FIRST QUARTER REPORT

For the three months ended March 31, 2020

Petrus Resources Ltd. ("Petrus" or the "Company") (TSX: PRQ) is pleased to report financial and operating results as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2020. Petrus is focused on generating free cash flow for debt repayment and further development of its Ferrier Cardium asset.

The severe impact of the oil demand destruction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic combined with excess oil supplies, has led to extreme volatility in global oil markets, including the first ever negative West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") oil pricing, as storage levels approach capacity. Over the past four years, Petrus has made significant efforts to reduce debt levels, decrease costs through ownership of key infrastructure and balance the production base between natural gas and light oil and liquids. These measures, combined with a consistent commodity price risk mitigation program, allow the Company to manage the current volatile commodity price environment. To prioritize the protection of its balance sheet, Petrus continues a flexible approach to planned capital expenditures. Petrus' Board of Directors approved a second quarter 2020 capital budget of $0.5 million, which allows for non-discretionary maintenance capital only. No drilling activity is currently planned for the second or third quarters of 2020, as the Company focuses on debt repayment and balance sheet preservation at a time of extreme volatility in commodity prices[2].

While oil prices have recently experienced all-time lows, natural gas futures pricing has been relatively constructive and many analysts believe the outlook is improving due to lower volumes of associated gas from shut-in oil wells alongside reduced drilling activity. Petrus received an average price of $2.40/mcf in the first quarter of 2020[2]. Since late January 2020, AECO natural gas futures contracts for the balance of 2020 increased by approximately 35%. As part of the Company's ongoing risk mitigation strategy, Petrus continues to enter into additional financial derivatives contracts on a portion of forecast production volumes through to 2022[2].

During the first quarter of 2020, Petrus executed an operated capital program with the drilling and completion of two gross wells (2.0 net) in its core area of Ferrier. Both wells are tied in, though one is currently shut in to best manage value considering the current pricing environment; the second well is on production at a significantly reduced rate. Since the completion operations of the two wells took place near the end of the first quarter, the two wells only contributed approximately 185 boe/d to the average quarterly production. Before being restricted, the wells combined produced approximately 1,500 boe/d, including approximately 900 bbl/d of light oil during the week ended March 20, 2020 [2].

Reduction of debt remains the Company's top priority. Since December 31, 2015 Petrus has repaid 45% or $101 million of its net debt[1]. This includes a $55 million reduction of the Company's second lien term loan ("Term Loan"), which was $90 million in 2014 and currently has $35 million outstanding. The Company's revolving credit facility ("RCF") and Term Loan are due in 2020 and therefore, were reclassified to current liabilities in the December 31, 2019 consolidated financial statements. The RCF maturity date is May 31, 2020, which was set prior to the Term Loan maturity of October 8, 2020 due to the inter-creditor relationship between the RCF and the Term Loan. The Company requires an extension of the Term Loan before its syndicate of lenders will contemplate an extension to the RCF. Management is currently in discussion with the RCF lending syndicate and Term Loan lender and continues to focus on its disciplined debt reduction strategy.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Funds flow** - Generated funds flow[1] of $6.6 million ($0.13 per share) for the first three months of 2020 with net capital expenditures of $8.7 million.

- **Low operating costs** - Operating expense for the three months ended March 31, 2020 was $4.55/boe. The Company continues to focus on optimizing its cost structure, particularly in the Ferrier area, through facility ownership and control.

- **Credit facility** - The Company continues discussions on an extension with the syndicate of lenders in the RCF and the lender of the Term Loan.

- **Commodity price risk mitigation -** Petrus utilizes financial derivative contracts to mitigate commodity price risk and provide stability and sustainability. Petrus achieved a gain of $1.76/boe in the first quarter as a result of these contracts. For the balance of 2020, as a percentage of first quarter 2020 oil production, the Company has hedges in place for 84% of net oil volume at an average price of $76 CAD/bbl.

2020 Outlook

Petrus intends to determine and provide guidance around its quarterly capital spending as the year progresses. The Company anticipates that the 2020 capital plan will be funded by funds flow, and will continue to systematically reduce debt with excess cash flow. For the balance of the year, the Company continues to target debt repayment of approximately $2 million per quarter[2]. Despite the recent fall in oil pricing, the Company forecasts it will continue to have positive corporate netback[1] due to its low cost structure, higher natural gas weighting and strong hedging position. Petrus continues its discussions with its lenders in order to extend the upcoming 2020 debt maturity dates. The Company will pursue programs recently announced by the Federal and Provincial Governments to support Canadian businesses, and the oil and gas industry specifically, through the COVID-19 pandemic[2].

[1]*Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" in the Management's Discussion & Analysis attached hereto.*
[2]*Refer to "Advisories - Forward-Looking Statements" in the Management's Discussion & Analysis attached hereto.*

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

OPERATIONS	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2020	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2019	Three months ended Dec. 31, 2019	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2019	Three months ended Jun. 30, 2019
Average Production					
Natural gas (mcf/d)	30,604	32,145	32,641	30,998	32,350
Oil (bbl/d)	1,134	1,704	1,834	1,247	1,679
NGLs (bbl/d)	1,088	1,444	1,018	1,372	1,576
Total (boe/d)	**7,323**	**8,505**	**8,292**	**7,785**	**8,647**
Total (boe)	**666,361**	**765,488**	**762,874**	**716,220**	**786,819**
Light oil weighting	15%	20%	22%	16%	19%
Realized Prices					
Natural gas ($/mcf)	2.40	2.44	2.65	1.12	1.30
Oil ($/bbl)	50.02	55.10	65.16	65.64	70.96
NGLs ($/bbl)	23.19	36.02	20.62	11.49	19.91
Total realized price ($/boe)	**21.23**	**26.36**	**27.39**	**16.99**	**22.29**
Royalty income	0.30	0.06	0.13	0.48	0.15
Royalty expense	(2.85)	(3.08)	(2.91)	(1.65)	(1.72)
Net oil and natural gas revenue ($/boe)	**18.68**	**23.34**	**24.61**	**15.82**	**20.72**
Operating expense	(4.55)	(3.76)	(4.47)	(4.44)	(4.33)
Transportation expense	(1.05)	(1.27)	(1.30)	(1.25)	(1.22)
Operating netback[1] ($/boe)	**13.08**	**18.31**	**18.84**	**10.13**	**15.17**
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives ($/boe)	1.76	0.67	(1.86)	0.50	(1.02)
Other income	0.07	—	—	0.03	0.10
General & administrative expense	(1.35)	(1.15)	(1.91)	(1.08)	(0.67)
Cash finance expense	(3.13)	(2.54)	(2.54)	(3.11)	(2.70)
Decommissioning expenditures	(0.56)	(0.18)	(0.41)	(0.29)	(0.24)
Funds flow & corporate netback[1][2] ($/boe)	**9.87**	**15.11**	**12.12**	**6.18**	**10.64**

FINANCIAL (000s except $ per share)	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2020	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2019	Three months ended Dec. 31, 2019	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2019	Three months ended Jun. 30, 2019
Oil and natural gas revenue	14,344	20,231	20,998	12,517	17,652
Net income (loss)	(87,444)	(12,138)	(3,332)	(29,569)	2,863
Net income (loss) per share					
Basic	(1.77)	(0.25)	(0.06)	(0.60)	0.06
Fully diluted	(1.77)	(0.25)	(0.06)	(0.60)	0.06
Funds flow	6,566	11,573	9,260	4,427	8,366
Funds flow per share					
Basic	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.09	0.17
Fully diluted	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.09	0.17
Capital expenditures	8,655	8,483	4,351	2,734	2,505
Net dispositions	—	—	—	651	—
Weighted average shares outstanding					
Basic	49,469	49,483	49,469	49,469	49,469
Fully diluted	49,469	49,483	49,469	49,469	49,469
As at year end					
Common shares outstanding					
Basic	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469
Fully diluted	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469
Total assets	193,679	336,974	289,225	296,367	328,912
Non-current liabilities	38,533	176,093	42,346	82,650	81,249
Net debt[1]	125,974	136,382	123,744	128,553	130,619

[1] *Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" in the Management's Discussion & Analysis attached hereto.*
[2] *Corporate netback is equal to funds flow which is a comparable additional GAAP measure. Petrus analyzes these measures on an absolute value and per unit basis.*

OPERATIONS UPDATE

First quarter average production by area was as follows:

For the three months ended March 31, 2020	Ferrier	Foothills	Central Alberta	Total
Natural gas (mcf/d)	23,631	1,412	5,561	30,604
Oil (bbl/d)	716	111	307	1,134
NGLs (bbl/d)	923	5	159	1,087
Total (boe/d)	**5,579**	**352**	**1,392**	**7,323**

First quarter average production was 7,323 boe/d in 2020 compared to 8,505 boe/d in 2019. The decrease in production can be attributed to natural declines due to lower capital activities in the second half of 2019 as the Company focused on debt reduction.

In the first quarter of 2020, the Company invested capital of $8.7 million to fund the drilling of two operated wells (2.0 net) and one non-operated well (0.015 net). The two operated wells have been tied in but are currently producing at restricted rates in order to conserve value in light of low oil prices. One well is shut in and the second has been significantly restricted. Since the completion operations of the two wells took place near the end of the first quarter, the two wells only contributed approximately 185 boe/d to the average quarterly production. Before being restricted, the wells combined produced approximately 1,500 boe/d, including approximately 900 bbl/d of light oil during the week ended March 20, 2020

Petrus' Board of Directors approved a second quarter 2020 capital budget of $0.5 million, which allows for non-discretionary maintenance capital only. No drilling activity is currently planned for the second or third quarters of 2020, as the Company focuses on debt repayment and balance sheet preservation at a time of extreme volatility in commodity prices. Management continues to review pricing on a daily basis to adjust production levels to maximize value of the reserve base. With the high level of control afforded by operated assets and ownership of key infrastructure, the Company can adjust liquids content in the natural gas stream to maximize profitability of all products as well as adjust production rates quickly to respond to changing market conditions[1].

Subsequent to the first quarter, the Company announced the termination of its previously announced disposition of oil and gas assets in the Foothills area. Petrus will continue to pursue non-core asset dispositions to further reduce debt when market conditions allow[1].

CREDIT FACILITY UPDATE

During the fourth quarter of 2019, Petrus completed its semi-annual review of the RCF where its $100 million facility was reconfirmed with reductions to $98 million as of December 31, 2019 and $96 million as of March 31, 2020. During the first quarter of 2020, Petrus reduced its outstanding balance under the RCF by $4.0 million, from $93 million to $89 million. The Company's RCF maturity date is May 31, 2020, which was set prior to the Term Loan maturity date of October 8, 2020, due to the inter-creditor relationship between the RCF and the Term Loan. The Company requires an extension of the Term Loan before the syndicate of lenders will contemplate an extension to the RCF. Management is actively engaged in discussions with its lenders in order to extend the upcoming 2020 maturity dates.

[1]*Refer to "Advisories - Forward-Looking Statements" in the Management's Discussion & Analysis attached hereto.*

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The following is Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial and operating results of Petrus Resources Ltd. ("Petrus" or the "Company") as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2020. This MD&A is dated May 4, 2020 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Company's audited consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") which require publicly accountable enterprises to prepare their financial statements using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Readers are directed to the "Advisories" section at the end of this MD&A regarding forward-looking statements and boe presentation and to the section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" herein.

The principal undertaking of Petrus is the investment in energy assets. The operations of the Company consist of the acquisition, development, exploration and exploitation of these assets. The Company's head office is located at 2400, 240 - 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Additional information on Petrus, including the most recently filed Annual Information Form ("AIF"), are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR (the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) at www.sedar.com.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL RESULTS OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS ACTIVITIES

	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2020	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2019	Three months ended Dec. 31, 2019	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2019	Three months ended Jun. 30, 2019
Average production					
Natural gas (mcf/d)	30,604	32,145	32,641	30,998	32,350
Oil (bbl/d)	1,134	1,704	1,834	1,247	1,679
NGLs (bbl/d)	1,088	1,444	1,018	1,372	1,576
Total (boe/d)	**7,323**	**8,505**	**8,292**	**7,785**	**8,647**
Total (boe)	**666,361**	**765,488**	**762,874**	**716,220**	**786,819**
Revenue ($000s)					
Natural gas	6,690	7,051	7,970	3,192	3,839
Oil	5,161	8,450	10,995	7,529	10,841
NGLs	2,296	4,681	1,931	1,450	2,855
Royalty revenue	197	49	102	346	117
Oil and natural gas revenue	**14,344**	**20,231**	**20,998**	**12,517**	**17,652**
Average realized prices					
Natural gas ($/mcf)	2.40	2.44	2.65	1.12	1.30
Oil ($/bbl)	50.02	55.10	65.16	65.64	70.96
NGLs ($/bbl)	23.19	36.02	20.62	11.49	19.91
Total realized price ($/boe)	21.23	26.36	27.39	16.99	22.29
Hedging gain (loss) ($/boe)	1.76	0.67	(1.86)	0.50	(1.02)
Total price including hedging ($/boe)	**22.99**	**27.03**	**25.53**	**17.49**	**21.27**

Average benchmark prices	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2020	Three months ended Mar. 31, 2019	Three months ended Dec. 31, 2019	Three months ended Sept. 30, 2019	Three months ended Jun. 30, 2019
Natural gas					
AECO 5A (C$/GJ)	1.93	2.48	2.35	0.87	0.98
AECO 7A (C$/GJ)	2.03	1.84	2.21	0.99	1.11
Crude oil					
Mixed Sweet Blend Edm (C$/bbl)	52.28	67.46	66.81	69.21	72.66
Natural gas liquids					
Propane Conway (US$/bbl)	15.40	23.82	19.78	15.56	20.60
Butane Edmonton (C$/bbl)	42.42	11.06	36.96	24.78	24.43
Foreign exchange					
US$/C$	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.75

FUNDS FLOW AND NET LOSS

Petrus generated funds flow of $6.6 million in the first quarter of 2020 compared to $11.6 million in the first quarter of 2019. The 43% decrease is due to lower commodity prices and decreased production. In the first quarter Petrus' total realized price was $21.23/boe compared to $26.36/boe in the first quarter of 2019.

Petrus reported a net loss of $87.4 million in the first quarter of 2020, compared to a net loss of $12.1 million in the first quarter of 2019. The net loss in the first quarter of 2020 is primarily due to the $98.0 million impairment loss recorded. 2020

($000s except per share)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Funds flow	**6,566**	**11,573**
Funds flow per share - basic	0.13	0.23
Funds flow per share - fully diluted	0.13	0.23
Net loss	**(87,444)**	**(12,138)**
Net loss per share - basic	(1.77)	(0.25)
Net loss per share - fully diluted	(1.77)	(0.25)
Common shares outstanding (000s)		
Basic	49,469	49,469
Fully diluted	49,469	49,469
Weighted average shares outstanding (000s)		
Basic	49,469	49,483
Fully diluted	49,469	49,483

OIL AND NATURAL GAS REVENUE

First quarter average production in 2020 was 7,323 boe/d (70% natural gas), 14% lower than the first quarter of 2019 (8,505 boe/d; 63% natural gas). First quarter oil and natural gas revenue in 2020 was $14.3 million compared to $20.2 million in 2019. The 29% decrease is due to lower oil prices and 14% lower production.

The following table provides a breakdown of composition of the Company's production volume by product:

Production Volume by Product (%)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Natural gas	**70%**	63%
Crude oil and condensate	**15%**	20%
Natural gas liquids	**15%**	17%
Total commodity sales from production	**100%**	**100%**

The following table presents oil and natural gas revenue by product and the change from the prior comparative periods:

Oil and Natural Gas Revenue ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019	% Change
Natural gas	**6,690**	7,051	(5)%
Crude oil and condensate	**5,161**	8,450	(39)%
Natural gas liquids	**2,296**	4,681	(51)%
Royalty income	**197**	49	302 %
Total oil and natural gas revenue	**14,344**	**20,231**	**(29)%**

The following table provides the average benchmark the Company's average realized commodity prices:

	Three months ended March 31, 2020	**Three months ended March 31, 2019**	**% Change**
Average benchmark prices			
Natural gas			
AECO 5A (C$/GJ)	**1.93**	2.49	(22)%
AECO 7A (C$/GJ)	**2.03**	1.84	10 %
Crude oil			
Mixed Sweet Blend Edm (C$/bbl)	**52.28**	67.46	(23)%
Natural gas liquids			
Propane Conway (US$/bbl)	**15.40**	23.82	(35)%
Butane Edmonton (C$/bbl)	**42.42**	11.06	284 %
Average realized prices			
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**2.40**	2.44	(2)%
Oil ($/bbl)	**50.02**	55.10	(9)%
NGLs ($/bbl)	**23.19**	36.02	(36)%
Total average realized price	**21.23**	**26.36**	**(19)%**

Natural gas
Natural gas revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2020 was $6.7 million which accounted for 47% of oil and natural gas revenue, compared to revenue of $7.1 million, which accounted for 35% in the prior year comparative period. The decrease is due to 22% lower natural gas pricing (AECO 5A).

First quarter 2020 average realized natural gas price was $2.40/mcf, compared to $2.44/mcf in the first quarter of 2019 (2% decrease).

Crude oil and condensate
Oil and condensate revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2020 was $5.2 million, which accounted for approximately 36% of oil and natural gas revenue, compared to revenue of $8.5 million, accounting for 42% in the prior year comparative period.

The average realized price of Petrus' light oil and condensate was $50.02/bbl for the first quarter of 2020 compared to $55.10/bbl in the first quarter of 2019. The decrease of 9% is attributable to the decrease in oil prices.

Natural gas liquids (NGLs)
The Company's NGL production mix consists of ethane, propane, butane and pentane. The pricing received for NGL production is based on annual contracts effective the first of April each year. The contract prices are based on the product mix, the fractionation process required and the demand for fractionation facilities. In the first quarter of 2020, the Company's realized NGL price averaged $23.19/bbl, compared to $36.02/bbl in the prior year. The 36% decrease is attributed to lower contract prices for the NGL byproducts. First quarter market pricing for propane at Conway decreased 35% from the prior year. Petrus' butane production is priced as a function of WTI (oil) which also decreased in the first quarter compared to the prior year.

Petrus' ownership and control of critical processing facilities enables the Company to respond and continually optimize its production revenue streams. To improve operating netback, during 2019, Petrus ceased sending certain natural gas for additional third party deepcut processing to extract additional NGLs. This resulted in lower NGL production volume, however, the heating value of natural gas sales increased and processing fees decreased. Petrus continues to monitor NGL market pricing and is able to modify its operations accordingly.

NGL revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2020 was $2.3 million and accounted for 16% of oil and natural gas revenue, compared to revenue of $4.7 million accounting for 23% in the prior year comparative period. The decrease was due to lower NGL prices.

ROYALTY EXPENSE
Royalties are paid to the Government of Alberta and to gross overriding royalty owners. The following table shows the Company's royalty expense (net of royalty allowances and incentives) for the periods shown:

Royalty Expense ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Crown	**525**	913
Percent of production revenue	**4%**	5%
Gross overriding	**1,374**	1,446
Total	**1,899**	**2,359**

First quarter royalty expense decreased from $2.4 million in 2019 to $1.9 million in 2020 primarily due to lower NGL revenue and favorable royalty rates on the new wells that came on production. Gross overriding royalties in the first quarter of 2020 were consistent with the prior year comparative period.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company utilizes financial derivative contracts to mitigate commodity price risk and provide stability and sustainability to the Company's economic returns, funds flow and capital development plan. Petrus' risk management program is governed by guidelines approved by its Board of Directors.

The impact of the contracts that were outstanding during the reporting periods are actual cash settlements and are recorded as realized hedging gains (losses). The unrealized gain (loss) is recorded to demonstrate the change in fair value of the outstanding contracts during the financial reporting period for financial statement purposes. Petrus does not follow hedge accounting for any of its risk management contracts in place. Petrus considers all of its risk management contracts to be effective economic hedges of its underlying business transactions.

The table below shows the realized and unrealized gain or loss on risk management contracts for the periods shown:

Net Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivatives ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Realized hedging gain	**1,174**	513
Unrealized hedging gain (loss)	**11,685**	(13,460)
Net gain (loss) on derivatives	**12,859**	**(12,947)**

In the first quarter, the Company recognized a realized hedging gain of $1.2 million in 2020, compared to $0.5 million in the first quarter of 2019. The realized gains are due to lower oil commodity prices (relative to the respective contracts outstanding). The realized gain in the first quarter of 2020 increased the Company's total realized price by $1.76/boe, compared to $0.67/boe in 2019.

During the first quarter of 2020, the Company recognized an unrealized gain of $11.7 million whereas during the first quarter of 2019 a $13.5 million unrealized loss was recorded. The price of oil decreased significantly during the first quarter of 2020 due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, combined with the production conflict between Russia and Saudi Arabia and excess oil supply; on December 31, 2019, the WTI price closed at $61.14 USD/bbl, whereas on March 31, 2020, the WTI price closed at $20.48 USD/bbl.

The Company's risk management contracts provide protection from significant changes in crude oil and natural gas commodity prices for 2020, 2021 and 2022. The Company endeavors to hedge approximately half of its forecast production for the following year, and approximately 30% of its forecast production for the subsequent year. The Company's hedging strategy is intended to provide stability and sustainability to the Company's economic returns, funds flow and capital development plan. A summary of Petrus' risk management contracts is included in note 9 of the Company's interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2020. The table below summarizes Petrus' average crude oil and natural gas hedged volumes. The average volume of oil hedged for 2020 (1,075 bbl/d) represents 95% of first quarter 2020 average oil production. The 14,834 GJ/day average natural gas hedged for 2020 represents 46% of first quarter 2020 average natural gas production.

The following table summarizes the average and minimum and maximum cap and floor prices for the 2020 to 2022 oil and natural gas contracts outstanding as at the date of this MD&A:

	2020					2021					2022				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Avg.[1]	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Avg.(1)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Avg.[1]
Oil hedged (bbl/d)	1,450	1,150	950	750	**1,075**	500	300	300	300	**350**	—	—	—	—	—
Avg. WTI cap price ($C/bbl)	73.23	76.33	76.71	75.12	**75.16**	72.83	74.02	72.80	72.80	**73.07**	—	—	—	—	—
Avg. WTI floor price ($C/bbl)	73.23	76.33	76.71	75.12	**75.16**	72.83	74.02	72.80	72.80	**73.07**	—	—	—	—	—
Natural gas hedged (GJ/d)	15,500	15,167	15,500	13,167	**14,834**	12,000	9,000	9,000	5,667	**8,917**	4,000	—	—	—	1,000
Avg. AECO 7A cap price ($C/GJ)	1.76	1.58	1.59	1.79	**1.68**	1.89	1.84	1.84	2.27	**1.92**	2.48	—	—	—	**2.48**
Avg. AECO 7A floor price ($C/GJ)	1.76	1.58	1.59	1.79	**1.68**	1.89	1.84	1.84	2.27	**1.92**	2.48	—	—	—	**2.48**

[1]The volumes and prices reported are the weighted average volumes and prices for the period.

OPERATING EXPENSE

The following table shows the Company's operating expense for the reporting periods shown:

Operating Expense ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Fixed and variable operating expense	**2,585**	2,600
Processing, gathering and compression charges	**681**	502
Total gross operating expense	**3,266**	**3,102**
Overhead recoveries	**(231)**	(222)
Total net operating expense	**3,035**	**2,880**
Operating expense, net ($/boe)	**4.55**	**3.76**

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, net operating expense totaled $3.0 million, a 5% increase from $2.9 million during the prior year comparative period. The increase to total operating expense is due to the higher costs of the non-operated wells brought on production during the second half of 2019. On a per boe basis it was 21% higher at $4.55/boe in the first quarter of 2020 compared to $3.76/boe in 2019. The increase on a per boe basis is due to lower production volumes.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSE

The following table shows transportation expense paid in the reporting periods:

Transportation Expense ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Transportation expense	**703**	971
Transportation expense ($/boe)	**1.05**	1.27

Petrus pays commodity and demand charges for transporting its gas on pipeline systems. The Company also incurs trucking costs on the portion of its oil and natural gas liquids production that is not pipeline connected. For the three months ended March 31, 2020 transportation expense was $0.7 million or $1.05/boe compared to $1.0 million or $1.27/boe in the prior year comparative period. The decrease in transportation expense is attributed to decreased tolls on midstream pipelines, decreased NGL volume transported via truck and lower production.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

The following table illustrates the Company's general and administrative ("G&A") expense which is shown net of capitalized costs directly related to exploration and development activities:

General and Administrative Expense ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Personnel, consultants and directors	**839**	1,059
Administrative expenses	**126**	262
Regulatory and professional expenses	**597**	558
Gross general and administrative expense	**1,562**	**1,879**
Capitalized general and administrative expense	(325)	(435)
Overhead recoveries	(339)	(565)
General and administrative expense	**898**	**879**
General and administrative expense ($/boe)	**1.35**	**1.15**

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, gross G&A expense was $1.6 million compared to $1.9 million in the prior year comparative period, which represents a 17% decrease. First quarter G&A expense (net) in 2020 was $0.9 million or $1.35/boe which is consistent with the $0.9 million or $1.15/boe in the first quarter of 2019 (17% increase on a per boe basis due to 14% lower quarterly production). The gross decrease is attributed to lower office rent (IFRS 16), and fewer personnel resulting in lower office and personnel expenses, partially offset by lower overhead recoveries.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION EXPENSE

The following table illustrates the Company's share-based compensation expense which is shown net of capitalized costs directly related to exploration and development activities:

Share-Based Compensation Expense ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Gross share-based compensation expense	**89**	153
Capitalized share-based compensation expense	**(35)**	(61)
Share-based compensation expense	**54**	**92**

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, net share-based compensation expense was $0.05 million, which is 44% lower than the $0.09 million in the prior year comparative period.

FINANCE EXPENSE

The following table illustrates the Company's finance expense which includes cash and non-cash expenses:

Finance Expense ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Interest expense	**2,089**	1,945
Deferred financing costs	**120**	138
Accretion on decommissioning obligations	**182**	214
Total finance expense	**2,391**	**2,297**

First quarter total finance expense was $2.4 million in 2020, comprised of $0.2 million of non-cash accretion of its decommissioning obligations, $2.1 million of cash interest expense and $0.1 million of deferred financing fee amortization, both of which are related to the RCF and Term Loan. In the first quarter of 2019, the Company incurred total finance expense of $2.3 million, comprised of $0.2 million in non-cash accretion of its decommissioning obligation, $1.9 million cash interest expense and $0.1 million of deferred financing fee amortization. The increase in total finance expense from the prior year is due to higher interest rates partially offset by a lower RCF balance outstanding.

DEPLETION AND DEPRECIATION

The following table compares depletion and depreciation expense recorded in the reporting periods shown:

Depletion and Depreciation Expense ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Depletion and depreciation expense	**7,740**	9,296
Depletion and depreciation expense ($/boe)	**11.62**	12.14

Depletion and depreciation expense is calculated on a unit-of-production (boe) basis. This fluctuates period to period primarily as a result of changes in the underlying proved plus probable reserve base and in the amount of costs subject to depletion and depreciation, including future development cost. Such costs are segregated and depleted on an area by area basis relative to the respective underlying proved plus probable reserve base.

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company recorded $7.7 million or $11.62/boe, compared to $9.3 million or $12.14/boe in the prior year comparative period. The decreases in depletion and depreciation expense per boe are attributed to the impairment recorded in the third quarter of 2019.

IMPAIRMENT

The following table illustrates impairment losses recorded in the reporting periods:

Impairment ($000s)	**Three months ended March 31, 2020**	**Three months ended March 31, 2019**
Impairment	**98,000**	—
Total	**98,000**	—

Petrus recognized an impairment loss of $98.0 million in the Ferrier CGU during the three months ended March 31, 2020 (nil in 2019), due to the significant decrease in forward benchmark commodity prices at March 31, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019. For more information, refer to notes 4 and 5 of the March 31, 2020 interim consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares . The Company has not issued any preferred shares. The following table details the number of issued and outstanding securities for the periods shown:

Share Capital (000s)	**Three months ended March 31, 2020**	**Three months ended March 31, 2019**
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
Basic	**49,469**	49,483
Fully diluted	**49,469**	49,483
Common shares outstanding		
Basic	**49,469**	49,469
Fully diluted	**49,469**	49,469
Stock options outstanding	**1,954**	3,035

At March 31, 2020, the Company had 49,469,358 common shares and 1,954,319 stock options outstanding.

The Company has a deferred share unit plan in place whereby it may issue deferred share units ("DSUs") to directors of the Company. At March 31, 2020, 739,046 DSUs were issued and outstanding (December 31, 2019 – 739,046). Each DSU entitles the participants to receive, at the Company's discretion, either common shares or a cash equivalent to the number of DSUs multiplied by the current trading price of the equivalent number of common shares. All DSUs vest and become payable upon retirement of the director.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Petrus has two debt instruments outstanding. The first is a reserve-based, senior secured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of lenders, which is the RCF. The second is the Term Loan.

(a) Revolving Credit Facility

At March 31, 2020, the RCF was comprised of a $20 million operating facility and a $76 million syndicated term-out facility. Lender consent is required for borrowings exceeding $91 million. The Company has provided collateral by way of a debenture over all of the present and after acquired property of the Company. The RCF's maturity date is May 31, 2020 which was set prior to the Term Loan maturity of October 8, 2020 due to the inter-creditor relationship between the RCF and the Term Loan. The Company requires an extension or refinancing of its Term Loan before the syndicate of lenders will contemplate an extension to the RCF.

At March 31, 2020, the Company had a $0.7 million letter of credit outstanding against the RCF (December 31, 2019 – $0.7 million) and had drawn $88.3 million against the RCF (December 31, 2019 – $92.3 million).

The amount of the RCF is subject to a borrowing base review performed on a semi-annual basis by the lenders, based primarily on reserves and commodity prices estimated by the lenders as well as other factors. In addition, asset dispositions require unanimous lender consent. A decrease in the borrowing base could result in a reduction to the available credit under the RCF. The next scheduled borrowing base redetermination date for the RCF is on or before May 31, 2020. In the event that the lenders reduce the borrowing base below the amount drawn at the time of redetermination, the Company has 60 days to eliminate any shortfall by repaying amounts in excess of the new re-determined borrowing base.

(b) Term Loan

At March 31, 2020, the Company had a $35 million (December 31, 2019 – $35 million) Term Loan outstanding (excluding $0.2 million of deferred finance fees), which is due October 8, 2020. The Term Loan bears interest which is due and payable monthly and accrues at a per annum rate of the (three-month) Canadian Dealer Offered Rate plus 700 basis points. The Company has provided collateral by way of a debenture over all of the present and after acquired property of the Company.

Financial Covenants

The RCF and the Term Loan carry financial covenants that are described in note 8 of the Company's December 31, 2019 audited annual consolidated financial statements. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants at March 31, 2020.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk relates to the risk the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by cash as they become due. The Company’s approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as much as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term and long-term financial obligations when due, under both normal and unusual conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company’s reputation. The financial liabilities on its balance sheet consist of bank indebtedness, accounts payable, long term debt (including current portion thereof) and risk management liabilities.

At March 31, 2020, the Company had a working capital deficiency (excluding non-cash risk management assets and liabilities) of $126.1 million which has increased by $1.9 million from $123.9 million on December 31, 2019. This increase is mainly attributable to the increase in accounts payable during the first quarter of 2020 as a result of the Company's first half of 2020 capital program. In the third quarter of 2019, the Company's borrowings under its RCF and Term Loan were reclassified from non-current to current liabilities as they are each due within one year. The RCF's maturity date is May 31, 2020 due to the inter-creditor relationship between the RCF and the Company's Term Loan which is due October 8, 2020. The Company requires an extension or refinancing of its Term Loan before the syndicate of lenders will contemplate an extension. The reclassification of the RCF and Term Loan have no impact on the Company's debt covenants and the Company continues to be compliant with each of its covenants. Management is actively engaged with the RCF syndicate of lenders and the Term Loan lender and we believe that the RCF and Term Loan will each be extended prior to May 31, 2020. Upon the extension of the RCF and Term Loan, the working capital deficiency will be eliminated. The Company continues its efforts to divest certain non-core assets to improve the balance sheet.

The currently challenged economic environment could result in adverse changes in cash flows, net debt balances, reduction in the borrowing base of the Company's RCF, breach of its financial covenants and there is no guarantee that the RCF and Term Loan will each be extended prior to their respective maturities of May 31, 2020 and October 8, 2020. Accordingly, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Company remains in compliance with all financial covenants pertaining to its debt.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020:

$000s	Total	< 1 year	1-5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,133	12,133	—
Risk management liability	582	288	294
Bank indebtedness and long term debt[1]	127,250	127,250	—
Lease obligations	1,358	244	1,114
Total	**141,323**	**135,915**	**1,408**

[1]Excludes deferred finance fees.

The commitments for which the Company is responsible are as follows:

$000s	Total	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years
Firm service transportation	**16,608**	**2,338**	**11,691**	**2,579**

Risk Management
Petrus is engaged in the acquisition, development, exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas in western Canada. The Company is exposed to a number of risks, both financial and operational, through the pursuit of its strategic objectives. Actively managing these risks improves the ability to effectively execute Petrus' business strategy. Financial risks associated with the oil and natural gas industry include fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and the cost of goods and services. Financial risks also include third party credit risk and liquidity risk. Operational risks include reservoir performance uncertainties, competition, regulatory, environment and safety concerns.

For a more in-depth discussion of risk management, see notes 9 and 14 of the Company's March 31, 2020 interim consolidated financial statements.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures (excluding acquisitions and dispositions) totaled $8.7 million in the first quarter of 2020, compared to $8.5 million in the prior year comparative period. The Company participated in the drilling of 3 gross (2.0 net) Cardium light oil wells in Ferrier during the first quarter of 2020, as compared to 3 gross (1.6 net) Cardium light oil wells during the first quarter of 2019.

The following table shows capital expenditures for the reporting periods indicated. All capital is presented before decommissioning obligations.

Capital Expenditures ($000s)	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Drill and complete	**7,574**	6,490
Oil and gas equipment	**732**	1,555
Land and lease	**18**	3
Capitalized general and administrative expense	**331**	435
Total capital expenditures	**8,655**	**8,483**
Gross (net) wells spud	**3 (2.0)**	**3 (1.6)**

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

($000s unless otherwise noted)	Mar. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	Sept. 30, 2019	Jun. 30, 2019	Mar. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2018	Sept. 30, 2018	Jun. 30, 2018
Average Production								
Natural gas (mcf/d)	30,604	32,641	30,998	32,350	32,145	30,480	33,461	39,126
Oil (bbl/d)	1,134	1,834	1,247	1,679	1,704	1,358	1,243	1,484
NGLs (bbl/d)	1,088	1,018	1,372	1,576	1,444	1,496	1,519	1,241
Total (boe/d)	**7,323**	**8,292**	**7,785**	**8,647**	**8,505**	**7,934**	**8,338**	**9,246**
Total (boe)	**666,361**	**762,874**	**716,220**	**786,819**	**765,488**	**730,819**	**767,095**	**841,316**
Financial Results								
Oil and natural gas revenue	14,344	20,998	12,517	17,652	20,231	16,064	20,030	19,321
Royalty expense	(1,899)	(2,218)	(1,182)	(1,355)	(2,359)	(2,436)	(2,391)	(2,137)
Net oil and natural gas revenue	**12,445**	**18,780**	**11,335**	**16,297**	**17,872**	**13,628**	**17,639**	**17,184**
Transportation expense	(703)	(991)	(893)	(959)	(971)	(855)	(749)	(988)
Operating expense	(3,035)	(3,407)	(3,181)	(3,405)	(2,880)	(3,851)	(3,800)	(3,841)
Operating netback	**8,707**	**14,382**	**7,261**	**11,933**	**14,021**	**8,922**	**13,090**	**12,355**
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives	1,174	(1,417)	360	(800)	513	(573)	(2,061)	(625)
Other income	48	7	21	78	—	268	69	103
General and administrative expense	(898)	(1,459)	(776)	(530)	(879)	(1,065)	(1,317)	(1,372)
Cash finance expense	(2,089)	(1,939)	(2,230)	(2,126)	(1,945)	(2,370)	(1,941)	(2,097)
Decommissioning expenditures	(376)	(314)	(209)	(189)	(137)	(152)	(155)	—
Corporate netback and funds flow	**6,566**	**9,260**	**4,427**	**8,366**	**11,573**	**5,030**	**7,685**	**8,364**
Oil and natural gas revenue	**14,344**	**20,998**	**12,517**	**17,652**	**20,231**	**16,064**	**20,030**	**19,321**
Per share - basic	0.29	0.42	0.25	0.36	0.41	0.32	0.40	0.39
Per share - fully diluted	0.29	0.42	0.25	0.36	0.41	0.32	0.40	0.39
Net income (loss)	**(87,444)**	**(3,176)**	**(29,569)**	**2,863**	**(12,138)**	**21,063**	**(8,048)**	**(10,615)**
Per share - basic	(1.77)	(0.06)	(0.60)	0.06	(0.25)	0.43	(0.16)	(0.21)
Per share - fully diluted	(1.77)	(0.06)	(0.60)	0.06	(0.25)	0.43	(0.16)	(0.21)
Common shares outstanding (000s)								
Basic	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,492	49,492	49,492
Fully diluted	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,492	49,492	49,492
Weighted average shares outstanding (000s)								
Basic	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,483	49,492	49,492	49,492
Fully diluted	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,469	49,483	49,492	49,492	49,492
Total assets	193,679	289,225	296,367	328,912	336,974	341,820	322,335	330,359
Net debt	(125,974)	(123,744)	(128,553)	(130,619)	(136,382)	(139,214)	(131,603)	(135,111)

The oil and natural gas exploration and production industry is cyclical in nature. Petrus' financial position, results of operations and corporate netback are affected by commodity prices, exchange rates, Canadian price differentials and production levels. Petrus’ average quarterly production decreased from 9,246 boe/d in the second quarter of 2018 to 7,323 boe/d in the first quarter of 2020. The 21% production decrease is attributable to Petrus' shift in focus to liquids production growth in order to maximize value in light of the current natural gas commodity price environment as well as certain development activity postponed to prioritize debt repayment. In addition the decrease is due to certain production volume in the Foothills area being shut-in due to uneconomic natural gas pricing.

Commodity price improvements enable higher reinvestment in exploration, development and acquisition activities as they increase the cash flows from operating activities. Commodity price reductions reduce revenues received and can challenge the economics of the Company's development program as the quantity of reserves may not be economically recoverable. Petrus' investment in its assets, and its ability to replace and grow reserve volumes, will be dependent on its ability to obtain debt and equity financing as well as the funds it receives from operations.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The timely preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements are outlined below. The Company's critical accounting estimates can be read in note 2 to the Company's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic. The rapid outbreak and subsequent measures intended to limit the spread of COVID-19 have contributed to a significant increase in economic uncertainty, with more volatile commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates. The duration and severity of the business disruptions and reduction in consumer activity internationally and the resulting financial effect is difficult to reliably estimate. The results of the potential economic downturn and any potential resulting direct or indirect effect on the Company has been considered in management's estimates at period end; however, there could be a further prospective material effect in future periods.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Significant accounting policies
The Company's significant accounting policies can be read in note 3 of the Company's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

New standards and interpretations
The Company has not adopted any new standards and interpretations for the period ended March 31, 2020.

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

The Company's CEO and CFO have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Company is required to disclose herein any change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period beginning on January 1, 2020 and ending on March 31, 2020 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. No changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were identified during such period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

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

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This MD&A makes reference to the terms "operating netback", "funds flow and corporate netback" and "net debt". These indicators are not recognized measures under GAAP (IFRS) and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP (IFRS). Accordingly, the Company's use of these terms may not be comparable to similarly defined measures presented by other companies. Management uses these terms for the reasons set forth below.

Operating Netback
Operating netback is a common non-GAAP financial measure used in the oil and natural gas industry which is a useful supplemental measure to evaluate the specific operating performance by product at the oil and natural gas lease level. The most directly comparable GAAP measure

to operating netback is funds flow. Operating netback is calculated as oil and natural gas revenue less royalties, operating and transportation expenses. It is presented on an absolute value and per unit basis.

Funds Flow and Corporate Netback

Corporate netback is a common non-GAAP financial measure used in the oil and natural gas industry which evaluates the Company's profitability at the corporate level. Corporate netback is equal to funds flow which is a directly comparable GAAP measure. Petrus analyzes these measures on an absolute value and per unit basis. Management believes that funds flow and corporate netback provide information to assist a reader in understanding the Company's profitability relative to current commodity prices. It is calculated, in the following table, as the operating netback less general and administrative expense, finance expense, decommissioning expenditures, plus other income and the net realized gain (loss) on financial derivatives.

	Three months ended March 31, 2020		**Three months ended March 31, 2019**	
	$000s	**$/boe**	**$000s**	**$/boe**
Oil and natural gas revenue	14,344	21.53	20,231	26.42
Royalty expense	(1,899)	(2.85)	(2,359)	(3.08)
Net oil and natural gas revenue	**12,445**	**18.68**	**17,872**	**23.34**
Transportation expense	(703)	(1.05)	(971)	(1.27)
Operating expense	(3,035)	(4.55)	(2,880)	(3.76)
Operating netback	**8,707**	**13.08**	**14,021**	**18.31**
Realized gain (loss) on financial derivatives	1,174	1.76	513	0.67
Other income	48	0.07	—	—
General & administrative expense	(898)	(1.35)	(879)	(1.15)
Interest expense	(2,089)	(3.13)	(1,945)	(2.54)
Decommissioning expenditures	(376)	(0.56)	(137)	(0.18)
Funds flow and corporate netback	**6,566**	**9.87**	**11,573**	**15.11**

Net Debt

Net debt is a non-GAAP financial measure and is calculated as current assets (excluding unrealized financial derivative assets) less current liabilities (excluding unrealized financial derivative liabilities, right-of-use lease obligations, and deferred share unit liabilities) and long term debt. Petrus uses net debt as a key indicator of its leverage and strength of its balance sheet. There is no GAAP measure that is reasonably comparable to net debt.

($000s)	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at December 31, 2019**
Adjusted current assets[(1)]	**9,375**	14,620
Less: adjusted current liabilities[(1)]	**(135,349)**	(138,364)
Net debt	**(125,974)**	**(123,744)**

[(1)]Adjusted for unrealized risk management assets, liabilities, lease obligations and unrealized deferred share unit liabilities.

OIL AND GAS DISCLOSURES

Our oil and gas reserves statement for the year ended December 31, 2019, which includes disclosure of our oil and natural gas reserves and other oil and natural gas information in accordance with NI 51-101, is contained in the AIF. The recovery and reserve estimates contained herein are estimates only and there is no guarantee that the estimated reserves will be recovered.

Management uses oil and gas metrics for its own performance measurements and to provide shareholders with measures to compare Petrus' operations over time. Readers are cautioned that the information provided by these metrics, or that can be derived from the metrics presented in this MD&A, should not be relied upon for investment or other purposes.

While the references in this document to initial production rates are useful in confirming the presence of hydrocarbons, such rates are not determinative of the rates at which such wells will continue production and decline thereafter. Additionally, such rates may also include recovered "load oil" fluids used in well completion stimulation. While encouraging, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on such rates in calculating the aggregate production for the Company. In all cases in this document, initial production results are not necessarily indicative of long-term performance of the relevant wells or of ultimate recovery of hydrocarbons.

ADVISORIES

Basis of Presentation

Financial data presented above has largely been derived from the Company's financial statements, prepared in accordance with GAAP which require publicly accountable enterprises to prepare their financial statements using IFRS. Accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in the notes to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019. The reporting and the measurement currency is the Canadian dollar. All financial information is expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information regarding Petrus set forth in this MD&A contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities law, that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "should", "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements represent Petrus' internal projections, estimates or beliefs concerning, among other things, an outlook on the estimated amounts and timing of capital investment, anticipated future debt, production, revenues or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. These statements are only predictions and actual events or results may differ materially. Although Petrus believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievement since such expectations are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause Petrus' actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Petrus.

In particular, forward-looking statements included in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to: the anticipated impacts of TSP; continued expansion of the NGTL system and low Alberta natural gas storage levels; Petrus' ability to modify its operations; Petrus' business plan and expected debt repayment in 2020 and the anticipated results thereof; the Closing of the Disposition, including the timing and results thereof; Petrus' expected drilling and operations activities in 2020; Petrus' 2020 capital plan and the expected results thereof; expectations regarding the adequacy of Petrus' liquidity and the funding of its financial liabilities; Petrus' ability to extend the RCF and Term Loan and the timing thereof; the impact of the current economic environment on Petrus; the performance characteristics of the Company's crude oil, NGL and natural gas properties; future prospects; the focus of and timing of capital expenditures; access to debt and equity markets; Petrus' future operating and financial results; capital investment programs; supply and demand for crude oil, NGL and natural gas; future royalty rates; drilling, development and completion plans and the results therefrom; and treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws. In addition, statements relating to "reserves" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, most of which are beyond the Company's control, including the impact of general economic conditions; volatility in market prices for crude oil, NGL and natural gas; impact of the economic crisis on the Company's lenders; willingness of the company's lenders to negotiate; industry conditions; currency fluctuation; imprecision of reserve estimates; liabilities inherent in crude oil and natural gas operations; environmental risks; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs; competition; the lack of availability of qualified personnel or management; changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry; hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, and spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury; stock market volatility; ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; completion of the financing on the timing planned and the receipt of applicable approvals; and the other risks. With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, Petrus has made assumptions regarding: future commodity prices and royalty regimes; availability of skilled labour; timing and amount of capital expenditures; willingness of its lenders to negotiate; the impact of the current financial crisis; future exchange rates; the impact of increasing competition; conditions in general economic and financial markets; availability of drilling and related equipment and services; effects of regulation by governmental agencies; and future operating costs. Management has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking information provided in this MD&A in order to provide shareholders with a more complete perspective on Petrus' future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Petrus' actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits that the Company will derive therefrom. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive.

This MD&A contains future-oriented financial information and financial outlook information (collectively, "FOFI") about Petrus' prospective results of operations including, without limitation, its ability to repay debt, which are subject to the same assumptions, risk factors, limitations, and qualifications as set forth above. Readers are cautioned that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be imprecise and, as such, undue reliance should not be placed on FOFI. Petrus' actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these FOFI, or if any of them do so, what benefits Petrus will derive therefrom. Petrus has included the FOFI in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Petrus' future operations and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

These forward-looking statements and FOFI are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statements and FOFI, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, other than as required by applicable securities laws.

BOE Presentation

The oil and natural gas industry commonly expresses production volumes and reserves on a barrel of oil equivalent ("boe") basis whereby natural gas volumes are converted at the ratio of six thousand cubic feet to one barrel of oil. The intention is to sum oil and natural gas measurement units into one basis for improved measurement of results and comparisons with other industry participants. Petrus uses the 6:1 boe measure which is the approximate energy equivalence of the two commodities at the burner tip. Boe's do not represent an economic value equivalence at the wellhead and therefore may be a misleading measure if used in isolation.

Abbreviations

$000's	*thousand dollars*
$/bbl	*dollars per barrel*
$/boe	*dollars per barrel of oil equivalent*
$/GJ	*dollars per gigajoule*
$/mcf	*dollars per thousand cubic feet*
bbl	*barrel*
bbl/d	*barrels per day*
boe	*barrel of oil equivalent*
mboe	*barrel of oil equivalent*
mmboe	*thousand barrel of oil equivalent*
boe/d	*million barrel of oil equivalent per day*
GJ	*gigajoule*
GJ/d	*gigajoules per day*
mcf	*thousand cubic feet*
mcf/d	*thousand cubic feet per day*
mmcf/d	*million cubic feet per day*
NGLs	*natural gas liquids*
WTI	*West Texas Intermediate*

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

(Presented in 000's of Canadian dollars)

As at	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	—	256
Deposits and prepaid expenses	1,426	1,328
Accounts receivable *(note 14)*	7,949	13,036
Risk management asset *(note 9)*	9,213	—
Total current assets	**18,588**	**14,620**
Non-current		
Risk management asset *(note 9)*	1,313	11
Exploration and evaluation assets *(notes 4)*	12,835	36,116
Property, plant and equipment *(notes 5)*	160,943	238,478
	175,091	**274,605**
Total assets	**193,679**	**289,225**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Bank indebtedness	130	—
Current portion of long term debt *(note 6)*	123,086	127,002
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(note 14)*	12,133	11,362
Risk management liability *(note 9)*	288	1,679
Lease obligations *(note 7)*	164	136
Total current liabilities	**135,801**	**140,179**
Non-current liabilities		
Lease obligations *(note 7)*	963	1,013
Decommissioning obligation *(note 8)*	37,276	41,259
Risk management liability *(note 9)*	294	74
Total liabilities	**174,334**	**182,525**
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital *(note 10)*	430,119	430,119
Contributed surplus	9,201	9,112
Deficit	(419,975)	(332,531)
Total shareholders' equity	**19,345**	**106,700**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**193,679**	**289,225**

Going concern (note 2)
Commitments (note 18)
See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

Approved by the Board of Directors,

(signed) "Don T. Gray"

Don T. Gray
Chairman

(signed) "Donald Cormack"

Donald Cormack
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(UNAUDITED)

(Presented in 000's of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
REVENUE		
Oil and natural gas revenue *(note 19)*	**14,344**	**20,231**
Royalty expense	(1,899)	(2,359)
Net oil and natural gas revenue	**12,445**	**17,872**
Other income	48	—
Net gain (loss) on financial derivatives *(note 9)*	12,859	(12,947)
	25,352	**4,925**
EXPENSES		
Operating *(note 12)*	3,035	2,880
Transportation	703	971
General and administrative *(note 13)*	898	879
Share-based compensation *(note 10)*	54	92
Finance *(note 16)*	2,391	2,297
Exploration and evaluation *(note 4)*	—	672
Depletion and depreciation *(note 5)*	7,740	9,296
Gain on sale of assets	(25)	(24)
Impairment *(notes 4 and 5)*	98,000	—
Total expenses	**112,796**	**17,063**
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	**(87,444)**	**(12,138)**
Net loss per common share		
Basic and diluted *(note 11)*	**(1.77)**	**(0.25)**

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(Presented in 000's of Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2018	**430,119**	**8,384**	**(290,355)**	**148,148**
Net loss	—	—	(12,138)	(12,138)
Share-based compensation (note 10)	—	154	—	154
Balance, March 31, 2019	**430,119**	**8,538**	**(302,493)**	**136,164**
Balance, December 31, 2019	**430,119**	**9,112**	**(332,531)**	**106,700**
Net loss	—	—	(87,444)	(87,444)
Share-based compensation *(note 10)*	—	89	—	89
Balance, March 31, 2020	**430,119**	**9,201**	**(419,975)**	**19,345**

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(Presented in 000's of Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	**(87,444)**	**(12,138)**
Adjust items not affecting cash:		
Share-based compensation *(note 10)*	54	92
Unrealized (gain) loss on financial derivatives (*note 9)*	(11,685)	13,460
Non-cash finance expenses *(note 16)*	302	352
Depletion and depreciation *(note 5)*	7,740	9,296
Impairment *(notes 4 and 5)*	98,000	—
Exploration and evaluation expense *(note 4)*	—	672
Gain on sale of assets *(note 3)*	(25)	(24)
Decommissioning expenditures *(note 8)*	(376)	(137)
Funds flow	**6,566**	**11,573**
Change in operating non-cash working capital *(note 17)*	6,564	(78)
Cash flows from operating activities	**13,130**	**11,495**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of revolving credit facility	(4,000)	—
Drawing (repayment) of bank indebtedness	130	(380)
Repayment of lease liabilities *(note 7)*	(21)	(95)
Change in financing non-cash working capital *(note 17)*	(59)	(53)
Cash flows used in financing activities	**(3,950)**	**(528)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures *(note 4)*	(81)	(109)
Petroleum and natural gas property expenditures *(note 5)*	(8,573)	(8,374)
Change in investing non-cash working capital *(note 17)*	(782)	90
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(9,436)**	**(8,393)**
Increase (decrease) in cash	(256)	2,574
Cash, beginning of period	256	63
Cash, end of period	**—**	**2,637**
Cash interest paid *(note 16)*	2,089	1,945

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

1. NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Petrus Resources Ltd. (the “Company” or "Petrus") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta on November 25, 2015. The principal undertaking of Petrus is the investment in energy business-related assets. The operations of the Company consist of the acquisition, development, exploration and exploitation of these assets. These consolidated financial statements reflect only the Company’s proportionate interest in such activities and are comprised of the Company and its subsidiaries, Petrus Resources Corp. and Petrus Resources Inc.

The Company’s head office is located at 2400, 240 - 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

These interim consolidated financial statements, for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and prior year comparative period, were approved by the Company’s Audit Committee and Board of Directors on May 4, 2020.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Going Concern
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company's Term Loan is due October 8, 2020. The revolving credit facility ("RCF")'s maturity date is May 31, 2020 due to the inter-creditor relationship between the two debt instruments. The Company requires an extension or refinancing of its Term Loan before the syndicate of lenders will contemplate an extension of the RCF. The borrowings under the RCF and the Term Loan are classified as current liabilities in the March 31, 2020 consolidated financial statements which has no impact on the debt covenants and the Company remains in compliance with each of its covenants. However, the classification of the debt instruments resulted in a working capital deficiency (excluding non-cash risk management assets and liabilities) of $126.1 million as of March 31, 2020. For the quarter ended March 31, 2020, the Company generated funds flow of $6.6 million and reduced the amounts owing on its RCF. The Company is actively engaged with the RCF syndicate of lenders and the Term Loan lender to extend the RCF and Term Loan. However, there can be no certainty as to the ability of the Company to successfully restructure its RCF and Term Loan or obtain new financing.

Accordingly, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset and liabilities and related expenses that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business at amounts different from those in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

Statement of Compliance
These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management on a historical basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting.” Certain information and disclosures normally included in the notes to the annual financial statements have been condensed. Accordingly, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies. In preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company’s accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies as the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency, except where otherwise noted.

Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates
The Company’s significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates can be read in note 3 to the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, shareholders’ equity, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are continuously reviewed with the financial statement effect being recognized in the reporting period that the changes to estimates are made.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic. The rapid outbreak and subsequent measures intended to limit the spread of COVID-19 have contributed to a significant increase in economic uncertainty, with more volatile commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates. The duration and severity of the business disruptions and reduction in consumer activity internationally and the resulting financial effect is difficult to reliably estimate. The results of the potential economic downturn and any potential resulting direct or indirect effect on the Company has been considered in management's estimates at period end; however, there could be a further prospective material effect in future periods.

3. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

Acquisition and disposal
During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company disposed of certain exploration and evaluation assets for $0.7 million and recorded a net loss of $0.5 million from this disposition.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The components of the Company's exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets are as follows:

$000s	
Balance, December 31, 2018	**42,410**
Additions	18
Property acquisitions *(note 3)*	(1,177)
Exploration and evaluation expense	(2,004)
Capitalized G&A	376
Capitalized share-based compensation	32
Transfers to property, plant and equipment *(note 5)*	(453)
Impairment loss	(3,086)
Balance, December 31, 2019	**36,116**
Disposition *(note 3)*	(4)
Capitalized G&A	81
Capitalized share-based compensation *(note 10)*	9
Impairment	(23,000)
Transfers to property, plant and equipment *(note 5)*	(367)
Balance, March 31, 2020	**12,835**

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company did not incur any exploration and evaluation expense (which relates to expired and nearly expired undeveloped, non-core land), as the provincial government has deferred all expiries for a period of one year due to the 2020 COVID-19 global pandemic (three months ended March 31, 2019 – $0.7 million).

During the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company capitalized $0.1 million of general and administrative expenses ("G&A") (three months ended March 31, 2019 – $0.01 million) and $0.01 million of non-cash share-based compensation directly attributable to exploration activities (three months ended March 31, 2019 – $0.02 million).

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, as a result of the significant decrease in forward benchmark commodity prices during the quarter, the Company identified indicators of impairment and conducted an impairment test on all of the Company's Cash Generating Units ("CGUs"). For the Ferrier CGU, the Company recorded an impairment loss of $23.0 million on its E&E assets. No impairment was recorded for the Foothills and Central Alberta CGUs.

As at December 31, 2019, the book value of the Company's net assets was greater than its market capitalization. The Company considered this to be an indicator of impairment and performed an impairment test on all CGUs. The Company determined the fair value less costs of disposal for its two non-core CGUs based on interest expressed during the sales process for its Foothills and Central Alberta assets. The Company recorded an impairment loss of $3.1 million on its E&E assets in the Foothills and Central Alberta CGU during the year ended December 31, 2019. For the Ferrier CGU, no impairment charge was required.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The components of the Company's property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") assets are as follows:

$000s	Cost	Accumulated DD&A	Net book value
Balance, December 31, 2018	**801,090**	**(525,250)**	**275,840**
Additions	16,550	—	16,550
Initial transition adjustment to right of use asset[1]	742	—	742
Increase in right of use asset[1]	709	—	709
Capitalized G&A	1,129	—	1,129
Capitalized share based compensation	97	—	97
Transfer from exploration and evaluation assets (note 4)	453	—	453
Depletion & depreciation	—	(36,564)	(36,564)
Increase in decommissioning expenses	1,091	—	1,091
Impairment provision	—	(21,569)	(21,569)
Balance, December 31, 2019	**821,861**	**(583,383)**	**238,478**
Additions	8,329	—	8,328
Capitalized G&A	244	—	244
Capitalized share-based compensation *(note 10)*	26	—	26
Transfers from exploration and evaluation assets *(note 4)*	367	—	367
Depletion & depreciation	—	(7,740)	(7,740)
Decrease in decommissioning provision *(note 8)*	(3,760)	—	(3,760)
Impairment provision	—	(75,000)	(75,000)
Balance, March 31, 2020	**827,067**	**(666,123)**	**160,943**

[1] Right of use asset pertains to corporate office lease.

At March 31, 2020, estimated future development costs of $259.3 million (December 31, 2019 – $267.7 million) associated with the development of the Company's proved plus probable undeveloped reserves were included with the costs subject to depletion. During the three months ended March 31, 2020, the Company capitalized $0.2 million of general and administrative expenses ("G&A") (three months ended March 31, 2019 – $0.3 million) and non-cash share-based compensation of $0.03 million (three months ended March 31, 2019 – $0.05 million), directly attributable to development activities.

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, as a result of the significant decrease in forward benchmark commodity prices during the quarter, the Company identified indicators of impairment and conducted an impairment test on all of the Company's CGUs.

The Company recorded an impairment loss of $75.0 million on the Ferrier CGU PP&E assets during the three months ended March 31, 2020, as the carrying amounts exceeded its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount, a level 3 input on the fair value hierarchy, was estimated at fair value less costs of disposal based on proved plus probable reserves and applying an after-tax discount rate of 13.5% on the estimated future cash flow. The Company uses the following forward commodity price estimates:

Year	Canadian Light Sweet 40 API $/Bbl	AECO $/MMbtu
2020	24.29	1.43
2021	43.15	2.05
2022	58.67	2.33
2023	59.84	2.41
2024	61.04	2.48
2025	62.26	2.56
2026	63.50	2.64
2027	64.77	2.71
2028	66.07	2.80
2029	67.39	2.88
2030	68.74	2.96

Escalation rate of 2.0% thereafter.

No impairment was recorded for the Foothills and Central Alberta CGUs for the three months ended March 31, 2020.

As at December 31, 2019, the book value of the Company's net assets was greater than its market capitalization. The Company considered this to be an indicator of impairment and performed an impairment test of each of its CGUs. The Company determined the fair value less costs of disposal for its two non-core CGUs based on interest expressed during the sales process for its Foothills and Central Alberta assets. The Company recorded an impairment loss of $21.6 million on its PP&E assets in the Foothills and Central Alberta CGUs during the year ended December 31, 2019. For the Ferrier CGU, the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying value therefore no impairment was recorded. The recoverable amount, a level 3 input on the fair value hierarchy, was estimated at fair value less costs of disposal based on proved plus probable reserves and applying an after-tax discount rate ranging from 9% to 10% on the estimated future cash flow.

At March 31, 2020, the carrying balance of the right of use asset was $1.1 million.

6. DEBT

Petrus has two debt instruments outstanding. The first is a reserve-based, senior secured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of lenders, which is comprised of an operating facility and a syndicated term-out facility (together, the "Revolving Credit Facility" or "RCF"). The second is a subordinated secured term loan (the "Term Loan").

(a) Revolving Credit Facility

At March 31, 2020, the RCF was comprised of a $20 million operating facility and a $76 million syndicated term-out facility. Lender consent is required for borrowings exceeding $91.0 million. The Company has provided collateral by way of a debenture over all of the present and after acquired property of the Company. The RCF's maturity date is May 31, 2020 which was set prior to the Term Loan maturity of October 8, 2020 due to the inter-creditor relationship between the RCF and the Term Loan. The Company requires an extension or refinancing of its Term Loan before the syndicate of lenders will contemplate an extension to the RCF. The Company is actively engaged with the RCF syndicate of lenders and the Term Loan lender to extend the RCF and Term Loan.

At March 31, 2020, the Company had a $0.7 million letter of credit outstanding against the RCF (December 31, 2019 – $0.7 million) and had drawn $88.3 million against the RCF (December 31, 2019 – $92.3 million).

The amount of the RCF is subject to a borrowing base review performed on a semi-annual basis by the lenders, based primarily on reserves and commodity prices estimated by the lenders as well as other factors. In addition, asset dispositions require unanimous lender consent. A decrease in the borrowing base could result in a reduction to the available credit under the RCF. The next scheduled borrowing base redetermination date for the RCF is on or before May 31, 2020. In the event that the lenders reduce the borrowing base below the amount drawn at the time of redetermination, the Company has 60 days to eliminate any shortfall by repaying amounts in excess of the new re-determined borrowing base.

(b) Term Loan

At March 31, 2020 the Company had a $35 million (December 31, 2019 – $35 million) Term Loan outstanding (excluding $0.2 million of unamortized deferred financing costs), which is due October 8, 2020. The Term Loan bears interest that is due and payable monthly and accrues at a per annum rate of the (three-month) Canadian Dealer Offered Rate plus 700 basis points. The Company has provided collateral by way of a debenture over all of the present and after acquired property of the Company.

Liquidity

At March 31, 2020, the Company had a working capital deficiency (excluding non-cash risk management assets and liabilities) of $126.1 million which has increased due to the reclassification of the Company's borrowings under its RCF and Term Loan. See note 2.

However, the Company remains in compliance with all financial covenants pertaining to its debt.

Financial Covenants

The Company's RCF and Term Loan are subject to certain financial covenants. For the financial covenants' definitions and calculation methodology refer to the Company's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The key financial covenants as at March 31, 2020 are summarized in the following table. At March 31, 2020 the Company is in compliance with all financial covenants.

Financial Covenant Description	Required Ratio	As at March 31, 2020
Working Capital Ratio	Over 1.00	1.34
Proved Asset Coverage Ratio [1]	Over 1.25	1.96
PDP Asset Coverage Ratio [1]	Over 1.00	1.12
Debt to EBITDA Ratio	Under 3.50	3.25

[1] Calculations are based upon the Company's December 31, 2019 reserve report evaluated by Sproule Associates Ltd.

7. LEASES

The Company's lease obligations are as follows:

$000s	
Balance, December 31, 2019	**1,149**
Finance expense	18
Lease payments	(40)
Balance, March 31, 2020	**1,127**

The Company's future commitments associated with its lease obligations are as follows:

$000s	As at March 31, 2020
Less than 1 year	244
1 to 3 years	814
4 to 5 years	300
After 5 years	—
Total lease payments	1,358
Amounts representing finance expense	(231)
Present value of lease obligation	1,127
Current portion of lease obligation	164
Non-current portion of lease obligation	963

8. DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATION

The decommissioning liability was estimated based on the Company's net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, the estimated costs to abandon and reclaim the wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The estimated future cash flows have been discounted using an average risk free rate of 1.18 percent and an inflation rate of 0.75 percent (1.76 percent and 1.75 percent, respectively at December 31, 2019). Changes in estimates in 2019 and 2020 are due to the changes in the risk free rate and changes in the estimated future cash flow to reclaim the wells and facilities. The Company has estimated the net present value of the decommissioning obligations to be $37.3 million as at March 31, 2020 ($41.3 million at December 31, 2019). The undiscounted, uninflated total future liability at March 31, 2020 is $41.4 million ($41.6 million at December 31, 2019). The payments are expected to be incurred over the operating lives of the assets.

The following table reconciles the decommissioning liability:

$000s	
Balance, December 31, 2018	**40,224**
Property dispositions	(24)
Liabilities incurred	729
Liabilities settled	(849)
Change in estimates	402
Accretion expense	777
Balance, December 31, 2019	**41,259**
Property dispositions	(30)
Liabilities incurred	222
Liabilities settled	(376)
Change in estimates	(3,981)
Accretion expense	182
Balance, March 31, 2020	**37,276**

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company utilizes commodity contracts as a risk management technique to mitigate exposure to commodity price volatility. The following table summarizes the financial derivative contracts Petrus had outstanding as at March 31, 2020:

Contract Period	Type	Total Daily Volume (GJ)	Average Price (CDN$/GJ)
Natural Gas Swaps			
Apr. 1, 2020 to Oct. 31, 2020	Fixed price	9,500	$1.60
Apr. 1, 2020 to Mar. 31, 2021	Fixed price	4,000	$1.48
Apr. 1, 2020 to Oct. 31, 2021	Fixed price	1,000	$1.53
Nov. 1, 2020 to Mar. 31, 2021	Fixed price	5,000	$2.08
Apr. 1, 2021 to Oct. 31, 2021	Fixed price	5,000	$1.74

Contract Period	Type	Total Daily Volume (Bbl)	Average Price (CDN$/Bbl)
Crude Oil Swaps			
Apr. 1, 2020 to Jun. 30, 2020	Fixed price	800	$76.17
Apr. 1, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2020	Fixed price	350	$76.70
Jul. 1, 2020 to Sep. 30, 2020	Fixed price	300	$77.86
Jul. 1, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2020	Fixed price	300	$75.57
Oct. 1, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2020	Fixed price	100	$68.26
Jan. 1, 2021 to Mar. 31, 2021	Fixed price	200	$71.06
Jan. 1, 2021 to Jun. 30, 2021	Fixed price	300	$74.02
Jul. 1, 2021 to Dec. 31, 2021	Fixed price	300	$72.80

Contract Period	Type	Average Rate (%)	Notional Amount (000s CDN$)
Interest Rate Swaps			
Jan. 1, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2022	Fixed rate	2.34	$20,000

Risk management asset and liability:

$000s At March 31, 2020	**Asset**	**Liability**
Current commodity derivatives	9,213	288
Non-current commodity derivatives	1,313	294
	10,526	**582**
$000s At December 31, 2019		
Current commodity derivatives	—	1,679
Non-current commodity derivatives	11	74
	11	**1,753**

Earnings impact of realized and unrealized gains (losses) on financial derivatives:

$000s	**Three months ended March 31, 2020**	**Three months ended March 31, 2019**
Realized gain on financial derivatives	1,174	513
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial derivatives	11,685	(13,460)
Net gain (loss) on financial derivatives	**12,859**	**(12,947)**

Subsequent to March 31, 2020, the Company entered into the following financial derivative contracts:

Contract Period	Type	Daily Volume (GJ)	Price (CAD$/GJ)
Natural Gas Swaps			
Apr. 1, 2021 to Oct. 31, 2021	Fixed Price	2,000	$2.00
Nov. 1, 2020 to Mar. 31, 2021	Fixed Price	1,000	$2.25
Nov. 1, 2021 to Mar. 31, 2022	Fixed Price	2,000	$2.34
May. 1, 2020 to Oct. 31, 2020	Fixed Price	1,000	$2.09
Nov. 1, 2020 to Mar. 31, 2021	Fixed Price	1,000	$2.63
Apr. 1, 2021 to Oct. 31, 2021	Fixed Price	1,000	$2.32
Nov. 1, 2021 to Mar. 31, 2022	Fixed Price	2,000	$2.62

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

The authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common voting shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares.

Issued and Outstanding

Common shares ($000s*)*	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2018	**49,491,840**	**430,119**
Cancelled[1]	(22,482)	—
Balance, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020	**49,469,358**	**430,119**

[1] On February 4, 2019, 22,482 shares were cancelled pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement between Phoscan Chemical Corp. and Petrus Resources Ltd (and the 3 year sunset clause therein).

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan in place whereby it may issue stock options to employees, consultants and directors of the Company. The aggregate number of shares that may be acquired upon exercise of all options granted pursuant to the plans shall, at any date or time of determination, be equal to ten percent (10%) of the number that is equal to (i) the number of the Company's basic common shares then issued and outstanding; minus (ii) a number equal to five (5) times the number of common shares that are issuable upon exercise of the then outstanding Performance Warrants, if any, minus (iii) a number equal to fifty percent (50%) of the number of common shares that have previously been issued upon the exercise of Performance Warrants, if any.

At March 31, 2020, 1,954,319 (December 31, 2019 – 2,361,958) stock options were outstanding. The summary of stock option activity is presented below:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2018	**3,082,880**	**$2.87**
Granted	1,386,357	$0.33
Cancelled/forfeited	(707,069)	$1.74
Expired	(1,400,210)	$4.20
Balance, December 31, 2019	**2,361,958**	**$1.19**
Expired	(407,639)	$2.65
Balance, March 31, 2020	**1,954,319**	**$2.42**
Exercisable, March 31, 2020	**—**	**$0.00**

The following table summarizes information about the stock options granted since inception:

Range of Exercise Price	Stock Options Outstanding		
	Number granted	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining life (years)
$0.26 - $0.86	1,371,639	$0.42	2.41
$1.49 - $2.33	582,680	$1.99	0.67
	1,954,319	**$0.33**	**2.63**

During the and the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company granted options which vest equally over three years, and upon vesting, expire 30 business days thereafter. The weighted average fair value of each option granted during the year ended December 31, 2019 of $0.11 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2019
Risk free interest rate	1.57% - 1.83%
Expected life (years)	1.08 - 3.08
Estimated volatility of underlying common shares (%)	73% - 81%
Estimated forfeiture rate	20%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0%

Petrus estimated the volatility of the underlying common shares by analyzing the Company's volatility as well as the volatility of peer group public companies with similar corporate structure, oil and gas assets and size.

Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan

The Company has a deferred share unit plan in place whereby it may issue deferred share units to directors of the Company. The aggregate number of shares that may be issued from treasury of Petrus pursuant to the plan shall not exceed: (i) five percent (5%) of the number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company (on a non-diluted basis) at the date of issue; and (ii) ten percent (10%) of the number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company (on a non-diluted basis) at the date of issue, less the aggregate number of common shares of the Company reserved for issuance under any other share compensation plan.

Each DSU entitles the participants to receive, at the Company's discretion, either shares of the Company or cash equal to the trading price of the equivalent number of shares of the Company. All DSUs granted vest and become payable upon retirement of the director.

The compensation expense was calculated using the fair value method based on the trading price of the Company's shares on the grant date. At March 31, 2020, 739,046 DSUs were issued and outstanding (December 2019 – 739,046).

The following table summarizes the Company’s share-based compensation costs:

$000s	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Expensed	54	92
Capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets	9	15
Capitalized to property, plant and equipment	26	47
Total share-based compensation	**89**	**154**

11. LOSS PER SHARE

Loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss for the period attributable to the common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Net loss for the period ($000s)	**(87,444)**	**(12,138)**
Weighted average number of common shares – basic (000s)	49,469	49,483
Weighted average number of common shares – diluted (000s)	49,469	49,483
Net loss per common share – basic	**($1.77)**	**($0.25)**
Net loss per common share – diluted	**($1.77)**	**($0.25)**

In computing diluted loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2020, 1,954,319 outstanding stock options and 739,046 DSUs were considered (December 31, 2019 – 2,361,958 and 739,046 respectively), which were excluded from the calculation as their impact was anti-dilutive.

12. OPERATING EXPENSES

The Company’s operating expenses consisted of the following expenditures:

$000s	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Fixed and variable operating expenses	2,585	2,600
Processing, gathering and compression charges	681	502
Total gross operating expenses	**3,266**	**3,102**
Overhead recoveries	(231)	(222)
Total net operating expenses	**3,035**	**2,880**

13. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Company's general and administrative expenses consisted of the following expenditures:

$000s	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Gross general and administrative expense	1,562	1,879
Capitalized general and administrative expense	(325)	(435)
Overhead recoveries	(339)	(565)
General and administrative expense	**898**	**879**

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risks associated with financial instruments

Credit risk

The Company's accounts receivable are with customers and joint venture partners in the petroleum and natural gas business and are subject to normal credit risk. Concentration of credit risk is mitigated by marketing the majority of the Company's production to reputable and financially sound purchasers under normal industry sale and payment terms. As is common in the petroleum and natural gas industry in western Canada, Petrus' receivables relating to the sale of petroleum and natural gas are received on or about the 25th day of the following month. Of the $7.9 million of accounts receivable outstanding at March 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019 – $13.0 million), $2.9 million is owed from 2 parties (December 31, 2019 – $7.1 million from 4 parties), and the balances were received subsequent to year end. The Company considers accounts receivable outstanding past 120 days to be 'past due'. At March 31, 2020, the Company had an allowance for doubtful accounts of $0.4 million (December 31, 2019 – $0.2 million). At March 31, 2020, 93% of Petrus' accounts receivable were aged less than 120 days and 7% of Petrus' accounts receivable were aged greater than 120 days. The Company does not anticipate any material collection issues.

The Company's risk management assets and cash are with chartered Canadian banks and the Company does not consider these assets to carry material credit risk.

Liquidity risk

At March 31, 2020, the Company had a $96 million RCF with a borrowing limit of $91 million, on which $88.3 million was drawn (December 31, 2019 – $97.0 million). While the Company is exposed to the risk of reductions to the borrowing base of the RCF, the Company anticipates it will continue to have adequate liquidity to fund its financial liabilities through funds flow and available credit capacity from its RCF. The next scheduled borrowing base redetermination date for the RCF is on or before May 31, 2020. See additional discussion in note 6.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020:

$000s	Total	< 1 year	1-5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,133	12,133	—
Risk management liability	582	288	294
Bank indebtedness and long term debt(1)	123,250	123,250	—
Lease obligations	1,358	244	1,114
Total	**137,323**	**135,915**	**1,408**

(1)Excludes deferred finance fees.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash, bank indebtedness and accounts receivable are not exposed to significant interest rate risk. The RCF and Term Loan are exposed to interest rate cash flow risk as the instruments are priced on a floating interest rate subject to fluctuations in market interest rates. The remainder of Petrus' financial assets and liabilities are not exposed to interest rate risk. To manage exposure to interest rate volatility, the Company entered into interest rate swap contracts (note 9). A 1% increase in the Canadian prime interest rate during the three months ended March 31, 2020 would have increased net loss by approximately $0.3 million, which relates to interest expense on the average outstanding RCF and Term Loan, net of any interest rate swaps to fix the interest rate on loans, during the period assuming that all other variables remain constant (March 31, 2019 – $1.1 million). A 1% decrease in the Canadian prime interest rate during the year would result in an opposite impact on net loss.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. A significant change in commodity prices can materially impact the Company's borrowing base limit under its Revolving Credit Facility and may reduce the Company's ability to raise capital. Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are not only influenced by Canadian and United States demand, but also by world events that dictate the levels of supply and demand.

The Company manages the risks associated with changes in commodity prices by entering into a variety of financial derivative contracts (see note 9). The Company assesses the effects of movement in commodity prices on net loss. When assessing the potential impact of these commodity price changes, the Company believes a $5/CDN WTI/bbl change in the price of oil and a $0.25/GJ change in the price of natural gas are reasonable measures.

As at March 31, 2020, it was estimated that a $0.25/GJ decrease in the price of natural gas would have decreased net loss by $1.8 million (March 31, 2019 – $1.9 million). An opposite change in commodity prices would result in an opposite impact on net loss. As at March 31, 2020, it was estimated that a $5.00/ CDN WTI/bbl decrease in the price of oil would have decreased net loss by $1.5 million (March 31, 2019 – $4.6 million). An opposite change in commodity prices would result in an opposite impact on net loss.

15. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's general capital management policy is to maintain a sufficient capital base in order to manage its business to enable the Company to increase the value of its assets and therefore its underlying share value. In the management of capital, the Company includes share capital and total net debt, which is made up of debt and working capital (current assets less current liabilities). The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, Petrus may issue new equity, increase or decrease debt, adjust capital expenditures and acquire or dispose of assets.

16. FINANCE EXPENSES

The components of finance expenses are as follows:

$000s	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Cash:		
Interest	2,089	1,945
Total cash finance expenses	2,089	1,945
Non-cash:		
Deferred financing costs	120	138
Accretion on decommissioning obligations *(note 8)*	182	214
Total non-cash finance expenses	302	352
Total finance expenses	**2,391**	**2,297**

17. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following table reconciles the changes in non-cash working capital as disclosed in the statements of cash flows:

$000s	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Source (use) in non-cash working capital:		
Deposits and prepaid expenses	(98)	327
Transaction costs on debt	(37)	(54)
Accounts receivable	5,087	782
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	771	(1,096)
	5,723	**(41)**
Operating activities	6,564	(78)
Financing activities	(59)	(53)
Investing activities	(782)	90

The following table reconciles the changes in liability resulting from financing activities:

$000s	Bank Indebtedness	Revolving Credit Facility	Term Loan	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
Balance, December 31, 2019	**—**	**92,250**	**34,752**	**127,002**
Cash flows	130	(4,000)	—	(3,870)
Non-cash changes	—	—	84	84
Balance, March 31, 2020	**130**	**88,250**	**34,836**	**123,216**

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

COMMITMENTS

The commitments for which the Company is responsible are as follows:

$000s	Total	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years
Firm service transportation	16,608	2,338	11,691	2,579

CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of Petrus' operations, the Company may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Petrus does not anticipate that these claims will have a material impact on its financial position.

19. REVENUE

The following table presents Petrus' oil and natural gas revenue disaggregated by product type:

$000s	Three months ended March 31, 2020	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Production Revenue		
Oil and condensate sales	5,161	8,450
Natural gas sales	6,690	7,051
Natural gas liquids sales	2,296	4,681
Total oil and natural gas production revenue	**14,147**	**20,182**
Royalty revenue	197	49
Total oil and natural gas revenue	**14,344**	**20,231**

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Chief Financial Officer

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