

**Terra Energy Corp.**

**Management's Discussion & Analysis**

**For the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007**

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of financial condition and results of operations of Terra Energy Corp. ("Terra Energy" or the "Corporation") is dated March 24, 2009. It should be read in conjunction with the audited year end consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Terra Energy's Board of Directors and Audit Committee have reviewed and approved the December 31, 2008 audited consolidated financial statements and related MD&A.

All references to dollar values refer to Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Petroleum and natural gas volumes are converted to an equivalent measurement basis referred to as a "barrel of oil equivalent" ("boe") using a conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil ("6:1"). The 6:1 conversion ratio is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Readers are cautioned that boe figures may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation.

The continuous disclosure materials of the Corporation, including its annual MD&A and audited financial statements, Information Circular and Proxy Statement, Annual Information Form, material change reports and press releases issued by the Corporation are available through the SEDAR system at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## NON-GAAP MEASURES

This MD&A provides certain financial measures that do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. The terms "cash flow from operations", "operating netback", "working capital" and "net debt" are not recognized under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). The Corporation uses these measures to help evaluate its performance, leverage, and liquidity as well as to assess potential acquisitions.

Cash flow from operations is an important financial measure as it demonstrates the Corporation's ability to generate funds necessary to repay debt and to fund future growth through capital investment. Cash flow from operations should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, cash flow from operating activities as determined in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as an indicator of the Corporation's performance. All references to cash flow from operations throughout this MD&A are based on cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital. The Corporation also presents cash flow from operations per share whereby the per share amounts are calculated using weighted average shares outstanding consistent with the calculation of net income per share, which per share amount is calculated under GAAP and is more fully described in the notes to the financial statements.

Operating netback is an important financial measure as it demonstrates profitability relative to current commodity prices. Operating netback is calculated as revenues less royalties and operating expenses. There is no GAAP measure that is reasonably comparable to operating netback.

Net debt and working capital are both important financial measures as they are used to assess liquidity and general financial strength. Working capital is calculated as current assets less current liabilities. Net debt is calculated as the sum of working capital and long-term financing excluding the mark to market of financial instruments. There is no GAAP measure that is reasonably comparable to working capital or net debt.

**FORWARD LOOKING ADVISORY**

This MD&A contains certain statements or disclosures relating to Terra Energy that are based on the expectations of its Management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to Terra Energy which may constitute forward-looking information under applicable securities laws. All such statements and disclosures, other than those of historical fact, which address activities, events, outcomes, results or developments that the Corporation anticipates or expects may, or will occur in the future (in whole or in part) should be considered forward-looking information presented in such statements or disclosures, may, among other things, relate to: the anticipated benefits and enhanced shareholder value resulting from operations; the success of the Corporation's growth strategy; sources of income; forecasts of capital expenditures and the sources of the financing thereof; expectations regarding the ability of the Corporation to raise capital; movements in currency exchange rates; anticipated income taxes, the Corporation's business outlook; plans and objectives of Management for future operations; forecast business results and anticipated financial performance. Many factors could cause the performance or achievements of Terra Energy to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

In particular such forward-looking statements include:

(a) Under the heading "Liquidity and Financial Condition" the statement that:

- i. On January 27, 2009 the corporation provided guidance that 2009 capital expenditures will be approximately \$37.0 million

(b) Under the heading "Outlook" the Corporation stated its 2009 objectives of:

- i. To reach 10,000 boed through a combination of organic growth and acquisitions
- ii. To improve the balance in our commodity mix closer towards a 50/50 gas to oil ratio
- iii. To maintain a strong balance sheet

(c) Further under the heading "Outlook" the Corporation stated:

- i. Our preliminary 2009 Capital Expenditure Plan and Budget was designed to keep production rates at about 6,000 boed
- ii. Terra Energy expects 2009 – Q1 production to average 5,800 boed
- iii. New wells and additional tie-ins are expected to offset declines and result in average production rates above 5,900 boed during the second quarter of 2009.

Such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could influence actual results or events and cause actual results or events to differ materially from those stated, anticipated or implied in the forward looking information. As such, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward looking information, as no assurance can be provided as to future results, levels of activity or achievements.

## DESIGN OF INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The CEO and CFO have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Corporation's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Canadian GAAP. Such officers have evaluated, or caused to be evaluated under their supervision, the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting at the financial year end of the Corporation and concluded that the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting is effective, at the financial year end of the Corporation, for the foregoing purpose. The Corporation's CEO and CFO are required to cause the Corporation to disclose any change in the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the Corporation's most recent interim period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting. No material changes in the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting were identified during such period that has materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting. It should be noted that a control system, including the Corporation'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.

## CORPORATE HISTORY

Terra Energy is a publicly traded corporation, amalgamated under the Business Corporations Act of Alberta, and formed as a result of the amalgamation of Terra Energy Corp., Terrapet Energy Corp., and Rhodes Resources Corp. on January 30, 2004. This Management Discussion and Analysis along with the associated financial statements referenced above include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary Constar Resources Ltd. and Terra Energy, a general partnership between Terra Energy Corp. and Constar Resources Ltd.

The Corporation's principal business is the exploration, development and production of petroleum and natural gas in Western Canada.

## SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

### Financial

Twelve months ended December 31	2008	2007	2006
Gross Revenue	\$ 81,705,034	\$ 49,334,797	\$ 45,101,148
Cash Flow From Operations	\$ 42,115,374	\$ 16,804,061	\$ 18,414,785
Net Income (loss)	\$ 22,966,412	(\$ 1,765,671)	\$ 887,652
Total Assets	\$ 153,067,784	\$ 166,772,292	\$ 147,561,394
Long-term Financing	\$ 6,315,792	\$ 54,631,003	\$ 35,478,837
Weighted Average Shares – Basic	74,972,282	75,124,521	71,515,707
Weighted Average Shares – Diluted	75,534,053	75,124,521	73,011,167
Shares at Period End – Basic	74,886,533	74,297,484	76,900,833

**Operational**

Twelve months ended December 31	2008	2007	2006
<b>Production</b>			
Average Daily Production (boe/d)	<b>4,399</b>	3,266	2,819
<b>Reserves</b>			
Proved Reserves (boe)	<b>12,440,000</b>	10,841,000	9,902,000
Proved Plus Probable Reserves (boe)	<b>18,769,000</b>	17,195,000	16,160,000
Reserve Value (P+P PV10%)	<b>\$ 256,788,000</b>	\$ 213,556,000	\$ 210,365,000
Undeveloped Land (Gross Acres)	<b>228,741</b>	177,591	187,878
<b>Wells Drilled</b>			
Gross	<b>14.0</b>	7.0	18.0
Net	<b>11.6</b>	5.1	13.8

**2008 HIGHLIGHTS**

- Average production per day increased 34.7% to 4,399 boe/d in 2008 from 3,266 boe/d in 2007
- Cash flow from operations increased 150.6% to \$42,115,374 in 2008 from \$16,804,061 in 2007
- Revenue after royalties increased 76.3% to \$66,205,962 in 2008 from \$37,563,231 in 2007
- Production expense per unit of production decreased 17.5% to \$10.63 from \$12.88
- Proved reserves increased 14.7% in 2008 to 18,769,000 boe in 2008 from 17,195,000 boe in 2007

**2008 FOURTH QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS**

- Average production per day increased 33.1% to 5,132 boe/d from 3,857 boe/d in the fourth quarter of 2007
- Cash flow from operations increased 112.4% to \$10,670,333 from \$5,023,522 in the fourth quarter of 2007
- Revenue after royalties increased 61.1% to \$18,333,333 from \$11,379,082 in the fourth quarter of 2007
- Production expense per unit of production decreased 19.3% to \$9.78 from \$12.12

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

**Production**

Three months ended December 31	2008 Average	2007 Average	% Growth %
Oil (bbl/d)	259	229	13.1
Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	23,412	15,743	48.7
Liquids (bbl/d)	971	1,004	(3.3)
Combined (boe/d)	5,132	3,857	33.1

  

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 Average	2007 Average	% Growth %
Oil (bbl/d)	235	274	(14.2)
Natural Gas (Mcf/d)	19,068	13,782	38.4
Liquids (bbl/d)	986	695	41.9
Combined (boe/d)	4,399	3,266	34.7

**Operations**

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 \$/boe	2007 (\$/boe)	%Growth %
Gross Revenues	19,442,227	14,242,403	41.18	40.14	2.6
Realized Gain on Financial Instrument	1,559,419	346,884	3.30	0.98	236.7
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Instrument	1,235,526	(205,946)	2.62	(0.59)	544.1
Revenue Before Royalties	22,237,172	14,383,341	47.10	40.53	16.2
Royalties	(3,903,839)	(3,004,259)	(8.27)	(8.46)	(2.2)
Revenue After Royalties	18,333,333	11,379,082	38.83	32.07	21.1
Production Expenses	(4,617,582)	(4,300,656)	(9.78)	(12.12)	(19.3)
Operating Netback	13,715,751	7,078,426	29.05	19.95	45.6
General & Administrative Expenses	(1,546,415)	(1,320,709)	(3.28)	(3.72)	(11.8)
Interest Expense	(47,701)	(972,455)	(0.09)	(2.74)	(96.7)
Realized Foreign Exchange Gain	-	50,293	-	0.14	(100.0)
Non-cash Expenses	(6,061,653)	(5,311,737)	(12.84)	(14.97)	(14.2)
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	6,059,982	(476,182)	12.84	(1.34)	(1,058.2)
Income Tax Recovery (Expense)	(1,544,263)	1,421,095	(3.27)	4.00	(181.8)
Net Income (Loss)	4,515,719	944,913	9.57	2.66	259.8
Per Share – Basic	0.06	0.01			
Per Share - Diluted	0.06	0.01			

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Twelve months ended December 31	2008	2007	2008	2007	%Growth
	\$	\$	(\$/boe)	(\$/boe)	%
Gross Revenues	<b>81,705,034</b>	49,334,797	<b>50.75</b>	41.39	22.6
Realized Gain on Financial Instrument	<b>883,652</b>	1,035,524	<b>0.55</b>	0.86	(36.0)
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Instrument	<b>567,483</b>	(2,409,344)	<b>0.35</b>	(2.02)	(117.3)
Revenue Before Royalties	<b>83,156,169</b>	47,960,977	<b>51.65</b>	40.23	28.4
Royalties	<b>(16,950,207)</b>	(10,397,746)	<b>(10.53)</b>	(8.72)	(20.8)
Revenue After Royalties	<b>66,205,962</b>	37,563,231	<b>41.12</b>	31.51	30.5
Production Expenses	<b>(17,112,185)</b>	(15,356,361)	<b>(10.63)</b>	(12.88)	(17.5)
Operating Netback	<b>49,093,777</b>	22,206,870	<b>30.49</b>	18.63	63.7
General & Administrative Expenses	<b>(4,400,919)</b>	(4,310,677)	<b>(2.73)</b>	(3.62)	(24.6)
Interest Expense	<b>(1,546,679)</b>	(3,483,975)	<b>(0.96)</b>	(2.92)	(67.1)
Realized Foreign Exchange Gain	<b>(6,695)</b>	50,293	-	0.04	(100.0)
Non-cash Expenses	<b>(24,389,991)</b>	(18,643,713)	<b>(15.15)</b>	(15.64)	(3.1)
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes and Other Income	<b>18,749,493</b>	(4,181,202)	<b>11.65</b>	(3.51)	(431.9)
Gain on disposition of P&NG Rights	<b>15,087,598</b>	-	<b>9.37</b>	-	N/A
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	<b>33,837,091</b>	(4,181,202)	<b>21.02</b>	(3.51)	698.9
Income Tax Recovery (Expense)	<b>(10,870,679)</b>	2,415,531	<b>(6.76)</b>	2.03	(433.0)
Net Income (Loss)	<b>22,966,412</b>	(1,765,671)	<b>14.26</b>	(1.48)	(1063.5)
Per Share – Basic	<b>0.31</b>	(0.02)			
Per Share - Diluted	<b>0.30</b>	(0.02)			

**Selected Quarterly Financial Information**

	2008			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Gross Revenue	19,442,227	21,199,751	20,807,645	20,255,411
Cash Flow from Operations	10,670,333	12,466,109	10,453,069	8,525,863
Net income (loss)	4,515,719	13,773,416	5,778,180	(1,100,903)
Per Share (Basic)	0.06	0.18	0.08	(0.01)
Per Share (Diluted)	0.06	0.18	0.08	(0.01)
Total Assets	153,067,784	151,754,605	130,657,918	167,625,061
Bank Debt	6,315,762	-	-	58,173,279
Working Capital Deficiency	(7,486,801)	(5,590,138)	(2,728,924)	(9,905,778)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

	2007			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Gross Revenue	14,242,403	12,439,938	12,268,332	10,384,124
Cash Flow from Operations	5,023,522	3,671,403	4,659,991	3,449,145
Net income (loss)	944,913	(1,161,031)	618,865	(2,168,418)
Per Share (Basic)	0.01	(0.02)	0.01	(0.03)
Per Share (Diluted)	0.01	(0.02)	0.01	(0.03)
Total Assets	166,772,292	159,579,186	151,971,175	150,747,884
Bank Debt	54,631,003	53,315,145	50,904,999	47,116,795
Working Capital Deficiency	(15,244,263)	(10,016,746)	(3,209,424)	(8,298,388)

**Revenue**

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Gross Revenue	<b>19,442,227</b>	14,242,403	<b>41.18</b>	40.14	2.6
Realized Gain on Financial Instrument	<b>1,559,419</b>	346,884	<b>3.30</b>	0.98	236.7
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Instrument	<b>1,235,526</b>	(205,946)	<b>2.62</b>	(0.59)	(544.1)
Revenue Before Royalties	<b>22,237,172</b>	14,383,341	<b>47.10</b>	40.53	16.2

Gross revenue increased 36.5% to \$19,442,227 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$14,242,403 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. This was primarily the result of a 33.1% increase in production and a 2.6% increase in the average price received per BOE. Revenue before royalties on a per unit of production for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 increased 16.2% to \$47.10 compared to \$40.53 per boe for the same period ended December 31, 2007. The increase is largely due to the positive impact of financial instruments in the current year period compared prior year period.

At period ends, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Corporation is required to calculate and reflect a "mark-to-market" value of its financial instruments on the balance sheet. Furthermore, during each period end, the prior periods mark to market is reversed and a new mark to market adjustment is calculated with the difference being recorded to unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments on the statement of operations and comprehensive income. The periodic cash settlement of these various financial instruments is recorded in realized gain (loss) on financial instruments on the statement of operations and comprehensive income.

For the three month period ended December 31, 2008, the Corporation's financial statements reflect a unrealized gain of \$1,235,526 on financial instruments. This is the result of the reversal of the September 30, 2008 mark to market liability of \$1,235,526 on financial instruments. The Corporation did not have any outstanding financial instruments at December 31, 2008 and as a result did not have a mark to market adjustment.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments are non-cash items and, as a result, do not affect Terra Energy's cash flow from operations.

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Gross Revenue	<b>81,705,034</b>	49,334,797	<b>50.75</b>	41.39	22.6
Realized Gain on Financial Instrument	<b>883,652</b>	1,035,524	<b>0.55</b>	0.86	(36.0)
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Instrument	<b>567,483</b>	(2,409,344)	<b>0.35</b>	(2.02)	(117.3)
Revenue Before Royalties	<b>83,156,169</b>	47,960,977	<b>51.65</b>	40.23	28.4

Gross revenue increased 65.6% to \$81,705,034 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$49,334,797 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. This was the result of a 34.7% increase in production in conjunction with a 22.6% increase in the average price received per BOE.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Corporation's financial statements reflect an unrealized gain of \$567,483 on financial instruments. This is the result of the reversal of the December 31, 2007 mark to market liability of \$567,483 on financial instruments. The Corporation did not have any outstanding financial instruments at December 31, 2008 and as a result did not have a mark to market adjustment.

The unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments are non-cash items and, as a result, do not affect Terra Energy's cash flow from operations.

Below is a breakdown of gross revenue prices realized by the Corporation for the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2008:

Three Months Ended December 31	2008	2007	%Change
Crude Oil (\$ / bbl)	<b>62.09</b>	81.44	(23.8)
Natural Gas Liquids (\$ / bbl)	<b>32.14</b>	36.59	(12.2)
Natural Gas (\$ / Mcf)	<b>6.96</b>	6.30	10.5
<hr/>			
Twelve months Ended December 31	2008	2007	%Change
Crude Oil (\$ / bbl)	<b>98.00</b>	72.88	34.5
Natural Gas Liquids (\$ / bbl)	<b>48.12</b>	37.86	27.1
Natural Gas (\$ / Mcf)	<b>7.96</b>	6.43	23.8

### Royalties

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Royalties	<b>3,903,839</b>	3,004,259	<b>8.27</b>	8.46	(2.2)

Royalties increased 29.9% to \$3,903,839 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$3,004,259 for the same period ended December 31, 2007 which compares with a 36.5% increase in gross revenues. Royalties as a percentage of gross revenues declined to 20.1% from 21.1% as a result of adjustment from prior periods.

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Royalties	<b>16,950,207</b>	10,397,746	<b>10.53</b>	8.72	20.8

Royalties increased 63.0% to \$16,950,207 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$10,397,746 for the same period ended December 31, 2007 which is consistent with a 65.6% increase in gross revenues. Royalties as a percentage of gross revenues declined to 20.7% from 21.1% as a result of adjustment from prior periods. Royalties on a unit of production basis increased by 20.8% to \$10.53 from \$8.72 as a result of the 22.6% increase in the average price received per BOE being offset by a slight reduction in the royalty rate due to adjustments from prior periods.

### Production Expenses

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Production Expenses	<b>4,617,582</b>	4,300,656	<b>9.78</b>	12.12	(19.3)

Production expenses increased 7.4% to \$4,617,582 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$4,300,656 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. Production expenses on a per unit of production basis declined 19.3% to \$9.78 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$12.12 for the same period ended December 31, 2007 due to the impact of fixed costs on increased production volumes and an increase in third party processing revenue.

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Production Expenses	<b>17,112,185</b>	15,356,361	<b>10.63</b>	12.88	(17.5)

Production expenses increased 11.4% to \$17,112,185 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$15,356,361 for the same period ended December 31, 2007 as a result of higher production volumes. Production expenses on a per unit of production basis declined 17.5% to \$10.63 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$12.88 for the same period ended December 31, 2007 due to the impact of fixed costs on increased production volumes and an increase in third party processing revenue.

### General and Administrative Expenses

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
General and Administrative Expenses	<b>1,546,415</b>	1,320,709	<b>3.28</b>	3.72	(11.8)

General and administrative expenses increased 17.1% to \$1,546,415 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$1,320,709 for the same period ended December 31, 2007 primarily as the result of additional costs being incurred with respect to the strategic process announced in September 2008. General and administrative expenses on a per unit of production basis fell 11.8% to \$3.28 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$3.72 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. General and administrative expenses on a per unit of production basis fell as a result of an increasing production base and are expected to continue to fall as incremental production additions are not expected to add significant overhead expenses.

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
General and Administrative Expenses	<b>4,400,919</b>	4,310,677	<b>2.73</b>	3.62	(24.6)

General and administrative expenses increased 2.1% to \$4,400,919 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$4,310,677 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. General and administrative expenses on a per unit of production basis decreased 24.6% to \$2.73 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$3.62 for the same period ended December 31, 2007 as a result of increased production.

### Interest Expense

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Interest Expense	<b>47,701</b>	972,455	<b>0.09</b>	2.74	(96.7)

Interest expense decreased 95.1% to \$47,701 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$972,455 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. On a per unit of production basis interest expenses decreased 96.7% to \$0.09 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$2.74 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. Interest expense decreased when compared to the prior year period as a result of reduced debt level arising from the sale of certain P&NG rights during the year. The reduction in interest expense on a unit of production basis is further reduced by the increasing production base.

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Interest Expense	<b>1,546,679</b>	3,483,975	<b>0.96</b>	2.92	(67.1)

Interest expense decreased 55.6% to \$1,546,679 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$3,483,975 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. On a per unit of production basis interest expenses decreased 67.1% to \$0.96 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$2.92 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. Interest expense decreased when compared to the prior year period due to the repayment of the Corporation's bank debt in May 2008 as a result of certain P&NG asset sales. The reduction in interest expense on a unit of production basis is further reduced by the increasing production base.

### Non Cash Expenses

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Depletion and Amortization	<b>6,119,896</b>	5,039,829	<b>12.96</b>	14.20	(8.7)
Accretion Expense	<b>120,956</b>	119,718	<b>0.26</b>	0.34	(23.5)
Stock Based Compensation	<b>(178,894)</b>	141,976	<b>(0.38)</b>	0.40	195.0
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss (Gain)	<b>(305)</b>	10,214	<b>-</b>	0.03	(100.0)
Non Cash Expenses	<b>6,061,653</b>	5,311,737	<b>12.84</b>	14.97	(14.2)

Non cash expenses rose 14.1% to \$6,061,653 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$5,311,737 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. On a per unit of production basis, non cash expenses decreased 14.2% to \$12.84 for the three month period ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$14.97 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. The majority of the change in non cash expenses is attributable to depletion and amortization expense which increased 21.4% to \$6,119,896 which is the result of a 33.1% increase production being offset by a 8.7% reduction in the depletion rate. The depletion rate decreased by 8.7% as a result of a reduction in the depletion base associated with the Montney disposition.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Depletion and Amortization	<b>21,746,710</b>	17,335,354	<b>13.51</b>	14.54	(7.1)
Accretion Expense	<b>471,447</b>	462,300	<b>0.29</b>	0.39	(25.6)
Stock Based Compensation	<b>1,835,701</b>	1,182,479	<b>1.14</b>	0.99	15.2
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss (Gain)	<b>336,133</b>	(336,420)	<b>0.21</b>	(0.28)	(175.0)
Non Cash Expenses	<b>24,389,991</b>	18,643,713	<b>15.15</b>	15.64	(3.1)

Non cash expenses rose 30.8% to \$24,389,991 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$18,643,713 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. The increase in non cash expenses is primarily the result of a 25.4% or \$4,411,356 increase in depletion and amortization expense and a 55.2% or \$653,222 increase in stock based compensation expense. The increase in depletion and amortization is the result of a 34.7% increase in production volumes being offset by a 7.1% reduction in the depletion rate. Stock based compensation increased by 55.2% primarily as a result of replacement stock options granted to employees.

On a per unit of production basis, non cash expenses decreased 3.1% to \$15.15 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$15.64 for the same period ended December 31, 2007 largely as a result of depletion and amortization. The depletion rate decreased by 7.1% as a result of a reduction in the depletion base associated with the Montney disposition.

#### Gain on Disposition of Petroleum and Natural Gas ("P&NG" Rights)

In 2008, the Corporation sold approximately 110 sections of Montney Petroleum and Natural Gas ("P&NG") rights for net proceeds received of \$66.5 million.

Full cost accounting requires a pooling of all costs, consequently the disposition of a specific asset within that pool must be allocated an appropriate share of all costs, resulting in the use of a deemed cost of disposition in the calculation of a gain. All costs related to the exploration, acquisition and development of petroleum and natural gas reserves are initially capitalized under the full cost method of accounting. Such costs include lease acquisition costs, geological and geophysical expenditures, lease rentals on non-productive properties, costs of drilling both productive and non-productive wells, equipment costs and general and administrative expenses applicable to these activities. This calculation resulted in a deemed cost of disposition of \$48.0 million, which resulted in a gain of \$15.1 million. The actual cost incurred by the Corporation to acquire these P&NG rights over the years is approximately \$3.3 million.

#### Income Taxes

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Current Tax	<b>1,657</b>	1,374	-	-	-
Future Tax (Recovery)	<b>1,542,606</b>	(1,422,469)	<b>3.27</b>	(4.00)	(181.8)
Income Taxes	<b>1,544,263</b>	(1,421,095)	<b>3.27</b>	(4.00)	(181.8)

A future income tax expense of \$1,542,606 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 was recorded compared to a recovery of \$1,422,469 for the same period ended December 31, 2007. On a per unit of production basis, the future income tax expense was \$3.27 for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 compared to an expense of \$4.00 for the same period ended December 31, 2007.

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Current Tax	5,262	1,374	–	–	–
Future Tax (Recovery)	10,865,417	(2,416,905)	6.76	(2.03)	(433.0)
Income Taxes	10,870,679	(2,415,531)	6.76	(2.03)	(433.0)

A future income tax expense of \$10,865,417 for the year ended December 31, 2008 was recorded compared to a recovery of \$2,416,905 for the year ended December 31, 2007. On a per unit of production basis, the future income tax expense was \$6.76 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to a recovery of \$2.03 for the same period ended December 31, 2007.

Tax pools available to the Corporation for future tax years is summarized below:

Twelve months Ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$
Canadian oil and gas property expense (COGPE)	–	31,798,807
Canadian development expenses (CDE)	20,319,196	31,641,766
Canadian exploration expenses (CEE)	22,143,488	17,631,405
Foreign development expenses (FDE)	1,870,172	1,870,172
Foreign development expenses successored (FDE)	2,594,118	3,705,883
Undepreciated capital costs (UCC)	26,696,565	34,340,320
Non-capital loss carryforwards	24,842,449	9,651,434
Share issue costs	1,185,644	2,146,930
Alberta royalty deduction	5,000,741	5,000,741
	104,652,373	137,787,458

The tax pools disclosed have not been reduced by approximately \$45.5 million in partnership income from February 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 which has been deferred to January 31, 2009 (2007 – \$23.1 million).

## LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Corporation defines liquidity as its ability to generate cash and to meet existing known and reasonably likely future cash requirements. Cash flow from operations is a measure of the Corporation's ability to generate cash in order to meet these requirements. For the year ended December 31, 2008 cash flow from operations increased by 150.6% to \$42,115,374 compared to \$16,804,061, attesting to Terra Energy's ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its existing and future cash requirements.

**Cash Flow from Operations (non-GAAP measure)**

Cash flow from operations ("Cash Flow"), representing cash generated from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital items, is a non-GAAP measure. Management utilizes Cash Flow as a key measure to assess the ability of the Corporation to finance operating activities and capital expenditures. Additionally, Cash Flow has been described and presented in order to provide shareholders and potential investors with information regarding the Corporation's liquidity and its ability to generate funds to finance its operations. This performance indicator may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

The following table presents the non-GAAP financial measure "cash flow from operations".

Three months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Net income (loss) for the period	<b>4,515,719</b>	944,913	<b>9.57</b>	2.66	259.8
Future income tax expense (recovery)	<b>1,542,606</b>	(1,422,469)	<b>3.27</b>	(4.00)	(181.8)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	<b>120,956</b>	119,718	<b>0.26</b>	0.34	(23.5)
Stock based compensation	<b>(178,894)</b>	141,976	<b>(0.38)</b>	0.40	(195.0)
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial instruments	<b>(1,235,526)</b>	205,946	<b>(2.62)</b>	0.59	(544.1)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	<b>(305)</b>	10,214	<b>-</b>	0.03	N/A
Amortization of deferred credit	<b>(16,605)</b>	(16,605)	<b>(0.04)</b>	(0.06)	(33.3)
Asset retirement obligations settled	<b>(197,514)</b>	-	<b>(0.42)</b>	-	N/A
Depletion and amortization	<b>6,119,896</b>	5,039,829	<b>12.96</b>	14.20	(8.7)
Cash flow from operations	<b>10,670,333</b>	5,023,522	<b>22.60</b>	14.16	59.6

Twelve months ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$	2008 (\$/boe)	2007 (\$/boe)	%Change %
Net income (loss) for the period	<b>22,966,412</b>	(1,765,671)	<b>14.26</b>	(1.48)	1,063.5
Future income tax expense (recovery)	<b>10,865,417</b>	(2,416,905)	<b>6.76</b>	(2.03)	(433.0)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	<b>471,447</b>	462,300	<b>0.29</b>	0.39	(25.6)
Stock based compensation	<b>1,835,701</b>	1,182,479	<b>1.14</b>	0.99	15.2
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial instruments	<b>(567,483)</b>	2,409,344	<b>(0.35)</b>	2.02	(117.3)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	<b>336,133</b>	(336,420)	<b>0.21</b>	(0.28)	(175.0)
Amortization of deferred credit	<b>(66,420)</b>	(66,420)	<b>(0.05)</b>	(0.05)	-
Asset retirement obligations settled	<b>(384,945)</b>	-	<b>(0.24)</b>	-	N/A
Depletion and amortization	<b>21,746,710</b>	17,335,354	<b>13.51</b>	14.54	(7.1)
Gain on disposition of P&NG rights	<b>(15,087,598)</b>	-	<b>(9.37)</b>	-	N/A
Cash flow from operations	<b>42,115,374</b>	16,804,061	<b>26.16</b>	14.10	85.5

For the three month period ended December 31, 2008, the Corporation generated cash flows from operations \$10,670,333 (\$0.14 per basic / diluted share), an increase of 112.4% compared to \$5,023,522 (\$0.07 per basic / diluted share) for the three month period ended December 31, 2007. For the year ended December 31, 2008 the Corporation generated cash flows from operations of \$42,115,374 (\$0.56 per basic / diluted share), a increase of 150.6% compared to \$16,804,061 (\$0.22 per basic / diluted share) for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2007.

**Sensitivity Analysis**

Changes to Annual Cash Flow from Operations	Change	\$ Change
Price per barrel of oil (US\$WTI)	+/- US\$1.00	80,000
Price per Mcf of natural gas (C\$ AECO)	+/- C\$0.10	540,000
Interest rate on debt	+/- 1.00%	300,000

Capital expenditures, net debt and working capital are measures of the known and reasonably likely future cash requirements.

	December 31, 2008 \$	December 31, 2007 \$	%Growth %
Working Capital Deficiency	7,486,801	15,244,263	(50.9)
Less: Financial Instruments	–	(567,483)	N/A
Long-Term Financing	6,315,792	54,631,003	(88.4)
Net Debt	13,802,593	69,307,783	(80.1)

The working capital deficiency at December 31, 2008 was \$7,486,801 compared to a deficiency of \$15,244,263 at December 31, 2007. The improvement in working capital was driven largely by the increase in accounts receivable relating to an increase in revenues and third party processing revenues. A working capital deficiency is a normal event in the oil and gas industry with liquidity being maintained by drawing from the unutilized credit facility as needed and then repaying it periodically through production revenues.

Net debt at December 31, 2008 was \$13,802,593 compared to \$69,307,783 at December 31, 2007. The improvement in Net debt was driven largely by the repayment of the Corporation's bank credit facility in May 2008 as a result of certain P&NG asset sales.

Terra Energy's long-term financing is a \$70.0 million 364 day revolving bank syndicated credit facility with a one year term-out provision. If the credit facility is not renewed at maturity, the Corporation has the ability to repay any amounts outstanding on the credit facility one year from maturity. As a result of this one year repayment feature, Terra Energy has classified its bank credit facility as a long-term financial obligation. As at December 31, 2008, Terra Energy was in compliance with all of its bank covenants.

The ability of the Corporation to meet it's cash requirements can be substantiated by the increase in cash flow from operations and the increase in the unutilized credit facility. Calculated using net debt, at December 31, 2008, the unutilized credit facility was \$56,197,407 compared to \$692,217 at the end of 2007.

### Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures increased by 50.9% to \$59,095,716 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$39,170,209 for the same period ended last year. Terra Energy financed its capital expenditures for the period through a combination of P&NG property dispositions, cash flow from operations, working capital and long-term financing. On January 27, 2009 the corporation provided guidance that 2009 capital expenditures will be approximately \$37.0 million. Capital expenditures in the future are largely discretionary and will be contingent upon management's assessment of the financial condition of the Corporation and the current economic climate and its impact on access to capital and debt markets.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, Terra Energy incurred \$59,095,716 in capital expenditures before dispositions broken down as:

Twelve months Ended December 31	2008 \$	2007 \$
Exploration	11,269,726	14,058,867
Development	25,196,307	1,995,239
Undeveloped Land	3,942,878	1,221,781
Geological / Geotechnical Facilities	(171,169)	2,555,565
Other Assets	1,749,195	1,088,394
Total Capital Expenditures	59,095,716	39,170,209
Net Property Dispositions	(72,203,578)	(3,583,990)
Net Capital Expenditures	(13,107,862)	35,586,219

### Capital Resources

The Corporation's share capital is as follows:

	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
	No. of Shares	Amounts	No. of Shares	Amounts
Common Shares	74,886,533	\$ 67,880,302	74,297,484	\$ 65,195,721

During the year ended December 31, 2008, 2,127,300 common shares were issued on the exercise of stock options for cash proceeds received of \$2,538,177.

During the three month period ended December 31, 2008, 781,151 common shares were repurchased under normal course issuer bid by the Corporation for \$716,663 at an average price of \$0.92 per common share. The Corporation recorded \$709,761 as a reduction of share capital and the excess of \$6,902 charged to retained earnings. For the year ended December 31, 2008, 1,538,251 common shares were repurchased under normal course issuer bid by the Corporation for \$1,729,698 at an average price of \$1.12 per common share. The Corporation recorded \$1,374,113 as a reduction of share capital and the excess of \$355,585 charged to retained earnings.

As at December 31, 2008, 783,000 repurchased shares were held for cancellation. Shares repurchased under the normal course issuer bid held for cancellation are excluded from the outstanding number of shares. At March 24, 2009 the Corporation has 72,676,933 common shares outstanding.

The current economic environment has made access to debt and equity markets more difficult. The cost of capital has increased while the availability of capital has decreased. Terra Energy is in the financial position to weather the economic storm with \$56,197,407 in unutilized credit facility at December 31, 2008 and \$42,115,374 in cash flow from operations in fiscal 2008. The Corporation has no immediate requirement for additional capital.

**COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

The Corporation has lease commitments relating to office space expiring November 30, 2010 and firm service arrangement (gathering and processing) contracts expiring between October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2013.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gathering and processing	6,422,722	6,433,177	4,738,037	4,891,878	4,419,765
Office lease	293,759	274,459	-	-	-
	<u>6,716,481</u>	<u>6,707,636</u>	<u>4,738,037</u>	<u>4,891,878</u>	<u>4,419,765</u>

The Corporation has outstanding letters of credit to various parties for a total of \$525,927 (2007- \$625,927). The amounts expire at various dates during 2009.

The Corporation is involved in various claims arising in the normal course of business. While the outcome of these matters is uncertain and there can be no assurance that such matters will be resolved in the Corporation's favour, the Corporation does not currently believe that the outcome of adverse decisions in any proceedings related to these matters or any amount which it may be required to pay would have a material adverse impact on its financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

The Corporation has employment agreements with two executive officers defining the terms of employment. Under the terms of the agreements, one executive is entitled to 12 months of compensation for termination without cause or in the event of a change of control and the other executive receives 1.5 years of compensation.

**OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

The Corporation is, from time to time, party to certain derivative instruments, including crude oil and natural gas contracts. The Corporation enters into these contracts to manage commodity price risk in future earnings and cash flow. These contracts reduce the Corporation's exposure to the fluctuations in petroleum and natural gas revenues by locking in fixed forward prices on a portion of the Corporation's crude oil and natural gas production.

At December 31, 2008 the Corporation had no outstanding derivative contracts.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation entered into transactions with the following related parties:

Pioneer Land Services Ltd. – a Director is an employee of Pioneer

Borden Ladner Gervais LLP – a Director is partner with the law firm

	December 31, 2008 \$	December 31, 2007 \$
Expenses		
Legal Consulting – Borden Ladner Gervais LLP	183,134	346,194
Consulting – Pioneer Land Services Ltd.	–	1,463
	<u>183,134</u>	<u>347,657</u>
Other		
Recorded as part of oil and gas properties – Pioneer Land Services Ltd	15,889	18,030
Recorded as part of oil and gas properties – Borden Ladner Gervais LLP	10,636	29,866
Recorded as part of share issuance cost – Borden Ladner Gervais LLP	–	71,123
	<u>26,525</u>	<u>119,01</u>

The above transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been valued at the exchange amounts agreed by the related parties.

## OUTLOOK

The oil and gas sector in Canada is experiencing a period of both challenges and opportunities. The current period is characterized by low commodity prices, a high cost structure, tightening credit markets and capital markets which have become increasingly selective. The market perception of both junior and intermediate companies has changed dramatically over the past 12 months, as reflected in the relative stock market performance of most companies. "Debt" is a consideration of growing importance going forward, particularly in our current environment of low netbacks on both oil and gas sales. The current Canadian/US dollar exchange rate is buffering the full impact of low commodity prices. Future exchange rates will have a significant impact on the competitiveness of our Canadian industry.

Terra Energy is well positioned to face these challenges and to take advantage of opportunities as they arise. Our strong balance sheet and increased production levels provide Terra Energy with a stable platform from which we can achieve our objectives for 2009, including:

- To reach 10,000 boed through a combination of organic growth and acquisitions
- To improve the balance in our commodity mix closer towards a 50/50 gas to oil ratio
- To maintain a strong balance sheet

During the last quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, Terra Energy has continued with its development projects in the Fort St. John core area, with a view towards increasing production levels and cash flows. The Company has added significantly to its undeveloped land position during the past two quarters and has also repurchased some of its own shares under the Normal Course Issuer Bid process.

Our preliminary 2009 Capital Expenditure Plan and Budget was designed to keep production rates at about 6,000 boed, while the Company explores other opportunities for growth. Terra Energy expects 2009 – Q1 production to average 5,700 boed. New wells and additional tie-ins are expected to offset declines and result in average production rates above 5,900 boed during the second quarter of 2009.

## CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On January 1, 2008, the Corporation adopted the following new Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Sections, which were effective for interim periods beginning on or after October 1, 2007:

Section 3862 – "Financial Instruments – Disclosures", describes the required disclosure for the assessment of the significance of financial instruments to an entity's financial position and performance and of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed and how the entity manages those risks. This section and Section 3863, "Financial Instruments – Presentation" replaced Section 3861, "Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation".

Section 3863 – "Financial Instruments – Presentation", establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives.

Section 1535 – "Capital Disclosures", establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity's capital and how it is managed. It describes the disclosure requirements of the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, the quantitative data relating to what the entity regards as capital, whether the entity has complied with capital requirements, and, if it has not complied, the consequences of such non-compliance.

Section 1400 – "General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation", effective for interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2008, to include requirements to assess and disclose the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. The adoption of this new section did not have an impact on the financial statements

### International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In February 2008, the CICA's Accounting Standards Board confirmed that IFRS will replace Canadian GAAP in 2011 for profit-oriented Canadian publicly accountable enterprises. Terra will be required to report its results in accordance with IFRS beginning in 2011. The Corporation has developed a changeover plan to complete the transition to IFRS by January 1, 2011, including the preparation of required comparative information.

The key elements of Terra's changeover plan include:

- determine appropriate changes to accounting policies and required amendments to financial disclosures;
- identify and implement changes in associated processes and information systems;
- comply with internal control requirements;
- communicate collateral impacts to internal business groups; and
- educate and train internal and external stakeholders.

The Corporation is currently analyzing accounting policy alternatives and identifying implementation options for the corresponding process changes. Terra will update its IFRS changeover plan to reflect new and amended accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. As IFRS is expected to change prior to 2011, the impact of IFRS on the Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statements is not reasonably determinable at this time.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

In preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, management undertakes certain judgments and estimates. Changes in these judgments and estimates could have a material impact on the financial results and condition. The following discussion outlines accounting policies and practices that are critical to determining the Corporation's financial results.

### Proved Oil and Gas Reserves

Under Canadian Securities Regulations National Instrument 51-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities" (NI 51-101), "proved" reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable (it is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves). In accordance with this definition, the level of certainty targeted by the reporting Corporation should result in at least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated reserves. There was no such consideration of probability under National Policy 2B (NP 2B). In the case of "probable" reserves, which are obviously less certain to be recovered than proved reserves, NI 51-101 states that it must be equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves. With respect to the consideration of certainty, in order to report reserves as proved plus probable, the reporting Corporation must believe that there is at least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves. The implementation of NI 51-101 has resulted in a more rigorous and uniform standardization of reserve evaluation.

The oil and gas reserve estimates are made using all available geological, reservoir and historical production data. Estimates are reviewed and revised as appropriate. Revisions may occur as a result of changes in prices, costs, fiscal regimes, reservoir performance or a change in the Corporation's plans.

On an undiscounted basis, the future development costs associated with proved reserves is approximately \$22.8 million compared to \$332.2 million in expected cash flow. Estimated future development costs for probable reserves is \$24.5 million compared to \$197.8 million in expected cash flow. In either event, estimated future development costs will be funded from the Corporation's unutilized credit facility or from cash flow from operations. The cost of funding estimated future development costs will not make the development of a property uneconomic or have an impact on disclosed reserves or future cash flow from the production of proved reserves.

### Ceiling Test

Under the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) full cost accounting guidelines, the Corporation calculates a ceiling test annually whereby the carrying value of petroleum and natural gas properties is compared to estimated future cash flow from the production of proved reserves. The Corporation has early adopted the requirement of CICA Accounting Guideline 16 "Oil and Gas Accounting - Full Cost" ("AcG 16"). The requirements of the guideline were to be followed for all fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. At December 31, 2008, the Corporation calculated the ceiling test using AcG 16 without any material adverse impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations. The following table outlines benchmark prices used in the impairment test at December 31, 2008:

	WTI Crude Oil US\$/Bbl	Exchange Rate US\$/CDN\$	Edm Light Crude CDN\$/bbl	AECO Natural Gas CDN \$/GJ
2009	57.50	0.825	68.61	7.58
2010	68.00	0.850	78.94	7.94
2011	74.00	0.875	83.54	8.34
2012	85.00	0.925	90.92	8.70
2013	92.01	0.950	95.91	8.95
2014	93.85	0.950	97.84	9.14
After 2019 (inflation %)	2%/yr	0%/yr	2%/yr	2%/yr

**Asset Retirement Obligation**

9CICA Handbook Section 3110 "Asset Retirement Obligations" requires accrued reclamation and abandonment obligations be recognized on the balance sheet by increasing oil and gas properties offset by a liability of an equal amount. Estimates are required to determine the future obligation. The asset and liability are initially measured at fair value, being the discounted future value of the liability, and then capitalized as part of the cost of the asset and subsequently amortized over the life of the asset. The liability then accretes until the retirement obligation is settled.

**Litigation**

The Corporation is involved in various claims and litigation arising from the normal course of business. While the outcome of these matters is uncertain and there can be no assurance that such matters will be resolved in the Corporation's favor, the Corporation does not currently believe that the outcome of adverse decisions in any pending or threatened proceeding related to these and other matters or any amount which it may be required to pay by reason thereof, would have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations.

**Depletion and Depreciation Expense**

Terra Energy uses the full cost method of accounting for exploration and development activities whereby all costs associated with these activities are capitalized, whether successful or not. The aggregate of capitalized costs, net of certain costs related to unproved properties, and estimated future development costs is amortized using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved reserves. Changes in estimated proved reserves or future development costs have a direct impact on depletion and depreciation expense. Certain costs related to unproved properties and major development projects may be excluded from costs subject to depletion until proved reserves have been assigned, at which point they would be included in the depletion calculation, or for impairment, for which any write-down would be charged to depletion and depreciation expense.

**Stock Based Compensation and Share Purchase Warrants**

The Corporation calculates the fair value of the options granted and share purchase warrants issued. This calculation is based on estimates which could differ significantly from actual results. This could have a significant impact on the financial statements.

**Income Taxes**

The determination of Terra Energy'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.

**Financial Instruments**

The Corporation's results are impacted by external market risks associated with fluctuations in commodity prices, operational and safety and environmental risks. The Corporation partially mitigates its exposure to market risks through the use of various financial instruments and physical contracts. The Corporation does not utilize derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

**RISK FACTORS RELATING TO OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION****Uncertain Discovery of Viable Commercial Prospects**

The Corporation's future success may be dependent upon its ability to economically locate commercially viable oil or gas deposits. Terra Energy can make no representations, warranties or guaranties that it will be able to consistently identify viable prospects, or that such prospects will be commercially exploitable. An inability of the Corporation to consistently identify and exploit commercially viable hydrocarbon deposits would have a material and adverse effect on the Corporation's business and financial position. Exploratory drilling is subject to numerous risks, including the risk that no commercially productive oil and gas reservoirs will be encountered. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain, and drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of a variety of factors, including unexpected formation and drilling conditions, pressure or other irregularities in formations, blowouts, equipment failures or accidents, as well as weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements and/or shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment. The inability to successfully locate and drill wells that will economically produce commercial quantities of oil and gas could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business and financial position. Terra Energy's properties are in various stages of exploration and development. Whether the Corporation ultimately drills a property may depend on a number of factors including funding, the receipt of additional seismic data or reprocessing of existing data, material changes in oil or gas prices, the costs and availability of drilling equipment, success or failure of wells drilled in similar formations or which would use the same production facilities, changes in estimates of costs to drill or complete wells, the Corporation's ability to attract industry partners to acquire a portion of its working interest to reduce exposure to drilling and completion costs, decisions of the Corporation's joint working interest owners, and/or restrictions under provincial regulators.

**Global Financial Crisis**

Recent market events and conditions, including disruptions in the international credit markets and other financial systems and the deterioration of global economic conditions, have caused significant volatility to commodity prices. These conditions became evident in the latter part of 2008 and are continuing in 2009, causing a loss of confidence in the broader U.S. and global credit and financial markets. This resulted in the collapse of and government intervention in, major banks, financial institutions and insurers and creating a climate of greater volatility, less liquidity, widening of credit spreads, a lack of price transparency, increased credit losses and tighter credit conditions. Notwithstanding various actions by governments, concerns about the general condition of the capital markets, financial instruments, banks, investment banks, insurers and other financial institutions caused the broader credit markets to further deteriorate and stock markets to decline substantially. These factors have negatively impacted company valuations and will impact the performance of the global economy going forward. Petroleum prices are expected to remain volatile for the near future as a result of market uncertainties over the supply and demand of these commodities due to the current state of the world economies.

However, in 2008 Terra significantly increased production volumes and cash flows from operations over the prior year. This in combination with a \$70.0 million revolving line of credit, which was drawn by \$6.3 million at December 31, 2008 gives Terra the financial flexibility to manage through these uncertain times.

**Volatility of Oil and Natural Gas Contracts**

The ultimate profitability, cash flow and future growth of the Corporation will be affected by changes in prevailing oil and gas prices. Oil and gas prices have been subject to wide fluctuations in recent years in response to changes in the supply and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty, competition, regulatory developments and other factors which are beyond the control of the Corporation. It is impossible to predict future oil and natural gas price movements with any certainty. An extended or substantial decline in oil and gas prices would have a material adverse effect on (i) the Corporation's access to capital, and (ii) the Corporation's financial position and results of operations.

**Exploration, Development and Production Risks**

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

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

**New Alberta Royalty Regime**

On February 16, 2007, the Government of Alberta announced that a review of the province's royalty and tax regime (including income tax and freehold mineral rights tax) pertaining to oil and gas resources, including oil sands, conventional oil and gas and coal bed methane, would be conducted by a panel of experts with the assistance of individual Albertans and key stakeholders. The review panel produced its report and recommendations on September 18, 2007. The Government of Alberta considered these recommendations and obtained input from the public and the oil and gas sector on the recommendations and on October 25, 2008 released a report entitled "The New Royalty Framework" (the "NRF") on the direction of royalties in the province effective January 1, 2009.

On November 19, 2008, in response to the significant reduction in activity and the global economic crisis, the Government of Alberta announced that for wells that commenced drilling after this date companies can elect, on a well by well basis to either have the NRF apply to the production from that well or have the old, pre-NRF rates apply for new wells between 1,000 and 3,500 metres in depth. This five-year transitional royalty system is designed to help stimulate drilling in Alberta.

On March 3, 2009, the Government of Alberta announced a three-point incentive program to stimulate new and continued economic activity in Alberta which included a drilling royalty credit for new conventional oil and natural gas wells and a new well royalty incentive program.

Terra's assets are primarily in British Columbia and the new Alberta royalty regime is not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation. The royalty regime in British Columbia in which Terra Energy's assets are primarily located may be subject to further review and changes which could adversely impact Terra's financial condition and operations.

**Prices, Markets and Marketing of Crude Oil and Natural Gas**

Oil and natural gas are commodities whose prices are determined based on world demand, supply and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Terra Energy. World prices for oil and natural gas have fluctuated widely in recent years. Any material decline in prices will result in a reduction of net production revenue. Certain wells or other projects may become uneconomic as a result of a decline in world oil prices and natural gas prices, leading to a reduction in the future volume of Terra Energy's oil and gas production. Terra Energy might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. All these factors could result in a material decrease in Terra Energy's future net production revenue, causing a reduction in its

oil and gas acquisition and development activities. In addition, bank borrowings available to Terra Energy will be in part determined by the borrowing base of Terra Energy. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could reduce Terra Energy's future borrowing base, therefore reducing the bank credit available to Terra Energy, and could require that a portion of any existing bank debt of Terra Energy be repaid.

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

**Substantial Capital Requirements; Liquidity**

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

**Capital Markets**

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

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

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

**Competition**

The Corporation engages in the highly competitive industry of exploration for and production of oil and gas. The Corporation competes directly and indirectly with major and independent oil and gas companies in its exploration for and development of desirable oil and gas properties. Many companies and individuals are engaged in the business of acquiring interests in and developing oil and gas properties in Canada, and the industry is not dominated by any single competitor or a small number of competitors. Many of such competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources, as well as greater historical market acceptance than does the Corporation. The Corporation will compete with numerous industry participants for the acquisition of land and rights to prospects, and for the equipment and labor required to operate and develop such prospects. Competition could materially and adversely affect the Corporation's business, operating results and financial condition. Such competitive disadvantages could adversely affect the Corporation's ability to participate in projects with favorable rates of return.

**Shortage of Supplies and Equipment**

The Corporation's ability to conduct operations in a timely and cost effective manner is subject to the availability of natural gas and crude oil field supplies, rigs, equipment and service crews. Although none are expected currently, any shortage of certain types of supplies and equipment could result in delays in our operations as well as in higher operating and capital costs.

**Interruption From Severe Weather**

The Corporation's operations are conducted principally in the central region of Alberta, northeastern British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The weather in these areas can be extreme and can cause interruption or delays in our drilling and construction operations.

**Dependence on Third-Party Pipelines**

Substantially all of Terra Energy's sales of natural gas production were through deliveries to local third-party gathering systems to processing plants. In addition, the Corporation relies on access to interprovincial pipelines for the sale and distribution of substantially all of our gas. As a result, a curtailment of our sale of natural gas by pipelines or by third-party gathering systems, an impairment of our ability to transport natural gas on interprovincial pipelines or a material increase in the rates charged to us for the transportation of natural gas by reason of a change in federal or provincial regulations or for any other reason, could have a material adverse effect upon us. In such event, we would have to obtain other transportation arrangements. There can be no assurance that we would have economical transportation alternatives or that it would be feasible for us to construct pipelines. In the event such circumstances were to occur, our netbacks from the affected wells would be suspended until, and if, such circumstances could be resolved.

**Operating Hazards and Uninsured Risks**

The oil and gas business involves a variety of operating risks, including fire, explosion, pipe failure, casing collapse, abnormally pressured formations, adverse weather conditions, governmental and political actions, premature reservoir declines and environmental hazards such as oil spills, gas leaks and discharges of toxic gases. The occurrence of any of these events with respect to any property operated or owned (in whole or in part) by us could have a material adverse impact on us. The Corporation and the operators of our properties, maintain insurance in accordance with customary industry practices and in amounts that we believe to be reasonable. However, insurance coverage is not always economically feasible and is not obtained to cover all types of operational risks. The occurrence of a significant event that is not insured or insured fully could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

**Restoration, Safety and Environmental Risks**

Our operations are in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Certain laws and regulations exist that require companies engaged in petroleum activities to obtain necessary safety and environmental permits to operate. Such legislation may restrict or delay us from conducting operations in certain geographical areas. Further, such laws and regulations may impose liabilities on us for remedial and clean-up costs, personal injuries related to safety and environmental damages, such liabilities collectively referred to as "asset retirement obligations".

**Expiration of Licenses and Leases**

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

**Title**

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

**Environmental Risks**

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and gas operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require Terra Energy to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Implementation of strategies with respect to climate change and reducing greenhouse gases whether to meet the limits required by the Kyoto Protocol or as otherwise determined by federal or provincial governments could have a material impact on the nature of oil and natural gas operations, including those of Terra Energy. See "Industry Conditions – Environmental Regulation". Terra Energy is in material compliance with environmental laws. No assurance can be given that the application of environmental laws to the business and operations of Terra Energy will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect Terra Energy's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

**Reserve Estimates**

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities in oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves and cash flows to be derived therefrom, including many factors beyond the Corporation's control. The reserve and associated cash flow information set forth herein represents estimates only. In general, estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and the future net cash flows therefrom are based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the properties, production rates, ultimate reserve recovery, timing and amount of capital expenditures, marketability of oil and gas, royalty rates, the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and future operating costs, all of which may vary from actual results. All such estimates are to some degree speculative, and classifications of reserves are only attempts to define the degree of speculation involved. For those reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves attributable to any particular group of properties, classification of such reserves based on risk of recovery and estimates of future net revenues expected therefrom prepared by different engineers, or by the same engineers at different times, may vary. The Corporation's actual production, revenues, taxes and development and operating expenditures with respect to its reserves will vary from estimates thereof and such variations could be material. Further, the evaluations are based in part on the assumed success of exploitation activities intended to be undertaken in future years. The reserves and estimated cash flows to be derived therefrom contained in such evaluations will be reduced to the extent that such exploitation activities do not achieve the level of success assumed in the evaluation.

Estimates of proved reserves that may be developed and produced in the future are often based upon volumetric calculations and upon analogy to similar types of reserves rather than actual production history. Estimates based on these methods are generally less reliable than those based on actual production history. Subsequent evaluation of the same reserves based upon production history and production practices will result in variations in the estimated reserves and such variations could be material.

In accordance with applicable securities laws, GLJ, the independent reserves evaluator, has used forecast price and cost estimates in calculating reserve quantities included herein. Actual future net revenue will be affected by other factors such as actual production levels, supply and demand for oil and natural gas, curtailments or increases in consumption by oil and natural gas purchasers, changes in governmental regulation or taxation and the impact of inflation on costs. Actual production and revenues derived therefrom will vary from the estimates contained in the GLJ Report, and such variations could be material. The GLJ Report is based in part on the assumed success of activities the Corporation intends to undertake in future years. The reserves and estimated cash flows to be derived therefrom contained in the GLJ Report will be reduced to the extent that such activities do not achieve the level of success assumed in the GLJ Report. The GLJ Report is effective as of a specific effective date and has not been updated and thus does not reflect changes in the Corporation's resources since that date.

**Reserve Replacement**

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

**Reliance on Operators and Key Employees**

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

**Corporate Matters**

To date, Terra Energy has not paid any dividends on its outstanding common shares and does not anticipate the payment of any dividends on its common shares for the foreseeable future. Certain of the directors and officers of Terra Energy are also directors and officers of other oil and gas companies involved in oil and gas exploration and development, and conflicts of interest may arise between their duties as officers and directors of Terra Energy and as officers and directors of such other companies. Such conflicts must be disclosed in accordance with, and are subject to such other procedures and remedies as apply under the ABCA.

**Management of Growth**

The Corporation may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of the Corporation to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The inability of the Corporation to deal with this growth could have a material adverse impact on its business, operations and prospects.

**Permits and Licenses**

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

**Additional Funding Requirements**

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

**Variations in Foreign Exchange Rates**

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

**Issuance of Debt**

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

**Financial Instruments**

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

**Availability of Drilling Equipment and Access Restrictions**

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

**Aboriginal Claims**

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

**Seasonality**

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

**Third Party Credit Risk**

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

**Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products**

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas, and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. The Corporation cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

**Kyoto Protocol**

Canada is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and has ratified the Kyoto Protocol established thereunder to set legally binding targets to reduce nationwide emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and other so-called "greenhouse gases". Terra Energy's exploration and production facilities and other operations and activities emit a small amount of greenhouse gases which will likely subject Terra Energy to legislation regulating emissions of greenhouse gases. The Government of Canada has developed a "Turning the Corner" climate change plan, which outlines future regulatory requirements that will set greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements for various industrial activities, including oil and gas exploration and production. Future federal legislation, together with provincial emission reduction requirements, such as those contained in Alberta's Climate Change and Emissions Management Act and in British Columbia's Bill 18: Greenhouse Gas Reduction (Cap and Trade) Act, may require the reduction of emissions or emissions intensity with Terra Energy's operations and facilities. The direct or indirect costs of these regulations may adversely affect the business of Terra Energy.

**Environmental Regulation**

The oil and natural gas industry is currently subject to environmental regulations pursuant to provincial and federal legislation. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on releases or emissions and regulation on the storage and transportation of various substances produced or utilized in association with certain oil and gas industry operations and can affect the location and operation of wells and facilities and the extent to which exploration and development is permitted. In addition, legislation requires that well and facility sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of provincial authorities. As well, applicable environmental laws may impose remediation obligations with respect to property designated as a contaminated site upon certain responsible persons, which include persons responsible for the substance causing the contamination, persons who caused the release of the substance and any past or present owner, tenant or other person in possession of the site. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such legislation may result in the suspension or revocation of necessary licences and authorizations, civil liability for pollution damage, the imposition of fines and penalties or the issuance of clean-up orders.

Applicable environmental laws in Alberta are consolidated in the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (the "EPEA"). In British Columbia, environmental laws are primarily found in the Environmental Management Act (the "EMA"). Under the EPEA and the EMA, environmental standards and compliance for releases, clean-up and reporting are stricter and more onerous than

in previous legislation. Also, the range of enforcement actions available and the severity of penalties have been significantly increased. These changes will have an incremental effect on the cost of conducting operations in both provinces. Both Alberta and British Columbia review energy projects through an environmental assessment process, which may be held in conjunction with a federal assessment. These review processes involve public participation.

Climate change is an issue that is increasingly subject to government regulation. Although Canada has ratified the Kyoto Protocol and despite legislation to this end introduced by opposition parties in Parliament, it remains uncertain whether the targets in the Kyoto Protocol will be enforced in Canada. Alberta, British Columbia and the federal Government have all introduced climate change action plans that include various means of achieving emissions or emissions intensity reductions, including direct reductions, emissions trading, carbon capture and storage, technology fund contributions and credit for early action. Coordination between these plans has not yet been developed and remains a source of uncertainty. Given the evolving regulatory schemes related to climate change and the control of greenhouse gases and resulting requirements, it is not currently possible to predict the final form these requirements will take or the impact on Terra Energy and its operations and financial condition at this time.

#### **Conflicts of Interest**

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

#### **Dilution**

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

#### **Project Risks**

Terra Energy will manage a variety of small and large projects in the conduct of its business. Project delays may delay expected revenues from operations. Significant project cost over-runs could make a project uneconomic. Terra's ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas will depend upon numerous factors beyond Terra's control, including:

- the availability of processing capacity;
- the availability and proximity of pipeline capacity;
- the availability of storage capacity;
- the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas;
- the availability of alternative fuel sources;
- the effects of inclement weather;
- the availability of drilling and related equipment;
- unexpected cost increases;
- accidental events;
- currency fluctuations;
- changes in regulations;
- the availability and productivity of skilled labour; and
- the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

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