Management’s discussion and analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of Peyto Exploration & Development Corp. (“Peyto” or the “Company”) for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards Board’s (“IASB”) most current International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS” or “GAAP”) and International Accounting Standards (“IAS”).

This discussion provides management's analysis of Peyto's historical financial and operating results and provides estimates of Peyto's future financial and operating performance based on information currently available. Actual results will vary from estimates and the variances may be significant. Readers should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. This MD&A was prepared using information that is current as of August 7, 2018. Additional information about Peyto, including the most recently filed annual information form is available at www.sedar.com and on Peyto’s website at www.peyto.com.

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements or information (“forward-looking statements”) as defined by applicable securities laws that involve substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Peyto's control. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "plan", "expect", "prospective", "project", "intend", "believe", "should", "anticipate", "estimate", or other similar words or statements that certain events "may" or "will" occur are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements are based on management's estimates, opinions, and assumptions at the time the statements were made, including assumptions relating to: the impact of economic conditions in North America and globally; industry conditions; changes in laws and regulations including, without limitation, the adoption of new environmental laws and regulations and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced; increased competition; the availability of qualified operating or management personnel; fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange or interest rates; stock market volatility and fluctuations in market valuations of companies with respect to announced transactions and the final valuations thereof; results of exploration and testing activities; and the ability to obtain required approvals and extensions from regulatory authorities. Management of the Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurances can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits that Peyto will derive from them. As such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained herein include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: assumptions regarding the dismissal of the Poseidon Shareholder Application, the Ontario Poseidon Shareholder Action and the Poseidon Action; and the Company's risk management.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are subject to numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause Peyto's actual financial results, performance or achievement in future periods to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements, including but not limited to, risks associated with: imprecision of reserves estimates; competition from other industry participants; failure to secure required equipment; changes in general global economic conditions including, without limitations, the economic conditions in North America; increased competition; the lack of availability of qualified operating or management personnel; fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange or interest rates; environmental risks; changes in laws and regulations including, without limitation, the adoption of new environmental and tax laws and regulations and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced; the results of exploration and development drilling and related activities; the ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources; and stock market volatility. Readers are encouraged to review the material risks discussed in Peyto's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2017 under the heading "Risk Factors" and in Peyto's annual management's discussion and analysis under the heading "Risk Management".

The Company cautions that the foregoing list of assumptions, risks and uncertainties is not exhaustive. Readers are cautioned that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be imprecise and, as such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Peyto's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits Peyto will derive there from. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A speak only as of the date hereof and Peyto does not assume any obligation to publicly update or revise them to reflect new information, future events or circumstances or otherwise, except as may be required pursuant to applicable securities laws.

All references are to Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Natural gas liquids volumes are recorded in barrels of oil (bbl) and are converted to a thousand cubic feet equivalent (mcfe) using a ratio of six (6) thousand cubic feet to one (1) barrel of oil (bbl). Natural gas volumes recorded in thousand cubic feet (mcf) are converted to barrels of oil equivalent (boe) using the ratio of six (6) thousand cubic feet to one (1) barrel of oil (bbl). Boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf:1 bbl is based in an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. In addition, given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared with natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalent of six to one, utilizing a boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf:1 bbl may be misleading as an indication of value.

OVERVIEW

Peyto is a Canadian energy company involved in the development and production of natural gas and oil & natural gas liquids in Alberta's deep basin. As at December 31, 2017, the Company's total Proved plus Probable reserves were 4.3 trillion cubic feet equivalent (722 million barrels of oil equivalent) as evaluated by its independent petroleum engineers. Production is weighted approximately 90% to natural gas and 10% to oil & natural gas liquids.

The Peyto model is designed to deliver a superior total return with growth in value, assets, production and income, all on a debt adjusted per share basis. The model is built around three key strategies:

- Use technical expertise to achieve the best return on capital employed through the development of internally generated drilling projects.
- Build an asset base which is made up of high quality natural gas reserves.
- Over time, balance dividends paid to shareholders with earnings and cash flow, and balance funding for the capital program with cash flow, equity and available bank lines.

Operating results over the last nineteen years indicate that these strategies have been successfully implemented. This business model makes Peyto a truly unique energy company.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	2018		2017				2016	
($000 except per share amounts)	**Q2**	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Revenue and realized hedging gains (losses) (net of royalties)	**154,932**	190,854	202,566	177,061	169,911	177,314	179,862	161,813
Funds from operations	**115,571**	148,986	161,672	139,257	133,487	139,305	144,593	127,915
Per share – basic and diluted	**0.70**	0.90	0.98	0.85	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.78
Earnings	**30,397**	47,749	51,547	44,818	39,957	40,255	38,489	22,814
Per share – basic and diluted	**0.18**	0.29	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.14
Dividends	**29,677**	29,677	54,408	54,408	54,408	54,387	54,328	54,328
Per share – basic and diluted	**0.18**	0.18	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33

Funds from Operations

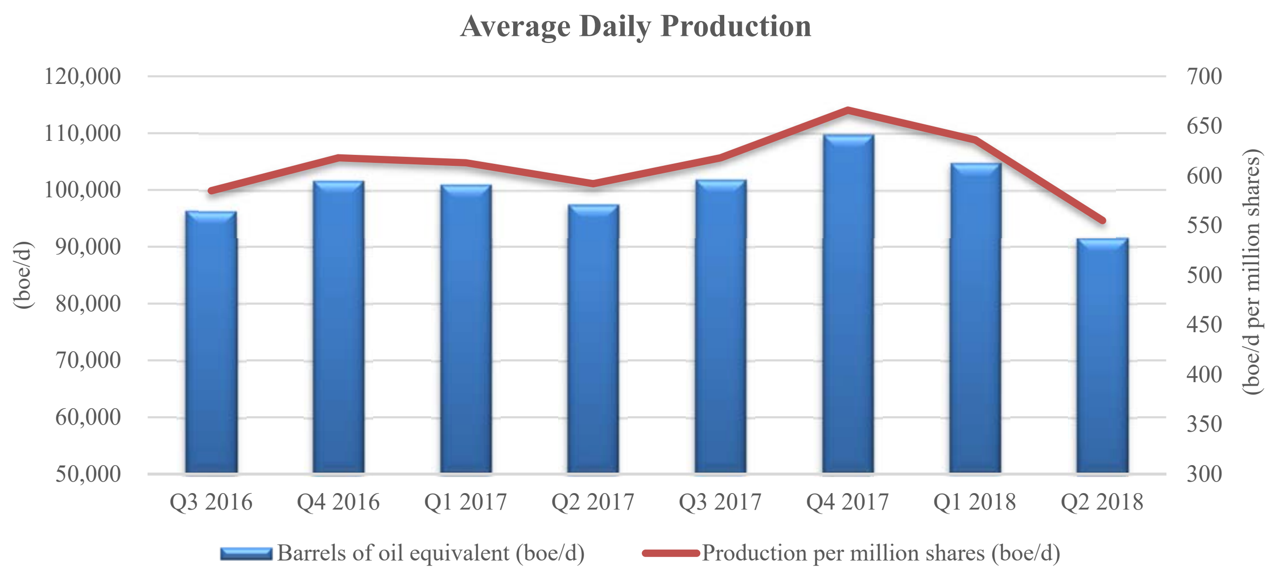
"Funds from operations" is a non-GAAP measure which represents cash flows from operating activities before changes in non-cash operating working capital and provision for future performance-based compensation. Management considers funds from operations and per share calculations of funds from operations to be key measures as they demonstrate the Company's ability to generate the cash necessary to pay dividends, repay debt and make capital investments. Management believes that by excluding the temporary impact of changes in non-cash operating working capital, funds from operations provides a useful measure of Peyto's ability to generate cash that is not subject to short-term movements in operating working capital. The most directly comparable GAAP measure is cash flows from operating activities.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Production

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Natural gas (mmcf/d)	**493.8**	535.3	**531.0**	542.1
Oil & natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	**9,243**	8,319	**9,641**	8,949
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d)	**91,547**	97,531	**98,133**	99,302
Thousand cubic feet equivalent (mmcfe/d)	**549.3**	585.2	**588.8**	595.8

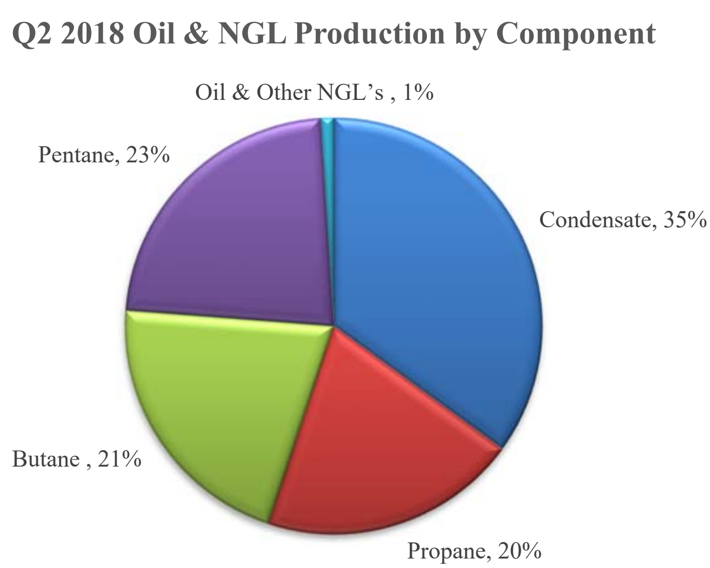
Natural gas production averaged 493.8 mmcf/d in the second quarter of 2018, 8% lower than the 535.3 mmcf/d reported for the same period in 2017. Oil & natural gas liquids production averaged 9,243 bbl/d, an increase of 11% from 8,319 bbl/d reported in the prior year. Second quarter production decreased 6% from 585.2 mmcfe/d to 549.3 mmcfe/d. Production decreases are attributable to voluntary curtailments of approximately 2,500 bbl/day and Peyto's planned reduced capital program which did not offset natural production declines.



Oil & Natural Gas Liquids Production by Component

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Condensate (bbl/d)	**3,234**	3,548	**3,550**	3,696
Propane (bbl/d)	**1,783**	1,028	**1,826**	1,331
Butane (bbl/d)	**1,949**	1,623	**2,022**	1,775
Pentane (bbl/d)	**2,103**	1,993	**2,090**	1,993
Other Oil & NGL'sbbl/d)	**174**	127	**153**	154
Oil & Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	**9,243**	8,319	**9,641**	8,949
Barrels per million cubic feet	**18.7**	15.5	**18.2**	16.5

The liquid production to sales gas ratio increased 20% from 15.5 bbl/mmcf in Q2 2017 to 18.7 bbl/mmcf in Q2 2018. This increase was due to the addition of liquids rich production from new Cardium wells brought on-stream in Q4 2017/Q1 2018 and to enhanced liquid recoveries from the deep cut processing facility.



Commodity Prices

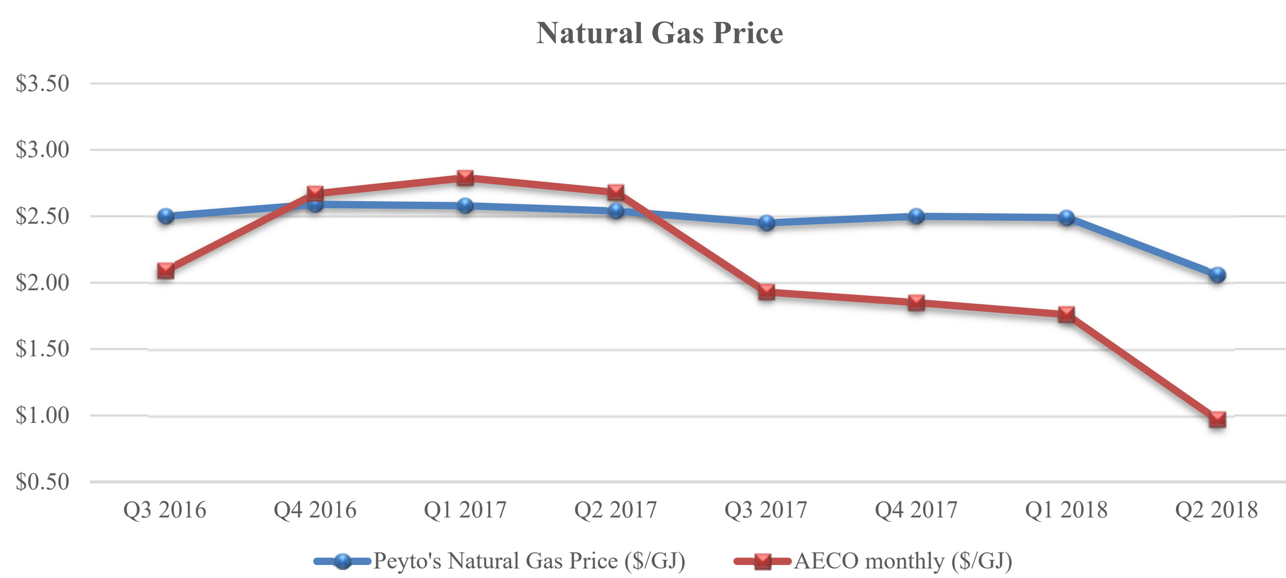
	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Oil & natural gas liquids ($/bbl)	**63.52**	48.33	**61.52**	48.23
Hedging – Oil & NGL ($/bbl)	**0.12**	-	**0.06**	-
Oil & NGL – after hedging ($/bbl)	**63.64**	48.33	**61.58**	48.23
Natural gas ($/mcf)	**1.18**	2.99	**1.60**	3.07
Hedging – gas ($/mcf)	**1.19**	(0.07)	**1.03**	(0.13)
Natural gas – after hedging ($/mcf)	**2.37**	2.92	**2.63**	2.94
Total Hedging ($/mcfe)	**1.07**	(0.06)	**0.93**	(0.11)
Total Hedging ($/boe)	**6.44**	(0.35)	**5.56**	(0.68)

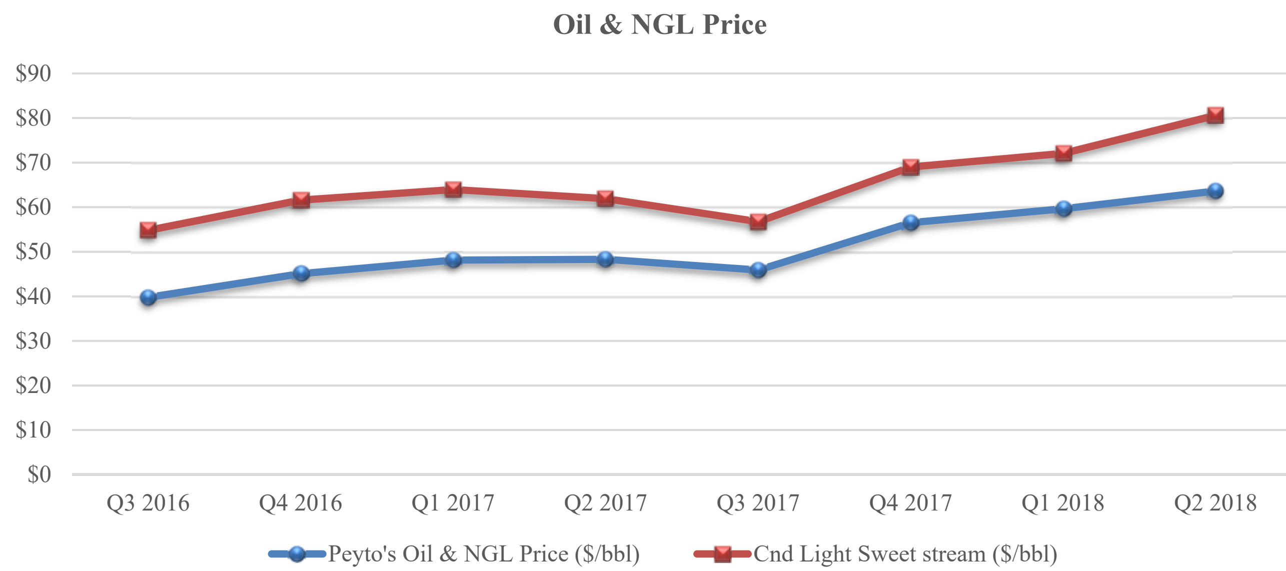
Peyto's natural gas price, before hedging, averaged $1.18/mcf during the second quarter of 2018, a decrease of 61% from $2.99/mcf for the equivalent period in 2017. Oil & natural gas liquids prices, before hedging, averaged $63.52/bbl, an increase of 31% from $48.33/bbl a year earlier.

Commodity Prices by Component

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Natural gas – after hedging ($/mcf)	**2.37**	2.92	**2.63**	2.94
Natural gas – after hedging ($/GJ)	**2.06**	2.54	**2.29**	2.56
AECO monthly ($/GJ)	**0.97**	2.63	**1.37**	2.71
AECO daily ($/GJ)	**1.12**	2.64	**1.54**	2.60
Natural gas liquids ($/bbl)				
Condensate ($/bbl)	**80.98**	57.60	**76.41**	59.31
Propane – after hedging ($/bbl)	**20.29**	13.39	**23.22**	14.49
Butane ($/bbl)	**44.41**	30.81	**42.57**	29.90
Pentane ($/bbl)	**86.64**	59.93	**82.99**	62.25
Total natural gas liquids ($/bbl)	**63.64**	48.33	**61.58**	48.23
Canadian Light Sweet stream ($/bbl)	**80.62**	61.95	**76.36**	62.98

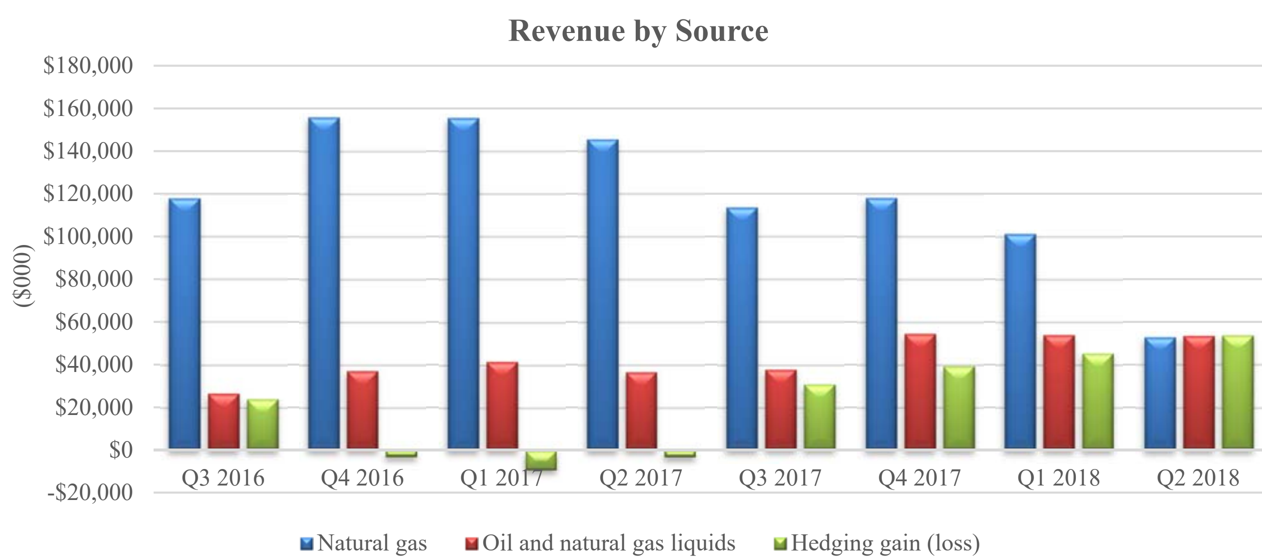
liquids prices are Peyto realized prices in Canadian dollars adjusted for fractionation and transportation.





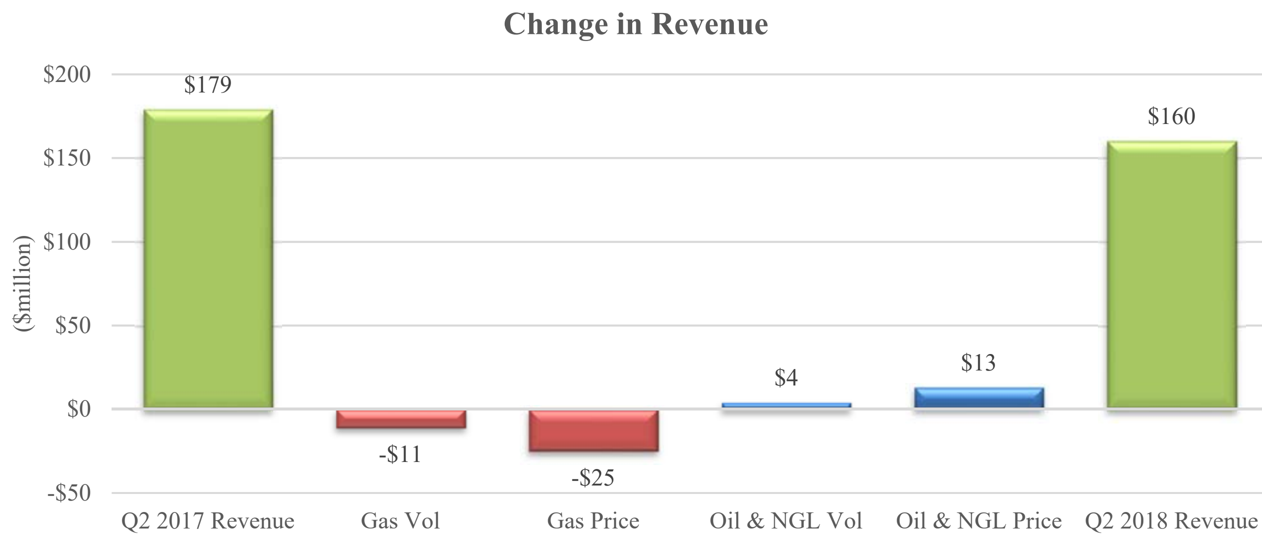
Revenue and Realized Hedging Gains (Losses)

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
($000)	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017
Natural gas	**52,664**	145,510	**153,894**	301,009
Oil & natural gas liquids	**53,530**	36,587	**107,468**	78,124
Hedging gain (loss)	**53,617**	(3,115)	**98,846**	(12,201)
	159,811	178,982	**360,208**	366,932



For the three months ended June 30, 2018, revenue and realized hedging gains (losses) decreased 11% to $159.8 million from $179.0 million for the same period in 2017. The decrease in revenue and realized hedging gains (losses) for the period was a result of decreased natural gas production volumes and prices, offset in part by an increase in realized oil & natural gas liquids and prices, as detailed in the following table:

	Three Months ended June 30			Six Months ended June 30		
	2018	2017	**$million**	2018	2017	**$million**
Total Revenue, June 30, 2017			**179**			**367**
Revenue change due to:						
Natural gas						
Volume (mmcf)	44,937	48,710	**(11)**	96,102	98,123	**(6)**
Price ($/mcf)	$2.37	$2.92	**(25)**	$2.63	$2.94	**(30)**
Oil & NGL						
Volume (mbbl)	841	757	**4**	1,745	1,620	**6**
Price ($/bbl)	$63.64	$48.33	**13**	$61.58	$48.23	**23**
Total Revenue, June 30, 2018			**160**			**360**

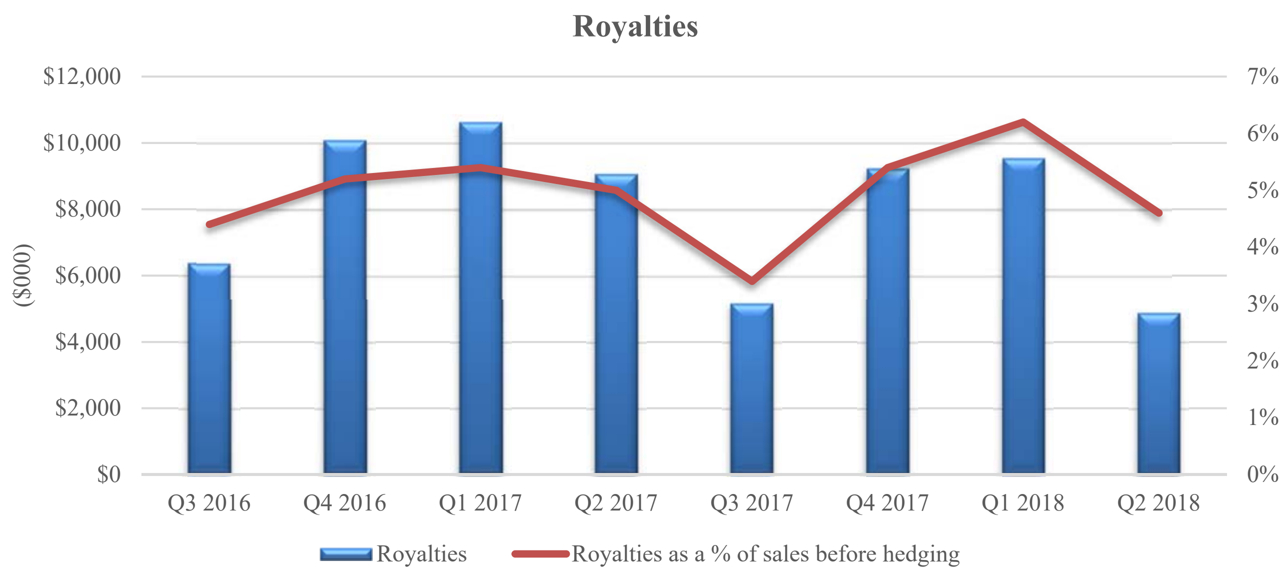


Royalties

Royalties are paid to the owners of the mineral rights with whom leases are held, including the provincial government of Alberta. Alberta Natural Gas Crown royalties are invoiced on the Crown's share of production based on a monthly established Alberta Reference Price. The Alberta Reference Price is a monthly weighted average price of gas consumed in Alberta and gas exported from Alberta reduced for transportation and marketing allowances. All of Peyto's new natural gas wells qualify for the Crown incentive programs which have a 5% initial royalty rate. The royalty rate expressed as a percentage of sales revenue will fluctuate from period to period due to the fact that the Alberta Reference Price can differ significantly from the commodity prices realized by Peyto and that hedging gains and losses are not subject to royalties.

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Royalties ($000)	**4,879**	9,071	**14,422**	19,707
% of sales before hedging	**4.6**	5.0	**5.5**	5.2
% of sales after hedging	**3.1**	5.1	**4.0**	5.4
$/mcfe	**0.10**	0.17	**0.14**	0.18
$/boe	**0.59**	1.02	**0.81**	1.10

For the second quarter of 2018, royalties averaged $0.10/mcfe or approximately 4.6% of Peyto's total petroleum and natural gas sales excluding hedging gains.



In its 19 year history, Peyto has invested over $5.7 billion in capital projects, found and developed 5.8 TCFe of gas reserves, and paid over $846 million in royalties.

Operating Costs & Transportation
Peyto's operating expenses include all costs with respect to day-to-day well and facility operations.

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Operating costs ($000)	**14,940**	13,018	**31,393**	28,703
$/mcfe	**0.30**	0.24	**0.29**	0.26
$/boe	**1.79**	1.47	**1.77**	1.60
Transportation ($000)	**8,990**	9,742	**16,676**	19,209
$/mcfe	**0.18**	0.18	**0.16**	0.18
$/boe	**1.08**	1.10	**0.94**	1.07

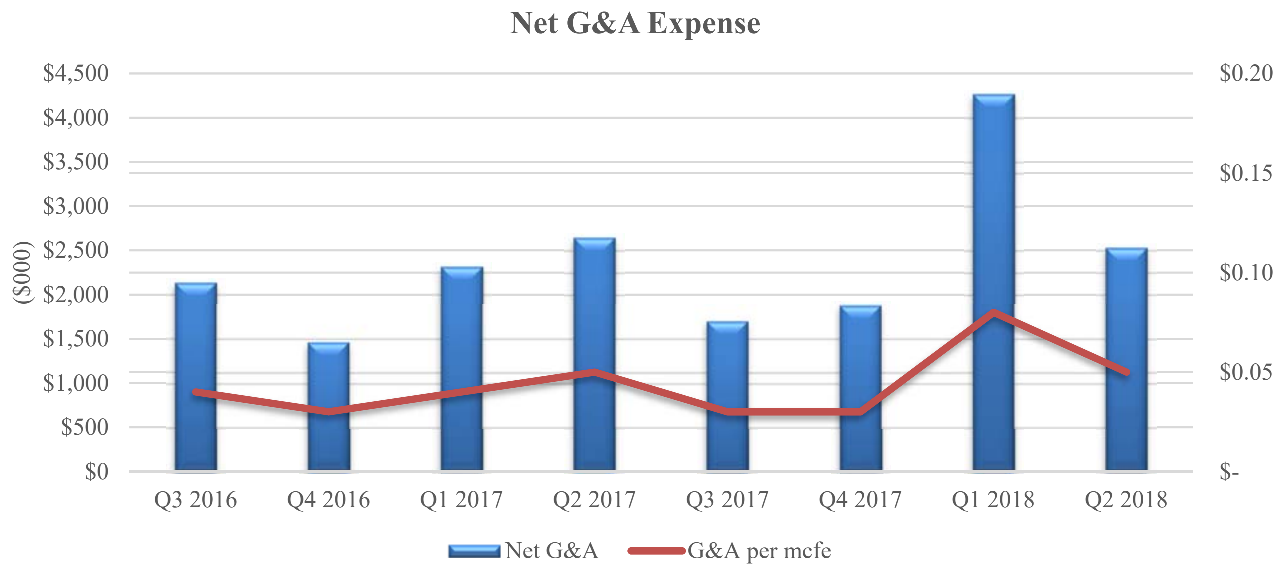
For the second quarter, operating expenses increased 15% compared to the same quarter of 2017 primarily due to increase in costs of power, municipal taxes and annual AER Administration and other governmental fees. On a unit-of-production basis, operating costs increased 25% from $0.24/mcfe to $0.30/mcfe due in part to an increase in costs and in part to the decline in production volumes. Peyto focuses on being the industry leader in operating costs and strives to achieve incremental cost reductions on a continuous basis.

Transportation expenses remained unchanged at $0.18/mcfe.

General and Administrative Expenses

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
G&A expenses ($000)	**3,850**	4,291	**8,834**	8,985
Overhead recoveries ($000)	**(1,322)**	(1,645)	**(2,038)**	(4,026)
Net G&A expenses ($000)	**2,528**	2,646	**6,796**	4,959
$/mcfe	**0.05**	0.05	**0.06**	0.05
$/boe	**0.30**	0.30	**0.38**	0.28

For the second quarter, general and administrative expenses before overhead recoveries were $3.9 million compared to $4.3 million for the same quarter of 2017. Overhead recoveries were 20 per cent lower due to a reduction in capital expenditures. General and administrative expenses averaged $0.08/mcfe before overhead recoveries of $0.03/mcfe for net general and administrative expenses of $0.05/mcfe in the second quarter of 2018 ($0.08/mcfe before overhead recoveries of $0.03/mcfe for net general and administrative expenses of $0.05/mcfe in the second quarter of 2017).



Performance Based Compensation

The Company awards performance based compensation to employees and key consultants annually. The performance based compensation is comprised of market and reserve value based components.

The reserve value based component is 4% of the incremental increase in value, if any, as adjusted to reflect changes in debt, equity, dividends, general and administrative expenses and interest expense, of proved producing reserves calculated using a constant price at December 31 of the current year and a discount rate of 8%. An estimate of reserve additions is made quarterly and is used to calculate an accrued reserve value based expense for the period. This methodology can generate interim results which vary significantly from the final compensation paid. Compensation expense of $Nil was recorded for the second quarter of 2018.

Under the market based component, rights with a three year vesting period are allocated to employees and key consultants. The number of rights outstanding at any time is not to exceed 6% of the total number of common shares outstanding. At December 31 of each year, all vested rights are automatically cancelled and, if applicable, paid out in cash. Compensation is calculated as the number of vested rights multiplied by the total of the market appreciation (over the price at the date of grant) and associated dividends of a common share for that period.

Based on the weighted average trading price of the common shares for the period ended June 30, 2018, compensation costs related to 5.2 million non-vested rights (3.1% of the total number of common shares outstanding), with an average grant price of $16.92, are $1.1 million for the second quarter of 2018. Peyto records a non-cash provision for future compensation expense over the life of the rights calculated using a Black-Scholes valuation model (refer to Note 8 of the condensed financial statements for the more details). This methodology can generate interim results which vary significantly from the final compensation paid. The cumulative provision totals $11.4 million ($11.3 million current liability and $0.1 million long term liability.

Rights Outstanding Under Market Based Compensation Plan

	Valued but Not Vested			To be Valued December 31, 2018	
Vesting Date	**Number of Rights**	**Value ($)**		**Number of Rights**	**Average Grant Price ($)**
December 31, 2018	1,229,400	13,866,813	*	1,308,133	14.68
December 31, 2019	-	-		1,308,133	14.68
December 31, 2020	-	-		1,308,133	14.68

*Valued on December 31, 2016 at $33.80

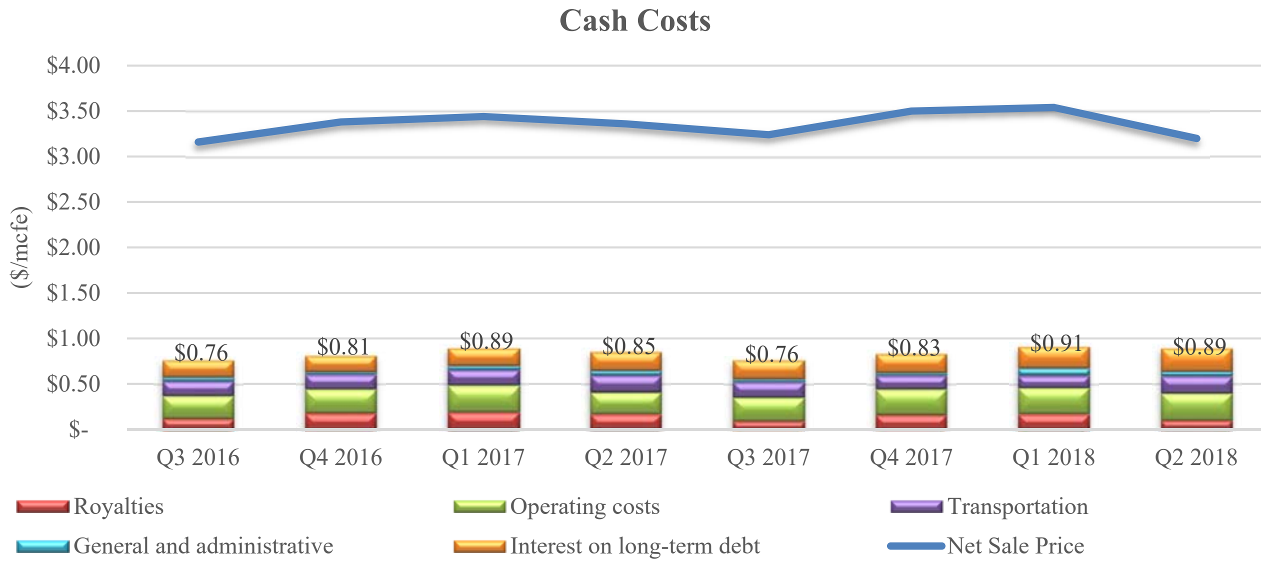
Interest Expense

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Interest expense ($000)	**12,903**	11,018	**26,363**	21,563
$/mcfe	**0.26**	0.21	**0.25**	0.20
$/boe	**1.55**	1.24	**1.48**	1.20
Average interest rate	**4.2%**	3.7%	**4.2%**	3.8%

Second quarter 2018 interest expense was $12.9 million or $0.26/mcfe compared to $11.0 million or $0.21/mcfe for the second quarter 2017. The average interest rate in the second quarter of 2018 was 4.2% compared to 3.7% in the second quarter of 2017 due to Bank of Canada interest rate increases.

Netbacks

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
($/mcfe)	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017
Gross Sale Price	**2.13**	3.42	**2.45**	3.51
Hedging gain (loss)	**1.07**	(0.06)	**0.93**	(0.11)
Net Sale Price	**3.20**	3.36	**3.38**	3.40
Less: Royalties	**0.10**	0.17	**0.14**	0.18
Operating costs	**0.30**	0.24	**0.29**	0.26
Transportation	**0.18**	0.18	**0.16**	0.18
Field netback	**2.62**	2.77	**2.79**	2.78
General and administrative	**0.05**	0.05	**0.06**	0.05
Interest on long-term debt	**0.26**	0.21	**0.25**	0.20
Cash netback ($/mcfe)	**2.31**	2.51	**2.48**	2.53
Cash netback ($/boe)	**13.87**	15.04	**14.89**	15.18



Netbacks are a non-GAAP measure that represents the profit margin associated with the production and sale of petroleum and natural gas. Netbacks are per unit of production measures used to assess Peyto's performance and efficiency. The primary factors that produce Peyto's strong netbacks and high margins are a low cost structure and the high heat content of its natural gas that results in higher commodity prices.

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization

Under IFRS, Peyto uses proved plus probable reserves as its depletion base to calculate depletion expense. The 2018 second quarter provision for depletion, depreciation and amortization totaled $72.1 million compared to $73.7 million in the second quarter 2017. On a unit-of-production basis, depletion and depreciation costs averaged $1.44/mcfe compared to $1.38/mcfe in the second quarter of 2017.

Income Taxes

The current provision for deferred income tax expense is $11.2 million compared to $14.8 million in the second quarter of 2017. The corporate income tax rate in Alberta remained unchanged at 27%. Resource pools are generated from the capital program, which are available to offset current and deferred income tax liabilities.

Income Tax Pool type ($ millions)	**June 30, 2018**	December 31, 2017	**Annual deductibility**
Canadian Oil and Gas Property Expense	197.5	211.2	10% declining balance
Canadian Development Expense	801.1	848.0	30% declining balance
Canadian Exploration Expense	101.7	76.0	100%
Undepreciated Capital Cost	374.5	406.3	Primarily 25% declining balance
Other	24.4	27.2	Various, 7% to 20% declining balance
Total Federal Tax Pools	**1,499.2**	1,568.7	
Additional Alberta Tax Pools	46.3	46.3	Primarily 100%

MARKETING

Commodity Price Risk Management

The Company is a party to certain derivative financial instruments, including fixed price contracts. The Company enters into these forward contracts with well-established counterparties for the purpose of protecting a portion of its future revenues from the volatility of oil and natural gas prices. In order to minimize counterparty risk, these marketing contracts are executed with financial institutions which are members of Peyto's banking syndicate. During the second quarter of 2018, a realized hedging gain of $53.6 million was recorded as compared to a $3.1 million loss for the equivalent period in 2017. A summary of contracts outstanding in respect of the hedging activities are as follows:

Natural Gas Period Hedged - Monthly Index	Type	Daily Volume	Average Price (AECO CAD)
April 1, 2016 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	35,000 GJ	$2.38/GJ
May 1, 2016 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	20,000 GJ	$2.29/GJ
July 1, 2016 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	20,000 GJ	$2.38/GJ
August 1, 2016 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	25,000 GJ	$2.43/GJ
April 1, 2017 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	10,000 GJ	$2.67/GJ
November 1, 2017 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	5,000 GJ	$2.92/GJ
January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020	Fixed Price	20,000 GJ	$2.02/GJ
April 1, 2018 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	105,000 GJ	$2.05/GJ
April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	Fixed Price	185,000 GJ	$2.34/GJ
April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2020	Fixed Price	10,000 GJ	$1.44/GJ
November 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	Fixed Price	135,000 GJ	$1.87/GJ
November 1, 2018 to March 31, 2020	Fixed Price	5,000 GJ	$1.57/GJ
April 1, 2019 to October 31, 2019	Fixed Price	50,000 GJ	$1.33/GJ
April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020	Fixed Price	80,000 GJ	$1.76/GJ
November 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020	Fixed Price	25,000 GJ	$1.96/GJ
April 1, 2020 to October 31, 2020	Fixed Price	25,000 GJ	$1.33/GJ
April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021	Fixed Price	10,000 GJ	$1.65/GJ
April 1, 2021 to October 31, 2021	Fixed Price	15,000 GJ	$1.59/GJ

Natural Gas Period Hedged -Daily Index	Type	Daily Volume	Average Price (AECO CAD)
April 1, 2018 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	15,000 GJ	$1.59/GJ
April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	Fixed Price	40,000 GJ	$1.54/GJ

Propane Period Hedged	Type	Daily Volume	Average Price (Conway USD)
June 1, 2018 to October 31, 2018	Fixed Price	600 bbl	$32.52/bbl

Crude Oil Period Hedged	Type	Daily Volume	Average Price (WTI CAD)
July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018	Fixed Price	300 bbl	$86.75/GJ
July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019	Fixed Price	400 bbl	$87.83/GJ
August 1, 2018 to July 31, 2019	Fixed Price	600 bbl	$84.92/GJ

As at June 30, 2018, Peyto had committed to the future sale of 193,760,000 gigajoules (GJ) of natural gas at an average price of $1.95 per GJ or $2.25 per mcf, 73,800 barrels of propane at $32.52 USD per bbl and 420,200 barrels of crude at $85.94 per bbl. Had these contracts closed on June 30, 2018, Peyto would have realized a net gain in the amount of $54.4 million.

Subsequent to June 30, 2018 Peyto entered into the following contracts:

Natural Gas Period Hedged - Monthly Index	Type	Daily Volume	Average Price (AECO CAD)
November 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	Fixed Price	15,000 GJ	$1.89/GJ
April 1, 2019 to October 31, 2019	Fixed Price	15,000 GJ	$1.42/GJ

Crude Oil Period Hedged	Type	Daily Volume	Average Price (WTI CAD)
September 1, 2018 to August 31, 2019	Fixed Price	400 bbl	$85.97/GJ
October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019	Fixed Price	100 bbl	$85.95/GJ

Commodity Price Sensitivity
Peyto's earnings are largely determined by commodity prices for crude oil and natural gas including the US/Canadian dollar exchange rate. Volatility in these oil and gas prices can cause fluctuations in Peyto's earnings. Low operating costs and a long reserve life reduce Peyto's sensitivity to changes in commodity prices.

Currency Risk Management
The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the Canadian/US dollar exchange ratio since commodities are effectively priced in US dollars and converted to Canadian dollars. In the short term, this risk is mitigated indirectly as a result of a commodity hedging strategy that is conducted in a Canadian dollar currency. Over the long term, the Canadian dollar tends to rise as commodity prices rise. There is a similar correlation between oil and gas prices. Currently Peyto has not entered into any agreements to further manage its currency risks.

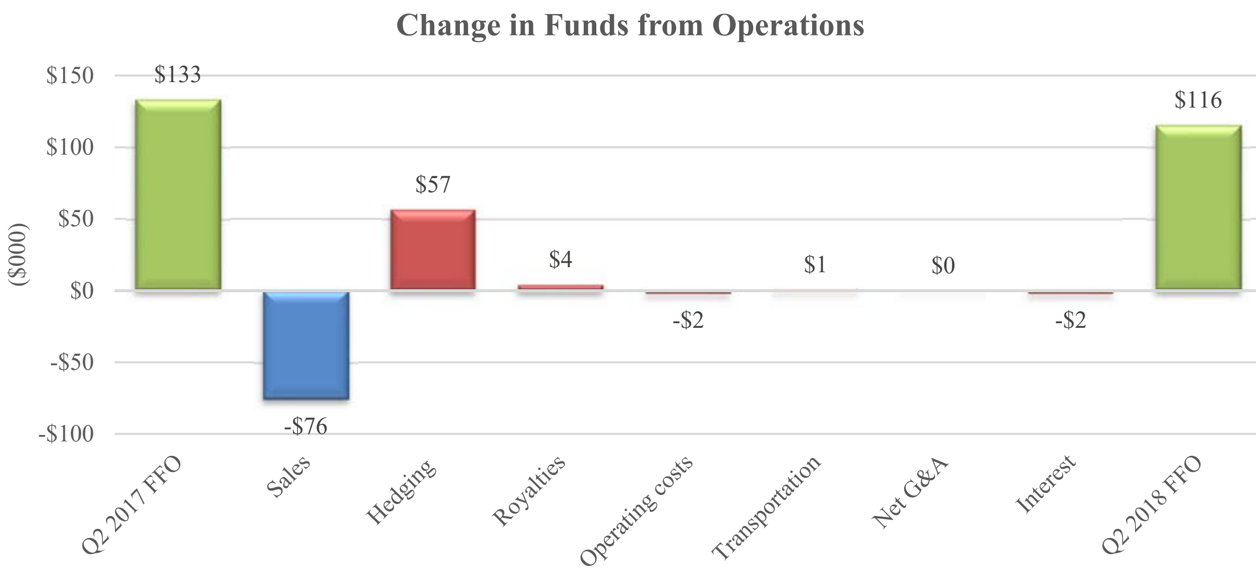
Interest Rate Risk Management
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to interest expense on its revolving credit facility while interest rates on the senior notes are fixed. Currently there are no agreements to manage the risk on the credit facility. At June 30 2018, the increase or decrease in earnings for each 100 bps (1%) change in interest rate paid on the outstanding revolving demand loan amounts to approximately $1.5 million per quarter. Average debt outstanding for the quarter was $1.2 billion (including $620 million fixed rate debt).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Funds from operations is reconciled to cash flows from operating activities below:

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
($000)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	2017
Cash flows from operating activities	**116,906**	127,980	**260,900**	249,117
Change in non-cash working capital	**(2,429)**	2,191	**1,485**	18,351
Change in provision for performance-based compensation	**1,094**	3,316	**2,172**	5,324
Funds from operations	**115,571**	133,487	**264,557**	272,792
Funds from operations per share	**0.70**	0.81	**1.60**	1.66

For the second quarter ended June 30, 2018, funds from operations totaled $115.6 million or $0.70 per share, compared to $133.5 million or $0.81 per share during the same quarter in 2017. The decrease in funds from operation on a per share basis was due to an decrease in natural gas production volumes and prices partially offset by an increase in Oil & NGL volumes and prices.



Peyto's policy is to balance dividends to shareholders with earnings and cash flow, and to balance funding for the capital program with cash flow, equity and available bank lines. Earnings and cash flow are sensitive to changes in commodity prices, exchange rates and other factors that are beyond Peyto's control. Current volatility in commodity prices creates uncertainty as to the funds from operations and capital expenditure budget. Accordingly, results are assessed throughout the year and operational plans revised as necessary to reflect the most current information.

Revenues will be impacted by drilling success and production volumes as well as external factors such as the market prices for commodities and the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Current and Long-Term Debt

($000)	**June 30, 2018**	December 31, 2017
Current senior unsecured notes	100,000	-
Long-term senior unsecured notes	520,000	520,000
Bank credit facility	590,000	765,000
Balance, end of the period	**1,210,000**	1,285,000

The Company has a syndicated $1.3 billion extendible unsecured revolving credit facility with a stated term date of October 13, 2021. The bank facility is made up of a $40 million working capital sub-tranche and a $1.26 billion production line. The facilities are available on a revolving basis. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at Canadian bank prime or US base rate, or, at Peyto's option, Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances or US dollar LIBOR loan rates, plus applicable margin and stamping fees. The total stamping fees range between 50 basis points and 215 basis points on Canadian bank prime and US base rate borrowings and between 150 basis points and 315 basis points on Canadian dollar bankers' acceptance and US dollar LIBOR borrowings. The undrawn portion of the facility is subject to a standby fee in the range of 30 to 63 basis points.

Peyto is subject to the following financial covenants as defined in the credit facility and note purchase agreements:

- Long-term debt plus the average working capital deficiency (surplus) at the end of the two most recently completed fiscal quarters adjusted for non-cash items not to exceed 3.0 times trailing twelve month net income before non-cash items, interest and income taxes;

  as at June 30, 2018 – 1.96:1.0

- Long-term debt and subordinated debt plus the average working capital deficiency (surplus) at the end of the two most recently completed fiscal quarters adjusted for non-cash items not to exceed 4.0 times trailing twelve month net income before non-cash items, interest and income taxes;

  as at June 30, 2018 – 1.96:1.0

- Trailing twelve months net income before non-cash items, interest and income taxes to exceed 3.0 times trailing twelve months interest expense;

  as at June 30, 2018 – 11.75 times

- Long-term debt and subordinated debt plus the average working capital deficiency (surplus) at the end of the two most recently completed fiscal quarters adjusted for non-cash items not to exceed 55% of shareholders' equity and long-term debt and subordinated debt plus the average working capital deficiency (surplus) at the end of the two most recently completed fiscal quarters adjusted for non-cash items.

  as at June 30, 2018 – 41%

Peyto is in compliance with all financial covenants and has no subordinated debt as at June 30, 2018.

On January 2, 2018, the Company closed an issuance of CDN $100 million of senior unsecured notes. The notes were issued by way of a private placement, pursuant to a note purchase agreement and a note purchase and private shelf agreement, and rank equally with Peyto's obligations under its bank facility and existing note purchase agreements. The notes have a coupon rate of 3.95% and mature on January 2, 2028. Interest will be paid semi-annually in arrears. Proceeds from the notes were used to repay a portion of Peyto's outstanding bank debt.

Outstanding unsecured senior notes are as follows (includes notes due within one year):

Senior Unsecured Notes	Date Issued	Rate	Maturity Date
$100 million	January 3, 2012	4.39%	January 3, 2019
$120 million	December 4, 2013	4.50%	December 4, 2020
$50 million	July 3, 2014	3.79%	July 3, 2022
$50 million	September 6, 2012	4.88%	September 6, 2022
$100 million	October 24, 2016	3.70%	October 24, 2023
$100 million	May 1, 2015	4.26%	May 1, 2025
$100 million	January 2, 2018	3.95%	January 2, 2028

Peyto's total borrowing capacity after the issuance of the senior, unsecured notes on January 2, 2018 is $1.92 billion of which the credit facility is $1.3 billion.

Senior unsecured notes in the amount of CAD $100 million with a coupon rate of 4.39% mature on January 3, 2019 and have therefore been classified as a current liability. As shown in the table below, Peyto has approximately 50% of its long term debt fixed and 50% floating and it is Peyto's intention to continue to manage this balance.

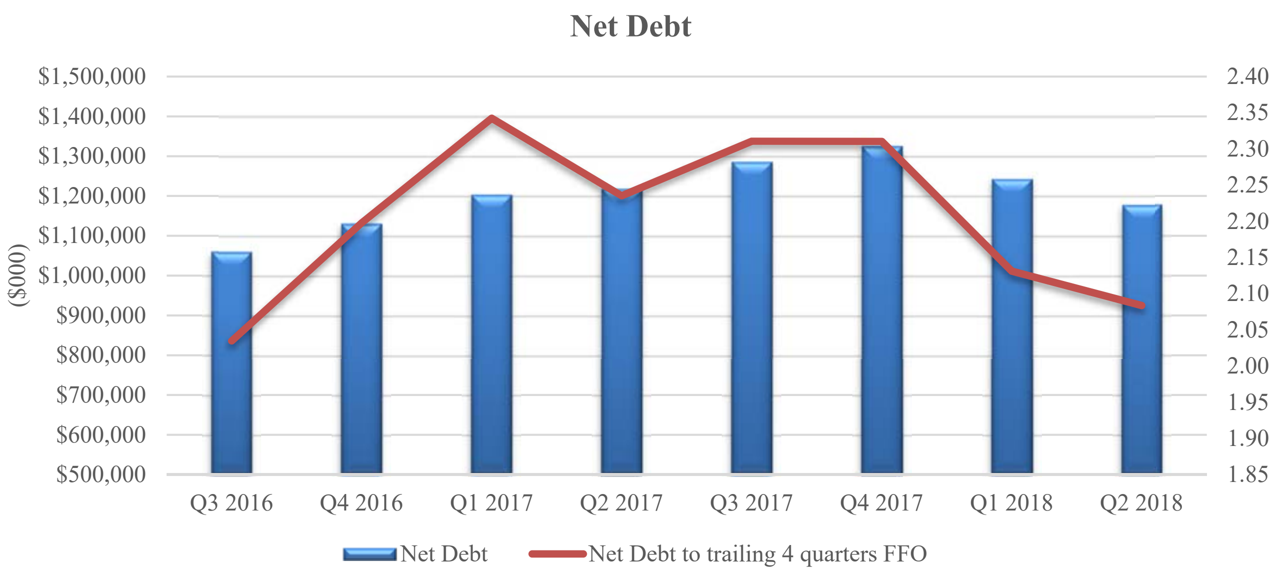
Peyto believes funds generated from operations, together with borrowings under the credit facility will be sufficient to maintain dividends, finance current operations, and fund the planned capital expenditure program of approximately $200 to $250 million for 2018. The total amount of capital invested in 2018 will be driven by the number and quality of projects generated. Capital will only be invested if it meets the long-term objectives of the Company. The majority of the capital program will involve drilling, completion and tie-in of lower risk development gas wells. Peyto's rapidly scalable business model has the flexibility to match planned capital expenditures to actual cash flow.

Net Debt

"Net debt" is a non-GAAP measure that is the sum of long-term debt and working capital excluding the current financial derivative instruments and current provision for future performance-based compensation. It is used by management to analyze the financial position and leverage of the Company. Net debt is reconciled below to long-term debt which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure:

($000)	**As at June 30, 2018**	As at December 31, 2017	As at June 30, 2017
Bank credit facility - drawn	**590,000**	765,000	685,000
Senior unsecured notes	**620,000**	520,000	520,000
Current assets	**(133,056)**	(243,489)	(137,093)
Current liabilities (excludes current portion of senior unsecured notes)	**62,530**	160,078	137,886
Financial derivative instruments	**50,159**	135,017	25,265
Provision for future performance-based compensation	**(11,339)**	(9,166)	(12,179)
Net debt	**1,178,294**	1,327,440	1,218,879

Net debt has decreased 11% from $1.3 billion at December 31, 2017 to $1.2 billion at June 30, 2018.



Capital
Authorized: Unlimited number of voting common shares

Issued and Outstanding

Common Shares (no par value)	Number of Common Shares	Amount ($000)
Balance, December 31, 2017	**164,874,175**	**1,649,537**
Common shares issued	-	-
Common share issuance costs, (net of tax)	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2018	**164,874,175**	**1,649,537**

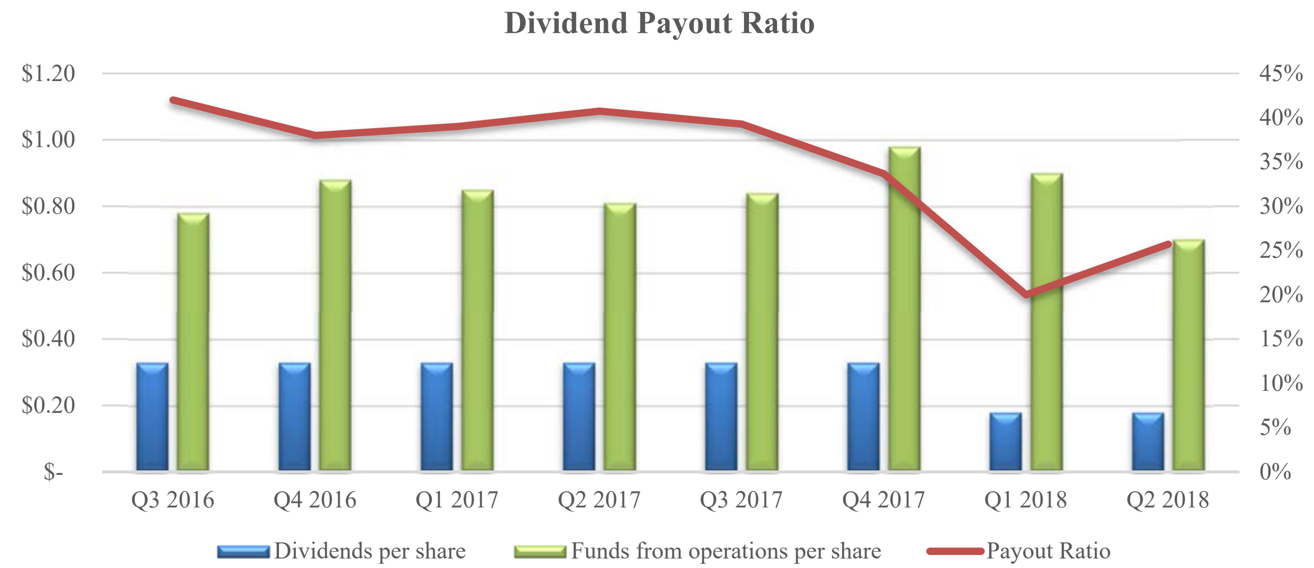
Capital Expenditures
Net capital expenditures for the second quarter of 2018 totaled $14.9 million. Exploration and development related activity represented $8.4 million (57%), while expenditures on facilities, gathering systems and equipment totaled $5.7 million (38%) and land, seismic, and dispositions totaled $0.8 million (5%). The following table summarizes capital expenditures for the period:

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
($000)	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017
Land	**37**	956	**688**	6,580
Seismic	**766**	918	**948**	4,510
Drilling	**6,979**	47,905	**21,214**	114,966
Completions	**1,469**	21,336	**18,370**	57,447
Equipping & Tie-ins	**673**	9,214	**4,491**	22,138
Facilities & Pipelines	**5,054**	17,384	**8,723**	42,473
Acquisitions	**-**	25	**-**	3,498
Dispositions	**-**	-	**(4,002)**	-
Total Capital Expenditures	**14,978**	97,738	**50,432**	251,612

Dividends

	Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Funds from operations ($000)	**115,571**	133,487	**264,557**	272,792
Total dividends ($000)	**29,677**	54,408	**59,354**	108,796
Total dividends per common share ($)	**0.18**	0.33	**0.36**	0.66
Payout ratio (%)	**26**	41	**22**	40

Peyto's policy is to balance dividends to shareholders with earnings and cash flow; and funding for the capital program with cash flow, equity and available bank lines. The Board of Directors is prepared to adjust the payout ratio levels (dividends declared divided by funds from operations) to achieve the desired dividends while maintaining an appropriate capital structure.



Contractual Obligations

In addition to those recorded on the Company's balance sheet, the following is a summary of Peyto's contractual obligations and commitments as at June 30, 2018:

($000)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter
Interest payments [1]	11,043	23,840	21,645	16,245	16,245	36,075
Transportation commitments	22,211	51,276	40,036	33,810	28,068	254,489
Operating lease	1,121	2,242	2,242	2,242	2,317	9,269
Total	34,375	77,358	63,923	52,297	46,630	299,833

(1) Fixed interest payments on senior unsecured notes

LITIGATION

On October 1, 2013, two shareholders (the "Plaintiffs") of Poseidon Concepts Corp. ("Poseidon") filed an application to seek leave of the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench (the "Court") to pursue a class action lawsuit against the Company, as a successor to new Open Range Energy Corp. ("New Open Range") (the "Poseidon Shareholder Application"). The proposed action contained various claims relating to alleged misrepresentations in disclosure documents of Poseidon (not New Open Range), which claims were also alleged in class action lawsuits filed in Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec earlier in 2013 against Poseidon and certain of its current and former directors and officers, and underwriters involved in the public offering of common shares of Poseidon completed in February 2012. The proposed class action sought various declarations and damages including compensatory damages which the Plaintiffs estimate at $651 million and punitive damages which the Plaintiffs estimate at $10 million, which damage amounts appear to be duplicative of damage amounts claimed in the class actions against Poseidon, certain of its current and former directors and officers, and underwriters. An application seeking leave to commence a class action lawsuit against the Company making the same allegations was also made by two Poseidon shareholders in Ontario (the "Ontario Poseidon Shareholder Action"). No steps were taken to advance these actions against the Company.

New Open Range was incorporated on September 14, 2011 solely for purposes of participating in a plan of arrangement with Poseidon (formerly named Open Range Energy Corp. ("Old Open Range")), which was completed on November 1, 2011. Pursuant to such arrangement, Poseidon completed a corporate reorganization resulting in two separate publicly-traded companies: Poseidon, which continued to carry on the energy service and supply business; and New Open Range, which carried on Poseidon's former oil and gas exploration and production business. Peyto acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of New Open Range on August 14, 2012. On April 9, 2013, Poseidon obtained creditor protection under the Companies' Creditor Protection Act.

On October 31, 2013, Poseidon filed a lawsuit with the Court naming the Company as a co-defendant along with the former directors and officers of Poseidon, the former directors and officers of Old Open Range and the former directors and officers of New Open Range (the "Poseidon Action"). Poseidon claimed, among other things, that the Company is vicariously liable for the alleged wrongful acts and breaches of duty of the directors, officers and employees of New Open Range. No steps were taken to advance these actions against the Company.

On September 24, 2014 Poseidon amended its claim in the Poseidon Action to add Poseidon's auditor, KPMG LLP ("KPMG"), as a defendant.

On May 4, 2016, KPMG issued a third party claim in the Poseidon Action against Poseidon's former officers and directors and the Company for any liability KPMG is determined to have to Poseidon. The Company was not required to defend KPMG's third party claim.

On July 3, 2014, the Plaintiffs filed a lawsuit with the Court against KPMG, Poseidon's and Old Open Range's former auditors, making allegations substantially similar to those in the other claims (the "KPMG Poseidon Shareholder KPMG Action").

On July 29, 2014, KPMG filed a statement of defence and a third party claim against Poseidon, the Company and the former directors and officers of Poseidon. The third party claim sought, among other things, an indemnity, or alternatively contribution, from the third party defendants with respect to any judgment awarded against KPMG LLP. The Company was not required to defend KPMG's third party claim.

The allegations against New Open Range contained in the claims described above were based on factual matters that pre-existed the Company's acquisition of New Open Range.

On April 6, 2018, the Company entered a global settlement with all parties involved in the Poseidon related litigation. The settlement was presented to the Alberta Court of Queens Bench on May 4, 2018 for approval as part of a plan of compromise and arrangement under the Companies' Creditor Arrangement Act. The Alberta Court approved the settlement and Plan and issued Orders dismissing Alberta actions involving Poseidon including the Poseidon Shareholder Application and the Poseidon Action against the Company. The Ontario, Quebec and United States Courts have now recognized the Alberta Court's Orders and dismissed the actions before them (including the Ontario Poseidon Shareholder Action against the Company). The appeal periods have not yet all expired. No appeals however, are expected. Although the contributions being made by the different defendants are confidential, Peyto's contribution is immaterial and reflects its belief there was no merit to the claims.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain directors of Peyto are considered to have significant influence over other reporting entities that Peyto engages in transactions with. Such services are provided in the normal course of business and at market rates. These directors are not involved in the day to day operational decision making of the Company. The dollar value of the transactions between Peyto and the related reporting entities is summarized below:

Expense				Accounts Payable	
Three Months ended June 30		Six Months ended June 30		As at June 30	
2018	2017	**2018**	2017	**2018**	2017
121.3	151.3	**277.3**	211.0	**236.2**	227.7

RISK MANAGEMENT

Investors who purchase shares are participating in the total returns from a portfolio of western Canadian natural gas producing properties. As such, the total returns earned by investors and the value of the shares are subject to numerous risks inherent in the oil and natural gas industry.

Expected returns depend largely on the volume of petroleum and natural gas production and the price received for such production, along with the associated costs. The price received for oil depends on a number of factors, including West Texas Intermediate oil prices, Canadian/US currency exchange rates, quality differentials and Edmonton par oil prices. The price received for natural gas production is primarily dependent on current Alberta market prices. Peyto's marketing strategy is designed to smooth out short term fluctuations in the price of natural gas through future sales. It is meant to be methodical and consistent and to avoid speculation.

Although Peyto's focus is on internally generated drilling programs, any acquisition of oil and natural gas assets depends on an assessment of value at the time of acquisition. Incorrect assessments of value can adversely affect dividends to shareholders and the value of the shares. Peyto employs experienced staff and performs appropriate levels of due diligence on the analysis of acquisition targets, including a detailed examination of reserve reports; if appropriate, re-engineering of reserves for a large portion of the properties to ensure the results are consistent; site examinations of facilities for environmental liabilities; detailed examination of balance sheet accounts; review of contracts; review of prior year tax returns and modeling of the acquisition to attempt to ensure accretive results to the shareholders.

Inherent in development of the existing oil and gas reserves are the risks, among others, of drilling dry holes, encountering production or drilling difficulties or experiencing high decline rates in producing wells. To minimize these risks, Peyto employs experienced staff to evaluate and operate wells and utilize appropriate technology in operations. In addition, prudent work practices and procedures, safety programs and risk management principles, including insurance coverage protect Peyto against certain potential losses.

The value of Peyto's shares is based on among other things, the underlying value of the oil and natural gas reserves. Geological and operational risks can affect the quantity and quality of reserves and the cost of ultimately recovering those reserves. Lower oil and gas prices increase the risk of write-downs on oil and gas property investments. In order to mitigate this risk, proven and probable oil and gas reserves are evaluated each year by a firm of independent reservoir engineers. The reserves committee of the Board of Directors reviews and approves the reserve report.

Access to markets may be restricted at times by pipeline or processing capacity. These risks are minimized by controlling as much of the processing and transportation activities as possible and ensuring transportation and processing contracts are in place with reliable cost efficient counterparties.

The petroleum and natural gas industry is subject to extensive controls, regulatory policies and income and resource taxes imposed by various levels of government. These regulations, controls and taxation policies are amended from time to time. Peyto has no control over the level of government intervention or taxation in the petroleum and natural gas industry. Peyto operates in such a manner to ensure, to the best of its knowledge that it is in compliance with all applicable regulations and are able to respond to changes as they occur.

The petroleum and natural gas industry is subject to both environmental regulations and an increased environmental awareness. Peyto has reviewed its environmental risks and is, to the best of its knowledge, in compliance with the appropriate environmental legislation and have determined that there is no current material impact on operations. Peyto employs environmentally responsible business operations, and looks to both Alberta provincial authorities and Canada's federal authorities for direction and regulation regarding environmental and climate change legislation.

Peyto is subject to financial market risk. In order to maintain substantial rates of growth, Peyto must continue reinvesting in, drilling for or acquiring petroleum and natural gas. The capital expenditure program is funded primarily through funds from operations, debt and, if appropriate, equity.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. Such officers have evaluated, or caused to be evaluated under their supervision, the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting at the financial period end of the Company and concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective, at the financial period end of the Company, for the foregoing purpose.

Peyto is required to disclose herein any change in Peyto's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period ended June 30, 2018 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Peyto's internal control over financial reporting. No material changes in Peyto's internal control over financial reporting were identified during such period that has materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Peyto's internal control over financial reporting.

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

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Reserve Estimates

Estimates of oil and natural gas reserves, by necessity, are projections based on geologic and engineering data, and there are uncertainties inherent to the interpretation of such data as well as the projection of future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. Reserve engineering is an analytical process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and natural gas that can be difficult to measure. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and future net cash flows necessarily depend upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the area compared with production from other producing areas, the assumed effects of regulations by governmental agencies and assumptions governing future oil and natural gas prices, future royalties and operating costs, development costs and workover and remedial costs, all of which may in fact vary considerably from actual results. For these reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable quantities of oil and natural gas attributable to any particular group of properties, classifications of such reserves based on risk recovery, and estimates of the future net cash flows expected there from may vary substantially. Any significant variance in the assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantity and value of the reserves, which could affect the carrying value of Peyto's oil and natural gas properties and the rate of depletion of the oil and natural gas properties as well as the calculation of the reserve value based compensation. Actual production, revenues and expenditures with respect to Peyto's reserves will likely vary from estimates, and such variances may be material.

Peyto's estimated quantities of proved and probable reserves at December 31, 2017 were evaluated by independent petroleum engineers InSite Petroleum Consultants Ltd. InSite has been evaluating reserves in this area and for Peyto since inception.

Depletion and Depreciation Estimate

All costs of exploring for and developing petroleum and natural gas reserves, together with the costs of production equipment, are capitalized and then depleted and depreciated on the unit-of-production method based on proved plus probable reserves. Petroleum and natural gas reserves and production are converted into equivalent units based upon estimated relative energy content (6 mcf to 1 barrel of oil). Costs for gas plants and other facilities are capitalized and depreciated on a declining balance basis.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Impairment is indicated if the carrying value of the long-lived asset or oil and gas cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount under IFRS. If impairment is indicated, the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the long-lived asset is charged to earnings. The determination of the recoverable amount for impairment purposes under IFRS involves the use of numerous assumptions and judgments including future net cash flows from oil and gas reserves, future third-party pricing, inflation factors, discount rates and other uncertainties. Future revisions to these assumptions impact the recoverable amount.

Decommissioning Provision
The decommissioning provision is estimated based on existing laws, contracts or other policies. The fair value of the obligation is based on estimated future costs for abandonment and reclamation discounted at a credit adjusted risk free rate. The liability is adjusted each reporting period to reflect the passage of time and for revisions to the estimated future cash flows, with the accretion charged to earnings. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the impact on the financial statements could be material.

Future Market Performance Based Compensation
The provision for future market based compensation is estimated based on current market conditions, distribution history and on the assumption that all outstanding rights will be paid out according to the vesting schedule. The conditions at the time of vesting could vary significantly from the current conditions and may have a material effect on the calculation.

Reserve Value Performance Based Compensation
The reserve value-based compensation is calculated using the year end independent reserves evaluation which was completed in February 2018. A quarterly provision for the reserve value based compensation is calculated using estimated proved producing reserve additions adjusted for changes in debt, equity and dividends. Actual proved producing reserves additions and forecasted commodity prices could vary significantly from those estimated and may have a material effect on the calculation.

Income Taxes
The determination of the Company's income and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations often involving multiple jurisdictions. All tax filings are subject to audit and potential reassessment after the lapse of considerable time. Accordingly, the actual income tax liability may differ significantly from that estimated and recorded.

Accounting Changes
Voluntary changes in accounting policy are made only if they result in financial statements which provide more reliable and relevant information. Accounting policy changes are applied retrospectively unless it is impractical to determine the period or cumulative impact of the change. Corrections of prior period errors are applied retrospectively and changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively by including these changes in earnings. When the Company has not applied a new primary source of GAAP that has been issued, but is not effective, the Company will disclose the fact along with information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new primary source of GAAP will have on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The IASB issued the following standards and amendments which are not yet effective for Peyto and discussed in further detail in Note 2 to the Financial Statements for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2018.

> In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 "Leases", which replaces IAS 17 "Leases". For lessees applying IFRS 16, a single recognition and measurement model for leases would apply, with required recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on the Company's financial statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Peyto Exploration & Development Corp. can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and www.peyto.com.

Quarterly information

	2018		2017		
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Operations					
Production					
Natural gas (mcf/d)	493,821	568,496	595,885	557,958	535,274
Oil & NGLs (bbl/d)	9,243	10,043	10,479	8,958	8,319
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d @ 6:1)	91,547	104,793	109,793	101,951	97,531
Thousand cubic feet equivalent (mcfe/d @ 6:1)	549,281	628,755	658,759	611,703	585,187
Average product prices					
Natural gas ($/mcf)	2.37	2.86	2.87	2.81	2.92
Oil & natural gas liquids ($/bbl)	63.64	59.67	56.52	45.92	48.33
$/MCFE					
Average sale price ($/mcfe)	3.20	3.54	3.50	3.24	3.36
Average royalties paid ($/mcfe)	0.10	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.17
Average operating expenses ($/mcfe)	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.24
Average transportation costs ($/mcfe)	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.18
Field netback ($/mcfe)	2.62	2.95	2.91	2.72	2.77
General & administrative expense ($/mcfe)	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.05
Interest expense ($/mcfe)	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.21
Cash netback ($/mcfe)	2.31	2.63	2.67	2.48	2.51
Financial ($000 except per share)					
Revenue and realized hedging gains (losses)	159,811	200,397	211,799	182,226	178,982
Royalties	4,879	9,543	9,232	5,165	9,071
Funds from operations	115,571	148,986	161,672	139,257	133,487
Funds from operations per share	0.70	0.90	0.98	0.85	0.81
Total dividends	29,677	29,677	54,408	54,408	54,408
Total dividends per share	0.18	0.18	0.33	0.33	0.33
Payout ratio	26%	20%	34%	39%	41%
Earnings	30,397	47,749	51,547	44,818	39,957
Earnings per share	0.18	0.29	0.31	0.27	0.24
Capital expenditures	14,978	35,454	134,411	135,187	97,738
Weighted average shares outstanding	164,874,175	164,874,175	164,874,175	164,874,175	164,874,175