"**Maple Leaf**" means Maple Leaf Royalties Corp., a corporation amalgamated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), which was acquired indirectly by the Trust under the Arrangement.

"McDaniel" means McDaniel & Associates Consultants Ltd., an independent petroleum consulting firm based in Calgary, Alberta.

"McDaniel Reserve Report" means the independent engineering evaluation of the oil and natural gas reserves relating to Eagle's oil and gas interests titled "Eagle Energy Inc., Evaluation of Oil and Gas Reserves Based on Forecast Prices and Costs as of December 31, 2018", prepared by McDaniel as of December 31, 2018.

"**NI 51-101**" means National Instrument 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

"**North Texas Properties**" means the working interest owned by Eagle US in the oil and natural gas properties in Hardeman, Palo Pinto and Martin counties, Texas and in Jackson County, Oklahoma.

"**NSAI**" means Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc., an independent firm of petroleum engineers based in Dallas, Texas.

"**NSAI Reserve Report**" means the independent engineering evaluation of the oil and natural gas reserves relating to Eagle US's oil and gas interests titled "Estimates of Reserves and Future Revenue to the Eagle Hydrocarbons Inc. Interest in Certain Oil and Gas Properties located in Oklahoma and Texas as of December 31, 2018.

"**Shareholder**" means a registered holder of Shares.

"**Shares**" means the common shares of Eagle.

"**subsidiary**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in the ABCA, and "**Subsidiary**" means any one subsidiary of Eagle.

"**Tax Act**" means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations thereunder, as amended from time to time.

"**Trust**" means Eagle Energy Trust, an unincorporated open ended limited purpose trust established under the laws of the Province of Alberta.

"**TSX**" means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

"**United States**" or "**U.S.**" means the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States and the District of Columbia.

"**West Texas Intermediate**" or "**WTI**" means West Texas Intermediate grade crude oil at a reference sales point in Cushing, Oklahoma, a common benchmark for crude oil.

Certain other terms used in this Annual Information Form but not defined herein are defined in NI 51-101 and, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the same meanings herein as in NI 51-101.

Words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa and words importing any gender include all genders.

Abbreviations

In this Annual Information Form, the following abbreviations have the meanings set forth below:

bbl	barrel and barrels, each barrel representing 34.972 Imperial gallons or 42 U.S. gallons	MMboe	one million barrels of oil equivalent
bbl/d	barrels per day	Mcf	one thousand cubic feet
boe	barrels of oil equivalent converting 6 Mcf of natural gas or one barrel of natural gas liquids to one barrel of oil equivalent	Mcf/d	one thousand cubic feet per day
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day	MMBTU	one million British Thermal Units
Mbbl	one thousand barrels	MMcf	one million cubic feet
Mboe	one thousand barrels of oil equivalent	Bcf	one billion cubic feet
MMboe	one million barrels of oil equivalent	Mcf	one thousand cubic feet
MMBO	one million barrels of oil		

Barrel of Oil Equivalency Measures

Eagle has adopted the standard of 6 Mcf to 1 bbl when converting natural gas to boes. Boes may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf to 1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. In addition, given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalent of six to one, utilizing a boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf to 1 bbl would be misleading as an indication of value.

Conversions

The following table sets forth certain standard conversions between Standard Imperial Units and the International System of Units (or metric units).

To Covert From	To	Multiply By
Mcf	cubic metres	28.174
cubic metres	cubic feet	35.494
bbls	cubic metres	0.159
cubic metres	bbls	6.293
feet	metres	0.305
metres	feet	3.281
miles	kilometres	1.609
kilometres	miles	0.621
acres	hectares	0.405
hectares	acres	2.471