kelt exploration

FIRST QUARTER REPORT

AS AT AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2013

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FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

As at and for the three months ended March 31, 2013

(CA$ thousands, except as otherwise noted)	Three months ended March 31, 2013
FINANCIAL	
Revenue, before royalties	3,865
Funds from operations[(1)]	2,179
Basic ($/ common share)[(1)]	0.09
Diluted ($/ common share)[(1)]	0.09
Profit (loss)	(140)
Basic ($/ common share)	(0.01)
Diluted ($/ common share)	(0.01)
Capital expenditures, prior to completion of the Arrangement	22,856
Capital expenditures, subsequent to completion of the Arrangement	17,354
Total capital expenditures	40,210
Total assets	141,834
Bank debt	-
Working capital deficiency	24,471
Shareholders' equity	98,138
Weighted average common shares outstanding (000's)	
Basic	25,359
Diluted	25,359
OPERATIONS	
Average daily production	
Oil (bbls/d)	158
NGLs (bbls/d)	82
Gas (mcf/d)	6,454
Combined (BOE/d)[(2)]	1,316
Production per million common shares (BOE/d)	52
Average realized prices	
Oil ($/bbl)	87.84
NGLs ($/bbl)	70.96
Gas ($/mcf)	3.60
Operating netbacks[(1)] ($/BOE)	
Revenue	32.64
Royalties	(4.36)
Production and transportation expense	(9.00)
Operating netback[(1)]	19.28
Undeveloped land	
Gross acres	134,238
Net acres	72,166

(1) Refer to advisory regarding non-GAAP measures

(2) Average daily production reported in the table above is calculated over the 90 day period ended March 31, 2013. Production for the 33 day period following commencement of active operations on February 27, 2013, averaged 3,588 BOE per day.

MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Kelt Exploration Ltd. (“Kelt” or the “Company”) is pleased to report its first quarterly results to shareholders after it commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on March 1, 2013.

Kelt was incorporated on October 11, 2012 for the purpose of participating in a Plan of Arrangement involving ExxonMobil Canada Ltd., ExxonMobil Celtic ULC, Celtic Exploration Ltd. and Kelt. The Plan of Arrangement was completed on February 26, 2013, following which time, Kelt commenced active operations. As a result, production, revenue and funds from operations included in this first quarter interim report were generated during the 33 day period from February 27, 2013 to March 31, 2013.

Kelt is an oil and gas exploration, development and production company with land holdings in three core areas in Western Canada:

- 71,363 gross (28,149 net) acres in a condensate-rich gas property at Inga in northeastern British Columbia;
- 105,920 gross (57,214 net) acres in a gas property at Grande Cache in west central Alberta; and
- 22,400 gross (22,080 net) acres in an oil exploration prospect at Karr in west central Alberta.

This suite of assets provides the Company with a mix of lower risk development and higher risk exploration plays, as well as, a diversified portfolio of natural gas, condensate and light oil production. Having exposure to the different commodity price points will benefit the Company during periods of volatile price fluctuations. During the first quarter of 2013, the price for Edmonton sweet light oil averaged $88.65 per barrel, up 2% from $86.57 per barrel in the year 2012. During the first quarter of 2013, the price for condensate averaged $108.11 per barrel, up 7% from $100.76 per barrel in the year 2012. During the first quarter of 2013, the price for AECO gas averaged $3.08 per mmbtu, up 27% from $2.43 per mmbtu in the year 2012.

Since commencing active operations, during the 33 day period ended March 31, 2013, production averaged 3,588 BOE per day (82% gas and 18% oil & NGLs), revenue was $3.9 million and funds from operations was $2.2 million. Production averaged 1,316 BOE per day during the 90 day quarter ended March 31, 2013.

At March 31, 2013, Kelt did not have any outstanding bank debt on its $40.0 million demand loan facility with a chartered bank in Canada. The working capital position at the end of the first quarter was a deficiency of $24.5 million.

Subsequent to the quarter-end, on April 5, 2013, the Company completed equity financings resulting in aggregate gross proceeds of $94.35 million. 11.0 million common shares were issued at a price of $5.55 per share pursuant to a brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $61.05 million and 6.0 million common shares were issued at a price of $5.55 per share pursuant to a non-brokered private placement to certain directors, officers and employees of the Company for gross proceeds of $33.3 million.

As at May 6, 2013, the Company has 84.1 million common shares issued and outstanding. Directors and officers of Kelt own (including shares that they exercise control or direction over) 19.9 million common shares or 23.7% of the total shares outstanding.

Entering the second quarter of 2013, Kelt is well positioned financially and expects that it will have sufficient financial flexibility to carry out its operations during the year and pursue new opportunities as they arise.

Kelt re-confirms its production guidance for 2013, expecting to average between 3,100 and 3,300 BOE per day for the 365 day year (3,700 and 3,900 BOE per day, for the period from February 27, 2013 to December 31, 2013).

Management is excited about the Company’s prospects and looks forward to updating shareholders with drilling results in the near future.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

[signed]

David J. Wilson
President and Chief Executive Officer
May 6, 2013

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Kelt Exploration Ltd. ("Kelt" or the "Company") is an oil and gas company based in Calgary, Alberta, focused on the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas resources, primarily in west central Alberta and northeastern British Columbia. Common shares of the Company are listed and posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "KEL". The head office of Kelt is located at Suite 600, 321 – 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 3H3 and its registered office is located at 1900, 520 – 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0R3.

Additional information relating to Kelt can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is dated May 6, 2013 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim financial statements and related notes as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2013, and its audited financial statements as at and for the period from incorporation on October 11, 2012 to December 31, 2012. The accompanying interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as set out in the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA Handbook"). The CICA Handbook incorporates International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and publicly accountable enterprises, such as the Company, are required to apply such standards. The interim financial statements are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) on October 11, 2012 as 1705972 Alberta Ltd. On October 19, 2012, Articles of Amendment were filed to change the name of the Company to Kelt Exploration Ltd. The Company was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Celtic Exploration Ltd. ("Celtic"), for the purposes of participating in a Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement") between ExxonMobil Canada Ltd. ("ExxonMobil Canada"), ExxonMobil Celtic ULC (formerly 1690731 Alberta ULC) (the "Purchaser"), Celtic and Kelt. Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Purchaser purchased all of Celtic's outstanding common shares ("Celtic Shares"), including Celtic Shares issued upon conversion of Celtic's 5% convertible debentures, at a cash price of $24.50 per Celtic Share. Additionally, Celtic shareholders received one-half (1/2) of a share of Kelt for each Celtic Share.

Pursuant to the Arrangement and a conveyance agreement (the "Conveyance Agreement") entered into by Celtic and Kelt upon closing of the Arrangement on February 26, 2013, Celtic transferred certain petroleum and natural gas assets (the "Acquired Assets") to Kelt (the "Acquisition") in exchange for $142.0 million of common share consideration. The Acquired Assets include all of Celtic's right, title, estate and interest in the petroleum, natural gas and related hydrocarbon rights and related personal property interests within, upon or under the lands and leases, including:

- a liquids-rich gas property in the Inga area of British Columbia (the "Inga Property");
- a gas property in the Grande Cache area of Alberta (the "Grande Cache Property"); and
- an oil prospect in the Karr area of Alberta located north-east of the Smoky River (the "Karr Property").

Prior to completion of the Arrangement, the Company did not have any assets, liabilities, or operations. The Company commenced active operations on February 27, 2013 following the completion of the Arrangement and the Acquisition on February 26, 2013. Refer to additional information under the heading of *Common Control Transaction* in this MD&A.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information with respect to the Company contained herein, including expectations, beliefs, plans, goals, objectives, assumptions, information and statements about future events, conditions, results of operations, performance, Kelt's planned capital expenditure program, or management's assessment of future potential, contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond the Company's control, including the impact of general economic conditions, industry conditions, volatility of commodity prices, currency exchange rate fluctuations, imprecision of reserve estimates, environmental risks, competition from other explorers, stock market volatility, and ability to access sufficient capital. We caution that the foregoing list of risks and uncertainties is not exhaustive.

Statements relating to “reserves” or “resources” are deemed to be forward looking statements as they involve the implied assessment, based on current estimates and assumptions that the reserves and resources can be profitably produced in the future.

Kelt’s actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur. As a result, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements.

In addition, the reader is cautioned that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date hereof and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise unless expressly required by applicable securities laws.

Certain information set out herein may be considered as “financial outlook” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The purpose of this financial outlook is to provide readers with disclosure regarding Kelt’s reasonable expectations as to the anticipated results of its proposed business activities for the periods indicated. Readers are cautioned that the financial outlook may not be appropriate for other purposes.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

This document contains certain financial measures, as described below, which do not have standardized meanings prescribed by GAAP. As these measures are commonly used in the oil and gas industry, the Company believes that their inclusion is useful to investors. The reader is cautioned that these amounts may not be directly comparable to measures for other companies where similar terminology is used. “Operating netback” is calculated by deducting royalties, production expenses and transportation expenses from oil and gas revenue. “Funds from operations” is calculated by adding back settlement of decommissioning obligations and change in non-cash operating working capital to cash provided by operating activities. Funds from operations per common share is calculated on a consistent basis with profit (loss) per common share, using basic and diluted weighted average common shares as determined in accordance with GAAP. Funds from operations and operating netbacks are used by Kelt as key measures of performance and are not intended to represent operating profits nor should they be viewed as an alternative to cash provided by operating activities, profit or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with GAAP.

The following table reconciles cash provided by operating activities to funds from operations:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Cash provided by operating activities	1,430
Settlement of decommissioning obligations	-
Change in non-cash working capital	749
Funds from operations	2,179

OTHER MEASUREMENTS

All dollar amounts are referenced in thousands of Canadian dollars, except when noted otherwise. Where amounts are expressed on a barrel of oil equivalent (“BOE”) basis, natural gas volumes have been converted to oil equivalence at six thousand cubic feet per barrel and sulphur volumes have been converted to oil equivalence at 0.6 long tons per barrel. The term BOE may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet per barrel is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. References to oil in this discussion include crude oil and field condensate. References to natural gas liquids (“NGLs”) include, pentane, butane, propane, and ethane. References to gas in this discussion include natural gas and sulphur.

SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The significant accounting policies used by the Company are disclosed in note 2 to the unaudited interim financial statements as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Certain accounting policies require that management make judgments regarding the selection and application of such policies, and to make appropriate decisions with respect to formulation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates. The following discussion identifies the critical accounting policies and practices of the Company and helps assess the likelihood of materially different results being reported.

Common control transaction

In connection with the Arrangement and pursuant to the terms of the Conveyance Agreement between Celtic and Kelt, the Acquired Assets were transferred from Celtic to Kelt and Kelt assumed certain obligations and liabilities of Celtic. Kelt was a wholly owned subsidiary of Celtic immediately preceding closing of the Arrangement and immediately subsequent to closing, Kelt was controlled by the same shareholders as Celtic; consequently, the entities were under common control at the time of the Acquisition. Business combinations involving entities under common control are outside the scope of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. IFRS provides no guidance on the accounting for these types of transactions and an entity is required to develop an accounting policy. The three most common methods utilized are the purchase method, the predecessor values since inception method, and the predecessor values from date of transaction method. A business combination involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same party, both before and after the business combination, and control is not transitory. Management has determined the predecessor values from date of transaction method to be most appropriate. This method requires the financial statements to be prepared using the predecessor carrying values without any step up to fair value. The difference between any consideration and the aggregate carrying value of the assets and liabilities are recorded as a reserve from common control transaction in shareholders' equity.

Depletion, depreciation and reserves

The Company calculates depletion based on total proved reserves as evaluated in accordance with the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGEH"). The process of determining reserves is complex. Significant judgments are based on available geological, geophysical, engineering, and economic data. These judgments are based on estimates and assumptions that may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change. The reserve estimates are based on current production forecasts, prices and economic conditions. As circumstances change and additional data becomes available, reserve estimates also change. Estimates made are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, prices, economic conditions and governmental restrictions.

Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reserve estimates are accurate, reserve estimation can be impacted by subjective decisions, new geological or production information and a changing environment. In addition, revisions to reserve estimates can arise from changes in year-end oil and gas prices and reservoir performance. Such revisions can be either positive or negative.

Changes in reserve estimates impact the financial results of the Company as reserves and estimated future development costs are used to calculate depletion and are also used in measuring fair value less costs to sell of property, plant and equipment for impairment calculations.

Determination of Cash Generating Units ("CGUs")

The determination of CGUs requires judgment in defining a group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. CGUs are determined by similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, similar exposure to market risks and materiality.

Impairment

Judgments include determining whether indicators of impairment exist, as well as the discount rate used in discounted cash flow models. Estimates and assumptions include those used in the determination of the recoverable amounts of CGUs and individual assets which are based on the higher of their value-in-use and fair value less costs to sell. Unless indicated otherwise, the recoverable amount used in assessing impairment charges is fair value less costs to sell. The Company generally estimates fair value less costs to sell using a discounted cash flow model which has a significant number of assumptions including proved and probable reserves, forecasted commodity prices, future costs required to develop and produce reserves, discount rates and other relevant assumptions. Reserve estimates and expected future cash flows from production of reserves are subject to measurement uncertainty as discussed above and subject to variability to changes in forecasted commodity prices. Commodity price changes impact the expected future cash flows which may require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible and intangible assets.

Exploration and evaluation assets ("E&E")

The decision to transfer assets from E&E to property, plant and equipment requires judgment as it is based on estimated proved reserves, which are used, in part, to determine a project's technical feasibility and commercial viability. Judgment was also required to determine the level at which E&E is assessed for impairment; for Kelt, the recoverable amount of E&E assets is assessed at the operating segment level. Estimates and assumptions include those used in the calculation of recoverable amounts for E&E CGUs and individual assets, which are based on the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Decommissioning obligations

The Company estimates the decommissioning obligations for oil and gas wells and their associated production facilities and pipelines. In most instances, dismantling of assets and remediation occurs many years into the future. The value of the ultimate decommissioning obligation can fluctuate in response to many factors including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, experience at other production sites, and changes to the risk-free discount rate. The expected timing and amount of expenditure can also change, for example, in response to changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. Judgments include the most appropriate discount rate to use, which management has determined to be a risk-free rate.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The determination of fair value often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of exploration and evaluation assets and property, plant and equipment acquired generally require the most judgment and include estimates of reserves acquired, forecast benchmark commodity prices and discount rates. Assumptions are also required to determine the fair value of decommissioning obligations associated with the properties. Changes in any of these assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities could impact the amounts assigned to assets, liabilities and goodwill in the acquisition equation. Future profit (loss) can be affected as a result of changes in future depletion and depreciation or impairment.

Deferred income taxes

The Company follows the liability method for calculating deferred taxes. Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, deferred income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred income tax assets are assessed by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings. This assessment requires significant judgment. In addition, income tax expense for an interim period is based on an estimated average annual effective income tax rate.

Share based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for its long-term incentive plans, which include an Incentive Stock Option Plan and a Restricted Share Unit Plan. Judgments include which valuation model is most appropriate for the grant of the award to estimate its fair value. Estimates and assumptions are then used in the valuation model to determine fair value.

For stock options, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model which requires that management make assumptions for the expected life of the option, the anticipated volatility of the share price over the life of the option, the risk-free interest rate for the life of the option, and the number of options that will ultimately vest. The assumptions used by the Company are discussed in note 8 of the interim financial statements.

The fair value of restricted share units is estimated based on the volume weighted average trading price on the TSX over three trading days immediately prior to the date of grant. Judgment is also required to estimate the number of restricted share units that will ultimately vest. The assumptions used by the Company are discussed in note 8 of the interim financial statements.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

As a result of the Arrangement, the Company is entitled to file an alternative form of interim certificate for first financial period after becoming a non-venture issuer. In contrast to the usual certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* (NI 52-109), the alternative form, namely, Form 52-109F2 *Certification of Interim Filings Following an Initial Public Offering, Reverse Takeover or Becoming a Non-Venture Issuer*, does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

> i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
>
> ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of an issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 in the first financial period following the issuer becoming a non-venture issuer in the circumstances described in section 5.5 of NI 52-109, may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

GROWTH STRATEGY

The business plan of Kelt is to create sustainable and profitable growth as a participant in the oil and gas industry in Canada. Kelt seeks to identify and acquire strategic acquisitions of oil and gas properties where it believes further exploitation, development and exploration opportunities exist. In addition, Kelt has implemented a full cycle exploration program, resulting in exploration and development drilling based on opportunities generated internally.

Kelt plans to pursue the internal and external generation of exploration plays that have low, medium and high risk and multi-zone hydrocarbon potential and plans to maintain a balance between exploration, exploitation and development drilling for oil and gas reserves, although management of Kelt may also consider asset and corporate acquisition opportunities that meet its business parameters.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

- On February 27, 2013, the Company commenced active operations following completion of the Arrangement and the Acquisition on February 26, 2013; prior thereto, the Company did not have any assets, liabilities, or operations;
- During the three month period ended March 31, 2013, production averaged 1,316 BOE per day; for the 33 day period following completion of the Arrangement and the Acquisition, production averaged 3,588 BOE per day;
- The Company realized an average sales price of $32.64 per BOE, resulting in revenue before royalties of $3.9 million during the interim period ended March 31, 2013;
- During the reporting period, corporate royalty rates averaged 13.4% of revenue; production and transportation expense, combined, averaged $9.00 per BOE; and G&A expense averaged $0.82 per BOE;
- The Company recognized funds from operations for the period in the amount of $2.2 million ($0.09 per common share, basic and diluted);
- Immediately following the completion of the Arrangement and the Acquisition, Kelt completed a private placement, issuing 6.0 million common shares at a subscription price of $2.32 per common share, resulting in aggregate gross proceeds of $13.92 million; and
- The Company established a revolving operating demand loan credit facility in the amount of $40.0 million with a Canadian chartered bank.

REVENUE

(CA$ thousands, unless otherwise indicated)	For the 33 day period of active operations	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Average daily production:		
Oil (bbls/d)	430	158
NGLs (bbls/d)	224	82
Gas (mcf/d)	17,603	6,454
Combined (BOE/d)	3,588	1,316
Average realized prices:		
Oil ($/bbl)	87.84	87.84
NGLs ($/bbl)	70.96	70.96
Gas ($/mcf)	3.60	3.60
Combined ($/BOE)	32.64	32.64
Total revenue, before royalties:		
Oil	1,246	1,246
NGLs	525	525
Gas	2,094	2,094
Total revenue, before royalties	3,865	3,865

During the three month period ended March 31, 2013, production averaged 1,316 BOE per day. For the 33 day period following completion of the Arrangement and the Acquisition and commencement of active operations, production averaged 3,588 BOE per day. Daily average production for the period includes incremental production from new wells drilled at the Inga Property and one new well at the Karr Property that came on production towards the end of March 2013. The Company realized a combined average sales price of $32.64 per BOE, resulting in total revenue, before royalties, of $3.9 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2013.

OIL AND NGL OPERATIONS

($/bbl)		Three months ended March 31, 2013
Oil revenue		87.84
NGLs revenue		70.96
Average realized price		82.06
Royalties *(% of oil and NGL revenue)*	*17.3%*	(14.19)
Production and transportation expense		(9.00)
Operating netback		58.87

Revenues recognized in the current period represent the sale of production for the 33 day period from commencement of active operations on February 27, 2013 to March 31, 2013. For the month of March, the WTI index oil price was US$92.96 per barrel. The Company realized an average price of $87.84 per barrel for crude oil and field condensate sales during the period. The average price realized by the Company reflects a combination of the market-wide discount between the Edmonton Light Par oil price relative to WTI and a quality discount specific to the Company. The discount on crude oil sales is partially offset by condensate sales, which attract a premium over WTI. The Company realized an average price of $70.96 per barrel for NGL sales during the period.

Royalties averaged 17.3% of oil and NGL revenue in the period. Production & transportation expenses, combined, averaged $9.00 per barrel during the interim period ended March 31, 2013.

In the first quarter of 2013, oil and NGL netbacks averaged $58.87 per barrel, 72% of the average realized selling price.

GAS OPERATIONS

($/mcf)		Three months ended March 31, 2013
Gas revenue		3.60
Royalties *(% of gas revenue)*	*10.0%*	(0.36)
Production and transportation expense		(1.50)
Operating netback		1.74
Barrel of oil equivalent netback ($/BOE)		10.44

Revenues recognized in the current period represent the sale of production for the 33 day period from commencement of active operations on February 27, 2013 to March 31, 2013. For the month of March, the AECO-C gas index price was $3.29 per GJ. The average price realized by the Company for gas sales of $3.60 per MCF includes a heating value premium, earned primarily from gas produced at the Inga Property.

Gas royalties averaged 10.0% of revenue during the period. The relatively low gas royalty rate reflects the benefits of production qualifying for various incentive programs. In addition, royalties are reduced by gas cost allowance credits which do not fluctuate with gas prices.

Production & transportation expenses, combined, averaged $1.50 per MCF during the interim period ended March 31, 2013.

Gas netbacks in the first quarter of 2013 averaged $1.74 per MCF, 48% of the average realized selling price.

FINANCING EXPENSES

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Interest and fees on bank debt	7
Accretion of decommissioning obligations	21
Financing expense	28
Average bank debt outstanding	-
Average interest rate	0.2%
Interest and fees on bank debt, $ per BOE	0.06

On February 26, 2013, the Company established a revolving operating demand loan (the “Credit Facility”) with a Canadian chartered bank. The authorized borrowing amount under the Credit Facility is $40.0 million. Interest is payable monthly for borrowings through direct advances. Interest rates fluctuate based on a pricing grid and range from bank prime plus 0.5% to bank prime plus 2.5%, depending upon Kelt’s then current debt to cash flow ratio of between less than one times to greater than three times. Under the Credit Facility, borrowings through the use of bankers’ acceptances are also available.

The Company did not draw on the Credit Facility during the period ended March 31, 2013 and therefore did not incur any interest charges. Amounts reported as interest and fees on bank debt in the table above relate to standby charges on the undrawn facility, which are currently incurred at a rate of 20 basis points.

Accretion expense is a measure of the increase in the present value of the decommissioning obligation due to the passage of time. Accretion expense in the current period represents the increase in present value of the future cost of site restoration, from the date the Acquired Assets were conveyed to Kelt by Celtic on February 26, 2013, to the end of the reporting period on March 31, 2013.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE (“G&A”) EXPENSES

The following table summarizes significant components of the Company’s G&A expenses:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Salaries and benefits	98
Other G&A expenses	223
Gross G&A expenses	321
Recovery pursuant to the TSA	(87)
Overhead recoveries	(137)
Total G&A expenses, net of recoveries	97
$ per BOE	0.82

Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Company entered into a transition services agreement (the “TSA”) with the Purchaser. Under the TSA, Kelt employees will provide contract services to the Purchaser as needed during the transition period, which is twelve months from completion of the Arrangement. The recovery earned through the TSA is presented as a reduction of gross G&A expenses. Under the TSA, the Purchaser granted a sublease to Kelt for office space and will provide administrative services to Kelt during the transition period, the cost of which, are included in other G&A expenses.

SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Stock options	150
Restricted share units	185
Total share based compensation expense	335
$ per BOE	2.83

Pursuant to Kelt's Incentive Stock Option Plan, the Company granted 2,110,000 stock options to officers, directors, and employees on March 15, 2013, at an exercise price of $6.47 per share. The average fair value of stock options granted, as determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model, is $2.66 per common share. The total fair value is recognized as an expense over the vesting period using graded amortization, commencing on the grant date.

In addition, pursuant to Kelt's Restricted Share Unit Plan, the Company granted 1,473,000 restricted share units to officers and employees on March 15, 2013. The total fair value, which is based on the market price of Kelt shares at the time of grant, is recognized as an expense over the vesting period using graded amortization.

DEPLETION AND DEPRECIATION

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Depletion of development and production assets	2,220
Depreciation of corporate assets	4
Total depletion and depreciation	2,224
$ per BOE	18.78

The Company calculates depletion of development of production assets based on production relative to total proved reserves, for each property. Depletion expense for the interim period ended March 31, 2013, was calculated based on production for the 33 day period following completion of the Arrangement and the Acquisition, resulting in a corporate weighted average depletion rate of 1.8%. Future development costs required to develop proved reserves in the amount of $22.8 million are included in the carrying value subject to depletion.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

During the period ended March 31, 2013, the Company expensed $20.8 thousand of costs associated with expired mineral leases.

INCOME TAXES

For the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company recognized a deferred income tax recovery in the amount of $0.3 million. This amount differs from the expected recovery of income taxes calculated based on the statutory tax rate, primarily due to non-deductible share based compensation expense and recognition of the unrecognized deferred income tax asset resulting from the common control transaction. In addition, a deferred income tax recovery in the amount of $0.1 million was charged directly to equity in respect of share issue costs incurred in the period. An analysis of the provision for deferred income taxes is included in note 9 of the interim financial statements.

For the period ended March 31, 2013, the Company was not required to pay current income taxes as it had sufficient income tax deductions available to shelter taxable income. Estimated tax deductions available as of March 31, 2013 are $180.3 million (COGPE 71%, CDE 6%, CEE 4%, UCC 19%).

PROFIT (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Profit (loss)	(140)
$ per common share, basic	(0.01)
$ per common share, diluted	(0.01)
$ per BOE	(1.18)

During the reporting period, the Company earned an operating netback of $2.3 million. The term "operating netback" is a non-GAAP measure which is calculated by deducting royalties, production expenses and transportation expenses from oil and gas revenue. The net loss realized by the Company of $0.1 million, determined in accordance with GAAP, includes the provision for significant non-cash items such as depletion and depreciation and share based compensation expense, which contributed to the loss reported for the current period.

FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Funds from operations(1)	2,179
$ per common share, basic(2)	0.09
$ per common share, diluted(2)	0.09
$ per BOE	18.40

(1) Funds from operations is a non-GAAP measure which is calculated as cash provided by operating activities, before settlement of decommissioning obligations and change in non-cash operating working capital.
(2) Funds from operations per common share is calculated on a consistent basis with profit (loss) per common share, using basic and diluted weighted average common shares as determined in accordance with GAAP.

During the reporting period, the Company recognized funds from operations in the amount of $2.2 million ($0.09 per common share, basic and diluted). The amount recognized includes the results of operations for the period from commencement of active operations on February 27, 2013 to March 31, 2013, subsequent to completion of the Arrangement and the Acquisition. Prior thereto, the Company did not have any assets, liabilities, or operations.

COMMON CONTROL TRANSACTION

The Company commenced active operations on February 27, 2013 following the completion of the Arrangement and conveyance of the Acquired Assets from Celtic to Kelt on February 26, 2013. Prior to closing of the Arrangement, Kelt was a wholly owned subsidiary of Celtic and immediately subsequent to closing, Kelt was controlled by the same shareholders as Celtic; consequently, the entities were under common control at the time of the Acquisition. The Acquisition has been accounted for using the predecessor values from the date of transaction method, whereby the Acquired Assets are transferred to Kelt based on the historical carrying value carved-out of Celtic.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the net assets transferred as of February 26, 2013:

Carrying value of net assets transferred:		
Exploration and evaluation assets		12,785
Property, plant and equipment		
Cost	125,671	
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	(22,218)	103,453
Decommissioning obligations		(9,089)
Net working capital		(22,856)
		84,293

The difference between the common share consideration of $142.0 million and the carrying value of Acquired Assets is recognized as a reserve from common control transaction in shareholders' equity, as follows:

Common shares	141,961
Carrying value of net assets transferred	(84,293)
Reserve from common control transaction	57,668

The amounts reported above are estimates, which were made by management using information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements. In accordance with the terms of the Conveyance Agreement, the transaction is subject to closing adjustments which will be settled within 120 days of closing of the Acquisition. Any closing adjustments will result in an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported above.

Pursuant to the Conveyance Agreement, Celtic incurred certain costs on behalf of Kelt prior to closing of the Arrangement. These costs relate primarily to capital expenditures in respect of the Acquired Assets. Accordingly, net working capital in the amount of $22.9 million is presented as a reduction of the carrying value of the net assets transferred.

Under the terms of the Arrangement, the Company earned tax pools in the amount of $164.8 million relating to the Acquired Assets. The Company has not recognized a deferred income tax asset of $14.4 million related to the excess of tax pools acquired relative to the carrying value of the net assets transferred because the common control transaction is not a business combination and is therefore subject to the initial recognition exemption under IAS 12 *Income taxes*. Refer to note 9 of the interim financial statements for additional information.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Kelt is committed to future growth through its strategy to implement a full-cycle exploration and development program. In addition, Kelt seeks to identify and acquire strategic acquisitions of oil and gas properties where it believes further exploitation, development and exploration opportunities exist.

During the interim period ended March 31, 2013, the Company drilled 6 (4.2 net) wells. The average measured depth of net wells drilled in the period was 2,881 metres. In addition, pursuant to the Arrangement and the Conveyance Agreement, Celtic incurred capital expenditures on behalf of Kelt prior to closing of the Arrangement on February 26, 2013. The Company's total capital expenditures, including those incurred prior to closing of the Arrangement and property acquisitions during the period, are summarized in the following table:

	Prior to February 26, 2013	Subsequent to February 26, 2013	Total capital expenditures
Capital expenditures:			
Lease acquisition and retention	6,194	6	6,200
Geological and geophysical	-	911	911
Drilling and completion of wells	13,521	14,181	27,702
Facilities, pipeline and well equipment	3,141	1,865	5,006
Corporate assets	-	91	91
	22,856	17,054	39,910
Property acquisitions	-	300	300
Total capital expenditures	22,856	17,354	40,210

There were no property dispositions during the three month period ended March 31, 2013.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

SOURCE OF FUNDS

On February 26, 2013, the Company established a revolving operating demand loan (the "Credit Facility") with a Canadian chartered bank (the "Lender"). The authorized borrowing amount under the Credit Facility is $40.0 million. Repayments of principal are not required provided that the borrowings under the Credit Facility do not exceed the authorized borrowing amount and the Company is in compliance with all covenants, representations and warranties. The Company is not subject to any financial covenants under the Credit Facility. The Company did not draw any amounts on the Credit Facility during the period and as at March 31, 2013 the Credit Facility remains undrawn.

Concurrently with the closing of the Arrangement, Kelt also completed the private placement of 6.0 million common shares at a price of $2.32 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $13.9 million. The common shares issued in connection with the private placement are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus one day from the date of completion of the private placement, in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

Refer to additional information under the heading of *Subsequent Events* for details in respect to a $94.35 million equity financing completed in April, 2013.

Kelt expects to fund future capital expenditures through the use of a combination of cash provided by operating activities and bank debt, supplemented by new equity or debt offerings, as necessary.

WORKING CAPITAL

The capital intensive nature of Kelt's activities may create a working capital deficiency position during periods with high levels of capital investment. As at March 31, 2013, the Company's $40.0 million Credit Facility is undrawn. After considering the working capital deficiency of $24.5 million, the Company has $15.5 million of unused credit available at March 31, 2013.

As at March 31, 2013, accounts receivable consists primarily of accrued revenue from oil, NGL and gas sales. The oil and gas industry has a pre-arranged monthly clearing day for payment of revenues from all buyers of oil and natural gas. This occurs on the 25th day following the month of sale. As a result, the Company's production revenues are collected in an orderly fashion. Kelt monitors its counterparty credit positions to mitigate any potential credit losses. To the extent that the Company has joint venture partners in its activities, it must collect the partners' share of capital expenditures and operating expenses on a monthly basis. Exceptions are in the event that the partners' share of a capital project is a significant amount. In this case, Kelt will collect such amounts from its partners in advance of expenditures taking place in accordance with standard industry operating procedures. At March 31, 2013, 100% of accounts receivable are current and all balances outstanding are expected to be fully collectable.

Accounts payable consists of amounts payable to suppliers relating to head office and field operating and investing activities. These invoices are processed within the Company's normal payment period.

Refer to additional information under the heading of *Subsequent Events* for details with respect to a $94.35 million equity financing completed in April, 2013. The equity financing and undrawn Credit Facility provide Kelt with a significant working capital surplus and financial flexibility to execute its 2013 and 2014 capital expenditure programs.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial obligations. The Company's financial liabilities are comprised of accounts payable and bank debt. The Company manages liquidity risk through prudent use of bank debt and an actively managed production and capital expenditure budgeting process. In addition, risk management contracts such as derivative financial instruments may be used from time to time. Kelt targets a relatively low net debt to trailing funds from operations ratio. To manage this, the Board of Directors approves an annual capital expenditure budget, which is regularly monitored and updated as necessary in response to changing capital requirements. Kelt actively manages the pace of its capital spending program by monitoring forecasted production and commodity prices and resulting cash flows. Should circumstances affect cash flow in a detrimental way, the Company is capable of reducing capital investment levels. In addition, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures.

The Credit Facility, which is undrawn at March 31, 2013, is subject to review by the Lender in May 2013. Although the continued availability of the Credit Facility is not guaranteed and is dependent on a number of factors, including, among other things, the overall state of credit and capital markets, the Company has a good relationship with the Lender and expects that the Credit Facility will continue to be available in future periods.

Refer to additional information under the heading of *Subsequent Events* for details with respect to a $94.35 million equity financing completed in April, 2013. The equity financing and $40.0 million undrawn Credit Facility provide Kelt with significant financial flexibility and the ability to fulfill its financial obligations.

SHARE INFORMATION

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares. As at March 31, 2013 there were 67.1 million common shares issued and outstanding (as at May 6, 2013, there were 84.1 million common shares outstanding). There are no preferred shares issued or outstanding.

As at March 31, 2013, officers, directors, and employees have been granted options to purchase 2.1 million common shares of the Company at an average exercise price of $6.47 per common share. In addition, 1.5 million restricted shares units were granted to officers and employees of the Company during the period. Additional information regarding the Company's stock options and restricted share units outstanding is included in note 8 to the interim financial statements.

The Company's common shares trade on the TSX under the symbol "KEL".

FUTURE COMMITMENTS – DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company may, from time to time, enter into fixed price contracts and derivative financial instruments with respect to oil and gas sales, currency exchange and interest rates in order to secure a certain amount of cash flow to protect a desired level of capital spending. As at March 31, 2013, there are no risk management contracts in place.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company is committed to future payments under the following agreements:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter
Transition services agreement	222	49	-	-	-	-
Operating lease – vehicles	10	14	14	2	-	-
Firm transportation commitments	1,273	1,691	907	171	-	-
Total annual commitments	**1,505**	**1,754**	**921**	**173**	**-**	**-**

Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Company entered into a transition services agreement (the "TSA") with the Purchaser. Under the TSA, Kelt employees will provide contract services to the Purchaser as needed during the transition period, which is twelve months from completion of the Arrangement. In addition, the Purchaser granted a sublease to Kelt for office space and will provide administrative services to Kelt during the transition period. The Company expects to enter into a new office lease at the end of the transition period.

The Company has a $40.0 million revolving operating demand loan which is undrawn at March 31, 2013.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A director of the Company is also a partner at a law firm which Kelt has engaged to provide legal services. During the period ended March 31, 2013, the Company incurred $0.1 million in legal fees and disbursements. The Company expects to continue using the services of this law firm from time to time.

In addition, the Acquisition is considered to be a related party transaction because Kelt was a wholly owned subsidiary of Celtic immediately prior to closing of the Arrangement. Refer to additional information under the heading of *Common Control Transaction.*

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

The Company did not engage in any off-balance sheet transactions during the period ended March 31, 2013.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The Company was incorporated on October 11, 2012 and did not have active operations until the day following completion of the Arrangement on February 26, 2013. Accordingly, comparative quarterly financial information is not available.

Inherent to the nature of the oil and gas industry, fluctuations can be expected quarter over quarter in the amount of revenue, funds from operations and/or profit (loss) generated by the Company. These fluctuations may be caused by, among other things, variations in production volumes, realized commodity prices and the related impact on royalties, changes in per unit expenses and provisions for deferred income taxes.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 5, 2013, Kelt completed a brokered and non-brokered equity financing for gross aggregate proceeds of $94.35 million. Pursuant to an agreement with a syndicate of underwriters, the underwriters agreed to purchase for resale to the public, on a “bought deal” private placement basis, 11,000,000 common shares at a price of $5.55 per common share, resulting in gross proceeds to the Company of $61.05 million. In conjunction with the brokered private placement, Kelt agreed to issue to certain directors, officers and employees of the Company, on a non-brokered basis, an additional 6,000,000 common shares at a price of $5.55 per common share, resulting in additional gross proceeds of $33.3 million. Net proceeds from the private placements will initially be used to pay down any existing indebtedness, and thereafter to fund ongoing exploration and development activities, potential asset acquisitions and for general working capital purposes. The common shares issued in connection with the private placements are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus one day from the date of completion of the private placements, in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

BUSINESS RISKS

The business of exploring for, developing and producing oil and natural gas reserves is inherently risky. The following information is a summary only of certain risk factors relating to the Company and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Annual Information Form dated March 28, 2013. The risks set out below are not an exhaustive list, nor should be taken as a complete summary or description of all the risks associated with the Company’s business and the oil and natural gas business generally.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

Oil and natural gas operations involve many risks that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. There is no assurance that expenditures made on exploration by the Company 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. The long-term commercial success of the Company depends on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, the

Company's existing reserves, and the production from them, will decline over time as the Company produces from such reserves. A future increase in the Company's reserves will depend on both the ability of the Company to explore and develop its existing properties and on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There is no assurance that the Company will be able continue to find satisfactory properties to acquire or participate in. Moreover, management of the Company may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition, participation or pricing conditions make potential acquisitions or participations uneconomic. There is also no assurance that the Company will discover or acquire further commercial quantities of oil and natural gas.

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, completing, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not ensure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs.

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, but are not limited to, 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 diligent well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, it is not possible to eliminate production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions, which can negatively affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

Oil and natural gas exploration, development and production operations are subject to all the risks and hazards typically associated with such operations, including, but not limited to, fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering and spills or other environmental hazards. These typical risks and hazards could result in substantial damage to oil and natural gas wells, production facilities, other property, the environment and personal injury.

Oil and natural gas production operations are also subject to all the risks typically associated with such operations, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature decline of reservoirs and the invasion of water into producing formations. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

As is standard industry practice, the Company is not fully insured against all risks, nor are all risks insurable. Although the Company maintains liability insurance in an amount that it considers consistent with industry practice, liabilities associated with certain risks could exceed policy limits or not be covered. In either event the Company could incur significant costs. See additional information under the heading of *Insurance* below.

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 Kelt. 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 Kelt's oil and gas production. Kelt might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. All these factors could result in a material decrease in Kelt's future net production revenue, causing a reduction in its oil and gas acquisition and development activities. In addition, bank borrowings available to Kelt will be in part determined by the borrowing base of Kelt. A sustained material decline in prices from historical average prices could reduce Kelt's future borrowing base, therefore reducing the bank credit available to Kelt, and could require that a portion of any existing bank debt of Kelt be repaid.

In addition to establishing markets for its oil and natural gas, Kelt 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 Kelt will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. Kelt will be affected by the differential between the price paid by refiners for light quality oil and the grades of oil produced by Kelt. The ability of Kelt to market natural gas may depend upon its ability to acquire space on pipelines which deliver natural gas to commercial markets. Kelt 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. Kelt has limited direct experience in the marketing of oil and natural gas.

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 Kelt's exploration and development activities, which could in turn have a material adverse impact on Kelt's business, operations and prospects.

Possible Failure to Realize Anticipated Benefits of Acquisitions and Dispositions

As part of its ongoing strategy, the Company may complete acquisitions of assets or other entities in the future. Achieving the benefits of completed and future acquisitions depends in part on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations, procedures and personnel in a timely and efficient manner, as well as the Company's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of the Company. The integration of acquired businesses and entities requires the dedication of substantial management effort, time and resources which may divert management's focus and resources from other strategic opportunities and from operational matters during this process. The integration process may result in the loss of key employees and the disruption of ongoing business, customer and employee relationships that may adversely affect the Company's ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions. In addition, noncore assets may be periodically disposed of so the Company can focus its efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the state of the market for such non-core assets, certain non-core assets of the Company, if disposed of, may realize less than their carrying value on the financial statements of the Company.

Capital Markets

Notwithstanding the on-going recovery in the global economic situation, Kelt, along with all other oil and gas entities, may have restricted access to capital, bank debt and equity. 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, non-core property dispositions, borrowings and possible future equity sales, Kelt'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 Kelt's securities in particular.

To the extent that external sources of capital become limited or unavailable or available on onerous terms, Kelt'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, Kelt 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 Kelt 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 Kelt's capital expenditure plans may result in a delay in development or production on Kelt's properties.

Regulatory

Various levels of governments impose extensive controls and regulations on oil and natural gas operations (exploration, production, pricing, marketing and transportation). Governments may regulate or intervene with respect to exploration and production activities, prices, taxes, royalties and the exportation of oil and natural gas. Amendments to these controls and regulations may occur from time to time in response to economic or political conditions. The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the oil and natural gas industry could reduce demand for crude oil and natural gas and increase the Company's costs, either of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition to regulatory requirements pertaining to the production, marketing and sale of oil and natural gas mentioned above, the Company's business and financial condition could be influenced by federal legislation affecting, in particular, foreign investment, through legislation such as the *Competition Act* (Canada) and the *Investment Canada Act* (Canada).

Royalty Regimes

There can be no assurance that the federal government and the provincial governments of the western provinces will not adopt a new or modify the royalty regime which may have an impact on the economics of the Company's projects. An increase in royalties would reduce the Company's earnings and could make future capital investments, or the Company's operations, less economic.

Insurance

Kelt's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and gas properties may result in Kelt becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow-outs, property damage, personal injury and other hazards. Although Kelt has obtained insurance in accordance with industry standards to address such risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not, in all circumstances be insurable or, in certain circumstances, Kelt may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or for other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to Kelt. The occurrence of a significant event that Kelt is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on Kelt's financial position, results of operations or prospects.

Operational Dependence

Other companies operate some of the assets in which Kelt has an interest. As a result, Kelt will have limited ability to exercise influence over the operation of those assets or their associated costs, which could adversely affect Kelt's financial performance. Kelt's return on assets operated by others will therefore depend upon a number of factors that may be outside of Kelt's control, including the timing and amount of capital expenditures, the operator's expertise and financial resources, the approval of other participants, the selection of technology and risk management practices.

Competition

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive. Kelt actively competes for reserve acquisitions, exploration leases, licenses and concessions and skilled industry personnel with a substantial number of other oil and gas entities, many of which have significantly greater financial resources, staff and facilities than Kelt. Kelt's competitors include integrated oil and natural gas companies and numerous other independent oil and natural gas companies and individual producers and operators. Certain of Kelt's customers and potential customers may themselves explore for oil and natural gas and the results of such exploration efforts could affect Kelt's ability to sell or supply oil or gas to these customers in the future. Kelt's ability to successfully bid on and acquire additional property rights, to discover reserves to participate in drilling opportunities and to identify and enter into commercial arrangements with customers will be dependent upon developing and maintaining close working relationships with its future industry partners and joint operators and its ability to select and evaluate suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price and methods and reliability of delivery and storage. Competition may also be presented by alternate fuel sources.

Kelt and certain of its executive officers (namely, David J. Wilson, Sadiq H. Lalani, Alan G. Franks and Patrick Miles, and a part-time employee, namely, Michael R. Shea) are subject to the Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreements for a period of one year following the completion of the Arrangement on February 26, 2013.

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 foreign governments and third parties and may require Kelt to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Implementation of strategies with respect to climate change and reducing greenhouse gases could have material impact on the nature of oil and natural gas operations, including those of Kelt. No assurance can be given that the application of environmental laws to the business and operations of Kelt 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 Kelt's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Global Financial Markets

Market events and conditions, including disruptions in the international credit markets and other financial systems, and the deterioration of global economic conditions caused significant volatility to commodity prices over the last few years. These conditions have resulted in a loss of confidence in the broader U.S. and global credit and financial markets and resulting 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 may continue to impact the performance of the global economy going forward.

If the economic climate in the U.S. or the world generally deteriorates further, demand for petroleum products could diminish further and prices for oil and natural gas could decrease further, which could adversely impact Kelt's results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Geo-Political Risks

The marketability and price of oil and natural gas that may be acquired or discovered by Kelt is and will continue to be affected by political events throughout the world that cause disruptions in the supply of oil. Conflicts, or conversely peaceful developments, arising in the Middle East, and other areas of the world, have a significant impact on the price of oil and natural gas. Any particular event could result in a material decline in prices and therefore result in a reduction of Kelt's net production revenue.

In addition, Kelt's expected oil and natural gas properties, wells and facilities could be subject to a terrorist attack. As the oil and gas industry in Canada is a key supplier of energy to the United States, certain terrorist groups may target Canadian oil and gas properties, wells and facilities in an effort to choke the United States economy. If any of Kelt's properties, wells or facilities are the subject of terrorist attack it could have a material adverse effect on Kelt. Kelt does not have insurance to protect against the risk from terrorism.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

ADVISORY REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information with respect to Kelt contained herein, including management's assessment of future plans and operations, contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond Kelt's control, including the impact of general economic conditions, industry conditions, volatility of commodity prices, currency exchange rate fluctuations, imprecision of reserve estimates, environmental risks, competition from other explorers, stock market volatility and ability to access sufficient capital. As a result, Kelt's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur. In addition, the reader is cautioned that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

CURRENT ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The current economic environment continues to be challenging and uncertain. Infrastructure and capacity constraints continue to impact commodity prices being realized in domestic markets relative to world markets. Political upheaval in the Middle East remains a wild card and could hamper world economic recovery if oil supply is negatively affected. Inflation around the world could also have an impact on economic recovery which would ultimately affect the demand for energy in high growth countries such as India and China. Also, uncertainties facing debt markets in Europe could lead to tighter credit markets in the future.

In this environment, Kelt is focused on maintaining a strong balance sheet, giving the Company the ability to take advantage of opportunities as they arise. The Company's capital expenditure program is also flexible, with the ability to defer expenditures into the future if the current economic environment deteriorates.

2013 GUIDANCE

Kelt is optimistic about its future prospects. The Company is opportunity driven and is confident that it can grow its production base by building on its current inventory of development prospects and by adding new exploration prospects. Kelt will endeavour to maintain a high quality product stream that on a historical basis receives a superior price with reasonably low production costs. In addition, the Company will focus its exploration efforts in areas of multi-zone hydrocarbon potential, primarily in west central Alberta and northeastern British Columbia.

Kelt's Board of Directors has approved a 2013 capital expenditure budget of $52.0 million. In addition, and in connection with the Arrangement, approximately $25.0 million was expected to be incurred by Kelt with respect to capital projects, including land acquisitions, prior to the completion of the Arrangement on February 26, 2013. In aggregate, the Company expects to spend $54.7 million on drilling and completing wells, $11.0 million on facilities, equipment and pipelines, and $11.3 million on land and seismic.

Kelt expects production in 2013 to average between 3,100 and 3,300 BOE per day during the 365 day year (3,700 and 3,900 BOE per day, for the 308 day period following commencement of active operations on February 27, 2013). At the mid-level of the range of 2013's average production forecast, production is expected to be weighted 22% oil & NGLs and 78% gas; however, operating income in 2013 is expected to be generated 52% from oil & NGL production and 48% from gas production.

The Company's average commodity price assumptions for the period from February 27, 2013 to December 31, 2013 are US$89.00 per barrel for WTI oil, US$4.15 per MMBTU for NYMEX natural gas, $3.50 per GJ for AECO natural gas and a US/Canadian dollar exchange rate of US$0.9900. These prices compare to average calendar 2012 prices of US$94.20 per barrel for WTI oil, US$2.80 per MMBTU for NYMEX natural gas, $2.26 per GJ for AECO natural gas and a US/Canadian dollar exchange rate of US$0.9994. After giving effect to the aforementioned production and commodity price assumptions, funds from operations for 2013 is forecasted to be approximately $23.6 million or $0.28 per common share, diluted.

Kelt estimates 2013 year-end bank debt to be nil and cash, net of working capital, to be approximately $53.0 million. Kelt has established a demand operating loan facility with a Canadian chartered bank with an authorized borrowing limit of $40.0 million. The Company expects to increase its authorized borrowing limit as new production and reserves are added.

Changes in forecasted commodity prices and variances in production estimates can have a significant impact on estimated funds from operations and profit. Please refer to the cautionary statement on forward-looking statements and information set out below.

The information set out herein under the heading "2013 Guidance" is "financial outlook" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. The purpose of this financial outlook is to provide readers with disclosure regarding Kelt's reasonable expectations as to the anticipated results of its proposed business activities for 2013. Readers are cautioned that this financial outlook may not be appropriate for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Kelt, including the Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF") dated March 28, 2013, is filed on SEDAR and can be viewed on their website at www.sedar.com. Copies of the AIF can also be obtained by contacting Sadiq H. Lalani, Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer at Kelt Exploration Ltd., Suite 600, 321 Sixth Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 3H3. Further information relating to the Company is also available on its website at www.keltexploration.com.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

[signed]

David J. Wilson
President and Chief Executive Officer
May 6, 2013

kelt exploration

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Kelt Exploration Ltd. (the “Company”) have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company’s management. The Company’s independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity’s auditor.

KELT EXPLORATION LTD.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
[Unaudited]

(CA$ thousands)	[Notes]	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		4,272	-
Accounts receivable and accrued revenue		4,486	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits		202	-
Total current assets		8,960	-
Deferred income tax asset	[9]	372	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	[4]	13,907	-
Property, plant and equipment	[5]	118,595	-
Total assets		141,834	-
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		33,431	-
Bank debt	[6]	-	-
Total current liabilities		33,431	-
Decommissioning obligations	[7]	10,265	-
Total liabilities		43,696	-
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholders' capital	[8]	155,611	-
Reserve from common control transaction	[3]	(57,668)	-
Contributed surplus		335	-
Retained earnings (deficit)		(140)	-
Total shareholders' equity		98,138	-
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		141,834	-

Common control transaction	[3]
Commitments	[12]
Subsequent events	[16]

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

[signed]
David J. Wilson, Director

[signed]
Neil G. Sinclair, Director

KELT EXPLORATION LTD.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
[Unaudited]

(CA$ thousands, except per share amounts)	[Notes]	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Revenue		
Oil and gas	[14]	3,865
Royalties		(516)
		3,349
Expenses		
Production		772
Transportation		294
Financing	[11]	28
General and administrative		97
Share based compensation	[8]	335
Depletion and depreciation		2,224
Exploration and evaluation	[4]	21
		3,771
Profit (loss) before taxes		(422)
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	[9]	(282)
Profit (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)		(140)
Profit (loss) per common share		
Basic	[8]	(0.01)
Diluted	[8]	(0.01)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

KELT EXPLORATION LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
[Unaudited]

(CA$ thousands)	[Notes]	Shareholders' capital	Reserve	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings (deficit)	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2012		-	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)					(140)	(140)
Common shares issued, net of costs:						
Pursuant to the Arrangement	[3,8]	141,961	(57,668)			84,293
Private Placement	[8]	13,920				13,920
Share issue costs, net of tax		(270)				(270)
Share based compensation	[8]			335		335
Balance at March 31, 2013		155,611	(57,668)	335	(140)	98,138

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

KELT EXPLORATION LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
[Unaudited]

(CA$ thousands)	[Notes]	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Operating activities		
Profit (loss)		(140)
Items not affecting cash:		
Accretion of decommissioning obligations	[7,11]	21
Share based compensation		335
Depletion and depreciation		2,224
Exploration and evaluation		21
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)		(282)
Change in non-cash operating working capital	[13]	(749)
Cash provided by operating activities		1,430
Financing activities		
Issue of common shares, net of costs	[8]	13,560
Cash provided by financing activities		13,560
Investing activities		
Pursuant to the Arrangement	[3]	(22,856)
Exploration and evaluation assets:		
Capital expenditures		(917)
Acquisitions		(300)
Property, plant and equipment:		
Capital expenditures		(16,137)
Change in non-cash investing working capital	[13]	29,492
Cash used in investing activities		(10,718)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		4,272
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		4,272

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the three months ended March 31, 2013
(All tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Kelt Exploration Ltd. ("Kelt" or the "Company") is an oil and gas company based in Calgary, Alberta, focused on the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas resources, primarily in west central Alberta and northeastern British Columbia. Common shares of the Company are listed and posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "KEL".

The head office of Kelt is located at Suite 600, 321 – 6th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 3H3 and its registered office is located at 1900, 520 – 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0R3.

Additional information relating to Kelt can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1. BACKGROUND AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Background

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) on October 11, 2012 as 1705972 Alberta Ltd. On October 19, 2012, Articles of Amendment were filed to change the name of the Company to Kelt Exploration Ltd. The Company was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Celtic Exploration Ltd. ("Celtic"), for the purposes of participating in a Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement") between ExxonMobil Canada Ltd. ("ExxonMobil Canada"), ExxonMobil Celtic ULC (formerly 1690731 Alberta ULC) (the "Purchaser"), Celtic and Kelt. Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Purchaser purchased all of Celtic's outstanding common shares ("Celtic Shares"), including Celtic Shares issued upon conversion of Celtic's 5% convertible debentures, at a cash price of $24.50 per Celtic Share. Additionally, Celtic shareholders received one-half (1/2) of a share of Kelt for each Celtic Share.

Pursuant to the Arrangement and a conveyance agreement (the "Conveyance Agreement") entered into by Celtic and Kelt upon closing of the Arrangement on February 26, 2013, Celtic transferred certain petroleum and natural gas assets (the "Acquired Assets") to Kelt (the "Acquisition") in exchange for $142.0 million of common share consideration. The Acquired Assets include all of Celtic's right, title, estate and interest in the petroleum, natural gas and related hydrocarbon rights and related personal property interests within, upon or under the lands and leases, including:

- a liquids-rich gas property in the Inga area of British Columbia (the "Inga Property");
- a gas property in the Grande Cache area of Alberta (the "Grande Cache Property"); and
- an oil prospect in the Karr area of Alberta located north-east of the Smoky River (the "Karr Property").

Prior to completion of the Arrangement, the Company did not have any assets, liabilities, or operations. The Company commenced active operations on February 27, 2013 following the completion of the Arrangement and the Acquisition on February 26, 2013. Refer to note 3 *Common Control Transaction* for additional information.

b) Statement of compliance

These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as set out in the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA Handbook"). The CICA Handbook incorporates International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and publicly accountable enterprises, such as the Company, are required to apply such standards, including IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, which is applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements. The unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with audited financial statements of the Company as at and for the period from incorporation on October 11, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

These unaudited interim financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors for issue on May 6, 2013.

c) Basis of measurement

All references to dollar amounts in these financial statements and related notes are thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

During the prior period ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued one common share in exchange for $1 of consideration upon incorporation of the Company on October 11, 2012. As the financial statements are rounded to thousands of dollars, the amounts reported for the December 31, 2012 comparative period are presented as nil.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The Acquisition has been accounted for using the predecessor values from date of transaction method; refer to note 3 *Common Control Transaction* for additional information.

d) Significant judgments and estimates

The significant accounting policies used by the Company are disclosed in note 2. Certain accounting policies require that management make judgments regarding the selection and application of such policies, and to make appropriate decisions with respect to formulation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates. The following discussion identifies the critical accounting policies and practices of the Company and helps assess the likelihood of materially different results being reported.

Common control transaction

In connection with the Arrangement and pursuant to the terms of the Conveyance Agreement between Celtic and Kelt, the Acquired Assets were transferred from Celtic to Kelt and Kelt assumed certain obligations and liabilities of Celtic. Kelt was a wholly owned subsidiary of Celtic immediately preceding closing of the Arrangement and immediately subsequent to closing, Kelt was controlled by the same shareholders as Celtic; consequently, the entities were under common control at the time of the Acquisition. Business combinations involving entities under common control are outside the scope of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. IFRS provides no guidance on the accounting for these types of transactions and an entity is required to develop an accounting policy. The three most common methods utilized are the purchase method, the predecessor values since inception method, and the predecessor values from date of transaction method. A business combination involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same party, both before and after the business combination, and control is not transitory. Management has determined the predecessor values from date of transaction method to be most appropriate. This method requires the financial statements to be prepared using the predecessor carrying values without any step up to fair value. The difference between any consideration and the aggregate carrying value of the assets and liabilities are recorded as a reserve from common control transaction in shareholders' equity.

Depletion, depreciation and reserves

The Company calculates depletion based on total proved reserves as evaluated in accordance with the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGEH"). The process of determining reserves is complex. Significant judgments are based on available geological, geophysical, engineering, and economic data. These judgments are based on estimates and assumptions that may change substantially as additional data from ongoing development activities and production performance becomes available and as economic conditions impacting oil and gas prices and costs change. The reserve estimates are based on current production forecasts, prices and economic conditions. As circumstances change and additional data becomes available, reserve estimates also change. Estimates made are reviewed and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by the new information. Revisions are often required due to changes in well performance, prices, economic conditions and governmental restrictions.

Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reserve estimates are accurate, reserve estimation can be impacted by subjective decisions, new geological or production information and a changing environment. In addition, revisions to reserve estimates can arise from changes in year-end oil and gas prices and reservoir performance. Such revisions can be either positive or negative. Changes in reserve estimates impact the financial results of the Company as reserves and estimated future development costs are used to calculate depletion and are also used in measuring fair value less costs to sell of property, plant and equipment for impairment calculations.

Determination of Cash Generating Units ("CGUs")

The determination of CGUs requires judgment in defining a group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. CGUs are determined by similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, similar exposure to market risks and materiality.

Impairment

Judgments include determining whether indicators of impairment exist, as well as the discount rate used in discounted cash flow models. Estimates and assumptions include those used in the determination of the recoverable amounts of CGUs and individual assets which are based on the higher of their value-in-use and fair value less costs to sell. Unless indicated otherwise, the recoverable amount used in assessing impairment charges is fair value less costs to sell. The Company generally estimates fair value less costs to sell using a discounted cash flow model which has a significant number of assumptions including proved and probable reserves, forecasted commodity prices, future costs required to develop and produce reserves, discount rates and other relevant assumptions. Reserve estimates and expected future cash flows from production of reserves are subject to measurement uncertainty as discussed above and subject to variability to changes in forecasted commodity prices. Commodity price changes impact the expected future cash flows which may require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible and intangible assets.

Exploration and evaluation assets ("E&E")

The decision to transfer assets from E&E to property, plant and equipment requires judgment as it is based on estimated proved reserves, which are used, in part, to determine a project's technical feasibility and commercial viability. Judgment was also required to determine the level at which E&E is assessed for impairment; for Kelt, the recoverable amount of E&E assets is assessed at the operating segment level. Estimates and assumptions include those used in the calculation of recoverable amounts for E&E CGUs and individual assets, which are based on the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Decommissioning obligations

The Company estimates the decommissioning obligations for oil and gas wells and their associated production facilities and pipelines. In most instances, dismantling of assets and remediation occurs many years into the future. The value of the ultimate decommissioning obligation can fluctuate in response to many factors including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, experience at other production sites, and changes to the risk-free discount rate. The expected timing and amount of expenditure can also change, for example, in response to changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. Judgments include the most appropriate discount rate to use, which management has determined to be a risk-free rate.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The determination of fair value often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The assumptions and estimates with respect to determining the fair value of exploration and evaluation assets and property, plant and equipment acquired generally require the most judgment and include estimates of reserves acquired, forecast benchmark commodity prices and discount rates. Assumptions are also required to determine the fair value of decommissioning obligations associated with the properties. Changes in any of these assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities could impact the amounts assigned to assets, liabilities and goodwill in the acquisition equation. Future profit (loss) can be affected as a result of changes in future depletion and depreciation or impairment.

Deferred income taxes

The Company follows the liability method for calculating deferred taxes. Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, deferred income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred income tax assets are assessed by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings. This assessment requires significant judgment. In addition, income tax expense for an interim period is based on an estimated average annual effective income tax rate.

Share based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for its long-term incentive plans, which include an Incentive Stock Option Plan and a Restricted Share Unit Plan. Judgments include which valuation model is most appropriate for the grant of the award to estimate its fair value. Estimates and assumptions are then used in the valuation model to determine fair value.

For stock options, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model which requires that management make assumptions for the expected life of the option, the anticipated volatility of the share price over the life of the option, the risk-free interest rate for the life of the option, and the number of options that will ultimately vest. The assumptions used by the Company are discussed in note 8.

The fair value of restricted share units is estimated based on the volume weighted average trading price on the TSX over three trading days immediately prior to the date of grant. Judgment is also required to estimate the number of restricted share units that will ultimately vest.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These interim financial statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies as the most recent annual financial statements as at and for the period from incorporation on October 11, 2012 to December 31, 2012. In addition, new accounting policies have been adopted by the Company in respect of new account balances and transactions during the interim period ended March 31, 2013, as described below:

Joint Interests

A substantial portion of the Company's exploration, development and production activities is conducted jointly with others through unincorporated joint ventures. These financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest of these jointly controlled assets and the proportionate share of the relevant revenue and related costs.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the exchange rate in effect at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars using the closing exchange rate at the Statement of Financial Position date. The resulting exchange rate differences are included in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The identifiable net assets acquired are measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Any deficiency of the purchase price below the fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as a gain in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income. Transaction costs associated with the acquisition are expensed when incurred.

Common control transaction

Business combinations involving entities under common control are outside the scope of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. IFRS provides no guidance on the accounting for these types of transactions and an entity is required to develop an accounting policy. The three most common methods utilized are the purchase method, the predecessor values since inception method, and the predecessor values from date of transaction method. A business combination involving entities under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are ultimately controlled by the same party, both before and after the business combination, and control is not transitory. Management has determined the predecessor values from date of transaction method to be most appropriate. This method requires the financial statements to be prepared using the predecessor carrying values without any step up to fair value. The difference between any consideration and the aggregate carrying value of the assets and liabilities are recorded as a reserve from common control transaction in shareholders' equity. Transaction costs associated with a common control transaction are recognized as an expense in the period.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also included in this category unless they are designated as hedges.

Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current in the Statement of Financial Position, except for any portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the Statement of Financial Position date.

At present, the Company does not have any financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss.

ii) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. The Company does not currently hold any available-for-sale investments.

iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company's loans and receivables are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and deposits. They are included in current assets due to their short-term nature.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received less any required discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment.

iv) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost include accounts payable and bank debt. Accounts payable are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid less any required discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Bank debt is recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

v) Derivative financial instruments

The Company may use derivative financial instruments for risk management purposes. All derivatives have been classified at fair value through profit or loss. Financial instruments are included on the Statement of Financial Position within derivative financial instruments and are classified as current or non-current based on the contractual terms specific to the instrument. Gains and losses on re-measurement of derivatives are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. At present, the Company does not have any derivative financial instruments.

Exploration and evaluation assets (“E&E”) and Property, plant and equipment (“PP&E”)

i) Recognition and measurement

Pre-license costs

Costs incurred prior to acquiring the legal rights to explore an area are charged directly to profit or loss as exploration expense in the period incurred. The Company did not incur pre-license costs in the current or prior period.

Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs directly associated with the exploration and evaluation of petroleum and natural gas reserves are initially capitalized. Exploration and evaluation costs include unproved property acquisition costs such as undeveloped land and mineral leases, geological and geophysical costs, and costs associated with exploratory drilling, sampling and appraisals.

The costs are accumulated by field or exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability. The technical feasibility and commercial viability is considered to be achieved when proved reserves are determined to exist. Prior to being transferred to PP&E, E&E costs are first tested for impairment. If proved/probable reserves have not been established through the completion of exploration and evaluation activities and there are no future plans for activity in that field, then the costs are determined to be impaired and the amounts are charged to the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income.

Such costs are not subject to depletion or depreciation until they are reclassified from E&E to PP&E.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment primarily consists of petroleum and natural gas development and production assets, and is measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. These costs include property acquisitions, development drilling, completion, gathering and infrastructure, estimated decommissioning costs and transfers from E&E. In addition, borrowing costs incurred for the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for their intended use.

ii) Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing components of equipment are recognized as property, plant and equipment only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are expensed as incurred. Such capitalized amounts generally represent costs incurred in developing proved and/or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is derecognized.

The gain or loss from the divestitures of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income. In addition, risk-sharing agreements in which the Company cedes a portion of its working interest to a third-party are generally considered to be disposals of property, plant and equipment, potentially resulting in a gain or loss on disposition.

Exchanges of assets within property, plant and equipment are measured at fair value unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. Unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the fair value of the asset given up. Where fair value is not used, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. The gain or loss on derecognition of the asset given up is recognized in profit or loss.

An asset within property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognized.

iii) Depletion and depreciation

Development and production costs are accumulated on a field or geotechnical area basis ("depletion units"). The net carrying value of each depletion unit is depleted using the unit of production method by reference to the ratio of production in the year to the related proved reserves, taking into account estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the reserves. These estimates are reviewed by independent reserve engineers at least annually. Where significant components of development or production assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for and depreciated as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Impairment of assets

Non-financial assets

The Company reviews the carrying value of its non-financial assets, other than E&E assets and deferred tax assets, at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. E&E assets are assessed for impairment when they are reclassified to PP&E, and also if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCTS"). E&E assets are assessed for impairment at the operating segment level.

FVLCTS is defined as the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. The Company calculates FVLCTS by reference to the after-tax future cash flows expected to be derived from production of proved plus probable reserves, less estimated selling costs. The estimated after-tax future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from production of proved reserves.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the fair value or estimated future cash flows of an asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

Leases

Leases where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expenses and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expenses are allocated to each year during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The Company does not currently have any finance leases.

All of the Company's leases are operating leases, which are not recognized on the Statement of Financial Position. Rather, payments in respect of operating leases are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. In the event that lease inducements are received to enter into operating leases, such inducements are recognized as a deferred credit. The aggregate benefit of inducements is recognized as a reduction of the related rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required and if a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured based on the best estimate of discounted future cash outflows.

Decommissioning obligations

The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance remediation activities. An obligation is accrued for the estimated cost of site restoration and the corresponding amount is included in the cost of the assets to which the obligations relate. Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation, changes to the expected timing of site restoration, as well as any changes in the risk-free discount rate. Increases in the provision due to the passage of time are recognized as a financing expense in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision is established.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the control of the Company. When a contingency is substantiated by confirming events, can be reliably measured and will likely result in an economic outflow, a liability is recognized in the financial statements as the best estimate required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events, or where the amount of a present obligation cannot be measured reliably or will likely not result in an economic outflow.

Contingent assets are only disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. When the economic benefit becomes virtually certain, the asset is no longer contingent and is recognized in the financial statements.

Income taxes

Total income tax expense is composed of both current and deferred income taxes.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits only if it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. Such deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable income. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The effect of a change in income tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income in the period that the change occurs.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or on different tax entities but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Income tax expense for an interim period is based on an estimated average annual effective income tax rate.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of oil and natural gas is recorded when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the product are transferred to the buyer which is usually when legal title passes to the external party. This is generally at the time product enters the pipeline. Royalties, which are presented as a reduction in revenue in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income, are recognized at the time of production. Net revenues earned from properties in which the Company shares a joint interest, are recognized proportionately based on the Company's working interest in those properties.

Royalty income is recognized as it accrues in accordance with the terms of the overriding royalty agreements.

Financing expense

Financing expenses include interest expense on borrowings and accretion of the discount on decommissioning obligations due to the passage of time.

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized during the period of time required to complete and prepare the assets for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized in financing expense using the effective interest method.

Share based compensation

The Company has an Incentive Stock Option Plan and Restricted Share Unit Plan (collectively, the "Plans"). Pursuant to the Plans, stock options and restricted share units ("RSUs") may be granted to officers, directors, employees and certain consultants, which call for settlement through the issuance of new common shares of the Company.

The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for stock options, whereby each tranche in an award is valued separately on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of RSUs is calculated based on the volume weighted average trading price over three trading days immediately prior to the date of grant. The total fair value associated the stock options and RSUs is recognized over the service period using graded vesting, as share based compensation expense with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. An estimated forfeiture rate is applied against the total fair value on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that ultimately vest each period. The consideration received by the Company on the exercise of stock options is recorded as an increase in shareholders' capital, together with the corresponding amounts previously recognized in contributed surplus.

Per share amounts

Basic profit (loss) per common share is calculated by dividing profit (loss) for the period attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Common shares issued as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination or common control transaction are included in the weighted average number of common shares starting from the acquisition date.

Diluted profit (loss) per common share is calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if all outstanding "in-the-money" stock options were exercised or converted to common shares. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period is adjusted by the incremental number of shares calculated in accordance with the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes that the proceeds received from the exercise of all potentially dilutive instruments are used to repurchase common shares at the volume weighted average market price during the period.

New or amended IFRSs effective January 1, 2013

During the reporting period, the Company adopted the following new IFRSs: IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, and IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*. In addition, the Company adopted the amendments to the following standards: IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, IAS 19R *Employee Benefits*, IAS 28R *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. Adoption of the new and amended standards did not impact the Company as at or during the current period ended March 31, 2013.

Future accounting changes

The IASB has issued IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015 with early adoption permitted. IFRS 9 is the first step to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

3. COMMON CONTROL TRANSACTION

The Company commenced active operations on February 27, 2013 following the completion of the Arrangement and conveyance of the Acquired Assets from Celtic to Kelt on February 26, 2013. Prior to closing of the Arrangement, Kelt was a wholly owned subsidiary of Celtic and immediately subsequent to closing, Kelt was controlled by the same shareholders as Celtic; consequently, the entities were under common control at the time of the Acquisition. The Acquisition has been accounted for using the predecessor values from the date of transaction method, whereby the Acquired Assets are transferred to Kelt based on the historical carrying value carved-out of Celtic.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the net assets transferred as of February 26, 2013:

Carrying value of net assets transferred:		
Exploration and evaluation assets		12,785
Property, plant and equipment		
Cost	125,671	
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	(22,218)	103,453
Decommissioning obligations		(9,089)
Net working capital		(22,856)
		84,293

The difference between the common share consideration of $142.0 million and the carrying value of Acquired Assets is recognized as a reserve from common control transaction in shareholders' equity, as follows:

Common shares	[note 8]	141,961
Carrying value of net assets transferred		(84,293)
Reserve from common control transaction		57,668

The amounts reported above are estimates, which were made by management using information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements. In accordance with the terms of the Conveyance Agreement, the transaction is subject to closing adjustments which will be settled within 120 days of closing of the Acquisition. Any closing adjustments will result in an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported above.

Pursuant to the Conveyance Agreement, Celtic incurred certain costs on behalf of Kelt prior to closing of the Arrangement. These costs relate primarily to capital expenditures in respect of the Acquired Assets. Accordingly, net working capital in the amount of $22.9 million is presented as a reduction of the carrying value of the net assets transferred.

Under the terms of the Arrangement, the Company earned tax pools in the amount of $164.8 million relating to the Acquired Assets. The Company has not recognized a deferred income tax asset of $14.4 million related to the excess of tax pools acquired relative to the carrying value of the net assets transferred because the common control transaction is not a business combination and is therefore subject to the initial recognition exemption under IAS 12 *Income taxes*. Refer to note 9 for additional information.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Exploration and evaluation assets consist of the Company's undeveloped land and exploration projects for which the technical feasibility or commercial viability has yet to be determined. At the time sufficient information becomes available to determine whether the project is technically feasible or commercial viable, which is generally the point at which proved reserves are discovered, the costs are transferred to property, plant, and equipment.

The following table reconciles movements of exploration and evaluation assets during the period:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Balance, beginning of period	-	-
Common control transaction [note 3]	12,785	-
Additions	917	-
Acquisitions	300	-
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	(74)	-
Expired mineral leases	(21)	-
Balance, end of period	13,907	-

The Company did not capitalize any general and administrative costs in respect of exploration activities during the current period.

There were no indicators of impairment identified in respect of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets. Accordingly, there were no impairment losses recognized during the period ended March 31, 2013.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Net carrying value	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Development and production assets	118,508	-
Corporate assets	87	-
Total net carrying value of property, plant and equipment	118,595	-

The following table reconciles movements of property, plant and equipment during the period:

Property, plant and equipment, at cost	D&P(1) Assets	Corporate Assets	Total PP&E
Balance at inception on October 11, 2012	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	-	-
Common control transaction [note 3]	125,671	-	125,671
Additions	16,046	91	16,137
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Decommissioning costs [note 7]	1,155	-	1,155
Transfers from E&E	74	-	74
Balance at March 31, 2013	142,946	91	143,037

Accumulated depletion and depreciation	D&P(1) Assets	Corporate Assets	Total PP&E
Balance at inception on October 11, 2012	-	-	-
Depletion and depreciation expense	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	-	-
Common control transaction [note 3]	22,218	-	22,218
Depletion and depreciation expense	2,220	4	2,224
Balance at March 31, 2013	24,438	4	24,442

(1) Development and production assets have been abbreviated as "D&P assets"

The Company did not capitalize any general and administrative costs in respect of development and production activities during the current period. There were no borrowing costs capitalized in the current or prior period, as the Company did not have any qualifying assets.

Future capital costs required to develop proved reserves in the amount of $22.8 million are included in the depletion calculation for development and production assets.

There were no indicators of impairment identified in respect of the Company’s property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, there were no impairment losses recognized during the period ended March 31, 2013.

6. BANK DEBT

On February 26, 2013, the Company established a revolving operating demand loan (the “Credit Facility”) with a Canadian chartered bank. The authorized borrowing amount under the Credit Facility is $40.0 million. Repayments of principal are not required provided that the borrowings under the Credit Facility do not exceed the authorized borrowing amount and the Company is in compliance with all covenants, representations and warranties. Covenants include reporting requirements, permitted indebtedness, permitted asset dispositions, permitted risk management contracts and other standard business operating covenants; there are no financial covenants. Security is provided by a first fixed and floating charge debenture over all assets in the amount of $150.0 million. Interest is payable monthly for borrowings through direct advances. Interest rates fluctuate based on a pricing grid and range from bank prime plus 0.5% to bank prime plus 2.5%, depending upon Kelt’s then current debt to cash flow ratio of between less than one times to greater than three times. Under the Credit Facility, borrowings through the use of bankers’ acceptances are also available.

The Company did not draw any amounts on the Credit Facility during the period and as at March 31, 2013 the Credit Facility remains undrawn. Accordingly, issue costs in the amount of $0.1 million are deferred and included in prepaid expenses as at the Statement of Financial Position date. Going forward, issue costs will be presented as a reduction of the carrying value of bank debt and amortized upon utilization of the Credit Facility.

The Credit Facility is subject to review by the Lender in May 2013**.**

7. DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS

Decommissioning obligations arise as a result of the Company's net ownership interests in petroleum and natural gas assets including well sites, gathering systems and processing facilities. The following table provides a reconciliation of the carrying amount of the obligation associated with the retirement of oil and gas properties:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Balance, beginning of period	-	-
Common control transaction [note 3]	9,089	-
Obligations incurred	836	-
Obligations acquired	51	-
Changes in discount rate	268	-
Accretion expense	21	-
Balance, end of period	10,265	-

The key assumptions, on which the carrying amount of the decommissioning obligations is based, include an average risk-free rate of 2.5% and an inflation rate of 2.0%. The undiscounted amount of the estimated cash flows required to settle the obligations is $12.7 million which will be incurred over the next 50 years.

Accretion of the decommissioning obligation due to the passage of time is presented within financing expenses in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income (note 11).

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares, each without par value.

Issued and outstanding

The following table summarizes the change in common shares issued and outstanding:

	Number of Shares (000's)	Amount ($ thousands)
Balance at inception on October 11, 2012	-	-
Common share issued on incorporation	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	-
Issued pursuant to the Arrangement [note 3]	61,126	141,961
Issued for cash through private placement offering	6,000	13,920
Share issue costs, net of deferred income taxes	-	(270)
Balance at March 31, 2013	67,126	155,611

There are no preferred shares issued or outstanding as of March 31, 2013 (2012 – nil).

i) Common share offerings

The Company issued one common share in exchange for $1 of consideration upon incorporation of the Company on October 11, 2012. Note that the amount is shown as nil in the table above due to rounding because the table is presented in thousands of common shares.

On February 26, 2013, the Arrangement described in note 1 was completed by way of a statutory plan of arrangement under Section 193 of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta). Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Purchaser acquired all of the issued and outstanding Celtic Shares, including Celtic Shares issued upon conversion of Celtic's 5% convertible debentures, for cash consideration of $24.50 per Celtic Share. In addition to the cash consideration, each Celtic shareholder received one-half (1/2) of a share of Kelt for each Celtic Share, resulting in the issuance of 61,126,119 Kelt common shares for consideration of $142.0 million.

Concurrently with the closing of the Arrangement, Kelt also completed the private placement of 6.0 million common shares at a price of $2.32 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $13.9 million. The common shares issued in connection with the private placement are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus one day from the date of completion of the private placement, in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

ii) Stock options

Kelt has an Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "Option Plan") that provides for granting of stock options to directors, officers, employees and certain consultants. The stock options granted pursuant the Option Plan are to be settled through the issuance of new common shares of the Company and have a maximum term of five years to expiry. The vesting schedule is determined at the discretion of the Company's Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors; stock options typically vest in equal tranches over a three year period. Each stock option granted permits the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at the stated exercise price. The exercise price is determined based on the volume weighted average trading price on the TSX over three trading days immediately prior to the date of grant.

The following table summarizes the change in stock options outstanding:

	Number of Options (000's)	Average Exercise Price ($/share)
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	-
Granted	2,110	6.47
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited/expired	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2013	2,110	6.47

The total fair value of each option granted in the period is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with weighted average assumptions as follows:

Risk free interest rate	1.2%
Expected life (years)	3.73
Expected volatility[(1)]	54.4%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%
Expected forfeiture rate[(2)]	0.0%
Fair value of options granted during the year ($/share)	$2.66

(1) Given there is no stock price history for Kelt prior to the listing of shares on March 1, 2013, the volatility has been estimated using a junior oil and gas company peer group average, over the expected life of the option.
(2) Due to the small size of the Company, management has assumed that all options granted in the current period will ultimately vest over the next three years. Accordingly, forfeitures of pre-vested options are expected to be nil.

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding at March 31, 2013:

Range of exercise prices per common share	Number of options outstanding (000's)	Weighted average remaining term (years)	Weighted average exercise price for options outstanding ($/share)	Number of options exercisable (000's)	Weighted average exercise price for options exercisable ($/share)
$5.00 to $10.00	2,110	4.96	6.47	-	-
Total	**2,110**	**4.96**	**6.47**	**-**	**-**

iii) Restricted share units

Kelt has a Restricted Share Unit Plan (the "RSU Plan") that provides for granting of RSUs to officers, employees and certain consultants. The RSUs granted under the RSU Plan are to be settled through the issuance of new common shares upon vesting. The vesting schedule is determined at the discretion of the Company's Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors; RSUs typically vest in two equal tranches with the first half vesting after two years and the second half after three years. On the vesting date, one common share is released from treasury for each RSU.

The following table summarizes the change in RSUs outstanding:

	Number of RSUs (000's)
Balance at December 31, 2012	-
Granted	1,473
Released	-
Forfeited	-
Balance at March 31, 2013	1,473

The fair value of RSUs granted in the period is $6.47 per share, which based on the volume weighted average trading price on the TSX over three trading days immediately prior to the date of grant. The Company has applied a forfeiture of 0% to the fair value on the grant date, on the assumption that all RSUs will ultimately vest.

Per share amounts

The table below summarizes the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in the calculation of basic and diluted profit (loss) per common share:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	25,359
Effect of stock options and RSUs	-
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	25,359

The Company uses the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and RSUs. Under this method, only "in-the-money" dilutive instruments impact the calculation of diluted profit (loss) per common share. In computing diluted loss per common share for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company excluded the effect of stock options and RSUs as they were anti-dilutive.

9. INCOME TAXES

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Current income tax expense (recovery)	-
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	(282)
Total income tax expense (recovery)	(282)

The following table reconciles income taxes calculated at the Canadian statutory rate with the actual provision for deferred income taxes per the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Profit (loss) before income taxes	(422)
Canadian statutory tax rate	25.0%
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	(106)
Increase (decrease) resulting from:	
Non-deductible expenses	84
Recognition of unrecognized deferred income tax asset	(260)
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	(282)

The Canadian statutory tax rate per the rate reconciliation above represents the combined federal and provincial corporate tax rate. The enacted federal corporate tax rate is 15.0% and the provincial tax rate in both Alberta and British Columbia is 10.0%.

Under the terms of the Arrangement, the Company earned tax pools in the amount of $164.8 million relating to the Acquired Assets. The Company has not recognized a deferred income tax asset of $14.4 million related to the excess of tax pools acquired relative to the carrying value of the net assets transferred because the common control transaction is not a business combination and is therefore subject to the initial recognition exemption under IAS 12 *Income taxes*. The unrecognized deferred income tax asset is being amortized based on the corporate weighted average depletion factor for the period of 1.8%.

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities, without taking into consideration the offsetting balances within the same tax jurisdiction are as follows:

Deferred income tax liabilities	Reserve(1)	Accelerated tax basis depreciation	Total
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	-	-
Charged (credited) to profit and CI(4)	(14,157)	11,849	(2,308)
Balance at March 31, 2013	(14,157)	11,849	(2,308)

Deferred income tax assets	Provisions(2)	Share & debt issue costs	Tax Losses(3)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	-	-	-
Charged (credited) to profit and CI(4)	2,566	(2)	26	2,590
Charged (credited) directly to equity	-	90	-	90
Balance at March 31, 2013	2,566	88	26	2,680

(1) The reserve relates to the common control transaction (note 3)
(2) Provisions relate to the Company's decommissioning obligations
(3) The Company's non-capital losses expire in 20 years
(4) Comprehensive income has been abbreviated as "CI"

The amount and timing of reversals of temporary differences will be dependent upon a number of factors, including the Company's future operating results. The Company does not expect any of its deferred income tax liabilities to reverse within the next 12 months.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments of the Company include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued revenue, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and bank debt. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities, summarized information related to risk management positions, and discussion of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Loans and receivables (cash & cash equivalents, accounts receivable & accrued revenue, deposits)	8,759	8,759	-	-
Other financial liabilities (accounts payable & accrued liabilities and bank debt)	33,431	33,431	-	-
Total	42,190	42,190	-	-

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued revenue, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and bank debt, approximate their carrying value due to the short-term maturity of those instruments. In addition, the fair value of bank debt approximates the carrying value as the Credit Facility is subject to a floating interest rate.

Risk Management Overview

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its financial assets and liabilities that include credit and liquidity risk in addition to the market risks associated with commodity prices, and interest and foreign exchange rates. Profit (loss), cash flows and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities may fluctuate due to movement in market prices or as a result of the Company's exposure to credit and liquidity risks. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's management has implemented and continues to maintain and monitor risk management procedures for the benefit of the organization.

The Company's risk management policies are established to: i) identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company; ii) set appropriate risk limits and controls; and iii) monitor risks and consider the implications of market conditions in relation to the Company's activities.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from Kelt's receivables from joint venture partners and oil and gas marketers. As at March 31, 2013, the Company's receivables consisted of $1.8 million from joint venture partners, $0.9 million of receivables from oil and natural gas marketers, $1.8 million of other trade receivables. The balance of other trade receivables primarily includes a receivable from the Purchaser regarding revenues earned in respect of the Acquired Assets, which were collected by the Purchaser on behalf of Kelt during the transition period.

The credit risk exposure for oil and gas marketers is mitigated through the use of Board-approved credit policies governing the Company's credit portfolio and with credit practices that limit transactions according to counterparty credit quality as well as requiring collateral where deemed appropriate. The Company does not typically obtain collateral from its oil and gas marketers or joint venture partners. The Company has an International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") agreement with a Canadian chartered bank in the event that management enters into any derivative financial contracts in the future. These agreements and confirmations provide some credit protection in that they generally allow parties to aggregate amounts owing to each other under all outstanding transactions and settle with a single net amount in the case of a credit event.

The credit risk from joint venture receivables is mitigated by obtaining partner approval of significant capital expenditures prior to expenditure and in certain circumstances may require cash deposits in advance of incurring financial obligations on behalf of joint venture partners. However, the receivables are from participants in the oil and gas industry and collection of the outstanding balances is dependent on industry factors such as changes in commodity prices, escalating costs and the risk of unsuccessful drilling. In addition, further risk exists with joint venture partners from occasional contractual disputes that increase the potential for non-collection. The Company does have the ability to withhold production from joint venture partners in the event of non-payment or may be able to register security on the assets of joint venture partners.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable represents the Company's maximum credit exposure. The ageing of the Company's accounts receivable is summarized in the following table:

Accounts Receivable	Current	30-60 days	60-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Balance at March 31, 2013	4,486	-	-	-	4,486
Balance at December 31, 2012	-	-	-	-	-

The oil and gas industry has a pre-arranged monthly clearing day for payment of revenues from all buyers of oil and natural gas; this occurs on the 25th day following the month of sale. As a result, the Company's production revenues are current. All other accounts receivable are generally contractually due within 30 days. Management has reviewed past due accounts receivable balances and expects the accounts to be fully collectible.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they are due. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and bank debt. Kelt's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk through prudent use of bank debt and an actively managed production and capital expenditure budgeting process. In addition, risk management contracts such as derivative financial instruments may be used from time to time. As discussed further under the *Capital Management* section to follow, Kelt targets a relatively low net debt to trailing funds from operations ratio. To manage this, the Board of Directors approves an annual capital expenditure budget, which is regularly monitored and updated as necessary in response to changing capital requirements. The Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures.

As discussed in note 6, Kelt has a $40.0 million revolving operating demand loan. Repayments of principal are not required provided that the borrowings under the Credit Facility do not exceed the authorized borrowing amount and the Company is in compliance with all covenants, representations and warranties. The Company is not subject to any financial covenants under the Credit Facility. As at March 31, 2013, the Credit Facility is undrawn. After considering the working capital deficiency of $24.5 million, the Company has $15.5 million of unused credit available at March 31, 2013. The Credit Facility is subject to review by the Lender in May 2013. Although the continued availability of the Credit Facility is not guaranteed and is dependent on a number of factors, including, among other things, the overall state of credit and capital markets, the Company has a good relationship with the Lender and expects that the Credit Facility will continue to be available in future periods.

Refer to note 16 *Subsequent Events* for details with respect to a $94.35 million equity financing completed in April, 2013. The equity financing and undrawn Credit Facility provide Kelt with significant financial flexibility to execute its 2013 and 2014 capital expenditure programs.

Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates will affect the Company's operations, net profit or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing long-term returns.

The Company plans to use derivative financial instruments from time to time in order to manage market risks. The Company's Board of Directors has established an approved risk management policy for treasury operations. The Company's current policies permit management to enter into commodity agreements, provided that: i) the contracts are not entered into for speculative purposes; ii) that the notional quantity hedged, at the time of entering into the contract, does not exceed 75% of average daily production; and iii) that the term does not exceed 36 months.

Commodity price risk

Inherent to the business of producing oil and gas, the Company's cash provided by operating activities is subject to commodity price risk. Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for oil and natural gas are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand as well as the currency exchange rate relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar.

The Company did not have any commodity price risk management contracts in place during the current period, however, such derivative financial instruments may be used in the future if appropriate conditions arise.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that changes in market interest rates will impact the Company's Credit Facility which is subject to a floating interest rate.

As at March 31, 2013, the Credit Facility is undrawn therefore the Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited. The Company did not have any interest rate risk management contracts in place during the current period.

Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. While substantially all of the Company's oil and natural gas sales are denominated in Canadian dollars, the Company is exposed to the risk of changes in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate on sales of commodities that are denominated in U.S. dollars or directly influenced by U.S. dollar benchmark prices. The effects of foreign exchange fluctuations are embedded in the Company's results and the total effect of foreign exchange fluctuations are not separately identifiable.

The Company had no foreign exchange rate contracts in place as at or during the period ended March 31, 2013.

In order to mitigate a portion of the risk relating to revenue that is subject to fluctuations in the exchange rate, the Company may enter into commodity swap transactions whereby commodity prices denominated in U.S. dollars are converted to Canadian dollars. The Company did not have any such contracts in place as at or during the period ended March 31, 2013.

Capital Management

The Company's capital structure is comprised of shareholders' equity, bank debt and working capital. Kelt's objectives when managing its capital structure is to maintain financial flexibility in order to meet financial obligations, as well as to finance future growth through capital expenditures relating to exploration, development and acquisition activities.

The Company monitors its capital structure and short-term financing requirements using a net debt to trailing funds from operations ratio, which is a non-GAAP financial measure.

	March 31, 2013
Bank debt	-
Working capital deficiency(1)	24,471
Net debt	24,471
Trailing funds from operations(2)(3)	24,101
Net debt to trailing funds from operations ratio	1.02

(1) Working capital excludes bank debt.
(2) Funds from operations is a non-GAAP measure which is calculated as cash provided by operating activities, before settlement of decommissioning obligations and change in non-cash operating working capital.
(3) Trailing funds from operations is annualized based on the 33 day period from commencement of active operations on February 27, 2013 to March 31, 2013.

Kelt targets a net debt to trailing funds from operations ratio of less than 2.0 times. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in order to maintain flexibility to achieve its objectives stated above. To adjust its capital structure, the Company may increase or decrease capital expenditures, issue new shares, issue new debt or repay existing debt. Refer to note 16 *Subsequent Events* for details of changes to the Company's capital structure subsequent to the Statement of Financial Position date.

As described in note 6, Kelt is subject to certain non-financial covenants under the Credit Facility agreement. As at March 31, 2013, the Company is in compliance with all covenants. The Company is not subject to any other externally imposed capital requirements.

11. FINANCING EXPENSES

The following table summarizes significant components of the Company's financing expenses:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Interest and fees on bank debt	7
Accretion of decommissioning obligations [note 7]	21
Financing expense	28

The Company did not draw on the Credit Facility during the interim period ended March 31, 2013 and therefore did not incur any interest charges. Amounts reported as interest and fees on bank debt in the table above relate to standby charges on the undrawn facility.

12. COMMITMENTS

The Company is committed to future payments under the following agreements:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter
Transition services agreement	222	49	-	-	-	-
Operating lease – vehicles	10	14	14	2	-	-
Firm transportation commitments	1,273	1,691	907	171	-	-
Total annual commitments	**1,505**	**1,754**	**921**	**173**	**-**	**-**

Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Company entered into a transition services agreement (the "TSA") with the Purchaser. Under the TSA, Kelt employees will provide contract services to the Purchaser as needed during the transition period, which is twelve months from completion of the Arrangement. In addition, the Purchaser granted a sublease to Kelt for office space and will provide administrative services to Kelt during the transition period. The Company expects to enter into a new office lease at the end of the transition period.

The Company has a $40.0 million revolving operating demand loan which is undrawn at March 31, 2013.

13. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in non-cash working capital, excluding bank debt:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Accounts receivable and accrued revenue	(4,486)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(202)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	33,431
Change in non-cash working capital	28,743
Relating to:	
Operating activities	(749)
Investing activities	29,492
Change in non-cash working capital	28,743

During the reporting period, the Company made the following cash outlays in respect of interest and taxes:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Interest	-
Taxes	-

14. SEGMENT REPORTING

The following schedule illustrates the types of products from which the Company earns revenue:

	Three months ended March 31, 2013
Oil[1]	1,246
Natural gas liquids[2]	525
Gas[3]	2,094
Total revenue, before royalties	3,865

(1) Oil revenue includes crude oil and field condensate.
(2) Natural gas liquids ("NGLs") revenue includes pentane, butane, propane and ethane.
(3) Gas revenue includes both natural gas and sulphur.

During the interim period ended March 31, 2013, sales to one external customer represented approximately 15% of total revenue.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A director of the Company is also a partner at a law firm which Kelt has engaged to provide legal services. During the period ended March 31, 2013, the Company incurred $0.1 million in legal fees and disbursements. The Company expects to continue using the services of this law firm from time to time.

The Acquisition described in note 1 is a related party transaction because Kelt was a wholly owned subsidiary of Celtic immediately prior to closing of the Arrangement. Refer to note 3 *Common control transaction* for additional information regarding accounting for the Acquisition.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 5, 2013, Kelt completed a brokered and non-brokered equity financing for gross aggregate proceeds of $94.35 million. Pursuant to an agreement with a syndicate of underwriters, the underwriters agreed to purchase for resale to the public, on a "bought deal" private placement basis, 11,000,000 common shares at a price of $5.55 per common share, resulting in gross proceeds to the Company of $61.05 million. In conjunction with the brokered private placement, Kelt agreed to issue to certain directors, officers and employees of the Company, on a non-brokered basis, an additional 6,000,000 common shares at a price of $5.55 per common share, resulting in additional gross proceeds of $33.3 million. Net proceeds from the private placements will initially be used to pay down any existing indebtedness, and thereafter to fund ongoing exploration and development activities, potential asset acquisitions and for general working capital purposes. The common shares issued in connection with the private placements are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus one day from the date of completion of the private placements, in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

ABBREVIATIONS

bbls	barrels
mbbls	thousand barrels
bbls/d	barrels per day
BOE	barrels of oil equivalent
mBOE	thousand barrels of oil equivalent
BOE/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day
mcf	thousand cubic feet
mmcf	million cubic feet
bcf	billion cubic feet
mmcf/d	million cubic feet per day
mmbtu	million British Thermal Units
GJ	gigajoules
LT	long tonnes
AECO-C	Alberta Energy Company "C" Meter Station of the Nova Pipeline System
WTI	West Texas Intermediate
NYMEX	New York Merchantile Exchange
API	American Petroleum Institute
CICA	Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants
BT	before income taxes
AT	after income tax
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
Q1	First quarter ended March 31st
Q2	Second quarter ended June 30th
Q3	Third quarter ended September 30th
Q4	Fourth quarter ended December 31st

CONVERSION OF UNITS

Imperial = Metric

1 acre = 0.4 hectares

2.5 acres = 1 hectare

1 bbl = 0.159 cubic metres

6.29 bbls = 1 cubic metre

1 foot = 0.3048 metres

3.281 feet = 1 metre

1 mcf = 28.2 cubic metres

0.035 mcf = 1 cubic metre

1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

0.62 miles = 1 kilometre

1 mmbtu = 1.054 GJ

0.949 mmbtu = 1 GJ

Natural gas is equated to oil on the basis of 6 mcf = 1 BOE

Sulphur is equated to gas on the basis of 1LT = 10 mcf (1 BOE = 0.6 LT)

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Robert J. Dales [2, 3, 4, 6]
President, Valhalla Ventures Inc.

William C. Guinan [1, 5, 6]
Partner, Borden Ladner Gervais LLP

Eldon A. McIntyre [2, 3, 4, 6]
President, Jarrod Oils Ltd.

Neil G. Sinclair [2, 3, 4, 5]
President, Sinson Investments Ltd.

David J. Wilson [5]
President & Chief Executive Officer,
Kelt Exploration Ltd.

1 chairman of the board
2 member of the audit committee
3 member of the reserves committee
4 member of the compensation committee
5 member of the health, safety and environment committee
6 member of the nominating committee

OFFICERS

David J. Wilson
President & Chief Executive Officer

Sadiq H. Lalani
Vice President, Finance & Chief Financial Officer

Douglas J. Errico
Vice President, Land

Alan G. Franks
Vice President, Production

Douglas O. MacArthur
Vice President, Operations

Patrick Miles
Vice President, Exploration

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AUDITORS

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Calgary, Alberta T2P 5L3

EVALUATION ENGINEERS

Sproule Associates Limited
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Toronto Stock Exchange
Common Shares “KEL”

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CALGARY, ALBERTA T2P 3H3