

Husky Oil Operations Limited

Sunrise Thermal Project – Commercial Scheme No. 10419

Annual Performance Presentation

September 19, 2018



3.1.1. Subsurface Issues

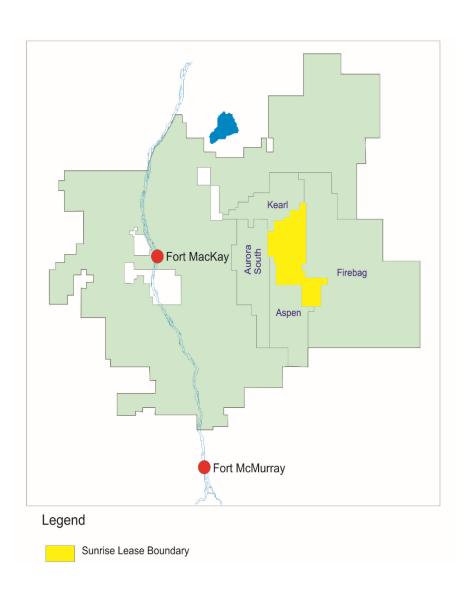
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1. Brief Background

PROJECT OVERVIEW

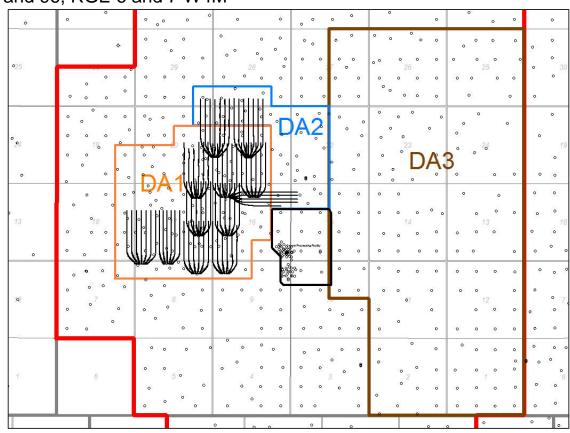
- AER Approval No's. 10419 and 206355-01-00, as amended
- 31,798 m³/d (200,000 BOPD) SAGD Project
- Phase 1 10,970 m³/d (69,000 BOPD)
- McMurray Formation
- 7-9° API Bitumen
- 50% Partnership with BP
- First Steam December 12, 2014
- First Production March 8, 2015



1. Brief Background

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AREA

- Approval Area:
 - 64 ¼ sections over TWP 94, 95 and 96, RGE 6 and 7 W4M
- Project Life Development:
 - Approx. 600 well pairs
 - Approx. 40 year life
- Development Area 1 (DA1):
 - Nine well pads
 - 55 well pairs
- Development Area 2 (DA2):
 - Three well pads
 - 19 well pairs
 - Drill / tied in two well pads (B05-21 (P) and B06-21 (Q))
 - Drilled Pad B10-16 (R)
 - Sustain 10,970 m³/d (69,000 BOPD)
- Development Area 3 (DA3):
 - 18 well pads
 - 222 well pairs
 - AER Approved January 25, 2016



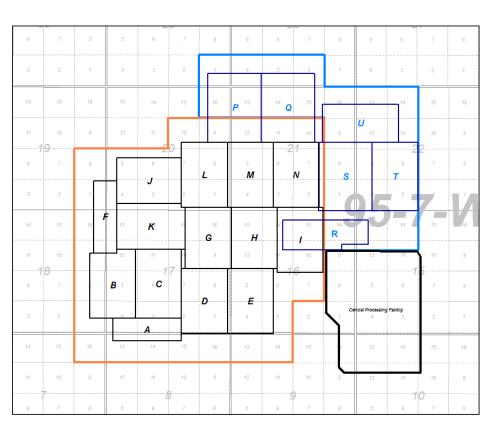
1. Brief Background

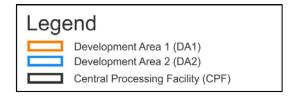
SITE OVERVIEW

- 74 horizontal well pairs drilled:
 - 55 well pairs in DA1 on production
 - 14 well pairs in DA2 on production
 - 5 well pairs in DA2 drilled
- Field Facilities:
 - 11 well pads constructed and tied in
- Infill wells:
 - 12 wells drilled
- Central Plant Facility:
 - Bitumen treating 10,970 m³/d (69,000 bbl/day)
 - Water Treatment 43,860 m³/d (276,000 bbl/day)
 - Steam Generation 32,890 m³/d (207,000 bbl/day) CWE
 - Utilities
- Water Source & Disposal Wells
- Observation Wells
- Borrow Sources
- Class 1 Landfill
- Metering and Export Pipelines to Fort Saskatchewan via Norealis Terminal and Cheecham

AVERAGE RESERVOIR CHARACTERISTICS & OBIP DA1 & DA2

Drainage Pattern	Area (ha)	Porosity (%)	Bitumen Saturation (%)	Developable OBIP (10 ³ m ³)
B16-07 (A)	27.00	30	79	1,628
B13-08 (B)	62.10	31	81	3,868
B14-08 (C)	45.90	32	82	4,394
B16-08 (D)	51.00	32	81	3,219
B13-09 (E)	51.00	31	79	2,677
B08-18 (F)	28.51	30	78	1,600
B08-17 (G)	48.00	31	79	3,334
B05-16 (H)	51.00	32	81	3,351
B07-16 (I)	51.00	31	84	3,265
B16-18 (K)	54.00	32	78	4,326
B01-19 (J)	51.00	31	84	3,484
B16-17 (L)	51.00	32	82	3,999
B13-16 (M)	51.00	33	82	4,325
B15-16 (N)	51.00	31	85	4,374
B05-21 (P)	63.00	31	81	5,628
B06-21 (Q)	63.00	31	80	5,160
B10-21 (U)	50.00	30	81	4,004
B16-16 (S)	63.00	31	78	4,185
B14-15 (T)	54.00	30	81	3,700
B10-16 (R)	43.00	32	75	2,969





AVERAGE RESERVOIR CHARACTERISTICS & OBIP – DA3

Drainage Pattern	Area (ha)	Porosity (m)	Bitumen Saturation (%)	Developable OBIP (10 ³ m ³)		O 5	0 18	o ¹³	0 14	0 150	6	13	ő	0 ²	76	
B05-12N	68.0	31.7	76.4	4,310		B16	-22N	°B14	-23N	B10	6-23	B13	24N	6	9 C	ı
B05-12S	68.0	29.2	79.2	3,460	- 2	01	ō	0	0	ò	0	0	00	B15-	24N	
B07-12N	68.0	31.6	81.3	4,600					0							
B07-12S	68.0	31.8	81.8	5,530	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1.	0 3	2	0 /	1
B13-12N	68.0	31.7	79.7	4,860	1 📑		-22	B5-2 ∘	13750	0			,0			1
B13-12S	68.0	31.1	78.5	3,340	0	5	0	13	О	15	16 0	13	14"	t5	0	L
B15-12N	68.0	31.3	84.0	3,840	P. S	0	-,,	-0	0	10	0	9				ı
B15-12S	68.0	31.6	83.5	4,700	0 4	B16	-225	B14	-235	3		0		/B15-	245	22.
B06-14	76.6	31.0	84.1	5,480	1	, 7	0	50	6	7.	0	3	0	7	.00	L
B07-11N	68.0	30.3	79.0	3,420	1 1	4	0		0		0					
B07-11S	68.0	31.2	74.4	3,770		944	1_	B5-2	0	о В7-	.23	B5-	24	B7-2	24	l
B14-11	51.0	30.7	81.4	2,720	1	0	O	0	0	19	16	13 0	14	18 ₀	16	ı
B16-11N	68.0	30.5	79.7	4,050				0	ő	8	0 .	42		.0	0	ı
B16-11S	68.0	31.2	74.4	1,730		°	0	0	0	4	S		0	3	0	1
B13-24	68.0	30.8	84.4	6,620	1	٥	ő	5 0	6	ő	ō	ő	ō	o	- 1	ı
B14-23N	68.0	32.2	79.0	5,750			В6	-14		B16	-11N	B13	12N	B15-	12N	╟
B14-23S	68.0	31.9	81.1	2,950	1	° L	0	0	۰ ا	0	0	0	03	2	ó	1
B15-24N	95.3	31.3	83.6	5.790			16 O	g	16		0	0	0	0	6	ı
B15-24S	68.0	30.4	78.1	2,290			B14-1	1								
B16-22N	68.0	32.7	78.4	5,160	1 7	6	ō	17.0	ő	B7-	O	B5-1	ZN o	B7-1	ZN o	
B16-22S	68.0	32.4	75.9	2,580		10	19000	1	6	7	- 0			2	1000	
B16-23	68.0	31.3	83.0	5,310		0	0	6			0 0		0	ō	0	
B05-23N	68.0	31.0	79.9	5,050	1	ō	ó	ó	3	B16	-11 _S	B13	-12 Ş	B15-	125	
B05-23S	68.0	32.7	75.2	3,740					-	0	200				\neg	F
B05-24	68.0	29.6	80.5	4,100	Leg				100	15	ő	13 0	0	15 O	0	
B07-23	68.0	30.6	79.7	3,430			ge Areas		12)	B7-	115	B5-1	25	B7-1	2S.	•
B07-24	68.0	29.9	79.0	3,330			e Lease	rea 3 (D <i>l</i> Area	10)	0	-0	-0-	-0	-0	-0	-
B08-24	68.0	30.0	84.7	4,120		0	0		>	6	ő	ő	0	ó	ō	

OBIP PROJECT AREA

Methodology

- Volumetric Calculation
 - o OBIP = Area (m2) times HPV (m)
 - HPV = net thickness x net bitumen
 Saturation x effective Porosity
 - o Cut off 6% BWO
- Geographix Application

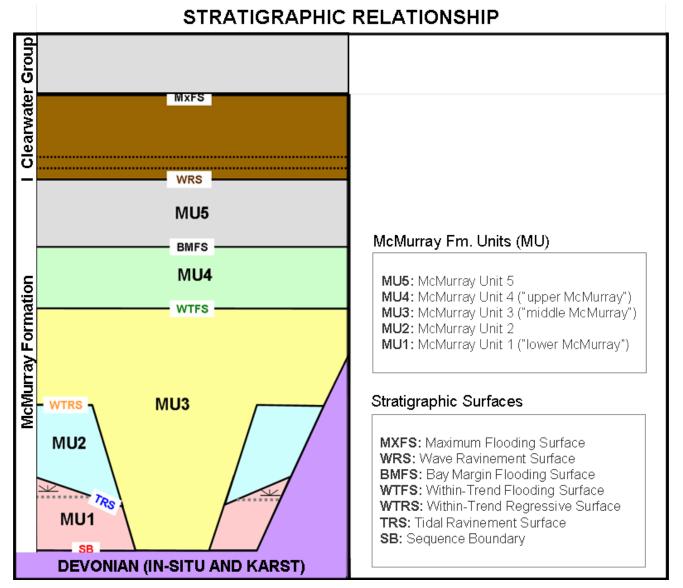
Lease	OBIP 6% BWO cutoff (10 ³ m ³⁾	Gross Thickness (m)	Porosity (%)	Bitumen Saturation (%)
Total	1,410,565	36.0	30.4	77.5



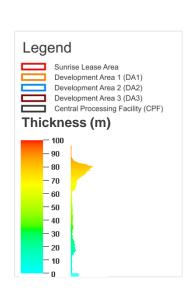
RESERVOIR PROPERTIES

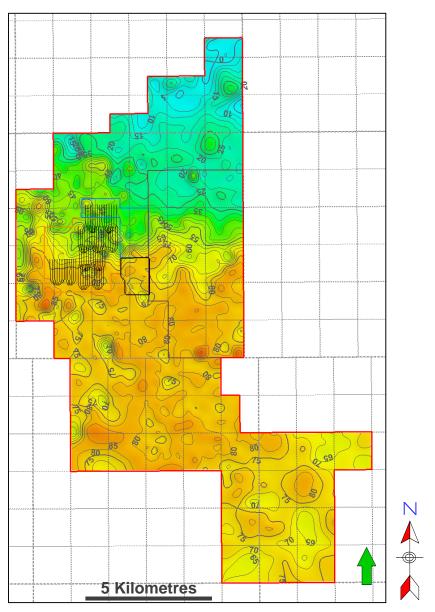
Property	Value				
Initial Reservoir Pressure (kPa _g)	450 at 300 masl				
Reservoir Temperature (°C)	7				
Depth to Reservoir (m)	160 – 200				
Average Net Pay (m)	24				
Average Horizontal Permeability (mD)	3700				
Average Vertical Permeability (mD)	2000				

SUNRISE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

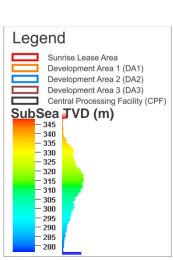


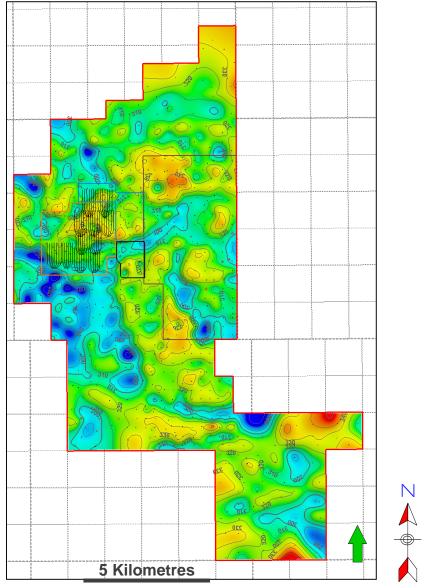
CLEARWATER FORMATION ISOPACH MAP



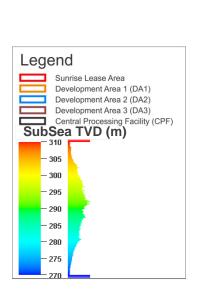


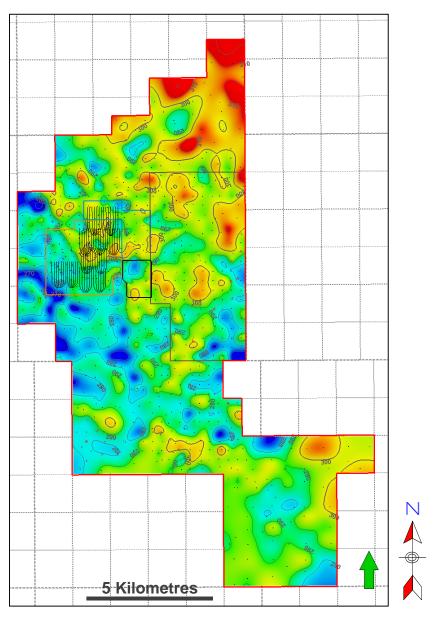
TOP OF PAY STRUCTURE CONTOUR MAP



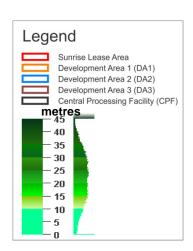


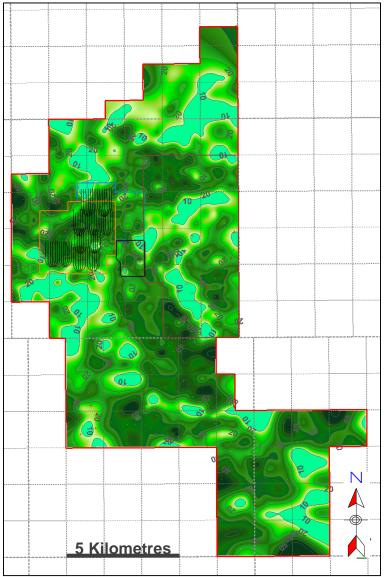
BASE OF PAY STRUCTURE CONTOUR MAP



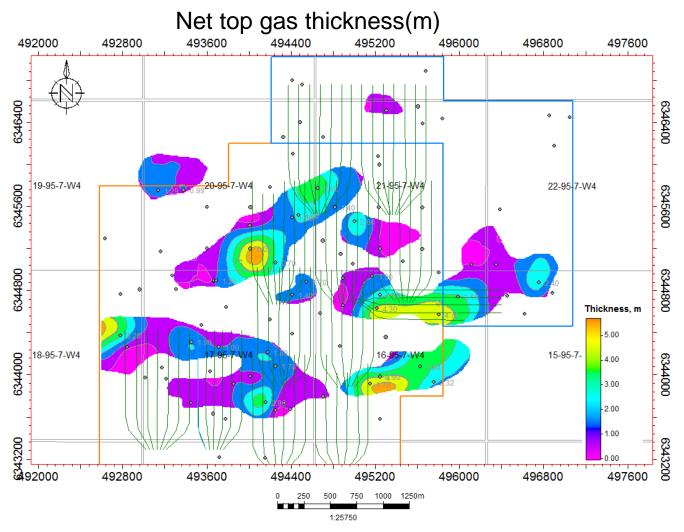


MAIN GROSS CONTINUOUS BITUMEN THICKNESS (M)

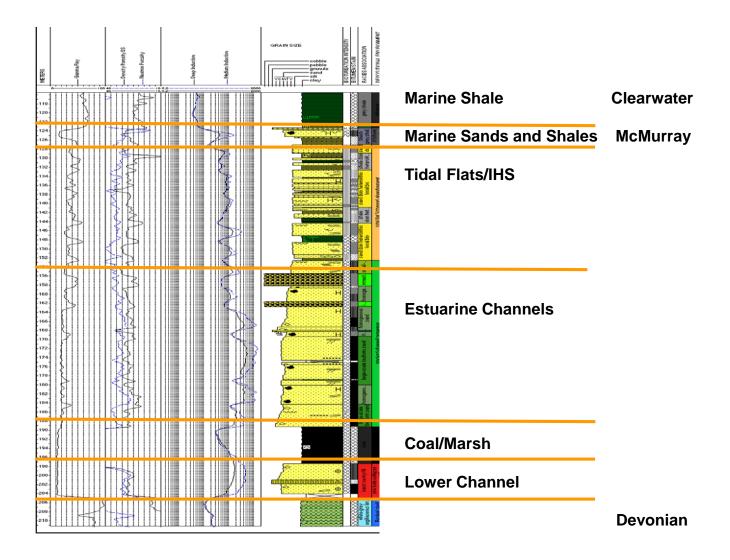




THIEF ZONES – THERE IS NO BOTTOM WATER AND SOME DISCONTINUOUS, DEPLETED TOP GAS IN THE DA1 AND DA2 AREAS

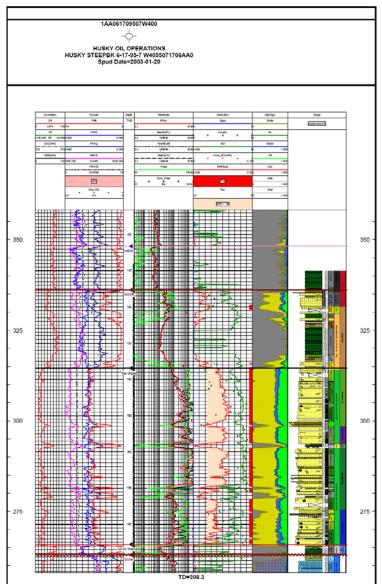


DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT



2. Geosciences COMPOSITE WELL LOG

Well 06-17-095-07W4M

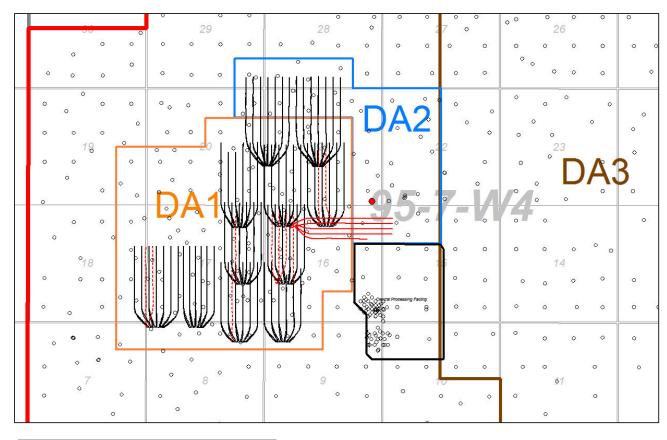


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VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL WELLS

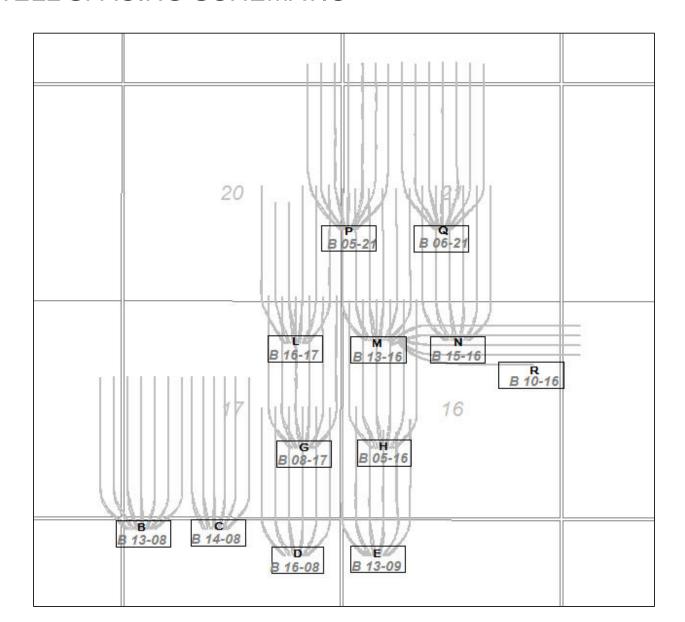
2018 Program:

- One vertical well in DA2
- HZ wells:
 - 3 replacement wells (L5F, M3F, C6F)
 - 10 infill wells





PAD INTER-WELL SPACING SCHEMATIC



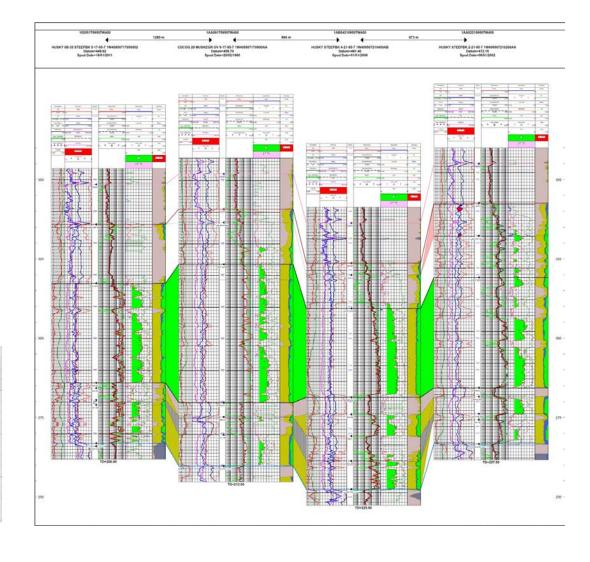
PAD INTER-WELL SPACING

Well Pad	Inter-well Spacing (meters)			
B13-08 (B)	100			
B14-08 (C)	80-100			
B16-08 (D)	100			
B13-09 (E)	100			
B08-17 (G)	100			
B05-16 (H)	100			
B16-17 (L)	100			
B13-16 (M)	100			
B15-16 (N)	100			
B-05-21 (P)	100 (P6-7 90)			
B06-21 (Q)	100			
B16-16 (R)	72			

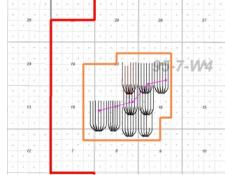
PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

No petrographic analysis was done during the reporting period

REPRESENTATIVE STRUCTURAL E-W CROSS-SECTION THROUGH DA1



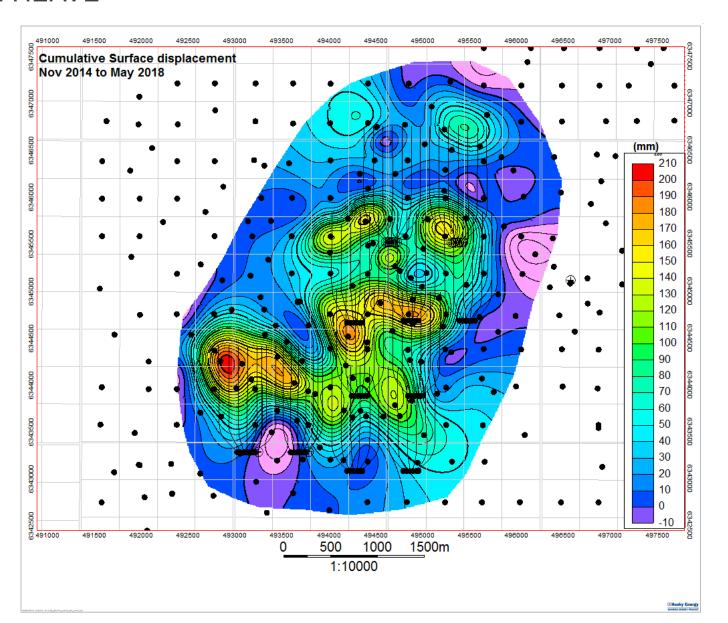
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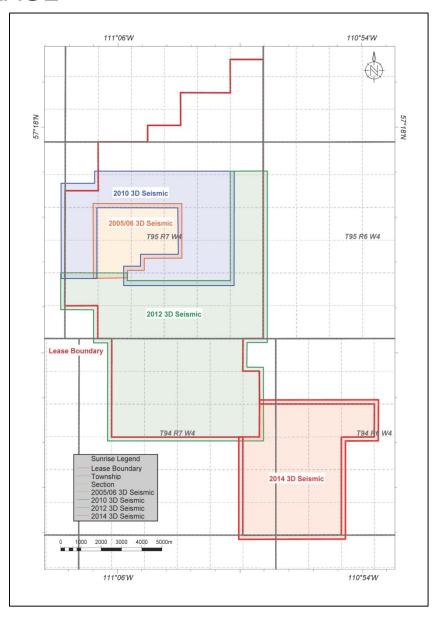
GEOMECHANICAL DATA

No geomechanical data was acquired during the reporting period

SURFACE HEAVE



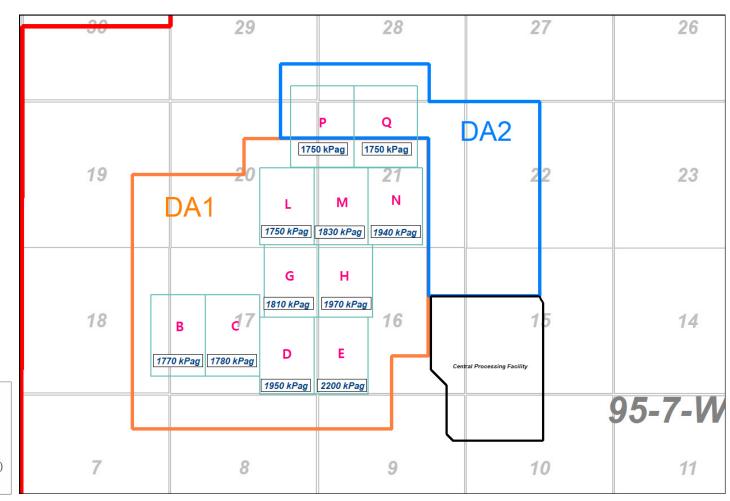
3D SEISMIC COVERAGE



3D SEISMIC

No 3D seismic program was conducted for the reporting period

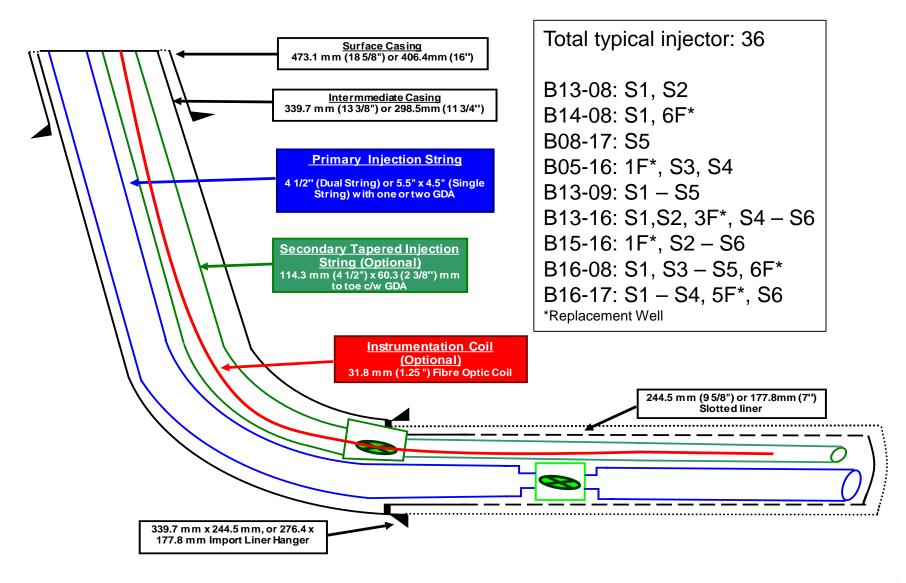
APPROVED MAXIMUM OPERATING PRESSURE ON PRODUCING DRAINAGE AREAS



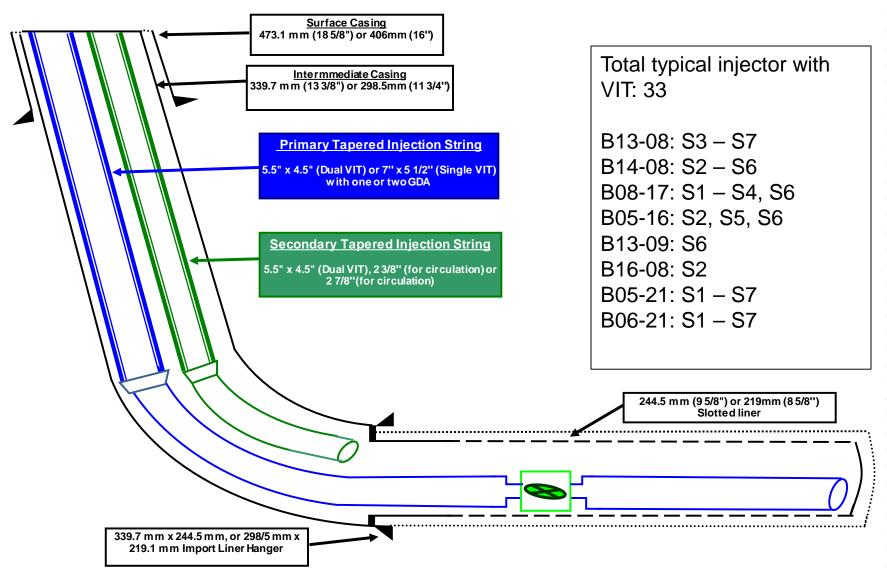
Legend

Sunrise Mineral Lease Boundary
Development Area 1 (DA1)
Development Area 2 (DA2)
Central Processing Facility (CPF)
Drainage Patterns

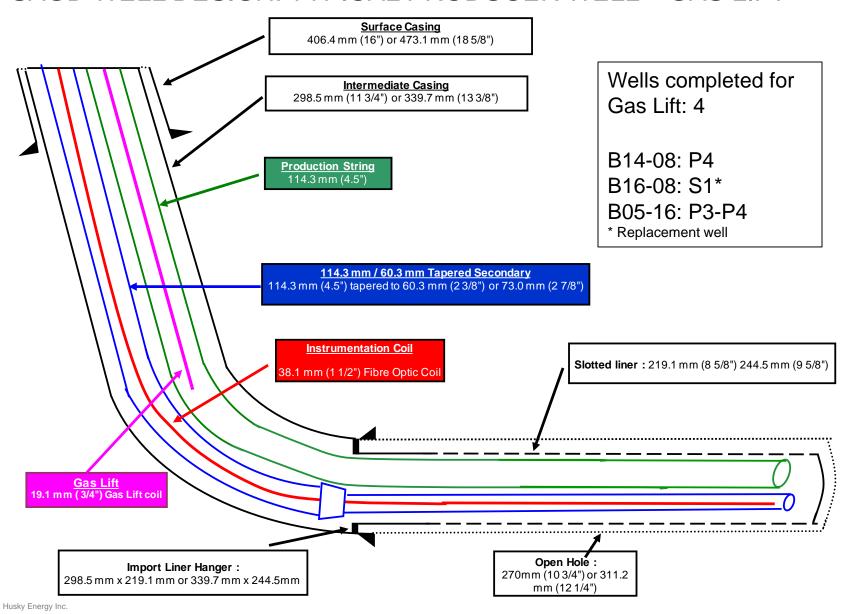
SAGD WELL DESIGN: TYPICAL INJECTOR WELL



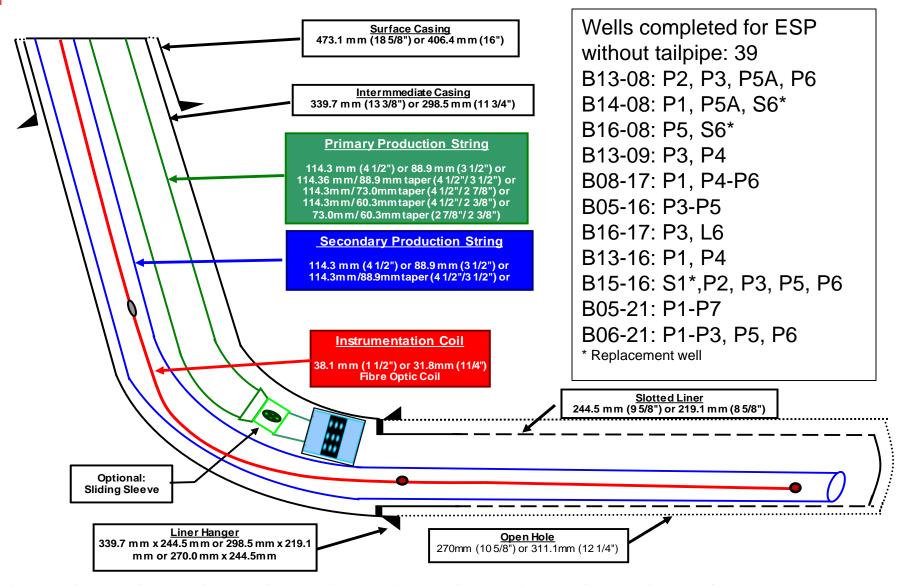
SAGD WELL DESIGN: TYPICAL INJECTOR WELL WITH VIT



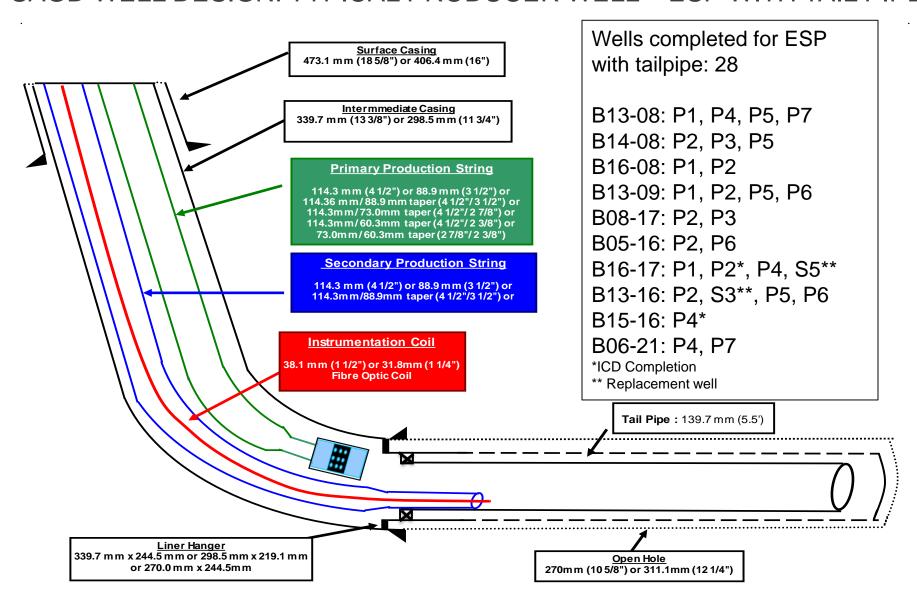
SAGD WELL DESIGN: TYPICAL PRODUCER WELL - GAS LIFT



SAGD WELL DESIGN: TYPICAL WELL – ESP WITHOUT TAILPIPE



SAGD WELL DESIGN: TYPICAL PRODUCER WELL – ESP WITH TAIL PIPE



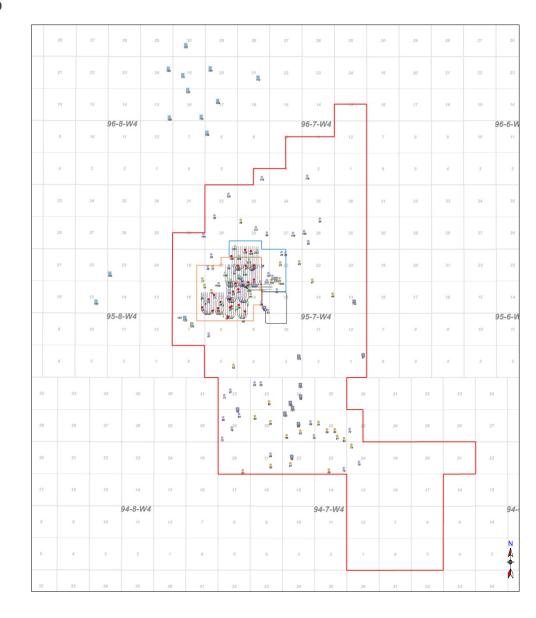
4. Artificial Lift

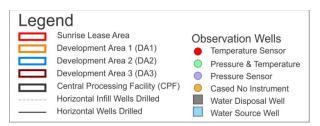
- All producer wells on SAGD mode are equipped with either gas-lift or electric submersible pumps (ESPs).
- Gas-lift operational parameters:
 - Bottom hole Pressure: 1,000 kPa 1,600 kPa
 - Bottom hole Temperature: 160 − 200 °C
 - Surface Temperature: 120 − 200 °C
 - Gas Injection rate: 1,000 10,000 Sm³/day
- ESP operational parameters:
 - Bottom hole Pressure: 600 kPa 1,700 kPa
 - Bottom hole Temperature: 150 200 °C
 - Surface Temperature: 120 190 °C
 - Emulsion Production rate: 200 1,600 m³/day

Gas Lift Production (4 wells)	B14-08: P4
	B05-16: S1
	B16-08: P3 – P4
ESP Production (66 wells)	B13-08: P1 – P7
	B14-08: P1 – P3, P5, P5A, S6
	B16-08: P1, P2, P5, S6
	B13-09: P1 – P6
	B08-17: P1 – P6
	B05-16: P2 – P6
	B13-16: P1, P2, S3, P4 – P6
	B15-16: S1, P2 – P6
	B16-17: P1 – P4, S5, P6
	B05-21: P1 – P7
	B06-21: P1 – P7

5. Instrumentation in Wells

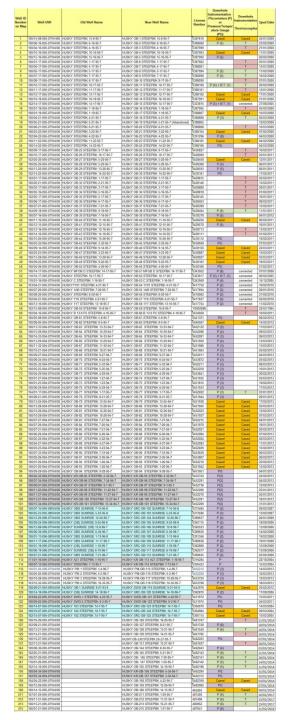
OBSERVATION WELLS MAP





5. Instrumentation in Wells

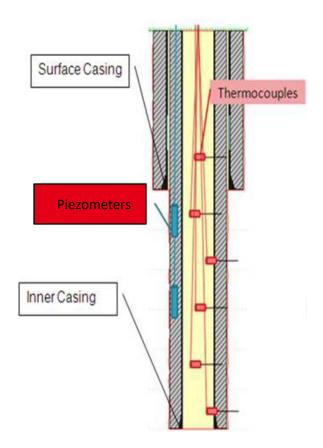
OBSERVATION WELLS LIST



5. Instrumentation in Wells

OBSERVATION WELL

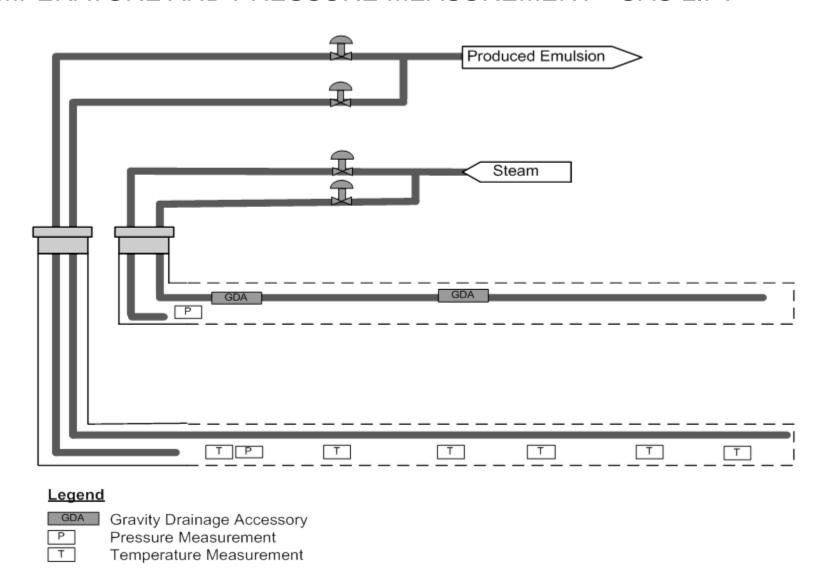
- 84 OBS Wells with Instrumentation:
 - 24 wells with thermocouple only
 - 46 wells with piezometer only
 - 15 wells with piezometer and thermocouples
- 68 OBS Wells connected to SCADA:
 - 23 wells with thermocouple only
 - 30 wells with piezometers only
 - 15 wells with piezometer and thermocouples
- Thermocouples: Up to 24 thermocouples per well, the majority of which are placed across the pay interval
- Piezometers: Up to 8 piezometers per well.
 Cemented behind casing. Placed within the Clearwater, Wabiskaw, IHS and/or the McMurray Intervals



Typical SAGD Observation Well

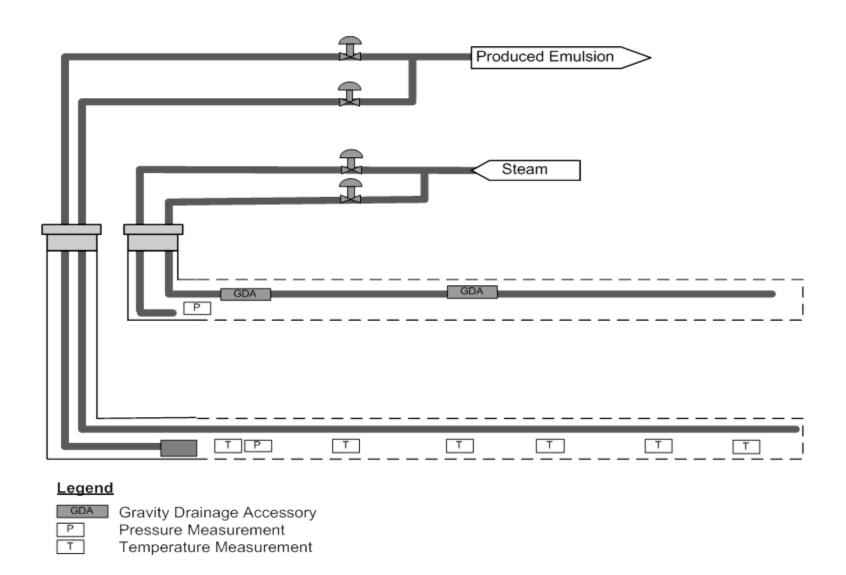
5. Instrumentation in Wells

TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE MEASUREMENT - GAS LIFT



5. Instrumentation in Wells

TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE MEASUREMENT - ESP



6. 4D Seismic

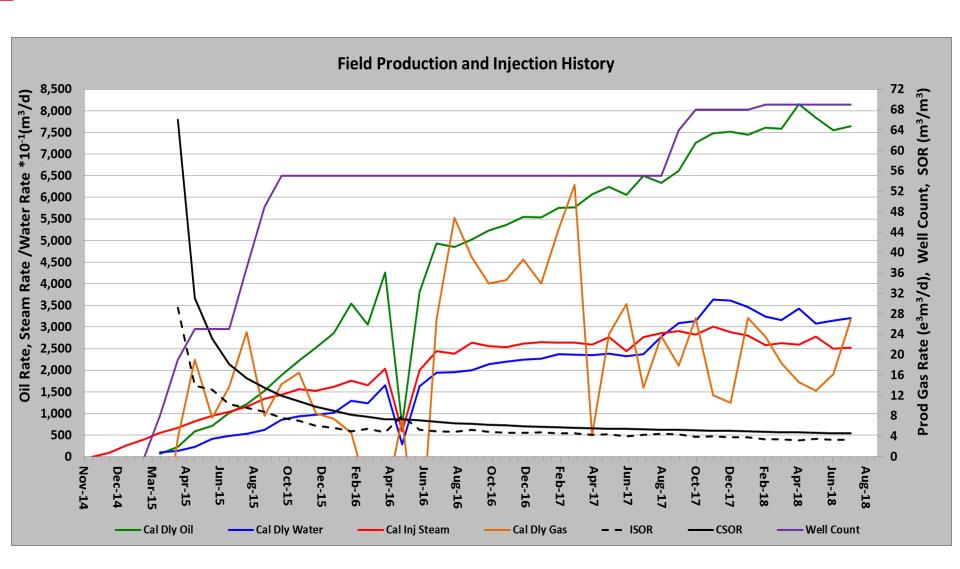
4D SEISMIC DATA

No 4D seismic programs conducted in the reporting period

SCHEME PERFORMANCE PREDICTION METHODOLOGY

- Current performance prediction built on:
 - Actual performance
 - Analysis of analogous SAGD projects
 - Updated geological model supplemented with simulation and analytical models
- Simulation and Analytical models will be periodically history matched to actual performance

FIELD PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



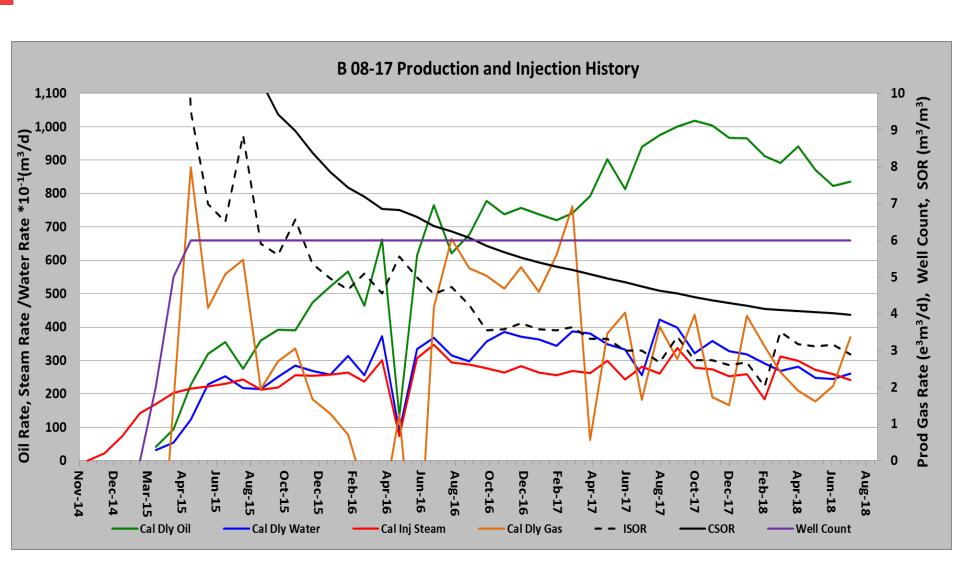
PRODUCTION

- Highest monthly bitumen production rate during the reporting period was 8,153 m³/d
- The cumulative oil production for the reporting period was 2,708,037 m³
- Most of producing well pairs are currently in ramp-up phase and will continue to increase production rates as the steam chambers develop. Some well pairs may have reached their peak rates already
- 55 of the initial well pairs were on production during the reporting period. 14 new well pairs (Pads B05-21 (P) and B06-21 (Q)) and 2 infill wells (B5A and C5A) were brought online during this time
- First Steam to well pad B06-21 (Q) was achieved in July 2017
- First Steam to well pad B05-21 (P) was achieved in August 2017
- The average SOR over the reporting period was 3.7 m³ CWE / m³
- As of July 31, 2018 the cumulative SOR was 4.6 m³ CWE / m³
- The instantaneous and cumulative SOR's are expected to drop as bitumen production ramps up

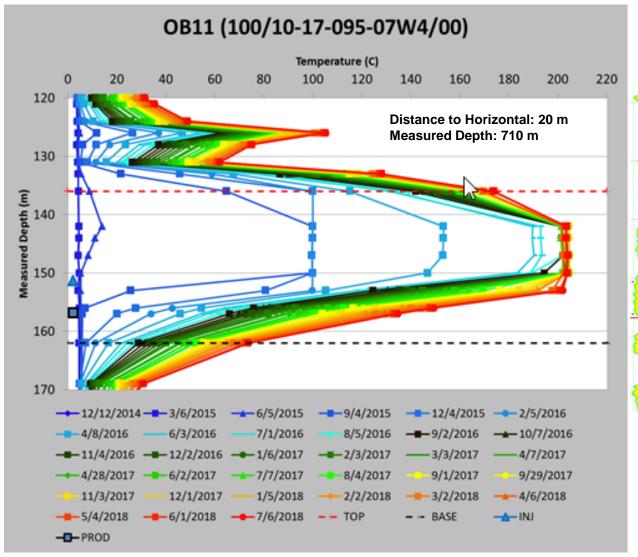
PRODUCTION VS. APPROVAL CAPACITY VARIANCE

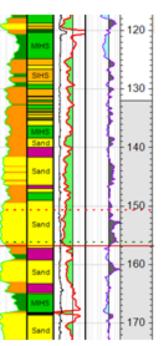
Ramp-up will continue during the next reporting period

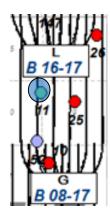
PAD B08-17 (G) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY (HIGH RECOVERY PAD)



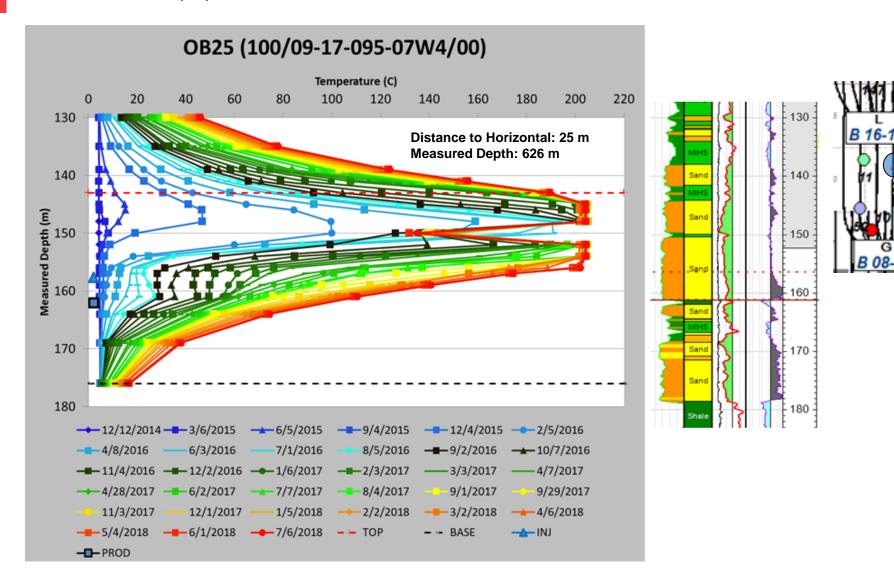
PAD B08-17 (G) MID OBSERVATION WELL



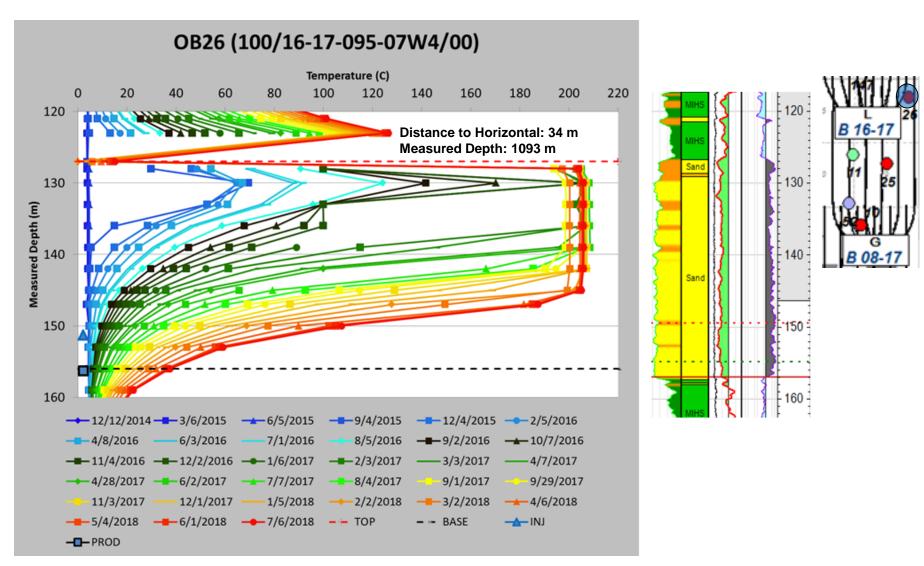




PAD B08-17 (G) MID OBSERVATION WELL



PAD B08-17 (G) TOE OBSERVATION WELL

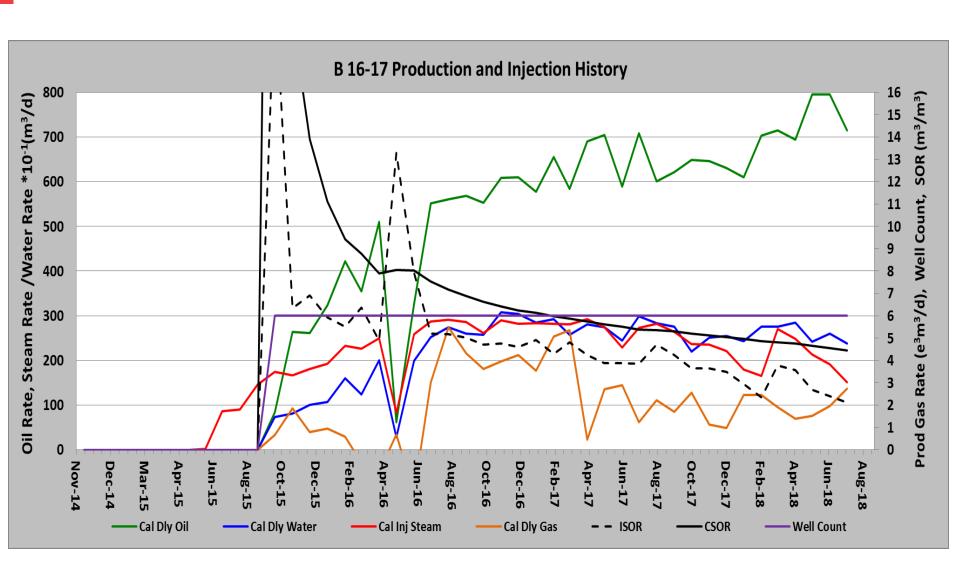


Faulty TC at 127 m

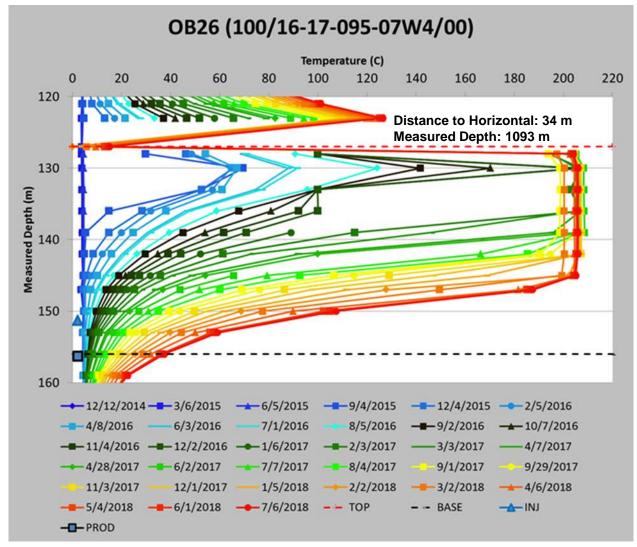
DISCUSSION OF PAD B08-17 (G) PERFORMANCE

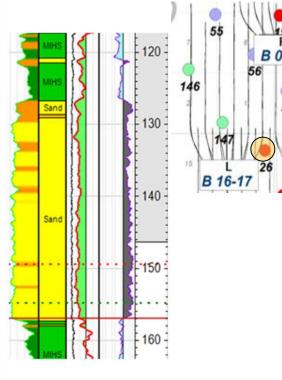
- Overall bitumen and steam rates are as per expectations. Well Pad expected to be close to/at peak bitumen rate
- The recent bitumen rate drop is due to lower operating pressure as a result of steam management
- Injection pressure during the reporting period ranged from 1,630 kPag to 1,785 kPag
- All 6 producers are currently using ESPs to optimize lift
- All observation wells on well pad B08-17 (G) show vertical and lateral chamber growth
- Pad B08-17 (G) performance indicators as of July 31, 2018:
 - Cum Oil: 823,985 m³ (RF = 24.7%)
 - Cum Steam Injected: 3,276,103 m³
 - Cum Water Produced: 3,591,077 m³
 - CSOR: 4.0 m³ CWE/m³

PAD B16-17 (L) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY (MID RECOVERY PAD)



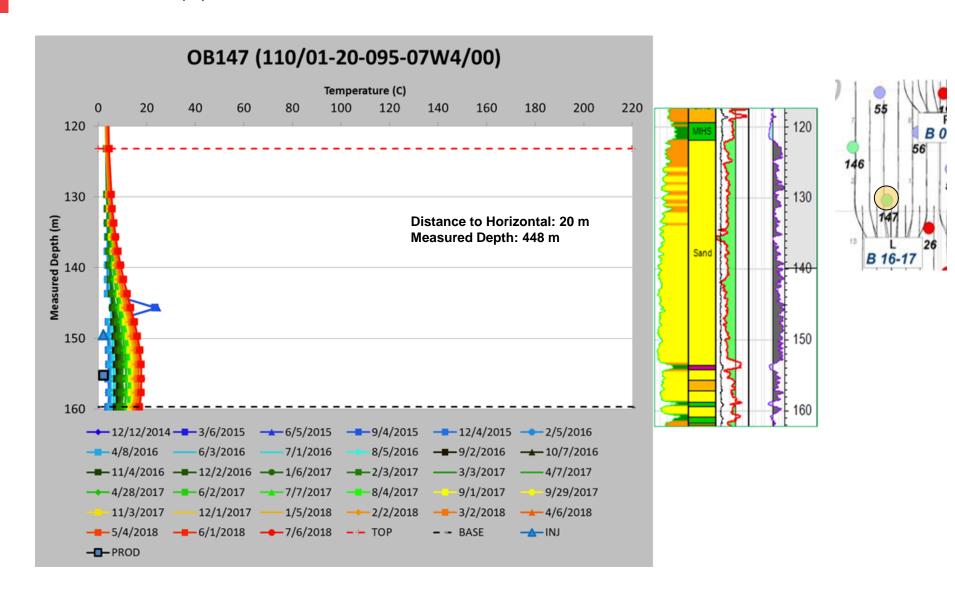
PAD B16-17 (L) HEEL OBSERVATION WELL





Faulty TC at 127 m

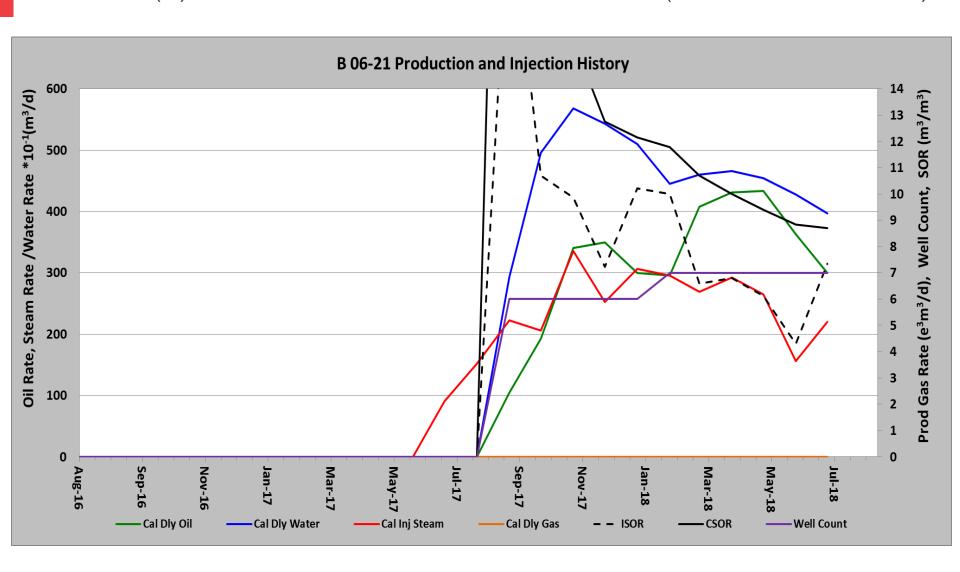
PAD B16-17 (L) HEEL OBSERVATION WELL



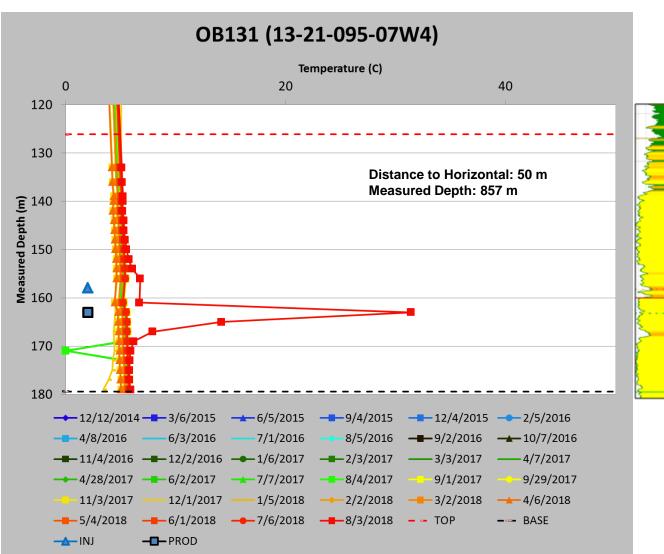
DISCUSSION OF B16-17 (L) PERFORMANCE

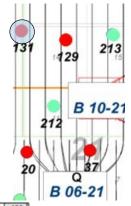
- Currently producing approximately 800 m³/day of bitumen
- The operating pressure has varied between 1,560 kPa_g and 1,725 kPa_g due to issues related to the drilling and operations of replacement well L5
- In March 2018, L5 producer was side tracked to drill a new injector while the old injector was converted to a producer (Replacement). Initial results show improvement in production
- In July 2018, L2 producer was re-completed with inflow control devices (ICD's). Initial results show improvement in production
- There are four observation wells located on this pad. One of them shows evidence of steam chamber development at the top of pay. Piezometers are reading expected pressures
- Pad B16-17 (L) performance indicators as of July 31, 2018:
 - Cum Oil: 569,888 m³ (RF = 14.3 %)
 - Cum Steam Injected: 2,541,979 m³
 - Cum Water Produced: 2,360,828 m³
 - CSOR: 4.5 m³ CWE/m³

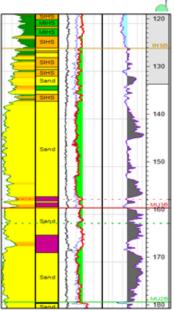
PAD B6-21 (Q) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY (LOW RECOVERY PAD)



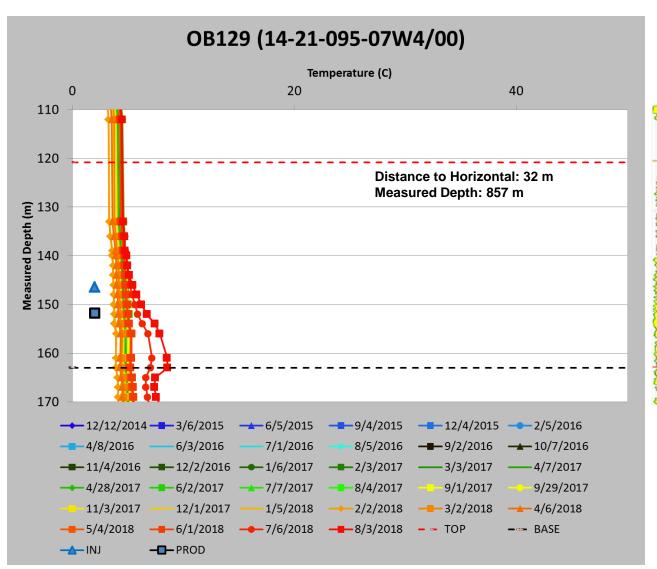
PAD B06-21 (Q) TOE OBSERVATION WELL

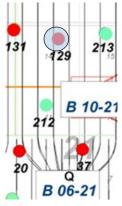


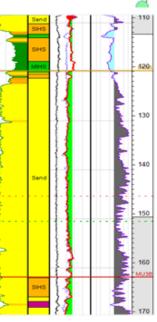




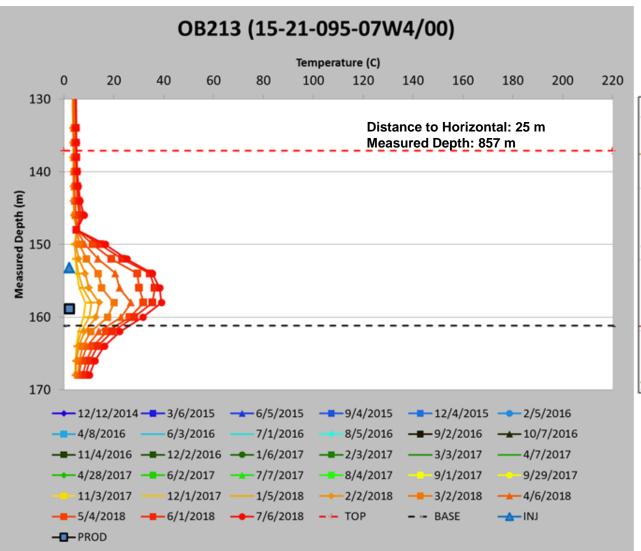
PAD B06-21 (Q) TOE OBSERVATION WELL

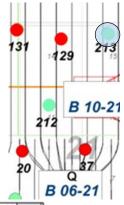


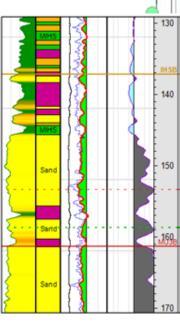




PAD B06-21 (Q) TOE OBSERVATION WELL



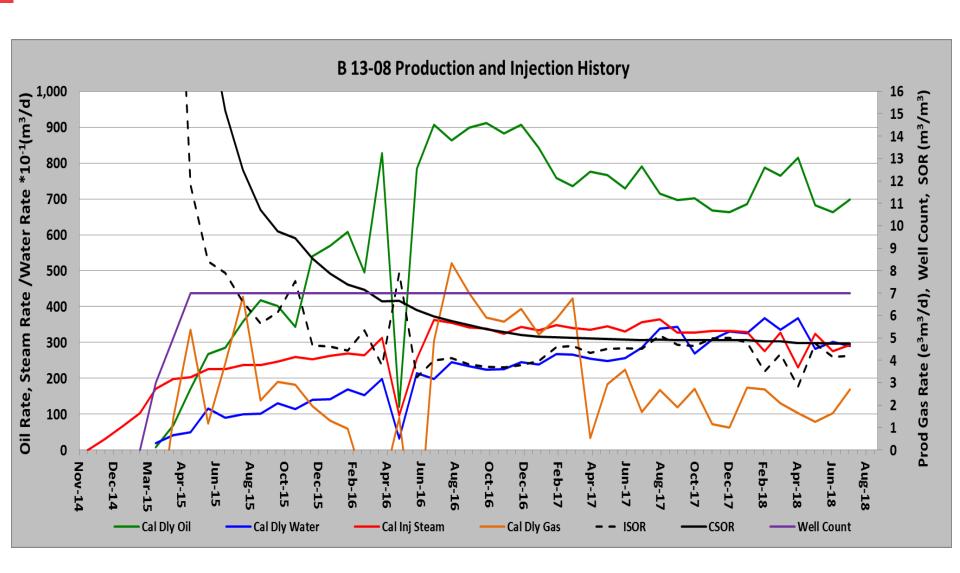




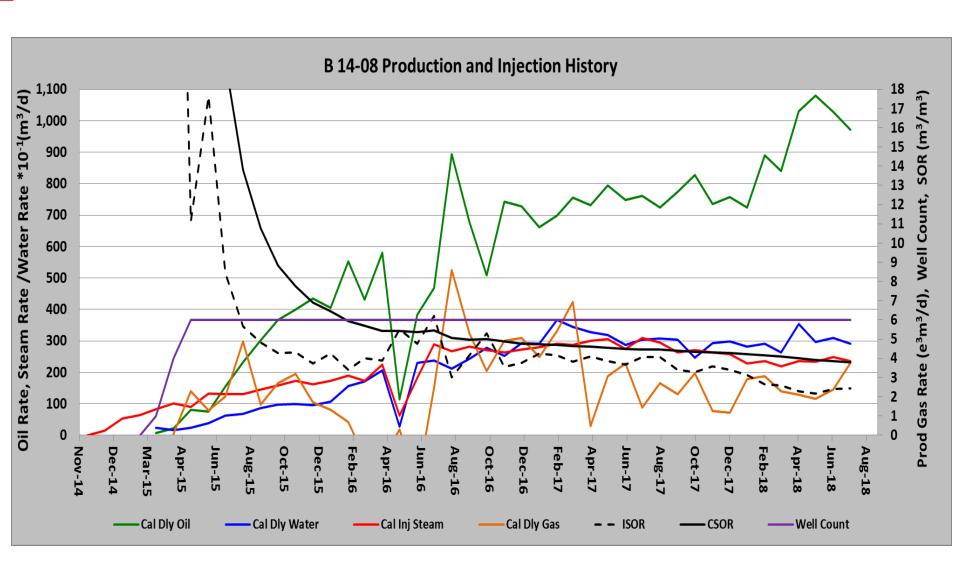
DISCUSSION OF PAD B06-21 (Q) PERFORMANCE

- All 7 well pairs were converted to SAGD and are producing on ESP during the reporting period
- Initial ramp up was per expectations, showing short start up times and high initial emulsion rates, consistent with high water saturation in some parts of the reservoir. Oil cut is showing gradual improvement in all the well pairs
- Temperatures were observed in build sections of Pad B06-21 (Q) producers as a result of steam chambers from Pad B16-16 (N)
- Operating pressure will be ramped up continuously in a controlled manner
- Well Q1 conversion to SAGD was delayed due to operations related issues
- In June 2018, wells Q4 and Q7 were recompleted with tailpipes to improve conformance
- There are four observation wells located on this pad. One of them shows evidence of steam chamber development at the top of pay. Piezometers are reading expected pressures
- Pad B06-21 (Q) performance indicators as of July 31, 2018:
 - Cum Oil: 106,927 m³ (RF = 2.1%)
 - Cum Steam Injected: 931,081 m³
 - Cum Water Produced: 1,538,147 m³
 - CSOR: 8.7 m³ CWE / m³

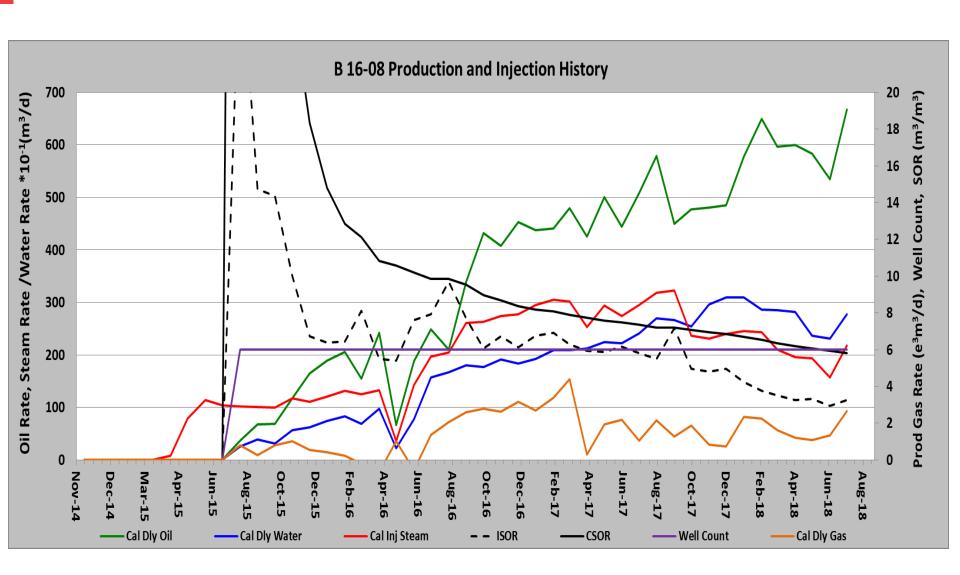
PAD B13-08 (B) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



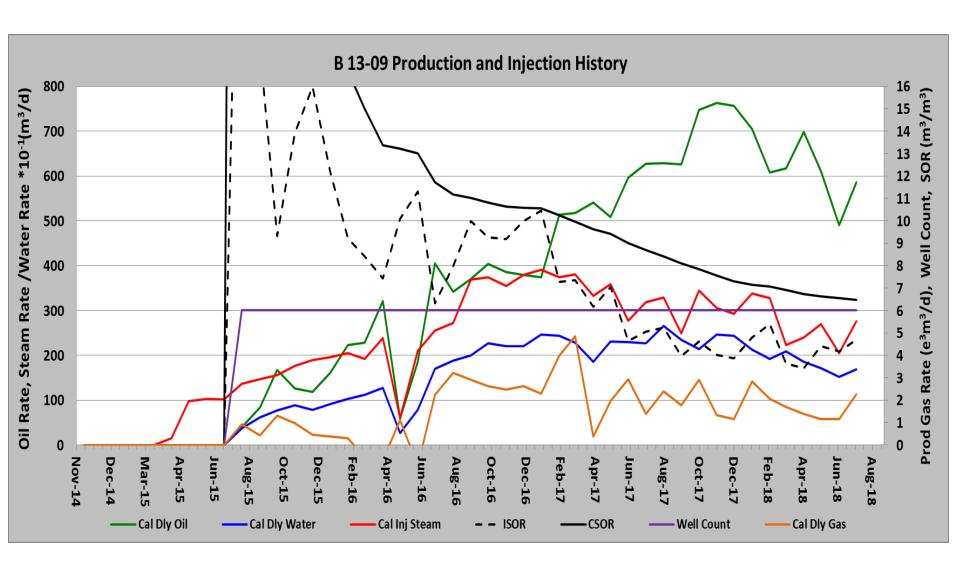
PAD B14-08 (C) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



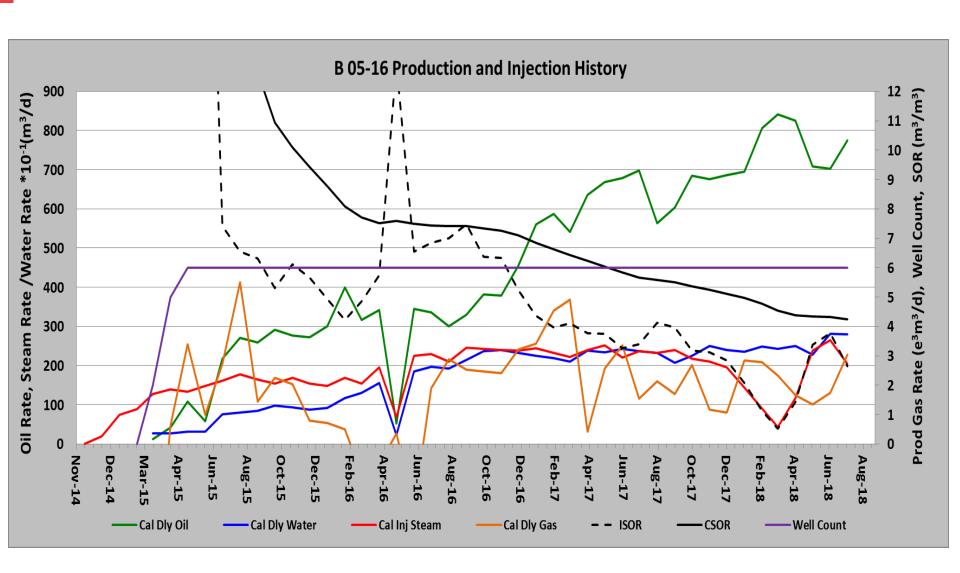
PAD B16-08 (D) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



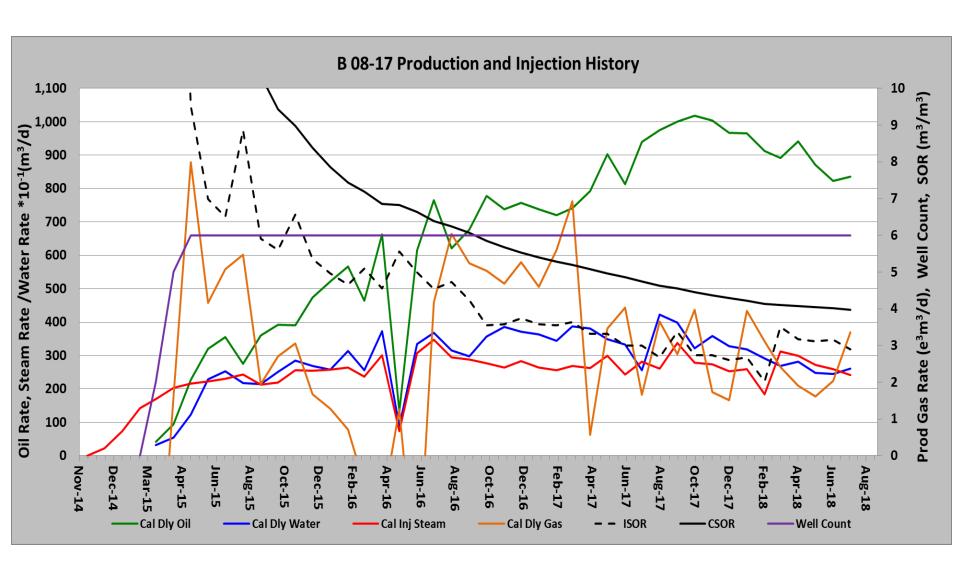
PAD B13-09 (E) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



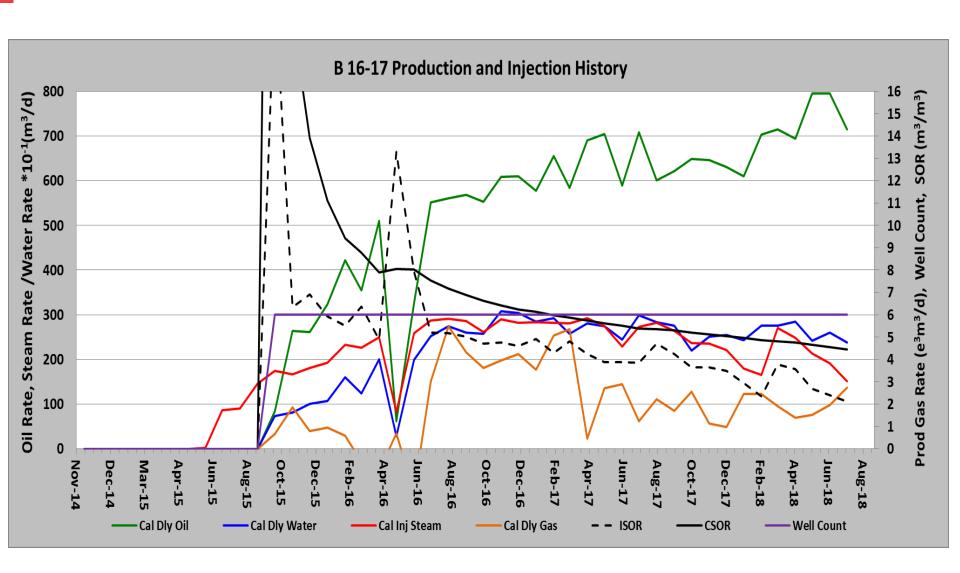
PAD B05-16 (H) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



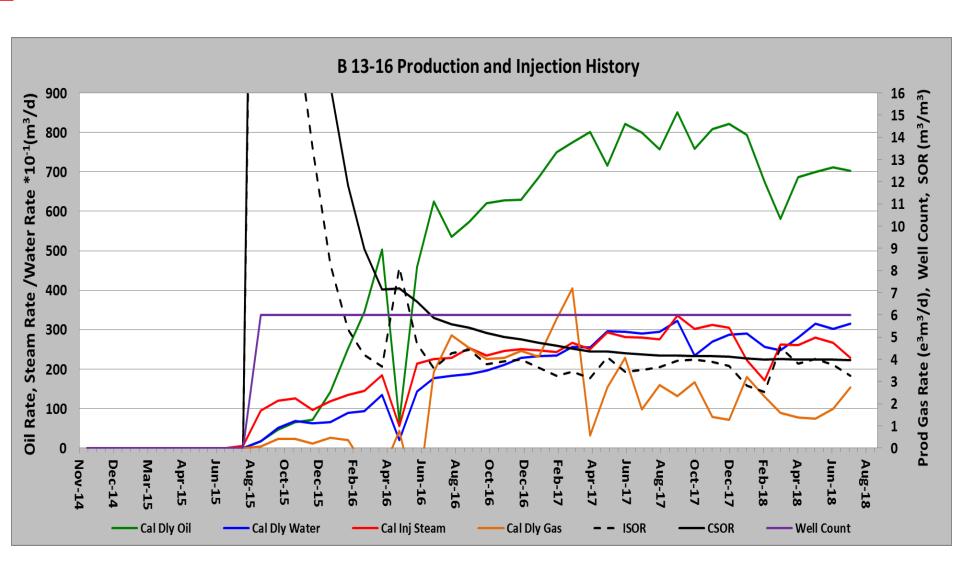
PAD B08-17 (G) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



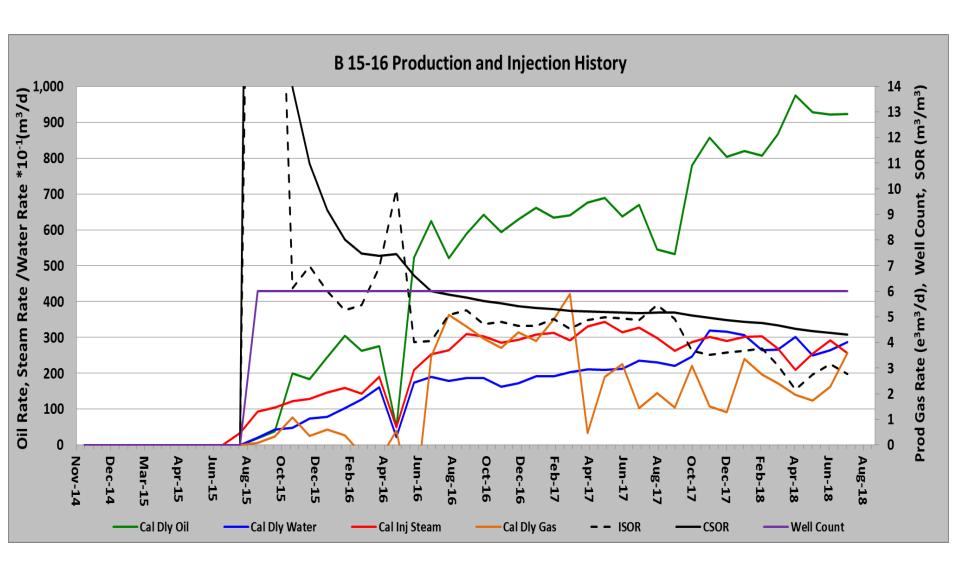
PAD B16-17 (L) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



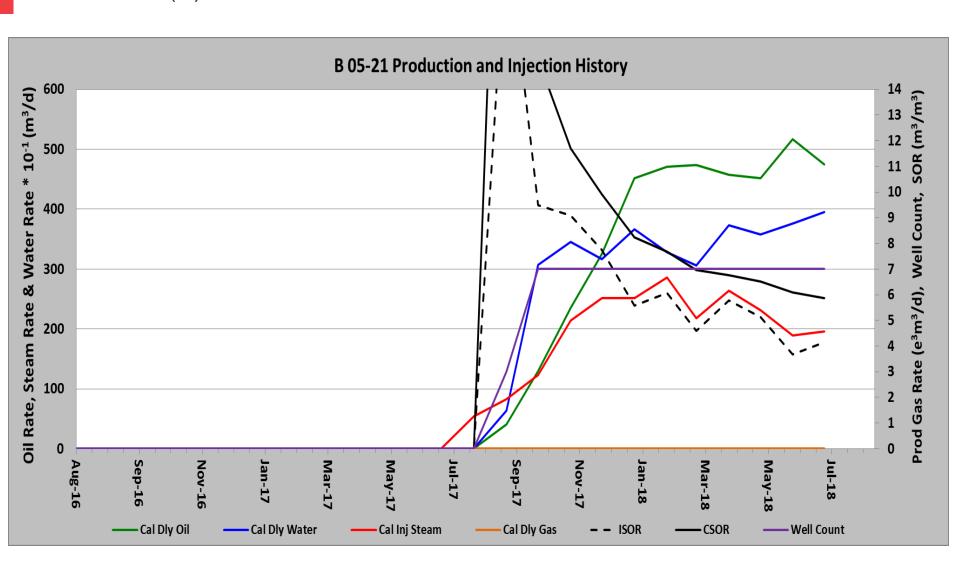
PAD B13-16 (M) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



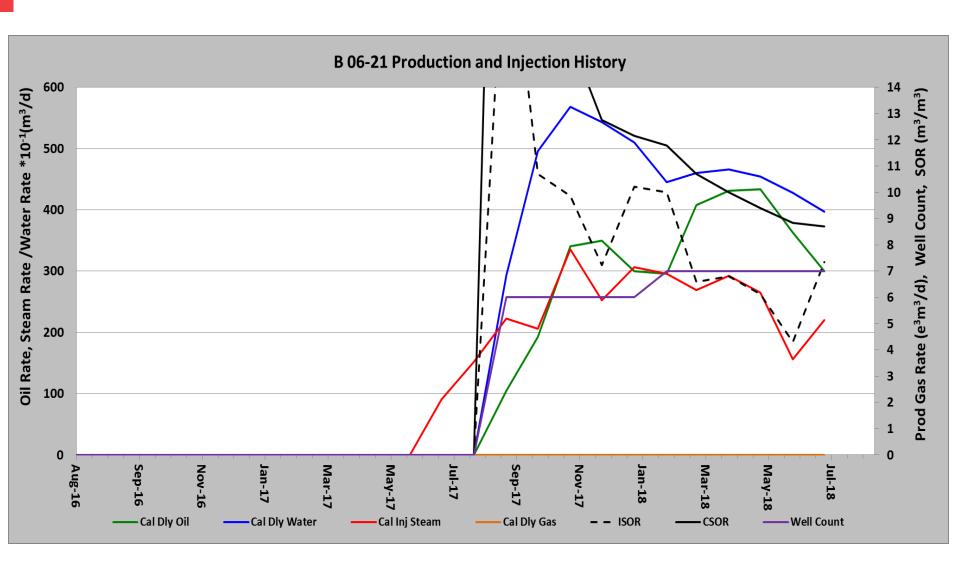
PAD B15-16 (N) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



PAD B5-21 (P) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



PAD B6-21 (Q) PRODUCTION AND INJECTION HISTORY



START-UP STRATEGY / KEY LEARNINGS

 Pads B05-21 (P) and B06-21 (Q) start-up process continued during the reporting period. A mixture of bullheading and circulation was used according to steam availability, pressure response, and availability of surface facilities

- Key learnings:
 - Bullheading is the preferred method of start-up
 - For low steam rate wells circulation was required to achieve desirable steam qualities

OBIP AND RECOVERIES BY PAD

OBIP for each pad is calculated from the formula:

OBIP = L x W x H x
$$(1-S_w)$$
 x Φ x $1/B_o$

Where

L = Length of Drainage Area

W = Width of Drainage Area

H = Net* Thickness from the Top of Pay to the Base of Pay

 Φ = Average Net* Porosity in the Pay zone

S_w = Average Net* Water Saturation in the Pay zone

B_o = Oil Volume factor/Shrinkage factor (taken as 1)

^{*}Net properties calculated using a 6% BWO Cut-off

OBIP AND RECOVERIES BY PAD

Well PAD	Wells	OBIP (10 ³ m ³)	Recovery to date July 31, 2018 (10³ m³)	Recovery Factor (%)	Estimated Ultimate Recovery (10 ³ m ³)	Ultimate RF (%)
B13-08 (B)	8*	3,868	778.2	20.1	1,934	50
B14-08 (C)	7*	4,394	732.8	16.7	2,197	50
B16-08 (D)	6	3,219	410.7	12.8	1,610	50
B13-09 (E)	6	2,677	472.0	17.6	1,339	50
B05-16 (H)	6	3,351	568.0	17.0	1,676	50
B13-16 (M)	6	4,325	601.2	13.9	2,163	50
B15-16 (N)	6	4,374	610.2	14.0	2,187	50
B08-17 (G)	6	3,334	824.0	24.7	1,667	50
B16-17 (L)	6	3,999	570.0	14.3	2,000	50
B06-21 (Q)	7	5,160	106.9	2.1	2,580	50
B05-21 (P)	7	5,628	122.2	2.2	2,814	50
Total	71	44,329	5796.2	13.1	22,165	50

^{*}well pad includes one infill well

5 YEAR OUTLOOK OF EXPECTED PAD ABANDONMENT

No pad abandonment is anticipated in the next 5 years

TEMPERATURE, PRESSURE AND QUALITY OF STEAM

- High pressure steam separator delivers steam at a 100% quality
- Steam quality losses are experienced during transportation to the pads
- Steam quality at the wellhead is estimated to be 95%

COMPOSITION OF OTHER INJECTED / PRODUCED FLUIDS

No solvent was injected during this reporting period

INFLOW CONTROL DEVICES (ICD's)

- 2 wells in Sunrise were recompleted with tubing deployed ICD's: L2 and N4
- In both cases the driver for the recompletion was a hot toe caused by low reservoir roof close to the toe of the well
- Performance improvement was observed in both wells with signs of lower amount of steam production observed
- It was concluded from these cases that ICD's are acting as an effective means of decreasing steam production in the well, allowing the pump to run more effectively

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SUMMARY OF KEY LEARNINGS

- The implementation of replacement wells contributed to achieving a higher production rate per well
- The implementation of ICD's were proven to control steam breakthrough at the toe of a well where tail pipes were not suitable
- Early results of infill wells are promising

8. Future Plans

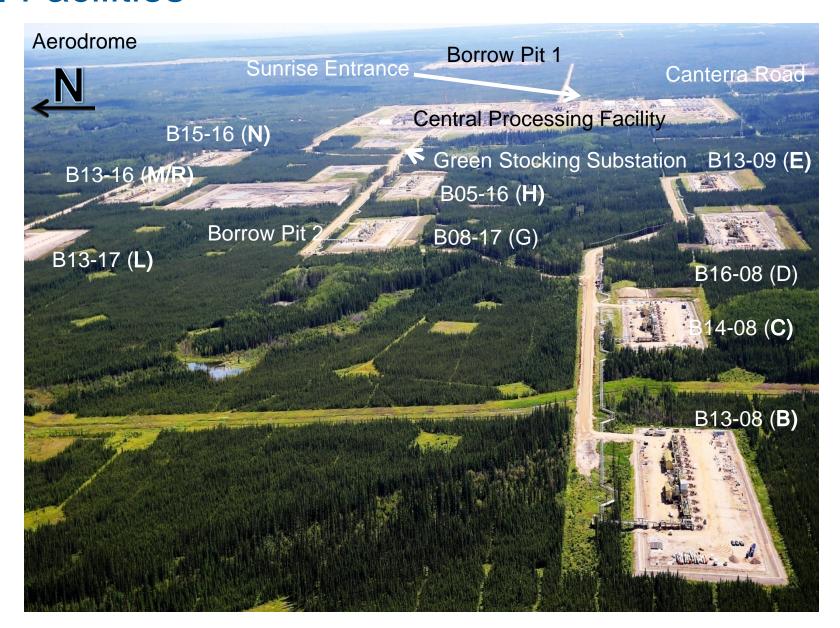
FUTURE PLANS

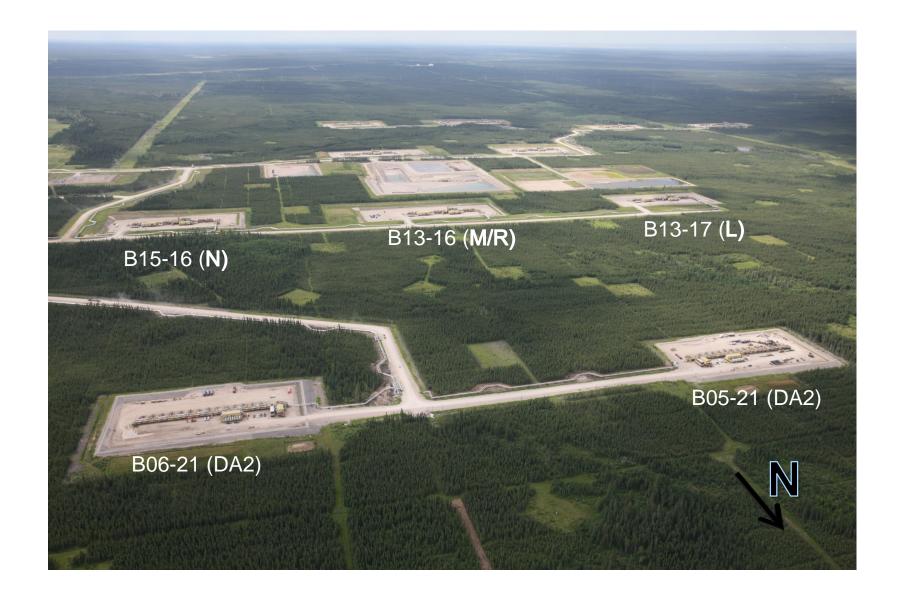
- Infill Well Application (Application No. 1912059) implementation pending AER review and approval
- Pad B15-16 (S) Amendment Application target submission Q1 2019
- Pad B16-18 (K) Amendment Application target submission Q1 2019
- Development Area 4 Amendment Application target submission Q2 2019

3.1.2 Surface Operations

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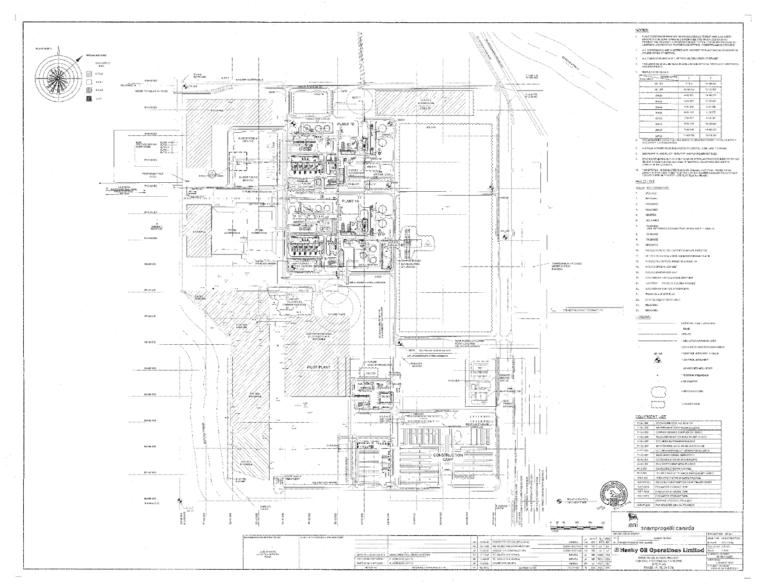
- Facilities slide 79
- Facilities Performance slide 97
- 3. Measurement and Reporting slide 100
- 4. Water Production, Injection and Uses slide 111
- 5. Sulphur Production slide 123
- 6. Environmental slide 129
- 7. Compliance Statement slide 145
- 8. Future Plans slide 147







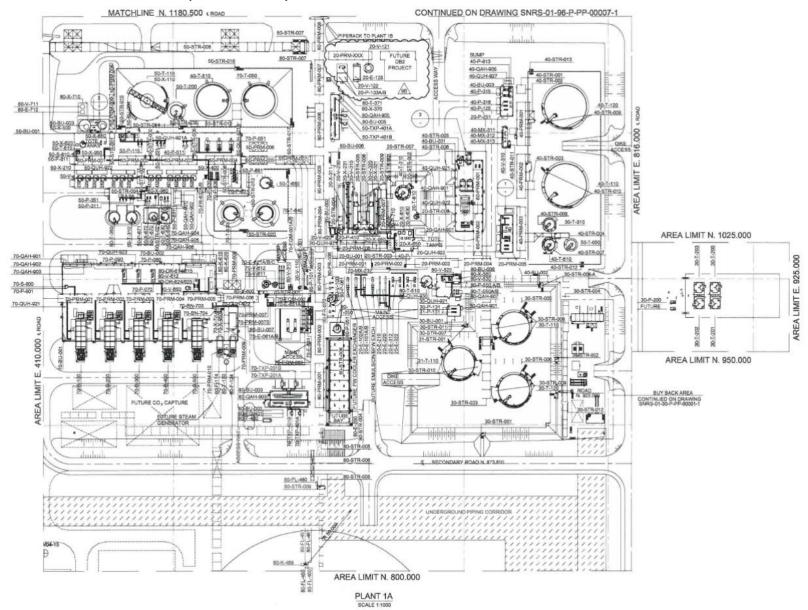
FACILITY PLOT PLAN



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FACILITY PLOT PLAN (1A CPF)



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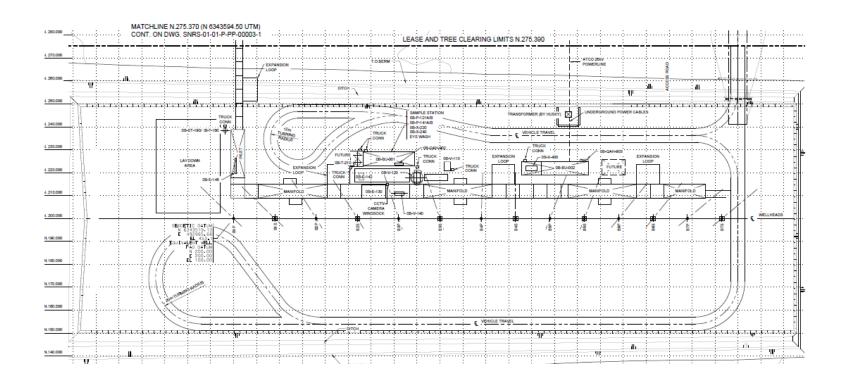
FACILITY PLOT PLAN (1B CPF) AREA LIMIT N. 1536,000 HOLD 6 AREA LIMIT E. 410.000 t HUAL ABANDONE 81-QAH-905 MATCHLINE N. 1430.000 ¢ ROAD CONTINUED ON DRAWING SNRS-01 816.000 HDR PLANT (ZETON PACKAGE NOTE 3)

MATCHLINE N. 1180,500 CROAD

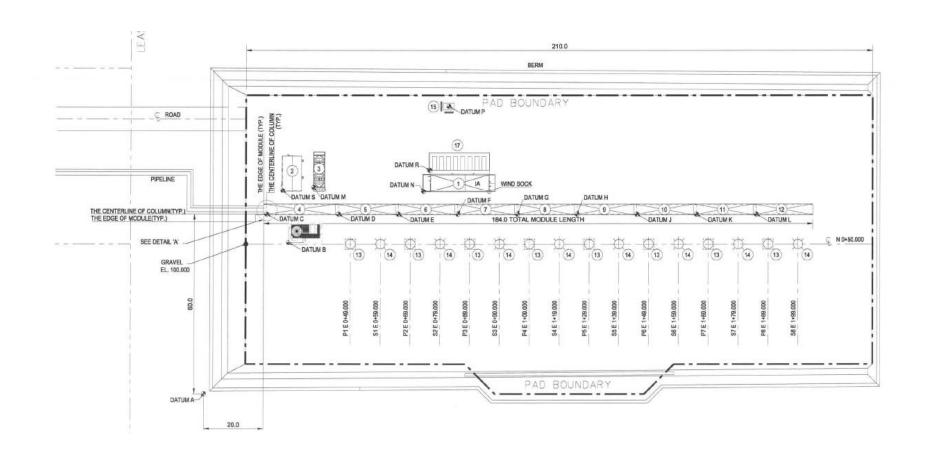
HOLD 3

CONTINUED ON DRAWING SNRS-01-96-P-PP-00006-1

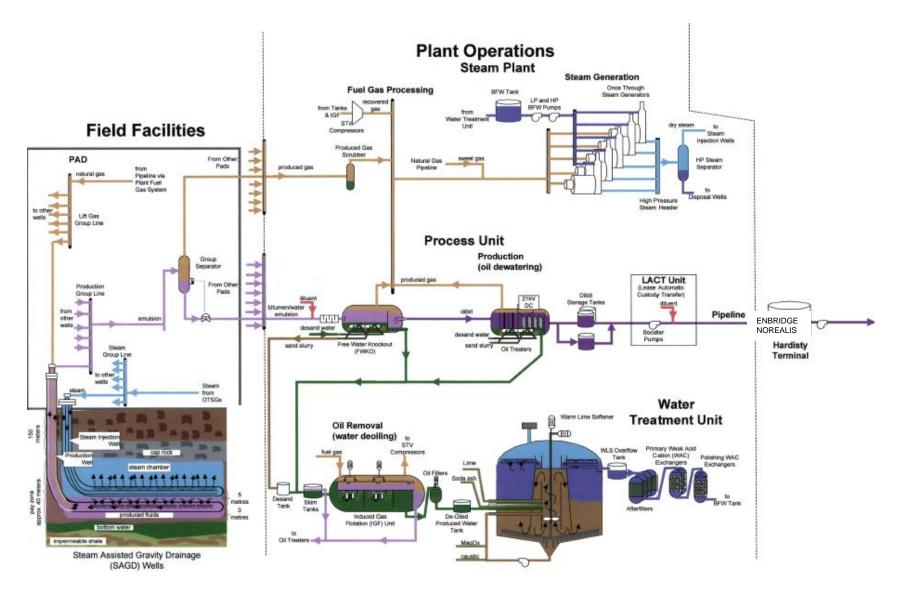
FIELD FACILITY PLOT PLAN (DA1)



FIELD FACILITY PLOT PLAN (DA2)



SIMPLIFIED PLANT SCHEMATIC



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FIELD FACILITIES

Initial Development Area field facilities consist of:

- Steam, emulsion, gas supply, and produced gas pipelines
- Injection and production wells
- All wells will use Electric Submersible Pumps (ESPs)
 - 3 last conversions underway
- Group separator
- Test separator package
- Produced gas condenser
- Produced gas separator
- Emulsion and condensate pumps

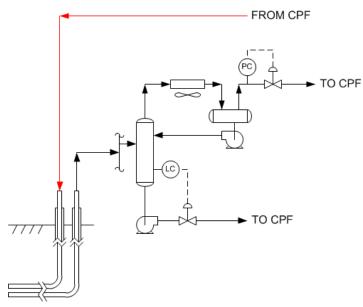
Development Area 2:

- Steam, emulsion, and gas supply pipelines
- Injection and production wells
- Electric submersible pumps (ESPs)
- Multiphase pumps for casing gas re-injection into emulsion line
- Minimal surface equipment

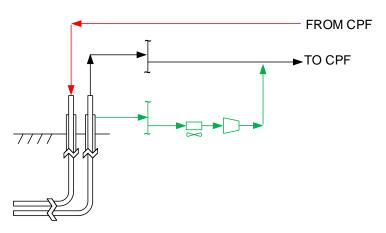
Field facilities performance challenges:

- Calibration issues with water cut analyzers
 - Have recalibrated analyzers
 - Swapped out unit on D Pad
- DA2 sampling for water cut calibration and production estimates
 - Installing new engineered sampling cabinet in Q4 2018
 - Casing gas debottlenecks

IDA FIELD FACILITIES



DA2 FIELD FACILITIES



OIL TREATING

Each Oil Treating train consists of:

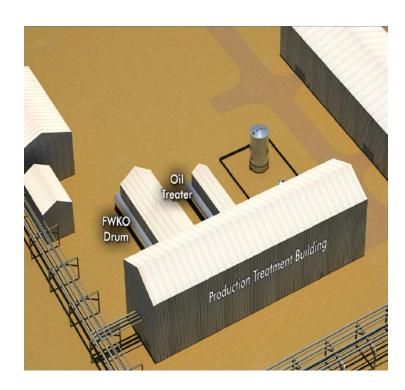
- Emulsion Coolers
- 1 Free Water Knock Out
- 2 Treaters
- Sales Oil Coolers
- Produced Water Coolers

Oil and water upsets have recently been reduced through implementation of several projects:

- FWKO and treater nuclear profilers for interface measurement and control
- Treater cleaning and internal modifications for reduction of chemical use and improvement of BS&W
- Chemical optimization for improved separation and reduced fouling

Oil Treating KPIs are:

- <0.5% BS&W in Oil (average ~0.4%)
- <500 ppm Oil in PW (average <400 ppm)



PROCESS WATER DE-OILING

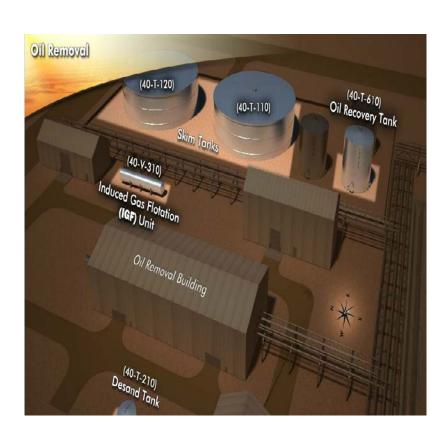
Each De-oiling train consists of:

- 2 Skim Tanks
- 1 Induced Gas Flotation Unit
- 2 Oil Removal Filters
- 1 Oil Recovery Tank
- 1 Desand Tank

The performance of the de-oiling equipment has improved since FWKO produced water quality improvement, cleaning skim tank bottoms, and changing ORF media.

De-Oiling KPIs are:

- FWKO outlet 500 ppm (average 375 ppm)
- IGF Inlet 100 ppm (average 124 ppm)
- IGF Outlet 20 ppm (average 22 ppm)
- ORF Outlet 3 ppm (average 6 ppm)



WATER TREATMENT

Each Water Treatment train consists of:

- 1 Warm Lime Softener
- 7 After Filters
- 3 pairs Weak Acid Cation (WAC) Exchangers/Polishers
- Neutralization / Backwash Systems
- Water Treatment Chemical Feed Systems
- Sludge Ponds

Water treatment equipment has been performing well overall.

Completed AF media change-out with improved performance as a result.

Water Treatment KPIs are:

- Total Dissolved Hardness: < 0.5 mg/L (average <0.206 mg/L below ICP detection limit)
- Silica: < 50 mg/L (average 31 mg/L)
- Turbidity < 2 NTU (average 1.6 NTU)
- Oil in Water < 1.0 (average 0.36)
- Total Iron: < 300 ppb (average 8.7 ppb)
- pH: 9.8 to 10.2 (average 10.05)

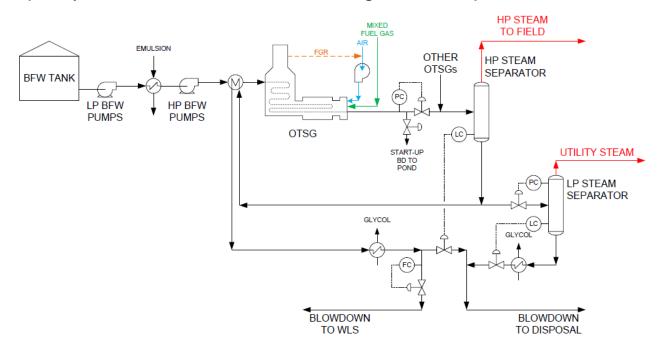


STEAM GENERATION

Each Steam Generation train consists of:

- 5 Once-Through Steam Generators (OTSGs)
- 3 Low Pressure (LP) and 3 High Pressure (HP) Boiler Feed Water (BFW) Pumps
- LP Steam system
- Blowdown cooling and disposal

Currently working through campaign of burner modifications and re-characterization to increase capacity of each OTSG to 123% of original name plate.



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LO-CAT SULPHUR RECOVERY UNIT (SRU)

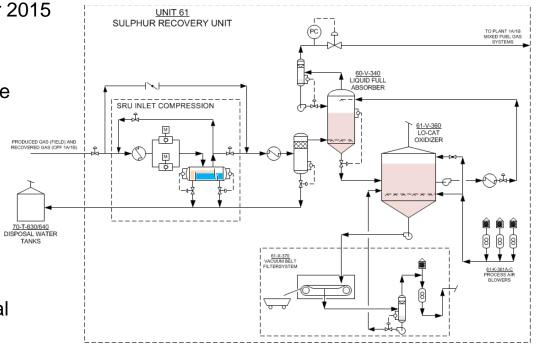
Permanent SRU online as of October 2015

SRU consists of:

Sour Gas Compression Package

Cooler & Coalescing Filter

- Liquid Full Absorber
- Absorber Knock Out Pot
- LO-CAT® Oxidizer
- Solution Cooler/Heater
- Process Air Blowers
- Vacuum Belt Package
- Circulation, Slurry, and Chemical Feed Pumps, Tanks, and Ancillary Equipment



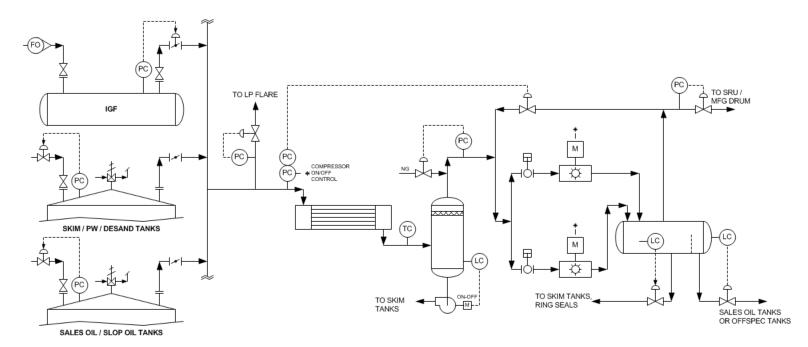
• SRU KPI's are:

- Sulphur Recovery: minimum 70 % per calendar quarter (currently >90% average)
- SO₂ Emission Limit < 1.6 t/d (yearly average of 0.52 T/d of SO₂)

VAPOUR RECOVERY

Each Storage Tank Vapour (STV) recovery system consists of:

- Collection header with high pressure diversion to LP Flare
- 1 Inlet Cooler & Suction Scrubber
- 2 Liquid Ring Compressors
- 1 Discharge Separator
- 2 Casing Water Coolers (liquid ring seal water)
- Condensate Pumps

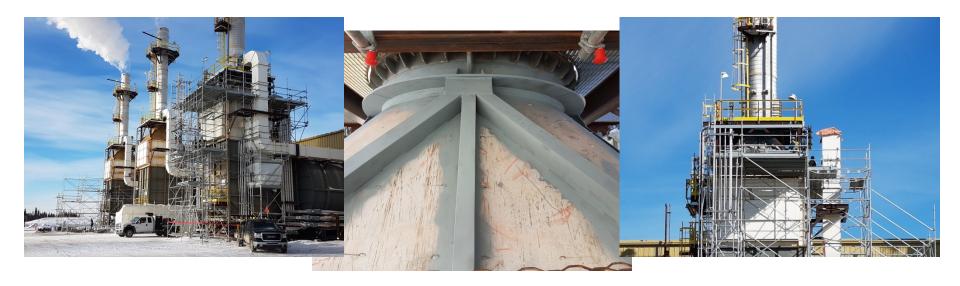


FACILITY MODIFICATIONS

- Oil Treater internals modified (Reduced chemical cost and improved vessel performance)
 - Cleaning and general repairs
 - Thicker and bigger opening baffle plates
 - Nuclear profiler wash system
 - Relocated sample points
- Installed larger sales oil coolers (Improved reliability and throughput
- Rag and slop draining (Reduced flashing in tanks)
 - Added control valve to restrict slop/rag run-down rates in progress
- Hydrocarbon Vapour Handling (STV)
 - Upsized the discharge scrubber vapor line in 1B STV system

FACILITY MODIFICATIONS - OTSG'S

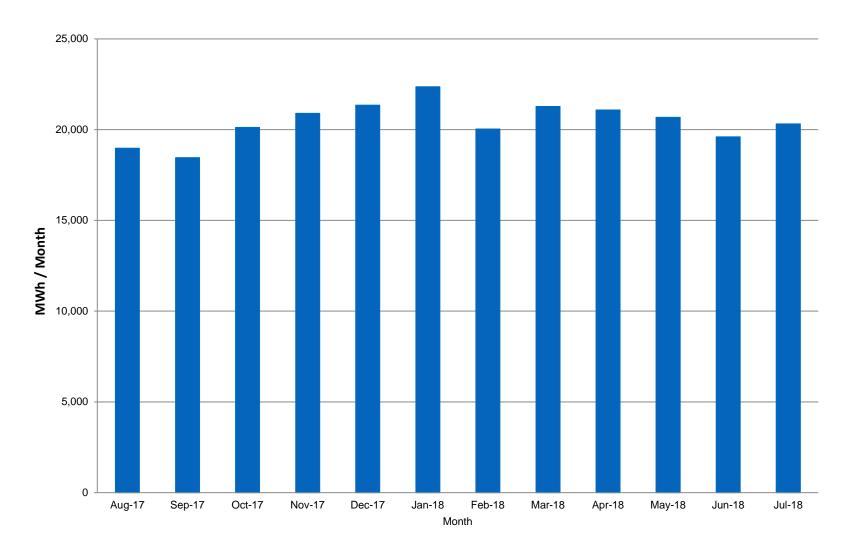
- Completed structural reinforcement for excess vibration issues
- Ongoing campaign to fix valve reliability issues
- Reduced NOx emissions and OTSG re-rate through new burner tips installation



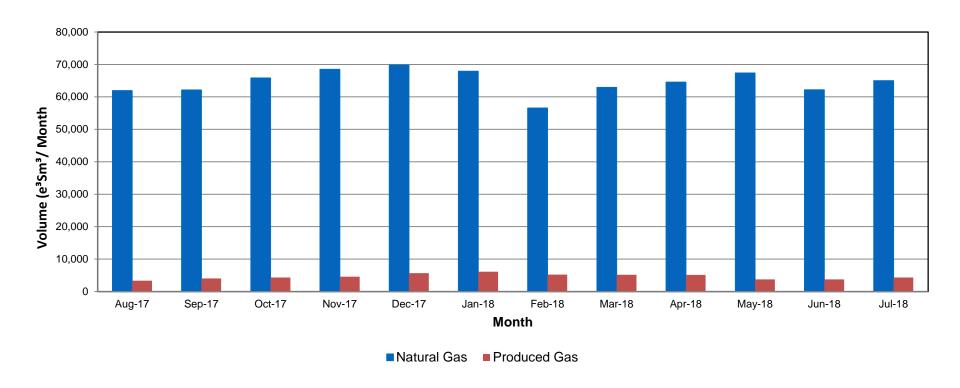
SRU ISSUES SUMMARY

- October 3, 2016 Met with AER to present mitigation plan and schedule
- October 21, 2016 Husky sent letter requesting extension of the June 21, 2016 authorization until March 31, 2018
- October 28, 2016 AER granted extension request
- Waiver (including turn-around) AER approved May 26, 2017
- Mitigation plan for the SRU oxidizer vent hydrocarbon emissions
 - Produced water / make-up water Quench installed
 - Casing gas bypass / increased Group Separator pressure increase in planning
- CEMS
 - Husky is continuing to sample the oxidizer vent stack for H₂S on a regular basis
 - To date, H₂S has not exceeded the regulatory limit in the vent stream sample

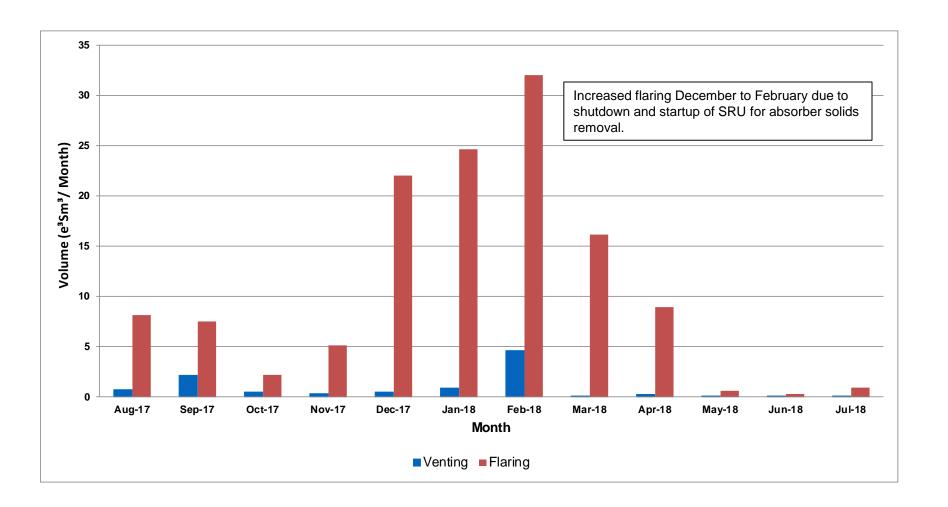
POWER CONSUMPTION



GAS USAGE

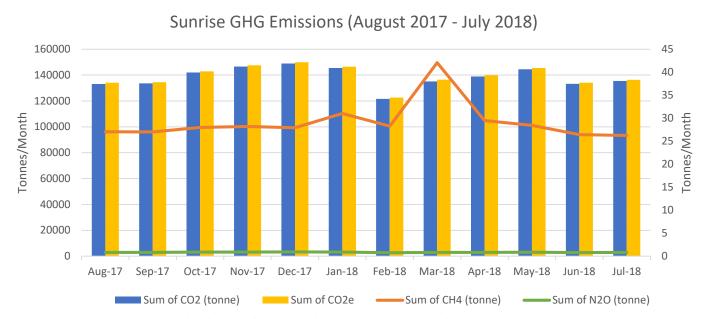


FLARING AND VENTING



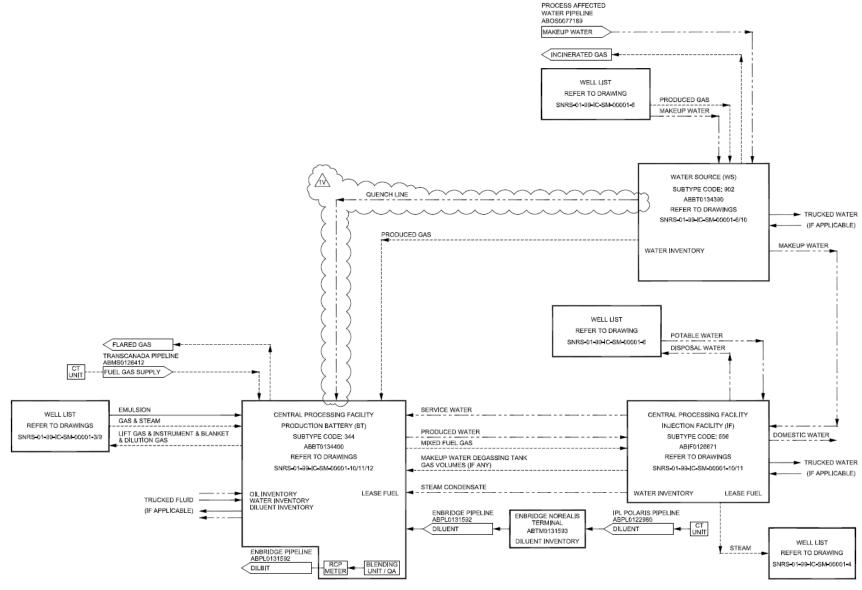
GREEN HOUSE GAS (GHG)

 Emission sources considered include stationary combustion associated with steam generators and glycol heaters, flaring, venting and fugitive emissions, diesel and propane combustion and onsite transportation



Notes: Jan-July 2018 data have not been audited by third party yet. The spike in CH4 emission in the March 2018 is due to increase in SRU vent.

OVERVIEW



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WATER SOURCE BATTERY ABBT0134390

Suncor PAW water receipt average 1,160 m³/d for past 12 months

(August 2017 – July 2018)

No PAW water used since mid-May due to plant water balance issue

•	Kearl	MUW	well	lists:
---	-------	-----	------	--------

- 09-24-096-08W4
- 01-13-096-08W4
- 06-30-096-07W4
- 12-08-096-07W4
- 11-17-095-07W4
- 12-20-096-07W4
- 14-18-096-07W4
- 06-19-096-07W4
- Transfer water to Oil Battery from Water Source Battery through the permanent quench line starting October 2017
- Water source battery water balance closed at:
 (0% balance in August and September are due to assigning water to the temporary quench line) see table (right)
- June and July balance issue is due to the water recycle back to the produced water tank from HP separator and the internal water transfer between 1A and 1B

Date	Water Balance (%)	
Aug-17	0	
Sep-17	0	
Oct-17	-0.2	
Nov-17	-2.0	
Dec-17	-0.5	
Jan-18	1.3	
Feb-18	4.4	
Mar-18	5.1	
Apr-18	-5.7	
May-18	-4.8	
Jun-18	-16.7	
Jul-18	-10.0	

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INJECTION FACILITY ABIF0126671

Primary and secondary Boiler Feed Water (BFW) measurement balances within 5%

Reported Spent Lime Pond inventory:

Sources: OTSG blowdown, SWS, leachate from landfill

• <u>Users:</u> Water treatment

Trucked in/out water loads have been accounted

 Injection Facility closing water balance and steam allocation:

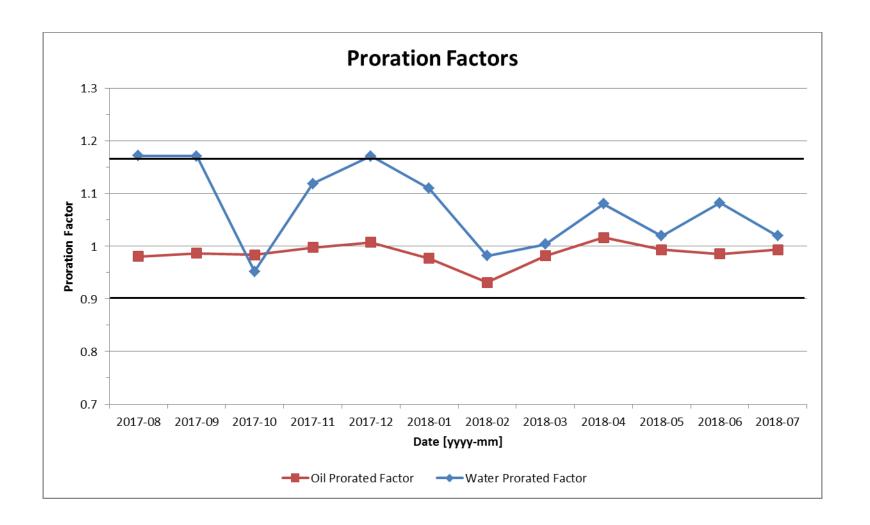
	Water	Steam
Date	Balance	Allocation
	(%)	(%)
Aug-17	3.2	0.97
Sep-17	2.5	0.95
Oct-17	1.9	1.01
Nov-17	0.9	0.99
Dec-17	0.03	1.06
Jan-18	9.36	1.06
Feb-18	1.2	0.96
Mar-18	1.4	1.05
Apr-18	1.8	1.04
May-18	1.8	1.04
Jun-18	3.6	1.06
Jul-18	2.5	1.09

IN SITU OIL SANDS BATTERY ABBT0134400

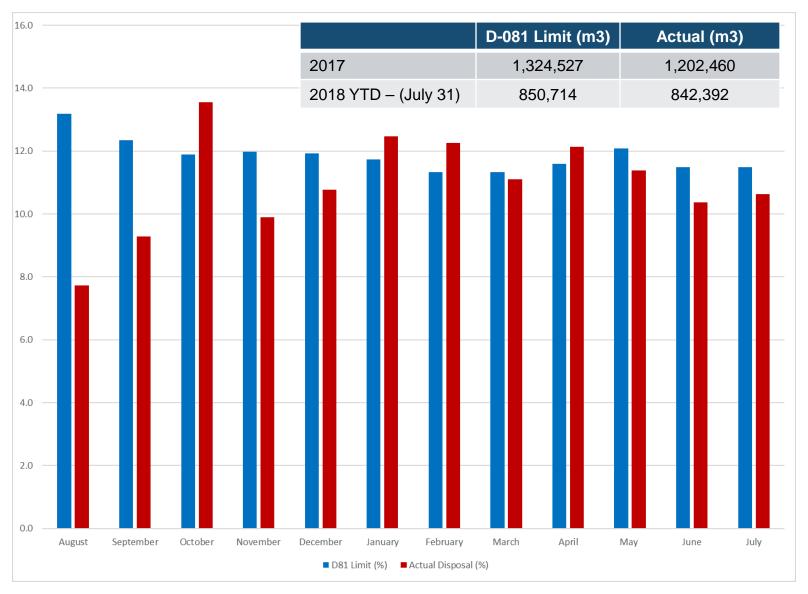
- Primary and secondary produced water measurement balances within 5%
- Trucked in/out water and oil loads are accounted for the reporting period

Monthly Battery GOR			
Date	GOR		
Date	e ³ m ³ /m ³		
Aug-17	0.00374		
Sep-17	0.00270		
Oct-17	0.00374		
Nov-17	0.00161		
Dec-17	0.00140		
Jan-18	0.00365		
Feb-18	0.00309		
Mar-18	0.00242		
Apr-18	0.00180		
May-18	0.00165		
Jun-18	0.00215		
Jul-18	0.00351		

PRORATION FACTORS



WATER DISPOSAL - DIRECTIVE 081

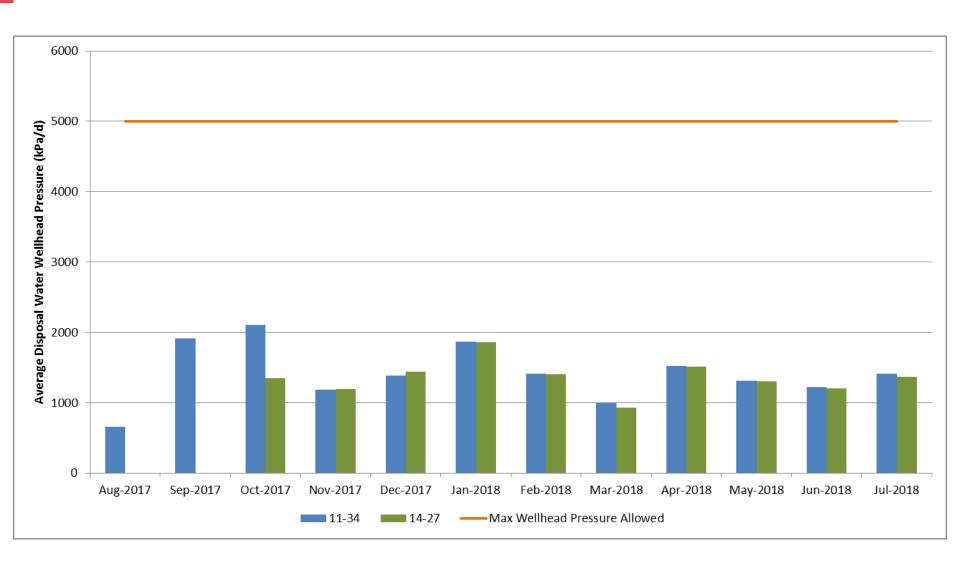


MONTHLY WATER IMBALANCE - DIRECTIVE 081



3. Measurement and Reporting

WATER DISPOSAL - WELL HEAD PRESSURE



3. Measurement and Reporting

FUTURE PLANS

- Ten new Infill wells will start up in Q4 2018
 - Utilizing existing well test facilities, 3 well test tags per new infill
- Husky Diluent Reduction Project start up Q4 2018
 - 1 SCO Tank (110-T-341) Level tag added
- R pad start up Q2 2019
 - Utilizing existing Pad B13-16 (M) well test facilities
 - 3 tags per well for well tests added
 - 1 tag per well for steam injection added
- Two existing disposal wells will be tied-in Q2 2019
 - 1 new flow meter per well, 2 total added

NOTE: MARP will reflect all changes above before internal submission in February, 2019

WATER USAGE

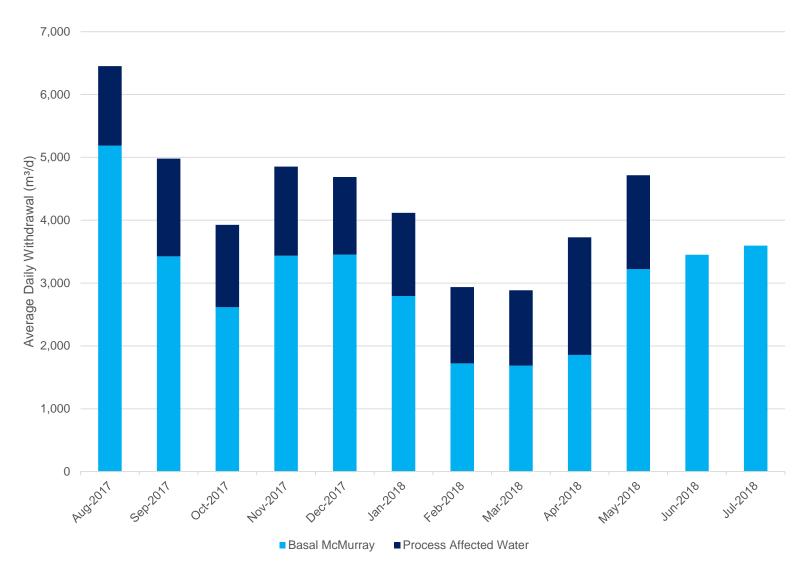
Water Sources:

- Quaternary (non-saline)
 - Water Act License No. 267760
 - 2 wells: 01-23-095-07W4 and 16-22-095-07W4
 - Licensed to divert 202,575 m³ annually for Industrial (Camp) purposes
 - Up to 18,650 m³ annually for Industrial uses (general maintenance and processes)
 - Outflow: licensed to divert 202,575 m³ annually from the *Domestic Waste Water Treatment Plant* for Industrial (injection) purposes
 - Withdrawal from August 1, 2017 July 31, 2018: 53,255 m³
- Surface Water Runoff (non-saline)
 - Water Act License No. 331927
 - 14 diversion locations
 - Licensed to divert 250,000 m³ annually for Commercial purposes
 - Withdrawal from August 1, 2017 to July 31, 2018: 17,785 m³

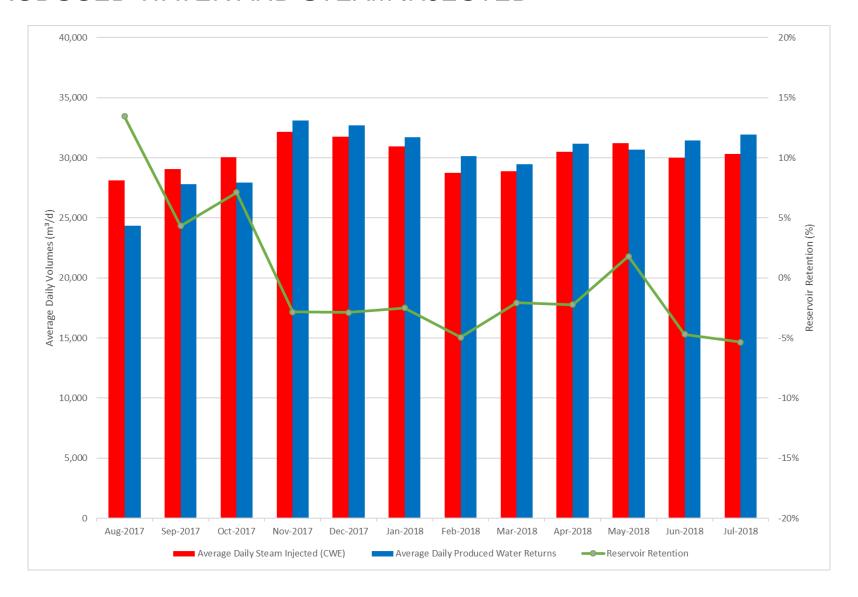
WATER USAGE (CONT'D)

- Process Affected Water Suncor (PAW)
 - Sourced from Suncor Oil Sands Facility under a Water Supply Agreement
 - No annual withdrawal limit (former License 331569 cancelled by AER June 19, 2018)
 - Withdrawal from August 1, 2017 to July 31, 2018: 421,865 m³
- Basal McMurray Kearl
 - Water Act Approval 241442 converted into Water Act License 409247 May 22, 2018
 - 8 Wells 09-24, 01-13-096-08W4 and 06-19, 14-18, 12-20, 12-08, 06-30, 11-17-096-07W4
 - Licensed to divert 2,190,000 m³ annually for Industrial (Injection) purposes
 - Withdrawal from August 1, 2017 to July 31, 2018: 1,112,364 m³
- No Brackish water sources are currently available to Sunrise
- Produced Water
 - All produced water sent to water treatment
 - All neutralized waste from water treatment diverted to pond
 - All pond supernatant water recycled to water treatment
 - Portion of steam blowdown recycled to water treatment, remainder disposed via deep well injection

TOTAL MAKE-UP WATER CONSUMPTION



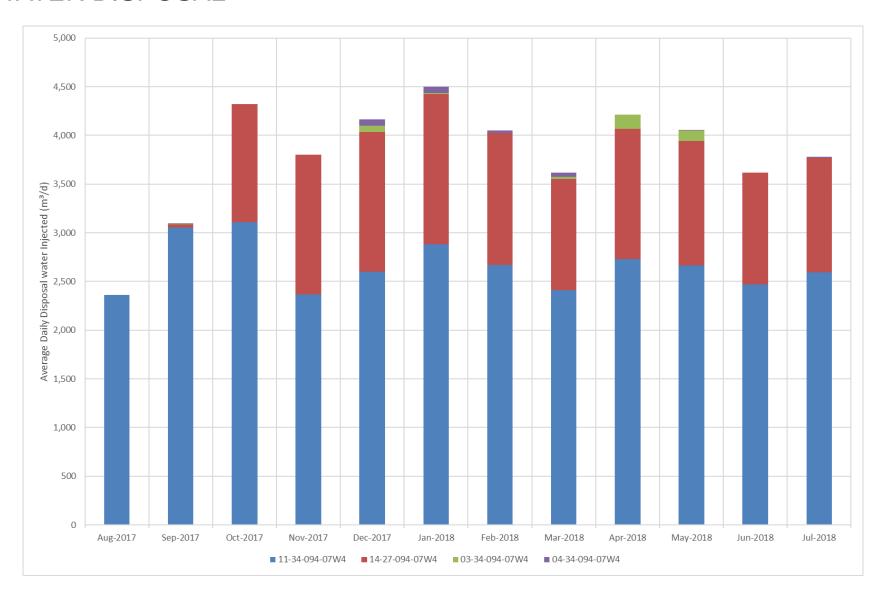
PRODUCED WATER AND STEAM INJECTED



WATER DISPOSAL LIMITS

- Class 1b Disposal Approval 11754C
 - Four disposal wells 14-27, 03-34, 04-34 and 11-34-094-07W4
 - Maximum well head injection pressure: 5,000 kPa_a
 - Fluids disposed for August 1, 2016 to July 31, 2017: 1,385,336 m³
- Directive 081
 - PAW and Kearl source water well disposal factors = 0.25
 - Produced water disposal factor = 0.10
 - 2017 Disposal Limit (%) = 12.5
 - 2017 Actual Disposal (%) = 10.3
- AER approved Husky's application to remove the daily disposal limit of 4,400m³/day – February 15, 2018

WATER DISPOSAL



DISPOSAL WELLS

AER Class 1 Approved Disposal Wells (11754C)

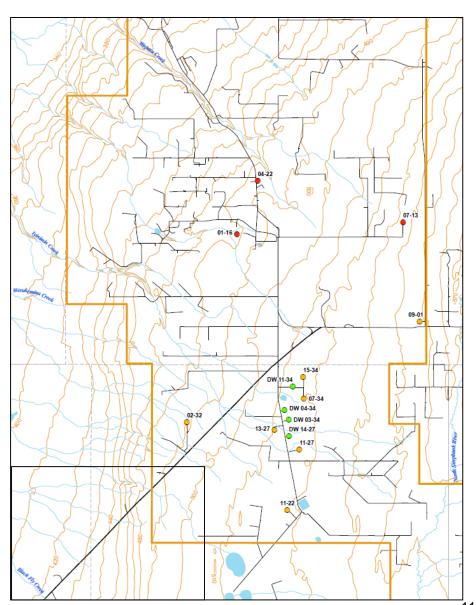
- 100/11-34-094-07W4/00
- 100/14-27-094-07W4/00
- 102/03-34-094-07W4/00
- 100/04-34-094-07W4/00

Pressure Monitoring Wells

- 100/01-16-095-07W4/00
- 100/07-13-095-07W4/00
- 100/04-22-095-07W4/00

Pressure/Chemistry Monitoring Wells

- 100/15-34-094-07W4/00
- 100/07-34-094-07W4/00
- 100/13-27-094-07W4/00
- 100/11-27-094-07W4/00
- 100/02-32-094-07W4/00
- 100/11-22-094-07W4/00
- 100/09-01-095-07W4/00



DISPOSAL SUMMARY

- Class 1b Disposal Approval No. 11754C
- 2017 Annual Report submitted to AER Approved June 8, 2018
- Fluids disposed August 1, 2016 July 31, 2017: 1,385,336 m³
- No exceedances in the Maximum Well Head Injection Pressure of 5,000 kPag
- The monitoring wells continue to show pressure responses as a result of disposal
- Interpretation of two local and one intermediate flow system to explain the hydraulic head at the monitoring wells has not changed
- Chemistry results indicate effects of disposal from the Project at wells 100/15-34-094-07W4/00, 100/07-34-094-07W4/00 and 100/11-27-094-07W4/00
- Muted pressure response observed in off-reef monitoring well 100/09-01-095-07W4/00

4. Water Production, Injection and Uses DATA GAPS

Pressure Data Gaps >30 days: Monitoring Well 100/04-22-095-07W4/00

 Malfunctioned October 18, 2017 – Voluntary Self Disclosure and repair action plan submitted to AER. Authorized received July 13, 2018

4. Landfill Waste Handling

LANDFILL WASTE HANDLING

- Class 2 Oil Field Landfill Onsite Approval No. WM139A
- WM139A amendment approval issued February 2016 to accept sulphur waste from the SRU

Waste Description	Receiving Facility	Total	Unit
Contaminated Debris and Soil (crude/condensate)	Husky Sunrise Landfill	28.5	m3
Contaminated Debris and Soil (produced/salt water)	Husky Sunrise Landfill	247.1	m3
Cement	Husky Sunrise Landfill	56	m3
Construction/Demolition Debris	Husky Sunrise Landfill	954.5	m3
Sulphur Waste	Husky Sunrise Landfill	491	m3
Contaminated Debris and Soil (non-halogenated aromatic)	Husky Sunrise Landfill	22	m3
Filters - Water Treatment	Husky Sunrise Landfill	43	m3
Limestone (pH control)	Husky Sunrise Landfill	300	m3

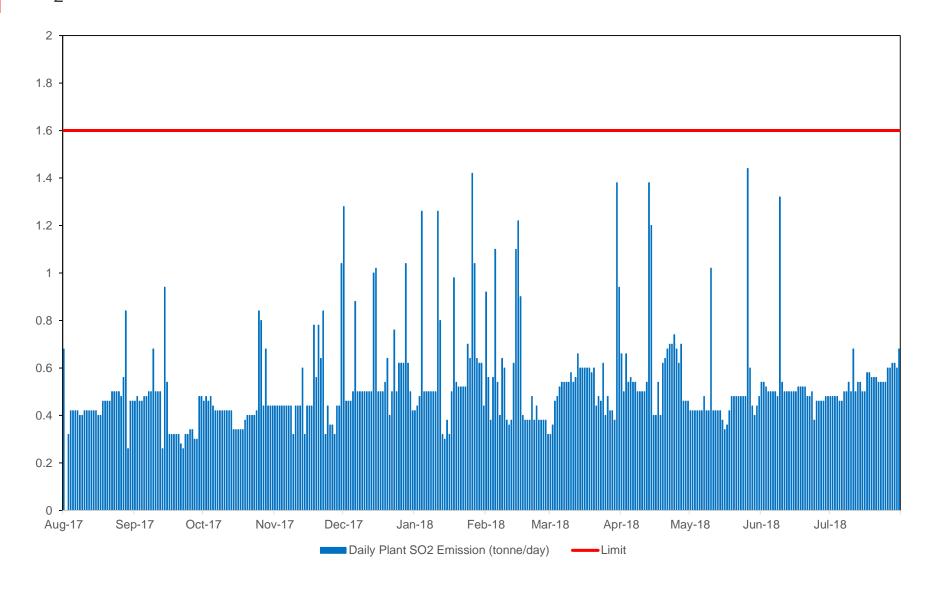
WASTE VOLUMES

Waste Code	Waste Description	Receiving Facility	Total	Unit
		White Swan Grassland	676	m3
		New Alta Elk Point	1118	m3
	Slop Oil	New Alta Fort Mac 881	12362	m3
COEMUL		New Alta Hughenden	232	m3
		New Alta Red Water	120	m3
	Waste Oil Solids	White Swan Grassland	12	m3
	Waste Oil Solids	New Alta Fort Mac 881	326	m3
		New Alta Red Water	225	m3
CAUS	Caustic / Water	White Swan Conklin	111	m3
		White Swan Grassland	625	m3
METHNL	Methanol	White Swan Grassland	13	m3
ACTCRB	Activated Carbon	New Alta Fort Mac 881	18	m3
ACTORB	Activated Carbon	White Swan Grassland	19	m3
DRWSGC	Drilling Mud	New Alta Fort Mac 881	128	m3
		New Alta Fort Mac 881	19	m3
GLYC Water	Glycol and Water	New Alta Red Water	17	m3
		White Swan Grassland	9	m3
		New Alta Fort Mac 881	580	m3
SWTLIQ	Lo-Cat Solution and Water	New Alta Hughenden	8	m3
SWILIQ	Lo-Cat Solution and Water	New Alta Red Water	7	m3
		White Swan Grassland	148	m3
FILPWT	FILPWT Produced / Process Water	White Swan Conklin	20	m3
ACID	Acid solution - Unneutralized	Miller Environmental	1.54	m3
BATT	Batteries - Wet and Dry Cell	General Recycling Industries	1.5	m3
CAUS	Caustic Solutions - Unneutralized, Spent	Miller Environmental	4.6	m3
DOMWST	Contaminated Garbage / Contaminated Domestic Waste	Clean Harbors - Ryley Class 1A	224.02	m3
DOMWST - FT4	4' Fluorescent Tubes	Miller Environmental	2.3	m3

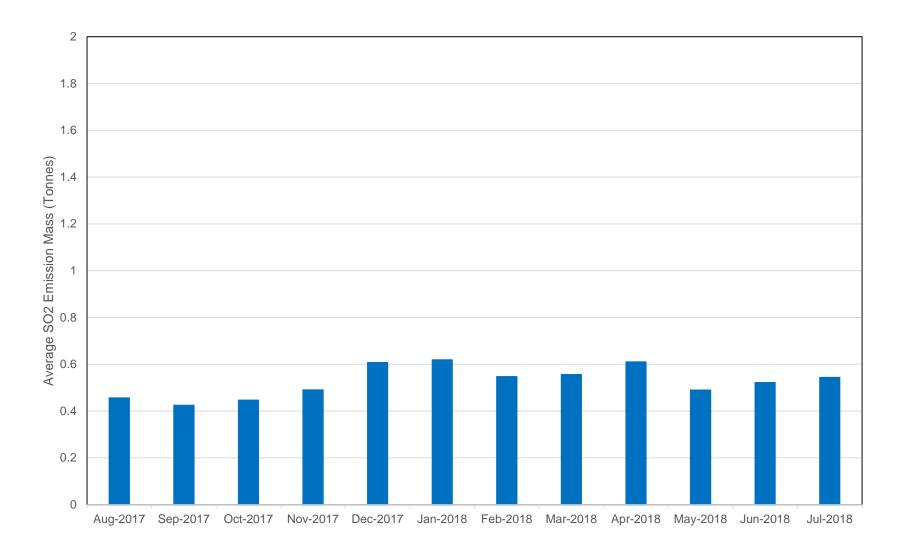
WASTE VOLUMES (CONT'D)

Waste Code	Waste Description	Description Receiving Facility		Unit
DOMWST - NH	Non-Hazardous Garbage - Domestic Waste	Clean Harbors - Ryley Class 1A	25.3	m3
DOMWST - P	Plastic Waste - Plastic Sheeting, Plastic Liners, Waste Shrink Wrap	Clean Harbors - Ryley Class 1A	36.8	m3
EMTCON	Plastics	Pnewko Trucking Ltd.	9.66	m3
EMTCON-A	Aerosol Cans - Empty	Miller Environmental and General Recycling	1.4	m3
EMTCON - P	Empty Container - Plastic Pails, Jugs, etc.	Pnewko Trucking Ltd.	20.7	m3
EMTCON DD	Empty Container Blastic Drums (Non rhy)	Pnewko Trucking Ltd.	0.82	m3
EMTCON-PD	Empty Container - Plastic Drums (Non-rbw)	Blue Planet Recycling	1.435	m3
EMTCON-PT	Empty Container - Plastic Totes (>= 1 m3)	Pnewko Trucking Ltd.	53	m3
EMTCON-SB	Empty Container - Sample Bottles	Clean Harbors - Ryley Class 1A	0.46	m3
FILLUB	Filters - Lube Oil	General Recycling Industries	0.23	m3
GLYCHM	Glycol Solution - Containing Lead or Other Heavy Metals	Clean Harbors - Devon Deepwell Class 1A	1	m3
INOCHM	Chemicals - Inorganic	Miller Environmental	2.355	m3
NORM	Waste - Miscellaneous	Tervita Corportation - NORM Services (NORMCAN)	4.6	m3
OILABS	Absorbents	MCL - Leduc Regional Landfill	4.6	m3
OILRAG	Rags - Oily	MCL - Leduc Regional Landfill	0.23	m3
ORGCHM	Chemicals - Organic	Miller Environmental	4	m3
PLASTIC	Empty Container - Plastic Pails, Jugs, etc.	Pnewko Trucking Ltd.	4.37	m3
SMETAL	Motal Caran	Clean Harbors - Ryley Class 1A	2.76	m3
SIVIETAL	Metal - Scrap	General Recycling Industries	19.31	m3
		Secure Energy - Pembina Landfill (Class 2)	6	m3
coll co	Contaminated Dahmin and Sail Courds Oil/ Courds neats	Secure Landfill	10	m3
SOILCO	Contaminated Debris and Soil - Crude Oil/ Condensate	MCL - Leduc Regional Landfill - Class II	10	m3
		Clean Harbors - Ryley Class 1A	12	m3
SOILCO-DW	Contaminated Debris and Soil	Clean Harbors - Ryley Class 1A	3.3	m3
SOILSU	Contaminated Debris and Soil - Sulphur	Miller Environmental	7.105	m3
WSTCGS	Waste Compressed or Liquified Gases	Recycle Systems Company Inc.	0.205	m3
WSTMIS-R	Waste Hydraulic Hoses (prior to 14/12/17 Waste Rubber)	Clean Harbors - Ryley Class 1A	2.07	m3

SO₂ EMISSIONS



SO₂ EMISSIONS TRENDS



SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) SOURCES

- Ten Once-Through Steam Generators (OTSG) all operational during the reporting period
- Two High Pressure Flare Stacks both operational during the reporting period
- Two Low Pressure Flare Stacks both operational during the reporting period

QUARTERLY SO₂ EMISSIONS

2017 Q3 (Aug – Sep)	26.46 tonnes
2017 Q4 (Oct - Dec)	47.42 tonnes
2018 Q1 (Jan – Mar)	51.78 tonnes
2018 Q2 (Apr – June)	49.18 tonnes
2018 Q3 (July)	17.54 tonnes

PEAK AND AVERAGE SO₂ EMISSIONS

SO ₂ Emissions		
Average Daily	0.52 Tonnes	
Maximum Daily	1.44 Tonnes	

AMBIENT AIR MONITORING

- Husky installed Permanent Air Monitoring Station (Wapasu AMS; AMS 17)
- Part of WBEA network of ambient monitoring stations and functions as a dual compliance and enhanced deposition station
- Reporting and monitoring is performed by WBEA
- No process related exceedances recorded during the reporting period
- PM2.5 and O₃ exceedances recorded as result of wildfires in the region
- Current monitored data available the following link
 - http://www.wbea.org/monitoring-stations-and-data/monitoring-stations/wapasu
- Historical monitored data available the following link
 - http://www.wbea.org/monitoring-stations-and-data/historical-monitoring-data

COMPLIANCE

- EPEA Approval 206355-01-00 (as amended):
 - Husky was in compliance with all regulatory approvals, decisions, regulations and conditions; with the exception of compliance items identified in this presentation
- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP):
 - No compliance issues during this reporting period
- Federal Environmental and Regulatory Compliance:
 - No compliance issues during this reporting period

COMPLIANCE (EPEA)

Spent Lime Pond (Release Notification File 294542):

 On March 29th, 2018: Husky Compiled the monitoring data for they year of 2017 in a summary report and submitted it to AER. The maximum allowable Electrical Conductivities, Chloride Concentrations, and the modified ALR volumes were not exceeded for the data collected

COMPLIANCE (EPEA CONT'D)

Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS):

Event (1): Husky installed a CEMS unit on the SRU oxidizer vent stack to monitor H₂S concentrations in the vented gas. The SRU CEMS failed to operate reliably due to the high particulate concentration and high moisture content causing the sample conditioning system to plug

Corrective Action:

- November 11, 2015 Husky disclosed the matter to AER (File Ref. No. 305572)
- A corrective action of manually collecting vent gas samples and analyzing them for H2S
 concentration on a weekly bases was proposed
- AER issued a temporary authorization until December 31st, 2018 permitting the proposed action as an alternative to monitor the emissions while Husky works on a permanent solution for the operational issues of CEMS of the SRU oxidizer vent stack

COMPLIANCE (EPEA CONT'D)

Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS):

 Event (2): July 29, 2017 parameters used in the analyzer daily checks defaulted back to factory settings causing the analyzer data to be invalid and CEMS availability to be less than 90% for the month of July 2017

Corrective Action:

- July 29, 2017 Husky disclosed the matter to AER (File Ref. No. 327715)
- The current project settings are saved on the server
- A procedure to upload/reload project settings to the analyzer were developed to be able to respond to any similar future issue timely

COMPLIANCE (EPEA CONT'D)

Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS):

 Event (3): On July 2017, after the startup of OTSG 70-B-500, the temperature sensor of the CEMS unit failed causing the software of DAHS to default back to factory settings. The temperature readings recorded was about 50 degrees below the actual values detected by the reference method utilized during the RATA conducted on November 8, 2018

Corrective Action:

- On January 10, 2018, upon the request of the AER, Husky disclosed the matter (File Ref. No. 333602)
- A new temperature sensor was ordered
- During the CEMS sensor outage, temperature data was recovered from a temperature sensor at a different elevation on the stack. The readings of the stack sensor have shown a correlation exceeding 98% to the data of the new CEMS temperature sensor
- Husky obtained EPEA/Director approval for using the stack sensor readings for data substitution during out of control periods and CEMS temperature data unavailability

COMPLIANCE (EPEA CONT'D)

Process Building Floor Trenches and Sumps – Directive 055:

<u>Event:</u> During Directive 055 monthly inspections, fluids were detected in the VLDP (for interstitial space) of buildings trenches/sumps. Chemical analysis results showed similarity between the chemistry of the detected fluid and process fluids collected in building sumps. An update was sent to AER regarding the reoccurrence of the failure of Building trenches/sumps containment

Corrective Action:

- A work scope for investigating containment failure was developed
- Available containment systems in the market were reviewed
- Decision support package with different repair options were developed and signed
- Engineering work package is being developed for the selected options
- AER was updated in February, March, April and June 2018 about the status of the repair

RELEASES

Spill Material	Number of Incidents	Total Volume (m³)	AER Notification	Release area
Process Affected	1	0.01	Release report	10 L released from drain station
Water	•	0.0.	submitted	between CPF and Well pads
			Release report	8 m3 on CPF at LACT unit
Hydrocarbon	2 8	8.03	submitted	30 L released from Valve station
				between CPF and Well pads
Tanks Venting	20	7247.70	7-day letter & DDS	
			report submitted	

- Husky tracks all non-reportable spill incidents within the Corporate Incident Management System
- All incidents are reviewed weekly to ensure corrective actions are included and preventative measures are taken

EPEA APPROVAL AMENDMENTS

Approval Date	Application Number	Application Name
2017-12-15	N/A	Amendment Application - Husky Diluent Reduction (HDR) Pilot Project
2018-01-09	N/A	Amendment Application - Phase 1 OTSG Pilot Project
2018-03-28	N/A	Temporary Authorization - Extension Request, SRU Oxidizer Vent Stack CEMS
2018-06-27	N/A	Temporary Authorization - Extension Request, Phase 1 OTSG Pilot

BIODIVERSITY

- As a requirement of the regulatory approval, Husky conducts an annual Environmental Monitoring Program with data compilation and report submission to the AER every three years. Next report due 2019
- Monitoring program and findings include:
 - Surface water quality and quantity
 - Discharge data thus far support the conclusion of the EIA that impacts would be below detectable levels

Wetlands

- Water level data analyzed at the source water wells and associated observation wells do not show evidence of a declining water level in the aquifer
- General decreasing trend in pH levels and increasing sulphate concentrations at two stations (but below guideline) will continue to be monitored; no other indications of trends in water quality results analyzed
- No impoundment effect has been observed for the two monitored transects based on analyzed data

Wildlife

- No evident trend for habitat use and distribution for wildlife species based on analyzed dataset thus far
- Canadian Toad or Yellow Rail have not been detected at Project site thus far
- Tracking and camera surveys indicate the pipeline is crossable for birds and mammals including large ungulates (moose)
- Rare plant species detected during EIA are persisting in Project area

WILDLIFE

- Caribou Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
 - Approved by AER January 2015, update submitted Oct 31, 2017, awaiting AER approval
 - Approved, but not developed, Project facilities to be located within the Richardson Caribou Range are limited to a potential road and single well pad
 - Development potentially within the range may occur after 2027
 - Currently undergoing caribou habitat restoration monitoring and wildlife camera data collection in caribou habitat along previous cutlines and seismic lines
- Wildlife Monitoring, Enhancement and Monitoring Program
 - Approved by AEP December 2012; updated proposal approved 2016
 - The following wildlife monitoring program components were implemented in 2017:
 - pipeline monitoring;
 - remote camera monitoring; and
 - amphibian young-of-the-year surveys for Canadian Toad
 - Objectives and targets developed and monitored to address four key wildlife issues identified in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):
 - Habitat Availability
 - Habitat Effectiveness
 - Disruption of Movement Patterns
 - Wildlife Mortality
 - Husky monitors and reviews mitigation strategies to ensure ongoing effectiveness and evaluate areas for improvement

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER

Disposal Locations:

- Four Disposal wells:
 - 1341091 m³ of blow-down water was disposed using the primary disposal Wells;
 100/14-27-094-07W4M and 100/11-34-094-07W4M
 - 16772 m³ of Keg River observation well sampling water was disposed utilizing the secondary disposal wells; 102/03-34-094-07W4, 100/04-34-094-07W4
- Nine Keg River Monitoring Wells utilized to monitor pressures and/or water quality

Domestic Wastewater:

- Domestic wastewater from construction and operational activities was treated on the CPF by the operation of a domestic wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).
- Domestic wastewater is treated and released to an unnamed tributary of Wapasu Creek located south of the CPF

Industrial Run-off :

- Total of 13 discharge locations:
 - Pads; B13-08 (B), B14-08 (C), B16-08 (D), B13-09 (E), B08-17 (G), B05-16 (H), B16-17 (L), B13-16 (M), B15-16 (N), 5-21 (Q), 6-21 (P), and 16-16 (S)
 - CPF Total volumes discharged (2017–2018): 786,505.3m³
 - Note: all discharges were in compliance with EPEA approval

SOILS

- Soil Monitoring Sampling and Analysis started on May 14, 2018 and was completed on May 31, 2018
- The next Soil Monitoring Program report will be submitted on or before September 30, 2018
- Pad B13-16(R) was constructed:
 - Total area cleared is 1 hectare
 - About 2,200 m3 of topsoil salvaged
 - About 5,780 m3 of subsoil salvage

AIR

- Site air monitoring includes source and ambient air monitoring systems
- Source Monitoring
 - Three CEMS; two for the OTSGs and one for the SRU (note, CEMS SRU was not in operation during this reporting period)
 - Manual gas sampling of SRU oxidizer vent stack gas to ensure H₂S is below the allowable limit.
 - Engineering calculations aided by gas metering and sampling or inline GC (gas Chromatography)
 - Fugitive emission leak surveys (conducted August 2017)
- Ambient Air Monitoring
 - Permanent Air Monitoring Station
 - Participation in Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (WBEA) network of ambient air monitoring stations (Wapasu Station)
 - Continuous process area monitoring for LEL (Lower Exclusive Limit) and H₂S
 - Due to forest fires, on May 25, 2018 a non-compliance of PM_{2.5} was recorded and duly reported to AER

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

2017 Compliance Groundwater Monitoring Report submitted March 2018

CPF:

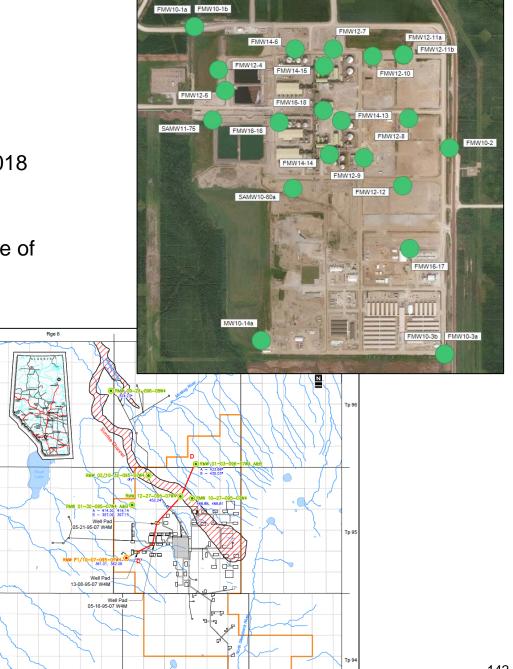
24 wells: 2.4 to 13.7 m depth (base of screen)

Pad Well:

- 3 pads: B05-16, B13-08, B05-21
- 8 wells: 19.5 m to 66.0 m depth (base of screen)

Regional:

- 1 McMurray well: 177.5 m depth (base of screen)
- 9 Quaternary wells: 9.1 m to 61.9 m depth (base of screen)



INITIATIVES

- Husky participates in and/or funds many regional environmental initiatives and committees pertaining to the Sunrise Project, including the following:
 - Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) in the Boreal Region
 - Participation in Wood Buffalo Environmental Committee (WBEA) and Terrestrial Environmental Effects Monitoring Committee (TEEM)
 - Faster Forests Program (COSIA JIP)
 - CAPP Species Management and Caribou Shadow Committees
 - Petroleum Technology Alliance Canada (PTAC) Ecological Research Planning Committee
 - Industrial Footprint Reduction Options Group (iFROG)
 - Oil Sands Monitoring (formerly JOSM)
 - Monitoring Priority Areas (COSIA)
 - University of Waterloo Wetland Research (Alberta Innovates)

RECLAMATION

- Objectives of the Annual Conservation and Reclamation Report (demonstrate and document):
 - Compliance with the development and reclamation approval
 - Site conditions and successful reclamation
 - General project development (surface disturbances) and reclamation activities
 - Problem areas and resolution
- Vegetation Monitoring:
 - Annual weed monitoring and control completed as per Husky's best practices
- Reclamation Activities:
 - No additional reclamation activities occurred within the reporting year
 - Test plots for reclamation at Gravel Pit 1 were started in 2013. A total of approximately 6
 ha in Gravel Pit 1 is permanently reclaimed

7. Compliance Statement

NON-COMPLIANCE EVENTS

OSCA (Oil Sands Conservation Act) Commercial Scheme Approval 10419 (as amended):

Husky was in compliance with all regulatory approvals, decisions, regulations and conditions;
 with the exception of compliance items identified in this presentation

7. Compliance Statement

SELF DECLARATIONS

Well 110/12-147-095-07W4/00 B5A (well pad B13-08 (B)) License No. 0485188

Summary:

Experiencing challenges due to initial completion design and the well pressuring up with minimal pressure relief; the reservoir (near wellbore) was tighter than expected

- March 28, 2018: Exceeded approved MOP (1,770 kPag) by 3 kPag (1,773) for 2 minutes
- April 14, 2018: Exceeded approved MOP (1,770 kPag) by 47 (1,817) kPag for 4 minutes
- April 21, 2018: Exceeded approved MOP (1,770 kPag) by 9 kPag (1,779) for 30 minutes
- July 2, 2018: Exceeded approved MOP (1,770 kPag) by 116 kPa (1,886) for 5 minutes
- July 30, 2018: Exceeded approved MOP (1,770 kPag) by 14 kPa (1,784) for 1 minute

Status Update:

- Submitted VSD to AER Bonnyville Field Office on August 2, 2018
- Completion design to be modified to allow for circulation verses bullheading. Work is planned to be completed November 30, 2018
- Received acceptance letter from AER on August 23, 2018

8. Future Plans

FUTURE PLANS

- Commissioning scheduled for Husky Diluent Reduction Project (AER authorizations received December 15, 2017) in November 29, 2018
- SRU Oxidizer Vent Mitigation Waivers March 28, 2018
- Debottleneck 2 Amendment Application AER submission early 2019
- Permanent Drilling Waste Processing Facility (WM 200) construct and operate