



**ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

March 31, 2026

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION AND STATEMENTS

This annual information form (“AIF”) contains forward-looking statements. When used in this document, the words “may”, “would”, “could”, “should”, “will”, “intend”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “seek”, “propose”, “estimate”, “expect”, and similar expressions, as they relate to High Arctic Energy Services Inc. (the “Corporation”, or “High Arctic”), are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the Corporation’s current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Many factors could cause the Corporation’s actual results, performance, or achievements to vary from those described in this AIF. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should assumptions underlying forward-looking statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in this AIF as intended, planned, anticipated, believed, estimated, or expected.

Specific forward-looking statements in this AIF include, among others, information or statements pertaining or referring directly or indirectly to the following:

- general economic and business conditions which will, among other things, impact demand for and market prices for the Corporation’s services;
- commodity prices and the impact that they have on industry activity and capital availability;
- projections of market prices and costs;
- expectations regarding the Corporation’s ability to raise capital and manage its debt obligations;
- estimated capital expenditure programs for 2026 and subsequent periods;
- factors upon which the Corporation will decide whether to undertake a specific course of operational action or expansion;
- treatment under governmental regulatory regimes, and political uncertainty; and
- expectations regarding the ability for the Corporation to negotiate contracts with customers.

These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors facing the Corporation. Risks, uncertainties, and other factors may be beyond the Corporation’s control and may cause actual results, or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Corporation believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this AIF should not be unduly relied upon by investors. These statements speak only as of the date of this AIF and are expressly qualified, in their entirety, by this cautionary statement.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this AIF, the Corporation has made assumptions regarding, among other things, its ability to:

- maintain its ongoing relationship with major customers;
- successfully market its services to current and new customers;
- devise methods for, and achieve its primary objectives;
- source and obtain equipment from suppliers;
- successfully manage, operate, and thrive in an economic environment which is facing uncertainty;
- remain competitive in its operations;
- attract and retain skilled employees; and
- obtain equity and debt financing when needed on satisfactory terms.

The Corporation’s actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere referred to directly or indirectly in this AIF:

- the impact on industry activity levels due to such factors as volatility in oil and natural gas prices and the ability of customers to raise capital for exploration and development, and therefore demand for our services;
- volatilities in global supply and demand and market prices for oil and natural gas and the effect of these volatilities on the demand for oilfield services generally;

- geopolitical tension and hostilities, including the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East;
- changes in legislation and the regulatory environment, including uncertainties with respect to royalty regimes, environmental initiatives, imposition of tariffs/taxes and government-imposed production limitations;
- expectation of consistent interpretation and application of government regulations and controls;
- liabilities and risks inherent in oil and natural gas operations, including environmental liabilities and risks;
- risk of disease outbreak locally, regionally, or internationally that could adversely impact those same economies and negatively impact the price for oil and gas, and as a result, our services;
- lack of unified local, provincial, and federal political and geopolitical support for the development of energy resources;
- uncertainties in weather and/or natural disasters affecting the ability to provide services at all and/or the duration of the service periods and the activities that can be completed;
- civil unrest risks;
- liquidity risks;
- credit risks associated with customers in the oil and natural gas industry, including the inability of customers of the Corporation to pay for goods and services that have been provided;
- general economic conditions in the jurisdictions the Corporation operates in, including variations in exchange, interest, and tax rates;
- income tax matters including the Corporation's ability to use its non-capital tax loss carry forwards;
- competition;
- sourcing, pricing and availability of component parts, equipment, suppliers, facilities, and skilled personnel;
- continuing success in developing and integrating technological advances and the ability to match advances of competitors;
- pressures to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions through international agreements that may impact the ability to attract capital investment into the energy sector;
- the cancellation of industry-standard type contract arrangements used by the Corporation including written contracts, service orders and verbal agreements;
- cyber-security risks associated with information technology, where third parties purposely attempt to damage organization's systems through unauthorized and fraudulent access;
- stock market volatility and market valuations; and
- the other factors considered under "Risk Factors" in this AIF, and other filings with Canadian securities authorities.

Although management of the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of the AIF and the Corporation disclaims any obligation, to update any forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions should change, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable securities law. In addition to terms defined throughout this document, certain defined terms that may be specific to High Arctic and or the industry in which our services are provided are provided in the Glossary of Terms below.

Unless otherwise indicated, the information provided in this AIF is presented as of December 31, 2025.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

“**ABCA**” means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), R.S.A. 2000, c. B-9, including the regulations promulgated thereunder;

“**AIF**” means this annual information form;

“**Arrangement**” means the plan of arrangement completed under section 193 of the ABCA involving the Corporation, the Shareholders and High Arctic Overseas, whereby the Corporation was reorganized into two independent, publicly-traded companies, High Arctic Overseas, who acquired the Corporation’s PNG Business, and the Corporation, who retained the Corporation’s North American Business;

“**Board**” means the Corporation’s Board of Directors;

“**CAD**” means Canadian dollars;

“**CEO**” means Chief Executive Officer.

“**CFO**” means Chief Financial Officer.

“**Common Shares**” means the common shares in the share capital of High Arctic;

“**Corporation**” or “**High Arctic**” means High Arctic Energy Services Inc., together with its divisions and subsidiaries and its predecessor entities, and, unless the context requires otherwise or unless otherwise stated, terms such as “we”, “our”, or “us”, refer to the Corporation;

“**Covid-19**” or “**Covid**” means the global coronavirus which reached a pandemic state as declared by the World Health Organization on March 11th, 2020, as well as its variations, mutations, and consequential health effects;

“**Delta**” means Delta Rental Services Ltd.;

“**Delta Purchase Agreement**” means the share purchase agreement between High Arctic and Delta dated December 28, 2023, whereby High Arctic acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Delta;

“**High Arctic Overseas**” means High Arctic Overseas Holdings Corp., an Alberta corporation, which was incorporated by High Arctic for the purpose of completing the Arrangement.

“**IFRS**” means IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;

“**North American Business**” means the Corporation’s existing North American energy services business;

“**Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan**” means the Corporation’s long-term incentive plan that replaced its previous stock option, performance share unit and deferred share units plans, and permits the grant of equity awards to directors, officers and employees of, and consultants to, the Corporation;

“**OPEC**” is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries;

“**Papua New Guinea**” or “**PNG**” means the country of Papua New Guinea;

“**PNG Business**” means the Corporation’s historical energy services business in Papua New Guinea including the subsidiaries that held the Corporation’s assets (now held by High Arctic Overseas), conduct operations, hold contracts and manage that business;

“**Preferred Shares**” means preferred shares in the capital of the Corporation issuable in series of which none have been issued;

"Return of Capital" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Corporate Structure - General*";

"Q" means quarter;

"SEDAR+" means System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval Plus.

"Seh' Chene Partnership" means the Seh' Chene Well Servicing Limited Partnership formed in July 2020, among HAES SD Holding Corp, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation and Saa Dene Services Ltd., as limited partners and Seh' Chene GP Inc., as general partner, in order to conduct an oilfield services business to be managed and operated by High Arctic;

"Shareholder" means a holder of Common Shares;

"Snubbing" is the act of mechanically overcoming forces exerted from pressurized wellbores when moving tubing and drill pipe into and out of that wellbore, a scenario often created after the well has had multiple fracturing operations performed on it;

"Stock Option Plan" means the stock option plan of the Corporation approved by the Shareholders on June 28, 2007, as amended on June 29, 2010, June 1, 2011, May 13, 2014, and May 10, 2017;

"Team Snubbing" means Team Snubbing Services Inc., a private Alberta corporation.

"Team International" means Team Snubbing International Inc., a private Alberta corporation.

"Team Snubbing Shareholders Agreement" means the unanimous shareholders agreement dated July 27, 2022 entered into by Team Snubbing, the Corporation and the other shareholders of Team Snubbing.

"TSX" means the Toronto Stock Exchange;

"US" means United States of America;

"USD" means US dollars;

"Well" means a hole drilled into the ground to extract petroleum, natural gas and associated liquids; and

"Well Servicing" is the utilization of a service rig to perform workover services including, maintenance and completions services on a well.

"WTI" is West Texas Intermediate, a North American grade of crude oil, frequently used as a benchmark for crude oil pricing.

Unless otherwise indicated, references herein to "\$" or "dollars" are to CAD.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

General

High Arctic is incorporated under the ABCA and commenced operations on June 29, 2007 as a successor of High Arctic Energy Services Trust. On December 31, 2010 the Corporation amalgamated with its wholly-owned subsidiary High Arctic Energy Corp. The Corporation amended its articles of incorporation to consolidate its outstanding Common Shares on a five-for-one basis on June 14, 2011. On December 30, 2023, the Corporation amalgamated with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Delta Rental Services Ltd. (see, “*General Development of the Business and Three Year History - Three Year History - 2023*”).

High Arctic underwent a reorganization by way of a plan of arrangement (“Plan of Arrangement”) on August 12, 2024, which resulted in the spin-off of the Corporation’s former PNG Business to High Arctic Overseas, which now trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the trading symbol “HOH”. The Plan of Arrangement was approved by the Shareholders on July 17, 2024, along with a distribution of \$0.76 per pre-Arrangement Common Share of the Corporation to the Shareholders by way of return of capital (the “Return of Capital”). As part of the Arrangement, the Corporation effected a de facto four-to-one share consolidation whereby each Shareholder received one-quarter of one post-Arrangement common share for every pre-Arrangement common share held prior to August 12, 2024.

The head office of the Corporation is at 2350, 330 – 5th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 0L4. The registered office of the Corporation is at Suite 1000 – 250 2nd Street SW Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 0C1. The Corporation’s telephone number is (403) 508-7836, the facsimile number is (403) 262-5176 and the website is www.haes.ca.

The Corporation is a reporting issuer in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario and is not in default of securities legislation in any jurisdiction of Canada. The Common Shares of High Arctic are listed on the TSX under the trading symbol “HWO”.

On May 9, 2024, the Corporation and High Arctic Overseas entered into an arrangement agreement (the “Arrangement Agreement”) which provided for the reorganization of High Arctic pursuant to the Arrangement. On August 12, 2024, the Corporation completed the Arrangement involving High Arctic Overseas and the Shareholders. Pursuant to the Arrangement, among other things, High Arctic Overseas became a reporting issuer in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan and became listed on the TSXV,

The Arrangement and the Return of Capital were approved by the Shareholders at the Corporation’s annual general and special meeting held on June 17, 2024. The Court of King’s Bench of Alberta approved the Plan of Arrangement by final order dated June 27, 2024.

The \$37.8 million Return of Capital of \$0.76 per pre-Arrangement Common Share was distributed to the Shareholders on July 17, 2024.

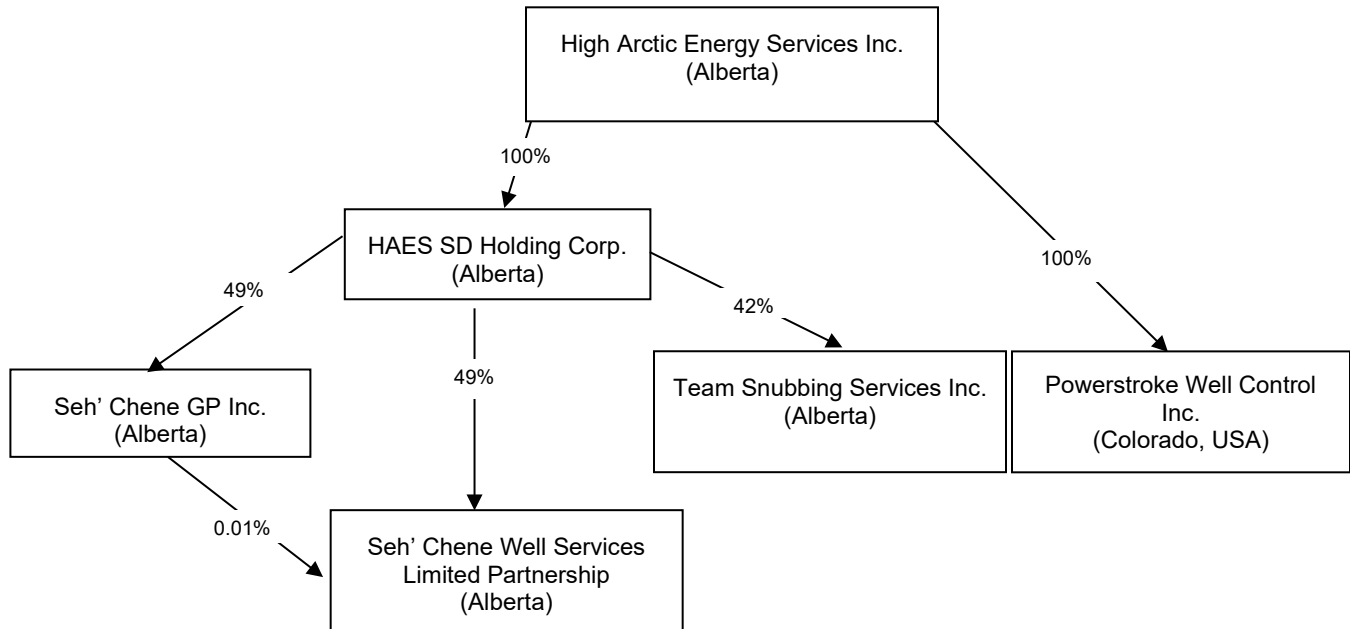
Inter-corporate Relationships

As at the date hereof, the subsidiaries of the Corporation carrying out business activities are set forth below:

Entity	Percentage of Voting Securities controlled (directly or indirectly) by High Arctic	Physical Location	Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Formation
HAES SD Holding Corp	100%	Calgary, Canada	Alberta
Seh’ Chene Well Services Limited Partnership	49%	Calgary, Canada	Alberta
Seh’ Chene GP Inc.	49%	Calgary, Canada	Alberta
Team Snubbing Services Inc.	42%	Calgary, Canada	Alberta
Powerstroke Well Control Inc.	100%	Greeley, Colorado, US	Colorado, USA

Organization Structure of the Corporation

The following diagram sets out the relationship among the Corporation and its subsidiaries



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND THREE-YEAR HISTORY

High Arctic is an energy services company currently operating in Western Canada. The product line consists primarily of oilfield equipment and pressure control rentals. The Corporation also offers snubbing and well servicing activities through its interests in Team Snubbing Services Inc. and in the Seh' Chene Well Services Limited Partnership. A description of each of High Arctic's services can be found below under "*Description of the Business*".

Three-Year History

The following is a summary of the significant events in the development of High Arctic's business during the last three completed financial years.

2023:

Operations re-commenced with Rig 103 for the Corporation's primary customer in PNG during the first quarter of 2023. The rig returned to finish the well that was left partially constructed when the Covid-19 driven international travel restrictions resulted in its suspension in March 2020. After completing that well, the rig moved to the first of four JV-approved wells on the drilling schedule in the highlands of PNG. Rig 103 worked continuously through the remainder of the year.

Throughout 2023, the PIMS subsidiary in PNG deployed personnel to an increasing array of customers, with major customers comprising Oil and Gas Exploration and Production companies as well as an assortment of local and state-owned companies. The manpower provision anchored the PIMS business and in the latter part of 2023, regular commercial training courses were offered to external customers.

On May 11, 2023, the Corporation announced that the Board of Directors intended to recommend to shareholders a tax-efficient cash return of capital equal to \$38.2 million relating to the sale of Canadian Well Servicing. The Board also signalled further intention to recommend a reorganization of the Corporation at a special meeting of the Shareholders to effect the spinoff of the PNG Business to shareholders as a separate company.

Pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated June 19, 2023, the Corporation sold its Canadian nitrogen pumping assets to a private Canadian energy services company for gross proceeds of \$1.35 million in cash ("**Nitrogen Sale**"). The asset purchase transaction closed on July 31, 2023.

In August, the Corporation provided further detail on the benefits for, nature of, and conceptual arrangement for the intended reorganization and spinoff of the PNG Business. On September 28, 2023 the Corporation announced that due to shareholder feedback it was working with its advisors on the reorganization plan to incorporate key elements of the shareholder feedback, and that there was no certainty that the reorganization would proceed in the format previously announced, or at all.

On October 23, 2023 the Corporation announced the suspension of the monthly \$0.005 per Common Share dividend, while continuing to pursue a reorganization path that achieved both the strategic objectives of separation and addressed shareholder concerns.

On November 8, 2023, the Corporation announced that it had received a shareholder meeting requisition notice for the purpose of removing and replacing the Chairman of the Board and the date of January 10, 2024 was set for the meeting. The motion for removal was subsequently defeated at the meeting.

Through the year, the Corporation benefited from its investment in Team Snubbing as Team Snubbing increased operational activity in Canada, setting new benchmarks for work hours and revenue each quarter, except for the traditional spring breakup in Q2 2023. Specifically, High Arctic recorded \$803,000 in equity income. In addition, Team Snubbing declared its first dividend of \$857,000 in 2023 and High Arctic's proportionate share of the dividend was \$360,000. Team Snubbing formalised their 50% owned international partnership and commenced operations in Alaska as Team Snubbing International Inc. during 2023.

On December 28, 2023, High Arctic completed the acquisition of all the shares of Delta for cash consideration of \$3,430,000 paid at closing and contingent consideration payable in a combination of cash and shares over a three-year period. Delta was a privately-owned rentals company focused on pressure control equipment and equipment supporting the high-pressure stimulation of oil and gas wells along with other well site rental equipment. The terms of the Delta Purchase Agreement provide that each contingent consideration payment is to be adjusted up or down depending upon the amount of over or under performance of the acquired business relative to specific profitability targets. Issuance of the shares of High Arctic pursuant to the Delta Purchase Agreement are subject to applicable regulatory approvals, including the approval of the TSX.

On December 30, 2023, High Arctic amalgamated with Delta.

2024:

In PNG, Rig 103 operations continued uninterrupted from the beginning of the year until the rig and equipment was cold-stacked at the end of June. In the first half of 2024, the Corporation's PNG rental fleet of equipment continued to generate strong utilization and pricing. With no additional wells planned, the Corporation experienced lower associated PNG rental revenues during the second half of 2024 up until the completion of the Arrangement. PIMS in PNG continued

to build momentum in 2024 as the Corporation enhanced its service offerings and capabilities. The PNG Business was transferred to High Arctic Overseas pursuant to the Arrangement on August 12, 2024.

On August 12, 2024, pursuant to the Arrangement, each shareholder of High Arctic received one-quarter (1/4) of one common share of High Arctic Overseas Holdings Corp. and one-quarter (1/4) of one post-Arrangement Common Share of High Arctic for each pre-Arrangement Common Share held. Upon completion of the Arrangement, all of the Corporation's PNG Business was transferred to High Arctic Overseas and the two listed entities began operations as two completely separate and distinct entities.

On August 16, 2024, the common shares of High Arctic Overseas began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the ticker symbol "HOH" and the post-Arrangement common shares of High Arctic shares began trading on the TSX under the legacy High Arctic ticker symbol "HWO".

In Canada the focus for the Corporation was on the integration of the rental business of Delta with the legacy High Arctic rental business. These two businesses began operating under the Delta Rental Services banner in early January 2024 with the business successfully deploying additional underutilized assets into our expanded geographical coverage in Alberta. The internal integration of Delta was completed in the second quarter of 2024 and since then the two legacy business have operated effectively using consistent systems and processes.

In 2024 Team Snubbing increased their ownership from 50% to 100% of its subsidiary company Team International in two transactions. The first transaction increased their ownership to 90.4% and took place on April 1, 2024 and the second transaction increasing ownership of Team International was effective December 31, 2024. Team International performs snubbing services and offers the provision of technical manpower services to customers outside of Canada with the primary operations established in Alaska, USA.

After obtaining control of Team International, the management and operational teams of Team International were restructured to align with the needs of the overall Alaskan customer base and to make the delivery of services consistent with Team Snubbing's successful Canadian model. As a result of the restructuring efforts and inconsistent customer revenue streams, Team International generated a net loss in 2024.

Team Snubbing's Canadian operations experienced similar activity levels in 2024 when compared to the same periods of 2023.

2025:

With the completion of integration of the rental business of Delta with the legacy High Arctic rental business, the focus in 2025 turned to operational execution and the marketing of large-scale high-pressure stimulation equipment to oil and gas producers completing liquids rich Duvernay wells proximal to our Red Deer location.

The Corporation continued its focus in 2025 to reduce its administrative cost structure following completion of the Arrangement transaction.

On June 19, 2025, the Corporation's shareholders approved an Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan that replaced all of the High Arctic legacy equity incentive plans. The Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan is a singular, unified and contemporary equity incentive plan that allows for the issuance of equity-based compensation award, including stock options, performance share units, restricted share units and deferred share units.

On August 19, 2025, Mr. Mike Maguire resigned as Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation in order to devote his full attention to his role as Chief Executive Officer of High Arctic Overseas Holdings Corp. Concurrently, Mr. Lonn Bate, who was then serving as Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, was appointed Interim Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Jay Bachman was appointed Interim Chief Financial Officer.

On December 29, 2025, the Corporation entered into a revolving credit facility with a Canadian financial institution for a maximum principal amount of \$3 million. The additional liquidity provided by the revolving credit facility will be used to fund organic growth and/or acquisitions in the future.

Team Snubbing experienced growth in both revenue and net income in 2025 due primarily to increased activity in Team Snubbing's operations in Alaska, US. In the second half of 2025, one snubbing package went to work and remained active for the second half of the year on the Alaskan North Slope, contributing substantially to Team Snubbing's financial

performance. In addition, the activity levels in Team Snubbing's Canadian operations increased during the second half of 2025 as work that was deferred by some of Team Snubbing's larger customers earlier in 2025 resumed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

High Arctic's primary business, marketed under the Delta Rental Services brand, provides full-service oilfield rental offerings to the energy industry in Western Canada. With a focus on oilfield pressure control equipment and equipment supporting the high-pressure stimulation of oil and gas wells, Delta supplies advanced and reliable oilfield equipment supporting drilling, completions, fracturing, remedial workovers, and abandonment operations for both oil and gas producers and other service contractors.

With the current rental fleet of assets and more than 120 years of combined oilfield services expertise, Delta is fully equipped to meet the rental needs of customers across the entire Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin.

The comprehensive rental fleet offered by Delta includes:

- Blowout Preventers
- Surface pressure control equipment, optimized for single and multi-well pad operations
- Office and safety meeting trailers
- Power generation solutions
- Power swivels
- Rod Fishing Tools
- Tubular handling equipment

Figure 1



Figure 1 - Surface pressure control mono-line system – includes valves, flow-tees and flowlines

Figure 2



Figure 2 - Surface pressure control system – dual well configuration

Figure 3



Figure 3 - Surface pressure control equipment (hydraulic accumulator foreground and blowout preventor in the background)

Other business offerings

Service offerings to the energy industry are also delivered through High Arctic's non-operated minority 42% holding in Canada's largest snubbing services provider, Team Snubbing.

Completing the Corporation's business are investments in an industrial property at Whitecourt, Alberta, which is used to support its operations in West Central Alberta, and an industrial property at Clairemont outside Grande Prairie, Alberta which is leased to an unrelated company on long term contract.

Mission, Vision and Values

Mission Statement

To provide services that unlock sustainable, reliable and affordable energy in demanding locations.

Vision Statement

With a relentless focus on quality, be recognized as a trusted provider of energy services.

Values

- **People** we care for our people
- **Community** we respect the people, cultures and places where we work
- **Trust** we do what we say
- **Challenge** we provide bespoke and innovative solutions
- **Customers** we use our expertise to meet our customers objectives

Overview

High Arctic rents pressure control equipment and other oilfield equipment to exploration and production companies in Canada. High Arctic has organized its business into two operating segments: Rental Services and Investments and Corporate.

Background

On December 28, 2023, High Arctic completed the acquisition of all the shares of Delta. Delta was a privately-owned rentals company focused on pressure control equipment and equipment supporting the high-pressure stimulation of oil and gas wells along with other well site rental equipment.

After completion of the Arrangement, High Arctic continued to operate its North American Business, primarily operating in Western Canada, and the PNG Business was completely separated from High Arctic.

Today, High Arctic retains in Canada a rentals business focused on pressure control equipment, industrial property, an investment in a private energy services company, Team Snubbing Services Inc and an indigenous relationship through its Seh' Chene partnership.

The rentals business in Canada has historically been reported in High Arctic's Ancillary Services Segment, while the results from the 42% equity interest in Team Snubbing has been reported using the equity method of accounting, with Team Snubbing's net earnings recorded as income from equity investments in the respective reporting period.

Rental Services - Delta

The Corporation has an extensive fleet of rental equipment in Canada. The Canadian rental fleet primarily consists of high-pressure blowout preventers, high pressure valves and spooling, high pressure pipework, boilers, pumps, lighting towers, oilfield tubular handling tools and rig shacks. Rental of the Corporation's equipment is typically charged on a day rate basis.

Production Services - Snubbing Assets in the USA

Snubbing is the process of moving the tubing and drill pipe into and out of a wellbore under pressure. The ability of the producing formation to flow in a permanently pressure-controlled environment is a significant advantage in successfully addressing common production problems in fluid sensitive formations, low pressure reservoirs, naturally fractured reservoirs, and low permeability sandstone reservoirs.

The Corporation has a fleet of snubbing equipment, which includes both stand-alone and rig assist units located in Greeley, Colorado USA. This equipment is available to provide fluid pumping, cleanup, pipe movement, equipment

transportation, completion, well repair and well control services to producers in the Rockies region of the USA. Throughout 2025 the US snubbing fleet was idle.

Subsequent to December 31, 2025, and prior to the date of this AIF, the Corporation sold its entire idled snubbing fleet and has commenced wind-up of its US subsidiary - Powerstroke Well Control Inc.

Production Services - Team Snubbing Services Inc.

The Corporation, through its holding company High Arctic SD Holding Corp., owns 42% of Team Snubbing Services Inc., a Canadian snubbing contractor with headquarters in Red Deer, Alberta. Team Snubbing is one of the largest snubbing company in Canada, by count of snubbing packages, deployed crews, headcount and revenue. Team Snubbing has its own dedicated management team that makes day-to-day decisions related to the operations of the business. Pursuant to a shareholders agreement between High Arctic and the other shareholders of Team Snubbing, High Arctic appointed two directors to the five-member board of directors of Team Snubbing and key matters relating to the conduct of Team Snubbing's business require not less than 65% shareholder approval, giving the Corporation an effective veto over any such decisions. However, the Corporation, whilst an active minority shareholder, is still dependent on Team Snubbing to manage and operate its business and to do so in compliance with the shareholders agreement, and applicable laws and regulations.

The largest activity of Team Snubbing's operations involve running production tubing to complete wells for production and at the 2025 year end Team Snubbing had ten crews deployed in Western Canada with up to six active snubbing packages. Team International currently has three snubbing packages positioned in Alaska with one of the three snubbing packages capable of working throughout the year including the coldest period of winter from December through to February.

Industrial Properties

The Corporation owns industrial properties at Whitecourt, Alberta which is used to support its operations in West Central Alberta, and Clairemont outside Grande Prairie, Alberta, which is leased to an unrelated company on long term contract. The Corporation has mortgage financing secured by these lands and buildings. The mortgage has a remaining initial term of one year with a fixed interest rate and payments occur monthly. The Corporation's mortgage financing contains certain non-financial covenants requiring lenders consent including changes to the underlying business.

Competition

The Corporation competes with many service providers for its Rental Services. Other than the fleet of specialized blowout preventers and pressure control equipment which are solely used in the oil and gas industry, its remaining fleet of rental equipment is capable of being utilized in other industries beyond oil and gas development. While this provides an expanded market, it also increases the number of potential competitors.

Due to the specialized technical nature of the blowout preventors and pressure control equipment, the Corporation faces less competition for its core rental equipment. The factors that will allow the Corporation to remain competitive in the markets for its Rental Services are the Corporation's ability to supply the necessary equipment and services, with the highest degree of reliability and integrity in a timely manner and at competitive prices.

Seasonality

Operations impacting the North American Business and its operations are seasonal in nature and are impacted by weather conditions that may hinder our customers' ability to access locations or move heavy equipment. The highest rate of activity in the Canadian industry is typically during the winter season, from November through March when frozen ground conditions allow for the reliable movement of equipment in the field. The lowest period of activity is during spring breakup which commences with the thawing of the frozen winter ground around March until the completion of wet spring weather around June. During this period, wet ground conditions restrict the movement of heavy equipment.

In Alaska it is the coldest periods of the winter that bring a cessation to Team Snubbing's activities as the equipment cannot be reliably and safely operated at the extreme low temperatures in that environment. The Alaskan industry is not subject to the same substantial spring thaw travel suspension as occurs in Canada.

The volatility in weather and temperature can create unpredictable activity and utilization rates, which can have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cashflows.

Employees

As at December 31, 2025, High Arctic had 16 active employees. None of the Corporation's employees are represented by a labour union.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE

At High Arctic, we are committed to acting responsibly across our operations and advancing sustainable environmental, social and governance ("ESG") practices. We aim to align our ESG disclosures to maintain consistency with other ESG leaders, our industry, disclosure standards, and our customers.

Environmental

Environment and Climate Change

High Arctic is committed to protecting the environment in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. We recognize climate change as a vital global risk, and we actively monitor developments that have the potential to impact the way we conduct our business activity. We have implemented detailed procedures that comply with current environmental laws and regulations, including managing waste, spills and the uncontrolled release of hydrocarbons.

Our focus is to design and implement the strategies and tools necessary to monitor our energy usage and mix. This work will enable:

- formal and accurate reporting of our energy usage by each operating segment,
- the foundation for greenhouse gas calculations and reporting, and
- an ability to accurately measure the reduction of our environmental footprint resulting from our initiatives.

While regulations and other governing enforcement standards continue to evolve, it will require us to challenge our thinking and supplement or replace equipment or change or discontinue existing methods of operations. As a result, we are motivated to reduce our carbon footprint across the scope of our operations and actively partner with our customers in their approach to better measure, control, and report emissions.

Social

Health and Safety

High Arctic Energy is committed to protecting the health and safety of our personnel, customers, and visitors. We value human life above all and will not prioritize profit over safety. No job is so urgent or important that the necessary steps for safety cannot be undertaken.

We promote a positive safety culture that improves human performance through visual leadership, proactive intervention and competency. In addition, our training is specific to each role and based on the work systems that underpin the achievement of our health and safety objectives.

In 2024, we developed and introduced our North American Business specific online system to enable all employees and contractors at all worksites to access the necessary information that guides safe operations and to capture the details of operational activity; including, but not limited to:

- Hazard and risk management,
- Incident reporting, notification and investigation,
- Equipment preventative maintenance and inspections,
- Corrective and improvement actions, their notification and progress tracking,
- Human Resource employee trends, and
- Operational performance.

As a result, we have experienced a consistent exemplary trend in our incident severity as the quality of information and its use by employees and management improves.

Each quarter, High Arctic's management presents QHSE results to the Board of Director's QHSE Committee. These meetings provide directors with the information needed to evaluate and govern QHSE strategies, outcomes and initiatives. The meetings also challenge management's implementation of a safe environment and ability for continuous improvement.

Employee Welfare

We have long acknowledged that employees that are well supported achieve positive results. Consequently, we support our employees and their families by supplementing medical, dental, vision and life insurance and long/short-term disability insurance plans.

Our employee and family assistance program provides practical help through qualified professionals and experts that offer counselling and advice for financial, health and other matters. In addition, the program provides immediate, confidential assistance to help employees find the right options and solutions to navigate life's challenges.

Diversity and Inclusion

We believe that a diverse workforce enhances our long-term success. Diversity brings a vast range of experience and knowledge that can inform our engagement practices and positively shape our corporate culture, leading to improved acceptance of our presence in the communities where we work.

Our dedication to the ongoing development of a respectful work environment built on the promise of equity and diversity encourages and enforces:

- a harassment-free and non-discriminatory workplace,
- respectful communication and cooperation between all employees,
- behaviour that respects individual differences and demonstrates mutual respect and consideration,
- teamwork and employee participation, allowing for the representation of all groups and employee perspectives,
- employer and employee contributions to the communities we serve, promoting a greater understanding and respect for its diversity,
- dealing with situations and complaints in a timely, sensitive, and confidential manner, and
- a culture that supports the reporting of all perceived incidents of discrimination or harassment without fear of retaliation.

Indigenous Relationships

High Arctic recognizes the history and diversity of Indigenous people. Our commitment is emphasized through our Seh' Chene Partnership with the Saa Dene Group, led by internationally respected business leader and philanthropist Mr. Jim Boucher, former Chief of the Fort McKay First Nation.

Talent Management

High Arctic engages high-performing, passionate people throughout the organization. We have implemented systems and processes that assist us in maintaining a well-trained, highly competent, and capable talent pool in field roles and the roles that contribute to operational success.

Governance

Corporate Governance

The Board has oversight responsibilities for the corporate governance of High Arctic and its senior officers. Our Corporate Governance is the system by which the Corporation is directed and controlled to support a culture of integrity, compliance, and achievement of the Corporation's strategy.

High Arctic achieves this through the Board's self-reflection, independence, relationship oversight and effective process and tools. Integral to these oversight and monitoring responsibilities is the approval of the Code of Business Conduct, core governance policies, key governance standards, and the procedures management use to ensure adherence.

The Board has several committees, each with its own terms of reference. As of December 31, 2025, the committees are the Audit Committee; the Governance, Nominating and Remuneration Committee and the Quality, Health, Safety and Environment Committee. The Board and its committees frequently meet to fulfill their mandates and receive management reports on business outcomes and strategy.

Our Code of Business Conduct

At High Arctic, we are committed to conducting our business while upholding the highest ethical and business standards. We commit to these standards both individually and collectively, even if maintaining such high ethical standards may result in a loss of business.

As we face daily and unique business challenges, our decisions and actions must be influenced by the highest sense of business and professional integrity. This commitment requires compliance with laws and requires that, employees, officers, and directors of High Arctic conduct business activities according to the Corporation's values and beliefs.

The success of our Business is reliant on delivering our services better than others. To establish or maintain market superiority, we must continually deliver on our promise with fewer variables and fewer errors. Therefore, our ability to identify risk through a systematic, whole of business approach, implement quality solutions and drive improvement through active measurement is fundamental to sustaining business success.

Our Ethical Business Policy sets the expectation for employees' behaviour and standards of conduct at all levels of the business. The Code of Business Conduct is presented to every employee as part of the onboarding induction process.

Internal Policies and Governance Standards

We work proactively to ensure our workforce and the Board understand their obligations to uphold our standards and the law regarding ethics and compliance. We have developed internal corporate standards and policies, in addition to our code of business conduct, to guide our directors, officers, and employees in meeting their responsibilities to our shareholders, regulatory authorities, business partners and each other.

Key Internal Policies that underpin our governance are posted in prominent locations at our workplaces and made available online for employees and contractors. They include the following policies:

- Authorization for Expenditure
- Drug and Alcohol
- Ethical Business
- Equity and Diversity
- Stop the Job
- Quality
- Environmental
- Health and Safety
- Risk Management

Governance Standards that form part of our Code of Business Conduct include the following:

- Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption
- Confidentiality and Intellectual Property
- Corporate Disclosure
- Employee Wellbeing

- Finance
- Information Technology
- Interpersonal Relationships
- Quality
- Business Travel
- Conflict of Interest
- Discrimination, Harassment & Bullying
- Gifts, Donations and Sponsorships
- Insider Trading
- Modern Slavery
- Whistleblower

Reporting

According to our Whistleblower Standard, one of the key mechanisms through which suspected violations of our policies are reported is through our whistleblower hotline. We encourage our employees, consultants, service providers and other stakeholders to bring forward any concerns regarding suspected violations of our code, policies or standards, including those pertaining to High Arctic's accounting practices, audits, financial reporting, or internal controls. Such concerns may be raised with a supervisor, a member of our leadership team or through the whistleblower hotline.

Whistleblower hotline phone numbers and websites are published at all work locations. This process is independently monitored. Whistleblower activity is under the oversight of the chair of the Audit Committee.

Corporate Governance Material Available on Our Website

Our Corporate Governance Principles set forth our governing principles for an effective functioning Board. They are reviewed annually and are revised in response to changing governance practices and requirements. The Corporate Governance Principles, Code of Business Conduct, Board Mandate and Board Committee Terms of Reference are posted along with other governance related materials on the Corporate Governance section of our website at <https://haes.ca/corporate-governance/>

RISK FACTORS

The Corporation's business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, some of which are summarized below. Readers should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consider all other information contained herein, and in the Corporation's other public filings prior to making an investment in the Corporation's Common Shares. If any such risks were to materialize, the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects could be materially adversely affected. In turn, this could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of the Common Shares. The risks set out below are not an exhaustive list, nor should they be taken as a complete summary or description of all the risks associated with the Corporation's business and the oil and gas service business generally.

Risks Applicable to the Oil and Gas Industry in General

The success of the Corporation will be dependent to a great extent on the health of the energy industry in Canada which, in turn, is driven in large part by commodity prices. As a service provider to this industry, the Corporation is exposed to various risks, including:

- volatility in global supply and demand and market prices for oil and natural gas and the effect of these volatilities on the demand for oilfield services generally;
- the conflict in the Middle East involving Iran, the US and Israel has increased risk to safe transportation and shipping via the Suez Canal and through the Strait of Hormuz, and threatens to impact global commodities trade including oil and LNG;
- the Russia-Ukraine conflict has had a significant impact on many aspects of the global economy. It has affected geopolitical relations between Russia and other countries, disrupted oil and gas supply chains, led to an increased focus on energy security and increased demand for energy services from other regions. This conflict could continue to cause disruption in the long term due to political tensions, policy changes and economic factors;
- election risks can bring about significant and sudden change for a country with wide reaching implications including, global allegiances, economic trade arrangements, military and national security cooperation, and internal governance and regulation setting;
- macroeconomic events can have a wide-ranging effect on the global economy. This includes increasing prices of commodities, impacts of government fiscal policy, increased costs of doing business and higher borrowing costs due to rising interest rates;
- suppliers and third-party vendors experiencing workforce disruption or being ordered to cease operations;
- the implications of changes to government and government policy in North America;
- government and regulatory approval of our customers' projects;
- changes in legislation and the regulatory environment, including uncertainties with respect to royalty regimes, environmental guidelines, climate change policy, and provincial production caps;
- alternatives to and changing demands for petroleum products;
- the worldwide demand for oilfield services in connection with the drilling and completion of oil and natural gas wells;
- liabilities and risks inherent in oil and natural gas operations, including environmental liabilities and risks arising below ground surface;
- credit risks associated with customers in the oil and natural gas industry, including the inability of a significant customer to pay for goods and services that have been provided; and
- uncertainties in weather affecting the ability to provide services and/or the duration of the service periods and the activities that can be completed, including the seasonality that affects industry activity in Canada.

These factors may have an impact upon the Corporation's customer base which, in turn, would impact the Corporation's business prospects. The following provides a further description of the risks associated with the Corporation's business

and the oilfield services business in general. This list should not be taken as an exhaustive list, nor should it be taken as a complete summary or description of all the risks associated with the Corporation's business.

Volatility of Industry Conditions

The demand, pricing and terms for the Corporation's services depend significantly upon the level of expenditures made by oil and gas companies on exploration, development and production activities. Expenditures by oil and gas companies are typically directly related to the demand for, and price of, oil and gas. Generally, when commodity prices and demand are predicted to be, or are relatively high, demand for High Arctic's services is high. The converse is also true. Historically, oilfield services companies are more sensitive to crude oil price volatility compared to companies doing exploration and production.

Over the past few years, crude oil and natural gas prices have experienced significant fluctuations and are expected to remain volatile in the future, influenced by various factors beyond High Arctic's control. These factors include global energy supply, production, and policies, such as OPEC's ability to set and maintain production levels to influence or control oil prices, non-OPEC countries' oil and gas production, consumer demand, political conditions (including the risk of war involving producer countries, hostilities in the Middle East, and global terrorism), global and domestic economic conditions (including currency fluctuations), export, production, and delivery costs, technological advancements affecting energy consumption, weather conditions, and the impact of worldwide energy conservation and greenhouse gas reduction measures, as well as the price and availability of alternative energy sources, and government policies and regulations. Ongoing fluctuations in demand due to global events, such as prospects for a global recession, geopolitical conflicts, and high global cost inflation, have further contributed to the volatility in oil and gas prices.

Based on OPEC's responses to changing market conditions in recent years, it is evident that the organization will continue to try to ensure healthy oil prices globally. However, perceived limits of the spare capacity of OPEC members and their ability to increase production to meet increasing demand creates additional uncertainty regarding oil prices going forward. This uncertainty makes it difficult for corporations and investors to plan for the future, as they must consider the potential impact of changing market conditions on the oil and gas industry and global economies.

In addition to the volatility of oil and gas prices, the level of expenditures made by oil and gas companies are influenced by numerous factors in the industry over which the Corporation has no control, including but not limited to: general economic conditions; the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil and gas; the discovery rates of new oil and gas reserves; cost and availability of drilling equipment; availability and expected availability of pipeline and other oil and gas transportation capacity; North American natural gas storage levels; increasing number and capacity of North American gas liquefaction export facilities; demand for heating and cooling; availability and pricing of alternate energy sources; taxation and royalty changes; government regulation; environmental regulation; ability of oil and gas companies to obtain credit, equity capital and/or debt financing; and currency fluctuations in the jurisdiction where we operate.

A further decline in expenditures by oil and gas companies caused by the fluctuations in and uncertainly regarding crude oil pricing and low natural gas prices or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on High Arctic's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Conversely, a sustained recovery and increase in oil and gas prices could drive a material improvement in demand for and pricing of High Arctic's services.

Reliance on Key Personnel

The success of the Corporation is dependent upon its key personnel. Any loss of the services of such persons could have a material adverse effect on the business and operations of the Corporation. The Corporation's ability to provide reliable and quality services is dependent on its ability to hire and retain a dedicated and quality pool of employees. The Corporation strives to retain employees by providing a safe working environment, competitive wages and benefits, and an atmosphere in which all employees are treated equally regarding opportunities for advancement. The unexpected loss of key personnel or the inability to retain or recruit skilled personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Pipeline Constraints and Energy Industry Uncertainty

While pipeline constraints have eased with recent developments, Canada continues to face challenges to grow the export of oil and natural gas from western Canada. The commissioning of the Trans Mountain Expanded System in 2024 and the anticipated start-up of LNG Canada by late 2025 are very beneficial industry developments. These projects help diversify exports markets with tidewater access to the Pacific Ocean. These positive developments alleviate Canada's dependence on pipeline egress to the United States. In addition, the completion of the Line 3 Replacement Project expanded capacity to Canada's largest export market, the United States. However, there continues to be limited egress to service markets in Eastern Canada and off the east coast for markets like Europe and Canada remains highly dependent on export markets in the United States.

Pipeline constraints can result in insufficient takeaway capacity as Canada develops its vast oil sands and natural gas resources. Excess production can result in muted upstream industry activity and reduced profitability for producers due to significant differentials for Western Canadian Select and other crude grades compared to WTI and other benchmark North American oil and natural gas prices. Collectively, these parameters along with regulatory and project uncertainty can discourage long-term capital investments.

Energy industry activity over the past decade in Canada has been mixed with a great deal of investment uncertainty in connection with pipeline cancellations. Noteworthy cancellations include Energy East, Northern Gateway, and Keystone XL. This period has been subjected to increasing environmental and political challenges to large midstream projects. These factors have caused North American midstream construction to focus more on upgrades and expansions of existing systems, rather than major greenfield projects. While shifts in government policy have taken place and pipeline projects to improve takeaway capacity for oil production from Western Canada are being considered, it will still take several years for one or more greenfield or major pipeline expansion projects to become operational.

A notable favourable highlight for Canada remains its pipeline oversight through Canada Energy Regulator (CER). The industry is renowned for worldclass safety and environmental standards in the pipeline lifecycle.

Excess Equipment Levels in the Industry

Due to the long-life nature of oilfield service equipment and the long delivery time for equipment being manufactured, the quality of equipment available does not always correspond with the demand for its use. Periods of high demand often lead to increases in capital expenditures, which in turn lead to increased supply. Such increases in supply often lead to downward pricing pressures across the industry which could materially impact the Corporation's profitability if there is a subsequent reduction in demand. Additionally, the Corporation could fail to secure sufficient work in which to employ its equipment, which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, results of operations, financial conditions and cash flows.

Competition

The energy services industry is highly competitive and the Corporation competes with a number of companies which may have more equipment and personnel as well as greater financial resources. The Corporation's ability to generate revenue and earnings depends primarily upon its ability to win bids in competitive bidding processes and to perform awarded projects within estimated times and costs. There can be no assurance that such competitors will not substantially increase the resources devoted to the development and marketing of products and services that compete with those of the Corporation or that new or existing competitors will not enter the various markets in which the Corporation is active. In certain aspects of its business, the Corporation also competes with several small and medium-sized companies, which, like the Corporation, have certain competitive advantages such as low overhead costs and regional strengths. In addition, reduced levels of activity in the oil and natural gas industry can intensify competition and may result in lower revenue for the Corporation.

Safety Performance

Standards for the prevention of incidents in the energy industry are governed by service company safety policies and procedures, accepted industry safety practices, customer specific safety requirements and health and safety legislation. Safety is captured in our Health and Safety Policy, which states that we value human life above all, and will not prioritize profit over safety. No job is so urgent or important that the necessary steps for safety cannot be undertaken. Many customers consider safety performance a key factor in selecting oilfield service providers. Deterioration of the Corporation's safety performance could result in a decline in the demand for the Corporation's services and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Operational Risk and Insurance

The Corporation's operations are subject to operational risks inherent in the energy industry. These risks include equipment defects, malfunction and failures, human error, natural disasters, vehicle accidents, explosions, and uncontrollable flows of natural gas or well fluids that can cause personal injury, loss of life, suspension of operations, damage to the source formations, damage to facilities, business interruptions and damage to or destruction of property, equipment and the environment. These risks could expose the Corporation to substantial liability for personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, loss of oil and natural gas production, pollution, and other environmental damages. The frequency and severity of such incidents will affect operating costs, insurability and relationships with customers, employees, and regulators.

Although the Corporation contractually limits and excludes certain potential liabilities and maintains insurance coverage that it believes is adequate and customary for a contractor in the oilfield services industry, there can be no assurance that such insurance will be adequate to cover the Corporation's future liabilities. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to maintain adequate insurance at rates it considers reasonable and commercially justifiable.

The occurrence of a significant uninsured claim, a claim in excess of the insurance coverage limits maintained by the Corporation, or a claim at a time when the Corporation is not able to obtain adequate insurance, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's ability to conduct normal business operations and on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Government Regulation and Anti-Bribery Laws

The operations of the Corporation are subject to a variety of federal, provincial and local laws, regulations, and guidelines, including laws and regulations relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations, the protection of the environment, the operation of equipment used in its operations and the transportation of materials and equipment it provides for its customers. Such laws or regulations are subject to change and may have a material impact to the Corporation's operations or costs to comply with changes to such laws or regulations in the future. Accordingly, it is impossible to predict the cost or impact that such laws and regulations may have on the Corporation or its future operations.

The Corporation's obligation to comply with laws and regulations also includes those involving bribery and anti-corruption. In the course of the Corporation's operations, High Arctic personnel may be required to interact with certain government and officials from time to time. The Corporation has controls, policies, and procedures that mandate the compliance with these laws and regulations, however there can be no assurance that employees or consultants will not violate these controls, policies, and procedures. Any alleged violation of these laws and regulations could disrupt the business and cause High Arctic to incur significant costs to investigate any alleged breach. If High Arctic was found to be in contravention of these laws and regulations, severe civil and criminal penalties and other sanctions could materially harm their reputation, business, result of operations, financial conditions, and liquidity.

Sources, Pricing and Availability of Equipment and Equipment Parts

The Corporation sources its equipment and equipment parts from a variety of suppliers which are located throughout the world. Failure of suppliers to deliver supplies and materials in a timely and efficient manner would be detrimental to the Corporation's ability to maintain levels of service to its customers. The Corporation is also dependent on the technical services of other parties for certain parts and services. High Arctic attempts to mitigate this risk by maintaining good relations with key suppliers. However, if the current suppliers are unable to provide the supplies and materials or otherwise fail to deliver products in the quantities required, any resulting delays in the provision of services to our clients could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our financial condition.

Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas, and technological advances in fuel economy and alternative energy generation devices could reduce the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. The Corporation cannot predict the impact of changing demand

for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Climate Change, Natural Disasters, Civil Unrest, and Environmental Regulations

The effects of climate change, including physical and regulatory impacts, could have a negative impact on our operations and the demand for oil and natural gas. Laws, regulations or treaties concerning climate change or greenhouse gas emissions, including incentives to conserve energy or use alternate sources of energy, can have an adverse impact on the demand for oil and natural gas, which could have a material adverse effect on High Arctic. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such requirements may result in the imposition of material fines and penalties. Natural disasters may result in delays or cancellation of some of our customer's operations or could increase our operating costs (such as insurance costs), which could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. In addition, civil unrest risks continue to intensify. These risks can be fueled by developments such as regional disputes, geopolitical conflicts, political polarization, and elections. Civil unrest can lead to business interruption, reputational harm, and costly measures to protect people and property.

The Paris Agreement, which was drafted at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015, has been signed by Canada. However, the effect of this agreement and other climate-related legislation, as well as the adoption of additional measures at the federal, state, provincial or local levels in Canada, is currently unpredictable. The concerns about climate change have led to opposition from environmental activists and the public towards the continued exploitation and development of fossil fuels. As a result, many investors have become hesitant to invest in the oil and gas industry. Furthermore, there has been a movement to hold governments and oil and gas companies accountable for climate change through climate litigation. In November 2022, countries worldwide met in Egypt for the COP 27 global climate summit. During the summit, the governments committed to achieving net-zero emissions from national government operations no later than 2050 and discussed the impacts of climate change, reaffirming the goal to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Governments and non-governmental organizations continue to make efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which may ultimately reduce the growth in demand for oil and natural gas and, in time, reduce consumption. In addition, the implementation of policies by certain institutions that discourage investments in the industry could have adverse effects on financing costs, as well as the industry's access to liquidity and capital. COP 28 held in Dubai in 2023 saw an acknowledgment of the role petrochemicals play in the global economy through representation for the first time at a COP conference. The key takeaway from the conference was a commitment to transition away from fossil fuel energy, invest in carbon-reduction technologies and address methane leakage emissions.

Criticism of the oil and gas industry could harm our reputation and erode shareholder confidence and public support. While the Corporation is not a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, mandatory emission reductions may increase operating costs and capital expenditures for oil and gas producers, which could decrease the demand for our services. As the dialogue regarding climate change and greenhouse gas control continues to evolve and new requirements emerge, we cannot predict the impact of current and impending emissions reduction legislation on the Corporation and its customers. Such impact could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Due to these foregoing climate change risks, we have been and continue to use our know-how to develop ways to assist our customers to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions through the provision of our services. The Corporation did not incur any material expenditure in the past year as a result of environmental protection requirements.

Environmental

All phases of the energy sector including the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial and local 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 natural 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 environmental legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of applicable environmental legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines

and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require the Corporation to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Although the Corporation believes that it is in material compliance with current applicable environmental regulations, no assurance can be given that environmental laws will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Pandemic Risk

The outbreak of epidemics, pandemics, and other public health crises in geographic areas in which the Corporation has operations, suppliers, customers, or employees, may increase our exposure to, and magnitude of, each of the risks identified herein, resulting from a reduction in demand for crude oil and natural gas consumption and/or lower commodity prices. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, reputation, access to capital, cost of borrowing, access to liquidity, ability to fund dividend payments and/or business plans may without limitation, be adversely impacted as a result of:

- the delay or suspension of work due to workforce disruption or labour shortages caused by workers becoming infected, or government or health authority shelter in place orders, quarantine orders, mandated restrictions on travel by workers or closure of facilities, workforce camps or worksites;
- suppliers and third-party vendors experiencing similar workforce disruption or being ordered to suspend operations;
- reduced cash flows resulting in less funds from operations being available to fund our capital expenditure;
- counterparties being unable to fulfill their contractual obligations to us on a timely basis or at all;
- the capabilities of our information technology systems and the potential heightened threat of a cybersecurity breach arising from the increased number of employees working remotely;
- our ability to obtain additional capital including, but not limited to, debt and equity financing being adversely impacted as a result of unpredictable financial markets, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and/or a change in market fundamentals; and
- an overall slowdown in the global economy, political and economic instability, and civil unrest.

Financing Risk

The Corporation is exposed to risk associated with access to equity capital and debt financing required for business needs and the risk that necessary capital cannot be acquired on a timely basis, on reasonable terms to the Corporation, or at all. The asset base, working capital, existing mortgage debt, profitability of existing operations, and future projected activities impact the ability of the Corporation to access debt and equity financing. Where additional financing is raised by the issuance of Common Shares or securities convertible into Common Shares, control of the Corporation may change, and shareholders may suffer dilution to their investment.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to continually monitor its financial resources to provide sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Corporation's processes for managing liquidity risk include preparing and monitoring capital and operating budgets, coordinating, and authorizing project expenditures, and authorization of contractual agreements. The Corporation seeks to manage its financing based on the results of these processes.

Global Financial Markets

Recent market events and conditions resulting from shifts in government policy have created a climate of greater volatility, less liquidity, and tighter credit conditions. These events negatively impact the broader capital markets, financial instruments, banks, investment banks, insurers and other financial institutions have negatively impacted credit markets and caused stock markets to experience significant volatility. These market conditions, should they persist, may result in the Corporation not being able to execute on certain acquisition opportunities that are part of the Corporation's current business strategy. Additionally, it may negatively impact the Corporation's ability to obtain equity and debt financing when needed on satisfactory terms, make capital investments and maintain existing assets may be impaired, and the Corporation's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be affected materially and adversely as a result.

Volatility in Market Price of High Arctic Common Shares

The market price for Common Shares may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond the Corporation's control, including the following: (i) actual or anticipated fluctuations in High Arctic's financial results; (ii) recommendations by securities research analysts; (iii) changes in the economic performance or market valuations of other companies that investors deem comparable to High Arctic; (iv) the loss or resignation of members of Management or the Board and other key personnel of High Arctic; (v) sales or perceived sales of additional Common Shares; (vi) significant acquisitions, asset dispositions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by or involving High Arctic or its competitors where High Arctic does not realize its anticipated benefits from such transaction; (vii) trends, concerns, technological or competitive developments, regulatory changes and other related issues in the oil and natural gas industry; and (viii) actual or anticipated fluctuations in interest rates.

Financial markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations in recent years that have particularly affected the market prices of equity securities of companies that have, in many cases, been unrelated to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Accordingly, the market price of the Common Shares may decline even if High Arctic's operating results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values which may result in impairment losses.

Third Party Credit Risk

The Corporation's accounts receivable are predominantly with customers who explore for and develop petroleum reserves and are subject to normal industry credit risks. The Corporation assesses the creditworthiness of its customers on an ongoing basis and monitors the amount and age of balances outstanding.

The Corporation views the credit risks on these amounts as normal for the industry. The carrying amount of accounts receivable represents the maximum credit exposure on this balance. During times of weak economic conditions, the risk of increased payment delays and default increases due to reductions in customers' cash flows. Failure to collect accounts receivable from customers could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. High Arctic generally grants unsecured credit to its customers; however, it evaluates all new customers, as appropriate, and analyzes and reviews the financial health of its current customers on an ongoing basis.

The Corporation has a range of customers comprised of small independent, intermediate, and large oil and gas producers. Management has assessed the customers as creditworthy and the Corporation has had no history of collection issues with its customers, however, the inability for the Corporation's customers to meet their financial obligation to the Corporation could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Tax Compliance

The taxation of corporations is complex. In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation is subject to ongoing audits by tax authorities. While the Corporation will endeavour to ensure that its tax filing positions are appropriate and supportable, it is possible that tax matters, including the calculation and determination of revenue, expenditures, deductions, credits and other tax attributes, the calculation of taxable income, taxes payable and related tax filings may be reviewed and challenged by the tax authorities. If such challenge were to succeed, it could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's tax position. Further, the interpretation of and changes in tax laws, whether by legislative or

judicial action or decision, and the administrative policies and assessing practices of taxation authorities, could materially adversely affect the Corporation's tax position. As a consequence, the Corporation is unable to predict with certainty the effect of the foregoing on the Corporation's effective tax rate and earnings.

The Corporation regularly reviews the adequacy of its tax provisions and believes that it has adequately provided for those matters. Should the ultimate outcomes materially differ from the provisions, the Corporation's effective tax rate and earnings may be affected positively or negatively in the period in which the matters are resolved. The Corporation mitigates this risk through ensuring that tax filing positions are carefully scrutinized by management and external consultants, as appropriate.

Income Tax Risk

The Corporation has risks for income tax matters, including the unanticipated tax and other expenses and liabilities of the Corporation due to changes in income tax laws. The tax laws and the prevailing assessment practices are subject to interpretation and the domestic and foreign authorities may disagree with the filing positions adopted by the Corporation. The impact of any challenges cannot be reliably estimated and may be significant to the financial position or overall operations of the Corporation.

Capital and Additional Funding Requirements

The Corporation's cash flow may not be sufficient to fund its ongoing activities at all times, and from time to time the Corporation may require additional financing in order to carry out its business activities. There is risk that if the economy and banking industry experienced unexpected and/or prolonged deterioration, the Corporation's access to additional financing may be affected. The inability of the Corporation to access sufficient capital for its operations could materially adversely affect the Corporation's financial condition.

The Corporation may, from time to time, have restricted access to capital and increased borrowing costs as a result of global economic volatility. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause the Corporation to miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate the Corporation's operations. The Corporation's ability to make capital investments and maintain existing assets may be impaired, and the Corporation's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations may be affected materially and adversely as a result.

The Corporation is currently under-leveraged and believes it has sufficient funds available to sustain the business and 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 the Corporation incurs major unanticipated expenses related to development or maintenance of its existing assets, it may be required to seek additional capital to maintain its capital expenditures at planned levels.

Dilution

High Arctic may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of High Arctic which may be dilutive to shareholders.

Issuance of Debt

From time to time, the Corporation may finance its activities, including potential future acquisitions, in whole or in part with debt, which may increase High Arctic's debt levels above industry standards for peers of similar size. Depending on future business plans, High Arctic may require additional debt financing that may not be available or, if available, may not be available on favourable terms. Neither High Arctic's articles nor its by-laws limit the amount of indebtedness that High Arctic may incur. The level of High Arctic's indebtedness from time to time could impair its ability to obtain additional financing on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's mortgage facility has an initial interest rate that is fixed for the first five-year term commencing in December 2021, thereby reducing exposure to near-term interest rate risk on this facility.

Seasonality

In Canada, the level of activity in the oilfield services industry is influenced by seasonal weather patterns. Extreme cold has led to customers occasionally shutting down well servicing activities for brief periods of time approximately a week in duration. Spring break-up leaves many secondary roads temporarily incapable of supporting the weight of heavy equipment particularly during the second quarter, which results in severe restrictions in the level of oilfield services. The duration of this period will have a direct impact on the level of the Corporation's activities. Spring break-up occurs earlier in the year in south-eastern Alberta than it does in northern Alberta and British Columbia. The timing and duration of spring break-up is dependent on weather patterns, but it generally occurs in April and May. Additionally, if an unseasonably warm winter prevents sufficient freezing, the Corporation may not be able to access well sites and its operating results and financial condition may therefore be adversely affected. The demand for oilfield services may also be affected by the severity of the Canadian winters. In addition, during excessively rainy periods, equipment moves may be delayed, thereby adversely affecting revenues. The volatility in the weather and temperature can therefore create unpredictability in activity and utilization rates, which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Failure to Realize Anticipated Benefits of Acquisitions and Dispositions

The Corporation considers acquisitions and dispositions of businesses and assets in the ordinary course of business. Achieving the benefits of acquisitions depends in part on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner as well as the Corporation's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of the Corporation.

The integration of acquired businesses may require substantial management effort, time and resources and may divert management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters.

Management continually assesses the value and contribution of services provided and assets required to provide such services. In this regard, certain assets are periodically disposed of, so that the Corporation can focus its efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the state of the market for such assets, certain identified assets of the Corporation, if disposed of, could realize less than their carrying value in the financial statements of the Corporation.

Technology Risks

The ability of the Corporation to meet customer demands in respect of performance and cost will depend upon continuous improvements in operating equipment. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be successful in its efforts in this regard or that it will have the resources available to meet this continuing demand. Failure by the Corporation to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. No assurances can be given that competitors will not achieve technological advantages over the Corporation.

Furthermore, we rely on information technology systems and other digital systems to operate our business. Threats to information technology systems associated with cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents or attacks continue to grow and are increased by the growing complexity of our information technology systems. Cybersecurity attacks could include, but are not limited to, malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data and the unauthorized release, corruption or loss of data and personal information, account takeovers, and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in our critical systems.

Other cyber incidents may occur as a result of natural disasters, telecommunication failure, utility outages, human error, design defects, and unexpected complications with technology upgrades. Risks associated with these attacks and other incidents include, among other things, loss of intellectual property, reputational harm, leaked information, improper use of our assets, disruption of our and our customers' business operations and safety procedures, loss or damage to our data systems, unauthorized disclosure of personal information which could result in administrative penalties and increased costs to prevent, respond to or mitigate cybersecurity events. Although we monitor our information technology systems for threats, cybersecurity attacks and other incidents are evolving and unpredictable. The occurrence of such an attack or incident could go unnoticed for a period of time. Any such attack or incident could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition results of operations and cash flow.

Significant Shareholders

The Corporation has one Shareholder that directly or indirectly has the ability to control the votes to approximately 43.2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares at December 31, 2025 and, as such, may be in a position to significantly influence the outcome of actions requiring Shareholder approval.

Minority Interest in Team Snubbing Services Inc.

The Corporation is an active minority shareholder of Team Snubbing but is ultimately dependent on, and subject to, the decisions of the majority shareholders and management of Team Snubbing. The Corporation has representation on the board of directors of Team Snubbing, and the terms of the Team Snubbing Shareholders Agreement governing the affairs of Team Snubbing provide that key matters relating to the conduct of Team Snubbing's business will require not less than 65% shareholder approval, giving the Corporation an effective veto over any such decisions. However, the Corporation, while an active minority shareholder, is still dependent on Team Snubbing to manage and operate its business and to do so in compliance with the shareholders agreement and applicable laws. If Team Snubbing manages its business in a manner that results in violation of the shareholders agreement or applicable laws, such violation may have an adverse impact on the Corporation.

The audited consolidated financial statements of Team Snubbing for the year ended December 31, 2025 include a note stating that they are prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates that Team Snubbing will be able to continue its operations in the foreseeable future and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. This note identified the following factors which may cast doubt on the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, specifically: Team Snubbing's negative working capital as at December 31, 2025 and non-compliance with certain bank indebtedness. If in the future the going concern assumption is not appropriate for Team Snubbing then the carrying value of the equity investment in and the note receivable from Team Snubbing, as reflected in the Corporation's financial statements, would be subject to impairment and that impairment amount may be material.

Internal Control Deficiencies

Senior management personnel have conducted reviews and designed and developed processes to ensure that internal controls are established and adhered to. Based upon their evaluation of the internal controls, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have satisfied themselves that the internal controls are effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. However, the Corporation's potential inability to successfully address potential material weaknesses in internal controls or other control deficiencies may affect its ability to report its financial results on a timely and accurate basis and to comply with disclosure and other requirements.

Dividends

The amount of future cash dividends paid by the Corporation will be subject to the discretion of the Board and may vary depending on a variety of factors and conditions existing from time to time, many of which will be beyond the control of the Corporation. These factors and conditions include fluctuations in capital expenditure requirements, debt service requirements, restrictions imposed on the Corporation by its lenders, operating costs, foreign exchange rates and the satisfaction of the liquidity and solvency tests imposed by applicable corporate law for the declaration and payment of dividends. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will pay dividends in the future.

Forward-Looking Statements and Information May Prove Inaccurate

Shareholders and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the Corporation's forward-looking statements and information. By its nature, forward-looking statements and information involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risk and uncertainties, of both a general and specific nature, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate. Additional information on the risks, assumptions and uncertainties related to forward-looking statements and information are found under the heading "Forward-Looking Information and Statements" in this AIF.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors or officers of High Arctic may also, or may in the future be, directors or officers of other companies that may compete or be counterparties to agreements with High Arctic, and as such may, in certain circumstances,

have a conflict of interest. Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the ABCA which require a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of, or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or proposed material contract with High Arctic disclose his or her interest and, in the case of directors, refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the ABCA. See “*Directors and Officers – Conflicts of Interest*” in this AIF.

Breach of Confidentiality

While discussing potential business relationships or other transactions with third parties, High Arctic may disclose confidential information relating to the business, operations or affairs of the Corporation. Although confidentiality agreements are to be signed by third parties prior to the disclosure of any confidential information, a breach of such confidentiality agreement could put High Arctic at competitive risk and may cause significant damage to its business. The harm to High Arctic’s business from a breach of confidentiality cannot presently be quantified but may be material and may not be compensable in damages. There can be no assurance that, in the event of a breach of confidentiality, High Arctic will be able to obtain equitable remedies, such as injunctive relief from a court of competent jurisdiction in a timely manner, if at all, in order to prevent or mitigate any damage to its business that such a breach of confidentiality may cause.

Trade Relations and Tariffs

The timing and implementation of any new trade policy or tariffs is uncertain. US foreign trade policy remains unstable as a result of actions taken by the US administration and the retaliatory responses by its trading partners. To the extent implemented, any new trade policy or tariffs may have an adverse effect on the Corporation’s business. Changes in trade policy or governmental regulation between Canada and other countries (including the US), including tariffs, taxes and other trade barriers, may adversely affect the Corporation’s business, results of operations and financial condition.

In particular, there is uncertainty regarding US tariffs and support for existing treaty and trade relationships, including with Canada. Implementation by the US government of new legislative or regulatory policies could impose additional costs on the Corporation, decrease the demand for the products of the Corporation’s customers, or otherwise negatively impact the Corporation, which may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation’s business, financial condition, and operations. Furthermore, there is a risk that the tariffs imposed by the US on other countries will trigger a broader global trade war. This uncertainty may adversely impact: (i) the ability of companies to transact business with companies such as the Corporation; (ii) the Corporation’s profitability; (iii) regulation affecting the Canadian oil and gas industry; (iv) global financial markets (including the TSX); and (v) general global economic conditions. All of these factors are outside of the Corporation’s control but may nonetheless have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition results of operations and cash flow.

International Conflict

International conflict and other geopolitical tensions and events, including war, military action, terrorism, trade disputes, and international responses thereto have historically led to, and may in the future lead to, uncertainty or volatility in global energy and financial markets, as well as increased cyber security risks. The Russia-Ukraine conflict, along with the conflict in the Middle East involving Iran, the US and Israel, and sanctions and political developments affecting other energy-producing jurisdictions such as Venezuela, underscores the heightened risks faced by the oil and natural gas industry on a global scale. These regions are pivotal to the world’s energy markets, and disturbances can lead to significant disruptions and volatility in commodity prices. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine, for instance, has led to sanctions being imposed and has severely impacted energy supply chains, given Russia’s role as a major oil and gas exporter. This situation has resulted in increased volatility in global oil prices and has forced companies to reassess their supply routes and dependency on Russian oil and gas. Similarly, tensions in the Middle East and Israel, a region central to global oil production, have been ongoing and may escalate quickly, affecting not only local production but also the security of key shipping routes such as the Strait of Hormuz through which a significant portion of the world’s oil supply is transported. These tensions can cause spikes in oil prices, disrupt supply chains, and lead to a re-evaluation of energy security strategies by countries and companies alike. Volatility in oil and natural gas prices may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Reductions in energy commodity prices may affect oil and natural gas activity levels in Canada and therefore adversely affect the demand for, or price of, our services.

The extent and duration of international conflicts cannot be accurately predicted at this time and the effects of such conflicts may magnify the impact of the other risks identified by the Corporation in the AIF, including those relating to

commodity price volatility and global financial and economic conditions. These events may have unforeseeable impacts, including on High Arctic, our stakeholders, and counterparties on which we rely and transact with, and may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operation and financial condition.

Governmental Risk

Shifts in government policy by existing administrations or following changes in government in jurisdictions in which we operate or elsewhere can impact our operations and ability to grow our business. Government imposed restrictions on fossil fuel-based energy use, cross-border economic activity, and development of new infrastructure can impact our opportunities for continued growth.

The future applicability and scope of proposed federal regulations that have not yet been enacted is uncertain. Policy shifts in Canada and the United States that could impact the regulatory environment and consequently High Arctic's activities, prospects, results of operation and financial condition..

We are committed to working with all levels of government in the jurisdictions in which we operate to ensure our business benefits and risks are understood, and mitigation strategies are implemented; however, changes in government policy are largely out of the control of the Corporation and may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition or reputation.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Corporation has not declared any dividends since October 2023.

On July 17, 2024, the Corporation distributed to Shareholders a return of capital of \$0.76 per pre-Arrangement Common Share.

The table below summarizes the total annual dividends and distributions paid to shareholders in each of the last three fiscal periods.

For the Year Ended	Aggregate Annual Dividend/Distribution per Common Share
2023 (dividend)	\$0.050
2024 (distribution)	\$0.760
2025	NIL

The declaration and payment by the Corporation of any future dividends or distributions on the Common Shares and the amount will be at the discretion of Board and will be established on the basis of the Corporation's earnings, financial requirements, statutory solvency tests, any contractual restriction on such dividends and other conditions existing from time-to-time. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will continue to pay any dividends or distributions in the future.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares. The Corporation's Common Shares trade on the TSX under the symbol "HWO".

As at December 31, 2025, there were 12,696,959 issued and outstanding Common Shares. No Preferred Shares have been issued.

Each Common Share entitles its holder to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of the Shareholders and to one vote at such meetings. The holders of Common Shares are, at the discretion of the board of directors, entitled to receive any dividends declared by the board of directors.

The holders of Common Shares are entitled to share equally in any distribution of the assets of the Corporation upon its liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or winding-up or other distribution of its assets among its Shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs.

The Preferred Shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each consisting of such number of Preferred Shares as determined by the board of directors of the Corporation, who also may fix the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the shares of each series of Preferred Shares. The Preferred Shares of each series shall, with respect to payment of dividends and distribution of assets in the event of voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation or any other distribution of the assets of the Corporation among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, rank on a parity with the Preferred Shares of every other series and shall be entitled to preference over the Common Shares and the shares of any other class ranking junior to the Preferred Shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Summary

The Common Shares are listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol "HWO". The following table sets forth the price range and trading volume of the Common Shares as reported by the TSX for the months indicated during 2025:

Month	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Total Volume
January	\$1.16	\$1.08	264,942
February	\$1.22	\$1.07	134,154
March	\$1.17	\$0.99	139,592
April	\$1.03	\$0.70	212,957
May	\$0.86	\$0.75	118,994
June	\$0.90	\$0.75	140,263
July	\$0.90	\$0.80	63,212
August	\$0.86	\$0.80	100,317
September	\$0.90	\$0.80	126,632
October	\$0.85	\$0.78	91,234
November	\$0.92	\$0.80	125,558
December	\$0.90	\$0.83	109,641

Share Based Compensation

The following summarizes the securities of the Corporation not listed on a marketplace for the financial year ended December 31, 2025 and the securities granted during the most recently completed financial year.

Share-based Compensation activity

Stock Option Grants:

On November 18, 2024, the Corporation issued 575,000 stock options at a strike price of \$1.19 per Common Share all of which were outstanding at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025. No other options were granted in 2024 or 2025.

Performance Share Unit Plan Grants:

No PSUs or RSUs were granted in 2024 or 2025, and all outstanding PSUs were either exercised or forfeited prior to the completion of the Arrangement in 2024.

Deferred Share Unit Plan Grants:

In the first quarter of 2024, the Corporation granted Deferred Share Units ("DSUs") to two directors as director fee compensation to acquire an aggregate of 7,870 Common Shares. All outstanding DSUs were settled prior to the completion of the Arrangement in 2024, and no further DSUs were granted in 2024 nor were any DSUs granted in 2025.

(1)

Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan

On June 19, 2025, the shareholders of the Corporation approved the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan which allows for the issuance of equity-based awards including stock options, performance share units, restricted share units and deferred share units. The Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan replaces all of the Corporation's legacy equity incentive plans. The general terms and conditions of the new Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan remain consistent with the Corporation's legacy plans and the 575,000 stock issued under the Corporation's legacy Stock Option Plan were continued under the Corporation's new Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan.

The Corporation's Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan allows for the issuance of a maximum of 10% of all existing outstanding common shares.

Delta Contingent Consideration

In the first quarter of 2025, the Corporation issued 248,793 Common Shares to partially settle the first-year amount of contingent consideration owing pursuant to the Delta Purchase Agreement.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the names and municipalities of residence of those individuals who are directors and officers of the Corporation at December 31, 2025, together with their principal occupations and positions held during the last five years:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position	Director / Officer Since	Principal Occupation During the Preceding Five Years
Simon P. D. Batcup ^(2,4,5) <i>Guelph, Ontario</i>	Director and Chairman of the Board	June 2007	Mr. Batcup has been actively involved in executive management of numerous private and public companies, as both owner and investor. He was a consultant with Osborne Interim and was formerly chairman of Brauerei Fahr, a brewery based in Turner Valley.
Michael R. Binnion ^(2,4,6) <i>Calgary, Alberta</i>	Director	June 2005	Mr. Binnion is currently the chairman of High Arctic Overseas Holdings Corp. He is also the President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Qwesterre Energy Corporation since November 2000.
Craig F. Nieboer ^(2,3,4,6)	Director	June 2024	Mr. Nieboer is a Chartered Professional Accountant, CPA, CA with over 30 years in the domestic and international oil and gas industries. Up until its sale in October 2023 he most recently served as Chief Financial Officer of TSX-listed Pipestone Energy Corp., and prior to that he served as CFO of CES Energy Solutions Corp. (TSX: CEU) from 2008 to 2018. Mr. Nieboer has his ICD.D designation and currently sits on the board of several private oilfield service companies.
Douglas J. Strong ^(1,4,6) <i>Calgary, Alberta</i>	Director	December 2018	Mr. Strong is a Chartered Professional Accountant, CPA, CA with 38 years of experience having been with Precision Drilling 21 years in several senior financial and operational roles, including Chief Financial Officer from 2005 to 2010 and as President of Completion & Production Services responsible for operations in Canada and the US from 2010 to 2015.
Lonn Bate <i>Calgary, Alberta</i>	Interim Chief Executive Officer	August 2023	Mr. Bate was appointed Interim Chief Executive Officer on August 19, 2025. Prior to this appointment Mr. Bate was the Corporation's Chief Financial Officer from July 1, 2024, having initially joined High Arctic in March 2023 as a consultant and then held the position of Interim Chief Financial Officer starting on August 17, 2023. Mr. Bate is a Chartered Professional Accountant, CPA, CA with over 30 years of broad financial leadership including substantial periods in senior executive roles of public and private junior energy and energy services companies. Upon completion of the Arrangement, Mr. Bate became the Interim Chief Financial Officer of High Arctic

			Overseas until his departure from them role on June 23, 2025.
Jay Bachman <i>Calgary, Alberta</i>	Interim Chief Financial Officer	August 2025	Mr. Bachman joined High Arctic in September 2024, initially as a consultant, and now holds the position of Interim Chief Financial Officer effective August 19, 2025. Mr. Bachman is a Chartered Professional Accountant, CPA, CA with over 20 years of broad financial experience in roles with both public and private companies across a wide range of industries.

- (1) Chairman of the Audit Committee
- (2) Member of the Audit Committee
- (3) Chairman of the Governance, Nominating and Remuneration Committee
- (4) Member of the Governance and Nominating Committee
- (5) Chairman of the Quality, Health, Safety & Environment Committee
- (6) Member of the Quality, Health, Safety & Environment Committee

The directors listed above will hold office until the next annual general meeting of the Corporation or until their successors are elected or appointed.

Securities of Directors and Officers

To the knowledge of the Corporation, as at December 31, 2025, the directors and executive officers of the Corporation, as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over 759,174 Common Shares of the Corporation, or approximately 6.0% of the 12,696,959 Common Shares of the Corporation then issued and outstanding. The Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised, is based upon information furnished to the Corporation by the above individuals and/or management.

Conflicts of Interest

Circumstances may arise where members of the board of directors or officers of the Corporation are directors or officers of Corporations which are in competition to our interests. No assurances can be given that opportunities identified by such board members or officers will be provided to the Corporation. Pursuant to the ABCA, directors who have an interest in a proposed transaction upon which our board of directors are voting are required to disclose their interests and refrain from voting on the transaction. As at the date hereof, High Arctic is not aware of any existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries and any of its directors or officers.

Cease Trade Orders

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or executive officer of the Corporation, as at the date of this AIF, or within ten years before the date of this AIF, has been, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company, that:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to a cease trader order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director or executive officer cease to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or executive officer of the Corporation, or a Shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to affect materially the control of the Corporation, is:

- (a) as at the date of this AIF, or has been within the ten years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company that, while that person was acting that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (b) has within the ten years before the date of the AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or became subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement, or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Regulatory Actions

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or executive officer of the Corporation, or a Shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to materially affect the control of the Corporation, has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a security's regulatory authority; or
- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Audit Committee Charter

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the board of directors of the Corporation in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for financial reporting processes, financial statements, and risk management. The Audit Committee Charter of the Corporation is set forth in Schedule "A" attached to this AIF.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee currently has three members: Douglas Strong, Michael Binnion and Craig Nieboer. None of the Audit Committee members has a direct or indirect material relationship with the Corporation. Furthermore, each member of the Audit Committee has been determined by the Board to be "independent" as defined in National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees ("NI 52-110"). The Audit Committee members are all financially literate, meaning the member has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of the issues that can be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.

Relevant Education and Experience of Members of the Audit Committee

The following is a description of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee.

Douglas J. Strong – Chairman

Mr. Strong joined the board in December 2018. Mr. Strong has 37 years of experience having been with Precision Drilling 21 years in a number of senior financial and operational roles, including Chief Financial Officer from 2005 to 2010 and most recently as President of Completion & Production Services responsible for service rigs and snubbing in Canada and the US. Prior to that his experience includes financial roles with Nabors Industries associated with international land contract drilling outside North America. Mr. Strong began his career with Collins Barrow in Calgary, Alberta in 1980 and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Calgary and is a Chartered Accountant and CPA.

Simon Batcup

Mr. Batcup joined the Board in 2007. He has 45 years of experience in a variety of public and private companies across a number of industries. He has been a senior executive or board member for 29 of those years. In this time, Mr. Batcup has been involved in the start-up or turnaround of a number of companies requiring a strong understanding of the financial condition of these entities. Mr. Batcup has a degree in statistics and operations research from Concordia University in Montreal.

Michael Binnion

Mr. Binnion joined the Board in June of 2005. Mr. Binnion is the President and Chief Executive Office of Questerre Energy Corporation. Mr. Binnion is a seasoned entrepreneur with a history of starting, financing and managing companies and not-for-profits. He has extensive experience as a board member for several high-tech companies in Canada. Additionally, he is the Executive Director of Rupert's Crossing Ltd., a private merchant banking firm. He is also Chairman of the Manning Foundation. Most recently he founded the Modern Miracle Network, an organization of Canadians wanting adult conversations about the benefits and impacts of energy use. Mr. Binnion holds Bachelor of Commerce degree in finance from the University of Alberta. Mr. Binnion is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants,

Craig Nieboer

Mr. Nieboer joined the Board in June of 2024. Mr. Nieboer is a Chartered Professional Accountant, CPA, CA with over 30 years in the domestic and international oil and gas industries. Up until its sale, he most recently served as Chief Financial Officer of TSX-listed Pipestone Energy Corp., and prior to that he served as CFO of CES Energy Solutions Corp. (TSX: CEU) from 2008 to 2018 where he was instrumental in its growth and build-out into a leader in the oilfield production chemical marketplace. Mr. Nieboer has his ICD.D designation and currently sits on the board of several private oilfield service companies.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services as outlined in section 4(24) of the Audit Committee Terms of Reference attached as Schedule "A" of this AIF.

External Auditor Services Fees

KPMG LLP was the Corporation's external auditor for the calendar year 2024. MNP LLP was the Corporation's external auditor for the calendar year 2025.

The table below provides information about the fees expensed to the Corporation by MNP LLP and KPMG LLP in fiscal 2025 and 2024, respectively, dividing the services into the categories of work performed, in CAD \$.

External Auditor Fees:

Type of work	2025 Fees	2024 Fees
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾ (Canada)	\$195,000	\$535,890
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾ (foreign subsidiaries)	\$nil	\$199,432
Audit related fees ⁽¹⁾ (Canada)	\$30,000	\$315,650
Tax fees ⁽²⁾	\$56,250	\$48,953
All other fees ⁽²⁾	\$nil	\$133,750
Total	\$281,250	\$1,233,675

(1) Audit fees consist of fees for the audit of the Corporation's annual financial statements of the parent company and all relevant subsidiaries, the review of the Corporation's interim financial statements and services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

(2) All non-audit services, including tax filing, are disclosed to and pre-approved by the Audit Committee. All other fees incurred in 2024 relate to KPMG's involvement on the June 17, 2024 Information Circular.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

In the normal course of the Corporation's operations, it may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions. Potential litigation may develop in relation to personal injuries (including resulting from exposure to hazardous substances, property damage, property taxes, environmental issues, including claims relating to contamination or natural resource damages and contract disputes). The outcome with respect to outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to the Corporation and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Corporation is not party to any legal proceeding, nor was it a party to any legal proceedings during the 2025 financial year, nor is the Corporation aware of any contemplated legal proceedings involving the Corporation, its subsidiaries or any of its property which involves a claim for damages exclusive of interest and costs that may exceed 10% of the current assets of the Corporation.

There are no penalties or sanctions imposed against the Corporation by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during legal proceedings material to the Corporation to which the Corporation is a party or of which any of its property is the subject matter, and there are no such proceedings known to the Corporation to be contemplated during the financial year ended December 31, 2025.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than the related party transactions as set out in the consolidated audited financial statements for the year-ended December 31, 2025, there were no other material interests, direct or indirect, of directors and executive officers of the Corporation or any Shareholder who is the direct or indirect beneficial owner of, or who exercises control or direction over more than 10% of the Common Shares, or any known associate or affiliate of such persons in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year which has materially affected or will materially affect the Corporation.

AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The auditors of the Corporation at year end are MNP LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, Suite 2000, 112 – 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 0H3 .

At December 31, 2025, Odyssey Trust Company was the registrar and transfer agent for the Common Shares of the Corporation.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business (unless otherwise required by applicable securities requirements to be disclosed), the Team Snubbing Shareholders Agreement, and the Arrangement Agreement, neither the Corporation nor its subsidiaries have entered into any material contracts within the last financial year, or before the last financial year that are still in effect.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

MNP LLP are the auditors of the Corporation and have confirmed that they are independent with respect to the Corporation within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations.

There is no person or company whose profession or business gives authority to a statement, report or valuation made by such person or company and who is named as having prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under National Instrument 51-102 by the Corporation during, or related to, the Corporation's most recently completed financial year other than MNP LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants who have prepared an independent auditor's report dated March 31, 2026 in respect of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025 and for year then ended.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation may be found on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Corporation's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is contained in the Corporation's Management Proxy and Information Circular for its most recent annual meeting of Shareholders. Additional financial information is contained in the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2025, which are also available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

SCHEDULE A

HIGH ARCTIC ENERGY SERVICES INC. AUDIT COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Constitution

Pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (Alberta), the bylaws of High Arctic Energy Services Inc. (the “**Corporation**” or “**High Arctic**”) and annual resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the “**Board**”) and in intended compliance with applicable corporate and securities laws and the requirements of each stock exchange upon which securities of the Corporation are traded, there is hereby constituted, as a standing committee of the Board, a committee designated as the “Audit Committee” (the “Committee”), which Committee is delegated the powers and subject to the terms of reference hereinafter set forth.

2. Mandate

The mandate of the Committee shall be to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in respect of: (i) the adequacy, integrity and effectiveness of the Corporation’s and its subsidiaries (collectively, “**High Arctic**”) financial reporting process and financial statements, including, without limitation, the adequacy, integrity and effectiveness of internal financial and management controls and systems; and the adequacy and integrity of the audit process; and (ii) risk management for High Arctic, including, without limitation, the adequacy, integrity and effectiveness of risk management systems and reporting, in addition to any mandate or function prescribed by applicable law, regulation or rule to be discharged by the Committee constituted as the audit committee of an entity such as High Arctic.

The purpose of this document is to establish the terms of reference for the Audit Committee to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. Responsibility for accounting for transactions and designing internal control procedures over financial accounting lies with executive officers of the Corporation and senior management (“**Management**”) of the Corporation.

3. Organization and Operation

- (1) The Committee shall be comprised of a minimum of three (3) members of the Board. Committee members shall be appointed by the Board provided that any member may be removed or replaced at any time by the Board.
- (2) Each of the members of the Committee shall be “unrelated directors”, “outside directors” and “financially literate”, as such terms are defined from time to time pursuant to the Governance Guidelines of the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) and, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall include at least one member who may reasonably be regarded as a financial expert. In addition, each of the members of the Committee shall be “independent” and “financially literate” as required by Multilateral Instrument 52-110 adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators (“CSA”) or any rule or instrument implemented in substitution or addition thereto.
- (3) A majority of the members of the Committee shall be residents of Canada.
- (4) The Committee shall have the power to appoint its chairman.
- (5) Any member of the Committee, the President and Chief Executive Officer or the auditors of the Corporation (the “**auditors**”) may call a meeting of the Committee upon not less than 48 hours’ notice to the other members of the Committee. The Committee shall have the right to determine who shall, and who shall not, be present at any time during a meeting of the Committee.
- (6) The auditors of the Corporation are entitled to receive notice of every meeting of the Committee and, at the expense of the Corporation, to attend and be heard thereat and, if so, requested by a member of the Committee, shall attend any meeting of the Committee held during the term of office of the auditors.
- (7) The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer or their designates shall be available to attend at all meetings of the Committee upon invitation of the Committee.
- (8) The Committee shall meet at least four times annually.
- (9) A quorum for meetings of the Committee shall be a majority of its members present in person, by video conference, by telephone, or a combination thereof.

- (10) Questions arising at any meeting of the Committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast.
- (11) The rules for calling, holding, conducting, and adjourning meetings of the Committee shall be the same as those governing meetings of the Board or as otherwise provided in the by-laws of the Corporation.
- (12) The Corporate Secretary, or such other person as the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation shall designate, shall keep minutes of the meetings of the Committee. Minutes of each Committee meeting should be concise in describing substantive issues discussed by the Committee and clearly identify Committee responsibilities discharged and those outstanding.
- (13) Except as set forth herein, the Committee may determine its own rules of procedure.

4. Duties and Responsibilities

In the discharge of its mandate, the Committee shall:

Corporate Information and Internal Control

- (1) Review and recommend for approval by the Board, annual and quarterly financial statements, and all financial information in any prospectus, offering memorandum, AIF, management's discussion, and analysis ("MD&A") or annual report of the Corporation;
- (2) Review and make recommendations with respect to information and control systems of High Arctic;
- (3) Review and approve all major changes to information and control systems of High Arctic;
- (4) Review and approve spending authorities and expenditure approval limits of officers of High Arctic;
- (5) Review and approve all determinations made in respect of significant accounting and tax compliance issues;
- (6) Review all significant financial, accounting and tax issues in connection with proposed non-recurring events such as mergers, acquisitions, or divestitures;
- (7) Review and approve all press releases or other publicly circulated documents containing financial information;
- (8) In consultation with the auditors, review and monitor the integrity of the financial statements of High Arctic and any formal announcements relating to High Arctic's financial performance, and review significant financial reporting judgments contained therein;
- (9) Review and monitor the effectiveness of High Arctic's internal control monitoring function;
- (10) Review and monitor the effectiveness of the audit process, taking into consideration applicable professional and regulatory requirements;

Auditors

- (11) Make recommendations to the Board in respect of the auditors to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review, or attest services for High Arctic, in respect of the terms of retainer of the auditors and, as determined desirable or necessary, in respect of the replacement of the auditors (subject to shareholder notification and approval);
- (12) Review the terms of the auditors' engagement and make recommendations to the Board as to the compensation of the auditors;
- (13) Require the auditors to report directly to the Committee;
- (14) Oversee the work of auditors engaged for the purposes of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review, or attest services for High Arctic, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the auditors regarding financial reporting;
- (15) Annually consider any comments raised by the auditors of the Corporation regarding internal controls and procedures;

(16) Review and make recommendations in respect of any material issues raised by any internal quality control review (or peer review) of High Arctic or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental, regulatory or professional authorities;

(17) Annually, evaluate the auditors' qualifications, performance, and independence;

(18) Review and discuss with the auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the auditors;

(19) Annually, to ensure continuing auditor independence, consider the rotation of the lead audit partner or the auditor itself;

(20) Where there is a change of auditor, review all issues related to the change, including information to be included in the notice of change of auditors (Section 4.11 of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations (“**NI 51-102**”), and the planned steps for an orderly transition;

(21) Review all reportable events, including disagreements, unresolved issues, and consultations, as defined in NI 51-102, on a routine basis, whether or not there is a change of auditors;

(22) Develop and implement a policy on the engagement of the auditors to supply non-audit services, taking into account any relevant independence guidance regarding the provision of non-audit services by the auditor;

(23) At each meeting, consult with external auditors, without the presence of management, about the quality of High Arctic's accounting principles, internal controls and completeness and accuracy of High Arctic's financial reports;

(24) Pre-approve engagements for non-audit services provided by the auditors or their affiliates, together with estimated fees and potential issues of independence. The pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:

(i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to High Arctic constitutes not more than five percent of the total amount of revenues paid by High Arctic to the auditors during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided;

(ii) such services were not recognized by High Arctic at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and

(iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee by High Arctic and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by one or more members of the Committee who are members of the Board to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.

Provided the pre-approval of the non-audit services is presented to the Committee's first scheduled meeting following such approval, such authority may be delegated by the Committee to one or more independent members of the Committee;

(25) Set hiring policies for partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former auditors;

(26) At least annually, separately interview management and the auditors to discuss the relationship between them, especially as regards to the competency, communication, access provided, and cooperation displayed in matters relating to the audit and the financial affairs of High Arctic;

(27) Establish procedures for:

(a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by High Arctic regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters;

(b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of High Arctic of concerns regarding questionable accounting and auditing matters; and

(c) the proportionate and independent investigation of any matters raised by employees of High Arctic, including the appropriate follow-up action (if any);

(28) Monitor changes to applicable laws, regulations and rules and industry standards and practices with respect to financial reporting;

Audit

- (29) Review with management and the auditors the audit plan for the coming year;
- (30) Review with management and the auditors any proposed changes in major accounting policies, the presentation and impact of significant risks and uncertainties, and key estimates and judgments of management that may be material to financial reporting;
- (31) Separately interview management and the auditors regarding significant financial reporting issues during the fiscal period and the method of resolution;
- (32) Review any problems experienced by the auditors in performing the audit, including any restrictions imposed by management or significant accounting issues in which there was a disagreement with management;
- (33) Review annual and quarterly financial statements with management and the auditors (including disclosures under MD&A), in conjunction with the report of all significant variances between comparative reporting periods;
- (34) Review the certification process under National Instrument 52-109 adopted by the CSA;
- (35) Review and make recommendations as to the auditors' report to management and management's response and subsequent remedy of any identified weaknesses;

Risk Management and Controls

- (36) Provide oversight in respect of risk management policies and practices, including the identification of major business risks and the processes and other steps taken to mitigate such risks;
- (37) Review and make recommendations as to hedging strategies, policies, objectives, and controls;
- (38) Review, not less than quarterly, a mark to market assessment of High Arctic's hedge positions and counter party credit risk and exposure;
- (39) Review High Arctic's risk retention philosophy and resulting exposure to the Corporation;
- (40) Review the adequacy of insurance coverage;
- (41) Review loss prevention policies and programs in the context of competitive and operational considerations;
- (42) Review all pending litigation involving High Arctic and assess the prospective exposure to High Arctic;
- (43) Obtain explanations of significant variances with comparative reporting periods;
- (44) Ascertain compliance with covenants under loan agreements; and
- (45) Review, not less than annually, High Arctic's cyber-security risk management programs and effectiveness of monitoring function.

Other Duties and Responsibilities

The responsibilities, practices and duties of the Committee outlined herein are not intended to be comprehensive. The Board may, from time to time, charge the Committee with the responsibility of reviewing other items of financial, control or risk management nature.

The Committee shall periodically report to the Board decisions taken in exercise of powers conferred herein and the results of reviews undertaken and any associated recommendations.

5. Authority

The Committee shall have all power and authority necessary or desirable to fully and effectively discharge its mandate hereunder and, in that connection and without limitation, the Committee may:

(1) Investigate any corporate activity, in any area, that the Committee considers necessary or advisable, and, for such purposes and the performance of its other responsibilities, the Committee shall have unrestricted access to all personnel records of High Arctic, the auditors and all other advisors to High Arctic and, from time to time, may require the Chief Financial Officer to report to the Committee;

(2) Make any recommendation to the Board, as it considers necessary or advisable, in respect of matters within its mandate, provided, however, that where the Committee intends to make any such recommendation, the recommendation shall first be presented to the Lead Director and, in respect of financial matters, to the auditor for comment before being communicated to the Board, unless the Committee concludes that such action would not be in the best interest of High Arctic and/or the shareholders; and

(3) Engage and obtain the advice of outside advisors, if necessary, to properly discharge its functions, duties and responsibilities including, without limitation:

(a) to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;

(b) to set and pay the compensation for any advisor employed by the Committee; and

(c) to communicate directly with the auditors.

6. Limitation

The foregoing is (i) subject to and without limitation of the requirement that in exercising their powers and discharging their duties the members of the Board act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation; and (ii) subject to and not in expansion of the requirement that in exercising their powers and discharging their duties the members of the Board exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth herein, it is not the duty of the Committee to prepare financial statements, plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Corporation's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and applicable rules and regulations. These are the responsibilities of Management and the external auditor.

The Committee, the Chair of the Committee and any Committee members identified as having accounting or related financial expertise are members of the Board of Directors, appointed to the Committee to provide broad oversight of the financial, risk and control related activities of the Corporation, and are specifically not accountable or responsible for the day-to-day operation or performance of such activities.

Although the designation of a Committee member as having accounting or related financial expertise for disclosure purposes is based on that individual's education and experience, which that individual will bring to bear in carrying out her or his duties on the Committee, such designation does not impose on such person any duties, obligations or liabilities that are greater than the duties, obligation and liabilities imposed on such person as a member of the Committee and the Board of Directors in the absence of such designation. Rather, the role of a Committee member who is identified as having accounting or related financial expertise, like the role of all Committee members, is to oversee the process, not to certify or guarantee the internal or external audit of the Corporation's financial information or public disclosure.