

Lindbergh SAGD PROJECT 2020 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PRESENTATION Scheme Approval 6410W



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- 2. Subsurface
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- 4. Historical and Upcoming Activity

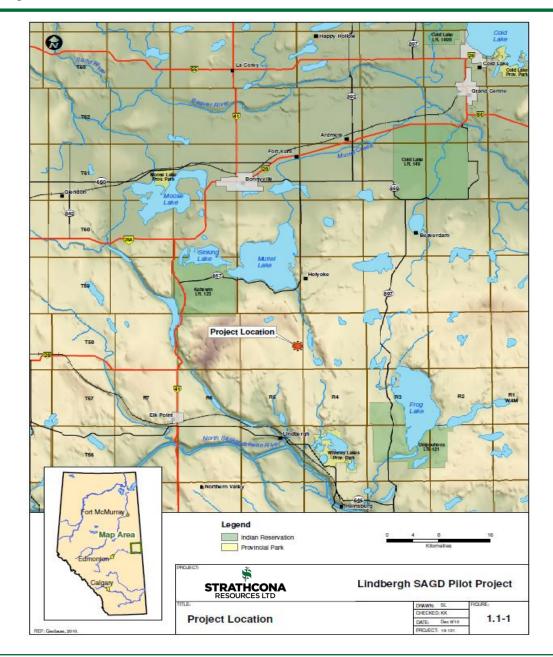
Introduction

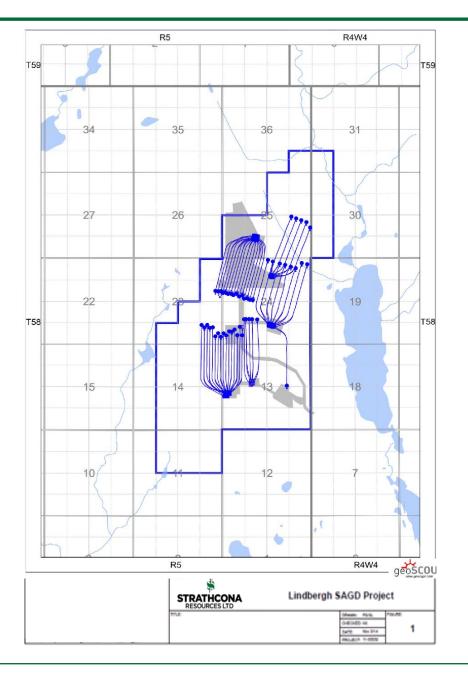
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Project Location



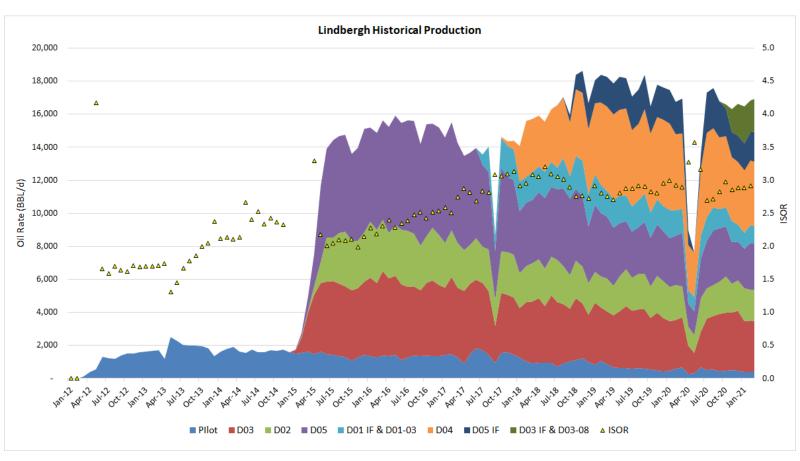




Lindbergh History



- **1972-1998**: Murphy Oil piloted and commercialized CSS production in the Lloyd & Rex
- **2004**: Pengrowth acquired the Lindbergh lease, all CSS wells abd
- **2012**: Lindbergh Thermal SAGD Pilot Project started with two wells drilled and produced 900 bb/d each ("Pilot")
- **2014/2015**:
 - –CPF constructed to 12,500 BBL/d capacity at SOR 3.61
 –Phase 1 Commercial on production with Pads D02, D03 & D05 (20 WP)
- 2017: Pilot infills & D01-03 and Pad D04 on prod (2 infills & 10 WP)
- 2018: D05 Infills on production (10 infills)
- Jan 2020: Cona acquisition
- Sept 2020: D03 infills (x7) & 1 WP (D03-08) began steam circulation
- Currently facility is processing in excess of design capacity at 17,500 BBL/d, SOR 2.77



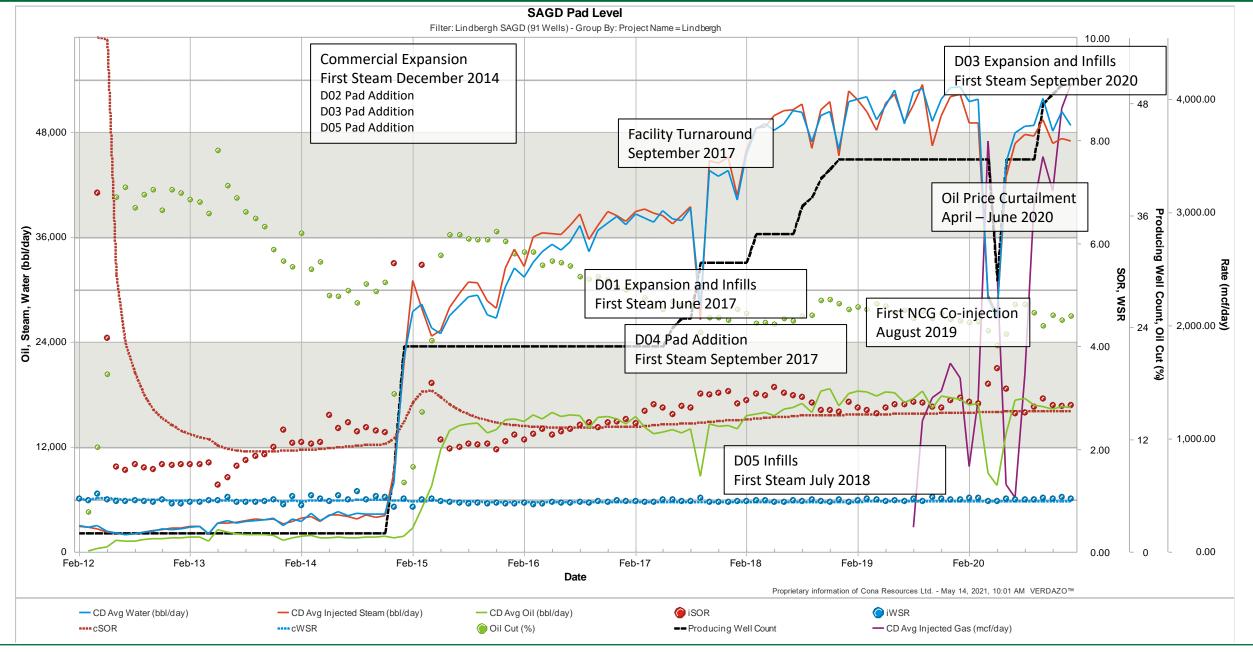
Subsurface

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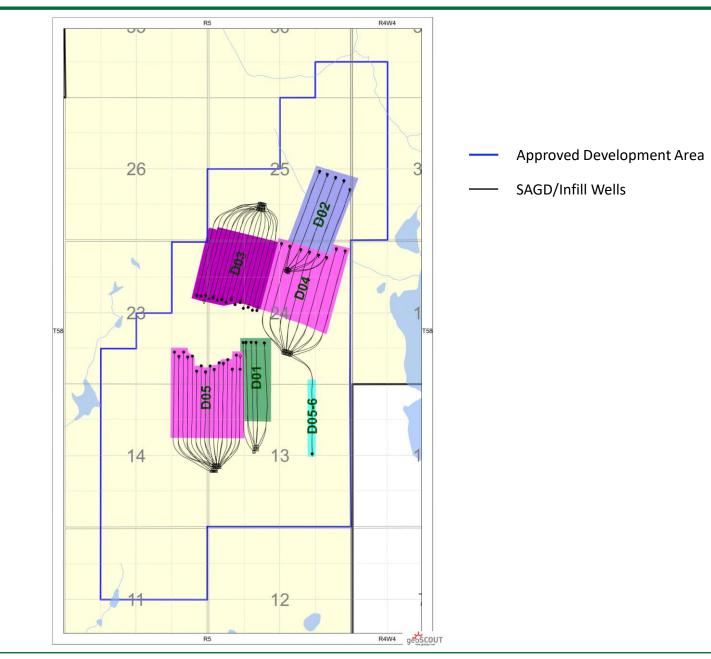
Lindbergh Performance





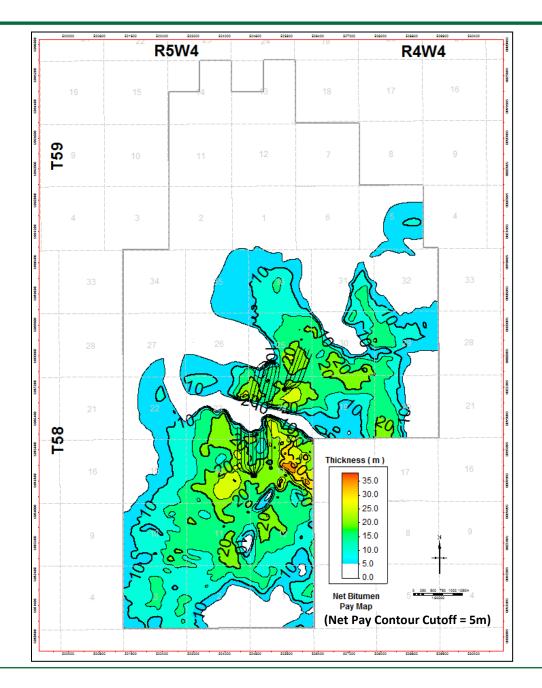
Lindbergh Pads and Drainage Areas





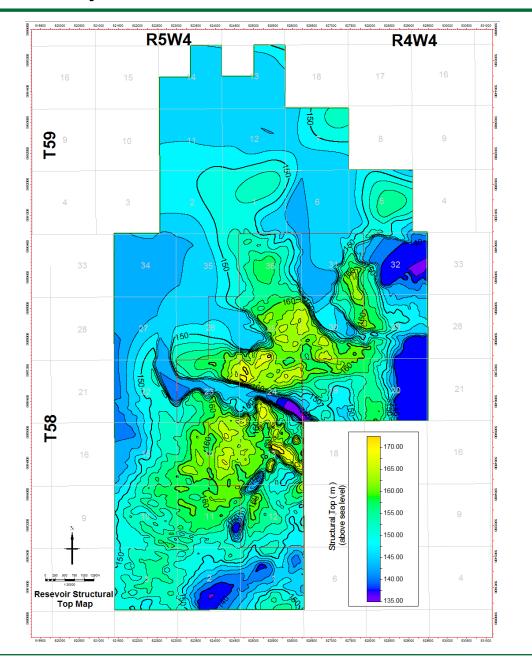
Net Bitumen Pay

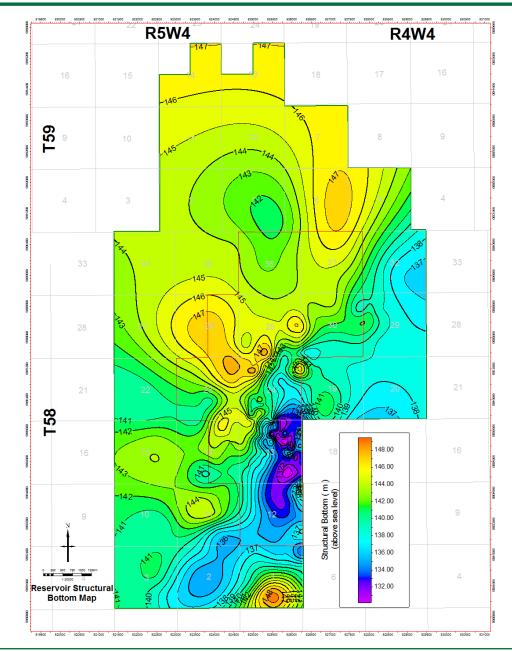




Structural Top and Bottom of Bitumen Reservoir

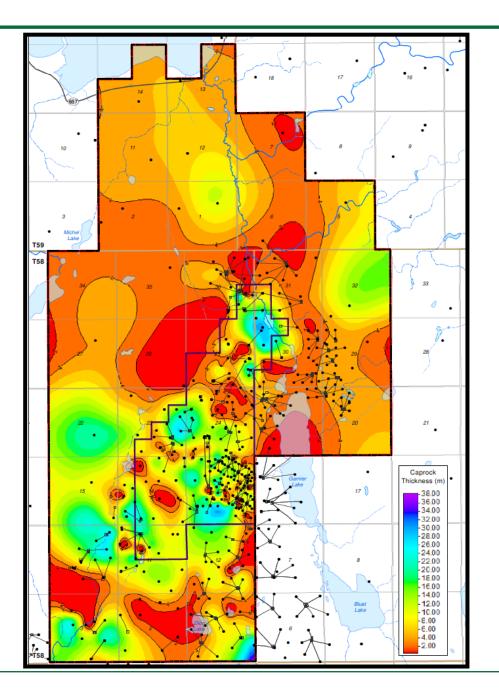






Caprock Thickness Map

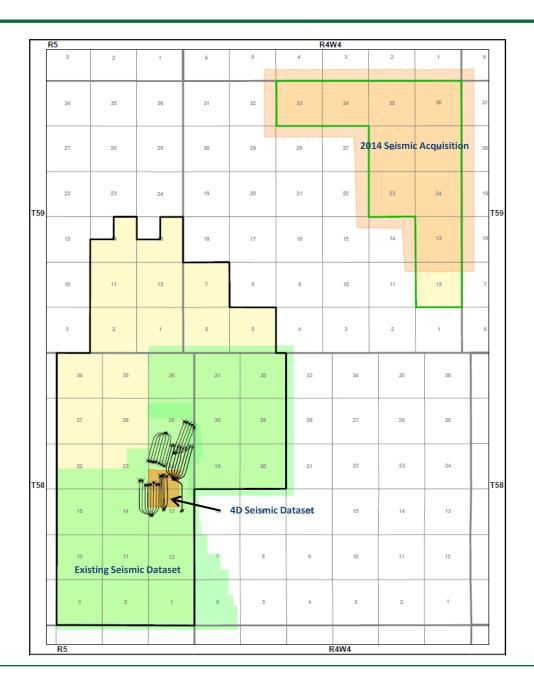




Lindbergh Seismic

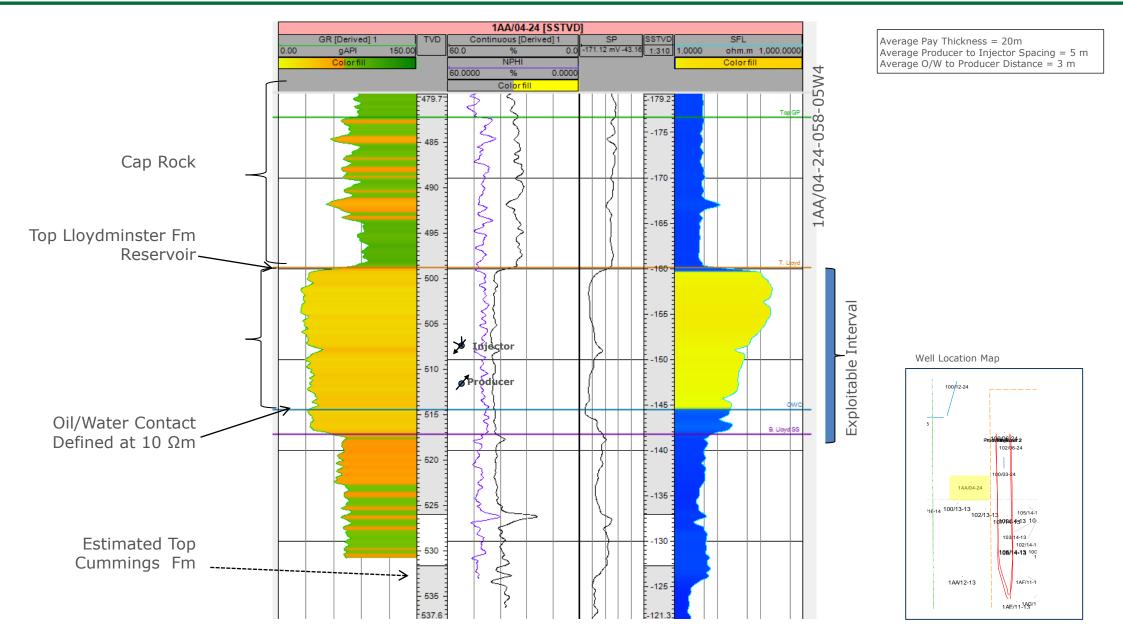


- 102 sq km of 3D data exist over most of the Lindbergh and Muriel Lake leases with exploitable resource
- 1.32 sq km 4D Seismic over D01 wellpad:
 - \odot Baseline acquired Feb 2012
 - $\,\circ\,$ First monitor acquired Dec 2013
 - \odot Second monitor acquired Dec 2016
- No new seismic acquired in 2020



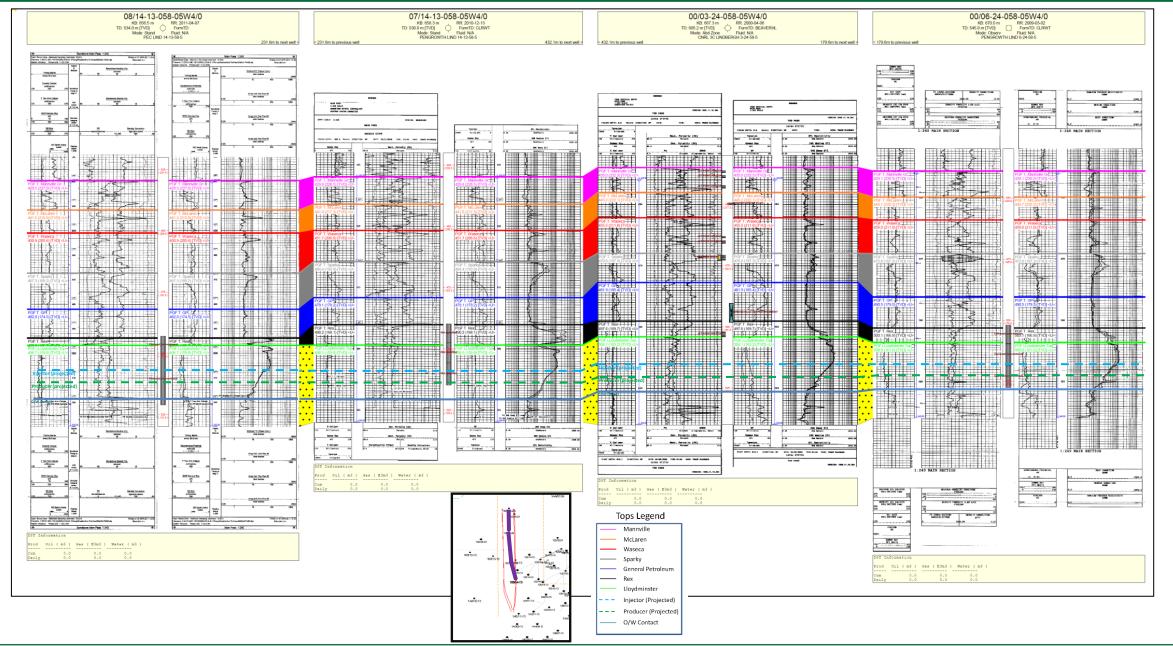
Representative Composite Well Log





Representative Cross Section Through Project Area





OBIP and Average Reservoir Properties



R5						R4							
Т60	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	т60	
	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31		
	28	27	26	25	30	29	28	27	26	25	30		
TEO	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	TEO	
T59	16	15	14	13	18	17	16	15	14	13	18	T59	
	9	10	11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12	7		
	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6		
	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31		
	28	27	26		30	29	28	27	26	25	30		
T58	21	22	_ت_		19	20	21	22	23	24	19	-T58	
150	16	15	14	13	18	17	16	Operat	ting We	lls ¹³	18	130	
	9	10	L	12	7	8	9		t Area ved Dev cona Lai	elopme nd	nt Area		
	4	3	2	1	6	5	14	3	2	1	6		
T57	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	Т57	
			R5					R4			R3W4	UT	

Area	Drainage Size	Operating Wells	Total OBIP ^(1,2)	
	10 ³ m ²	#	10 ⁶ m ³	
Approved Development Area	10855	82	53.2	
Project Area	46291	82	182.4	

SAGD Reservoir Properties							
Depth	metres	500					
Pay Thickness	metres	22					
Average Porosity	%	35					
Average Oil Saturation	%	72					
Average Bitumen Weight	%	12					
Horizontal Permeability	Darcies	2 to 6					
Kv:Kh	Х	0.86					
Temperature	°C	16					
Pressure	MPa	2.9					
Oil Gravity	°API	10					
Viscosity at 20°C	сР	300,000					

(1) As of December, 2020
 (2) OBIP = Area x Net Pay Thickness x Porosity x Oil Saturation

Pad Recoveries



	Active WP	Thickness	Length†	Spacing	Area	Ave φ	Ave So	Ave Perm	OBIP	Recovery††	RF%	EURF%
Pad	count	(m)	(m)	(m)	(Ha)			(D)	(e3m3)	(e3m3)		
D01*	3	20.3	828	100	24.8	36%	81%	3.6	1463.1	933.8	63.8%	85%
D02	5	20.0	817	100	40.9	35%	79%	3.2	2247.8	786.7	35.0%	70%
D03*	8	18.1	787	100	63.0	35%	83%	3.3	3294.0	1276.3	38.7%	75%
D04	9	20.8	821	100	73.9	36%	78%	3.4	4294.2	731.3	17.0%	70%
D05*	8	20.2	801	100	64.1	37%	80%	4.0	3812.4	1708.8	44.8%	75%

Developed Bitumen In Place (DBIP) - Recovery and % recovery by pad (above producer level)

	Active WP	Thickness+++	Length†	Spacing	Area	Ave φ	Ave So	Ave Perm	DBIP	Recovery††	RF%
Pad	count	(m)	(m)	(m)	(Ha)			(D)	(e3m3)	(e3m3)	
D01*	3	14.8	828	100	24.8	36%	81%	3.6	1066.7	933.8	87.5%
D02	5	16.5	817	100	40.9	35%	79%	3.2	1854.4	786.7	42.4%
D03*	8	14.2	787	100	63.0	35%	83%	3.3	2584.2	1276.3	49.4%
D04	9	14.5	821	100	73.9	36%	78%	3.4	2993.5	731.3	24.4%
D05*	8	16.9	801	100	64.1	37%	80%	4.0	3189.6	1708.8	53.6%

⁺ Length is average slotted length plus 25 meters per end (50 m total)

⁺⁺ Cumulative production to Dec 31 2020

⁺⁺⁺ Thickness above the producer level

Definitions:

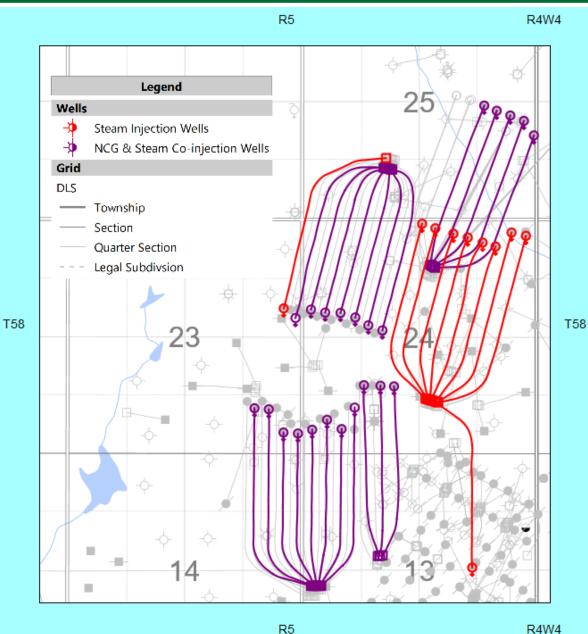
- OBIP: Area x Ave ϕ x Ave So x Thickness (full net pay)/ 1.005
- DBIP: Area x Ave ϕ x Ave So x Thickness (above producer level) / 1.005
- RF: Recovery Factor to Dec 31, 2020 with respect to OBIP or DBIP
- EURF: Estimated Ultimate Recovery Factor

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Co-Injection



- NCG injection typically initiated with new infill production (infills normally drilled when pad is at ~30 to 35% RF)
- Co-injection only consists of sweet natural gas mixed with steam
- Targets are currently the lesser of 0-10 e3m3/d or 0-3 mol% per well
- Gas concentration target was temporarily exceeded during the turn down in Q2-2020 with no significant adverse impact
- Positive & Negative Impacts:
 - + Pad steam reductions of up to 15-20% (deployed to new well pairs)
 - + iSOR reduction in the range of 0.5 unit
 - + Per barrel operating costs reduced given lower steam requirements
 - + Effective pressure maintenance during the ramp down in Q2-2020
 - + No negative impact on recovery factor is observed or expected
 - + No wellbore integrity issues has been experienced
 - + No interaction with bottom water is detected
 - Significantly increased produced gas volumes
 - Lower heating factor of produced gas decreases boiler efficiency





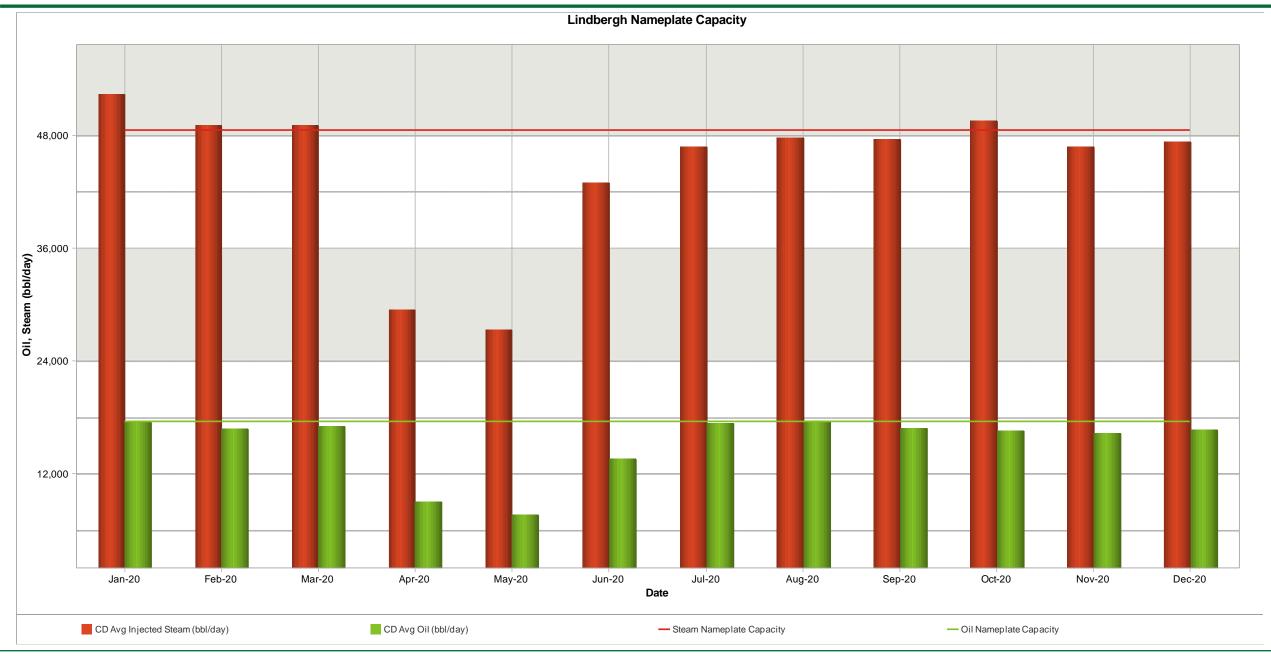


Lindbergh Surface Infrastructure



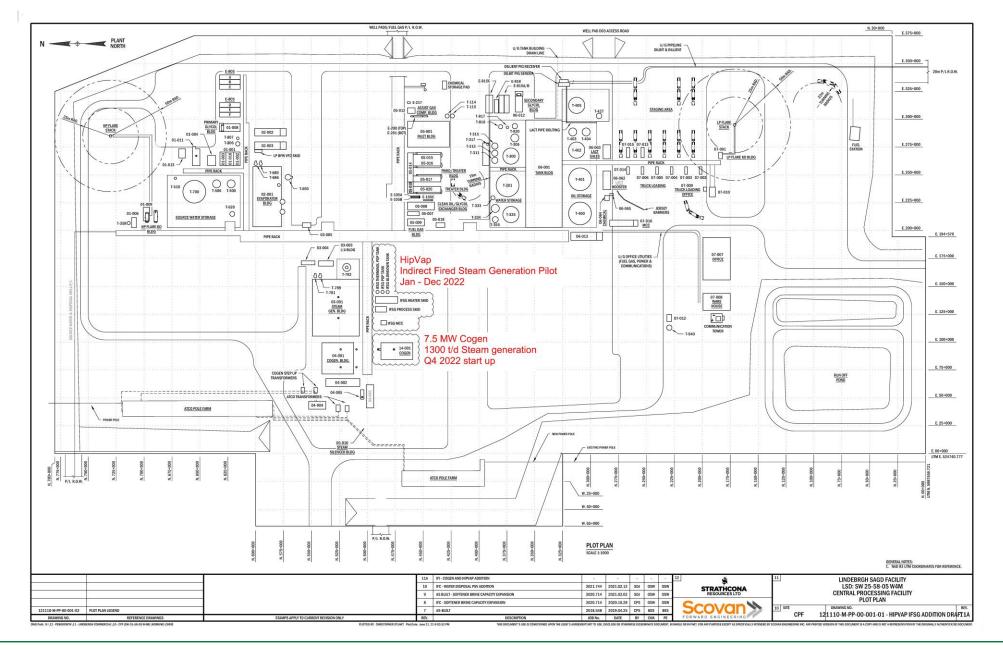


Monthly Average Volumes vs Nameplate



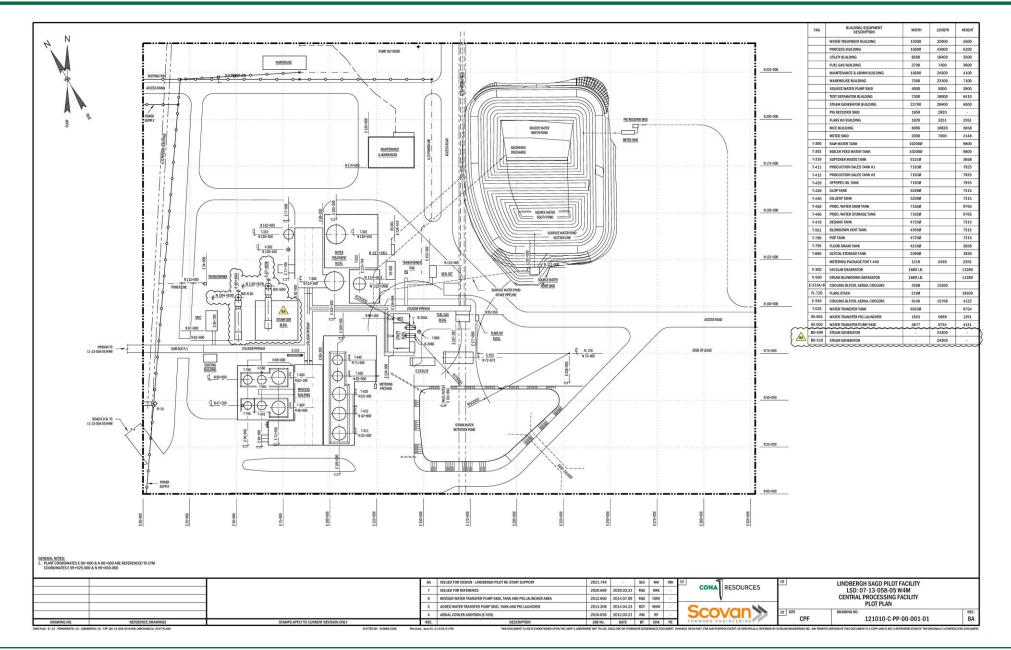






Lindbergh Pilot Plot Plan





Historical and Upcoming Activity

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- No suspension/abandonments of SAGD wells or well pads have been completed to date
- No SAGD wells are in the blow down phase or currently suspended

Lindbergh Application History



OPERATOR	DATE	EVENT
	May 1991	ERCB Scheme Approval 6410 granted
	Aug 1993	ERCB Amended Scheme Approval 6410B granted
Murphy	Dec 1996	ERCB Amended Scheme Approval 6410C granted
	Aug 1997	ERCB Amended Scheme Approval 6410D granted
	Jun 1999	ERCB Amended Scheme Approval 6410E granted
	Apr 2004	ERCB Amended Scheme Approval 6410F granted
	July 2011	Scheme Amended - 6410H SAGD Pilot project granted
	Aug 2012	Scheme Amended - 6410I Expansion to 12,500 bopd granted
	Apr 2014	Scheme Amended - 6410J Solvent soak trial granted
	Nov 2014	Scheme Amended – 6410K Facility de-bottlenecking
	Jun 2015	Scheme Amended – 6410L Section 13 addition
	May 2016	Scheme Amended – 6410M EIA approval to 30kbbl/d
Pengrowth	Nov 2016	Scheme Amended – 6410N Infill wells
	May 2017	Scheme Amended – 64100 Legacy well remediation scheduling
	Jun 2017	Scheme Amended – 6410P Phase II treater addition to 40kbbl/d
	May 2018	Scheme Amended – 6410Q Gas co-injection
	Dec 2018	Scheme Amended – 6410R Expansion of project dev area
	May 2019	Scheme Amended – 6410S Additional well pair
	Sep 2019	Scheme Amended – 6410T Cogeneration addition
	Oct 2019	Scheme Amended – 6410U Additional well pairs and infills
Cona	Apr 2020	Scheme Amended – 6410V Increase NCG injection rates
Cona	Apr 2020	Scheme Amended – 6410W Additional well pair and infills

Key Learnings



- Ramp down strategy due to low commodity price environment was executed in Q2-2020
 - Maintained as many SAGD well pairs operating as possible and shut-in infill wells to manage production
 - Managed steam chamber pressure with NCG injection prior to and during shutdown of well pairs
 - Successful ramp-up from a production volume, water balance and restart of downhole pumps perspective
 - Main issues experienced during ramp down:
 - Water balance in the reservoir was of a concern with condensing steam chambers and dropping pressure; this was successfully mitigated through strategic NCG injection and post ramp down water production was less than expected (achieved through a gradual ramp-up to manage facility constraints and throughput)
 - As a result of NCG pressure maintenance; bottom water breakthrough was not experienced
 - Upon restart, fewer ESP's failed than anticipated (strategically shut-down rod pumps vs. ESP's to mitigate failures where possible)
 - Ramp-down was conducted in a way that balanced field production with minimum facility throughput
- · Infill wells have met or exceeded expectations
 - Learnings from D05 infill program were incorporated on D03 which resulted in faster ramp-up
- NCG co-injection meeting expectations
 - Current target of 2.5 mol% of gas injection has resulted in ~15% steam savings
- Continued successful operation of 2 SAGD well pairs (D01-03 and D04-06) in previously depleted cyclic steam stimulation area
 - Significant de-risking of reservoirs with previous CSS operation
 - D04-06 is operated with a more conservative ΔP between injector and producer to control vapour production compared to other well pairs
- Reduced steam chamber operating pressure
 - Fine tuned the steam chamber operating pressure to manage bottom water production while optimizing SOR
- Wellbore hydraulics optimization
 - Production ports in the scab liner and shift-able ports in the steam injection string improve well conformance
 - Tubing deployed flow control devices showing encouraging results
 - Single string injection with distributed steam ports trialed with success
- Continuous improvement in ESP run life
 - Advanced gas handling stages improving performance in wells with high vapour production
- No pilot or major technical innovation during the calendar year other than the items under ramp down and ramp up in Q2-2020

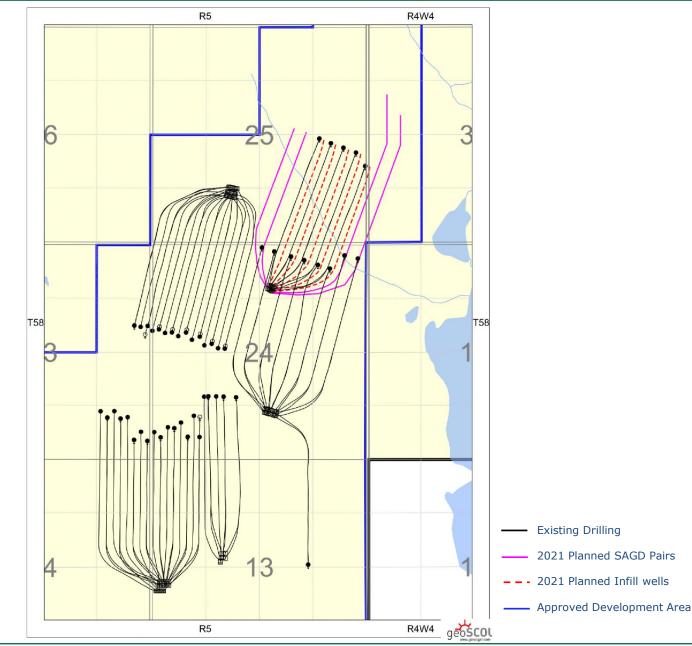


There were no non-compliances or self disclosures in 2020

2021 Activity



- 4 well pairs and 5 infill wells planned for 2021 at Lindbergh
- 2 existing OTSG replacements located at the Pilot Facility
- Installation of the HIPVAP Indirect Fired Steam Generation

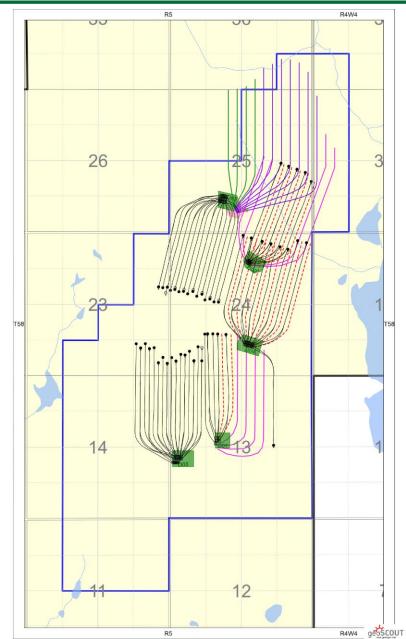


5 Year Development Plan



New drilling subject to market conditions, internal approval and regulatory approval where applicable.

- Drilling 4 well pairs and 5 infill wells on Pad D02 in 2021
- Future considerations pending internal approval
 - Apply for development of Pad D08 for a 4 well pair Solvent SAGD pilot (2022)
 - Infill well drilling program for Pad D04 (2023)
 - Additional well pairs and infill wells in Pad D01 and D08 (2024+)



Future Plans



- Continuous incremental expansion of the CPF to 40,000 bbl/d pending economic environment
- Implementation of solvent assisted SAGD to improve efficiency (lower SOR) and recovery
- Continue implementation of NCG injection with steam to improve efficiency and recovery
- Increased cogeneration of steam and electricity where applicable

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