



Crew Energy Inc. (TSX: CR; OTCQB: CWEGF) ("Crew" or the "Company"), a growth-oriented natural gas weighted producer operating in the world-class Montney play in northeast British Columbia ("NE BC"), is pleased to announce our operating and financial results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2022.

"Crew's Q3 performance reflects continued success driving our two-year asset development plan (the "Two-Year Plan") forward, exceeding the plan's original leverage, margin improvement and production targets. As of the end of Q3/22, we have significantly deleveraged resulting in zero bank debt and a net debt² to last twelve month ("LTM") EBITDA¹ ratio of just 0.5 times, while generating quarterly production volumes of 31,792 boe per day and Adjusted Funds Flow² ("AFF") of \$69.4 million," said Dale Shwed, President and CEO of Crew. "Due to our outperformance to date in 2022, paired with strong results from our recent development initiatives, we believe Crew is in an excellent position to continue our momentum in responsibly developing our world-class Montney assets."

HIGHLIGHTS

- **31,792 boe per day³** (191 mmcfe) average production in Q3/22 was near the high end of Crew's production guidance range of 30,000 to 32,000 boe per day³ and represents a 34% increase over Q3/21 volumes, despite production shut-in for offsetting completion operations at Groundbirch and in part for intermittently low regional spot gas prices. For the first nine months of 2022, volumes averaged 33,405 boe per day³ (200 mmcfe), 31% above the same period in 2021.
 - Natural gas production in the quarter increased 36% over Q3/21 to **146 mmcf per day**.
 - Condensate production increased 101% over Q3/21 to **4,731 bbls per day**.
 - Natural gas liquids^{4,5} ("NGLs") increased 20% over Q3/21 to **2,692 bbls per day**.
- **\$69.4 million of AFF²** (\$0.46 per basic share and \$0.43 per fully diluted share) was generated in Q3/22, a 162% increase from Q3/21, driven by year-over-year production growth and strong operating netbacks⁶ of \$26.43 per boe. For the first nine months of 2022, AFF² of \$262.4 million was 205% higher than the comparable period in 2021.
- **\$15.9 million of Free AFF⁶** was generated in Q3/22, supporting Crew's accelerated deleveraging and further strengthening financial flexibility.
- **62% reduction in net debt²** relative to year end 2021, totaling \$152.6 million at quarter-end with nil drawings on our recently increased \$200 million credit facility.
 - Proceeds of \$130 million from the previously announced non-core Attachie and Portage property disposition (the "Disposition") facilitated a 43% reduction in Crew's outstanding Senior Unsecured Notes compared to year-end 2021, with \$172 million now due in 2024.
 - **0.5 times** net debt² to LTM EBITDA¹ ratio at quarter-end.
- **25% reduction in cash costs per boe⁶** to \$10.23 per boe in Q3/22 from \$13.61 in Q3/21, with net operating costs⁶ **declining 19%** over Q3/21 to **\$4.12 per boe**.

- **\$53.6 million invested in exploration and development** expenditures during Q3/22, below the midpoint of previously provided guidance of \$60 million, with \$39.7 million directed to drilling and completion activities in the Greater Septimus area, \$11.6 million on facilities, equipment and pipelines and \$2.3 million on land, seismic, and other miscellaneous amounts.
 - **Net capital expenditures⁶** in Q3/22 were negative \$76.4 million as disposition proceeds of \$130.0 million offset Crew's exploration and development expenditures during the quarter.

FINANCIAL & OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

FINANCIAL (\$ thousands, except per share amounts)	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Petroleum and natural gas sales	132,950	75,628	461,621	229,695
Cash provided by operating activities	82,322	18,072	254,767	73,409
Adjusted funds flow²	69,417	26,511	262,351	86,036
Per share ¹ – basic	0.46	0.17	1.72	0.56
- diluted	0.43	0.17	1.62	0.55
Net income	105,658	176,183	192,926	154,398
Per share – basic	0.69	1.14	1.27	1.01
- diluted	0.65	1.12	1.19	0.99
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	53,560	64,295	115,982	135,583
Net property dispositions⁶	(129,983)	(7,816)	(129,983)	(7,816)
Net capital expenditures⁶	(76,423)	56,479	(14,001)	127,767

Capital Structure (\$ thousands)	As at Sept. 30, 2022	As at Dec. 31, 2021
Working capital surplus (deficiency) ²	18,521	(33,068)
Bank loan	-	(75,067)
	18,521	(108,135)
Senior unsecured notes	(171,149)	(297,834)
Net debt²	(152,628)	(405,969)
Common shares outstanding (thousands)	152,285	152,480

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
OPERATIONAL				
Daily production				
Crude oil (bbl/d) ⁷	83	1,157	102	1,230
Condensate (bbl/d)	4,731	2,350	4,745	2,691
Natural gas liquids (“ngl”) ^{4,5} (bbl/d)	2,692	2,242	2,884	2,442
Conventional natural gas (mcf/d)	145,715	107,459	154,041	115,016
Total (boe/d @ 6:1)	31,792	23,659	33,405	25,532
Average realized¹				
Light crude oil price (\$/bbl)	104.30	78.29	114.75	71.26
Natural gas liquids price (\$/bbl)	41.30	23.76	46.52	16.09
Condensate price (\$/bbl)	106.15	81.47	118.27	75.30
Natural gas price (\$/mcf)	5.65	4.65	6.39	4.56
Commodity price (\$/boe)	45.46	34.75	50.62	32.95

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Netback (\$/boe)				
Petroleum and natural gas sales	45.46	34.75	50.62	32.95
Royalties	(6.86)	(2.74)	(4.51)	(2.27)
Realized loss on derivative financial instruments	(4.63)	(6.22)	(7.52)	(5.64)
Net operating costs ⁶	(4.12)	(5.11)	(3.71)	(4.84)
Transportation costs	(3.42)	(4.61)	(3.29)	(4.28)
Operating netback ⁶	26.43	16.07	31.59	15.92
General and administrative (“G&A”)	(0.99)	(1.05)	(0.92)	(0.97)
Financing costs on debt ⁶	(1.70)	(2.84)	(1.90)	(2.61)
Adjusted funds flow ²	23.74	12.18	28.77	12.34

¹ Supplementary financial measure that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures for other entities. See “Advisories - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures” contained within this report.

² Capital management measure that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures for other entities. See “Advisories - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures” contained within this report.

³ See table in the Advisories for production breakdown by product type as detailed in NI 51-101.

⁴ Throughout this report, NGLs comprise all natural gas liquids as defined in National Instrument 51-101, Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities (“NI 51-101”), other than condensate, which is disclosed separately, and natural gas means conventional natural gas by NI 51-101 product type.

⁵ Excludes condensate volumes which have been reported separately.

⁶ Non-IFRS financial measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See “Advisories - Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures” contained within this report and in our most recently filed MD&A, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

⁷ Throughout this report, crude oil refers to light, medium and heavy crude oil product type as defined by National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities (“NI 51-101”).

TWO-YEAR PLAN NEARS COMPLETION

Crew continues to develop a renewed strategic plan designed to build on momentum created with our current Two-Year Plan, for which we anticipate communicating details of towards the end of this year. We are proud to showcase the following accomplishments realized from the Two-Year Plan to date:

- **Significant Deleveraging** – Crew lowered outstanding bank debt to zero and reduced our outstanding Senior Unsecured Notes by 43% in Q3/22, together driving a 62% reduction in quarter-end net debt² to \$152.6 million compared to year-end 2021. Crew’s deleveraging strategy has achieved our target of a net debt² to LTM EBITDA¹ ratio of under 1.0 times with a September 30, 2022 ratio of 0.5 times.
- **Strengthened Production Profile** – Average Q3/22 production of 31,792 boe per day³ (191 mmcf per day) increased 34% compared to Q3/21 despite the Company electing to temporarily shut-in production during the quarter for offsetting completion operations and for major third-party pipeline maintenance that eroded regional spot natural gas prices. The year-over-year increase was driven largely by strong well results from Crew’s ultra-condensate rich (“UCR”) wells added earlier in 2022. Crew’s high-value condensate production increased 101% over Q3/21, contributing to our strong financial performance and setting the stage for future success.
- **Improved Margins** – Cash costs per boe⁶ associated with operating, transportation, G&A and interest expense totaled \$9.82 per boe in the first nine months of 2022, a 23% improvement from the same period in 2021, contributing to a 133% increase in AFF² per boe¹ to \$28.77 over the same period in 2022. Crew successfully improved margins throughout the Two-Year Plan, assisted by increasing production to match committed transportation and processing capacity.

OPERATIONS & AREA OVERVIEW

NE BC Montney (Greater Septimus)

- Crew drilled five (5.0 net) of the six (6.0 net) planned extended reach horizontal (“ERH”) wells on the West Septimus 11-27 pad during Q3/22 and finished drilling the sixth well early in the fourth quarter. These wells are planned to be completed in Q4/22, with production expected in mid January 2023.
- In Q3/22, the Company constructed a pipeline connection from our 11-27 pad to the West Septimus Gas Plant to enable the use of Crew produced natural gas to fuel future operations and to tie-in pad production once completed.
- The five (5.0 net) previously established ERH UCR wells drilled on the eastern segment of our 4-14 pad in the Upper Montney “B” zone continued to exceed internal expectations, producing average wellhead IP170 rates of 1,711 mcf per day of natural gas and 633 bbls per day of condensate. On the western segment of the 4-14 pad, the three (3.0 net) additional ERH UCR wells produced IP240 volumes that also continue to exceed internal expectations, with average wellhead rates of 7,638 mcf per day of natural gas and 416 bbls per day of condensate.

Groundbirch

- During Q3/22, Crew completed, equipped and tied-in five (5.0 net) previously drilled ERH wells on the 4-17 pad that build on the success of the initial three wells previously developed in the area. Early well results indicate that four zones exist for commercial development in the upper Montney at Groundbirch, with the five wells flowing up tubing at an average restricted raw gas rate of 8,500 mcf per day at an average casing

pressure of 2,665 psi after 19 days of cleanup and testing. These wells are being produced intermittently, reflecting regional gas price volatility which has recently moderated.

- To evaluate spacing for full field development, Crew deployed downhole fiber optic monitoring while fracturing the pad to optimally determine future vertical and horizontal well spacing as well as proppant loading.
- The three (3.0 net) previously established wells at Groundbirch continue to exceed the Proved plus Probable area type curve forecasts reflected in Crew's year-end 2021 independent reserves evaluation⁸, with an average per well raw gas production rate after 180 days ("IP180") of 8,593 mcf per day.
- Crew owns over 70,000 net acres of contiguous land in the Greater Groundbirch area. The Upper Montney at Groundbirch is approximately 470 feet in thickness and has four prospective zones, all of which have now been tested following the 4-17 exploration and development program in Q3/22, with each having generated promising initial commercial development rates.

Other NE BC Montney

- Crew has commenced drilling the six-well, 15-28 ERH pad at Tower which is expected to be finished in Q4/22, with completion activities planned following spring break-up in 2023. The wells will target light oil in the upper Montney "B" and "C" zones and are planned to have lateral lengths of over 4,000 meters.

SUSTAINABILITY AND ESG INITIATIVES

Crew's environmental, social and governance ("ESG") initiatives continue to be a key focus as we maintain our steadfast commitment to safe and responsible energy production. During Q3/22, Crew achieved independent certification of our natural gas and natural gas liquids production from our NE BC Development area under the Equitable Origin EO100™ Standard for Responsible Energy Development. The certification confirms Crew's best-practice methods for ESG performance in the energy sector and demonstrates our commitment to continuous improvement.

Please visit esg.crewenergy.com to see our recently updated digital ESG Report and to learn more about our latest sustainable solutions.

OUTLOOK

- Crew's strong 2022 financial performance in achieving leverage targets provides the flexibility to expedite two projects that were originally planned for the first quarter of next year. Accelerating these projects allows Crew to capture the economic benefit of meaningful cost savings and efficiency gains by completing wells in Q4/22 and through continuous drilling operations. This revised program also enables additional flush production volumes to be produced into a higher forecast natural gas price environment anticipated through the winter of 2023. With renewed financial flexibility, Crew's plan is to weight future capital investments to the third and fourth quarters of the year, which generally offer numerous operational, capital investment and revenue optimization advantages.
 - During Q4/22, Crew now plans to complete six (6.0 net) ERH UCR wells on the 11-27 pad and drill six (6.0 net) ERH oil wells on the 15-28 pad, taking anticipated annual expenditures for the full year to \$175 to \$185 million, from the \$130 to \$140 million previously forecast. Crew's annual 2022 production guidance is refined to 32,500 to 33,000 boe per day³ from 32,000 to 33,000 boe per day.

⁸ Complete details of Crew's year-end 2021 independent reserves evaluation are contained within our Annual Information Form, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

- To further secure superior returns on our investment, Crew has hedged 67,500 GJ's per day of natural gas production at an average price of \$4.65 per GJ (or \$5.60 per mcf using Crew's heat content factor), and 1,500 bbls per day of condensate at \$106.00 per bbl for the first half of 2023.
- The Company's net capital expenditures⁶ through the first half of 2023 are forecast to reflect reduced investment activity through the period due to the projects brought forward into 2022. A preliminary budget of \$45 to \$55 million is targeted to result in June 30, 2023 net debt² of under \$100 million.

	Previous 2022 Guidance and Material Assumptions	Updated 2022 Guidance and Material Assumptions ⁹
Property, plant and equipment expenditures (\$MM)	130-140	175-185
Net capital expenditures ⁶ (\$MM)	130-140	45-55¹⁰
Annual average production (boe/d)	32,000-33,000	32,500-33,000
AFF ² (\$MM)	300-320	300-320
Free AFF ⁶ (\$MM)	160-190	115-145
EBITDA ⁶ (\$MM)	324-344	324-344
Oil price (WTI)(\$US per bbl)	93.00	93.00
Natural gas price (NYMEX) (\$US per mmbtu)	6.15	6.15
Natural gas price (AECO 5A) (\$C per mcf)	5.45	5.45
Natural gas price (Crew est. wellhead) (\$C per mcf)	6.25	6.25
Foreign exchange (\$US/\$CAD)	0.78	0.78
Royalties	8-9%	8-9%
Net operating costs ⁶ (\$ per boe)	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00
Transportation (\$ per boe)	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50
G&A (\$ per boe)	0.80-1.00	0.80-1.00
Effective interest rate on long-term debt	6.0-6.5%	6.0-6.5%

Updated 2022 guidance and material assumptions in the table above reflect actuals for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and forecasts for the three months ended December 31, 2022. Selected forecasts for the three months ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Oil price (WTI)(\$US per bbl)	85.00
Natural gas price (NYMEX) (\$US per mmbtu)	6.00
Natural gas price (AECO 5A) (\$C per mcf)	4.95
Natural gas price (Crew est. wellhead) (\$C per mcf)	5.80

- **Q4/22 Capital Program** – Crew's Q4/22 net capital expenditures⁶ are expected to range between \$60 and \$70 million, and although the Company's current productive capacity is over 34,000 boe per day, Q4/22 production is expected to average between 30,000 and 32,000 boe per day³. The Company plans to shut-in production volumes for offsetting completion operations at the 11-27 pad and has deferred production in October that was exposed to low regional spot gas prices which have since recovered to seasonal averages.
 - Planned Q4/22 capital investment includes:
 - The completion of six (6.0 net) ERH UCR wells on the 11-27 pad which are expected to be on production in mid-January 2023, following up on our highly successful 4-14 pad;
 - The drilling of six (6.0 net) ERH oil wells on the 15-28 pad at Tower, with completion planned following spring break-up in 2023;

⁹ The actual results of operations of Crew and the resulting financial results will likely vary from the estimates and material underlying assumptions set forth in this guidance by the Company and such variation may be material. The guidance and material underlying assumptions have been prepared on a reasonable basis, reflecting management's best estimates and judgments.

¹⁰ Net of \$130 million of proceeds from the previously announced non-core Attachie and Portage property disposition.

- A condensate stabilization infrastructure project at the Septimus Gas Plant to increase condensate capacity from 1,000 bbls per day to 4,700 bbls per day by summer 2023; and
 - Placing deposits on long lead items for our 2023 program.
- **Near Term Initiatives**
 - Direct Free AFF⁶ to further debt reduction and improvement of leverage metrics;
 - Further assess optimal refinancing and payment options for the remaining \$172 million of Senior Unsecured Notes due 2024;
 - Continue to focus on technical efficiency improvements to help offset inflationary factors;
 - Invest in capital projects offering robust rates of return with targeted payback periods under 12 months, which can be supported by an active hedging program;
 - Outline details of the Company's renewed strategic plan; and
 - Actively monitor service industry efficiencies, costs, supply chain trends and commodity prices to assess potential budget adjustments as market conditions change throughout the year.

Our 'Crew' remains excited about the results we have realized by executing our Two-Year Plan to date and we look forward to sharing an updated plan before year end. We commend the hard work of Crew's employees, contractors and directors whose commitment and dedication are critical to our ongoing success and thank all shareholders and bondholders for your ongoing support.

ADVISORIES

Forward-Looking Information and Statements

This report contains certain forward-looking information and statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The use of any of the words "expect", "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "may", "will", "project", "should", "believe", "plans", "intends" "forecast" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking information or statements. In particular, but without limiting the foregoing, this report contains forward-looking information and statements pertaining to the following: the ability to continue to execute on its Two-Year Plan and underlying strategy and targets as described herein; as to our plan to continue to optimize and increase production and infrastructure utilization, reduce unit costs, materially improve leverage metrics and generate increasing Adjusted Funds Flow and meaningful Free Adjusted Funds Flow; our 2022 annual capital budget range, our preliminary plans and budget for H1 2023, associated drilling and completion plans, the timing thereof, and all associated near term initiatives and targets, along with all guidance and underlying assumptions in the Outlook section of this report; production estimates including forecast production per share growth, 2022 annual averages and Q4 2022 production estimates; infrastructure plans and anticipated benefits; forecast 2022 AFF estimates and targeted 2022 Free AFF and improvement in debt and leverage metrics; commodity price expectations including Crew's estimates of natural gas pricing exposure; Crew's commodity risk management programs and future hedging opportunities; well abandonment plans; marketing and transportation and processing plans and requirements; estimates of processing capacity and requirements; anticipated reductions in GHG emissions and decommissioning obligations; future liquidity and financial capacity; future results from operations and operating and leverage metrics; expected well payouts under 12 months; our first half 2023 capital expenditure plans including targeted June 30, 2023 debt levels; world supply and demand projections and long-term impact on pricing; future development, exploration, acquisition and disposition activities (including drilling and completion plans, anticipated on-stream dates and associated development timing and cost estimates); the potential for another liquids-rich hydrocarbon window on Crew's acreage at Greater Septimus; the potential of our Groundbirch area to be a core area of future development and the anticipated commerciality of up to four potential prospective zones to be drilled; the successful implementation of our ESG initiatives, and significant emissions intensity improvements going forward; the amount and timing of capital projects; and anticipated improvement in our long-term sustainability and the expected positive attributes discussed herein attributable to our Two-Year Plan.

The internal projections, expectations, or beliefs underlying our Board approved 2022 capital budget and associated guidance are subject to change in light of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia / Ukraine conflict and any related actions taken by businesses and governments, ongoing results, prevailing economic circumstances, commodity prices, and industry conditions and regulations. Crew's financial outlook and guidance provides shareholders with relevant information on management's expectations for results of operations, excluding any potential acquisitions or dispositions, for such time periods based upon the key assumptions outlined herein. Such information reflects internal targets used by management for the purposes of making capital investment decisions and for internal long-range planning and budget preparation. Readers are cautioned that events or circumstances could cause capital plans and associated results to differ materially from those predicted and Crew's guidance for 2022 and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on same.

In addition, forward-looking statements or information are based on a number of material factors, expectations or assumptions of Crew which have been used to develop such statements and information but which may prove to be incorrect. Although Crew believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because Crew can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. In addition to other factors and assumptions which may be identified herein, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: that Crew will continue to conduct its operations in a manner consistent with past operations; results from drilling and development activities consistent with past operations; the quality of the reservoirs in which Crew operates and continued performance from existing wells; the continued and timely development of infrastructure in areas of new production; the accuracy of the estimates of Crew's reserve volumes; certain commodity price and other cost assumptions; continued availability of debt and equity financing and cash flow to fund Crew's current and future plans and expenditures; the impact of increasing competition; the general stability of the economic and political environment in which Crew operates; that future business, regulatory and industry conditions will be within the parameters expected by Crew; the general continuance of current industry conditions; the timely receipt of any required regulatory approvals; the ability of Crew to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; drilling results; the ability of the operator of the projects in which Crew has an interest in to operate the field in a safe, efficient and effective manner; the ability of Crew to obtain financing on acceptable terms; field production rates and decline rates; the ability to replace and expand oil and natural gas reserves through acquisition, development and exploration; the timing and cost of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion and the ability of Crew to secure adequate product transportation; future commodity prices; currency, exchange and interest rates; regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes, environmental and indigenous matters in the jurisdictions in which Crew operates; that regulatory authorities in British Columbia will resume granting approvals for oil and gas activities on time frames, and on terms and conditions, consistent with past practices; and the ability of Crew to successfully market its oil and natural gas products.

The forward-looking information and statements included in this report are not guarantees of future performance and should not be unduly relied upon. Such information and statements, including the assumptions made in respect thereof, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information or statements including, without limitation: the continuing and uncertain impact of COVID-19 and the Russia / Ukraine conflict; changes in commodity prices; changes in the demand for or supply of Crew's products, the early stage of development of some of the evaluated areas and zones and the potential for variation in the quality of the Montney formation; interruptions, unanticipated operating results or production declines; changes in tax or environmental laws, royalty rates; climate change regulations, or other regulatory matters; changes in development plans of Crew or by third party operators of Crew's properties, increased debt levels or debt service requirements; inaccurate estimation of Crew's oil and gas reserve volumes; limited, unfavourable or a lack of access to capital markets; increased costs; a lack of adequate insurance coverage; the impact of competitors; and certain other risks detailed from time-to-time in Crew's public disclosure documents (including, without limitation, those risks identified in this report and Annual Information Form).

This report contains future-oriented financial information and financial outlook information (collectively, "FOFI") about Crew's prospective capital expenditures, all of which are subject to the same assumptions, risk factors, limitations, and qualifications as set forth in the above paragraphs. The actual results of operations of Crew and the resulting financial results will likely vary from the amounts set forth in this report and such variation may be material. Crew and its management believe that the FOFI has been prepared on a reasonable basis, reflecting management's best estimates and judgments. However, because this information is subjective and subject to numerous risks, it should not be relied on as necessarily indicative of future results. Except as required by applicable securities laws, Crew undertakes no obligation to update such FOFI. FOFI contained in this report was made as of the date of this report and was provided for the purpose of providing further information about Crew's anticipated future business operations. Readers are cautioned that the FOFI contained in this report should not be used for purposes other than for which it is disclosed herein.

The forward-looking information and statements contained in this report speak only as of the date of this report, and Crew does not assume any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the included forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable securities laws.

Information Regarding Disclosure on Oil and Gas Reserves and Operational Information

All amounts in this report are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. This report contains metrics commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry. Each of these metrics are determined by Crew as specifically set forth in this report. These terms do not have standardized meanings or standardized methods of calculation and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies, and therefore should not be used to make such comparisons. Such metrics have been included to provide readers with additional information to evaluate the Company's performance however, such metrics are not reliable indicators of future performance and therefore should not be unduly relied upon for investment or other purposes. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" below for additional disclosures.

BOE Conversions

Barrel of oil equivalents or BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of 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. 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 6:1, utilizing the 6:1 conversion ratio may be misleading as an indication of value.

Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures

Throughout this report and other materials disclosed by the Company, Crew uses certain measures to analyze financial performance, financial position and cash flow. These non-IFRS and other specified financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-IFRS and other specified financial measures should not be considered alternatives to, or more meaningful than, financial measures that are determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of Crew's performance. Management believes that the presentation of these non-IFRS and other specified financial measures provides useful information to shareholders and investors in understanding and evaluating the Company's ongoing operating performance, and the measures provide increased transparency and the ability to better analyze Crew's business performance against prior periods on a comparable basis.

Capital Management Measures

a) Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds Flow ("AFF")

Funds from operations represents cash provided by operating activities before changes in operating non-cash working capital, accretion of deferred financing costs and transaction costs on property dispositions. Adjusted funds flow represents funds from operations before decommissioning obligations settled (recovered). The Company considers these metrics as key measures that demonstrate the ability of the Company's continuing operations to generate the cash flow necessary to maintain production at current levels and fund future growth through capital investment and to service and repay debt. Management believes that such measures provide an insightful assessment of the Company's operations on a continuing basis by eliminating certain non-cash charges, actual settlements of decommissioning obligations and transaction costs on property dispositions, the timing of which is discretionary. Funds from operations and adjusted funds flow should not be considered as an alternative to or more meaningful than cash provided by operating activities as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of the Company's performance. Crew's determination of funds from operations and adjusted funds flow may not be comparable to that reported by other companies. Crew also presents adjusted funds flow per share whereby per share amounts are calculated using weighted average shares outstanding consistent with the calculation of income per share. The applicable reconciliation to the most directly comparable measure, cash provided by operating activities, is contained under "free adjusted funds flow" below.

b) Net Debt and Working Capital Surplus (Deficiency)

Crew closely monitors its capital structure with a goal of maintaining a strong balance sheet to fund the future growth of the Company. The Company monitors net debt as part of its capital structure. The Company uses net debt (bank debt plus working capital deficiency or surplus, excluding the current portion of the fair value of financial instruments) as an alternative measure of outstanding debt. Management considers net debt and working capital deficiency (surplus) an important measure to assist in assessing the liquidity of the Company.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Ratios

a) Net Property Acquisitions (Dispositions)

Net property acquisitions (dispositions) equals property acquisitions less property dispositions and transaction costs on property dispositions. Crew uses net property acquisitions (dispositions) to measure its total capital investment compared to the Company's annual capital budgeted expenditures. The most directly comparable IFRS measures to net property acquisitions (dispositions) are property acquisitions and property dispositions.

b) Net Capital Expenditures

Net capital expenditures equals exploration and development expenditures less net property acquisitions (dispositions). Crew uses net capital expenditures to measure its total capital investment compared to the Company's annual capital budgeted expenditures. The most directly comparable IFRS measure to net capital expenditures is property, plant and equipment expenditures.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands)					
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	53,560	7,061	64,295	115,982	135,583
Less: Net property dispositions	(129,983)	-	(7,816)	(129,983)	(7,816)
Net capital expenditures	(76,423)	7,061	56,479	(14,001)	127,767

c) EBITDA

EBITDA is calculated as consolidated net income (loss) before interest and financing expenses, income taxes, depletion, depreciation and amortization, adjusted for certain non-cash, extraordinary and non-recurring items primarily relating to unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments and impairment losses. The Company considers this metric as key measures that demonstrate the ability of the Company's continuing operations to generate the cash flow necessary to maintain production at current levels and fund future growth through capital investment and to service and repay debt. The most directly comparable IFRS measure to EBITDA is cash provided by operating activities.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands)					
Cash provided by operating activities	82,322	117,363	18,072	254,767	73,409
Change in operating non-cash working capital	(16,243)	(2,666)	5,707	766	9,512
Accretion of deferred financing costs	(214)	(245)	(245)	(705)	(737)
Transaction costs on property dispositions	203	-	2,505	203	2,505
Funds from operations	66,068	114,452	26,039	255,031	84,689
Decommissioning obligations settled excluding government grants	3,349	822	472	7,320	1,347
Adjusted funds flow	69,417	115,274	26,511	262,351	86,036
Interest	6,916	6,230	6,183	19,240	18,200
EBITDA	76,333	121,504	32,694	281,591	104,236

d) Free Adjusted Funds Flow

Free adjusted funds flow represents adjusted funds flow less capital expenditures, excluding acquisitions and dispositions. The Company considers this metric a key measure that demonstrates the ability of the Company's continuing operations to fund future growth through capital investment and to service and repay debt. The most directly comparable IFRS measure to free adjusted funds flow is cash provided by operating activities.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands)					
Cash provided by operating activities	82,322	117,363	18,072	254,767	73,409
Change in operating non-cash working capital	(16,243)	(2,666)	5,707	766	9,512
Accretion of deferred financing costs	(214)	(245)	(245)	(705)	(737)
Transaction costs on property disposition	203	-	2,505	203	2,505
Funds from operations	66,068	114,452	26,039	255,031	84,689
Decommissioning obligations settled excluding government grants	3,349	822	472	7,320	1,347
Adjusted funds flow	69,417	115,274	26,511	262,351	86,036
Less: property, plant and equipment expenditures	53,560	7,061	64,295	115,983	135,583
Free adjusted funds flow	15,857	108,213	(37,784)	146,368	(49,547)

e) Net Operating Costs

Net operating costs equals operating costs net of processing revenue. Management views net operating costs as an important measure to evaluate its operational performance. The most directly comparable IFRS measure for net operating costs is operating costs.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per boe)					
Operating costs	12,580	12,705	11,866	36,644	35,541
Processing revenue	(520)	(1,475)	(750)	(2,825)	(1,786)
Net operating costs	12,060	11,230	11,116	33,819	33,755
Per boe	4.12	3.52	5.11	3.71	4.84

f) Net Operating Costs per boe

Net operating costs per boe equals net operating costs divided by production. Management views net operating costs per boe as an important measure to evaluate its operational performance. The calculation of Crew's net operating costs per boe can be seen in the non-IFRS measure entitled "Net Operating Costs" above.

g) Operating Netback per boe

Operating netback per boe equals petroleum and natural gas sales including realized gains and losses on commodity related derivative financial instruments, marketing income, less royalties, net operating costs and transportation costs calculated on a boe basis. Management considers operating netback per boe an important measure to evaluate its operational performance as it demonstrates its field level profitability relative to current commodity prices.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$/boe)			
Petroleum and natural gas sales	45.46	62.16	34.75
Royalties	(6.86)	(3.98)	(2.74)
Realized loss on derivative financial instruments	(4.63)	(12.41)	(6.22)
Net operating costs	(4.12)	(3.52)	(5.11)
Transportation costs	(3.42)	(3.33)	(4.61)
Operating netbacks	26.43	38.92	16.07
Production (boe/d)	31,792	35,044	23,659

h) Cash costs per boe

Cash costs per boe is comprised of net operating, transportation, general and administrative and financing costs on debt calculated on a boe basis. Management views cash costs per boe as an important measure to evaluate its operational performance.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$/boe)					
Net operating costs	4.12	3.52	5.11	3.71	4.84
Transportation costs	3.42	3.33	4.61	3.29	4.28
General and administrative expenses	0.99	0.83	1.05	0.92	0.97
Financing costs on debt	1.70	1.95	2.84	1.90	2.61
Cash costs	10.23	9.63	13.61	9.82	12.70

i) Financing costs on debt per boe

Financing costs on debt per boe is comprised of the sum of interest on bank loan and other, interest on senior notes and accretion of deferred financing charges, divided by production. Management views financing costs on debt per boe as an important measure to evaluate its cost of debt financing.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per boe)					
Interest on bank loan and other	154	1,123	1,023	2,317	2,878
Interest on senior notes	4,607	4,862	4,915	14,277	14,585
Accretion of deferred financing charges	214	245	245	705	737
Financing costs on debt	4,975	6,230	6,183	17,299	18,200
Production (boe/d)	31,792	35,044	23,659	33,405	25,532
Financing costs on debt per boe	1.70	1.95	2.84	1.90	2.61

Supplementary Financial Measures

"Adjusted funds flow per basic share" is comprised of adjusted funds flow divided by the basic weighted average common shares.

"Adjusted funds flow per diluted share" is comprised of adjusted funds flow divided by the diluted weighted average common shares.

"Adjusted funds flow per boe" is comprised of adjusted funds flow divided by total production.

"Average realized commodity price" is comprised of commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized light crude oil price" is comprised of light crude oil commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's light crude oil production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized heavy crude oil price" is comprised of heavy crude oil commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's heavy crude oil production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized ngl price" is comprised of ngl commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's ngl production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized condensate price" is comprised of condensate commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's condensate production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized natural gas price" is comprised of natural gas commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's natural gas production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Net debt to last twelve months ("LTM") EBITDA" is calculated as net debt at a point in time divided by EBITDA earned from that point back for the trailing twelve months.

Supplemental Information Regarding Product Types

References to gas or natural gas and NGLs in this report refer to conventional natural gas and natural gas liquids product types, respectively, as defined in National Instrument 51-101, Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101"), except where specifically noted otherwise.

The following is intended to provide the product type composition for each of the production figures provided herein, where not already disclosed within tables above:

	Crude Oil	Condensate	Natural Gas Liquids ¹	Conventional Natural Gas	Total (boe/d)
Q3 2021 Average	1,157 bbls/d	2,350 bbls/d	2,242 bbls/d	107,459 mcf/d	23,659
Q2 2022 Average	108 bbls/d	5,570 bbls/d	3,108 bbls/d	157,547 mcf/d	35,044
Q3 2022 Average	83 bbls/d	4,731 bbls/d	2,682 bbls/d	145,715 mcf/d	31,792
First 9 Months of 2022 Average	102 bbls/d	4,745 bbls/d	2,884 bbls/d	154,041 mcf/d	33,405
Q4 2022 Average	0%	12%	8%	80%	30,000-32,000
2022 Annual Average	0%	14%	9%	77%	32,500-33,000

Notes:

¹⁾ Excludes condensate volumes which have been reported separately.

Test Results and Initial Production Rates

A pressure transient analysis or well-test interpretation has not been carried out and thus certain of the test results provided herein should be considered to be preliminary until such analysis or interpretation has been completed. Test results and initial production ("IP") rates disclosed herein, particularly those short in duration, may not necessarily be indicative of long-term performance or of ultimate recovery.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

ABOUT CREW

Crew Energy Inc. ("Crew" or the "Company") is a liquids-rich natural gas producer committed to pursuing sustainable per share growth through a balanced mix of financially responsible exploration and development, complemented by strategic acquisitions. The Company's operations are focused in northeast British Columbia ("NE BC") and include a large contiguous land base with a vast Montney formation resource. Crew's liquids-rich natural gas areas of Septimus and West Septimus ("Greater Septimus") and Groundbirch offer significant development potential over the long-term. The Company has access to diversified markets with operated infrastructure and access to multiple pipeline egress options. Crew adheres to safe and environmentally responsible operations while remaining committed to sound environmental, social and governance practices which underpin Crew's fundamental business tenets. Crew's common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "CR".

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is the explanation of the financial performance for the period covered by the financial statements along with an analysis of the financial position of the Company. Comments relate to and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months period ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). There have been no significant changes to the critical estimates disclosed in the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. All figures provided herein and in the September 30, 2022 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are reported in Canadian dollars ("CDN"). This MD&A is dated November 3, 2022.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarterly Overview

The Company's third quarter was highlighted by the continued strengthening of its financial position with the announced sale of non-core, non-producing assets in NE BC for \$130 million. This transaction accelerated deleveraging with net debt declining by 47% over the previous quarter end to \$153 million and improved net debt to LTM EBITDA⁽²⁾ of 0.5 times. Production for the quarter averaged 31,792 boe per day, in line with the Company's forecast, but 9% lower than the previous quarter due to the expected decline of new wells brought on earlier in the year, and production shut-in for offsetting completion operations at Groundbirch and for intermittently low regional spot gas prices.

While commodity prices remained above prior year levels, the fear of an on-coming global recession caused the prices of oil and natural gas in Canada to back off their second quarter 2022 peak. Crew's third quarter average realized commodity price was \$45.46 per boe, a 27% decrease over the second quarter of 2022. Oil prices declined over the previous quarter, prompted by concerns over slowing oil demand brought on by recessionary fears resulting from high global inflation, rising interest rates, geopolitical risk and the potential for renewed novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreaks and lockdowns. Natural gas prices also declined during the quarter as supply growth in North America exceeded demand growth. Low natural gas storage levels coming out of the winter and into the early summer months were filled due to reduced end of summer electricity generation demand resulting from lower than normal summer temperatures in North America. In addition, scheduled pipeline maintenance curtailed export and storage capabilities during a time of growing natural gas supply. In the United States, Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") export capacity was impacted by a fire at a large LNG export plant that added excess natural gas supply into the North American market. Despite the slowing economic growth outlook and deteriorating macroeconomic conditions which drove commodity prices lower in the third quarter, the underlying supply/demand dynamics with respect to commodity pricing remains positive over a multi-year time horizon. The Company's combined liquids pricing, including crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids ("ngl"), decreased 18% in the quarter, while Crew's natural gas price declined by 31% as compared to the previous quarter.

Third quarter adjusted funds flow ("AFF") of \$69.4 million declined 40% over the previous quarter, primarily due to lower production and the decline in commodities prices. Crew's cash costs per boe⁽¹⁾ were slightly higher than the second quarter, mainly due to higher net operating costs per boe⁽¹⁾ as a result of a decrease in production and inflationary pressures resulting from higher fuel costs. Property, plant and equipment expenditures totaled \$54 million in the third quarter. Despite lower AFF compared to the previous quarter, the Company generated free AFF⁽¹⁾ of \$15.9 million during the quarter, contributing to a further strengthening of the Company's financial position.

Notes:

- (1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.
 (2) Supplementary measure. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

Production⁽¹⁾

	Three months ended	Three months ended
	Sept. 30, 2022	June 30, 2022
Crude oil (bbl/d)	83	108
Condensate (bbl/d)	4,731	5,570
Ngl (bbl/d)	2,692	3,108
Natural gas (mcf/d)	145,715	157,547
Total (boe/d)	31,792	35,044

Notes:

- (1) Throughout this MD&A unless otherwise specified, crude oil refers to light, medium and heavy crude oil product type as defined by National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101"). Condensate is a natural gas liquid as defined by NI 51-101. Throughout this MD&A, references to ngls comprise all natural gas liquids as defined by NI 51-101 other than condensate, which is disclosed separately. Throughout this MD&A, references to natural gas comprise all conventional natural gas as defined by NI 51-101.

Production during the third quarter of 2022 decreased 9% over the previous quarter as a result of expected production declines from wells brought onto production in previous periods and shut-in production volumes due to weak regional commodity pricing as a result of third-party pipeline maintenance. Third quarter production was also impacted by the shut-in of production from the existing 4-17 Groundbirch wells for 29 days for the completion of five additional wells on the same pad site.

	Three months ended					Three months ended				
	September 30, 2022					September 30, 2021				
	Crude oil	Condensate	Ngl	Nat. gas	Total	Crude oil	Condensate	Ngl	Nat. gas	Total
	(bbl/d)	(bbl/d)	(bbl/d)	(mcf/d)	(boe/d)	(bbl/d)	(bbl/d)	(bbl/d)	(mcf/d)	(boe/d)
NE BC	83	4,731	2,692	145,715	31,792	148	2,350	2,242	107,291	22,622
Lloydminster	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	-	-	168	1,037
Total	83	4,731	2,692	145,715	31,792	1,157	2,350	2,242	107,459	23,659

Production during the third quarter of 2022 increased 34% over the same period in 2021 as a result of the successful execution of drilling and completion activities that included the activation of 22 new producing wells in the Greater Septimus and Groundbirch areas over the past year. Production increases were partially offset by the disposition of the Lloydminster heavy crude oil operations in the third quarter of 2021.

	Nine months ended					Nine months ended				
	September 30, 2022					September 30, 2021				
	Crude oil	Condensate	Ngl	Nat. gas	Total	Crude oil	Condensate	Ngl	Nat. gas	Total
	(bbl/d)	(bbl/d)	(bbl/d)	(mcf/d)	(boe/d)	(bbl/d)	(bbl/d)	(bbl/d)	(mcf/d)	(boe/d)
NE BC	102	4,745	2,884	154,041	33,405	158	2,691	2,442	114,854	24,433
Lloydminster	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	-	-	162	1,099
Total	102	4,745	2,884	154,041	33,405	1,230	2,691	2,442	115,016	25,532

For the first nine months of 2022, production increased 31% as compared to the same period in 2021 due to the aforementioned addition of liquids-rich natural gas wells in the Greater Septimus area and dry gas wells in the Groundbirch area. These increases were partially offset by the disposition of the Lloydminster heavy crude oil operations in the third quarter of 2021.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Sales

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Petroleum and natural gas sales⁽¹⁾ (\$ thousands)					
Light crude oil	798	1,290	1,065	3,208	3,074
Heavy crude oil	-	-	6,086	-	17,388
Natural gas liquids	10,229	13,882	4,900	36,632	10,727
Condensate	46,201	65,933	17,611	153,212	55,311
Natural gas	75,722	117,134	45,966	268,569	143,195
Total	132,950	198,239	75,628	461,621	229,695
Average realized⁽²⁾					
Light crude oil price (\$/bbl)	104.30	130.66	78.29	114.75	71.26
Heavy crude oil price (\$/bbl)	-	-	65.59	-	59.41
Natural gas liquids price (\$/bbl)	41.30	49.09	23.76	46.52	16.09
Condensate price (\$/bbl)	106.15	130.07	81.47	118.27	75.30
Natural gas price (\$/mcf)	5.65	8.17	4.65	6.39	4.56
Commodity price (\$/boe)	45.46	62.16	34.75	50.62	32.95
Benchmark pricing					
Light crude oil – WTI (Cdn \$/bbl)	119.46	138.44	88.91	125.77	81.08
Heavy crude oil – WCS (Cdn \$/bbl)	93.27	122.11	71.80	105.46	65.43
Condensate – Condensate @ Edmonton (Cdn \$/bbl)	113.87	138.31	87.24	124.62	80.73
Natural Gas:					
AECO 5A daily index (Cdn \$/mcf)	4.16	7.24	3.60	5.38	3.28
AECO 7A monthly index (Cdn \$/mcf)	5.81	6.27	3.54	5.56	3.11
Alliance 5A (Cdn \$/mcf)	4.53	7.87	4.23	5.75	4.00
Chicago City-Gate at NIT (Cdn \$/mcf)	8.39	7.96	3.97	6.90	5.58
Dawn at NIT (Cdn \$/mcf)	8.59	8.18	4.10	7.12	3.07
Station 2 (Cdn \$/mcf)	3.73	6.81	3.39	5.08	3.16
Natural gas sales portfolio					
AECO	66%	66%	32%	66%	36%
Alliance	11%	9%	23%	10%	22%
Chicago City-Gate at NIT	5%	5%	-	5%	-
Chicago Interstates at ATP	-	-	38%	-	36%
Dawn at NIT	5%	5%	-	5%	-
Station 2	13%	15%	7%	14%	6%

Notes:

- (1) Throughout this MD&A, light crude oil refers to light and medium crude oil product type as defined by National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101"). Condensate is a natural gas liquid as defined by NI 51-101. Throughout this MD&A, references to other natural gas liquids or ngls comprise all natural gas liquids as defined by NI 51-101 other than condensate, which is disclosed separately. Throughout this MD&A, references to natural gas comprise all conventional natural gas as defined by NI 51-101.
- (2) Supplementary measure. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

Third quarter 2022 compared to second quarter 2022:

In the third quarter of 2022, the Company's petroleum and natural gas sales decreased 33% as compared to the previous quarter as a result of a 27% decrease in average realized commodity price in combination with the aforementioned 9% decrease in production.

The Company's third quarter average realized light crude oil price decreased 20% over the previous quarter, which was higher than the 14% decrease in the Company's WTI benchmark price, due to an increase in the differential between realized Canadian crude oil prices and the Company's WTI benchmark. The Company's third quarter average realized condensate price decreased 18% over the second quarter of 2022, which was consistent with the 18% decrease in the Condensate at Edmonton benchmark price.

Crew's average realized natural gas price decreased 31% in the third quarter of 2022 as compared to the previous quarter, which is lower than the 39% decrease in the Company's natural gas sales portfolio weighted benchmark price as a result of a fixed price physical delivery contracts that positively impacted the Company's realized natural gas price in the third quarter of 2022.

Third quarter 2022 compared to third quarter 2021:

Third quarter 2022 petroleum and natural gas sales increased 76% as compared to the same period in 2021, as a result of a 31% increase in average realized commodity price and a 34% increase in production. The significant increase in realized wellhead pricing is reflective of the improvement in world commodity prices over the past year as world economies recover from the impact of COVID-19 and the supply disruption caused by the Russia/Ukraine conflict.

The Company's third quarter average realized light crude oil price increased 33% over the third quarter of 2021, which was on par with the Company's WTI benchmark increase of 34%.

Crew's average realized ngl price increased 74% in the third quarter as compared to the same period in 2021, due to significant increases in the value of ngl component pricing across North America and the Company electing to truck a larger portion of its ngl volumes to local Canadian markets starting November 1, 2021. This compared to the previous practice of transporting the ngl volumes in the gas stream via the Alliance Pipeline. The Company's third quarter average realized condensate price increased 30% over the same period in 2021, which was on par with the 31% increase in the Condensate at Edmonton benchmark price.

Crew's average realized natural gas price increased by 22% in the third quarter of 2022 as compared to the same period in 2021, which is higher than the 11% increase in the Company's natural gas sales portfolio weighted benchmark price as a result of a fixed price physical delivery contracts that positively impacted the Company's realized natural gas price in the third quarter of 2022.

Nine months ended 2022 compared to nine months ended 2021:

The first nine months of 2022 petroleum and natural gas sales increased 101% as compared to the same period in 2021, as a result of a 54% increase in realized wellhead pricing, aided by the global commodity price recovery noted above, combined with a 31% increase in production, including an increase in the weighting of higher valued condensate production.

The Company's first nine month's realized light crude oil price increased 61% over the same period in 2021, which was higher than the Company's WTI benchmark increase of 55%, largely due to the decline in the differential between realized Canadian crude oil prices and the Company's WTI benchmark.

Crew's ngl realized price increased 189% in the first nine months of 2022 as compared to the same period in 2021, due to increases in the value of component pricing, in particular large increases in realized propane and butane pricing across North America combined with the Company's shift to trucking larger portions of its ngl volumes to local Canadian markets starting November 1, 2021. The Company's first nine month's realized condensate price increased 57% over the same period in 2021, which is slightly higher than the 54% increase in the Condensate at Edmonton benchmark price, mainly due to Crew's product differential relative to the underlying benchmark price.

Crew's realized natural gas price increased by 40% in the first nine months of 2022 as compared to the same period in 2021, which is consistent with the 38% increase in the Company's natural gas sales portfolio weighted benchmark price.

Royalties

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per boe)					
Royalties	20,057	12,685	5,961	41,113	15,818
Per boe	6.86	3.98	2.74	4.51	2.27
Percentage of petroleum and natural gas sales	15.1%	6.4%	7.9%	8.9%	6.9%

For the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, royalties and royalties per boe increased over the prior quarter and the same periods in 2021 due to increases in production and commodity pricing. New wells brought on to production attract lower royalty rates due to royalty holiday incentives. During the second and third quarters of 2022, the royalty holiday incentive on several high

productivity wells was accelerated and fully utilized due to elevated commodity prices, resulting in increased royalty rates on these high revenue wells.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Commodities

The Company enters into derivative and physical risk management contracts in order to reduce volatility in financial results and to ensure a certain level of cash flow to fund planned capital projects. Crew's strategy focuses on the use of puts, costless collars, swaps and fixed price contracts to limit exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates, while allowing for participation in spot commodity prices. The Company's financial derivative trading activities are conducted pursuant to the Company's Risk Management Policy, approved by the Board of Directors.

These contracts had the following impact on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income:

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Realized loss on derivative financial instruments	(13,544)	(39,562)	(13,545)	(68,610)	(39,296)
Per boe	(4.63)	(12.41)	(6.22)	(7.52)	(5.64)
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments	15,289	34,048	(21,817)	(5,815)	(67,486)

As at September 30, 2022, the Company held derivative commodity contracts as follows:

Notional Quantity	Term	Strike Price	Option Traded	Fair Value
<i>Natural Gas – AECO Daily Index:</i>				
20,000 gj/day	October 1, 2022 - October 31, 2022	\$3.04/gj	Swap	\$ (837)
55,000 gj/day	October 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022	\$2.88/gj	Swap	(11,993)
10,000 gj/day	November 1, 2022 - March 31, 2023	\$3.68/gj	Swap	(3,011)
20,000 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023	\$5.69/gj	Swap	(289)
7,500 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.74/gj	Swap	224
20,000 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$3.95/gj	Swap	(490)
2,500 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - October 31, 2023	\$4.96/gj	Swap	419
20,000 gj/day	July 1, 2023 - September 30, 2023	\$3.81/gj	Swap	(325)
20,000 gj/day	October 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.28/gj	Swap	(490)
<i>Natural Gas – AECO Monthly Index:</i>				
17,500 gj/day	October 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022	\$2.43/gj	Swap	(4,556)
10,000 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.00 - \$5.18/gj	Collar ⁽¹⁾	(557)
<i>CDN\$ Edmonton C5 Blended Index:</i>				
1,000 bbl/day	October 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022	\$97.06/bbl	Swap	(806)
250 bbl/day	January 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$110.00/bbl	Swap	481
Total				\$ (22,230)

Note:

(1) The referenced contract is a costless collar whereby the Company receives \$4.00/gj when the market price is below \$4.00/gj, and receives \$5.18/gj when the market price is above \$5.18/gj.

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, the Company entered into the following derivative commodity contracts:

Notional Quantity	Term	Strike Price	Option Traded
<i>Natural Gas – AECO Daily Index:</i>			
12,500 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023	\$5.68/gj	Swap
5,000 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.80/gj	Swap
12,500 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$4.25/gj	Swap
2,500 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - October 31, 2023	\$4.05/gj	Swap
12,500 gj/day	July 1, 2023 - September 30, 2023	\$3.87/gj	Swap
12,500 gj/day	October 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.56/gj	Swap
<i>Natural Gas – AECO Monthly Index:</i>			
5,000 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023	\$6.10/gj	Swap
5,000 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$4.58/gj	Swap
5,000 gj/day	July 1, 2023 - September 30, 2023	\$4.19/gj	Swap
5,000 gj/day	October 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.88/gj	Swap
<i>CDN\$ Edmonton C5 Blended Index:</i>			
1,000 bbl/day	January 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$106.00/bbl	Swap
250 bbl/day	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$102.50/bbls	Swap

Net Operating Costs⁽¹⁾

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per boe)					
Operating costs	12,580	12,705	11,866	36,644	35,541
Processing revenue	(520)	(1,475)	(750)	(2,825)	(1,786)
Net operating costs ⁽¹⁾	12,060	11,230	11,116	33,819	33,755
Per boe	4.12	3.52	5.11	3.71	4.84

Note:

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

Net operating costs per boe for the third quarter of 2022 increased as compared to the prior quarter due to inflationary cost increases, coupled with lower production and processing revenue. Net operating costs per boe for the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 decreased over the same periods in 2021, as a result of new added production in West Septimus and Groundbirch, which yield lower incremental per unit operating costs, partially offset by inflationary cost increases. This was coupled with the disposition of the Lloydminster heavy crude oil operations in the third quarter of 2021, where net operating costs per boe were higher than the corporate average.

Transportation Costs

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per boe)					
Transportation costs	9,997	10,623	10,035	30,012	29,858
Per boe	3.42	3.33	4.61	3.29	4.28

Transportation costs decreased in the third quarter of 2022 as compared to the prior quarter as a result of lower gas transmission charges and liquids trucking charges, stemming from lower production. Transportation costs per boe decreased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 as compared to the same periods in 2021 due to increased natural gas production that was

transported on existing firm transportation service, eliminating unutilized demand charges, and the November 1, 2021 termination of 45 mmcf per day of firm natural gas transportation service. This decrease was partially offset by higher trucking charges for the Company's increased sale of ngl and condensate volumes.

Operating Netbacks⁽¹⁾

(\$/boe)	Greater Septimus	Other NE BC	Three months	Three months	Three months
			ended Sept. 30, 2022	ended June 30, 2022	ended Sept. 30, 2021
Petroleum and natural gas sales	46.16	33.11	45.46	62.16	34.75
Royalties	(6.97)	(4.91)	(6.86)	(3.98)	(2.74)
Realized loss on derivative financial instruments	(4.61)	(5.04)	(4.63)	(12.41)	(6.22)
Net operating costs ⁽¹⁾	(3.82)	(9.42)	(4.12)	(3.52)	(5.11)
Transportation costs	(3.27)	(6.01)	(3.42)	(3.33)	(4.61)
Operating netbacks ⁽¹⁾	27.49	7.73	26.43	38.92	16.07
Production (boe/d)	30,068	1,724	31,792	35,044	23,659

Note:

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

Operating netbacks for the third quarter of 2022 decreased by 32% when compared to the second quarter of 2022, primarily as a result of lower petroleum and natural gas sales, higher royalties, and net operating costs, partially offset by a lower realized loss on derivative financial instruments.

Operating netbacks for the third quarter of 2022 increased 64% over the same period in 2021 as a result of higher petroleum and natural gas sales, lower net operating costs, lower transportation costs, and a lower realized loss on derivative financial instruments, partially offset by higher royalties.

(\$/boe)	Greater Septimus	Other NE BC	Nine months	Nine months
			ended Sept. 30, 2022	ended Sept. 30, 2021
Petroleum and natural gas sales	51.33	39.53	50.62	32.95
Royalties	(4.44)	(5.59)	(4.51)	(2.27)
Realized loss on derivative financial instruments	(7.50)	(7.84)	(7.52)	(5.64)
Net operating costs ⁽¹⁾	(3.42)	(8.11)	(3.71)	(4.84)
Transportation costs	(3.11)	(6.05)	(3.29)	(4.28)
Operating netbacks ⁽¹⁾	32.86	11.94	31.59	15.92
Production (boe/d)	31,402	2,003	33,405	25,532

Note:

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

Operating netbacks for the first nine months of 2022 increased by 98% when compared to the same period in 2021, primarily as a result of higher petroleum and natural gas sales, lower net operating costs, and lower transportation costs, partially offset by a higher realized loss on derivative financial instruments and higher royalties.

General and Administrative Costs

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per boe)					
Gross costs	4,542	4,346	4,015	13,500	11,469
Operators' recoveries	(23)	(17)	(265)	(80)	(604)
Capitalized costs	(1,619)	(1,694)	(1,473)	(5,003)	(4,133)
General and administrative expenses	2,900	2,635	2,277	8,417	6,732
Per boe	0.99	0.83	1.05	0.92	0.97

Gross general and administrative ("G&A") costs increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 as compared to the previous quarter and same periods in 2021 due to an increase in staff compensation costs. G&A per boe decreased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 as compared to the same periods in 2021 as a result of an increase in production, partially offset by the aforementioned increase in compensation costs.

Share-Based Compensation

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands)					
Gross costs	3,814	3,575	1,162	8,808	3,767
Capitalized costs	(1,903)	(1,809)	(574)	(4,430)	(1,833)
Total share-based compensation	1,911	1,766	588	4,378	1,934

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, the Company's total share-based compensation expense increased as compared to the previous quarter and same periods in 2021 as a result of a higher annual grant value for awards granted in April 2022 as compared to 2021.

Depletion and Depreciation

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per boe)					
Depletion and depreciation	24,369	25,822	15,993	74,619	50,984
Per boe	8.33	8.10	7.35	8.18	7.31

Depletion and depreciation costs have increased overall as a result of the higher production in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 as compared to the same periods in 2021. For the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, depletion and depreciation costs per boe increased when compared to the same periods in 2021, due to an increase in the capital cost base as a result of the impairment reversal recorded in the third quarter of 2021.

At September 30, 2022, the Company did not identify any indicators of impairment, and therefore, an impairment test was not performed.

Finance Expenses

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per boe)					
Interest on bank loan and other	154	1,123	1,023	2,317	2,878
Interest on senior notes	4,607	4,862	4,915	14,277	14,585
Interest on lease obligations	26	28	27	81	79
Accretion of deferred financing charges	214	245	245	705	737
Accretion of the decommissioning obligation	341	307	410	901	1,112
Loss on redemption of 2024 Notes	1,941	-	-	1,941	-
Total finance expense	7,283	6,565	6,620	20,222	19,391
Average long-term debt level ⁽¹⁾	285,994	358,964	361,866	339,096	353,899
Average drawings on bank loan ⁽¹⁾	2,690	58,964	61,866	44,723	53,899
Average senior unsecured notes outstanding ⁽¹⁾	283,304	300,000	300,000	294,373	300,000
Effective interest rate on senior unsecured notes	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Effective interest rate on long-term debt	6.5%	6.2%	6.1%	6.2%	6.1%
Financing costs on debt per boe ⁽²⁾	1.70	1.95	2.84	1.90	2.61

Notes:

(1) Supplementary measure. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

(2) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

The Company's total finance expense increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 as compared to the previous quarter and same periods in 2021, due to the \$1.9 million third quarter 2022 loss on redemption of \$128 million of the 2024 Notes. This redemption when combined with significant AFF resulted in a decrease in the Company's average long-term debt level. In addition, the Company repaid its bank loan in the third quarter, resulting in an increase in standby fees as the Company was undrawn on its bank loan in the second half of the third quarter. As a result, the Company's corporate effective interest rate on long-term debt increased slightly as compared to the previous quarter and same periods in 2021.

Deferred Taxes

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2022, the provision for deferred tax was an expense of \$34.8 million and \$66.5 million, respectively, as compared to a deferred tax expense of \$33.1 million in the same periods of 2021. The higher deferred tax expense in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 was due to deferred taxes expense in the same periods of 2021 that was reduced by a deferred tax recovery on a previously unrecognized deferred income tax asset. In addition, net income in the first nine months of 2022 was higher than net income in the same period of 2021.

Cash Provided by Operating Activities, Adjusted Funds Flow and Net Income

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands, except per share amounts)					
Cash provided by operating activities	82,322	117,363	18,072	254,767	73,409
Adjusted funds flow	69,417	115,274	26,511	262,351	86,036
Per share ⁽¹⁾ -basic	0.46	0.76	0.17	1.72	0.56
-diluted	0.43	0.71	0.17	1.62	0.55
Net income	105,658	88,695	176,183	192,976	154,398
Per share -basic	0.69	0.58	1.14	1.27	1.01
-diluted	0.65	0.55	1.12	1.19	0.99

Note:

(1) Supplementary measure. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

Cash provided by operating activities and AFF decreased from the prior quarter mainly due to lower petroleum and natural gas sales, whereas net income increased as a result of the \$84.2 million gain on disposition of non-core, non-producing assets. Cash provided by operating activities, AFF and net income increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2022 as compared to

the same periods in 2021, predominantly due to higher petroleum and natural gas sales enhanced by higher production and higher commodity prices.

Capital Expenditures, Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Land	428	332	787	1,084	2,171
Seismic	133	190	103	457	396
Drilling and completions	39,677	2,033	45,907	88,773	98,617
Facilities, equipment and pipelines	11,643	2,692	15,901	20,485	29,987
Other	1,679	1,814	1,597	5,183	4,412
Total property, plant and equipment expenditures	53,560	7,061	64,295	115,982	135,583
Net property dispositions ⁽¹⁾	(129,983)	-	(7,816)	(129,983)	(7,816)
Net capital expenditures ⁽¹⁾	(76,423)	7,061	56,479	(14,001)	127,767

Note:

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial measures" contained within this MD&A.

In the third quarter of 2022, the Company invested a total of \$53.6 million on exploration and development expenditures. The majority of these expenditures were spent on the continued development of the Montney assets. During the quarter, \$39.7 million was invested on drilling and completion activities in the Greater Septimus area, \$11.6 million on facilities, equipment and pipelines in the Greater Septimus area and \$2.3 million on land, seismic, and other miscellaneous amounts.

During the third quarter of 2022, the Company disposed of certain non-core assets at Attachie and Portage in northeast British Columbia for cash proceeds of \$130.0 million less customary closing adjustments.

In the third quarter of 2022, the Company drilled a total of five (5.0 net) natural gas wells in the West Septimus area and completed a total of five (5.0 net) natural gas wells in the Groundbirch area.

GUIDANCE

	Previous 2022 guidance and assumptions ⁽¹⁾	Revised 2022 guidance and assumptions ⁽¹⁾
Property, plant and equipment expenditures (\$Millions)	130–140	175–185
Net capital expenditures ⁽²⁾ (\$Millions)	130–140	45–55
Annual average production (boe/d)	32,000–33,000	32,500–33,000
Adjusted funds flow (\$Millions)	300–320	300–320
Free adjusted funds flow ⁽²⁾ (\$Millions)	160–190	115–145
EBITDA ⁽²⁾ (\$Millions)	324–344	324–344
Oil price (WTI)(\$US per bbl)	93.00	93.00
Natural gas price (NYMEX) (\$US per mmbtu)	6.15	6.15
Natural gas price (AECO 5A) (\$C per mcf)	5.45	5.45
Natural gas price (Crew est. wellhead) (\$C per mcf)	6.25	6.25
Foreign exchange (\$US/\$CAD)	0.78	0.78
Royalties	8–9%	8–9%
Net operating costs ⁽²⁾ (\$ per boe)	3.50–4.00	3.50–4.00
Transportation (\$ per boe)	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50
G&A (\$ per boe)	0.80–1.00	0.80–1.00
Effective interest rate on long-term debt	6.0–6.5%	6.0–6.5%

Updated 2022 guidance and material assumptions reflect actuals for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and forecasts for the three months ended December 31, 2022. Selected forecasts for the three months ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Oil price (WTI)(\$US per bbl)	\$85.00
Natural gas price (NYMEX) (\$US per mmbtu)	\$6.00
Natural gas price (AECO 5A) (\$C per mcf)	\$4.95
Natural gas price (Crew est. wellhead) (\$C per mcf)	\$5.80

Notes:

- (1) The actual results of operations of Crew and the resulting financial results will likely vary from the estimates and material underlying assumptions set forth in this guidance by the Company and such variation may be material. The guidance and material underlying assumptions have been prepared on a reasonable basis, reflecting management's best estimates and judgments.
- (2) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS Measures" contained within this MD&A.

The Company's strong 2022 financial performance in achieving leverage targets provides the flexibility to expedite two projects that were originally planned for the first quarter of 2023. Accelerating these projects allows Crew to capture the economic benefit of meaningful cost savings and efficiency gains by completing wells in the fourth quarter and through continuous drilling operations. This revised program also enables additional flush production volumes to be produced into a higher forecast natural gas price environment anticipated through the winter of 2023.

This increase in fourth quarter expenditures results in an increase in property, plant and equipment expenditures and a decrease in Free AFF. Additionally, net capital expenditures have been updated to include the increased spending combined with the adjustment for the third quarter 2022 disposition of non-core properties at Attachie and Portage for \$130 million. Annual average production guidance has continued to be narrowed to reflect the Company's strong production performance to date.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital Management

The Company considers its capital structure to include working capital, long-term debt (including the bank loan and senior unsecured notes) and shareholders' equity. Crew's primary capital management objective is to maintain a strong financial position in order to continue to fund the Company's sustainability. Crew monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments on an ongoing basis in order to maintain the flexibility needed to achieve the Company's long-term objectives. To manage its capital structure, the Company may adjust capital spending, hedge future revenue through commodity contracts, issue new equity, issue new debt or raise funds through asset sales.

With improved commodity prices underpinning significant free AFF⁽¹⁾ in 2022, \$40.2 million in cash and cash equivalents and nil drawings on the Company's \$200 million Facility and the senior unsecured notes termed out to 2024, the Company's financial position has strengthened significantly in 2022, with sufficient liquidity to fund the Company's on-going operations. The Company will continue to monitor debt levels and, if necessary, it will consider divesting of non-core properties, adjust its annual capital expenditure program or may consider other forms of financing to improve its financial position.

Capital management includes the monitoring of net debt as part of the Company's capital structure.

Note:

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

The following tables outline Crew's calculation of working capital and net debt:

(\$ thousands)	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	40,157	-
Accounts receivable	46,625	41,861
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(68,261)	(74,929)
Working capital surplus (deficiency)	18,521	(33,068)

(\$ thousands)	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bank loan	-	(75,067)
Senior unsecured notes	(171,149)	(297,834)
Working capital surplus (deficiency)	18,521	(33,068)
Net debt	(152,628)	(405,969)

Working Capital

The capital intensive nature of Crew's activities generally results in the Company carrying a working capital deficit. Working capital includes cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable less accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Company ensures that sufficient drawings are available from its Facility to satisfy working capital requirements. At September 30, 2022, the Company has a working capital surplus of \$18.5 million, with nil drawings on its \$200 million Facility described below.

Bank Loan

The Company's bank facility consists of a revolving line of credit of \$170 million and an operating line of credit of \$30 million (the "Facility"). The Facility revolves for a 364 day period and will be subject to its next 364 day extension by June 2, 2023. If not extended, the Facility will cease to revolve, the margins thereunder will increase by 0.50 per cent and all outstanding advances thereunder will become repayable in one year from the extension date. The available lending limits of the Facility (the "Borrowing Base") are reviewed semi-annually and are based on the bank syndicate's interpretation of the Company's reserves and future commodity prices. There can be no assurance that the amount of the available Facility will not be adjusted at the next scheduled Borrowing Base review on or before May 15, 2023. The Facility is secured by a floating charge debenture and a general securities agreement on all the assets of the Company.

Advances under the Facility are available by way of prime rate loans with interest rates between 2.00 percent and 5.50 percent over the bank's prime lending rate and bankers' acceptances and LIBOR loans, which are subject to stamping fees and margins ranging from 3.00 percent to 6.50 percent depending upon the secured debt to EBITDA ratio of the Company calculated at the Company's previous quarter end. Standby fees are charged on the undrawn Facility at rates ranging from 0.75 percent to 1.63 percent depending upon the secured debt to EBITDA ratio. As at September 30, 2022, the Company's applicable pricing included a 2.00 percent margin on prime lending, a 3.00 percent stamping fee and margin on bankers' acceptances and LIBOR loans along with a 0.75 percent per annum standby fee on the portion of the Facility that is not drawn. Borrowing margins and fees are reviewed annually as part of the bank syndicate's annual renewal.

At September 30, 2022, the Company had issued letters of credit totaling \$10.6 million (December 31, 2021 - \$7.9 million).

Senior Unsecured Notes

In March 2017, the Company issued \$300 million of 6.5% senior unsecured notes, due March 14, 2024 (the "2024 Notes"). The 2024 Notes are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured basis, by each of the Company's current and future restricted subsidiaries. Interest on the 2024 Notes accrues at the rate of 6.5% per year and is payable semi-annually.

The Company may redeem, on any one or more occasions, all or part of the 2024 Notes at the redemption prices set forth below, plus any accrued and unpaid interest:

Year ⁽¹⁾	Percentage
2022	101.040%
2023 and thereafter	100.000%

(1) For the 12 month period beginning on March 14 of each year.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, the Company will be required to offer to repurchase each holder's notes at a price equal to not less than 101% of the principal amount, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

On September 19, 2022, following the disposition of certain non-core assets in northeast British Columbia, the Company redeemed and extinguished \$128 million of principal amount of the 2024 Notes at a redemption price of \$1,010.40 per \$1,000 of principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. A loss on redemption of \$1.9 million consisting of a redemption premium of \$1.3 million and unamortized deferred financing costs of \$0.6 million were expensed in financing costs as a result of the redemption.

It is management's intention to settle the remaining \$172 million of 2024 Notes prior to their maturity in 2024 with future free adjusted funds flow, proceeds from a new debt or equity issuance, the sale of assets or the use of the bank Facility.

At September 30, 2022, the carrying value of the 2024 Notes was net of deferred financing costs of \$0.9 million (December 31, 2021 - \$2.2 million).

The Company will continue to fund its on-going operations from a combination of cash flow, debt, non-core asset dispositions and equity financings as needed. As the majority of our on-going capital expenditure program is directed to the maintenance and growth of reserves and production volumes, the Company is readily able to adjust its budgeted capital expenditures should the need arise.

Share Capital

Crew is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. As at November 3, 2022, there were 156,679,850 common shares of the Company issued and outstanding, which includes 4,371,953 common shares held in trust for the potential future settlement of awards issued under the Company's Restricted and Performance Award Incentive Plan. In addition, there were 3,776,431 restricted awards and 5,432,007 performance awards outstanding.

The Company provides funds to an independent trustee to acquire common shares in the open market, which are held in trust for the potential future settlement of Restricted and Performance award values. The common shares held in trust are netted out of share capital, including the cumulative purchase cost, until they are distributed for future settlements. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the trustee purchased 3,010,000 common shares for a total cost of \$12.9 million and as at September 30, 2022, the trustee held 4,395,000 common shares in trust.

Related-Party and Off-Balance-Sheet Transactions

Crew was not involved in any off-balance-sheet transactions or related party transactions during the quarter ended September 30, 2022.

Contractual Obligations

Throughout the course of its ongoing business, the Company enters into various contractual obligations such as credit agreements, purchase of services, royalty agreements, operating agreements, transportation agreements, processing agreements, right of way agreements and lease obligations for office space. All such contractual obligations reflect market conditions prevailing at the time of contract and none are with related parties. The Company believes it has adequate sources of capital to fund all contractual obligations as they come due. The following table lists the Company's obligations with a fixed term.

(\$ thousands)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Thereafter
Senior unsecured notes (note 1)	-	-	172,000	-	-	-
Lease obligations	174	696	696	696	232	354
Firm transportation agreements	8,347	36,863	35,305	30,300	23,178	24,310
Firm processing agreement	4,718	18,718	18,752	18,718	18,718	87,835
Total	13,239	56,277	226,753	49,714	42,128	112,499

Notes:

(1) Matures on March 14, 2024.

Lease obligations relate primarily to the Company's commitment to a third party for the lease of office space.

Firm transportation agreements include commitments to third parties to transport condensate, ngl and natural gas from gas processing facilities in NE BC.

Firm processing agreements include commitments to process natural gas through the Septimus gas processing facility and West Septimus gas processing facility ("Greater Septimus Processing Complex") in NE BC.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Risks and Uncertainties

Crew's activities expose it to a variety of financial and operational risks and uncertainties that arise as a result of its exploration, development, production, and financing activities. Crew's business could also be affected by additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that it currently deems to be immaterial. If any of these risks actually occur, it could materially harm Crew's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or impair the Company's ability to implement business plans or complete development activities as scheduled. While the following sections discuss some of these risks, they should not be construed as exhaustive. For additional information on the risks relating to Crew's business, see "Risk Factors" identified in Crew's most recent Annual Information Form.

a) Volatility in the Oil and Natural Gas Industry

The volatility of the oil and natural gas industry may affect petroleum and natural gas sales, the value of Crew's reserves, and restrict its cash flow and ability to access capital to fund the development of its properties.

Market events and conditions, including global excess oil and natural gas supply, aggression by Russia towards Ukraine and other neighboring nations and the actions, including sanctions, taken by NATO nations against this aggression, actions or inaction taken by the Organization of the OPEC+ nations, announcements by Saudi Arabia to relax quotas, sanctions against Iran and Venezuela, slowing growth in China and emerging economies, weakened global relationships, conflict between the U.S. and Iran, isolationist and punitive trade policies, U.S. shale production, sovereign debt levels and political upheavals in various countries including a growing anti-fossil fuel sentiment and the continuing impact of COVID-19 and travel bans, have caused significant weakness and volatility in commodity prices. These events and conditions have caused significant variability in the valuation of Crew's reserves and a decrease in confidence in the oil and natural gas industry. These difficulties have been exacerbated in Canada by political and other actions resulting in

uncertainty surrounding regulatory, tax, royalty changes, Indigenous land claims and environmental regulation. In addition, the difficulties encountered by midstream proponents to obtain on a timely basis or continue to maintain the necessary approvals to build pipelines, liquefied natural gas plants and other facilities to provide better access to markets for the oil and natural gas industry in Western Canada has led to additional downward price pressure on crude oil, ngl and natural gas produced in Western Canada.

Lower commodity prices may also affect the volume and value of Crew's reserves. In addition, lower commodity prices restrict the Company's cash flow resulting in less funds from operations being available to fund Crew's capital expenditure budget. Any decrease in value of Crew's reserves may reduce the Borrowing Base under its Facility, which, depending on the level of the Company's indebtedness, could result in Crew having to repay a portion of its indebtedness. In addition to possibly decreasing the value of the Company's economically recoverable reserves, lower commodity prices may also result in a decrease in the value of Crew's infrastructure and facilities, all of which could also have the effect of requiring a write down of the carrying value of the Company's crude oil and gas assets on its balance sheet and the recognition of an impairment charge in its income statement. Given the current market conditions and the lack of confidence in the Canadian oil and natural gas industry, the Company may have difficulty raising additional funds or if it is able to do so, it may be on unfavourable and highly dilutive terms. If these conditions persist, Crew's cash flow may not be sufficient to continue to fund its operations and to satisfy its obligations when due, particularly its 2024 Notes, and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and discharge its obligations will require additional equity or debt financing or proceeds or reduction in liabilities from asset sales. There can be no assurance that such equity or debt financing will be available on terms that are satisfactory to Crew or at all. Similarly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to realize any or sufficient proceeds or reduction in liabilities from asset sales to discharge its obligations and continue as a going concern.

b) Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in emergency actions by governments worldwide, and has impacted Crew's past results, business, financial and operating conditions, and has negatively impacted the Canadian, U.S., and global economies; disrupted Canadian, U.S., and global supply chains; disrupted financial markets; contributed to a decrease in interest rates; resulted in ratings downgrades, credit deterioration and defaults in many industries; forced the closure of many businesses, led to loss of revenues, increased unemployment and bankruptcies; and necessitated the imposition of quarantines, physical distancing, business closures, travel restrictions, and sheltering-in-place requirements in Canada, the U.S., and other countries. If the pandemic re-emerges, including through subsequent waves, or if additional variants of COVID-19 emerge which are more transmissible or cause more severe disease, or if other diseases emerge with similar effects, the adverse impact on the economy could worsen. Moreover, it remains uncertain how the macroeconomic environment, and societal and business norms will be impacted as the recovery continues. As a result, the Company's business, financial and operational conditions, AFF, EBITDA, reputation, access to capital, cost of borrowing, access to liquidity, and/or business plans may, in particular, and without limitation, be adversely impacted as a result of the pandemic and/or decline in commodity prices.

The full extent of the risks surrounding the severity and timing of the COVID-19 pandemic is continually evolving and is not fully known at this time. Therefore, there is significant risk and uncertainty which may have a material and adverse effect on the Company's operations.

c) Indigenous Claims

Indigenous peoples have claimed Indigenous rights and title in portions of western Canada. Any claims made against land where the Company leases the mineral or surface rights may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Some Indigenous groups have established or asserted Indigenous treaty, title, and rights to portions of Canada. There are outstanding Indigenous and treaty rights claims, which may include Indigenous title claims, on lands where Crew operates, and such claims, if successful, could have a material adverse impact on its operations or pace of growth. No certainty exists that any lands currently unaffected by claims brought by Indigenous groups will remain unaffected by future claims. At this time, it is not reasonably expected that claims will

materially affect the Company's planned activity in 2022 or 2023, however, its longer term effects on the Company's business and operations are unknown. In addition, the process of addressing such claims, regardless of the outcome, could be extensive and time-consuming and could result in delays in drilling, completions, construction of infrastructure systems and facilities which may have a material effect on the Company's business and financial results.

Opposition by Indigenous groups to the conduct of the Company's operations, development or exploratory activities may negatively impact the Company. Opposition by Indigenous groups to the conduct of our operations, development or exploratory activities in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company conducts business may negatively impact it in terms of public perception, diversion of management's time and resources, legal and other advisory expenses, and could adversely impact the Company's progress and ability to explore and develop properties.

Some Indigenous groups have established or asserted Indigenous treaty, title and rights to portions of Canada. There are outstanding Indigenous and treaty rights claims, which may include Indigenous title claims, on lands where the Company operates, and such claims, if successful, could have a material adverse impact on its operations or pace of growth. No certainty exists that any lands currently unaffected by claims brought by Indigenous groups will remain unaffected by future claims.

The Canadian federal and provincial governments have a duty to consult with Indigenous people when contemplating actions that may adversely affect the asserted or proven Indigenous or treaty rights and, in certain circumstances, accommodate their concerns. The scope of the duty to consult by federal and provincial governments varies with the circumstances and is often the subject of ongoing litigation. The fulfillment of the duty to consult Indigenous people and any associated accommodations may adversely affect the Company's ability to, or increase the timeline to, obtain or renew, permits, leases, licences and other approvals, or to meet the terms and conditions of those approvals. For example, regulatory authorities in British Columbia recently ceased granting approvals and, in some cases, revoked existing approvals, for, among other things, crude oil and natural gas activities relating to drilling, completions, testing, production and transportation infrastructure following a recent British Columbia Supreme Court decision that the cumulative impacts of government sanctioned industrial development on the traditional territories of a First Nations group in northeast British Columbia breached that group's treaty rights. While Crew believes that the regulatory authorities will resume granting and reinstate approvals for crude oil and natural gas activities on time frames and terms and conditions consistent with past practice, the long-term impacts of, and associated risks with, the decision on the Canadian crude oil and natural gas industry and Crew remain uncertain.

In addition, the federal government has introduced legislation to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("UNDRIP"). Other Canadian jurisdictions, including British Columbia, have also introduced or passed similar legislation, or begun considering the principles and objectives of UNDRIP, or may do so in the future. The means and timelines associated with UNDRIP's implementation by government is uncertain; additional processes may be created, or legislation amended or introduced associated with project development and operations, further increasing uncertainty with respect to project regulatory approval timelines and requirements.

d) Operational Risks

Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The long-term commercial success of Crew depends on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, the Company's existing reserves, and the production from them, will decline over time as the Company produces from such reserves.

Drilling hazards, environmental damage and various field operating conditions could greatly increase the cost of operations and adversely affect the production from successful wells. Crew maintains diligent oversight and maintenance over operations to mitigate these risks, including responsible well supervision, effective maintenance operations and the development of enhanced recovery technologies that contribute to maximizing production rates over time. It is not

possible to eliminate production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions, which can negatively affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to all the risks and hazards typically associated with such operations, including, but not limited to, fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, sour gas releases, spills and other environmental hazards. These typical risks and hazards could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property and the environment and cause personal injury or threaten wildlife.

Oil and natural gas production operations are also subject to geological and seismic risks, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on Crew's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

As part of Crew's rigorous risk assessment, insurance is obtained to protect against major asset destruction or business interruptions. Although the Company maintains liability insurance and business interruption insurance in an amount that it considers consistent with industry practice, liabilities associated with certain risks could exceed policy limits or not be covered. In either event, the Company could incur significant costs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also created additional operational risks for Crew, including the need to provide enhanced safety measures for its employees and customers; comply with rapidly changing regulatory guidance; address the risk of, attempted fraudulent activity and cybersecurity threat behavior; and protect the integrity and functionality of the Company's systems, networks, and data as a larger number of employees work remotely. The Company is also exposed to human capital risks due to issues related to health and safety matters, and other environmental stressors as a result of measures implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the potential for a significant proportion of the Company's employees, including key executives, to be unable to work effectively, because of illness, quarantines, sheltering-in-place arrangements, government actions or other restrictions in connection with the pandemic.

e) Financial Risks

Volatile oil, ngl and natural gas prices make it difficult to estimate the value of producing properties for acquisitions and dispositions, and often cause disruption in the market for oil, ngl and natural gas producing properties, as buyers and sellers have difficulty agreeing on such value. Price volatility also makes it difficult to budget for, and project the return on, asset transactions and development and exploitation projects. As a result, the Company hedges future revenue through commodity contracts to lock-in value and mitigate financial risk. From time to time, the Company's may enter into agreements to receive fixed prices on its oil, ngl and natural gas production to offset the risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline. However, to the extent that the Company engages in price risk management activities to protect itself from commodity price declines, it may also be prevented from realizing the full benefits of price increases above the levels of the derivative instruments used to manage price risk.

f) Changing Regulation

Emissions, carbon and other regulations impacting climate and climate-related matters are constantly evolving. With respect to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") and climate reporting, the International Sustainability Standards Board has issued an IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standard with the aim to develop sustainability disclosure standards that are globally consistent, comparable and reliable. In addition, the Canadian Securities Administrators have issued a proposed National Instrument 51-107 Disclosure of Climate-related Matters. The cost to comply with these standards, and others that may be developed or evolve over time, is not quantifiable at this time.

Changes to royalty regimes may also negatively impact the Company's cash flows. There can be no assurance that the governments in the jurisdictions in which the Company has assets will not adopt new royalty regimes or modify the existing royalty regimes which may have an impact on the economics of the Company's projects. An increase in royalties would reduce the Company's earnings and could make future capital investments, or the Company's operations, less economic.

g) Physical Risk of Climate Change

Based on the Company's current understanding, the potential physical risks resulting from climate change are long-term in nature and associated with a high degree of uncertainty regarding timing, scope, and severity of potential impacts. Many experts believe global climate change could increase extreme variability in weather patterns such as increased frequency of severe weather, rising mean temperature and sea levels, and long-term changes in precipitation patterns. Extreme hot and cold weather, heavy snowfall, heavy rainfall, and wildfires may restrict the Company's ability to access its properties and cause operational difficulties, including damage to equipment and infrastructure. Extreme weather also increases the risk of personnel injury as a result of dangerous working conditions. Certain of the Company's assets are located in locations that are proximate to forests and rivers and a wildfire or flood may lead to significant downtime and/or damage to the Company's assets or cause disruptions to the production and transport of its products or the delivery of goods and services in its supply chain.

h) Gathering and Processing Facilities, Pipeline Systems, Trucking and Rail

Lack of capacity and/or regulatory constraints on gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems and railway lines may have a negative impact on the Company's ability to produce and sell its oil, ngl and natural gas.

The Company delivers its products through gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems and, in certain circumstances, by truck and rail. The amount of oil, ngl and natural gas that the Company can produce and sell is subject to the accessibility, availability, proximity and capacity of these gathering and processing facilities, pipeline systems, trucking and railway lines. Unexpected shutdowns or curtailment of capacity of pipelines for maintenance or integrity work or because of actions taken by regulators could also affect the Company's production, operations and financial results.

A portion of the Company's production may, from time to time, be processed through facilities owned by third parties and over which the Company does not have control. From time to time, these facilities may discontinue or decrease operations either as a result of normal servicing requirements or as a result of unexpected events. A discontinuation or decrease of operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to process its production and deliver the same to market. Midstream and pipeline companies may take actions to maximize their return on investment, which may in turn adversely affect producers and shippers, especially when combined with a regulatory framework that may not always align with the interests of particular shippers.

Historical Analysis

The following table summarizes Crew's key quarterly financial results for the past eight financial quarters:

(\$ thousands, except per share amounts)	Sep. 30 2022	June 30 2022	Mar. 31 2022	Dec. 31 2021	Sep. 30 2021	June 30 2021	Mar. 31 2021	Dec. 31 2020
Total daily production (boe/d)	31,792	35,044	33,399	29,142	23,659	26,712	26,258	21,666
Exploration and development expenditures	53,560	7,061	55,361	42,341	64,295	21,198	50,090	41,007
Net property (dispositions)/acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	(129,983)	-	-	(460)	(7,816)	-	-	(23,219)
Average wellhead price (\$/boe)	45.46	62.16	43.39	38.47	34.75	28.20	36.19	21.37
Petroleum and natural gas sales	132,950	198,239	130,432	103,153	75,628	68,550	85,517	42,604
Cash provided by operating activities	82,322	117,363	55,082	45,747	18,072	24,890	30,447	14,774
Adjusted funds flow	69,417	115,274	77,660	46,833	26,511	25,530	33,995	15,568
Per share ⁽²⁾ – basic	0.46	0.76	0.51	0.31	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.10
– diluted	0.43	0.71	0.48	0.29	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.10
Net income (loss)	105,658	88,695	(1,377)	50,901	176,183	(23,138)	1,353	34,668
Per share – basic	0.69	0.58	(0.01)	0.33	1.14	(0.15)	0.01	0.23
– diluted	0.65	0.55	(0.01)	0.31	1.12	(0.15)	0.01	0.22

Notes:

(1) Non-IFRS measure or ratio that does not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards, and therefore, may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures or ratios for other entities. See "Non-IFRS Measures" contained within this MD&A.

(2) Supplementary measure. See "Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures" contained within this MD&A.

The global outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020 and subsequent measures intended to limit the pandemic contributed to significant volatility in the global financial markets. The pandemic adversely impacted global commercial activity and significantly reduced worldwide demand for commodities including crude oil, natural gas and ngl. The result was significant volatility and a decline in the price of crude oil and gas during the first three quarters of 2020. During this time, the Company conservatively managed capital spending in order to sustain production levels and protect the Company's financial integrity.

Towards the end of 2020, in conjunction with the recovery of oil and gas prices, Crew developed a strategic two-year development plan to enhance long-term sustainability and create meaningful value. The strategic plan included increased capital expenditures beginning in the fourth quarter of 2020, continuing through 2021 into early 2022 in order to increase production, improve net backs and improve the Company's overall sustainability. The successful execution of this plan combined with increased commodity prices has significantly increased production, petroleum and natural gas sales, cash provided by operating activities, AFF and net income over the last four quarters.

The decline in crude oil and natural gas prices in the first quarter of 2020 resulted in a March 31, 2020 pre-tax impairment charge of \$267.3 million. The prospect of a global vaccination campaign against COVID-19 emerged in the latter part of 2020 resulting in a recovery in global markets including an improvement in global commodity prices. The recovery extended into 2021 with global crude oil, ngl and natural gas prices significantly outperforming those seen throughout 2020, resulting in a September 30, 2021 pre-tax impairment reversal of \$228.5 million.

In the third quarter of 2022, non-core assets at Attachie and Portage in northeast British Columbia were disposed for cash proceeds of \$130.0 million, resulting in a gain on disposition of \$84.2 million. In connection with this disposition, the Company redeemed \$128 million of senior unsecured notes on September 19, 2022. This disposition has improved the overall cost of debt, strengthened the balance sheet and helped position the Company for long-term sustainability.

Significant volatility in commodity prices has historically impacted cash provided by operating activities, adjusted funds flow and net income (loss) throughout the past eight quarters. The Company has reduced the financial impact of volatile commodity prices by entering into derivative and physical risk management contracts which can cause significant fluctuations in income due to unrealized gains and losses recognized on a quarterly basis.

Application of Critical Accounting Estimates

Crew's significant accounting policies are disclosed in note 4 of the December 31, 2021 consolidated financial statements. Certain accounting policies require that management make appropriate decisions with respect to the formulation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Crew continuously refines its management and reporting systems to ensure that accurate, timely and useful information is gathered and disseminated. Crew's financial and operating results incorporate certain estimates including the following:

- Estimated accruals for revenues, royalties, operating expenses and general administrative expenses where actual revenues and costs have not been received;
- Estimated capital expenditures where actual costs have not been received or for projects that are in progress;
- Estimated depletion, depreciation and amortization charges are based on estimates of oil and gas reserves that Crew expects to recover in the future. As a key component in the depletion, depreciation and amortization calculation, the reserve estimates have a significant impact on net earnings and the Company's financial results could differ if there is a revision in our estimate of reserve quantities;
- Estimated future recoverable value of property, plant and equipment and any related impairment charges or recoveries are assessed for impairment when circumstances suggest the carrying amount may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount calculation requires the use of estimates which are subject to change as new information becomes available. Changes in assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount could affect the carrying value of the related assets;
- Estimated fair values of derivative contracts, which are used to manage commodity price, foreign currency and interest rate swaps, are determined using valuation models which require assumptions regarding the amount and timing of future cash flows and discount rates. As the Company's assumptions rely on external market data, the resulting fair value estimates may not be indicative of the amounts realized or settled and are therefore subject to market uncertainty;
- Decommissioning obligations are based on assumptions which take into consideration current economic factors and experience to date which Crew believes are reasonable. The actual cost of the Company's decommissioning obligations may change in response to numerous factors;
- Estimated deferred income tax assets and liabilities are based on current tax interpretations, regulations and legislation which are subject to change. As a result, there are usually a number of tax matters under review and therefore income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Crew hires employees and engages consultants who have the expertise to ensure these estimates are accurate and ensures departments with the most knowledge of the activity are responsible for the estimates. Past estimates are reviewed and analyzed regularly to ensure future estimates continue to track actuals. The emergence of new information and changed circumstances may result in actual results or changes to estimate amounts that differ materially from current estimates.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that: (i) material information relating to the Company is made known to the Company's CEO and CFO by others, particularly during the period in which the annual and interim filings are being prepared; and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in securities legislation.

The Company's CEO and CFO have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Company is required to disclose herein any change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period beginning on July 1, 2022 and ended on September 30,

2022 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. No material changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were identified during such period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

It should be noted that a control system, including the Company's disclosure and internal controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system will be met and it should not be expected that the disclosure and internal controls and procedures will prevent all errors or fraud.

ADVISORIES

Conversions

The oil and gas industry commonly expresses production volumes and reserves on a "barrel of oil equivalent" basis ("boe"), whereby natural gas volumes are converted at the ratio of six thousand cubic feet to one barrel of oil. The intention is to sum crude oil, condensate, ngl and natural gas measurement units into one basis for improved analysis of results and comparisons with other industry participants.

Throughout this MD&A, Crew has used the 6:1 boe measure which is the approximate energy equivalency of the two commodities at the burner tip. Boe does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead nor at the plant gate which is where Crew sells its production volumes and therefore may be a misleading measure, particularly if used in isolation. 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 6:1 conversion may be misleading as an indication of value.

Non-IFRS and Other Financial Measures

Throughout this MD&A and other materials disclosed by the Company, Crew uses certain measures to analyze financial performance, financial position and cash flow. These non-IFRS and other financial measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. The non-IFRS and other financial measures should not be considered alternatives to, or more meaningful than, financial measures that are determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of Crew's performance. Management believes that the presentation of these non-IFRS and other financial measures provides useful information to shareholders and investors in understanding and evaluating the Company's ongoing operating performance, and the measures provide increased transparency and the ability to better analyze Crew's business performance against prior periods on a comparable basis.

Capital Management Measures

a) Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds Flow

Funds from operations represents cash provided by operating activities before changes in operating non-cash working capital, accretion of deferred financing costs and transaction costs on property dispositions. Adjusted funds flow represents funds from operations before decommissioning obligations settled (recovered). The Company considers these metrics as key measures that demonstrate the ability of the Company's continuing operations to generate the cash flow necessary to maintain production at current levels and fund future growth through capital investment and to service and repay debt. Management believes that such measures provide an insightful assessment of the Company's operations on a continuing basis by eliminating certain non-cash charges, actual settlements of decommissioning obligations and transaction costs on property dispositions, the timing of which is discretionary. Funds from operations and adjusted funds flow should not be considered as an alternative to or more meaningful than cash provided by operating activities as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of the Company's performance. Crew's determination of funds from operations and adjusted funds flow may not be comparable to that reported by other companies. Crew also presents adjusted funds flow per share whereby per share amounts are calculated using weighted average shares outstanding consistent with the calculation of income per share.

b) Net debt and Working Capital Deficiency (Surplus)

Crew closely monitors its capital structure with a goal of maintaining a strong balance sheet to fund the future growth of the Company. The Company monitors net debt as part of its capital structure. The Company uses net debt (bank debt plus working capital deficiency or surplus, excluding the current portion of the fair value of financial instruments) as an alternative measure of outstanding debt. Management considers net debt and working capital deficiency (surplus) an important measure to assist in assessing the liquidity of the Company.

Non-IFRS Measures and Ratios**a) Net Property Acquisitions (Dispositions)**

Net property acquisitions (dispositions) equals property acquisitions less property dispositions and transaction costs on property dispositions. Crew uses net property acquisitions (dispositions) to measure its total capital investment compared to the Company's annual capital budgeted expenditures. The most directly comparable IFRS measures to net property acquisitions (dispositions) are property acquisitions and property dispositions.

b) Net Capital Expenditures

Net capital expenditures equals exploration and development expenditures less net property acquisitions (dispositions). Crew uses net capital expenditures to measure its total capital investment compared to the Company's annual capital budgeted expenditures. The most directly comparable IFRS measure to net capital expenditures is property, plant and equipment expenditures.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands)					
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	53,560	7,061	64,295	115,982	135,583
Less: net property dispositions	(129,983)	-	(7,816)	(129,983)	(7,816)
Net capital expenditures	(76,423)	7,061	56,479	(14,001)	127,767

c) EBITDA

EBITDA is calculated as consolidated net income (loss) before interest and financing expenses, income taxes, depletion, depreciation and amortization, adjusted for certain non-cash, extraordinary and non-recurring items primarily relating to unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments and impairment losses. The Company considers this metric as key measures that demonstrate the ability of the Company's continuing operations to generate the cash flow necessary to maintain production at current levels and fund future growth through capital investment and to service and repay debt. The most directly comparable IFRS measure to EBITDA is cash provided by operating activities.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
(\$ thousands)					
Cash provided by operating activities	82,322	117,363	18,072	254,767	73,409
Change in operating non-cash working capital	(16,243)	(2,666)	5,707	766	9,512
Accretion of deferred financing costs	(214)	(245)	(245)	(705)	(737)
Transaction costs on property dispositions	203	-	2,505	203	2,505
Funds from operations	66,068	114,452	26,039	255,031	84,689
Decommissioning obligations settled excluding government grants	3,349	822	472	7,320	1,347
Adjusted funds flow	69,417	115,274	26,511	262,351	86,036
Interest	6,916	6,230	6,183	19,240	18,200
EBITDA	76,333	121,504	32,694	281,591	104,236

d) Free Adjusted Funds Flow

Free adjusted funds flow represents adjusted funds flow less property, plant and equipment expenditures. The Company considers this metric a key measure that demonstrates the ability of the Company's continuing operations to fund future growth through capital investment and to service and repay debt. The most directly comparable IFRS measure to free adjusted funds flow is cash provided by operating activities.

(\$ thousands)	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Cash provided by operating activities	82,322	117,363	18,072	254,767	73,409
Change in operating non-cash working capital	(16,243)	(2,666)	5,707	766	9,512
Accretion of deferred financing costs	(214)	(245)	(245)	(705)	(737)
Transaction costs on property disposition	203	-	2,505	203	2,505
Funds from operations	66,068	114,452	26,039	255,031	84,689
Decommissioning obligations settled excluding government grants	3,349	822	472	7,320	1,347
Adjusted funds flow	69,417	115,274	26,511	262,351	86,036
Less: property, plant and equipment expenditures	53,560	7,061	64,295	115,982	135,583
Free adjusted funds flow	15,857	108,213	(37,784)	146,369	(49,547)

e) Net Operating Costs

Net operating costs equals operating costs net of processing revenue. Management views net operating costs as an important measure to evaluate its operational performance. The most directly comparable IFRS measure for net operating costs is operating costs. The calculation of Crew's net operating costs can be seen in the section entitled "Net Operating Costs" of this MD&A.

f) Net Operating Costs per boe

Net operating costs per boe equals net operating costs divided by production. Management views net operating costs per boe as an important measure to evaluate its operational performance.

g) Operating Netback per boe

Operating netback per boe equals petroleum and natural gas sales including realized gains and losses on commodity related derivative financial instruments, marketing income, less royalties, net operating costs and transportation costs calculated on a boe basis. Management considers operating netback per boe an important measure to evaluate its operational performance as it demonstrates its field level profitability relative to current commodity prices. The calculation of Crew's operating netbacks per boe can be seen in the section entitled "Operating Netbacks" of this MD&A.

h) Cash costs per boe

Cash costs per boe is comprised of net operating, transportation, general and administrative and financing costs on debt calculated on a boe basis. Management views cash costs per boe as an important measure to evaluate its operational performance.

(\$/boe)	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Net operating costs	4.12	3.52	5.11	3.71	4.84
Transportation costs	3.42	3.33	4.61	3.29	4.28
General and administrative expenses	0.99	0.83	1.05	0.92	0.97
Financing costs on debt	1.70	1.95	2.84	1.90	2.61
Cash costs	10.23	9.63	13.61	9.82	12.70

i) Financing costs on debt per boe

Financing costs on debt per boe is comprised of the sum of interest on bank loan and other, interest on senior notes and accretion of deferred financing charges, divided by production. Management views financing costs on debt per boe as an important measure to evaluate its cost of debt financing.

(\$ thousands, except per boe)	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended June 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Interest on bank loan and other	154	1,123	1,023	2,317	2,878
Interest on senior notes	4,607	4,862	4,915	14,277	14,585
Accretion of deferred financing costs	214	245	245	705	737
Financing costs on debt	4,975	6,230	6,183	17,299	18,200
Production (boe/d)	31,792	35,044	23,659	33,405	25,532
Financing costs on debt per boe	1.70	1.95	2.84	1.90	2.61

Supplementary Measures

"Adjusted funds flow per basic share" is comprised of adjusted funds flow divided by the basic weighted average common shares.

"Adjusted funds flow per diluted share" is comprised of adjusted funds flow divided by the diluted weighted average common shares.

"Average realized commodity price" is comprised of commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized light crude oil price" is comprised of light crude oil commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's light crude oil production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized heavy crude oil price" is comprised of heavy crude oil commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's heavy crude oil production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized ngl price" is comprised of ngl commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's ngl production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized condensate price" is comprised of condensate commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's condensate production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average realized natural gas price" is comprised of natural gas commodity sales from production, as determined in accordance with IFRS, divided by the Company's natural gas production. Average prices are before deduction of transportation costs and do not include gains and losses on financial instruments.

"Average drawings on bank loan" is calculated as the average daily bank loan balance for the selected period.

"Average senior unsecured notes outstanding" is calculated as the average daily senior unsecured notes outstanding balance for the selected period.

"Average long-term debt level" is comprised of the sum of the average drawings on bank loan and average senior unsecured notes outstanding.

"Adjusted funds flow per boe" is comprised of adjusted funds flow divided by total production.

"Net debt to annualized quarterly EBITDA" is calculated as net debt at a point in time divided by the annualized quarterly EBITDA.

"Net debt to last twelve months ("LTM") EBITDA" is calculated as net debt at a point in time divided by EBITDA earned from that point back for the trailing twelve months.

Forward Looking Statements

This MD&A contains certain forward looking informational statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. In particular, management's assessment of the potential and uncertain impact of COVID-19 on the Company's operations and results, future plans and operations, including the Company's two year development plan and the associated guidance and material underlying assumptions contained in the section titled "Guidance" herein, capital spending plans and budget estimates, drilling plans and the timing thereof, plans for the completion and tie-in of wells and anticipated on-stream dates, facility and pipeline construction, expansion, commissioning and the timing thereof, capital expenditures, timing of capital expenditures and methods of financing capital expenditures and the ability to fund financial liabilities, production estimates, expected commodity mix and prices, future net operating costs, future transportation costs, expected royalty rates, expected interest rates and other financing charges, debt levels and expected debt levels, funds from operations and the timing of and impact of implementing accounting policies, expectations in regards to the Company's credit facilities and plans to repay the remaining outstanding 2024 Notes prior to maturity, estimates regarding undeveloped land position and estimated future drilling, recompletion or reactivation locations, the potential for further property or infrastructure divestures and the anticipated impact of potential future transactions may constitute forward looking statements under applicable securities laws and necessarily involve risks including, without limitation, risks associated with oil and gas exploration, development, exploitation, production, marketing and transportation, loss of markets, volatility of commodity prices, currency fluctuations, imprecision of reserve estimates, environmental risks, regulatory risks, competition from other producers, inability to retain drilling rigs and other services, incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions, failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, the inability to fully realize the benefits of acquisitions, delays resulting from or inability to obtain required regulatory approvals and inability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources. As a consequence, the Company's actual results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements or information are based on a number of factors and assumptions which have been used to develop such statements and information but which may prove to be incorrect. Although Crew believes that the expectations reflected in such forward looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward looking statements because the Company can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. In addition to other factors and assumptions which may be identified in this document and other documents filed by the Company, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things: the impact measures taken to protect citizens from COVID-19 will have on global energy demand and global economies; the potential impact of government programs associated with COVID-19; the general stability of the economic and political environment in which Crew operates; that future business, regulatory and industry conditions will be within the parameters expected by Crew; the impact of increasing competition; the ability of the Company to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; Crew's ability to repay the balance of its 2024 Notes prior to maturity in 2024; drilling results; potential changes in the Company's two year development plan; the ability of the operator of the projects which the Company has an interest in to operate the field in a safe, efficient and effective manner; Crew's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms; changes in the Company's banking facility; field production rates and decline rates; the ability to reduce net operating costs; the ability to replace and expand oil and natural gas reserves through acquisition, development or exploration; the timing and costs of pipeline, storage and facility construction and expansion; the ability of the Company to secure adequate product transportation; future petroleum and natural gas prices; currency exchange and interest rates; the regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes, environmental and Indigenous matters in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates; that regulatory authorities in BC will resume granting approvals for oil and gas activities on time frames, and on terms and conditions, consistent with past practices; and Crew's ability to successfully market its petroleum and natural gas products. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Additional information on these and other factors that could affect the Company's operations and financial results are included in reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and may be accessed through the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com) or at the Company's website (www.crewenergy.com).

The internal projections, expectations or beliefs underlying the Company's 2022 capital expenditure plans, budgets and associated guidance and corporate outlook for 2022 and beyond are subject to change in light of ongoing results, prevailing economic circumstances, commodity prices and industry conditions and regulations. Crew's outlook for 2022 and beyond provides shareholders with relevant information on Management's expectations for results of operations, excluding any potential acquisitions, dispositions or strategic transactions that may be completed in 2022 and beyond. Accordingly, readers are cautioned that events or circumstances could cause results to differ materially from those predicted and Crew's 2022 guidance and outlook may not be appropriate for other purposes. Furthermore, the forward looking statements contained in this document are made as at the date of this document and the Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable securities laws.

Dated as of November 3, 2022

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>(unaudited) (thousands)</i>	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Current Asset:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,157	\$ -
Accounts receivable	46,625	41,861
	86,782	41,861
Derivative financial instruments (note 4)	387	275
Property, plant and equipment (note 5)	1,443,476	1,448,522
	\$ 1,530,645	\$ 1,490,658
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 68,261	\$ 74,929
Derivative financial instruments (note 4)	21,604	16,690
Decommissioning obligations (note 9)	4,607	1,386
	94,472	93,005
Derivative financial instruments (note 4)	1,013	-
Bank loan (note 6)	-	75,067
Senior unsecured notes (note 7)	171,149	297,834
Lease obligations (note 8)	2,055	2,620
Decommissioning obligations (note 9)	41,282	56,828
Deferred tax liability	107,060	46,150
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (note 10)	1,470,702	1,481,450
Contributed surplus	84,097	71,865
Deficit	(441,185)	(634,161)
	1,113,614	919,154
Subsequent event (note 4)		
Commitments (note 13)		
	\$ 1,530,645	\$ 1,490,658

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>(unaudited) (thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Revenue				
Petroleum and natural gas sales (note 11)	\$ 132,950	\$ 75,628	\$ 461,621	\$ 229,695
Royalties	(20,057)	(5,961)	(41,113)	(15,818)
Realized loss on derivative financial instruments	(13,544)	(13,545)	(68,610)	(39,296)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	15,289	(21,817)	(5,815)	(67,486)
Processing revenue	520	750	2,825	1,786
	115,158	35,055	348,908	108,881
Expenses				
Operating	12,580	11,866	36,644	35,541
Transportation	9,997	10,035	30,012	29,858
General and administrative	2,900	2,277	8,417	6,732
Share-based compensation	1,911	588	4,378	1,934
Depletion and depreciation (note 5)	24,369	15,993	74,619	50,984
	51,757	40,759	154,070	125,049
Income (loss) from operations	63,401	(5,704)	194,838	(16,168)
Financing (note 12)	7,283	6,620	20,222	19,391
Impairment (reversal) on property, plant and equipment (note 5)	-	(228,549)	-	(228,549)
(Gain) loss on divestiture of property, plant and equipment (note 5)	(84,214)	6,935	(84,214)	6,615
Other income (note 9)	(148)	(20)	(633)	(1,150)
Income before income taxes	140,480	209,310	259,463	187,525
Deferred tax expense	34,822	33,127	66,487	33,127
Net income and comprehensive income	\$ 105,658	\$ 176,183	\$ 192,976	\$ 154,398
Net income per share (note 10)				
Basic	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.01
Diluted	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.99

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(unaudited) (thousands)</i>	Number of shares, net of shares in trust	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' equity
Balance, January 1, 2022	152,480	\$ 1,481,450	\$ 71,865	\$ (634,161)	\$ 919,154
Net income for the period	-	-	-	192,976	192,976
Share-based compensation expensed	-	-	4,378	-	4,378
Share-based compensation capitalized	-	-	4,430	-	4,430
Issued from treasury on vesting of share awards	57	99	(99)	-	-
Released from trust on vesting of share awards	2,758	2,054	(2,054)	-	-
Purchase of shares held in trust (note 10)	(3,010)	(12,901)	-	-	(12,901)
Tax deduction on excess value of share awards	-	-	5,577	-	5,577
Balance, September 30, 2022	152,285	\$ 1,470,702	\$ 84,097	\$ (441,185)	\$ 1,113,614

<i>(unaudited) (thousands)</i>	Number of shares, net of shares in trust	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' equity
Balance, January 1, 2021	151,182	\$ 1,482,925	\$ 70,052	\$ (839,460)	\$ 713,517
Net income for the period	-	-	-	154,398	154,398
Share-based compensation expensed	-	-	1,934	-	1,934
Share-based compensation capitalized	-	-	1,833	-	1,833
Issued from treasury on vesting of share awards	127	213	(213)	-	-
Released from trust on vesting of share awards	5,734	6,502	(6,502)	-	-
Purchase of shares held in trust (note 10)	(3,223)	(3,799)	-	-	(3,799)
Tax deduction on excess value of share awards	-	-	3,630	-	3,630
Balance, September 30, 2021	153,820	\$ 1,485,841	\$ 70,734	\$ (685,062)	\$ 871,513

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(unaudited) (thousands)</i>	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities:				
Net income	\$ 105,658	\$ 176,183	\$ 192,976	\$ 154,398
Adjustments:				
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative financial instruments	(15,289)	21,817	5,815	67,486
Share-based compensation	1,911	588	4,378	1,934
Depletion and depreciation (note 5)	24,369	15,993	74,619	50,984
Financing expenses (note 12)	7,283	6,620	20,222	19,391
Interest expense (note 12)	(4,761)	(5,938)	(16,594)	(17,463)
Impairment (reversal) on property, plant and equipment (note 5)	-	(228,549)	-	(228,549)
(Gain) loss on divestiture of property, plant and equipment (note 5)	(84,214)	6,935	(84,214)	6,615
Transaction costs on property dispositions (note 5)	(203)	(2,505)	(203)	(2,505)
Deferred tax expense	34,822	33,127	66,487	33,127
Decommissioning obligations settled (note 9)	(3,497)	(492)	(7,953)	(2,497)
Change in non-cash working capital	16,243	(5,707)	(766)	(9,512)
	82,322	18,072	254,767	73,409
Financing activities:				
(Decrease) increase in bank loan	(8,101)	6,945	(75,067)	35,466
Redemption of senior notes (note 7)	(129,331)	-	(129,331)	-
Payments on lease obligations (note 8)	(174)	-	(174)	-
Shares purchased and held in trust (note 10)	(4,499)	(500)	(12,901)	(3,799)
	(142,105)	6,445	(217,473)	31,667
Investing activities:				
Property, plant and equipment expenditures (note 5)	(53,560)	(64,295)	(115,982)	(135,583)
Property dispositions	129,983	10,321	129,983	10,321
Change in non-cash working capital	23,517	29,457	(11,138)	20,186
	99,940	(24,517)	2,863	(105,076)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	40,157	-	40,157	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 40,157	\$ -	\$ 40,157	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

(Unaudited) (Tabular amounts in thousands)

1. Reporting entity:

Crew Energy Inc. (“Crew” or the “Company”) is an oil and gas exploration, development and production company based in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Crew conducts its operations in the Western Canada Sedimentary basin, focused in the province of British Columbia. The consolidated financial statements (the “financial statements”) of the Company are comprised of the accounts of Crew and its wholly owned subsidiary, Crew Oil and Gas Inc., which is incorporated in Canada, and two partnerships, Crew Energy Partnership and Crew Heavy Oil Partnership. Effective May 31, 2022, Crew Oil and Gas Inc., Crew Energy Partnership and Crew Heavy Oil Partnership were dissolved, and all assets and liabilities were transferred to Crew Energy Inc. at net book value with no gain or loss. Crew’s principal place of business is located at Suite 800, 250 – 5th Street SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 0R4.

2. Basis of preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The financial statements use the accounting policies which the Company applied in its annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. The financial statements do not include certain disclosures that are normally required to be included in annual consolidated financial statements which have been condensed or omitted. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (“CDN”), which is the functional currency of the Company, its subsidiary and partnerships.

The financial statements were authorized for issuance by Crew’s Board of Directors on November 3, 2022.

3. COVID-19 estimation uncertainty:

Management makes judgments and assumptions about the future in deriving estimates used in preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Sources of estimation uncertainty include estimates used to determine economically recoverable oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids reserves, the recoverable amount of long-lived assets or cash-generating unit, the fair value of financial derivatives, the provision for decommissioning obligations and the provision for income taxes and the related deferred tax assets and liabilities.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, demand for oil and natural gas continued to increase as the global economy continued to recover from the novel strain of the coronavirus (“COVID-19”) pandemic. Energy prices strengthened to multi-year highs due to elevated uncertainty of global oil and natural gas supply after Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, in addition to restricted oil and gas investment globally. While the Company has benefited from the improvement in commodity prices, there is a degree of uncertainty related to COVID-19 and geopolitical events that have been considered in our estimates as at and for the period ended September 30, 2022.

A full list of the key sources of estimation uncertainty can be found in note 4 of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

4. Financial risk management:

Derivative contracts:

In order to reduce the risk of future commodity price volatility, it is the Company’s policy to hedge a portion of its petroleum and natural gas sales through various financial derivative forward sales contracts and physical sales contracts. The Company does not apply hedge accounting for these contracts. The Company’s production is generally sold using “spot” or near term contracts, with prices fixed at the time of transfer of custody or on the basis of a monthly average market price. The Company, however, may give consideration in certain circumstances to using fixed price marketing contracts. The Company does not use commodity contracts other than to meet the Company’s expected sale requirements.

The fair value of options and costless collars is based on option models that use published information with respect to volatility, prices and interest rates. The fair value of forward contracts and swaps is determined by discounting the difference between the contracted prices and published forward price curves as at the date of the statement of financial position, using the remaining contracted oil and natural gas volumes and a risk-free interest rate (based on published government rates).

At September 30, 2022, the Company held derivative commodity contracts as follows:

Notional Quantity	Term	Strike Price	Option Traded	Fair Value
<i>Natural Gas – AECO Daily Index:</i>				
20,000 gj/day	October 1, 2022 - October 31, 2022	\$3.04/gj	Swap	\$ (837)
55,000 gj/day	October 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022	\$2.88/gj	Swap	(11,993)
10,000 gj/day	November 1, 2022 - March 31, 2023	\$3.68/gj	Swap	(3,011)
20,000 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023	\$5.69/gj	Swap	(289)
7,500 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.74/gj	Swap	224
20,000 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$3.95/gj	Swap	(490)
2,500 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - October 31, 2023	\$4.96/gj	Swap	419
20,000 gj/day	July 1, 2023 - September 30, 2023	\$3.81/gj	Swap	(325)
20,000 gj/day	October 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.28/gj	Swap	(490)
<i>Natural Gas – AECO Monthly Index:</i>				
17,500 gj/day	October 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022	\$2.43/gj	Swap	(4,556)
10,000 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.00 - \$5.18/gj	Collar ⁽¹⁾	(557)
<i>CDN\$ Edmonton C5 Blended Index:</i>				
1,000 bbl/day	October 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022	\$97.06/bbl	Swap	(806)
250 bbl/day	January 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$110.00/bbl	Swap	481
Total				\$ (22,230)

(1) The referenced contract is a costless collar whereby the Company receives \$4.00/gj when the market price is below \$4.00/gj, and receives \$5.18/gj when the market price is above \$5.18/gj.

Subsequent to September 30, 2022, the Company entered into the following derivative commodity contracts:

Notional Quantity	Term	Strike Price	Option Traded
<i>Natural Gas – AECO Daily Index:</i>			
12,500 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023	\$5.68/gj	Swap
5,000 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.80/gj	Swap
12,500 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$4.25/gj	Swap
2,500 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - October 31, 2023	\$4.05/gj	Swap
12,500 gj/day	July 1, 2023 - September 30, 2023	\$3.87/gj	Swap
12,500 gj/day	October 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.56/gj	Swap
<i>Natural Gas – AECO Monthly Index:</i>			
5,000 gj/day	January 1, 2023 - March 31, 2023	\$6.10/gj	Swap
5,000 gj/day	April 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$4.58/gj	Swap
5,000 gj/day	July 1, 2023 - September 30, 2023	\$4.19/gj	Swap
5,000 gj/day	October 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$4.88/gj	Swap

Notional Quantity	Term	Strike Price	Option Traded
<i>(continued)</i>			
<i>CDN\$ Edmonton C5 Blended Index:</i>			
1,000 bbl/day	January 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	\$106.00/bbl	Swap
250 bbl/day	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	\$102.50/bbl	Swap

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with the financial liabilities. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, derivative financial instruments, the bank loan, the senior unsecured notes and lease obligations. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consists of invoices payable to trade suppliers for office, field operating activities and capital expenditures. The Company processes invoices within a normal payment period. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and the majority of derivative financial instruments have contractual maturities of less than one year. To meet these obligations, the Company maintains a revolving credit facility, as outlined in note 6, which is subject to annual renewal by the lenders and has a contractual maturity in 2024, if not extended. The Company maintains and monitors cash flow which is used to partially finance operating and capital expenditures, and does not pay dividends. In addition, the Company issued \$300 million in senior unsecured notes in 2017, of which \$172 million remain outstanding and are scheduled to mature in 2024, as discussed in note 7. It is management's intention to settle the remaining senior unsecured notes prior to their maturity in 2024 with future adjusted funds flow in excess of cash used in investing activities, proceeds from a new debt or equity issuance, the sale of assets or the use of the Facility.

Capital management:

The Company considers its capital structure to include working capital, long-term debt (including the bank loan and senior unsecured notes) and shareholders' equity. Crew's primary capital management objective is to maintain a strong financial position in order to continue to fund the Company's sustainability. Crew monitors its capital structure on an ongoing basis and makes adjustments in order to maintain the flexibility needed to achieve the Company's long-term objectives. To manage its capital structure, the Company may adjust capital spending, hedge future revenue through commodity contracts, issue new equity, issue new debt or raise funds through asset sales.

With \$40.2 million in cash and cash equivalents, nil drawings on the Company's \$200 million Facility and the senior unsecured notes termed out to 2024, the Company's financial position remains strong, with sufficient liquidity to fund the Company's on-going operations. The Company will continue to monitor debt levels and, if necessary, it will consider divesting of non-core properties, adjust its annual capital expenditure program or may consider other forms of financing to improve its financial position.

Net debt:

Capital management includes the monitoring of net debt as part of the Company's capital structure.

The following table outlines Crew's calculation of net debt:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,157	\$ -
Accounts receivable	46,625	41,861
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(68,261)	(74,929)
Working capital surplus (deficiency)	\$ 18,521	\$ (33,068)
Bank loan	-	(75,067)
Senior unsecured notes	(171,149)	(297,834)
Net debt	\$ (152,628)	\$ (405,969)

The bank loan is subject to a semi-annual review of the Borrowing Base, which is directly impacted by the value of the Company's oil and natural gas reserves (note 6).

Funds from operations and adjusted funds flow:

To evaluate the Company's capital management, Crew uses funds from operations and adjusted funds flow benchmarks. Funds from operations represents cash provided by operating activities before changes in operating non-cash working capital, accretion of deferred financing costs and transaction costs on property dispositions. Adjusted funds flow represents funds from operations before decommissioning obligations settled excluding government grants. The Company considers these metrics as key measures that demonstrate the ability of the Company's continuing operations to generate the cash flow necessary to maintain production at current levels and fund future growth through capital investment and to service and repay debt. Management believes that such measures provide an insightful assessment of the Company's operations on a continuing basis by eliminating certain non-cash charges, actual settlements of decommissioning obligations and transaction costs on property dispositions, the timing of which is discretionary.

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 82,322	\$ 18,072	\$ 254,767	\$ 73,409
Change in operating non-cash working capital	(16,243)	5,707	766	9,512
Accretion of deferred financing costs (note 12)	(214)	(245)	(705)	(737)
Transaction costs on property dispositions (note 5)	203	2,505	203	2,505
Funds from operations	\$ 66,068	\$ 26,039	\$ 255,031	\$ 84,689
Decommissioning obligations settled excluding grants (note 9)	3,349	472	7,320	1,347
Adjusted funds flow	\$ 69,417	\$ 26,511	\$ 262,351	\$ 86,036

5. Property, plant and equipment:

Cost	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	\$ 2,719,994
Additions	177,924
Acquisitions	1,400
Divestitures	(605,355)
Change in right-of-use assets	(59)
Change in decommissioning obligations (note 9)	4,717
Capitalized share-based compensation	2,373
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 2,300,994
Additions	115,982
Divestitures	(65,321)
Change in decommissioning obligations	(4,320)
Capitalized share-based compensation	4,430
Balance, September 30, 2022	\$ 2,351,765

Accumulated depletion and depreciation	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	\$ 1,560,962
Depletion and depreciation expense	73,207
Divestitures	(553,148)
Impairment	(228,549)
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 852,472
Depletion and depreciation expense	74,619
Divestitures	(18,802)
Balance, September 30, 2022	\$ 908,289
<hr/>	
Net book value	Total
Balance, September 30, 2022	\$ 1,443,476
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 1,448,522

The calculation of depletion and depreciation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 included estimated future development costs of \$1,366.5 million (December 31, 2021 - \$1,599.0 million) associated with the development of the Company's proved plus probable reserves and excludes salvage value of \$42.0 million (December 31, 2021 - \$41.3 million) and undeveloped land of \$122.1 million (December 31, 2021 - \$142.5 million) related to future development acreage with no associated reserves.

Included in depletion and depreciation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 is \$0.3 million (December 31, 2021 - \$0.4 million) related to the right-of-use assets for the Company's leases. As at September 30, 2022, the net book value of these right-of-use assets is \$1.8 million (December 31, 2021 - \$2.1 million).

During the third quarter of 2022, the Company disposed of certain non-core assets at Attachie and Portage in northeast British Columbia for cash proceeds of \$130.0 million and incurred \$0.2 million of related transaction costs. The disposition consisted of petroleum and natural gas properties and undeveloped land with a net book value of \$46.6 million and associated decommissioning obligations of \$1.0 million, resulting in a gain of \$84.2 million on closing of the disposition.

During the third quarter of 2021, the Company disposed of its Lloydminster heavy crude oil operations for cash proceeds of \$10.7 million and incurred \$2.5 million of related transaction costs. The disposition consisted of petroleum and natural gas properties and undeveloped land with a net book value of \$45.8 million and associated decommissioning obligations of \$34.5 million, resulting in a loss of \$3.1 million on closing of the disposition.

During the third quarter of 2021, the Company exchanged petroleum and natural gas properties and undeveloped land with a total net book value of \$3.6 million for undeveloped land with a fair value of \$1.4 million, resulting in a loss of \$2.2 million.

During the year ended 2021, the Company also disposed of various non-core petroleum and natural gas properties with a net book value of \$2.7 million and associated decommissioning obligations of \$1.7 million, resulting in a loss of \$1.0 million.

The Company identified an indicator of impairment reversal at September 30, 2021 for the northeast British Columbia cash generating unit ("CGU") and performed an impairment reversal test to estimate its recoverable amount. It was determined that the recoverable amount of the northeast British Columbia CGU exceeded its carrying value, resulting in all previous impairment, net of depletion, of \$228.5 million being reversed. The indicator of impairment reversal existed as a result of increases in forecasted oil and gas commodity prices, along with an increase in the Company's market capitalization. At December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, the Company did not identify any indicators of impairment, and therefore, an impairment test was not performed.

6. Bank loan:

The Company's bank facility consists of a revolving line of credit of \$170 million and an operating line of credit of \$30 million (the "Facility"). The Facility revolves for a 364 day period and will be subject to its next 364 day extension by June 2, 2023. If not extended, the Facility will cease to revolve, the margins thereunder will increase by 0.50 per cent and all outstanding advances thereunder will become repayable in one year from the extension date. The available lending limits of the Facility (the "Borrowing Base") are reviewed semi-annually and are based on the bank syndicate's interpretation of the Company's

reserves and future commodity prices. There can be no assurance that the amount of the available Facility will not be adjusted at the next scheduled Borrowing Base review on or before May 15, 2023. The Facility is secured by a floating charge debenture and a general securities agreement on all the assets of the Company.

Advances under the Facility are available by way of prime rate loans with interest rates between 2.00 percent and 5.50 percent over the bank's prime lending rate and bankers' acceptances and LIBOR loans, which are subject to stamping fees and margins ranging from 3.00 percent to 6.50 percent depending upon the secured debt to EBITDA ratio of the Company calculated at the Company's previous quarter end. Standby fees are charged on the undrawn Facility at rates ranging from 0.75 percent to 1.63 percent depending upon the secured debt to EBITDA ratio. As at September 30, 2022, the Company's applicable pricing included a 2.00 percent margin on prime lending, a 3.00 percent stamping fee and margin on bankers' acceptances and LIBOR loans along with a 0.75 percent per annum standby fee on the portion of the Facility that is not drawn. Borrowing margins and fees are reviewed annually as part of the bank syndicate's annual renewal.

At September 30, 2022, the Company had issued letters of credit totaling \$10.6 million (December 31, 2021 - \$7.9 million).

7. Senior unsecured notes:

On March 14, 2017, the Company issued \$300 million of 6.5% senior unsecured notes, due March 14, 2024 (the "2024 Notes"). The 2024 Notes are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured basis, by each of the Company's current and future restricted subsidiaries. Interest on the 2024 Notes accrues at the rate of 6.5% per year and is payable semi-annually.

At any time on or after March 14, 2020, the Company may redeem, on any one or more occasions, all or part of the 2024 Notes at the redemption prices set forth below, plus any accrued and unpaid interest:

Year ⁽¹⁾	Percentage
2022	101.040%
2023 and thereafter	100.000%

(1) For the 12 month period beginning on March 14 of each year.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, the Company will be required to offer to repurchase each holder's notes at a price equal to not less than 101% of the principal amount, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

On September 19, 2022, the Company redeemed and extinguished \$128 million of principal amount of the 2024 Notes at a redemption price of \$1,010.40 per \$1,000 of principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. A loss on redemption of \$1.9 million consisting of a redemption premium of \$1.3 million and unamortized deferred financing costs of \$0.6 million were expensed in financing costs as a result of the redemption (Note 12).

At September 30, 2022, the carrying value of the 2024 Notes was net of deferred financing costs of \$0.9 million (December 31, 2021 - \$2.2 million).

8. Lease obligations:

	As at September 30, 2022	As at December 31, 2021
Less than 1 year	\$ 696	\$ 244
1 – 3 years	1,392	1,461
After 3 years	760	1,328
Total undiscounted future lease payments	\$ 2,848	\$ 3,033
Total undiscounted future interest payments	(186)	(278)
Present value of lease obligations	\$ 2,662	\$ 2,755
Current portion of lease obligations, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(607)	(135)
Long-term portion of lease obligations	\$ 2,055	\$ 2,620

The Company's total undiscounted future lease payments of \$2.8 million (December 31, 2021 - \$3.0 million) equate to future lease obligations. This amount excludes commitments for firm transportation and processing agreements, as disclosed in

note 13, as they do not meet the definition of a lease as the Company does not control the asset or receive substantially all of the asset's economic benefits.

9. Decommissioning obligations:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Decommissioning obligations, beginning of period	\$ 58,214	\$ 93,178
Obligations incurred	6,381	4,340
Obligations settled	(7,953)	(4,844)
Obligations divested	(953)	(36,213)
Change in estimated future cash outflows	(10,701)	377
Accretion of decommissioning obligations	901	1,376
Decommissioning obligations, end of period	\$ 45,889	\$ 58,214

The Company's decommissioning obligations result from its ownership interest in oil and natural gas assets, including well sites and facilities. The total decommissioning obligation is estimated based on the Company's net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, estimated costs to reclaim and abandon these wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future years. The Company has estimated the net present value of the decommissioning obligations to be \$45.9 million as at September 30, 2022 (December 31, 2021 – \$58.2 million) based on an inflation adjusted undiscounted total future liability of \$96.1 million (December 31, 2021 – \$92.2 million). These payments are expected to be made over the next 45 years, with the majority of costs to be incurred between 2029 and 2060. The inflation rate applied to the liability is 1.70% (December 31, 2021 – 1.81%). The discount factor, being the risk-free rate related to the liability is 3.14% (December 31, 2021 – 1.70%). The \$10.7 million (December 31, 2021 – \$0.4 million) change in estimated future cash outflows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 is a result of a change in the inflation rate, discount factor and estimated future abandonment costs.

Included in decommissioning obligations settled is \$0.6 million (December 31, 2021 – \$1.5 million) related to government grants earned for well site rehabilitation and recognized in Other Income.

10. Share capital:

At September 30, 2022, the Company was authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with the holders of common shares entitled to one vote per share.

Restricted and performance award incentive plan:

The Company has a Restricted and Performance Award Incentive Plan ("RPAP") which authorizes the Board of Directors to grant restricted awards ("RAs") and performance awards ("PAs") to directors, officers, employees, consultants or other service providers of Crew and its affiliates.

Subject to terms and conditions of the RPAP, each RA and PA entitles the holder to an award value typically vesting as to one-third on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant. For the purpose of calculating share-based compensation, the fair value of each award is determined at the grant date using the closing price of the common shares. In the case of PAs, the award value is adjusted for a payout multiplier which can range from 0.0 to 2.0 and is dependent on the performance of the Company relative to pre-defined corporate performance measures for a particular period.

For RAs and PAs granted prior to May 20, 2021, the Company is eligible to settle the award value for any such grants either in cash or in common shares acquired by an independent trustee in the open market for such purposes. For RAs and PAs granted subsequent to May 20, 2021, the Company is, following shareholder approval, eligible to settle the award value of such grants either in common shares issued from treasury, subject to the treasury share maximum provided in the RPAP, or in common shares acquired by an independent trustee in the open market for such purposes. The Company is no longer eligible to settle awards granted after May 20, 2021 with cash.

Common shares are acquired in the open market by an independent trustee and are held in trust for the potential future settlement of award values and are netted out of share capital, including the cumulative purchase cost, until they are

distributed for future settlements. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the trustee purchased 3,010,000 (September 30, 2021 – 3,223,000) common shares for a total cost of \$12.9 million (September 30, 2021 – \$3.8 million) and as at September 30, 2022, the trustee held 4,395,000 (September 30, 2021 – 2,757,000) common shares in trust.

Upon the vesting and settlement of 1,099,000 RAs and 904,000 PAs, when accounting for the earned multipliers for PAs, 57,000 common shares of the Company were issued from treasury and 2,758,000 common shares were released from trust for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

The number of RAs and PAs outstanding are as follows:

	Number of RAs	Number of PAs
Balance, January 1, 2022	3,660	4,576
Granted	1,250	1,956
Vested	(1,099)	(904)
Forfeited	(33)	(42)
Balance, September 30, 2022	3,778	5,586

Per share amounts:

Per share amounts have been calculated on the weighted average number of shares outstanding. The weighted average shares outstanding for the three month period ended September 30, 2022 was 152,378,000 (September 30, 2021 – 153,992,000) and for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the weighted average number of shares outstanding was 152,217,000 (September 30, 2021 – 152,937,000).

In computing diluted earnings per share, the Company considers the dilutive impact of RAs and PAs. For the three month period ended September 30, 2022, 9,925,000 (September 30, 2021 – 2,853,000) shares were added to the weighted average common shares outstanding to account for the dilution of RAs and for the nine month period ended September 30, 2022, 9,739,000 (September 30, 2021 – 3,285,000) shares were added to the weighted average common shares for dilution. For the three month period ended September 30, 2022, there were nil (September 30, 2021 – nil) RAs and PAs that were not included in the diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2022, there were nil (September 30, 2021 – 82,000) RAs and PAs that were not included in the diluted earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive.

11. Revenue:

Petroleum and natural gas sales:

Crew sells its production pursuant to fixed or variable-price contracts. The transaction price for variable priced contracts is based on the commodity price, adjusted for quality, location or other factors, whereby each component of the pricing formula can be either fixed or variable, depending on the contract terms. Under the contracts, the Company is required to deliver a fixed or variable volume of crude oil, condensate, other natural gas liquids (“ngl”) or natural gas to the customer. Revenue is recognized when a unit of production is delivered to the customer. The amount of revenue recognized is based on the agreed transaction price, whereby any variability in revenue relates specifically to the Company’s efforts to transfer production, and therefore the resulting revenue is allocated to the production delivered in the period during which the variability occurs. As a result, none of the variable revenue is considered constrained.

Crude oil, condensate and ngl are sold under contracts of varying terms of up to one year. The Company’s natural gas is sold through a combination of spot sales, month ahead physical sales, short term and multi-year contracts. Revenues are typically collected on the 25th day of the month following production.

The following table summarizes the Company's petroleum and natural gas sales, all of which are from revenue with contracts with customers:

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Light crude oil	\$ 798	\$ 1,065	\$ 3,208	\$ 3,074
Heavy crude oil	-	6,086	-	17,388
Natural gas liquids	10,229	4,900	36,632	10,727
Condensate	46,201	17,611	153,212	55,311
Natural gas	75,722	45,966	268,569	143,195
	\$ 132,950	\$ 75,628	\$ 461,621	\$ 229,695

12. Financing:

	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2021	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2022	Nine months ended Sept. 30, 2021
Interest expense	\$ 4,761	\$ 5,938	\$ 16,594	\$ 17,463
Interest on lease obligations	26	27	81	79
Accretion of deferred financing costs	214	245	705	737
Accretion of decommissioning obligations	341	410	901	1,112
Loss on redemption of 2024 Notes	1,941	-	1,941	-
	\$ 7,283	\$ 6,620	\$ 20,222	\$ 19,391

13. Commitments:

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Thereafter
Firm transportation agreements	\$ 8,347	\$ 36,863	\$ 35,305	\$ 30,300	\$ 23,178	\$ 24,310
Firm processing agreements	4,718	18,718	18,752	18,718	18,718	87,835
Total	\$ 13,065	\$ 55,581	\$ 54,057	\$ 49,018	\$ 41,896	\$ 112,145

Firm transportation agreements include commitments to third parties to transport condensate, ngl and natural gas from gas processing facilities in northeast British Columbia.

Firm processing agreements include commitments to process natural gas through the Greater Septimus Processing Complex in northeast British Columbia.

DIRECTORS & OFFICERS

OFFICERS

Dale O. Shwed

President and Chief Executive Officer

John G. Leach, CPA, CA

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

James Taylor

Chief Operating Officer

Jamie L. Bowman

Senior Vice President, Marketing & Originations

Kurtis Fischer

Vice President, Planning & Development

Paul Dever

Vice President, Government & Stakeholder Relations

Kevin G. Evers, P. Geol.

Vice President, Geosciences

Mark Miller

Vice President, Land and Negotiations

Craig Turchak, CPA, CGA

Vice President, Finance & Controller

ABBREVIATIONS

bbl barrels

bbl/d barrels per day

bcf billion cubic feet

boe barrels of oil equivalent (6 mcf: 1 bbl)

bopd barrels of oil per day

mboe thousand barrels of oil equivalent (6 mcf: 1 bbl)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John A. Brussa

Chairman Independent Director

Karen Nielsen, ICD.D

Independent Director

Ryan Shay, CPA, CA

Independent Director

Gail Hannon

Independent Director

John Hooks

Independent Director

Dale O. Shwed

President, Crew Energy Inc.

CORPORATE SECRETARY

Michael D. Sandrelli

Partner, Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP

mboe million barrels of oil equivalent (6 mcf: 1 bbl)

mcf thousand cubic feet

mcf/d thousand cubic feet per day

mmcf million cubic feet

mmcf/d million cubic feet per day

ngl natural gas liquids