UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

(Check One)

☐ **Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

or

☒ **Annual report pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022

Commission file number 1-32895

OBSIDIAN ENERGY LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Alberta, Canada	**1311**	**Not applicable**
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))**	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if Applicable))**

Suite 200, 207 – 9th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 1K3
(403) 777-2500
(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

DL Services Inc., Columbia Center, 701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 6100, Seattle, Washington 98104-7043
(206) 903-5448
(Name, Address (Including Zip Code) and Telephone Number (Including Area Code) of Agent For Service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares	**OBE**	**NYSE American, LLC**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

☒ **Annual Information Form** ☒ **Audited Annual Financial Statements**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: **82,442,210**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Yes ☒ No ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Principal Documents

The following documents, filed as Exhibits 99.1, 99.2, 99.3 and 99.4 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F, are hereby incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 40-F:

(a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022;

(b) Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022;

(c) Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; and

(d) Supplemental Oil and Gas Information.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

Certifications and Disclosure Regarding Controls and Procedures.

(a) Certifications. See Exhibits 99.5, 99.6, 99.7 and 99.8 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

(b) Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As of the end of Obsidian Energy Ltd.'s ("Obsidian Energy") fiscal year ended December 31, 202 2, an evaluation of the effectiveness of Obsidian Energy's "disclosure controls and procedures" (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) was carried out by the management of Obsidian Energy, with the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of Obsidian Energy. Based upon that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that as of the end of that fiscal year, Obsidian Energy's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Obsidian Energy in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the management of Obsidian Energy, including the CEO and CFO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

It should be noted that while the CEO and CFO believe that Obsidian Energy's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that Obsidian Energy's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

(c) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over Obsidian Energy's financial reporting. Obsidian Energy's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance that all transactions are accurately recorded, that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that Obsidian Energy's assets are safeguarded.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of Obsidian Energy's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2022. In making its assessment, management used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) to evaluate the effectiveness of Obsidian Energy's internal control over financial reporting. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that Obsidian Energy's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2022.

(d) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm. The required disclosure is included in the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Obsidian Energy's internal control over financial reporting that accompanies Obsidian Energy's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

(e) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("ICFR"). The required disclosure is included under the heading "Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" in the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Notices Pursuant to Regulation BTR.

None.

Audit Committee Financial Expert.

Obsidian Energy's board of directors has determined that Raymond Crossley, a member of Obsidian Energy's audit committee, qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" (as such term is defined in Form 40-F). Mr. Crossley is "independent" as that term is defined in the rules of the NYSE American stock exchange.

Code of Business Conduct.

Obsidian Energy has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all employees, officers and directors of Obsidian Energy. This Code constitutes a "code of ethics" as defined in Form 40-F and is referred to in this Annual Report on Form 40-F as the "Code of Ethics".

The Code of Ethics is available for viewing on Obsidian Energy's website at www.obsidianenergy.com, is available in print to any shareholder who requests a copy, and is filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 40-F. Requests for copies of the Code of Ethics should be made by contacting: investor relations by phone at (888) 770-2633 or by e-mail to investor_relations@obsidianenergy.com.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, there have not been any amendments to, or waivers, including implicit waivers, from, any provision of the Code of Ethics.

If any amendment to the Code of Ethics is made, or if any waiver from the provisions thereof is granted, Obsidian Energy may elect to disclose the information about such amendment or waiver required by Form 40-F to be disclosed, by posting such disclosure on Obsidian Energy's website, which may be accessed at www.obsidianenergy.com.

Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Our independent registered public accounting firm is KPMG LLP, Calgary AB, Auditor Firm ID 85.

The required disclosure is included under the heading “External Auditor Service Fees” in Obsidian Energy’s Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, filed as Exhibit 99.1 hereto.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures.

(a) The terms of the engagement of Obsidian Energy’s external auditors to provide audit services, including the budgeted fees for such audit services and the representations and disclaimers relating thereto, must be pre-approved by the entire audit committee.

With respect to any engagements of Obsidian Energy’s external auditors for non-audit services, Obsidian Energy must obtain the approval of the audit committee prior to retaining the external auditors to complete such engagement. However, the audit committee may delegate to one or more audit committee members (the “Delegate”) authority to pre-approve non-audit services, subject to the fee restriction below. If such delegation occurs, the pre-approval of non-audit services by the Delegate, must be presented to the audit committee at its first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval and the member(s) comply with such other procedures as may be established by the audit committee from time to time. The fees for such non-audit services shall not exceed $50,000, either individually or in the aggregate, for a particular financial year without the approval of the audit committee.

(b) Of the fees reported in this Annual Report on Form 40-F under the heading “Principal Accountant Fees and Services”, none of the fees billed by KPMG LLP were approved by Obsidian Energy’s audit committee pursuant to the *de minimus* exception provided by Section (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

Obsidian Energy has off-balance-sheet financing arrangements consisting of operating leases.

Cash Requirements

The required disclosure is included under the headings “Liquidity and Capital Resources” and “Contractual Obligations and Commitments” in the Company’s Management’s Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2022, filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Identification of the Audit Committee.

Obsidian Energy has a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of the audit committee are: Raymond Crossley, John Brydson and Gordon Ritchie.

Mine Safety Disclosure.

Not applicable.

Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation

Not applicable.

NYSE American Statement of Governance Differences

As a Canadian corporation listed on the NYSE American stock exchange, Obsidian Energy is not required to comply with most of the NYSE American corporate governance standards, so long as it complies with Canadian corporate governance practices. In order to claim such an exemption, however, Obsidian Energy must disclose the significant difference between its corporate governance practices and those required to be followed by U.S. domestic companies under the NYSE American’s corporate governance standards. Obsidian Energy has included a description of such significant differences in corporate governance practices on its website which may be accessed at www.obsidianenergy.com.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking.

Obsidian Energy undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process.

Obsidian Energy has previously filed a Form F-X in connection with the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this report arises.

Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of process of Obsidian Energy shall be communicated promptly to the Commission by an amendment to the Form F-X referencing the file number of Obsidian Energy.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, Obsidian Energy Ltd. certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on February 23, 2023.

Obsidian Energy Ltd.

By: /s/ Stephen E. Loukas
Name: Stephen E. Loukas
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Description
99.1	Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022
99.3	Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022
99.4	Supplemental Oil and Gas Information
99.5	Certification of President & Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.6	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.7	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
99.8	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
99.9	Consent of KPMG LLP
99.10	Consent of GLJ Ltd.
101	Interactive Data Files (formatted as Inline XBRL)
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

Exhibit 99.1



OBSIDIAN ENERGY LTD.

Annual Information Form
for the year ended December 31, 2022

February 22, 2023

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APPENDIX A – RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Appendix A-1 – Report of Management and Directors on Reserves Data and Other Information
Appendix A-2 – Report on Reserves Data
Appendix A-3 – Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information

APPENDIX B – MANDATE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following is a glossary of certain terms used in this Annual Information Form.

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), R.S.A. 2000, C. B-9, as amended, including the regulations promulgated thereunder.

"**Annual Information Form**" means this annual information form dated February 22, 2023.

"ASRP" means the Alberta Site Rehabilitation Program.

"**Board**" or "**Board of Directors**" means the board of directors of Obsidian Energy.

"**Common Shares**" means common shares in the capital of Obsidian Energy.

"**Engineering Report**" means the report prepared by GLJ dated January 20, 2023, where they evaluated one hundred percent of the oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves of Obsidian Energy and the net present value of future net revenue attributable to those reserves effective as at December 31, 2022.

"**EY**" means Ernst & Young LLP, the previous auditors of the Company.

"**Form 40-F**" means our Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, filed with the SEC.

"**GLJ**" means GLJ Ltd., independent petroleum consultants of Calgary, Alberta.

"**Gross**" or "**gross**" means:

(a) in relation to our interest in production or reserves, our "company gross reserves", which are our working interest (operating or non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests of ours;

(b) in relation to wells, the total number of wells in which we have an interest; and

(c) in relation to properties, the total area of properties in which we have an interest.

"**Handbook**" means the Chartered Professional Accountant Canada Handbook, as amended from time to time.

"**IFRS**" means International Financial Reporting Standards, being the standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as amended from time to time. Canadian generally accepted accounting principles applicable to publicly accountable enterprises is determined with reference to Part I of the Handbook, which is IFRS.

"**KPMG**" means KPMG LLP, the independent auditors of the Company.

"**MD&A**" means management's discussion and analysis.

"**Net**" or "**net**" means:

(d) in relation to our interest in production or reserves, our working interest (operating or non-operating) share after deduction of royalty obligations, plus our royalty interests in production or reserves;

(e) in relation to our interest in wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating our working interest in each of our gross wells; and

(f) in relation to our interest in a property, the total area in which we have an interest multiplied by the working interest we own.

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

"**NYSE**" means the New York Stock Exchange.

"**NYSE American**" means the NYSE American exchange.

"**Obsidian Energy**", the "**Company**", the "**Corporation**", "**we**", "**us**" or "**our**" each means Obsidian Energy Ltd., a corporation existing under the ABCA. Where the context permits or requires, these terms also include all of Obsidian Energy's Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The Company completed a corporate name change in June 2017 from Penn West Petroleum Ltd. ("**Penn West**").

"**OPEC**" means the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"**OTCQB**" means the middle tier of over the counter (OTC) markets.

"**OTCQX**" means the top tier of the OTC markets.

"**PROP**" means the Peace Oil River Partnership.

"**SEC**" means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

"**Senior Secured Notes**" means our previously outstanding guaranteed, secured senior notes.

"**Senior Unsecured Notes**" means our senior unsecured notes consisting of $127.6 million principal amount of notes, as described under the heading *Capitalization of Obsidian Energy – Debt Capital – Notes*".

"**Shareholders**" means holders of our Common Shares.

"**Subsidiaries**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and, for greater certainty, includes all corporations and partnerships owned, controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by Obsidian Energy.

"**Tax Act**" means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), R.S.C. 1985, C. 1 (5th Supp.), as amended, including the regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended from time to time.

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

"**undeveloped land**" and "**unproved property**" each mean a property or part of a property to which no reserves have been specifically attributed.

"**United States**" or "**U.S.**" means the United States of America.

CONVENTIONS

Certain terms used herein are defined in the "*Glossary of Terms*". Certain other terms used herein 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.

All dollar amounts in this document are expressed in Canadian dollars, except where otherwise indicated. References to "**$**" or "**Cdn$**" are to Canadian dollars and references to "**US$**" are to United States dollars. On February 22, 2023, the exchange rate based on the noon rate as reported by WM/Refinitiv, was Cdn$1.00 equals US$0.7384.

All financial information herein has been presented in accordance with IFRS.

ABBREVIATIONS

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbl	barrel or barrels
bbl/d	barrels per day
Mbbl	thousand barrels
MMbbl	million barrels
NGLs	natural gas liquids
MMboe	million barrels of oil equivalent
Mboe	thousand barrels of oil equivalent
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day

Natural Gas

GJ	Gigajoule
GJ/d	gigajoules per day
Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MMcf	million cubic feet
Bcf	billion cubic feet
Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
m^3	cubic metres
MMbtu	million British thermal units

Other

AECO	the Alberta benchmark price for natural gas.
BOE or boe	barrel of oil equivalent, using the conversion factor of 6 Mcf of natural gas being equivalent to one barrel of oil.
WTI	West Texas Intermediate, the reference price paid in United States dollars at Cushing, Oklahoma for oil of standard grade.
API	American Petroleum Institute.
API	the measure of the density or gravity of liquid petroleum products derived from a specific gravity.
psi	pounds per square inch.
MM$	million dollars.
MW	megawatt.
MWh	megawatt hour.
CO_2	carbon dioxide.

OIL AND GAS INFORMATION ADVISORIES

Where any disclosure of reserves data is made in this Annual Information Form (including the Appendices hereto) that does not reflect all of the reserves of Obsidian Energy, the reader should note that the estimates of reserves and future net revenue for individual properties may not reflect the same confidence level as estimates of reserves and future net revenue for all properties, due to the effects of aggregation.

All production and reserves quantities included in this Annual Information Form (including the Appendices hereto) have been prepared 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 SEC by United States companies. Nevertheless, as part of Obsidian Energy's Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2022, filed with the SEC, Obsidian Energy has disclosed proved reserves quantities using the standards contained in SEC Regulation S-X, and the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves determined in accordance with the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board, "Disclosures About Oil and Gas Producing Activities", which disclosure complies with the SEC's rules for disclosing oil and gas reserves.

References in this Annual Information Form to land and properties held, owned, acquired or disposed by us, or in respect of which we have an interest, refer to land or properties in respect of which we have a lease or other contractual right to explore for, develop, exploit and produce hydrocarbons underlying such land or properties.

Boes may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf: 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. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency conversion ratio of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis is misleading as an indication of value.

CONVERSIONS

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

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Mcf	cubic metres	28.174
cubic metres	cubic feet	35.494
Bbl	cubic metres	0.159
cubic metres	Bbl	6.293
Feet	metres	0.305
Metres	Feet	3.281
Miles	kilometres	1.609
Kilometres	miles	0.621
Acres	hectares	0.405
Hectares	acres	2.500
gigajoules (at standard)	mmbtu	0.948
mmbtu (at standard)	gigajoules	1.055
gigajoules (at standard)	Mcf	1.055

EFFECTIVE DATE OF INFORMATION

Except where otherwise indicated, the information in this Annual Information Form is presented as at the end of Obsidian Energy's most recently completed financial year, being December 31, 2022.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In the interest of providing our securityholders and potential investors with information regarding Obsidian Energy, including management's assessment of Obsidian Energy's future plans and operations, certain statements contained and incorporated by reference in this document constitute forward-looking statements or information (collectively "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of the "safe harbour" provisions of applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "budget", "may", "will", "project", "could", "plan", "intend", "should", "believe", "outlook", "objective", "aim", "potential", "target" and similar words suggesting future events or future performance. In addition, 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, that the reserves and resources described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated and can be profitably produced in the future. In particular, this document and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain, without limitation, forward-looking statements pertaining to the following: the details of our expected 2023 guidance including capital, development, production, and decommissioning plans; our updated syndicated credit facility and the possible reconfirmation, redetermination and term-out dates; details of our ongoing acquisition, disposition, farm-out and financing strategy; the maturity date of our Senior Unsecured Notes; our dividend policy; our expectations regarding the operational and financial impact that climate change regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate will have on us; our expectations on what our environmental programs will entail, how we expect to monitor and ensure compliance with our policies; our expected commitments as set forth in our ESG Report and timelines to achieve those commitments; our expectations in connection with decommissioning and reclamation; the belief that we have several low-cost opportunities to reduce our emissions profile, and that our financial obligations related to compliance with existing federal and provincial legislation regarding GHG emissions are not material at this time; that the Corporation is unable to predict what additional legislation or amendment governments may enact in the future and what will need to be reported, remitted and in what time frame the possibility that we could faces increase in costs in order to comply with emissions legislation; that we are committed to mitigating the environmental impact from our operations, and to involving stakeholders throughout the exploration, development, production and abandonment process; that we will seek to drive improvement and to ensure compliance with our environmental policies; that we seek to communicate our commitment to environmental stewardship to our stakeholders in order to always be held accountable; that we continue to work cooperatively with governments to develop an approach to deal with climate change issues that protects the industry's competitiveness, limits the cost and administrative burden of compliance, and supports continued investment in the oil and gas sector; our belief that

the trend towards heightened and additional standards in environmental legislation and regulation will continue and our expectation that we will be making increased expenditures as a result of the expansion of our operations and the adoption of new legislation relating to the protection of the environment; our assessment of the operational and financial impacts that certain risks factors could have on us and the value of our Common Shares should such risk factors materialize; the quantity of our oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves, the recoverability thereof, and the net present values of future net revenue to be derived from our reserves using forecast prices and costs, including the disclosure set forth in Appendix A-3 under "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Reserves Data"; the amount of royalties, operating costs, development costs, abandonment and reclamation costs and income taxes that we will incur in connection with the production of our reserves; our outlook for oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas prices; our expectations regarding future currency exchange rates and inflation rates; our expectations regarding funding the development of our reserves and impact if we failed to develop those reserves; our expectations regarding the timing for developing our proved undeveloped reserves and probable undeveloped reserves and the amount of future capital expenditures required to develop such reserves; our expectations regarding the significant economic factors and other significant uncertainties that could affect our reserves data; the number of net well bores, facilities and the length of pipeline in respect of which we expect to incur abandonment and reclamation costs and the total amount of such costs that we expect to incur and the timing thereof; our expected A&R Costs; the details of our exploration and development plans in the Cardium, Peace River, Viking and optimization activity in 2023; the expected lands that will be surrendered unless we qualify them in some manner; our expectations regarding when we will be required to pay income taxes; our intention to continue to actively identify and evaluate hedging opportunities in order to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and protect our future cash flows and capital programs; and the nature of, effectiveness of, and benefits to be derived from, our future marketing arrangements and risk management strategies.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this document, we have made assumptions regarding, among other things that: the Company does not dispose of additional material producing properties other than stated herein; how the Supreme Court of Canada Redwater decision will impact our Company moving forward; that the Government of Alberta will not impose oil and bitumen production quotas under its curtailment rules again in the future; the impact of regional and/or global health related events, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, on energy demand and commodity prices; that the Company's operations and production will not be disrupted by circumstances attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and the responses of governments and the public to the pandemic; global energy policies going forward, including the continued ability of members of OPEC, Russia and other nations to agree on and adhere to production quotas from time to time; the impact (and duration, thereof) of the ongoing military actions between Russia and Ukraine and related sanctions on crude oil, NGLs, and natural gas prices; our ability to qualify for (or continue to qualify for) new or existing government programs created as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic or otherwise, and obtain financial assistance therefrom, and the impact of those programs on our financial condition; that we are able to move forward through the various reconfirmation, redetermination dates with the credit facility and pay the Senior Unsecured Notes at the maturity dates; the terms and timing of any anticipated asset dispositions or acquisitions; our ability to execute our long-term plan as described herein and in our other disclosure documents and the impact that the successful execution of such plan will have on us and our shareholders; the economic returns anticipated from expenditures on our assets; future oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas prices and differentials between light, medium and heavy oil prices and Canadian, WTI and world oil and natural gas prices; future capital expenditure levels and capital programs; future oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas production levels; the laws and regulations that we will be required to comply with, including laws and regulations relating to taxation, royalty regimes and environmental protection, and the continuance of those laws and regulations; that we will have the financial resources required to fund our capital and operating expenditures and requirements as needed; drilling results and the recoverability of our reserves; the estimates of our reserves volumes and the assumptions related thereto (including commodity prices and development costs) are accurate in all material respects; expectations that continuous monitoring can lead to reducing emissions; the amount of royalties, operating costs, development costs, abandonment and reclamation costs and income taxes that we will incur in connection with the production of our reserves; future exchange rates, inflation rates and interest rates; future debt levels; future income tax rates; the amount of tax pools available to us; the cost of expanding our property holdings; our ability to execute our capital programs as planned without significant adverse impacts from various factors beyond our control, including weather, infrastructure access and delays in obtaining regulatory approvals and third party consents; our ability to obtain equipment in a timely manner to carry out development activities and the costs thereof; our ability to market our oil and natural gas successfully to current and new customers; our ability to reduce our exposure to commodity price fluctuations and counterparty risks through our risk management programs; the impact of increasing competition; our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms, that our conduct and results of operations will be consistent with expectations; our ability to add production and reserves through our development and exploitation activities; if necessary; and that we will have the ability to develop our oil and gas properties in the manner currently contemplated. In addition, many of the forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this document are located proximate to assumptions that are specific to

those forward-looking statements, and such assumptions should be taken into account when reading such forward-looking statements: see in particular the assumptions identified in Appendix A-3 under "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Reserves Data" and "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Notes to Reserves Data Tables".

Although Obsidian Energy believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this document, and the assumptions on which such forward-looking statements are made, are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this document, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which the forward-looking statements are based will occur. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements contained herein will not be correct, which may cause our actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any estimates or projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, among other things: the possibility that we are unable to execute some or all of our ongoing asset acquisition or disposition programs on favourable terms or at all, whether due to the failure to receive requisite regulatory or other third party approvals or satisfy applicable closing conditions or for other reasons that we cannot anticipate; inability to further reduce emissions intensity and meet stated commitments, if at all possible, in our ESG Report; changes in our plans regarding the implementation of new technologies, facilities replacement and construction, and operations based on key learnings and experience gained through the design and implementation of such plans; the impact that any government assistance programs could have on the Company in connection with, among other things, the COVID-19 pandemic and other regional and/or global health related events; the impact on energy demands due to regional and/or global health related events; our ability to qualify for (or continue to qualify for) new or existing government programs created as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic or otherwise, and obtain financial assistance therefrom, and the impact of those programs on our financial condition; the possibility that we will not be able to successfully execute our long-term plan in part or in full, and the possibility that some or all of the benefits that we anticipate will accrue to us and our securityholders as a result of the successful execution of such plan do not materialize; the possibility that the Company is unable to complete one or more of the potential transactions being pursued on favorable terms or at all, or that the Company and its stakeholders do not realize the anticipated benefits of any such transaction that is completed; the possibility that the Company ceases to qualify for, or does not qualify for, one or more existing or new government assistance programs implemented in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and other regional and/or global health related events or otherwise, that the impact of such programs falls below our expectations, that the benefits under one or more of such programs is decreased, or that one or more of such programs is discontinued; the impact on energy demand and commodity prices of regional and/or global health related events, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and the responses of governments and the public to the pandemic, including the risk that the amount of energy demand destruction and/or the length of the decreased demand exceeds our expectations; the risk that the significant decrease in the valuation of oil and natural gas companies and their securities and the decrease in confidence in the oil and natural gas industry generally that has been caused by, among other things, the COVID-19 pandemic and the worldwide transition towards less reliance on fossil fuels persists or worsens; the risk that the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects the financial capacity of the Company's contractual counterparties and potentially their ability to perform their contractual obligations; the possibility that the revolving period and/or term out period of our credit facility and the maturity date of our Senior Unsecured Notes is not further extended (if necessary), that the borrowing base under our credit facility is reduced, that the Company is unable to renew our credit facilities on acceptable terms or at all and/or finance the repayment of our Senior Unsecured Notes when they mature on acceptable terms or at all and/or obtain new debt and/or equity financing to replace one or all of our credit facilities, Senior Unsecured Notes; the possibility that we breach one or more of the financial covenants pursuant to our agreements with our lenders and the holders of our Senior Unsecured Notes; the impact of weather conditions on seasonal demand; the impact of weather conditions on our ability to execute capital programs; the risk that we will be unable to execute our capital programs as planned without significant adverse impacts from various factors beyond our control, including weather, infrastructure access and delays in obtaining regulatory approvals and third party consents; risks inherent in oil and natural gas operations; uncertainties associated with estimating reserves and resources; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves, resources, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, including the historical acquisitions discussed herein; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; general economic and political conditions in Canada, the U.S., Europe and globally, and in particular, the effect that those conditions have on commodity prices and our access to capital; industry conditions, including fluctuations in the price of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas, price differentials for oil and natural gas produced in Canada as compared to other markets and transportation restrictions, including pipeline and railway capacity constraints; royalties payable in respect of our oil and natural gas production and changes to government royalty frameworks in jurisdictions in which we operate and the impact that such changes may have on

us; changes in government regulation of the oil and natural gas industry, including environmental regulation; fluctuations in foreign exchange or interest rates; unanticipated operating events or environmental events that can reduce production or cause production to be shut-in or delayed, including extreme cold during winter months, wild fires and flooding; failure to obtain regulatory, industry partner and other third-party consents and approvals when required, including for acquisitions, dispositions, joint ventures, partnerships and mergers; failure to realize the anticipated benefits of dispositions, acquisitions, joint ventures and partnerships, including the historical dispositions, acquisitions, joint ventures and partnerships discussed herein; changes in taxation and other laws and regulations that affect us and our securityholders; the potential failure of counterparties to honour their contractual obligations; stock market volatility and market valuations; the ability of OPEC to control production and balance global supply and demand of oil at desired price levels; political uncertainty, including the risks of hostilities, in the petroleum producing regions of the world; delays in exploration and development activities if drilling and related equipment is unavailable or if access to drilling locations is restricted; the impact of pipeline interruptions and apportionments and the actions or inactions of third party operators; the possibility that we breach one or more of the financial covenants pursuant to our agreements with the syndicated banks, and the holders of our Senior Unsecured Notes; and the other factors described under "Risk Factors" in this document and in Obsidian Energy's public filings available in Canada at www.sedar.com and in the United States at www.sec.gov. Readers are cautioned that this list of risk factors should not be construed as exhaustive.

The forward-looking statements contained and incorporated by reference in this document speak only as of the date of this document. Except as expressly required by applicable securities laws, Obsidian Energy does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking statements contained and incorporated by reference in this document are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

In addition, this document contains future-oriented financial information (" **FOFI**") and financial outlook information relating to the Corporation's prospective operations, expenditures and production for 2023, which are subject to the same assumptions, risk factors, limitations, and qualifications as set forth above. Obsidian Energy's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, such FOFI, or if any of them do so, what benefits Obsidian Energy will derive therefrom. Obsidian Energy has included this FOFI in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Obsidian Energy's business in 2023 and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. This FOFI is prepared as of the date of this document.

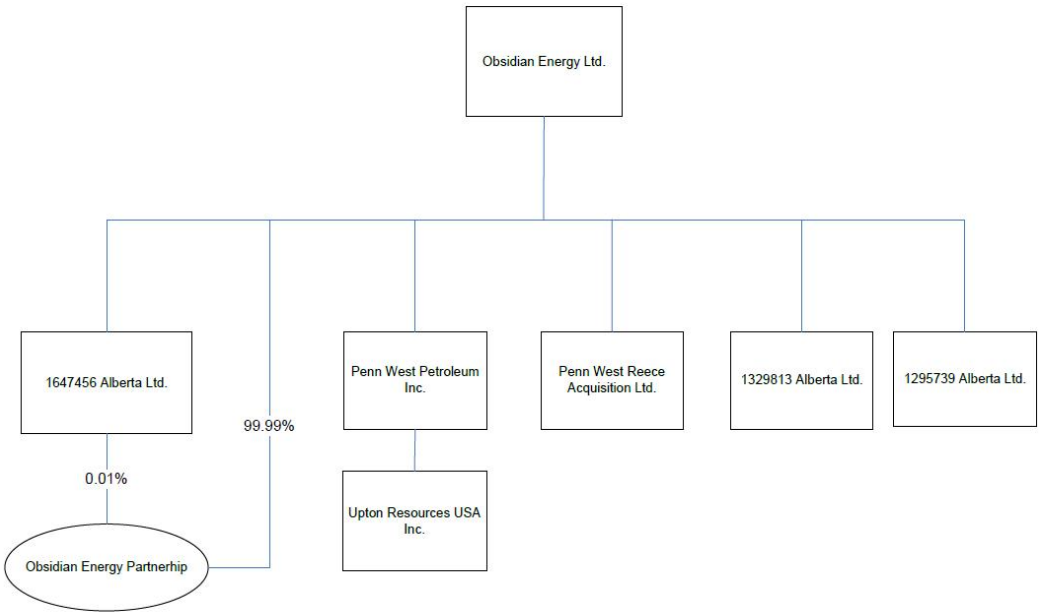
GENERAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

General

Obsidian Energy is a corporation amalgamated under the ABCA. Obsidian Energy's head and registered office is located at Suite 200, 207 – 9 th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1K3.

Our Organizational Structure

The following diagram sets forth the organizational structure of Obsidian Energy and our material Subsidiaries as at the date hereof. On December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2023, the Company completed an internal corporate reorganization whereby some of the partnerships, being Penn West PROP Limited Partnership, Penn West Northern Harrier Partnership, Peace River Oil Partnership and PROP Energy 45 Limited Partnership, were dissolved and Penn West PROP Holdco Ltd., Penn West Sandhill Crane Ltd., Cordova Gas Resources Ltd., Obsidian Energy Ltd., PROP Energy 45 GP Ltd., and 2476625 Alberta Ltd. (formerly 1116760 B.C. Ltd.) were amalgamated into Obsidian Energy Ltd.



Notes:

(1) Each of the entities identified in the diagram was incorporated, continued, formed or organized, as the case may be, under the laws of the Province of Alberta.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR BUSINESS

Overview

Obsidian Energy is an intermediate-sized oil and gas producer with a well-balanced portfolio of high-quality assets based in Western Canada. Obsidian Energy is a company based on disciplined, relentless passion for the work we do and resolute accountability to our shareholders, our partners and the communities in which we operate. As at December 31, 2022, Obsidian Energy had 191 employees.

Reserves Data

See Appendices A-1, A-2 and A-3 for complete NI 51-101 oil and gas reserves disclosure for Obsidian Energy as at December 31, 2022.

General Development of the Business

The following is a description of the general development of Obsidian Energy's business over the last three completed financial years.

Year Ended December 31, 2020

Syndicated Credit Facility and Senior Secured Notes Agreement

On February 27, 2020, the Company entered into an amending agreement with our banking syndicate whereby the underlying borrowing base of the syndicated credit facility and the amount available to be drawn under the syndicated credit facility was $550 million and $450 million, respectively. Additionally, the following terms were included in the amending agreement:

- The revolving period was to end on May 31, 2021 with a term-out period of November 30, 2021;
- There would be no borrowing base redetermination on May 31, 2020, the next scheduled borrowing base redetermination would occur on November 30, 2020; and
- A re-confirmation date on June 22, 2020.

On March 15, 2020, the Company announced that we had entered an agreement with holders of our Senior Secured Notes to amend the maturity dates. Changes to our maturity dates were as follows:

- the Senior Secured Notes maturing on March 16, 2020, May 29, 2020 and December 2, 2020 were extended to November 30, 2021;
- the Senior Secured Notes maturing on November 30, 2021 would remain the same;
- the Senior Secured Notes maturing on December 2, 2022 and December 2, 2025 would now mature on November 30, 2021; and
- if the end date of the revolving period on the syndicated credit facility was accelerated to April 1, 2021, as described below, then the Senior Secured Notes maturities would also be accelerated to that date.

Additionally, on March 27, 2020, the noteholders and banking syndicate agreed to amend the Company's financial covenants as follows:

- for the period January 1, 2020 onwards, eliminate the Senior Debt and Total Debt to Adjusted EBITDA covenants; and
- the maximum for both the Senior Debt and Total Debt to Capitalization would be permanently increased to 75%.

The execution of definitive documentation for the agreement was completed on March 27, 2020.

Additionally, the banking syndicate agreed to enter into an amending agreement to extend the previously scheduled re-confirmation date on June 22, 2020 to September 4, 2020 with the following terms:

- a revolving period reconfirmation date occurred on September 4, 2020, whereby the lenders could have accelerated the end date of the revolving period to September 15, 2020 with the end date of the term period also concurrently accelerated to April 1, 2021; and
- the lenders had the option to complete a borrowing base determination on September 15, 2020. If the lenders elected not to complete a determination, the next scheduled borrowing base determination was to be on November 30, 2020, as previously disclosed.

Further, the banking syndicate agreed to enter into amending agreements to: (i) extend the syndicated credit facility to be available on a revolving basis until October 31, 2020, subject to further extensions, with the end date of the term period set at November 30, 2021; and then (ii) extend the syndicated credit facility to be available on a revolving basis until January 29, 2021; subject to further extensions, with the end date of the term period set at November 30, 2021. In connection with the extension, the lenders had the option to complete a borrowing base redetermination on January 29, 2021.

Updated Office Lease Commitment

On March 15, 2020, the Company reached an agreement with our building landlord on renewed lease terms for our Calgary office space. The effective date of these terms was February 1, 2020. The concessions were:

- lease payments will total $0.833 million per month, net of sub-leases, from February 2020 to January 2025 ($10 million on an annualized basis); and
- the building landlord has agreed to indemnify the Company on all existing subleases.

The execution of definitive documentation for the agreement was completed on March 27, 2020.

NYSE – Delisting and OTC Listing

On April 1, 2020, the Company received notification from the NYSE that we had not regained compliance with the NYSE's continued listing standard regarding share price pursuant to Rule 802.01C of the NYSE's Listed Company Manual. As a result, the Obsidian Energy common shares were suspended from trading on the NYSE effective April 1, 2020. To facilitate trading in the United States, Obsidian Energy obtained a listing on the OTCQB on April 2, 2020 under the symbol OBELF. The Obsidian Energy common shares graduated to the OTCQX trading tier on June 16, 2020 and continued trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange throughout under the symbol OBE.

Government Assistance Programs

The Company submitted various applications for consideration under the Alberta Site Rehabilitation Program ("ASRP") during the year. By February 2021, the Company received ASRP gross grants and allocations of approximately $30 million. For further details, see the Company's news release dated January 5, 2021 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and subsequent disclosures announcing the use of and additional grants received.

Additionally, in 2020, the Company applied for the Canadian Emergency Wage Subsidy which resulted in grants received of $3.5 million during the year. For further details, see the Company's news release dated June 22, 2020 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and subsequent disclosures announcing the use of and additional grants received.

Take over Bid and Special Meeting

On August 31, 2020, the Company sent a letter to Bonterra Energy Corp. ("Bonterra") proposing a combination transaction that would result in significant cost synergies and drive substantial accretion for both the Company and Bonterra. On September 8, 2020, the Company announced that it intended to launch an exchange offer (the "Offer") to purchase all of the issued and outstanding common shares (the "Bonterra Shares") in the capital of Bonterra for consideration consisting of two common shares of the Company for each Bonterra Share. On September 21, 2020, the Company formally commenced the Offer. For further details, see the Company's news release dated September 21, 2020 and material change report dated September 29, 2020 which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. In connection with the Offer, the Company held a special meeting of shareholders on November 23, 2020 in order to obtain their consent to the Offer and the requisite issuance of Company common shares. For further details, see the Company's news release dated November 23, 2020 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Company extended the Offer on December 21, 2020. For further details, see the Company's news release dated December 21, 2020 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Year Ended December 31, 2021

Syndicated Credit Facility and Senior Secured Notes Agreement

On January 28, 2021, the Company announced an extension to the syndicated credit facility, which resulted in the revolving period shifting to February 26, 2021, which was previously January 31, 2021. For further details, see the Company's news release dated January 28, 2021which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On February 24, 2021, the Company announced an extension to the syndicated credit facility, which resulted in the revolving period shifting to March 31, 2021, which was previously February 26, 2021. For further details, see the Company's news release dated February 24, 2021which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On March 26, 2021, the Company entered into an amending agreement with our banking syndicate whereby the aggregate amount drawn or available to be drawn under the syndicated credit facility to be set at $440 million. Additionally, the following terms were included in the amending agreement:

- the $440 million of availability consists of a $225 million syndicated revolving credit facility and a $215 million non-revolving term loan;
- the revolving period under the syndicated credit facility has been extended to May 31, 2022, with the end date of the term period extended to November 30, 2022;
- the maturity date of the non-revolving term loan is also November 30, 2022;
- the next scheduled borrowing base redeterminations to occur on November 30, 2021 and May 31, 2022;
- a revolving period reconfirmation date to occur on January 17, 2022, whereby, on or prior to such date, the lenders may accelerate the end date of the revolving period to February 1, 2022. In this case, the end date of the term period would remain unchanged at November 30, 2022; and
- the revolving credit facility will have a one-time adjustment to reduce our undrawn availability to $35 million at December 31, 2021. Any borrowing availability at this time in excess of that amount will be used to reduce amounts outstanding on the non-revolving term loan and Senior Secured Notes.

On March 26, 2021, the Company entered an agreement with holders of our Senior Secured Notes to amend the maturity dates from November 30, 2021 to November 30, 2022. For further details, see the Company's news release dated March 26, 2021 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On November 30, 2021, the Company announced that the semi-annual borrowing base redetermination had been completed, resulting in a $35 million increase to our revolving syndicated credit facility from $225 million to $260 million together with a $155 million non-revolving term loan. The revolving period under the syndicated credit facility remains at May 31, 2022, with the maturity date of both the revolving credit facility and non-revolving term loan of November 30, 2022. For further details, see the Company's news release dated November 30, 2021 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Take over Bid extension and Expiry of Bonterra Offer

On January 25, 2021, the Company extended the Offer to purchase the Bonterra shares to March 29, 2021. On March 29, 2021, the Company allowed the offer to purchase all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Bonterra to expire due to a strengthening in our business and operational outlook. For further details, see the Company's news releases dated January 25, 2021 and March 29, 2021 which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Strategic Alternatives Conclusion

On May 7, 2021, the Company publicly announced in connection with its first quarter results that the Company had formally closed its previously announced strategic review process, considering the successful completion of the syndicated credit facility and Senior Secured Notes maturity extension to November 2022 and the stronger operational and improved financial position. For further details, see the Company's news release dated May 7, 2021 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Board of Director Changes

On June 14, 2021, Maureen Cormier Jackson and William (Bill) Friley resigned from the Board of Directors. Ms. Cormier Jackson had joined the Board in 2016 and Mr. Friley joined in 2015. For further details, see the Company's news release dated June 14, 2021 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

PROP – Acquisition of 45 Percent Partnership Interest with Concurrent Subscription Receipts Offering

On November 2, 2021, the Company announced that it had entered into a purchase and sale agreement to acquire the remaining 45 percent partnership interest in PROP from our joint venture partner, through a wholly-owned subsidiary. This acquisition (the "**Acquisition**") gives the Company a 100 percent interest in the asset and full operating and funding control of PROP. The total consideration paid was $43.5 million prior to closing adjustments with an effective date of July 1, 2021. The cash consideration for the Acquisition was funded by a $16.3 million limited-recourse amortizing loan secured by the additional 45 percent interest in PROP, and proceeds from our marketed public offering of subscription receipts (the "**Subscription Receipts**"), which closed on November 18, 2021 (the "**Offering**"). The Offering was priced at $4.40 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $25.9 million, which included the full exercise of the over-allotment option granted to the agents. Concurrent with the completion of the Acquisition, the Subscription Receipts were converted into

Common Shares on November 24, 2021. For further details, see the Company's news releases dated November 2, November 4, November 18 and November 24, 2021 respectively which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Year Ended December 31, 2022

Syndicated Credit Facility, Senior Secured Notes And Senior Unsecured Notes

On January 11, 2022, the Company announced an update to the syndicated credit facility, which resulted in the previously announced one-time adjustment to the syndicated credit facility to reduce our undrawn availability to $35 million, effective December 31, 2021, resulting in a new commitment amount of $366.8 million from the previous amount of $415.0 million. For further details, see the Company's news release dated January 11, 2022 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On January 18, 2022, the Company announced the reconfirmation of our syndicated credit facility by our lenders with no changes to our revolving period. On May 31, 2022, Obsidian Energy announced that the syndicated credit facility revolving period extended to July 15, 2022 to accommodate timing of debt refinancing. For further details, see the Company's news releases dated January 18, 2022 and May 31, 2022, respectively, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

On July 19, 2022, the Company announced a private placement of the Senior Unsecured Notes in the amount of up to $125 million. It also announced proposed new syndicated credit facilities to provide up to $225.0 million of available capacity. It further announced on July 27, 2022 that it had entered into an underwriting agreement to sell the Senior Unsecured Notes due July 27, 2027. In connection with the private placement of the Senior Unsecured Notes, the Company entered into a new $175.0 million revolving syndicated credit facility and a new $30.0 million non-revolving term loan (which was subsequently repaid in September 2022). With the net proceeds from the Senior Unsecured Notes and the initial draws on the new credit facilities, the Company repaid a portion of its outstanding debt. For further details, see the Company's news releases dated July 19, 2022, July 27, 2022 and September 13, 2022, respectively, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Board of Directors and Management Changes

On January 17, 2022, Cliff Swadling was promoted to Vice President, Operations. On January 31, 2022, Aaron Smith resigned from his position of Senior Vice President, Development. Ms. Shani Bosman joined the Board of Directors on May 4, 2022.

2022 Outlook and Guidance

On January 24, 2022, the Company announced the 2022 guidance, including a total of $143 to $149 million in capital expenditures, plus $14 million in decommissioning expenditures. The Company's average production guidance for 2022 was also set at 29,100 to 30,100 boe/d. For further details, see the Company's news release dated January 24, 2022 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On April 12, 2022, the Company announced updated 2022 production guidance to 30,100 to 31,100 boe/d. The production guidance was further updated on May 4, 2022, to 30,300 to 31,300 boe/d For further details, see the Company's news releases dated April 12, 2022 and May 4, 2022, respectively, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On June 16, 2022, the Company announced an updated 2022 production range guidance of 31,500 to 32,500 boe/d based on an expanded capital development program, including a total of $295 to $305 million in capital expenditures and an additional $17 million in decommissioning expenditures. For further details, see the Company's news release dated June 16, 2022 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On November 8, 2022, the Company announced an updated 2022 production range guidance of 30,800 to 31,200 boe/d and an expanded capital development program, including a total of $320 to $330 million in capital expenditures and an additional $18 million in decommissioning expenditures. For further details, see the Company's news release dated November 8, 2022 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Obsidian Energy Announces Listing and Trading on the NYSE American

On January 26, 2022, the Company announced that the NYSE American had approved the listing of the Company's common shares on the NYSE American stock exchange. The common shares began trading on the NYSE American on January 31,

2022, under the trading ticker symbol “OBE”. In association, trading of the Company’s common shares on the OTCQX market exchange was suspended at the end of trading on January 28, 2022. For further details, see the Company’s news release dated January 26, 2022 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

2023 Developments

2023 Outlook and Guidance

On January 30, 2023, the Company announced the 2023 guidance, including a total of $260 to $270 million in capital expenditures, plus $26 to $28 million in decommissioning expenditures. The Company’s average production guidance for 2023 was also set at 32,000 to 33,500 boe/d. For further details, see the Company’s news release dated January 30, 2023 which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Approval of Normal Course Issuer Bid

In January 2023, the Company’s Board of Directors authorized a normal course issuer bid (“NCIB”) to provide a return of capital to shareholders. In February, the Company's application to the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) for the NCIB was approved. This has allowed the Company to initiate a share buyback program over the next 12 months beginning February 27, 2023 on the TSX, NYSE American and other marketplaces, of up to 10 percent of the Company’s "public float", as defined by the TSX (a maximum of 8,073,847 common shares, with a daily purchase limit on the TSX of 85,192 common shares, subject to certain exceptions for block purchases). Purchases under the NCIB are subject to maintaining at least $65 million of liquidity and otherwise complying with our debt agreements.

Management Update

On February 22, 2023, Stephen Loukas was named President and Chief Executive Officer, he previously held the title of Interim President and Chief Executive Officer since December 2019.

Ongoing Acquisition, Disposition, Farm-Out and Financing Activities

Potential Acquisitions

Obsidian Energy continues to evaluate potential acquisitions of all types of petroleum and natural gas and other energy-related assets as part of our ongoing asset portfolio management program. At times, Obsidian Energy could be in the process of evaluating several potential acquisitions which individually or in the aggregate could be material. As of the date hereof, Obsidian Energy has not reached agreement on the price or terms of any potential material acquisitions. Obsidian Energy cannot predict whether any current or future opportunities will result in one or more acquisitions for Obsidian Energy.

Potential Dispositions and Farm-Outs

Obsidian Energy continues to evaluate potential dispositions of its petroleum and natural gas assets as part of its ongoing portfolio asset management program.

In addition, Obsidian Energy continues to consider potential farm-out opportunities with other industry participants in respect of its petroleum and natural gas assets in circumstances where Obsidian Energy believes it is prudent to do so based on, among other things, our capital program, development plan timelines and the risk profile of such assets. Obsidian Energy is normally in the process of evaluating several potential dispositions of our assets and farm-out opportunities at any one time, which individually or in the aggregate could be material. As of the date hereof, Obsidian Energy has not reached agreement on the price or terms of any potential material dispositions or farm-outs. Obsidian Energy cannot predict whether any current or future opportunities will result in one or more dispositions or farm-outs for Obsidian Energy.

Potential Financings

Obsidian Energy continuously evaluates its capital structure, liquidity and capital resources, and financing opportunities that arise from time to time. Obsidian Energy may in the future complete financings of Common Shares or debt (including debt

which may be convertible into Common Shares) for purposes that may include the financing of acquisitions, the financing of Obsidian Energy's operations and capital expenditures, the repayment of indebtedness and a return of capital to shareholders. As of the date hereof, Obsidian Energy has not reached agreement on the pricing or terms of any potential material financing. Obsidian Energy cannot predict whether any current or future financing opportunity will result in one or more material financings being completed.

Significant Acquisitions

Obsidian Energy did not complete an acquisition during its most recently completed financial year that was a significant acquisition for the purposes of Part 8 of National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*.

CAPITALIZATION OF OBSIDIAN ENERGY

Share Capital

The authorized capital of Obsidian Energy consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without nominal or par value and 90,000,000 preferred shares without nominal or par value. A description of the share capital of Obsidian Energy is set forth below. This description is a summary only. Shareholders are encouraged to read the full text of such share provisions, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Common Shares

Shareholders are entitled to notice of, to attend and to one vote per Common Share held at any meeting of the shareholders of Obsidian Energy (other than meetings of a class or series of shares of Obsidian Energy other than the Common Shares).

Shareholders are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Board of Directors on the Common Shares as a class, subject to prior satisfaction of all preferential rights to dividends attached to shares of other classes of shares of Obsidian Energy ranking in priority to the Common Shares in respect of dividends.

The holders of Common Shares are entitled in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Obsidian Energy, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of the assets of Obsidian Energy among its Shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, and subject to prior satisfaction of all preferential rights to return of capital on dissolution attached to all shares of other classes of shares of Obsidian Energy ranking in priority to the Common Shares in respect of return of capital on dissolution, to share rateably, together with the holders of shares of any other class of shares of Obsidian Energy ranking equally with the Common Shares in respect of return of capital on dissolution, in such assets of Obsidian Energy as are available for distribution.

As at February 22, 2023, 82,442,210 Common Shares were issued and outstanding.

Preferred Shares

Preferred shares of Obsidian Energy may at any time or from time to time be issued in one or more series. Before any shares of a particular series are issued, the Board shall, by resolution, fix the number of shares that will form such series and shall, subject to the limitations set out in Obsidian Energy's articles, by resolution fix the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions to be attached to the preferred shares of such series, including, but without in any way limiting or restricting the generality of the foregoing, the rate, amount or method of calculation of dividends thereon, the time and place of payment of dividends, the consideration for and the terms and conditions of any purchase for cancellation, retraction or redemption thereof, conversion or exchange rights (if any), and whether into or for securities of Obsidian Energy or otherwise, voting rights attached thereto (if any), the terms and conditions of any share purchase or retirement plan or sinking fund, and restrictions on the payment of dividends on any shares other than preferred shares or payment in respect of capital on any shares in the capital of Obsidian Energy or creation or issue of debt or equity securities; the whole subject to filing of Articles of Amendment setting forth a description of such series, including the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the shares of such series. Notwithstanding the foregoing, other than in the case of a failure to declare or pay dividends specified in any series of preferred shares, the voting rights attached to the preferred shares shall be limited to one vote per preferred share at any meeting where the preferred shares and Common Shares vote together as a single class.

As at the date hereof, no preferred shares are issued and outstanding.

Debt Capital

Obsidian Energy has a syndicated credit facility and has outstanding Senior Unsecured Notes. A description of the debt capital of Obsidian Energy is set forth below. This description is a summary only. Shareholders are encouraged to read the full text of the agreements governing Obsidian Energy's Senior Unsecured Notes and syndicated credit facility, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Credit Facility

The Company has a $175.0 million revolving syndicated credit facility. The syndicated credit facility has a revolving period ending on July 27, 2023, with a term out period ending on July 27, 2024, subject to customary annual extension terms. The revolving credit facility is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base redetermination typically in May and November of each year. The syndicated credit facility is secured by all the assets of the Company.

Senior Unsecured Notes

Obsidian Energy has issued the Senior Unsecured Notes, which consist of $127.6 million principal, pursuant to a trust indenture with Computershare Trust Company of Canada dated July 27, 2022. The Senior Unsecured Notes were issued at a price of $980.00 per $1,000.00 principal amount for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $125.0 million. The Notes have a 11.95 percent coupon, payable semi-annually in equal installments. The Senior Unsecured Notes will be direct senior unsecured obligations of Obsidian Energy ranking equal with all other present and future senior unsecured indebtedness of the Company.

The Senior Unsecured Notes have a semi-annual repurchase offer feature whereby, subject to the terms and conditions of the new trust indenture governing the Senior Unsecured Notes, the Company must offer to purchase the maximum principal amount equal to 75 percent of excess free cash flow (as defined in the new trust indenture) up to and including July 27, 2024, and 50 percent of excess free cash flow thereafter at a price equal to 103 percent of the principal of the Senior Unsecured Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The repurchase offer feature remains in place until an aggregate amount of $63.8 million of Senior Unsecured Notes are repurchased by the Company. Additionally, Obsidian Energy may redeem up to 40 percent of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Unsecured Notes at any time prior to July 27, 2024, for a redemption price equal to 111.95 percent of the principal amount of the Senior Unsecured Notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest, with cash received from equity offerings (provided that at least 60 percent of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Unsecured Notes remains outstanding after such redemption). At its option, the Company may also redeem all or part of the Senior Unsecured Notes at: 105.975 percent from July 27, 2024 to July 26, 2025; or 102.988 percent from July 27, 2025 to July 26, 2026; or 100 percent from July 27, 2026, to July 27, 2027.

Additional Information

For additional information regarding our Senior Unsecured Notes and our credit facility, see " *Description of Our Business – General Development of the Business – Year Ended December 31, 2020, Year Ended December 31, 2021, Year Ended December 31, 2022 and 2023 Developments* " in this Annual Information Form, Note 5 to our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 (collectively, the "**Financial Statement Disclosure**"), and "Financing" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in our related MD&A (collectively, the " **MD&A Disclosure**"), both of which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Financial Statement Disclosure and the MD&A Disclosure are both incorporated by reference into this Annual Information Form.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF OBSIDIAN ENERGY

The following table sets forth, as at February 22, 2023, the name, province and country of residence and positions and offices held for each of the directors and executive officers of Obsidian Energy, together with their principal occupations during the last five years. The directors of Obsidian Energy will hold office until the next annual meeting of Shareholders or until their respective successors have been duly elected or appointed.

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Positions and Offices Held with Obsidian Energy	Principal Occupations during the Five Preceding Years
Shani Bosman[3] British Columbia, Canada	Director since May 4, 2022	From 2011 to 2021, held various positions at Husky Energy Inc. including Vice President, Corporate Strategy, Performance, Planning & Investor Relations from 2019 to 2021. She also held Director roles in Technical Operations & Business and Asset Development at Husky Energy Inc. In 2021, she founded a boutique independent consulting firm called BINGWA Inc.
John Brydson[1][2][3] Connecticut, United States	Director since June 4, 2014	Private investor since 2012. From 2010 until the end of 2012, Chairman of Hestan Consulting Group, a full-service management consulting firm that he founded. Prior thereto, a Managing Director with Credit Suisse First Boston (now Credit Suisse).
Raymond Crossley[1][2] Alberta, Canada	Director since March 6, 2015	Corporate director who serves on the board of the Alberta Securities Commission and departed the Canada West Foundation board in April 2022. Mr. Crossley is also the Chief Financial Officer of the Calgary Health Foundation. In March 2015, Mr. Crossley retired from the global professional services firm, PwC LLP, after more than 33 years. During his career at PwC he served as a member of the firm's management, as Managing Partner, Western Canada from 2011-2013 and Managing Partner of PwC's Calgary office from 2005-2011. Prior to becoming the Calgary Managing Partner, Mr. Crossley served as an elected member of the firm's Partnership Board from 2001-2005. Mr. Crossley also served as the audit partner for several of PwC's largest audit clients. Mr. Crossley graduated from the University of Western Ontario, is a Chartered Professional Accountant in Alberta and holds the ICD.D designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors.
Michael J. Faust[2][3] Alaska, USA	Director since May 11, 2018 Appointed Interim President and Chief Executive Officer from March 2019 to December 5, 2019	Mr. Faust is currently a board member of SAExploration Holdings, Inc., where he was also the President and CEO until December 31, 2021 and also previously served as the Chair of the Board. He is also a director of Parker Drilling and he was the Vice President, Exploration and Land at ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc. Mr. Faust received

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Positions and Offices Held with Obsidian Energy	Principal Occupations during the Five Preceding Years
		a Master of Arts degree in Geophysics from the University of Texas in 1984, and Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Washington in 1981.
Edward H. Kernaghan[2][3] Ontario, Canada	Director since January 3, 2018	Mr. Kernaghan holds a Master of Science Degree from the University of Toronto. He is Senior Investment Advisor of Kernaghan & Partners Ltd., a brokerage firm. Mr. Kernaghan is also President of Principia Research Inc., a research and investment company, and of Kernwood Ltd., an investment holding company. He also sits on the board of directors of Waterloo Brewing Company, Exco Technologies Ltd., Black Diamond Group Limited and Velan Inc.
Stephen E. Loukas New York, USA	Director since May 11, 2018 Appointed Interim President and Chief Executive Officer on December 5, 2019 and subsequently President and Chief Executive Officer on February 22, 2023	Partner, managing member, and portfolio manager at FrontFour Capital Group LLC. Previously, Mr. Loukas was a Director at Credit Suisse Securities where he was a Portfolio Manager and Head of Investment Research of the Multi-Product Event Proprietary Trading Group, and at Pirate Capital where he was a senior investment analyst and worked within the Corporate Finance & Distribution Group of Scotia Capital. He has a B.S. in Finance and Accounting from New York University.
Gordon Ritchie[1] Alberta, Canada	Chairman of the Board and Director since December 1, 2017	Retired as Vice Chairman of RBC Capital Markets April 1, 2016 after 37 years with RBC. Previously, Mr. Ritchie served as Managing Director and Head of RBC's Global E&P Energy Group, from 2000 to 2005; spent six years in New York where he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of RBC's U.S. Broker/Dealer, RBC Dominion Securities Corporation, from 1993 to 1999; served as Managing Director of RBC's International Corporate Finance Group based in London, England, from 1989 to 1993; and worked as Investment Banker and Energy Research Analyst in Calgary, from 1979 through 1988. Mr. Ritchie also sits on the boards of Coril Holdings Ltd. and Pipestone Energy Corp.
Peter Scott Alberta, Canada	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since December 2, 2019	Chief Financial Officer of Obsidian Energy since December 2019. Mr. Scott previously held the role of Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Ridgeback Resources Inc., previously Lightstream Resources Ltd., for seven years. Before joining Lightstream, Mr. Scott held Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer roles at several oil and gas companies including Iteration Energy Ltd., Rock Energy Inc., and Beau Canada Exploration Ltd. Mr. Scott began his

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Positions and Offices Held with Obsidian Energy	Principal Occupations during the Five Preceding Years
		career with Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. in 1983.
Gary Sykes Alberta, Canada	Senior Vice President, Commercial and Development since November 20, 2019	Mr. Sykes joined the Company in September 2019, and became the Vice President of Business Development, Commercial and Corporate Planning in November 2019 being promoted to Senior Vice President, Commercial in March 2021 and subsequently the Senior Vice President, Commercial and Development in January 2022. Mr. Sykes has worked in a variety of technical, operational and managerial positions in the UK, Canada, Indonesia, the USA and the Middle East. From 2012 to 2016 he was President, Qatar and Iraq for ConocoPhillips. Since 2017, he has supported a small Private Equity backed oil and gas venture. Mr. Sykes has extensive Board experience, including the Qatargas 3 joint venture, The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Board and Calgary Zoo. Mr. Sykes earned an Honors Degree in Mechanical Engineering from Glasgow University in 1990 and a Masters Degree in Petroleum Engineering from Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh in 1991.

Notes:

(1) Member of the Audit Committee.
(2) Member of the Human Resources, Governance and Compensation Committee.
(3) Member of the Operations and Reserves Committee.

As at the date hereof, the directors and executive officers of Obsidian Energy, as a group, beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, approximately 1.6 million Common Shares, or approximately two percent of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. Steve Loukas is also a partner of FrontFour Capital Group and as a group with the directors and executive officers of Obsidian Energy, they beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, approximately 5.6 million Common Shares, or approximately seven percent of the issued and outstanding Common Shares

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of Obsidian Energy, except as otherwise set forth herein, no director or executive officer of Obsidian Energy (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons) is, as of the date of this Annual Information Form, or was within ten years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director, Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer of any company (including Obsidian Energy), 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.

On July 29, 2014, Penn West announced that the Audit Committee of the Board was conducting a voluntary, internal review of certain of the Company's accounting practices and that certain of the Company's historical financial statements and related MD&A must be restated, which might result in the release of its second quarter 2014 financial results being delayed (which ultimately proved to be the case). Furthermore, the Company advised that its historical financial statements and related audit reports and MD&A should not be relied on. As a result, the Alberta Securities Commission issued a Management Cease Trade Order on August 5, 2014 (the "**ASC MCTO**") against certain members of management and the board, including Mr. Brydson. On September 18, 2014, Penn West filed restated audited annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, restated unaudited interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, restated MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the quarter ended March 31, 2014, and related amended documents. Penn West also filed its unaudited interim financial statements for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and the related MD&A and management certifications. The ASC MCTO was revoked on September 23, 2014.

To the knowledge of Obsidian Energy, except as otherwise set forth herein, no director or executive officer of Obsidian Energy or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Obsidian Energy to affect materially the control of Obsidian Energy (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons):

> (a) is, as of the date of this Annual Information Form, or has been within the ten years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any company (including Obsidian Energy) 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 ten 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. Peter D. Scott was a director of Shoreline Energy Corp. (" **Shoreline**"), a reporting issuer listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, when Shoreline obtained protection under the Companies' Creditor Arrangement Act (Canada) ("**CCAA**") on April 13, 2015. Shoreline's securities were halted from trading on April 14, 2015 and delisted on May 14, 2015. On May 22, 2015 Shoreline received cease trade orders from various provincial securities commissions for failure to file interim unaudited financial statements, management discussion and analysis and certifications of interim filings for the period ended March 31, 2015. The filings were made on June 26, 2015 and all cease trade orders were lifted by August 25, 2015. On December 23, 2015 all directors and officers resigned from Shoreline when it filed an assignment under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada). In addition, Mr. Peter D. Scott was the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Lightstream Resources Ltd. ("**Lightstream**") when it obtained creditor protection under the CCAA on September 26, 2016. On December 29, 2016, as a result of the CCAA sales process, substantially all of the assets and business of Lightstream were sold to Ridgeback Resources Inc. ("**Ridgeback**"), a new company owned by former holders of Lightstream's secured notes. Mr. Scott resigned as an officer of Lightstream and was concurrently appointed Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Ridgeback upon closing of the sale transaction, a position he held to July 2017.

Mr. Gordon Ritchie was a director of Gemini Corporation (" **Gemini**"), a reporting issuer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, from November 2012 to December 2016, and again from May 2017 to April 2018. In April 2018, Gemini's senior secured creditor ATB Financial applied to the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench for a receivership order, which was granted on April 19, 2018. FTI Consulting Canada Inc. was appointed as receiver and manager of all the company's current and future assets, undertakings and properties. The shares of Gemini were officially cease-traded on May 4, 2018 and all of the company's board of directors and officers resigned concurrently with the appointment of the receiver.

Mr. Michael J. Faust is a Director and was the President and Chief Executive Officer of SAExploration Holdings, Inc. (" **SAEX**"), and a number of its subsidiaries until December 31, 2021. SAEX, at the time a publicly-traded company on the OTC Markets Pink Open Market, and four wholly-owned subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code on August 27, 2020 (the "**Restructuring**"). SAEX and its subsidiaries continued to operate their businesses and manage their properties as debtors in possession and emerged from bankruptcy on December 18, 2020 further to the December 10, 2020 Confirmation Order entered by United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, approving the Debtors' Second Amended Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization. Mr. Faust was Chairman of

the Board of Directors of SAEX at the time of the Restructuring and is currently a member of the Board of Directors. SAEX completed the Restructuring and emerged as a privately held company.

To the knowledge of Obsidian Energy, no director or executive officer of Obsidian Energy or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Obsidian Energy to affect materially the control of Obsidian Energy (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons), 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;

provided that for the purposes of the foregoing, a late filing fee, such as a filing fee that applies to the late filing of an insider report, is not considered to be a "penalty or sanction".

Conflicts of Interest

The Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the " **Code**") in July of 2015 which made the Code the applicable policy in regard to conflicts of interest (whereas previously there was also the Code of Ethics for Directors, Officers and Senior Financial Management). In general, the private investment activities of employees, directors and officers are not prohibited; however, should an existing investment pose a potential conflict of interest, the potential conflict is required by the Code to be disclosed to an officer or a member of Obsidian Energy's legal department or to the Board of Directors. Any other activities posing a potential conflict of interest are also required by the Code to be disclosed to an officer or to a member of Obsidian Energy's legal department. Any such potential conflicts of interests will be dealt with openly with full disclosure of the nature and extent of the potential conflicts of interests with Obsidian Energy. It is acknowledged in the Code that the directors may be directors or officers of other entities engaged in the oil and gas business, and that such entities may compete directly or indirectly with Obsidian Energy. Passive investments in public or private entities of less than one per cent of the outstanding shares will not be viewed as "competing" with Obsidian Energy. No executive officer or employee of Obsidian Energy should be a director, employee, contractor, consultant or officer of any entity that is or may be in competition with Obsidian Energy unless expressly authorized by an executive officer or the Board of Directors. Any director of Obsidian Energy who is a director or officer of, or who is otherwise actively engaged in the management of, or who owns an investment of one per cent or more of the outstanding shares, in public or private entities shall disclose such holding to the Board of Directors. In the event that any circumstance should arise as a result of such positions or investments being held or otherwise which in the opinion of the Board of Directors constitutes a conflict of interest which reasonably affects such person's ability to act with a view to the best interests of Obsidian Energy, the Board of Directors will take such actions as are reasonably required to resolve such matters with a view to the best interests of Obsidian Energy. Such actions, without limitation, may include excluding such directors, officers or employees from certain information or activities of Obsidian Energy. During 2019, the Code of Ethics was amended in order to update the threshold amount for a gift that needs to be approved prior to being accepted and other technical and immaterial amendments.

The ABCA provides that in the event that an officer or director is a party to, or is a director or an officer of, or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or material transaction or proposed material contract or proposed material transaction, such officer or director shall disclose the nature and extent of his or her interest and shall refrain from voting to approve such contract or transaction.

As of the date hereof, Obsidian Energy is not aware of any existing or potential material conflicts of interest between Obsidian Energy or a Subsidiary of Obsidian Energy and any director or officer of Obsidian Energy or of any Subsidiary of Obsidian Energy.

Promoters

No person or company has been, within the two most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, a "promoter" (as defined in the *Securities Act* (Ontario)) of Obsidian Energy or of a Subsidiary of Obsidian Energy.

AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURES

National Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees ("**NI 52-110**") relating to audit committees has mandated certain disclosures for inclusion in this Annual Information Form. The text of the Audit Committee's mandate is attached as Appendix B to this Annual Information Form.

Composition of the Audit Committee and Relevant Education and Experience

As of the date hereof, the members of the Audit Committee are Raymond Crossley (Chair), John Brydson and Gordon Ritchie, each of whom is independent and financially literate within the meaning of NI 52-110. The following comprises a brief summary of each member's education and experience that is relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities as an Audit Committee member.

John Brydson

Mr. Brydson has over 30 years of experience in the financial sector and has occupied senior roles in both major investment and commercial banks. Since 2012, Mr. Brydson has been a private investor. From 2010 until the end of 2012, he was Chairman of a small full-service management consulting firm, Hestan Consulting Group ("**HCG**"), which he founded. Prior to HCG, Mr. Brydson was a Managing Director with Credit Suisse First Boston, now Credit Suisse ("**CS**"), from 1995 until 2009, where he was in charge of the Multi-Product Event Trading group. He was also a Managing Director with Lehman Brothers in a similar function from 1983 until he joined CS. The early years of his career were spent as an equity analyst before joining Chase Manhattan Bank ("**Chase**") in London in 1977. He transferred to the head office in New York in 1980 where he became a Vice President in the Project Finance Group, specializing in international projects in the energy, mining and metals sectors. He left Chase to join Lehman Brothers in 1983. Mr. Brydson holds an Honors Degree in Economics from Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Brydson served over 10 years as the President and a Board Member of The American Friends of Heriot-Watt University, a charitable organization.

Raymond Crossley (Chair)

Mr. Crossley is a corporate director and serves on the boards of the Alberta Securities Commission. He departed the Canada West Foundation Board in April 2022. Mr. Crossley is also the Chief Financial Officer of the Calgary Health Foundation. The Foundation is a Calgary based charity focused on fundraising to support health care in Alberta. In March 2015, Mr. Crossley retired from the global professional services firm, PwC LLP, after more than 33 years. During his career at PwC he served as a member of the firm’s management, as Managing Partner, Western Canada from 2011-2013 and was the Managing Partner of PwC’s Calgary office from 2005-2011. Prior to becoming the Calgary Managing Partner, Mr. Crossley served as an elected member of the firm’s Partnership Board from 2001-2005. Mr. Crossley also served as the audit partner for several of PwC’s largest audit clients. Mr. Crossley graduated from the University of Western Ontario, is a Chartered Professional Accountant in Alberta and holds the ICD.D designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Gordon Ritchie

Mr. Ritchie retired as Vice Chairman of RBC Capital Markets on April 1, 2016 after 37 years with RBC. Previously, Mr. Ritchie served as Managing Director and Head of RBC’s Global E&P Energy Group, from 2000 to 2005; spent six years in New York where he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of RBC’s U.S. Broker/Dealer, RBC Dominion Securities Corporation, from 1993 to 1999; served as Managing Director of RBC’s International Corporate Finance Group based in London, England, from 1989 to 1993; and worked as Investment Banker and Energy Research Analyst in Calgary, from 1979 through 1988. Mr. Ritchie also sits on the boards of Coril Holdings Ltd. and Pipestone Energy Corp.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures for Audit and Non-Audit Services

The terms of the engagement of Obsidian Energy's external auditors to provide audit services, including the budgeted fees for such audit services and the representations and disclaimer relating thereto, must be pre-approved by the entire Audit Committee.

With respect to any engagements of Obsidian Energy's external auditors for non-audit services, Obsidian Energy must obtain the approval of the Audit Committee or the Chairman of the Audit Committee prior to retaining the external auditors to

complete such engagement. If such pre-approval is provided by the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the Chairman must report to the Audit Committee on any non-audit service engagement pre-approved by him at the Audit Committee's first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval. The fees for such non-audit services shall not exceed $50,000, either individually or in the aggregate, for a particular financial year without the approval of the Audit Committee.

If, after using its reasonable best efforts, Obsidian Energy is unable to contact the Chairman of the Audit Committee on a timely basis to obtain the pre-approval contemplated by the preceding paragraph, Obsidian Energy may obtain the required pre-approval from any other member of the Audit Committee, provided that any such Audit Committee member shall report to the Audit Committee on any non-audit service engagement pre-approved by him or her at the Audit Committee's first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval and the fees for such services do not exceed $50,000 as noted above.

External Auditor Service Fees

The following table summarizes the fees billed to Obsidian Energy by KPMG LLP and Ernst & Young LLP for external audit and other services during the periods indicated. KPMG LLP became the auditors for Obsidian Energy effective August 23, 2021.

Year	Audit Fees [(1)] ($)	Audit-Related Fees [(2)] ($)	Tax Fees [(3)] ($)	Other fees [(4)] ($)
2022	695,500	37,450	-	96,300
2021 (KPMG)	642,000	64,200	-	37,450
2021 (EY)	59,335	40,280	-	159,000

Notes:

(1) The aggregate fees billed by our external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years for audit services, including fees for the integrated audit of Obsidian Energy's annual financial statements or services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements, reviews in connection with acquisitions and Sarbanes-Oxley Act related services, and review procedures on the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.
(2) The aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years by our external auditors for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements (and not included in audit services fees in note (1)). In 2022 and 2021, the services comprising the fees disclosed under this category principally consisted of fees for the PROP audit and certain audit requirements of the seller as part of the Company’s purchase of the 45% partnership interest in PROP.
(3) The aggregate fees billed in the applicable fiscal year by our external auditor for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.
(4) Includes non-audit services, specifically associated with the prospectus and securities related documents.

Reliance on Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of Obsidian Energy's most recently completed financial year has Obsidian Energy relied on any of the exemptions contained in Sections 2.4, 3.2, 3.4 or 3.5 of NI 52-110, or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 thereof. In addition, at no time since the commencement of Obsidian Energy's most recently completed financial year has Obsidian Energy relied upon the exemptions in Subsection 3.3(2) or Section 3.6 of NI 52-110. Furthermore, at no time since the commencement of Obsidian Energy's most recently completed financial year has Obsidian Energy relied upon Section 3.8 of NI 52-110.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of Obsidian Energy's most recently completed financial year has a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not been adopted by the Board of Directors.

DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND POLICY

Dividend Policy

The Company has not declared a dividend in the last three financial years. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, the Company's results of operations, current and anticipated cash requirements and surplus, financial condition, solvency tests imposed by corporate law, contractual restrictions and financing agreement covenants, if any, and other factors that the Board may determine relevant. See "Risk Factors".

The credit agreement governing our syndicated credit facility and the note purchase agreement governing our Senior Unsecured Notes also contain provisions which restrict our ability to pay dividends to Shareholders in the event of the occurrence of certain events of default. The full text of the agreements governing our credit facility and our Senior Unsecured Notes is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. For additional information regarding our credit facility and our Senior Unsecured Notes, see "*Capitalization of Obsidian Energy – Debt Capital*".

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The following tables set forth certain trading information for the Common Shares in 2022 as reported by the TSX and the OTCQX and the NYSE American, as applicable.

	TSX		
	Common Share price ($)	Common Share price ($)	
Period	High	Low	Volume
January	9.48	5.35	13,431,415
February	11.09	8.56	11,182,965
March	11.77	8.65	12,852,440
April	12.38	9.52	9,940,710
May	12.74	8.68	14,131,135
June	15.67	9.45	12,683,612
July	10.95	8.00	7,645,970
August	13.36	9.76	9,266,884
September	11.72	8.91	6,272,749
October	12.48	10.23	4,749,365
November	13.94	9.63	7,019,419
December	10.43	4.95	9,352,074

	OTC		
	Common Share price ($US)	Common Share price ($US)	
Period	High	Low	Volume
January (1-30)	7.33	4.00	8,392,887

	NYSE AMERICAN		
	Common Share price ($US)	Common Share price ($US)	
Period	High	Low	Volume
January (31)	8.58	7.25	436,694
February	8.80	6.73	11,047,297
March	9.49	6.74	18,324,993

Period	NYSE AMERICAN Common Share price ($US) High	NYSE AMERICAN Common Share price ($US) Low	Volume
April	9.84	7.45	12,207,907
May	10.05	6.69	17,372,987
June	12.52	7.26	23,658,681
July	8.55	6.07	13,195,938
August	10.30	7.54	20,884,645
September	8.98	6.47	15,290,935
October	9.21	7.49	11,420,560
November	10.33	7.14	15,191,590
December	7.77	6.25	14,624,286

Prior Sales

Other than incentive securities issued pursuant to Obsidian Energy's director and employee compensation plans and the Senior Unsecured Notes, Obsidian Energy does not have any classes of securities that are outstanding but that are not listed or quoted on a market place.

Escrowed Securities and Securities Subject to Contractual Restriction on Transfer

To Obsidian Energy's knowledge, no securities of Obsidian Energy are held in escrow, are subject to a pooling agreement, or are subject to a contractual restriction on transfer (except in respect Obsidian Energy's equity compensation plans).

INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

Companies operating in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry are subject to extensive regulation and control of operations (including with respect to land tenure, exploration, development, production, refining and upgrading, transportation, and marketing) as a result of legislation enacted by various levels of government; and with respect to the pricing and taxation of petroleum and natural gas through legislation enacted by, and agreements among, the federal and provincial governments of Canada, all of which should be carefully considered by investors in the Western Canadian oil and natural gas industry. All current legislation is a matter of public record and the Corporation is unable to predict what additional legislation or amendments governments may enact in the future.

The Corporation's assets and operations are regulated by administrative agencies that derive their authority from legislation enacted by the applicable level of government. Regulated aspects of the Corporation's upstream oil and natural gas business include all manner of activities associated with the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas, including, among other matters: (i) permits for the drilling of wells and construction of related infrastructure; (ii) technical drilling and well requirements; (iii) permitted locations and access to operation sites; (iv) operating standards regarding conservation of produced substances and avoidance of waste, such as restricting flaring and venting; (v) minimizing environmental impacts, including by reducing emissions; (vi) storage, injection and disposal of substances associated with production operations; and (vii) the abandonment and reclamation of impacted sites. In order to conduct oil and natural gas operations and remain in good standing with the applicable federal or provincial regulatory scheme, producers must comply with applicable legislation, regulations, orders, directives and other directions (all of which are subject to governmental oversight, review and revision, from time to time). Compliance in this regard can be costly and a breach of the same may result in fines or other sanctions.

The following discussion provides an overview of some of the principal aspects of the legislation, regulations, agreements, orders, directives and other pertinent conditions that impact the oil and gas industry in Western Canada, particularly in the province of Alberta, where the Corporation's assets are primarily located. While these matters do not affect the Corporation's operations in any manner that is materially different than the manner in which they affect other similarly-sized industry participants with similar assets and operations, investors should consider such matters carefully.

Pricing and Marketing in Canada
Crude Oil

Oil producers are entitled to negotiate sales contracts directly with purchasers. As a result, macroeconomic and microeconomic market forces determine the price of oil. Worldwide supply and demand factors are the primary determinant of oil prices, but regional market and transportation issues also influence prices. The specific price that a producer receives will depend, in part, on oil quality, prices of competing products, distance to market, availability of transportation, value of refined products, supply/demand balance and contractual terms of sale.

Global oil markets have recovered significantly from price drops resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, oil prices rose to the highest levels since 2014 due to tight supply and a resurgence in demand. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("**OPEC**") forecasts robust growth in world oil demand in 2023, spurred by the relaxation of China's zero-COVID policy. OPEC predicts global oil demand to rise by 2.25 million barrels per day in 2023, despite newly emerging COVID-19 variants, interest rate increases in major economies and other uncertainties with respect to the world economy.

In February 2022, Russian military forces invaded Ukraine. Ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has significantly impacted the supply of oil and gas from the region. In addition, certain countries including Canada and the United States have imposed strict financial and trade sanctions against Russia, which sanctions may have far reaching effects on the global economy in addition to the near term effects on Russia. The long-term impacts of the conflict remain uncertain.

Natural Gas

Negotiations between buyers and sellers determine the price of natural gas sold in intra-provincial, interprovincial and international trade. The price received by a natural gas producer depends, in part, on the price of competing natural gas supplies and other fuels, natural gas quality, distance to market, availability of transportation, length of contract term, weather conditions, supply/demand balance and other contractual terms of sale. Spot and future prices can also be influenced by supply and demand fundamentals on various trading platforms.

Natural Gas Liquids

The pricing of condensates and other NGLs such as ethane, butane and propane sold in intra-provincial, interprovincial and international trade is determined by negotiation between buyers and sellers. The profitability of NGLs extracted from natural gas is based on the products extracted being of greater economic value as separate commodities than as components of natural gas and therefore commanding higher prices. Such prices depend, in part, on the quality of the NGLs, price of competing chemical stock, distance to market, access to downstream transportation, length of contract term, supply/demand balance and other contractual terms of sale.

Exports from Canada

The Canada Energy Regulator (the "**CER**") regulates the export of oil, natural gas and NGLs from Canada through the issuance of short-term orders and longer-term licences pursuant to its authority under the Canadian Energy Regulator Act (the "**CERA**"). Exporters are free to negotiate prices and other terms with purchasers, provided that the export contracts continue to meet certain criteria prescribed by the CER and the federal government. The Corporation does not directly enter into contracts to export its production outside of Canada.

Transportation Constraints and Market Access

Capacity to transport production from Western Canada to Eastern Canada, the United States and other international markets has been, and continues to be, a major constraint on the exportation of crude oil, natural gas and NGLs. Although certain pipeline and other transportation projects have been announced or are underway, many proposed projects have been cancelled or delayed due to regulatory hurdles, court challenges and economic and socio-political factors. Due in part to growing production and a lack of new and expanded pipeline and rail infrastructure capacity, producers in Western Canada have experienced low commodity pricing relative to other markets in the last several years.

Oil Pipelines

Under Canadian constitutional law, the development and operation of interprovincial and international pipelines fall within the federal government's jurisdiction and, under the CERA, new interprovincial and international pipelines require a federal

regulatory review and approval of the cabinet of the Canadian federal government (" **Cabinet**") before they can proceed. However, recent years have seen a perceived lack of policy and regulatory certainty in this regard such that, even when projects are approved, they often face delays due to actions taken by provincial and municipal governments and legal opposition related to issues such as Indigenous rights and title, the government's duty to consult and accommodate Indigenous peoples and the sufficiency of all relevant environmental review processes. Export pipelines from Canada to the United States face additional unpredictability as such pipelines also require approvals from several levels of government in the United States.

Producers negotiate with pipeline operators to transport their products to market on a firm or interruptible basis depending on the specific pipeline and the specific substance. Transportation availability is highly variable across different jurisdictions and regions. This variability can determine the nature of transportation commitments available, the number of potential customers and the price received.

Specific Pipeline Updates

The Trans Mountain Pipeline expansion received Cabinet approval in November 2016. Following a period of political opposition in British Columbia, the federal government acquired the Trans Mountain Pipeline in August 2018. Following the resolution of a number of legal challenges and a second regulatory hearing, construction on the Trans Mountain Pipeline expansion commenced in late 2019. Earlier estimated at $12.6 billion, the project budget has risen to $21.4 billion as of February 2022. The pipeline is expected to be in service in the third quarter of 2023, an extension from Trans Mountain's initial December 2022 estimate. The budget increase and in-service date delay have been attributed to, among other things, the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the widespread flooding in British Columbia in late 2021.

In November 2020, the Attorney General of Michigan filed a lawsuit to terminate an easement that allows the Enbridge Line 5 pipeline system to operate below the Straits of Mackinac, attempting to force the lines comprising this segment of the pipeline system to be shut down. Enbridge Inc. stated in January 2021 that it intends to defy the shut down order, as the dual pipelines are in full compliance with U.S. federal safety standards. The Government of Canada invoked a 1977 treaty with the United States on October 4, 2021, triggering bilateral negotiations over the pipeline. In August 2022, the United States District Court for Western Michigan rejected the Attorney General of Michigan's efforts to move the dispute to Michigan state court, citing important federal interests at stake in having the dispute heard in federal court. Michigan's Attorney General intends to appeal the decision.
In September 2022, the District Court of Wisconsin ruled in favour of the Bad River Band in its dispute with Enbridge Inc. over the Enbridge Line 5 pipeline system in that state. Stopping short of ordering the system to be shut down, the Court ruled that the Bad River Band is entitled to financial compensation, and ordered Enbridge Inc. to reroute the pipeline around Bad River territory within five years.

Natural Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG")

Natural gas prices in Western Canada have been constrained in recent years due to increasing North American supply, limited access to markets and limited storage capacity. Companies that secure firm access to infrastructure to transport their natural gas production out of Western Canada may be able to access more markets and obtain better pricing. Companies without firm access may be forced to accept spot pricing in Western Canada for their natural gas, which is generally lower than the prices received in other North American regions. The Corporation has an active hedging policy in place in order to mitigate our exposure to volatile spot AECO pricing.

Required repairs or upgrades to existing pipeline systems in Western Canada have also led to reduced capacity and apportionment of access, the effects of which have been exacerbated by storage limitations. In October 2020, TC Energy Corporation received federal approval to expand the Nova Gas Transmission Line system (the "**NGTL System**") and the expanded NGTL System was completed in April 2022.

Specific Pipeline and Proposed LNG Export Terminal Updates

While a number of LNG export plants have been proposed in Canada, regulatory and legal uncertainty, social and political opposition and changing market conditions have resulted in the cancellation or delay of many of these projects. Nonetheless, in October 2018, the joint venture partners of the LNG Canada LNG export terminal announced a positive final investment decision. Once complete, the project will allow producers in northeastern British Columbia to transport natural gas to the LNG

Canada liquefaction facility and export terminal in Kitimat, British Columbia via the Coastal GasLink pipeline (the " **CGL Pipeline**"). With more Alberta and northeastern British Columbia gas egressing through the CGL Pipeline, the NGTL System is expected to have more capacity, which may result in a closer link between AECO and NYMEX gas prices. Phase 1 of the LNG Canada project reached 70% completion in October 2022, with a completion target of 2025.

In May 2020, TC Energy Corporation sold a 65% equity interest in the CGL Pipeline to investment companies KKR & Co Inc. and Alberta Investment Management Corporation while remaining the pipeline operator. Despite its regulatory approval, the CGL Pipeline has faced legal and social opposition. For example, protests involving the Hereditary Chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en First Nation and their supporters have delayed construction activities on the CGL Pipeline, although construction is proceeding. As of November 2022, construction of the CGL Pipeline was approximately 80% complete.

Woodfibre LNG Limited issued a notice to proceed with construction of the Woodfibre LNG project to its prime contractor in April 2022. The Woodfibre LNG project is located near Squamish, British Columbia, and upon completion will produce approximately 2.1 million tonnes of LNG per year. Major construction is set to commence in 2023, with substantial completion of the project expected in late 2027. In November 2022, Enbridge Inc. completed a transaction with Pacific Energy Corporation Limited, the owner of Woodfibre LNG Limited, to retain a 30% ownership stake in the project.

In addition to LNG Canada, the CGL Pipeline and the Woodfibre LNG project, a number of other LNG projects are underway at varying stages of progress, though none have reached a positive final investment decision.

Marine Tankers

The *Oil Tanker Moratorium Act* (Canada), which was enacted in June 2019, imposes a ban on tanker traffic transporting crude oil or persistent crude oil products in excess of 12,500 metric tonnes to and from ports located along British Columbia's north coast. The ban may prevent pipelines from being built to, and export terminals from being located on, the portion of the British Columbia coast subject to the moratorium.

International Trade Agreements

Canada is party to a number of international trade agreements with other countries around the world that generally provide for, among other things, preferential access to various international markets for certain Canadian export products. Examples of such trade agreements include the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement ("**CETA**"), the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and, most importantly, the United States Mexico Canada Agreement (the "**USMCA**"), which replaced the former North American Free Trade Agreement ("**NAFTA**") on July 1, 2020. Because the United States remains Canada's primary trading partner and the largest international market for the export of oil, natural gas and NGLs from Canada, the implementation of the USMCA could impact Western Canada's oil and gas industry as a whole, including the Corporation's business.

While the proportionality rules in Article 605 of NAFTA previously prevented Canada from implementing policies that limit exports to the United States and Mexico relative to the total supply produced in Canada, the USMCA does not contain the same proportionality requirements. This may allow Canadian producers to develop a more diversified export portfolio than was possible under NAFTA, subject to the construction of infrastructure allowing more Canadian production to reach Eastern Canada, Asia and Europe.
Canada is also party to the CETA, which provides for duty-free, quota-free market access for Canadian crude oil and natural gas products to the European Union. Following the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union on January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom and Canada entered into the Canada-United Kingdom Trade Continuity Agreement ("**CUKTCA**"), which replicates CETA on a bilateral basis to maintain the status quo of the Canada-United Kingdom trade relationship.

While it is uncertain what effect CETA, CUKTCA or any other trade agreements will have on the petroleum and natural gas industry in Canada, the lack of available infrastructure for the offshore export of crude oil and natural gas may limit the ability of Canadian crude oil and natural gas producers to benefit from such trade agreements.

Land Tenure

Mineral Rights

With the exception of Manitoba, each provincial government in Western Canada owns most of the mineral rights to the oil and natural gas located within their respective provincial borders. Provincial governments grant rights to explore for and produce oil and natural gas pursuant to leases, licenses and permits (collectively, "**leases**") for varying terms, and on conditions set forth in provincial legislation, including requirements to perform specific work or make payments in lieu thereof. The provincial governments in Western Canada conduct regular land sales where oil and natural gas companies bid for the leases necessary to explore for and produce oil and natural gas owned by the respective provincial governments. These leases generally have fixed terms, but they can be continued beyond their initial terms if the necessary conditions are satisfied.

All of the provinces of Western Canada have implemented legislation providing for the reversion to the Crown of mineral rights to deep, non-productive geological formations at the conclusion of the primary term of a disposition. In addition, Alberta has a policy of "shallow rights reversion" which provides for the reversion to the Crown of mineral rights to shallow, non-productive geological formations for new leases and licenses.

In addition to Crown ownership of the rights to oil and natural gas, private ownership of oil and natural gas (i.e. freehold mineral lands) also exists in Western Canada. Rights to explore for and produce privately owned oil and natural gas are granted by a lease or other contract on such terms and conditions as may be negotiated between the owner of such mineral rights and companies seeking to explore for and/or develop oil and natural gas reserves.

An additional category of mineral rights ownership includes ownership by the Canadian federal government of some legacy mineral lands and within Indigenous reservations designated under the *Indian Act* (Canada). Indian Oil and Gas Canada manages subsurface and surface leases in consultation with applicable Indigenous peoples, for the exploration and production of oil and natural gas on Indigenous reservations through *An Act to Amend the Indian Oil and Gas Act* and the accompanying regulations. The Corporation does not have operations on Indigenous reserve lands.

Surface Rights

To develop oil and natural gas resources, producers must also have access rights to the surface lands required to conduct operations. For Crown lands, surface access rights can be obtained directly from the government. For private lands, access rights can be negotiated with the landowner. Where an agreement cannot be reached, however, each province has developed its own process that producers can follow to obtain and maintain the surface access necessary to conduct operations throughout the lifespan of a well, including notification requirements and providing compensation to affected persons for lost land use and surface damage. Similar rules apply to facility and pipeline operators.

Royalties and Incentives

General

Each province has legislation and regulations in place to govern Crown royalties and establish the royalty rates that producers must pay in respect of the production of Crown resources. The royalty regime in a given province is in addition to applicable federal and provincial taxes and is a significant factor in the profitability of oil sands projects and oil, natural gas and NGL production. Royalties payable on production from lands where the Crown does not hold the mineral rights are negotiated between the mineral freehold owner and the lessee, though certain provincial taxes and other charges on production or revenues may be payable. Royalties from production on Crown lands are determined by provincial regulation and are generally calculated as a percentage of the value of production.

Producers and working interest owners of oil and natural gas rights may create additional royalties or royalty-like interests, such as overriding royalties, net profits interests and net carried interests, through private transactions, the terms of which are subject to negotiation.

Occasionally, both the federal government and the provincial governments in Western Canada create incentive programs for the oil and natural gas industry. These programs often provide for volume-based incentives, royalty rate reductions, royalty holidays or royalty tax credits and may be introduced when commodity prices are low to encourage exploration and

development activity. Governments may also introduce incentive programs to encourage producers to prioritize certain kinds of development or utilize technologies that may enhance or improve recovery of oil, natural gas and NGLs, or improve environmental performance.

In addition, from time-to-time, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government creates incentives and other financial aid programs intended to assist businesses operating in the oil and natural gas industry as well as other industries in Canada.

Alberta

Crown Royalties

In Alberta, oil and natural gas producers are responsible for calculating their royalty rate on an ongoing basis. The Crown's royalty share of production is payable monthly and producers must submit their records showing the royalty calculation.

In 2016, the Government of Alberta adopted a modernized Crown royalty framework (the " **Modernized Framework**") that applies to all conventional oil (i.e., not oil sands) and natural gas wells drilled after December 31, 2016 that produce Crown-owned resources. The previous royalty framework (the "**Old Framework**") will continue to apply to wells producing Crown-owned resources that were drilled prior to January 1, 2017 until December 31, 2026, following which time they will become subject to the Modernized Framework. The *Royalty Guarantee Act* (Alberta) came into effect on July 18, 2019 and provides that no major changes will be made to the current oil and natural gas royalty structure for a period of at least 10 years.

Royalties on production from wells subject to the Modernized Framework are determined on a "revenue-minus-costs" basis. The cost component is based on a Drilling and Completion Cost Allowance formula that relies, in part, on the industry's average drilling and completion costs, determined annually by the Alberta Energy Regulator (the "**AER**"), and incorporates information specific to each well such as vertical depth and lateral length.

Under the Modernized Framework, producers initially pay a flat royalty of 5% on production revenue from each producing well until payout, which is the point at which cumulative gross revenues from the well equals the applicable Drilling and Completion Cost Allowance. After payout, producers pay an increased royalty of up to 40% that will vary depending on the nature of the resource and market prices. Once the rate of production from a well is too low to sustain the full royalty burden, its royalty rate is gradually adjusted downward as production declines, eventually reaching a floor of 5%.

Under the Old Framework, royalty rates for conventional oil production can be as high as 40% and royalty rates for natural gas production can be as high as 36%. Similar to the Modernized Framework, these rates vary based on the nature of the resource and market prices. The natural gas royalty formula also provides for a reduction based on the measured depth of the well, as well as the acid gas content of the produced natural gas.

In addition to royalties, producers of oil and natural gas from Crown lands in Alberta are also required to pay annual rentals to the Government of Alberta.

Freehold Royalties and Taxes

Royalty rates for the production of privately owned oil and natural gas are negotiated between the producer and the resource owner. Producers and working interest participants may also pay additional royalties to parties other than the freehold mineral owner where such royalties are negotiated through private transactions.

The Government of Alberta levies annual freehold mineral taxes for production from freehold mineral lands. On average, the tax levied in Alberta is 4% of revenues reported from freehold mineral title properties and is payable by the registered owner of the mineral rights.

Incentives

The Government of Alberta has from time to time implemented drilling credits, incentives or transitional royalty programs to encourage crude oil and natural gas development and new drilling. In addition, the Government of Alberta has implemented certain initiatives intended to accelerate technological development and facilitate the development of unconventional resources, including coalbed methane wells, shale gas wells and horizontal crude oil and natural gas wells.

Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation

General

The Canadian oil and natural gas industry is subject to environmental regulation under a variety of Canadian federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal laws and regulations, all of which are subject to governmental review and revision from time to time. Such regulations provide for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on the spill, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and natural gas industry operations, such as sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide. The regulatory regimes set out the requirements with respect to oilfield waste handling and storage, habitat protection and the satisfactory operation, maintenance, abandonment and reclamation of well, facility and pipeline sites. Compliance with such regulations can require significant expenditures and a breach of such requirements may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licenses and authorizations, civil liability, and the imposition of material fines and penalties. In addition, future changes to environmental legislation, including legislation related to air pollution and greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") emissions (typically measured in terms of their global warming potential and expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent ("**CO2e**")), may impose further requirements on operators and other companies in the oil and natural gas industry.

Federal

Canadian environmental regulation is the responsibility of both the federal and provincial governments. While provincial governments and their delegates are responsible for most environmental regulation, the federal government can regulate environmental matters where they impact matters of federal jurisdiction or when they arise from projects that are subject to federal jurisdiction, such as interprovincial transportation undertakings, including pipelines and railways, and activities carried out on federal lands. Where there is a direct conflict between federal and provincial environmental legislation in relation to the same matter, the federal law prevails.

The CERA and the *Impact Assessment Act* (the "**IAA**") provide a number of important elements to the regulation of federally regulated major projects and their associated environmental assessments. The CERA separates the CER's administrative and adjudicative functions. The CER has jurisdiction over matters such as the environmental and economic regulation of pipelines, transmission infrastructure and certain offshore renewable energy projects. In its adjudicative role, the CERA tasks the CER with reviewing applications for the development, construction and operation of many of these projects, culminating in their eventual abandonment.

The IAA relies on a designated project list as a trigger for a federal assessment. Designated projects that may have effects on matters within federal jurisdiction will generally require an impact assessment administered by the Impact Assessment Agency (the "**IA Agency**") or, in the case of certain pipelines, a joint review panel comprised of members from the CER and the IA Agency. The impact assessment requires consideration of the project's potential adverse effects and the overall societal impact that a project may have, both of which may include a consideration of, among other items, environmental, biophysical and socio-economic factors, climate change, and impacts to Indigenous rights. It also requires an expanded public interest assessment. Designated projects specific to the oil and natural gas industry include pipelines that require more than 75 kilometers of new rights of way and pipelines located in national parks, large scale in situ oil sands projects not regulated by provincial GHG emissions caps and certain refining, processing and storage facilities.

The federal government has stated that an objective of the legislative changes was to improve decision certainty and turnaround times. Once a review or assessment is commenced under either the CERA or IAA, there are limits on the amount of time the relevant regulatory authority will have to issue its report and recommendation. Designated projects will go through a planning phase to determine the scope of the impact assessment, which the federal government has stated should provide more certainty as to the length of the full review process.

In May 2022, the Alberta Court of Appeal released its decision in response to the Government of Alberta's submission of a reference question regarding the constitutionality of the IAA. The Court found the IAA to be unconstitutional in its entirety, stating that the legislation effectively granted the federal government a veto over projects that were wholly within provincial jurisdiction. Shortly after the decision was released, the Government of Canada announced its intention to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Alberta

The AER is the principal regulator responsible for all energy resource development in Alberta. It derives its authority from the *Responsible Energy Development Act* and a number of related statutes including the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (the "**OGCA**"), the *Oil Sands Conservation Act*, the *Pipeline Act*, and the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*. The AER is responsible for ensuring the safe, efficient, orderly and environmentally responsible development of hydrocarbon resources, including allocating and conserving water resources, managing public lands, and protecting the environment. The AER's responsibilities exclude the functions of the Alberta Utilities Commission and the Land and Property Rights Tribunal, as well as the Alberta Ministry of Energy's responsibility for mineral tenure.

The Government of Alberta relies on regional planning to accomplish its resource development goals. Its approach to natural resource management provides for engagement and consultation with stakeholders and the public and examines the cumulative impacts of development on the environment and communities. While the AER is the primary regulator for energy development, several other governmental departments and agencies may be involved in land use issues, including the Alberta Ministry of Environment and Parks, the Alberta Ministry of Energy, the Aboriginal Consultation Office and the Land Use Secretariat.

The Government of Alberta's land-use policy sets out an approach to manage public and private land use and natural resource development in a manner that is consistent with the long-term economic, environmental and social goals of the province. It calls for the development of seven region-specific land-use plans in order to manage the combined impacts of existing and future land use within a specific region and the incorporation of a cumulative effects management approach into such plans.

The AER monitors seismic activity across Alberta to assess the risks associated with, and instances of, earthquakes induced by hydraulic fracturing. Hydraulic fracturing involves the injection of water, sand or other proppants and additives under pressure into targeted subsurface formations to fracture the surrounding rock and stimulate oil and natural gas production. The Corporation routinely conducts hydraulic fracturing in its drilling and completion programs. In recent years, hydraulic fracturing has been linked to increased seismicity in certain areas in which hydraulic fracturing takes place, prompting regulatory authorities to investigate the practice further.

The AER has developed monitoring and reporting requirements that apply to all oil and natural gas producers working in certain areas where the likelihood of an earthquake is higher, and implemented the requirements in *Subsurface Order Nos. 2*, *6*, and *7*. The regions with seismic protocols in place are Fox Creek, Red Deer and Brazeau (the "**Seismic Protocol Regions**"). The Corporation does have operations in these regions. Oil and natural gas producers in each of the Seismic Protocol Regions are subject to a "traffic light" reporting system that sets thresholds on the Richter scale of earthquake magnitude. The thresholds vary among the Seismic Protocol Regions and trigger a sliding scale of obligations from the oil or natural gas producers operating there. Such obligations range from no action required, to informing the AER and invoking an approved response plan, to ceasing operations and informing the AER. The AER has the discretion to suspend operations while it investigates following a seismic event until it has assessed the ongoing risk of earthquakes in a specific area and/or may require the operator to update its response plan. The AER may extend these requirements to other areas of Alberta if necessary, subject to the results of its ongoing province-wide monitoring.

Liability Management - Alberta

The AER administers the Liability Management Framework (the "**AB LM Framework**") and the Liability Management Rating Program (the "**AB LMR Program**") to manage liability for most conventional upstream oil and natural gas wells, facilities and pipelines in Alberta. The AER is in the process of replacing the AB LMR Program with the AB LM Framework. This change was effected under key new AER directives in 2021, and further updates released in 2022. Broadly, the AB LM Framework is intended to provide a more holistic approach to liability management in Alberta, as the AER found that the more formulaic approach under the AB LMR Program did not necessarily indicate whether a company could meet its liability obligations. New developments under the AB LM Framework include a new Licensee Capability Assessment System (the "**AB LCA**"), a new Inventory Reduction Program (the "**AB IR Program**"), and a new Licensee Management Program ("**AB LM Program**"). Meanwhile, some programs under the AB LMR Program remain in effect, including the Oilfield Waste Liability Program (the "**AB OWL Program**"), the Large Facility Liability Management Program (the "**AB LF Program**") and elements of the Licensee Liability Rating Program (the "**AB LLR Program**"). The mix between active programs under the AB LM Framework and the AB LMR Program highlights the transitional and dynamic nature of liability management in Alberta. While the province is moving towards the AB LM Framework and a more holistic approach to liability management, the AER has noted that this will be a gradual process that will take time to complete. In the meantime, the AB LMR Program continues to play an important role in Alberta's liability management scheme.

Complementing the AB LM Framework and the AB LMR Program, Alberta's OGCA establishes an orphan fund (the " **Orphan Fund**") to help pay the costs to suspend, abandon, remediate and reclaim a well, facility or pipeline included in the AB LLR Program and the AB OWL Program if a licensee or working interest participant becomes insolvent or is unable to meet its obligations. Licensees in the AB LLR Program and the AB OWL Program fund the Orphan Fund through a levy administered by the AER. However, given the increase in orphaned oil and natural gas assets, the Government of Alberta has loaned the Orphan Fund approximately $335 million to carry out abandonment and reclamation work. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Alberta also covered $113 million in levy payments that licensees would otherwise have owed to the Orphan Fund, corresponding to the levy payments due for the first six months of the AER's fiscal year. A separate orphan levy applies to persons holding licences subject to the AB LF Program. Collectively, these programs are designed to minimize the risk to the Orphan Fund posed by the unfunded liabilities of licensees and to prevent the taxpayers of Alberta from incurring costs to suspend, abandon, remediate and reclaim wells, facilities or pipelines.

The Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *Orphan Well Association v Grant Thornton* (also known as the " **Redwater**" decision), provides the backdrop for Alberta's approach to liability management. As a result of the Redwater decision, receivers and trustees can no longer avoid the AER's legislated authority to impose abandonment orders against licensees or to require a licensee to pay a security deposit before approving a licence transfer when any such licensee is subject to formal insolvency proceedings. This means that insolvent estates can no longer disclaim assets that have reached the end of their productive lives (and therefore represent a net liability) in order to deal primarily with the remaining productive and valuable assets without first satisfying any abandonment and reclamation obligations associated with the insolvent estate's assets. In April 2020, the Government of Alberta passed the *Liabilities Management Statutes Amendment Act*, which places the burden of a defunct licensee's abandonment and reclamation obligations first on the defunct licensee's working interest partners, and second, the AER may order the Orphan Fund to assume care and custody and accelerate the clean-up of wells or sites which do not have a responsible owner. These changes came into force in June 2020.

One important step in the shift to the AB LM Framework has been amendments to *Directive 067: Eligibility Requirements for Acquiring and Holding Energy Licences and Approvals* ("**Directive 067**"), which deals with licensee eligibility to operate wells and facilities. All licence transfers and the granting of new well, facility and pipeline licences in Alberta are subject to AER approval. Previously under the AB LMR Program, as a condition of transferring existing AER licences, approvals and permits, all transfers required transferees to demonstrate that they had a liability management rating of 2.0 or higher immediately following the transfer. If transferees did not have the required rating, they would have to otherwise prove to the satisfaction of the AER that they could meet their abandonment and reclamation obligations, through means such as posting security or reducing their existing obligations. However, amendments from April 2021 to Directive 067 expanded the criteria for assessing licensee eligibility. Notably, the recent amendments increase requirements for financial disclosure, detail new requirements for when a licensee poses an "unreasonable risk" of orphaning assets, and adds additional general requirements for maintaining eligibility.

Alongside changes to Directive 067, the AER introduced *Directive 088: Licensee Life-Cycle Management* ("**Directive 088**") in December 2021 under the AB LM Framework. Directive 088 replaces, to an extent, the AB LLR Program with the AB LCA. Whereas the AB LLR Program previously assessed a licensee based on a liability rating determined by the ratio of a licensee's deemed asset value relative to the deemed liability value of its oil and natural gas wells and facilities, the AB LCA now considers a wider variety of factors and is intended to be a more comprehensive assessment of corporate health. Such factors are wide reaching and include: (i) a licensee's financial health; (ii) its established total magnitude of liabilities, (iii) the remaining lifespan of its mineral resources and infrastructure; (iv) the management of its operations; (v) the rate of closure activities and spending, and pace of inactive liability growth; and (vi) its compliance with administrative and regulatory requirements. These various factors feed into a broader holistic assessment of a licensee under the AB LM Framework. In turn, that holistic assessment provides the basis for assessing risk posed by licence transfers, as well as any security deposit that the AER may require from a licensee in the event that the regulator deems a licensee at risk of not being able to meet its liability obligations. However, the liability management rating under the AB LLR Program is still in effect for other liability management programs such as the AB OWL Program and the AB LF Program, and will remain in effect until a broadened scope of Directive 088 is phased in over time.

In addition to the AB LCA, Directive 088 also implemented other new liability management programs under the AB LM Framework. These include the AB LM Program and the AB IR Program. Under the AB LM Program the AER will continuously monitor licensees over the life-cycle of a project. If, under the AB LM Program, the AER identifies a licensee as high risk, the regulator may employ various tools to ensure that a licensee meets its regulatory and liability obligations. In addition, under the AB IR Program the AER sets industry wide spending targets for abandonment and reclamation activities.

Licensees are then assigned a mandatory licensee specific target based on the licensee's proportion of provincial inactive liabilities and the licensee's level of financial distress. Certain licensees may also elect to provide the AER with a security deposit in place of their closure spend target. The AER has also indicated that it will implement a closure nomination program (the "**CN Program**") in 2023. Under the program, those who qualify may nominate certain oil and gas sites for closure. Details regarding the CN Program and the mechanism through which nominated sites will be abandoned and reclaimed are forthcoming.

The Government of Alberta followed the announcement of the AB LM Framework with amendments to the *Oil and Gas Conservation Rules* and the *Pipeline Rules* in late 2020. The changes to these rules fall into three principal categories: (i) they introduce "closure" as a defined term, which captures both abandonment and reclamation; (ii) they expand the AER's authority to initiate and supervise closure; and (iii) they permit qualifying third parties on whose property wells or facilities are located to request that licensees prepare a closure plan.

Climate Change Regulation

Climate change regulation at each of the international, federal and provincial levels has the potential to significantly affect the future of the oil and natural gas industry in Canada. These impacts are uncertain and it is not possible to predict what future policies, laws and regulations will entail. Any new laws and regulations (or additional requirements to existing laws and regulations) could have a material impact on the Corporation's operations and cash flow.

Federal

Canada has been a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the " **UNFCCC**") since 1992. Since its inception, the UNFCCC has instigated numerous policy changes with respect to climate governance. On April 22, 2016, 197 countries, including Canada, signed the Paris Agreement, committing to prevent global temperatures from rising more than 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit this rise to no more than 1.5° Celsius. To date, 189 of the 197 parties to the UNFCCC have ratified the Paris Agreement, including Canada. In 2016, Canada committed to reducing its emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. In 2021, Canada updated its original commitment by pledging to reduce emissions by 40-45% below 2005 levels by 2030, and to net-zero by 2050.

During the course of the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, Scotland, Canada made several pledges aimed at reducing Canada's GHG emissions and environmental impact, including: (i) reducing methane emissions in the oil and natural gas sector to 75% of 2012 levels by 2030; (ii) ceasing the export of thermal coal by 2030; (iii) imposing a cap on emissions from the oil and natural gas sector; (iv) halting direct public funding to the global fossil fuel sector by the end of 2022; and (v) committing that all new vehicles sold in the country will be zero-emission on or before 2040.

In line with Canada's pledge to impose a cap on emissions from the oil and gas sector, the federal government published a discussion paper on July 18, 2022 that outlines two potential regulatory options for such a cap. Those proposed options are either to: (i) implement a new cap-and-trade system that would set a limit on emissions from the sector; or (ii) modify the existing pollution pricing benchmark (as discussed below) to limit emissions from the sector. These options are currently under review and interested parties had the opportunity to make submissions regarding the proposed cap, ending in September 2022. The form of emissions cap on the oil and gas sector and the overall effect of such a cap remain uncertain.

The Government of Canada released the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change in 2016, setting out a plan to meet the federal government's 2030 emissions reduction targets. On June 21, 2018, the federal government enacted the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* (the "**GGPPA**"), which came into force on January 1, 2019. This regime has two parts: an output-based pricing system (" **OBPS**") for large industry (enabled by the *Output-Based Pricing System Regulations*) and a fuel charge (enabled by the *Fuel Charge Regulations*), both of which impose a price on CO2e emissions. This system applies in provinces and territories that request it and in those that do not have their own equivalent emissions pricing systems in place that meet the federal standards and ensure that there is a uniform price on emissions across the country. Originally under the federal plans, the price was set to escalate by $10 per year until it reached a maximum price of $50/tonne of CO2e in 2022; however, on December 11, 2020, the federal government announced its intention to continue the annual price increases beyond 2022. Commencing in 2023, the benchmark price per tonne of CO2e will increase by $15 per year until it reaches $170/tonne of CO2e in 2030. Effective January 1, 2023, the minimum price permissible under the GGPPA rose to $65/tonne of CO2e. While several provinces challenged the constitutionality of the GGPPA following its enactment, the Supreme Court of Canada confirmed its constitutional validity in a judgment released on March 25, 2021.

On April 26, 2018, the federal government passed the *Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector)* (the "**Federal Methane Regulations**"). The Federal Methane Regulations seek to reduce emissions of methane from the oil and natural gas sector, and came into force on January 1, 2020. By introducing a number of new control measures, the Federal Methane Regulations aim to reduce unintentional leaks and the intentional venting of methane and ensure that oil and natural gas operations use low-emission equipment and processes. Among other things, the Federal Methane Regulations limit how much methane upstream oil and natural gas facilities are permitted to vent. The federal government anticipates that these actions will reduce annual GHG emissions by about 20 megatonnes by 2030.

The federal government has enacted the *Multi-Sector Air Pollutants Regulation* under the authority of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, which regulates certain industrial facilities and equipment types, including boilers and heaters used in the upstream oil and natural gas industry, to limit the emission of air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide.

In the November 23, 2021 Speech from the Throne, the federal government restated its commitment to achieve net-zero emission by 2050. In pursuit of this objective, the government's proposed actions include: (i) moving to cap and cut oil and natural gas sector emissions; (ii) investing in public transit and mandating the sale of zero-emission vehicles; (iii) increasing the federally imposed price on pollution; (iv) investing in the production of cleaner steel, aluminum, building products, cars, and planes; (v) addressing the loss of biodiversity by continuing to strengthen partnerships with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, to protect nature and the traditional knowledge of those groups; (vi) creating a Canada Water Agency to safeguard water as a natural resource and support Canadian farmers; (vii) strengthening action to prevent and prepare for floods, wildfires, droughts, coastline erosion, and other extreme weather worsened by climate change; and (viii) helping build back communities impacted by extreme weather events through the development of Canada's first-ever National Adaptation Strategy.

The *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act* (the "**CNEAA**") received royal assent on June 29, 2021, and came into force on the same day. The CNEAA binds the Government of Canada to a process intended to help Canada achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. It establishes rolling five-year emissions-reduction targets and requires the government to develop plans to reach each target and support these efforts by creating a Net-Zero Advisory Body. The CNEAA also requires the federal government to publish annual reports that describe how departments and Crown corporations are considering the financial risks and opportunities of climate change in their decision-making. A comprehensive review of the CNEAA is required every five years from the date the CNEAA came into force.

The Government of Canada introduced its 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (the "**2030 ERP**") on March 29, 2022. In the 2030 ERP, the Government of Canada proposes a roadmap for Canada's reduction of GHG emissions to 40-45% below 2005 levels by 2030. As the first emissions reduction plan issued under the CNEAA, the 2030 ERP aims to reduce emissions by incentivizing electric vehicles and renewable electricity, and capping emissions from the oil and natural gas sector, among other measures.

On June 8, 2022, the Canadian Greenhouse Gas Offset Credit System Regulations were published in the Canada Gazette. The regulations establish a regulatory framework to allow certain kinds of projects to generate and sell offset credits for use in the federal OBPS through Canada's Greenhouse Gas Offset Credit System. The system enables project proponents to generate federal offset credits through projects that reduce GHG emissions under a published federal GHG offset protocol. Offset credits can then be sold to those seeking to meet limits imposed under the OBPS or those seeking to meet voluntary targets.

On June 20, 2022, the Clean Fuel Regulations came into force, establishing Canada's Clean Fuel Standard. The Clean Fuel Standard will replace the former Renewable Fuels Regulation, and aims to discourage the use of fossil fuels by increasing the price of those fuels when compared to lower-carbon alternatives. Coming into force in 2023, the Clean Fuel Standard will impose obligations on primary suppliers of transportation fuels in Canada and require fuels to contain a minimum percentage of renewable fuel content and meet emissions caps calculated over the life cycle of the fuel. The Clean Fuel Regulations also establish a market for compliance credits. Compliance credits can be generated by primary suppliers, among others, through carbon capture and storage, producing or importing low-emission fuel, or through end-use fuel switching (for example, operating an electric vehicle charging network).

The Government of Canada is also in the midst of developing a carbon capture utilization and storage ("**CCUS**") strategy. CCUS is a technology that captures carbon dioxide from facilities, including industrial or power applications, or directly from the atmosphere. The captured carbon dioxide is then compressed and transported for permanent storage in underground

geological formations or used to make new products such as concrete. Beginning in 2022, the federal government plans to spend $319 million over seven years to ramp up CCUS in Canada, as this will be a critical element of the plan to reach net-zero by 2050.

Alberta

In December 2016, the *Oil Sands Emissions Limit Act* came into force, establishing an annual 100 megatonne limit for GHG emissions from all oil sands sites, but the regulations necessary to enforce the limit have not yet been developed. The delay in drafting these regulations has been inconsequential thus far, as Alberta's oil sands emit roughly 70 megatonnes of GHG emissions per year, well below the 100 megatonne limit.

In June 2019, the fuel charge element of the federal backstop program took effect in Alberta. On January 1, 2023, the carbon tax payable in Alberta increased from $50 to $65 per tonne of CO2e, and will continue to increase at a rate of $15 per year until it reaches $170 per tonne in 2030. In December 2019, the federal government approved Alberta's *Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction* ("**TIER**") regulation, which applies to large emitters. The TIER regulation came into effect on January 1, 2020 and replaces the previous *Carbon Competitiveness Incentives Regulation*. The TIER regulation meets the federal benchmark stringency requirements for emissions sources covered in the regulation, but the federal backstop continues to apply to emissions sources not covered by the regulation.

The TIER regulation applies to emitters that emit more than 100,000 tonnes of CO2e per year in 2016 or any subsequent year. The initial target for most TIER-regulated facilities is to reduce emissions intensity by 10% as measured against that facility's individual benchmark, with a further 1% reduction in each subsequent year. The facility-specific benchmark does not apply to all facilities, such as those in the electricity sector, which are compared against the good-as-best-gas standard. Similarly, for facilities that have already made substantial headway in reducing their emissions, a different "high-performance" benchmark is available. Under the TIER regulation, certain facilities in high-emitting or trade exposed sectors can opt-in to the program in specified circumstances if they do not meet the 100,000 tonne threshold. The Corporation was accepted to the TIER program in December 2019, and remains a participant of the program for 2023. To encourage compliance with the emissions intensity reduction targets, TIER-regulated facilities must provide annual compliance reports. Facilities that are unable to achieve their targets may either purchase credits from other facilities, purchase carbon offsets, or pay a levy to the Government of Alberta.

The Government of Alberta aims to lower annual methane emissions by 45% by 2025. The Government of Alberta enacted the *Methane Emission Reduction Regulation* on January 1, 2020, and in November 2020, the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta announced an equivalency agreement regarding the reduction of methane emissions such that the Federal Methane Regulations will not apply in Alberta.

Indigenous Rights

Constitutionally mandated government-led consultation with and, if applicable, accommodation of the rights of, Indigenous groups impacted by regulated industrial activity, as well as proponent-led consultation and accommodation or benefit sharing initiatives, play an increasingly important role in the Western Canadian oil and natural gas industry. In addition, Canada is a signatory to the *United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* ("**UNDRIP**") and the principles set forth therein may continue to influence the role of Indigenous engagement in the development of the oil and natural gas industry in Western Canada. For example, in November 2019, the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* ("**DRIPA**") became law in British Columbia. The DRIPA aims to align British Columbia's laws with UNDRIP. In June 2021, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* ("**UNDRIP Act**") came into force in Canada. Similar to British Columbia's DRIPA, the UNDRIP Act requires the Government of Canada to take all measures necessary to ensure the laws of Canada are consistent with the principles of UNDRIP and to implement an action plan to address UNDRIP's objectives. On June 21, 2022, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General issued the First Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the UNDRIP Act (the "**Progress Report**"). The Progress Report provides that, as of June 2022, the federal government has sought to implement the UNDRIP Act by, among other things, creating a Secretariat within the Department of Justice to support Indigenous participation in the implementation of UNDRIP, consulting with Indigenous peoples to identify their priorities, drafting an action plan to align federal laws with UNDRIP, and implementing efforts to educate federal departments on UNDRIP's principles.

Continued development of common law precedent regarding existing laws relating to Indigenous consultation and accommodation as well as the adoption of new laws such as DRIPA and the UNDRIP Act are expected to continue to add

uncertainty to the ability of entities operating in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry to execute on major resource development and infrastructure projects, including, among other projects, pipelines. The Government of Canada has expressed that implementation of the UNDRIP Act has the potential to make meaningful change in how Indigenous peoples collaborate in impact assessment moving forward, but has confirmed that the current IAA already establishes a framework that aligns with UNDRIP and does not need to be changed in light of the UNDRIP Act.

On June 29, 2021, the British Columbia Supreme Court issued a judgement in *Yahey v British Columbia* (the "**Blueberry Decision**"), in which it determined that the cumulative impacts of industrial development on the traditional territory of the Blueberry River First Nation ("**BRFN**") in northeast British Columbia had breached the BRFN's rights guaranteed under Treaty 8. The Blueberry Decision may have significant impacts on the regulation of industrial activities in northeast British Columbia, and may lead to similar claims of cumulative effects across Canada in other areas covered by numbered treaties, as has been seen in Alberta.
On January 18, 2023, the Government of British Columbia and the BRFN signed the Blueberry River First Nations Implementation Agreement (the "**BRFN Agreement**"). The BRFN Agreement aims to address the cumulative effects of development on BRFN's claim area through restoration work, establishment of areas protected from industrial development, and a constraint on development activities. Such measures will remain in place while a long-term cumulative effects management regime is implemented. Specifically, the BRFN Agreement includes, among other measures, the establishment of a $200-million restoration fund by June 2025, an ecosystem-based management approach for future land-use planning in culturally important areas, limits on new petroleum and natural gas development, and a new planning regime for future oil and gas activities. The BRFN will receive $87.5 million over three years, with an opportunity for increased benefits based on petroleum and natural gas revenue sharing and provincial royalty revenue sharing in the next two fiscal years.

In July 2022, Duncan's First Nation filed a lawsuit against the Government of Alberta relying on similar arguments to those advanced successfully by the BRFN. Duncan's First Nation claims in its lawsuit that Alberta has failed to uphold its treaty obligations by authorizing development without considering the cumulative impacts on the First Nation's treaty rights. The long-term impacts of the Blueberry Decision and the Duncan's First Nation lawsuit on the Canadian oil and gas industry remain uncertain.

Obsidian Energy and the Environment

Obsidian Energy understands its responsibilities for reducing the environmental impacts from our operations and recognizes the interests of other land users in resource development areas and conducts our operations accordingly. Obsidian Energy is committed to mitigating the environmental impact from our operations, and to involving stakeholders throughout the exploration, development, production and abandonment process. Obsidian Energy's environmental programs encompass resource conservation, stakeholder communication and site abandonment/reclamation. Our environmental programs are monitored to ensure they comply with all government environmental regulations and with Obsidian Energy's own environmental policies. The results of these programs are reviewed with Obsidian Energy's management and operations personnel, which seeks to drive improvements and to ensure compliance with these policies.

Obsidian Energy seeks to communicate its commitment to environmental stewardship to our stakeholders, including employees, investors, contractors, landowners and local communities, in order to always be held accountable. In this regard, in December 2022 we published and posted to our website our inaugural environmental, social and governance report (the "**ESG Report**") for the 2021 fiscal year, which provides an overview of our approach to sustainability along with key initiatives, metrics and accomplishments. Among other things, the ESG Report provides our commitment to decrease our GHG methane emissions by 10% from 2021 levels by year-end 2023 and contains tables with performance data on material environmental, social and governance topics. The content, scope and methods used in our ESG Report are informed by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board Oil & Gas – Processing & Exploration accounting standard, the Global Reporting Initiative GRI 11 – Oil & Gas Sector 2021 standards ("**GRI Standards**"), and the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosure recommendations. The ESG Report includes an index that links key performance indicators and qualitative disclosures to the GRI standards, where applicable. Our inaugural ESG Report is available on our website at www.obsidianenergy.com.

Obsidian Energy maintains a program of detailed inspections, audits and field assessments to determine and quantify the environmental liabilities that will be incurred during the eventual decommissioning and reclamation of our field facilities. Obsidian Energy pursues a program of environmental impact reduction aimed at minimizing these future corporate liabilities without hampering field productivity. This program, launched in 1994, is ongoing, and includes measures to remediate

potential contaminant sources, reclaim spill sites and abandon unproductive wells and inactive facilities. For information regarding our estimated future abandonment and reclamation costs as of December 31, 2022, see "– Disclosure of Reserves Data – Total Future Net Revenue (Undiscounted) as of December 31, 2022, Forecast Prices and Costs" and "– Additional Information Concerning Abandonment and Reclamation Costs" in "Appendix A-3 – Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information", which is attached hereto.

Alberta's TIER program, which came into effect January 1, 2020, requires participants to comply with ongoing reporting of emissions, and where emissions cannot be reduced to target levels or otherwise accounted for through the use of credits either generated or purchased by Obsidian Energy, financial penalties are imposed. Obsidian Energy has only minor working interests in several non-operated facilities that are considered large emitters (emissions of more than 100,000 CO_2e per year) within the requirements of the Alberta GHG regulations.

Obsidian Energy has proactively opted in to the TIER program by combining our smaller facilities into an "aggregate facilities" that allows the Company to participate in the TIER program with streamlined reporting. Aggregate facilities are required to reduce their total emission intensity by 10% for 2020, but unlike large emitters, this requirement does not become more stringent over time and will be re-evaluated in 2023. Further, Obsidian believes we have several low-cost opportunities to reduce our emissions profile. As such, our financial obligations related to compliance with existing federal and provincial legislation regarding GHG emissions are not material at this time.

Because the federal and provincial programs relating to the regulation of the emission of GHGs and other air pollutants continue to be developed, Obsidian Energy is currently unable to predict the total impact of the potential regulations upon our business. Therefore, it is possible that Obsidian Energy could face increases in costs in order to comply with emissions legislation. However, in cooperation with various industry groups, Obsidian Energy continues to work cooperatively with governments to develop an approach to deal with environmental issues that protects the industry's competitiveness, limits the cost and administrative burden of compliance, and supports continued investment in the oil and natural gas sector.

Obsidian Energy is committed to meeting its responsibilities to protect the environment wherever we operate. Obsidian Energy anticipates that our expenditures, both capital and expense in nature, will continue to increase as a result of operational growth and/or the introduction of new and enhanced legislation relating to the protection of the environment. Obsidian Energy will be taking such steps as are required to ensure continued compliance with applicable environmental legislation in each jurisdiction in which we operate. Obsidian Energy believes that we are currently in compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations in all material respects. Obsidian Energy also believes that it is likely that the trend towards heightened and additional standards in environmental legislation and regulation will continue.

RISK FACTORS

The following is a summary of certain risk factors relating to Obsidian Energy and our business and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Annual Information Form and in our other public filings. Investors should consider carefully the information contained herein and, in particular, the following risk factors. If any of these risks occur, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected, which could result in a decline in the trading price of our Common Shares. The risks described below are not an exhaustive list of the risks that may affect Obsidian Energy and our business, nor should they be taken as a complete summary or description of all the risks associated with Obsidian Energy and our business and the oil and natural gas business generally.

Volatility in oil and natural gas prices could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition, which in turn could negatively affect the market price of our Common Shares.

Our results of operations and financial condition are dependent upon the prices that we receive for the oil, NGLs and natural gas that we sell. Historically, the oil, NGLs and natural gas markets have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Oil, NGLs and natural gas prices have fluctuated widely during recent years and are subject to fluctuations in response to changes in supply, demand, market uncertainty and other factors that are beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

• global energy policy, including the ability of OPEC (and in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and other oil and natural gas exporting nations (and in particular Russia) to set and maintain production levels and influence prices for oil;
• the impact of regional and/or global health related events, such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, on economic activity levels and energy demand;
the limitations on the ability of Western Canadian energy producers to export oil, NGLs and natural gas to U.S. markets and world markets and the resulting discount that Western Canadian energy producers may receive for their products as compared to U.S. and international benchmark commodity prices;
the availability of transportation infrastructure, and in particular:
• our ability to access space on pipelines that deliver oil, NGLs and natural gas to commercial markets or alternatively contract for the delivery of our products by rail;
• deliverability uncertainties related to the distance of our production from existing pipelines, railway lines, and processing and storage facility infrastructure; and
• operational problems affecting the pipelines, railway lines and processing and storage facilities on which we rely;
• increased growth of shale oil and natural gas production in the U.S.;
• production and storage levels of oil, NGLs and natural gas;
• existing and threatened political instability and hostilities in commodity producing regions such as the Middle East, Europe, Northern Africa and elsewhere;
sanctions imposed on certain oil and natural gas producing nations (such as Russia) by other countries;
• foreign supply of, and demand for, oil and natural gas, including liquefied natural gas;
• weather conditions;
• the overall economic and political environment in Canada, the U.S., Europe, China, Russia, emerging markets and globally;
the overall level of energy demand;
government regulation relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of oil and natural gas and many other aspects of the oil and natural gas business;
currency exchange rates, interest rates and inflation rates;
the effect of worldwide environmental and/or energy conservation measures;
the price and availability of alternative energy supplies; and
the advent of new technologies.

We make price assumptions that are used for planning purposes, and a significant portion of our cash outflows, including certain operating and capital expenditures and transportation commitments, are largely fixed in nature. Accordingly, if commodity prices are below the expectations on which these commitments were based, our financial results are likely to be adversely and disproportionately affected because these cash outflows are not variable in the short term and cannot be quickly reduced to respond to unanticipated decreases in commodity prices. Our risk management arrangements will not fully mitigate the effects of price volatility.

The economics of producing from some wells may change because of lower prices, which could result in reduced production of oil or natural gas and a reduction in the volumes and the value of the Corporation's reserves. The Corporation might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. Volatile oil and natural gas prices make it difficult to estimate the value of producing properties for acquisitions and often cause disruption in the market for oil and natural gas producing properties, as buyers and sellers have difficulty agreeing on such value. Price volatility also makes it difficult to budget for and project the return on acquisitions and development and exploitation projects.

All these factors could result in a material decrease in the Corporation's expected net production revenue and a reduction in our oil and natural gas production, acquisition, development and exploration activities. Any substantial and extended decline in the price of oil and natural gas would have an adverse effect on the carrying value of our reserves, borrowing capacity, revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations and may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, and as a result, the market price of our Common Shares.

Volatility in market conditions for the oil and natural gas industry may affect the value of the Corporation's reserves and restrict our cash flow and our ability to access capital to fund the development of our oil and natural gas assets.

Various market events and conditions existing from time to time, including global excess oil and gas supply, concerns over public health related events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact that it will have on the supply of and demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas, actions taken by OPEC and non-OPEC countries (i.e. Russia) and conflicts that occasionally arise between these countries when they compete for market share, sanctions against Russia, Iran and Venezuela, slowing growth in China and emerging economies, weakened global relationships, conflict between Ukraine and Russian and the U.S. and Iran, isolationist and punitive trade policies, de-globalization, U.S. shale production, sovereign debt levels and political upheavals in various countries, including growing anti-fossil fuel sentiment, have at times caused significant volatility in commodity prices. These events and conditions have at times caused a significant reduction in the valuation of oil and natural gas companies and a decrease in confidence in the oil and natural gas industry. These difficulties have at times been exacerbated in Canada by political and other actions resulting in uncertainty surrounding potential changes to the regulatory, tax, royalty, environmental and other regulatory regimes. In addition, the difficulties encountered by midstream proponents to obtain the necessary approvals on a timely basis or at all (or if obtained, to maintain such approvals) to build pipelines, liquefied natural gas plants and other facilities to provide better access to markets for the oil and natural gas industry in western Canada have at times led to additional downward price pressure on oil and natural gas produced in western Canada. The resulting price differential between Western Canadian Select oil and Brent and West Texas Intermediate oil has at times created uncertainty and reduced confidence in the oil and natural gas industry in western Canada. See "*Industry Conditions*".

Lower commodity prices may also affect the volume and value of the Corporation's reserves by rendering certain reserves uneconomic. In addition, lower commodity prices restrict the Corporation's cash flow resulting in less funds from operations being available to fund the Corporation's capital expenditure budget. As a result, the Corporation may not be able to replace our production with additional reserves and both the Corporation's production and reserves could be reduced on a year over year basis. Any decrease in value of the Corporation's reserves may reduce the borrowing base under our credit facilities which, depending on the level of the Corporation's indebtedness, could result in the Corporation having to repay a portion of our indebtedness. In addition to possibly resulting in a decrease in the value of the Corporation's economically recoverable reserves, lower commodity prices may also result in a decrease in the value of the Corporation's infrastructure and facilities, all of which could also have the effect of requiring a write down of the carrying value of the Corporation's oil and natural gas assets on our balance sheet and the recognition of an impairment charge in our income statement. Given the challenging market conditions experienced by the Canadian oil and natural gas industry during the past several years, the Corporation may have difficulty raising additional funds, or if we are able to do so, it may be on unfavourable and highly dilutive terms. If these conditions return, our cash flow may not be sufficient to continue to fund our operations and satisfy our obligations when due, and our ability to continue to fund our operations and discharge our obligations may require additional equity or debt financing and/or proceeds or reduction in liabilities from asset sales. There can be no assurance that such equity or debt financing will be available on terms that are satisfactory to us or at all. Similarly, there can be no assurance that we will be able to realize any or sufficient proceeds or reduction in liabilities from asset sales to continue to fund our operations and discharge our obligations.

The onset of adverse economic conditions could negatively impact financial markets and commodity prices and thus our financial condition.

The demand for energy, including crude oil, NGLs and natural gas, is generally linked to broad-based economic activities. If there was a slowdown in economic growth, an economic downturn or recession, or other adverse economic or political developments in the U.S., Europe, or Asia, there could be a significant adverse effect on global financial markets and commodity prices. In addition, hostilities in the Middle East, Ukraine, and Taiwan and the occurrence or threat of terrorist attacks in the U.S. or other countries could adversely affect the global economy. Global or national health concerns, including the outbreak of pandemic or contagious diseases, such as COVID-19, may adversely affect us by (i) reducing global economic activity thereby resulting in lower demand for crude oil, NGLs and natural gas, (ii) impairing our supply chain, for example, by limiting the manufacturing of materials or the supply of goods and services used in our operations, and (iii) affecting the health of our workforce, rendering employees unable to work or travel. These and other factors disclosed elsewhere herein that affect the supply and demand for crude oil, NGLs and natural gas, and our business and industry, could ultimately have an adverse impact on our financial condition, financial performance, and funds flow.

Acquiring, exploring for, developing, and producing from oil and natural gas assets involves many risks. Losses resulting from the occurrence of one or more of these risks may adversely affect our business and thus the value of our Common Shares.

Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The long-term commercial success of Obsidian Energy depends on our ability to find, acquire,

develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, our existing reserves, and the production from them, will decline over time as we produce from such reserves. A future increase in our reserves will depend on both our ability to explore and develop our existing properties and on our ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There is no assurance that we will be able to continue to find satisfactory properties to acquire or participate in. Moreover, management of Obsidian Energy may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition, participation or pricing conditions make potential acquisitions or participations uneconomic. There is also no assurance that we will discover or acquire further commercial quantities of oil and natural gas.

Future oil and natural gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts from dry wells or from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient petroleum substances to return a profit after drilling, completing (including hydraulic fracturing), operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs.
Drilling hazards, environmental damage and various field operating conditions could greatly increase the cost of operations and adversely affect the production from successful wells. Adverse field operating conditions include, but are not limited to, delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or geological and mechanical conditions. While diligent well supervision, effective maintenance operations and the development of enhanced oil recovery technologies can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, it is not possible to eliminate production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions, which can negatively affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

Restrictions on the availability and cost of materials and equipment may impede our exploration, development, and operating activities as crude oil and natural gas exploration, development, and operating activities are dependent on the availability and cost of specialized materials and equipment (typically leased from third parties) in the areas where such activities are conducted. The availability of such material and equipment is limited. An increase in demand or cost, or a decrease in the availability of such materials and equipment, may impede our exploration, development, and operating activities.

We utilize multi-well pad drilling where practicable. Wells drilled on a pad are typically not placed on production until all wells on the pad are drilled and completed. In addition, problems affecting a single well could adversely affect production from all of the wells on the pad. As a result, multi-well pad drilling can cause delays in the scheduled commencement of production, or interruption in ongoing production. These delays or interruptions may cause volatility in our operating results.

Acquiring, exploring for, developing, and producing from oil and natural gas assets involves many risks. These risks include, but are not limited to:

- encountering unexpected formations or pressures;
- premature declines of reservoirs;
- the invasion of water into producing formations;
- blowouts, explosions, equipment failures and other accidents;
- sour gas releases;
- uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas or well fluids;
- personal injury to staff and others;
- adverse weather conditions, such as wild fires, flooding and extreme cold temperatures; and
- pollution and other environmental risks, such as fires and spills.

These typical risks and hazards could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property and the environment and cause personal injury or threaten wildlife. In particular, we may explore for and produce sour natural gas in certain areas. An unintentional leak of sour natural gas could result in personal injury, loss of life or damage to property and may necessitate an evacuation of populated areas, all of which could result in liability to us. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Although we maintain insurance in accordance with customary industry practice based on our projected cost benefit analysis of maintaining such insurance, we are not fully insured against all of these risks, not all risks are insurable, and liabilities associated with certain risks could exceed policy limits or not be covered. Like other oil and natural gas companies, we attempt to conduct our business and financial affairs so as to protect against economic risks applicable to operations in the jurisdictions where we operate, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in so protecting our assets.

The Corporation may require additional financing from time to time to fund the acquisition, exploration and development of properties and our ability to obtain such financing in a timely fashion and on acceptable terms may be negatively impacted by economic and global market conditions.

The Corporation's cash flow from our reserves may not be sufficient to fund our ongoing activities at all times and from time to time, the Corporation may require additional financing in order to carry out our oil and natural gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. Failure to obtain suitable financing on a timely basis could cause the Corporation to forfeit our interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities, and/or reduce our operations, or terminate our operations on one or more properties. Due to the prevailing conditions in the oil and natural gas industry and/or global economic and/or political volatility, the Corporation may from time to time have restricted access to capital and/or credit and/or increased capital raising and/or borrowing costs. Recent conditions in the oil and natural gas industry have at times negatively affected the ability of oil and natural gas companies to access additional equity and/or debt financing and/or increased the cost of such financing.

If the Corporation's revenues from our reserves decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices or otherwise, it will affect the Corporation's ability to expend the necessary capital to replace our reserves or to maintain our production. To the extent that external sources of capital and/or credit become limited, unavailable or available on onerous terms, the Corporation's ability to make capital investments and maintain existing assets may be impaired, and our assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be affected materially and adversely as a result. In addition, the future development of the Corporation's petroleum properties may require additional financing and there are no assurances that such financing will be available or, if available, will be available upon acceptable terms. Alternatively, any available equity financing may be highly dilutive to existing Shareholders. Failure to obtain any financing necessary for the Corporation's capital expenditure plans may result in a delay in development or production on the Corporation's properties, or may force the Corporation to divest of certain assets that we would otherwise not sell.

Modification to current or implementation of additional regulations may reduce the demand for oil and natural gas and/or increase our costs and/or delay planned operations.

Various levels of governments impose extensive controls and regulations on oil and natural gas operations (including exploration, development, production, pricing, marketing, transportation, infrastructure and mergers and acquisitions). Governments may regulate or intervene with respect to exploration and production activities, prices, taxes, royalties, the exportation of oil and natural gas, infrastructure projects and the transfer of assets pursuant to acquisition and divestiture activities. Amendments to these controls and regulations may occur from time to time in response to economic or political conditions.

The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the oil and natural gas industry could reduce demand for oil and natural gas and increase our costs, either of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, obtaining certain approvals from regulatory authorities can involve, among other things, stakeholder and Indigenous consultation, environmental impact assessments, and public hearings. Regulatory approvals obtained may be subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions including, but not limited to: security deposit obligations; ongoing regulatory oversight of projects; mitigating or avoiding project impacts; environmental and habitat assessments; and other commitments or obligations. Further, the ongoing third party challenges to regulatory decisions or orders has reduced the efficiency of the regulatory regime, as the implementation of the decisions and orders has been delayed resulting in uncertainty and interruption to business in the oil and natural gas industry. See "*Industry Conditions*".

In order to conduct oil and natural gas operations, we require regulatory permits, licenses, registrations, approvals and authorizations from various governmental authorities at the municipal, provincial and federal level. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain all of the permits, licenses, registrations, approvals and authorizations that may be required to conduct operations that we may wish to undertake. In addition, certain federal legislation such as the *Competition Act* and the *Investment Canada Act* could negatively affect our business, financial condition and the market value of our securities or our assets, particularly when undertaking, or attempting to undertake, acquisition or disposition activity. See "*Industry Conditions*".

Changing investor sentiment towards the oil and natural gas industry may impact our access to, and cost of, capital.

A number of factors, including the effects of the use of fossil fuels on climate change, the impact of oil and natural gas operations on the environment, environmental damage relating to spills of petroleum products during production and

transportation and Indigenous rights, have affected certain investors', lenders' and insurers' sentiments towards investing in, lending to, and insuring participants in the oil and natural gas industry. As a result of these concerns, some institutional, retail and governmental investors, lenders and insurers have announced that they no longer are willing to fund or invest in, lend to, or insure oil and natural gas properties or companies, or are reducing the amount thereof over time. In addition, certain institutional investors, lenders and insurers are requesting that issuers develop and implement more robust social, environmental and governance policies and practices and make related disclosures. Developing and implementing such policies and practices, and making such related disclosures, can involve significant costs and require a significant time commitment from our Board, management and employees. Failing to implement the policies and practices, and make the related disclosures, as requested by institutional investors, lenders and insurers, may result in such investors reducing their investment in or loan to us, or not investing in or lending to us at all, or such insurers refusing to insure us. Any reduction in the investor, lender and insurer base interested or willing to invest in, lend to and insure the oil and natural gas industry and more specifically, the Corporation, may result in limiting our access to capital or insurance, increasing the cost of capital or insurance, and decreasing the price and liquidity of our Common Shares even if our operating results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed or have improved.

The market price of our Common Shares has been and will likely continue to be volatile.

The trading price of the securities of oil and natural gas issuers is subject to substantial volatility and is often based on factors both related and unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the issuers involved. Factors unrelated to our performance could include macroeconomic developments nationally, within North America or globally, domestic and global commodity prices and/or current perceptions of the oil and natural gas market. In recent years, the volatility of commodities has increased due to, in part, the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of computerized trading and the decrease of discretionary commodity trading. In addition, the volatility, trading volume and market price of the securities of oil and natural gas companies has been impacted by increasing investment levels in passive funds that track major indices, as such funds only purchase securities included in such indices. Furthermore, in certain jurisdictions, institutions, including government sponsored entities, have determined to decrease their ownership in oil and natural gas entities which may impact the liquidity of certain securities and may put downward pressure on the trading price of those securities. Similarly, the market price of our Common Shares could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in our operating results, financial condition, liquidity, debt levels and other internal factors. Accordingly, the price at which our Common Shares will trade cannot be accurately predicted.

If we are unable to acquire or develop additional reserves, the value of our Common Shares will decline.

Absent free cash flow, equity capital injections, increased debt levels and/or the efficient deployment of capital investments, our production levels and reserves will decline over time.

Our future oil and natural gas reserves and production, and therefore our cash flow, will be highly dependent on our success in exploring and exploiting our reserves and land base and acquiring additional reserves. Without reserve additions through acquisition, exploration or development activities, our reserves and production will decline over time as our existing reserves are depleted.

To the extent that free cash flow or external sources of capital, including the issuance of additional Common Shares, become limited or unavailable, our ability to make the necessary capital investments to maintain or expand our oil and natural gas reserves may be impaired.

Climate change concerns could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for the Corporation's products and securities, while the potential physical effects of climate change could disrupt the Corporation's production and cause it to incur significant costs in preparing for or responding to those effects.

Global climate issues continue to attract public and scientific attention. Numerous reports, including reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, have engendered concern about the impacts of human activity, especially hydrocarbon combustion, on global climate issues. In turn, increasing public, government, and investor attention is being paid to global climate issues and to emissions of GHGs, including emissions of carbon dioxide and methane from the production and use of oil, NGLs and natural gas. The majority of countries across the globe, including Canada, have agreed to reduce their carbon emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement. See "*Industry Conditions - Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation - Climate Change Regulation*" for a summary of Canada's subsequent actions and pledges aimed at

reducing Canada's GHG emissions and environmental impact. As discussed below, we face both transition risks and physical risks associated with climate change and climate change policy and regulations.

Transition risks

Foreign and domestic governments continue to evaluate and implement policy, legislation, and regulations focused on restricting emissions commonly referred to as GHG emissions and promoting adaptation to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. It is not possible to predict what measures foreign and domestic governments may implement in this regard, nor is it possible to predict the requirements that such measures may impose or when such measures may be implemented. However, international multilateral agreements, the obligations adopted thereunder and legal challenges concerning the adequacy of climate-related policy brought against foreign and domestic governments may accelerate the implementation of these measures. Given the evolving nature of climate change policy and the control of GHG emissions and resulting requirements, including carbon taxes and carbon pricing schemes implemented by varying levels of government, it is expected that current and future climate change regulations will have the effect of increasing the Corporation's operating expenses and, in the long-term, potentially reducing the demand for oil, NGLs, natural gas and related products, resulting in a decrease in the Corporation's profitability and a reduction in the value of our assets.

Claims have been made against certain energy companies alleging that GHG emissions from oil and natural gas operations constitute a public nuisance under certain laws or that such energy companies provided misleading disclosure to the public and investors of current or future risks associated with climate change. As a result, individuals, government authorities, or other organizations may make claims against oil and natural gas companies, including the Corporation, for alleged personal injury, property damage, or other potential liabilities. While the Corporation is not a party to any such litigation or proceedings, it could be named in actions making similar allegations. An unfavorable ruling in any such case could adversely affect the demand for and price of securities issued by the Corporation, impact our operations and have an adverse impact on our financial condition.

Given the perceived elevated long-term risks associated with policy development, regulatory changes, public and private legal challenges, or other market developments related to climate change, there have also been efforts in recent years affecting the financial community, including investment advisors, sovereign wealth funds, banks, public pension funds, universities and other institutional investors, promoting direct engagement and dialogue with companies in their portfolios on climate change action (including exercising their voting rights on matters relating to climate change) and increased capital allocation to investments in low-carbon assets and businesses while decreasing the carbon intensity of their portfolios through, among other measures, divestments of companies with high exposure to GHG-intensive operations and products. Certain stakeholders have also pressured insurance providers and commercial and investment banks to reduce or stop financing, and providing insurance coverage to oil and natural gas and related infrastructure businesses and projects. The impact of such efforts require the Corporation's management to dedicate significant time and resources to these climate change-related concerns, may adversely affect the Corporation's operations, the demand for and price of the Corporation's securities and may negatively impact the Corporation's cost of capital and access to the capital markets.

Emissions, carbon and other regulations impacting climate and climate-related matters are constantly evolving. We are committed to reporting on our sustainability performance, and consider existing standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Standards, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board "Oil & Gas – Processing & Exploration" accounting standard, and recommendations issued by the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosures in our ESG reporting. In addition, the Canadian Securities Administrators have published for comment Proposed National Instrument 51-107 – *Disclosure of Climate Related Matters*, which is intended to introduce climate-related disclosure requirements for reporting issuers in Canada with limited exceptions. If we are not able to meet future sustainability reporting requirements of regulators or current and future expectations of investors, insurance providers, or other stakeholders, our business and ability to attract and retain skilled employees, obtain regulatory permits, licences, registrations, approvals, and authorizations from various governmental authorities, and raise capital may be adversely affected. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation – Climate Change Regulation*".

Physical risks

Based on the Corporation's current understanding, the potential physical risks resulting from climate change are long-term in nature and associated with a high degree of uncertainty regarding timing, scope and severity of potential impacts. We do not conduct fundamental research regarding the scientific inquiry of climate change, but do stay abreast of the scientific literature

on the subject. Many experts believe global climate change could increase extreme variability in weather patterns such as increased frequency of severe weather, rising mean temperature and sea levels, and long-term changes in precipitation patterns. Extreme hot and cold weather, heavy snowfall, heavy rainfall, and wildfires may restrict the Corporation's ability to access our properties and cause operational difficulties, including damage to equipment and infrastructure. Extreme weather also increases the risk of personnel injury as a result of dangerous working conditions. Certain of the Corporation's assets are in locations that are proximate to forests and rivers and a wildfire or flood may lead to significant downtime and/or damage to the Corporation's assets or cause disruptions to the production and transport of our products or the delivery of goods and services in our supply chain.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to cause disruptions in economic activity and impact demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, prompting many countries around the world to close international borders and order the closure of institutions and businesses deemed non-essential. This resulted in a swift and significant reduction in economic activity in Canada and internationally along with a sudden drop in demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas. Since 2020, oil prices have recovered from their historic lows, but price support from future demand cannot be assured as certain countries continue to experience varying degrees of virus outbreak and newly emerging virus variants. Low commodity prices resulting from reduced demand associated with the impact of COVID-19 has had, and may continue to have, a negative impact on the Corporation's operational results and financial condition. Low prices for oil, NGLs and natural gas would reduce the Corporation's funds from operations, and impact the Corporation's level of capital investment and may result in the reduction of production at certain producing properties.

While the duration and full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet known, any resurgence of COVID-19 may cause disruptions to production operations, reduced access to materials and services, increased employee absenteeism from illness, and temporary closures of the Corporation's facilities.

The extent to which the Corporation's operational and financial results are affected by COVID-19 will depend on various factors and consequences beyond our control such as the duration and scope of the pandemic, additional actions taken by business and government in response to any resurgence of the pandemic, and the speed and effectiveness of responses to combat any resurgence of the virus. Additionally, COVID-19 and its effect on local and global economic conditions stemming from the pandemic could also aggravate the other risk factors identified herein, the extent of which is not yet known.

We may not be able to repay all or part of our indebtedness, or alternatively, refinance all or part of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms. We may not be able to comply with the covenants (and in particular the financial covenants) contained in our debt instruments. The occurrence of any one of these events could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition, which in turn could negatively affect the market price of our Common Shares.

We currently have a reserve-based syndicated credit facility in place that provides us with a $175.0 million revolving credit facility. The credit facility is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base redetermination typically in May and November of each year and currently has a revolving period to July 27, 2023 and a term out date of July 27, 2024. We have granted a floating charge security over all of our properties in favour of the lenders within our banking syndicate. As of December 31, 2022, there was $105.0 million drawn on our credit facility. In the event that our credit facility is not extended before the term out /maturity date, all outstanding indebtedness under the credit facility will be repayable at that date. There is a risk that our credit facility will not be renewed for the same principal amount or on the same terms. Any of these events could adversely affect our ability to fund our ongoing operations.

The amount authorized under the Corporation's credit facility is dependent on the borrowing base determined by our lenders. The Corporation's lenders use the Corporation's reserves, commodity prices, applicable discount rate and other factors to periodically determine the Corporation's borrowing base. Commodity prices continue to be volatile as a result of various factors, including decreased demand for commodities due to any resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the advent of a recession in North America or globally, limited egress options for Western Canadian oil and natural gas producers, actions taken to limit OPEC and non-OPEC production, limited storage capacity, the impact of the ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia and related sanctions on Russia, and increased production by U.S. shale producers. A decline in commodity prices could reduce the Corporation's borrowing base, reducing the funds available to the Corporation under the credit facility. This could result in the requirement to repay a portion, or all, of the Corporation's indebtedness.

We also currently have $127.6 million principal amount of Senior Unsecured Notes outstanding, which are due on July 27, 2027. Under certain circumstances, we are required to offer to repurchase up to $63.8 million principal amount of the Senior Unsecured Notes (a "**Repurchase Offer**") – as of December 31, 2022, we had not repurchased any of the Senior Unsecured Notes. In the event that we are unable to repurchase, repay or refinance our Senior Unsecured Notes (or if we must refinance these debt obligations on less favourable terms) it may adversely affect our ability to fund our ongoing operations. Our Senior Unsecured Notes are rated by credit agencies and a downgrade of our rating may impact their value and/or ability to refinance them at an attractive rate or at all.

We are required to comply with covenants under our credit facilities and Senior Unsecured Notes which may either affect the availability, or price, of additional funding. In the event that we do not comply with covenants under one or more of these debt instruments, our access to capital could be restricted or repayment could be required, which could adversely affect our ability to fund our ongoing operations. Events beyond the Corporation's control may contribute to the failure of the Corporation to comply with such covenants. A failure to comply with covenants could result in default under the Corporation's credit facility and/or Senior Unsecured Notes, which could result in the Corporation being required to repay amounts owing thereunder. The acceleration of our indebtedness under one agreement may permit acceleration of indebtedness under other agreements that contain cross default or cross acceleration provisions.

In addition, the Corporation's credit facility and Senior Unsecured Notes may impose operating and financial restrictions on the Corporation that could include restrictions on the payment of dividends, the repurchase or making of other distributions with respect to the Corporation's securities, the incurring of additional indebtedness, the provision of guarantees, the assumption of loans, the making of capital expenditures, the entering into of amalgamations, mergers, take-over bids or acquisition or disposition of assets, among others.

If the Corporation's lenders and/or noteholders require repayment of all or a portion of the amounts outstanding under our credit facilities and/or Senior Unsecured Notes for any reason, including for a default of a covenant, the reduction of a borrowing base or the acceptance of a Repurchase Offer, there is no certainty that the Corporation would be in a position to make such repayment. Even if the Corporation is able to obtain new financing in order to make any required repayment under our credit facilities and/or Senior Unsecured Notes, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms or terms that are acceptable to the Corporation. If the Corporation is unable to repay amounts owing under our credit facilities and/or Senior Unsecured Notes, the lenders under such credit facilities could proceed to foreclose or otherwise realize upon the collateral granted to them to secure the credit facilities and the noteholders could seek to enforce the remedies available to them.

Increased debt levels may impair the Corporation's ability to borrow additional capital on a timely basis to fund opportunities as they arise.

From time to time, we may enter into transactions to acquire assets or shares of other organizations. These transactions may be financed in whole or in part with debt, which may increase our debt levels above industry standards for oil and gas companies of a similar size. Depending on future exploration and development plans, we may require additional debt financing that may not be available or, if available, may not be available on favourable terms. Neither our articles nor our by-laws limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur. The level of our indebtedness from time to time could impair our ability to obtain additional financing on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise, and may adversely affect the market price of our Common Shares if investors consider our debt levels to be higher than that of our peers.

Our risk management program subjects us to certain risks, including financial loss and counterparty risk.

From time to time, we may enter into physical or financial agreements to receive fixed prices on our oil and natural gas production, which is intended to mitigate the effect of commodity price volatility and support our capital budgeting and expenditure and return of capital to shareholder plans. However, to the extent that we engage in price risk management activities to protect ourselves from commodity price declines, we may also be prevented from realizing the full benefits of price increases above the levels of the derivative instruments used to manage price risk. In addition, our risk management arrangements may expose us to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which:

- production falls short of the contracted volumes;
- there is a widening of price-basis differentials between delivery points for production and the delivery point assumed in the contractual arrangement;
- counterparties to the contractual arrangements or other price risk management contracts fail to perform under those arrangements; or
- a sudden unexpected event materially impacts oil and natural gas prices.

On the other hand, failure to protect against a decline in commodity prices exposes us to reduced liquidity when prices decline. A sustained lower commodity price environment would result in lower realized prices for unprotected volumes and reduce the prices at which we would enter into derivative contracts on future volumes. This could make such transactions unattractive, and, as a result, some or all of our production volumes forecasted for the current fiscal year and beyond may not be protected by derivative arrangements.

Similarly, from time to time, we may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of Canadian to United States dollars or other currencies in order to offset the risk of revenue losses if the Canadian dollar increases in value compared to other currencies. However, if the Canadian dollar declines in value compared to such fixed currencies, we will not benefit from the fluctuating exchange rate.

We may not be able to achieve the anticipated benefits of acquisitions or dispositions and the integration of acquisitions may result in the loss of key employees and the disruption of on-going business relationships.

We make acquisitions and dispositions of businesses and assets in the ordinary course of business. 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 our ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with ours. The integration of acquired businesses and assets may require substantial management effort, time and resources and may divert management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters, and may also result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of on-going business, supplier, customer and employee relationships and deficiencies in internal controls or information technology controls. We continually assess the value and mix of our assets in light of our business plans and strategic objectives. In this regard, non-core assets are periodically disposed of so that we can focus our efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the market conditions for such non-core assets, certain of our non-core assets may realize less on disposition than their carrying value in our financial statements.

The price of oil and natural gas is affected by political events throughout the world. Any such event could result in a material decline in commodity prices and in turn result in a reduction in the market price of our Common Shares.

Political changes in North America and political instability in the Middle East and elsewhere may cause disruptions in the supply of oil and natural gas that affects the marketability and price of oil and natural gas acquired, produced or discovered by us. Conflicts, or conversely peaceful developments, arising outside of Canada (such as in Ukraine), including changes in political regimes or the parties in power, may have a significant impact on the price of oil and natural gas. Any particular event could result in a material decline in commodity prices and therefore result in a reduction of our revenues and consequently impact our operations and the market price of our Common Shares.

The Corporation’s business may be adversely affected by recent and future political and social events and decisions made in Canada, the United States, Europe and elsewhere.

The Corporation's results can be adversely impacted by political, legal or regulatory developments in Canada and elsewhere that affect local operations and local and international markets. Changes in government, government policy or regulations, changes in law or interpretation of settled law, third-party opposition to industrial activity generally or projects specifically, and duration of regulatory reviews could impact the Corporation's existing operations and planned projects. This includes actions by regulators or other political actors to delay or deny necessary licenses and permits for the Corporation's activities or restrict the operation of third-party infrastructure that the Corporation relies on. Additionally, changes in environmental regulations, assessment processes or other laws, and increasing and expanding stakeholder consultation (including Indigenous stakeholders), may increase the cost of compliance or reduce or delay available business opportunities and adversely impact the Corporation's results.

Other government and political factors that could adversely affect our financial results include increases in taxes or government royalty rates (including retroactive claims) and changes in trade policies and agreements. Further, the adoption of regulations mandating efficiency standards and mandating the sale of electric vehicles, and the use of alternative fuels or uncompetitive fuel components, could affect the demand for our products. Many governments are providing tax advantages and other subsidies to support alternative energy sources or are mandating the use of specific fuels, technologies or electric vehicles. Governments and others are also promoting research into new technologies to reduce the cost and increase the scalability of alternative energy sources, and the success of these initiatives may decrease demand for our products.

A change in federal, provincial or municipal governments in Canada may have an impact on the directions taken by such governments on matters that may impact the oil and natural gas industry including the balance between economic development and environmental policy. The oil and natural gas industry has become an increasingly politically polarizing topic in Canada, which has resulted in a rise in civil disobedience surrounding oil and natural gas development, particularly with respect to infrastructure projects. Protests, blockades, demonstrations and vandalism have the potential to delay and disrupt the Corporation's activities. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation" and "Industry Conditions – Transportation Constraints and Market Access*".

The success of our operations may be negatively impacted by factors outside of our control resulting in operational delays and cost overruns.

We manage a variety of small and large projects in the conduct of our business. Project interruptions may delay expected revenues from operations. Significant project cost over-runs could make a project uneconomic. Our ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas depends upon numerous factors beyond our control, including:

- the availability of processing capacity;
- the availability and proximity of transportation infrastructure, including pipeline capacity;
- the availability of storage capacity;
- the availability of, and the ability to acquire, water supplies needed for drilling, hydraulic fracturing and waterfloods, or our ability to dispose of water used or removed from strata at a reasonable cost and in accordance with applicable environmental regulations;
- the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas;
- the availability of alternative fuel sources;
- the effects of inclement and severe weather events, including fire, drought, flooding and extreme cold temperatures;
- the availability of drilling and related equipment;
- unexpected cost increases;
- accidental events;
- currency fluctuations;
- changes in regulations;
- the availability and productivity of skilled labour; and
- the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

If our funds flow from operations and funds from external financing sources are not sufficient to cover our capital expenditure requirements, we may be required to reallocate available capital among our projects or modify our capital expenditure plans, which may result in delays to, or cancellation of, certain projects or deferral of certain capital expenditures. Any change to our capital expenditure plans could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our growth objectives and our business, financial

position, and results of operations. Because of these factors, we could be unable to execute projects on time, on budget, or at all.

Changes to the demand for oil and natural gas products and the rise of petroleum alternatives may negatively affect the Corporation's financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, electric vehicle mandates, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas and technological advances in fuel economy and renewable energy generation systems could reduce the demand for oil, natural gas and other hydrocarbons. Recently, certain jurisdictions have implemented policies or incentives to decrease the use of fossil fuels and encourage the use of renewable fuel alternatives (including electric vehicles), which may lessen the demand for petroleum products and put downward pressure on commodity prices. In addition, advancements in energy efficient products have a similar effect on the demand for oil and natural gas products. The Corporation cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows by decreasing the Corporation's profitability, increasing our costs, limiting our access to capital and decreasing the value of our assets.

Implementation of new regulations on hydraulic fracturing may lead to operational delays, increased costs and/or decreased production volumes, which could adversely affect the Corporation's financial position. The Corporation's operations are dependent on the availability of water and our ability to dispose of produced water from drilling and production activities.

Hydraulic fracturing involves the injection of water, sand and small amounts of additives under high pressure into tight rock formations that were previously unproductive to stimulate the production of oil, NGLs and natural gas. Concerns about seismic activity, including earthquakes, caused by hydraulic fracturing has resulted in regulatory authorities implementing additional protocols for areas that are prone to seismic activity or completely banning hydraulic fracturing in other areas. Any new laws, regulations or permitting requirements regarding hydraulic fracturing could lead to operational delays, increased operating costs, third-party or governmental claims, and could increase the Corporation's costs of compliance and doing business, as well as delay the development of oil, liquids and natural gas resources from shale formations, which are not commercial without the use of hydraulic fracturing. Restrictions or bans on hydraulic fracturing in the areas where we operate could reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that we are ultimately able to produce from our reserves and resources and/or could result in us being unable to economically recover certain of our oil and natural gas reserves and resources, which in either case could result in a significant decrease in the value of our assets.

Water is an essential component of the Corporation's drilling and hydraulic fracturing processes. Limitations or restrictions on the Corporation's ability to secure sufficient amounts of water (including limitations resulting from natural causes such as drought), could materially and adversely impact our operations. Severe drought conditions can result in local water authorities taking steps to restrict the use of water in their jurisdiction for drilling and hydraulic fracturing in order to protect the local water supply. If the Corporation is unable to obtain water to use in our operations from local sources, it may need to be obtained from new sources and transported to drilling sites, resulting in increased costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In addition, the Corporation must dispose of the fluids produced from oil, NGLs and natural gas production operations, including produced water, which we do directly or through the use of third-party vendors. The legal requirements related to the disposal of produced water into a non-producing geologic formation by means of underground injection wells are subject to change based on concerns of the public or governmental authorities regarding such disposal activities. Government authorities may issue orders to temporarily shut down or to curtail the injection depth of existing wells in the vicinity of seismic events.

Another consequence of seismic events may be lawsuits alleging that disposal well operations have caused damage to neighboring properties or otherwise violated laws and regulations regarding waste disposal. These developments could result in additional regulation and restrictions on the use of injection wells by the Corporation or by commercial disposal well vendors that the Corporation may use from time to time to dispose of produced water. Increased regulation and attention given to induced seismicity could also lead to greater opposition, including litigation to limit or prohibit oil and natural gas activities utilizing injection wells for produced water disposal. Any one or more of these developments may result in the Corporation or our vendors having to limit disposal well volumes, disposal rates and pressures or locations, or require the Corporation or our vendors to shut down or curtail the injection of produced water into disposal wells, which events could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Minor earthquakes are common in certain parts of Alberta. Since 2015, the AER has introduced seismic protocols for hydraulic fracturing operators in the Seismic Protocol Regions initially in response to significant induced seismic activity in the Duvernay formation in Fox Creek. The AER may extend seismic protocols to other areas of the province if necessary, which may adversely affect our operations. See "*Industry Conditions – Regulatory Authorities and Environmental Regulation – General – Alberta*".

Regulatory water use restrictions and/or limited access to water or other fluids may impact the Corporation's production volumes from our waterflood programs.

The Corporation undertakes or intends to undertake certain waterflooding programs which involve the injection of water or other liquids into an oil reservoir to increase production from the reservoir and to decrease production declines. To undertake such waterflooding activities, the Corporation needs to have access to sufficient volumes of water, or other liquids, to pump into the reservoir to increase the pressure in the reservoir. There is no certainty that the Corporation will have access to the required volumes of water. In addition, in certain areas there may be restrictions on water use for activities such as waterflooding. If the Corporation is unable to access such water we may not be able to undertake waterflooding activities, which may reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that the Corporation is ultimately able to produce from our reservoirs. In addition, the Corporation may undertake certain waterflood programs that ultimately prove unsuccessful in increasing production from the reservoir and as a result have a negative impact on the Corporation's results of operations.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates could adversely affect our business, and adversely affect the market price of our Common Shares.

World oil and natural gas prices are predominately denominated in United States dollars and the Canadian dollar price received by Canadian producers is therefore affected by the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate, which fluctuates over time. Material increases in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar will negatively affect, among other things, our oil production revenues in Canadian dollars. We generally fund our cash costs in Canadian dollars. Strengthening of the Canadian dollar (excluding risk management activities) against the United States dollar negatively affects the amount of Canadian dollar funds available to us for reinvestment, and negatively affects the future value of our reserves as calculated by independent evaluators. Although a low value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar may positively affect the price we receive for our oil and natural gas production, it could also result in an increase in the price for certain goods used for our operations, which may have a negative impact on our financial results.

To the extent that the Corporation engages in risk management activities related to foreign exchange rates, there is a credit risk associated with counterparties with which the Corporation may contract.

An increase in interest rates could result in a significant increase in the amount we pay to service debt, resulting in a reduced amount available to fund our exploration and development activities and, if applicable, the cash available for dividends and/or Common Share repurchases, all of which could negatively impact the market price of the Common Shares.

Actual reserves and resources will vary from reserves and resources estimates and those variations could be material and negatively affect the market price of our Common Shares.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of oil, natural gas and NGL reserves and resources and future net revenues to be derived therefrom, including many factors beyond our control. The reserves and associated net revenue information set forth herein represents estimates only. In general, estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and resources (including the breakdown of reserves and resources by product type) and the future net revenue therefrom are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as:

- commodity prices;
- historical production from the properties;
- production rates and estimated production decline rates;
- estimated ultimate recovery of reserves and resources;
- changes in technology;
- timing and amount and effectiveness of future capital expenditures;
- marketability and price of oil, NGLs and natural gas;
- royalty rates;

the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies; and
future operating costs;

all of which may vary materially from actual results.

As a result, estimates of the economically recoverable oil, NGL and natural gas reserves or estimates of resources attributable to any particular group of properties, classification of such reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of future net revenues expected therefrom prepared by different engineers, or by the same engineers at different times, may vary. Our actual production, revenues, taxes and development and operating expenditures will vary from reserve and resource estimates thereof and such variations could be material.

Estimates of proved and probable reserves that may be developed and produced in the future are sometimes based upon volumetric calculations and upon analogy to similar types of reserves rather than actual production history. Recovery factors and drainage areas are often 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.

In accordance with applicable securities laws, GLJ have used forecast price and cost estimates in calculating the reserve quantities and future net revenue disclosed herein. Actual future net revenue will be affected by other factors including but not limited to actual production levels, supply and demand for oil, NGLs and natural gas, curtailments or increases in consumption by oil and natural gas purchasers, changes in governmental regulation or taxation and the impact of inflation on costs.

Actual production and net revenue derived from the Corporation's reserves will vary from the reserve estimates contained in the Engineering Report summarized herein, and such variations could be material. The Engineering Report summarized herein is based in part on the assumption that certain activities will be undertaken by us in future years and the further assumption that such activities will be successful. The reserves and estimated net revenue to be derived therefrom contained in the Engineering Report summarized herein will be reduced in future years to the extent that such activities are not undertaken or, if undertaken, do not achieve the level of success assumed in the Engineering Report summarized herein. The Engineering Report described herein is effective as of a specific date and, except as otherwise noted, has not been updated and thus does not reflect changes in our reserves since that date.

A decrease in the fair market value of our risk management financial instruments could result in a non-cash charge against our income under applicable accounting standards.

Under IFRS, accounting for financial instruments may result in non-cash charges against income as a result of reductions in the fair market value of such instruments. A decrease in the fair market value of the financial instruments as a result of fluctuations in commodity prices and/or foreign exchange rates may result in a non-cash charge against income, which may be viewed unfavourably in the market.

The incorrect assessment of value at the time of acquisitions could adversely affect the value of our Common Shares.

Acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties or companies will be based in large part on engineering and economic assessments. These assessments include a series of assumptions regarding such factors as recoverability and marketability of oil and natural gas, future prices of oil and natural gas and operating costs, future capital expenditures and royalties and other government levies which will be imposed over the producing life of the reserves. Many of these factors are subject to change and are beyond our control. All such assessments involve a measure of geological and engineering uncertainty that could result in lower production and reserves than anticipated. If actual reserves or production are less than we expect, our revenues and consequently the value of our Common Shares could be negatively affected.

Lack of capacity and/or regulatory constraints on gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems, trucking and railway lines may have a negative impact on our ability to produce and sell our oil and natural gas.

We deliver our products through gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems and, in certain circumstances, by truck and railway systems. The amount of oil and natural gas that we can produce and sell is subject to the accessibility, availability, proximity and capacity of these gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems, trucks and railway lines. The lack of firm pipeline capacity, production limits and limits on availability of capacity in gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems or railway lines continues to affect the oil and natural gas industry and limits the ability to transport produced oil and natural gas to market. In addition, the pro-rationing of capacity on inter-provincial pipeline systems from time to time affects the ability of oil and natural gas companies to export oil and natural gas, and could result in our inability to realize the full economic potential of our production or in a reduction of the price offered for our production. Unexpected shut downs or curtailment of capacity of pipelines for maintenance or integrity work or because of actions taken by regulators could also affect the Corporation's production, operations and financial results. Any significant change in market factors or other conditions affecting these infrastructure systems and facilities, as well as any delays in constructing new infrastructure systems and facilities (or uncertainty regarding whether such construction will proceed), could harm our business and, in turn, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Federal and various provincial governments have been active in recent years in their support for and opposition to major infrastructure projects in Canada leading to increased awareness of and challenges to interprovincial and international infrastructure projects. In 2019, with the passing of Bill C-69, the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* and the *Impact Assessment Act* came into force and the *National Energy Board Act* and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* were repealed. In addition, the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada replaced the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. The impact of the new federal regulatory scheme on proponents, and the timing for receipt of approvals, of major projects is unclear.

A portion of our production may, from time to time, be processed through facilities owned by third parties that we do not control. From time to time these facilities may discontinue or decrease operations either as a result of normal servicing requirements or as a result of unexpected events. A discontinuation or decrease of operations could materially adversely affect our ability to process our production and to deliver the same to market. Midstream and pipeline companies may take actions to maximize their return on investment, which may in turn adversely affect producers and shippers, especially when combined with a regulatory framework that may not always align with the interests of particular shippers.

We may be unable to successfully compete with other companies in our industry, which could negatively affect the market price of our Common Shares.

There is strong competition relating to all aspects of the oil and natural gas industry. We compete with numerous other companies, many of whom have substantially greater financial and operational resources, staff and facilities than those of the Corporation in connection with our oil and natural gas exploration, development, production and marketing activities. Among other things, we compete for:

resources, including capital and skilled personnel;
the acquisition of properties with longer life reserves and exploitation and development opportunities; and
access to equipment, markets, transportation capacity, drilling and service rigs and storage and processing facilities.

Some of the companies with whom we compete not only explore for, develop and produce oil and natural gas, but also carry on refining operations and market oil and natural gas on an international basis. As a result of these complementary activities, some of these competitors may have greater and more diverse competitive resources to draw on than the Corporation.

Our ability to make future capital expenditures may depend on our ability to access third party financing.

The Corporation anticipates making substantial capital expenditures for the exploration, development, acquisition and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future. As future capital expenditures will be financed out of cash generated from operations, borrowings and possible future equity sales, the Corporation's ability to do so is dependent on, among other factors:

- the overall state of the capital markets;
- the Corporation's credit rating (if applicable);
- commodity prices;
- interest rates;
- royalty rates;
- tax burden due to current and future tax laws; and

- investor appetite for investments in the oil and natural gas industry, and the Corporation's securities in particular.

Further, if the Corporation's revenues or reserves decline, we may not have access to the capital necessary to undertake or complete future drilling programs. The conditions in, or affecting, the oil and natural gas industry have negatively impacted the ability of oil and natural gas companies, including the Corporation, to access additional financing and/or the cost thereof. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations, will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Corporation. The Corporation may be required to seek additional equity financing on terms that are highly dilutive to existing Shareholders. The inability of the Corporation to access sufficient capital for our operations could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Changes to royalty regimes may have a material and adverse impact on our financial condition.

There can be no assurance that the federal government and the provincial governments of the western provinces will not adopt a new, or modify the existing, royalty regimes in one or more of such provinces, which in each case may have an impact on the economics of our projects or the profitability of our operations. An increase in royalties would reduce our earnings and could make future capital investments, or our operations, less economic. See "Industry Conditions".

Opposition by Indigenous groups to the conduct of the Corporation's operations, development or exploratory activities may negatively impact the Corporation.

Opposition by Indigenous groups to the conduct of our operations, development or exploratory activities in any of the jurisdictions in which the Corporation conducts business may negatively impact it in terms of public perception, diversion of management's time and resources, legal and other advisory expenses, and could adversely impact the Corporation's progress and ability to explore and develop properties.

Some Indigenous groups have established or asserted Indigenous treaty, title and rights to portions of Canada. Although there are no Indigenous and treaty rights claims on lands where the Corporation operates, no certainty exists that any lands currently unaffected by claims brought by Indigenous groups will remain unaffected by future claims. Such claims, if successful, could have a material adverse impact on our operations or pace of growth.

The Canadian federal and provincial governments have a duty to consult with Indigenous people when contemplating actions that may adversely affect the asserted or proven Indigenous or treaty rights and, in certain circumstances, accommodate their concerns. The scope of the duty to consult by federal and provincial governments varies with the circumstances and is often the subject of litigation. The fulfillment of the duty to consult Indigenous people and any associated accommodations may adversely affect the Corporation's ability to, or increase the timeline to, obtain or renew, permits, leases, licences and other approvals, or to meet the terms and conditions of those approvals. For example, regulatory authorities in British Columbia ceased granting approvals, and, in some cases, revoked existing approvals, for, among other things crude oil and natural gas activities relating to drilling, completions, testing, production, and transportation infrastructure following a June 2021 British Columbia Supreme Court decision that the cumulative impacts of government-sanctioned industrial development on the traditional territories of a First Nations group in northeast British Columbia breached that group's treaty rights. While a settlement between the British Columbia government and the First Nations group has recently been announced and the regulatory authorities have resumed granting certain approvals for crude oil and natural gas activities, the long-term impacts of, and associated risks with, the decision on the Canadian oil and natural gas industry and the Corporation remain uncertain.

In addition, Canada is a signatory to the UNDRIP and the principles set forth therein may continue to influence the role of Indigenous engagement in the development of the oil and natural gas industry in Western Canada. In November 2019, the DRIPA became law in British Columbia. The DRIPA aims to align British Columbia's laws with UNDRIP. In June 2021, the UNDRIP Act came into force in Canada. Similar to British Columbia's DRIPA, the UNDRIP Act requires the Government of Canada to take all measures necessary to ensure the laws of Canada are consistent with the principles of UNDRIP and to implement an action plan to address UNDRIP's objectives. Continued development of common law precedent regarding existing laws relating to Indigenous consultation and accommodation as well as the adoption of new laws such as the DRIPA and the UNDRIP Act are expected to continue to add uncertainty to the ability of entities operating in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry to execute on major resource development and infrastructure projects, including, among other projects, pipelines. See "*Industry Conditions – Indigenous Rights*".

We may experience challenges adopting new technologies and our costs may increase as a result of such adoption.

The oil and natural gas industry is characterized by rapid and significant technological advancements and introductions of new products and services utilizing new technologies. Other oil and natural gas companies may have greater financial, technical and personnel resources that allow them to implement and benefit from technological advantages now and in the future. There can be no assurance that we will be able to respond to such competitive pressures and implement such technologies on a timely basis or at an acceptable cost. If the Corporation does implement such technologies, there is no assurance that the Corporation will do so successfully. One or more of the technologies currently utilized by us or implemented in the future may become obsolete. If we are unable to utilize the most advanced commercially available technology, or we are unsuccessful in implementing certain technologies, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Seasonal factors and extreme weather conditions may lead to declines in our activities and thereby adversely affect our business and the market price of our Common Shares.

The level of activity in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry is influenced by seasonal weather patterns. Wet weather and spring thaw may make the ground unstable, which prevents, delays or makes operations more difficult. Consequently, municipalities and provincial transportation departments may enforce road bans that restrict the movement of rigs and other heavy equipment, thereby reducing activity levels. Road bans and other restrictions generally result in a reduction of drilling and exploratory activities and may also result in the shut-in of some of the Corporation's production if not otherwise tied-in. Also, certain of our oil and natural gas producing areas may be located in areas that are inaccessible other than during the winter months because the ground surrounding the sites in these areas consists of impassable muskeg (swampy terrain). In addition, extreme cold weather, heavy snowfall and heavy rainfall may restrict the Corporation's ability to access our properties and cause operational difficulties, including damage to machinery, or contribute to personnel injury because of dangerous working conditions.

Our operations are susceptible to the impacts of wildfires and flooding. In the past, our production levels (and as a result our revenues) have at times been materially and adversely affected by wildfires and flooding. In addition to the loss of revenue that results from the loss of production when our operations are affected by wildfires and/or flooding, we incur expenses responding to such events, repairing damaged equipment, and resuming operations. Although our insurance policies may compensate us for part of our losses, they will not compensate us for all of our losses. In addition, wildfires and/or flooding consume both financial resources and management and employee time that would otherwise be directed towards the development of our business and the pursuit of our business strategy. We can offer no assurance that the severe wildfires and flooding that have at times affected our operations will not occur again in the future with equal or greater severity.

Seasonal factors and unexpected weather patterns, including wildfires, flooding and/or extreme temperatures, may lead to material declines in our exploration, development and production activities and may consume material amounts of our financial and human resources, and thereby materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our operation of oil and natural gas wells, and our participation in oil and natural gas wells operated by others, could subject us to environmental claims and liability and/or increased compliance costs, all of which could affect the market price of our Common Shares.

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial and local laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for and regulates, among other things, the initiation and approval of new oil and natural gas projects and restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. In addition, such legislation sets out requirements with respect to oilfield waste handling and storage, habitat protection and the satisfactory operation, maintenance, abandonment and reclamation of well and facility sites. New environmental legislation enacted at the federal and provincial levels of government may increase uncertainty among oil and natural gas industry participants as the new laws are implemented and the effects of the new laws and related regulations are experienced by such participants, which may adversely affect activity levels. See "Industry Conditions".

Compliance with environmental legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such requirements may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licenses and authorizations, civil liability for pollution damage and the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and legal liability, and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating

costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require us to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Although we believe that we are in material compliance with current applicable environmental legislation, no assurance can be given that environmental compliance requirements will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. See “Industry Conditions”.

Our properties may be subject to action by non-governmental organizations or terrorist attack.

The oil and natural gas exploration, development and operating activities conducted by the Corporation may, at times, be subject to public opposition. Such public opposition could expose the Corporation to the risk of higher costs, delays or even project cancellations due to increased pressure on governments and regulators by special interest groups including Indigenous groups, landowners, environmental interest groups (including those opposed to oil and natural gas production operations) and other non-governmental organizations, blockades, legal or regulatory actions or challenges, increased regulatory oversight, reduced support from the federal, provincial or municipal governments, delays in, challenges to, or the revocation of regulatory approvals, permits and/or licenses and direct legal challenges, including the possibility of climate-related litigation. See "Industry Conditions". There is no guarantee that the Corporation will be able to satisfy the concerns of such special interest groups and non-governmental organizations and attempting to address such concerns may require the Corporation to incur significant and unanticipated capital and operating expenditures.

In addition, the Corporation's oil and natural gas properties, wells and facilities could be the subject of vandalism, sabotage, or a terrorist attack. If any of the Corporation's properties, wells or facilities are the subject of vandalism, sabotage, or a terrorist attack it may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In the normal course of our operations, we are exposed to litigation, which if determined adversely, could have a material and adverse impact on us.

In the normal course of our operations, we 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, relating to personal injuries (including resulting from exposure to hazardous substances), property damage, property taxes, land and access rights, environmental issues (including claims relating to contamination or natural resource damages), securities law matters (such as our public disclosures), contract disputes and employment matters. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to us and as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if we prevail in any such legal proceedings, the proceedings could be costly and time-consuming and may divert the attention of management and key personnel from business operations, which could have an adverse affect on our financial condition.

The failure of third parties to meet their contractual obligations to us may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We may be exposed to third party credit risk through our contractual arrangements with our current or future joint venture partners, marketers of our petroleum and natural gas production, counterparties to our derivative risk management contracts, and other parties. In addition, we may be exposed to third party credit risk from operators of properties in which we have a working or royalty interest and from purchasers of assets from us for various liabilities, including well abandonment and reclamation obligations assumed by the purchasers. In the event such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations to us, such failures may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, from time to time there may be poor credit conditions in the industry generally and/or of one or more of our joint venture partners in particular, which may affect a joint venture partner's willingness to participate in our ongoing capital program, potentially delaying the program and the results of such program until we find a suitable alternative partner. The use of derivative risk management contracts involves the risk that the counterparties will be unable to meet the financial terms of such transactions. We are unable to predict changes in a counterparty's creditworthiness or ability to perform. Even if we accurately predict such changes, our ability to negate this risk may be limited depending upon market conditions and the contractual terms of the agreements. During periods of declining commodity prices, our derivative receivable positions may increase, which would increase our counterparty credit exposure. To the extent that any of such third parties go bankrupt, become insolvent or make a proposal or institute any proceedings relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, it could result in us

being unable to collect all or a portion of any money owing from such parties. Any of these factors could materially adversely affect our financial and operational results.

A failure to secure the services and equipment necessary to the Corporation's operations for the expected price, on the expected timeline, or at all, may have an adverse effect on the Corporation's financial performance and cash flows.

The Corporation's operating costs could escalate and become uncompetitive due to supply chain disruptions, inflationary cost pressures, equipment limitations, escalating supply costs, commodity prices, and additional government intervention through stimulus spending or additional regulations. The Corporation's inability to manage costs may impact project returns and future development decisions, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance and cash flows.

The cost or availability of oil and natural gas field equipment may adversely affect the Corporation's ability to undertake exploration, development and construction projects. The oil and natural gas industry is cyclical in nature and is prone to shortages of supply of equipment and services including drilling rigs, geological and geophysical services, engineering and construction services, major equipment items for infrastructure projects and construction materials generally. These materials and services may not be available when required at reasonable prices. A failure to secure the services and equipment necessary to the Corporation's operations for the expected price, on the expected timeline, or at all, may have an adverse effect on the Corporation's financial performance and cash flows.

An inability to recruit and retain a skilled workforce and key personnel may negatively impact the Corporation.

The operations and management of the Corporation require the recruitment and retention of a skilled workforce, including engineers, technical personnel and other professionals. The loss of key members of such workforce, or a substantial portion of the workforce as a whole, whether for a limited period of time arising from an event such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic or permanently, could result in the failure to implement the Corporation's business plans which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Competition for qualified personnel in the oil and natural gas industry is intense and there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to continue to attract and retain all personnel necessary for the development and operation of our business. In addition, the decline in market conditions in recent years resulted in a significant number of skilled personnel exiting the oil and natural gas industry and fewer young people entering the industry. The Corporation does not have any key personnel insurance in effect. Contributions of the existing management team to the immediate and near term operations of the Corporation are likely to be of central importance. In addition, certain of the Corporation's current employees are senior and have significant institutional knowledge that must be transferred to other employees prior to their departure from the Corporation. If the Corporation is unable to: (i) retain current employees; (ii) successfully complete effective knowledge transfers; and/or (iii) recruit new employees with the requisite knowledge and experience; the Corporation could be negatively impacted. In addition, the Corporation could experience increased costs to retain and recruit these professionals.

We rely on third parties to operate some of our assets.

Other companies operate some of the assets in which the Corporation has an interest. The Corporation has limited ability to exercise influence over the operation of those assets or their associated costs, which could adversely affect the Corporation's financial performance. The Corporation's return on assets operated by others depends upon a number of factors that may be outside of the Corporation's control, including, but not limited to, the timing and amount of capital expenditures, the operator's expertise and financial resources, the approval of other participants, the selection of technology, and risk management practices.

In addition, due to the volatility of commodity prices, from time to time some companies, including companies that may operate some of the assets in which the Corporation has an interest, may be in financial difficulty, which could impact their ability to fund and pursue capital expenditures, carry out their operations in a safe and effective manner, and satisfy regulatory requirements with respect to abandonment and reclamation obligations. If companies that operate some of the assets in which the Corporation has an interest fail to satisfy regulatory requirements with respect to abandonment and reclamation obligations, the Corporation may be required to satisfy such obligations and to seek reimbursement from such companies. To the extent that any of such companies go bankrupt, become insolvent or make a proposal or institute any proceedings relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, it could result in such assets being shut-in, the Corporation potentially becoming subject to additional liabilities relating to such assets, and the Corporation having difficulty collecting revenue due from such operators or recovering

amounts owing to the Corporation from such operators for their share of abandonment and reclamation obligations. Any of these factors could have a material adverse affect on the Corporation's financial and operational results.

A portion of the Corporation's revenues from royalty payers and certain of our operations are dependent on the financial and operational capacity of third-party working interest owners to develop and produce from the Corporation's properties, over which we have limited influence.

The Corporation relies on other companies drilling and producing from lands in which the Corporation has a royalty interest. The Corporation has limited ability to exercise influence over the decision of other companies to drill and produce from such lands. The Corporation's return on lands in which we have a royalty interest depends upon a number of factors that may be outside of the Corporation's control, including, but not limited to, the capital expenditure budgets and financial resources of the operators who have a working interest in such lands, the operator's ability to efficiently produce the resources from such lands, and commodity prices.

In addition, due to the volatility of commodity prices, from time to time some companies, including companies that may operate some of the assets in which the Corporation has a royalty interest, may be in financial difficulty, which could affect their ability to fund and pursue capital expenditures on such lands. Furthermore, any reoccurrence of weak commodity prices may result in companies choosing to defer capital spending or shutting-in existing production. Any reduction in drilling and production from lands in which the Corporation has a royalty interest will negatively affect the Corporation's cash flows and financial results.

The financial difficulty of any companies who have assets in which the Corporation has a royalty interest may affect the Corporation's ability to collect royalty payments, particularly if such companies go bankrupt, become insolvent or make a proposal or institute any proceedings relating to bankruptcy or insolvency.

A decrease in, or restriction in access to, diluent supply may increase the Corporation's operating costs.

Heavy oil and bitumen are characterized by high specific gravity or weight and high viscosity or resistance to flow. Diluent is required to facilitate the transportation of heavy oil and bitumen. A shortfall in the supply of diluent, or a restriction in access to diluent, may cause its price to increase, increasing the cost to transport heavy oil and bitumen to market. An increase to the cost of bringing heavy oil and bitumen to market may increase the Corporation's overall operating cost and/or transportation cost and result in decreased cash flows, negatively impacting the overall profitability of the Corporation's heavy oil and bitumen projects.

Changes in Canadian income tax legislation and other laws may adversely affect us and our Shareholders.

Income tax laws, or other laws or government incentive programs relating to the oil and natural gas industry, such as the treatment of resource taxation, dividends, share repurchases or capital gains, may in the future be changed or interpreted in a manner that adversely affects us and/or our Shareholders. Furthermore, tax authorities having jurisdiction over us and/or our Shareholders may disagree with how we calculate our income for tax purposes or could change administrative practises to our detriment and/or the detriment of our Shareholders.

We file all required income tax returns and believe that we are in compliance with the provisions of the Tax Act and all other applicable provincial tax legislation. However, such returns are subject to reassessment by the applicable taxation authority. In the event of a successful reassessment of Obsidian Energy, whether by re-characterization of exploration and development expenditures or otherwise, such reassessment may have an impact on current and future taxes payable.

Unauthorized use of intellectual property may cause us to engage in or be the subject of litigation.

Due to the rapid development of oil and natural gas technology, in the normal course of our operations, we may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings in which it is alleged that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of others or which we initiate against others that we believe are infringing upon our intellectual property rights. The Corporation's involvement in intellectual property litigation could result in significant expense, adversely affecting the development of our assets or intellectual property or diverting the efforts of our technical and management personnel, whether or not such litigation is resolved in the Corporation's favour. In the event of an adverse outcome as a

defendant in any such litigation, the Corporation may, among other things, be required to: (a) pay substantial damages and/or cease the development, use, sale or importation of processes that infringe upon other patented intellectual property; (b) expend significant resources to develop or acquire non-infringing intellectual property; (c) discontinue processes incorporating infringing technology; or (d) obtain licences to the infringing intellectual property. However, the Corporation may not be successful in such development or acquisition or such licences may not be available on reasonable terms. Any such development, acquisition or licence could require the expenditure of substantial time and other resources and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business and financial results.

We are exposed to potential liabilities that may not be covered, in part or in whole, by insurance.

Our involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and natural gas properties could subject us to liability for pollution, blowouts, leaks of sour natural gas, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although the Corporation maintains insurance in accordance with industry standards to address certain of these risks, such insurance has limitations on liability and may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, certain risks may not, in all circumstances, be insurable or, in certain circumstances, we may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of any uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to us. The occurrence of a significant event that we are not fully insured against, our inability to obtain insurance coverage against one or more risks at acceptable premium rates or at all, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Our insurance policies are generally renewed on an annual basis and, depending on factors such as market conditions, the premiums, policy limits and/or deductibles for certain insurance policies can vary substantially. In some instances, certain insurance may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. Significantly increased costs could lead us to decide to reduce or possibly eliminate coverage. In addition, insurance is purchased from a number of third-party insurers, often in layered insurance arrangements, some of whom may discontinue providing insurance coverage for their own policy or strategic reasons. Should any of these insurers refuse to continue to provide insurance coverage, our overall risk exposure could be increased and we could incur significant costs.

Future acquisitions, financings or other transactions and the issuance of securities pursuant to our treasury-based equity incentive plans may result in Shareholder dilution.

We may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of our securities, which may be dilutive to Shareholders. Shareholder dilution may also result from the issuance of Common Shares pursuant to our stock option plan and our restricted and performance share unit plan. For more information regarding these compensation plans, see our most recent Information Circular and Proxy Statement, financial statements and related MD&A filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

We may be subject to growth related risks.

We may be subject to growth related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on our internal systems and controls. Our ability to manage growth effectively will require us to continue to implement and improve our operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage our employee base. Our inability to deal with this growth may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Lower oil and gas prices and higher costs increase the risk of write-downs of our oil and gas property assets and goodwill (if any).

Under IFRS, when indicators of impairment exist, the carrying value of our "Property, plant and equipment" (" **PP&E**") and "Goodwill" (if any) is compared to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of the fair value less cost to sell or value in use. A decline in oil and natural gas prices may be an indicator of impairment and may result in a write-down of the value of our assets. While these write-downs would not affect cash flow from operations, the charge to earnings may be viewed unfavourably by investors and could adversely impact the market price of our Common Shares and the calculation of our compliance with the financial covenants contained in our debt instruments. PP&E asset write-downs may also be reversed to earnings in future periods should the conditions that caused impairment reverse.

We may not be able to maintain the confidentiality of sensitive information in business dealings with third parties, and our remedies for breaches of confidentiality may not fully compensate us for our losses.

While discussing potential business relationships or other transactions with third parties, we may disclose confidential information relating to our business, operations or affairs. Although confidentiality agreements are generally signed by third parties prior to the disclosure of any confidential information, a breach could put us at competitive risk and may cause significant damage to our business. The harm to our business from a breach of confidentiality cannot presently be quantified, but may be material and may not be compensable in damages. There is no assurance that, in the event of a breach of confidentiality, we will be able to obtain equitable remedies, such as injunctive relief, from a court of competent jurisdiction in a timely manner, if at all, in order to prevent or mitigate any damage to our business that such a breach of confidentiality may cause.

Our information assets and critical infrastructure may be subject to destruction, theft, cyber-attacks or misuse by unauthorized parties.

We are dependent upon the availability, capacity, reliability and security of our information technology infrastructure, and our ability to expand and continually update this infrastructure, to conduct daily operations. We depend on various information technology systems to estimate reserve quantities, process and record financial data, manage our land base, manage financial resources, analyze seismic information, administer our contracts with our operators and lessees and communicate with employees, consultants, securityholders and other stakeholders, regulators and other third-parties.

As a result, we are subject to a variety of information technology and/or system risks as a part of our normal course operations, including potential breakdown, invasion, virus, cyber-attack, cyber-fraud, security breach, and destruction or interruption of our information technology systems by third parties or insiders. Unauthorized access to these systems by employees or third parties could lead to corruption or exposure of confidential, fiduciary or proprietary information, interruption to communications or operations, or disruption to our business activities or our competitive position. In addition, cyber phishing attempts, in which a malicious party attempts to obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, credit card and banking details (and money), or approval of wire transfer requests, by disguising themselves as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication, have become more widespread and sophisticated in recent years. If the Corporation becomes a victim to a cyber phishing attack it could result in a loss or theft of the Corporation's financial resources or critical data and information or could result in a loss of control of the Corporation's technological infrastructure or financial resources. The Corporation's employees are often the targets of such cyber phishing attacks, as they are and will continue to be targeted by parties using fraudulent "spoof" emails to misappropriate information or to introduce viruses or other malware through "Trojan horse" programs to the Corporation's computers. These emails appear to be legitimate emails, but direct recipients to fake websites operated by the sender of the email or request recipients to send a password or other confidential information through email or to download malware.

The Corporation maintains policies and procedures that address and implement employee protocols with respect to electronic communications and electronic devices and conducts annual cyber-security risk assessments. The Corporation also employs encryption protection of its confidential information, all computers and other electronic devices. Despite the Corporation's efforts to mitigate such cyber phishing attacks through education and training, cyber phishing activities remain a serious problem that may damage our information technology infrastructure. The Corporation applies technical and process controls in line with industry-accepted standards to protect our information assets and systems, including a response plan for responding to a cyber-security incident. However, these controls may not adequately prevent cyber-security breaches. Disruption of critical information technology services, or breaches of information security, could have a negative effect on our performance and earnings, as well as on our reputation. The significance of any such event is difficult to quantify, but may in certain circumstances be material and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

An unforeseen defect in the chain of title to our oil and natural gas producing properties may arise to defeat our claim, which could have an adverse effect on the market price of our Common Shares.

Although title reviews may be conducted prior to the purchase of oil and natural gas producing properties or the commencement of drilling wells, such reviews do not guarantee or certify that an unforeseen defect in the chain of title will not arise. The actual title to and interest of the Corporation in our properties, and our rights to produce and sell the oil and natural gas therefrom, may vary from the Corporation's records. If a defect does exist in the chain of title or in the Corporation's right to

produce, or a legal challenge or legislative change does arise, it is possible that the Corporation may lose all or a portion of the properties to which the title defect relates and/or our right to produce hydrocarbons from such properties, which may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, there may be valid legal challenges or legislative changes which affect the Corporation's title to and right to produce from the oil and natural gas properties the Corporation controls that could impair the Corporation's activities on them and result in a reduction of the revenue received by the Corporation.

Canadian and United States practices differ in reporting reserves and production and our estimates may not be comparable to those of companies in the United States.

In this Annual Information Form, we report our production and reserve 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 SEC by United States companies. Nevertheless, as part of Obsidian Energy's Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2022 filed with the SEC, Obsidian Energy has disclosed proved reserves quantities using the standards contained in SEC Regulation S-X, and the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and natural gas reserves determined in accordance with the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board, "Disclosures About Oil and Gas Producing Activities", which disclosure complies with the SEC's rules for disclosing oil and natural gas reserves.

The ability of residents of the United States to enforce civil remedies against us and our directors, officers and experts may be limited.

Obsidian Energy is organized under the laws of Alberta, Canada and our principal places of business are in Canada. Most of our directors and officers and the experts named herein are residents of Canada, and all or a substantial portion of our assets and all or a substantial portion of the assets of most of such persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors in the United States to effect service of process within the United States upon those directors, officers and experts who are not residents of the United States or to enforce against them judgments of 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 us or against any of our directors, officers or 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 the securities laws of any state within the United States.

The termination or expiration of licenses and leases through which we or our industry partners hold our interests in petroleum and natural gas substances could adversely affect the market price of our Common Shares.

Our properties are held in the form of licenses and leases and working interests in licenses and leases. If we or the holder of the license or lease fail to meet the specific requirement of a license or lease, the license or lease may terminate or expire. There can be no assurance that all of the obligations required to maintain each license or lease will be met. The termination or expiration of a license or lease or the working interest relating to a license or lease and the associated abandonment and reclamation obligations may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and business.

The Corporation does not pay dividends and there is no assurance that we will do so in the future.

The Corporation does not currently pay dividends on our Common Shares. The payment of dividends in the future will be dependent on, among other things, the cash flow, results of operations and financial condition of the Corporation, the need for funds to finance ongoing operations and debt repayments, the Corporation's debt levels and constraints on paying dividends imposed by our lenders and noteholders, and other considerations as the Board considers relevant.

Our directors and management may have conflicts of interest that may create incentives for them to act contrary to or in competition with the interests of our Shareholders.

Certain directors and officers of Obsidian Energy are engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other activities in the oil and natural gas industry and, as a result of these and other activities, the directors and officers of Obsidian Energy may become subject to conflicts of interest. The ABCA provides that in the event that a director or officer of the Corporation is a party to a material contract or material transaction or proposed material contract or proposed material transaction with the Corporation,

or is a director or an officer of or has a material interest in any person who is a party to a material contract or material transaction or proposed material contract or proposed material transaction with the Corporation, the director or officer must disclose the nature and extent of his or her interest and, if a director, must refrain from voting on any resolution to approve the contract or transaction unless otherwise provided under the ABCA. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the ABCA and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. See "*Directors and Executive Officers of Obsidian Energy – Conflicts of Interest* ".

The Corporation's operations and drilling activity is vulnerable to risks associated with operating in a limited geographic area.

The Corporation's producing properties are geographically concentrated in the Province of Alberta. As a result, to the extent demand for and costs of personnel, equipment, power, services, and resources in Alberta are high, it could result in a delay or inability to secure such personnel, equipment, power, services and resources. Any delay or inability to secure personnel, equipment, power, services, and resources could result in oil, NGLs and natural gas production volumes being below the Corporation's forecasted production volumes. In addition, any such negative effect on production volumes, or significant increases in costs, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial conditions, results of operations, cash flow and profitability.

As a result of this concentration, the Corporation may be disproportionately exposed to the impact of delays or interruptions of operations or production in Alberta caused by external factors such as governmental regulation, Canadian federal and/or provincial politics, transportation limitations, supply shortages or extreme weather-related conditions.

Expanding the Corporation's business exposes us to new risks and uncertainties.

The operations and expertise of the Corporation's management are currently focused primarily on oil and natural gas production, exploration and development in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin. In the future, the Corporation may acquire or move into new industry related activities or new geographical areas and may acquire different energy-related assets; as a result, the Corporation may face unexpected risks or, alternatively, its exposure to one or more existing risk factors may be significantly increased, which may in turn result in the Corporation's future operational and financial conditions being adversely affected.

The Corporation relies on our reputation to continue our operations and to attract and retain investors and employees.

The Corporation's business, operations or financial condition may be negatively impacted as a result of any negative public opinion towards the Corporation or as a result of any negative sentiment toward or in respect of the Corporation's reputation with stakeholders, special interest groups, political leadership, the media or other entities. Public opinion may be influenced by certain media and special interest groups' negative portrayal of the industry in which the Corporation operates as well as their opposition to certain oil and natural gas projects. Potential impacts of negative public opinion or reputational issues may include delays or interruptions in operations, legal or regulatory actions or challenges, blockades, increased regulatory oversight, reduced support for, delays in, challenges to, or the revocation of regulatory approvals, permits and/or licenses, increased costs and/or cost overruns, and reduced access to (or an increase in the cost of) capital, credit and/or insurance coverage. The Corporation's reputation and public opinion could also be impacted by the actions and activities of other companies operating in the oil and natural gas industry, particularly other producers, over which the Corporation has no control.

Similarly, the Corporation's reputation could be impacted by negative publicity related to loss of life, injury or damage to property and environmental damage caused by the Corporation's operations. In addition, if the Corporation develops a reputation of having an unsafe work site, it may impact the ability of the Corporation to attract and retain the necessary skilled employees and consultants to operate our business. Opposition from special interest groups opposed to oil and natural gas development and the possibility of climate related litigation against governments and fossil fuel companies may impact the Corporation's reputation.

Reputational risk cannot be managed in isolation from other forms of risk. Credit, market, operational, insurance, regulatory and legal risks, among others, must all be managed effectively to safeguard the Corporation's reputation. Damage to the Corporation's reputation could result in negative investor sentiment towards the Corporation, which may result in limiting the Corporation's access to capital, credit and/or insurance coverage, increasing the cost of capital, credit and/or insurance coverage, and decreasing the price and liquidity of the Common Shares.

There might not always be an active trading market in the United States and/or Canada for our Common Shares.

While there is currently an active trading market for our Common Shares in both the United States (on the NYSE American) and Canada (on the TSX), we cannot guarantee that an active trading market will be sustained in either country. If an active trading market in our Common Shares is not sustained, the trading liquidity of our Common Shares will be limited, and the market value of our Common Shares may be reduced.

The Corporation faces compliance and supervisory challenges in respect of the use of social media as a means of communicating with industry partners, stakeholders and the general public.

Increasingly, social media is used as a vehicle to carry out cyber phishing attacks. Information posted on social media sites, for business or personal purposes, may be used by attackers to gain entry into the Corporation's systems and obtain confidential information. The Corporation decrypts and applies malware filtering to all social media platform access of our employees. Periodic evaluations and browsing oversight occurs through firewall report reviews, and the Corporation retains the ability to modify access and control social media access. Despite these efforts, as social media continues to grow in influence and access to social media platforms becomes increasingly prevalent, there are significant risks that the Corporation may not be able to properly regulate social media use and preserve adequate records of business activities and third-party communications conducted through the use of social media platforms.

Forward-looking information may prove inaccurate.

Shareholders and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the Corporation's forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both a general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate.

Additional information on the risks, assumptions and uncertainties are found under the heading " *Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*" in this Annual Information Form.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, the only contracts that are material to us and that were entered into by us or one of our Subsidiaries within the most recently completed financial year or before the most recently completed financial year but which are still material and are still in effect, are the following:

(a) the credit agreement dated July 27, 2022 among Obsidian Energy and certain lenders and other parties in respect of Obsidian Energy's reserve-based loan syndicated credit facility, which agreement is described under "Capitalization of Obsidian Energy – Debt Capital – Credit Facility"; and

(b) the trust indenture agreement dated July 27, 2022 among Obsidian Energy and Computershare Trust Company of Canada (as “Trustee”) for our Senior Unsecured Notes, which agreement is described under "Capitalization of Obsidian Energy – Debt Capital – Senior Unsecured Notes".

Economic Dependence

We are not currently a party to any contract on which our business is substantially dependent, including any contract to sell the major part of our products or to purchase the major part of our requirements for goods, services or raw materials, or any franchise or license or other agreement to use a patent, formula, trade secret, process or trade name on which our business depends.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Legal Proceedings

Other than as has been disclosed, there are no legal proceedings that Obsidian Energy is or was a party to, or that any of Obsidian Energy's property is or was the subject of, during the most recently completed financial year, that were or are material to Obsidian Energy, and there are no such material legal proceedings that Obsidian Energy knows to be contemplated. For the purposes of the foregoing, a legal proceeding is not considered to be "material" by us if it involves a claim for damages and the amount involved, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed 10 percent of our current assets, provided that if any proceeding presents in large degree the same legal and factual issues as other proceedings pending or known to be contemplated, we have included the amount involved in the other proceedings in computing the percentage.

Regulatory Actions

Other than as has been disclosed, there were no: (i) penalties or sanctions imposed against Obsidian Energy by a court relating to securities legislation or by a security regulatory authority during our most recently completed financial year; (ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against Obsidian Energy that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or (iii) settlement agreements Obsidian Energy entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during Obsidian Energy's most recently completed financial year.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares in Canada is TSX Trust Company at its principal offices in Calgary, Alberta and Toronto, Ontario. The co-transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares in the United States is Computershare Shareowner Services at its principal offices in Jersey City, New Jersey.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

There were no material interests, direct or indirect, of any director or executive officer of Obsidian Energy, any person or company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10 percent of the outstanding Common Shares, or any known associate or affiliate of any such person, in any transaction within Obsidian Energy's three most recently completed financial years or during our current financial year that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect Obsidian Energy.

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 Continuous Disclosure Obligations by us during, or related to, our most recently completed financial year, other than GLJ, our independent engineering evaluator (the "**Expert**"), and KPMG, our auditors.

There were no registered or beneficial interests, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of Obsidian Energy or of one of our associates or affiliates: (i) held by the Expert or by the "designated professionals" (as defined in Form 51-102F2 – *Annual Information Form*) of the Expert, when the Expert prepared the relevant report, valuation, statement or opinion; (ii) received by the Expert or by the "designated professionals" of the Expert, after the preparation of the relevant report, valuation, statement or opinion; or (iii) to be received by the Expert or by the "designated professionals" of the Expert; except with respect to the ownership of our Common Shares, in which case the person's or company's interest in our Common Shares represents less than one percent of our outstanding Common Shares. The foregoing does not include registered or beneficial interests, direct or indirect, held through mutual funds.

KPMG are the auditors of the Company and have confirmed that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations and also that they are independent accountants with respect to the Company under all relevant U.S. professional and regulatory standards.

No director, officer or employee of the Expert or KPMG is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of Obsidian Energy or of any associate or affiliate of Obsidian Energy.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Obsidian Energy may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of Obsidian Energy's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in Obsidian Energy's Information Circular for our most recent annual meeting of securityholders that involved the election of directors. Additional financial information is provided in Obsidian Energy's financial statements and MD&A for our most recently completed financial year.

Any document referred to in this Annual Information Form and described as being filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov (including those documents referred to as being incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form) may be obtained free of charge from us by contacting our Investor Relations Department by telephone (toll free: 1-888-770-2633) or by email (investor_relations@obsidianenergy.com).

APPENDIX A-1

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS ON RESERVES DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION

(Form 51-101F3)

Management of Obsidian Energy Ltd. ("**Obsidian Energy**") is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to Obsidian Energy's oil and natural 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 revenue as at December 31, 2022, estimated using forecast prices and costs.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated Obsidian Energy's reserves data. The report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator is presented below.

The Operations and Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors of Obsidian Energy has:

(a) reviewed Obsidian Energy's procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;

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

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

The Operations and Reserves Committee of the Board of Directors has reviewed Obsidian Energy's procedures for assembling and reporting other information associated with oil and natural gas activities and has reviewed that information with management. The Board of Directors has, on the recommendation of the Operations and Reserves Committee, approved:

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

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

(f) 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.

(signed) *"Stephen Loukas"*
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) *"Peter Scott"*
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(signed) *"Michael Faust"*
Director and Chair of the Operations and Reserves Committee

(signed) *"John Brydson"*
Member of the Operations and Reserves Committee

February 22, 2023

APPENDIX A-2

REPORT ON RESERVES DATA

(Form 51-101F2)

To the Board of Directors of Obsidian Energy Ltd. (" **Obsidian Energy**"):

1. We have evaluated Obsidian Energy's reserves data as at December 31, 2022. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2022, estimated using forecast prices and costs.

2. The reserves data are the responsibility of Obsidian Energy'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 sets forth 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 Obsidian Energy evaluated by us for the year ended December 31, 2022, and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have audited, evaluated and reviewed and reported on to Obsidian Energy's management and Board of Directors:

Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor	Description and Preparation Date of Evaluation Report	Location of Reserves (Country)	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue (millions before income taxes, 10% discount rate)			
			Audited	Evaluated	Reviewed	Total
GLJ Ltd.	Reserves Assessment and Evaluation of Canadian Oil and Gas Properties of Obsidian Energy Ltd. (As of December 31, 2022) January 20, 2023	Canada	nil	2,794	nil	2,794

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 report referred to in paragraph 5 for events and circumstances occurring after the preparation date.

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

Executed as to our report referred to above:

(signed) *"GLJ Ltd. "*
GLJ Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
January 20, 2023

APPENDIX A-3

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Our statement of reserves data and other oil and natural gas information dated January 20, 2023 is set forth below (the " **Statement**"). The effective date of the Statement is December 31, 2022 and the preparation date of the Statement is January 20, 2023. The Report of Management and Directors on Reserves Data and Other Information on Form 51-101F3 and the Report on Reserves Data by GLJ on Form 51-101F2 are attached as Appendices A-1 and A-2, respectively, to this Annual Information Form.

Disclosure of Reserves Data

The reserves data set forth below is based upon an evaluation prepared by GLJ with an effective date of December 31, 2022 contained in the Engineering Report. The reserves data summarizes our oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves and the net present values of future net revenue from these reserves using forecast prices and costs, not including the impact of any hedging activities. The reserves data conforms to the requirements of NI 51-101. We engaged GLJ to evaluate all of our proved and proved plus probable reserves. See also "Notes to Reserves Data Tables" below.

As at December 31, 2022, the majority of our proved plus probable reserves are located in Alberta, Canada.

It should not be assumed that the estimates of future net revenues presented in the tables below represent the fair market value of the reserves. There is no assurance that the forecast price and cost assumptions will be attained and variances could be material. The recovery and reserves estimates of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves provided herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered. Actual oil, natural gas and natural gas liquid reserves may be greater than or less than the estimates provided herein.

BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 Mcf: 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. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency conversion ratio of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis is misleading as an indication of value.

For more information as to the risks involved, see " *Risk Factors*".

SUMMARY OF OIL AND GAS RESERVES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

	RESERVES			
	LIGHT AND MEDIUM OIL		HEAVY OIL AND BITUMEN	
RESERVES CATEGORY	Gross (MMbbl)	Net (MMbbl)	Gross (MMbbl)	Net (MMbbl)
PROVED				
Developed Producing	31	27	8	7
Developed Non-Producing	-	-	-	-
Undeveloped	25	21	2	2
TOTAL PROVED	57	49	10	9
PROBABLE	23	19	5	4
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE	80	68	15	13

RESERVES

RESERVES CATEGORY	CONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS Gross (Bcf)	CONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS Net (Bcf)	COAL BED METHANE Gross (Bcf)	COAL BED METHANE Net (Bcf)	NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS Gross (MMbbl)	NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS Net (MMbbl)
PROVED						
Developed Producing	175	165	-	-	7	6
Developed Non-Producing	2	2	-	-	-	-
Undeveloped	107	98	-	-	5	4
TOTAL PROVED	285	265	-	-	12	10
PROBABLE	124	112	-	-	5	4
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE	409	377	-	1	17	14

RESERVES
TOTAL OIL EQUIVALENT

RESERVES CATEGORY	Gross (MMboe)	Net (MMboe)
PROVED		
Developed Producing	76	68
Developed Non-Producing	1	1
Undeveloped	50	43
TOTAL PROVED	127	112
PROBABLE	54	46
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE	181	158

SUMMARY OF NET PRESENT VALUES OF FUTURE NET REVENUE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
BEFORE INCOME TAXES DISCOUNTED AT (%/year)
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

RESERVES CATEGORY	0% (MM$)	5% (MM$)	10% (MM$)	15% (MM$)	20% (MM$)	Unit Value Before Income Tax Discounted at 10%/year[1] ($/boe)	Unit Value Before Income Tax Discounted at 10%/year[1] ($/Mcfe)
PROVED							
Developed Producing	1,994	1,881	1,579	1,354	1,193	23.15	3.86
Developed Non-Producing	22	17	14	11	10	18.28	3.05
Undeveloped	1,321	828	549	379	267	12.83	2.14
TOTAL PROVED	3,338	2,726	2,142	1,745	1,470	19.16	3.19
PROBABLE	1,991	1,046	653	451	333	14.25	2.38
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE	5,328	3,772	2,794	2,196	1,803	17.74	2.96

Note:

(2) The unit values are based on net reserve volumes.

SUMMARY OF NET PRESENT VALUES OF FUTURE NET REVENUE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
AFTER INCOME TAXES DISCOUNTED AT (%/year)
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

RESERVES CATEGORY	0% (MM$)	5% (MM$)	10% (MM$)	15% (MM$)	20% (MM$)
PROVED					
Developed Producing	1,994	1,881	1,579	1,354	1,193
Developed Non-Producing	22	17	14	11	10
Undeveloped	1,046	687	472	334	240
TOTAL PROVED	3,062	2,585	2,064	1,700	1,443
PROBABLE	1,577	837	530	373	280
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE	4,639	3,421	2,594	2,072	1,723

TOTAL FUTURE NET REVENUE
(UNDISCOUNTED)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

RESERVES CATEGORY	REVENUE (MM$)	ROYALTIES (MM$)	OPERATING COSTS (MM$)	DEVELOPMENT COSTS (MM$)	ABANDONMENT AND RECLAMATION COSTS (MM$)	FUTURE NET REVENUE BEFORE FUTURE INCOME TAXES (MM$)	FUTURE INCOME TAXES (MM$)	FUTURE NET REVENUE AFTER FUTURE INCOME TAXES (MM$)
Proved Reserves	8,837	1,170	2,629	980	720	3,338	275	3,062
Proved Plus Probable Reserves	13,057	1,889	3,840	1,255	745	5,328	689	4,639

FUTURE NET REVENUE
BY PRODUCTION TYPE
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

RESERVES CATEGORY	PRODUCTION TYPE	FUTURE NET REVENUE BEFORE INCOME TAXES (discounted at 10%/year) (MM$)	UNIT VALUE[3] ($/bbl)	($/Mcf)
Proved Reserves	Light and Medium Oil[1]	1,688	21.15	3.53
	Heavy Oil and Bitumen[1]	238	22.52	3.75
	Conventional Natural Gas[2]	215	10.09	1.68
	Non-Conventional Oil and Gas Activities[1]	1	8.91	1.49
	TOTAL	2,142	19.16	3.19
Proved Plus Probable Reserves	Light and Medium Oil[1]	2,210	19.50	3.26
	Heavy Oil and Bitumen[1]	317	20.14	3.36
	Conventional Natural Gas[2]	267	9.40	1.57
	Non-Conventional Oil and Gas Activities[1]	1	8.30	1.39
	TOTAL	2,794	17.74	2.96

Notes:

(1) Including solution gas and other by-products.
(2) Including by-products but excluding solution gas and by-products from oil wells and non-conventional oil & gas activities.
(3) The unit values are based on net reserve volumes.

Notes to Reserves Data Tables

1. Columns may not add due to rounding.

2. The oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas reserves estimates presented in the Engineering Report are based on the definitions and guidelines contained in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (the "**COGE Handbook**"). A summary of those definitions are set forth below:

Reserves Categories

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.

(d) **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.

(e) **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.

Other criteria that must also be met for the classification of reserves are provided in the COGE Handbook.

Development and Production Status

Each of the reserves categories (proved and probable) may be divided into developed and undeveloped categories.

(f) **Developed reserves** are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure (for example, when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production. The developed category may be subdivided into producing and non-producing.

> (i) **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.
>
> (ii) **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.

(g) **Undeveloped reserves** are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (for example, 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 category (proved, probable) 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 subdivide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed non-producing. This allocation should be 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.

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:

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

(i) 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.

Additional clarification of certainty levels associated with reserves estimates and the effect of aggregation is provided in the COGE Handbook.

3. Forecast prices and costs.

NI 51-101 defines "forecast prices and costs" as future prices and costs that are: (i) generally acceptable as being a reasonable outlook of the future; and (ii) if, and only to the extent that, there are fixed or presently determinable future prices or costs to which we are 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 subparagraph (i).

The forecast cost and price assumptions include increases in wellhead selling prices and take into account inflation with respect to future operating and capital costs. The oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids benchmark reference pricing, inflation rates and exchange rates utilized in the Engineering Report are set forth below. The price assumptions set forth below were based on an average of four independent reserve evaluators' forecasts (GLJ, Sproule Associates Ltd., McDaniel & Associates Consultants and Deloitte Resource Evaluation & Advisory).

SUMMARY OF PRICING AND INFLATION RATE ASSUMPTIONS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

	OIL	GAS	EDMONTON LIQUIDS PRICES						
Year	WTI Cushing Oklahoma ($US/bbl)	Canadian Light Oil Sweet Price 40ºAPI ($Cdn/bbl)	Western Canada Select 20.5ºAPI ($Cdn/bbl)	NATURAL GAS AECO ($Cdn/MMbtu)	Propane ($Cdn/bbl)	Butane ($Cdn/bbl)	Condensates ($Cdn/bbl)	INFLATION RATES[1] %/year	EXCHANGE RATE[2] ($US/$Cdn)
Forecast									
2023	80.25	103.16	75.98	4.44	41.25	54.35	105.00	-	0.74
2024	78.19	97.34	77.20	4.54	40.16	52.73	100.05	2.5	0.76
2025	76.10	94.21	76.55	4.37	40.04	51.08	96.97	2.0	0.76
2026	76.96	94.90	78.80	4.44	40.35	51.47	98.35	2.0	0.77
2027	78.50	96.48	80.54	4.52	41.02	52.32	99.98	2.0	0.77
2028	80.07	98.41	82.53	4.61	41.84	53.37	101.99	2.0	0.77
2029	81.67	100.38	84.20	4.70	42.67	54.43	104.03	2.0	0.77
2030	83.31	102.38	85.88	4.79	43.52	55.51	106.10	2.0	0.77
2031	84.97	104.43	87.60	4.88	44.39	56.63	108.22	2.0	0.77
2032	86.68	106.16	89.46	4.98	45.11	57.54	110.39	2.0	0.77
2033	88.40	108.28	91.24	5.08	46.02	58.69	112.60	2.0	0.77
Thereafter	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%		

(1) Inflation rates are used for forecasting prices and costs
(2) Exchange rates used to generate the benchmark reference prices in this table.

Weighted average actual prices realized, including hedging activities, for the year ended December 31, 2022 were $5.57/Mcf for natural gas, $115.91/bbl for light and medium oil, $83.84/bbl for heavy oil and $71.02/bbl for natural gas liquids.

4. Future Development Costs

The following table sets forth development costs deducted in the estimation of our future net revenue attributable to the reserve categories noted below.

	Forecast Prices and Costs	
Year	Proved Reserves (MM$)	Proved Plus Probable Reserves (MM$)
2023	173	202
2024	197	256
2025	245	261
2026	183	267
2027	173	260
2028 and subsequent	9	9
Total: Undiscounted for all years	980	1,255

We currently expect to fund the development costs of our reserves primarily through internally-generated funds flow from operations. There can be no guarantee that funds will be available to develop all of our reserves or that we will allocate funding to develop all of the reserves attributed in the Engineering Report. Failure to develop those reserves would have a negative impact on future production and cash flow and could result in negative revisions to our reserves. The interest and other costs of any external funding are not included in our reserves and future net revenue estimates and would reduce reserves and future net revenue to some degree depending upon the funding sources utilized. We do not currently expect that interest or other funding costs could make development of any of our properties uneconomic.

5. Estimated future abandonment and reclamation costs related to reserve wells and active pipelines and facilities have been taken into account by GLJ in determining the aggregate future net revenue therefrom.

6. The forecast price and cost assumptions assume the continuance of current laws and regulations.

7. All factual data supplied to GLJ was accepted as represented. No field inspection was conducted.

8. The estimates of future net revenue presented in the tables above do not represent fair market value.

Reconciliations of Changes in Reserves

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of our gross reserves as at December 31, 2022, using forecast price and cost estimates derived from the Engineering Report.

RECONCILIATION OF
COMPANY GROSS RESERVES
BY PRODUCT TYPE
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

	LIGHT AND MEDIUM OIL[1]			HEAVY OIL AND BITUMEN[1]			CONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS[1]		
FACTORS	Gross Proved (MMbbl)	Gross Probable (MMbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (MMbbl)	Gross Proved (MMbbl)	Gross Probable (MMbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (MMbbl)	Gross Proved (Bcf)	Gross Probable (Bcf)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (Bcf)
December 31, 2021	55	14	70	11	5	16	224	73	298
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions [2]	7	7	14	1	1	2	47	23	70
Infill drilling [3]	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	4	5
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revisions[4]	(4)	-	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	25	20	45
Acquisitions [5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Economic Factors [6]	2	-	2	1	-	1	8	2	11
Production [7]	(4)	-	(4)	(2)	-	(2)	(23)	-	(23)
December 31, 2022	57	23	80	10	5	16	285	124	409

FACTORS	NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS[1] Gross Proved (MMbbl)	Gross Probable (MMbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (MMbbl)	TOTAL OIL EQUIVALENT[1] Gross Proved (MMboe)	Gross Probable (MMboe)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (MMboe)
December 31, 2021	10	3	13	114	34	148
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions [2]	2	1	2	18	12	30
Infill drilling [3]	-	-	-	1	3	4
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revisions [4]	1	1	2	-	4	4
Acquisitions [5]	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Factors [6]	-	-	-	4	1	5
Production [7]	(1)	-	(1)	(11)	-	(11)
December 31, 2022	12	5	17	127	54	181

Note:

(1) Columns may not add due to rounding.
(2) Additions to volumes as a result of capital expenditures for step-out drilling in previously discovered reservoirs.
(3) Additions to volumes as a result of capital expenditures for infill drilling in previously discovered reservoirs that were not drilled as part of an enhanced recovery scheme.
(4) Positive or negative revisions to volume estimates due to new technical data, revised interpretations of previously assigned estimates, performance, capital costs, operating costs, or commodity price offsets.
(5) Additions to volume estimates due to purchasing all or a portion of an interest in oil and gas properties.
(6) Changes to volumes resulting from updates in price forecasts, inflation rates and regulatory changes.
(7) Reductions to volume estimates due to actual production.

Additional Information Relating to Reserves Data

Undeveloped Reserves

Undeveloped reserves are attributed by GLJ in accordance with standards and procedures contained in the COGE Handbook. Undeveloped reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (for example, when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. Undeveloped reserves must fully meet the requirements of the reserves category (proved or probable) to which they are assigned.

In some cases, it will take longer than two years to develop Obsidian Energy's undeveloped reserves. Obsidian Energy plans to develop approximately two-fifths of the proved undeveloped reserves in the Engineering Report over the next two years and all of the proved undeveloped reserves over the next five years. Obsidian Energy plans to develop approximately one-third of the probable undeveloped reserves in the Engineering Report over the next two years and all of the probable undeveloped reserves over the next five years. There are a number of factors that could result in delayed or cancelled development, including the following: (i) changing economic conditions (due to pricing and/or operating and capital expenditure fluctuations); (ii) changing technical conditions (including production anomalies, such as water breakthrough or accelerated depletion); (iii) multi-zone developments (for instance, a prospective formation completion may be delayed until the initial completion is no longer economic); (iv) a larger development program may need to be spread out over several years to optimize capital allocation and facility utilization; and (v) surface access issues (including those relating to land owners, weather conditions and regulatory approvals).

Proved Undeveloped Reserves

The following table discloses, for each product type, the gross volumes of proved undeveloped reserves that were first attributed in each of the most recent three financial years.

Year	Light and Medium Oil (MMbbl)		Heavy Oil and Bitumen (MMbbl)		Conventional Natural Gas (Bcf)		NGLs (MMbbl)	
	First Attributed	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed	Cumulative at Year End
2020	2	20	0	1	4	56	0	3
2021	1	22	1	3	22	75	1	3
2022	13	25	1	2	50	107	2	5

GLJ has assigned 50 MMboe of proved undeveloped reserves in the Engineering Report under forecast prices and costs, together with $966 million of associated undiscounted future capital expenditures. Proved undeveloped capital spending in the first two forecast years of the Engineering Report accounts for $367 million, or 38 percent, of the total forecast undiscounted capital expenditures for proved undeveloped reserves. These figures increase to $966 million, or 100 percent, during the first five years of the Engineering Report. The majority of our proved undeveloped reserves evaluated in the Engineering Report are attributable to future oil development from known pools and enhanced oil recovery projects.

Probable Undeveloped Reserves

The following table discloses, for each product type, the gross volumes of probable undeveloped reserves that were first attributed in each of the most recent three financial years.

Year	Light and Medium Oil (MMbbl)		Heavy Oil and Bitumen (MMbbl)		Conventional Natural Gas (Bcf)		NGLs (MMbbl)	
	First Attributed	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed	Cumulative at Year End	First Attributed	Cumulative at Year End
2020	2	9	0	2	6	38	0	2
2021	0	7	1	2	7	36	0	2
2022	11	15	1	2	37	69	1	3

GLJ has assigned 31 MMboe of probable undeveloped reserves in the Engineering Report under forecast prices and costs, together with $275 million of associated undiscounted future capital expenditures. Probable undeveloped capital spending in the first two forecast years of the Engineering Report accounts for $87 million, or 32 percent, of the total forecast undiscounted future capital expenditures for probable undeveloped reserves. These figures increase to $274 million, or approximately 100 percent, during the first five years of the Engineering Report. The probable undeveloped reserves evaluated in the Engineering Report are primarily associated with proved undeveloped reserve assignments but have a less likely probability of being recovered than such associated proved undeveloped reserve assignments.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Affecting Reserves Data

The development schedule for our undeveloped reserves is based on forecast price assumptions for the determination of economic projects. The actual market prices for oil and natural gas may be significantly lower or higher resulting in some projects being delayed or accelerated, as the case may be. See "*Risk Factors*".

We do not anticipate that any significant economic factors or other significant uncertainties will affect any particular components of our reserves data. However, our reserves can be affected significantly by fluctuations in product pricing, capital expenditures, operating costs, royalty regimes and well performance that are beyond our control.

Additional Information Concerning Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

Abandonment and reclamation costs in respect of surface leases, wells, facilities and pipelines (collectively, " **A&R Costs**") are primarily comprised of abandonment, decommissioning, remediation and reclamation costs. A&R Costs are estimated using guidance from the Alberta Energy Regulatory for abandonment and reclamation costs for wells and facilities. Pipeline abandonment and reclamation costs have been estimated based on Obsidian Energy experience decommissioning pipelines in recent years. Obsidian Energy A&R costs associated with existing active and future wells, to which reserves have been included within the evaluation, as well as active facilities, and pipelines have been included in the Engineering Report as part of future net revenue calculations. The total proved plus probable uninflated, undiscounted A&R costs included in reserves is $335 million.

Obsidian Energy reviews our suspended or standing well bores for reactivation, recompletion or sale opportunities. Wellbores that do not meet this criterion become part of our overall wellbore abandonment program. A portion of our A&R Costs are retired every year and facilities are generally decommissioned subsequent to the time when all the wells producing to them have been abandoned. All of our liability reduction programs take into account seasonal access, high priority and stakeholder issues, and where possible, opportunities for multi-location programs and continuous operations to reduce costs.

As of December 31, 2022, we expect to incur future A&R Costs in respect of approximately 4,265 net well bores, 558 facilities and 4,559 kilometres of pipelines. On an undiscounted, inflated basis, approximately 73 percent of A&R Costs relate to well bores, 24 percent to facilities and three percent to pipelines. The total amount of A&R Costs we expect to incur, including wells that extend beyond the 50-year limit in the Engineering Report, are summarized in the following table:

Period	Abandonment and Reclamation Costs Escalated at 2% Undiscounted (MM$)	Abandonment and Reclamation Costs Escalated at 2% Discounted at 10% (MM$)
Total liability as at December 31, 2022	1,324	181
Anticipated to be paid in 2023	26	26
Anticipated to be paid in 2024	27	24
Anticipated to be paid in 2025	27	22
Total anticipated to be paid in 2023, 2024 and 2025	80	72

The above table includes certain A&R Costs not included in the Engineering Report and not deducted in estimating future net revenue as disclosed above. Escalated at two percent and undiscounted, the A&R Costs deducted were $745 million, and escalated at two percent and discounted at 10 percent, these A&R Costs were $28 million. On an undiscounted, uninflated basis total A&R costs are $272 million, net of estimated salvage values.

The net present value of future net revenue attributable to reserves is stated without provision for interest costs and general and administrative costs, but after providing for estimated royalties, production costs, development costs, other income, future capital expenditures and well abandonment costs for only those wells assigned reserves by GLJ.

OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Description of Our Properties, Operations and Activities in Our Major Operating Regions

Introduction

Obsidian Energy participates in the exploration for, and the development and production of, oil and natural gas principally in western Canada. Our portfolio of properties as at December 31, 2022, includes both unitized and non-unitized light oil, heavy oil and natural gas production. In general, the properties contain long-life, low-decline-rate reserves and include interests in several major oil and gas fields. As at December 31, 2022, the majority of our proved plus probable reserves are located in Alberta, Canada.

Major Operating Regions

Our production and reserves are attributed to approximately 57 producing properties. The Company's Willesden Green property accounts for 36 percent of our total proved plus probable Company Interest reserves; no other property is above 15 percent. Obsidian Energy's capital investments are currently focused on light-oil development in the Cardium and Viking and heavy-oil development in Peace River.

The following map illustrates Obsidian Energy's major operating regions as at December 31, 2022.



The following is a description of our principal oil and natural gas properties and related operations and activities as at December 31, 2022. Information in respect of gross and net acres and well counts are as of December 31, 2022 and information in respect of production is for the year ended December 31, 2022, except where indicated otherwise. The estimates of reserves and future net revenue for individual properties may not reflect the same confidence level as estimates of reserves and future net revenue for all properties, due to the effects of aggregation.

Cardium Development Area

The Cardium development play is located in West Central Alberta and extends over 300 kilometers from Calgary to Grande Prairie, Alberta. Obsidian Energy is the largest land owner in the Cardium play, holding approximately 455 net sections of developed and undeveloped land with Cardium rights. The Company's holdings in the area include significant interests within the core of the play, particularly in the Willesden Green and Pembina areas. Total 2022 capital expenditures were approximately $199.6 million, excluding decommissioning expenditures, resulting in 34 (32.5 net) operated wells drilled and completed, optimization activities and minor infrastructure spend. In 2023, Cardium activity will continue in the Willesden Green and Pembina areas of the play and focus on primary development with 19 operated wells planned. Refer to the 2023 Capital Budget section below for further details.

Peace River Development Area

The Peace River development area is a heavy oil play located in Northwestern Alberta. At December 31, 2022, Obsidian Energy had approximately 500 net sections of developed and undeveloped land in the area. In 2022, the Company completed a development activity in the area with 17 operated Bluesky wells drilled and two operated wells in the Clearwater which resulted in approximately $90.7 million of capital expenditures. In 2023, the Company is further expanding activity in the area with 16 operated wells planned, including four wells in the emerging Clearwater play.

Viking Development Area

The Viking development area is located in Eastern Alberta along the Alberta/Saskatchewan border. At December 31, 2022, Obsidian Energy had approximately 144 net sections of developed and undeveloped land in the play. Total 2022 capital expenditures were approximately $17.0 million resulting in 8 (8 net) operated wells drilled and completed. For 2023, the Company will build on our strong 2022 results in the area and anticipates drilling 11 operated wells.

Optimization activity

In 2023, Obsidian Energy plans to continue to leverage our existing infrastructure and land base and focus on optimization of existing well bores and facilities within the Company's portfolio. Allocated capital to these activities in 2023 are across several individual projects to either increase production by reactivating and/or recompleting existing well bores or reduce operating costs through facilities optimization projects.

Additional Information

None of our important properties, plants, facilities or installations are subject to any material statutory or other mandatory relinquishments, surrenders, back-ins or changes in ownership.

We do not have any important properties to which reserves have been attributed and which are capable of producing but which are not producing.

2023 Capital Budget

The Board has approved a $260 to $270 million 2023 capital plan to fund the continued drilling in the Cardium, Peace River and Viking as well as various optimization activities and other operational spending. A total of 46 gross wells are planned under this program and the Company anticipates average production of 32,000 to 33,500 boe/d for 2022. Additionally, the Company continues to focus on various abandonment activities and plans to spend approximately $26 to $28 million of decommissioning expenditures in 2023.

The primary components of our programs are described above under the heading " *Major Operating Regions"*. See also " *Description of our Business – General Development of the Business –2023 Developments – 2023 Outlook and Guidance"*.

Oil and Gas Wells

The following table sets forth the number and status of wells in which we had a working interest as at December 31, 2022.

	Producing				Non-Producing		Total	
	Oil		Gas					
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Alberta	1,630	1,326	337	239	3,374	2,685	5,341	4,250
Northwest Territories	-	-	-	-	41	6	41	6
USA	-	-	-	-	25	9	25	9
Total	1,630	1,326	337	229	3,440	2,700	5,407	4,265

Note:

(1) Total well counts differ from the well count provided under the Abandonment and Reclamation Costs as the table excludes water disposal, water source and injector wells.

Properties with no Attributed Reserves

The following table sets out the unproved properties in which we had an interest as at December 31, 2022.

	Unproved Properties (thousands of acres)	
	Gross	Net
Alberta	223	223
Northwest Territories	11	4
Total	234	227

We currently have no material work commitments on these lands. The primary lease or extension term on approximately 8,000 net acres of unproved property is scheduled to expire by December 31, 2023. The right to explore, develop and exploit these leases will be surrendered unless we qualify them for continuation based on production, drilling or technical mapping.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Relevant to Properties with No Attributed Reserves

The development of properties with no attributed reserves can be affected by a number of factors including, but not limited to, project economics, forecasted price assumptions, cost estimates, well type expectations and access to infrastructure. These and other factors could lead to the delay or the acceleration of projects related to these properties.

Tax Horizon

The most important variables that will determine the level of cash taxes incurred by us in a given year will be the price of oil and natural gas, our capital spending levels, the nature and extent of acquisition and disposition activities and the amount of tax pools available to us. We currently estimate that we will not be required to pay income taxes for at least 10 years. However, if oil and natural gas prices were to strengthen beyond the levels anticipated by the current forward market, our tax pools would be utilized more quickly and we may experience higher than expected cash taxes or payment of such taxes in an earlier time period. However, we emphasize that it is difficult to give guidance on future taxability as we operate within an industry where various factors constantly change our outlook, including factors such as acquisitions, divestments, capital spending levels, operating cost levels and commodity price changes.

Capital Expenditures

The following table summarizes capital expenditures related to our activities for the year ended December 31, 2022, irrespective of whether such costs were capitalized or charged to expense when incurred.

	2022 MM$
Property Acquisition Costs	
Proved Properties	4.6
Unproved Properties	18.9
Exploration Costs	-
Development Costs	295.0
Corporate Costs	0.9
Total Capital Expenditures	319.4
Corporate Acquisitions	-
Total Expenditures	319.4

Exploration and Development Activities

The following table sets forth the gross and net exploratory and development wells that we participated in during the year ended December 31, 2022.

	Exploratory Wells		Development Wells	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Oil	-	-	70	60
Gas and condensate	-	-	2	2
Injectors/Stratigraphic test	-	-	2	1
Total	-	-	74	63

Production Estimates

The following table sets out the volume of our production estimated for the year ended December 31, 2022, which is reflected in the estimates of gross proved reserves and gross probable reserves disclosed in the tables contained under “Disclosure of Reserves Data” above.

	Light and Medium Oil (bbl/d)		Heavy Oil and Bitumen (bbl/d)		Total Natural Gas (Mcf/d)		Natural Gas Liquids (bbl/d)		Total Oil Equivalent (boe/d)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Proved Developed Producing	11,305	9,391	5,326	4,243	69,008	64,123	2,757	2,052	30,889	26,372
Proved Developed Non-Producing	132	122	-	-	629	591	30	25	267	245
Proved Undeveloped	1,952	1,829	592	672	6,341	6,025	243	230	3,844	3,734
Total Proved	13,390	11,342	5,918	4,915	75,978	70,740	3,030	2,306	35,000	30,352
Total Probable	824	700	756	714	3,377	3,176	91	72	2,235	2,016
Total Proved Plus Probable	14,214	12,042	6,674	5,628	79,355	73,916	3,122	2,378	37,325	32,367

The Company notes that our Willesden Green property (located in the Cardium development area) accounts for approximately 37% of the estimated Company Interest production on a total proved plus probable basis in 2023. No other field (being a

defined geographical area consisting of one or more pools) accounts for more than 15 percent of the estimated Company Interest production on a total proved plus probable basis disclosed above. For more information, see "*Other Oil and Gas Information – Description of Our Properties, Operations and Activities in Our Major Operating Regions*".

Production History

The following table summarizes certain information in respect of our share of average gross daily production volumes, average net product prices received, royalties paid, production costs, transportation costs, risk management contracts loss (gain), and resulting netbacks for the periods indicated below:

	Quarter Ended 2022				Year Ended December 31, 2022
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	
Share of Average Gross Daily Production					
Light and Medium Oil (bbl/d)	11,113	12,261	11,062	12,105	11,636
Heavy Oil (bbl/d)	5,790	6,174	5,854	5,983	5,950
Conventional Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	60,426	64,409	64,134	66,813	63,964
NGLs (bbl/d)	2,432	2,406	2,379	2,520	2,434
Combined (boe/d)	29,407	31,575	29,985	31,742	30,682
Average Net Production Prices Received					
Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	117.96	139.88	118.66	110.45	121.92
Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	84.77	106.18	81.78	62.19	83.84
Conventional Natural Gas ($/Mcf)	4.96	7.38	5.31	5.66	5.84
NGLs ($/bbl)	68.09	82.93	69.12	64.33	71.02
Combined ($/boe)	77.10	96.44	76.58	70.87	80.31
Royalties Paid					
Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	15.92	23.99	23.55	19.45	20.79
Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	16.20	20.40	17.97	10.75	16.35
Conventional Natural Gas ($/Mcf)	0.40	0.67	0.42	0.57	0.52
NGLs ($/bbl)	16.01	11.33	12.13	16.32	13.98
Combined ($/boe)	11.35	15.53	14.06	11.93	13.25
Production Costs[1][2]					
Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	25.83	24.70	26.67	25.51	25.66
Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	14.65	14.72	13.91	16.06	14.85
Conventional Natural Gas ($/Mcf)	0.63	0.76	0.94	0.90	0.81
NGLs ($/bbl)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Combined ($/boe)	13.93	14.02	14.57	14.63	14.30
Transportation					
Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	1.81	1.80	1.74	1.84	1.80
Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	7.12	8.84	8.40	9.16	8.40
Conventional Natural Gas ($/Mcf)	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.17
NGLs ($/bbl)	4.15	6.41	7.10	5.91	5.89
Combined ($/boe)	2.76	3.29	3.18	3.28	3.14
Risk Management Contracts Loss (Gain)					
Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	17.52	8.56	(0.94)	(0.52)	6.01
Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Conventional Natural Gas ($/Mcf)	(0.02)	0.65	0.44	0.01	0.27
NGLs ($/bbl)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Combined ($/boe)	6.58	4.66	0.59	(0.18)	2.85

	Quarter Ended 2022				Year Ended December 31, 2022
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	
Netback Received[3]					
Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	56.88	80.83	67.64	64.17	67.66
Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	46.80	62.22	41.50	26.22	44.24
Conventional Natural Gas ($/Mcf)	3.79	5.12	3.35	4.00	4.07
NGLs ($/bbl)	47.93	65.19	49.89	42.10	51.15
Combined ($/boe)	42.48	58.94	44.18	41.21	46.77

Notes:
(1) Production costs or Net operating costs are comprised of direct costs incurred to operate both oil and gas wells and include processing fees and road use recoveries. A number of assumptions are required to allocate these costs between oil, conventional natural gas and natural gas liquids production. Note that the Light and Medium Oil category include costs associated with NGL's as well as associated natural gas costs which can be a by-product on our Light and Medium oil wells.
(2) Operating overhead recoveries associated with operated properties are charged to operating costs and accounted for as a reduction to general and administrative costs.
(3) Netbacks are calculated by subtracting royalties, net operating expenses, transportation costs and losses/gains on commodity and foreign exchange contracts from revenues.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Obsidian Energy produced 11 MMboe, comprised of 4 MMbbl of light and medium oil, 2 MMbbl of heavy oil, 23 Bcf of conventional natural gas and 1 MMbbl of natural gas liquids.

Marketing Arrangements

Our marketing approach incorporates the following primary objectives:

- Ensure security of market and avoid production shut-ins due to marketing constraints by dealing with end-users or regionally strategic counterparties wherever possible.

- Ensure competitive pricing by managing pricing exposures through a portfolio of various terms and geographic basis.

- Ensure optimization of netbacks through careful management of transportation obligations, facility utilization levels, blending opportunities and emulsion handling.

- Ensure protection of our receivables by, whenever possible, dealing only with credit worthy counterparties who have been subjected to regular credit reviews.

Oil and Liquids Marketing

Of our liquids production in 2022, approximately 58% percent was light and medium oil, 30% percent was conventional heavy oil and 12% percent was NGLs. In regard specifically to oil, our average quality was 28 degrees API, which was comprised of an average quality for our light and medium oil of 39 degrees API and an average quality for our conventional heavy oil of 10 degrees API. To reduce risk, we market the majority of our production to large credit-worthy counterparties or end-users on varying term contracts. Where possible we aggregate our oil on pipelines and sell on a stream basis to maximize flexibility and reduce incremental costs. We actively manage our heavy oil sales by finding opportunities to optimize netbacks through ongoing evaluation of both pipeline and rail sales opportunities based on market conditions.

The following table summarizes the net product price received for our production of conventional light and medium oil (including NGLs) and our conventional heavy oil, before adjustments for hedging activities, for the periods indicated:

	2022			2021			2020		
Quarter Ended	Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	NGLs ($/bbl)	Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	NGLs ($/bbl)	Light and Medium Oil ($/bbl)	Heavy Oil ($/bbl)	NGLs ($/bbl)
March 31	117.96	84.77	68.09	67.34	40.48	41.04	50.59	20.07	22.52
June 30	139.88	106.18	82.93	76.97	48.58	42.79	29.20	5.98	11.65
September 30	118.66	81.78	69.12	84.27	60.87	52.79	50.84	29.54	22.11
December 31	110.45	62.19	64.33	92.55	51.76	59.46	50.76	30.00	24.61

Natural Gas Marketing

In 2022, we received an average price from the sale of conventional natural gas, before adjustments for hedging activities, of $5.84 per mcf compared to $3.88 per mcf realized in 2021. We continue to maintain a significant weighting to the Alberta market which is one of the largest and most liquid market hubs in North America.

We continue to conservatively manage our transportation costs. Transportation on all pipelines is closely balanced to supply, and market commitments.

Forward Contracts

We are exposed to market risks resulting from fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates in the normal course of operations. In accordance with policies approved by our Board of Directors, the Company may, from time to time, manage these risks through the use of swaps or other financial instruments up to a maximum of 50 percent of forecast sales volumes, net of royalties, for the balance of any current year plus one additional year forward and up to a maximum of 25 percent, net of royalties, for one additional year thereafter. In the prompt three months, the Company can hedge up to a maximum of 80% of production, net of royalties. Risk management limits included in Obsidian Energy's policies may be exceeded with specific approval from the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has recently approved the following changes to our hedging policy as follows:

- Hedge up to 50% of oil volumes net of royalties on a rolling 15 month period commencing January 1, 2023;
- Hedge up to 50% of gas volumes net of royalties on a rolling 15 month period commencing January 1, 2023;
- Allow for hedges up to 80% of natural gas volumes, net of royalties for the "summer gas months", being the months of April to and including October 2023; and
- Allow for hedges of up to 70% of natural gas volumes, net of royalties for the "winter gas months", being the months of November 2023 to and including March 2024, commencing immediately.

We are also exposed to losses in the event of default by the counterparties to these derivative instruments. We manage this risk by diversifying our hedging portfolio among a number of counterparties, primarily parties within our banking syndicate, whom we consider to be financially sound.

As at December 31, 2022, we were not bound by any agreement (including a transportation agreement), directly or through an aggregator, under which we may be precluded from fully realizing, or may be protected from the full effect of, future market prices for oil or natural gas, except for agreements disclosed by us in Note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022 which have been filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Our transportation obligations and commitments for future physical deliveries of oil and conventional natural gas do not exceed our expected related future production from our proved reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs, as disclosed herein.

APPENDIX B

MANDATE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

1. **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Audit Committee (the " **Committee**") of the board of directors (the " **Board**") of Obsidian Energy Ltd. (" **Obsidian Energy**" or the "**Company**") is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the integrity of Obsidian Energy's consolidated financial statements, Obsidian Energy's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the qualifications and independence of Obsidian Energy's independent auditors, and the performance of Obsidian Energy's internal audit function, if any.

The objectives of the Committee are as follows:

(a) To assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities (especially for accountability) in respect of the preparation and disclosure of the consolidated financial statements of Obsidian Energy and related matters;

(b) To provide an open avenue of communication between directors, management and independent auditors;

(c) To assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities regarding the oversight of the independent auditor's qualifications and independence;

(d) To assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities regarding the oversight of the credibility, integrity and objectivity of financial reports;

(e) To strengthen the role of the non-management directors by facilitating discussions between directors on the Committee, management and independent auditors;

(f) To assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities regarding the oversight of the performance of Obsidian Energy's independent auditors and internal audit function (if any);

(g) To assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities regarding the oversight of Obsidian Energy's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;

(h) To assist the Board by monitoring the effectiveness and integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting systems, management information systems and internal control systems; and

(i) To oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of Obsidian Energy and the audits of the financial statements of Obsidian Energy.

2. **SPECIFIC DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

Subject to the powers and duties of the Board, the Committee will perform the following duties:

(a) Satisfy itself on behalf of the Board that the Company's internal control systems are sufficient to reasonably ensure that:

(i) controllable, material business risks are identified, monitored and mitigated where it is determined cost effective to do so;

(ii) internal controls over financial reporting are sufficient to meet the requirements under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings and the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and

(iii) there is compliance with legal, ethical and regulatory requirements.

(b) Review the annual and interim financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and earnings press releases of the Company prior to their submission to the Board for approval and public disclosure. The process should include, but not be limited to:

(i) review of changes in accounting principles, or in their application, which may have a material impact on the current or future years' financial statements;

(ii) review of significant accruals, reserves or other estimates such as the impairment calculation of long-life assets;

(iii) review of accounting treatment of unusual or non-recurring transactions;

(iv) review of compliance with covenants under loan agreements;

(v) review of asset retirement obligations recommended by the Operations and Reserves Committee;

(vi) review of disclosure requirements for commitments and contingencies;

(vii) review of adjustments raised by the independent auditors, whether or not included in the financial statements;

(viii) review of unresolved differences between management and the independent auditors, if any;

(ix) review of reasonable explanations of significant variances with comparative reporting periods; and

(x) determination through inquiry if there are any related party transactions and ensure the nature and extent of such transactions are properly accounted for and if appropriate, disclosed.

(c) Review, discuss and recommend for approval by the Board the annual and interim financial statements and related information included in prospectuses, management discussion and analysis, information circular-proxy statements and annual information forms (including the related U.S. forms), prior to recommending Board approval.

(d) Discuss Obsidian Energy's interim results press releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies (provided that the Committee is not required to review and discuss investor presentations that do not contain financial information or earnings guidance that has not previously been generally disclosed to the public).

(e) With respect to the appointment of independent auditors by the Board, the Committee shall:

(i) on an annual basis, receive from the auditors, and review and discuss with the auditors a formal written statement delineating all relationships the auditors have with Obsidian Energy consistent with PCAOB Rule 3526; discuss with the auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the auditors; take, or recommend that the Board take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the auditors; determine the auditors' independence, ensure the rotation of partners on the audit engagement team in accordance with applicable law; and, in order to ensure continuing auditor independence, consider the rotation of the audit firm itself;

(ii) in its capacity as a committee of the Board, be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the independent auditors engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditors' report or performing other audit, review or attest services for Obsidian Energy, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting, and the independent auditors shall report directly to the Committee;

(iii) review and evaluate the performance of the lead partner of the independent auditors;

(iv) review the basis of management's recommendation for the appointment of independent auditors and recommend to the Board appointment of independent auditors and their compensation;

(v) review the terms of engagement and the overall audit plan (including the materiality levels to be applied) of the independent auditors, including the appropriateness and reasonableness of the auditors' fees;

(vi) when there is to be a change in auditors, review the issues related to the change and the information to be included in the required notice to securities regulators of such change; and

(vii) review and pre-approve any audit and permitted non-audit services to be provided by the independent auditors' firm and consider the impact on the independence of the auditors.

(f) The Committee may delegate to one or more Committee members (the "Delegate") authority to pre-approve non-audit services in satisfaction of 2(e)(vii) above, subject to the fee restriction below. If such delegation occurs, the pre-approval of non-audit services by the Delegate, must be presented to the Committee at its first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval and the member(s) comply with such other procedures as may be established by the Committee from time to time. The fees for such non-audit services shall not exceed $50,000, either individually or in the aggregate, for a particular financial year without the approval of the Committee.

(g) At least annually, obtain and review the report by the independent auditors describing the independent auditors' internal quality control procedures, any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the independent auditors, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the independent auditors, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues.

(h) Review with the independent auditors (and internal auditors, if any) their assessment of the internal controls of the Company, their written reports containing recommendations for improvement, and management's response and follow-up to any identified weaknesses. The Committee shall also review annually with the independent auditors their plan for their audit and, upon completion of the audit, their reports upon the financial statements of Obsidian Energy and its subsidiaries.

(i) At least annually, obtain and review a report by the independent auditors describing (i) all critical accounting policies and practices used by Obsidian Energy, (ii) all alternative accounting treatments of financial information within IFRS related to material items that have been discussed with management, including the ramifications of the use of such alternative treatments and disclosures and the treatment preferred by the accounting firm, and (iii) other material written communications between the accounting firm and management of Obsidian Energy.

(j) Obtain assurance from the independent auditors that disclosure to the Committee is not required pursuant to the provisions of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, regarding the discovery by the independent auditors of illegal acts.

(k) Review, set and approve hiring policies relating to current and former staff of current and former independent auditors.

(l) Review all public disclosure containing financial information before release (provided that the Committee is not required to review investor presentations that do not contain financial information or earnings guidance that has not previously been generally disclosed to the public).

(m) Review all pending significant litigation to ensure the accounting for and the related disclosures are sufficient and appropriate.

(n) Satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of Obsidian Energy's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from Obsidian Energy's financial statements and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.

(o) Review and discuss major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.

(p) Establish procedures independent of management for:

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

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

(q) Review any other matters required by law, regulation or stock exchange requirement, or that the Committee feels are important to its mandate or that the Board chooses to delegate to it.

(r) Establish, review and update periodically a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and ensure that management has established systems to enforce these codes.

(s) Review management's monitoring of Obsidian Energy's compliance with the organization's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

(t) Review and discuss with the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the independent auditors, the matters required to be reviewed with those persons in connection with any certificates required by applicable laws, regulations or stock exchange requirements to be provided by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

(u) Review and discuss major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in Obsidian Energy's selection or application of accounting principles.

(v) Review and discuss major issues as to the adequacy of Obsidian Energy's internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies.

(w) Review and discuss analyses prepared by management and/or the independent auditors setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including analyses of the effects of alternative IFRS methods on the financial statements.

(x) Review and discuss the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off-balance sheet structures, on Obsidian Energy's financial statements.

(y) Review and discuss the type and presentation of information to be included in earnings press releases, paying particular attention to any use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-GAAP information.

(z) Annually review and reassess the adequacy of the Committee's Mandate and the Committee Chair's Terms of Reference and recommend any proposed changes to the Board for consideration.

(aa) Review and/or approve any other matters specifically delegated to the Committee by the Board

3. **KNOWLEDGE & EDUCATION**

Committee members shall be "financially literate" within the meaning of National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* ("**NI 52-110**"), and at least one member shall be "financially sophisticated" within the meaning of Section 803(B)(2)(a)(iii) of the NYSE American Company Guide. The Committee members should have or obtain sufficient knowledge of Obsidian Energy's financial and audit policies and procedures to assist in providing advice and counsel on related matters. Members shall be encouraged as appropriate to attend relevant educational opportunities at the expense of Obsidian Energy.

4. **COMPOSITION**

(a) Committee members shall be appointed and removed by the Board and the Committee shall be composed of three directors of Obsidian Energy or such greater number as the Board may from time to time determine. Provided the Board Chair is an "independent" director as contemplated in subparagraph 4(b) below, the Board Chair shall be a non-voting ex officio member of the Committee, subject to subparagraph 5(e) below.

(b) Each member of the Committee shall be an "independent" director in accordance with the definition of "independent" in (a) NI 52-110 *Audit Committees, (b)* Sections 803(A) and 803(B)(2) of the NYSE American Company Guide and (c) Rule 10A-3 under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and in accordance with all other applicable securities laws or rules of any stock exchange on which Obsidian Energy's securities are listed for trading.

(c) All of the members of the Committee must be "financially literate" within the meaning of NI 52-110 (unless the Board has determined to rely on an applicable exemption therefrom), and each member of the Committee shall be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including a company's balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. In addition, at least one member of the Committee shall be "financially sophisticated" within the meaning of Section 803(B)(2)(a)(iii) of the NYSE American Company Guide.

(d) In connection with the appointment of the members of the Committee, the Board will determine whether any proposed nominee for the Committee serves on the audit committees of more than three public companies. To the extent that any proposed nominee for membership on the Committee serves on the audit committees of more than three public companies, the Board will make a determination as to whether such simultaneous services would impair the ability of such member to effectively serve on the Company's Audit Committee and will disclose such determination in Obsidian Energy's annual management proxy circular and annual report on Form 40-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

(e) The Board shall appoint the Chair of the Committee from among the Committee members.

5. **MEETINGS**

(a) The Committee shall meet at least quarterly at the call of the Committee Chair. The Committee Chair may call additional meetings as required. In addition, a meeting may be called by the Board Chair, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer or any member of the Committee.

(b) As part of its job to foster open communication, the Committee shall meet at least annually with management, internal auditors (if any) and the independent auditors in separate executive sessions to discuss any matters that the Committee or each of these groups believe should be discussed privately. In addition, the Committee shall meet with the independent auditors and management quarterly to review Obsidian Energy's interim financials. The Committee shall also meet with management and independent auditors on an annual basis to review and discuss Obsidian Energy's annual financial statements and the management's discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations.

(c) Notice of the time and place of every meeting may be given orally, in writing, by facsimile or by other electronic means of communication to each member of the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the time fixed for such meeting. A member may, in any manner, waive notice of the meeting. Attendance of a member at a meeting shall constitute waiver of notice.

(d) Agendas, with input from management and the Committee Chair, shall be circulated by the Committee Secretary to Committee members and relevant members of management along with appropriate meeting materials and background reading on a timely basis prior to Committee meetings.

(e) A quorum shall be a majority of the members of the Committee present in person or by telephone or video conference or by other electronic or communication medium or by a combination thereof. If an independent ex officio non-voting member's presence is required to attain a quorum, then such member shall be a voting member of the Committee for such meeting.

(f) The Committee Chair shall be a full voting member of the Committee. If the Committee Chair is unavailable or unable to attend a meeting of the Committee, the Committee Chair shall ask another member to chair the meeting, failing which a member of the Committee present at the meeting shall be chosen to preside over the meeting by a majority of the members of the Committee present at such meeting. The Chair of any Committee meeting (including, without limitation, any Chair selected in accordance with the foregoing) shall have a casting vote in the event of a tie on any matter upon which the Committee votes during such meeting.

(g) Members of the Company's management and such other Company staff as are appropriate to provide information to the Committee shall be available to attend meetings upon invitation by the Committee. The Committee shall have the right to determine who shall and who shall not be present at any time during a meeting of the Committee; however, independent directors, including the Board Chair, shall always have the right to be present. As part of each Committee

meeting the Committee members will also meet "in-camera" without any members of management present, and in the Committee's discretion, without any other members of the Board who are not Committee members present.

(h) The secretary to the Committee (the "Committee Secretary") will be either the Corporate Secretary of Obsidian Energy or his/her designate. The Committee Secretary shall record minutes of the meetings of the Committee, which shall be reviewed and approved by the Committee and maintained with Obsidian Energy's records by the Committee Secretary. The Committee shall report its activities and proceedings to the Board by oral or written report at the next Board meeting and by distributing the minutes of its meetings. Supporting schedules and information reviewed by the Committee shall be available for examination by any Director.

6. **RESOURCES**

(a) The Committee may retain special independent legal, accounting, financial or other consultants or advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties, to advise the Committee at the Company's expense and shall have sole authority to retain and terminate any such consultants or advisors and to approve any such consultant's or advisor's fees and retention terms, and at the expense of the Company.

(b) The Committee shall have access to Obsidian Energy's senior management and documents as required to fulfill its responsibilities and shall be provided with the resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

(c) The Committee shall have the authority to investigate any financial activity of Obsidian Energy and to communicate directly with the internal auditors (if any) and independent auditors. All employees are to cooperate as requested by the Committee.

(d) Obsidian Energy shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, in its capacity as a committee of the Board, for payment of: (i) compensation to any auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for Obsidian Energy; (ii) compensation to any advisors employed by the Committee under paragraph 6(a) above; and (iii) ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties

7. **DELEGATION**

The Committee may delegate from to time to any person or committee of persons any of the Committee's responsibilities that are permitted to be delegated to such person or committee in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and stock exchange requirements.

8. **STANDARDS OF LIABILITY**

(a) Nothing contained in this Mandate is intended to expand applicable standards of liability under statutory, regulatory or other legal requirements for the Board or members of the Committee. The purposes and responsibilities outlined in this Mandate are meant to serve as guidelines rather than inflexible rules and the Committee may adopt such additional procedures and standards as it deems necessary from time to time to fulfill its responsibilities, subject to applicable statutory, regulatory and other legal requirements.

(b) The duties and responsibilities of a member of the Committee are in addition to those duties set out for a member of the Board.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the year ended December 31, 2022

This management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") of Obsidian Energy Ltd. ("Obsidian Energy", the "Company", "we", "us", "our") should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements ("audited consolidated Financial Statements") for the year ended December 31, 2022. The date of this MD&A is February 22, 2023. All dollar amounts contained in this MD&A are expressed in millions of Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise.

For additional information, including Obsidian Energy's audited consolidated Financial Statements and Annual Information Form, please go to the Company's website at www.obsidianenergy.com, in Canada to the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com or in the United States to the EDGAR website at www.sec.gov.

Throughout this MD&A and in other materials disclosed by the Company, we adhere to generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), however the Company also employs certain non-GAAP measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow, including funds flow from operations, adjusted funds flow from operations, netback, sales, gross revenues, net operating costs, net debt and free cash flow. Additionally, other financial measures are also used to analyze performance. These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other issuers. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as net income (loss) and cash flow from operating activities, as indicators of our performance.

This MD&A also contains oil and natural gas information and forward-looking statements. Please see the Company's disclosure under the headings "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures", "Oil and Natural Gas Information", and "Forward-Looking Statements" included at the end of this MD&A.

Annual Financial Summary

	Year ended December 31		
(millions, except per share amounts)	**2022**	2021	2020
Production revenues	**$ 897.3**	$ 477.5	$ 275.4
Cash flow from operating activities	**456.8**	198.7	79.4
Basic per share [1]	**5.57**	2.65	1.08
Diluted per share [1]	**5.41**	2.56	1.08
Funds flow from operations [2]	**450.7**	217.9	117.8
Basic per share [3]	**5.50**	2.90	1.61
Diluted per share [3]	**5.34**	2.81	1.61
Net income	**810.1**	414.0	(771.7)
Basic per share	**9.88**	5.52	(10.53)
Diluted per share	**9.60**	5.34	(10.53)
Capital expenditures	**314.8**	140.9	57.2
Business acquisitions	**-**	33.7	-
Property acquisitions (dispositions), net	**4.6**	0.1	(0.1)
Debt [4]	**232.6**	392.4	455.3
Total Assets	**$ 2,204.3**	$ 1,429.2	$ 964.1

(1) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(2) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(3) Non-GAAP financial ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(4) Includes drawings under the Company's syndicated credit facility and senior unsecured notes, (2021 and 2020 - syndicated credit facility, PROP limited recourse loan and senior secured notes).

Since the start of 2021, the Company has increased development activities which initially focused in the Cardium area and has since expanded to the Peace River and the Viking areas. This has resulted in higher production levels from 2020, which combined with higher commodity prices, has increased production revenues, cash flow from operating activities and funds flow from operations. This was partially offset by share-based compensation charges as a result of the Company's rising share price.

In 2020, the Company restricted capital plans due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which contributed to lower production revenues during that year. Additionally, in 2020, the low commodity price environment, mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related supply and demand implications, reduced production revenues and impacted cash flow from operating activities and funds flow from operations. The effect of lower oil prices and production was offset by the Company's improved cost structure and working capital position due to reduced capital expenditures, and gains from our oil hedging program.

In 2022 and 2021, net income was primarily the result of the Company's strong netback as well as property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") impairment reversals, mainly in our Cardium area due to higher forecasted commodity prices and strong drilling results. Additionally, in 2022, the Company recorded a deferred tax asset recovery as a result of the strong commodity price environment and the Company's expanded development plans. The net loss in 2020 was mainly due to non-cash PP&E impairment charges as a result of lower forecasted commodity prices.

Quarterly Financial Summary
(millions, except per share and production amounts)
(unaudited)

	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31
Three months ended	**2022**	2022	2022	2022	2021	2021	2021	2021
Production revenues	**$ 206.5**	$ 210.6	$ 276.5	$ 203.7	$ 149.8	$ 124.5	$ 111.0	$ 92.2
Cash flow from operating activities	**126.5**	121.4	125.0	83.9	62.6	65.5	42.2	28.4
Basic per share [1]	**1.54**	1.48	1.52	1.03	0.81	0.88	0.57	0.39
Diluted per share [1]	**1.50**	1.44	1.48	1.00	0.78	0.85	0.55	0.37
Funds flow from operations [2]	**110.5**	104.6	157.0	78.6	80.0	59.3	42.3	36.3
Basic per share [3]	**1.34**	1.27	1.91	0.97	1.04	0.79	0.57	0.49
Diluted per share [3]	**1.31**	1.24	1.86	0.94	1.00	0.77	0.55	0.48
Net income	**631.7**	40.7	113.9	23.8	21.7	46.6	322.5	23.2
Basic per share	**7.69**	0.50	1.39	0.29	0.28	0.62	4.33	0.32
Diluted per share	**$ 7.47**	$ 0.48	$ 1.35	$ 0.28	$ 0.27	$ 0.60	$ 4.23	$ 0.31
Production								
Light oil (bbl/d)	**12,105**	11,062	12,261	11,114	11,155	10,314	10,836	10,014
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	**5,983**	5,854	6,174	5,789	3,237	2,688	2,660	2,788
NGLs (bbl/d)	**2,520**	2,379	2,406	2,432	2,310	2,213	2,162	2,056
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**67**	64	64	60	58	54	54	50
Total (boe/d) [4]	**31,742**	29,985	31,575	29,407	26,352	24,164	24,651	23,225

(1) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(2) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(3) Non-GAAP financial ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(4) Disclosure of production on a per boe basis in this MD&A consists of the constituent product types and their respective quantities. See also "Supplemental Production Disclosure" and "Oil and Natural Gas Information"

Cash flow from Operating Activities, Funds Flow from Operations, Adjusted Funds Flow from Operations and Free Cash Flow

	Year ended December 31	
(millions, except per share amounts)	**2022**	2021
Cash flow from operating activities	**$ 456.8**	$ 198.7
Change in non-cash working capital	**(34.8)**	5.1
Decommissioning expenditures	**18.8**	8.1
Onerous office lease settlements	**9.2**	9.1
Deferred financing costs	**(2.5)**	(5.5)
Financing fees paid	**-**	4.7
Restructuring charges [1]	**2.5**	(1.8)
Transaction costs	**0.1**	3.5
Other expenses [1]	**0.6**	(7.7)
Commodities purchased from third parties	**-**	3.7
Funds flow from operations [2]	**450.7**	217.9
Share based compensation [3]	**23.4**	17.1
Adjusted Funds flow from operations [2]	**474.1**	235.0
Share based compensation [3]	**(23.4)**	(17.1)
Capital expenditures	**(314.8)**	(140.9)
Decommissioning expenditures	**(18.8)**	(8.1)
Free Cash Flow [2]	**$ 117.1**	$ 68.9
Per share – funds flow from operations [4]		
Basic per share	**$ 5.50**	$ 2.90
Diluted per share	**$ 5.34**	$ 2.81

(1)
Excludes the non-cash
portion of restructuring and other expenses.
(2)
Non-GAAP financial measure.
See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(3)
Includes expenses
associated with our cash settled share-based incentive plans, being the Deferred Share Unit Plan, performance share units issued under the Restricted and Performance Share Unit Plan and the Non-Treasury Incentive Award Plan.
(4)
Non-GAAP financial ratio.
See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Cash flow from operating activities, funds flow from operations and
adjusted funds flow from operations in 2022 were all more than double 2021 results mainly due to increased revenues from higher commodity prices. The Company's increased capital program in 2022 compared to 2021 and the full year impact of the
Peace River Oil Partnership ("PROP") acquisition (completed in Q4 2021) resulted in higher production levels, which also contributed to improved 2022 results.

Business Strategy

Our strategy is focused on maintaining moderate production growth,
operational excellence, improving our debt leverage and delivering top quartile total shareholder returns, including through a return of capital initiative to shareholders. We believe our plan to focus development activity primarily on our Cardium
and Peace River assets will generate value for all stakeholders. Our industry leading Cardium position with a deep inventory of high return wells offers a predictable, liquids weighted, production profile that is capable of generating growth and
sustainable free cash flow. The Company's consolidation of the 100 percent interest in PROP in late 2021 combined with our success in 2022 of adding to our substantial land position in Peace River, results in an asset base with compelling
Bluesky development and significant Clearwater potential for future heavy oil production growth and cash flow generation, offering further value for stakeholders. We have also been active in our Viking area which provides the Company further light
oil opportunities with highly economic returns.

Our debt refinancing was completed in July 2022, incorporating both
senior and subordinated debt resulting in a more favourable debt structure for a Company of our size. We plan to continue to decrease debt levels as we focus on meeting our absolute debt targets. With a stable debt structure that currently provides
appropriate operational liquidity and a longer-term maturity profile, the Company anticipates being well positioned to continue developing our strong portfolio of assets while being able to act on new opportunities to our shareholders'
benefit.

We have recently received approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange
for a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") as the Company executes on our return of capital initiative to our shareholders. In the near term, we plan to enhance our liquidity by accessing our debt capacity and then begin a share buyback program
under the NCIB, which will be subject to maintaining $65 million of liquidity and complying with the terms of our current credit facilities.

In 2022, the Company continued to progress on our environmental
remediation efforts, with our own decommissioning program plus with participation in the Alberta Site Rehabilitation Program ("ASRP") with a focus on abandoning and reclaiming inactive fields in Northern Alberta. We have utilized
approximately $28.9 million (net) grants and allocations since the inception of the ASRP in late 2020 through to the end of 2022. The ASRP expired at the end of 2022.

Business Environment

The following table outlines quarterly averages for benchmark prices
and Obsidian Energy's realized prices for the previous eight quarters.

	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021
Benchmark prices								
WTI oil ($US/bbl)	**$ 82.65**	$ 91.55	$ 108.41	$ 94.29	$ 77.19	$ 70.56	$ 66.07	$ 57.84
Edm mixed sweet par price (CAD$/bbl)	**110.03**	116.88	137.76	115.64	93.36	83.77	77.30	66.61
Western Canada Select (CAD$/bbl)	**77.38**	93.62	122.06	100.99	78.82	71.80	67.01	57.45
NYMEX Henry Hub ($US/mmbtu)	**6.26**	8.20	7.17	4.95	5.83	4.01	2.83	3.56
AECO Index (CAD$/mcf)	**5.11**	4.16	7.24	4.74	4.66	3.60	3.09	3.15
Foreign exchange rate (US/CAD)	**1.35**	1.31	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.23	1.27
Benchmark differentials								
WTI - Edm Light Sweet ($US/bbl)	**(1.61)**	(2.05)	(0.50)	(2.96)	(3.10)	(4.08)	(3.11)	(5.24)
WTI - WCS Heavy ($US/bbl)	**(25.66)**	(19.86)	(12.80)	(14.53)	(14.64)	(13.58)	(11.49)	(12.47)
Average sales price [1] [2]								
Light oil (CAD$/bbl)	**110.45**	118.66	139.88	117.91	92.55	84.27	76.97	67.34
Heavy oil (CAD$/bbl)	**62.19**	81.78	106.18	84.77	51.76	60.87	48.58	40.48
NGLs (CAD$/bbl)	**64.33**	69.12	82.93	68.09	59.46	52.79	42.79	41.04
Total liquids (CAD$/bbl)	**90.80**	101.36	123.32	101.72	80.07	75.55	66.95	58.27
Natural gas (CAD$/mcf)	**$ 5.66**	$ 5.31	$ 7.38	$ 4.96	$ 5.05	$ 3.89	$ 3.21	$ 3.21

(1)
Excludes the impact of
realized hedging gains or losses.
(2)
Supplementary financial
measures. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Oil

In 2022, WTI oil prices increased to average US$94.23 per bbl, compared to US$67.91 per bbl in 2021. In the first half of 2022, oil prices increased to over US$100 per bbl as COVID-19 restrictions were reduced, resulting in higher demand, and the conflict in Ukraine and the sanctions that followed on Russian oil exports led to concerns regarding supply. In the second half of 2022, oil prices declined due to rising interest rates which led to potential recession fears combined with concerns over further COVID-19 lockdowns through various parts of the world, particularly China, creating demand uncertainty.

MSW differentials improved in 2022 and averaged US$1.78 per bbl compared to US$3.88 per bbl in 2021 while WCS differentials weakened from US$13.04 per bbl in 2021 to US$18.22 per bbl in 2022. In 2022, volatility persisted with the WCS differential due to planned and unplanned refinery outages and the negative impact of the US Department of Energy releasing barrels from their Strategic Petroleum Reserve given a significant portion of those barrels competed directly with WCS barrels for refining capacity in the second half of 2022.

The Company currently has no oil hedging contracts in place.

Natural Gas

In 2022, both NYMEX and AECO prices strengthened from 2021 levels as European storage concerns and resulting US LNG exports improved North American demand. NYMEX averaged US$6.45 per mmbtu in 2022 increasing from an average of US$3.89 per mmbtu in 2021. AECO 5A prices increased from an average of $3.64 per mcf in 2021 to an average of $5.31 per mcf in 2022.

The Company currently has the following natural gas hedging contracts in place on a weighted average basis:

Type	Volume (mcf/d)	Remaining Term	Swap Price (C$/mcf)
AECO Swap	14,976	February 2023	6.18
AECO Swap	31,562	March 2023	4.58
AECO Swap	47,391	April 2023 - October 2023	3.55
AECO Swap	16,587	November 2023 - March 2024	3.57

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Average Sales Prices [(1)]

	Year ended December 31		
	2022	2021	% change
Light oil (per bbl)	**$ 121.92**	$ 80.65	51
Heavy oil (per bbl)	**83.84**	50.46	66
NGL (per bbl)	**71.02**	47.86	48
Total liquids (per bbl)	**104.41**	70.56	48
Realized risk management loss (per bbl)	**(3.49)**	(1.37)	155
Total liquids price, net (per bbl)	**100.92**	69.19	46
Natural gas (per mcf)	**5.84**	3.88	51
Realized risk management loss (per mcf)	**(0.27)**	(0.22)	23
Natural gas net (per mcf)	**5.57**	3.66	52
Weighted average (per boe)	**80.31**	53.28	51
Realized risk management loss (per boe)	**(2.85)**	(1.34)	113
Weighted average net (per boe)	**$ 77.46**	$ 51.94	49

(1) Supplementary financial measures. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Performance Indicators

Obsidian Energy monitors performance based on the following three key focus areas using several qualitative and quantitative factors:

- Values – Execution of our field, health, safety, environmental and regulatory programs and our focus on operational excellence;
- Delivery – Key performance metrics include obtaining a leading cost structure within the industry and a focus on free cash flow generation; and
- Sustainability – Management of the Company's asset portfolio, financial stewardship and the goal of sustaining production and reserves and long-term competitive return on investment for our shareholders.

Values

At Obsidian Energy, the health, safety and wellness of our employees, contractors and stakeholders living within our areas of operation is paramount. Safety policies, procedures and programs developed by Obsidian Energy shall meet or exceed legislative requirements and all injuries and serious incidents are reported and investigated accordingly. Additionally, the Company is committed to minimizing the environmental impacts of our operations through our environmental, social and governance ("ESG") initiatives with our programs focusing on stakeholder communication, impact minimization, resource conservation and site abandonment and reclamation. Throughout our operations, Obsidian Energy requires a high standard of professional conduct and supports a culture that ensures all individuals act with integrity and respect. These principles form the operational standards for the Company.

Delivery

In 2022, the Company continued to emphasize operational execution, focus on cost reduction initiatives and monitor our operations and development plans given volatility in commodity markets. Our key 2022 guidance metrics, which were revised in November 2022, are outlined below:

- The Company's average annual production of 30,682 boe per day was slightly below production guidance of 30,800 to 31,200 boe per day, mostly due to cold weather in December 2022 which impacted field and drilling operations;
- Capital expenditures ($314.8 million) and property acquisitions ($4.6 million) totaled $319.4 million which were slightly below guidance compared $320.0 to $330.0 million and decommissioning expenditures were $18.8 million compared to guidance of $18.0 million;
- Net operating costs per boe were $14.29 per boe, higher than our Company guidance of $13.50 - $14.00 per boe which were impacted by high power prices and cold weather in December; and
- General & Administration ("G&A") costs per boe were $1.64, compared to the Company's guidance of $1.55 - $1.65 per boe.

In 2023, the Company will continue to target capital expenditures within funds flow from operations to allow for further debt repayment and a return of capital to shareholders.

Sustainability

In 2022, the Company continued to focus on development in the Cardium while expanding drilling activities into Peace River and Viking. Given strong commodity prices for the majority of 2022, we expanded our capital expenditure program which included exploratory/appraisal activities on Peace River lands in the Clearwater. For 2023, the Company is anticipating capital expenditures of $260 - $270 million which includes a 46 operated well drilling program that builds on our 2022 activity while we continue to delineate our Clearwater acreage. Our 2023 development program has begun with five rigs in operations and drilling activity within the Cardium, Peace River and Viking. The Company will continue to monitor commodity prices and has the operational flexibility to alter our program quickly in response to commodity prices.

Production

	Year ended December 31		
Daily production	**2022**	2021	% change
Light oil (bbl/d)	**11,636**	10,583	10
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	**5,950**	2,844	109
NGL (bbl/d)	**2,434**	2,186	11
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**64**	54	19
Total production (boe/d)	**30,682**	24,605	25

In 2022, production levels increased compared to 2021 due to the Company's expanded development program during the year and a full year of production from the acquisition of our partner's non-operated interest in PROP in late 2021.

Our development program in 2022 was active across our entire portfolio resulting in production growth. For 2022, we brought 58.0 wells (56.5 net) on production.

Average production within the Company's key development areas and within the Company's Legacy asset area was as follows:

	Year ended December 31		
Daily production (boe/d) [1]	**2022**	2021	% change
Cardium	**22,567**	20,182	12
Peace River	**6,704**	3,152	113
Viking	**979**	794	23
Legacy	**432**	477	(9)
Total	**30,682**	24,605	25

(1) Refer to "Supplemental Production Disclosure" for details by product type.

Netbacks

	Year ended December 31			
(per boe)		**2022**		2021
Netback:				
Sales price [1]	**$**	**80.31**	$	53.28
Risk management loss [2]		**(2.85)**		(1.34)
Royalties		**(13.24)**		(5.41)
Transportation		**(3.14)**		(2.08)
Net operating costs [3]		**(14.29)**		(13.04)
Netback [3]	**$**	**46.79**	$	31.41
		(boe/d)		(boe/d)
Production		**30,682**		24,605

(1) Includes the impact of commodities purchased and sold to/from third parties of $2.1 million (2021 – $1.0 million).
(2) Realized risk management gains and losses on commodity contracts, including closing out the PROP Energy 45 Limited Partnership ("PROP 45") hedges in July 2022.
(3) Non-GAAP financial ratios. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

The Company's netback increased in 2022 from the comparable period primarily due to higher commodity prices. This was partially offset by increased royalties due to higher commodity prices and increased transportation costs due to higher production in Peace River from the PROP acquisition and various wells brought on production during the year.

(millions)	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
Netback:		
Sales [1] [2]	**$ 899.4**	$ 478.5
Risk management loss [3]	**(31.9)**	(12.0)
Royalties	**(148.3)**	(48.6)
Transportation	**(35.1)**	(18.7)
Net operating costs [2]	**(160.0)**	(117.1)
Netback [2]	**$ 524.1**	$ 282.1

(1) Includes the impact of commodities purchased and sold to/from third parties of $2.1 million (2021 – $1.0 million).
(2) Non-GAAP financial measures. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(3) Realized risk management gains and losses on commodity contracts.

Production Revenues

A reconciliation from production revenues to gross revenues is as follows:

(millions)	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
Production revenues	**$ 897.3**	$ 477.5
Sales of commodities purchased from third parties	**14.3**	13.6
Less: Commodities purchased from third parties	**(12.2)**	(12.6)
Sales [1]	**899.4**	478.5
Realized risk management loss [2]	**(31.9)**	(12.0)
Gross revenues [1]	**$ 867.5**	$ 466.5

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(2) Relates to realized risk management gains and losses on commodity contracts.

The Company's production revenues and gross revenues were significantly higher in 2022 compared to 2021, due to increases in both commodity prices and higher production volumes. The increases in gross revenues were partially offset by higher realized hedging losses compared to 2021.

Change in Gross Revenues [1]

(millions)	
Gross revenues – January 1 – December 31, 2021	$ 466.5
Increase in liquids production	92.9
Increase in liquids prices	267.9
Increase in natural gas production	14.2
Increase in natural gas prices	45.8
Increase in realized oil risk management loss	(17.7)
Increase in realized natural gas risk management loss	(2.1)
Gross revenues – January 1 – December 31, 2022 [2]	$ 867.5

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(2) Excludes processing fees and other income.

Royalties

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Royalties (millions)	**$ 148.3**	$ 48.6
Average royalty rate [1]	**17%**	10%

(1)
Excludes effects of risk management activities and other income.

For 2022 both absolute royalties and the average royalty rate increased from 2021 largely due to higher commodity prices.

Expenses

	Year ended December 31	
(millions)	**2022**	2021
Net operating [1]	**$ 160.0**	$ 117.1
Transportation	**35.1**	18.7
Financing	**44.9**	45.4
Share-based compensation	**$ 28.1**	$ 19.4

(1)
Non-GAAP financial measure.
See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Operating

A reconciliation of operating costs to net operating costs is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
(millions)	**2022**	2021
Operating costs	**$ 175.3**	$ 129.5
Less processing fees	**(8.4)**	(6.4)
Less road use recoveries	**(6.9)**	(6.0)
Net operating costs [1]	**$ 160.0**	$ 117.1

(1)
Non-GAAP financial measure.
See “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures”.

Operating costs have increased compared to 2021 due to incremental costs with new wells coming on production, higher power costs and general inflationary pressures experienced across the industry. Additionally, the Company increased repair and maintenance activity in 2022 as more projects became economic under the current commodity price environment.

Transportation

The Company continues to utilize multiple sales points in the Peace River area to increase realized prices. The PROP acquisition and new wells drilled in the Peace River area in late 2021 and throughout 2022, resulted in higher production and thus higher transportation costs in 2022 compared to 2021. The increase in realized prices is partially offset by additional transportation costs.

Financing

Financing expense consists of the following:

	Year ended December 31	
(millions)	**2022**	2021
Interest	**$ 26.8**	$ 27.1
Interest on PROP limited recourse loan	**1.7**	0.2
Advisor fees	**0.6**	2.7
Accretion on decommissioning liability	**11.6**	5.8
Accretion on office lease provision	**1.4**	1.9
Accretion on other non-current liability	**0.3**	0.3
Accretion on discount of senior unsecured notes	**0.2**	-
Accretion on lease liabilities	**0.6**	0.6
Deferred financing costs	**2.5**	5.5
Debt modification	**(0.8)**	1.3
Financing	**$ 44.9**	$ 45.4

Obsidian Energy's debt structure includes short-term borrowings under our syndicated credit facility and term financing through our senior unsecured notes. Financing charges were comparable in 2022 and 2021 as higher interest rates under the Company's current debt agreements in 2022 were offset by lower balances under our syndicated credit facility and senior unsecured notes.

In July 2022, the Company completed a refinancing and issued five-year senior unsecured notes for an aggregate principal amount of $127.6 million as well as entered into new syndicated credit facilities with borrowing capacity of $205.0 million (the "New Credit Facilities"). The Company used the net proceeds from the senior unsecured notes, together with initial draws on the New Credit Facilities, to repay all of our existing senior secured notes due November 30, 2022, repay the outstanding balances under our existing credit facilities due November 30, 2022, and repay the PROP limited recourse loan due on December 31, 2022.

The New Credit Facilities were entered into with a group of lenders providing the Company with a $175.0 million revolving credit facility and a $30.0 million non-revolving term loan. The revolving credit facility is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base redetermination typically in May and November of each year and currently has a revolving period to July 27, 2023 and a term-out period of July 27, 2024. The non-revolving term loan was subsequently repaid in September 2022 and is no longer available.

The senior unsecured notes have an interest rate of 11.95 percent and mature on July 27, 2027 and were issued at a price of $980.00 per $1,000.00 principal amount resulting in aggregate gross proceeds of $125.0 million. The senior unsecured notes are direct senior unsecured obligations of Obsidian Energy ranking equal with all other present and future senior unsecured indebtedness of the Company. As part of the terms of the senior unsecured notes, the Company is required to provide a repurchase offer (the "Repurchase Offer"), which can be exercised at the option of the noteholders, to an aggregate amount of $63.8 million. The Repurchase Offer is based on free cash flow available, as defined in the senior unsecured notes agreement (EBITDA less both capital expenditures and decommissioning expenditures), whereby 75 percent of free cash flow is required to be offered towards redeeming a portion of the senior unsecured notes on or before July 27, 2024, and 50 percent of free cash flow thereafter. The Repurchase Offer is in cash at a price equal to 103 percent of the principal amount of the senior unsecured notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest. The redemption dates are semi-annual based on free cash flow for the six months ended June 30 (typically offered in August) and based on free cash flow for the six months ended December 31 (typically offered in March). Minimum available liquidity thresholds under the Company's New Credit Facilities are also required to be met in order to proceed with a Repurchase Offer. The free cash flow available for a Repurchase Offer for the six months ended December 31, 2022 was $33.0 million, however the Company does not meet the minimum liquidity threshold under our syndicated credit facility thus a Repurchase Offer will not be made for this period.

At December 31, 2022, letters of credit totaling $5.1 million were outstanding (December 31, 2021 – $5.0 million) that reduce the amount otherwise available to be drawn on the New Credit Facilities.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense relates to the Company's Stock Option Plan (the "Option Plan"), restricted shares units ("RSUs") granted under the Restricted and Performance Share Unit Plan ("RPSU plan"), restricted awards granted under the Non-Treasury Incentive Award Plan ("NTIP"), Deferred Share Unit Plan ("DSU plan") and performance share units ("PSUs") granted under the RPSU plan.

Share-based compensation expense consisted of the following:

	Year ended December 31	
(millions)	**2022**	2021
DSUs	**$ 9.5**	$ 10.3
PSUs	**8.0**	4.3
NTIP	**5.9**	2.5
Cash settled share-based incentive plans	**$ 23.4**	$ 17.1
RSUs	**$ 3.4**	$ 1.1
Options	**1.3**	1.2
Equity settled share-based incentive plans	**4.7**	2.3
Share-based compensation	**$ 28.1**	$ 19.4

In 2022, there was an increase in the Company's share price which closed at $8.98 per share on December 31, 2022, compared to $5.21 per share on December 31, 2021. The change in share price at the balance sheet date results in a mark-to-market valuation which is used to calculate the PSU, DSU and NTIP future obligations.

General and Administrative Expenses

	Year ended December 31	
(millions, except per boe amounts)	**2022**	2021
Gross	**$ 33.2**	$ 28.2
Per boe [(1)]	**2.97**	3.14
Net	**18.4**	15.3
Per boe [(1)]	**$ 1.64**	$ 1.69

(1) Supplementary financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

The Company has increased staffing levels throughout 2022 to align with our activity levels and expanded capital program compared to 2021, which has contributed to higher absolute G&A costs in 2022 compared to 2021. In 2022, general inflationary pressures have also impacted G&A. On a per boe basis, G&A was lower due to higher production levels.

Restructuring and other expenses

	Year ended December 31	
(millions)	**2022**	2021
Restructuring	**$ 2.5**	$ (1.8)
Other	**$ 1.8**	$ (7.7)

Restructuring expenses in 2022 included severance charges as well as the acceleration of certain expenses under the RPSU plan due to staff changes.

Both restructuring and other expenses in 2021 included settlement benefits of previously accrued costs.

Transaction costs

		Year ended December 31		
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Transaction costs	**$**	**0.1**	$	3.5

Transaction costs in 2021 relate to the acquisition of the remaining 45 percent partnership interest in PROP.

Depletion, Depreciation and Impairment

		Year ended December 31		
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Depletion and depreciation ("D&D")	**$**	**174.1**	$	119.9
PP&E Impairment (reversal)	**$**	**(285.6)**	$	(318.5)

The Company's D&D expense has increased from 2021, primarily due to higher production and non-cash impairment reversal charges recorded in 2021 in our Cardium and Peace River cash generating units ("CGUs") which increased the depletable base. These impairment reversals were recorded mainly due to the improved commodity price environment, strong drilling results in the Cardium and Peace River areas and the Company purchasing the remaining 45 percent interest of our partner in PROP in late 2021.

In 2022, we recorded a non-cash $315.3 million impairment reversal in our Cardium CGU during the fourth quarter. The impairment reversal was mainly due to improved forecasted commodity prices and our expanded capital program which increased reserve volumes.

In 2022, we recorded a $29.7 million net impairment in our Legacy CGU due to accelerated decommissioning spending in the area due to new Alberta government regulations. The Legacy CGU has no recoverable amount, as such changes in our decommissioning liability are (recovered) expensed each period.

Taxes

		Year ended December 31		
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Deferred income tax recovery	**$**	**(246.4)**	$	-

During the year, the Company recognized $246.4 million of previously unrecognized deferred income tax assets. As with the strength in commodity prices, increased development plans the Company determined it probable that the asset would be utilized. This was offset by the income tax impact from stronger cash flow for the year and the net impairment reversal of $285.6 million.

Tax Pools

		As at December 31		
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Non-capital losses	**$**	**1,897.1**	$	2,110.4
Undepreciated capital cost (UCC)		**233.9**		225.8
Canadian development expense (CDE)		**199.7**		120.6
Canadian exploration expense (CEE)		-		1.7
Canadian oil and gas property expense (COGPE)		**18.1**		-
Other		**81.9**		79.1
Total	**$**	**2,430.7**	$	2,537.6

Foreign Exchange

Obsidian Energy recorded unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses to translate our previously outstanding U.S. denominated senior secured notes and the related accrued interest to Canadian dollars using the exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet dates. Realized foreign exchange gains or losses were recorded upon repayment of the senior secured notes.

Foreign exchange gain or loss is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
(millions)	**2022**	2021
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	**$ 0.7**	$ (0.2)

The Company repaid all of our outstanding senior secured notes in the amount of US$36.8 million in Q3 2022. Total repayments for 2022 were US$43.4 million (2021 - US$4.1 million).

Net Income

	Year ended December 31	
(millions, except per share amounts)	**2022**	2021
Net income	**$ 810.1**	$ 414.0
Basic per share	**9.88**	5.52
Diluted per share	**$ 9.60**	$ 5.34

In 2022, net income was the result of higher revenues and the Company's strong netback, predominantly from higher commodity prices and higher production levels, an impairment reversal in our Cardium CGU due to higher commodity prices and strong drilling results and a deferred income tax recovery as a result of the Company recognizing a deferred income tax asset. This was partially offset by increased depletion and depreciation expenses and higher share-based compensation charges as a result of the Company's share price appreciation in 2022.

In 2021, net income was associated with the Company's strong netback which was supported by higher oil prices. Additionally, during 2021, the Company recorded a net impairment reversal of $318.5 million.

Capital Expenditures

	Year ended December 31	
(millions)	**2022**	2021
Drilling and completions	**$ 212.1**	$ 97.0
Well equipping and facilities	**82.9**	42.8
Land and geological/geophysical	**18.9**	0.4
Corporate	**0.9**	0.7
Capital expenditures	**314.8**	140.9
Business acquisitions	**-**	33.7
Property acquisitions, net	**4.6**	0.1
Total	**$ 319.4**	$ 174.7

In 2022, we expanded our capital expenditure program given the strong commodity price environment with a continued focus on our Cardium and Peace River areas. We also extended activity into our Viking play with a drilling program in Q2. During the year we brought on 58.0 (56.5 net) wells which included 34.0 (32.5 net) wells in the Cardium, 16.0 (16.0 net) wells in Peace River, and 8.0 (8.0 net) wells in the Viking.

During 2022 we successfully purchased 36 sections (23,040 acres) of prospective oil sands rights through Alberta land sales in the Peace River area for a consideration of approximately $18.4 million. We also purchased a gas plant in our Peace River area for consideration of $4.1 million, providing us additional processing capacity as we continue to develop this asset.

Drilling

	Year ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
(number of wells)	**Gross**	**Net**	Gross	Net
Oil	**70**	**60**	39	34.2
Gas	**2**	**2**	1	1.0
Injectors, stratigraphic and service	**2**	**1**	3	0.4
Total	**74**	**63**	43	35.6

The Company drilled 61 operated gross wells (59.5 net) during 2022.
In addition to this, the Company had a minor non-operated working interest on 13 (3.3 net) wells that were drilled by various partners during the period.

Environmental and Climate Change

The oil and natural gas industry has a number of environmental risks
and hazards and is subject to regulation by all levels of government. Environmental legislation includes, but is not limited to, operational controls, site rehabilitation requirements and restrictions on emissions of various substances produced in
association with oil and natural gas operations. Compliance with such legislation is expected to require additional expenditures and a failure to comply may result in fines and penalties which could, in the aggregate and under certain assumptions,
become material.

Obsidian Energy is dedicated to our ESG initiatives to manage the
environmental impact from our operations through our environmental programs which include resource conservation, water management and site abandonment/ reclamation/ remediation. Operations are continuously monitored to minimize both environmental
and climate change impacts and allocate sufficient capital to reclamation and other activities to mitigate the impact on the areas in which the Company operates. Obsidian Energy voluntarily entered into the Government of Alberta's Area Based
Closure program (the "ABC program") which allowed the Company to accelerate abandonment activities, specifically on inactive properties, in a more cost-effective manner through 2020 and 2021. Beginning in 2022, the Company follows the new
Alberta Energy Regulator ("AER") guidance under Directive 088 where a minimum amount of spending is required to abandon inactive sites. In August 2022, our minimum spending targets for 2023 were increased by the Alberta Government.

The Company received ASRP grants and allocations to date of over
$30.5 million on a gross basis, a portion of which was received in allocation eligibility as an ABC program participant. During Q2 2022, the Company was notified that certain grants/allocations that we had previously received under the ASRP program
had been revoked by the Government of Alberta due to a broad reduction in program support that impacted many industry participants, which resulted in approximately a $2.3 million grant reduction. Total grant support will be determined once all
project costs are finalized by February 2023. These awards have allowed the Company to expand our abandonment activities for wells, pipelines, facilities, and related site reclamation and thus reduce our decommissioning liability. We began utilizing
the ASRP grants in Q4 2020 and have continued this work through 2022, as the ASRP activity period expired at the end of 2022.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net Debt

Net debt is the total of long-term debt and working capital deficiency as follows:

				As at December 31
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Long-term debt				
Syndicated credit facility	**$**	**105.0**	$	321.5
Senior unsecured notes		**127.6**		-
Senior secured notes		**-**		54.9
PROP limited recourse loan		**-**		16.0
Deferred interest		**-**		1.3
Unamortized discount of senior unsecured notes		**(2.3)**		-
Deferred financing costs		**(5.0)**		(2.7)
Total		**225.3**		391.0
Working capital deficiency				
Cash		**(0.8)**		(7.3)
Accounts receivable		**(82.6)**		(68.9)
Prepaid expenses and other		**(10.7)**		(9.1)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**185.6**		107.8
Total		**91.5**		22.5
Net debt [(1)]	**$**	**316.8**	$	413.5

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Net debt decreased compared to December 31, 2021, as a result of debt repayments made during the period and lower drawings on our syndicated credit facility which was reduced by applying excess free cash flow. This was partially offset by a higher working capital deficiency due to higher activity levels which led to increased accounts payable.

Liquidity

Currently, the Company has a reserve-based syndicated credit facility with a borrowing limit of $175.0 million and senior unsecured notes totaling $127.6 million due in 2027. For further details on the Company's debt instruments please refer to the "Financing" section of this MD&A.

The Company actively manages our debt portfolio and considers opportunities to reduce or diversify our debt capital structure. Management contemplates both operating and financial risks and takes action as appropriate to limit the Company's exposure to certain risks. Management maintains close relationships with the Company's lenders and agents to monitor credit market developments. These actions and plans aim to increase the likelihood of maintaining the Company's financial flexibility and appropriate capital program, supporting the Company's ongoing operations and ability to execute longer-term business strategies.

Financial Instruments

Obsidian Energy had the following financial instruments outstanding as at December 31, 2022. Fair values are determined using external counterparty information, which is compared to observable market data. The Company limits our credit risk by executing counterparty risk procedures which include transacting only with institutions within our syndicated credit facility or companies with high credit ratings, and by obtaining financial security in certain circumstances.

	Notional Volume	Remaining Term	Swap Price		Fair value (millions)
AECO					
AECO Swap	14,976 mcf/d	February 2023 - March 2023	$6.18/mcf	$	1.4
AECO Swap	27,487 mcf/d	April 2023 - October 2023	$4.07/mcf		4.8
Total				**$**	**6.2**

Refer to the Business Environment section above for a full list of hedges currently outstanding including contracts that were entered into subsequent to December 31, 2022.

Based on commodity prices and contracts in place at December 31, 2022, a $0.10 change in the price per mcf of natural gas would change pre-tax unrealized risk management by $0.8 million.

The components of risk management on the Consolidated Statements of Income are as follows:

		Year ended December 31		
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Realized				
Settlement of oil contracts	**$**	**(25.5)**	$	(7.8)
Settlement of natural gas contracts		**(6.4)**		(4.2)
Total realized risk management loss	**$**	**(31.9)**	$	(12.0)
Unrealized				
Oil contracts	**$**	**4.0**	$	(3.4)
Natural gas contracts		**4.6**		0.8
Total unrealized risk management gain (loss)		**8.6**		(2.6)
Risk management loss	**$**	**(23.3)**	$	(14.6)

In Q3 2022, in conjunction with our refinancing, we closed out the existing hedges put in place by our wholly owned subsidiary PROP 45 for a realized risk management loss of US$3.4 million.

Sensitivity Analysis

Estimated sensitivities to selected key assumptions on funds flow from operations for the 12 months subsequent to the date of this MD&A, including risk management contracts entered into to date, are based on forecasted results.

			Impact on funds flow from operations [1]	
Change of:		Change	$ millions	$/share
Price per barrel of liquids		WTI US$1.00	9.3	0.11
Liquids production		1,000 bbl/day	25.3	0.31
Price per mcf of natural gas		AECO $0.10	0.8	0.01
Natural gas production		1 mmcf/day	1.0	0.01
Effective interest rate		1%	1.1	0.01
Exchange rate ($US per $CAD)	$	0.01	5.5	0.07

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure or non-GAAP financial ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Obsidian Energy is committed to certain payments over the next five calendar years and thereafter as follows:

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt [1]	**$ -**	$ 105.0	$ -	$ -	$ 127.6	$ -	$ 232.6
Transportation	**7.4**	3.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.8	19.5
Interest obligations	**23.8**	20.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	-	89.5
Office lease	**10.0**	10.0	0.8	-	-	-	20.8
Lease liability	**3.3**	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.9	9.6
Decommissioning liability [2]	**25.4**	23.6	21.9	20.3	18.9	72.2	182.3
Total	**$ 69.9**	$ 163.5	$ 40.4	$ 37.4	$ 163.2	$ 79.9	$ 554.3

(1)
The 2024 figure includes our syndicated credit facility which has a term-out date of July 2024. The 2027 figure includes our senior unsecured notes due in July 2027. Refer to the Financing section above for further details. Historically, the Company has successfully renewed its syndicated credit facility.
(2)
These amounts represent the inflated, discounted future reclamation and abandonment costs that are expected to be incurred over the life of the Company's properties.

At December 31, 2022, the Company had an aggregate of $127.6 million in senior unsecured notes maturing in July 2027. Also, the revolving period of our syndicated credit facility is July 27, 2023, with a term out period to July 27, 2024. In the future, if the Company is unsuccessful in renewing or replacing the syndicated credit facility or obtaining alternate funding for some or all of the maturing amounts of the senior unsecured notes, it is possible that we could be required to seek other sources of financing, including other forms of debt or equity arrangements if available. Please see the Financing section of this MD&A for further details regarding our outstanding debt instruments.

The Company is involved in various litigation and claims in the normal course of business and records provisions for claims as required.

Equity Instruments

Common shares issued:	
As at December 31, 2022 and February 22, 2023	82,442,210
Options outstanding:	
As at December 31, 2022 and February 22, 2023	2,274,672
RSUs outstanding:	
As at December 31, 2022	874,130
Granted	9,800
Vested	(19,115)
Forfeited	(1,680)
As at February 22, 2023	863,135

Fourth Quarter Highlights

Key financial and operational results for the fourth quarter were as follows:

	Three months ended December 31		
Financial (millions, except per share or per boe amounts)	**2022**	2021	% change
Production revenues	**$ 206.5**	$ 149.8	38
Cash flow from operating activities	**126.5**	62.6	102
Basic per share [1]	**1.54**	0.81	90
Diluted per share [1]	**1.50**	0.78	92
Funds flow from operations [2]	**110.5**	80.0	38
Basic per share [3]	**1.34**	1.04	29
Diluted per share [3]	**1.31**	1.00	31
Net income	**631.7**	21.7	2,811
Basic per share	**7.69**	0.28	2,645
Diluted per share	**7.47**	0.27	2,667
Capital expenditures	**97.1**	44.8	117
Decommissioning expenditures	**3.0**	2.7	11
G&A per boe [1]	**$ 1.64**	$ 1.57	4
Operations			
Daily production			
Light oil (bbl/d)	**12,105**	11,155	9
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	**5,983**	3,237	85
NGLs (bbl/d)	**2,520**	2,310	9
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**67**	58	16
Total production (boe/d)	**31,742**	26,352	20
Netback per boe			
Sales price	**$ 70.87**	$ 61.84	15
Realized risk management loss (gain)	**0.18**	(1.55)	N/A
Net sales price	**71.05**	60.29	18
Royalties	**(11.93)**	(7.71)	55
Transportation	**(3.28)**	(2.16)	52
Net operating costs [3]	**(14.63)**	(11.79)	24
Netback [3]	**$ 41.21**	$ 38.63	7

(1) Supplementary financial measure. See Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(2) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(3) Non-GAAP financial ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".

Financial

Production revenues, cash flow from operating activities, funds flow from operations and net income increased in Q4 2022 compared to Q4 2021 mainly due to increased production and higher commodity prices.

Net income in Q4 2022 was due to higher revenues and the Company's strong netback, an impairment reversal in our Cardium CGU due to higher commodity prices and strong drilling results and a deferred income tax recovery as a result of the Company recognizing a deferred income tax asset.

Net income in Q4 2021 was impacted by a non-cash, PP&E impairment charge within our Legacy CGU relating to the acceleration of decommissioning spending in the area. This was largely offset by a non-cash, PP&E impairment recovery in our Peace River CGU.

Operations

Capital expenditure activities continued to be focused in the Cardium and Peace River, with the drilling of 11 wells (10.2 net) in the Cardium and 7 wells (7 net) in the Peace River area.

Production in Q4 2022 increased from the comparable period due to increased development activity along with the full impact of the PROP acquisition in Q4 2021. Average production within the Company's key development areas was as follows:

		Three months ended December 31	
Daily production (boe/d) [(1)]	**2022**	2021	% change
Cardium	**23,076**	21,454	8
Peace River	**6,758**	3,722	82
Viking	**1,454**	747	95
Legacy	**454**	429	6
Total	**31,742**	26,352	20

(1) Refer to "Supplemental Production Disclosure" for details by product type.

Netbacks

Netbacks increased from 2021 mainly due to higher realized prices offset by higher realized risk management losses related to hedging activities and higher royalty and net operating costs. Royalties increased as a result of higher commodity prices while net operating costs increased mainly due to higher power prices.

In Q4 2022, WTI prices averaged US$82.65 per barrel. The decrease in pricing through the quarter was mainly due to the restrictions in China in response to COVID-19 that raised concerns over global demand and uncertainty over the price cap on Russian crude oil that was anticipated to disrupt supply.

In Q4 2022, WCS differentials weakened due to unplanned refinery outages and in December, a leak on the Keystone Pipeline caused it to be shut in, resulting in an increase in inventory levels. In Q4 2022, the WCS differential settled at a US$25.66 per bbl while the MSW differential remained strong, settling at a US$1.61 per bbl.

The average NYMEX price for the quarter settled at US$6.26 per mmbtu. Volatility persisted throughout the quarter as a late start to winter was followed by colder weather in December.

In Alberta, AECO 5A prices decreased in October due to TC Energy pipeline export restrictions. Following the removal of the export restrictions, prices started to increase throughout the quarter which was also aided by colder temperatures in December. Overall, AECO 5A prices averaged $5.11 per mcf in Q4 2022.

Non-GAAP financial measure reconciliations – Q4

A reconciliation from production revenues to gross revenues for the fourth quarter is as follows:

		Three months ended December 31		
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Production revenues	**$**	**206.5**	$	149.8
Sales of commodities purchased from third parties		**3.5**		6.9
Less: Commodities purchased from third parties		**(3.0)**		(6.7)
Sales [1]		**207.0**		150.0
Realized risk management gain (loss) [2]		**0.5**		(3.7)
Gross revenues [1]	**$**	**207.5**	$	146.3

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(2) Relates to realized risk management gains and losses on commodity contracts.

A reconciliation of operating costs to net operating costs for the fourth quarter are as follows:

		Three months ended December 31		
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Operating costs	**$**	**47.6**	$	32.4
Less processing fees		**(2.9)**		(1.5)
Less road use recoveries		**(2.0)**		(2.3)
Net operating costs [1]	**$**	**42.7**	$	28.6

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures”.

A reconciliation of sales to netback for the fourth quarter on an absolute dollar basis are as follows:

		Three months ended December 31		
(millions)		**2022**		2021
Netback:				
Sales [1] [2]	**$**	**207.0**	$	150.0
Risk management gain (loss) [3]		**0.5**		(3.7)
Royalties		**(34.8)**		(18.7)
Transportation		**(9.6)**		(5.2)
Net operating costs [2]		**(42.7)**		(28.6)
Netback [2]	**$**	**120.4**	$	93.8

(1) Includes the impact of commodities purchased and sold to/from third parties $0.5 million (2021 – $0.2 million).
(2) Non-GAAP financial measures. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures".
(3) Realized risk management gains and losses on commodity contracts.

Supplemental Production Disclosure

Outlined below is production by product type for each area and in total for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	
Daily production (boe/d)	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Cardium				
Light oil (bbl/d)	**11,242**	10,927	**11,185**	10,307
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	**22**	34	**40**	47
NGLs (bbl/d)	**2,424**	2,238	**2,354**	2,110
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**56**	50	**54**	46
Total production (boe/d)	**23,076**	21,454	**22,567**	20,182
Peace River				
Light oil (bbl/d)	**-**	-	**-**	-
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	**5,810**	3,028	**5,765**	2,619
NGLs (bbl/d)	**6**	3	**5**	3
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**6**	4	**6**	3
Total production (boe/d)	**6,758**	3,722	**6,704**	3,152
Viking				
Light oil (bbl/d)	**760**	138	**359**	161
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	**98**	131	**105**	121
NGLs (bbl/d)	**55**	36	**40**	41
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**3**	3	**3**	3
Total production (boe/d)	**1,454**	747	**979**	794
Legacy				
Light oil (bbl/d)	**103**	90	**92**	115
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	**53**	44	**40**	57
NGLs (bbl/d)	**35**	33	**35**	32
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**2**	1	**1**	2
Total production (boe/d)	**454**	429	**432**	477
Total				
Light oil (bbl/d)	**12,105**	11,155	**11,636**	10,583
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	**5,983**	3,237	**5,950**	2,844
NGLs (bbl/d)	**2,520**	2,310	**2,434**	2,186
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**67**	58	**64**	54
Total production (boe/d)	**31,742**	26,352	**30,682**	24,605

Reconciliation of Cash flow from operating activities to Funds flow from operations

	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31
Three months ended	**2022**	2022	2022	2022	2021	2021	2021	2021
Cash flow from operating activities	**$ 126.5**	$ 121.4	$ 125.0	$ 83.9	$ 62.6	$ 65.5	$ 42.2	$ 28.4
Change in non-cash working capital	**(20.9)**	(21.9)	26.0	(18.0)	6.2	(9.1)	(2.3)	10.3
Decommissioning expenditures	**3.0**	3.5	3.8	8.5	2.7	1.6	0.5	3.3
Onerous office lease settlements	**2.3**	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
Deferred financing costs	**(0.4)**	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.0)
Financing fees paid	**-**	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	4.1
Restructuring charges [(1)]	**-**	-	-	2.5	-	0.1	0.1	(2.0)
Transaction costs	**-**	-	-	0.1	3.4	-	-	0.1
Other expenses [(1)]	**-**	-	0.6	-	0.1	0.6	0.8	(9.2)
Commodities purchased from third parties	**-**	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-
Funds flow from operations	**$ 110.5**	$ 104.6	$ 157.0	$ 78.6	$ 80.0	$ 59.3	$ 42.3	$ 36.3

(1)
Excludes the non-cash
portion of restructuring and other expenses.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed
to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in our annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by us under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported
within the time periods specified in such securities legislation. They include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in our annual filings, interim filings or other reports that we file
or submit under applicable securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions
regarding required disclosure.

An internal evaluation was carried out by management under the
supervision and with the participation of the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the effectiveness of Obsidian Energy's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15 under the
US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and as defined in Canada by National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* ("NI 52-109")
as at December 31, 2022. Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that as at December 31, 2022 the disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") is
a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Obsidian Energy's management, including our
President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate ICFR, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act and as defined in Canada by NI 52-109. A material
weakness in the Company's ICFR exists if a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in our ICFR is such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual financial statements or interim financial reports
will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

An internal evaluation was carried out by management under the
supervision and with the participation of the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as at December 31, 2022. The assessment was based on the framework in
Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer
concluded that as at December 31, 2022 the Company's ICFR was effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

Obsidian Energy's senior management has evaluated whether there were any changes in the Company's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on October 1, 2022 and ending on December 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR. No changes to the Company's ICFR were made during the quarter.

Off-Balance-Sheet Financing

Obsidian Energy has off-balance-sheet financing arrangements consisting of operating leases. The operating lease payments are summarized in the Contractual Obligations and Commitments section.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Obsidian Energy's significant accounting policies are detailed in Note 3 to our audited consolidated Financial Statements. In the determination of financial results, Obsidian Energy must make certain critical accounting estimates as follows:

Decommissioning Liability

The decommissioning liability is the present value of the Company's future statutory, contractual, legal or constructive obligations to retire long-lived assets including wells, facilities and pipelines. The liability is recorded on the balance sheet with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset. The recorded liability increases over time to its future liability amount through accretion charges to income. Revisions to the estimated amount or timing of the obligations are reflected as increases or decreases to the recorded decommissioning liability. Actual decommissioning expenditures are charged to the liability to the extent of the then-recorded liability. Amounts capitalized to the related assets are amortized to income consistent with the depletion or depreciation of the underlying asset. Note 7 to Obsidian Energy's audited consolidated Financial Statements details the impact of these accounting standards.

Deferred Tax

Deferred taxes are recorded based on the liability method of accounting whereby temporary differences are calculated assuming financial assets and liabilities will be settled at their carrying amount. Deferred taxes are computed on temporary differences using substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply when future income tax assets and liabilities are realized or settled.

A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are not recognized until such time that it is probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Depletion and Impairments

Costs of developing oil and natural gas reserves are capitalized and depleted against associated oil and natural gas production using the unit-of-production method based on the estimated proved plus probable reserves with forecast commodity pricing.

All the Company's reserves were evaluated by GLJ Ltd., an independent, qualified reserve evaluation engineering firm. Obsidian Energy's reserves are determined in compliance with National Instrument 51-101. The evaluation of oil and natural gas reserves is, by its nature, based on complex extrapolations and models as well as other significant engineering, reservoir, capital, pricing and cost assumptions. Reserve estimates are a key component in the calculation of depletion and are an important component in determining the recoverable amount in impairment tests. The determination of the recoverable amount involves estimating the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value-in-use, the latter of which is based on its discounted future cash flows using an applicable discount rate. To the extent that the recoverable amount, which could be based in part on its reserves, is less than the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, a write-down against income is recorded.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments included in the balance sheets consist of accounts receivable, fair values of derivative financial instruments, current liabilities and long-term debt. Except for the senior unsecured notes, the fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of the instruments, the mark-to-market values recorded for the financial instruments and the market rate of interest applicable to the bank debt. The estimated fair value of the senior unsecured notes is disclosed in Note 8 to the Company's audited consolidated Financial Statements.

Obsidian Energy's revenues from the sale of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas are directly impacted by changes to the underlying commodity prices. To manage our planned capital program to within funds flows from operations, financial instruments including swaps and collars may be utilized from time to time.

Substantially all the Company's accounts receivable are with customers in the oil and natural gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risk. Obsidian Energy may, from time to time, use various types of financial instruments to reduce its exposure to fluctuating oil and natural gas prices, electricity costs, exchange rates and interest rates. The use of these financial instruments exposes us to credit risks associated with the possible non-performance of counterparties to the derivative contracts. The Company limits this risk by executing counterparty risk procedures which include transacting only with financial institutions who are members of its credit facility or those with high credit ratings as well as obtaining security in certain circumstances.

Office Lease Provision

The office lease liability is the net present value of future lease payments Obsidian Energy is obligated to make under non-cancellable lease contracts. The liability is recognized on the balance sheet with the corresponding change charged to income. The recorded liability increases over time to its future amount through accretion charges to income. Revisions to the estimated amount or timing of the obligations are reflected prospectively as increases or decreases to the recorded liability. Actual lease payments are charged to the liability as the costs are incurred. Note 7 to Obsidian Energy's audited consolidated Financial Statements details the impact of these accounting standards.

Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

Throughout this MD&A and in other materials disclosed by the Company, we employ certain measures to analyze financial performance, financial position, and cash flow. These non-GAAP and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other issuers. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as net income (loss) and cash flow from operating activities, as indicators of our performance.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

"Free cash flow" is funds flow from operations less both capital and decommissioning expenditures and the Company believes it is a useful measure to determine and indicate the funding available to Obsidian Energy for investing and financing activities, including the repayment of debt, reallocation to existing business units, deployment into new ventures and return of capital to shareholders. See "Cash flow from Operating Activities, Funds Flow from Operations, Adjusted Funds Flow from Operations and Free Cash Flow" above for a reconciliation of free cash flow to cash flow from operating activities, being our nearest measure prescribed by IFRS.

"Funds flow from operations" is cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital, decommissioning expenditures, onerous office lease settlements, the effects of financing related transactions from foreign exchange contracts and debt repayments, restructuring charges, transaction costs, certain other expenses and certain commodities purchased from third parties, and is representative of cash related to continuing operations. Funds flow from operations is used to assess the Company's ability to fund our planned capital programs. See "Cash flow from Operating Activities, Funds Flow from Operations, Adjusted Funds Flow from Operations and Free Cash Flow" and "Reconciliation of Cash flow from operating activities to Funds flow from operations" and "Fourth Quarter Highlights - Reconciliation of Cash flow from operations to Funds flow from operations" above for

reconciliations of funds flow from operations to cash flow from
operating activities, being our nearest measure prescribed by IFRS.

“Adjusted Funds flow from operations” is funds flow
from operations less share-based compensation expense relating to the Company's Deferred Share Unit Plan, Performance Share Unit Plan and Non-Treasury Incentive Award Plan. The Company believes it is a useful measure to determine and indicate the
funding available to Obsidian Energy for investing and financing activities, including the repayment of debt, reallocation to existing business units, and deployment into new ventures. See “Cash flow from Operating Activities, Funds Flow from
Operations, Adjusted Funds Flow from Operations and Free Cash Flow” above for a reconciliation of adjusted funds flow from operations to cash flow from operating activities, being our nearest measure prescribed by IFRS.

“Gross revenues” are production revenues including
realized risk management gains and losses on commodity contracts and adjusted for commodities purchased and sales of commodities purchased and is used to assess the cash realizations on commodity sales. See “Results of Operations –
Production Revenues" and "Fourth Quarter Highlights – Non-GAAP financial measure reconciliations – Q4" above for a reconciliation of gross revenues to production revenues, being our nearest measure prescribed by
IFRS.

"Sales” are production revenues plus sales of commodities
purchased less commodities purchased and is used to assess the cash realizations on commodity sales before realized risk management gains and losses. See “Results of Operations – Production Revenues” and "Fourth Quarter
Highlights – Non-GAAP financial measure reconciliations – Q4" above for a reconciliation of gross revenues to production revenues, being our nearest measure prescribed by IFRS.

“Net debt” is the total of long-term debt and working
capital deficiency and is used by the Company to assess our liquidity. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources – Net Debt” above for a reconciliation of net debt to long-term debt, being our nearest measure prescribed by
IFRS.

“Net operating costs” are calculated by deducting
processing income and road use recoveries from operating costs and is used to assess the Company’s cost position. Processing fees are primarily generated by processing third party volumes at the Company’s facilities. In situations
where the Company has excess capacity at a facility, it may agree with third parties to process their volumes to reduce the cost of operating/owning the facility. Road use recoveries are a cost recovery for the Company as we operate and maintain
roads that are also used by third parties. See “Results of Operations – Expenses – Operating” and "Fourth Quarter Highlights - Non-GAAP financial measure reconciliations - Q4" above for a reconciliation of net
operating costs to operating costs, being our nearest measure prescribed by IFRS.

“Netback” is revenue less royalties, net operating
costs, transportation expenses and realized risk management gains and losses, and is used in capital allocation decisions and to economically rank projects. See "Results of Operations – Netbacks", "Fourth Quarter Highlights"
and "Fourth Quarter Highlights – Non-GAAP financial measure reconciliations – Q4" above for a reconciliation of netbacks to sales.

Non-GAAP Financial Ratios

“Funds flow from operations – basic per share”
is comprised of funds flow from operations divided by basic weighted average common shares outstanding. Funds flow from operations is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Cash flow from Operating Activities, Funds Flow from Operations, Adjusted
Funds Flow from Operations and Free Cash Flow” and “Reconciliation of Cash flow from operating activities to Funds flow from operations” above.

“Funds flow from operations – diluted per
share” is comprised of funds flow from operations divided by diluted weighted average common shares outstanding. Funds flow from operations is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Cash flow from Operating Activities, Funds Flow from
Operations, Adjusted Funds Flow from Operations and Free Cash Flow” and “Reconciliation of Cash flow from operating activities to Funds flow from operations” above.

“Net debt to funds flow from operations” is net debt
divided by funds flow from operations. Net debt and funds flow from operations are non-GAAP financial measures. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” above.

“Net operating costs per bbl”, “Net operating costs per mcf” and “Net operating costs per boe” are net operating costs divided by weighted average daily production on a per bbl, per mcf or per boe basis, as applicable. Net operating costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Results of Operations – Expenses – Operating” and “Fourth Quarter Highlights - Non-GAAP financial measure reconciliations – Q4” above.

“Netback per bbl”, “Netback per mcf” and “Netback per boe” are netbacks divided by weighted average daily production on a per bbl, per mcf or per boe basis, as applicable. Management believes that netback per boe is a key industry performance measure of operational efficiency and provides investors with information that is also commonly presented by other oil and natural gas producers. Netback is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Results of Operations – Netbacks”, “Fourth Quarter Highlights” and "Fourth Quarter Highlights – Non-GAAP financial measure reconciliations – Q4" above.

Supplementary Financial Measures

Average sales prices for light oil, heavy oil, NGLs, total liquids and natural gas are supplementary financial measures calculated by dividing each of these components of production revenues by their respective production volumes for the periods.

“Cash flow from operating activities – basic per share” is comprised of cash flow from operating activities, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by basic weighted average common shares outstanding.

“Cash flow from operating activities – diluted per share" is comprised of cash flow from operating activities, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by diluted weighted average common shares outstanding.

"G&A gross – per boe" is comprised of general and administrative expenses on a gross basis, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by boe for the period.

"G&A net – per boe" is comprised of general and administrative expenses on a net basis, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by boe for the period.

Oil and Natural Gas Information

Barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency conversion ratio of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis is misleading as an indication of value.

Abbreviations

Oil		Natural Gas	
bbl	barrel or barrels	mcf	thousand cubic feet
bbl/d	barrels per day	mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
boe	barrel of oil equivalent	mmcf	million cubic feet
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day	mmcf/d	million cubic feet per day
MSW	Mixed Sweet Blend	mmbtu	Million British thermal unit
WTI	West Texas Intermediate	AECO	Alberta benchmark price for natural gas
WCS	Western Canadian Select	NGL	natural gas liquids
		LNG	liquefied natural gas
		NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange price for natural gas

References to Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 are to the three-month periods ended March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, respectively.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking statements or information (collectively "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of the "safe harbour" provisions of applicable securities legislation. In particular, this document contains forward-looking statements pertaining to, without limitation, the following: our strategy of maintaining moderate production growth, operational excellence, improving our debt leverage and delivering top quartile total shareholder return; our belief that our plan to focus development activity on our Cardium and Peace River assets will generate value for all stakeholders; that our Cardium position with a deep inventory of high return wells offers a predictable, liquids weighted, production profile capable of generating growth and sustainable free cash flow; that there is compelling Bluesky development and significant Clearwater potential for future heavy oil production growth and cash flow generation, offering further value for stakeholders; the opportunities that our Viking location provides the Company; our expectations for debt levels and targets; our expectations in connection with the NCIB; our expectations in connection with health, safety and wellness of our employees, contractors and stakeholders; that we are dedicated to managing the environmental impact from our operations through the environmental programs which include resource conservation, water management and site abandonment / reclamation / remediation; that the Company will continue to target capital expenditures with FFO to allow for further debt repayment and return of capital to shareholders; our 2023 guidance for capital expenditures and development; that the compliance with certain environmental legislation is expected to require additional expenditures and a failure to comply may result in fines and penalties which could, in the aggregate and under certain assumptions, become material; that the Company continuously monitors operations to minimize environmental impact and allocate sufficient capital to reclamation and other activities to mitigate the impact on the areas in which the Company operates;; that the Company will follow the new AER guidance under Directive 088 where a minimum amount of spending is required to abandon inactive sites; our expectations for the ASRP program; all information disclosed under "Sensitivity Analysis; our future payment obligations as disclosed under "Contractual Obligations and Commitments";; that management contemplates both operating and financial risks and takes action as appropriate to limit the Company’s exposure to certain risks and that management maintains close relationships with the Company's lenders and agents to monitor credit market developments, and these actions and plans aim to increase the likelihood of maintaining the Company's financial flexibility and capital program, supporting the Company's ongoing operations and ability to execute longer-term business strategies; the sensitivity analysis and contractual obligations and commitments moving forward; our expectations regarding the New Notes and syndicated credit facility.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this document, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things: that the Company does not dispose of or acquire material producing properties or royalties or other interests therein; the impact of regional and/or global health related events, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, on energy demand and commodity prices; that the Company's operations and production will not be disrupted by circumstances attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and the responses of governments and the public to the pandemic; global energy policies going forward, including the continued ability and willingness of members of OPEC and other nations to agree on and adhere to production quotas from time to time; our ability to qualify for (or continue to qualify for) new or existing government programs created as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic or otherwise, and obtain financial assistance therefrom, and the impact of those programs on our financial condition; our ability to execute our plans as described herein and in our other disclosure documents and the impact that the successful execution of such plans will have on our Company and our stakeholders; future capital expenditure and decommissioning expenditure levels; future operating costs and G&A costs and the impact of inflation thereon; future oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas prices and differentials between light, medium and heavy oil prices and Canadian, WTI and world oil and natural gas prices; future hedging activities; future oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas production levels; future exchange rates, interest rates and inflation rates; future debt levels; our ability to execute our capital programs as planned without significant adverse impacts from various factors beyond our control, including extreme weather events such as wild fires and flooding, infrastructure access and delays in obtaining regulatory approvals and third party consents; our ability to obtain equipment in a timely manner to carry out development activities and the costs thereof; our ability to market our oil and natural gas successfully to current and new customers; our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms, including our ability (if necessary) to extend the revolving period and term out period of our credit facility, our ability to maintain the existing borrowing base under our credit facility, our ability (if necessary) to replace our syndicated bank facility and our ability (if necessary) to finance the repayment of our senior unsecured notes on maturity; and our ability to add production and reserves through our development and exploitation activities.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained in this document, and the assumptions on which such forward-looking statements are made, are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements included in this document, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which the forward-looking statements are based will occur. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties that contribute to the possibility that the forward-looking statements contained herein will not be correct, which may cause our actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any estimates or projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, among other things: the possibility that we change our budgets (including our capital expenditure budgets) in response to internal and external factors, including those described herein; the possibility that the Company will not be able to continue to successfully execute our business plans and strategies in part or in full, and the possibility that some or all of the benefits that the Company anticipates will accrue to our Company and our stakeholders as a result of the successful execution of such plans and strategies do not materialize; the possibility that the Company ceases to qualify for, or does not qualify for, one or more existing or new government assistance programs implemented in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and other regional and/or global health related events or otherwise, that the impact of such programs falls below our expectations, that the benefits under one or more of such programs is decreased, or that one or more of such programs is discontinued; the impact on energy demand and commodity prices of regional and/or global health related events, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and the responses of governments and the public to the pandemic, including the risk that the amount of energy demand destruction and/or the length of the decreased demand exceeds our expectations; the risk that there is another significant decrease in the valuation of oil and natural gas companies and their securities and in confidence in the oil and natural gas industry generally, whether caused by a resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the worldwide transition towards less reliance on fossil fuels and/or other factors; the risk that the COVID-19 pandemic and/or other factors adversely affects the financial capacity of the Company's contractual counterparties and potentially their ability to perform their contractual obligations; the possibility that the revolving period and/or term out period of our credit facility and the maturity date of our senior unsecured notes is not extended (if necessary), that the borrowing base under our credit facility is reduced, that the Company is unable to renew or refinance our credit facilities on acceptable terms or at all and/or finance the repayment of our senior unsecured notes when they mature on acceptable terms or at all and/or obtain debt and/or equity financing to replace our credit facilities and/or senior unsecured notes or to funds other activities; the possibility that we are forced to shut-in production, whether due to commodity prices decreasing, extreme weather events or other factors; the risk that OPEC and other nations fail to agree on and/or adhere to production quotas from time to time that are sufficient to balance supply and demand fundamentals for oil; general economic and political conditions in Canada, the U.S. and globally, and in particular, the effect that those conditions have on commodity prices and our access to capital; industry conditions, including fluctuations in the price of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas, price differentials for oil and natural gas produced in Canada as compared to other markets, and transportation restrictions, including pipeline and railway capacity constraints; fluctuations in foreign exchange, including the impact of the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate on our revenues and expenses; fluctuations in interest rates, including the effects of increased interest rates on our borrowing costs and on economic activity, and including the risk that higher interest rates cause or contribute to the onset of a recession; the risk that our costs increase significantly due to ongoing high levels of inflation, supply chain disruptions and/or other factors, adversely affecting our profitability; unanticipated operating events or environmental events that can reduce production or cause production to be shut-in or delayed (including extreme cold during winter months, wild fires and flooding); the risk that wars and other armed conflicts adversely affect world economies and the demand for oil and natural gas, including the ongoing war between Russian and Ukraine; the possibility that fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to hydrocarbons, government mandates requiring the sale of electric vehicles, and technological advances in fuel economy and renewable energy generation systems could permanently reduce the demand for oil and natural gas and/or permanently impair the Company's ability to obtain financing and/or insurance on acceptable terms or at all, and the possibility that some or all of these risks are heightened as a result of the response of governments, financial institutions and consumers to the COVID-19 pandemic and/or public opinion and/or special interest groups; and the other factors described under "Risk Factors" in our Annual Information Form and described in our public filings, available in Canada at www.sedar.com and in the United States at www.sec.gov. Readers are cautioned that this list of risk factors should not be construed as exhaustive.

The forward-looking statements contained in this document speak only as of the date of this document. Except as expressly required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update

any forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this document are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to Obsidian Energy, including Obsidian Energy's Annual Information Form, is available on the Company's website at www.obsidianenergy.com, on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

Exhibit 99.3

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Obsidian Energy Ltd.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Obsidian Energy Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 22, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Assessment of the recoverable amount of the Cardium oil and gas properties

As discussed in Note 3 and Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded an impairment reversal of $315.3 million related to the Company's Cardium cash generating unit (CGU). The determination of recoverable amount of a CGU involves numerous estimates, including cash flows associated with estimated proved and probable oil and gas reserves of the CGU ("CGU reserves") and the discount rate. The estimation of proved and probable oil and gas reserves involves the expertise of independent reserves evaluators, who take into consideration

assumptions related to forecasted production volumes, royalty, operating and capital costs and commodity prices (collectively “reserve assumptions”). The Company engages independent reserves evaluators to estimate CGU reserves.

We identified the assessment of the recoverable amount of the Cardium CGU as a critical audit matter. Minor changes in reserve assumptions and discount rates could have had a significant impact on the estimate of recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment reversal. A high degree of auditor judgment was required to evaluate the Company's estimate of CGU reserves, and related reserve assumptions, and the discount rates, which were inputs into the calculation of recoverable amount. Additionally, the evaluation of these estimates required involvement of valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the critical audit matter. This included controls related to the Company's determination of the recoverable amount of the Cardium CGU, including controls over the determination of reserve assumptions and resulting cash flows of the CGU reserves and determination of the discount rate. We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent reserves evaluators engaged by the Company. We evaluated the methodology used by the independent reserves evaluators to estimate the CGU reserves for compliance with regulatory standards. We compared the 2022 actual production volumes, royalty, operating and capital costs for the Cardium CGU to those assumptions used in the prior year estimate of proved reserves for the Cardium CGU to assess the Company's ability to accurately forecast. We assessed the forecasted commodity prices used in the estimate of the CGU reserves by comparing them to those published by other reserve engineering companies. We assessed the forecasted production volumes and forecasted royalty, operating and capital costs assumptions used in the current year estimate of the CGU reserves by comparing them to historical results. We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the Company's discount rate by comparing the inputs to the discount rate against publicly available market data for comparable assets and entities and assessing the resulting discount rate. The valuations specialist evaluated the Company's estimate of recoverable amount of the Cardium CGU by comparing it to publicly available market data and valuation metrics for comparable assets.

Measurement of the deferred income tax asset

As discussed in Note 3 and Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements a deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The determination of the deferred income tax asset involves a number of estimates, including the cash flows associated with the Company's estimated proved and probable reserves ("Company reserves"). The estimation of the cash flows associated with Company reserves involves the expertise of independent reserves evaluators, who take into consideration reserve assumptions. The Company engages independent reserves evaluators to estimate Company reserves. The carrying amount of the deferred income tax asset as at December 31, 2022 was $246.4 million.

We identified the measurement of the deferred income tax asset as a critical audit matter. Minor changes in reserve assumptions could have had a significant impact on the estimate of the amount of deferred income tax asset recognized. A high degree of auditor judgment was required to evaluate the Company's estimate of the cash flows associated with Company reserves and the related reserve assumptions, which were inputs into the calculation of the deferred income tax asset. Additionally, the evaluation of the measurement of the deferred tax asset required involvement of Canadian income tax professionals with specialized skills and knowledge.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls over the Company's measurement of the deferred income tax asset and controls over the determination of reserve assumptions and resulting cash flows of the Company reserves. We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent reserves evaluators engaged by the Company. We evaluated the methodology used by the independent reserves evaluators to estimate the Company reserves for compliance with regulatory standards. We compared the 2022 actual production volumes, royalty, operating and capital costs for the reserves to those assumptions used in the prior year estimate of proved reserves to assess the Company's ability to accurately forecast. We assessed the forecasted commodity prices used in the estimate of the reserves by comparing them to those published by other reserve engineering companies. We assessed the forecasted production volumes and forecasted royalty, operating and capital costs assumptions used in the current year estimate of the Company reserves by comparing them to historical results. We involved Canadian income tax professionals with specialized skills and knowledge who assisted in evaluating the application of relevant tax laws and regulations used in the measurement of the deferred income tax asset.

Assessment of the impact of estimated oil and gas reserves on depletion expense related to oil and gas properties

As discussed in Note 3g(ii) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company depletes its oil and gas properties using the unit-of-production method by depletable area. Except for capitalized costs of components with a useful life shorter than the reserve life of the associated property, capitalized costs for resource properties are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on production volumes before royalties in relation to total proved plus probable reserves by depletable area ("area reserves"). As discussed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded depletion expense related to oil and gas properties of $170.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The estimation of area reserves requires the expertise of independent reserves evaluators who take into consideration reserve assumptions. The Company engages independent reserves evaluators to estimate area reserves.

We identified the assessment of the impact of estimated area reserves on depletion expense related to oil and gas properties as a critical audit matter. Changes in assumptions used to estimate area reserves could have had a significant impact on the calculation of depletion expense of the depletable area. A high degree of auditor judgment was required in evaluating the area reserves, and related reserve assumptions, which were used in the calculation of depletion expense.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the critical audit matter. This included controls related to the calculation of depletion expense and the estimation of area reserves and related reserves assumptions. We assessed the calculation of depletion expense for compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent reserves evaluators engaged by the Company. We evaluated the methodology used by the independent reserves evaluators to estimate area reserves for compliance with regulatory standards. We compared 2022 actual production volumes, royalty, operating and capital costs to those assumptions used in the prior year estimate of proved reserves to assess the Company's ability to accurately forecast. We assessed the forecasted commodity prices used in the estimate of reserves by comparing them to those published by other reserves engineering companies. We assessed the forecasted production volumes and forecasted royalty, operating and capital costs assumptions used in the estimate of reserves by comparing them to historical results.

signed "KPMG LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

Calgary, Canada
February 22, 2023

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Obsidian Energy Ltd.:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Obsidian Energy Ltd.'s and subsidiaries' (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated February 22, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

signed “KPMG LLP”

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada
February 22, 2023

Obsidian Energy Ltd.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(CAD millions)	Note	As at December 31 2022	2021
Assets			
Current			
Cash		**$ 0.8**	$ 7.3
Accounts receivable	8	**82.6**	68.9
Risk management	8	**6.2**	1.8
Prepaid expenses and other		**10.7**	9.1
		100.3	87.1
Non-current			
Property, plant and equipment	4	**1,857.6**	1,342.1
Deferred income tax	10	**246.4**	-
		2,104.0	1,342.1
Total assets		**$ 2,204.3**	$ 1,429.2
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$ 185.6**	$ 107.8
Current portion of long-term debt	5	**-**	391.0
Current portion of lease liabilities	6	**3.2**	4.1
Current portion of provisions	7	**34.1**	23.4
Risk management	8	**-**	4.2
		222.9	530.5
Non-current			
Long-term debt	5	**225.3**	-
Lease liabilities	6	**2.8**	4.6
Provisions	7	**165.7**	123.8
Other non-current liabilities		**7.9**	6.8
		624.6	665.7
Shareholders' equity			
Shareholders' capital	11	**2,221.9**	2,213.8
Other reserves	11	**101.2**	103.2
Deficit		**(743.4)**	(1,553.5)
		1,579.7	763.5
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**$ 2,204.3**	$ 1,429.2

Subsequent event (Note 8 and 21)
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors of Obsidian Energy Ltd.:

"signed" *"signed"*

Gordon M. Ritchie, Chairman
Raymond D. Crossley, Director

Obsidian Energy Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Income

(CAD millions, except per share amounts)	Note	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
Production revenues	9	**$ 897.3**	$ 477.5
Processing fees	9	**8.4**	6.4
Royalties		**(148.3)**	(48.6)
Sales of commodities purchased from third parties		**14.3**	13.6
		771.7	448.9
Other income	9	**6.9**	6.0
Government decommissioning assistance	19	**15.7**	11.0
Risk management loss	8	**(23.3)**	(14.6)
		771.0	451.3
Expenses			
Operating	18	**175.3**	129.5
Transportation		**35.1**	18.7
Commodities purchased from third parties		**12.2**	12.6
General and administrative	18	**18.4**	15.3
Restructuring		**2.5**	(1.8)
Share-based compensation	12	**28.1**	19.4
Depletion, depreciation and impairment (reversal)	4	**(111.5)**	(198.6)
Provisions loss (gain)	7	**(0.3)**	1.2
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	5	**0.7**	(0.2)
Financing	5	**44.9**	45.4
Transaction costs	20	**0.1**	3.5
Other		**1.8**	(7.7)
		207.3	37.3
Income before taxes		**563.7**	414.0
Deferred income tax (recovery)	10	**(246.4)**	-
Net and comprehensive income		**$ 810.1**	$ 414.0
Net income per share			
Basic	13	**$ 9.88**	$ 5.52
Diluted	13	**$ 9.60**	$ 5.34
Weighted average shares outstanding (millions)			
Basic	13	**82.0**	75.1
Diluted	13	**84.4**	77.6

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Obsidian Energy Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(CAD millions)	Note	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
Operating activities			
Net income		**$ 810.1**	$ 414.0
Government decommissioning assistance	19	**(15.7)**	(11.0)
Depletion, depreciation and impairment (reversal)	4	**(111.5)**	(198.6)
Provisions loss (gain)	7	**(0.3)**	1.2
Financing	5	**15.8**	15.4
Share-based compensation	12	**4.7**	2.3
Unrealized risk management loss (gain)	8	**(8.6)**	2.6
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	5	**0.7**	(0.2)
Deferred income tax recovery	10	**(246.4)**	-
Decommissioning expenditures	7	**(18.8)**	(8.1)
Onerous office lease settlements	7	**(9.2)**	(9.1)
Financing fees paid	5	**-**	(4.7)
Other		**1.2**	-
Change in non-cash working capital	14	**34.8**	(5.1)
		456.8	198.7
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	4	**(314.8)**	(140.9)
Business acquisition	20	**-**	(33.7)
Property acquisitions	4	**(4.6)**	(0.1)
Change in non-cash working capital	14	**28.6**	18.1
		(290.8)	(156.6)
Financing activities			
Decrease in long-term debt	5	**(216.5)**	(73.5)
Issuance of senior unsecured notes, net of discount	5	**125.0**	-
Advance of PROP limited recourse loan	5	**-**	16.3
Repayment of senior secured notes/PROP limited recourse loan	5	**(71.6)**	(5.4)
Financing fees paid		**(6.5)**	-
Lease liabilities settlements	6	**(4.3)**	(4.4)
Exercised compensation plans		**1.4**	(0.1)
Issuance of common shares, net of costs	11	**-**	24.2
		(172.5)	(42.9)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**(6.5)**	(0.8)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**7.3**	8.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**$ 0.8**	$ 7.3

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Obsidian Energy Ltd.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(CAD millions)	Note	Shareholders' Capital	Other Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022		$ 2,213.8	$ 103.2	$(1,553.5)	$ 763.5
Net and comprehensive income		-	-	810.1	810.1
Share-based compensation	12	-	4.7	-	4.7
Issued on exercise of equity compensation plans	11	8.1	(6.7)	-	1.4
Balance at December 31, 2022		**$ 2,221.9**	**$ 101.2**	**$ (743.4)**	**$ 1,579.7**

(CAD millions)	Note	Shareholders' Capital	Other Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021		$ 2,187.0	$ 103.6	$(1,967.5)	$ 323.1
Net and comprehensive income		-	-	414.0	414.0
Equity offering, net of costs	11	24.2	-	-	24.2
Share-based compensation	12	-	2.3	-	2.3
Issued on exercise of equity compensation plans	11	2.6	(2.7)	-	(0.1)
Balance at December 31, 2021		$ 2,213.8	$ 103.2	$(1,553.5)	$ 763.5

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. Structure of Obsidian Energy

Obsidian Energy Ltd. ("Obsidian Energy", the "Company", "we", "us" or "our") is an exploration and production company and is governed by the laws of the Province of Alberta, Canada. The Company's registered office is located at Suite 200, 207 - 9th Avenue S.W. Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 1K3. The Company operates in one segment, to explore for, develop and hold interests in oil and natural gas properties and related production infrastructure in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin directly and through investments in securities of subsidiaries holding such interests. Obsidian Energy's portfolio of assets is managed at an enterprise level, rather than by separate operating segments or business units. The Company assesses our financial performance at the enterprise level and resource allocation decisions are made on a project basis across our portfolio of assets, without regard to the geographic location of projects. Obsidian Energy owns the petroleum and natural gas assets or 100 percent of the equity, directly or indirectly, of the entities that carry on the remainder of the oil and natural gas business of Obsidian Energy which included 100 percent of the Peace River Oil Partnership ("PROP") from November 24, 2021 to December 31, 2022 (on which date PROP was dissolved).

2. Basis of presentation and statement of compliance

a) Basis of Presentation

The annual consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Obsidian Energy and our wholly owned subsidiaries. Prior to November 24, 2021, the consolidated financial statements include our proportionate interest in certain partnerships (we acquired the remaining 45 percent interest to own 100 percent of PROP on November 24, 2021). Results from acquired properties are included in Obsidian Energy's reported results subsequent to the closing date and results from properties sold are included until the closing date.

All intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to correspond with current period presentation.

b) Statement of Compliance

These annual consolidated financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except risk management assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value as discussed in Note 8.

These annual consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2023.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Critical accounting judgments and key estimates and other accounting estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the period. These and other estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the consolidated financial statements of changes in these estimates could be material. Estimates are more difficult to determine, and the range of potential outcomes can be wider, in periods of higher volatility and uncertainty. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic recovery from this combined with several factors including higher levels of uncertainty due to the Russian/Ukraine conflict and its impact on energy markets, rising interest and inflation rates, and a constrained supply chain market have created a higher level of volatility and uncertainty. Management has, to the extent reasonable, incorporated known facts and circumstances into the estimates made, however, actual results could differ from those estimates and those differences could be material.

Management also makes judgments while applying accounting policies that could affect amounts recorded in its consolidated financial statements. Significant judgments include the identification of cash generating units ("CGUs") for impairment testing purposes and determining whether a CGU has an impairment indicator. Additionally, management has performed an assessment of the Company's ability to comply with liquidity requirements for the 12-month period ending December 31, 2023. This assessment includes judgments relating to future debt arrangements and production volumes, forward commodity pricing, future costs including capital, operating and general and administrative, forward foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and income taxes, all of which are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The following are the estimates that management has made in applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

i) Reserve and resource estimates

Commercial petroleum reserves are determined based on estimates of petroleum-in-place, recovery factors, forecasted production volumes and future oil and natural gas prices and forecasted costs, including operating, royalty and capital expenditures. Obsidian Energy engages an independent qualified reserve evaluator to evaluate all of the Company's oil and natural gas reserves at each year-end.

Reserve adjustments are made annually based on actual oil and natural gas volumes produced, the results from capital programs, revisions to previous estimates, new discoveries and acquisitions and dispositions made during the year and the effect of changes in forecast future oil and natural gas prices. There are a number of estimates and assumptions that affect the process of evaluating reserves.

Proved reserves are the estimated quantities of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids determined to be economically recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions with a high degree of certainty (at least 90 percent) those quantities will be exceeded. Proved plus probable reserves are the estimated quantities of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids determined to be economically recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions with a 50 percent degree of certainty those quantities will be exceeded. Obsidian Energy reports production and reserve quantities in accordance with Canadian practices and specifically in accordance with "Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities" ("NI 51-101").

The estimate of proved plus probable reserves is an essential part of the depletion calculation and the impairment test and hence the recorded amount of oil and gas assets. The estimate of the cash flows associated with proved and probable reserves are a key component in the impairment test for property, plant and equipment and the measurement of the deferred income tax asset.

Obsidian Energy cautions users of this information that the process of estimating oil and natural gas reserves is subject to a level of uncertainty. The reserves are based on current and forecast economic and operating conditions; therefore, changes can be made to future assessments as a result of a number of factors, which can include commodity prices, new technology, changing economic conditions, future reservoir performance and forecast development activity.

ii) Recoverability of asset carrying values

Obsidian Energy assesses our property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") for impairment by comparing the carrying amount to the recoverable amount of the underlying assets. The determination of the recoverable amount involves estimating the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal or its value-in-use, which are based on discounted future cash flows using an applicable discount rate. Future cash flows are calculated based on estimates of future proved plus probable reserves using forecasted commodity prices and are discounted using a rate that incorporates management's current assessment of market conditions.

iii) Decommissioning liability

Obsidian Energy recognizes a provision for future abandonment activities in the consolidated financial statements at the net present value of the estimated future expenditures required to settle the estimated obligation at the balance sheet date. The measurement of the decommissioning liability involves the use of estimates and assumptions including the discount rate, the amount and expected timing of future abandonment costs and the inflation rate related thereto. The estimates were made by management and external consultants considering current costs, technology and enacted legislation.

iv) Office lease liability

Obsidian Energy recognizes a provision for certain onerous office lease commitments in the consolidated financial statements at the net present value of future lease payments the Company is obligated to make under non-cancellable lease contracts. The office lease liability relates to the non-lease component that does not qualify as a lease component under IFRS 16. The measurement of the office lease liability involves the use of assumptions including the discount rate and actual settlement amounts. Actual costs and cash outflows may differ from the estimates as a result of the changes in the noted assumptions.

v) Fair value calculation on share-based payments

The fair value of option share-based payments is calculated using a Black-Scholes model. There are a number of estimates used in the calculation such as the expected future forfeiture rate, the expected period the share-based compensation is outstanding and the future price volatility of the underlying security all of which can vary from expectations. The factors applied in the calculation are management's estimates based on historical information and future forecasts.

vi) Fair value of risk management contracts

Obsidian Energy records risk management contracts at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in income. The fair values are determined using external counterparty information which is compared to observable market data.

vii) Taxation

The calculation of deferred income taxes is based on a number of assumptions including the estimated future cash flows from proved and probable reserves, estimating the future periods in which temporary differences and other tax credits will reverse and the general assumption that substantively enacted future tax rates at the balance sheet date will be in effect when differences reverse.

viii) Litigation

Obsidian Energy records provisions related to legal matters if it is probable that the Company will not be successful in defending the claim and if an amount can be reasonably estimated. Determining the probability of a claim being defended is subject to considerable judgment. Additionally, the potential claim is generally a wide range of figures and a single estimate must be made when recording a provision. The assessment of contingencies involves significant judgment and estimates of the potential outcome of future events.

b) Business combinations

Obsidian Energy uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The net identifiable assets and liabilities acquired in transactions are generally measured at their fair value on the acquisition date. The acquisition date is the closing date of the business combination. Acquisition costs incurred by Obsidian Energy to complete a business combination are expensed in the period incurred except for costs related to the issue of any debt or equity securities, which are recognized based on the nature of the related financing instrument. If the consideration for the acquisition given up is less than the fair value of the net assets received, the difference is recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss). If the consideration for the acquisition given up is greater than the fair value of the net assets received, the difference is recognized as goodwill on the balance sheet.

Revisions may be made to the initial recognized amounts determined during the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year after the closing date of the acquisition.

c) Revenue

Obsidian Energy generally recognizes oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") revenue when title passes from Obsidian Energy to the purchaser or, in the case of services, as contracted services are performed. Production revenues are determined pursuant to the terms outlined in contractual agreements and are based on fixed or variable price components. The transaction price for oil, natural gas and NGLs is based on the commodity price in the month of production, adjusted for various factors including product quality and location. Commodity prices are based on monthly or daily market indices.

Performance obligations in the contract are fulfilled on the last day of the month with payment typically on the 25 th day of the following month. All of the Company's significant revenue streams are located in Alberta.

Obsidian Energy may purchase commodity products from third parties to utilize in blending activities and then subsequently sell these products to our customers. These transactions are presented as separate revenue and expense items in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

The Company enters into agreements for other services such as processing third party production, road usage, and other miscellaneous services. Revenue from these arrangements are recorded as processing fees or other income when control passes to the customer, which is generally when the service is provided.

d) Joint arrangements

The consolidated financial statements include Obsidian Energy's proportionate interest of jointly controlled assets and liabilities and our proportionate interest of the revenue, royalties and operating expenses. A significant portion of Obsidian Energy's development and exploration activities are conducted jointly with others and involve joint operations. Under such arrangements, Obsidian Energy has the exclusive rights to our proportionate interest in the assets and the economic benefits generated from our share of the assets. Income from the sale or use of Obsidian Energy's interest in joint operations and our share of expenses is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transactions will flow to/from Obsidian Energy and the amounts can be reliably measured.

e) Transportation expense

Transportation costs are paid by Obsidian Energy for the shipping of natural gas, oil and natural gas liquids from the wellhead to the point where title transfers to buyers. These costs are recognized as services are received.

f) Foreign currency translation

Obsidian Energy and each of our subsidiaries use the Canadian dollar as their functional currency. Monetary items, such as accounts receivable and long-term debt, are translated to Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items, such as PP&E, are translated to Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange in effect when the associated transactions occurred. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains or losses on translation are included in income.

g) PP&E

i) Measurement and recognition

Oil and gas properties are included in PP&E at cost, less accumulated depletion and depreciation and any impairment losses or reversals. The cost of PP&E includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct the item and betterment costs.

Capital expenditures are recognized as PP&E when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the investment will flow to Obsidian Energy and the cost can be reliably measured. PP&E includes capital expenditures incurred in the development phases, acquisition of PP&E and additions to the decommissioning liability.

ii) Depletion and Depreciation

Except for components with a useful life shorter than the reserve life of the associated property, resource properties are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on production volumes before royalties in relation to total proved plus probable reserves. Natural gas volumes are converted to equivalent oil volumes based upon the relative energy content of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil. In determining our depletion base,

Obsidian Energy includes estimated future costs to develop proved plus probable reserves. Changes to reserve estimates are included in the depletion calculation prospectively.

Components of PP&E that are not depleted using the unit-of-production method are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful life. Turnarounds of major facilities have an estimated useful life of three to five years and corporate assets have an estimated useful life of 10 years.

iii) Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of PP&E is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or upon sale to a third party. The gain or loss arising from derecognition is included in income and is measured as the difference between the net proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset.

iv) Major maintenance and repairs

Ongoing costs to maintain properties are generally expensed as incurred. These costs include the cost of labour, consumables and small parts. The costs of material replacement parts, turnarounds and major inspections are capitalized provided it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of cost will be realized and such benefits are expected to extend beyond the current operating period. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized in accordance with Obsidian Energy's derecognition policies.

v) Impairment of oil and natural gas properties

Obsidian Energy reviews oil and gas properties for circumstances that indicate our assets may be impaired (or that prior impairments can be reversed) at the end of each reporting period. These indicators can be internal (i.e. reserve changes) or external (i.e. market conditions) in nature. If an indication of impairment or impairment reversal exists, Obsidian Energy completes an impairment test, which compares the estimated recoverable amount to the carrying value. The estimated recoverable amount is defined under IAS 36 ("Impairment of Assets") as the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value-in-use.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the CGU is considered to be impaired. Impairment losses identified for a CGU are allocated on a pro rata basis to the asset categories within the CGU. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in income.

Value-in-use is computed as the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from production. Present values are calculated using an after-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Under the fair value less cost of disposal method the recoverable amount is determined using various factors, which can include external factors such as observable market conditions and comparable transactions and internal factors such as discounted cash flows related to reserve and resource studies and future development plans.

The fair value less costs of disposal values used to determine the recoverable amounts of the Company's CGUs are classified as Level 3 fair value measures as certain key assumptions are not based on observable market data but rather management's best estimates.

Impairment losses related to PP&E can be reversed in future periods if the estimated recoverable amount of the asset exceeds the carrying value. The impairment recovery is limited to a maximum of the estimated depleted historical cost if the impairment had not been recognized. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in depletion, depreciation and impairment.

vi) Other Property, Plant and Equipment

Obsidian Energy's corporate assets include computer hardware and software, office furniture, buildings and leasehold improvements and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Corporate assets are tested for impairment separately from oil and gas assets.

h) Share-based payments

The fair value of restricted share units granted under the Restricted and Performance Share Unit Plan ("RPSU" plan) follows the equity method and recognizes compensation expense with a corresponding increase to other reserves in shareholders' equity over the term of the units based on a graded vesting schedule. Obsidian Energy measures the fair value of units granted under this plan at the grant date using the share price from the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"). The fair value is based on market prices and considers the terms and conditions of the units granted.

The fair value of options granted under the Stock Option Plan (the "Option Plan") is recognized as compensation expense with a corresponding increase to other reserves in shareholders' equity over the term of the options based on a graded vesting schedule. Obsidian Energy measures the fair value of options granted under these plans at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value is based on market prices and considers the terms and conditions of the share options granted.

The fair value of awards granted under the Deferred Share Unit Plan ("DSU"), the Non-Treasury Incentive Award Plan ("NTIP") and performance share units granted under the RPSU plan follow the liability method and are based on a fair value calculation on each reporting date using the awards and performance share units outstanding and Obsidian Energy's share price from the TSX on each balance sheet date. The fair value of the awards and performance share units is expensed over the vesting period based on a graded vesting schedule. Subsequent increases and decreases in the underlying share price result in increases and decreases, respectively, to the accrued obligation until the related instruments are settled.

i) Provisions

i) General

Provisions are recognized based on an estimate of expenditures required to settle present obligations at the end of the reporting period. The provision is risk adjusted to take into account any uncertainties. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is calculated as the present value of the future expenditures required to settle the obligations. The discount rate reflects the current assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability when those risks have not already been reflected as an adjustment to future cash flows.

ii) Decommissioning liability

The decommissioning liability is the present value of Obsidian Energy's future costs of obligations for property, facility and pipeline abandonment and site restoration. The liability is recognized on the balance sheet with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset. The recorded liability increases over time to its future amount through accretion charges to income. Revisions to the estimated amount or timing of the obligations are reflected prospectively as increases or decreases to the recorded liability and the related asset. Actual decommissioning expenditures, up to the recorded amount of the liability at the time, are charged to the liability as the costs are incurred. Amounts capitalized to the related assets are depleted to income consistent with the depletion or depreciation of the underlying asset.

iii) Office lease provision

The office lease provision is the net present value of future lease payments that the Company is obligated to make under non-cancellable lease contracts. The office lease provision relates to the non-lease component that does not qualify as a lease component under IFRS 16. The liability is recognized on the balance sheet with the corresponding change charged to income. The recorded liability increases over time to its future amount through accretion charges to income. Revisions to the estimated amount or timing of the obligations are reflected prospectively as increases or decreases to the recorded liability. Actual lease payments are charged to the liability as the costs are incurred.

j) Leases

At the inception of entering into a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company considers the following:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;

- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset, which occurs if either;
  - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

Obsidian Energy recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets are determined based on the length of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The consideration used to measure the lease liability includes all fixed payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate under the arrangement. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and is re-measured when there is a change in the future lease payments.

The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with leases under IFRS 16 as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Share issue costs are recorded in shareholder's equity, net of applicable taxes. Dividends, if paid, are at the discretion of the Board of Directors and are deducted from retained earnings.

If issued, preferred shares would be classified as equity and could be issued in one or more series.

l) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income or loss attributable to the shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Obsidian Energy computes the dilutive impact of equity instruments other than common shares assuming the proceeds received from the exercise of in-the-money share options and restricted share units grants under the RPSU plan are used to purchase common shares at average market prices. Anti-dilutive shares are excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

m) Taxation

Income taxes are based on taxable income in a taxation year. Taxable income normally differs from income reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) as it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years or are not taxable or deductible for income tax purposes.

Obsidian Energy uses the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. Temporary differences are calculated assuming that the financial assets and liabilities will be settled at their carrying amount. Deferred income taxes are computed on temporary differences using substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply when deferred income tax assets and liabilities are realized or settled.

A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are not recognized until such time that it is probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

n) Financial instruments

Obsidian Energy recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets when the Company becomes a party to the contract. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or when the Company has transferred substantially all risks

and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized from the consolidated financial statements when the liability is extinguished either through settlement of or release from the obligation of the underlying liability.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The classification of financial assets is determined by their context in Obsidian Energy's operations and by the characteristics of the financial asset's contractual cash flows.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition, which is typically the transaction price unless a financial instrument contains a significant financing component. Subsequent measurement is dependent on the financial instrument's classification, as described below:

- Cash and cash equivalents (which includes cash and bank overdrafts), accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, lease liabilities and long-term debt are measured at amortized cost.
- Risk management contracts, all of which are derivatives, are measured initially at fair value through profit or loss and are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value immediately charged to earnings in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported on the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed using an expected credit loss ("ECL") model. The ECL model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee.

o) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a contract that affects the terms of another factor. These "hybrid" contracts are considered to consist of a "host" contract plus an embedded derivative. The embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if the following conditions are met:

- The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
- The embedded item, itself, meets the definition of a derivative; and
- The hybrid contract is not measured at fair value or designated as held for trading.

p) Classification of debt or equity

Obsidian Energy classifies financial liabilities and equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability or an equity instrument.

Obsidian Energy's debt instruments currently have requirements to deliver cash at the end of the term thus are classified as liabilities.

q) Government Grants

Obsidian Energy recognizes government grants as they are received or if there is reasonable assurance that the Company is in compliance with all associated conditions. The grant is recognized within the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) in the period in which the income is earned or the related expenditures are incurred. If the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as a reduction to the carrying value of the asset and amortized into income over the expected useful life of the asset through lower depletion and depreciation.

r) New Accounting Standards

Various amendments to existing standards and new accounting requirements have been released that are effective as of January 1, 2023. The Company does not anticipate the new requirements to have a material impact on the financial statements.

4. Property, plant and equipment

Oil and Gas assets/ Facilities, Corporate assets

Cost

	Oil and gas assets/Facilities	Corporate assets	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 10,662.5	$ 175.8	$ 10,838.3
Capital expenditures	140.2	0.7	140.9
Business acquisition	32.9	-	32.9
Dispositions	0.1	-	0.1
Change in decommissioning liability [(1)]	62.3	-	62.3
Derecognition on acquisition	(545.8)	-	(545.8)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 10,352.2**	**$ 176.5**	**$ 10,528.7**
Capital expenditures	**313.9**	**0.9**	**314.8**
Property acquisitions	**4.6**	**-**	**4.6**
Change in decommissioning liability [(1)]	**83.6**	**-**	**83.6**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 10,754.3**	**$ 177.4**	**$ 10,931.7**

(1) Includes additions from drilling activity, facility capital spending, disposals from net property dispositions and changes in estimates as outlined in Note 7.

Accumulated depletion, depreciation and impairment

	Oil and gas assets/Facilities	Corporate assets	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 9,766.8	$ 175.8	$ 9,942.6
Depletion and depreciation	115.6	0.7	116.3
Impairments	19.5	-	19.5
Impairment reversal	(338.0)	-	(338.0)
Derecognition on acquisition	(545.8)	-	(545.8)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 9,018.1**	**$ 176.5**	**$ 9,194.6**
Depletion and depreciation	**170.3**	**0.1**	**170.4**
Impairment	**36.4**	**-**	**36.4**
Impairment reversal	**(322.0)**	**-**	**(322.0)**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 8,902.8**	**$ 176.6**	**$ 9,079.4**

Net book value

	As at December 31	
	2022	2021
Total	**$ 1,852.3**	$ 1,334.1

At December 31, 2022, future development costs of $1,254.8 million were included within the depletable base in the depletion and depreciation calculation (2021 - $735.6 million).

Right-of-use assets

The following table includes a break-down of the categories for right-of-use assets.

Cost

	Transportation	Vehicle	Surface	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	$ 14.9	$ 5.7	$ 2.1	$ 22.7
Additions	1.4	0.7	-	2.1
Balance, December 31, 2021	16.3	6.4	2.1	24.8
Additions	-	1.0	-	1.0
Balance, December 31, 2022	**$ 16.3**	**$ 7.4**	**$ 2.1**	**$ 25.8**

Accumulated depletion, depreciation and impairment

	Transportation	Vehicle	Surface	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	$ 10.5	$ 2.6	$ 0.1	$ 13.2
Depreciation	2.1	1.4	0.1	3.6
Balance, December 31, 2021	12.6	4.0	0.2	16.8
Depreciation	2.2	1.4	0.1	3.7
Balance, December 31, 2022	**$ 14.8**	**$ 5.4**	**$ 0.3**	**$ 20.5**

Net book value

	As at December 31	
	2022	2021
Total	**$ 5.3**	$ 8.0

Total PP&E

Total PP&E including Oil and Gas assets, Facilities, Corporate assets and Right-of-use assets is as follows:

	As at December 31	
PP&E	**2022**	2021
Oil and Gas assets, Facilities, Corporate assets	**$ 1,852.3**	$ 1,334.1
Right-of-use assets	**5.3**	8.0
Total	**$ 1,857.6**	$ 1,342.1

The Company recorded non-cash impairment reversals of $322.0 million and non-cash impairment of $36.4 million in 2022 compared to non-cash impairment reversals of $338.0 million and non-cash impairment of $19.5 million in 2021.

Cardium CGU

At December 31, 2022, the Company completed an assessment to determine if indicators of impairment or an impairment reversal were present. The Company identified indicators of impairment reversal in our Cardium CGU mainly due to improved forecasted commodity prices and our expanded capital program which increased reserve volumes. This led to an impairment reversal test being completed following the fair value less costs of disposal method. The after-tax discount rate applied within the test was 12.5 percent. Upon completion of the impairment test a $315.3 million impairment reversal was recorded within our Cardium CGU.

The following table outlines benchmark prices and assumptions, based on an average of four independent reserve evaluators' forecasts (GLJ Ltd., Sproule Associates Limited, McDaniel & Associates Consultants and Deloitte Resource Evaluation & Advisory), used in completing the impairment test as at December 31, 2022.

	WTI ($US/bbl)	AECO ($CAD/MMbtu)	Exchange rate ($US equals $1 CAD)	Inflation rate
2023	$ 80.25	$ 4.44	$ 0.74	0.00%
2024	78.19	4.54	0.76	2.50%
2025	76.10	4.37	0.76	2.00%
2026	76.96	4.44	0.77	2.00%
2027	78.50	4.52	0.77	2.00%
2028 – 2033	$ 84.18	$ 4.84	$ 0.77	2.00%
Thereafter (inflation percentage)	2.00%	2.00%	-	2.00%

The following table outlines the sensitivity to possible changes of the estimated recoverable amount on the Cardium CGU that had an impairment test completed on December 31, 2022.

	Recoverable amount	1% change in discount rate	5% change in cash flows
Cardium	$ 1,652.6	$ 93.0	$ 119.9

Peace River/Viking/Legacy CGU's

During 2022, we recorded a net impairment of $29.7 million (includes $36.4 million of impairment and $6.7 million of impairment reversal) in our Legacy CGU due to accelerated decommissioning spending in the area. The Legacy CGU has no recoverable amount, as such changes in our decommissioning liability are expensed each period.

In 2022, no indicators of impairment were noted for the Peace River and Viking CGUs.

Prior year impairments

At December 31, 2021, the Company completed an assessment to determine if indicators of impairment or an impairment reversal were present. The Company identified an indicator of impairment reversal in our Cardium CGU due to improved forecasted commodity prices. This led to an impairment test being completed following the fair value less costs of disposal method. The after-tax discount rate applied within the test was approximately 11 percent. Upon completion of the impairment test, no additional impairment or impairment reversal was recorded within our Cardium CGU.

In the second quarter of 2021, the Company recorded a $ 311.5 million non-cash impairment reversal within our Cardium CGU mainly due to the improved commodity price environment and strong drilling results in the CGU.

The following table outlines benchmark prices and assumptions, based on an average of four independent reserve evaluators' forecasts (GLJ Ltd., Sproule Associates Limited, McDaniel & Associates Consultants and Deloitte Resource Evaluation & Advisory), used in completing the impairment tests as at December 31, 2021.

	WTI ($US/bbl)	AECO ($CAD/MMbtu)	Exchange rate ($US equals $1 CAD)	Inflation rate
2022	$ 71.88	$ 3.58	$ 0.80	0.00%
2023	67.91	3.22	0.80	2.25%
2024	65.42	3.07	0.80	2.00%
2025	66.72	3.14	0.80	2.00%
2026	68.05	3.20	0.80	2.00%
2027 – 2032	$ 72.98	$ 3.43	$ 0.80	2.00%
Thereafter (inflation percentage)	2.00%	2.00%	-	2.00%

The following table outlines the sensitivity to possible changes of the estimated recoverable amount on the Cardium CGU that had an impairment test completed on December 31, 2021.

	Recoverable amount	1% change in discount rate	5% change in cash flows
Cardium	$ 1,237.4	$ 73.1	$ 84.8

In 2021, we recorded a $21.0 million impairment reversal in our Peace River CGU largely as a result of the Company entering into an agreement to purchase the 45 percent interest of our partner in PROP. The estimated recoverable amount was based on the amount paid to acquire the interest held by the partner. As a result of the PROP acquisition, the Peace River CGU was re-valued upon close and as such any historical impairments can no longer be reversed.

During 2021, we recorded $14.0 million of impairment in our Legacy CGU due to accelerated decommissioning spending in the area. The Legacy CGU has no recoverable amount, as such changes in our decommissioning liability are expensed each period.

In 2021, no indicators of impairment were noted for the Viking CGU.

Impairments and impairment reversals have been recorded as Depletion, depreciation, impairment (reversal) on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

5. Long-term debt

	As at December 31	
	2022	2021
Syndicated credit facility	**$ 105.0**	$ 321.5
Senior unsecured notes - 2022		
11.95% $127.6 million, maturing July 27, 2027	**127.6**	-
PROP limited recourse loan - 10.50%	-	16.0
Senior secured notes – 2008 Notes - 9.37%	-	4.7
Senior secured notes – 2010 Q1 Notes - 8.82%	-	11.3
Senior secured notes – 2010 Q4 Notes - 7.91%	-	24.7
Senior secured notes – 2011 Notes - 7.76%	-	14.2
Total	**232.6**	392.4
Deferred interest	**-**	1.3
Unamortized discount of senior unsecured notes	**(2.3)**	-
Deferred financing costs	**(5.0)**	(2.7)
Total long-term debt	**$ 225.3**	$ 391.0
Current portion	**$ -**	$ 391.0
Non-current portion	**$ 225.3**	$ -

At December 31, 2021, the term-out date of the syndicated credit facility was within one year of the balance sheet date, which resulted in the outstanding amount being presented as a current liability.

In July 2022, the Company completed a refinancing and issued five-year senior unsecured notes for an aggregate principal amount of $127.6 million (the “New Notes) as well as entered into new syndicated credit facilities with borrowing capacity of $ 205.0 million (the “New Credit Facilities“). The Company used the net proceeds from the New Notes, together with initial draws on the New Credit Facilities, to repay all of our existing senior secured notes due November 30, 2022, repay the outstanding balances under our existing credit facilities due November 30, 2022, and repay the PROP limited recourse loan due on December 31, 2022.

The New Credit Facilities were entered into with a group of lenders providing the Company with a $ 175.0 million revolving credit facility and a $30.0 million non-revolving term loan. The revolving credit facility is subject to a semi-annual borrowing base redetermination typically in May and November of each year and currently has a revolving period to July 27, 2023 and a term-out period of July 27, 2024. The non-revolving term loan was subsequently repaid in September 2022 and is no longer available. As part of the New Credit Facilities, the Company has continued to agree to grant floating charge security over all of our properties in favour of lenders within our banking syndicate.

The senior unsecured notes have an interest rate of 11.95 percent and mature on July 27, 2027 and were issued at a price of $ 980.00 per $1,000.00 principal amount resulting in aggregate gross proceeds of $ 125.0 million. The senior unsecured notes are direct senior unsecured obligations of Obsidian Energy ranking equal with all other present and future senior unsecured indebtedness of the Company. As part of the terms of the senior unsecured notes, the Company is required to provide a repurchase offer (the “Repurchase Offer”), which can be exercised at the option of the noteholders, to an aggregate amount of $63.8 million. The Repurchase Offer is based on free cash flow available, as defined in the senior unsecured notes agreement (EBITDA less both capital expenditures and decommissioning expenditures), whereby 75 percent of free cash flow is required to be offered towards redeeming a portion of the senior unsecured notes on or before July 27, 2024, and 50 percent of free cash flow thereafter. The Repurchase Offer is in cash at a price equal to 103 percent of the principal amount of the senior unsecured notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest. The redemption dates are semi-annual

based on free cash flow for the six months ended June 30 (typically offered in August) and based on free cash flow for the six months ended December 31 (typically offered in March). Minimum available liquidity thresholds under the Company's New Credit Facilities are also required to be met in order to proceed with a Repurchase Offer.

The free cash flow available for a Repurchase Offer for the six months ended December 31, 2022 was $ 33.0 million, however the Company does not meet the minimum liquidity threshold under our syndicated credit facility thus a Repurchase Offer will not be made for this period.

At December 31, 2022, letters of credit totaling $5.1 million were outstanding (December 31, 2021 – $5.0 million) that reduce the amount otherwise available to be drawn on the New Credit Facilities.

Financing expense consists of the following:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest	**$ 26.8**	$ 27.1
Interest on PROP limited recourse loan	**1.7**	0.2
Advisor fees	**0.6**	2.7
Accretion on decommissioning liability	**11.6**	5.8
Accretion on office lease provision	**1.4**	1.9
Accretion on other non-current liability	**0.3**	0.3
Accretion on discount of senior unsecured notes	**0.2**	-
Accretion on lease liabilities	**0.6**	0.6
Deferred financing costs	**2.5**	5.5
Debt modification	**(0.8)**	1.3
Financing	**$ 44.9**	$ 45.4

6. Lease liabilities

Total lease liabilities included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 8.7**	$ 10.4
Additions	**1.0**	2.1
Accretion charges	**0.6**	0.6
Lease payments	**(4.3)**	(4.4)
Balance, end of year	**$ 6.0**	$ 8.7
Current portion	**$ 3.2**	$ 4.1
Non-current portion	**$ 2.8**	$ 4.6

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, disclosing the undiscounted balance after December 31, 2022:

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter	Total
Transportation	**$ 1.8**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1.8
Vehicle	**1.4**	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	2.4
Surface	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	5.4
Total	**$ 3.3**	$ 0.9	$ 0.3	$ 0.1	$ 0.1	$ 4.9	$ 9.6

7. Provisions

	As at December 31	
	2022	2021
Decommissioning liability	**$ 182.3**	$ 121.6
Office lease provision	**17.5**	25.6
Total	**$ 199.8**	$ 147.2
Current portion	**$ 34.1**	$ 23.4
Non-current portion	**$ 165.7**	$ 123.8

Decommissioning liability

The decommissioning liability is based on the present value of Obsidian Energy's net share of estimated future costs of obligations to abandon and reclaim all our wells, facilities and pipelines. These estimates were made by management using information obtained from government estimates, internal analysis and external consultants assuming current costs, technology and enacted legislation.

At December 31, 2022, the decommissioning liability was determined by applying an inflation factor of 2.0 percent (December 31, 2021 - 2.0 percent) and the inflated amount was discounted using a credit-adjusted rate of 10.0 percent (December 31, 2021 – 9.0 percent) over the expected useful life of the underlying assets, currently extending over 50 years into the future. At December 31, 2022, the total decommissioning liability on an undiscounted, uninflated basis was $582.7 million (December 31, 2021 - $594.6 million).

Changes to the decommissioning liability were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 121.6**	$ 70.5
Net liabilities added [1]	**0.3**	0.1
Acquisition	**-**	2.1
Increase due to changes in estimates	**83.3**	62.2
Liabilities settled	**(18.8)**	(8.1)
Government decommissioning assistance	**(15.7)**	(11.0)
Accretion charges	**11.6**	5.8
Balance, end of year	**$ 182.3**	$ 121.6
Current portion	**$ 25.4**	$ 14.5
Non-current portion	**$ 156.9**	$ 107.1

(1) Includes additions from drilling activity, facility capital spending and disposals related to net property dispositions.

In August 2022, the Alberta Energy Regulator announced a further increase in the minimum mandatory spending requirement for all oil and gas companies' inactive decommissioning liabilities starting in 2023. The AER spending requirements largely contributed to the Company's increase due to changes in estimates in our decommissioning liability.

Office lease provision

The office lease provision represents the net present value of non-lease components on future office lease payments. The office lease provision was determined by applying an asset specific credit-adjusted discount rate of 6.5 percent (December 31, 2021– 6.5 percent) over the remaining life of the lease contracts, extending into 2025.

Changes to the office lease provision were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 25.6**	$ 33.5
Decrease due to changes in estimates	**(0.3)**	(0.7)
Settlements	**(9.2)**	(9.1)
Accretion charges	**1.4**	1.9
Balance, end of year	**$ 17.5**	$ 25.6
Current portion	**$ 8.7**	$ 8.9
Non-current portion	**$ 8.8**	$ 16.7

8. Risk management

Financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, fair values of derivative financial instruments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term debt. At December 31, 2022, the fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts.

The fair values of all outstanding financial commodity related contracts are reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with the changes during the period recorded in income as unrealized gains or losses.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the only asset or liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis was the risk management asset and liability, which was valued based on "Level 2 inputs" being quoted prices in markets that are not active or based on prices that are observable for the asset or liability.

The following table reconciles the changes in the fair value of financial instruments outstanding:

	Year ended December 31	
Risk management asset (liability)	**2022**	2021
Balance, beginning of year	**$ (2.4)**	$ 0.2
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments:		
Oil	**4.0**	(3.4)
Natural gas	**4.6**	0.8
Total fair value, end of year	**$ 6.2**	$ (2.4)
Current asset portion	**$ 6.2**	$ 1.8
Current liability portion	**$ -**	$ (4.2)

Obsidian Energy records our risk management assets and liabilities on a net basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no differences between the gross and net amounts.

Obsidian Energy had the following financial instruments outstanding as at December 31, 2022. Fair values are determined using external counterparty information, which is compared to observable market data. The Company limits our credit risk by executing counterparty risk procedures which include transacting only with institutions within our syndicated credit facility or companies with high credit ratings and by obtaining financial security in certain circumstances.

	Notional Volume	**Remaining Term**	**Swap Price**	**Fair value (millions)**
AECO				
AECO Swap	14,976 mcf/d	February 2023 - March 2023	$6.18/mcf	$ 1.4
AECO Swap	27,487 mcf/d	April 2023 - October 2023	$4.07/mcf	4.8
Total				**$ 6.2**

Based on commodity prices and contracts in place at December 31, 2022 a $0.10 change in the price per mcf of natural gas would change pre-tax unrealized risk management by $0.8 million.

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Company entered into the following additional financial hedges:

	Notional Volume	**Remaining Term**	**Swap Price**
AECO			
AECO Swap	16,587 mcf/d	March 2023	$ 3.13/mcf
AECO Swap	19,904 mcf/d	April 2023 - October 2023	$ 2.85/mcf
AECO Swap	16,587 mcf/d	November 2023 - March 2024	$ 3.57/mcf

The components of risk management on the Consolidated Statements of Income are as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Realized		
Settlement of oil contracts	**$ (25.5)**	$ (7.8)
Settlement of natural gas contracts	**(6.4)**	(4.2)
Total realized risk management loss	**$ (31.9)**	$ (12.0)
Unrealized		
Oil contracts	**$ 4.0**	$ (3.4)
Natural gas contracts	**4.6**	0.8
Total unrealized risk management gain (loss)	**8.6**	(2.6)
Risk management loss	**$ (23.3)**	$ (14.6)

In July 2022, in conjunction with our refinancing, we closed out the existing hedges put in place by our wholly owned subsidiary PROP Energy 45 Limited Partnership for a realized risk management loss of US$3.4 million.

Market Risks

Obsidian Energy is exposed to normal market risks inherent in the oil and natural gas business, including, but not limited to, commodity price risk, foreign currency rate risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and climate change risk. The Company seeks to mitigate these risks through various business processes and management controls and from time to time by using financial instruments.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price fluctuations are among the Company's most significant exposures. Oil prices are influenced by worldwide factors, including, but not limited to, pandemics and their impact on economic activity, OPEC actions, world supply and demand fundamentals, pipeline capacity availability and geopolitical events. Natural gas prices are influenced by, including, but not limited to, the price of alternative fuel sources such as oil or coal and by North American natural gas supply and demand fundamentals including the levels of industrial activity, weather, storage levels and liquefied natural gas activity. In accordance with policies approved by Obsidian Energy's Board of Directors, the Company may, from time to time, manage these risks through the use of swaps or other financial instruments up to a maximum of 50 percent of forecast sales volumes, net of royalties, for the balance of any current year plus one additional year forward and up to a maximum of 25 percent, net of royalties, for one additional year thereafter. In the prompt three months, the Company can hedge up to a maximum of 80% of production, net of royalties. Risk management limits included in Obsidian Energy's policies may be exceeded with specific approval from the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has recently approved the following changes to our hedging policy as follows:

- Hedge up to 50% of oil volumes net of royalties on a rolling 15 month period commencing January 1, 2023;
- Hedge up to 50% of gas volumes net of royalties on a rolling 15 month period commencing January 1, 2023;
- Allow for hedges up to 80% of natural gas volumes, net of royalties for the "summer gas months", being the months of April to and including October 2023; and
- Allow for hedges of up to 70% of natural gas volumes, net of royalties for the "winter gas months", being the months of November 2023 to and including March 2024, commencing immediately.

Foreign Currency Rate Risk

Prices received for oil are referenced in US dollars, thus Obsidian Energy's realized oil prices are impacted by Canadian dollar to US dollar exchange rates. When considered appropriate, the Company may use financial instruments to fix or collar future exchange rates to fix the Canadian dollar equivalent of oil revenues.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss if purchasers or counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations. As at December 31, 2022, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk was $88.8 million (2021 – $70.7 million) which was comprised of $82.6 million (2021 - $68.9 million) being the carrying value of the accounts receivable and $6.2 million (2021 – $1.8 million) related to the fair value of the derivative financial assets.

The Company's accounts receivable are principally with customers in the oil and natural gas industry and are generally subject to normal industry credit risk, which includes the ability to recover unpaid receivables by retaining the partner's share of production when Obsidian Energy is the operator or the potential to net offsetting payables to mitigate exposure. Obsidian Energy continuously monitors credit risk and maintains credit policies to ensure collection risk is limited. For oil and natural gas sales and financial derivatives, a counterparty risk procedure is followed whereby each counterparty is reviewed on a regular basis for the purpose of assigning a credit limit and may be requested to provide security if determined to be prudent. For financial derivatives, the Company normally transacts with counterparties who are members of our banking syndicate or counterparties that have investment grade bond ratings. Credit events related to all counterparties are monitored and credit exposures are reassessed on a regular basis.

At December 31, 2022, $1.0 million of accounts receivable are past due (90+ days) but are considered to be collectible (2021 - $ 1.8 million). The lifetime ECL allowances related to Obsidian Energy's commodity product sales receivables and joint venture receivables recognized in accounts receivable was nominal as at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

As at December 31, the following accounts receivable amounts were outstanding:

	Current	30-90 days	90+ days	Total
2022	**$ 76.5**	**$ 5.1**	**$ 1.0**	**$ 82.6**
2021	$ 62.0	$ 5.1	$ 1.8	$ 68.9

Interest Rate Risk

A portion of the Company's debt capital can be held in floating-rate bank facilities, which results in exposure to fluctuations in short-term interest rates. From time to time, Obsidian Energy may increase the certainty of our future interest rates by entering fixed interest rate debt instruments or by using financial instruments to swap floating interest rates for fixed rates or to collar interest rates. As at December 31, 2022, 45 percent of the Company's long-term debt instruments were exposed to changes in short-term interest rates (2021 – 82 percent).

As at December 31, 2022, a total of $ 127.6 million (2021– $70.9 million) of fixed interest rate debt instruments was outstanding with a remaining term of 4.6 years (2021 – 0.9 years) and an interest rate of 11.95 percent (2021– 8.7 percent).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial liabilities as they come due. Management utilizes short and long-term financial and capital forecasting programs to ensure credit facilities are sufficient relative to forecast debt levels and capital program levels are appropriate. Management also regularly reviews capital markets to identify opportunities to optimize the debt capital structure on a cost-effective basis. In the short term, liquidity is managed through daily cash management activities, short-term financing strategies and the use of swaps and other financial instruments to increase the predictability of cash flow from operating activities.

The following table outlines estimated future obligations for non-derivative financial liabilities as at December 31, 202 2:

	Long-term debt	Accounts payable & accrued liabilities	Share-based compensation accrual	**Total**
2023	$ -	$ 161.2	$ 24.4	**$ 185.6**
2024	105.0	-	7.2	**112.2**
2025	-	-	0.7	**0.7**
2026	-	-	-	**-**
2027	127.6	-	-	**127.6**
Thereafter	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ -**

Climate Change Risk

The Company has considered the impact of climate change and related risks on the amounts recorded in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. This includes, but is not limited to, the Company's impairment assessment, current assets and liabilities, bank facility, capital expenditures and property, plant and equipment.

At December 31, 2022, in the Company's impairment assessment a specific adjustment to the recoverable amount to incorporate the potential risk of the evolving demand for energy was not considered necessary. The recoverable amount is based on an estimated period of cash flows that indirectly reflects changing energy demands (in that a large portion of proved and probable reserves will be realized in less than 20 years) and the discount rate applied in the impairment test incorporates the current cost of capital in the energy industry which indirectly reflects current market trends and uncertainty around the evolving demand for energy and climate change.

The Company's financial results for 2022 were not directly impacted from a climate event. In 2022, the Company did not incur material weather related damages to our property, plant and equipment. Management is not aware of a material disruption in our supply chain or the marketers of the Company's product related to climate events. The Company will continue to monitor climate change and the potential impacts.

9. Revenue and Other Income

The Company's significant revenue streams consist of the following:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Oil	**$ 697.9**	$ 362.9
NGLs	**63.1**	38.2
Natural gas	**136.3**	76.4
Production revenues	**897.3**	477.5
Processing fees	**8.4**	6.4
Oil and natural gas sales	**905.7**	483.9
Other income	**6.9**	6.0
Oil and natural gas sales and other income	**$ 912.6**	$ 489.9

Other income includes $6.9 million in road use recoveries for 2022 (2021 - $6.0 million).

10. Income taxes

The provision for income taxes reflects an effective tax rate that differs from the combined federal and provincial statutory tax rate as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Income before taxes	**$ 563.7**	$ 414.0
Combined statutory tax rate [1]	**23.0%**	23.0%
Computed income tax expense	**$ 129.7**	$ 95.2
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Share-based compensation	**1.1**	0.5
Non-taxable foreign exchange (gain) loss	**0.2**	(0.1)
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	**-**	(69.9)
Recognition of deferred tax asset	**(378.6)**	-
Adjustments related to prior years	**(0.4)**	(27.1)
Other	**1.6**	1.4
Deferred income tax recovery	**$ (246.4)**	$ -

(1) The tax rate represents the combined federal and provincial statutory tax rates for the Company and our subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The net deferred income tax asset is comprised of the following:

	Balance January 1, 2022	Provision (Recovery) in Income	**Balance December 31, 2022**
Deferred tax liabilities (assets)			
PP&E	**$ 153.5**	**$ 96.0**	**$ 249.5**
Leases	(7.9)	2.4	**(5.5)**
Risk Management	(0.5)	1.9	**1.4**
Decommissioning liability	(27.9)	(14.0)	**(41.9)**
Share-based compensation	(4.0)	(3.3)	**(7.3)**
Non-capital losses	(113.2)	(329.4)	**(442.6)**
Net deferred tax liability (asset)	**$ -**	**$ (246.4)**	**$ (246.4)**

	Balance January 1, 2021	Provision (Recovery) in Income	Balance December 31, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities (assets)			
PP&E	$ 86.5	$ 67.0	$ 153.5
Leases	(10.1)	2.2	(7.9)
Risk Management	-	(0.5)	(0.5)
Decommissioning liability	(16.6)	(11.3)	(27.9)
Share-based compensation	(0.4)	(3.6)	(4.0)
Non-capital losses	(59.4)	(53.8)	(113.2)
Net deferred tax liability (asset)	$ -	$ -	$ -

As at December 31, 2022, Obsidian Energy had approximately $ 2.4 billion (2021 – $2.5 billion) in total tax pools, including non-capital losses of $1.9 billion (2021 - $2.1 billion). The non-capital losses are available for immediate deduction against future taxable income and expire in the years 2026 through 2041. The Company also had approximately $61.3 million of Federal Scientific Research and Experimental Development (SR&ED) credits which expire in the years 2029 through 2036. Deferred income tax assets may only be recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. At December 31, 2021, the Company had an unrecognized income tax asset of $378.6 million in respect of $1,646.2 million of non-capital losses. Given the significant increase in commodity prices, the Company fully recognized the previously unrecognized deferred tax asset in 2022. The Company expects to have sufficient taxable profits in future years in order to fully utilize the remaining deferred tax asset balance of $246.4 million at December 31, 2022.

At December 31, 2022, Obsidian Energy had realized and unrealized net capital losses of $ 711.2 million (2021 - $591.5 million). A deferred tax asset has not been recognized in respect of these losses as they may only be applied against future capital gains.

The Company has income tax filings that are subject to audit by taxation authorities, which may impact our deferred income tax position or amount. The Company does not anticipate adjustments arising from these audits and believes we have adequately provided for income taxes based on available information, however, adjustments that arise could be material.

11. Shareholders' equity

a) Authorized

i) An unlimited number of Common Shares .

ii) 90,000,000 preferred shares issuable in one or more series.

If issued, preferred shares of each series would rank on parity with the preferred shares of other series with respect to accumulated dividends and return on capital. Preferred shares would have priority over the common shares with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of assets.

b) Issued

Shareholders' capital	**Common Shares**		**Amount**
Balance, December 31, 2020	73,516,225	$	2,187.0
Issued pursuant to equity compensation plans (1)	1,356,610		2.6
Equity issue	5,880,681		25.9
Share issue costs	-		(1.7)
Balance, December 31, 2021	80,753,516	$	2,213.8
Issued pursuant to equity compensation plans (1)	**1,688,694**		**8.1**
Balance, December 31, 2022	**82,442,210**	**$**	**2,221.9**

(1) Upon vesting or exercise of equity awards, the net benefit is recorded as a reduction of other reserves and an increase to shareholders' capital.

In conjunction with a business acquisition during the fourth quarter of 2021 (as described in Note 20), the Company completed a public equity offering of 5,880,681 subscription receipts at a price of $4.40 per subscription receipt which were subsequently converted into the same number of common shares. Gross proceeds raised were $25.9 million with $1.7 million in share issue costs incurred, including the full over-allotment option being exercised.

	Year ended December 31		
Other Reserves	**2022**		2021
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**103.2**	$ 103.6
Share-based compensation expense		**4.7**	2.3
Net benefit on options exercised (1)		**(6.7)**	(2.7)
Balance, end of year	**$**	**101.2**	$ 103.2

(1) Upon exercise of awards, the net benefit is recorded as a reduction of other reserves and an increase to shareholders' capital.

Preferred Shares

No Preferred Shares were issued or outstanding.

12. Share-based compensation

Restricted and Performance Share Unit plan ("RPSU plan")

Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") grants under the RPSU plan

Obsidian Energy awards RSU grants under the RPSU plan whereby employees receive consideration that fluctuates based on the Company's share price on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"). Consideration can be in the form of cash or shares purchased on the open market or issued from treasury.

	Year ended December 31	
RSUs (number of shares equivalent)	**2022**	2021
Outstanding, beginning of year	**1,167,351**	2,355,408
Granted	**537,225**	190,500
Vested	**(784,514)**	(1,344,672)
Forfeited	**(45,932)**	(33,885)
Outstanding, end of year	**874,130**	1,167,351

The fair value and weighted average assumptions of the RSUs granted during the years were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Average fair value of RSUs granted (per RSU)	**$ 10.59**	$ 1.99
Expected life of RSUs (years)	**2.9**	1.0
Expected forfeiture rate	**0.5%**	nil

Performance Share Unit ("PSU") grants under the RPSU plan

The RPSU plan allows Obsidian Energy to grant PSUs to employees of the Company. The PSU obligation is classified as a liability due to the cash settlement feature and could be settled in cash, shares purchased on the open market or shares issued from treasury.

	Year ended December 31	
PSUs (number of shares equivalent)	**2022**	2021
Outstanding, beginning of year	**1,138,465**	453,845
Granted	**124,610**	684,620
Vested	**(181,018)**	-
Forfeited	**(133,017)**	-
Outstanding, end of year	**949,040**	1,138,465

	As at December 31	
PSU liability	**2022**	2021
Current	**$ 5.2**	$ 0.2
Non-current	**6.1**	4.2
Total	**$ 11.3**	$ 4.4

Stock Option Plan

Obsidian Energy has a Stock Option Plan that allows the Company to issue options to acquire common shares ("Options") to officers, employees, directors and other service providers.

	Year ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
Options	**Number of Options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	**3,021,672**	**$ 1.56**	961,954	$ 0.94
Granted	**156,400**	**10.64**	2,116,120	1.99
Exercised	**(903,400)**	**1.27**	(11,938)	0.56
Forfeited	**-**	**-**	(44,464)	8.74
Outstanding, end of year	**2,274,672**	**$ 2.30**	3,021,672	$ 1.56
Exercisable, end of year	**749,498**	**$ 1.69**	748,438	$ 1.29

The fair value and weighted average assumptions of the Options granted during the years were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Average fair value of Options granted (per Option)	**$ 6.56**	$ 1.11
Expected volatility	**87.0%**	86.9%
Expected life of Options (years)	**3.9**	3.4
Expected forfeiture rate	**0.3%**	0.5%

Non-Treasury Incentive Award Plan ("NTIP")

In 2021, Obsidian Energy implemented the NTIP that allows the Company to issue restricted awards whereby employees receive consideration that fluctuates based on the Company's share price on the TSX. The Company has the option to provide the consideration in the form of cash or shares purchased on the open market.

	Year ended December 31	
NTIP Restricted Awards	**2022**	2021
Outstanding, beginning of year	**1,093,800**	-
Granted	**3,400**	1,120,660
Vested	**(363,871)**	-
Forfeited	**(44,101)**	(26,860)
Outstanding, end of year	**689,228**	1,093,800

	As at December 31	
NTIP liability	**2022**	2021
Current	**$ 2.6**	$ 1.4
Non-current	**1.8**	1.1
Total	**$ 4.4**	$ 2.5

Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") plan

The DSU plan allows the Company to grant DSUs in lieu of cash fees to non-employee directors providing a right to receive, upon retirement from the Board, a cash payment based on the volume-weighted-average trading price of the common shares on the TSX.

	Year ended December 31	
Deferred Share Units	**2022**	2021
Outstanding, beginning of year	**2,018,499**	2,087,580
Granted	**42,509**	239,754
Exercised	**(249,763)**	(308,835)
Outstanding, end of year	**1,811,245**	2,018,499

	As at December 31	
DSU Liability	**2022**	2021
Current	**$ 16.6**	$ 10.7
Non-current	**-**	-
Total	**$ 16.6**	$ 10.7

In 2022, $3.6 million (2021 - $1.5 million) of DSUs were redeemed. At December 31, 2022, the Company had no outstanding DSUs that were redeemable.

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation consisted of the following:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
DSUs	**$ 9.5**	$ 10.3
PSUs	**8.0**	4.3
NTIP	**5.9**	2.5
Cash settled share-based incentive plans	**$ 23.4**	$ 17.1
RSUs	**$ 3.4**	$ 1.1
Options	**1.3**	1.2
Equity settled share-based incentive plans	**4.7**	2.3
Share-based compensation	**$ 28.1**	$ 19.4

The share price used in the fair value calculation of the DSU, NTIP and PSU obligations at December 31, 2022 was $ 8.98 per share (2021 – $5.21).

Employee retirement savings plan

Obsidian Energy has an employee retirement savings plan (the "savings plan") for the benefit of all employees. Under the savings plan, employees may elect to contribute up to 10 percent of their salary and Obsidian Energy matches these contributions at a rate of $1.00 for each $1.00 of employee contribution; provided that in order for an employee to receive the full matching contribution they must allocate at least 25 percent (50 percent for officers) of their contribution towards the purchase of Obsidian Energy shares. Both the employee's and Obsidian Energy's contributions are used to acquire Obsidian Energy common shares or are placed in low-risk investments. Shares are purchased in the open market at prevailing market prices.

13. Per share amounts

The number of incremental shares included in diluted earnings per share is computed using the average volume-weighted market price of shares for the year.

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Net income basic and diluted	**$ 810.1**	$ 414.0

The weighted average number of shares used to calculate per share amounts was as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
Average shares outstanding (millions)	**2022**	2021
Basic	**82.0**	75.1
Dilutive impact [(1)]	**2.4**	2.5
Diluted	**84.4**	77.6

(1) Includes impact of stock options and RSUs.

For 2022, there were 0.2 million shares on a weighted average basis (2021 – nil) related to options outstanding under the Option Plan and RSUs outstanding under the RPSU plan that were considered anti-dilutive and/or not in the money and that have been excluded.

14. Changes in non-cash working capital increase (decrease)

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Accounts receivable	**$ (13.7)**	$(28.1)
Prepaid expenses and other	**(1.6)**	(1.7)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [1]	**78.7**	40.0
Acquisition	**-**	2.8
	$ 63.4	$ 13.0
Operating activities	**34.8**	(5.1)
Investing activities	**28.6**	18.1
	$ 63.4	$ 13.0
Interest paid in cash	**$ 29.2**	$ 30.1
Income taxes paid (recovered) in cash	**$ -**	$ -

(1) Includes share-based compensation plans.

15. Capital management

Obsidian Energy manages our capital to provide a flexible structure to support capital programs, production maintenance and other operational strategies. Attaining a strong financial position enables the capture of business opportunities and supports Obsidian Energy's business strategy of providing strong shareholder returns.

Obsidian Energy defines capital as the sum of shareholders' equity and debt. Shareholders' equity includes shareholders' capital, other reserves and retained earnings (deficit). Debt includes drawings under our syndicated credit facility and our senior unsecured notes.

Management reviews Obsidian Energy's capital structure to allow our objectives and strategies to be met. The capital structure is reviewed based on a number of key factors including, but not limited to, current market conditions, hedging positions, trailing and forecast debt to funds flow ratios and other economic risk factors.

The Company intends to continue to identify and evaluate hedging opportunities in order to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and protect our future cash flows and capital programs.

	As at December 31	
	2022	2021
Components of capital		
Shareholders' equity	**$ 1,579.7**	$ 763.5
Long-term debt	**$ 232.6**	$ 392.4

16. Commitments and contingencies

Obsidian Energy is committed to certain payments over the next five calendar years and thereafter as follows:

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt [1]	**$ -**	$ 105.0	$ -	$ -	$ 127.6	$ -	$ 232.6
Transportation	**7.4**	3.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.8	19.5
Interest obligations	**23.8**	20.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	-	89.5
Office lease	**10.0**	10.0	0.8	-	-	-	20.8
Lease liability	**3.3**	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.9	9.6
Decommissioning liability	**25.4**	23.6	21.9	20.3	18.9	72.2	182.3
Total	**$ 69.9**	$ 163.5	$ 40.4	$ 37.4	$ 163.2	$ 79.9	$ 554.3

(1) The 2024 figure includes our syndicated credit facility which has a term-out date of July 2024. The 2027 figure includes our senior unsecured notes due in July 2027. Refer to Note 5 for further details. Historically, the Company has successfully renewed its syndicated credit facility.

Obsidian Energy's commitments relate to the following:

- Transportation commitments relate to costs for future pipeline access.

- Interest obligations are the estimated future interest payments related to Obsidian Energy's debt instruments.
- Office leases pertain to total leased office space.
- Lease liabilities pertain to various transportation, vehicle and surface lease commitments that meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16.
- The decommissioning liability represents the inflated, discounted future reclamation and abandonment costs that are expected to be incurred over the life of our properties.

The Company is involved in various litigation and claims in the normal course of business and records provisions for claims as required.

17. Related-party transactions

Operating entities

The consolidated financial statements include the results of Obsidian Energy Ltd. and our wholly owned subsidiaries, including the Obsidian Energy Partnership and, as of November 24, 2021, a 100 percent interest in PROP (which was subsequently dissolved on December 31, 2022). Transactions and balances between Obsidian Energy Ltd. and all of our subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation.

Compensation of key management personnel

In 2022, key management personnel included the Interim President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice-Presidents, Vice Presidents and the Board of Directors. The Human Resources, Governance & Compensation Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Directors who approves the appropriate remuneration levels for management based on performance and current market trends. Compensation levels of the Board of Directors are also recommended by the Human Resources, Governance & Compensation Committee of the Board.

The remuneration of the directors and key management personnel of Obsidian Energy during the year is below.

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Salary and employee benefits	**$ 4.2**	$ 4.5
Termination benefits	**0.9**	-
Share-based payments [(1)]	**18.1**	15.1
	$ 23.2	$ 19.6

(1) Includes changes in the fair value of PSUs, DSUs and non-cash charges related to the Option Plan and RSUs outstanding under the RPSU plan (equity method) for key management personnel.

18. Supplemental Items

In the consolidated financial statements, compensation costs are included in both operating and general and administrative expenses. For 2022, employee compensation costs of $14.2 million (2021 - $13.5 million) were included in operating expenses and $ 20.8 million (2021 - $18.4 million) were included in general and administrative expenses on a gross basis.

19. Government grants

The Company received grant allocations under the Alberta Site Rehabilitation Program beginning in 2020. These awards have allowed the Company to expand our abandonment activities for wells, pipelines, facilities, and related site reclamation and thus reduce our decommissioning liability. The Company utilized $15.7 million of net grants during 2022 (2021 – $ 11.0 million).

20. PROP acquisition

On November 24, 2021 the Company acquired the remaining 45 percent partnership interest in PROP from our joint venture partner through a wholly owned subsidiary. As a result, the Company's interest in PROP increased to 100 percent resulting in full control.

The cash consideration for the acquisition was $35.2 million which was funded by the Company through an equity offering (as described in Note 11) and a $16.3 million limited-recourse amortizing loan secured by the acquired 45 percent partnership interest in PROP. This transaction was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with IFRS 3.

The total consideration paid and the purchase price allocation over the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired at the date of acquisition were as follows:

Total consideration	**$**	**35.2**
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed		
Working capital [(1)]	$	4.4
Property, plant and equipment		32.9
Decommissioning liability		(2.1)
Net assets	**$**	**35.2**

(1) Includes cash of $1.6 million.

The acquisition contributed production revenues and operating income of $ 4.5 million and $2.4 million, respectively, to the financial results of the Company between the closing date and December 31, 2021. If the acquisition of the 45 percent partnership interest in PROP had occurred on January 1, 2021, the Company's revenues for the year ended December 31, 2021, would have included additional production revenues of $43.2 million and operating income of $ 26.6 million.

Transaction costs associated with the acquisition totaled $ 3.5 million and were expensed.

21. Subsequent event

In January 2023, the Board of Directors authorized a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") to provide a return of capital to shareholders. In February, the Company's application to the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") for the NCIB was approved. This has allowed the Company to initiate a share buyback program over the next 12 months beginning February 27, 2023 on the TSX, NYSE American and other marketplaces, of up to 10 percent of the Company's "public float", as defined by the TSX (a maximum of 8,073,847 common shares, with a daily purchase limit on the TSX of 85,192 common shares, subject to certain exceptions for block purchases). Purchases under the NCIB are subject to maintaining at least $65 million of liquidity and otherwise complying with our debt agreements.

SUPPLEMENTARY OIL AND GAS INFORMATION - (UNAUDITED)

The disclosures contained in this section provide oil and gas information in accordance with the U.S. standard, "Extractive Activities – Oil and Gas". Obsidian Energy's financial reporting is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, Obsidian Energy has filed our reserves information under National Instrument 51-101 – "*Standards of Disclosure of Oil and Gas Activities* " ("NI 51-101"), which prescribes the standards for the preparation and disclosure of reserves and related information for companies listed in Canada.

There are significant differences to the type of volumes disclosed and the basis from which the volumes are economically determined under the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") requirements and NI 51-101. The SEC requires disclosure of net reserves, after royalties, using 12-month average prices and current costs; whereas NI 51-101 requires gross reserves, before royalties, using forecast pricing and costs. Therefore, the difference between the reported numbers under the two disclosure standards can be material.

For the purposes of determining proved oil and natural gas reserves for SEC requirements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, Obsidian Energy used the 12-month average price, defined by the SEC as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first day-of-the-month price for each month within the 12-month period prior to the end of the reporting period.

NET PROVED OIL AND NATURAL GAS RESERVES

Obsidian Energy engaged independent qualified reserve evaluator, GLJ Ltd. ("GLJ"), to evaluate Obsidian Energy's proved developed and proved undeveloped oil and natural gas reserves as at December 31, 2022 and Sproule Associates Ltd. ("Sproule") to evaluate Obsidian Energy's proved developed and proved undeveloped oil and natural gas reserves as at December 31, 2021. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, all of Obsidian Energy's oil and natural gas reserves are located in Canada. The changes in the Company's net proved reserve quantities are outlined below.

Net reserves include Obsidian Energy's remaining working interest and royalty reserves, less all Crown, freehold, and overriding royalties and other interests that are not owned by Obsidian Energy.

Proved reserves are those estimated quantities of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be economically recoverable under existing economic and operating conditions.

Proved developed reserves are those proved reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure to put the reserves on production. Proved developed reserves may be subdivided into producing and non-producing.

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.

Obsidian Energy cautions users of this information as the process of estimating oil and natural gas reserves is subject to a level of uncertainty. The reserves are based on economic and operating conditions; therefore, changes can be made to future assessments as a result of a number of factors, which can include new technology, changing economic conditions and development activity.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
CONSTANT PRICES AND COSTS

Net Proved Developed and Proved Undeveloped Reserves [1]	Light and Medium Oil (mmbbl)	Heavy Oil and Bitumen (mmbbl)	Natural Gas (bcf)	Coal bed methane (bcf)	Natural Gas Liquids (mmbbl)	Barrels of Oil Equivalent (mmboe)
December 31, 2021	52	10	220	-	9	108
Extensions & Discoveries	5	1	39	-	1	13
Improved Recovery & Infill Drilling	2	-	5	1	-	3
Technical Revisions	(4)	-	31	-	1	2
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(4)	(2)	(23)	-	(1)	(11)
Change for the year	(2)	(1)	52	1	1	7
December 31, 2022	50	9	272	1	10	115
Developed	28	7	173	1	6	71
Undeveloped	22	2	99	-	4	44
Total [2]	50	9	272	1	10	115

(1) Columns may not add due to rounding.
(2) Obsidian Energy does not file any estimates of total net proved oil or natural gas reserves with any U.S. federal authority or agency other than the SEC.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
CONSTANT PRICES AND COSTS

Net Proved Developed and Proved Undeveloped Reserves [1]	Light and Medium Oil (mmbbl)	Heavy Oil and Bitumen (mmbbl)	Natural Gas (bcf)	Natural Gas Liquids (mmbbl)	Barrels of Oil Equivalent (mmboe)
December 31, 2020	40	2	140	6	70
Extensions & Discoveries	-	-	-	-	1
Improved Recovery & Infill Drilling	2	1	26	1	8
Technical Revisions	14	7	71	2	35
Acquisitions	-	2	2	0	2
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-
Production	(4)	(1)	(20)	(1)	(9)
Change for the year	13	9	81	3	37
December 31, 2021	52	10	220	9	108
Developed	32	7	147	5	69
Undeveloped	21	3	73	3	39
Total [2]	52	10	220	9	108

(1) Columns may not add due to rounding.
(2) Obsidian Energy does not file any estimates of total net proved oil or natural gas reserves with any U.S. federal authority or agency other than the SEC.

In 2022, the Company expanded our development activities with drilling completed across all our areas including the Cardium, Peace River and Viking.

In 2021, the Company's development activities were primarily focused in the Cardium, with drilling occurring in the Willesden Green area throughout the year as well as in Pembina in the second half of 2021. In conjunction with our acquisition of the remaining 45 percent interest in the Peace River Oil Partnership ("PROP") in the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company also resumed development drilling in Peace River in late 2021.

In the first half of 2022, WTI oil prices reached highs over US$100.00 as concerns regarding supply and the ongoing sanctions on Russia due to the impact of the Russia/Ukraine conflict impacted prices. In the second half of 2022, oil prices were volatile as a result of COVID-19 impacts in China and potential recession fears in North America as interest rates continue to increase, leading to potential concerns over demand.

In 2021, oil prices recovered from the lows that occurred in 2020 as COVID-19 related restrictions eased and vaccine programs expanded. These higher commodity prices were the primary reason for the positive technical revisions in 2021.

CAPITALIZED COSTS

As at December 31, ($CAD millions)		2022		2021
Proved oil and gas properties	$	10,931.7	$	10,528.7
Unproved oil and gas properties		-		-
Total capitalized costs		10,931.7		10,528.7
Accumulated depletion and depreciation		(9,079.4)		(9,194.6)
Net capitalized costs	$	1,852.3	$	1,334.1

COSTS INCURRED

For the years ended December 31, ($CAD millions)		2022		2021
Property acquisition (disposition) costs [1]				
Proved oil and gas properties – acquisitions	$	4.6	$	33.8
Proved oil and gas properties – dispositions		-		-
Unproved oil and gas properties		-		-
Exploration costs [2]		-		0.4
Development costs [3]		313.9		139.8
Change in decommissioning liability estimate		83.6		62.3
Capital expenditures	$	402.1	$	236.3

(1) Acquisitions are net of disposition of properties.
(2) Cost of geological and geophysical capital expenditures and costs on exploratory plays.
(3) Includes equipping and facilities capital expenditures.

STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS AND CHANGES THEREIN

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is based on estimates made by GLJ for 2022 and Sproule for 2021 of net proved reserves. Future cash inflows are computed based on constant prices and cost assumptions from annual future production of proved oil and natural gas reserves. Future development and production costs are based on constant price assumptions and assume the continuation of existing economic conditions. Constant prices are calculated as the average of the first day prices of each month for the prior 12-month calendar period. Deferred income taxes are calculated by applying statutory income tax rates in effect at the end of the fiscal period. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is computed using a 10 percent discount factor.

Obsidian Energy cautions users of this information that the discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and natural gas reserves are neither an indication of the fair market value of our oil and natural gas properties, nor of the future net cash flows expected to be generated from such properties. The discounted future cash flows do not include the fair market value of exploratory properties and probable or possible oil and natural gas reserves, nor is consideration given to the effect of anticipated future changes in oil and natural gas prices, development, asset retirement and production costs and possible changes to tax and royalty regulations. The prescribed discount rate of 10 percent is arbitrary and may not reflect applicable future interest rates.

STANDARD MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, ($CAD millions)		2022		2021
Future cash inflows	$	10,679	$	6,105
Future production costs		(4,150)		(2,486)
Future development/ abandonment costs		(1,379)		(813)
Undiscounted pre-tax cash flows		5,149		2,806
Deferred income taxes		(577)		(72)
Future net cash flows		4,573		2,734
Less 10% annual discount factor		(1,819)		(1,304)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	$	2,754	$	1,430

STANDARD MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOW

For the years ended December 31, ($CAD millions)		2022		2021
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows at beginning of year	$	1,430	$	411
Oil and gas sales during period net of production costs and royalties[1]		(564)		(294)
Changes due to prices and royalties[2]		1,296		975
Actual development costs during the period[3]		314		141
Changes in future development costs[4]		(81)		(412)
Changes resulting from extensions, infills and improved recovery[5]		601		40
Changes resulting from discoveries[5]		-		-
Changes resulting from acquisitions of reserves[5]		-		70
Changes resulting from dispositions of reserves[5]		-		-
Accretion of discount[6]		122		41
Net change in income tax[7]		(200)		7
Changes resulting from other changes and technical reserves revisions plus effects on timing[5]		(185)		451
All other changes[8]		20		-
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows at end of year	$	2,754	$	1,430

(1) Company actual before income taxes, excluding general and administrative expenses.
(2) The impact of changes in prices and other economic factors on future net revenue.
(3) Actual capital expenditures relating to the exploration, development and production of oil and gas reserves.
(4) The change in forecast development costs.
(5) End of period net present value of the related reserves.
(6) Estimated as 10 percent of the beginning of period net present value and the period forecast before tax cashflow net present value.
(7) The difference between forecast income taxes at beginning of period and the actual taxes for the period plus forecast income taxes at the end of period.
(8) Includes changes due to revised production profiles, development timing, operating costs, royalty rates and actual prices received versus forecast, etc.

Exhibit 99.5

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OR 15d-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

I, Stephen E. Loukas, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Obsidian Energy Ltd.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting 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 generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 23, 2023

/s/ Stephen E. Loukas

Stephen E. Loukas
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 99.6

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OR 15d-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

I, Peter D. Scott, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Obsidian Energy Ltd.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting 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 generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 23, 2023

/s/ Peter D. Scott

Peter D. Scott
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.7

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS
ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Obsidian Energy Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2022, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Stephen E. Loukas, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: /s/ Stephen E. Loukas
Stephen E. Loukas
President and Chief Executive Officer

February 23, 2023

Exhibit 99.8

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS
ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Obsidian Energy Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2022, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Peter D. Scott, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: /s/ Peter D. Scott
Peter D. Scott
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

February 23, 2023

Exhibit 99.9



KPMG LLP
205 5th Avenue SW
Suite 3100
Calgary AB T2P 4B9
Tel 403-691-8000
Fax 403-691-8008
www.kpmg.ca

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors of Obsidian Energy Ltd.

We consent to the use of:

- our report dated February 22, 2023 on the consolidated financial statements of Obsidian Energy Ltd. (the "Entity") which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively the "consolidated financial statements"), and
- our report dated February 22, 2023 on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022

each of which is included in the Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Entity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Canada
February 23, 2023

KPMG LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership and member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

Exhibit 99.10

February 23, 2023

Obsidian Energy Ltd.
200, 207 9 Avenue SW
Calgary, AB T2P 1K3

Re: Consent to Reference of Name and Report in Obsidian Energy Ltd.
Annual Information Form for the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Dated February 23, 2023

We refer to our report, entitled "Reserves Assessment and Evaluation of Canadian Oil and Gas properties of Obsidian Energy Ltd. (As of December 31, 2022)", dated January 20, 2023 (the "GLJ Report").

We hereby consent to the use of our name and references to the GLJ Report by Obsidian Energy Ltd. ("the Company") in the Company's Annual Information Form entitled "Obsidian Energy Ltd. Annual Information Form for the Year Ended December 31, 2022, dated February 23, 2023" (the "AIF").

We confirm that we have read the AIF and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained in the AIF that are derived from the GLJ Report or that are within our knowledge as a result of the services we performed in connection with the GLJ Report.

Sincerely,

GLJ LTD.

Original signed by Scott M. Quinell
Scott M. Quinell
Manager, Engineering

Original signed by Trisha S. MacDonald, P. Eng
Trisha S. MacDonald, P. Eng.
Vice President, Corporate Evaluations