



Whitecap Resources Inc. 2019 Data Table

In 2018 Whitecap significantly increased its sustainability reporting with a more comprehensive Corporate Sustainability Report based on the Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”) sustainability Reporting Standards 2016, including a Data Table of ESG information from 2015, 2016 and 2017. Whitecap set out on page 6 of our 2018 Sustainability Report that we intend to update the Data Table annually and publish a Corporate Sustainability Report biennially. In furtherance of that objective, we are pleased to release our 2019 ESG Data Table setting out data for 2016, 2017 and 2018. Further information can be found in our Sustainability Report and publicly filed documents on SEDAR.

	UNITS	2016	2017	2018
ECONOMIC				
Petroleum and Natural Gas Sales	\$ Thousands	543,727	1,010,946	1,525,299
Royalties	\$ Thousands	90,855	144,563	268,090
Expenditures on Property, Plant and Equipment	\$ Thousands	174,358	339,761	440,499
Expenditures on Property Acquisitions and Corp. Acquisitions	\$ Thousands	630,565	970,883	88,122
Operating Expenses	\$ Thousands	167,807	232,040	327,160
Net Income (loss)	\$ Thousands	170,748	(123,968)	65,128
Funds Flow	\$ Thousands	384,725	508,627	704,420
STAKEHOLDER ECONOMIC BENEFITS				
Employee payroll and benefits	\$ Thousands	16,356	26,306	33,823
Royalties	\$ Thousands	167,807	232,040	327,160
Community Investment	\$	NPT	127,588	318,010
Dividends	\$ Thousands	116,521	104,926	132,295
PRODUCTION				
boe/day (net)	boe/day	45,841	57,450	74,415
boe/day (100% of operated, no non-operated at year end)	boe/day	53,512	85,297	87,320
bbl/day total water production	bbl/day	214,683	418,986	604,578
ENVIRONMENT				
Direct energy consumption	GJ/year	3,176,670	6,284,786	6,700,075
Consumption intensity	GJ/boe	0.163	0.202	0.210
GHG EMISSIONS				
Direct	CO ₂ e tonnes	825,600	1,262,014	1,069,386
Indirect	CO ₂ e tonnes	94,542	528,147	533,675
Total GHG Emissions	CO ₂ e tonnes	920,142	1,790,161	1,603,061
Direct GHG Intensity	CO ₂ e tonnes/boe	0.0423	0.0405	0.0336
Indirect GHG Intensity	CO ₂ e tonnes/boe	0.0048	0.0170	0.0167
Total GHG Intensity	CO ₂ e tonnes/boe	0.0471	0.0575	0.0503
Carbon dioxide stored at Weyburn	CO ₂ e tonnes	2,077,940	1,972,025	1,792,364
Flared gas	10 ³ m ³	13,063	48,543	41,302
Vented gas	10 ³ m ³	50,099	72,506	55,508
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	tonnes/yr	21	889	309
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) intensity	tonnes/boe	1.075E-06	2.855E-05	9.695E-06

	UNITS	2016	2017	2018
Methane	tonnes/yr	25,960	37,689	29,610
Methane intensity	tonnes/boe	0.0013	0.0012	0.0009
Nitrogen oxide (NO _x)	tonnes/yr	1,727	2,240	2,373
Nitrogen oxide (NO _x) intensity	tonnes/boe	0.000088	0.000072	0.000086
WATER				
Fresh water use	m ³	996,163	1,212,477	1,106,250
Non-fresh water used	m ³	Unknown	13,194,521	13,905,626
Fresh water intensity	m ³ /boe	0.051	0.039	0.035
Fresh water use as % of total water use	%	NPT	8.4%	7.4%
SPILLS AND LEAKS				
Number of reportable spills	count	18	51	38
Total volume of reportable spills	m ³	489	243	835
Spill intensity	m ³ spilled/1000 bbls handled	0.00500	0.00132	0.00331
Pipeline incident frequency	Count/year	24	43	34
Pipeline operated distance	kms	N/A	6047	6104
Pipeline incident frequency rate	Incidents/1000 km	NPT	7.11	5.57
Number of fines and penalties	count	0	0	0
RECLAMATION				
Number of producing wells	gross	4092	4935	4809
Number of non-producing wells	gross	2487	4439	3140
Total wells	gross	6579	9374	7949
Active reclamation ongoing	count	74	103	415
Certificates received	count	10	9	30
WASTE				
Liquid Waste	m ³	NPT	NPT	56,417.64
Solid Waste	tonnes	NPT	NPT	41,490.4
DOW Waste	tonnes	NPT	NPT	258.95
Non-DOW Waste	tonnes	NPT	NPT	41,231.45
Percentage of total solid waste = DOW	tonnes	NPT	NPT	0.63%
HEALTH AND SAFETY				
Lost-time injury frequency – employees and contractors	LTIF	0.12	0.20	0.20
Recordable injury frequency – employees and contractors	TRIF	0.52	0.68	0.26
Fatalities	count	0	0	0
SOCIAL				
WORKFORCE PROFILE				
Full time	count	NPT	250	274
Part time	count	NPT	1	4
EMPLOYEES BY LOCATION				
Field	count	NPT	117	116
Office	count	NPT	134	162
DIVERSITY				
HEAD OFFICE EMPLOYEES				
<i>Gender</i>				
Total female	count	NPT	58	70
Total male	count	NPT	76	92
<i>Age</i>				
Under 30	count	NPT	14	15
30-50	count	NPT	86	104
Over 50	count	NPT	34	43
BOARD OF DIRECTORS				
<i>Gender</i>				
Total female	count	0	1	1
Total male	count	7	7	7
<i>Age</i>				
Under 30	count	0	0	0
30-50	count	1	1	0
Over 50	count	6	7	8

NPT: not previously tracked

GROSS WELLS: equal to the total number of wells in which we have an operating interest as of year end.

WATER USE DATA: All source water, produced water and fresh water used for EOR is metered and accurately measured. This accounts for 97% of total water use and 66% of fresh water use. The remainder of fresh water use, largely in support of drilling and completions activity has been estimated using typical volumes used in completions design and extracting reported volumes from truck tickets.

AIR DATA: The presented emissions inventory was developed using a bottom-up approach, beginning with individual facilities and their equipment operated by Whitecap, and the following types of primary emissions sources: fuel combustion, flaring, formation CO₂ releases, venting (well casing losses, pneumatics, storage and handling losses, dehydrators), fugitive equipment leaks, and indirect emissions due to fossil-fuel generated electric power consumption.

The particular emissions assessment methodology applied to each facility and its equipment is determined on a case-by-case basis, with the objective of obtaining the most reliable estimates possible from the information available. The most common methodology is the use of emission factors. This is a statistical approach in which the average emission from a group of sources is related to an appropriate activity value. This methodology provides reliable facility-level results when activity values corresponding to fuel, flare and vent volumes (measured in accordance with regulatory directives) are multiplied by emission factors derived from site-specific gas analysis. When emission sources are not measured, the use of emission factors may be subject to high uncertainties when applied to a single source but becomes a statistically valid approach when considering aggregate emissions from large numbers of sources (e.g., an equipment component leak factor multiplied by a large population of components). Both direct and indirect emission assessments adopt methodologies used to develop Canada's upstream oil and gas GHG emission inventory¹ and reference disclosure guidance provided in Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards².

The information included in this table was reviewed by senior management and third-party experts for accuracy. Third party assurance as defined in the GRI Standards was not performed. The emissions data presented was calculated by a third-party engineering firm and is shown as reported by Whitecap to regulatory authorities. Whitecap operates some of its assets on its own and its partners' behalf and in other cases owns non-operated working interests in assets operated by third parties. Consistent with reporting by our peer Canadian producers, Whitecap reports its GHG emissions and water volumes, and production for the purpose of calculating per barrel GHG and water intensity, on a gross, operated property only basis. For clarity:

- Emissions, water and production data from Whitecap operated assets and facilities are included in reporting and intensity calculations and are not discounted for Whitecap's percentage of ownership; and,
- Emissions, water and production data from assets and facilities operated by other parties but in which Whitecap has a working interest are not included in this report.

As a result, the production data referenced in our sustainability reporting will be different from the production data presented in the Financial Statements and elsewhere in Whitecap's disclosure. Consistent with Canadian federal and provincial reporting requirements, unless otherwise noted, production, emissions and consumption data on acquired assets that are owned by Whitecap on December 31 are annualized for the year reported. Assets acquired during the year are included as full year production, emissions and consumption data. Assets disposed of during the year are excluded from full year data.

WASTE DATA: Data is captured from waste manifests that are collected by a third party and entered into a database. Solid waste recorded in m³ are converted to tonnes using a conversion rate of 2 tonnes/m³. No accounting for the variable density of materials was made. DOW refers to Dangerous Oilfield Waste. In Alberta, waste is categorized as either DOW or non-DOW. DOW wastes are defined as such based on properties with varying safety and environmental consequences that may include flammability, pyrophoric characteristics, oxidizing potential, water incompatibility, toxicity, corrosivity, etc. Wastes with these properties require special attention³. Waste generated in Saskatchewan and B.C. were similarly categorized according to Alberta regulations for the purposed of this report.

1 Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). 2014, National Inventory of GHG, CAC and Other Priority Substances by the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry (references years 2001 to 2011) – Volumes 1 to 4. Prepared by Clearstone Engineering Ltd., Calgary, AB.

2 GRI-referenced materials available from <https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/gri-standards-download-center/gri-305-emissions/>.

3 Directive 058 - Oilfield Waste Management Requirements for the Upstream Petroleum Industry, Alberta Energy Regulator, February, 2006

ADVISORIES

We have taken care to ensure the information in this table is accurate. However, this table includes approximations and estimates, which will differ from actual results, and is for informational purposes only. We disclaim any liability whatsoever for errors or omissions. Further, some information in this table may have been disclosed previously in other Whitecap public disclosure, and such disclosure is not intended in any way to be qualified, amended, modified or supplemented by information herein.

With this report, we hope to increase your knowledge of Whitecap and our operations. However, this document does not provide investment advice, and readers are responsible for making their own financial and investment decisions.

There is no single standard system that applies across companies for compiling and calculating the quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other sustainability metrics attributable to our operations. Accordingly, such information may not be comparable with similar information reported by other companies. Our GHG emissions are derived from various internal reporting systems that are generally different from those applicable to the financial information presented in our consolidated financial statements and are, in particular, subject to less sophisticated internal documentation as well as preparation and review requirements, including the general internal control environment. We may change our policies for calculating these GHG emissions in the future without prior notice.

We have adopted the standard of 6 Mcf:1 barrel when converting natural gas to barrels of oil equivalent (“boe”). Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of six Mcf per barrel is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of crude oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different than the energy equivalency of the 6:1 conversion ratio, utilizing the 6:1 conversion ratio may be misleading as an indication of value.