

United Hunter Oil & Gas Corp.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial position of United Hunter Oil & Gas Corp. (the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the 6 months ended June 30, 2012. The information provided is as of August 27, 2012. These documents and additional information about the Company are available at www.sedar.com. Unless otherwise noted, dollar amounts are expressed in US dollars. References to C\$ means Canadian dollars.

Description of Business

The Company is engaged in the exploration and development of oil and gas properties. The Company owns a 65% indirect joint venture interest in Excelaron, LLC ("Excelaron"), an exploration stage company based in San Luis Obispo, California, a 25% joint venture interest in Alamo Creek Oil LLC ("Alamo"), an exploration stage company based in San Luis Obispo, California and interests in oil and gas properties in Alberta. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol UHO.

Overall Performance

Huasna Property

The Company holds an indirect 65% indirect interest in Excelaron, which holds a 100% interest in an oil and natural gas property consisting of 260 acres on the western edge of the Huasna Basin, an existing California Department of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources designated oilfield within the Meridian Anticline located in Arroyo Grande, California. The Company will carry out exploration and development of oil and gas properties held by Excelaron pursuant to the terms of a joint operating agreement. Its joint venture partner in Excelaron is Australia Oil Company.

Geology Description

The onshore portion of the Santa Maria Basin is a triangular shaped structural basin located north of Los Angeles in the state of California and bounded by the Santa Ynez Mountains to the south and the San Rafael Mountains to the north.

The basin contains Cenozoic Miocene to Quaternary strata that pinch out against the older strata of the mountain ranges to the south and north. An unconformity at the top of the Mesozoic strata indicates a period of widespread emergence and erosion during the middle Tertiary period. Sedimentation commenced again when Lower Miocene strata were deposited during a period of regional crustal extension. During much of the ensuing Miocene time the Monterey Formation was deposited, the major reservoir zone and only source rock in the basin. The Monterey Formation ranges in thickness from 1,000 to 4,000 feet and consists primarily of organic rich clastic poor strata, more calcareous in the lower section and increasingly cherty and siliceous in the upper section. These are deeper water deposits as sea level was high at this time.

Much of the oil in the Santa Maria Basin is trapped in west-northwest trending faulted anticlines. In the Monterey Formation, the reservoirs are very thick fractured sections of chert, siliceous shale and dolomite. The oil is usually heavy and typically ranges from 10° to 20° API. Matrix porosity is typically about 10% to 35% but the permeability within the matrix is negligible. The recoverable oil is predominantly located in the fracture system for which the porosity ranges from 1% to 2% or less, but permeability can be very large.

The Huasna Field is located in the northern portion of the Santa Maria Basin and is a mapped surface anticlinal feature with tar sealed Monterey Formation as the outcropping formation. Structural closure is 450 acres and the first well drilled into the structure, Scherer-Dickes #1, was perforated from 900 to 2200 feet in the Monterey Formation.

Resource Estimates

The following information is contained in Evaluation of Contingent Resources for the Huasna Field, San Luis Obispo County, California, USA dated October 27, 2010 that was prepared by Gaffney Cline & Associates Inc. ("GCA Report"). The GCA Report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 and is available at www.sedar.com

The oil gravity in the Monterey shale accumulation is presumed to be 13° API and its exploitation will be facilitated by application of an enhanced recovery scheme by hot water injection. Under Excelaron's scheme concept hot water would be injected to raise the reservoir temperature and increase oil mobility, plus provide a displacement mechanism for the oil.

GCA made volumetric estimates of the Discovered Petroleum Initially-In-Place "PIIP" using the existing well information and references appropriate field analogs. GCA gives expected recoveries at Huasna of 4-6% of the Discovered PIIP for the hot water stimulation process that the Company plans to test and implement at Huasna. According to GCA's estimates, the P50 Discovered PIIP is 96 MMBbl with net recoverable to the Company of 2.7 MMBbl; the P90 Discovered PIIP is 44.6 MMBbl with net UHO recoverable of 1.2 MMBbl, and the P10 Discovered PIIP is 174 MMBbl with net recoverable to the Company of 5.1MMBbl. The Discovered PIIP estimates are for the entire field area. Net UHO recoverable volumes are based on the assumption that UHO's 65% interest in the 160 acre project area will apply to the remainder of the Huasna field. The volumes have been reduced for royalties. Recoverable volumes are classified by GCA as Contingent Resources as of July 31, 2010 and estimated in accordance with the reserve and resource definitions set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook COGEH, which also forms part of Canadian National Instrument 51-101. Total Petroleum Initially-In-Place (PIIP) is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated to exist originally in naturally occurring accumulations. It includes that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations, prior to production, plus those estimated quantities in accumulations yet to be discovered (equivalent to "total resources"). Discovered Petroleum Initially-In-Place (equivalent to discovered resources) is that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production.

As indicated above, the 12 Well Project contains contingent resources, the main contingencies are:

- establishing production in commercial quantities using primary or secondary methods;
- securing the necessary permits to develop the field;
- securing funds and services in order to drill and complete new wells;
- constructing processing and transportation facilities; and
- securing sales contracts for the oil that can be produced.

Development Plan

The Company plans to drill 12 new wells within the next 5 years. The initial Phase of the 12 well plan is a 4 well Pilot Program consisting of up to four vertical producers that will be drilled and operated with a rental boiler/treater generator for about six months to examine the potential for commercial production. After the completion of the well pilot program a full analysis of the field's commercial potential will be conducted. The Pilot Program will be used to obtain new subsurface information and to initiate production using intermittent hot water injection. In this approach, hot water will be injected in each well for intermittent periods followed by periods of production. These first 4 wells will be drilled and completed as vertical or near vertical, and will be logged using appropriate modern logs. Fresh cores and fluid samples will be taken and analyzed. The Company plans to use reservoir modeling that will involve construction of a geological model and reservoir simulation using thermal and dual permeability formulations to assess the recovery potential and to optimize vertical and horizontal spacing in conjunction with injection rates and schedule.

The next development phase consists of an additional 8 wells (plus a water disposal well) and a permanent facility. The Company will adopt a maximum recovery by the least possible surface impact principle. In practice, vertical and directional wells will be drilled from central locations that at subsurface will project an optimal spacing pattern. Hot water injection will be applied at about 2,400 bbl/day rates. The hot water will be injected in each well sequentially allowing wells to alternate through injection and production cycles. Recent fluid sampling has shown that increasing the temperature of the fluid by modest amounts reduces oil viscosity. Applied at intervals no thicker than 300-400 feet is typically accomplished by injecting at the deepest interval first and then plugging and later completing upwards at shallower depths.

The major obstacle in carrying out this development concept is securing the necessary permits from the regulatory authorities, which requires environmental impact compliance and approval. The Draft Environmental Impact Report ("DEIR") was released by the San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Department on June 19, 2011 and was circulated for 45 days ending on August 5, 2011. The California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines requires a 45-day public review period. Interested parties can provide comments on the environmental document that will then be addressed by the County's consultant, Marine Research Specialists, in the Final Environment Impact Review ("FEIR"). The Planning Commission ("PC") reviewed the DEIR on February 23, 2012 and March 8, 2012. The San Luis Obispo County Planning Commission voted 4-1 to deny the Huasna project from proceeding in the Huasna Valley. The decision was appealed to the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors for the final decision. The meeting for the Board of Supervisors hearing was held on May 15, 2012 and concluded with all public testimony, but due to the lateness of the hour, did not deliberate. The Company presented an alternative drilling plan and other data at the Board of Supervisors meeting to mitigate the Class 1 impacts and the Supervisors requested time to have their questions answered by the County Technical Staff. At a hearing held on August 21, 2012, the Board of Supervisors denied the Company's application for conditional use permits for its planned exploration and development of Huasna. The Company is reviewing its strategic options with respect to Huasna.

Atlee Buffalo Property

The Company owns a 95% working interest in a portion of the suspended Alberta Mannville G oil field ("Atlee Buffalo"). The Atlee Buffalo Mannville G pool was discovered in 1980 and, at the time of acquisition, was suspended. This first acquisition in Alberta is part of the Company's overall mandate and growth strategy for Alberta to re-enter suspended vertical wells in low risk oil prospects. During November 2010, the first well was re-completed and during March 2011, a single well battery site was constructed and the well tied in. A second well was re-completed and a single well battery was also constructed.

For the 6 months ended June 30, 2012, both wells produced averaged combined revenue of \$72,262 per month. Since reactivation, the pool has produced revenue of \$749,370.

Oil reserves

The Company's reserves evaluated by Ryder Scott Company conform to definitions set for in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook as referenced in National Instrument 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities*. A summary of oil reserves as at December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	Barrels
As at December 31, 2011	
Proved developed producing	7,321
Proved developed non-producing	—
Proved undeveloped	—
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Total proved	7,321
Probable	16,207
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Total proved and probable	23,527

Net present value before income taxes

Discount rate	5%	10%	15%	20%
As at December 31, 2011				
Proved developed producing	341,312	336,618	331,674	326,550
Proved developed non-producing	—	—	—	—
Proved undeveloped	—	—	—	—
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Total proved	341,312	336,618	331,674	326,550
Probable	470,746	432,363	396,462	362,964
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Total proved and probable	812,058	752,363	728,126	689,515

The estimated net present value of future net revenues presented in the table above does not necessarily represent the fair market value of the Company's reserves.

Woodbend Leduc Property

The Company disposed of its interests in the Wabamum at Woodbend Leduc tested with the Company's first re-entered test well. The interest was sold for a cash payment and a Gross Overriding Royalty – disclosure of both restricted by a confidentiality clause in the sales agreement. This farm-in agreement is again part of the Company's overall mandate and growth strategy for Alberta to re-enter suspended vertical wells in low risk oil projects.

Porter Ranch Property

The Company acquired a 45% joint venture interest in Alamo Creek Oil LLC ("Alamo"). At that time, Alamo leased 4,068 acres adjacent to the Santa Maria Basin and south east of the Company's Huasna property ("Porter Ranch"). The property was briefly explored in the 1980's by Phillips Petroleum Company ("PPC") who drilled one well and completed extensive roadwork and wells pads for two additional well locations prior to abandoning the project due to depressed oil prices. There has been no subsequent exploration since that time. The only well PPC drilled in 1984 tested oil from 3 separate zones and then abandoned and plugged this well. Adjacent wells have tested oil ranging from light (30 API) to heavy (15 – 18 API), some with associated gas and numerous surface oil seeps. Within the leased area there are currently 2 anticlinal structures, which have been only tested at their extremities. The forward work program includes acquiring all historical well and seismic data prior to the possible acquisition of new seismic data over the anticlines. Based on this information, up to 3 exploration wells may be drilled. Alamo has paid net \$53,000 for the license for 91 miles of 2D seismic data which cover the Porter Ranch from ConocoPhillips. These seismic lines are currently being reprocessed and evaluated.

In the second quarter of 2011, Alamo leased an additional 4,983 acres increasing the acreage under lease to 9,051 acres. Effective March 31, 2012, the Company declined to pay its share of a cash call and its joint venture interest in Alamo was reduced from 45% to 25%.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to various risks and uncertainties due to the nature of the business and its present stage of development.

Liquidity

The Company has financed its operations through the issue of equity. At June 30, 2012, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$764,810 (December 31, 2011 - \$494,959) and for the 6 months ended June 30, 2012, the Company incurred losses of \$674,181 (2011 - \$961,055) and negative cash flows from operations of \$293,405 (2011 - \$1,456,239). The working capital deficiency and losses limit the Company's ability to fund operations and the exploration and development of oil and gas properties. In addition, there is uncertainty whether the Company will secure conditional use permits for its planned exploration and development of the Huasna property and in the event the conditional use permits are secured, the Company is committed to make a payment of \$800,000. As a result, there is significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent on completing an equity financing and securing conditional use permits for its Huasna property. The Company will work to raise the necessary financing and secure the conditional use permits, but the outcome of these efforts cannot be predicted at this time.

Permits

The operations of the Company require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits, including conditional use permits that may be required to carry out exploration and development of its projects, in particular, Huasna. The Company will work to secure the conditional use permits, but the outcome of these efforts cannot be predicted at this time.

Exploration

The Company is exposed to the inherent risks associated with oil and gas exploration and development, including the uncertainty of oil and gas resources and their development into recoverable reserves; the uncertainty as to potential project delays from circumstances beyond the Company's control; and the timing of production; as well as title risks, risks associated with joint venture agreements and the possible failure to obtain mining licenses.

Commodity price

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk with respect to oil and gas prices. A significant decline in oil and gas commodity prices may affect the Company's ability to obtain capital for the exploration and development of its interest in oil and gas properties.

Results of Operations

	3 months ended June 30,		6 months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues				
Oil sales	207,247	68,640	434,174	110,332
Royalties	8,684	-	8,684	-
Net revenues	198,564	68,640	425,491	110,332
Gain on revaluation of warrant liability	-	335,676	-	12,506
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(2,785)	13,199	3,143	106,478
Interest income	3	5,635	345	78,436
	195,782	423,150	428,979	307,752
Expenses				
Operating and transportation	39,704	148,513	128,650	187,429
Depletion	161,567	34,824	308,108	57,335
Impairment losses	-	-	10,119	-
Professional fees	69,377	58,197	88,130	84,125
Management fees	-	24,375	-	48,750
Salaries	119,665	126,009	260,813	285,629
Consulting fees	11,882	42,349	23,870	161,164
Stock-based compensation	53,472	118,860	119,875	259,855
Premises	(4,066)	10,003	1,170	31,885
General and administrative	4,963	12,251	12,063	26,078
Public company costs	9,204	8,448	18,877	17,324
Investor relations	15,102	39,286	27,049	110,360
Travel	6,426	16,587	24,030	32,014
Permitting	26,820	28,170	59,046	28,170
Loss on reduction in interest in joint venture	(22,639)	-	21,361	-
	491,477	667,872	1,103,160	1,330,119
Loss and comprehensive loss before income taxes	(295,695)	(244,722)	(674,181)	(1,022,367)
	-			
Deferred income tax reduction		30,815	-	61,312
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(295,695)	(213,907)	(674,181)	(961,055)

Revenues

The Company generated revenue from oil sales at two wells at Atlee Buffalo.

	3 months ended June 30,		6 months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Oil sales	\$207,247	\$68,640	\$434,174	\$110,332
Barrels	3,347	873	6,381	2,307
Average price per barrel	\$61.92	\$78.62	\$68.04	\$47.82

Operating and transportation and depletion

	3 months ended June 30,		6 months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating and transportation	\$39,704	\$148,513	\$128,650	\$187,429
Depletion	\$161,567	\$34,824	\$308,108	\$57,335
Barrels	3,347	873	6,381	2,307
Operating and transportation per barrel	\$11.86	\$170.11	\$20.16	\$81.24
Depletion per barrel	\$48.27	\$39.89	\$48.28	\$24.85

Operating and transportation per barrel for the 6 months ended June 30, 2011 reflects additional costs required during the initial startup of the two wells at Atlee Buffalo.

Summary of Quarterly Results (prepared in accordance with IFRS)

	Q3 2010 \$	Q4 2010 \$ (note 1)	Q1 2011 \$ (note 2)	Q2 2011 \$	Q3 2011 \$	Q4 2011 \$ (note 3)	Q1 2012 \$	Q2 2012 \$
Net revenue	–	–	41,692	68,640	159,253	45,611	226,927	198,564
Loss								
Total	690,612	1,605,669	777,645	244,722	220,971	1,546,109	378,487	295,695
	–	0.02	0.01	–	–	0.01	–	–

Note 1: Loss included transaction costs of \$1,226,384 related to the Amalgamation.

Note 2: Loss included a loss on the revaluation of warrant liability of \$229,198.

Note 3: Loss included impairment loss of \$735,130 and loss on the sale of exploration and evaluation of \$326,829.

Liquidity & Capital Resources

The Company has financed its operations through the issue of equity. At June 30, 2012, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$764,810 (December 31, 2011 - \$494,959) and for the 6 months ended June 30, 2012, the Company incurred losses of \$674,181 (2011 - \$961,055) and negative cash flows from operations of \$293,405 (2011 - \$1,456,239). The working capital deficiency and losses limit the Company's ability to fund operations and the exploration and development of oil and gas properties. In addition, there is uncertainty whether the Company will secure conditional use permits for its planned exploration and development of the Huasna property and in the event the conditional use permits are secured, the Company is committed to make a payment of \$800,000. As a result, there is significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent on completing an equity financing and securing conditional use permits for its Huasna property. The Company will work to raise the necessary financing and secure the conditional use permits, but the outcome of these efforts cannot be predicted at this time.

Huasna capital expenditures

It has been estimated that the initial pilot scheme for the development plan, consisting of four vertical hot water injector/producers, plus surface equipment, would cost \$1,875,000, of which, \$800,000 will be paid by the Company, with all costs for the development of the development plan thereafter being paid 65% by the Company and 35% by its joint venture partner. The Project will be subject to a 12.5% basic overriding royalty plus an additional 5% of net revenue after energy-related lifting costs.

For the expanded development plan it has been estimated that a vertical hot water injection well will cost \$300,000 to drill and the hot water boiler and associated facilities will cost \$1,000,000.

Total capital expenditures for a fully exploited Project as described would be \$14,175,000 (\$9,870,000 net to the Company), comprised of the following:

- (a) the well pilot program, consisting of four vertical hot water injector/oil producers which would be drilled and operated with a rental boiler/treater generator for about six months to examine the potential for commercial production, potentially a water disposal well will also be drilled if there is a requirement to dispose of produced formation water; and
- (b) phase 2, consisting of 8 vertical or inclined wells and a disposal well (if not drilled during the pilot program), building of water boiler/treater facilities.

Total abandonment and restoration liabilities have been estimated at \$350,000 (\$227,500 net to the Company).

Of the first \$1,875,000 required for the development plan, the Company has already advanced \$1,075,000 and the remaining \$800,000 will be advanced at such time as Excelaron secures its conditional use permits for its planned operations on its oil and natural gas properties. In the event that Excelaron does not secure such permits or the Company does not pay the \$800,000, the 65% Membership Interest will be reduced to a 35% Membership Interest in Excelaron. The Company has also agreed to pay a shareholder of UHC a 5% assignable gross overriding royalty on all amounts received, directly or indirectly, by the Company that can be attributed to its 65% Membership Interest in Excelaron.

Related Party Transactions

	6 months ended June 30, 2012 \$	Outstanding at June 30, 2012 \$
Royalties		
Payable to Arthur Halleran and Ernie Pratt, directors	8,684	14,949
Legal fees		
Paid to Aird & Berlis LLP, of which, Daniel Bloch, a director, is a partner	40,374	40,374
Salaries		
Paid to Arthur Halleran for his services as President and Chief Executive Officer	79,367	—
Paid to William Smith for his services as Chief Financial Officer	70,863	—
Paid to Peter Rudakas for his services as Vice President	70,863	—
Paid to Shirley Mejia de Halleran, spouse of Arthur Halleran, for administrative services	21,000	—

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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 year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Judgments

The key judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Identification of cash generating units

Cash generating units ("CGUs") are defined as the lowest 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 classification of assets into cash generating units requires significant judgment and interpretations with respect to shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, petroleum type and similar exposure to market risk and materiality.

Estimates

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are as follows:

Impairment of exploration and evaluation

Expenditures on exploration and evaluation are initially capitalized with the intent to establish commercially viable reserves. The Company makes estimates about future events and circumstances in determining whether the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation exceeds its recoverable amount.

Estimates of oil and natural gas reserves

Depletion and depreciation as well as the amounts used in impairment calculations are based on estimates of oil reserves. Reserves estimates are based on engineering data, estimated future prices, expected future rates of production and the timing of future capital expenditures, all of which are subject to many uncertainties and interpretations. At least once per year, a reserves estimate is prepared by independent qualified reserves evaluators. The Company expects that, over time, its reserves estimates will be revised upward or downward based on updated information such as the results of future drilling, testing and production levels, and may be affected by changes in commodity prices.

Recoverable amounts of CGUs

The recoverable amount of a CGU used in the assessment of impairment of property, plant and equipment is the greater of its value in use ("VIU") and its fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCTS"). VIU is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows from the continued use of the CGU, and is subject to the risks associated with estimating the value of reserves. FVLCTS refers to the amount obtainable from the sale of a CGU in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less costs of disposal.

Recoverable amounts of the Company's CGUs were based on their estimated VIU. The key assumptions and estimates of the value of oil reserves are valid at the time of reserves estimation and market assessment and are subject to change as new information becomes available. Changes in international and regional factors including supply and demand of commodities, inventory levels, drilling activity, currency exchange rates, weather, geopolitical and general economic environment factors may result in significant changes to the estimated recoverable amounts of CGUs.

Decommissioning liabilities

Decommissioning liabilities are estimated based on the Company's net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, estimated costs to reclaim and abandon these wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future years, based on current legal and constructive requirements and technology. The estimated liabilities and actual costs may change significantly due to changes in regulations, technology, timing of the expenditure, and the discount rates used to determine the net present value of the obligations.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting date in effect for the period in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized as part of the provision for income taxes in the period that includes the enactment date. The recognition of deferred income tax assets is based on the assumption that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Share-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model in determining share-based compensation, which requires a number of assumptions to be made, including the risk-free interest rate, expected life, forfeiture rate and expected share price volatility. Consequently, the actual share-based compensation expense may vary from the amount estimated.

Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013:

IFRS 10, Consolidation ("IFRS 10")

IFRS 10 requires an entity to consolidate an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Under existing IFRS, consolidation is required when an entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. IFRS 10 replaces SIC-12 Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities and parts of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements ("IFRS 11")

IFRS 11 requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venturer will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC-13, Jointly Controlled Entities—Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers.

IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities ("IFRS 12")

IFRS 12 establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and off-balance sheet vehicles. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure requirements that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities.

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13")

IFRS 13 is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosures about fair value measurement.

Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures.

Amendments to other standards

In addition, there have been amendments to existing standards, including IAS 27, Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27), and IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (IAS 28). IAS 27 addresses accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates in non-consolidated financial statements. IAS 28 has been amended to include joint ventures in its scope and to address the changes in IFRS 10-13.

The following amendment to standards and interpretations is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015:

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments, and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement*, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income.

Effect of new standards

IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 are expected to have an effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The Company has not determined the extent of the impact of these standards and does not plan to early adopt these new standards.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and consideration payable

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and consideration payable are estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. At June 30, 2012, the fair value of these balances approximated their carrying value due to their short term to maturity.

Exploration and evaluation and property, plant and equipment

The Company estimated the VIU to determine the recoverable amounts of the Company's CGUs for impairment testing based on consideration of the following:

- net present value of proved plus probable reserves using a pre-tax discount rate of 10% as determined by independent qualified reserves evaluators;
- management's estimate of the fair value of undeveloped land; and
- a review of the values indicated by the metrics of recent market transactions of similar assets within the oil and gas industry.

The market value of other items of exploration and evaluation and property, plant and equipment is based on the quoted market prices for similar items.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments are measured using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on grant date, exercise price, expected volatility (based on historical volatility of securities of comparable companies), weighted average expected life and forfeiture rate (both based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

Classification of fair value of financial instruments

The Company classified the fair value of its financial instruments measured at fair value according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

- Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs, other than the quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and consideration payable approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its exploration, development, production and financing activities, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors oversees management's establishment and execution of the Company's risk management framework. Management has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's cash balances and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the balances of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's limits its exposure to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents by holding its cash balances in deposits with a high credit quality Canadian chartered bank.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial liabilities that are settled in cash or other financial assets. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they come due. The amounts for accounts payable and accrued liabilities and consideration payable are due in less than one year.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments.

Equity price risk

Equity risk arises from the effect of changes in the market value of the Company's common shares on the determination of fair value of the warrant liability as calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the Company's financial instruments and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the US dollar, the Company's functional currency. As at June 30, 2012, the Company had the following monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Canadian dollars:

	C\$
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	55,188
Accounts receivable	86,620
	<hr/> 141,807
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	133,153
	<hr/> 8,654

As at June 30, 2012, a 5% change in the exchange rate between the US dollar and Canadian dollar would have resulted in an impact on operations of \$433.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited due to the short-term nature of its financial instruments.

Capital management

Capital of the Company consists of share capital, warrants, contributed surplus and deficit. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can acquire, explore and develop oil and gas properties for the benefit of its shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments based on the funds available to the Company in light of changes in economic conditions. The Board of Directors has not established quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain the future development of the Company. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that consider various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company's principal source of capital is from the issue of common shares. In order to achieve its objectives, the Company intends to raise additional funds as required.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

Other Information

Additional Disclosure for Venture Corporations without Significant Revenue

The following tables set out a breakdown of material components of the general and administration costs and capitalized exploration and evaluation of the Company:

General and administration costs

	6 months ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Bank charges	727	2,055
Insurance	4,475	3,814
Office	2,038	19,492
Telephone	4,824	717
	<hr/> 12,063	<hr/> 26,078

Exploration and evaluation

	Huasna \$	Porter Ranch \$	Total \$
Balance, December 31, 2011	4,668,437	56,860	4,745,297
Additions	–	36,950	36,950
Loss due to reduction in share of joint venture	–	(21,361)	(21,361)
Balance, June 30, 2012	4,668,437	72,449	4,760,886

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data (as at August 27, 2012)

Shares

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares, no par value.

Unlimited number of preference shares, issuable in series. The preference shares are issuable in series and may be issued in one or more series, from time to time, by the directors of the Company. The directors of the Company are authorized to fix, among other things, the designation, preferences, rights and restrictions attaching to each series of preference shares, in addition to the entitlement of each series of preference shares to receive the assets of the Company available on a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. The preference shares are entitled to preference over the common shares and any other shares ranking junior to the such preference shares with respect to, among other things, payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. Unless the rights attaching to the preference shares state otherwise, each preference share carries one vote at all meetings of shareholders, other than at meetings of the holders of the common shares meeting separately as a class.

Outstanding:

120,302,722 common shares.

No preference shares are outstanding.

Escrow:

26,606,116 common shares are subject to escrow agreements, of which, 70% of the escrowed common shares have been released and an additional 15% will be released on each of November 6, 2012 and May 6, 2013.

24,541,106 common shares are subject to escrow agreements, under which, 45% of the escrowed common shares have been released and 15% will be released on November 6, 2012, and 40% will be released on May 6, 2013.

Warrants

The following warrants are outstanding:

Exercise price	Number of warrants	Expiry date
C\$0.40	29,925,000	August 31, 2012

On March 23, 2012, the expiry date of the warrants was extended from April 23, 2012 to August 31, 2012. In the event that the Company's common shares trade at or above C\$0.80 for more than 20 consecutive days, the warrants must be exercised after written notice is provided by the Company or the warrants will expire.

Stock options

Authorized:

The Company may grant options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the grant.

Outstanding:

Exercise price	Expiry date	Number of options
C\$0.15	May 12, 2015	6,350,000
C\$0.15	July 20, 2015	1,000,000
C\$0.15	August 31, 2015	425,000
C\$0.15	January 18, 2016	650,000
C\$0.15	May 5, 2016	600,000
C\$0.15	September 19, 2016	350,000
		<hr/> 9,375,000

Forward-looking Statements

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to: the focus of capital expenditures; the sale, farming in, farming out or development of certain exploration properties using third party resources; the impact of changes in petroleum and natural gas prices on cash flow; drilling plans; processing capacity; operating and other costs; the existence, operation and strategy of the commodity price risk management program; the approximate and maximum amount of forward sales; the Company's acquisition strategy, the criteria to be considered in connection therewith and the benefits to be derived therefrom; the Company's goal to sustain or grow production and reserves through prudent management and acquisitions; the emergence of accretive growth opportunities; the Company's ability to benefit from the combination of growth opportunities and the ability to grow through the capital markets; development costs and the source of funding thereof; the quantity of petroleum and natural gas resources or reserves; treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws; liquidity and financial capital; the impact of potential acquisitions and the timing for achieving such impact; expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and continually add to reserves through acquisition and development; the performance characteristics of the Company's petroleum and natural gas properties; and realization of the anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions. The Company undertakes no obligation to update such forward-looking statements or information if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change, unless required by law.

Some of the risks and other factors, which could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: general economic conditions in Canada, the United States of America and globally; supply and demand for petroleum and natural gas; industry conditions, including fluctuations in the price of petroleum and natural gas; governmental regulation of the petroleum and natural gas industry, including income tax, environmental and regulatory matters; fluctuation in foreign exchange or interest rates; risks and liabilities inherent in petroleum and natural gas operations, including exploration, development, exploitation, marketing and transportation risks; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; unanticipated operating events which can reduce production or cause production to be shut-in or delayed; the ability of our industry partners to pay their proportionate share of joint interest billings; failure to obtain industry partner and other third party consents and approvals, when required; stock market volatility and market valuations; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, processing and transportation capacity, undeveloped land and skilled personnel; and the need to obtain required approvals from regulatory authorities.

In addition, other factors not currently viewed as material could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

Readers should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. No assurance can be given that any events anticipated by the forward looking statements or information will transpire or occur, or if any of them do, what benefits the Company may derive therefrom.

Statements relating to "resources" are deemed to be forward looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the described resources exist in the quantities predicted or estimated, and can be profitably produced in the future. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources described in this MD&A.