



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

MARCH 26, 2009

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AECO-C	Alberta Energy Company "C" Meter Station of the Nova Pipeline System
API	American Petroleum Institute
ARTC	Alberta Royalty Tax Credit
Bbl	Barrels
Bbl/d	Barrels per day
BOE	Barrel of oil equivalent
BOE/d	Barrels of oil equivalent per day
CICA	Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants
GJ	Gigajoules
GJ/d	Gigajoules per day
Lt	Long tons
Lt/d	Long tons per day
Mbbl	Thousand barrels
MBOE	Thousands of barrels of oil equivalent
Mcf	Thousand cubic feet
MMcf	Million cubic feet
MMcf/d	Million cubic feet per day
MMbtu	Million British thermal units
MMbtu/d	Million British thermal units per day
NGLs	Natural gas liquids
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
stb	Standard stock tank barrel
WTI	West Texas Intermediate
M\$	Thousands of dollars
MM\$	Millions of dollars

CONVERSION OF UNITS

1 acre	0.4 hectares
2.5 acres	1 hectare
1 bbl	0.159 cubic metres
6.29 bbls	1 cubic metre
1 foot	0.3048 metres
3.281 feet	1 metre
1 mcf	28.2 cubic metres
0.035 mcf	1 cubic metre
1 mile	1.61 kilometres
0.62 miles	1 kilometre
1 mmbtu	1.054 GJ
0.949 mmbtu	1 GJ

In this Annual Information Form where amounts are expressed on a barrel of oil equivalent basis, natural gas volumes have been converted to oil equivalence at six thousand cubic feet per barrel. The term BOE may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet per barrel is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Unless otherwise specified, references to oil include oil and NGLs. NGLs include condensate, propane, butane and ethane.

CURRENCY

In this Annual Information Form, unless otherwise noted, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain forward looking statements. These statements relate to future events or Celtic's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "predict", "potential", "continue", or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. In addition, this Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein may contain forward-looking statements attributed to third party industry sources. Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not occur. Forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- drilling inventory, drilling plans and timing of drilling, re-completion and tie-in of wells;
- plans for facilities construction and completion and the timing and method of funding thereof;
- productive capacity of wells, anticipated or expected production rates and anticipated dates of commencement of production;
- drilling, completion and facilities costs;
- results of various projects of Celtic;
- timing of receipt of regulatory approvals;
- effect of production increases on operating costs per BOE;
- ability to lower cost structure in certain projects of Celtic;
- growth expectations within Celtic;
- timing of development of undeveloped reserves;
- the tax horizon and taxability of Celtic;
- supply and demand for oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas;
- the performance and characteristics of Celtic's oil and natural gas properties;
- Celtic's acquisition strategy, the criteria to be considered in connection therewith and the benefits to be derived therefrom;
- the impact of Canadian federal and provincial governmental regulation on Celtic relative to other oil and gas issuers of similar size;
- realization of the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions;
- weighting of production between different commodities;
- the quantity and quality of the oil and natural gas reserves;
- projections of commodity prices and costs;
- expected levels of royalty rates, operating costs, general and administrative costs, costs of services and other costs and expenses;
- capital expenditure programs and the timing and method of financing thereof; and
- treatment under government regulation and taxation regimes.

Although Celtic believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Celtic cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements. Moreover, neither Celtic nor any other person assumes responsibility for the outcome of the forward-looking statements. Many of the risks and other factors are beyond Celtic's control, which could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein. The risks and other factors include, but are not limited to:

- general economic conditions in Canada, the United States and globally including reduced availability of debt and equity financing generally;
- industry conditions, including fluctuations in the price of oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas;

- liabilities inherent in oil and natural gas operations;
- governmental regulation of the oil and gas industry, including environmental regulation;
- fluctuation in foreign exchange or interest rates;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems and other difficulties in producing reserves;
- unanticipated operating events which can reduce production or cause production to be shut in or delayed;
- failure to realize anticipated benefits of acquisitions;
- failure to obtain industry partner and other third party consents and approvals, when required;
- stock market volatility and market valuations;
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions or reserves, undeveloped land and skilled personnel;
- competition for and inability to retain drilling rigs and other services;
- right to surface access;
- the need to obtain required approvals from regulatory authorities; and
- the other factors considered under "Risk Factors" in this Annual Information Form and the other risk factors identified in the other documents incorporated herein by reference.

These factors should not be considered as exhaustive. Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" are by their nature forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the resources and reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. With respect to forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, Celtic has made assumptions regarding: future exchange rates; the price of oil and natural gas; the impact of increasing competition; conditions in general economic and financial markets; availability of drilling and related equipment; availability of skilled labour; current technology; cash flow; commodity prices; production rates; timing and amount of capital expenditures; marketability of oil and natural gas; royalty rates; effects of regulation by governmental agencies; future operating costs and the Corporation's ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms. In addition, forward-looking statements in documents incorporated by reference herein may be based on additional assumptions as disclosed in such documents. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive.

The above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking information has been provided in this Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Celtic's future operations. Readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form and the documents incorporated by reference herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Celtic is not under any duty to update or revise any of the forward-looking statements except as expressly required by applicable securities laws.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

Celtic Exploration Ltd., (the “**Corporation**” or “**Celtic**”), was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (the “**ABCA**”) on April 16, 2002 as Desco Exploration Ltd. On September 30, 2002, the Corporation filed Articles of Amendment to change its name from “Desco Exploration Ltd.” to “Celtic Exploration Ltd.”.

The Corporation does not have any subsidiaries.

The head office of Celtic is located at Suite 500, 505 – 3rd Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3E6 and the registered office is located at 1000, 400 - 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 4H2.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

History of the Corporation

2002

The Corporation became a reporting issuer as a capital pool company in the Province of Alberta on June 18, 2002 by obtaining a receipt for a prospectus from the Alberta Securities Commission. Pursuant to this prospectus the Corporation raised \$250,000 (before costs of issue) by issuing 1.0 million common shares in the capital of the Corporation (“**Common Shares**”) at a price of \$0.25 per share. The proceeds of the offering were used to identify and evaluate assets or businesses for a prospective qualifying transaction (“**Qualifying Transaction**”) within the meaning of the TSX Venture Exchange (“**TSX-V**”) Policy 2.4 (the “**Policy**”). The offering closed on June 27, 2002 and the Corporation’s Common Shares were listed on the TSX-V on July 8, 2002.

On September 30, 2002, the Corporation filed Articles of Amendment to change its name from “Desco Exploration Ltd.” to “Celtic Exploration Ltd.”.

On September 30, 2002, the Corporation completed a private placement of 2.0 million Common Shares at a price of \$1.00 per share raising gross proceeds of \$2.0 million and a private placement of 3.0 million Common Shares, issued as “flow-through shares” within the meaning of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) raising gross proceeds of \$3.0 million. The proceeds were used to complete the Qualifying Transaction and to carry out the Corporation’s exploration and development program.

On September 30, 2002, the Corporation acquired certain producing oil and gas interests located at Princess, Alberta, from Jarrod Oils Ltd., a private corporation, controlled by Eldon A. McIntyre, a director of Celtic. This acquisition was effective as of August 1, 2002. The purchase price was \$4.1 million, before adjustments, and was paid by the issuance of 2.6 million Common Shares at a price of \$1.00 per share and by \$1.5 million in cash. This acquisition constituted the Qualifying Transaction of the Corporation within the meaning of the Policy and upon the issuance of the TSX-V Final Exchange Bulletin in this matter on October 4, 2002, Celtic was no longer a capital pool company. This transaction added approximately 205 BOE/d of production, 94% of which was oil and NGLs and 6% of which was natural gas. In summary, the transaction revised Celtic’s balance sheet to improve financial flexibility, provided initial cash flow, diversified the asset base and increased Celtic’s prospect inventory.

On November 13, 2002, Celtic completed a private placement of 4.0 million Common Shares at a price of \$3.00 per share raising gross proceeds of \$12.0 million. The proceeds of the offering were used to finance Celtic’s acquisition program and its exploration and development program.

On December 16, 2002, Celtic acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Dorchester Energy Inc. (“**DEI**”), a TSX-V listed corporation, for a purchase price of \$11.5 million payable by way of \$0.70 per share in cash or 0.233 of a Celtic Common Share, for each of the 16.1 million common shares of DEI. DEI shareholders elected to receive 1.8 million Celtic Common Shares, at a deemed price of \$3.00 per share and \$5.8 million in cash. Celtic also assumed from DEI \$6.2 million of debt, net of working capital.

On December 16, 2002, in a related transaction, Celtic also acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Denim Energy Corp. (“Denim”) from twelve individual vendors for a purchase price of \$3.7 million, which was paid in cash and by the issuance of 0.4 million Celtic Common Shares at a price of \$3.00 per share. On December 16, 2002, in a further related transaction, Celtic also completed the purchase of certain oil and gas interests located in the Richdale area, Alberta, from seven corporate vendors, for a purchase price of \$1.0 million which was paid in cash and by the issuance of 0.1 million Celtic Common Shares at a price of \$3.00 per share.

As at December 16, 2002, DEI was producing approximately 720 BOE/d from five principal properties in Alberta, of which 58% was natural gas and the balance was oil and NGLs. As at December 16, 2002, Denim was producing approximately 154 BOE/d from three properties in Alberta of which approximately 85% was natural gas and the remainder was oil and NGL’s. Production from the Richdale area, Alberta assets, purchased from the seven corporate vendors, as at December 16, 2002 was approximately 66 BOE/d of which 90% was natural gas.

On December 31, 2002 DEI was dissolved and all of its rights, property, assets and undertaking were assigned, transferred and conveyed to and all of its obligations and liabilities were undertaken and assumed by Celtic. On December 31, 2002 Denim was also dissolved and all of its rights, property, assets and undertaking were assigned to and all of its obligations and liabilities were undertaken and assumed by Celtic.

2003

In May 2003, Celtic completed a private placement of 4.0 million Common Shares at a price of \$3.95 per share raising gross proceeds of \$17.8 million. The proceeds were used to finance Celtic’s development, exploration and acquisition activities.

In July 2003, Celtic completed the acquisition, in two transactions, of certain oil and gas assets located in the Alderson, Bow Island and Drumheller areas in Southern Alberta, the Ashmont area in Eastern Alberta and in the Utikuma area in Northern Alberta. The effective date of each purchase was March 1, 2003 and the aggregate adjusted purchase price was \$18.8 million. Production from the properties acquired was approximately 740 BOE/d, comprised of approximately 517 Bbls/d of light oil and approximately 1.34 Mmcf/d of natural gas.

On July 14, 2003, the Corporation’s Common Shares were listed and commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

In September 2003, Celtic completed, in two transactions, the acquisition of a 100% working interest in oil and gas assets located in the Fox Creek area, Alberta. The effective dates for the transactions were July 1, 2003 and August 1, 2003 and the aggregate adjusted purchase price was \$4.3 million. At the time of the purchases the property was producing approximately 200 BOE/d of 48°API oil and natural gas.

In September 2003, Celtic completed a private placement of 2.5 million Common Shares at a price of \$6.25 per share for gross proceeds of \$15.6 million. The proceeds were used to finance Celtic’s development, exploration and acquisition activities.

2004

In April 2004, Celtic closed a property acquisition in the Morse River area, Alberta for an adjusted purchase price of \$3.2 million. A 79.98% working interest was purchased in the Morse River Unit with net production of about 120 barrels of 41⁰ API oil. Morse River is located approximately 50 miles from the Fox Creek property and is producing out of the same horizon as Celtic’s Fox Creek area property.

2005

In May 2005, Celtic completed a private placement of 3.0 million Common Shares at a price of \$10.25 per share for gross proceeds of \$30.75 million. The proceeds were used to finance Celtic’s development, exploration and acquisition activities.

In June 2005, Celtic completed the acquisition of certain oil and gas assets located in the Swan Hills, Virginia Hills and Kakwa areas of west central Alberta. The effective date of the acquisition was January 1, 2005 and the purchase price, after adjustments was \$2.5 million. At the time of the acquisition the properties were producing approximately 350 BOE/d, comprised of approximately 255 Bbls/d of light oil and 0.57 Mmcf/d of natural gas.

Celtic's name was included in the list of issuers with a "Current AIF" as at December 29, 2005 for purposes of National Instrument 44-101 *Short Form Prospectus Distributions*, as set out in CSA Notice 44-302.

2006

In May 2006, Celtic completed a private placement of 2.0 million Common Shares at a price of \$13.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$26.3 million. The proceeds were used to finance Celtic's on-going capital expenditures, including development drilling opportunities at Kaybob South, Alberta.

In September 2006, Celtic completed a private placement of 1.0 million Common Shares issued as flow-through shares at a price of \$17.25 per share for gross proceeds of \$17.25 million. The proceeds were used to finance Celtic's on-going capital expenditure program.

2007

In February 2007, Celtic completed a private placement of 1.5 million Common Shares issued as flow-through shares at a price of \$16.65 per share for gross proceeds of \$24.975 million. The proceeds were used to finance a portion of Celtic's on-going capital expenditure program.

In June 2007, Celtic completed a private placement of 1,600,000 units ("**Units**"), each Unit comprised of one Common Share and one subscription receipt ("**Subscription Receipt**") at a price of \$28.70 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$45.9 million. The proceeds from the Common Share portion of the Units were used to partially fund Celtic's on-going capital expenditure program and for general corporate purposes. The Subscription Receipts entitled the holders thereof to acquire Common Shares, on a one-for-one basis, for no additional consideration, upon the closing of the acquisition by Celtic of certain assets located in the Kaybob South area of Alberta and the proceeds from the Subscription Receipts portion of the Units were used to complete the acquisition of those assets.

In June 2007, Celtic completed the acquisition of certain oil and gas assets located in the Kaybob South area of Alberta. The effective date of the acquisition was May 1, 2007 and the purchase price, after adjustments, was \$45.6 million. At the time of the acquisition the properties were producing approximately 1,040 BOE/d, comprised of approximately 63% natural gas and 37% NGLs. Also included among the assets acquired was the ownership and operatorship of compression facilities and a major pipeline system previously used by Celtic to transport its Kaybob South Montney production from its Kaybob South field to the Kaybob South KA Gas Processing Plant.

2008

In April 2008, Celtic completed an equity financing by way of a short form prospectus of 2,875,000 Common Shares at a price of \$15.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$43.1 million. The proceeds were used to finance Celtic's development, exploration and acquisition activities.

In April 2008, Celtic completed the acquisition of certain liquids-rich natural gas assets located in the Kaybob South area of Alberta. The effective date of the acquisition was January 1, 2008 and the purchase price, after adjustments, was \$45.0 million.

In July 2008, Celtic announced that it had potential financial exposure of approximately \$30 million to SemCAMS ULC ("**SemCAMS**"), a Canadian subsidiary of SemGroup L.P. ("**SemGroup**"), relating to natural gas and associated by-product sales, net of processing costs and that effective immediately, Celtic was marketing its natural gas through an alternative purchaser, with the agreement of SemCAMS. SemGroup filed a petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and

SemCAMS filed an application to obtain an order under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* (Canada). In November 2008, Celtic reported that its previously announced potential exposure to SemCAMS was approximately \$31.4 million relating to natural gas and associated by-product sales, net of processing costs and that Celtic had expensed \$18.0 million of that amount as a bad debt expense during the third quarter of 2008.

General

Celtic is engaged in the exploration for, and the development and production of, oil and natural gas. Celtic's current activities are primarily focused at Kaybob in west central Alberta. Other operating areas include Princess, Bantry, Michichi, Richdale and Drumheller in Southern Alberta, in east central Alberta in the Ashmont and Figure Lake areas, in west central Alberta in the Fox Creek and the Swan Hills areas and in northern Alberta, in the Otter/Ogston and Utikuma Lake areas.

Stated Business Objective

The business plan of Celtic is to create sustainable and profitable growth as a participant in the oil and gas industry in Western Canada. To accomplish this, Celtic has been and will continue to pursue an integrated two-pronged growth strategy. On the one hand, Celtic will continue to identify and acquire strategic acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties where it believes further exploitation, development and exploration opportunities exist. In addition, Celtic implements a full cycle exploration program. The Corporation therefore pursues exploration and development drilling together with focused acquisitions both within its existing geographical project areas in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin and in other areas of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia which present opportunities which are of interest to its management. Since commencing active oil and gas operations in the fall of 2002, the Corporation has successfully adhered to its two-pronged growth strategy. The Corporation has completed a number of corporate and asset acquisitions and subsequently has actively carried out exploitation and development drilling operations to further enhance the value of the acquired assets. At the same time, the Corporation has accumulated assets through its full cycle exploration program including conducting seismic operations, acquiring land and drilling exploration wells.

Celtic plans to pursue the internal and external generation of exploration plays that have low, medium and high risk and multi-zone hydrocarbon potential and plans to maintain a balance between exploration, exploitation and development drilling for oil and gas reserves over the course of the next five years, although management of Celtic will also consider asset and corporate acquisition opportunities that meet its business parameters. While Celtic believes that it will have the skills and resources necessary to achieve its stated objectives, participation in the exploration for and development of oil and natural gas has a number of inherent risks.

Management of Celtic has extensive industry experience in producing areas of Western Canada in addition to its knowledge of its existing properties and management will have the capability to expand the scope of Celtic's activities as opportunities arise.

In addition to specific acquisition criteria including risk profile, technical upside, reserve life and asset quality that will be evaluated by the management of Celtic, in circumstances where Celtic seeks to acquire assets with proven and probable reserves, prior to the investment decision being finalized, Celtic may obtain an independent engineering report (whether from the vendor of such assets or otherwise) relating to such proven and probable reserves.

Corporate Strategy

Celtic's strategy is to focus on acquisitions of oil and gas assets, to develop a broad inventory of both exploration and development opportunities to mitigate risk on capital investment, to augment acquisition opportunities with drilling activity and to increase critical mass and investigate opportunities to establish new core areas.

Business Risks

The business of exploring for, developing and producing oil and natural gas reserves is inherently risky. There is substantial risk that the manpower and capital employed may not result in the finding of new reserves in economic quantities. There is a risk that the sale of Celtic's reserves may be delayed indefinitely due to processing constraints, lack of pipeline capacity or lack of markets. The price Celtic receives for its oil and gas production fluctuates continuously and, for the most part, is beyond our control. Celtic is also subject to the risks associated with owning oil and gas properties, including environmental risks such as the pollution of air, land and water. In all areas of the business, Celtic competes against entities that may have greater technical and financial resources. Celtic's growth is dependent upon external sources of financing which may not be available on acceptable terms.

Celtic mitigates these risks by hiring highly qualified personnel, either directly as employees or indirectly when contracting for services. Celtic's philosophy of focusing in a limited number of geographical areas allows it to develop a high level of technical and managerial expertise in each area. To control the cost and pace of development, Celtic acquires high working interests in each prospect and operates wherever possible. Celtic may enter into commodity price and interest rate hedging strategies to add a degree of certainty to cash flow. The Corporation diversifies its oil and gas market portfolio among various marketers and among a variety of contracts with respect to pricing and term. In the field, Celtic adheres to sound operational standards, which meet or exceed recognized levels. Finally, all levels of the Corporation's operations are adequately insured.

Seasonal Considerations

Certain properties in the Otter/Ogston region of northern Alberta and the Kaybob and Swan Hills areas of west central Alberta are accessible only during winter months. The majority of the Corporation's properties are accessible year round, except during spring break-up. Major facilities through which Celtic's production is processed may temporarily be shut down for a short period of time during the year to conduct repair and maintenance operations.

Future Commitments

The Corporation may, from time to time, enter into fixed price contracts and derivative financial instruments with respect to oil and gas sales, in order to secure a certain amount of cash flow to protect a level of capital spending. Celtic currently has the following fixed price commitments to sell oil and gas production in place:

The following is a summary of the WTI fixed oil sales price derivative contract in effect as at December 31, 2008:

Quantity	Remaining term of contract	Fixed price per barrel
2,000 bbl/d (put-call spread)	January 1 to December 31, 2009	CA \$115.00 (floor) CA \$145.00 (cap)

The following is a summary of NYMEX-AECO fixed natural gas basis differential derivative contracts in effect as at December 31, 2008:

Quantity	Remaining term of contract	Fixed price per MMBtu
30,000 MMBtu/d (swap)	April 1 to April 30, 2009	US \$0.69
10,000 MMBtu/d (swap)	May 1 to May 31, 2009	US \$0.69
30,000 MMBtu/d (swap)	June 1 to December 31, 2009	US \$0.69

Environmental Matters

The oil and gas industry is subject to environmental regulations pursuant to applicable legislation. Such legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations, and requires that well and facility sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of environmental authorities. As at December 31, 2008, Celtic recorded a provision on its balance sheet of \$5.8 million for asset retirement obligations for

future site restoration, reclamation and abandonment costs. The Corporation maintains an insurance program consistent with industry practice to protect against losses due to accidental destruction of assets, well blowouts, pollution and other operating accidents or disruptions. The Corporation also has operational and emergency response procedures and safety and environmental programs in place to reduce potential loss exposure. No assurance can be given that the application of environmental laws to the business and operations of Celtic will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect Celtic's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. See "*INDUSTRY CONDITIONS - Environmental Regulation*".

Employees

At December 31, 2008, the Corporation had 35 employees at the head office and, at the locations of the Corporation's field operations, the Corporation had 12 employees.

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Petroleum and Natural Gas Reserves

Sproule Associates Limited ("**Sproule**"), independent petroleum engineers of Calgary, Alberta, prepared a report entitled "Evaluation of the P&NG Reserves of Celtic Exploration Ltd. (As of December 31, 2008)" (the "**Sproule Report**"), effective December 31, 2008 and dated January 30, 2009, evaluating the proved and probable crude oil, natural gas and NGL reserves attributable to Celtic's interest in 100% of its properties and the present value of estimated future cash flow from such reserves, based on forecast price and cost assumptions. The reserves information was prepared and is presented in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* ("**NI 51-101**").

In preparing the Sproule Report, Sproule obtained information from Celtic, which included land data, well information, geological information, reservoir studies, estimates of on-stream dates, contract information, current hydrocarbon product prices, operating cost data, capital budget forecasts, financial data and future operating plans. Other engineering, geological or economic data required to conduct the evaluation and upon which the Sproule Report is based, was obtained from public records, other operators and from Sproule's non-confidential files. The extent and character of ownership and the accuracy of all factual data supplied for the independent evaluation, from all sources, was accepted by Sproule as represented.

The following tables, based on the Sproule Report, show the estimated share of Celtic's oil, natural gas and NGL reserves in its properties and the present value of estimated future net revenue for these reserves, after provision for Alberta gas cost allowance, using forecast price and cost assumptions. **All evaluations of the present worth of estimated future net revenue in the Sproule Report are stated after provision for estimated future capital expenditures and well abandonment and disconnect costs, both before and after income taxes, but prior to indirect costs and surface lease reclamation costs or equipment salvage values and do not necessarily represent the fair market value of the reserves.**

Throughout the following summary tables differences may arise due to rounding.

In accordance with the requirements of NI 51-101, attached hereto are the following appendices:

- Appendix A: Report on Reserves Data by Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator in Form 51-101F2 containing certain information estimated using forecast prices and costs based on December 31, 2008 pricing assumptions
- Appendix B: Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure in Form 51-101F3

Definitions used for reserve categories in the Sproule Report are attached as Appendix C hereto.

The following table summarizes Celtic's oil and gas reserves as of December 31, 2008 based on forecast price and cost assumptions:

SUMMARY OF OIL AND GAS RESERVES										
as of December 31, 2008										
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS										
RESERVES										
	LIGHT AND MEDIUM OIL		HEAVY OIL		NATURAL GAS⁽¹⁾		COALBED METHANE		NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS	
RESERVES CATEGORY	Gross (Mbbbl)	Net (Mbbbl)	Gross (Mbbbl)	Net (Mbbbl)	Gross (MMcf)	Net (MMcf)	Gross (MMcf)	Net (MMcf)	Gross (Mbbbl)	Net (Mbbbl)
PROVED										
Developed Producing	3,080	2,563	57	55	76,295	63,635	610	602	3,269	2,115
Developed Non-Producing	260	157	0	0	4,159	3,265	249	233	169	108
Undeveloped	150	102	0	0	41,108	33,198	1,332	1,196	1,336	855
TOTAL PROVED	3,490	2,822	57	55	121,562	100,098	2,191	2,031	4,774	3,078
PROBABLE	2,085	1,530	39	37	108,198	85,654	880	815	3,927	2,523
TOTAL PROVED PLUS PROBABLE	5,575	4,352	96	92	229,760	185,732	3,071	2,846	8,701	5,602

Note:

(1) Natural gas volumes include associated, non-associated and solution gas.

The following tables summarize the undiscounted value and the present value, discounted at 5%, 10%, 15% and 20%, of Celtic's estimated future net revenue based on forecast price and cost assumptions as of December 31, 2008:

SUMMARY OF NET PRESENT VALUES OF FUTURE NET REVENUE as of December 31, 2008											
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS											
Reserves Category	BEFORE INCOME TAXES DISCOUNTED AT (%/year)					AFTER INCOME TAXES DISCOUNTED AT (%/year)					UNIT VALUE BEFORE INCOME TAX DISCOUN- TED AT 10%/year
	0 (M\$)	5 (M\$)	10 (M\$)	15 (M\$)	20 (M\$)	0 (M\$)	5 (M\$)	10 (M\$)	15 (M\$)	20 (M\$)	\$/BOE
Proved											
Developed Producing	635,675	494,583	409,074	351,209	309,337	564,825	443,640	370,000	319,949	283,557	26.50
Developed Non- Producing Un- developed	29,577	24,100	20,157	17,206	14,928	21,789	17,546	14,510	12,245	10,500	23.79
	214,277	140,277	98,117	71,206	52,693	159,544	101,850	68,782	47,603	33,021	14.67
Total Proved Probable	879,528	658,959	527,348	439,622	376,958	746,157	563,036	453,292	379,797	327,079	22.95
	871,359	525,525	363,700	272,090	213,700	650,105	388,784	266,194	196,699	152,400	19.66
Total Proved Plus Probable	1,750,887	1,184,484	891,048	711,711	590,658	1,396,262	951,820	719,486	576,496	479,478	21.48

TOTAL FUTURE NET REVENUE (UNDISCOUNTED) as of December 31, 2008								
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS								
RESERVES CATEGORY	REVENUE (M\$)	ROYALTIES (M\$)	OPERATING COSTS (M\$)	DEVELOP- MENT COSTS (M\$)	ABANDON- MENT AND RECLAMATION COSTS (M\$)	FUTURE NET REVENUE BEFORE INCOME TAXES (M\$)	INCOME TAXES (M\$)	FUTURE NET REVENUE AFTER INCOME TAXES (M\$)
Proved Reserves	1,847,526	368,068	496,318	91,956	11,656	879,528	133,371	746,157
Proved Plus Probable Reserves	3,626,587	753,532	930,924	175,714	15,530	1,750,887	354,625	1,396,262

FUTURE NET REVENUE BY PRODUCTION GROUP as of December 31, 2008			
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS			
RESERVES CATEGORY	PRODUCTION GROUP	FUTURE NET REVENUE BEFORE INCOME TAXES (discounted at 10%/Year) (M\$)	UNIT VALUE BEFORE INCOME TAXES (discounted at 10%/Year) (\$/BOE)
Proved Reserves	Light and Medium Oil (including solution gas and associated by-products)	93,913	28.11
	Heavy Oil (including solution gas and associated by-products)	1,005	17.82
	Natural Gas (including associated by-products)	427,770	22.24
	Coalbed Methane (including associated by-products)	4,660	13.77
	Total	527,348	
Proved Plus Probable Reserves	Light and Medium Oil (including solution gas and associated by-products)	138,579	26.27
	Heavy Oil (including solution gas and associated by-products)	1,424	15.11
	Natural Gas (including associated by-products)	744,530	20.89
	Coalbed Methane (including associated by-products)	6,515	13.74
	Total	891,048	

PRICING ASSUMPTIONS

Forecast Prices and Costs - December 31, 2008

Sproule employed the following pricing, exchange rate and inflation rate assumptions in estimating Celtic's reserves data using forecast prices and costs as of December 31, 2008.

FORECAST PRICES USED IN PREPARING RESERVES DATA Sproule Associates Limited Price Forecast Effective December 31, 2008								
Year	Light Oil			Heavy & Medium Oil		Natural Gas Liquids		
	WTI Cushing Oklahoma (\$US/Bbl)	Edmonton Par Price 40° API (\$Cdn/Bbl)	Alberta Royalty Par Price (\$Cdn/Bbl)	Hardisty Lloyd Blend 20.5° API (\$Cdn/Bbl)	Hardisty Bow River 24.9° API (\$Cdn/Bbl)	Edmonton Propane (\$Cdn/Bbl)	Edmonton Butanes (\$Cdn/Bbl)	Edmonton Pentanes Plus (\$Cdn/Bbl)
Historical								
2004	41.42	52.91	47.22	36.18	37.98	35.95	41.37	53.91
2005	56.46	69.29	66.79	42.79	45.62	38.54	45.20	69.13
2006	66.09	73.30	71.39	50.30	51.54	44.09	59.32	75.03
2007	72.27	77.06	75.12	51.93	53.16	49.53	63.71	77.33
2008 est	99.59	102.85	102.13	82.58	83.85	58.81	75.10	104.70
Forecast								
2009	53.73	65.35	60.60	51.63	52.28	40.70	51.15	66.93
2010	63.41	72.78	67.93	58.95	59.68	43.16	54.25	74.54
2011	69.53	79.95	75.01	64.76	65.56	47.42	59.59	81.88
2012	79.59	86.57	81.53	71.86	72.72	51.34	64.53	88.66
2013	92.01	94.97	84.83	78.83	79.78	56.33	70.79	97.27
2014	93.85	96.89	91.65	80.42	81.39	57.46	72.22	99.23
2015	95.72	98.85	93.50	82.04	83.03	58.62	73.68	101.23
2016	97.64	100.84	95.39	83.70	84.71	59.81	75.16	103.28
2017	99.59	102.88	97.32	85.39	86.42	61.02	76.68	105.36
2018	101.58	104.96	99.28	87.11	88.16	62.25	78.23	107.49
2019	103.61	107.08	101.29	88.87	89.94	63.50	79.81	109.66
Thereafter	Escalation rate of 2.0% thereafter							

Year	Natural Gas					Operating Cost Inflation Rate (%/Yr)	Exchange Rate (\$US/\$Cdn)
	Alberta Gas Reference Price Plantgate (\$Cdn/MMbtu)	Alberta AECO-C Spot (\$Cdn/MMbtu)	Aggregator Intra-Alta (\$Cdn/MMbtu)	Alliance Pipeline (\$Cdn/MMbtu)	Henry Hub Price (\$US/MMbtu)		
Historical							
2004	6.31	6.87	6.37	6.54	6.14	1.4	0.770
2005	8.30	8.58	8.46	8.45	8.62	1.3	0.826
2006	6.75	7.16	6.57	6.56	7.23	1.5	0.882
2007	6.31	6.65	6.34	6.04	6.86	2.0	0.935
2008 est	8.03	8.15	8.09	7.91	9.04	1.0	0.943
Forecast							
2009	6.47	6.82	6.37	6.37	6.30	2.0	0.800
2010	7.24	7.56	7.11	7.26	7.32	2.0	0.850
2011	7.56	7.84	7.49	7.57	7.56	2.0	0.850
2012	8.15	8.38	8.13	8.13	8.49	2.0	0.900
2013	9.00	9.20	9.00	9.00	9.74	2.0	0.950
2014	9.21	9.41	9.21	9.21	9.94	2.0	0.950
2015	9.42	9.62	9.42	9.42	10.14	2.0	0.950
2016	9.63	9.83	9.63	9.63	10.34	2.0	0.950
2017	9.85	10.05	9.85	9.85	10.54	2.0	0.950
2018	10.07	10.27	10.07	10.07	10.76	2.0	0.950
2019	10.30	10.50	10.30	10.30	10.97	2.0	0.950
Thereafter	Escalation rate of 2.0% thereafter						

Celtic's weighted average realized sales prices for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$90.48/Bbl for oil and NGLs and \$8.94/Mcf for natural gas, before financial derivative contracts.

RECONCILIATION OF CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUTURE NET REVENUE

Reserves Reconciliation

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of Celtic's total gross (before royalty) proved, probable and proved plus probable reserves as at December 31, 2008 against such reserves as at December 31, 2007 based on forecast price and cost assumptions.

FACTORS	LIGHT AND MEDIUM OIL			HEAVY OIL			NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS		
	Gross Proved (Mbbbl)	Gross Probable (Mbbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)	Gross Proved (Mbbbl)	Gross Probable (Mbbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)	Gross Proved (Mbbbl)	Gross Probable (Mbbbl)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)
December 31, 2007	4,353	2,416	6,769	41	19	60	3,001	2,048	5,049
Extensions	90	38	128	-	-	-	290	209	499
Improved Recovery	150	75	225	-	-	-	1,039	1,758	2,797
Discoveries	30	15	45	20	12	32	-	-	-
Economic Factors	63	140	203	-	-	-	150	52	202
Technical Revisions	(514)	(592)	(1,106)	11	8	19	2	(626)	(624)
Acquisitions	5	2	7	-	-	-	887	487	1,374
Dispositions	(52)	(9)	(61)	-	-	-	(6)	(1)	(7)
Production	(635)	-	(635)	(15)	-	(15)	(589)	-	(589)
December 31, 2008	3,490	2,085	5,575	57	39	96	4,774	3,927	8,701

FACTORS	ASSOCIATED AND NON-ASSOCIATED GAS ¹			COALBED METHANE			COMBINED		
	Gross Proved (MMcf)	Gross Probable (MMcf)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (MMcf)	Gross Proved (MMcf)	Gross Probable (MMcf)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (MMcf)	Gross Proved (MBOE)	Gross Probable (MBOE)	Gross Proved Plus Probable (MBOE)
December 31, 2007	78,308	50,250	128,558	1,639	731	2,370	20,720	12,980	33,699
Extensions	9,833	6,768	16,601	606	360	966	2,120	1,435	3,555
Improved Recovery	34,724	60,206	94,930	-	-	-	6,976	11,867	18,844
Discoveries	89	43	132	-	-	-	65	34	99
Economic Factors	3,060	1,573	4,633	10	(2)	8	725	454	1,179
Technical Revisions	(607)	(17,014)	(17,621)	73	(210)	(137)	(590)	(4,081)	(4,671)
Acquisitions	12,628	6,381	19,009	-	-	-	2,997	1,553	4,549
Dispositions	(144)	(7)	(151)	-	-	-	(82)	(11)	(93)
Production	(16,331)	-	(16,331)	(136)	-	(136)	(3,984)	0	(3,984)
December 31, 2008	121,560	108,200	229,760	2,192	879	3,071	28,946	24,231	53,177

Note:

(1) Natural gas volumes include solution gas, associated and non-associated gas.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO RESERVES DATA

Undeveloped Reserves - Proved Undeveloped Reserves

The following table sets forth the volumes of gross proved undeveloped reserves that were first attributed in each of Celtic's three most recent financial years and, before that, in the aggregate:

Year	LIGHT AND MEDIUM OIL		HEAVY OIL		NATURAL GAS ⁽²⁾		COALBED METHANE		NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS	
	First Attributed (Mbbbl)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	First Attributed (Mbbbl)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	First Attributed (MMcf)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf)	First Attributed (MMcf)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf)	First Attributed (Mbbbl)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)
Aggregate prior to 2006	183	7	-	-	5,191	3,078	800	800	142	90
2006	-	7	-	-	12,933	15,608	306	1,106	391	466
2007	-	7	-	-	9,395	15,224	-	571	283	455
2008	150	150	-	-	33,278	41,107	606	1,332	1,111	1,336

Notes:

- (1) Cumulative at year end is cumulative of previous year plus first attributed, less developed during the year.
(2) Natural gas volumes include solution gas, associated and non-associated gas.

Proved undeveloped reserves are generally those reserves related to wells that have been tested and not yet tied-in, wells drilled near the end of the fiscal year or wells further away from Celtic gathering systems. In addition, such reserves may relate to planned infill drilling locations. The majority of these reserves are planned to be on stream within a two year timeframe.

Undeveloped Reserves - Probable Undeveloped Reserves

The following table sets forth the volumes of probable undeveloped reserves that were first attributed in each of Celtic's three most recent financial years and, before that, in the aggregate:

Year	LIGHT AND MEDIUM OIL		HEAVY OIL		NATURAL GAS ⁽²⁾		COALBED METHANE		NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS	
	First Attributed (Mbbbl)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	First Attributed (Mbbbl)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)	First Attributed (MMcf)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf)	First Attributed (MMcf)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf)	First Attributed (Mbbbl)	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾ (Mbbbl)
Aggregate prior to 2006	848	487			6,012	4,168	613	461	301	230
2006	450	634	-	-	18,899	22,299	49	510	606	798
2007	151	645	-	-	14,117	21,100	-	425	496	801
2008	75	375			63,365	73,756	360	647	2,099	2,438

Notes:

- (1) Cumulative at year end is cumulative of previous year plus first attributed, less developed during the year.
- (2) Natural gas volumes include solution gas, associated and non-associated gas.

Probable undeveloped reserves are generally those reserves tested or indicated by analogy to be productive, infill drilling locations and lands contiguous to production. The majority of these reserves are planned to be on stream within a two year timeframe.

Significant Factors or Uncertainties Affecting Reserves Data

The process of estimating reserves is complex. It required significant judgments and decisions based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change. The reserve estimates contained herein are based on current production forecasts, commodity prices and economic conditions. Celtic's reserves are evaluated by Sproule, an independent engineering firm.

Estimates made are reviewed and revised, either upward to downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, commodity prices, economic conditions and governmental restrictions. Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reserve estimates are accurate, reserve estimation is an inferential science. Celtic's actual production, revenues, taxes, development and operating expenditures with respect to its reserves may vary from such estimates, and such variances could be material.

Future Development Costs

The following table outlines development costs deducted in the estimation of future net revenue attributable to proved reserves and proved plus probable reserves, in each instance using forecast prices and costs.

Year	Undiscounted Forecast Prices and Costs	
	Proved Reserves (M\$)	Proved Plus Probable Reserves (M\$)
2009	51,613	80,011
2010	40,238	89,464
2011	94	6,204
2012	0	0
2013	0	0
Remaining Years	11	35
Total Undiscounted	91,956	175,714

The Corporation has established a \$150 million capital program to fund its exploration and development activities for 2009. The Corporation's capital program does not include any new acquisition opportunities, which would likely be financed through debt or equity financings.

Celtic estimates that its internally generated cash flow and unused bank credit facilities will be sufficient to fund the future development costs disclosed above. Celtic typically has available three sources of funding

to finance its capital expenditure program; internally generated cash flow from operating activities, debt financing when appropriate and new equity issues, if available on favourable terms.

OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

Oil and Gas Properties and Wells

Celtic has four core areas; Northern Alberta, West Central Alberta, East Central Alberta and Southern Alberta, all of which are the subject of the Sproule Report. The term "net", when used to describe the Corporation's share of production, means the total of the Corporation's working interest share before deducting royalties owned by others.

Northern Alberta

Utikuma Lake: The Corporation has interests in 6,400 gross (2,612 net) acres in this area which is located 110 kilometres south east of Peace River, Alberta.

West Central Alberta

Fox Creek: The Corporation has interests in 8,960 gross (5,040 net) acres in this area which is located 10 kilometres east of Fox Creek, Alberta.

Greater Kaybob: The Corporation has interests in 92,473 gross (74,019 net) acres in this area which is located 30 kilometres south of Fox Creek, Alberta.

Swan Hills: The Corporation has interests in 69,596 gross (56,370 net) acres in this area which is located in close proximity to Swan Hills, Alberta.

East Central Alberta

Ashmont/Figure Lake/Edwand: The Corporation holds interests in 59,760 gross (59,179 net) acres in this area which is located 45 kilometres north west of St. Paul, Alberta.

Southern Alberta

Bantry/Princess: The Corporation has interests in 7,479 gross (6,181 net) acres in this area which is located 50 miles north west of Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Drumheller and West Drumheller: The Corporation has interests in 11,849 gross (3,810 net) acres in this area which is located 55 miles north east of Calgary, Alberta.

Michichi: The Corporation has interests in 10,880 gross (4,127 net) acres in this area which is located 15 miles north east of Drumheller, Alberta.

Richdale: The Corporation has interests in 4,322 gross (3,328 net) acres in this area which is located 50 miles north east of Drumheller, Alberta.

Wells

As at December 31, 2008, the Corporation had an interest in 483 gross (285.2 net) producing and 248 gross (136.6 net) non-producing oil and natural gas wells and 33 gross (16.5 net) service wells as follows.

Location	PRODUCING				NON-PRODUCING				SERVICE WELLS	
	Oil		Natural Gas		Oil		Natural Gas		Gross	Net
	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
Alberta	180	116.5	303	168.7	84	52.2	160	83.8	33	16.5
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	-	2	0.4	2	0.2	-	-
TOTAL	180	116.5	303	168.7	86	52.6	162	84.0	33	16.5

Notes:

- (1) "Gross" wells means the number of wells in which Celtic has a working interest or a royalty interest that may be convertible to a working interest.
- (2) "Net" wells means the aggregate number of wells obtained by multiplying each gross well by Celtic's percentage working interest therein.
- (3) In addition, Celtic has an interest in 91 gross (3.1 net) producing oil and natural gas wells and 77 gross (2.7 net) non-producing wells and 6 gross (0.2 net) service wells, none of which are operated by Celtic and all of which are unitized, in the Leduc Woodbend D-2 and D-3 Units, all of which are located in Alberta.

Properties With No Attributed Reserves

The following table sets forth the gross and net acres of unproved properties held by the Corporation and the net area of unproved property for which the Corporation expects its rights to explore, develop and exploit to expire during the next year.

UNPROVED PROPERTIES - UNDEVELOPED LAND (acres)			
LOCATION	Gross ⁽¹⁾	Net ⁽²⁾	Net Area to Expire in 2009
Alberta	314,154	243,810	12,330
British Columbia	4,815	2,819	0
Saskatchewan	-	-	-
TOTAL	318,969	246,629	12,330

Notes:

- (1) "Gross Acres" are the total acres in which Celtic has or had an interest.
- (2) "Net Acres" is the aggregate of the total acres in which Celtic has or had an interest multiplied by Celtic's working interest percentage held therein.

There are no costs or work commitments associated with Celtic's non-producing properties except for annual lease rental payments.

Forward Contracts

Celtic may use certain financial instruments to hedge its exposure to commodity price fluctuations on a portion of its crude oil and natural gas production. (See "General Development of the Business - Future Commitments").

Additional Information Concerning Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

Celtic estimates the costs associated with well abandonment and reclamation based on its previous experience, current regulations, costs, technology and industry standards area by area. Celtic expects to incur abandonment and reclamation costs on 764 gross wells (438.3 net wells), together with 6.0 net unitized wells comprising currently producing, non-producing and service wells. Celtic's share of the expected total abandonment and reclamation costs for wells with assigned reserves, non-producing and service wells and facilities, net of salvage value are summarized, without discount and using a discount rate of 10%, in the following table:

Category	Forecast Pricing (M\$)			
	Proved NPV 0%	Proved NPV 10%	Proved + Probable NPV 0%	Proved + Probable NPV 10%
Wells with reserves assigned ⁽¹⁾	11,656	3,432	15,530	3,088
Wells with reserves assigned ⁽²⁾	11,241	3,310	14,977	2,978
Wells with no reserves assigned and facilities ⁽³⁾	15,280	4,499	20,358	4,048
Total abandonment and reclamation cost provision	38,177	11,241	50,865	10,114
Portion forecast to be paid during the next three years:				
Included in Sproule Report ⁽¹⁾	431	358	188	157
Not included in Sproule Report ^{(2) (3)}	416	345	181	151
Total over the next three years	842	703	369	308

Notes:

- (1) Abandonment and disconnect costs were estimated by Sproule and are included in the Sproule Report for all wells assigned reserves and for all un-drilled locations assigned reserves.
- (2) Reclamation costs, for wells assigned reserves and for all un-drilled locations assigned reserves, are not included in the Sproule Report but were estimated by Celtic.
- (3) Celtic has estimated the timing and costs associated with the abandonment and reclamation for wells with no reserves assigned and for facilities. These costs were not included in the Sproule Report.

Tax Horizon

At the end of 2008, Celtic had estimated income tax deductions of approximately \$365.1 million available to reduce future taxable income. As a result of available deductions and Celtic's planned capital expenditures for 2009, the Corporation does not expect to incur current income taxes in 2009. The Corporation could, if sufficient income tax deductions are not generated by future business operations, incur income taxes in 2010.

Costs Incurred

The following table summarizes Celtic's property acquisition costs, exploration costs and development costs (before property dispositions) incurred during the financial year ended December 31, 2008.

Property Acquisitions and Capital Expenditures	
Nature of cost	Amount (M\$)
Property Acquisition Costs	
Proved	49,406
Unproved	-
Exploration Costs	22,464
Development Costs	115,606
Total	187,476

Exploration and Development Activities

The following table summarizes the results of exploration and development activities during the financial year ended December 31, 2008.

Wells	Gross	Net
Development		
Gas	37	29.5
Oil	2	0.6
Coalbed Methane	3	0.6
Unsuccessful	2	1.9
Exploratory		
Gas	2	1.4
Oil	5	4.3
Coalbed Methane	-	-
Unsuccessful	3	2.9
Total	54	41.2

Celtic's initial plans for 2008 include a \$150 million capital expenditure program, funded from cash flow from operating activities and bank debt.

Production Estimates

The following table discloses by product type the volume of Celtic's production estimated before the deduction of royalties for 2009 for the first year for gross proved reserves and gross probable reserves as reported in the Sproule Report effective December 31, 2008, based on forecast prices and costs.

Corporation	Light and Medium Oil (Bbl/d)	Heavy Oil (Bbl/d)	Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (Bbl/d)	Coalbed Methane (Mcf/d)	Combined (BOE/d)
Proved						
Developed producing	1,388	47	43,827	1,789	331	10,584
Developed non-producing	74	-	1,807	50	64	436
Undeveloped	64	-	7,843	267	145	1,662
Total Proved	1,526	47	53,477	2,106	540	12,682
Probable	67	9	12,525	407	45	2,578
Total Proved Plus Probable	1,593	56	66,002	2,513	585	15,260

Kaybob South is the only property with production in excess of 20% of the estimated combined production set forth in the immediately preceding table. The estimated average daily volume of production for the Kaybob South property reported in the Sproule Report is as follows:

Kaybob South	Light and Medium Oil (Bbl/d)	Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (Bbl/d)	Combined (BOE/d)
Proved				
Developed producing	-	15,600	460	3,060
Developed non-producing	-	-	-	-
Undeveloped	-	3,848	113	755
Total Proved	-	19,448	573	3,815
Probable	-	5,685	168	1,116
Total Proved Plus Probable	-	25,133	742	4,930

Production History

The following table summarizes Celtic's average daily production before deduction of royalties, for the periods indicated.

Product	2008				
	Year	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Light & Medium Oil (Bbls/d)	1,753	1,977	1,678	1,738	1,615
Heavy Oil (Bbls/d)	41	38	40	40	46
NGLs (Bbls/d)	1,611	1,539	1,668	1,589	1,648
Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	45,629	50,701	48,934	44,500	38,289
Coalbed Methane (Mcf/d)	371	328	376	352	428
Total (BOE/d)	11,071	12,059	11,604	10,842	9,762

Netback History

The following table sets forth information respecting average net product prices received, royalties paid, production expenses and operating netbacks received by the Corporation in respect of the Corporation's production of crude oil and natural gas for the periods indicated.

Category	2008				
	Year	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Selling prices ⁽¹⁾					
Oil & NGLs (\$/Bbl)	82.45	68.63	90.28	90.48	81.17
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	8.37	7.36	8.28	9.52	8.51
Royalties					
Oil & NGLs (\$/Bbl)	22.70	12.67	28.31	28.43	21.95
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	1.79	1.41	1.83	2.07	1.93
Transportation and selling expenses					
Oil & NGLs (\$/Bbl)	0.53	0.41	0.50	0.55	0.66
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.13
Production expenses ⁽²⁾					
Oil & NGLs (\$/Bbl)	13.76	12.95	15.06	12.54	14.54
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	1.44	1.45	1.52	1.38	1.38
Operating netbacks					
Oil & NGLs (\$/Bbl)	45.46	42.60	46.41	48.96	44.02
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	5.04	4.39	4.87	5.97	5.07

Notes:

- (1) Selling prices includes realized gains and losses from financial derivative instruments.
- (2) Production expenses include mineral lease and surface lease rentals, property taxes and expenses related to the operation and maintenance of wells, production facilities and gathering systems.

Production Volume by Field

The following table discloses for each important field, and in total, Celtic's production volumes for the financial year ended December 31, 2008 for each product type.

Field	Light and Medium Oil (Bbls/d)	Heavy Oil (Bbls/d)	Natural Gas Liquids (Bbls/d)	Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	Coalbed Methane (Mcf/d)	Sulphur (Lt/d)	Combined (BOE/d)	%
Kaybob South	9	-	615	21,190	-	3	4,161	38
Kayfox	-	-	200	6,727	-	2	1,325	12
Lower Kaybob South/Pine Creek	1	-	136	4,107	-	1	823	7
Kaybob/Fox Creek BHL	145	-	543	4,904	-	47	1,584	14
Swan Hills	701	-	46	466	-	-	825	7
Michichi/Drumheller	9	-	37	2,684	347	-	551	5
Princess/Bantry	373	-	6	307	-	-	430	4
Ashmont/Edwand/Figure Lake	-	24	-	1,410	-	-	259	2
Utikuma	205	-	1	10	-	-	208	2
Other	272	17	64	3,318	-	-	906	8
TOTAL	1,715	41	1,648	45,123	347	53	11,071	100

RISK FACTORS

The business of exploring for, developing and producing oil and natural gas reserves is inherently risky. Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks which even a combination of experience and knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. There is no assurance that further commercial quantities of oil and natural gas will be discovered or acquired by Celtic.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

Oil and natural gas exploration involves a high degree of risk and there is no assurance that expenditures made on exploration by Celtic will result in new discoveries of oil or natural gas in commercial quantities. It is difficult to project the costs of implementing an exploratory drilling program due to the inherent uncertainties of drilling in unknown formations, the costs associated with encountering various drilling conditions such as over pressured zones and tools lost in the hole, and changes in drilling plans and locations as a result of prior exploratory wells or additional seismic data and interpretations thereof.

Future oil and gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. While close well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

Prices, Markets and Marketing of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

Oil and natural gas are commodities whose prices are determined based on world demand, supply and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Celtic. World prices for oil and natural gas have fluctuated widely in recent years. Any material decline in prices will result in a reduction of net production revenue. Certain Wells or other projects may become uneconomic as a result of a decline in world oil prices and natural gas prices, leading to a reduction in the future volume of Celtic's oil and gas production. Celtic might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. All these factors could result in a material decrease in Celtic's future net production revenue, causing a reduction in its oil and gas acquisition and development activities. In addition, bank borrowings available to Celtic will be in part determined by the borrowing base of Celtic. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could reduce Celtic's future borrowing base, therefore reducing the bank credit available to Celtic, and could require that a portion of any existing bank debt of Celtic be repaid.

In addition to establishing markets for its oil and natural gas, Celtic must also successfully market its oil and natural gas to prospective buyers. The marketability and price of oil and natural gas which may be acquired or discovered by Celtic will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. Celtic will be affected by the differential between the price paid by refiners for light quality oil and the grades of oil produced by Celtic. The ability of Celtic to market natural gas may depend upon its ability to acquire space on pipelines which deliver natural gas to commercial markets. Celtic will also likely be affected by deliverability uncertainties related to the proximity of its reserves to pipelines and processing facilities and related to operational problems with such pipelines and facilities and extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of oil and natural gas and the management of other aspects of the oil and natural gas business. Celtic has limited direct experience in the marketing of oil and natural gas.

Capital Markets

As a result of the weakened global economic situation, Celtic, along with all other oil and gas entities, may have restricted access to capital, bank debt and equity, and is likely to face increased borrowing costs. Although Celtic's business and asset base have not changed, the lending capacity of all financial institutions has diminished and risk premiums have increased. As future capital expenditures will be financed out of funds generated from operations, borrowings and possible future equity sales, Celtic's ability to do so is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of capital markets and investor appetite for investments in the energy industry and Celtic's securities in particular.

To the extent that external sources of capital become limited or unavailable or available on onerous terms, Celtic's ability to make capital investments and maintain existing assets may be impaired, and its assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected as a result.

Based on current funds available and expected funds generated from operations, Celtic believes it has sufficient funds available to fund its projected capital expenditures. However, if funds generated from operations are lower than expected or capital costs for these projects exceed current estimates, or if Celtic incurs major unanticipated expense related to development or maintenance of its existing properties, it may be required to seek additional capital to maintain its capital expenditures at planned levels. Failure to obtain any financing necessary for Celtic's capital expenditure plans may result in a delay in development or production on Celtic's properties.

New Alberta Royalty Regime

In Alberta, the Crown royalty rates on conventional oil and natural gas fluctuate, depending on when a well was drilled, well depth, well production volume and the price of oil and natural gas. On October 25, 2007, the Alberta provincial government released a report entitled "The New Royalty Framework" (the "NRF") containing the government's proposals for Alberta's new royalty regime which became effective on January 1, 2009 and is applicable to all existing conventional oil and natural gas wells in Alberta. The NRF assesses the applicable royalty rate on a well by well basis using a sliding scale which takes into account the price of oil and natural gas and well production volumes.

On November 19, 2008 and November 24, 2008 the Alberta provincial government announced details of an optional five-year transitional royalty program that applies to conventional oil and natural gas wells drilled to measured depths between 1,000 and 3,500 meters between November 19, 2008 and January 1, 2014. For each well, the Corporation can make a one time election to produce the well under the transitional royalty program or the NRF. As of January 1, 2014, all production subject to the transitional program will revert to the NRF.

On March 3, 2009, the Government of Alberta announced a drilling royalty credit for new conventional oil and natural gas wells and a new well incentive program which offers a maximum five percent royalty rate for the first year of production from new oil or gas wells.

The royalty regime in any of the jurisdictions in which the Corporation's assets are located may be subject to further review and changes which could adversely impact the Corporation's financial condition and operations.

Regulatory

Oil and natural gas operations (exploration, production, pricing, marketing and transportation) are subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government that may be amended from time to time.

Insurance

Celtic's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and gas properties may result in Celtic becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow-outs, property damage, personal injury and other hazards. Although Celtic will obtain insurance in accordance with industry standards to address such risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not, in all circumstances be insurable or, in certain circumstances, Celtic may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or for other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to Celtic. The occurrence of a significant event that Celtic is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on Celtic's financial position, results of operations or prospects.

Operational Dependence

Other companies operate some of the assets in which Celtic has an interest. As a result, Celtic will have limited ability to exercise influence over the operation of those assets or their associated costs, which could adversely affect Celtic's financial performance. Celtic's return on assets operated by others will therefore depend upon a number of factors that may be outside of Celtic's control, including the timing and amount of capital expenditures, the operator's expertise and financial resources, the approval of other participants, the selection of technology and risk management practices.

Project Risks

Celtic will manage a variety of small and large projects in the conduct of its business. Project delays may delay expected revenues from operations. Significant project cost over-runs could make a project uneconomic.

Celtic's ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas will depend upon numerous factors beyond Celtic's control, including:

- the availability of processing capacity;
- the availability and proximity of pipeline capacity;
- the availability of storage capacity;
- the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas;
- the availability of alternative fuel sources;

- the effects of inclement weather;
- the availability of drilling and related equipment;
- unexpected cost increases;
- accidental events;
- currency fluctuations;
- changes in regulations;
- the availability and productivity of skilled labour; and
- the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

Because of these factors, Celtic could be unable to execute projects on time, on budget or at all, and may not be able to effectively market the oil and natural gas that it produces.

Variations in Foreign Exchange Rates and Insurance Rates

World oil and gas prices are quoted in United States dollars and the price received by Canadian producers is therefore effected by the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate, which will fluctuate over time. In recent years, the Canadian dollar has increased materially in value against the United States dollar. Such material increases in the value of the Canadian dollar have negatively impacted Celtic's operating entities production revenues. Further material increases in the value of the Canadian dollar would exacerbate this negative impact. This increase in the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar and future Canadian/United States exchange rates could accordingly impact the future value of Celtic's reserves as determined by independent evaluators.

To the extent that Celtic engages in risk management activities related to foreign exchange rates, there is a credit risk associated with counterparts with which Celtic may contract.

An increase in interest rates could result in a significant increase in the amount Celtic pays to service debt, which could negatively impact the market price of Celtic's Common Shares.

Substantial Capital Requirements; Liquidity

Celtic anticipates that it will make substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration development and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future. If Celtic's future revenues or reserves decline, Celtic may have limited ability to expend the capital necessary to undertake or complete future drilling programs. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to Celtic. Moreover, future activities may require Celtic to alter its capitalization significantly. The inability of Celtic to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on Celtic's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Competition

Celtic will actively compete for reserve acquisitions, exploration leases, licences and concessions and skilled industry personnel with a substantial number of other oil and gas companies, many of which have significantly greater financial resources than Celtic. Celtic's competitors will include major integrated oil and natural gas companies and numerous other independent oil and natural gas companies and individual producers and operators.

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive. Celtic's competitors for the acquisition, exploration, production and development of oil and natural gas properties, and for capital to finance such activities include companies that have greater financial and personal resources available to them than Celtic.

Certain of Celtic's customers and potential customers may themselves explore for oil and natural gas and the results of such exploration efforts could affect Celtic's ability to sell or supply oil or gas to these customers in the future. Celtic's ability to successfully bid on and acquire additional property rights, to

discover reserves to participate in drilling opportunities and to identify and enter into commercial arrangements with customers will be dependent upon developing and maintaining close working relationships with its future industry partners and joint operators and its ability to select and evaluate suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment.

Title

Title to oil and natural gas interests is often not capable of conclusive determination without incurring substantial expense. In accordance with industry practice, Celtic will conduct such title reviews in connection with its principal properties as it believes are commensurate with the value of such properties. However, no absolute assurances can be given that title defects do not exist. If title defects do exist, it is possible that Celtic may lose all or a portion of its right title and interest in and to the properties to which the title defects relate.

Environmental Risks

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and gas operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to foreign governments and third parties and may require Celtic to incur costs to remedy such discharge. No assurance can be given that the application of environmental laws to the business and operations of Celtic will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect Celtic's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Reserve Estimates

The reserve reports for its oil and gas properties contain estimates of Celtic's oil and gas reserves and the estimated future net reserves therefrom that rely upon various assumptions, including assumptions as to oil and gas prices, drilling and operating expenses, capital expenditures, taxes and availability of funds. The process of estimating oil and gas reserves is complex, requiring significant decisions and assumptions in the evaluation of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. As a result, such estimates are inherently imprecise. Actual future production, oil and gas prices, revenues, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves may vary substantially from those estimated in the respective reserve reports. Any significant variance in these assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of reserves set forth in the Sproule Report. In addition, such reserves may be subject to downward or upward revisions based upon production history, results of future exploration and development, prevailing oil and gas prices and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Celtic. Actual production, revenues, taxes, development expenditures and operating expenses with respect to reserves will likely vary from the estimates used and such variances may be material.

The present value of future net reserves referred to in the Sproule Report should not be construed as the current market value of the estimated oil and gas reserves attributable to Celtic's properties. The estimated discounted future net cash flows from proved reserves are generally based on prices and costs as of the date of the estimate, whereas actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower. Actual future net cash flows will be affected by increases or decreases in consumption by oil and gas purchasers and changes in governmental regulations or taxation. The timing of actual future net cash flows from proved reserves, and thus their actual present value, will be affected by the timing of both the production and the incurrence of expenses in connection with development and production of oil and gas properties.

Reserve Replacement

Celtic's future oil and natural gas reserves, production, and cash flows to be derived therefrom are highly dependent on Celtic successfully acquiring or discovering new reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves Celtic may have at any particular time and the production therefrom will decline over time as such existing reserves are exploited. A future increase in Celtic's reserves will depend not only on Celtic's ability to develop any properties it may have from time to time, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There can be no assurance that Celtic's future exploration and development efforts will result in the discovery and development of additional commercial accumulations of oil and natural gas.

Reliance on Operators and Key Employees

To the extent Celtic is not the operator of its oil and gas properties, Celtic will be dependent on such operators for the timing of activities related to such properties and will largely be unable to direct or control the activities of the operators. In addition, the success of Celtic will be largely dependent upon the performance of its management and key employees. Celtic does not have any key man insurance policies, and therefore there is a risk that the death or departure of any member of management or any key employee could have a material adverse effect on Celtic.

Geo-Political Risks

The marketability and price of oil and natural gas that may be acquired or discovered by Celtic is and will continue to be affected by political events throughout the world that cause disruptions in the supply of oil. Conflicts, or conversely peaceful developments, arising in the Middle East, and other areas of the world, have a significant impact on the price of oil and natural gas. Any particular event could result in a material decline in prices and therefore result in a reduction of Celtic's net production revenue.

In addition, Celtic's expected oil and natural gas properties, wells and facilities could be subject to a terrorist attack. As the oil and gas industry in Canada is a key supplier of energy to the United States, certain terrorist groups may target Canadian oil and gas properties, wells and facilities in an effort to choke the United States economy. If any of Celtic's properties, wells or facilities are the subject of terrorist attack it could have a material adverse effect on Celtic. Celtic will not have insurance to protect against the risk from terrorism.

Dividends

To date, Celtic has not paid any dividends on its Common Shares and does not anticipate the payment of any dividends on its Common Shares for the foreseeable future.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of Celtic are also directors and officers of other oil and gas companies involved in oil and gas exploration and development, and conflicts of interest may arise between their duties as officers and directors of Celtic and as officers and directors of such other companies. Such conflicts must be disclosed in accordance with, and are subject to such other procedures and remedies as apply under the ABCA.

Dilution

Celtic may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of Celtic which may be dilutive.

Management of Growth

Celtic may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of Celtic to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operations and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its

employee base. The inability of Celtic to deal with this growth could have a material adverse impact on its business, operations and prospects.

Expiration of Licences and Leases

Celtic's properties are held in the form of licences and leases and working interests in licences and leases. If Celtic or the holder of the licence or lease fails to meet the specific requirement of a licence or lease, the licence or lease may terminate or expire. There can be no assurance that any of the obligations required to maintain each licence or lease will be met. The termination or expiration of Celtic's licences or leases or the working interests relating to a licence or lease may have a material adverse effect on results of operations and business.

Permits and Licenses

The operations of Celtic may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that Celtic will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration and development at its properties.

Additional Funding Requirements

Celtic's cash flow from its reserves may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times. From time to time, Celtic may require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause Celtic to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations. If Celtic's revenues from its reserves decrease as a result of lower oil and natural gas prices or otherwise, it will affect Celtic's ability to expend the necessary capital to replace its reserves or to maintain its production. If Celtic's cash flow from operations is not sufficient to satisfy its capital expenditure requirements, there can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available to meet these requirements or be available on favourable terms. Any equity financing may result in a change of control of Celtic or holders of Common Shares suffering further dilution.

Issuance of Debt

From time to time Celtic may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other corporations. These transactions may be financed partially or wholly with debt, which may increase Celtic's debt levels above industry standards. Neither Celtic's articles nor its bylaws limit the amount of indebtedness that Celtic may incur. The level of Celtic's indebtedness from time to time could impair Celtic's ability to obtain additional financing in the future on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise. Celtic's ability to meet its debt service obligations will depend on Celtic's future operations which are subject to prevailing industry conditions and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Celtic. As certain of the indebtedness of Celtic bears interest at rates which fluctuate with prevailing interest rates, increases in such rates would increase Celtic's interest payment obligations and could have a material adverse effect on Celtic's financial condition and results of operations. Further, Celtic's indebtedness is secured by substantially all of Celtic's assets. In the event of a violation by Celtic of any of its loan covenants or any other default by Celtic on its obligations relating to its indebtedness, the lender could declare such indebtedness to be immediately due and payable and, in certain cases, foreclose on Celtic's assets. In addition, oil and gas operations are subject to the risks of exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas properties, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, blow-outs, cratering, sour gas releases, fires and spills. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks could have a materially adverse effect on future results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Hedging

From time to time Celtic may enter into agreements to receive fixed prices on its oil and natural gas production to offset risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline; however, if commodity prices increase beyond the levels set in such agreements, Celtic will not benefit from such increases. Similarly, from time to time Celtic may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of Canadian to United States

dollars in order to offset the risk of revenue losses if the Canadian dollar increases in value compared to the United States dollar, however, if the Canadian dollar declines in value compared to the United States dollar, Celtic will not benefit from its fluctuating exchange rate.

Availability of Drilling Equipment and Access Restrictions

Oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability of drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted. Demand for such limited equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to Celtic and may delay exploration and development activities.

Aboriginal Claims

Aboriginal peoples have claimed aboriginal title and rights to portions of western Canada. Celtic is not aware that any claims have been made in respect of its property and assets; however, if a claim arose and was successful this could have an adverse effect on Celtic and its operations.

Seasonality

The level of activity in the Canadian oil and gas industry is influenced by seasonal weather patterns. Wet weather and spring thaw may make the ground unstable. Consequently, municipalities and provincial transportation departments enforce road bans that restrict the movement of rigs and other heavy equipment, thereby reducing activity levels. Also, certain oil and gas producing areas are located in areas that are inaccessible other than during the winter months because the ground surrounding the sites in these areas consists of swampy terrain. There can be no assurance that these seasonal factors will not adversely affect the timing and scope of Celtic's exploration and development activities, which could in turn have a material adverse impact on Celtic's business, operations and prospects.

Third Party Credit Risk

Celtic is, or may be exposed to, third party credit risk through its contractual arrangements with its current or future joint venture partners, marketers of its petroleum and natural gas production and other parties. In the event such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations to Celtic, such failures could have a material adverse effect on Celtic and its cash flow from operations. In addition, poor credit conditions in the industry and of joint venture partners may impact a joint venture partner's willingness to participate in Celtic's ongoing capital program, potentially delaying the program and the results of such program until Celtic finds a suitable alternative partner.

Kyoto Protocol

Canada is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and has ratified the Kyoto Protocol established thereunder to set legally binding targets to reduce nationwide emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and other so-called "greenhouse gases". Celtic's exploration and production facilities and other operations and activities will emit a small amount of greenhouse gases which may subject Celtic to legislation regulating emissions of greenhouse gases. The Government of Canada has put forward a Climate Change Plan for Canada which suggests further legislation will set greenhouse gases emission reduction requirements for the various industrial activities, including oil and gas exploration and production. Future federal legislation, together with provincial emission reduction requirements, such as those proposed in amendments to the *Climate Change and Emissions Management Act* (Alberta), may require the reduction of emissions or emissions intensity with Celtic's operations and facilities. The direct or indirect costs of these regulations may adversely affect the business of Celtic.

Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas, and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. Celtic cannot predict the impact of

changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on Celtic's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

International Financial Reporting Standards

The Accounting Standards Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants has announced that Canadian publicly accountable enterprises are required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, effective January 1, 2011. IFRS will require increased financial statement disclosure as compared to Canadian GAAP and accounting policy differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS will need to be addressed by Celtic. The transition from current Canadian GAAP to IFRS is a significant undertaking that may materially affect the Corporation's reported financial position and results of operations. Celtic is currently considering the impact a conversion to IFRS would have on its future financial reporting.

INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

Canadian Government Regulation

The oil and natural gas industry is subject to extensive controls and regulations governing its operations (including land tenure, exploration, development, production, refining, transportation and marketing) imposed by legislation enacted by various levels of government and with respect to pricing and taxation of oil and natural gas by agreements among the governments of Canada, Alberta and Saskatchewan, all of which should be carefully considered by investors in the oil and gas industry. It is not expected that any of these controls or regulations will affect the operations of Celtic in a manner materially different than they would affect other oil and gas companies of similar size. All current legislation is a matter of public record and Celtic is unable to predict what additional legislation or amendments may be enacted. Outlined below are some of the principal aspects of legislation, regulations and agreements governing the oil and gas industry.

Pricing and Marketing – Oil

The producers of oil are entitled to negotiate sales contracts directly with oil purchasers, with the result that the market determines the price of oil. Such price depends in part on oil quality, prices of competing oils, distance to market, the value of refined products and the supply/demand balance. Oil exporters are also entitled to enter into export contracts with terms not exceeding one year in the case of light crude oil and two years in the case of heavy crude oil, provided that an order approving such export has been obtained from the National Energy Board of Canada (the "**NEB**"). Any oil export to be made pursuant to a contract of longer duration (to a maximum of 25 years) requires an exporter to obtain an export licence from the NEB and the issue of such licence requires the approval of the Governor in Council.

Pricing and Marketing – Natural Gas

The price of natural gas is determined by negotiation between buyers and seller. Natural gas exported from Canada is subject to regulation by the NEB and the Government of Canada. Exporters are free to negotiate prices with purchasers, provided that the export contracts must continue to meet certain other criteria prescribed by the NEB and the Government of Canada. Natural gas exports for a term of less than two years or for a term of two to 20 years (in quantities of not more than 30,000 cubic metres per day) must be made pursuant to an NEB order. Any natural gas export to be made pursuant to a contract of longer duration (to a maximum of 25 years) or a larger quantity requires an exporter to obtain an export licence from the NEB and the issue of such licence requires the approval of the Governor in Council.

The governments of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan also regulate the volume of natural gas which may be removed from those provinces for consumption elsewhere based on such factors as reserve ability, transportation arrangements and market considerations.

The lack of firm pipeline capacity continues to limit the ability to produce and market natural gas production although pipeline expansions are ongoing. In addition, the prorating of capacity on the interprovincial pipeline systems continues to limit oil exports.

Pipeline Capacity

Although pipeline expansions are ongoing, the lack of firm pipeline capacity continues to affect the oil and natural gas industry and limit the ability to produce and to market natural gas production. The pro rating of capacity on the interprovincial pipeline systems also continues to affect the ability to export oil and natural gas.

The North American Free Trade Agreement

The North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) among the governments of Canada, the United States and Mexico become effective on January 1, 1994. NAFTA carries forward most of the material energy terms that are contained in the Canada - U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Canada continues to remain free to determine whether exports of energy resources to the United States or Mexico will be allowed, provided that any export restrictions do not: (i) reduce the proportion of energy resources exported relative to domestic use (based upon the proportion prevailing in the most recent 36 month period; (ii) impose an export price higher than the domestic price; or (iii) disrupt normal channels of supply. All three countries are prohibited from imposing minimum export or import price requirements.

NAFTA contemplates the reduction of Mexican restrictive trade practices in the energy sector and prohibits discriminatory border restrictions and export taxes. The agreement also contemplates clearer disciplines on regulators to ensure fair implementation of any regulatory changes and to minimize disruption of contractual arrangements, which is important for Canadian natural gas exports.

Provincial Royalties and Incentives

In addition to federal regulation, each province has legislation and regulations which govern land tenure, royalties, production rates, environmental protection and other matters. The royalty regime is a significant factor in the profitability of crude oil, NGL, sulphur and natural gas production. Royalties payable on production from lands other than Crown lands are determined by negotiations between the mineral owner and the lessee, although production from such lands is subject to certain provincial taxes and royalties. Crown royalties are determined by governmental regulation and are generally calculated as a percentage of the value of the gross production. The royalty rate payable generally depends in part on prescribed reference prices, well productivity, geographical location, field discovery date and the type or quality of the petroleum product produced.

From time to time, the governments of the western Canadian provinces create incentive programs for exploration and development. Such programs often provide for royalty rate reductions, royalty holidays and tax credits, and are generally introduced when commodity prices are low. The programs are designed to encourage exploration and development activity by improving earnings and cash flow within the industry.

Effective October 1, 2002, the government of Saskatchewan revised its fiscal regime for the oil and gas industry by introducing a number of major changes affecting the Crown royalty and freehold production tax structures and the Corporation Capital Tax Surcharge rate applicable to production from new oil and gas exploration and development activity. The changes were implemented to stimulate increased exploration and development activity in the province.

The new fiscal regime in Saskatchewan provides new royalty and tax structures, a new system of volume incentives, and a reduced Corporation Capital Tax Surcharge rate. Other components are a new royalty/tax regime for gas produced from new oil wells and changes that benefit horizontal and deep oil wells. The “fourth tier” Crown royalty rate and freehold production tax structure is production and price sensitive and applies to: conventional oil wells (vertical and horizontal) and gas wells with a finished drilling date on or after October 1, 2002; incremental oil produced from new or expanded waterflood projects with a commencement date on or after October 1, 2001; and, natural gas produced from gas wells with a finished drilling date on or after October 1, 2002. The price sensitive parameters for the new “fourth tier” royalty structures provide: a base rate of 5% and marginal rate of 30% for both oil and gas; a base price of \$100 per cubic metre for oil and \$50 per thousand cubic metres for gas; and, a reference

well production rate of 250 cubic metres of oil per month and 250 thousand cubic metres of gas per month.

The freehold production tax rates are now determined by subtracting a production tax factor of 12.5 percentage points (an increase in the previous 10 percentage point freehold production tax factor) from the corresponding Crown royalty rates. Further, the Corporation Capital Tax Surcharge rate has been decreased to 2.0% from 3.6% for: all oil and gas that is produced from oil wells or gas wells with a finished drilling date on or after October 1, 2002; and, incremental oil related to new or waterflood projects having a commencement date on or after October 1, 2002. In conjunction with the “fourth tier” royalty/tax structures, the government of Saskatchewan introduced a modified system of incentive volumes and maximum royalty/tax rates applicable to the initial production from oil wells and gas wells with a finished drilling date on or after October 1, 2002. The incentive volumes are applicable to various well types and are subject a maximum royalty rate of 2.5% and a freehold production tax rate of 0%. Re-entry and short section horizontal oil well royalty/tax categories have been eliminated. All horizontal oil wells with a finished drilling date on or after October 1, 2002 will receive the “fourth tier” royalty/tax rates and new incentive volumes. The definition of “deep oil well” has also been expanded.

In Saskatchewan, the new Crown royalty and freehold production tax regime applies to associated natural gas (gas produced from oil wells) that is gathered for use or sale and is produced from: oil wells with a finished drilling date on or after October 1, 2002; and, oil wells with a finished drilling date prior to October 1, 2002, where the individual oil well has a gas-oil production ratio in any month of more than 3,500 cubic metres of gas for every cubic metre of oil. Effectively, a royalty/tax will be payable on associated natural gas produced from an oil well that exceeds approximately 65 thousand cubic metres in a month.

Oil and natural gas royalty rates vary from province to province. On January 1, 2009, the NRF in Alberta became effective and is applicable to existing conventional oil and natural gas wells in Alberta.

On November 19, 2008 and November 24, 2008 the Alberta provincial government announced details of an optional five-year transitional royalty program that applies to conventional oil and natural gas wells drilled to measured depths between 1,000 and 3,500 meters between November 19, 2008 and January 1, 2014. For each well, Celtic can make a one time election to produce the well under the transitional royalty program of the NRF. As of January 1, 2014, all production subject to the transitional program will revert to the NRF.

On March 3, 2009, the Government of Alberta announced new incentive programs to encourage additional activity in the province’s conventional oil and gas sectors. These new incentives included a royalty credit of \$200 per meter drilled on new conventional oil and natural gas wells and a royalty reduction that provided a maximum five-per-cent royalty rate for all new wells that begin producing conventional oil and natural gas between April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010, for up to 12 months production or the first 50,000 barrels of oil or 500,000 mcf of natural gas produced from a new well.

Land Tenure

Crude oil and natural gas located in the western provinces is owned predominately by the respective provincial governments. Provincial governments grant rights to explore for and produce oil and natural gas pursuant to leases, licences and permits for varying terms from two years and on conditions set forth in provincial legislation including requirements to perform specific work or make payments. Oil and natural gas located in such provinces can also be privately owned and rights to explore and produce such oil and natural gas are granted by lease on such terms and conditions as may be negotiated.

Environmental Regulation

The oil and gas industry currently subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of provincial and federal legislation. Such legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on the release of emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations. In addition, such legislation requires that well and facility sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of provincial authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant

expenditures and a breach of such requirements may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licences and authorizations, civil liability for pollution damage and the imposition for material fines and penalties.

Environmental legislation in Alberta has been consolidated into the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (Alberta) (the “EPEA”), which came into force on September 1, 1993, and the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (Alberta) (the “OGCA”). The EPEA and OGCA impose stricter environmental standards, require more stringent compliance, reporting and monitoring obligations, and significantly increased penalties. In 2006, the Alberta Government enacted regulations pursuant to the EPEA to specifically target sulphur oxide and nitrous oxide emissions from industrial operations including the oil and gas industry. In addition, the reduction emission guidelines outlined in the *Climate Change and Emissions Management Amendment Act* came into effect on July 1, 2007 (“CEMAA”). Under this legislation, Alberta facilities emitting more than 100,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases a year must reduce their emissions intensity by 12%. Industries have three options to choose from in order to meet the reduction requirements outlined in this legislation, namely, (i) making improvement to operations that result in reductions; (ii) purchasing emission credits from other sectors or facilities that have emissions below the 100,000 tonne threshold and are voluntarily reducing their emissions; or (iii) contributing to the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund (the “Fund”). Industries can either choose one of these options or a combination thereof. Pursuant to CEMAA and the *Specified Gas Emitters Regulation*, companies were obliged to reduce their emission intensity by 12% by March 31, 2008. Alberta industries have achieved 2.6 million tonnes of actual reduction, due to changes in operations and investing on verified offset projects. In addition, certain companies contributed \$40 million to the Fund. It is reasonably likely that the trend towards stricter standards in environmental legislation and regulation will continue.

On January 24, 2008, the Alberta Government announced a new climate change action plan that will cut Alberta’s projected 400 million tonnes of emissions in half by 2050. This plan is based on three areas: (i) carbon capture and storage, which will be mandatory for *in situ* oil sand facilities that use heavy fuels for steam generation; (ii) energy conservation and efficiency; and (iii) greening production through increased investment in clean energy technology, including supporting research on new oil sands extraction processes, as well as the funding of projects that reduce the cost of separating carbon dioxide from other emissions supporting carbon capture and storage. In addition to this action plan, the Provincial Energy Strategy unveiled on December 11, 2008 is expected to, among other things, support the upgrading, refining and petrochemical clusters existing in the Province of Alberta, market Alberta’s energy internationally, review the emission targets and carbon charges applied to large facilities, and promote the innovation of energy technology by encouraging investment in research and development.

DIVIDENDS OR DISTRIBUTIONS

Celtic has not declared or paid any dividends or made any distributions since its incorporation and does not foresee the declaration or payment of dividends or distributions in the near future. Any decision to pay dividends or distributions on its shares will be made by the board of directors on the basis of Celtic’s earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such future time.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

General Description of Share Capital

Celtic is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares without nominal or par value, of which, as at March 20, 2009, 41,306,170 Common Shares are issued and outstanding as fully paid and non-assessable. In addition, 3,229,428 Common Shares are reserved for options to be granted to directors, officers, employees and certain consultants of Celtic. Celtic is also authorized to issue an unlimited number of preferred shares (“Preferred Shares”), without nominal or par value. To date, no Preferred Shares have been issued.

Common Shares

The holders of Celtic's Common Shares are entitled to dividends as and when declared by the board of directors of Celtic, to one vote per share at meetings of shareholders of Celtic and, upon liquidation, to receive such assets of Celtic are distributable to the holders of the Common Shares.

Preferred Shares

The Preferred Shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each series consisting of a number of Preferred Shares as determined by the board of directors of Celtic who may also fix the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the shares of each series of Preferred Shares. There are no Preferred Shares issued and outstanding as at the date hereof.

The Preferred Shares of each series shall, with respect to payment of dividends and distributions of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Celtic, whether voluntary, or any other distribution of the assets of Celtic among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, rank equally with the Preferred Shares of every other series and shall be entitled to preference over the Common Shares, and the shares of any other class ranking junior to the Preferred Shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Price Range and Volume of Trading of Common Shares

The following table sets forth the reported high and low sales prices (which are not necessarily the closing prices) and the trading volumes for the Common Shares of Celtic on the Toronto Stock Exchange as reported by sources Celtic believes to be reliable for the periods indicated:

Date	Price Range (\$)			Trading Volume
	High	Low	Close	
2008				
January	14.01	10.99	13.99	2,111,278
February	15.44	13.28	15.34	1,721,379
March	15.85	13.73	15.48	1,141,328
April	17.04	15.00	16.75	1,783,324
May	18.87	16.65	17.94	1,637,326
June	21.05	17.87	19.77	2,963,100
July	20.18	15.87	16.51	2,154,657
August	17.24	15.27	15.85	1,882,022
September	15.94	11.66	14.08	3,353,463
October	14.00	9.32	11.05	5,607,238
November	13.22	9.19	11.37	6,298,091
December	12.61	9.54	12.61	4,807,726
2009				
January	14.20	10.52	13.13	4,407,124
February	14.36	12.40	13.46	2,221,335
March 1-20	14.00	11.85	13.84	2,421,300

PRIOR SALES

The following table sets forth, for each class of securities of the Corporation that is outstanding but not listed or quoted on a marketplace, the price at which securities of the class have been issued during the financial year ended December 31, 2008 and the number of securities of the class issued at that price and the date on which the securities were issued.

Class of Securities	Issue Price \$	Number of Securities Issued	Date of Issue
Stock Options	11.11	60,000	January 3, 2008
Stock Options	14.75	75,000	March 18, 2008
Stock Options	20.65	33,000	June 16, 2008
Stock Options	17.04	562,234	July 21, 2008
Stock Options	13.45	20,000	September 25, 2008
Stock Options	11.95	440,000	November 13, 2008

**ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES
SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER**

As at the date hereof, the Corporation does not have any securities in escrow or that are subject to a contractual restriction on transfer.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the name, province and country of residence of the officers and directors of the Corporation, their position and offices with the Corporation, the periods during which they have served as officers or directors of the Corporation and their principal occupations for the past five years. The term of office of each director will expire at the end of the next annual meeting of shareholders of Celtic.

Name, Province and Country of Residence	Positions and Offices with the Corporation	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years
David J. Wilson ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Alberta, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director since September 2002	President and Chief Executive Officer of Celtic. Prior thereto President of Vintage Petroleum Canada, Inc. from May 2001 to May 2002 and President and Chief Executive Officer of Genesis Exploration Ltd. from 1992 to May 2001.
Sadiq H. Lalani Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer since October 2002	Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Celtic. Prior thereto Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of True Energy Inc. from November 2001 to October 2002 and prior to that was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Triumph Energy Corporation from April 1996 to May 2001.
Alan G. Franks Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Operations since December 2002	Vice President, Operations of Celtic. Prior thereto Project Manager, Facilities of Canadian Natural Resources Limited. from May 2001 to December 2002 and Manager, Operations of Cirque Energy Corp. and Cirque Energy (UK) Limited from 1998 to May 2001.
Michael R. Shea Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Land since December 2002	Vice President, Land of Celtic. Prior thereto land consultant to NCE Resources Group from September 2001 to December 2002 and prior to that was President and Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Mustang Energy Inc. from April 1999 to June 2001.
David C. Morgenstern Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Exploration since December 2004	Vice President, Exploration of Celtic. Prior thereto Senior Exploration Geologist for Vintage Petroleum Canada Inc. from July 2001 to December 2004 and President and Chief Operating Officer for Symmetry Resources Inc. from June 1996 to February 2000.
William C. Guinan ⁽³⁾ Alberta, Canada	Corporate Secretary and Director since April 2002	Partner, Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, a law firm.
Robert J. Dales ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director since April 2002	President, Valhalla Ventures Inc. a private Alberta investment corporation, from January 1999 to the present. President of Desco Exploration Ltd. (now Celtic) from April 2002 until September 2002 and from June 2005 to the present. President of Desco Energy Ltd., a corporation engaged in oil and gas exploration and production from April 2005 to January 2007.
Eldon A. McIntyre ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director since September 2002	President, Jarrod Oils Ltd., a private Saskatchewan corporation engaged in oil and gas exploration and production, from the late 1970's to the present.
Neil G. Sinclair ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ British Columbia, Canada	Director since April 2002	President, Sinson Investments Ltd., a private British Columbia corporation engaged in property development, from 1973 to the present.

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee. Celtic is required, pursuant to the ABCA, to have an audit committee of the board of directors.
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Disclosure Committee.
- (4) Member of the Reserves Committee.

As at March 20, 2009, the directors and officers of the Corporation, as a group, owned directly or indirectly 9,162,744 Common Shares or approximately 22.2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. The information as to the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, not being within the knowledge of the Corporation, has been furnished by the respective directors and officers of the Corporation individually.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There are potential conflicts of interest to which the directors and officers of Celtic will be subject in connection with the operations of Celtic. In particular, certain of the directors and officers of Celtic are involved in managerial or director positions with other oil and gas companies whose operations may, from time to time, be in direct competition with those of Celtic or with entities which may, from time to time, provide financing to, or make equity investments in, competitors of Celtic. See "*DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS*". Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies available under the ABCA. The ABCA provides that in the event that a director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided by the ABCA.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

To the knowledge of the Corporation, there are no legal proceedings material to the Corporation to which the Corporation is or was a party to or of which any of its properties is or was the subject of, during the financial year ended December 31, 2008 nor are there any such proceedings known to the Corporation to be contemplated.

REGULATORY ACTIONS

To the knowledge of the Corporation, there were no (i) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Corporation by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the Corporation's last financial year, (ii) penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Corporation that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision, or (iii) settlement agreements the Corporation entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the last financial year.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Under Multilateral Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees*, the Corporation is required to include in its Annual Information Form the disclosure required under Form 52-110F1 with respect to its audit committee, including the text of its audit committee charter, the composition of the audit committee and the fees paid to the external auditor. This information is provided in Appendix D attached hereto.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

There were no material interests, direct or indirect, of any directors or executive officers of the Corporation, any person or company which beneficially owns or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the outstanding Common Shares of the Corporation, or any known associate or affiliate of such persons, in any transaction within the last three financial years of the Corporation, or during the current financial year which has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Corporation.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares of Celtic is Valiant Trust Company at its principal offices in Calgary, Alberta.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, there are no material contracts entered into by Celtic since its incorporation and still in effect as at the date hereof that can be reasonably regarded as presently material.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

There is no person or company whose profession or business gives authority to a statement made by such person or company and who is named as having prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under National Instrument 51-102 by Celtic during, or related to, the year ended December 31, 2008 other than Sproule, Celtic's independent qualified reserves evaluator and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants, Celtic's auditor. None of the principals of Sproule had any registered or beneficial interests, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of Celtic or of Celtic's associates or affiliates either at the time they prepared the statement, report or valuation prepared by it, at any time thereafter or to be received by them. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants, Celtic's auditor, who have prepared an independent auditors' report dated March 4, 2009 in respect of Celtic's financial statements as at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, has advised that they are independent with respect to Celtic within meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta.

In addition, none of the aforementioned persons or companies, nor any director, officer or employee of any of the aforementioned persons or companies, is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of Celtic or any associate or affiliate of Celtic.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Corporation's Common Shares and options to purchase Common Share, is contained in the Corporation's management information circular relating to the annual meeting of shareholders to be held on April 28, 2009. Additional financial information is provided in the Corporation's comparative financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2008, which may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional copies of this Annual Information Form, the materials listed in the preceding paragraph, any interim financial statements which have been issued by the Corporation and any other document incorporated herein by reference will be available upon request by contacting the Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation at its offices at Suite 500, 505 – 3rd Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E6, Telephone: (403) 201-5340 or Fax (403) 201-9163.

APPENDIX A

Form 51-101F2

**Report on Reserves Data
by Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor**

Report on Reserves Data

To the Board of Directors of Celtic Exploration Ltd. (the "Company"):

1. We have evaluated the Company's Reserves Data as at December 31, 2008. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2008, estimated using forecast prices and costs.
2. The Reserves Data are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Reserves Data based on our evaluation.

We carried out our evaluation in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (the "COGE Handbook"), prepared jointly by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy & Petroleum (Petroleum Society).

3. Those standards require that we plan and perform an evaluation to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the reserves data are free of material misstatement. An evaluation also includes assessing whether the reserves data are in accordance with principles and definitions presented in the COGE Handbook.
4. The following table sets forth the estimated future net revenue attributed to proved plus probable reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs on a before tax basis and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent, included in the reserves data of the Company evaluated by us as of December 31, 2008, and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have audited, evaluated and reviewed and reported on to the Company's management and Board of Directors:

Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor	Description and Preparation Date of Evaluation Report	Location of Reserves (Country)	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (10% Discount Rate)			
			Audited (M\$)	Evaluated (M\$)	Reviewed (M\$)	Total (M\$)
Sproule	Evaluation of the P&NG Reserves of Celtic Exploration Ltd., As of December 31, 2008, prepared October 2008 to January 2009	Canada				
Total			Nil	891,048	Nil	891,048

5. In our opinion, the reserves data evaluated by us have, in all material respects, been determined and are presented in accordance with the COGE Handbook.
6. We have no responsibility to update the report referred to in paragraph 4 for events and circumstances occurring after its preparation date.

7. Because the reserves data are based on judgements regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material. However, any variations should be consistent with the fact that reserves are categorized according to the probability of their recovery.

Executed as to our report referred to above:

Sroule Associates Limited
Calgary, Alberta
January 30, 2009

(signed) _____
Cameron P. Six, P. Eng.
Manager, Engineering

(signed) _____
Michael W. Maughan, C.P.G., P. Geol.
Vice-President, Geoscience

(signed) _____
Harry J. Helwerda, P. Eng.
Executive Vice-President

APPENDIX B
FORM 51-101F3
REPORT OF
MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS
ON OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURE

This is the form referred to in item 3 of section 2.1 of National Instrument 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities* (“NI 51-101”).

1. Terms to which a meaning is ascribed in *NI 51-101* have the same meaning in this form.
2. The report referred to in item 3 of section 2.1 of *NI 51-101* must in all material respects be as follows:

**Report of Management and Directors
on Reserves Data and Other Information**

Management of Celtic Exploration Ltd. (the “Company”) are responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the Company’s oil and gas activities in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data which are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2008, estimated using forecast prices and costs.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated the Company’s reserves data. The report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator will be filed with securities regulatory authorities concurrently with this report.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors of the Company has

- (a) reviewed the Company’s procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;
- (b) met with the independent qualified reserves evaluator to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluator to report without reservation; and
- (c) reviewed the reserves data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluator.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors has reviewed the Company’s procedures for assembling and reporting other information associated with oil and gas activities and has reviewed that information with management. The board of directors has, on the recommendation of the Reserves Committee, approved

- (a) the content and filing with securities regulatory authorities of Form 51-101F1 containing reserves data and other oil and gas information;
- (b) the filing of Form 51-101F2 which is the report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator on the reserves data; and
- (c) the content and filing of this report.

Because the reserves data are based on judgments regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material. However, any variations should be consistent with the fact that reserves are categorized according to the probability of their recovery.

(signed) _____
David J. Wilson
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) _____
David C. Morgenstern
Vice President, Exploration

(signed) _____
Robert J. Dales
Director

(signed) _____
Eldon A. McIntyre
Director

Dated this 3rd day of February, 2009.

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS USED FOR RESERVE CATEGORIES

The following definitions form the basis of the classification of reserves and values presented in the Sproule Report. They have been prepared by the Standing Committee on Reserves Definitions of the Petroleum Society of the CIM ("CIM"), incorporated in the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers ("SPEE") Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGE Handbook") and specified by National Instrument 51-101 ("NI 51-101").

Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recovered from known accumulations, from a given date forward, based on:

- analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical and engineering data;
- the use of established technology;
- specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable, and shall be disclosed; and
- a remaining reserve life of 50 years.

Reserves are classified according to the degree of certainty associated with the estimates.

1. **Proved Reserves**

Proved reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves.

2. **Probable Reserves**

Probable reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

3. **Possible Reserves**

Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable plus possible reserves. Possible reserves have not been considered in this report.

Other criteria that must also be met for categorization of reserves are provided in Section 5.5 of the COGE Handbook.

Each of the reserves categories (proved, probable, and possible) may be divided into developed or undeveloped categories.

4. **Developed Reserves**

Developed reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure (e.g., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production. The developed category may be subdivided into producing and non-producing.

5. **Developed Producing Reserves**

Developed producing reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from completion intervals open at the time of the estimate. These reserves may be currently producing or, if shut in, they must have previously been on production, and the date of resumption of production must be known with reasonable certainty.

6. **Developed Non-Producing Reserves**

Developed non-producing reserves are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut in, and the date of resumption of production is unknown.

7. **Undeveloped Reserves**

Undeveloped reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (e.g., when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves classification (proved, probable, possible) to which they are assigned.

In multi-well pools, it may be appropriate to allocate total pool reserves between the developed and undeveloped categories or to subdivide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed non-producing. This allocation should be based on the estimator's assessment as to the reserves that will be recovered from specific wells, facilities, and completion intervals in the pool and their respective development and production status.

8. **Levels of Certainty for Reported Reserves**

The qualitative certainty levels contained in the definitions in Sections 1, 2 and 3 are applicable to individual reserves entities, which refers to the lowest level at which reserves estimates are made, and to reported reserves, which refers to the highest level sum of individual entity estimates for which reserve estimates are made.

Reported total reserves estimated by deterministic or probabilistic methods, whether comprised of a single reserves entity or an aggregate estimate for multiple entities, should target the following levels of certainty under a specific set of economic conditions:

- a. There is a 90% probability that at least the estimated proved reserves will be recovered.
- b. There is a 50% probability that at least the sum of the estimated proved reserves plus probable reserves will be recovered.
- c. There is a 10% probability that at least the sum of the estimated proved reserves plus probable reserves plus possible reserves will be recovered.

A quantitative measure of the probability associated with a reserves estimate is generated only when a probabilistic estimate is conducted. The majority of reserves estimates will be performed using deterministic methods that do not provide a quantitative measure of probability. In principle, there should be no difference between estimates prepared using probabilistic or deterministic methods.

Additional clarification of certainty levels associated with reserves estimates and the effect of aggregation is provided in Section 5.5.3 of the COGE Handbook. Whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used, evaluators are expressing their professional judgement as to what are reasonable estimates.

9. **Remaining Recoverable Reserves** are the total remaining recoverable reserves associated with the acreage in which the Company has an interest.
10. **Company Gross Reserves** are the Company's working interest share of the remaining reserves, before deduction of any royalties.
11. **Company Net Reserves** are the gross remaining reserves of the properties in which the Company has an interest, less all Crown, freehold, and overriding royalties and interests owned by others.
12. **Net Production Revenue** is income derived from the sale of net reserves of oil, pipeline gas, and gas by-products, less all capital and operating costs.
13. **Fair Market Value** is defined as the price at which a purchaser seeking an economic and commercial return on investment would be willing to buy, and a vendor would be willing to sell, where neither is under compulsion to buy or sell and both are competent and have reasonable knowledge of the facts.
14. **Barrels of Oil Equivalent (BOE) Reserves** - BOE is the sum of the oil reserves, plus the gas reserves divided by a factor of 6, plus the natural gas liquid reserves, all expressed in barrels or thousands of barrels. Equivalent reserves can also be expressed in thousands of cubic feet of gas equivalent (McfGE) using a conversion ratio of 1 bbl:6 Mcf.
15. **Oil (or Crude Oil)** – a mixture consisting mainly of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons that exists in the liquid phase in reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure and temperature. Crude oil may contain small amounts of sulphur and other non-hydrocarbons, but does not include liquids obtained from the processing of natural gas.
16. **Gas (or Natural Gas)** – a mixture of lighter hydrocarbons that exist either in the gaseous phase or in solution in crude oil in reservoirs, but are gaseous at atmospheric conditions. Natural gas may contain sulphur or other non-hydrocarbon compounds.
17. **Non-Associated Gas** – an accumulation of natural gas in a reservoir where there is no crude oil.
18. **Associated Gas** - the gas cap overlying a crude oil accumulation in a reservoir.
19. **Solution Gas** - gas dissolved in crude oil.
20. **Natural Gas Liquids** - those hydrocarbon components that can be removed from natural gas as liquids including, but not limited to, ethane, propane, butanes, pentanes plus, condensate, and small quantities of non-hydrocarbons.

APPENDIX D

Form 52-110F1

Audit Committee Information Required in an AIF

1. The Audit Committee's Charter

The following is the text of the Audit Committee's Charter.

I. PURPOSE

The primary function of the Committee is to assist the Board of Directors (the "Board") in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing:

1. the financial information that will be provided to the shareholders and others;
2. the systems of internal controls, management and the Board have established; and
3. all audit processes.

Primary responsibility for the financial reporting, information systems, risk management and internal controls of the Corporation is vested in management and is overseen by the Board.

II. COMPOSITION AND PROCESS

1. The Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three directors, all of whom shall be independent as that term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees ("MI 52-110").
2. Members shall be appointed by the Board on an annual basis, shall serve one-year terms and may serve consecutive terms, which are encouraged to ensure continuity of experience.
3. The Chair of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board for a one-year term, and may serve any number of consecutive terms.
4. All members of the Committee shall be financially literate. Financial literacy is the ability to read and understand a balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.
5. The Chair shall, in consultation with management and the external auditor and internal auditor (if any), establish the agenda for the meetings and ensure that properly prepared agenda materials are circulated to the members with sufficient time for study prior to the meeting. The external auditor will also receive notice of all meetings of the Committee. The Committee may employ a list of prepared questions and considerations as a portion of its review and assessment process.
6. The Committee shall meet at least four times per year and may call special meetings as required. A quorum at meetings of the Committee shall be its Chair and one of its other members. The Committee may hold its meetings, and members of the Committee may attend meetings, by telephone conference if this is deemed appropriate.
7. The minutes of the Committee meetings shall accurately record the decisions reached and shall be distributed to Committee members with copies to the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the external auditor.

8. The Committee reviews, prior to their presentation to the Board and their release, all material financial information required by securities regulations.
9. The Committee enquires about potential claims, assessments and other contingent liabilities.
10. The Committee periodically reviews with management, depreciation and amortization policies, loss provisions and other accounting policies for appropriateness and consistency.

III. AUTHORITY

1. The Committee is appointed by the Board pursuant to provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) and the bylaws of the Corporation.
2. Primary responsibility for the Corporation's financial reporting, accounting systems and internal controls is vested in senior management and is overseen by the Board. The Committee is a standing committee of the Board established to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities in this regard. The Committee shall have responsibility for overseeing management reporting on internal controls. While it is management's responsibility to design and implement an effective system of internal control, it is the responsibility of the Committee to ensure that management has done so.
3. The Committee shall have unrestricted access to the Corporation's personnel and documents and will be provided with the resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities.
4. The Committee shall have direct communication channels with the internal auditors (if any) and the external auditors to discuss and review specific issues as appropriate.
5. The Committee shall have the sole authority to retain (or terminate) advisors or consultants as it determines necessary to assist the Committee in discharging its functions hereunder. The Committee shall be provided with the necessary funding to compensate the advisors or consultants retained by the Committee.

IV. RELATIONSHIP WITH EXTERNAL AUDITORS

1. An external auditor must report directly to the Committee.
2. The Committee is directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the issuer, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.
3. The Committee shall implement structures and procedures to ensure that it meets with the external auditor on a regular basis in the absence of management.

V. ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS, INTERNAL CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

1. The Committee shall obtain reasonable assurance from discussions with and/or reports from management, and reports from external auditors that accounting systems are reliable and that the prescribed internal controls are operating effectively for the Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates.
2. The Committee shall review to ensure to its satisfaction that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements and will periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.

3. The Committee shall review with the external auditor the quality and not just the acceptability of the Corporation's accounting principles and direct the external auditor's examinations to particular areas.
4. The Committee will review control weaknesses identified by the external auditors, together with management's response and review with external auditors their view of the qualifications and performance of the key financial and accounting executives.
5. In order to preserve the independence of the external auditor, the Committee will:
 - (a) recommend to the Board the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation;
 - (b) recommend to the Board the compensation for the external auditors' engagement; and
 - (c) review and pre-approve any engagements for non-audit services to be provided by the external auditors or its affiliates, together with estimated fees, and consider the impact, if any, on the independence of the external auditor.
6. The Committee will review with management and with the external auditor any proposed changes in major accounting policies, the presentation and impact of significant risks and uncertainties, and key estimates and judgments of management that may be material to financial reporting.
7. The Committee shall establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and the confidential anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
8. The Committee shall establish a periodic review procedure to ensure that the external auditor complies with the Canadian Public Accountability Regime under Multilateral Instrument 52-108 - Auditor Oversight.
9. The Committee shall review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Corporation.

VI. STATUTORY AND REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Annual Financial Information - review the annual audited financial statements, including Letter to Shareholders and related press releases and recommend their approval to the Board, after discussing matters such as the selection of accounting policies (and changes thereto), major accounting judgments, accruals and estimates with management and the external auditor.
2. Annual Report - review the management discussion and analysis ("MD & A") section and all other relevant sections of the annual report to ensure consistency of all financial information included in the annual report.
3. Interim Financial Statements - review the quarterly interim financial statements, including the Letter to Shareholders and related press releases and recommend their approval to the Board.
4. Earnings Guidance/Forecasts - review forecasted financial information and forward looking statements.
5. In addition, the Committee must review the Corporation's financial statements, MD & A and earnings press releases before the Corporation publicly discloses this information.

VII. REPORTING

1. The Committee will report, through the Chairperson of the Committee, to the Board following each meeting on the major discussions and decisions made by the Committee, and report annually to the Board on the Committee's responsibilities and how it has discharged them.
2. In addition, the Committee will review and reassess these Terms of Reference annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Compensation Committee.

VIII. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Investigating fraud, illegal acts or conflicts of interest.
2. Discussing selected issues with corporate counsel or the outside auditor or management.
3. Composition of the Audit Committee

During the year ended December 31, 2008 the Audit Committee of the Corporation was composed of the following individuals:

Robert Dales	Independent ⁽¹⁾	Financially literate ⁽²⁾
Eldon McIntyre	Independent ⁽¹⁾	Financially literate ⁽²⁾
Neil Sinclair	Independent ⁽¹⁾	Financially literate ⁽²⁾

Notes:

- (1) A member of an audit committee is independent if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Corporation which could, in the view of the Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment.
- (2) An individual is financially literate if he has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.

2. Relevant Education and Experience

Mr. Dales, the Chairman of the Audit Committee, holds an MBA. He also has over 14 years of public issuer experience, both as an officer and a director.

Mr. McIntyre has been President of an active private corporation, with significant oil and gas operations, for over 29 years. He also has over 16 years of public issuer experience, both as an officer and a director.

Mr. Sinclair holds a BA and an MBA. He has also been President of an active private corporation, with significant real estate operations, for over 29 years. He also has over 6 years of public company experience as a director.

3. Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year has the Corporation relied on any exemption from MI 52-110, other than in Section 2.4 of MI 52-110 (De Minimis Non-audit Services), or an exemption from MI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of MI 52-110.

4. Reliance on the Exemption in Subsection 3.3(2) or Section 3.6

At no time since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year has the Corporation relied on the exemptions in Sections 3.3(2) or 3.6 of MI 52-110.

5. Reliance on Section 3.8

At no time since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year has the Corporation relied on Section 3.8 of MI 52-110.

6. Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board.

7. Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee of the Corporation has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services entitled "Procedures for Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services by the External Auditors" (the "**Procedure**"). Under the Procedure, the auditors may not act in any capacity where they function as management, audit their own work or serve in an advocacy role on behalf of the Corporation. Various audit related services provided by the auditors have been pre-approved. Management is required, however, to obtain pre-approval of the Audit Committee for services where engagement fees are expected to exceed \$25,000. Where fees for a particular engagement are expected to be less than or equal to \$25,000 the Chairman of the Audit Committee is to be notified expeditiously of the commencement of such services. If an engagement with the auditors for a particular service is contemplated that is neither expressed forbidden under the Procedure nor covered under the range of services provided for therein, such an engagement must be pre-approved. The Audit Committee has delegated the authority to effect such pre-approval to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Pre-approved non-audit services shall be provided pursuant to an engagement letter signed by the auditors which shall set out the particular non-audit services to be provided. At every regularly scheduled meeting of the Audit Committee, management is required to report on all new pre-approved engagements of the auditors since the last such report.

8. External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

The aggregate fees billed by the Corporation's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Financial Period Ending December 31	Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	Audit-Related Fees	Tax Fees ⁽²⁾	All Other Fees
2008	\$88,000	\$73,975	\$12,000	Nil
2007	\$86,000	\$ 2,000	\$10,000	Nil

Notes:

(1) The aggregate audit fees billed.

(2) The aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.