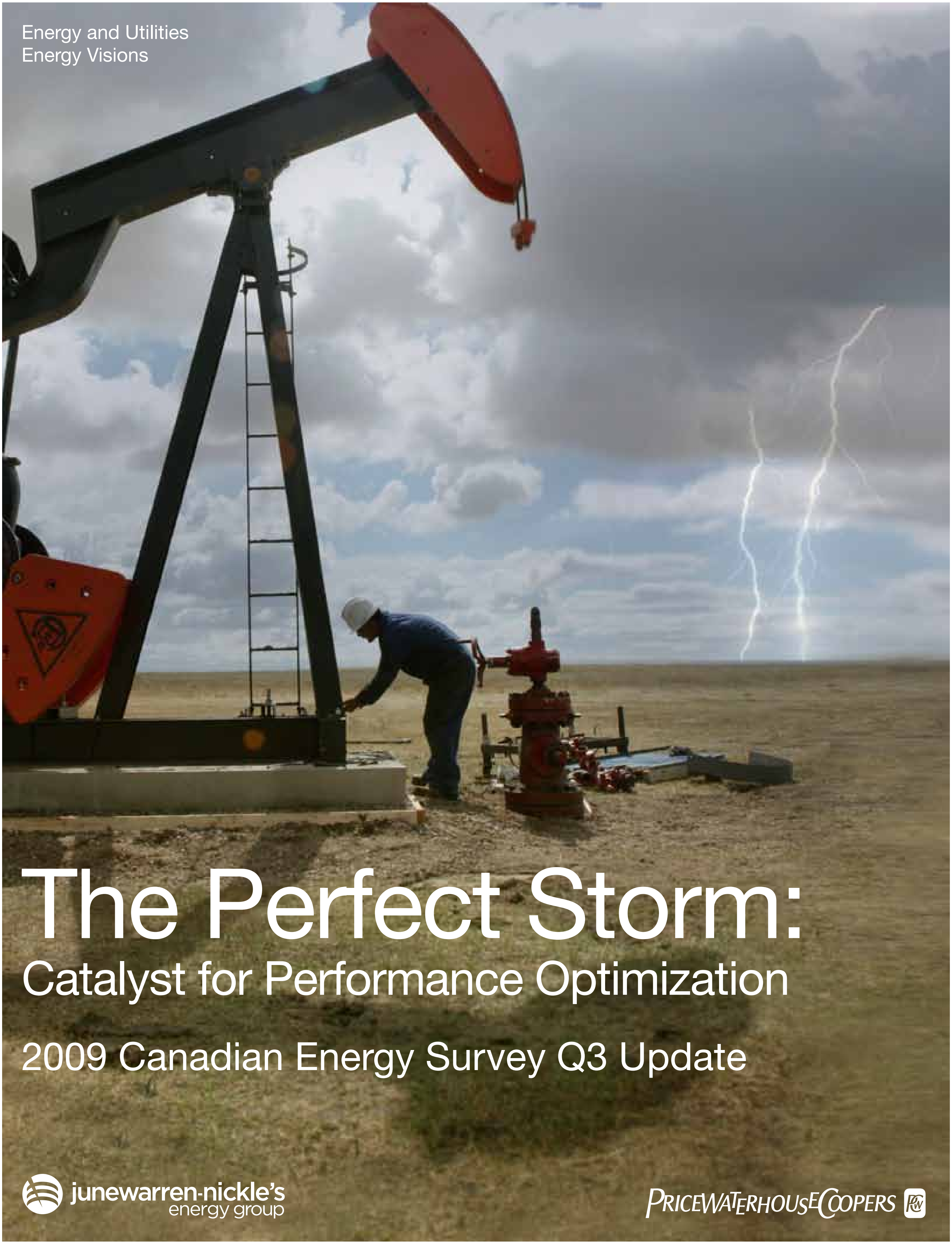
Energy and Utilities
Energy Visions



The Perfect Storm:

Catalyst for Performance Optimization

2009 Canadian Energy Survey Q3 Update

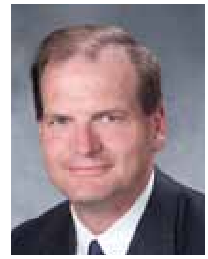
junewarren-nickle's energy group

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Contents

Foreword

"Weather forecast for tonight: dark." – George Carlin


Scott Bolton


Bill Whitelaw

The unprecedented financial maelstrom that hit the Canadian oilpatch in late 2008 and 2009 wreaked havoc on most energy companies.

The worldwide recession led to tighter credit conditions for producers, with oilsands operators particularly hard hit as many projects were put on the shelf due to lack of credit. Companies weighted to natural gas were no better off. Gas prices tanked after producers broke the technological code required to produce shale gas, which released a wave of new supply on the market just as the credit crisis deepened into the recession and hammered North American demand.

Added to the mix of bad news was a sundry list of ongoing issues leading to declining profit margins and increased costs: ageing assets in need of attention or refurbishment, as well as the tangle of red tape associated with regulatory and environmental compliance.

Similar to how Hurricane Katrina was a catalyst for long-term business continuity planning however, the economic downturn in 2009 forced energy companies to examine and make changes to their operational models. At a time when credit was tight, companies were unable to "throw money" to fix problems with operations. Organizations have also come to realize the "slash-and-burn" approach to downturns is short-sighted and unsustainable.

Companies must use an integrated approach to achieve long-term financial growth (i.e. focus on financial *and* operational performance). As this document describes, the bottom-line is improved by taking an end-to-end view of the entire business — including operations, supply chain, maintenance and back office functions.

Many energy companies recognize the need to streamline their operations to improve efficiency and performance. PwC Canada's Energy practice, based in Alberta, helps energy firms identify and link end-to-end strategy with advice in areas as diverse as procurement, operations, IT systems and workforce management.

This report, which also contains key financial data for the third quarter of 2009 for Canada's public energy companies and trusts, is co-published by PwC and JuneWarren-Nickle's Energy Group as part of our Energy Visions program, a series of publications and events that provide context around the issues affecting the oil and gas sector. JuneWarren-Nickle's is the Canadian leader in oil and gas publishing, and delivers authoritative print and online publications, datasets, maps, charts and directories.

For more information on our Energy Visions program, please visit **www.pwc.com/ca/energyvisions**.

Scott Bolton
Canadian Energy Practice Leader
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Bill Whitelaw
President & CEO
JuneWarren-Nickle's Energy Group

Methodology

This report contains results from an online survey, conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers during the 22-day period from May 25 to June 15, 2009, to better understand issues currently impacting the energy industry.

Close to 85% of the 140 respondents fill senior roles within the energy sector (49% in a leadership role; 35% in a managerial role), with the majority of respondents (61%) working for exploration and production (E&P) companies. About 12% of respondents work in the service industry and six per cent are employed by a drilling company.

Close to a quarter of respondents have operations in Western Canada, while 27% have operations in North America and 28% work internationally (multiple answers were allowed).

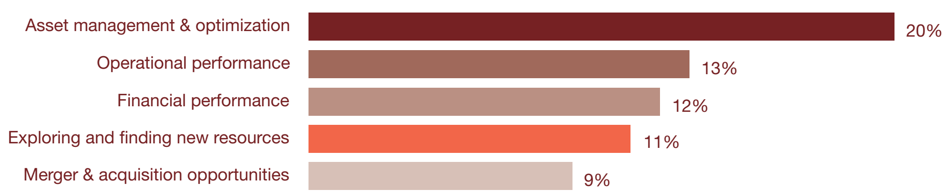
CanOils® is the primary source for the financial data contained in this publication.

Executive summary

The Perfect Storm: Catalyst for Performance Optimization

Survey results indicate companies want to strengthen their ability to survive the next downturn. When asked to select the top areas of strategic focus over the next three years, the top choice was asset management and optimization (20%), followed by operational performance (13%) and financial performance (12%).

Figure 1: Top 5 strategic focus areas



Note: multiple selections were permitted.

The top three areas of focus go hand-in-hand; one cannot be done without the other. Many companies today realize that operational performance improvement and asset optimization are inextricably linked to improved financial performance.

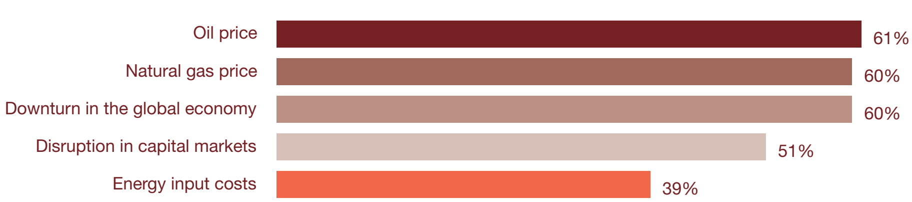
Financial improvement is achieved with an end-to-end view of the business. Companies have come to recognize that "slash-and-burn" cost-cutting measures are not sustainable, and spot improvements are a band-aid approach that don't "stick."

An integrated approach that ties together assets, operations and people will drive long-term results and position companies to weather the next storm. The goal is to align a company's business functions, strategy, structure, processes, people and technology.

During the current economic downturn, companies have been challenged by lower commodity prices (especially for natural gas), higher input costs (affecting operational costs) and ongoing supply-chain concerns.

The disruption of capital markets and limited free cash has resulted in companies spending very little money to enhance their assets or even maintain them at an optimal level. The lack of investment in the short term results in significantly higher investment later to achieve acceptable levels of reliability.

Figure 2: The 5 factors impacting business over the next 3 years



Percentage of respondents indicating the factor will have a significant impact

Note: multiple selections were permitted.

"The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm."

– Charles Caleb Colton

”Healthy” assets are critical to energy companies. But a lack of investment into basic infrastructure is now hurting the industry. The reliability of assets is diminishing, which results in heightened safety risks decreased production, lower revenue and greater losses for organizations.

Adopting a holistic enterprise asset management (EAM) program will help companies reduce their long-term spend on assets. Furthermore, companies can increase production without a lot of capital investment if staff are trained properly and companies have the right processes and technology in place to manage assets. Developing in-house knowledge of assets has the corollary effect of trimming third-party spend.

Employing a targeted approach for the company’s spend on assets will extend their lives. The idea is to:

- identify areas where assets’ performance could be improved;
- prioritize these areas; and,
- based on the capital available, focus on the investment opportunities that present the best balance between ease of implementation and benefit to the organization.

Assets as storm shelters

During the economic downturn, companies were restricted from making new investments and survey respondents chose enterprise asset management (EAM) and optimization as their top strategic focus over the next three years.

EAM is not just a systems-based approach. It is the whole-life optimal management of an organization's physical assets to maximize value. It maps asset strategies directly to business goals and involves cross-business functions, including maintenance, engineering, operations, sales, human capital/human resources, supply chain and finance.

Producing assets and associated equipment and facilities are the lifeblood of an E&P company. And by adopting a proactive asset strategy of "maintain-to-plan" instead of the reactive "maintain-to-failure," companies can ensure these assets become shelters in times of financial distress.

A maintain-to-plan approach allows companies to:

- control or reduce unplanned downtime, which is very costly both in resources and penalties/revenue;
- improve safety;
- reduce turnaround time, as companies will already know what needs to be done;
- reduce turnaround costs, as adopting a maintain-to-plan strategy increases cost certainty (turnaround planning is often ineffective, with uncompleted activities resulting in a higher risk of unplanned downtime);
- decrease labour costs, as proper labour planning negates third-party support at a premium "emergency" rate; and
- make spares and materials available when required, which leads to a long-term reduction of inventory levels and working capital.

Maintain-to-plan strategies require commitment from leadership, and if done properly, lead to improved asset reliability.

Adopting this approach empowers employees with asset knowledge to proactively identify potential problems, fix routine problems before they require third-party assistance, and focus on resolving root causes rather than using a patchwork method to address issues after they happen.

"Some people walk in the rain, others just get wet."

– Roger Miller

“Skillful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.”

– Epicurus

Smooth operations in the eye of the hurricane

Increasing production while decreasing costs is the goal of E&P companies. Yet, the industry has most recently come through a period of rising input costs.

Half of the survey respondents said they expect the impact of energy input costs will be steady over the next three years, while 39% believe these costs will have a significant impact on their business over the same timeframe.

Companies need to manage and reduce these input costs. A key strategy to reduce the gap is for organizations to become more efficient and effective during ‘good times’, so that they can ride out the stormy times.

This way, when there is an economic downturn and commodity price reduction, the organization is lean enough to ride out the storm. This approach also allows a company to capitalize on opportunities as conditions rebound.

Companies too often default to short-sighted “slash-and-burn” practices during tough periods, and squander cash during good times. As a result, their financial performance is hindered.

To be successful during the good times or bad requires an alignment between people, processes and technology with leadership and organizational strategy, especially during periods of change. The objective is to get effective use of employees and build the foundation for knowledge transfer over the longer term.

No matter how turbulent the times, strong operational fundamentals will help companies ride out an economic downturn. Many companies have started to adopt the principles of a “lean culture.” Lean is the set of tools that help to identify and reduce waste; empower staff; measure processes against expected outcomes; and adopt continuous improvement (CI). This drives operations to deliver optimally and predictably, positively impacting the bottom line.

Toyota is the poster child for understanding the power of building a company-wide continuous improvement culture. The automaker’s employees generate over one million process improvement ideas annually, with an astounding 90% of those ideas implemented. Why? The company’s executives have created a culture that encourages and rewards this behaviour. And it has paid off for Toyota, too. Its revenues have steadily risen and, in 2008, the company displaced GM as the world’s largest automaker.

Building a culture of CI is a critical part of any companies’ improvement efforts and setting up the company to be able to respond to change in an efficient and expedient way. Of all survey respondents, 56% identified adaptability to change as critical to sustaining long-term growth. And, when organizations are lean, they can leapfrog their competitors in both tough and good times.

Rescue yourself

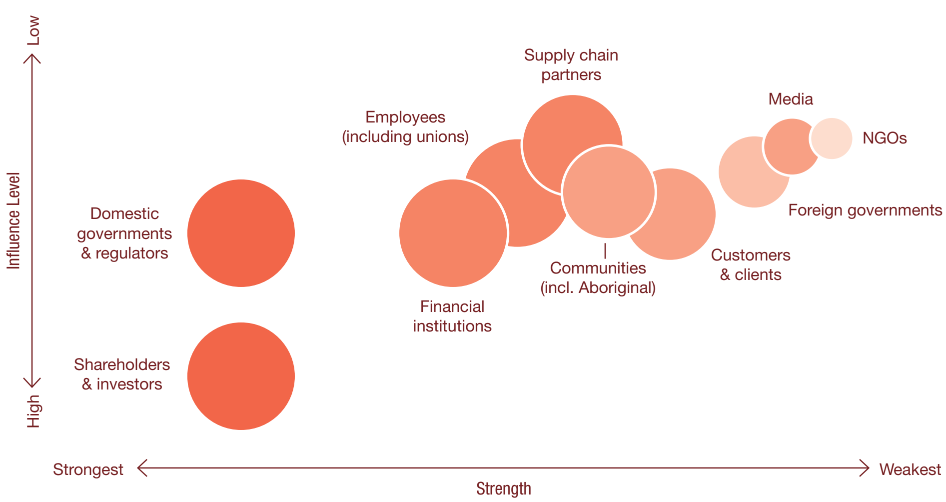
E&P companies can reduce supply-chain spending by arming their internal team with greater asset intelligence.

Survey respondents indicated that employees and supply-chain partners are nearly equal in their influence on decisions made within their organization. Supply-chain partner influence is high because in many instances these partners have more detailed knowledge of the asset than the internal asset managers.

> "I am not afraid of storms for I am learning how to sail my ship."
>
> – *Louisa May Alcott*

Figure 3: Influence of Stakeholders

The size of the bubble represents the number of respondents who indicated "somewhat influential" or "very influential".



Due to a heavy reliance on supply partners to advise on operational performance improvements, E&P companies have instituted limited performance measurements and cost management structures for vendors from whom they may be purchasing similar products. As a result, the supplier environment is not strategic and this drives up the cost of supplies, causing service quality issues that negatively impact operational reliability. By adopting a more holistic approach to asset management that is inclusive of supply chain, companies stand to reduce costs while at the same time improving reliability.

Many E&P companies must rely on the specialized skills of these partners when assets go down (non-routine maintenance). In effect, the contractors control the assets. They have the knowledge to repair and manage these assets, and E&P operators pay a premium because this expertise doesn't exist within the organization.

Boosting in-house knowledge of assets will help E&P companies develop maintain-to-plan strategies as opposed to maintain-to-failure.

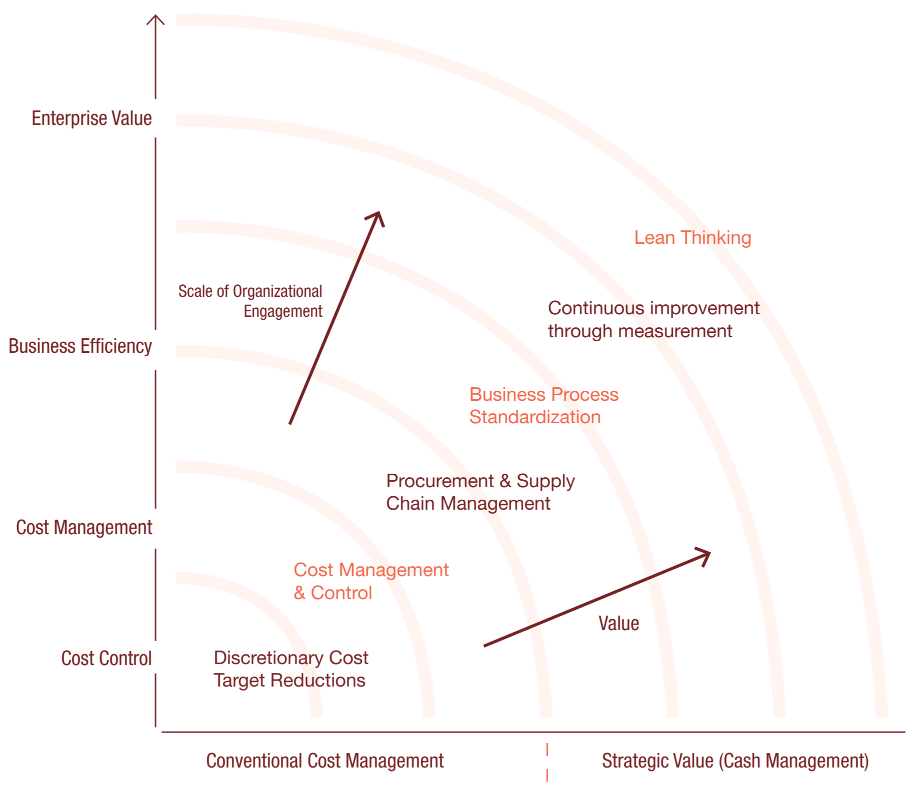
> “Remember, the storm is a good opportunity for the pine and the cypress to show their strength and stability.”
> *– Ho Chi Minh*

A stable and safe bunker in the storm

Now, in a time of great change for the industry, energy companies are more likely to attain sustainable financial growth if there is a strong alignment between strategic planning, annual budgets, information systems and technology, personal performance and business processes. Companies tend to be surprised by the degree of effort required to enable personal performance and attain employee commitment. But those who do it successfully are rewarded with much greater returns on the investments made to improve organizational performance and sustain growth.

Making change “stick” is the key, and requires the support of leadership. Companies often start initiatives and don’t finish them. Tracking and measuring the benefits of change provides the discipline to keep going and can showcase the positive net benefits across the entire business.

Figure 4: The Sustainable Cost Reduction Journey



Even during times of great financial distress, the world's best-run energy companies operate smoothly and see minimal impact to their regular operations by sticking to processes. They're also positioned to take advantage of those companies less-prepared to weather economic downturns and see it as an opportune time to acquire assets or companies.

The extent to which companies can adopt a disciplined approach to their assets – people and equipment – will determine their long-term success.

Financial Statistics
Exploration and Production

Company [1,6]	Gross Revenues (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Gross Revenues (000's) Sept. 30, 2008	Change (%)	Net Income/ (Loss) (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Net Income/ (Loss) (000's) Sept. 30, 2008	Change (%)	EPS Sep. 30, 2009	EPS Sept. 30, 2008	Cash Flow from Ops. [4] (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Cash Flow from Ops. [4] (000's) Sept. 30, 2008	CFPS [5] Sept. 30, 2009	CFPS [5] Sept. 30, 2008
Suncor Energy Inc. [2]	**18,017,000**	22,465,000	-20%	**689,000**	2,352,000	-71%	**0.65**	2.53	**1,670,000**	3,826,000	**1.57**	4.11
Imperial Oil Limited [3]	**15,461,000**	25,327,000	-39%	**1,045,000**	3,218,000	-68%	**1.23**	3.62	**1,548,000**	3,427,000	**1.82**	3.86
EnCana Corporation [2]	**14,179,225**	24,072,000	-41%	**1,418,964**	4,942,226	-71%	**1.89**	6.59	**7,148,061**	8,211,996	**9.52**	10.95
Husky Energy Inc. [2]	**12,079,000**	21,772,000	-45%	**1,096,000**	3,520,000	-69%	**1.29**	4.15	**1,826,000**	5,579,000	**2.15**	6.57
Canadian Natural Resources Limited	**7,759,000**	13,662,000	-43%	**1,125,000**	3,215,000	-65%	**2.07**	5.95	**4,358,000**	5,399,000	**8.04**	9.99
Talisman Energy Inc.	**5,371,000**	9,593,000	-44%	**548,000**	2,317,000	-76%	**0.54**	2.28	**3,042,000**	4,598,000	**3.00**	4.52
Nexen Inc. [3]	**4,097,000**	6,559,000	-38%	**277,000**	1,896,000	-85%	**0.53**	3.59	**1,166,000**	3,767,000	**2.24**	7.13
Crescent Point Energy Corp	**654,365**	1,002,412	-35%	**(27,051)**	102,691	-126%	**(0.18)**	0.83	**480,179**	480,554	**3.23**	3.89
Petrobank Energy and Resources Ltd.	**647,653**	743,907	-13%	**87,971**	216,399	-59%	**1.01**	2.64	**418,433**	518,120	**4.82**	6.32
InterOil Corporation	**556,097**	708,180	-21%	**23,116**	22,779	1%	**0.59**	0.69	**59,468**	24,589	**1.53**	0.75
Pacific Rubiales Energy Corp.	**494,845**	462,894	7%	**(149,316)**	81,586	-283%	**(0.71)**	0.42	**146,016**	220,530	**0.69**	1.12
Petrominerales Ltd.	**347,982**	269,996	29%	**56,637**	112,580	-50%	**0.58**	1.12	**205,614**	179,452	**2.09**	1.79
Connacher Oil and Gas Limited	**331,823**	537,820	-38%	**40,889**	16,989	141%	**0.14**	0.08	**14,898**	59,296	**0.05**	0.28
PetroBakken Energy Ltd.	**299,254**	–	–	**10,012**	–	–	**0.09**	–	**221,253**	–	**2.02**	–
Advantage Oil & Gas Ltd.	**260,495**	633,669	-59%	**(72,213)**	74,900	-196%	**(0.48)**	0.54	**144,795**	285,426	**0.97**	2.06
NuVista Energy Ltd.	**249,315**	408,506	-39%	**(8,022)**	63,753	-113%	**(0.10)**	0.87	**137,796**	220,306	**1.69**	3.02
Progress Energy Resources Corp.	**244,111**	415,800	-41%	**(52,486)**	89,126	-159%	**(0.33)**	0.90	**119,318**	218,214	**0.75**	2.21
Gran Tierra Energy Inc. [3]	**192,829**	95,324	102%	**(19,541)**	36,748	-153%	**(0.08)**	0.35	**126,895**	45,886	**0.53**	0.43
Fairborne Energy Ltd.	**185,884**	250,034	-26%	**(22,521)**	33,044	-168%	**(0.26)**	0.38	**104,857**	147,789	**1.21**	1.73
Compton Petroleum Corporation	**170,281**	502,551	-66%	**15,470**	52,940	-71%	**0.12**	0.41	**38,926**	232,648	**0.31**	1.79
Galleon Energy Inc.	**156,857**	337,953	-54%	**(28,918)**	54,151	-153%	**(0.37)**	0.77	**73,525**	172,751	**0.94**	2.46
Iteration Energy Ltd.	**146,511**	293,091	-50%	**(53,740)**	29,058	-285%	**(0.28)**	0.21	**30,373**	140,676	**0.16**	0.99
TransGlobe Energy Corporation	**136,288**	196,376	-31%	**(12,654)**	24,252	-152%	**(0.20)**	0.40	**41,149**	54,064	**0.64**	0.90
Crew Energy Inc.	**124,183**	177,050	-30%	**(28,661)**	21,534	-233%	**(0.39)**	0.37	**54,734**	96,536	**0.74**	1.65
Paramount Resources Ltd.	**116,674**	263,368	-56%	**(51,426)**	33,949	-251%	**(0.78)**	0.50	**41,469**	111,386	**0.63**	1.64
Celtic Exploration Ltd.	**112,467**	211,495	-47%	**(24,165)**	14,654	-265%	**(0.56)**	0.37	**76,022**	99,312	**1.77**	2.50
Pebercan Inc.	**109,813**	109,369	–	**34,048**	34,042	–	**0.46**	0.46	**65,983**	65,777	**0.88**	0.88
Birchcliff Energy Ltd.	**108,761**	197,407	-45%	**(25,868)**	30,253	-186%	**(0.22)**	0.28	**46,267**	106,671	**0.40**	0.99
OPTI Canada Inc.	**101,922**	–	–	**(94,561)**	(6,970)	-1257%	**(0.42)**	(0.04)	**(169,060)**	(6,785)	**(0.75)**	(0.03)
Bellatrix Exploration Ltd.	**83,366**	222,176	-62%	**(118,404)**	(10,056)	-1077%	**(1.51)**	(0.13)	**27,075**	70,423	**0.34**	0.89
Ithaca Energy Inc.	**78,044**	–	–	**(11,147)**	(12,238)	9%	**(0.07)**	(0.10)	**35,861**	(6,421)	**0.22**	(0.05)
Breaker Energy Ltd.	**74,038**	135,466	-45%	**(14,316)**	31,845	-145%	**(0.30)**	0.81	**25,745**	80,571	**0.54**	2.06
Delphi Energy Corp.	**68,601**	105,332	35%	**(9,415)**	6,053	-256%	**(0.12)**	0.08	**35,023**	55,184	**0.44**	0.77
Coastal Energy Company	**66,460**	–	–	**(2,457)**	(4,027)	39%	**(0.02)**	(0.04)	**25,728**	(2,985)	**0.27**	(0.03)
Petrolifera Petroleum Ltd.	**65,854**	92,793	-29%	**(6,744)**	8,892	-176%	**(0.11)**	0.17	**26,540**	41,113	**0.41**	0.79
Bankers Petroleum Ltd	**65,508**	93,805	-30%	**(2,851)**	6,328	-145%	**(0.01)**	0.04	**16,937**	52,645	**0.08**	0.31
Storm Exploration Inc.	**64,481**	115,264	-44%	**(2,464)**	28,718	-109%	**(0.05)**	0.64	**30,798**	67,058	**0.67**	1.50
BlackPearl Resources Inc.	**61,964**	162,849	-62%	**(43,418)**	4,823	-1000%	**(0.18)**	0.03	**14,328**	68,496	**0.06**	0.36
West Energy Ltd.	**61,295**	161,264	-62%	**(6,284)**	11,575	-154%	**(0.08)**	0.15	**27,091**	98,429	**0.33**	1.24
Bonterra Oil & Gas Ltd.	**60,766**	107,446	-43%	**16,427**	44,841	-63%	**0.92**	2.63	**28,881**	57,940	**1.62**	3.40
Anderson Energy Ltd.	**56,554**	127,484	-56%	**(30,001)**	14,365	-309%	**(0.26)**	0.16	**21,169**	65,471	**0.18**	0.75
Angle Energy Inc.	**56,346**	101,682	-45%	**(4,833)**	23,582	-120%	**(0.11)**	0.66	**26,927**	54,113	**0.64**	1.50
Vero Energy Inc.	**55,644**	108,103	-49%	**(19,125)**	22,944	-183%	**(0.49)**	0.72	**18,013**	61,232	**0.46**	1.93
Calvalley Petroleum Inc.	**42,480**	45,013	-6%	**975**	19,432	-95%	**0.01**	0.19	**10,336**	31,192	**0.10**	0.31
Terra Energy Corp.	**41,870**	62,263	-33%	**(4,389)**	18,451	-124%	**(0.06)**	0.25	**17,487**	31,445	**0.23**	0.42
Gastar Exploration Ltd.	**38,166**	45,894	-17%	**45,960**	4,711	876%	**1.02**	0.02	**14,640**	26,048	**0.32**	0.63
Corridor Resources Inc.	**37,600**	55,619	-32%	**3,492**	13,771	-75%	**0.04**	0.16	**22,165**	38,211	**0.25**	0.45
Rock Energy Inc.	**35,428**	64,474	-45%	**(5,718)**	3,974	-244%	**(0.22)**	0.15	**13,440**	35,231	**0.52**	1.36
Berens Energy Ltd.	**35,123**	69,446	-49%	**(10,427)**	1,142	-1013%	**(0.11)**	0.01	**13,787**	30,597	**0.15**	0.33
Orleans Energy Ltd.	**30,871**	69,121	-55%	**(16,615)**	(262)	-6241%	**(0.31)**	(0.01)	**9,316**	33,859	**0.17**	0.78

INA Information not available

Canadian companies with international operations

1. Data obtained from the CanOils® database. Companies not updated in the database as of December 14, 2009 were not included in the list.
2. Data is pulled from September 30, 2009 statements. Only companies identified with a (2) include financial data with restatements.
3. Financial statements were reported in US GAAP.
4. Cash Flow from Ops. excludes changes in non-cash working capital.
5. CFPS (Cash Flow per Share) is based on weighted average number of shares (basic).
6. All USD$ values have been converted to CDN$ based on the yearly average rate for 9 months ended 2009 of (1.1574) and for 9 months ended 2008 of (1.0155). The total assets has been translated using the end of month rate September 30, 2009 (1.0861), December 31, 2008 (1.2228) and end of month rate September 30, 2008 (1.0382).
7. Market Capitalization is calculated based on Share Outstanding End of Period.

Capital Expenditures (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Capital Expenditures (000's) Sept. 30, 2008	Change (%)	Total Assets (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Total Assets (000's) Dec. 31, 2008	Change (%)	Market Capitalization [7] (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Market Capitalization [7] (000's) Sept. 30, 2008	Change (%)	Working Capital Ratio Sept. 30, 2009	Working Capital Ratio Dec. 31, 2008	Total Debt as a % of Equity Sept. 30, 2009	Total Debt as a % of Equity Dec. 31, 2008	Debt to Capital Ratio % Sept. 30, 2009	Debt to Capital Ratio % Dec. 31, 2008
2,717,000	5,353,000	-49%	69,946,000	32,528,000	115%	58,302,897	41,136,304	42%	925,000	(301,000)	40.9%	55.3%	29.0%	35.6%
1,478,000	905,000	63%	16,822,000	17,035,000	-1%	34,539,659	39,639,695	-13%	(87,000)	494,000	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%
4,661,980	6,467,442	-28%	57,528,042	57,771,269	–	46,574,400	50,990,388	-9%	272,604	2,088,457	46.6%	39.2%	31.8%	28.2%
1,728,000	2,672,000	-35%	26,153,000	26,486,000	-1%	25,614,809	37,540,322	-32%	1,377,000	404,000	23.0%	13.6%	18.7%	12.0%
2,305,000	5,616,000	-59%	40,853,000	42,650,000	-4%	36,203,807	39,482,561	-8%	(396,000)	(28,000)	55.4%	70.8%	35.6%	41.5%
2,922,000	3,759,000	-22%	23,904,000	24,275,000	-2%	18,906,338	15,240,918	24%	986,000	110,000	34.2%	36.3%	25.5%	26.6%
2,676,000	2,066,000	30%	23,069,000	22,155,000	4%	12,701,745	12,867,937	-1%	2,314,000	2,503,000	102.2%	92.9%	50.3%	48.0%
237,804	367,575	-35%	4,102,058	3,307,688	24%	6,056,851	3,888,620	56%	(24,419)	40,092	35.0%	49.8%	25.9%	33.2%
511,459	629,931	-19%	2,590,943	2,361,707	10%	4,114,256	3,327,831	24%	11,951	(50,363)	34.0%	63.1%	21.9%	34.9%
80,582	53,230	51%	732,519	723,676	1%	1,828,056	1,015,985	80%	113,168	98,312	14.0%	85.9%	12.3%	46.2%
315,510	175,677	80%	2,713,953	2,811,234	-3%	2,845,277	1,417,111	101%	67,773	(35,809)	32.4%	10.8%	24.5%	9.7%
230,201	224,712	2%	716,672	691,716	4%	1,402,565	1,004,823	40%	(6,722)	59,791	22.9%	18.0%	18.6%	15.2%
198,324	255,711	-22%	1,736,126	1,431,675	21%	443,924	580,750	-24%	347,139	197,914	135.1%	166.0%	57.5%	62.4%
216,745	–	–	1,421,233	–	–	–	–	–	(11,750)	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
111,020	163,900	-32%	1,916,782	2,305,433	-17%	1,229,946	1,393,546	-12%	(86,697)	(117,475)	37.5%	66.9%	27.3%	40.1%
279,054	147,426	89%	1,572,124	1,407,296	12%	1,103,229	988,900	12%	24,363	25,700	45.3%	43.8%	31.2%	30.5%
142,059	109,199	30%	2,450,958	1,560,976	57%	2,282,035	1,202,409	90%	(64,515)	(11,321)	32.9%	47.0%	24.8%	29.2%
75,919	26,998	181%	1,161,029	1,311,552	-11%	1,087,987	462,382	135%	205,028	162,390	INA	INA	INA	INA
89,753	188,765	-52%	961,920	1,013,177	-5%	392,519	812,824	-52%	1,539	(27,917)	57.3%	54.1%	36.4%	35.1%
38,129	281,171	-86%	2,081,899	2,188,583	-5%	174,546	752,192	-77%	(321,946)	(38,139)	93.1%	99.4%	48.1%	48.1%
80,045	211,210	-62%	1,127,665	1,181,003	-5%	519,726	694,181	-25%	(246,085)	(279,668)	33.2%	36.6%	24.9%	26.8%
47,718	141,886	-66%	914,266	1,035,203	-12%	253,182	622,576	-59%	(198,586)	(276,130)	35.5%	47.5%	26.2%	32.2%
32,413	30,396	7%	248,671	279,078	-11%	248,900	199,499	25%	(15,660)	29,326	32.8%	37.0%	24.7%	27.0%
73,255	208,724	-65%	978,458	1,045,510	-6%	675,453	711,940	-5%	(28,796)	(255,493)	27.3%	37.7%	21.4%	27.4%
95,117	124,679	-24%	1,047,717	1,117,327	-6%	952,448	768,953	24%	(44,656)	32,590	17.5%	14.1%	14.9%	12.3%
107,617	144,413	-25%	657,919	649,654	1%	849,587	578,885	47%	(159,319)	(136,595)	39.9%	40.9%	28.5%	29.0%
25,955	26,325	-1%	95,572	111,440	-14%	83,718	180,734	-54%	93,874	104,248	INA	INA	INA	INA
57,322	178,163	-68%	796,338	814,823	-2%	1,016,956	1,032,919	-2%	(16,757)	(38,276)	33.2%	41.7%	24.9%	29.4%
138,126	710,798	-81%	3,785,728	4,557,661	-17%	605,763	2,165,021	-72%	9,999	(24,743)	133.3%	179.5%	57.1%	64.2%
6,617	26,541	-75%	443,115	736,117	-40%	83,991	238,954	-65%	8,243	1,136	38.0%	52.5%	27.4%	34.3%
35,074	182,085	-81%	313,220	437,341	-28%	123,319	207,695	-41%	55,486	24,075	INA	25.1%	INA	20.1%
53,988	149,834	-64%	387,105	369,919	5%	276,879	354,197	-22%	(8,548)	(25,058)	31.4%	33.7%	23.9%	25.2%
44,955	99,065	-55%	358,028	364,538	-2%	130,163	134,414	-3%	2,185	(16,617)	48.6%	47.4%	32.7%	32.2%
53,216	55,539	-4%	321,639	316,036	2%	467,089	210,669	122%	(50,840)	(52,862)	27.8%	30.6%	21.5%	23.5%
59,478	81,212	-27%	368,288	355,658	4%	131,499	185,175	-29%	724	19,956	38.5%	46.3%	27.8%	31.7%
24,380	83,097	-71%	317,363	262,494	21%	1,066,062	518,414	106%	54,508	(9,032)	15.4%	22.4%	13.4%	18.3%
51,325	65,665	-22%	343,220	328,376	5%	688,368	620,869	11%	(8,097)	(16,886)	48.1%	44.9%	32.5%	31.0%
10,319	74,597	-86%	465,942	472,143	-1%	505,050	246,014	105%	59,875	6,451	INA	INA	INA	INA
25,436	35,816	-29%	267,735	291,092	-8%	213,082	224,864	-5%	73,238	70,391	INA	INA	INA	INA
15,457	15,002	3%	273,543	265,301	3%	492,819	540,467	-9%	(14,455)	(23,878)	109.9%	164.2%	52.4%	62.2%
22,300	80,056	-72%	489,743	543,533	-10%	145,985	216,505	-33%	(7,145)	(125,280)	18.5%	27.6%	15.6%	21.6%
56,291	62,258	-10%	212,040	186,985	13%	242,900	205,595	18%	1,727	(8,960)	6.7%	INA	6.2%	INA
35,007	81,880	-57%	342,106	352,472	-3%	166,265	247,404	-33%	(109,009)	(103,911)	55.6%	39.5%	35.7%	28.3%
8,091	23,170	-65%	179,395	210,809	-15%	246,076	146,949	67%	77,413	92,654	INA	INA	INA	INA
94,339	40,315	134%	240,140	153,068	57%	124,073	128,635	-4%	731	(7,487)	75.8%	11.4%	43.1%	10.2%
47,300	110,788	-57%	288,359	352,686	-18%	261,904	270,822	-3%	(19,740)	(192,242)	13.0%	149.3%	11.5%	59.9%
32,580	59,324	-45%	306,790	321,398	-5%	286,998	314,168	-9%	11,261	25,299	0.1%	INA	0.1%	INA
10,068	42,160	-76%	136,512	150,510	-9%	78,622	72,520	8%	(35,035)	(38,622)	44.4%	38.4%	30.8%	27.7%
19,801	28,113	-30%	172,571	181,833	-5%	89,805	76,709	17%	(64,901)	(59,386)	72.6%	57.3%	42.1%	36.4%
33,548	48,892	-31%	240,873	239,298	1%	154,506	130,472	18%	(247)	(53,257)	27.9%	28.0%	21.8%	21.9%

Financial Statistics
Income Trusts

Company [1, 5]	Gross Revenues (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Gross Revenues (000's) Sept. 30, 2008	Change (%	Net Income/ (Loss) (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Net Income/ (Loss) (000's) Sept. 30, 2008	Change (%)	EPS Sept. 30, 2009	EPS Sept. 30, 2008	Cash Flow from Ops. [3] (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Cash Flow from Ops. [3] (000's) Sept. 30, 2008
Harvest Energy Trust	**2,374,468**	4,809,107	-51%	**(922,612)**	133,379	-792%	**(5.46)**	0.88	**386,209**	571,009
Penn West Energy Trust	**2,058,000**	4,155,000	100%	**(132,000)**	817,000	-116%	**(0.32)**	2.19	**1,078,000**	1,994,000
Canadian Oil Sands Trust	**1,884,000**	3,775,000	-50%	**336,000**	1,399,000	-76%	**0.69**	2.91	**388,000**	1,747,000
Provident Energy Trust	**1,387,107**	2,661,773	-48%	**(68,682)**	200,640	-134%	**(0.26)**	0.79	**181,612**	569,421
Pengrowth Energy Trust	**996,887**	1,549,702	-36%	**34,330**	247,162	-86%	**0.13**	0.99	**435,138**	730,909
Enerplus Resources Fund	**919,034**	1,906,131	-52%	**86,399**	699,397	-88%	**0.52**	4.40	**547,876**	1,031,278
ARC Energy Trust	**699,600**	1,405,600	-50%	**157,300**	450,300	-65%	**0.68**	2.12	**358,000**	755,700
Avenir Diversified Income Trust	**669,501**	1,499,005	-55%	**3,678**	98,581	-96%	**0.09**	2.35	**13,022**	58,031
Baytex Energy Trust	**551,839**	959,828	-43%	**59,618**	207,493	-71%	**0.57**	2.31	**233,818**	372,601
Bonavista Energy Trust	**526,553**	1,012,609	-48%	**66,959**	309,174	-78%	**0.55**	2.74	**303,613**	501,967
Vermilion Energy Trust	**459,207**	816,576	-44%	**62,598**	215,434	-71%	**0.88**	3.11	**217,932**	436,300
NAL Oil & Gas Trust	**252,752**	510,877	-51%	**3,566**	107,206	-97%	**0.03**	1.14	**167,788**	244,031
Daylight Resources Trust	**204,642**	418,232	-51%	**(15,716)**	116,095	-114%	**(0.15)**	1.42	**137,827**	211,875
Paramount Energy Trust	**189,256**	434,486	-56%	**25,680**	39,771	-35%	**0.22**	0.36	**183,269**	204,973
Trilogy Energy Trust	**169,651**	377,676	-55%	**(24,613)**	113,011	-122%	**(0.25)**	1.18	**91,506**	173,402

INA Information not available   Canadian companies with international operations

1. Data obtained from the CanOils® database. Companies not updated in the database as of December 14, 2009 were not included in the list.
2. Data is pulled from September 30, 2009 statements. Only companies identified with a (2) include financial data with restatements.
3. Cash Flow from Ops. excludes changes in non-cash working capital.
4. CFPU (Cash Flow per Unit) is based on weighted average number of units (basic).
5. All USD$ values have been converted to CDN$ based on the yearly average rate for 9 months ended 2009 of (1.1574) and for 9 months ended 2008 of (1.0155). The total assets has been translated using the end of month rate September 30, 2009 (1.0861) , December 31, 2008 (1.2228) and end of month rate September 30, 2008 (1.0382).
6. Market Capitalization is calculated based on Share Outstanding End of Period.

CFPU [4] Sept. 30, 2009	CFPU [4] Sept. 30, 2008	Market Capitalization [6] (000's) Sept. 30, 2009	Market Capitalization [6] (000's) Sept. 30, 2008	Change (%)	Working Capital Ratio Sept. 30, 2009	Working Capital Ratio Dec. 31, 2008	Total Debt as a % of Equity Sept. 30, 2009	Total Debt as a % of Equity Dec. 31, 2008	Debt to Capital Ratio Sept. 30, 2009	Debt to Capital Ratio Dec. 31, 2008
2.29	3.76	**1,268,057**	2,768,778	-54%	**(988,441)**	17,054	**136.3%**	89.0%	**57.7%**	47.1%
2.63	5.35	**7,122,211**	9,706,731	-27%	**(11,000)**	39,000	**47.5%**	49.5%	**32.2%**	33.1%
0.80	3.63	**14,883,000**	18,682,320	-20%	**221,000**	260,000	**29.5%**	32.2%	**22.8%**	24.3%
0.70	2.24	**1,632,195**	2,441,954	-33%	**7,973**	17,185	**43.7%**	46.8%	**30.4%**	31.9%
1.69	2.94	**2,947,096**	4,076,420	-28%	**(185,449)**	(70,159)	**59.8%**	60.1%	**37.4%**	37.6%
3.29	6.49	**4,330,155**	6,419,555	-33%	**(84,210)**	(49,275)	**13.4%**	15.3%	**11.8%**	13.3%
1.54	3.56	**4,760,150**	4,958,276	-4%	**(69,000)**	(55,300)	**27.4%**	42.9%	**21.2%**	29.6%
0.31	1.38	**203,019**	292,782	-31%	**17,794**	47,847	**20.7%**	55.1%	**17.2%**	35.5%
2.26	4.15	**2,543,537**	2,494,112	2%	**(283,971)**	(242,141)	**42.8%**	47.0%	**30.0%**	32.0%
2.51	4.45	**2,542,086**	2,444,237	4%	**(43,564)**	(11,726)	**51.5%**	44.8%	**34.0%**	30.9%
3.07	6.29	**2,112,335**	2,378,938	-11%	**(65,239)**	(10,102)	**46.5%**	23.5%	**31.7%**	19.1%
1.62	2.60	**1,426,553**	1,202,191	19%	**(38,874)**	52,170	**53.6%**	63.9%	**34.8%**	36.7%
1.29	2.60	**1,040,711**	880,254	18%	**(18,744)**	8,515	**39.6%**	57.5%	**28.4%**	36.5%
1.58	1.85	**656,960**	837,348	-22%	**(25,626)**	31,555	**194.6%**	199.7%	**65.9%**	66.5%
0.93	1.81	**759,829**	764,641	-1%	**(12,066)**	7,424	**86.3%**	73.9%	**46.3%**	42.5%

Contacts

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Energy & Utilities Leaders

Scott Bolton Canadian Energy Practice Leader	+1 403 509 7502	scott.r.bolton@ca.pwc.com
Alistair Bryden Canadian Energy Advisory Leader	+1 403 509 7354	alistair.e.bryden@ca.pwc.com
Angelo Toselli Canadian Energy Tax Leader	+1 403 509 7581	angelo.f.toselli@ca.pwc.com
Ray Crossley Calgary Managing Partner	+1 403 509 7503	raymond.d.crossley@ca.pwc.com
Barry James Edmonton Managing Partner	+1 780 441 6838	barry.james@ca.pwc.com

Capital Project Management

Jenny Weingardt	+1 403 509 6384	jenny.h.weingardt@ca.pwc.com

Energy Tax Strategies and Solutions

Angelo Toselli	+1 403 509 7581	angelo.f.toselli@ca.pwc.com
Dale Meister	+1 403 509 7584	dale.s.meister@ca.pwc.com
Dan Woodruff	+1 780 441 6810	daniel.a.woodruff@ca.pwc.com
Domenico Baruffaldi	+1 403 509 6676	domenico.baruffaldi@ca.pwc.com
Leanne Sereda	+1 403 509 7586	leanne.a.sereda@ca.pwc.com

Energy Trading

Bob White	+1 403 509 7345	robert.s.white@ca.pwc.com

IFRS

Ann-Marie Osinski	+1 403 509 6698	annmarie.osinski@ca.pwc.com

Mergers, Acquisitions and Divestitures

Clinton Roberts	+1 403 509 7307	clinton.l.roberts@ca.pwc.com
Stephen Kent	+1 780 441 6793	stephen.w.kent@ca.pwc.com
Tim Nakaska	+1 403 509 7312	timothy.j.nakaska@ca.pwc.com

Oil and Gas Services

Don MacLean	+1 780 441 6704	don.maclean@ca.pwc.com
Robert Hawley	+1 403 509 7546	robert.j.hawley@ca.pwc.com

Sustainability

Christine Schuh	+1 403 509 7517	christine.schuh@ca.pwc.com
Mel Wilson	+1 403 509 7338	mel.j.wilson@ca.pwc.com

Upstream Oil and Gas

Cal Jacober	+1 403 509 7531	cal.jacober@ca.pwc.com
Don Cormack	+1 403 509 7525	don.g.cormack@ca.pwc.com
John Williamson	+1 403 509 7507	john.m.williamson@ca.pwc.com
Scott Althen	+1 403 509 7490	scott.d.althen@ca.pwc.com

JuneWarren-Nickle's Energy Group

Bill Whitelaw		
President & CEO	+1 403 265 3700	bwhitelaw@junewarren-nickles.com
Rick Charland		
Publisher and Editor, Daily Oil Bulletin	+1 403 209 3502	rcharland@junewarren-nickles.com
Stephen Marsters		
Editorial Director	+1 403 209 3539	smarsters@junewarren-nickles.com

Inside photography provided by JuneWarren-Nickle's Energy Group

2009 Energy Visions Q3 Update
Editors and Key Contributors

Editors

Scott Bolton
Canadian Energy Practice Leader
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

+1 403 509 7502
scott.r.bolton@ca.pwc.com

Stephen Marsters
Editorial Director
JuneWarren-Nickle's Energy Group

+1 403 209 3539
smarsters@junewarren-nickles.com

Key Contributors

Adam Crutchfield
Eva Neesemann
Ian Kane
Kelly Morrison
Michel Grillot
Natalie Andrès
Najjam Asghar
Nicholas Greenfield
Wendy Strandt

For more information about our Energy Visions program

Please visit **www.pwc.com/ca/energyvisions**

Subscribe

To sign up for this publication or our Canadian Energy Survey, please email us at **energy.utilities@ca.pwc.com** www.pwc.com/ca/energy