



TSX: CJ

LOW DEBT
LOW DECLINE
LOW EMISSIONS

Spring 2023

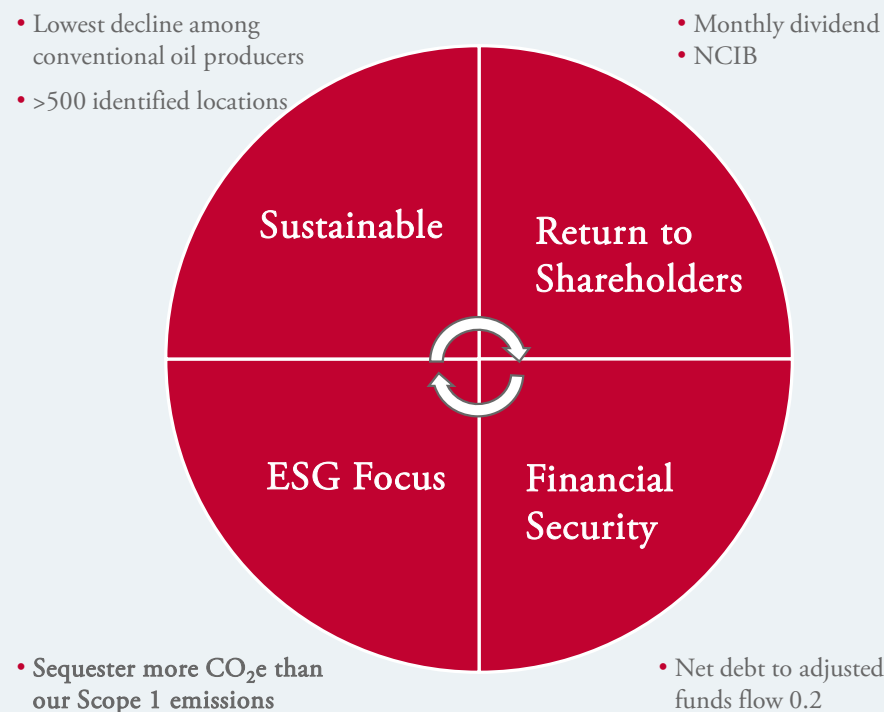
TSX30
2022 tmx.com/tsx30
#TSX30

Cardinal Snapshot



As at December 31, 2022 (unless stated)

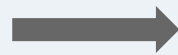
Shares Outstanding	158 MM
Market Capitalization (March, 2023)	~\$1.1 billion
Monthly Dividend	\$0.06 per share
Net Debt	\$63 MM
Credit Facility Capacity	\$155 MM
2023 Forecast Avg. Prod. (% Oil+NGLs)	22,000 boe/d (88%)
Q4 2022 Production	21,281 boe/d
Estimated Annual Production Decline	~10%
YE 2022 PDP/2P Reserves (MMboe)	78/113
RLI (PDP/2P) (YE 2022)	10/14.6 Years
2023 Capital and ARO Expenditures Forecast	\$120 MM
2023 Adj. Funds Flow Forecast	\$270 MM
Annualized Adj. Funds Flow Sensitivity (per \$1 WTI)	+/- \$7 MM
Tax Pools	~\$1.3 Billion



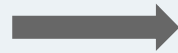
Our Business



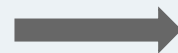
Cash Flow



- Amount of capital required to maintain our assets and keep production flat



- Amount of capital required to fulfill our commitment to operating our business in a responsible manner

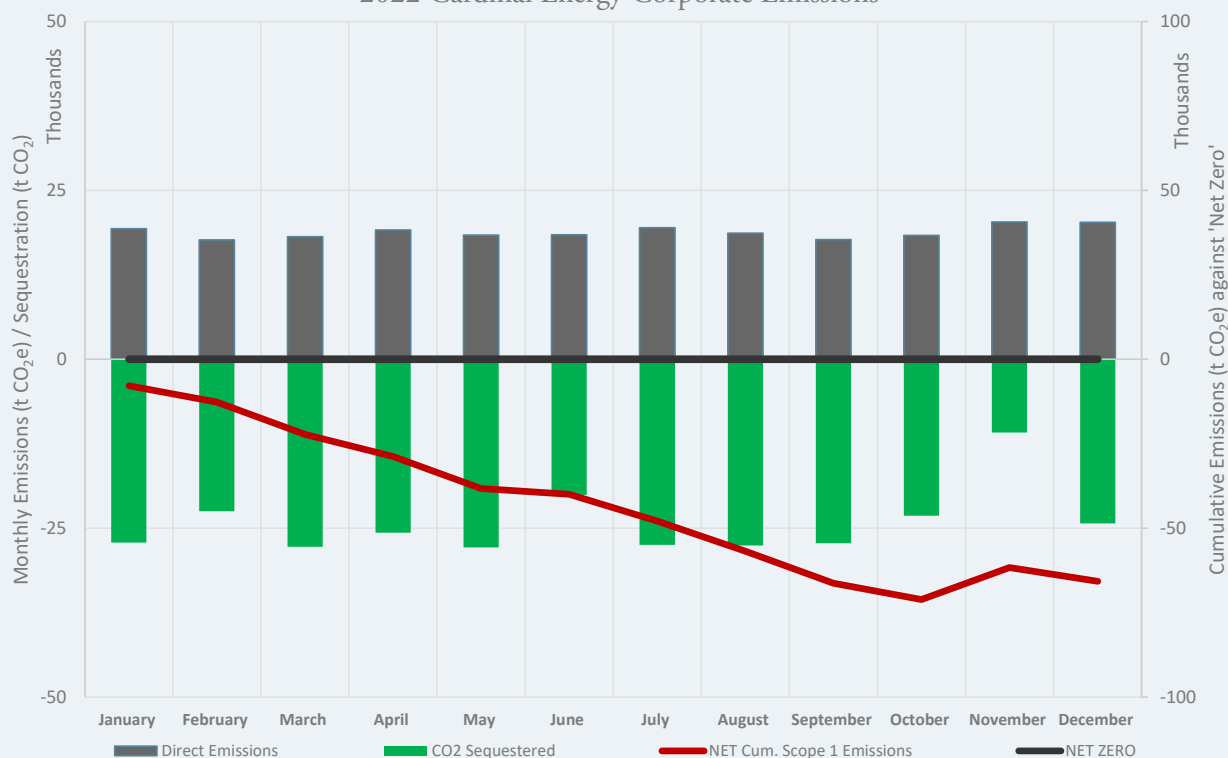


- Capital available to our shareholders
 - Increase the value of the business through debt reduction, cost reductions and growth
 - Return capital directly to shareholders through dividends
 - Opportunity to use our NCIB to consolidate value for shareholders

Net Negative Carbon Emissions

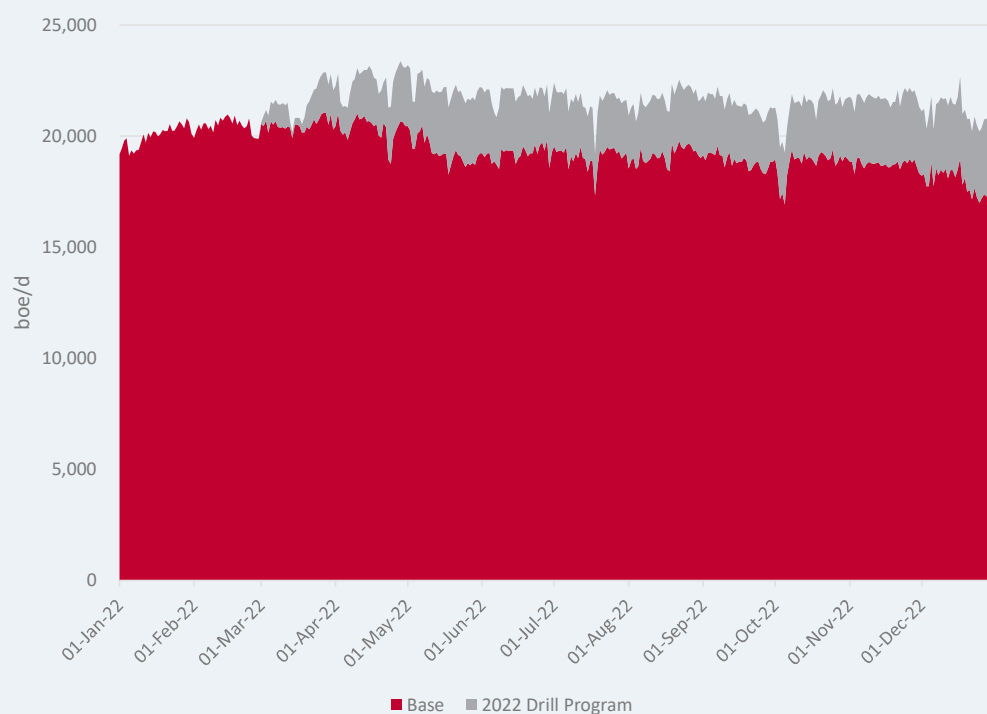


2022 Cardinal Energy Corporate Emissions



- ❑ Differentiated from our Peers
- ❑ **Negative Corporate** Net Scope 1 CO₂e Emissions
- ❑ Midale, Sask CO₂ EOR project operating for more than 10 years
 - ~300,000 tonnes sequestered in 2022
 - Over 5 million tonnes sequestered
 - Large remaining storage capacity >30 MT and expansion potential

Corporate Production



- ❑ Current production ~21,500 boe/d
- ❑ Majority of production under established secondary or tertiary recovery schemes
- ❑ Base decline less than 10%
 - Large OOIP properties continue to outperform
 - Successful optimization initiatives across asset base
- ❑ Strong 2022 development performance
- ❑ 2023 drilling program underway

Q4 and Annual Results



	Q4 2022	2022 Annual	
Adjusted Funds Flow	\$68 MM	\$363 MM	
Capital Expenditures	\$35 MM	\$120 MM	❑ Record Annual Adjusted Funds Flow
ARO Expenditures	\$5 MM	\$20 MM	❑ Net Debt Reduced \$116 MM since YE 2021
Dividends declared	\$29 MM	\$61 MM	❑ Shareholder Returns Maximized
NCIB purchases (3.7 MM shares)	nil	\$26 MM	
Production (boe/d)	21,281	21,471	❑ Annual production 5% above budget
Production Mix (Oil/NGLs/Natural Gas)	84%/4%/ 12%	84%/4%/12%	
WTI Average (\$US/bbl)	\$82.65	\$94.23	
Average Realized Pricing (\$CAD per boe)	\$79.11	\$94.12	
Netback Per boe (\$CAD per boe)	\$37.09	\$49.30	
Adjusted Funds Flow Per boe (\$CAD per boe)	\$34.86	\$46.29	

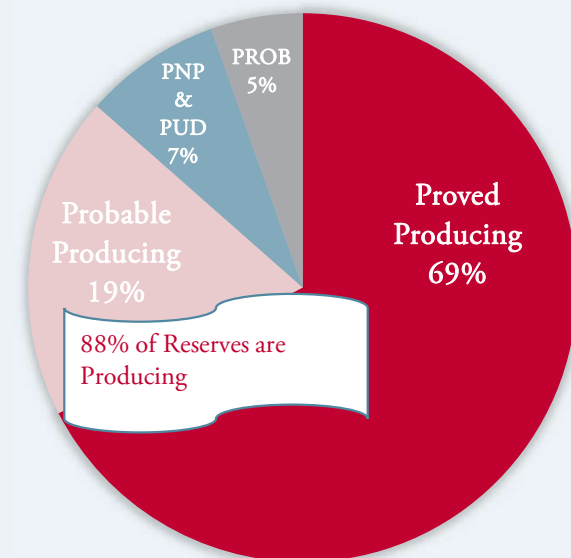
2022 Year End Reserves



Year End 2022	MMBOE ⁽¹⁾	NPVBT10 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (MM)	FD&A (\$/boe)	Recycle Ratio ⁽⁴⁾
Proved Producing	77.7	\$1,353	\$12.03	4.1
Total Proved	85.4	\$1,434	\$12.03	4.1
Total Proved plus Probable	113.2	\$1,784	\$11.40	4.3

- (1) Reserves include light & medium , heavy, natural gas and natural gas liquids – see Advisory.
 (2) Before Tax Net Present Value of Future net Revenue discounted at 10% based on 3 Consultant's Average (3CA) as of January 1, 2023, with **2023 WTI reference price of US\$80.33/bbl.**
 (3) Total ADR (Abandonment, Decommissioning, Reclamation) is included in the reserves report, as it is best practice stated in the COGE Handbook.
 (4) See Advisory.

- ❑ Top tier 2022 results
 - Performance driven by both strong base production optimization and better than forecast drilling results
 - Cardinal 3 average year PDP FD&A \$8.61/boe
- ❑ Prudent FDC bookings with potential to grow
- ❑ 2022 vs 2021
 - 22% increase in PDP reserves per debt adjusted share
 - 51% increase in PDP PV10 per share



Tax Pools



Tax Pool Balance (\$ MM)	YE 2022	YE 2021
COGPE	454	492
CEE and non capital losses	533	720
CDE	167	149
Undepreciated capital cost & other	134	131
Total	1288	1492

□ Based on available tax pools, forecasted capital expenditures and forecasted commodity prices at December 31, 2022 from the average of three independent third party reserve evaluators, Cardinal does not expect to pay current income taxes until 2026 or beyond.

2023 Budget – Enhance Free Cash Flow

2023 Budget	Budget \$80 WTI \$3.50/mcf AECO
Production (boe/d)	~22,000
Adjusted Funds Flow	\$270 MM
Dividend	\$115 MM
Capital Expenditures	\$97 MM
ARO Expenditures	\$23 MM

- Continue to reduce debt
- Increase production volumes ~22,000 boe/d
- Continue to optimize existing asset base
- Execute focused drilling program (17.6 net wells)
- Increase annual CO₂ sequestration >300,000 tonnes
- Maintain exposure to commodity price upside
- Maximize direct shareholder returns

Assumptions and Sensitivities



Pricing Assumptions

		2023 Budget
WTI	\$ US/bbl	80.00
WCS Differential	\$ US/bbl	(18.00)
MSW Differential	\$ US/bbl	(3.50)
Fx rate	US/CAD	0.78
AECO	\$CAD/mcf	3.50
AB Power Price	\$/MWh	92.00

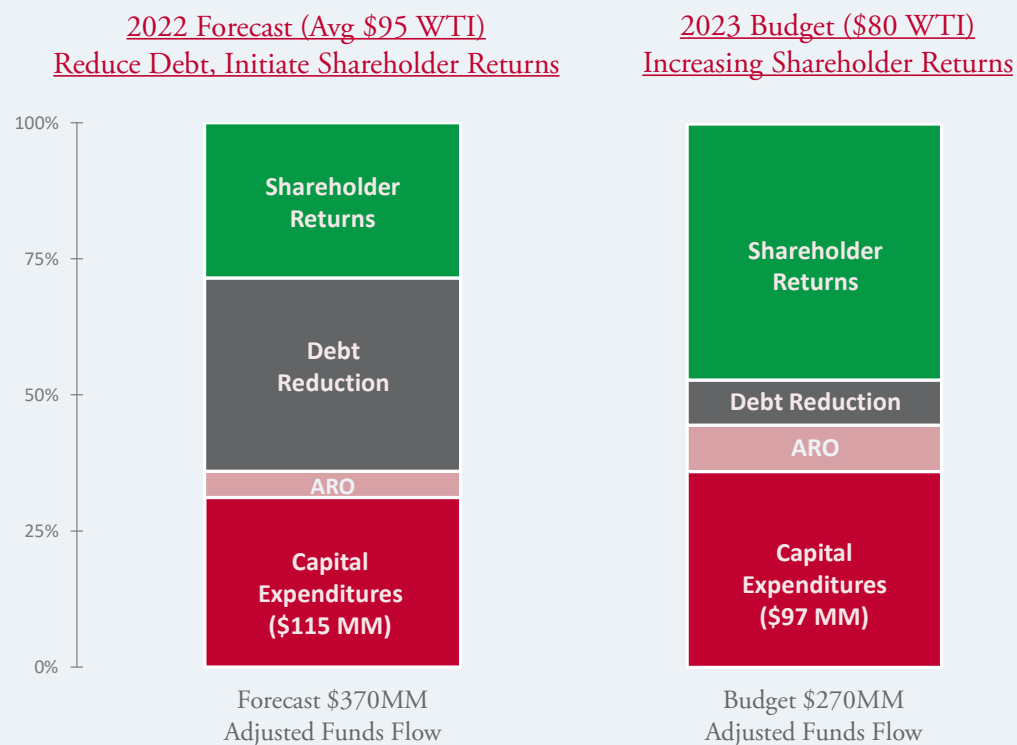
Annualized Sensitivities

	Adjusted Funds Flow (\$ mm)
Δ US\$1 WTI	7.2
Δ US\$1 WCS Differential	4.6
Δ US\$1 MSW Differential	1.4
Δ \$0.01 Fx rate	3.9

2022 vs 2023 – Increasing Focus on Shareholder Returns



Allocation of Adjusted Funds Flow



Priorities for Incremental Adjusted Funds Flow

1. Eliminate bank debt
2. Increase shareholder returns
 - i. Sustainable dividend
 - ii. Share buybacks
 - iii. Variable dividends
3. Capital Expenditures
 - i. Enhance long term inventory
4. Acquisitions
 - i. Improve long term sustainability

2023 Plan - \$97 MM Capital / \$23 MM ARO



Development *\$43 MM*

Drill, Complete, Equip and Tie In (17.6 net wells)

Optimization *\$23 MM*

Well Optimization – workovers, pump optimization

Waterflood Optimization, reactivations

CO₂ Purchases

Maintenance and Other *\$31 MM*

Facility Maintenance

Pipeline Maintenance

Facility Turnarounds

Corporate

ARO Expenditures *\$23 MM*

- ☐ Focused drilling program
 - Clearwater - Nipisi 4 well pad
 - Follow-up drills on Wainwright Rex discovery
 - Tide Lake Ellerslie and Midale EOR development
- ☐ Continue to optimize existing production to reduce decline
- ☐ Sustain maintenance capital to further improve base production reliability
- ☐ Continue acceleration of liability reduction initiatives

Power Volatility – Managing/Reducing Opex

❑ Challenge:

- Relatively large corporate power consumer ~28 MW (2022)
 - Water and miscible floods required to maintain low corporate decline rate require 2 way pumping equipment
 - During 2022, the electricity component of our operating costs ranged between \$6 and \$13+/boe as the monthly average Alberta Pool price swung between \$75 and over \$300/MWh.

❑ Actions:

- Reducing 2023 consumption (forecasted ~26 MW) through:
 - Successful targeted dispositions of high power consumption properties (~2 MW) – Q4 2022
 - Ongoing power generation and fuel switching projects
- Added significant fixed price power contracts (2023-2027) covering majority of forecasted Alberta usage
 - ~70% of 2023 forecasted Alberta power consumption covered by fixed price contracts averaging \$85/MWh

❑ Outcome:

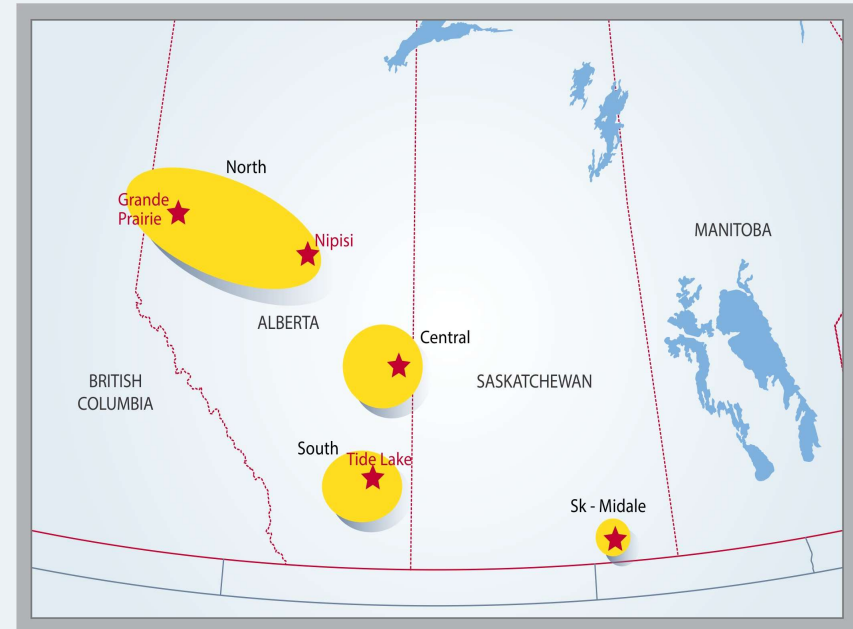
- In 2023, we have greatly reduced exposure to upper-end power price volatility. The electricity component of our operating costs is limited to the \$6-8/boe range, assuming similar pool pricing as that experienced during 2022.

2023 Drilling Program



Facility Ownership and Pipeline connected to Sales in all Areas

- ❑ Focused following up success
 - Nipisi Clearwater: 4-5 wells
 - Wainwright (Central) Rex: 6-8 wells
 - Tide Lake Ellerslie: 3-4 wells
 - Midale EOR development: 4-6 wells
- ❑ Maintaining large unbooked drilling inventory



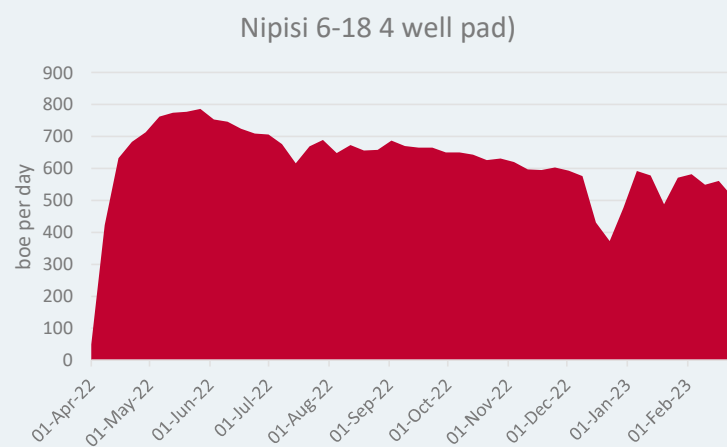
❖ Limited Drilling Required to Maintain Base Production

- 14 net wells in 2019
- 9 net wells in 2020
- 9 net wells in 2021
- 25 net wells in 2022
- 18 net wells planned for 2023

Clearwater – Nipisi, Gift, Heart River Northern Alberta



- ❑ Drilling ongoing on second 4 well Nipisi area pad – expected on stream late Q1 - early Q2
- ❑ Test Heart River prospect Q3 2023
- ❑ Monitor competitor activity at Gift



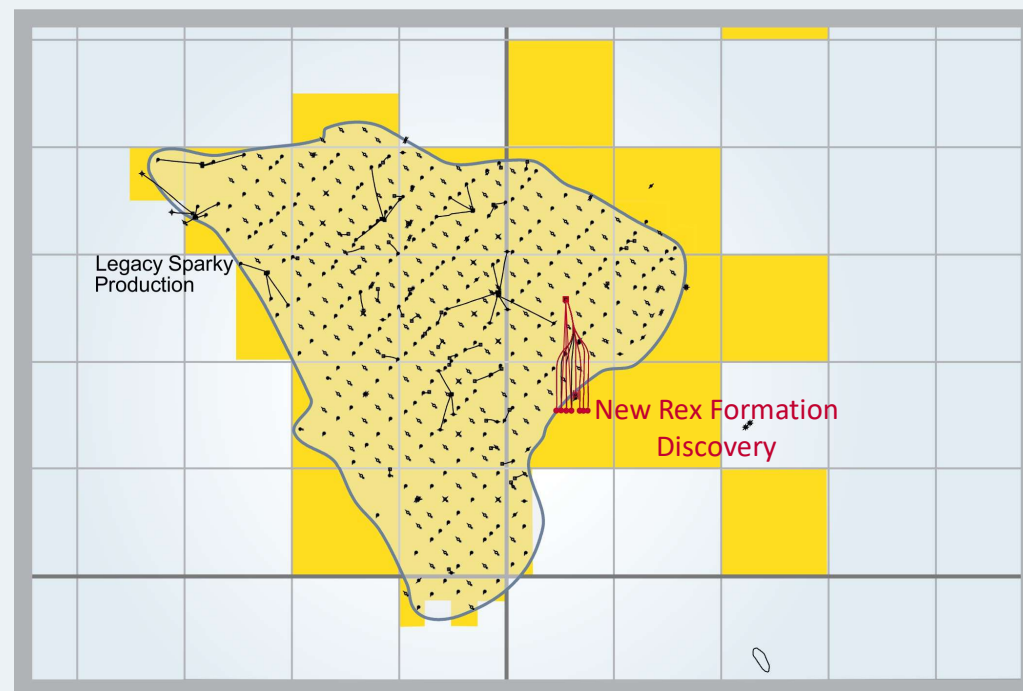
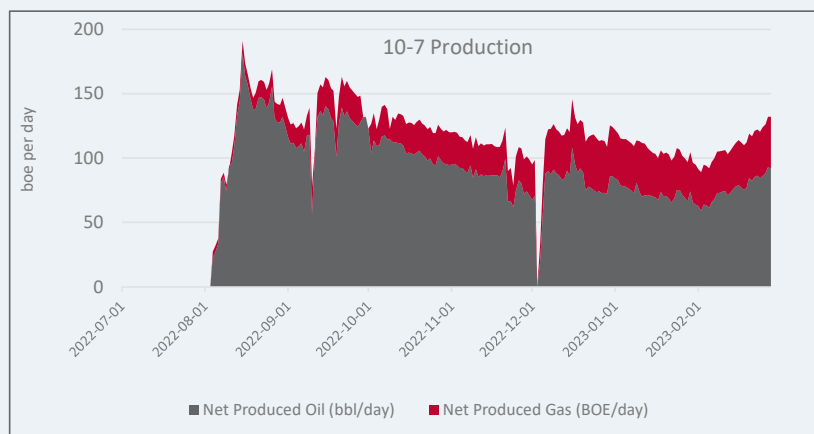
- ❖ Land positions on two additional Clearwater prospects established along Nipisi – Peavine trend:
- ❑ Over 12,000 acres of Clearwater acreage



Central – Wainwright Rex



- ❑ Legacy, low decline Sparky production ~1140 bbls/d
- ❑ Infrastructure in place; half cycle economics
- ❑ Discovery in underlying Clearwater aged Rex sandstone
- ❑ Increases value of legacy Sparky production
- ❑ Reduces field operating costs; economics of scale



This changes everything for an "old" asset

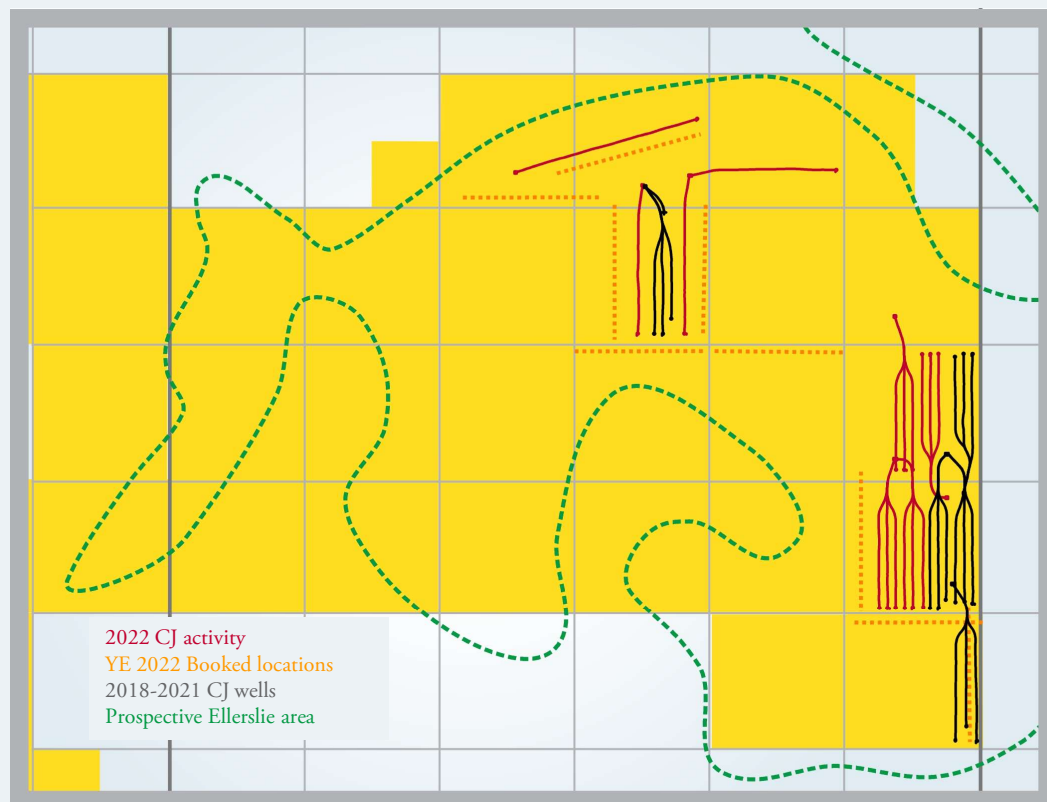
Wainwright Rex



- ❑ Prospective pool boundaries defined through legacy vertical well control (~20° API), up to 5m pay
- ❑ Q1 land consolidation (green) increases potential location count to 90 multi-laterals (3 locations booked at year end)
- ❑ Two existing, CJ operated, pipeline connected batteries with ample underutilized capacity available to process fluid
- ❑ 5-8 wells planned for Q2-Q4 2023



Ellerslie – Tide Lake, Southern Alberta



- ❑ 13 Ellerslie wells drilled to date (2018-2022)
 - 9 3-leg Hz multi laterals, 4 Hz multi frac
 - One multilateral subsequently re entered and frac'd
- ❑ 7 future Hz multifrac locations and 1 re-entry/frac included in YE 2022 reserve report – currently no future Hz multilateral locations booked
- ❑ Significant long term growth and booking potential as prospective area further delineated (40+ potential locations)
- ❑ 2-3 wells currently planned for summer 2023

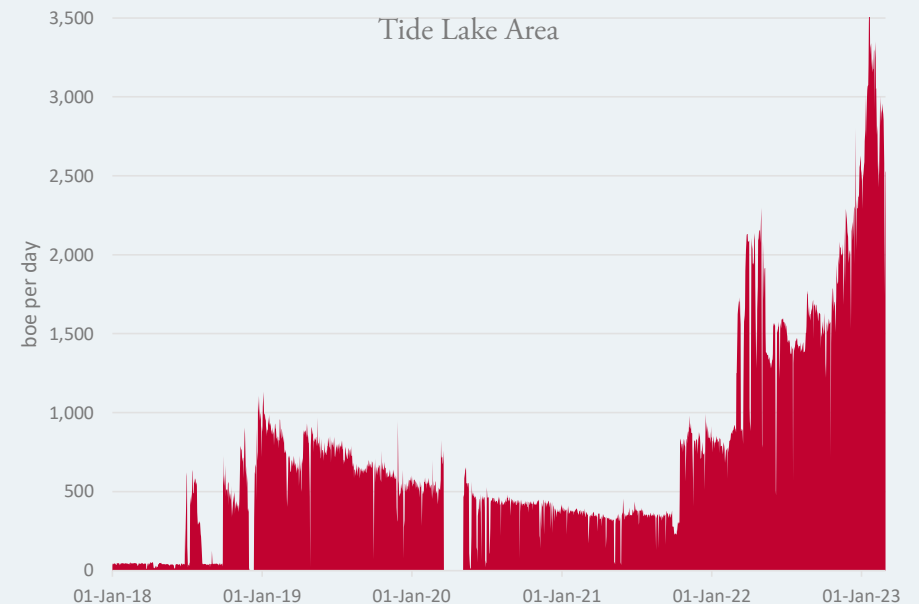
Average Results to Date

Well Type	Drills	Drill and Complete Capital (\$MM)	IP90 (boe/d)	YE 22 P+PDP EUR (Mboe)
3 Leg Hz Multilat	9	\$1.6	352	333
Hz Multifrac	4	\$2.3	195	208
Re-entry and Frac	1	\$0.8	113	238

Tide Lake Production Growth



- ❑ Expanded infrastructure (2022) to optimize existing production and future development potential
- ❑ Production has grown to ~3000 boe/d (~81% liquids)
- ❑ Future development potential exists in both Ellerslie and Glauc channels

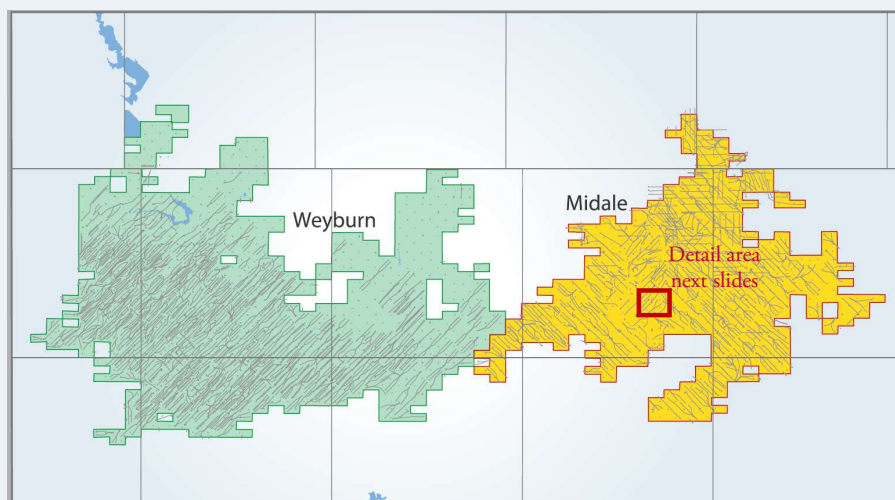


Midale, Sask – Long Term Development



Midale & Weyburn Background

- ~29° API oil, discovered early 1950's
- Same zone similar reservoir properties

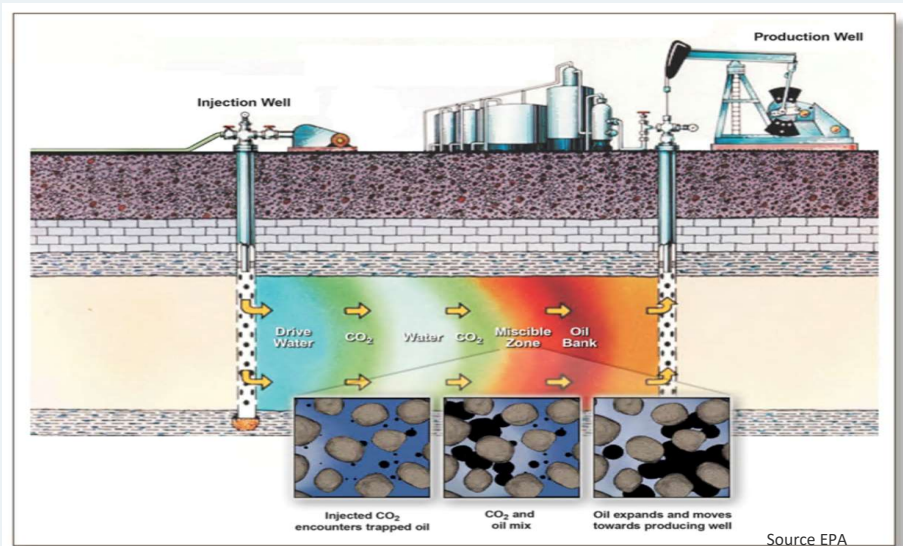


	Weyburn	Midale
Operator	Whitecap	Cardinal
Cardinal Working Interest	>0.1%	77.1%
Unit Area (ha)	~22,000	~12,000
Estimated Drilling Density (acres/well)	20	34
OOIP (internal estimate, MMBbbls)	1480	760
Cumulative Production 12/22 (MMBbbls)	544	163
Recovery Factor to 12/22	39%	21%
Current Production (bbls/d)	21,000	4,000
Total CO ₂ Sequestered to date (Mt)	~36	>5
Estimated Annual CO ₂ Sequestered (Mt)	2.0	0.3
Current Estimated CO ₂ Sequestration Capacity (Mt)	>86	>30
Current Estimated Annual CO ₂ Sequestered (Mt)	2.0	0.3

*Both fields are under active enhanced recovery schemes (CO₂ EOR and water flood)
The Midale field has seen substantially less intense development leading to lower current recovery factor*

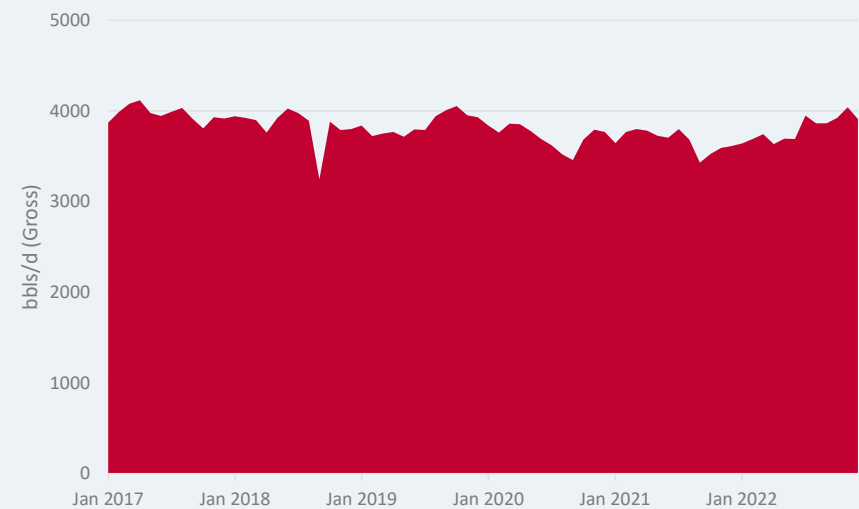
Midale – CCS EOR Simplified

Process



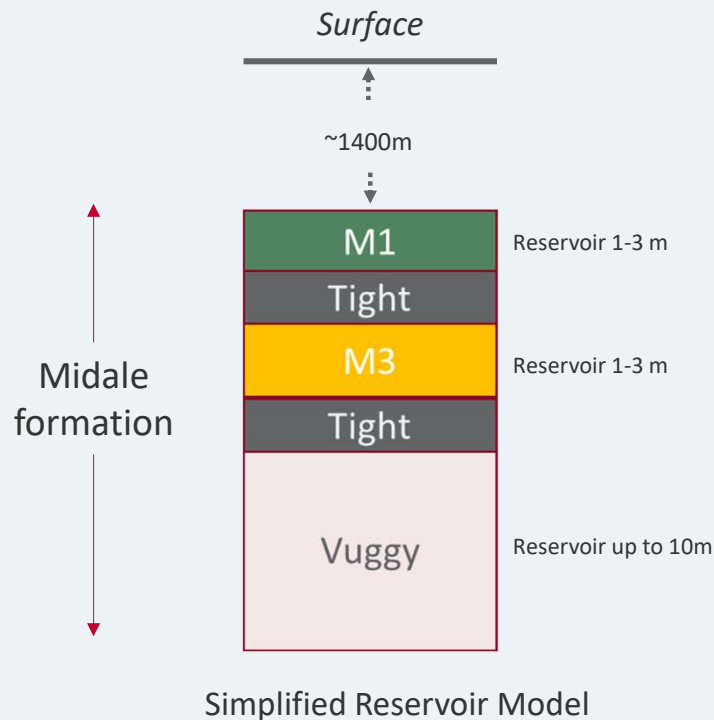
- ❑ CO₂ is injected into the reservoir, combines with residual oil and then a portion is produced along with the recovered oil. The balance remains safely sequestered in the reservoir.
- ❑ Produced CO₂ is captured at surface and re-injected into the reservoir along with newly purchased CO₂.

Impact



- ❑ Very low production decline
- ❑ Minimal maintenance capital required
- ❑ Material long term upside
- ❑ Facility is expected to operate for 70 years

Midale, Sask – Multi-layer Targets

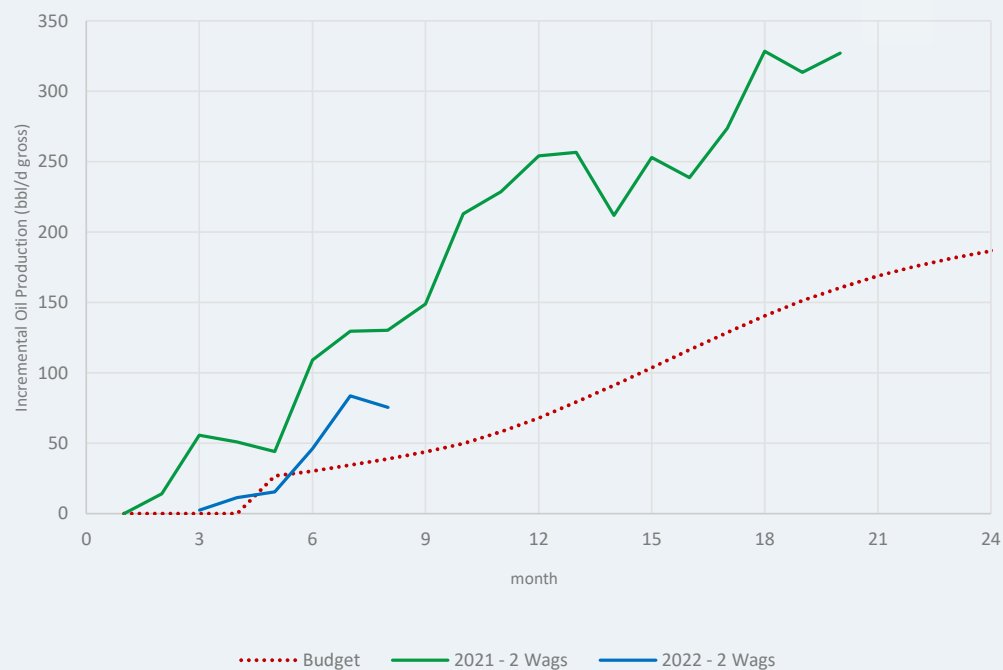


- ❑ Historical injection (water and CO₂) targeted in lower Vuggy formation
- ❑ Current targeted layer development and optimization
 - Matching injection to production in each layer
 - Adding injectors and producers in low recovery M1 and M3 areas
 - Adding production wells to underexploited Vuggy layer
- ❑ Long term potential to expand development of CO₂ enhanced recovery areas

Midale, Sask – WAG Injector Program

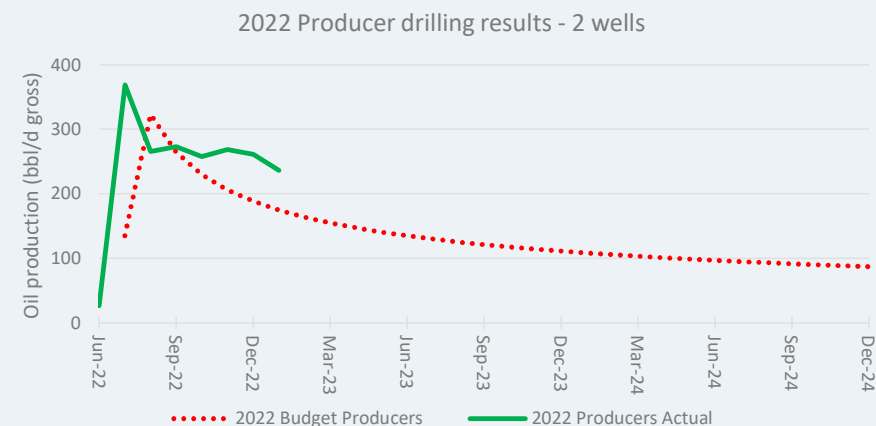
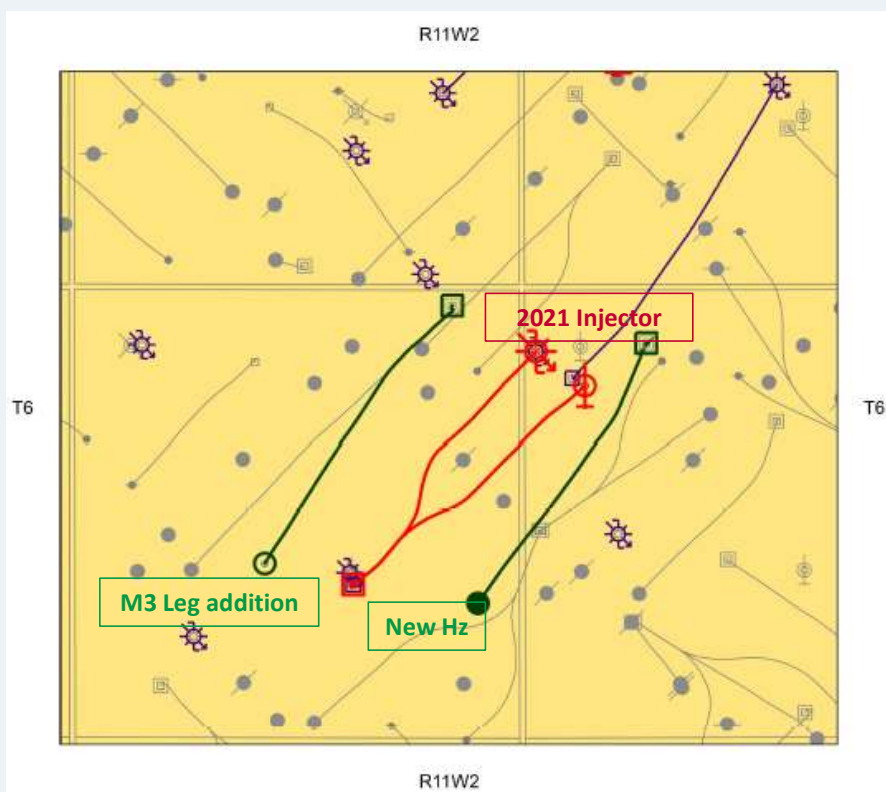


Midale Flood Development



- ❑ Drilled two WAG (water and gas) injectors to be used for water and CO₂ injection in 2021 and 2022
- ❑ Stronger than forecast incremental response from offset legacy production wells
- ❑ Long life, low decline production additions
- ❑ >100 potential follow-up opportunities across unit

Midale, Sask – New Production Wells



- ❑ Two new production wells drilled in 2022 (Green)
 - One leg addition (M3) to existing single leg hz well (M1)
 - One new single leg (Vuggy) horizontal
 - Top New Oil Well in Saskatchewan in July 2022*
- ❑ Over 100 potential producer locations across unit

Sustainability: Drilling Inventory Breakdown



District	Primary Targets	Cardinal Identified Locations		2023 Drilling Program	WTI price to achieve 2 year payout	Current Focus
		Tier 1	Tier 2			
South	Ellerslie, Glauc, Arcs	30	30	4	\$30-60/bbl	Tide Lake hz multilateral and hz multfrac Ellerslie, select Ellerslie and Glauc channels at Bantry and Alderson
Central	Rex, Sparky, Lloyd, Waseca	70	120	4	\$50-60/bbl	Expansion of Clearwater equivalent Rex discovery at Wainwright
North	Clearwater, Dunvegan, Swan Hills, Charlie Lake, Gilwood	39	164	5	\$40-60/bbl	Nipisi, Heart River, Gift Clearwater development and appraisal
SK-Midale	CO ₂ EOR development	60	140+	6	\$40-50/bbl	Accelerating EOR development (producers and injectors) based on 2021-22 success
TOTAL		199	454	19		8-10 year inventory of defined Tier 1 locations currently identified to maintain production long term

Please see "Advisory"; Light and Medium crude oil as per NI 51-101



Focusing on a Sustainable Future – ESG Focus



Environment

- CO₂ injection exceeds Scope 1 emissions
- Accelerating ARO activity
- Minimizing footprint through multi-leg and pad development drilling



Social

- Indigenous Engagement & Support
- Sponsorships
- Standing with Ukraine
>\$90,000 Employee and director donations in Q1
- Community Involvement
 - Midale Fire Hall



Governance

- Corporate Governance
- Diversity
- Executive Compensation tied to performance
- 0 lost time injuries

CO₂ injection exceeds
Scope 1 emissions

ARO Focus



- A demonstrated financial commitment
- Cardinal continues to exceed all regulatory mandated spend requirements
- Successful execution of all government funded programs
- Non-core dispositions to reduce our ARO

	2020	2021	2022	2023 Budget	Total
	(million \$'s)				
CJ ARO Spend & Ongoing Remediation	\$6	\$8	\$22	\$25	\$61
Government Funded Programs	\$14	\$9	\$5	-	\$28
Non-Core Disposition	-	\$3	\$11	\$5	\$19
Total Liability Spend / Reduction	\$20	\$20	\$38	\$30	\$108
Required Spend	NA	\$6	\$5	\$9	\$20
Spend Multiplier		2x	4x	3x	3x

❖ Cardinal 2023 ARO Spend is Budgeted for \$23,000,000

Asset Retirement Management



Cardinal is committed to responsible asset retirement as part of the full cycle of development.

2019 - 2022

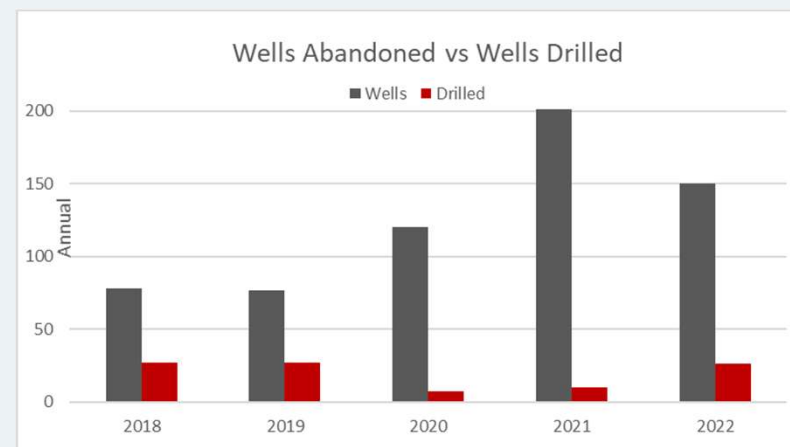
- 548** Wells abandoned
- 658** Pipeline segments abandoned
- 58** Facilities decommissioned

- ❖ Cardinal's 2023 asset retirement budget is \$23 million, spending 2.5x our government-mandated requirements.
- ❖ Cardinal is an industry leader in percentage of our Total Capital Spend allocated to our asset retirement obligations, budgeted for 19% in 2023.



We are committed to reducing our environmental footprint.

- ❑ In 2022, only 40% of the wells drilled required new leases. All others were drilled from existing leases or multi-well pads.
- ❑ Since 2019, 8x more wells have been abandoned than drilled.
- ❑ Cardinal was an active participant in all government Site Rehabilitation programs, having spent 100% of the near \$30 million of funds allocated.



Advisory



Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively "forward-looking information") within the meaning of applicable securities laws relating to Cardinal's plans and other aspects of Cardinal's anticipated future operations, management focus, objectives, strategies, financial, operating and production results. Forward-looking information typically uses words such as "anticipate", "believe", "project", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "may", "would", "could" or "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, events or performance. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation speak only as of the date thereof and are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Specifically, this presentation contains forward-looking statements relating to: our business goals, strategies, plans and objectives, future budgets, drilling inventory and future locations, estimated two year payout, expected future drilling and operating costs, production decline rates, expected realized pricing, the benefits of our risk management program, future free cash flow, future dividends and share buybacks, plans to increase sustainability and reduce risk by, among other things, improving our ability to replace production, lowering operating costs and increasing netbacks, and by reducing debt, ARO exposure (an ARO reductions), carbon capture and related strategies, and reliance on third parties and variable costs, our capital budget and the allocation thereof, our drilling and optimization plans, targeted debt to cash flow, and plans with respect to use of future free cash flow.

Forward-looking statements regarding Cardinal are based on certain key expectations and assumptions of Cardinal concerning anticipated financial performance, business prospects, strategies, regulatory developments, production curtailments, current and future commodity prices and exchange rates, applicable royalty rates, tax laws, future well production rates and reserve volumes, future operating costs, the performance of existing and future wells, the success of our exploration and development activities, the sufficiency and timing of budgeted capital expenditures in carrying out planned activities, the availability and cost of labor and services, the impact of competition, conditions in general economic and financial markets, availability of drilling and related equipment, effects of regulation by governmental agencies, the ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms which are subject to change based on commodity prices, market conditions, drilling success and potential timing delays.

In addition, information and statements relating to reserves are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described exist in quantities predicted or estimated, and that the reserves can be profitably produced in the future.

These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond Cardinal's control. Such risks and uncertainties include, without limitation: the impact of general economic conditions; volatility in commodity prices and differentials; power costs; industry conditions; currency fluctuations; imprecision of reserve estimates; liabilities inherent in crude oil and natural gas operations; environmental risks; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs; competition from other producers; the lack of availability of qualified personnel, drilling rigs or other services; changes in income tax laws or changes in royalty rates and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry; changes in curtailment programs; hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, and spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury; and ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources.

Management has included the forward-looking statements above and a summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking statements provided in this presentation in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Cardinal's future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Cardinal's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits that Cardinal will derive there from. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this presentation and Cardinal disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, other than as required by applicable securities laws.

Oil and Gas Advisories

The term "boe" or barrels of oil equivalent may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil equivalent (6 Mcf: 1 bbl) is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Additionally, given that the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil, as compared to natural gas, is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1; utilizing a conversion ratio of 6:1 may be misleading as an indication of value.

Any references in this presentation to initial production rates are useful in confirming the presence of hydrocarbons, however, such rates are not determinative of the rates at which such wells will continue production and decline thereafter. While encouraging, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on such rates in calculating the aggregate production for Cardinal.

Advisory



Production & Product Type Information

References to petroleum, crude oil and natural gas liquids ("NGLs"), natural gas and average daily production in this presentation refer to the light and medium crude oil, heavy oil, conventional natural gas and NGLs product types, as applicable, as defined in National Instrument 51-101 ("NI51-101").

	Light and Medium Oil	Heavy Oil	NGLs	Conventional Natural Gas	Total (boepd)
2023 Guidance	53%	31%	4%	12%	22,000
Q4 2022	49%	35%	4%	12%	21,281

Reserve & Product Type Information

References to petroleum, crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") reserves in this presentation refer to the light and medium crude oil, heavy oil, conventional natural gas and NGLs product types, as applicable, as defined in National Instrument 51-101 ("NI51-101").

	Light and Medium Oil	Heavy Oil	NGLs	Conventional Natural Gas	Total (MMBOE)
Proved Producing	56%	32%	3%	9%	77.6
Total Proved	58%	30%	3%	9%	85.3
Proved plus Probable	58%	30%	3%	9%	113.0
Tide Lake YE 22 EUR	-	89%	-	11%	varied

"FD&A costs" are calculated as the sum of development costs plus net acquisition costs plus the change in FDC for the period when appropriate, divided by the change in reserves within the applicable reserves category, inclusive of changes due to acquisitions and dispositions. "Recycle ratio" is calculated by dividing operating netback for 2022 of \$49.30/boe by F&D costs per boe or FD&A costs per boe for the year. Reserve Life Index ("RLI") is calculated by dividing the applicable reserves by 2022 fourth quarter production of 21,281 boe/d. "Debt adjusted" basic outstanding shares of 164.0 million were calculated by dividing the year-end net debt of approximately \$63 million by the closing price of our common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange at December 31, 2022 of \$7.62/share and adding this

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to the basic outstanding shares. "Three year average PDP FD&A" is calculated using three-year total capital costs including the change in FDC and reserve additions for the PDP reserves on a weighted average basis. Original Oil in Place ("OOIP") means Discovered Petroleum Initially in Place ("DPIIP"). DPIIP is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production. The recoverable portion of DPIIP includes production, reserves and Resources Other Than Reserves (ROTR). OOIP/DPIIP and potential recovery rate estimates are based on current recovery technologies. There is significant uncertainty as to the ultimate recoverability and commercial viability of any of the resource associated with OOIP/DPIIP, and as such a recovery project cannot be defined for a volume of OOIP/DPIIP at this time.

Drilling Locations

This presentation discloses drilling inventory in three categories: (i) proved locations; (ii) probable locations; and (iii) unbooked locations. Proved and probable locations are derived from GLJ's reserves evaluation effective December 31, 2022 and account for drilling locations that have associated proved and/or probable reserves, as applicable. Unbooked locations refer to locations assigned to internally estimated reserves potential and are not otherwise included in the GLJ reserves evaluation.

The following tables provide a detailed breakdown of the current Cardinal net drilling locations included in this presentation:

Slide 25	TIER 1 Booked at Year-end 2022				TIER 2 Booked at Year-end 2022			
	Total Drilling Inventory	Proved Locations	Probable Locations	Unbooked Locations	Total Drilling Inventory	Proved Locations	Probable Locations	Unbooked Locations
South District	30	8	4	18	30	6	4	20
Central District	70	2	1	47	120	0	0	100
North District	39	10	1	31	164	7	0	157
Midale	60	13	9	38	140+	0	0	140

	Booked at Year-end 2022			
	Total Drilling Inventory	Proved Locations	Probable Locations	Unbooked Locations
Slide 24 - Midale	100	3	6	91
Slide 18 - Tide Lake	20	1	8	11

Non-GAAP and other measures

Throughout this presentation and in other materials disclosed by the Company, Cardinal employs certain measures to analyze its financial performance, financial position, and cash flow. These non-GAAP financial measures, non-GAAP ratios, capital management measures and supplementary financial measures as further described herein are not standardized financial measures under IFRS and

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may not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. The non-GAAP and other financial measures should not be considered to be more meaningful than GAAP measures which are determined in accordance with IFRS, such as net earnings (loss), cash flow from operating activities, and cash flow used in investing activities, as indicators of Cardinal's performance. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in the Company's MD&A as at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 for an explanation of each measure noted below, as well as a detailed calculation and reconciliation to each of their most directly comparable IFRS measure.

Netback

Cardinal utilizes netback as key performance indicator and is utilized by Cardinal to better analyze the operating performance of its petroleum and natural gas assets against prior periods. Netback is calculated as petroleum and natural gas revenue deducting royalties, net operating expenses, and transportation expenses.

Capital expenditures

Cardinal utilizes capital expenditures as a measure of capital investment on property, plant and equipment compared to the annual budgeted capital expenditure. Capital expenditures is calculated as cash flow from investing activities excluding change in non-cash working capital and corporate acquisition.

Net debt

Management utilizes net debt to analyze the financial position, liquidity and leverage of Cardinal. Net debt is calculated as bank debt plus adjusted working capital.

Funds flow

Management utilizes funds flow as a useful measure of Cardinal's ability to generate cash not subject to short-term movements in non-cash operating working capital. As shown below, funds flow is calculated as cash flow from operating activities excluding the change in non-cash working capital.

Adjusted funds flow

Management utilizes adjusted funds flow as a key measure to assess the ability of the Company to generate the funds necessary for financing activities, operating activities, and capital expenditures. As shown below, adjusted funds flow is calculated as funds flow excluding decommissioning expenditures since Cardinal believes the timing of payment or incurrence of these items involves a high degree of discretion and variability. Expenditures on decommissioning obligations vary from period to period depending on the maturity of the Company's operating areas and availability of adjusted funds flow and are viewed as part of the Company's capital budgeting process.

2022/2023 Adjusted Funds Flow Forecast YE 2023 Net Debt Estimate and 2023 Capital Expenditure Estimate

Future estimates of adjusted funds flow, net debt and capital expenditures are forward looking non-GAAP financial measures that are not disclosed by other issuers. Please see "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" in the December 31, 2022 MD&A for an explanation of how such measures provide useful

information and for what purposes management uses these measures and a quantitative reconciliation of the historical non-GAAP financial measure to the most similar applicable financial measure. There is no significant difference between the non-GAAP financial measure that are forward-looking information and the equivalent historical non-GAAP financial measures.

Netback per boe

Cardinal utilizes netback per boe to assess Cardinal's operating performance of its petroleum and natural gas assets on a per unit of production basis. Netback per boe is calculated as netback divided by total production for the applicable period.

Net debt to adjusted funds flow ratio

Cardinal utilizes net debt to adjusted funds flow to measure the Company's overall debt position and to measure the strength of the Company's balance sheet. Cardinal monitors this ratio and uses this as a key measure in making decisions regarding financing, capital expenditures and shareholder returns. Net debt to adjusted funds flow is calculated as net debt divided by adjusted funds flow for the applicable period annualized.

Adjusted funds flow per boe

Cardinal utilizes adjusted funds flow per boe as a measure to assess the ability of the Company to generate the funds necessary for financing activities, operating activities, and capital expenditures on a per boe basis. Adjusted funds flow per boe is calculated using adjusted funds flow divided by total production for the applicable period.

Forward Looking Financial Information

This presentation, including in respect of Company's guidance for 2023 as well as forecasted adjusted funds flow, may contain future oriented financial information ("FOFI") within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The FOFI has been prepared by management to provide an outlook of the Company's activities and results. The FOFI has been prepared based on a number of assumptions including the assumptions discussed and disclosed above and elsewhere in this presentation, including the slide entitled "Assumptions and Sensitivities". Readers are cautioned that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be imprecise and, as such, undue reliance should not be placed on FOFI. The Company's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these FOFI, or if any of them do so, what benefits the Company will derive therefrom. The Company has included the FOFI in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on the Company's future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any FOFI statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.