



Hunter Oil Corp.

Management's Discussion & Analysis

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Hunter Oil Corp.
Management's Discussion & Analysis for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

DATE AND BASIS OF INFORMATION

Hunter Oil Corp., formally known as Enhanced Oil Resources Inc., is a corporation incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and is engaged, through its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Company", "we", or "our"), in the acquisition, development, operation and exploitation of crude oil and natural gas properties in the Permian Basin in eastern New Mexico, United States.

The Company's corporate headquarters are located in Vancouver, Canada and its operational headquarters is located in Houston, Texas. Common shares of the Company are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "HOC" and quoted on the Over the Counter marketplace ("OTCQX") under the symbol "HOILF." The registered address of the office is Suite 940, 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4H1 Canada. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Effective August 14, 2016, the Company changed its name to Hunter Oil Corp. Concurrently, its trading symbol on the TSX-V changed from "EOR" to "HOC" and its trading symbol on the OTCQX changed from "EORIF" to "HOILF."

Liquidity and Going Concern

While the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis that the Company will continue to operate as 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 for the twelve-month period following the date of the consolidated financial statements, certain conditions and events cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company had negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$1.1 million and, at March 31, 2018, an accumulated deficit of approximately \$114.5 million. The Company also expects to incur further losses during the future development of its business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate profitable production and to obtain additional funding from loans or equity financings or through other arrangements. Although the Company has been successful in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company.

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption deemed to be inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

Basis of Presentation

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is dated May 17, 2018, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes for the three months ended March 31, 2018, as well as the consolidated financial statements and related notes, and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2017. The referenced consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and approved by the Company's Board of Directors. Unless otherwise noted, all financial information presented herein has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

All financial information is in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

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Non-IFRS Financial Measures

Certain financial measures in this MD&A, namely netback, cash flow from operations, lifting costs and EBITDA are not prescribed, do not have a standardized meaning defined by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures by other companies.

Netbacks are used by the Company as a key measure of performance and are not intended to represent operating profit nor should they be viewed as an alternative to cash flow provided by operating activities, net earnings or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with IFRS. A netback is a per barrel or thousand cubic feet (mcf) computation determined by deducting royalties, production expenses, transportation and selling expenses from the oil or gas sales price to measure the average net cash received from the barrels or mcf sold.

Lifting costs include all production costs necessary to produce oil or gas, excluding severance taxes.

EBITDA refers to income (loss) before interest, income taxes, depletion, depreciation, amortization and accretion.

Please refer to the Abbreviations and Definitions section at the end of this document which lists abbreviations and definitions commonly referred to in the energy business and which may be used in this MD&A.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Overview of Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Crude Oil Business Segment. The Company has one reportable business segment, crude oil production and development, with all activities located in the United States of America. We produce oil from two Permian Basin crude oil fields located in eastern New Mexico which we purchased in 2007, the "Chaveroo Field" and the "Milnesand Field". The Company's net proved reserves at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were 12.5 million and 12.6 million barrels of equivalents with a net present value of \$215.9 million and \$233.4 million respectively, using a 10% discount rate for both periods.

Subsidiaries and Operations. The operations of the Company include Hunter Oil Corp. (the Parent Company) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The following table lists the Company's principal operating subsidiaries, their jurisdiction of incorporation and its percentage ownership of their voting securities as of the date of this report:

Subsidiary Name	Jurisdiction	Company Ownership
Hunter Oil Management Corp.	Florida, USA	100%
Hunter Ventures Corp.	Deleware, USA	100%
Hunter Oil Resources Corp.	Deleware, USA	100%
Hunter Oil Production Corp.	Florida, USA	100%
Ridgeway Arizona Oil Corp.	Arizona, USA	100%
EOR Operating Company	Texas, USA	100%
Milnesand Minerals Inc.	Deleware, USA	100%
Chaveroo Minerals Inc.	Deleware, USA	100%
Hunter Ranch Corp.	Deleware, USA	100%

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss:

<i>(In thousands of US dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenues		
Oil and gas sales	\$ 488	\$ 457
Less royalties	(104)	(96)
Revenues, net of royalties	384	361
Expenses		
Operating and production costs	258	319
Workover expenses	94	41
General and administrative	529	600
Loss on disposition of assets	-	22
Depreciation and depletion	137	180
Accretion	85	111
Other, net	(11)	33
Total expenses	1,092	1,306
Net comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (708)	\$ (945)
<i>Loss per share - basic and diluted</i>	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.12)

Results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2018, included crude oil sales revenues of \$0.5 million, and a net loss of \$0.7 million compared to revenues of \$0.5 million and a net loss of \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The \$0.2 million decrease in net loss is primarily due to higher average prices received for commodity sales, operating and production cost improvements, personnel reductions in the Houston office and administrative cost improvements. Per share losses (basic and fully diluted) were \$0.08 and \$0.12 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 30, 2018, and 2017, was \$1.1 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

Revenues

Gross crude oil sales in the first three months of 2018 increased by \$0.03 million, or 6.8 %, when compared to the same period in 2017. The increase in revenue is primarily due to a 26.9% increase in the average prices received for commodity sales (\$58.60 per Boe in 2018 compared to \$46.19 per Boe during the prior year), partially offset by 15.8% decrease in commodity sales volumes (8,330 Boe's in 2018 compared to 9,893 Boe's in 2017).

Operating Costs, Production Costs and Netback

Our efforts have been focused on increasing oil recovery from legacy oil fields, which normally reflect higher operating costs than fields with newly established production. Since a majority of the Company's properties are

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older oil fields, we expect that operating costs will always be relatively higher due to the higher frequency of workovers, increasing compliance costs associated with increased regulatory activity and higher maintenance costs pending additional field development.

Operating and Production Costs: Operating and production costs for the three months ended March 31, 2018, decreased approximately \$0.06 million, or 19.1%, to \$0.26 million, compared to \$0.32 million for 2017. The decrease in costs is primarily due to the inactivity of multiple wells in the Chaveroo and Milnesand fields that went offline during 2017.

Workover Expenses: Workover expenses during the first three months in 2018 increased \$0.05 million, or 129.3%, to \$0.09 million, compared to \$0.04 million for 2017. The increase in costs is due to the reactivation of five wells in the Chaveroo and Milnesand fields that were brought back online during the period.

Netback: As a result of the increases in the average prices received for commodity sales coupled with the decrease in production costs, the operating netback for the three months ended March 31, 2018, was \$5.96 income per Boe, compared to a \$1.06 income per Boe in 2017.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, were as follows:

<i>(In thousands of US dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
Expense	2018	2017
Accounting, audit and tax advisory fees	\$ 131	\$ 111
Advertising and promotion	1	18
Consulting fees	101	111
Insurance	5	6
Legal fees	16	28
Office and general	9	10
Professional fees	1	17
Public company expenses	16	8
Rent	4	28
Salaries, directors' fees and related benefits	170	210
Software and IT	16	37
Telephone and utilities	5	3
Travel and accomodation	54	13
Total	\$ 529	\$ 600

General and administrative expenses decreased approximately \$0.07 million, or 11.8%, to \$0.53 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, compared to \$0.60 million in 2017. The decrease in costs is primarily due to personnel reductions in the Houston office coupled with administrative cost improvements.

Depreciation and Depletion

Depreciation and depletion expense for the three months ended March 31, 2018, decreased \$0.04 million, or 23.9%, to \$0.14 million, compared to \$0.18 million for the same period in 2017. The decrease is primarily due to a lower depreciable asset base when compared to the prior year, coupled with lower future development costs at December 31, 2017.

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Accretion

Accretion expense for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018, decreased \$0.02 million, or 23.4%, to \$0.09 million, compared to \$0.11 million for the same three months in 2017. The decrease in expense is due to a reduction in the estimated cost of the Company's asset retirement obligation at December 31, 2017.

Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)

The Company's functional currency and presentational currency, as determined under International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, is the United States dollar. All the Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures are paid in the United States dollar except for the revenue and expenses of the Canadian parent entity and all historical equity issuances of the Canadian parent which are denominated in Canadian dollars. There will continue to be an impact from currency translation and exchange gains and losses, but we believe this translation will have a small impact on our financial results. The average Canadian/US dollar exchange rate was \$0.79 and \$0.76 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

EBITDA Reconciliation

<i>(In thousands of US Dollars)</i>	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net comprehensive loss	\$ (708)	\$ (945)
<i>Adjustments:</i>		
Loss on disposition of assets	-	22
Depreciation and depletion	137	180
Accretion	85	111
Financing costs and other, net	(11)	33
EBITDA	\$ (497)	\$ (599)

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Operating Netback Analysis

Operating Netback Per Gross Boe:		Three Months Ended	
<i>(In US dollars)</i>		March 31,	
		2018	2017
Oil & Gas Sales Volumes			
Oil equivalent	<i>Boe's</i>	8,330	9,893
Average prices ¹			
Oil equivalent	<i>\$/Boe</i>	\$ 58.60	\$ 46.19
Less:			
Royalties, net ²	<i>\$/Boe</i>	(12.53)	(9.71)
Production taxes	<i>\$/Boe</i>	(3.78)	(3.00)
Production costs	<i>\$/Boe</i>	(25.12)	(26.27)
Workover expense	<i>\$/Boe</i>	(11.21)	(6.15)
Operating Netback ³	<i>\$/Boe</i>	\$ 5.96	\$ 1.06

¹ Average prices are after deduction of transportation costs.

² Net of related production taxes.

³ Operating netback equals crude oil and natural gas sales less royalties, operating costs and transportation costs calculated on a Boe basis. Operating netback does not have a standardized measure prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable with the calculations of similar measures for other companies.

Operating netback for the three months ended March 31, 2018, increased \$4.90 per gross Boe, or 462.3%, to \$5.96 income per gross Boe, compared to \$1.06 income per gross Boe in 2017. The increase in income is principally due to higher average prices received for commodity sales coupled with lower production costs.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of March 31, 2018, the Company had unrestricted and restricted cash balances of \$0.5 million and \$2.3 million, respectively.

On March 13, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 5,000,000 common shares of the Company at a price of C\$0.40 per share to raise gross proceeds of C\$2.0 million (USD \$1.54 million). The shares are subject to a trading hold period expiring on July 14, 2018. The intended use of the proceeds is for operating expenses and general working capital.

In order to provide the necessary funds to develop its projects, the Company is considering all available sources of financing to develop its projects, including equity, bank and mezzanine debt, asset sales and joint venture arrangements. The Company expects that financing of drilling activities will require dilution of equity interests or higher cost debt financing and will require that the development of these fields command a high rate of return on investment. The Company will continue to focus on operations activities that further its objectives of positive operating cash flows and increasing production in one or more of its oil fields.

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While the unaudited interim condensed financial statements are prepared on the basis that the Company will continue to operate as 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 for the twelve-month period following the date of these consolidated financial statements, certain conditions and events cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company had negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$1.1 million and, at March 31, 2018, an accumulated deficit of approximately \$114.5 million. The Company also expects to incur further losses during the future development of its business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate profitable production and to obtain additional funding from loans or equity financings or through other arrangements. Although the Company has been successful in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company.

QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND SELECT FINANCIAL DATA

Summary of Quarterly Information:

Quarterly Revenue, Loss and Earnings Per Share:

(In thousands except per share amounts)

	2016			2017				2018
	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First
Revenues	\$ 317	\$ 407	\$ 455	\$ 457	\$ 347	\$ 381	\$ 353	\$ 488
Net comprehensive loss	\$ (690)	\$ (1,147)	\$ (1,101)	\$ (945)	\$ (663)	\$ (605)	\$ (973)	\$ (708)
Per share - basic	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.08)
Per share - diluted	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.08)

Revenue varies directly with the average price of oil received and production volumes achieved. The following table summarizes the average received prices and gross production for the three-month periods indicated:

Quarterly Average Prices Received and Sales Volumes:

	2016			2017				2018
	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First
Average price received	\$ 39.96	\$ 39.58	\$ 43.77	\$ 46.19	\$ 43.02	\$ 43.24	\$ 50.14	\$ 58.60
Sales volume	8,036	10,309	10,389	9,893	8,060	8,809	7,056	8,330

The quarterly table reflects operational activity arising from planned and unplanned activities, such as regulatory requirements, changes in prices, availability of oil field services and/or weather-related downtime, thereby affecting the level of workover and maintenance activity in each of the oilfields.

Crude oil sales volumes increased in the first quarter of 2018 due to the reactivation of five wells in the Chaveroo and Milnesand fields. The decrease in crude oil sales during the fourth quarter of 2017 was due to the loss of production of multiple wells that went offline during the period. Crude oil sales volume increased in the third quarter of 2017 due to a reduction in crude storage that was partially offset by a decrease in crude production. Crude oil sales volume decreased in the first and second quarters of 2017 principally due to the loss of production of a few wells that went offline during the periods coupled with an increase in crude storage. The increase in crude oil sales in the fourth quarter of 2016 was due to the activity of eight wells acquired during 2016 that were brought online coupled with the reactivation of wells in both the Milnesand and the Chaveroo fields. The increase in crude oil sales volume in the third quarter of 2016 was due to the reactivation of wells in both the Milnesand and the Chaveroo fields.

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Revenue increased during the first quarter of 2018 primarily due to higher oil prices. The decrease in revenue during the fourth quarter of 2017 was due to the loss of production of multiple wells that went offline during the period. Revenue increased in the third quarter of 2017 due to both higher sales volumes and higher oil prices. Revenue decreased in the second quarter of 2017 due to both the lost production of wells going offline and lower oil prices. The decrease in revenue in the first quarter of 2017 was due to the lost production of wells going offline during the period. The increase in revenue in the fourth quarter of 2016 was due to both higher sales volumes and higher oil prices. Revenue increased in the third quarter of 2016 due to higher sales volumes.

Equity Placement

On March 13, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 5,000,000 common shares of the Company at a price of C\$0.40 per share to raise gross proceeds of \$1.54 million (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" above).

Regulatory Compliance in New Mexico

The Company's operating subsidiaries, primarily Ridgeway Arizona Oil Corp. ("Ridgeway") and EOR Operating Company, conduct their operations under the oversight of multiple federal and state agencies. The Company's Chaveroo field is operated by Ridgeway, which is both the federal and State of New Mexico operator of record. The Company's other principal oil field, Milnesand, is operated by EOR Operating Company, which is both the federal and State of New Mexico operator of record.

DISCLOSURE OF CONTROLS, PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

As a TSX Venture Exchange issuer, the Company's officers are not required to certify the design and evaluation of operating effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") or its internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"). The Company maintains DC&P designed controls to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have designed controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Due to its size, the small number of employees, the scope of its current operations, its limited liquidity and capital resources, there are inherent limitations on the Company's ability to design and implement on a cost-effective basis the DC&P and ICFR procedures, the effect of which may result in additional risks related to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of its interim filings and other reports. There have been no changes in ICFR during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any special purpose entities nor is it party to any arrangements that would be excluded from the consolidated balance sheet.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to a management services agreement (the "Agreement") with Century Capital Management Ltd. ("Century"), a company controlled by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, the Company incurred approximately \$0.06 million in management fees, office rent and office expenses during both the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. The services under the Agreement are provided at \$0.24 million per year, payable monthly.

Century may terminate the Agreement at any time by providing no less than 30 days' notice to the Company. If the Agreement is terminated without cause, the Company is required to pay to Century a lump sum equal to the greater of (a) \$0.36 million plus \$0.03 million for each full year of service, and (b) \$0.72 million. Should the Company be subject to a change in control and the CEO terminated without cause or a reduction in position results within 2 years therefrom, the Company must pay to Century \$0.60 million, unless the termination follows a change in control which involves a sale of securities or assets of the Company with which Century or the CEO is involved as a purchaser.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and involve significant estimation uncertainty which have a significant risk of causing adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are reviewed and for any future years affected. Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in the consolidated financial statements are outlined below:

Oil and natural gas reserves: Certain depletion, depreciation, impairment and asset retirement obligation charges are measured based on the Company's estimate of proved and probable oil and gas reserves and resources. The estimation of proved and probable reserves and resources is an inherently complex process and involves the exercise of professional judgment. Oil and natural gas reserves have been evaluated at December 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, by independent petroleum engineers in accordance with National Instruments 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities*.

Oil and natural gas reserve estimates are based on a range of geological, technical and economic factors, including projected future rates of production, estimated commodity prices, engineering data, and the timing and amount of future expenditures, all of which are subject to uncertainty. Assumptions reflect market and regulatory conditions existing at the reporting date, which could differ significantly from other points in time throughout the year, or future periods. Changes in market and regulatory conditions and assumptions can materially impact the estimation of net reserves and resources.

Impairment of assets: The Company evaluates its assets for possible impairment at the CGU level. The determination of CGUs requires judgment in defining the smallest grouping of integrated assets that generate identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. The allocation of assets into CGUs has been determined based on similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, the existence of active markets, similar exposure to market risks, and the way in which management monitors the operations.

The recoverable amounts of CGUs and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of fair value less costs of disposal model and value in-use model. The key assumptions the Company uses in estimating future cash flows for recoverable amounts are: anticipated future commodity prices, expected production volumes, future operating and development costs, estimates of inflation on costs and expenditures, expected income taxes and discount rates. In addition, the Company considers the current environmental, social and governance issues affecting its property interests and operations, including the current legislative and regulatory activity affecting the permitting and approval of its projects and operations. Changes to these assumptions will affect the estimated

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recoverable amounts attributed to a CGU or individual assets and may then require a material adjustment to their related carrying value.

The decision to transfer exploration and evaluation assets to property and equipment is based on management's determination of a property's technical feasibility and commercial viability based on proved and probable reserves as well as related future cash flows.

Judgements are required to assess when impairment indicators exist and impairment testing is required. In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, impairment tests are based on estimates of reserves, production rates, future oil and natural gas prices, future costs, discount rates, market value of land and other relevant assumptions.

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain judgements as to future events and circumstances as to whether economic quantities of reserves will be found so as to assess if technical feasibility and commercial viability has been achieved.

Judgements are made by management to determine the likelihood of whether deferred income tax assets at the end of the reporting period will be realized from future taxable earnings.

Asset retirement obligations: The Company estimates and recognizes liabilities for future asset retirement obligations and restoration of exploration and evaluation assets, and for crude oil development and producing assets. These provisions are based on estimated costs, which take into account the anticipated method and extent of restoration, technological advances and the possible future use of the asset. Actual costs are uncertain and estimates can vary as a result of changes to relevant laws and regulations, the emergence of new restoration techniques, operating experience and prices. The expected timing of future retirement and restoration may change due to these factors, as well as affect the estimates of reserve life. Changes to assumptions related to future expected costs, discount rates and timing may have a material impact on the amounts presented. The Company has chosen to use a risk-free rate for discounting asset retirement obligations.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments

The complete version of *IFRS 9* was issued in July 2014. It replaced guidance in *IAS 39* that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. *IFRS 9* retains, but simplifies, the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit and loss (P&L). The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI not recycling. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in *IAS 39*. For financial liabilities, there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. *IFRS 9* relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the "hedged ratio" to be the same as the one management actually uses for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under *IAS 39*. Hunter Oil retrospectively adopted *IFRS 9* on January 1, 2018. Due to the short-term and/or liquid nature of its financial assets and financial liabilities, the adoption had no impact on the amounts recognized in the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018.

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IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. In accordance with *IFRS 15*, the Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation (when control of the commodities is transferred to the purchaser). The standard replaces *IAS 18 Revenue* and *IAS 11 Construction Contracts* and related interpretations. On January 1, 2018, Hunter Oil adopted *IFRS 15* using the modified retrospective approach with a practical expedient that allows the Company to avoid re-considering the accounting for any sales contracts that were completed prior to the adoption date and were previously accounted for under *IAS 18*. The adoption had no impact on the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The following new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2019, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 16: Leases

This new standard replaces *IAS 17 Leases* and the related interpretative guidance. *IFRS 16* applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, *IFRS 16* introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting is not substantially changed. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted for entities that have adopted *IFRS 15*. The Company has not fully assessed the impact of *IFRS 16* on the financial statements, but does not expect the impact to be significant.

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

POTENTIAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The resource industry is highly competitive and, in addition, exposes the Company to a number of risks. Resource exploration and development involves a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. It is also highly capital intensive and the ability to complete a development project may be dependent on the Company's ability to raise additional capital. In certain cases, this may be achieved only through joint ventures or other relationships, which would reduce the Company's ownership interest in the project. There is no assurance that development operations will prove successful. Readers are referred to the discussion of Potential Risks and Uncertainties in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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OTHER MD&A INFORMATION NOT DISCLOSED ELSEWHERE

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

<i>(In thousands of US Dollars)</i>	Chaveroo Field
Acquisition costs:	
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 180
Additions	-
Balance, March 31, 2018	\$ 180
Carrying Amounts:	
December 31, 2017	\$ 180
March 31, 2018	\$ 180

Share Capital

Authorized capital:

25 million preference shares of no par value
Unlimited common shares of no par value

Issued and outstanding at May 17, 2018:

13,070,871 common shares

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Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and in certain documents incorporated by reference into this Management's Discussion and Analysis contain estimates and assumptions which management are required to make regarding future events and may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Management's assessment of future operations, drilling and development plans and timing thereof, other capital expenditures and timing thereof, methods of financing capital expenditures and the ability to fund financial liabilities, expected commodity prices and the impact on the Company and the impact of the adoption of future changes in accounting standards may constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities laws and necessarily involve risks including, without limitation, risks associated with oil and gas exploration, development, exploitation, the flexibility of capital funding plans and the source of funding therefore; production, marketing and transportation, loss of markets, volatility of commodity prices, the effect of the Company's risk management program, including the impact of derivative financial instruments; currency fluctuations, imprecision of reserve estimates, environmental risks, competition from other producers, inability to retain drilling rigs and other services, incorrect assessment of the value of acquisitions, failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, the inability to fully realize the benefits of the acquisitions, delays resulting from or inability to obtain required regulatory approvals and ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources.

All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar other expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in, or incorporated by reference into, this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A as the case may be. The Company does not intend, and does not assume an obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by securities law.

In particular, this MD&A and the documents incorporated by reference include, but are not limited to, forward-looking statements pertaining to the following:

- the quantity of reserves and contingent resources;
- crude oil operations and production levels;
- capital expenditure programs, including drilling programs, asset retirement and abandonment activities and pipeline construction projects, and the timing and method of financing thereof;
- projections of market prices and costs;
- supply, demand and pricing for crude oil;
- expectations regarding the Company's ability to raise capital and to continually add to reserves through acquisitions and development
- drilling inventory, drilling plans and timing of drilling, re-completion and tie-in of wells;
- plans for production facilities construction and completion and the timing and method of funding thereof;
- productive capacity of wells, anticipated or expected production rates and anticipated dates of commencement of production;
- drilling, completion and facilities costs;
- results of various projects of the Company;
- timing of receipt of regulatory approvals;

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- timing and effect of production increases and the related effect and timing on operating costs per BOE;
- ability to lower cost structure in certain projects of the Company;
- growth expectations within the Company;
- timing of development of undeveloped reserves;
- the tax horizon and tax related implications of the Company;
- supply and demand for oil;
- the performance and characteristics of the Company's oil and natural gas properties;
- the Company's acquisition strategy, the criteria to be considered in connection therewith and the benefits to be derived therefrom;
- the impact of federal and state governmental regulation on the Company, either directly or relative to other oil and gas issuers of similar size;
- realization of the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions;
- weighting of production between different commodities;
- expected levels of royalty rates, production and workover costs, office field expenses, general and administrative costs, costs of services and other costs and expenses
- benefits or costs related to settlement of financial instruments; and
- treatment under government regulation and taxation, including hydrocarbon taxation regimes

This forward-looking information is based on a number of assumptions and factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

- assumptions set out herein and in the Company's most recently filed Form 51-101F1 oil and gas report;
- stability in the credit markets and continued willingness of lenders to lend capital to issuers such as the Company;
- continuing availability of funds for capital expenditures through internally generated cash and/or equity raises and debt raises;
- stability of political and fiscal regimes in the countries in which the Company operates;
- ability of the Company to hold mineral leases and projects in which it has interests and to find suitable industry partners to assume or share capital expenditure requirements necessary to keep various of the Company's projects in good standing, if and as needed;
- stable future costs;
- availability of equipment and personnel when required for operations;
- future strong demand for oil;
- that the Company will not experience unforeseen delays, unexpected geological, environmental or other natural occurrences, equipment failures, permitting delays or delays in procurement of required equipment or personnel;
- that the Company will not experience labor or contract disputes;
- that the Company's financial condition and development plans and those of its co-venturers will not substantially change;
- the assumptions underlying reserve estimates;
- that indications of early results are reasonably accurate predictors of the prospectiveness of the hydrocarbon bearing strata;
- that environmental and other regulations affecting the Company will not substantially change and that required regulatory approvals will be available when required;
- that expected production from future wells can be achieved as modeled and that declines will match the modeling;
- that rates of return as modeled can be achieved;

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- that reserve recoveries are consistent with management's expectations;
- that additional wells are actually drilled and completed;
- expectations and assumptions regarding future growth, results of operations, production, future capital and other expenditures (including the amounts, nature and sources of funding thereof);
- plans for, and results of, drilling activities; and
- assumptions regarding business prospects and opportunities.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. The Company cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the outcome of the forward-looking statements. Many of the risks and other factors are beyond the Company's control, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of risk factors as set forth, but not limited to, those below and elsewhere in this MD&A:

- volatility in market prices for oil;
- liabilities and risks inherent in oil operations;
- uncertainties associated with estimating reserves;
- competition for capital, acquisitions of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel;
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions;
- incorrect assessments of the recoverability of asset costs and investments;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; and
- governmental, regulatory and taxation regimes.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

Carbon Dioxide and Natural Gas

Bbl	barrel	Bcf	billion cubic feet
Bbls	barrels	Mcf	thousand cubic feet
BBls/d	barrels per day	MMcf	million cubic feet
BOEPD	barrel of oil equivalent per day	Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
MMbbls	million barrels	MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
Mbbls	thousand barrels	Tcf	trillion cubic feet

Boe	Barrel of oil equivalent of natural gas and crude oil on the basis of one boe for six mcf of natural gas and one boe for forty- two gallons of plant products (these conversion factors are industry accepted norms and are not based on either energy content or current prices).
Contingent resource	Those quantities of petroleum which are estimated, on a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable.
EBITDA	Income or loss before income taxes, depletion, depreciation, amortization and accretion and often referred to as 'cash flow from operations'
MBoe	1,000 barrels of oil equivalent
Net revenue	Gross revenue less all taxes, royalties and lease operating expenses.
NI 51-101	National Instrument 51-101 <i>Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities</i> adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators.
Primary recovery	Production in which only existing natural energy sources in the reservoir provide for movement of well fluids.
Permian Basin	A large crude oil and natural gas producing area representing a sedimentary basin dating from the Permian geologic period and covering an area extending from West Texas to eastern New Mexico.
Reserves	Estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations from a given date forward based on (i) analysis of drilling, geophysical and engineering data; (ii) the use of established technology; (iii) specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable, and shall be disclosed; and (iv) a remaining reserve life of 50 years. These definitions and disclosures are in accordance with the definitions, procedures and standards contained in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation (COGE) Handbook and the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 51-101.
\$	United States dollars
C\$	Canadian dollars