



GALE FORCE[™] **PETROLEUM**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Interim Period Ended March 31, 2012

Prepared as at May 30, 2012



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BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Throughout this document, Gale Force Petroleum Inc. is referred to as “Gale Force Petroleum”, “we” or the “Company”. This management’s discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations (“MD&A”) describes our business, the business environment, our vision and strategy as well as the critical accounting policies used in our Company that will help you understand our financial statements, the principal factors affecting the results of operations, and liquidity and capital resources. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated condensed interim financial statements, including the notes, for the interim period ended March 31, 2012, as well as the fiscal years ending June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010.

The Company’s accounting policies are now in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). This is the third interim period (and the first annual exercise) in which the Company’s financial results are presented per IFRS rules, replacing Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). All dollar amounts herein are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. This is the also the first annual exercise in which the Company’s financial results are presented in U.S. dollars; all prior financial reports were presented in Canadian dollars. The comparative balance sheet information provided for prior quarters in this discussion has been restated per IFRS in U.S. dollars.

Except as otherwise specified, references herein to the period or quarter indicate the quarter ended March 31, 2012, and all comparisons are to the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements in this MD&A that do not directly and exclusively relate to historical facts constitute “forward-looking statements”. These statements represent Gale Force Petroleum’s intentions, plans, expectations and beliefs, and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, of which many are beyond the control of the Company. These factors could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements. These factors include and are not restricted to general economic and business conditions, industry conditions, volatility of commodity prices, currency exchange rate fluctuations, imprecision of reserve estimates, environmental risks, competition from other explorers, stock market volatility, the ability to access sufficient capital, the timing and size of new contracts, acquisitions and other corporate developments, the ability to attract and retain qualified employees, contractors, managers and members of the board, and other risks identified in the MD&A, as well as assumptions regarding the foregoing. The words “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “foresee,” “plan,” and similar expressions and variations thereof, identify certain of such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which they are made. In particular, statements relating to future performance are forward-looking statements. Gale Force Petroleum disclaims any intention or obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. You will find more information about the risks that could cause our actual results to significantly differ from our current expectations in the Risks and Uncertainties section.

DEFINITIONS, NOTES AND OTHER CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

In this document, the abbreviations set forth below have the following meanings:

bbl	Barrel.
Mcf	Thousand cubic feet.
MMcf	Million cubic feet.
BOEs	Barrel of Oil Equivalent. <i>BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. The BOE conversion ratio of 6 Mcf:1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.</i>

OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY

Gale Force Petroleum Inc. is a public oil and gas corporation focused on acquiring and exploiting under-developed oil and gas reserves in mature basins, bringing operational expertise and capital to lower-risk, development-type projects. The Company owns producing oil and natural gas properties in Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and West Virginia.

In the previous 21 months, the Company re-launched with a new business plan, has concluded nine oil and gas property acquisitions, and has successfully increased oil and gas production for eight straight quarters. In total, not including the Marcellus property purchased by the Company on January 31, 2012 and the Texas Reef property purchased by the Company on April 11, 2012, the Company has gross reserves consisting of 1.23 million bbls of gross proved oil, 113,000 bbls of probable oil, 1.53 MMcfs of proved natural gas and 225 MMcfs of probable natural gas, with an aggregate present value before taxes of approximately \$40.5 million using a discount rate of 10% (please see the Company's *Annual Statement of Oil and Gas Reserves* filed on www.SEDAR.com or on the Company's website).

STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND PLANS

Rapid Growth Strategy

The Company's rapid growth strategy is to continue pursuing two key drivers of shareholder value creation:

1. Acquisitions and mergers: The Company is searching for additional accretive acquisitions in the Gulf Coast and Central U.S., to take advantage of niche opportunities that have arisen due to higher oil prices and general financial distress of oil and gas companies since 2008. The Company has been executing this strategy with the purchase of nine producing properties since May 2010.
2. "Monetizing" reserves: The Company has steadily and steadfastly invested to bring the reserves it has purchased on production and into the *proved developed producing* reserves category.

Objectives

In conjunction with the Texas Reef properties purchased subsequent to the end of the quarter, we expect to (a) increase oil production to over 600 BOEs per day (80% oil), and (b) own 2 million BOEs of proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves (with over 80% in the *proved* category) with a present value exceeding \$60 million using a 10% discount rate. The Company's longer-term objectives, within 3 years, are to (a) increase oil production to over 2,000 barrels per day, and (b) own in excess of 10 million BOEs of proved and probable oil reserves (mostly oil and liquids-rich natural gas), with a present value exceeding \$250 million using a 10% discount rate. Attaining these objectives is subject to, amongst other factors, negotiating the purchase of additional properties and the availability of new equity and debt financing. These objectives are subject to change as different opportunities present themselves.

Current Acquisition, Development and Financing Plans

Having concluded the acquisition of the Texas Reef properties and with the Great Gulfcan Assets expected to close within days, the Company is currently consolidating its operations, pursuing organic growth opportunities, and continuing to invest in production increases throughout its properties. The Company is also evaluating, performing due diligence and negotiating for the purchase of other properties. To finance any additional property acquisitions, the Company intends to use some additional bank financing as well as issuing some new equity.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, the Company continued to improve its financial performance. The combined effects of new financings and the purchase of new properties over the prior 21 months have had a major positive impact on the Company's balance sheet, results of operations and its future outlook.

The quarter ended March 31, 2012 is the third interim period (and the first annual exercise) for which the Company is reporting its financial results per IFRS accounting standards. The impact of the transition from GAAP to IFRS is described in detail in the interim financial statements for the interim period ended March 31, 2012.

The tables below summarize key financial position at the end of the current period and the last two year-ends, as well as the revenues by quarter. All balance sheet and revenue information has been prepared and presented in accordance with IFRS in U.S. dollars.

The following table shows selected balance sheet information:

SELECTED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

As at	March 31, 2012	June 30, 2011
Assets	\$ 19,275,048	\$ 17,742,397
Current cash liabilities	2,236,635	2,487,057
Current non-cash liabilities	1,357,346	694,327
Total current liabilities	3,593,981	3,181,384
Bank loan and other long-term debt	5,866,180	4,357,627
Decommissioning liabilities	2,884,548	2,961,225
Shareholders' equity	\$ 6,930,339	\$ 7,242,161

Total assets increased sizeably as a result of the Company's investments to acquire and develop new properties.

The following table shows the Company's revenues and gross margin from these activities:

REVENUES

Quarterly periods ended March 31	2012	2011
Sales	\$ 1,488,779	\$ 896,031
Royalties and severance taxes	(149,300)	(70,471)
Total revenues	\$ 1,339,479	\$ 825,560

Oil and natural gas revenues increased by 171% for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 when compared with the prior year, which is the result of new production acquired or brought online on the Company's newly acquired properties.

The following table shows the “Adjusted EBITDA” of the Company, which is a measure we use to show earnings (or losses) after all cash operating expenses, while separating out any non-cash expenses and the effects of capital structure or taxation. It provides better visibility of our cash requirements and/or our ability to generate cash, exclusive of the costs of depreciation, financing or income taxes.

ADJUSTED EBITDA

Quarterly periods ended March 31	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 1,339,479	\$ 825,560
Operating expenses	(767,255)	(465,739)
General and administrative	(161,000)	(165,817)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 411,224	\$ 194,004

Adjusted EBITDA was \$411,225, reflecting a net inflow of cash from total operations during the quarter. Operating expenses were higher than normal due to high repair and maintenance costs from spending on upgrading facilities and wells to retain and improve long-term production. Comparatively, Adjusted EBITDA shows a \$194,004 net inflow of cash from operations during the previous year.

The following table shows the operating loss before financial expenses and taxes (EBIT), which is calculated by deducting non-cash operating expenses from Adjusted EBITDA, or by deducting all cash and non-cash operating expenses from revenues. We use EBIT to measure earnings (or losses) after all cash and non-cash expenses, but before taking into account the costs arising from capital structure or taxation.

PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE FINANCIAL EXPENSE

Quarterly periods ended March 31	2012	2011
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 411,224	\$ 194,004
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	(213,528)	(182,335)
Accretion	-	(5,279)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	(24,462)
Finance expenses	(102,525)	(94,309)
Profit (loss) before non-core business expenses	\$ 95,171	\$ (112,381)

The Company incurred a profit before non-core business expenses of \$95,172, versus a loss of \$112,381 the previous period. The loss before non-core business expenses this quarter is attributable to higher operating costs during the quarter (discussed above).

The following table sets forth the income statements of the Company, as found in the accompanying financial statements:

PROFIT AND LOSS INFORMATION

Quarterly periods ended March 31	2012	2011
Sales	\$ 1,488,779	\$ 896,031
Royalties and production taxes	(149,300)	(70,471)
Total revenues	1,339,479	825,560
Operating expenses	(767,255)	(465,739)
General and administrative	(161,000)	(165,817)

Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(213,528)	(182,335)
Accretion	-	(5,279)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	(24,462)
Write-off of payables due to restructuring	-	271,650
Realized gain (loss) on hedges	(189,291)	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on hedges	(99,225)	(38,962)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	74,591	449,460
Change in fair value of embedded derivative liabilities	(539,047)	20,583
EBIT	(555,275)	194,204
Financial expenses	(102,525)	(94,309)
Net income (loss)	\$ (657,801)	\$ 214,639

The Company incurred a loss of \$657,801 during the quarter. The loss is primarily due the \$539,047 change in the fair value of embedded derivative liabilities. Embedded derivative liabilities is the value of the warrants using a Black-Scholes Morton calculation, and the change in this estimated fair value is recorded as an expense each quarter per new IFRS rules. Because the functional currency of the Company is U.S. dollars, whereas the strike price of the warrants is denominated in Canadian dollars and therefore the warrants, as a financial instrument, do not meet the fixed for fixed criteria. The loss this quarter is secondarily attributable to realized and unrealized losses on hedges totalling \$189,291. Without these non-core business expenses, the Company would have earned some net income during the quarter.

Accounting for foreign exchange and derivate fluctuations aside, with cash-flow positive operations, manageable obligations and new operational focus, the Company has set the stage for overall positive income for the next several quarters, subject in particular to oil prices remaining at their current or higher levels.

Financial expenses of \$102,525 were largely comprised of interest, initial loan fees and legal fees associated with the Company's bank loan, which currently bears interest of 5.0% per annum.

OPERATIONS PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

The Company has begun to show the results of operations from its new business plan, including early production from the nine properties it has purchased since May 2010. The following table shows production and revenue information from these new properties that were purchased in 2010:

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Quarterly periods ended March 31	2012	2011
Total gross oil production (BOE)	17,543	6,445
Average sale price to GFP's interests (\$/BOE)	55.84	63.78
Gross Revenues	979,554	411,092

During the quarter 92% of the Company's sales were from oil production and 8% of its sales were from natural gas production. In the aggregate, the Company received an average \$55.84 for each gross BOE it produced after deductions for transportation and marketing costs, plus royalties and production taxes paid by the first purchaser of the oil and natural gas.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The table below summarizes selected annual information. For the years ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010, the financial information has been prepared and presented in accordance with Canadian GAAP in Canadian dollars. For the year ended June 30, 2011, the financial information was prepared in accordance with IFRS in U.S. dollars.

Years Ended	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2011
	CA\$	CA\$	US\$
Total revenues	475,819	233,581	2,108,325
Net income (loss)	(2,798,909)	(240)	(427,931)
Total assets	6,672,889	6,672,889	15,258,282
Total long-term liabilities	1,668,461	1,668,461	6,112,669

Between June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010, the Company concluded a major restructuring eliminating nearly all debts and re-launched under its new business plan, and closed the first of numerous acquisitions. During the year ended June 30, 2011, the Company continued to acquire and develop undervalued and underdeveloped properties in the Southern U., getting close to the cash-flow positivity and overall long-term profitability that it has now achieved.

HEDGING

To hedge risks associated with a decline in oil prices, the Company has entered into “production swaps” and purchased “price floors”, which consist of series of put options. The Company entered into contracts during and subsequent to the end of the period. As of the date hereof, the Company has the following hedges:

Production Swaps		
Contract Month	Avg. Swap (US\$)	Quantity (Bbls/Month)
July, 2012 through December, 2012	\$103.72	4,000
January 2013 through December 2013	\$103.72	3,500
January 2014 through December 2014	\$99.97	2,000

Floors		
Contract Expiry	Floor Price (US\$)	Quantity (Bbls/Month)
April 2012 through February 2013	\$70.00	4,000
March 2013 through April 2012	\$70.00	3,000
May 2013 through June 2013	\$70.00	2,000

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working Capital

As at March 31, 2012, the current ratio of the Company was 0.66, which is composed of \$1,411,854 of current cash assets divided by the current cash liabilities of \$2,236,635. However, the Company had \$233,820 of available credit under its bank facility and, if the recent increase of borrowing of base (see below) is factored in, had an additional \$4,133,820, which would increase the Company’s current ratio 2.47.

Source of Funds

Subsequent to the end of period, the Company (a) obtained an increase in the borrowing base on its \$15,000,000 bank facility to \$10,000,000, (b) received \$4,210,750 through the issuance of equity in a private placement, (c) acquired the Texas Reef property for \$3,880,988 cash, (d) repaid \$940,000 due on short-term notes, and (d) expects to close the Great Gulfcan Assets purchase shortly, which will bring the Company an additional \$2,950,000 (\$3,100,000 less than \$150,000 deposit already received by the Company). The net result of these transactions is that the Corporation will have over \$6,000,000 in capital to deploy in its development programs, not including expected additional increased availability under its bank facility.

The Company's source of funding for development of the Company's reserves within the next 12 months is expected to be derived from a combination of existing cash resources, cash-flows from operations, and possibly from the sale of some of its properties with lower growth prospects.

SHARES ISSUED & OUTSTANDING, OPTIONS & WARRANTS

The following table summarizes the equity structure of the Company as of March 31, 2012:

Security	Quantity Mar 31, 2012	Quantity May 30, 2012	Aggregate Strike Value	Management % ⁽²⁾
Common shares	39,248,204	60,701,342		
Series II preferred shares ⁽¹⁾	11,694,718	10,244,798		
Total direct ownership	50,942,922	70,946,040		32.18%
Warrants at \$0.50 expiring July 31, 2012	6,966,342	6,966,342	\$ 3,483,171	
Warrants at \$0.30 expiring July 31, 2012	194,400	194,400	58,320	
Warrants at \$0.22 expiring May 5, 2013	2,105,314	2,105,314	463,169	
Warrants at \$0.28 expiring Feb 15, 2015	500,000	500,000	140,000	
Warrants at \$0.20 expiring Feb 15, 2015	2,575,000	2,575,000	515,000	
Warrants at \$0.25 expiring April 11, 2014	-	542,190	135,548	
Warrants at \$0.30 expiring April 11, 2014	-	11,417,500	3,425,250	
Options at \$0.25 expiring 2015 or later	100,000	100,000	25,000	
Options at \$0.28 expiring 2015 or later	1,750,000	1,750,000	490,000	
Options at \$0.33 expiring 2015 or later	1,550,000	1,550,000	511,500	
Total warrants/options	15,741,056	27,700,746	\$ 9,246,958	37.26%
Total fully diluted	66,683,978	98,646,786		33.65%

(1) The series II preferred shares are convertible into common shares of the Company on a 1:1 basis, subject to the owner not exceeding certain ownership thresholds of voting stock by affecting such a conversion.

(2) Management includes officers and directors' direct holdings and indirect representation as nominees of institutional shareholders.

ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management has designed such disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to us by others, particularly during the interim period covered by this quarterly report. We have designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the interim period covered by the annual filings and have caused the Company to disclose in this MD&A our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the interim period covered by the annual filings based on such evaluation. Management has concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Internal Control of Financial Reporting

During the interim period, the Company updated its financial control policies as part of a process of continuous improvement. These changes continue to ensure the quality and integrity of records and accounting as well as improving the timeliness of financial information.

Non-IFRS Measures

This document contains the terms "Adjusted EBITDA", "Oil Netback" and "Gas Netback", which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures by other companies. Adjusted EBITDA, Gas Netback and Oil Netback are used by Gale Force Petroleum as key measures of performance. Adjusted EBITDA and Oil Netback are not intended to represent operating profits or loss nor should they be viewed as an alternative to cash flow provided by operating activities, net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS. "Adjusted EBITDA" is the Company's earnings or losses after cash operating expenses, or conversely, before non-cash operating expenses, including financial expenses, taxes, write-off of deferred development costs, stock-based compensation expense, depletion, depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is used as management believes that this measure provides better visibility of our cash requirements and/or our ability to generate cash, exclusive of capital investments, exclusive of the costs to finance our activities and exclusive of income taxes. A reconciliation of this item to its closest IFRS measure may be found below. "Oil Netback" or "Gas Netback" is the average sales price of oil or natural gas less royalties, production taxes, transportation and selling expenses and production expenses. The Oil Netback or Gas Netback is used by management as a measure to provide better visibility of the efficiency our operations and their ability to generate cash, exclusive of capital investments, exclusive of the costs to finance our activities and exclusive of income taxes. A reconciliation of this item to its closest IFRS measure may be found herein. These non-IFRS financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. They should be considered as supplemental in nature and not a substitute for the related financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management is required to make judgments, assumptions and estimates in the application of IFRS principles that have a significant impact on the financial results of the Company. Capitalized costs relating to the exploration and development of oil and gas reserves, along with estimated future capital expenditures required in order to develop proved and probable reserves, are depleted and depreciated on a unit-of production basis using estimated proved reserves. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at least annually for impairment. Impairment occurs when the carrying value of the assets is

not recoverable by the future undiscounted cash-flows. The cost recovery ceiling test is based on estimates of proved reserves, production rates, oil and gas prices, future costs and other relevant assumptions. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the impact on the financial statements could be material. Liability recognition for asset retirement obligations associated with oil and gas well sites and facilities are determined using estimated costs discounted based on the estimated life of the asset. These capitalized costs are amortized on a unit-of-production basis, consistent with depletion and depreciation. Over time, the liability is accreted up to the actual expected cash outlay to perform the abandonment and reclamation. In order to recognize stock-based compensation expense, the Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using assumptions related to interest rates, expected life of the option, volatility of the underlying security and expected dividend yields. These assumptions may vary over time. The determination of the Company's income and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations often involving multiple jurisdictions. All tax filings are subject to audit and potential reassessment after the lapse of considerable time. Accordingly, the actual income tax liability (or asset) may differ significantly from that estimated and recorded on Gale Force Petroleum's financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Practices: IFRS Implementation

On October 2009, CICA confirmed that publicly accountable enterprises in Canada will be required to apply IFRS beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Effective July 1, 2011, the Company is reporting its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and has restated the comparative information for the year ended June 30, 2011 and for the opening balance sheet as at July 1, 2010.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's exploration and production activities are concentrated in areas where activity is highly competitive and includes a variety of different sized companies ranging from smaller junior producers, intermediate and senior producers and royalty trust organizations, to the much larger integrated petroleum companies. The Company is subject to a number of risks that are also common to other organizations involved in the oil and gas industry. Such risks include the possibility of not being able to find and/or to develop oil and gas reserves economically, mis-estimating amounts of recoverable reserves, being unable to produce oil and gas in commercial quantities, being unable to market oil and gas produced, being subject to fluctuations in commodity prices, not being able to secure adequate financing and/or obtain the liquidities to discharge near-term liabilities, incurring environmental or health and safety liabilities.

The Company faces risks and uncertainties, which include liquidity risks, being faced with substantial capital requirements, capital markets risks, volatility of exchange rates and of oil and natural gas prices, ongoing effects of the global financial crisis, being dependent on key personnel, being subject to changes in governmental and regulatory laws, rules and regulation changes including to taxes and royalties, significant factors and uncertainties affecting reserves and resource data, competitive conditions, the business cycle and seasonality, the need to replace and grow reserves, requirements for environmental protection, operating hazards and other related uncertainties, risks associated with the issuance of debt, conflicts of interest, dilution and future issuances of common shares, and the management of growth. These risks and uncertainties are discussed at greater length in the Company's *Management Discussion and Analysis* for the year ended June 30, 2011.

OUTLOOK

The Company's success in the near- and long-term will depend on its ability to execute on its two main growth strategies, which are (1) acquisitions and mergers and (2) the increase of oil and gas production and revenues from its existing properties. Though in the past the former was the main driver of shareholder value, the Company has acquired a host of development opportunities and has the funds needed to execute, so the latter is expected to be the primary focus of the Company during the next 12 months.

If the Company can continue to "monetize" its assets, by economically moving its reserves into production and increasing revenues, it will have succeeded in creating value for its shareholders from its existing assets. Though its track record is short, the Company has thus far increased from zero production in April 2010 to establishing over 275 BOEs per day (85% oil) as of the date hereof, and is on track to increase production to approximately 400 BOEs per day (80% oil) by June 2012.

If the Company can continue to make accretive acquisitions and build greater scale and economies into its operations, it will have succeeded in adding to value created from its existing properties. In this vein, the Company is currently performing due diligence on and negotiating the purchase of several additional properties.

The main external factors that will play a role in determining the outlook for the Company, but which are outside its control, are the price of crude oil and the state of capital markets in general. If crude oil prices decline, the Company's operations would become less profitable, and it would eventually become difficult to discharge its obligations. To hedge against this risk, the Company has a hedging program, described above.

The state of general capital markets will greatly influence both the Company's ability to raise new financing, and the cost of capital associated with any new financing. New debt and equity financing will be necessary for the Company to make any new acquisitions and would also be required to fully develop its existing properties. Overall, Management believes the Company's prospects are very good, but there remains numerous challenges to solidify the gains, and continue building a successful organization.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Company is an issuer in accordance with the securities legislations of all the Canadian provinces; therefore it has the obligation to deliver financial statements, proxy circulars and annual notices to the various regulating authorities. You can obtain a copy of such documents free of charge by sending your requests to the Company or by visiting www.SEDAR.com.



Michael McLellan, CFA
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer



Guillaume Dumas, LL.B.
Director and Chief Financial Officer (Interim)